

APPARENT CONSUMPTION TABLES

ANNEX TABLE 1

Sawn softwood apparent consumption

(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants</i> | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1999 | Change (%) from 1998 to 1999 |
| Austria | 4,850 | 4,320 | 4,623 | 4,967 | 607.4 | 7.4 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1,871 | 1,875 | 2,174 | 1,880 | 177.7 | -13.5 |
| Bulgaria | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 21.3 | 0.0 |
| Croatia | 171 | 139 | 218 | 188 | 42.0 | -13.6 |
| Cyprus | 89 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 104.8 | -0.8 |
| Czech Republic | 1,824 | 1,841 | 2,027 | 1,940 | 189.0 | -4.3 |
| Denmark | 1,809 | 2,068 | 4,010 | 3,636 | 688.4 | -9.3 |
| Estonia | -109 | 111 | 175 | 194 | 137.6 | 11.3 |
| Finland | 2,375 | 3,267 | 3,247 | 3,652 | 707.1 | 12.5 |
| France | 8,063 | 8,291 | 8,922 | 9,464 | 160.7 | 6.1 |
| Germany | 15,985 | 17,067 | 16,885 | 18,121 | 220.5 | 7.3 |
| Greece | 584 | 454 | 465 | 478 | 45.0 | 2.8 |
| Hungary | 846 | 761 | 724 | 698 | 69.3 | -3.6 |
| Ireland | 662 | 709 | 759 | 898 | 242.4 | 18.3 |
| Israel | 369 | 368 | 368 | 368 | 60.3 | -0.1 |
| Italy | 5,330 | 5,896 | 5,925 | 6,192 | 108.0 | 4.5 |
| Latvia | 228 | 511 | 579 | 718 | 300.5 | 24.0 |
| Lithuania | 330 | 386 | 588 | 580 | 157.6 | -1.3 |
| Netherlands | 2,678 | 2,858 | 2,854 | 3,296 | 209.5 | 15.5 |
| Norway | 2,425 | 2,758 | 2,752 | 2,571 | 578.7 | -6.6 |
| Poland | 3,829 | 4,320 | 4,873 | 4,690 | 121.1 | -3.8 |
| Portugal | 828 | 879 | 748 | 806 | 81.6 | 7.7 |
| Romania | 369 | 200 | 247 | 352 | 15.7 | 42.4 |
| Slovakia | 189 | 231 | 133 | 240 | 44.6 | 80.7 |
| Slovenia | 223 | 130 | 327 | 173 | 87.2 | -46.9 |
| Spain | 3,476 | 3,576 | 3,635 | 3,631 | 91.6 | -0.1 |
| Sweden | 3,308 | 4,623 | 4,033 | 3,712 | 417.5 | -8.0 |
| Switzerland | 1,590 | 1,354 | 1,501 | 1,607 | 218.8 | 7.1 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 30 | 51 | 60 | 79 | 39.1 | 31.0 |
| Turkey | 2,453 | 2,129 | 2,283 | 2,513 | 38.3 | 10.1 |
| United Kingdom | 7,431 | 8,624 | 8,621 | 8,856 | 150.8 | 2.7 |
| EUROPE | 74,369 | 80,145 | 84,101 | 86,844 | 152.3 | 3.3 |
| Belarus | 823 | 858 | 852 | 870 | 84.7 | 2.1 |
| Moldova | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 18.7 | 0.0 |
| Russian Federation | 13,188 | 12,224 | 10,984 | 9,027 | 61.3 | -17.8 |
| Canada | 12,978 | 16,904 | 17,523 | 20,641 | 668.9 | 17.8 |
| United States | 119,060 | 120,081 | 122,656 | 128,470 | 465.1 | 4.7 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 132,038 | 136,985 | 140,179 | 149,111 | 485.6 | 6.4 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 2
Sawn hardwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants</i> 1999 | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| Austria | 255 | 273 | 292 | 311 | 38.0 | 6.5 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 745 | 855 | 893 | 373 | 35.3 | -58.2 |
| Bulgaria | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 5.3 | 1.4 |
| Croatia | 84 | 105 | 122 | 136 | 30.4 | 11.5 |
| Cyprus | 18 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 22.0 | -8.2 |
| Czech Republic | 433 | 337 | 357 | 360 | 35.1 | 0.8 |
| Denmark | 101 | 56 | 259 | 252 | 47.7 | -2.7 |
| Estonia | 24 | 41 | 21 | 11 | 7.5 | -49.8 |
| Finland | 100 | 100 | 106 | 106 | 20.4 | -0.1 |
| France | 3,071 | 2,832 | 3,072 | 3,119 | 53.0 | 1.5 |
| Germany | 1,393 | 1,535 | 1,494 | 1,908 | 23.2 | 27.7 |
| Greece | 141 | 63 | 72 | 74 | 7.0 | 2.2 |
| Hungary | 98 | 70 | -19 | -9 | -0.9 | -50.5 |
| Ireland | 41 | 113 | 146 | 160 | 43.0 | 9.2 |
| Israel | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 3.3 | -1.9 |
| Italy | 2,431 | 2,620 | 2,796 | 2,783 | 48.5 | -0.5 |
| Latvia | 20 | 18 | 88 | 228 | 95.4 | 159.1 |
| Lithuania | 56 | 20 | 103 | 116 | 31.5 | 12.4 |
| Netherlands | 614 | 596 | 621 | 873 | 55.5 | 40.5 |
| Norway | 85 | 86 | 72 | 84 | 18.8 | 16.0 |
| Poland | 619 | 687 | 876 | 930 | 24.0 | 6.1 |
| Portugal | 605 | 635 | 544 | 559 | 56.6 | 2.7 |
| Romania | 439 | 423 | 413 | 554 | 24.7 | 34.0 |
| Slovakia | 98 | 77 | 291 | 72 | 13.4 | -75.3 |
| Slovenia | 125 | 124 | 113 | 127 | 64.1 | 13.1 |
| Spain | 1,177 | 1,555 | 1,594 | 1,643 | 41.5 | 3.1 |
| Sweden | 293 | 337 | 352 | 394 | 44.3 | 12.0 |
| Switzerland | 134 | 191 | 253 | 234 | 31.9 | -7.5 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | -27 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4.1 | -1.4 |
| Turkey | 1,789 | 1,844 | 1,958 | 2,018 | 30.8 | 3.1 |
| United Kingdom | 715 | 741 | 596 | 607 | 10.3 | 1.9 |
| EUROPE | 15,758 | 16,437 | 17,591 | 18,124 | 31.8 | 3.0 |
| Belarus | 610 | 601 | 600 | 595 | 58.0 | -0.8 |
| Moldova | 56 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 13.4 | 1.6 |
| Russian Federation | 4,141 | 3,725 | 3,747 | 3,531 | 24.0 | -5.8 |
| Canada | 1,069 | 859 | 802 | 795 | 25.8 | -0.9 |
| United States | 27,476 | 28,650 | 30,653 | 31,510 | 114.1 | 2.8 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 28,545 | 29,509 | 31,455 | 32,305 | 105.2 | 2.7 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 3
Particle board apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants</i> | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1999 | Change (%) from 1998 to 1999 |
| Austria | 741 | 746 | 784 | 934 | 114.2 | 19.1 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1,382 | 699 | 734 | 686 | 64.8 | -6.5 |
| Bulgaria | 122 | 119 | 119 | 115 | 13.9 | -3.1 |
| Croatia | 68 | 77 | 79 | 89 | 19.9 | 13.1 |
| Cyprus | 42 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 51.5 | 0.5 |
| Czech Republic | 391 | 447 | 477 | 478 | 46.6 | 0.2 |
| Denmark | 569 | 672 | 745 | 883 | 167.2 | 18.5 |
| Estonia | 71 | 93 | 96 | 111 | 78.8 | 15.9 |
| Finland | 433 | 314 | 300 | 295 | 57.1 | -1.7 |
| France | 2,461 | 2,636 | 2,855 | 2,904 | 49.3 | 1.7 |
| Germany | 8,847 | 9,238 | 9,425 | 9,246 | 112.5 | -1.9 |
| Greece | 262 | 269 | 900 | 934 | 87.9 | 3.7 |
| Hungary | 284 | 341 | 377 | 413 | 41.0 | 9.5 |
| Ireland | 132 | 157 | 293 | 458 | 123.8 | 56.5 |
| Israel | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 20.3 | 0.0 |
| Italy | 2,454 | 3,236 | 3,390 | 3,384 | 59.1 | -0.2 |
| Latvia | 38 | 44 | 42 | 34 | 14.2 | -19.0 |
| Lithuania | 71 | 75 | 108 | 80 | 21.7 | -25.7 |
| Netherlands | 547 | 649 | 643 | 794 | 50.5 | 23.6 |
| Norway | 231 | 256 | 268 | 274 | 61.7 | 2.4 |
| Poland | 2,024 | 2,414 | 2,615 | 2,237 | 57.7 | -14.5 |
| Portugal | 405 | 307 | 434 | 471 | 47.7 | 8.5 |
| Romania | 288 | 299 | 264 | 295 | 13.2 | 11.7 |
| Slovakia | 225 | 257 | 262 | 279 | 51.9 | 6.5 |
| Slovenia | 210 | 314 | 335 | 343 | 172.3 | 2.1 |
| Spain | 2,167 | 2,167 | 3,040 | 3,125 | 78.8 | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 693 | 724 | 599 | 633 | 71.2 | 5.6 |
| Switzerland | 368 | 347 | 396 | 386 | 52.6 | -2.5 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 158 | 161 | 166 | 171 | 85.2 | 3.1 |
| Turkey | 1,180 | 1,722 | 1,517 | 1,627 | 24.8 | 7.3 |
| United Kingdom | 3,094 | 3,096 | 3,236 | 3,113 | 53.0 | -3.8 |
| EUROPE | 30,107 | 32,080 | 34,703 | 35,155 | 61.7 | 1.3 |
| Moldova | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 7.1 | 0.0 |
| Russian Federation | 1,430 | 2,302 | 1,709 | 1,983 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| Canada | 1,857 | 2,151 | 1,873 | 2,682 | 86.9 | 43.2 |
| United States | 20,186 | 21,858 | 24,631 | 25,810 | 93.4 | 4.8 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 22,043 | 24,009 | 26,504 | 28,492 | 92.8 | 7.5 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 4
Plywood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants</i> 1999 | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| Austria | 86 | 88 | 91 | 99 | 12.1 | 8.6 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 189 | 273 | 224 | 226 | 21.4 | 1.1 |
| Bulgaria | 13 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 3.2 | 18.2 |
| Croatia | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 2.2 | -3.3 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9.4 | -0.7 |
| Czech Republic | 63 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 4.3 | -4.3 |
| Denmark | 146 | 169 | 278 | 161 | 30.5 | -42.1 |
| Estonia | -4 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 14.8 | 102.2 |
| Finland | 239 | 212 | 186 | 160 | 30.9 | -14.1 |
| France | 703 | 691 | 678 | 666 | 11.3 | -1.8 |
| Germany | 1,352 | 1,391 | 1,367 | 1,224 | 14.9 | -10.5 |
| Greece | 67 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 2.9 | 6.7 |
| Hungary | 85 | 67 | 49 | 30 | 3.0 | -38.1 |
| Ireland | 38 | 80 | 94 | 101 | 27.1 | 6.9 |
| Israel | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 19.2 | 0.0 |
| Italy | 580 | 601 | 659 | 679 | 11.8 | 3.1 |
| Latvia | 13 | 11 | 14 | 144 | 60.3 | 928.6 |
| Lithuania | 16 | 22 | 26 | 19 | 5.2 | -25.9 |
| Netherlands | 195 | 341 | 477 | 621 | 39.5 | 30.1 |
| Norway | 81 | 73 | 69 | 71 | 16.0 | 2.9 |
| Poland | 124 | 136 | 149 | 161 | 4.2 | 8.3 |
| Portugal | 23 | 33 | 35 | 41 | 4.2 | 17.3 |
| Romania | 40 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 1.4 | -0.6 |
| Slovakia | 71 | 82 | 77 | -96 | -17.8 | -225.1 |
| Slovenia | 15 | 22 | 30 | 51 | 25.5 | 70.4 |
| Spain | 169 | 169 | 341 | 326 | 8.2 | -4.4 |
| Sweden | 124 | 144 | 170 | 186 | 20.9 | 9.5 |
| Switzerland | 128 | 137 | 140 | 146 | 19.9 | 4.3 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 76 | 76 | 115 | 155 | 77.2 | 33.6 |
| Turkey | 85 | 74 | 63 | 52 | 0.8 | -17.5 |
| United Kingdom | 967 | 962 | 956 | 950 | 16.2 | -0.6 |
| EUROPE | 5,826 | 6,134 | 6,580 | 6,610 | 11.3 | -7.6 |
| Belarus | 40 | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0.0 | -100.0 |
| Moldova | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Russian Federation | 290 | 354 | 395 | 413 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| Canada | 1,693 | 1,529 | 1,269 | 1,088 | 35.3 | -14.2 |
| United States | 17,246 | 16,505 | 16,863 | 17,574 | 63.6 | 4.2 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 18,939 | 18,034 | 18,132 | 18,662 | 60.8 | 2.9 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 5
Fibreboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--|---|
| Austria | 80 | 109 | 80 | 95 | 11.6 | 18.5 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 610 | 387 | 321 | 394 | 37.2 | 22.8 |
| Bulgaria | 30 | 55 | 55 | 52 | 6.3 | -5.4 |
| Croatia | 13 | -9 | 10 | 13 | 3.0 | 27.7 |
| Czech Republic | 57 | 74 | 92 | 125 | 12.2 | 36.4 |
| Denmark | 111 | 147 | 307 | 355 | 67.3 | 15.8 |
| Estonia | 32 | -113 | 42 | 41 | 29.2 | -1.7 |
| Finland | 100 | 135 | 158 | 176 | 34.1 | 11.4 |
| France | 227 | 277 | 640 | 661 | 11.2 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 875 | 1,686 | 1,643 | 1,960 | 23.8 | 19.3 |
| Hungary | 33 | 38 | 24 | 29 | 2.9 | 21.5 |
| Ireland | 123 | 204 | 187 | 196 | 52.9 | 4.8 |
| Israel | 126 | 161 | 141 | 0 | 0.0 | -100.0 |
| Italy | 733 | 424 | 1,304 | 1,182 | 20.6 | -9.4 |
| Latvia | 1 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 6.6 | 58.3 |
| Lithuania | 13 | 25 | 37 | 30 | 8.1 | -18.6 |
| Netherlands | 252 | 358 | 460 | 536 | 34.1 | 16.5 |
| Norway | 143 | 128 | 134 | 115 | 25.8 | -14.3 |
| Poland | 423 | 609 | 692 | 730 | 18.8 | 5.4 |
| Portugal | 169 | 32 | 160 | 222 | 22.4 | 38.6 |
| Romania | 69 | 46 | 43 | 39 | 1.7 | -9.4 |
| Slovakia | 47 | 51 | 183 | 88 | 16.3 | -52.0 |
| Slovenia | 25 | 72 | 88 | 82 | 41.0 | -7.0 |
| Spain | 506 | 643 | 1,226 | 1,307 | 33.0 | 6.6 |
| Sweden | 163 | 170 | 200 | 249 | 28.0 | 24.0 |
| Switzerland | 192 | 201 | 175 | 175 | 23.9 | 0.3 |
| Turkey | 344 | 616 | 455 | 422 | 6.4 | -7.3 |
| United Kingdom | 919 | 1,114 | 1,288 | 1,140 | 19.4 | -11.4 |
| EUROPE | 7,230 | 8,250 | 10,154 | 10,429 | 18.3 | 2.7 |
| Russian Federation | 432 | 639 | 590 | 645 | 4.4 | 9.2 |
| Canada | 615 | 523 | 574 | 558 | 18.1 | -2.8 |
| United States | 6,472 | 6,529 | 7,584 | 7,903 | 28.6 | 4.2 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 7,087 | 7,051 | 8,158 | 8,461 | 27.6 | 3.7 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 6
Chemical woodpulp apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|
| Austria | 1,275 | 1,348 | 1,420 | 1,355 | 165.7 | -4.6 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 550 | 544 | 560 | 504 | 47.6 | -10.1 |
| Bulgaria | 73 | 42 | 42 | 26 | 3.2 | -37.5 |
| Croatia | 9 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | -0.2 |
| Cyprus | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3.3 | -18.8 |
| Czech Republic | 283 | 330 | 367 | 368 | 35.9 | 0.4 |
| Denmark | 40 | 53 | 46 | 53 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| Estonia | 10 | 38 | 42 | 50 | 35.4 | 19.9 |
| Finland | 4,310 | 4,996 | 5,215 | 5,261 | 1,018.7 | 0.9 |
| France | 3,264 | 3,466 | 3,398 | 3,600 | 61.1 | 5.9 |
| Germany | 3,730 | 4,053 | 3,994 | 3,846 | 46.8 | -3.7 |
| Greece | 67 | 121 | 126 | 130 | 12.2 | 3.0 |
| Hungary | 133 | 144 | 170 | 188 | 18.7 | 10.5 |
| Ireland | 8 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 5.0 | 8.8 |
| Israel | 90 | 107 | 107 | 114 | 18.7 | 6.7 |
| Italy | 2,605 | 2,885 | 3,020 | 3,103 | 54.1 | 2.8 |
| Lithuania | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0.4 | -53.5 |
| Netherlands | 620 | 725 | 831 | 897 | 57.0 | 8.0 |
| Norway | 569 | 646 | 537 | 538 | 121.1 | 0.1 |
| Poland | 799 | 826 | 891 | 897 | 23.1 | 0.6 |
| Portugal | 683 | 728 | 730 | 702 | 71.1 | -3.9 |
| Romania | 191 | 176 | 157 | 136 | 6.1 | -13.1 |
| Slovakia | 197 | 44 | 229 | 257 | 47.7 | 12.1 |
| Slovenia | 151 | 189 | 205 | 205 | 103.3 | 0.2 |
| Spain | 1,134 | 1,250 | 1,430 | 1,483 | 37.4 | 3.7 |
| Sweden | 4,657 | 4,994 | 4,979 | 5,028 | 565.4 | 1.0 |
| Switzerland | 458 | 444 | 430 | 451 | 61.4 | 4.9 |
| Turkey | 405 | 483 | 510 | 513 | 7.8 | 0.6 |
| United Kingdom | 1,580 | 1,633 | 1,529 | 1,560 | 26.6 | 2.0 |
| EUROPE | 27,904 | 30,323 | 31,031 | 31,292 | 54.9 | 0.8 |
| Russian Federation | 1,577 | 1,580 | 1,718 | 2,341 | 15.9 | 36.3 |
| Canada | 4,630 | 4,105 | 4,079 | 4,240 | 137.4 | 4.0 |
| United States | 48,391 | 50,076 | 49,952 | 49,621 | 179.6 | -0.7 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 53,021 | 54,181 | 54,031 | 53,861 | 175.4 | -0.3 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 7
Paper and paperboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--|---|
| Austria | 1,298 | 2,032 | 1,985 | 2,136 | 261.2 | 7.6 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1,951 | 2,338 | 2,736 | 2,858 | 270.1 | 4.4 |
| Bulgaria | 178 | 201 | 201 | 212 | 25.6 | 5.1 |
| Croatia | 386 | 469 | 479 | 484 | 108.1 | 1.1 |
| Czech Republic | 683 | 761 | 782 | 803 | 78.2 | 2.7 |
| Denmark | 1,196 | 1,305 | 1,311 | 1,315 | 249.0 | 0.3 |
| Estonia | 51 | 54 | 49 | 51 | 36.0 | 4.8 |
| Finland | 2,276 | 2,220 | 2,027 | 2,044 | 395.8 | 0.9 |
| France | 9,130 | 9,772 | 10,743 | 10,844 | 184.2 | 0.9 |
| Germany | 15,346 | 16,148 | 17,073 | 17,642 | 214.7 | 3.3 |
| Greece | 1,067 | 878 | 1,053 | 1,058 | 99.5 | 0.4 |
| Hungary | 653 | 1,055 | 1,156 | 654 | 64.9 | -43.5 |
| Ireland | 650 | 389 | 426 | 427 | 115.2 | 0.2 |
| Israel | 575 | 600 | 609 | 594 | 97.4 | -2.5 |
| Italy | 8,187 | 9,590 | 9,592 | 10,236 | 178.5 | 6.7 |
| Latvia | 77 | 75 | 85 | 43 | 18.0 | -49.3 |
| Lithuania | 85 | 86 | 95 | 83 | 22.5 | -12.4 |
| Netherlands | 3,348 | 3,493 | 3,894 | 4,434 | 281.8 | 13.9 |
| Norway | 992 | 814 | 847 | 729 | 164.0 | -14.0 |
| Poland | 1,692 | 1,992 | 2,088 | 2,250 | 58.1 | 7.8 |
| Portugal | 1,068 | 1,046 | 1,057 | 1,052 | 106.6 | -0.5 |
| Romania | 390 | 336 | 346 | 318 | 14.2 | -7.8 |
| Slovakia | 277 | 364 | 489 | 507 | 94.3 | 3.8 |
| Slovenia | 319 | 40 | 310 | 283 | 142.0 | -8.9 |
| Spain | 5,407 | 5,661 | 6,021 | 6,377 | 160.9 | 5.9 |
| Sweden | 2,225 | 2,387 | 1,888 | 1,825 | 205.3 | -3.3 |
| Switzerland | 1,481 | 1,528 | 1,590 | 1,736 | 236.4 | 9.2 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 53 | 43 | 47 | 45 | 22.2 | -5.1 |
| Turkey | 1,768 | 2,009 | 2,075 | 2,144 | 32.7 | 3.3 |
| United Kingdom | 11,374 | 11,906 | 11,413 | 11,871 | 202.1 | 4.0 |
| EUROPE | 73,463 | 79,211 | 82,470 | 85,322 | 149.6 | 3.5 |
| Belarus | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 12.8 | 0.0 |
| Russian Federation | 2,212 | 2,353 | 2,128 | 2,751 | 18.7 | 29.3 |
| Canada | 6,733 | 6,515 | 6,722 | 7,961 | 258.0 | 18.4 |
| United States | 84,875 | 79,791 | 91,611 | 95,829 | 346.9 | 4.6 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 91,608 | 86,306 | 98,332 | 103,789 | 338.0 | 5.5 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 8
Graphic papers apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|
| Austria | 776 | 902 | 767 | 857 | 104.8 | 11.7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 811 | 1,063 | 1,281 | 1,482 | 140.1 | 15.7 |
| Bulgaria | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 4.8 | -0.4 |
| Croatia | 63 | 56 | 61 | 69 | 15.4 | 13.6 |
| Czech Republic | 336 | 354 | 348 | 341 | 33.2 | -2.0 |
| Denmark | 588 | 677 | 686 | 657 | 124.4 | -4.2 |
| Finland | 1,184 | 1,206 | 1,259 | 1,277 | 247.2 | 1.4 |
| France | 4,711 | 4,947 | 5,211 | 5,239 | 89.0 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 8,355 | 8,535 | 8,721 | 8,759 | 106.6 | 0.4 |
| Greece | 347 | 246 | 375 | 354 | 33.3 | -5.8 |
| Hungary | 294 | 719 | 587 | 328 | 32.5 | -44.1 |
| Israel | 260 | 260 | 261 | 261 | 42.8 | 0.0 |
| Italy | 3,376 | 3,709 | 3,539 | 3,976 | 69.3 | 12.4 |
| Latvia | 40 | 35 | 43 | 15 | 6.2 | -65.4 |
| Lithuania | 27 | 33 | 37 | 40 | 10.9 | 8.7 |
| Netherlands | 1,461 | 1,695 | 1,858 | 2,178 | 138.4 | 17.2 |
| Norway | 567 | 398 | 462 | 454 | 102.2 | -1.8 |
| Poland | 767 | 861 | 837 | 887 | 22.9 | 6.0 |
| Portugal | 393 | 393 | 449 | 465 | 47.1 | 3.7 |
| Romania | 184 | 145 | 128 | 87 | 3.9 | -32.3 |
| Slovakia | 171 | 208 | 240 | 247 | 46.0 | 3.0 |
| Slovenia | -25 | -160 | 125 | 183 | 91.8 | 46.0 |
| Spain | 2,063 | 2,147 | 2,216 | 2,444 | 61.7 | 10.3 |
| Sweden | 965 | 979 | 694 | 750 | 84.3 | 8.0 |
| Switzerland | 795 | 868 | 931 | 964 | 131.3 | 3.5 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 7.7 | -2.4 |
| Turkey | 618 | 731 | 732 | 806 | 12.3 | 10.1 |
| United Kingdom | 5,789 | 6,208 | 6,497 | 6,788 | 115.5 | 4.5 |
| EUROPE | 35,012 | 37,271 | 38,400 | 39,974 | 70.1 | 4.1 |
| Russian Federation | 704 | 728 | 651 | 866 | 5.9 | 33.0 |
| Canada | 870 | 1,549 | 3,099 | 4,038 | 130.9 | 30.3 |
| United States | 36,326 | 38,345 | 39,078 | 40,442 | 146.4 | 3.5 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 37,196 | 39,894 | 42,177 | 44,480 | 144.8 | 5.5 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 9
Sanitary and household papers apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|---|
| Austria | 103 | 109 | 113 | 109 | 13.3 | -3.3 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 83 | 96 | 96 | 71 | 6.7 | -26.4 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Croatia | 151 | 206 | 211 | 207 | 46.3 | -1.5 |
| Czech Republic | 23 | 57 | 32 | 37 | 3.6 | 15.6 |
| Denmark | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0.6 | 57.9 |
| Finland | 131 | 151 | 109 | 124 | 23.9 | 13.6 |
| France | 499 | 543 | 533 | 582 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| Germany | 904 | 909 | 936 | 959 | 11.7 | 2.5 |
| Greece | 241 | 127 | 21 | 24 | 2.3 | 12.9 |
| Hungary | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| Italy | 330 | 766 | 813 | 876 | 15.3 | 7.8 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 2.0 | -34.2 |
| Netherlands | 174 | 180 | 175 | 162 | 10.3 | -7.8 |
| Norway | 56 | 45 | 14 | 14 | 3.0 | -1.5 |
| Poland | 99 | 106 | 113 | 131 | 3.4 | 15.9 |
| Portugal | 61 | 59 | 64 | 64 | 6.5 | 0.6 |
| Romania | 35 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 1.5 | -11.0 |
| Slovakia | 74 | 56 | 72 | 81 | 15.1 | 11.9 |
| Slovenia | 63 | 55 | 50 | 56 | 28.2 | 12.0 |
| Spain | 320 | 356 | 425 | 444 | 11.2 | 4.4 |
| Sweden | 234 | 233 | 236 | 208 | 23.4 | -11.8 |
| Switzerland | 122 | 255 | 218 | 225 | 30.6 | 3.2 |
| Turkey | 50 | 58 | 73 | 84 | 1.3 | 15.1 |
| United Kingdom | 746 | 801 | 835 | 863 | 14.7 | 3.3 |
| EUROPE | 4,558 | 5,315 | 5,295 | 5,493 | 9.6 | 3.7 |
| Russian Federation | 147 | 187 | 101 | 101 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Canada | 562 | 535 | 547 | 574 | 18.6 | 4.9 |
| United States | 5,708 | 5,915 | 6,042 | 6,329 | 22.9 | 4.7 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 6,270 | 6,450 | 6,590 | 6,903 | 22.5 | 4.8 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

ANNEX TABLE 10
Packaging materials apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|
| Austria | 869 | 930 | 991 | 1,052 | 128.6 | 6.1 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1,427 | 1,268 | 1,179 | 1,187 | 112.2 | 0.7 |
| Croatia | 82 | 142 | 136 | 134 | 29.8 | -2.1 |
| Czech Republic | 324 | 351 | 378 | 405 | 39.5 | 7.1 |
| Denmark | 543 | 562 | 549 | 570 | 107.9 | 3.8 |
| Estonia | 26 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 13.6 | -11.4 |
| Finland | 673 | 620 | 567 | 514 | 99.6 | -9.3 |
| France | 4,244 | 4,548 | 4,828 | 4,898 | 83.2 | 1.4 |
| Germany | 5,533 | 5,937 | 6,341 | 6,745 | 82.1 | 6.4 |
| Greece | 350 | 461 | 610 | 633 | 59.5 | 3.7 |
| Hungary | 255 | 247 | 249 | 253 | 25.1 | 1.7 |
| Ireland | 361 | 151 | 171 | 178 | 48.0 | 4.1 |
| Israel | 252 | 263 | 270 | 256 | 41.9 | -5.3 |
| Italy | 4,149 | 4,770 | 4,865 | 4,976 | 86.8 | 2.3 |
| Latvia | 32 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 11.0 | -13.8 |
| Lithuania | 33 | 32 | 41 | 33 | 8.8 | -20.5 |
| Netherlands | 1,368 | 1,588 | 1,808 | 2,028 | 128.9 | 12.2 |
| Norway | 327 | 302 | 286 | 289 | 65.0 | 0.9 |
| Poland | 697 | 749 | 891 | 822 | 21.2 | -7.7 |
| Portugal | 539 | 509 | 515 | 485 | 49.1 | -5.7 |
| Romania | 159 | 141 | 171 | 171 | 7.6 | -0.1 |
| Slovakia | 28 | 43 | 127 | 130 | 24.2 | 2.4 |
| Slovenia | 259 | 134 | 123 | 38 | 19.1 | -69.1 |
| Spain | 2,619 | 2,835 | 2,311 | 2,368 | 59.8 | 2.5 |
| Sweden | 1,003 | 1,026 | 830 | 750 | 84.4 | -9.6 |
| Switzerland | 507 | 490 | 516 | 475 | 64.7 | -7.9 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 23 | 17 | 21 | 29 | 14.6 | 41.9 |
| Turkey | 1,105 | 1,193 | 1,211 | 1,198 | 18.3 | -1.1 |
| United Kingdom | 3,850 | 3,761 | 3,672 | 3,583 | 61.0 | -2.4 |
| EUROPE | 31,636 | 33,162 | 33,751 | 34,308 | 60.2 | 1.7 |
| Russian Federation | 305 | 541 | 964 | 1,150 | 7.8 | 19.3 |
| Canada | 3,086 | 3,131 | 3,284 | 3,478 | 112.7 | 5.9 |
| United States | 34,210 | 36,463 | 38,715 | 40,967 | 148.3 | 5.8 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 37,296 | 39,593 | 41,999 | 44,446 | 144.7 | 5.8 |

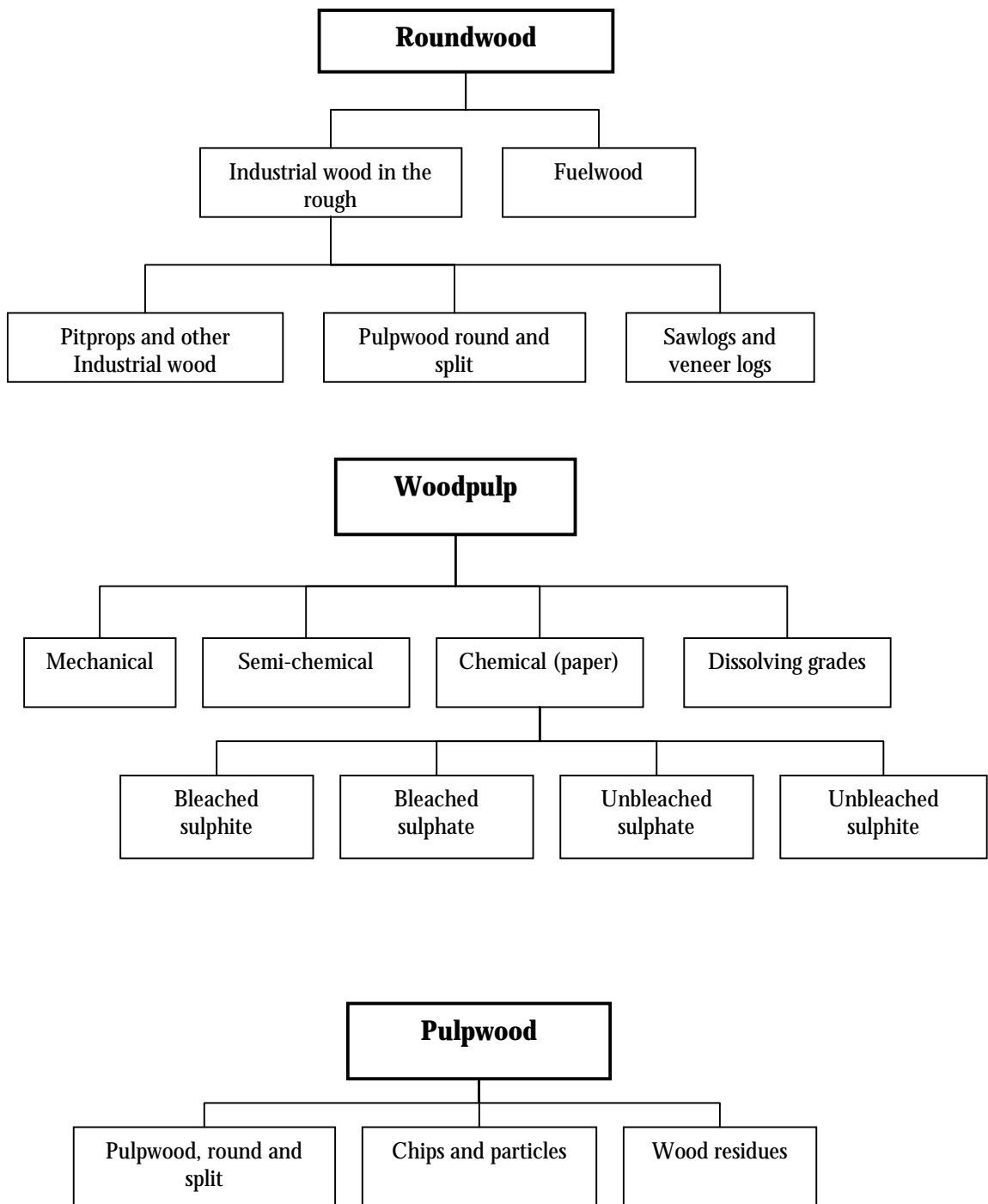
Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

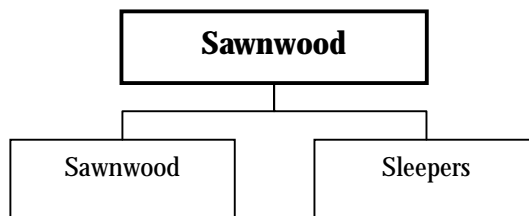
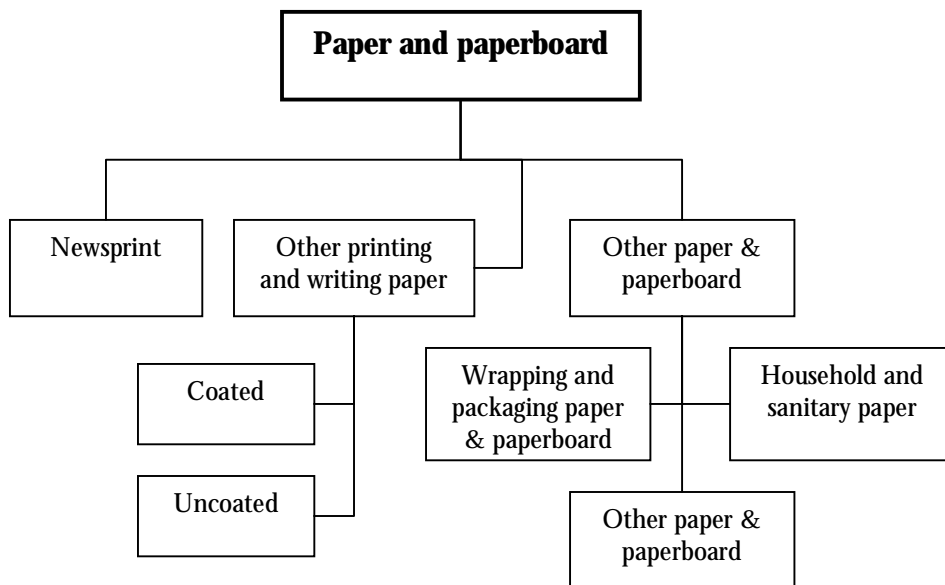
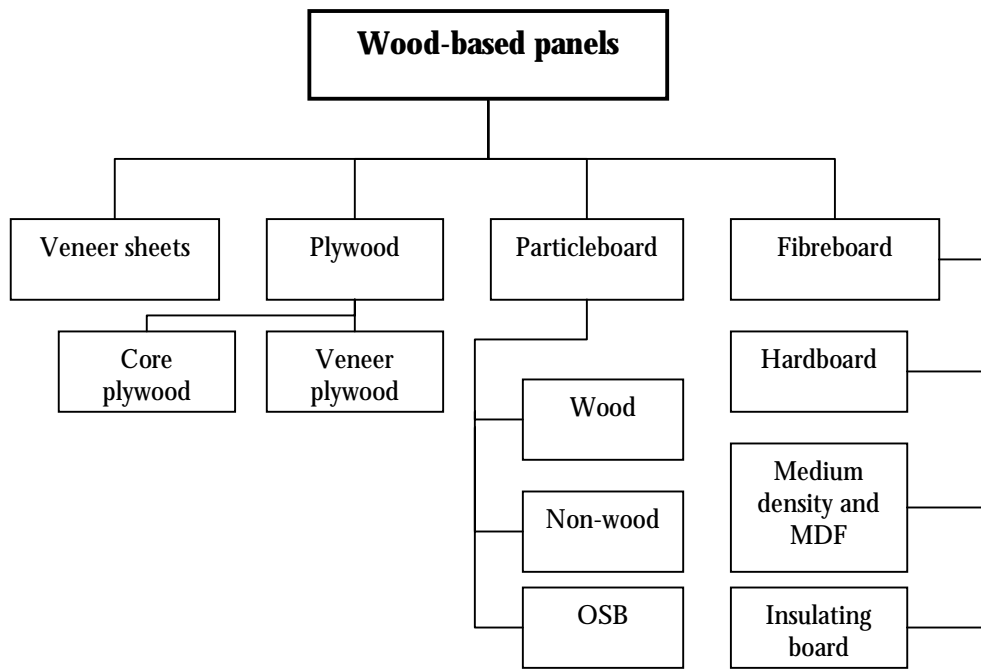
ANNEX TABLE 11
Other paper and paperboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | <i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 1999</i> | <i>Change (%) from 1998 to 1999</i> |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--|---|
| Austria | 46 | 111 | 115 | 118 | 14.5 | 3.1 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 71 | 97 | 181 | 179 | 16.9 | -1.4 |
| Croatia | 91 | 65 | 71 | 74 | 16.5 | 4.0 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | -1 | 24 | 20 | 1.9 | -16.7 |
| Denmark | 63 | 64 | 74 | 85 | 16.1 | 14.9 |
| Finland | 410 | 446 | 92 | 129 | 25.0 | 41.1 |
| France | 238 | 236 | 213 | 197 | 3.3 | -7.3 |
| Germany | 986 | 1,073 | 1,075 | 1,129 | 13.7 | 5.0 |
| Greece | 128 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| Hungary | 58 | 43 | 274 | 26 | 2.5 | -90.6 |
| Italy | 332 | 345 | 376 | 409 | 7.1 | 8.7 |
| Latvia | 10 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 2.5 | -54.4 |
| Lithuania | 26 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 0.7 | -50.6 |
| Netherlands | -24 | -15 | 52 | 67 | 4.2 | 27.8 |
| Norway | 42 | 69 | 85 | -28 | -6.3 | -132.7 |
| Poland | 283 | 321 | 248 | 410 | 10.6 | 65.7 |
| Portugal | 74 | 85 | 30 | 37 | 3.8 | 24.1 |
| Romania | 13 | 15 | 7 | 26 | 1.2 | 264.8 |
| Slovakia | 3 | 58 | 49 | 48 | 9.0 | -0.1 |
| Slovenia | 22 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 3.0 | -50.0 |
| Spain | 405 | 323 | 417 | 492 | 12.4 | 17.9 |
| Sweden | 23 | 149 | 128 | 117 | 13.2 | -8.6 |
| Switzerland | 57 | -85 | -75 | 72 | 9.8 | -196.0 |
| The f.Y.R. of Macedonia | 8 | 8 | 0 | -3 | -1.6 | -1350.4 |
| Turkey | 31 | 12 | 59 | 56 | 0.9 | -5.1 |
| United Kingdom | 516 | 489 | 409 | 638 | 10.9 | 56.1 |
| EUROPE | 3,997 | 4,082 | 4,072 | 4,482 | 7.9 | 10.1 |
| Russian Federation | 526 | 577 | 412 | 634 | 4.3 | 53.9 |
| United States | 43,380 | 35,607 | 7,775 | 8,090 | 29.3 | 4.1 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 43,318 | 35,625 | 7,567 | 7,960 | 25.9 | 5.2 |

Source: ECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2000.

COMPONENTS OF FOREST PRODUCT GROUPS





FOREST PRODUCTS TERMINOLOGY*

GENERAL TERMS

Coniferous (softwood)

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae, e.g. *Abies* spp., *Araucaria* spp., *Cedrus* spp., *Chamaecyparis* spp., *Cupressus* spp., *Larix* spp., *Picea* spp., *Pinus* spp., *Thuja* spp., *Tsuga* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as softwoods.

Non-coniferous (hardwood)

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Angiospermae, e.g. *Acer* spp., *Dipterocarpus* spp., *Entandrophragma* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Shorea* spp., *Swietenia* spp., *Tectona* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as broadleaves or hardwoods.

Tropical

Tropical timber is defined in the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1994) as follows "Non-coniferous tropical wood for industrial uses, which grows or is produced in the countries situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The term covers logs, sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood. Plywood which includes in some measure conifers of tropical origin shall also be covered by the definition." For the purposes of this questionnaire, tropical sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood shall also include products produced in non-tropical countries from imported tropical roundwood. Please indicate if statistics provided under "tropical" in this questionnaire may include species or products beyond the scope of this definition.

TRANSACTIONS

Removals

The volume of all trees, living or dead, that are felled and removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling sites. It includes natural losses that are recovered (i.e. harvested), removals during the year of wood felled during an earlier period removals of non-stem wood such as stumps and branches (where these are harvested) and removal of trees killed or damaged by natural causes (i.e. natural losses), e.g. fire, windblown, insects and diseases. It excludes bark and other non-woody biomass and any wood that is not removed, e.g. stumps, branches and tree tops (where these are not harvested) and felling residues (harvesting waste). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). Where it is measured overbark (i.e. including bark), the volume has to be adjusted downwards to convert to an underbark estimate.

Production

The solid volume or weight of all production of the products specified below. It includes the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be converted into paper as part of a continuous process). It excludes the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.

Imports (Quantity, Value)

Products imported for domestic consumption or processing shipped into a country. It includes imports for re-export. It excludes "In-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values normally include cost, insurance and freight (i.e. CIF).

Exports (Quantity, Value)

¹ From ECE/FAO/EUROSTAT/ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire and APA-The Engineered Wood Association

Products of domestic origin or manufacture shipped out of the country. It includes re-exports. It excludes "in-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values are normally recorded as free-on-board (i.e. FOB).

PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The names of individual forest products and product aggregates are listed below in the order in which they occur in the tables later on. Separate definitions are not provided for coniferous (C) and non-coniferous (NC) components where the general definition given above applies. Unless indicated otherwise, each forest product category includes both coniferous and non-coniferous components.

Roundwood

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Wood Fuel (Including Wood For Charcoal)

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (mt) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (m³) of roundwood used in production. It also includes wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It excludes wood charcoal. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Industrial Roundwood (Wood In The Rough)

All roundwood except wood fuel. In JQ1, it is an aggregate comprising sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). The customs classification systems used by most countries do not allow the division of Industrial Roundwood *trade* statistics into the different end-use categories that have long been recognized in *production* statistics (i.e. saw and veneer logs, pulpwood and other industrial roundwood). Thus, these components do not appear in JQ2. Category 1.2.NCT does not appear in JQ1 as only minimal quantities of tropical industrial roundwood are removed from countries classified as non-tropical (i.e. Australia, China) and all non-coniferous removals in tropical countries fall into this category by definition. Note also that telephone poles (HS code 44.03.10) are not separated into coniferous and non-coniferous components in international customs classification systems; please attempt to ascertain the breakdown of any pole trade by examining the product source.

Sawlogs and veneer logs

Roundwood that will be sawn (or chipped) lengthways for the manufacture of sawnwood or railway sleepers (ties) or used for the production of veneer (mainly by peeling or slicing). It includes roundwood (whether or not it is roughly squared) that will be used for these purposes; shingle bolts and stave bolts; match billets and other special types of roundwood (e.g. burls and roots, etc.) used for veneer production. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Pulpwood, round and split

Roundwood that will be used for the production of pulp, particleboard or fibreboard. It includes: roundwood (with or without bark) that will be used for these purposes in its round form or as splitwood or wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Other industrial roundwood

Industrial roundwood (wood in the rough) other than sawlogs, veneer logs and/or pulpwood. It includes roundwood that will be used for poles, piling, posts, fencing, pitprops tanning, distillation and match blocks, etc. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Wood charcoal

Wood carbonised by partial combustion or the application of heat from external sources. It includes charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Chips and particles

Wood that has been deliberately reduced to small pieces during the manufacture of other wood products and is suitable for pulping, for particle board and fibreboard production, for use as a fuel, or for other purposes. It excludes wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

Wood residues

The volume of roundwood that is left over after the production of forest products in the forest processing industry (i.e. forest processing residues) and that has not been reduced to chips or particles. It includes sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production, etc. It excludes wood chips made either directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood or made from residues (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split or wood chips and particles). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

Sawnwood

Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplanned, planed, finger-jointed, etc. It excludes wooden flooring, mouldings (sawnwood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, like tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) and sawnwood produced by resawing previously sawn pieces. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume. Note that sleepers (HS code 4406) are not separated into coniferous and non-coniferous components in international customs classification systems; please attempt to ascertain the breakdown of any sleeper trade by examining the product source.

Wood-based panels

In JQ1 and JQ2, this product category is an aggregate comprising veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Veneer sheets

Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, rotary cut (i.e. peeled), sliced or sawn. It includes wood used for the manufacture of laminated construction material, furniture, veneer containers, etc. It excludes wood used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Plywood

A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles. The veneer sheets are usually placed symmetrically on both sides of a central ply or core that may itself be made from a veneer sheet or another material. It includes *veneer plywood* (plywood manufactured by

bonding together more than two veneer sheets, where the grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed, generally at right angles); *core plywood* or *blockboard* (plywood with a solid core (i.e. the central layer, generally thicker than the other plies) that consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together); *cellular board* (plywood with a core of cellular construction); and *composite plywood* (plywood with the core or certain layers made of material other than solid wood or veneers). It excludes laminated construction materials (e.g. glulam), where the grain of the veneer sheets generally runs in the same direction. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume. Non-coniferous (tropical) plywood is defined as having at least one face sheet of non-coniferous (tropical) wood. If substantial quantities of mixed (coniferous/non-coniferous) plywood are included in reported statistics, an explanatory note should be provided.

Particle board (including oriented strandboard (OSB))

A panel manufactured from small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, shives, etc.) bonded together by the use of an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc. The particle board category is an aggregate category. It includes particle board; oriented strandboard (OSB) and flaxboard. It excludes wood wool and other particle boards bonded together with inorganic binders. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Oriented strandboard (OSB)

A structural board in which layers of narrow wafers are layered alternately at right angles in order to give the board greater elastomechanical properties. The wafers, which resemble small pieces of veneer, are coated with e.g. waterproof phenolic resin glue, interleaved together in mats and then bonded together under heat and pressure. The resulting product is a solid, uniform building panel having high strength and water resistance. It includes: waferboard and oriented strandboard (OSB). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Fibreboard

A panel manufactured from fibres of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials with the primary bond deriving from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties (although bonding materials and/or additives may be added in the manufacturing process). It includes fibreboard panels that are flat-pressed and moulded fibreboard products. In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising hardboard; medium density fibreboard (MDF); and insulating board. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Hardboard

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm³. It excludes similar products made from pieces of wood, wood flour or other ligno-cellulosic material where additional binders are required to make the panel; and panels made of gypsum or other mineral material. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Medium density fibreboard (MDF)

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm³ but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm³. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Insulating board

Fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm³. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Wood pulp

Fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content).

Mechanical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by grinding or milling pulpwood or residues into fibres, or through refining chips or particles. Also called groundwood pulp and refiner pulp, it may be bleached or unbleached. It includes chemi-mechanical and thermo-mechanical pulp. It excludes exploded and defibrillated pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Semi-chemical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of mechanical and chemical treatments, none of which alone is sufficient to make the fibres separate readily. It may be bleached or unbleached. It includes semi-chemical wood pulp; chemi-groundwood pulp; and chemi-mechanical wood pulp etc. (named in the order and importance of the treatment during the manufacturing process). It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Chemical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of chemical treatments. It includes sulphate (kraft) wood pulp; soda wood pulp and sulphite wood pulp. It may be bleached, semi-bleached or unbleached. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). If available, statistics for the following four component pulps are also requested: unbleached sulphite pulp; bleached sulphite pulp; unbleached sulphate pulp; and bleached sulphate pulp.

Sulphate unbleached pulp

Sulphate bleached pulp

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of sodium hydroxide cooking liquor (soda pulp) or a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphite cooking liquor (sulphate pulp). It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

Sulphite unbleached pulp

Sulphite bleached pulp

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of a bisulphite cooking liquor. Bisulphites such as ammonium, calcium, magnesium and sodium are commonly used in this process. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

Dissolving grades

Chemical pulp (sulphate, soda or sulphite) made from wood of special quality, with a very high alpha-cellulose content (usually 90 percent and over). This type of pulp is always bleached and is readily adaptable for uses other than papermaking. It is used principally as a source of cellulose in the manufacture of products such as synthetic fibres, cellulose plastic materials, lacquers and explosives. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Other pulps

Pulp manufactured from waste paper or from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising pulp from fibres other than wood and recovered fibre pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Pulp from fibres other than wood

Pulp manufactured from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It excludes pulp made from recovered paper. It includes pulps made from: straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Recovered fibre pulp

Pulp manufactured from recovered paper or paperboard and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It excludes pulp made from straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Recovered paper

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Paper and paperboard

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm (36 cm for HS 48.13 and 48.19) or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Graphic papers

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: newsprint; uncoated mechanical; uncoated woodfree and coated papers. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm (36 cm for HS 48.13 and 48.19) or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes manufactured paper products such as books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Newsprint

Paper mainly used for printing newspapers. It is made largely from mechanical pulp and/or waste paper, with or without a small amount of filler. Weights usually range from 40 to 52g/m² but can be as high as 65g/m². Newsprint is machine finished or slightly calendered, white or slightly coloured and is used in reels for letterpress, offset or flexo printing. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Uncoated mechanical

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes where less than 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. This grade is also known as groundwood or wood-containing paper and magazine paper, such as heavily filled supercalendered paper for consumer magazines printed by the rotogravure and offset methods. Excluded: Wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Uncoated woodfree

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes, where at least 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. Uncoated woodfree paper can be made from a variety of furnishes, with variable levels of mineral filler and a range of finishing processes such as sizing, calendering, machine glazing and watermarking. This grade includes most office papers, such as business forms, copier, computer, stationery and book papers. Pigmented and size press "coated" papers (coating less than 5g per side) are covered by this heading. Excluded: Wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Coated papers

All paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes and coated on one or both sides with carbon or minerals such as china clay (kaolin), calcium carbonate, etc. Coating may be by a variety of methods, both on-machine and off-machine, and may be supplemented by supercalendering. Included: Raw carbon and self-copy paper in rolls or sheets. Excluded: Other copying and transfer papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Sanitary and household papers

This covers the stock of a wide range of tissue and other hygienic papers for use in households or commercial and industrial premises. Examples are toilet paper and facial tissues, kitchen towels, hand towels and industrial wipes. Some tissue is also used in the manufacture of babies napkins, sanitary towels, etc. The parent reel stock is made from virgin pulp or recovered fibre or mixtures of these. Final products cut to size or in rolls not exceeding 36cm are excluded here. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Packaging materials

Paper or paperboard mainly used for wrapping and packaging purposes. Excluded: Unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are no Sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; Tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Case materials

Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from any combination of virgin and recovered fibres and can be bleached, unbleached or mottled. Included are kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting, and waste-based fluting (Wellenstoff). It is reported in metric tonnes.

Folding boxboard

Often referred to as Cartonboard, it may be single or multiply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability. It is mainly used in cartons for consumer products such as frozen food and for liquid containers. Included: paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives); coated Multi-ply not uniformly bleached throughout the mass. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Wrapping papers

Wrappings (up to 150 g/m²): Papers whose main use is wrapping or packaging made from any combination of virgin or recovered fibres, bleached or unbleached. They may be subject to various finishing and/or marking processes. Included are sack kraft, other wrapping krafts, sulphite and greaseproof papers as well as coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass, except Multi-ply. Excluded: Tracing papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Other papers mainly for packaging

This category embraces all papers and boards mainly for packaging purposes other than those listed above. Most are produced from recovered fibres, e.g. greyboards, and go for conversion, which in some cases may be for end-uses other than packaging. Included: Composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Other paper and paperboard

Other papers and boards for industrial and special purposes. This category includes cigarette papers and stock of filter papers, as well as gypsum liners and special papers for waxing, insulating, roofing, asphaltting, and other specific applications or treatments. Excluded: All composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together; coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass; paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives). Included: wallpaper base; Unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are no Sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; Tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more. Raw copying and transfer papers, in rolls or sheets except carbon or self-copy paper. It is reported in metric tonnes.

SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS

Further processed sawnwood

Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) and continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger jointed. Excludes: sawn or chipped wood with further treatment of edges and/or faces other than planing, or sanding.

Wooden packaging material

Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood. Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.

Builder's joinery and carpentry of wood

Including windows and doors and coverings thereof as well as cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.

Wooden furniture

Seats with wooden frames as wooden camping and garden seats etc. and parts thereof. Except: seats convertible into beds, swivel seats, medical seats. Wooden furniture other than seats as of a kind used in offices, in the kitchen, bedrooms and elsewhere, as well as parts of all these.

Prefabricated buildings predominantly made of wood

E.g.: Log cabins, houses predominantly prefabricated from wood-based panels.

Secondary paper products

This group excludes paper in reels and sheets not cut to size included in JQ2. It is an aggregation of all paper products ready for use.

Composite paper and paperboard

Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets

Special coated paper and pulp products

Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets. Excluded: Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, but possibly laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt, in rolls or sheets.

Carbon paper and copying paper, ready for use

Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer, duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes. Excluded: Raw carbon, self-copy and other copying or transfer papers in paper in rolls or sheets.

Household and sanitary paper

Products ready for use: toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; included: e. g. handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres. excluded: sanitary paper produced stock.

Packaging cartons, boxes etc.

Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like.

Other articles of paper and paperboard, ready for use

Products ready for use: e.g. wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper; floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size; all office material like for correspondence, document storage as well as albums, labels of all kinds, bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard

(whether or not perforated or hardened); all other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.

Printing and writing paper, ready for use

For example: strips or rolls for office machines, continuous forms

Articles, moulded or pressed from pulp

For example: packaging for eggs

Filter paper and paperboard, ready for use

Printed articles

Printed books

Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets

Newspapers

Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material

Other printed articles

Children's picture, drawing or colouring books; music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated; maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed; plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing; unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes; cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title; transfers (decalcomania); printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings; calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks; other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs.

ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS

These definitions come from the APA-The Engineered Wood Association. APA classifies glued engineered wood products into three general groups: 1) glued laminated timber (glulam), 2) structural composite lumber (SCL) consisting primarily of laminated veneer lumber (LVL), but also parallel strand lumber and oriented strand lumber, and 3) wood I-beams.

Glued laminated timber (glulam)

Glulam is an engineered stress-rated product created by adhesively bonding together individual pieces of lumber having a thickness of 50 mm (2 in.) or less. It's one of the most versatile of the engineered wood products. It can be easily shaped into forms ranging from straight beams to complex curved members and is used for a wide variety of structural applications in both residential and nonresidential construction. Glulam is used typically for headers, girders, purlins, beams, arches, and in exposed applications such as bridges, marinas and transmission structures.

Structural composite lumber

Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

LVL is the most widely used of the structural composite lumber products. It is produced by adhesively bonding thin wood veneers together in a large billet so that the grain of all veneers is parallel to the long direction. The LVL billet is then sawn to desired dimensions depending on the construction application. Some of the many uses are in header and beam applications, hip and valley rafters, as scaffold planking and as flange material for wood I-beams.

Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL)

PSL consists of long veneer strands laid in parallel formation and bonded together with an adhesive to form beams. Like LVL and glulam, this product is used for beam and header applications where high bending strength is needed.

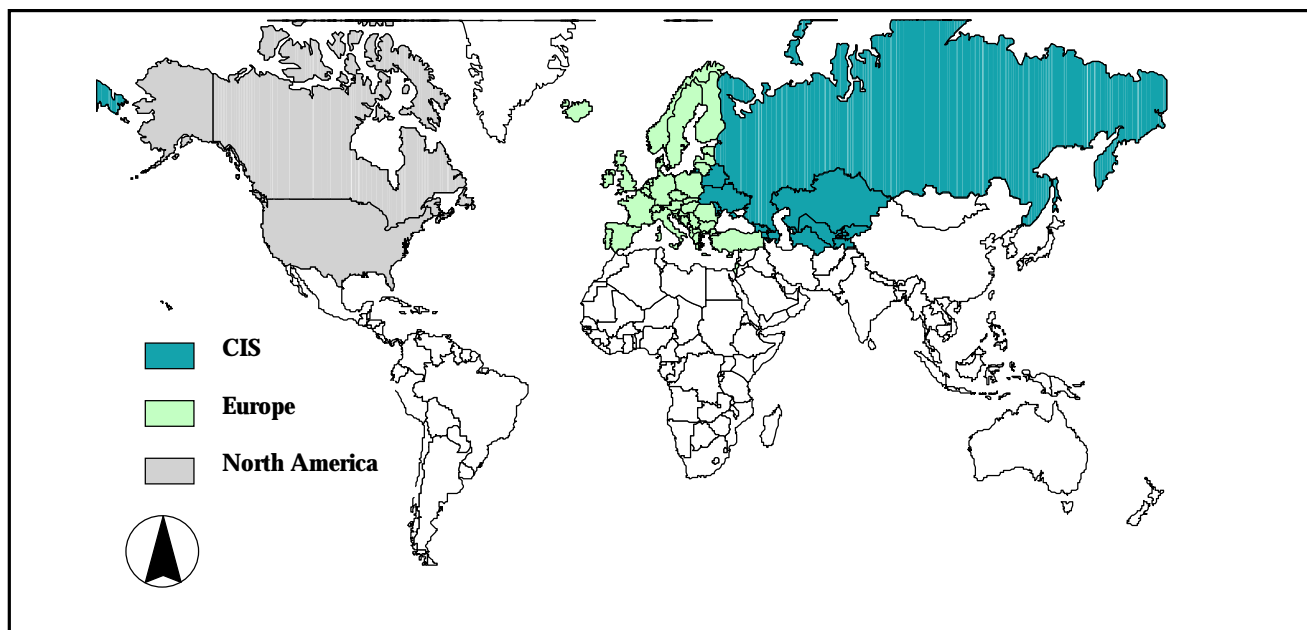
Oriented Strand Lumber (OSL)

Similar to PSL, oriented strand lumber is made from flaked wood strands that have a high length-to-thickness ratio. Combined with an adhesive, the strands are oriented and formed into a large mat or billet and pressed. OSL is used in a variety of applications from studs to millwork components.

Wood I-beams

Wood I-beams are structural, load-carrying products designed mostly for floor joist applications. The beams offer long length and low material weight. Their "I" configuration provides high strength and stiffness. The flange material for I-beams is typically dimension lumber or LVL; the web material is typically oriented strand board (OSB) or plywood. Wood I-beams, used extensively in residential construction, continue to be the fastest growing of the glued engineered wood products.

COUNTRIES IN THE ECE REGION



EUROPE

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--|
| Albania | Hungary | Romania |
| Andorra | Iceland | San Marino |
| Austria | Ireland | Slovak Republic |
| Belgium | Israel | Slovenia |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Italy | Spain |
| Bulgaria | Latvia | Sweden |
| Croatia | Liechtenstein | Switzerland |
| Cyprus | Lithuania | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| Czech Republic | Luxembourg | Turkey |
| Denmark | Malta | United Kingdom |
| Estonia | Monaco | Yugoslavia |
| Finland | Netherlands | |
| France | Norway | |
| Germany | Poland | |
| Greece | Portugal | |

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Armenia | Kazakhstan | Tajikistan |
| Azerbaijan | Kyrgyzstan | Turkmenistan |
| Belarus | Republic of Moldova | Ukraine |
| Georgia | Russian Federation | Uzbekistan |

NORTH AMERICA

| | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| Canada | United States of America |
|--------|--------------------------|

SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED IN FOREST PRODUCTS ANNUAL MARKET REVIEW

APA – The Engineered Wood Association, USA, (<http://www.apawood.org>)
Arborescences, France, (<http://www.onf.fr>)
Asian Timber, Singapore, (e-mail: schieffer@firstasia.co.sg)
Baltic Timber Journal, Latvia, (e-mail: balti@parks.lv)
Bureau of Labor Statistics, USA, (<http://stats.bls.gov>)
Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition, (<http://www.sfms.com>)
Centre d'Etudes de l'Economie du Bois, France, (Fax: +33-1-56 69 52 09)
Chilean Forestry News, (<http://www.conaf.cl>)
Council of Forest Industries, Canada, (<http://www.cofi.org>)
CSA International, Canadian Standards Association, (<http://www.csa.ca>)
Eastern Quotes & Comments, USA, (<http://www.rctc.com/irland/>)
ECE/FAO TIMBER database, (<http://www.unece.org/trade/timber>)
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EPF – European Panel Federation, (<http://www.europanel.org/>)
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Holz-Forschung & Holz-Verweitung, Austria
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International Wood Fiber Report, USA, (<http://www.pulp-paper.com>)
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Jaakko Pöyry Consulting, (<http://consulting.poyry.com>)
Japan Lumber Journal, (<http://www.scan-net.ne.jp/~njlj/index.html>)
Japan Lumber Reports, (Fax: +81-3-3820 3518)
Japan Wood-Products Information and Research Center – JAWIC, (Fax: +1-206-625-0482)
La Forêt, Switzerland, (<http://www.wvs.ch>)
Le Bois National, France, (<http://www.boiscope.com/>)

Le Commerce International du Bois, France, (<http://www.ifrance.com/cib-ltb>)

L'Echo des Bois, Belgium, (e-mail: echobois@skypro.be)

Maskayu, Malaysia, (e-mail: mtib@po.jating.my)

MEC Naujienos (Centre of Forest Economics Information Bulletin), Lithuania, (<http://www.mec.lt>)

METLA – Finnish Forest Research Institute, (<http://www.metla.fi>)

Ministry of Forest, British Columbia, Canada, (<http://www.gov.bc.ca/for>)

Monthly Statistics of Japan

New Zealand Forest Industries Magazine, (<http://www.nzforest.co.nz>)

Newsprint Data, Canada, (<http://www.cppa.org/>)

NUTEK – Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development, (<http://www.nutek.se>)

Ohio Division of Forestry, USA, (<http://www.hcs.ohio-state.edu/ODNR/Forestry.htm>)

PaperTree Letter, USA, (Fax: +1-415-278 5375)

PEFC – Pan European Forest Certification, (<http://www.pefc.org>)

Perkasa, Malaysia, (e-mail: pusaka@po.jaring.my)

PIMA - Papermaker Magazine, USA, (<http://www.pima-online.org/magazine/papermaker.html>)

Random Lengths Export, USA, (<http://www.randomlengths.com>)

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Service des forêts et de la faune Canton de Fribourg, Switzerland

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STEM – Swedish National Energy Administration, (<http://www.stem.se>)

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The Forest Products Conservation & Recycling Review by USDA Forest Service, USA, (<http://pc9.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/nltrlist.htm>)

The Swedish Wood Exporters' Association, (<http://www.stef.se>)

Timber & Wood Products (TTJ), UK, (<http://www.worldwidewood.com>)

hardwoodmarkets.com, UK, (e-mail: rjwoliver@email.msn.com)

U.S. Census Bureau – United States Department of Commerce (www.census.gov)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, USA, (<http://ffas.usda.gov>)

USDA Forest Service, USA, (<http://www.fs.fed.us>)

Weekly Hardwood Review, USA, (<http://www.hardwoodreview.com>)

Wood Based Panels, UK, (<http://www.worldwidewood.com>)

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World Wide Wood, (<http://www.worldwidewood.com>)

World Wood Review, Canada

WWF – Forests for Life, (<http://www.panda.org/forests4life>)

ZMP – Zentrale Markt- und Preisberichtsstelle für Erzeugnisse der Land-, Forst- und Ernährungswirtschaft GmbH, Germany, (<http://www.zmp.de>)

SPECIAL CHAPTERS IN FORMER FOREST PRODUCTS ANNUAL MARKET REVIEWS

Note to readers: We have found that some chapters of the *Review* have a longer life than the *Annual Market Review*. The following is a listing of all the special chapters, including their most important sections, in order to give an idea of their contents. Back issues are available on the Timber Committee website or through the secretariat.

Timber Bulletin – Volume XLVII (1994)

Chapter 3 “Recycling Wood Fibre and its Effects on the Forest and Forest Industries Sector”, 7 pages

Situation analysis and legislation
Quantifying the effects
Consequences and solutions

Timber Bulletin – Volume LI (1998)

Chapter 3 “Certified Forest Products Marketplace”, 11 pages, (has since become annual chapter)

Forest certification schemes
Why certification?
Status of supply and demand
Constraints to market development

Chapter 4 “Effects of the Asian Crisis on ECE Region Forest Products Markets”, 7 pages

Global and specific impacts on the ECE region
Impacts on the radiata pine trade and other forest products
Japan’s forest products production and trade
Indonesia’s forest products production and trade in 1997 and 1998

Timber Bulletin – Volume LII (1999)

Chapter 3 “Estonia’s Forest Products Market”, 7 pages

General economic development
Forest resources
Institutional framework
Forest industry
Trade of wood and wood products

Chapter 4 “New Zealand’s Forest Products Market”, 7 pages

Background to New Zealand’s plantation forestry sector
Market conditions
Forestry production and trade 1998/1999

Chapter 5 “Trade Restrictions and the Future”, 10 pages

The question of market access
Trends in tariffs and non-tariff measures
Trade impediments
Implications of further trade liberalization

Chapter 6 “Forest Products in the Electronic Market Place”, 6 pages

WWW-sites for forest products trade
North American and European electronic commerce
The role of the ECE Trade Division in electronic commerce

Chapter 13 “Tropical Timber Developments”, 16 pages, (has since become annual chapter)

Production, exports, imports
Tropical timber consumption and price trends
Strengthening Asian currencies

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE TIMBER COMMITTEE

The Timber Committee is a principal subsidiary body of the ECE (UN Economic Commission for Europe) based in Geneva. It constitutes a forum for cooperation and consultation between member countries on forestry, forest industry and forest product matters. All countries of Europe; the former USSR; United States of America, Canada and Israel are members of the ECE and participate in its work.

The ECE Timber Committee shall, within the context of sustainable development, provide member countries with the information and services needed for policy- and decision-making regarding their forest and forest industry sector ("the sector"), including the trade and use of forest products and, when appropriate, formulate recommendations addressed to member Governments and interested organizations. To this end, it shall:

1. With the active participation of member countries, undertake short-, medium- and long-term analyses of developments in, and having an impact on, the sector, including those offering possibilities for the facilitation of international trade and for enhancing the protection of the environment;
2. In support of these analyses, collect, store and disseminate statistics relating to the sector, and carry out activities to improve their quality and comparability;
3. Provide the framework for cooperation e.g. by organizing seminars, workshops and ad hoc meetings and setting up time-limited ad hoc groups, for the exchange of economic, environmental and technical information between governments and other institutions of member countries that is needed for the development and implementation of policies leading to the sustainable development of the sector and to the protection of the environment in their respective countries;
4. Carry out tasks identified by the UN/ECE or the Timber Committee as being of priority, including the facilitation of subregional cooperation and activities in support of the economies in transition of central and eastern Europe and of the countries of the region that are developing from an economic point of view;
5. It should also keep under review its structure and priorities and cooperate with other international and intergovernmental organizations active in the sector, and in particular with the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and its European Forestry Commission and with the ILO (International Labour Organisation), in order to ensure complementarity and to avoid duplication, thereby optimizing the use of resources.

More information about the Committee's work may be obtained by writing to:

Timber Section
UN/ECE Trade Division
Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: + 41 22 917 0041
E-mail: info.timber@unece.org

Website address: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber>

UN-ECE/FAO PUBLICATIONS

Timber Bulletin Volume LIII (2000)

ECE/TIM/BULL/53/

1. Forest Products Prices, 1997-1999
2. Forest Products Statistics, 1995-1999 (TIMBER database also available on diskettes)
3. Forest Products Annual Market Review, 1999-2000
4. Forest Fire Statistics
5. Forest Products Trade Flow Data
6. Forest Products Markets in 2000 and Prospects for 2001

Geneva Timber and Forest Study Papers

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| Forest and forest products country profile: Russian Federation (Country profiles also exist on Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and Ukraine) | ECE/TIM/SP/14 |
| North American timber trends study | ECE/TIM/SP/9 |
| Long-term historical changes in the forest resource | ECE/TIM/SP/10 |
| European timber trends and prospects: into the 21st century (ETTS V) | ECE/TIM/SP/11 |
| Forest and forest industries country fact sheets | ECE/TIM/SP/12 |
| Non-wood goods and services of the forest | ECE/TIM/SP/15 |
| State of European forests and forestry, 1999 | ECE/TIM/SP/16 |
| Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand | ECE/TIM/SP/17 |

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| Interim Report on the implementation of Resolution H3 of the Helsinki Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe | ECE/TIM/DP/12 |
| The role of women on forest properties in Haute-Savoie | ECE/TIM/DP/13 |
| Recycling, energy and market interactions | ECE/TIM/DP/15 |
| A summary of "The competitive climate for wood products and paper packing: the factors causing substitution with emphasis on environmental promotions" | ECE/TIM/DP/16 |
| Forest certification update for the ECE Region, summer 2000 | ECE/TIM/DP/17 |

International Forest Fire News (two issues per year)**Timber and Forest Information Series**

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| Timber Committee Yearbook 2000 | ECE/TIM/INF/7 |
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In an effort to continually improve the UN-ECE/FAO *Timber Bulletin*, "Forest Products Annual Market Review," readers are encouraged to express their opinions on its content, presentation and distribution.

Please fax or e-mail your response to the address below. Thank you.

1. Do you like the idea of having special chapters on current issues in forest products markets?
 Yes No
2. Would you like us to continue the series on an ECE region country's forest products markets?
 Yes No
3. Would you like us to continue the series of special chapters which focus on an ECE region trading partner's forest products markets?
 Yes No
4. If yes, do you have any suggestions for topics *and authors* of future special chapters?
 Current market issues ECE region country focus non-ECE region country focus
5. Is the *Review* too long? Yes No. If yes, which chapters would you eliminate or reduce?
6. Did you obtain your copy of the *Review* from the Timber Committee website?
 Yes No
7. If yes to question 6, do you still wish to have a paper publication too?
 Yes No
8. Do you have any suggestions for improvements to either the paper or electronic version of the *Review*?

Thank you again for your time in assisting us to improve the *Review* for our readers! Please return your survey to: info.timber@unece.org or by fax to: +41 22 917 0041

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