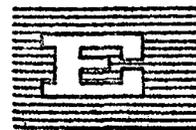


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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Timber Committee

14th Session, Geneva, 22 - 25 October 1956

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE TIMBER COMMITTEE 22 TO 25 OCTOBER 1956

1. The Timber Committee held its Fourteenth Session in Geneva, from 22 to 25 October 1956. It was attended by delegates from: Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Eastern Zone of Germany, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Also participating in the session were representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions. (For list of delegates, see E/ECE/TIM/53).

2. After an introductory statement by Mr. Myrdal, the Executive Secretary of ECE, the Committee re-elected by acclamation Mr. F.M. du Vignaux (France) as Chairman, and Mr. J.O. Söderhjelm (Finland) and Mr. J. Kaczerginski (Poland) as Vice-Chairman.

3. The Chairman extended a welcome on behalf of the Committee to the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Portugal and Spain which attended it for the first time. The Committee then adopted the agenda (E/ECE/TIM/52) as submitted by the Secretariat.

4. Sawn Softwood

The Committee heard statements about the sawn softwood situation and outlook for 1956 and 1957 and filled in the work sheets attached to this report as tables I and II.

(a) Situation in 1956

The year 1956 brought a weakening in the European sawn softwood market. This, however, was not felt uniformly over the continent. A marked decline was recorded in the imports of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, and this had its repercussions on the volume of exports from Finland, Sweden and Canada.

The imports of other western European countries were less affected. In central and eastern Europe - and notably in the Mediterranean area - production and markets were on the whole well maintained.

The course of the market in 1956 was largely conditioned by the events of the previous year. 1955 was characterized by an early start to the purchasing campaign, lively demand, and a post-war record volume of trade. In certain cases purchases seemed to have exceeded the rise in consumption, implying high end-year stock levels in some importing countries. In the event, end-year stocks were even higher than had been expected, since improved shipping facilities in the closing months reduced the volumes overlying in the northern countries below expectations. Under these circumstances reduction in import programmes for 1956 became inevitable.

A year ago measures to counter inflationary tendencies had already been taken in certain western European countries. The eventual impact of these measures was difficult to judge at that time. In the closing months of 1955 and as 1956 opened their influence was increasingly felt. An immediate consequence of dearer money was a substantial increase in the financial burden of stock holding. Forced selling on the part of some importers was already in evidence by the end of 1955, and as 1956 wore on the financial pressure on western European importers to reduce their stocks intensified. The effect of credit restrictions on consumption made itself felt more slowly, but uncertainty on this score strengthened the importers' reluctance to start new purchasing.

The northern exporters had already, in 1955, sensed the signs of a coming reduced demand, and had started to adjust their supplies accordingly. Nevertheless, the Committee's revised March estimates revealed, not only an expected volume of trade some half million standards lower than in 1955, but an excess of export availabilities over import requirements.

Through the Spring the market continued sluggish. The decision of the United Kingdom Government to sell 150,000 standards of stock further contributed to this tendency, despite the Government's announced intention of effecting these sales without disrupting the market. The cautious attitude of importers was heightened by uncertainty about the future trend of prices. Some exporters, in their turn, began to encounter financial and storage difficulties, and price concessions on the part of smaller enterprises in northern Europe became more general in May and June, especially for lower qualities and for less sought for

categories. From mid-year on trade quickened, and by autumn it seemed likely that most of the reduced availabilities in 1956 in the northern countries would be disposed of.

The softwood market in central and eastern Europe did not show the same weakness as observed in western Europe. Demand remained steady enough to absorb the supplies available at prices more or less unchanged.

In Europe as a whole, the fall in the volume of trade has not been accompanied by a corresponding fall in consumption. Increased production in certain importing countries, notably Western Germany, has largely offset the reduction in output in the northern countries, while significant stock reductions have taken place in most of the importing countries. Reduced constructional activity has entailed lower softwood usage in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, but increased attention to residential construction in eastern Europe is raising softwood needs, in spite of serious efforts to effect wood savings. In several western European countries there are signs of a halt and even reversal in the trend to replace sawnwood by other materials in housing.

Softwood exports from European countries in 1956 are now expected to reach 3.4 to 3.5 million standards, as against 3.7 in 1955. Marked reductions in shipments from Finland and Sweden and somewhat smaller decreases in the case of Czechoslovakia, France and Romania have been partly offset by a slight increase in shipments from the Soviet Union. Austrian shipments have been well maintained. The continued high level of demand in the United States, coupled with high transatlantic freights, has led to a marked reduction in exports to Europe from Canada. Thus total supplies from all sources to the European market are estimated to lie between 3.7 and 3.9 million standards.

Though imports into both the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany have fallen short of earlier expectations and are considerably below the 1955 level, elsewhere in Europe the changes have been less marked. Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands expect to import rather less than in 1955, while slight increases are expected in France, Eastern Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.

Thus total imports, taking into account Mediterranean and other overseas needs, are likely to reach 3.5 to 3.8 million standards.

A comparison of total imports and total exports shows an export surplus of 100 to 200 thousand standards. Since the figures submitted to the Committee this year give a more complete coverage than in previous years, the possibility of small quantities remaining unsold in the northern countries cannot be ruled out.

Summing up the situation in 1956, the volume of trade is likely to be down by 300 to 400 thousand standards, almost entirely as a result of reduced imports by the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The reduction of imports has been in the main the consequence of stock liquidation rendered necessary by credit restrictions and increases in interest rates, no pronounced fall in consumption having yet been recorded. Lower import needs have been met by reductions in shipments from Finland, Sweden, Canada and, to a lesser extent, Austria; exports from the Soviet Union have risen slightly.

(b) Outlook for 1957

Import requirements in 1957 are estimated to be slightly higher than in the current year, by some 50 to 100 thousand standards. The increase corresponds to the expected rise in the imports of the Federal Republic of Germany, the requirements of other importing countries showing no significant change from 1956. This estimate is based on the assumption that there will be no major setback in the development of the European economy generally. Should the continuance of counter-inflationary measures in certain western European countries lead to a further slowing down of constructional activity, these estimates may require a downward revision. The Committee noted that these measures had already seriously affected the European timber trade, both directly by enhancing the burden of financing that trade and indirectly by slowing down activity in some of the principal wood-consuming industries.

Export prospects from European countries for 1957 show a reduction from the current year of 150 to 300 thousand standards. This represents a decline from the 1955 level of the order of half a million standards. The reduced availabilities in Finland and Sweden are also attributable in part to credit restrictions, sawmills in many cases experiencing difficulty in financing their log purchases. Though significant reductions in the stumpage prices of saw log timber have been reported, these have been largely offset by rising labour and transport costs. Since labour and transport costs account for the major part of the price of delivered sawlogs, these prices show little change from the previous year. The slight reduction in Austrian availabilities is in line with the declared intention of the forest authorities to reduce fellings gradually to the net growth indicated by the recently concluded inventory. Rising domestic needs in Poland will lead to some curtailment of that country's export availabilities. Given sustained demand, exports from the USSR, Romania and Czechoslovakia will be maintained.

A slight increase in exports to Europe from Canada and other overseas sources is envisaged; the Committee noted that Canadian exports, which had fallen sharply in 1956, might recover should the level of European demand so warrant.

Thus total softwood availabilities for 1957 were placed at between 3.5 and 3.8 million standards, implying a deficiency in availabilities of the order of 100 to 150 thousand standards, corresponding to 3 to 4 per cent of total import requirements.

The Committee concluded that prospective supplies were reasonably well in balance with expected requirements, and that, provided no serious recession in constructional and industrial activity intervened, more stable conditions should prevail on the European sawn softwood market in 1957.

At the same time, the Committee emphasized that the lower level of trade experienced in 1956 and envisaged for 1957 was a reflection of the diverse consequences of anti-inflationary measures at present in force in some of the principal importing countries. A revival of international trade in sawnwood might be facilitated by any relaxation of these measures.

5. Small-sized roundwood

The high level of production and trade of small-sized roundwood in Europe in 1955 permitted a certain increase in the level of stocks held by consumers as a whole. Consequently requirements in 1956, particularly with regard to imports, showed a decline of about 10% from the level of the previous year. The balanced overall situation in small-sized roundwood foreshadowed by the Committee at its previous session, despite some apparent deficit at that time, seems to be confirmed by the Committee's review of the situation during the present session.

The outlook for 1957 as revealed by the national statements again indicated that the apparent overall deficit of some 400,000 cu.m. in this year did not represent any serious problem as the size of this deficit at this stage is small compared with previous years and well within the proved elasticity of this market. Therefore there seems to be no reason to expect any supply difficulties in the overall 1957 market situation for small-sized roundwood.

The Committee noted some further improvements in the accuracy and coverage of the estimates submitted.

(a) Pitprops

Several delegates emphasized the extent to which the use of steel and other substituting materials is reducing the need for wooden pitprops in the mines and

this seemed to be borne out by the steadily falling total import requirements in Europe. Therefore, although export availabilities have similarly declined, European requirements in pitprops both in 1956 and 1957 appear adequately covered by the estimated availabilities. In fact, there appears to be a small surplus in both these years which, as shown by past experience, tends to go for pulpwood purposes. Therefore the European pitprop supply situation for 1956 and 1957 seems to be reasonably balanced.

(b) Pulpwood

A comparison of import requirements and export availabilities submitted in the national estimates showed a surplus of 100,000 cu.m. in 1956 and a deficit of 470,000 cu.m. in 1957. Importing countries should therefore have no difficulty in securing adequate supplies in these two years, despite the fact that total production for 1957 has been estimated at a lower level than in 1955 and 1956.

The Committee recalled that its estimates of import requirements and export availabilities at this season customarily revealed considerable discrepancies, and that any apparent imbalance was normally resolved by subsequent market developments. This year supply and demand appear to be better matched than in the past.

The Committee noted further progress in the utilization of broadleaved species, sawmill waste and other wood residues for pulping purposes in many of the principal pulpwood importing countries. In fact, new pulp industries, based entirely on the use of broadleaved pulpwood, were reported to have been established or to be at the planning stage in a number of countries.

The Secretariat drew the attention of the Committee to document TIM/108 which contained data concerning the consumption of various pulpable wood materials. These data had been assembled and presented to the Committee at the request of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics, to which the Committee had at its 13th Session referred various problems arising in the field of pulpwood statistics.

The Committee asked that the Statistics Working Party, in its further consideration of pulpwood statistics problems, prepare specific recommendations for amending the Committee's work sheet No.4 to ensure that data are submitted on a comparable basis, thus improving the information available to the Committee for its annual review of the pulpwood market. The Committee asked the Secretariat to communicate these proposals to delegates in good time before the next session of the Timber Committee to enable them to prepare their statements in accordance with the new lay-out and definitions.

(c) Future pulpwood supplies in the light of pulp products consumption

After concluding its consideration of market prospects for small sized roundwood, the Committee heard a summary of a statement prepared by the Secretariat.

The statement summarized drew attention to changes which had taken place in recent years in the level of Europe's consumption of and trade in pulp products. The rise in European pulp and paper consumption had exceeded all expectations and seemed likely to continue. The Continent's net trade balance in pulp and paper had fallen by more than half in the course of the last five years and this implied a substantial reduction in net overseas earnings, particularly vis-a-vis the dollar area. These developments suggested that the Continent's pulp and paper production capacity was failing to expand at a rate consonant with the region's pulp and paper needs. This might be due to an underestimation of consumption trends, lack of capital, or uncertainty concerning future pulpwood supplies.

Having heard this summary, the Committee, while noting that certain aspects of these problems lay outside its competence, requested the Secretariat to prepare a note setting out the points made, and to circulate this note to delegates for information.

6. Sawn hardwood

The Committee considered the statistical statement and survey of the European sawn hardwood market (oak and beech) prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision taken at its 13th Session. Delegates from a number of countries reviewed the evolution of the market in the course of 1955 and 1956 and indicated prospects for 1957. The Committee noted that European exports of broadleaved sawnwood had risen from less than half a million cubic metres in 1952 to well over one million cubic metres in 1955 and 1956, and that oak and beech sawnwood production and trade now play an important part in the timber economies of many member countries. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in attempting a statistical assessment of this market, the Committee requested that a regular appraisal of the market in broadleaved sawnwood with particular reference to oak and beech be undertaken by the Secretariat and that this item continue to figure on the Committee's agenda. It expressed the hope that the means of implementing this recommendation could be made available within the existing budgetary provisions for ECE as a whole, and made its request on the understanding that this would prove possible. The Committee did not envisage the initiation of new statistical series by Governments, but requested participating Governments to make available

to the Secretariat in good time such statistical data as were readily available, together with an appraisal of the market situation as far as practicable in their countries, and hoped that the Secretariat would be able to supplement these reports by information drawn from trade sources.

7. Special import/export problems

Upon the request of certain delegations, small meetings to discuss special import/export problems among the countries directly interested (Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Spain) were arranged. The Director of the Timber Division was kept informed of the general outcome of these conversations and was able to advise the Committee that satisfactory progress had been made. These conversations will now be pursued through regular channels by the countries concerned.

The Committee noted with satisfaction statements by several delegates indicating that positive results had already been recorded following contacts made at the 13th Session.

8. Long-term trade arrangements

The Secretariat reported the steps it has taken to meet the wishes of certain member Governments which had expressed an interest in the possibility of negotiating long-term contracts. The Secretariat's explorations had revealed that the appropriate conditions for the conclusion of long-term trade arrangements did not seem to exist at the present time in the specific case investigated. The Committee approved the Secretariat's suggestion that the question of long-term trade arrangements be transferred to the third group of projects in the Committee's work programme, but that it should be open to any member Government to request that this item be reinserted on the Committee's agenda at future meetings.

9. Timber Bulletin for Europe

The Secretariat reported certain changes it was contemplating in the format and contents of the Timber Bulletin. These changes, which were intended to reduce the volume of work falling on the Secretariat and which would result in some economy without unduly prejudicing the service rendered to readers of the Bulletin, were approved by the Committee.

The general effect of these changes would be to advance the publication date of the printed Bulletin by confining it to the statistical tables and a general review of the European market. Country reports would be issued separately and, in the case of certain countries, less frequently.

10. Trends in the utilization of wood and its products

The Committee considered the first draft of a study of trends in the utilization of wood and its products in housing. It expressed its satisfaction with the progress made on this first sector study, which it believed would be of value to all those concerned with the evolution and understanding of the forest products markets and with formulating timber economic policies. It stressed the need for continuing information on these trends, and invited participating countries to transmit to the Secretariat up-to-date information and statistical data to enable the Secretariat to keep the Committee appraised of current trends.

The Committee noted that the policy conclusions to be drawn from these trends would differ from country to country and as between different interests in each country. It agreed that there was a common interest in striving for more rational use, which implied both the avoidance of false economies in the use of wood and the elimination of wasteful utilization.

The Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a final version of the sector study on housing, and delegates undertook to supply the material necessary to enable this to be done. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to give high priority to further sector studies. Assuming that the necessary background material is available, it considers that a study of trends in the utilization of wood in packaging should take precedence over other sector studies.

The Secretariat was authorized to circulate to members of the ECE Housing Committee the provisional texts of Sections 1 to 7 and to invite their comment thereon.

11. General Conditions of Sale for Timber

The Committee took note of the report of the Working Party on the Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Timber, presented by the Working Party's Chairman, M. Blety (France). The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the report (TIM/116) included agreed texts of optional general conditions of sale for sawn softwood. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the Working Party's speedy completion of this phase of its work.

12. Joint Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers

The Committee took note of the report of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (TIM/110). It heard an oral statement by the Committee's Chairman, Mr. H. Winkelmann (Switzerland), who

explained the methods of work which the Joint Committee had adopted and recounted the principal achievements of the past year. Delegates expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished, emphasizing the need for early preparation of an up-to-date bibliography of literature dealing with forest working techniques. Tribute was paid to the value of the scholarship scheme initiated by the International Labour Office for the exchange of forestry teaching personnel between participating countries, and the Timber Committee expressed the very strong hope that it would prove possible to continue this scheme in the coming year. The representative of the ILO reported that to date arrangements have been made for 78 students from 13 countries to follow courses in 8 host countries since the autumn of 1955 and affirmed that the ILO was willing to continue to sponsor this scheme in accordance with the wishes of participating countries and subject to funds being available.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee announced that the second session of that body will, at the invitation of the Government of the USSR, be held in Moscow from 10 to 15 June 1957, and will be followed by a study tour in that country.

The Joint Committee, in its report, had raised the question of its rules of procedure. In view of the fact that FAO, one of the parent bodies of the Committee, was at present undertaking a review of the rules and procedures of all its dependent organizations, whilst the subsidiary bodies of ECE were operating under the rules of procedure of the Commission, it was agreed that discussion of the Joint Committee's internal structure be deferred until the aforesaid review has been completed.

13. Joint Working Party on Statistics

A report on the work of the Joint Working Party on Statistics was presented by Mr. H. Keller (Switzerland), who also outlined the provisional agenda drawn up for the Working Party's second session, to be held in November this year, and drew attention to the many problems assigned to the Working Party by its parent bodies which had not yet been tackled.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the work accomplished to date and, while noting that the Working Party was not to be given a permanent status, requested that it continue in existence until it had completed consideration of the problems allotted to it. The Committee asked that the Working Party should make every effort to economize the time of experts through contacts made in correspondence and in the course of visits paid by Secretariat staff to member countries.

The Committee noted that the statement on consumption of pulpable wood materials, prepared at the suggestion of the Working Party, had proved useful and requested that a similar statement be presented to the Committee annually in connexion with its regular review of the market for small-sized roundwood.

14. Commercial Grading of Sawn Softwood

The Secretariat introduced document TIM/114 and the Committee noted that other high-priority projects had rendered it impossible to pursue the question of commercial grading of sawn softwood.

The Committee heard with interest the report made by the Secretariat on the first session of ISO/TC 55 held in Leningrad from 21 to 26 August 1956, which committee had the mandate to deal with commercial grading (sizing, defects of sawn softwood).

In view of the fact that the final report of ISO/TC 55 is not yet available, the Committee did not take any decision as to pursuing this project within the Secretariat, but asked the Secretariat to keep in contact with the International Organization for Standardization and to inform the Committee at its next session of any decisions reached by that organization. Meanwhile the project concerning the commercial grading of sawn softwood should be maintained in the programme of work but be transferred to the priority category 3.

15. Annual report and programme of work of the Timber Committee for 1957

The Committee noted the decisions of the eleventh session of the Economic Commission for Europe relative to its work, in particular the Commission's instruction, contained in Resolution 4 (XI), to its Committees to continue to devote special attention to the exchange, on a reciprocal basis, of production experience and scientific-technical and statistical information, and to promote and facilitate contacts between countries of Eastern and Western Europe. It noted, too, the suggestions made by various delegations to the Commission's eleventh session concerning the work programme of the Timber Committee. The Committee noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had already been made in the development of contacts and exchanges envisaged by this resolution.

The Committee also took note of Resolution No. 630 (XXII) A.I. of the Economic and Social Council which, inter alia, requested the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to further concentration of their activities on major economic problems, and to the more efficient co-ordination of these activities.

The Secretariat drew attention to the fact that the Committee had already taken a number of decisions in line with the ECOSOC resolution. These decisions, together with other suggestions accepted by the Committee, involve:

- the consolidation of projects currently numbered 09.1.1 (market reports) and 09.1.3 (timber prices);
- the transfer to a different category of projects 09.1.4 (long-term trade arrangements), 09.2.2 (contract practices) and 09.2.3 (grading).

Several delegates urged that work be initiated on, and a high priority accorded to, the following topics:

- (a) the collection, transport and utilization of forestry and sawmill waste;
- (b) the standardization of forestry tools and equipment;
- (c) the efficiency of equipment in the timber industry; and
- (d) problems relating to forest industries.

The Secretariat pointed out that certain work on (b) and (c) was already being carried out within the framework of FAO, that certain aspects are already being dealt with by an FAO/ECE Joint Committee under project 09.1.3, and that the resources presently available to the Secretariat would not permit the initiation of any considerable new work during 1957.

After discussion, the Committee agreed on a revised work programme for the coming year as attached. It was understood that the transfer and re-definition of the project currently indexed 09.3.1 (studies on more rational utilization) to the first category of projects would authorize the Secretariat to make a practical start in 1957 on that aspect of the project relating to wood waste by inviting selected countries to submit case-studies concerning the collection, transport and utilization of forestry and sawmill waste in their countries. The forthcoming International Consultation on Hardboard, Insulating Board and Particle Board, jointly convened by FAO and ECE, could also be regarded as a contribution to the furtherance of this project. The Committee invited the delegates interested to submit to the Secretariat specific proposals for pursuing particular aspects of this project. These proposals would be considered by the Committee at its next session in deciding how this project may be further implemented.

The Committee authorized its officers, on its behalf, to submit to the twelfth session of the Economic Commission for Europe the usual report on its activities and programme, and to include in that report a special section dealing with the results achieved in pursuance of Commission resolutions 1(X) and 4(XI).

16. Date and place of next meeting

It was agreed that the next session of the Timber Committee should be held in Geneva at a date to be decided by its officers in consultation with the Secretariat. The Committee emphasized that in normal years the latter half of October was the most opportune time from the standpoint of the market evolution.

It was decided that in future all sittings of the Committee be held in private, including the opening session, and that no press release be issued until the Committee's report had been adopted.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE TIMBER COMMITTEE FOR 1957/58

09. - TIMBER

(Note: The work programme of the ECE in the field of timber is developed and carried out jointly with the FAO, the latter organization providing the professional staff engaged in the work. Below are listed the projects, primarily the responsibility of the ECE Timber Committee, to be undertaken during the period 1957/58. In addition to the annual session of the Timber Committee, Joint FAO/ECE bodies will deal with the projects where appropriate. The joint projects for which FAO is primarily responsible do not figure in this list.)

09.1 Priority projects of a continuing nature

09.1.1 Review of timber market for Europe including timber statistics

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/46, Annex III, section VII; E/ECE/TIM/48, para.5; E/ECE/TIM/51, para.3; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.9)

Description: The Timber Committee reviews periodically the situation in the sawn softwood, pitprops, pulpwood and sawn hardwood markets.

In addition the secretariat publishes quarterly market reports for sawn softwood, pitprops and pulpwood, together with statistics relating to production, trade and prices in the main forest products in Europe and North America. The market reports are based on information collected from official and other sources and publications which is analyzed by the ECE secretariat. In connexion with the market intelligence furnished to the Committee, the secretariat prepares and, where appropriate, publishes price series supplemented by graphs, comparisons of timber prices and those of alternative materials, and relevant economic indicators. (E/ECE/TIM/46, Annex III, section VII; E/ECE/TIM/48, para.5; E/ECE/TIM/51, para.9)

09.1.2 Special import/export problems

Opportunity is provided to interested countries in connexion with sessions of the Committee to discuss special problems affecting the timber trade of two or more countries (E/ECE/TIM/51, para.10; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.7).

09.1.3 Increased efficiency in forestry operations

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/46, annex III, section VI; E/ECE/TIM/48, para.8; E/ECE/TIM/51, para.8; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.12).

Description: This project aims at increasing efficiency in forestry operations by improving methods of work, by mechanization and by better training of forest workers and prevention of accidents. This project is dealt with by the joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, in co-operation with the ILO, by means of study groups and with the collaboration of experts.

09.1.4. Studies on the more rational utilization of wood

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/39, para.6; E/ECE/TIM/46, annex III, section VI)

Description: These studies, the aim of which is to improve the utilization of wood, include in particular:

- Reducing waste in the forest and ensuring the fuller use of by-products in the wood-using industries;
- The use by industry of types and sizes of wood not hitherto normally used.

In 1957 selected countries will be invited to prepare case studies concerning the collection, transportation and utilization of forestry and sawmill waste. No other work is contemplated on this project during the coming year.

The further implementation of this project will be re-examined in 1957 in the light of specific proposals to be prepared by member countries, taking into account the Secretariat resources then available.

09.2 Priority projects of an ad hoc nature

09.2.1 Minimum programme for European forest and forest products statistics

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/46, annex III, section VII; E/ECE/TIM/48, para.5; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.13)

Description: This project aims at setting up an over-all minimum programme for forestry and timber statistics covering the whole field. This programme is being examined by the joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics, which also considers special statistical problems referred to it by the parent bodies.

09.2.2 Study on trends in the utilization of wood and its products

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/46, annex III, section IX; E/ECE/TIM/48, para.8; E/ECE/TIM/51, para.7; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.10).

Description: The aim of this study is to examine trends in the utilization of wood and its products in construction, packaging and other end-uses in European countries, and the impact of these trends on Europe's timber requirements.

09.3 Other projects

09.3.1 Long-term timber trends, forecasts and trade arrangements

Authority: Committee on the Development of Trade (E/ECE/TRADE/8, para.6A); Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/48, para.6; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.8).

Description: The question of long-term trends of timber requirements and import and export trade is kept under review, and, upon request, the possibilities of medium- and long-term trade arrangements are investigated.

09.3.2 General conditions of sale for timber

Authority: Committee on the Development of Trade (E/ECE/TRADE/8, para.11); Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/48, para.11; E/ECE/TIM/S1, para.6; E/ECE/TIM/54, para.11).

Description: A set of optional general conditions for sale of sawn softwood has been prepared. The question whether this work should be extended to timber other than sawn softwood is under consideration.

09.3.3 Timber Grading

Authority: Timber Committee (E/ECE/TIM/54, para.14)

Description: The secretariat follows the work of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in this field. This project may be explored further by the Secretariat in the light of the results of ISO's deliberations, but no work on the project is foreseen during the coming year.

IMPORTS OF SAWN SOFTWOOD
(Incl. boxboards)

In thousands of standards

IMPORTATIONS DE SCIAGES RESINEUX
(Y compris les planches de caisserie)

En milliers de standards

Principal Importing Countries	1937 (a)	1955	January- June 1956 Janvier- juin 1956	Imports requirements in:				Besoins d'importations en:				Principaux Pays Importateurs
				1955		1956		1956		1957		
				Estimates revised in Sept. 1955 Estimations révisées en sept. 1955		Estimates revised in March 1956 Estimations révisées en mars 1956		Estimates revised in Oct. 1956 Estimations révisées en oct. 1956		Estimates made in Oct. 1956 Estimations faites en oct. 1956		
				Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	147	15	145	150	127	135	100	100	110	120	Belgique-Luxembourg
Czechoslovakia	1	20	8	5	10	20	25	25	28	20	30	Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark	130	133	33	130*	140*	110	120	95*	100*	95*	100*	Danemark
France	218(b)	103	63	85	95	100	110	120	135	110	125	France
Germany, Western	) 494	60	184	520	550	500	550	440	450	500	550	Allemagne occidentale
Germany, Eastern				18(h)	20(h)	47	47	47	47	50	60	60	Allemagne orientale
Greece	62(c)	30*	..	35*	45*	47	54	35*	40*	35*	40*	Grèce
Hungary	125	120	48	25(h)	32(h)	38(h)	42(h)	110	110	120	120	Hongrie
Ireland	76	54	25	50*	60*	50*	60*	50*	60*	50*	60*	Irlande
Italy	200	351	193	300	330	350	380	350	380	350	380	Italie
Netherlands	389	400	112	360	360	375	380	375	380	390	400	Pays-Bas
Spain	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	12	24	Espagne
Switzerland	10	24	17	20	25	30	35	30	35	35	40	Suisse
Turkey	2	34	29	35*	40*	100	150	45*	60*	40*	60*	Turquie
United Kingdom	2 490	1 716	467	1 550	1 600	1 150	1 250	1 250	1 350	1 250	1 350	Royaume-Uni
Other European countries	2(d)	12(i)	5(i)	40*	45*	40*	45*	10*	15*	10*	15*	Autres pays européens
Other countries normally exporting	58(o)	89(j)	81(j)	80*	100*	80*	100*	120*	130*	90*	100*	Autres pays normalement exportateurs
SUB-TOTAL A	4 433	3 881	1 291	3 399	3 602	3 164	3 483	3 212	3 450	3 257	3 574	SOUS-TOTAL A
Egypt	94(c)	44	14	50*	60*	50*	60*	30*	50*	50*	60*	Egypte
Algeria	) 40	35	) 30	) 75	) 80	) 75	) 80	) 75	) 80	) 75	) 80	Algérie
Morocco		34										80
Tunisia	) 54(f)	8	) 19(k)	) ..	) ..	) ..	) ..	) ..	) ..	) ..	) ..	Tunisie
Israël		55(k)										11
Lebanon	) 7	13	) ..	) 80*)	) 100*)	) 80*)	) 100*)	) 80*)	) 100*)	) 80*)	) 100*)	Liban
Syria		11										100*)
Other Middle-Eastern and North African countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Autres pays du Moyen-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord
SUB-TOTAL B	195	200	..	205	240	205	240	185	230	205	240	SOUS-TOTAL B
Other overseas countries not mentioned above	..	127(g)	..	100*(m)	120*(m)	120*(m)	130*(m)	110*(m)	130*(m)	120*(m)	130*(m)	Autres pays d'outre-mer non mentionnés ci-dessus
GRAND TOTAL	4 628	4 208	..	3 714	3 962	3 489	3 853	3 507	3 810	3 582	3 944	TOTAL GENERAL

- SEE OVER -

- NOTES AU VERSO -

ECE TIMBER COMMITTEE
FOURTEENTH SESSION

TABLE No.1 (continued)

* = Estimated figure
.. = Not available
- = Nil or less than half a unit

- (a) Source: European Timber Statistics 1913-1950.
- (b) Includes some quantities of sawn hardwood.
- (c) Includes sawn hardwood.
- (d) Portugal.
- (e) Austria - Finland - Norway - Poland - Rumania - Sweden - Yugoslavia - USSR.
- (f) Palestine within its 1937 frontiers; includes sleepers.
- (g) Export figures from countries of Western Europe.
- (h) Excluding imports from countries of Eastern Europe.
- (i) Iceland and Portugal.
- (j) Austria - Norway - Sweden; and exporters' figures for Poland - Rumania - Bulgaria - USSR (imports from countries of Western Europe).
- (k) Includes sleepers.
- (m) Imports from Europe.

* = Donnée estimée
.. = Non disponible
- = Néant ou moins d'une demi-unité

- (a) Source: Statistiques européennes du bois, 1913-1950.
- (b) Y compris certaines quantités de sciages feuillus.
- (c) Y compris les sciages feuillus.
- (d) Portugal.
- (e) Autriche - Finlande - Norvège - Pologne - Roumanie - Suède - Yougoslavie - URSS.
- (f) Palestine, frontière de 1937; y compris les traverses.
- (g) Exportations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale.
- (h) Non compris les importations en provenance des pays d'Europe orientale.
- (i) Islande et Portugal.
- (j) Autriche - Norvège - Suède et chiffres tirés des données des pays exportateurs pour la Pologne - Roumanie - Bulgarie - URSS (importations en provenance des pays d'Europe occidentale).
- (k) Y compris les traverses.
- (m) Importations en provenance d'Europe.

EXPORTS OF SAWN SOFTWOOD
(Incl. boxboards)

In thousands of standards

EXPORTATIONS DE SCIAGES RESINEUX
(Y compris les planches de caisserie)

En milliers de standards

Principal Exporting Countries	1937 (a)	1955	January- June 1956 Janvier- juin 1956	Exports prospects for:				Prévisions d'exportations pour:				Principaux pays Exportateurs
				1955		1956		1956		1957		
				Estimates revised Sept. 1955 Estimations révisées en sept. 1955		Estimates revised in March 1956 Estimations révisées en mars 1956		Estimates revised in Oct. 1956 Estimations révisées en oct. 1956		Estimates made in Oct. 1956 Estimations faites en oct. 1956		
				Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Austria	311	675	357	620	660	600	640	660	700	600	650	Autriche
Czechoslovakia	108	119	46	110	115	90	95	90	90	80	90	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1020 ^(b)	779	213	700	750	650	700	650	675	600	650	Finlande
France	15 ^(b)	145	50	107	125	140	160	90	108	100	120	France
Norway	40	24	13 ^(g)	25 ^(j)	25 ^(j)	30 ^(j)	35 ^(j)	25	30	35	35	Norvège
Poland	316	87	26 ^(g)	75 ^(j)	80 ^(j)	65 ^(j)	70 ^(j)	70	75	40	45	Pologne
Portugal	7	65	36	55 [*]	60 [*]	55 [*]	60 [*]	55	60	55	60	Portugal
Rumania	292	200	60	233	233	180 ^(k)	200 ^(k)	175	175	175	175	Roumanie
Sweden	876	1066	344	875	900	800	900	900	950	800	875	Suède
Yugoslavia	199	87	38 ^(g)	95	100	90	103	83	85	80	90	Yougoslavie
USSR	1292 ^(c)	457	57 ^(g)	530	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	URSS
SUB-TOTAL A	4476	3704	1240	3425	3598	3250	3513	3348	3498	3115	3340	SOUS-TOTAL A
Canada ^(d)	499 ^(e)	440 ^(h)	140 ^(l)	425	450	400	400	265	275	275	300	Canada ^(d)
United States ^(d)	111 ^(f)	41 ⁽ⁱ⁾	..	50	75	50	100	50	80	50	80	Etats-Unis ^(d)
Other sources ^(d)	..	..	..	60 [*]	80 [*]	65 [*]	90 [*]	50 [*]	70 [*]	50 [*]	70 [*]	Autres provenances ^(d)
TOTAL	5086	4185	..	3960	4203	3765	4103	3713	3923	3490	3790	TOTAL
IMPORTS				3714	3962	3489	3853	3507	3810	3582	3944	IMPORTATIONS
BALANCE				+246	+241	+276	+250	+206	+113	-92	-154	BALANCE

- SEE OVER -

* - Estimated figure.
.. - Not available.
- - Nil or less than half a unit.

- NOTES AU VERSO -

* = Donnée estimée.
.. = Non disponible.
- - Néant ou moins d'une demi-unité.

- (a) Source: European Timber Statistics 1913 - 1950.
- (b) Includes some quantities of sawn hardwood.
- (c) Includes the Baltic States.
- (d) To Europe only.
- (e) Excludes boxboards.
- (f) Includes sleepers.
- (g) Import figures from countries of Western Europe, Egypt, Israel and Turkey.
- (h) Total exports: 2382.
- (i) Total exports: 315.
- (j) Excluding exports to countries of Eastern Europe.
- (k) Secretariat estimate.
- (l) Total exports: 998.

- (a) Source: Statistiques européennes du bois 1913 - 1950.
- (b) Y compris certaines quantités de sciages feuillus.
- (c) Y compris les Etats Baltes.
- (d) Vers l'Europe seulement.
- (e) Non compris les planches de caisserie.
- (f) Y compris les traverses.
- (g) Importations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale, l'Egypte, Israël et la Turquie.
- (h) Exportations totales: 2382
- (i) Exportations totales: 315.
- (j) Non compris les exportations vers les pays d'Europe orientale.
- (k) Estimation du Secrétariat.
- (l) Exportations totales: 998.

Countries	1955			Jan.-June Janv.-juin 1956		1956								1957				Pays
	(a) PRODUCTION	IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS	EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS	IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS	EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS	Normal requirements		Indigenous production		Imports requirements		Exports possibilities		Normal require- ments	Indige- nous produc.	Imports require- ments	Exports possi- bilities	
						Besoins normaux		Production nationale		Besoins d'importations		Possibilités d'exportations		Besoins normaux	Produc- tion natio- nale	Besoins d'impor- tations	Possibi- lités d'export- tations	
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	Estimated in Oct.1956 Estimés en oct. 1956				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Austria	283	-	137	-	142	282	282	422	492	-	-	140	210	280	450	-	170	Autriche
Belgium	850	-	74	86	29	980	1000	900	900	130	200	50	100	1000	900	200	100	Belgique
Luxembourg	83	375	-	-	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luxembourg
Bulgaria	351	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	950 ^(b)	-	43	-	17	..	970	..	1000	..	..	30	30	970	1000	-	30	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1470	-	1457	-	229	-	-	1000	1500	-	-	1000	1500	-	1300	-	1300	Finlande
France	2400	74	432	37	179	1925	1720	2205	1980	60	70	340	330	2100	2330	70	300	France
Germany, Western	2755	1593 ^(c)	64	255 ^(c)	37 ^(e)	3400	3400	2150	2400	1186	1100	64	70	3400	2400	930	70	Allemagne, occident.
Germany, East	590*	72 ^(c)	147 ^(d)	1 ^(c)	- ^(e)	..	750	..	750	-	-	-	-	750	750	-	-	Allemagne, orient.
Hungary	220*	575	-	328	-	..	820	..	250	420	600	-	-	835	250	630	-	Hongrie
Ireland	5*	-	8	-	9	2*	2*	10*	15*	-*	-*	8*	13*	2*	15*	-*	13*	Irlande
Italy	91	22	-	11	-	180	130	150	110	30	20	-	-	130	120	10	-	Italie
Netherlands	165	43	38	34	20	190	190	140	140	83	80	37	40	185	140	80	40	Pays-Bas
Norway	77	-	76	7 ^(e)	25 ^(e)	- ^(g)	-	30 ^(g)	60	-	-	30	60	-	50	-	50	Norvège
Poland	2308	-	15	- ^(e)	11 ^(e)	2000 ^(g)	2300	2000 ^(g)	2320	-	-	-	15	2550	2550	-	-	Pologne
Portugal	246	- ^(c)	170 ^(e)	- ^(c)	75 ^(e)	40*	40*	360*	300*	-*	-*	260*	260*	40*	300*	-*	260*	Portugal
Rumania	500*	- ^(c)	5 ^(e)	- ^(c)	- ^(e)	..	..	..	550*	-	-	-	-	..	550*	-	-	Roumanie
Spain	900	15	-	..	..	..	900	..	900	..	-	..	..	900	900	-	-	Espagne
Sweden	455	-	436	-	74	25	20	325	270	-	-	300	250	20	320	-	300	Suède
Turkey	80	115	-	73	-	238	238*	88	88*	150	150*	-	-*	240*	90*	150*	-*	Turquie
United Kingdom	1165	1288 ⁽ⁱ⁾	- ^(d)	283 ^(c)	- ^(e)	2650	2650	1175 ^(h)	1200	1475	1450	-	-	2600	1250	1350	-	Royaume-Uni
U.S.S.R.	22100	- ⁽ⁱ⁾	788 ^(d)	4 ^(c)	106 ^(e)	..	..	700 ^(h)	..	-	..	700	700	..	..	..	700	U.R.S.S.
Yugoslavia	394	-	-	-	-	500	400	500	400	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	Yougoslavie
TOTAL EUROPE	38438	4172	3890	1175	953	..	..	..	..	3534	3670	2959	3578	..	..	3420	3333	TOTAL EUROPE
Canada	622	-	282 ^(f)	-	42 ^(f)	-	-	360	275	-	-	360	275	-	200	-	200	Canada
United States	..	..	-	..	..	2550	..	2550	..	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	Etats-Unis
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60*	50*	-	100*	60*	50*	..	50*	100*	50*	Autres pays
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3534	3770	3379	3903	..	..	3520	3583	TOTAL

- SEE OVER -

A = Estimates revised in March 1956.
B = Estimates revised in October 1956.
* = Estimated figure.
.. = Not available.
- = Nil or less than half a unit.

- NOTES AU VERSO -

A = Estimations révisées en mars 1956.
B = Estimations révisées en octobre 1956.
* = Donnée estimée.
.. = Non disponible.
- = Néant ou moins d'une demi-unité.

- (a) Production in countries of eastern Europe estimated on the basis of official figures for planned production or on the basis of official figures available for earlier years.
- (b) Production equals exports.
- (c) Export figures from countries of western Europe.
- (d) Excluding exports to countries of eastern Europe.
- (e) Import figures from countries of western Europe.
- (f) Total exports to Europe.
- (g) Secretariat estimate.
- (h) Excluding production for domestic requirements.
- (i) Excluding imports from countries of eastern Europe.

- (a) La production des pays d'Europe orientale est estimée sur la base de chiffres officiels de production prévue ou sur la base de chiffres officiels disponibles pour des années précédentes.
- (b) Production = exportation.
- (c) Exportations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale.
- (d) Non compris les exportations vers les pays d'Europe orientale.
- (e) Importations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale.
- (f) Exportations totales vers l'Europe.
- (g) Estimation du Secrétariat.
- (h) Non compris la production pour les besoins nationaux.
- (i) Non compris les importations en provenance des pays d'Europe orientale.

TABLE No.4

FOR 1956 AND 1957

BOIS A PATE POUR LES ANNEES 1956 ET 1957

TABLEAU No.4

Thousand cubic metres

Milliers de mètres cubes

Countries	1955			Jan.-June Janv.-juin 1956		1956								1957				Pays
	(a) PRODUCTION PRODUCTION	IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS	EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS	IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS	EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS	Normal requirements Besoins normaux		Indigenous production Production nationale		Imports requirements Besoins d'importations		Exports possibilities Possibilités d'exportations		Normal requirements Besoins normaux	Indig. production Production nationale	Imports requirements Besoins d'im- portations	Exports possibilities Possibilités d'exportations	
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B					
						Estimated in Oct. 1956 Estimés en oct. 1956												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Austria	1800	177	-	39	-	2850	2850	1930	1930(m)	150	150	-	-	2930	1950(m)	180	-	Autriche
Belgium) Luxembourg)	180	202	12	70	5	300	300	200	200	100	100	-	-	300	200	200	-	Belgique) Luxembourg)
Bulgaria	..	-	-	-c)	-d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	1300	-	144	-	69	..	1220	..	1400	-	-	150/160 ¹⁾	183 ⁽²⁾	1500/50	1700	-	150/180 ⁽²⁾	Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark	12	5	-	-	1	15	15*	15	15*	-	-*	-	-*	15*	15*	-*	-*	Danemark
Finland	12620	28	3084	-	726	10800	10800	13000	13300	-	-	2200	2500	10000	12500	-	2500	Finlande
France	2048	794	136	117	127	2800	3100	2665	2500	850	800	715	150	3350	2550	800	50	France
Germany, Western	3320	2285	1	686	9	5600	5400	4200	4000	1400	1400	-	-	5400	4000	1400	-	Allemagne occidentale
Germany, Eastern	..	436	-d)	150	-d)	..	2391	..	1950	200	441	-	-	2350	1900	450	-	Allemagne orientale
Hungary	15	104	-e)	47	-	..	110	..	20	170	110	-	-	130	20	110	-	Hongrie
Ireland	-*	1	-	1	-	5*	5*	-*	-*	5*	5*	-*	-*	5*	-*	5*	-*	Irlande
Italy	600	740	-	403	-	1500	1500	600	600	900	900	-	-	1500	600	900	-	Italie
Netherlands	22	326	-	66	-	390	370	29	30	375	350	-	-	390	30	350	-	Pays-Bas
Norway	3800	819	256	221	38	4700	4430	4500	4300	500	450	300	320	4200	4000	500	300	Norvège
Poland	2175	-	521	-	212	..	1360	..	1810	-	-	250e)	450	1650	1950	-	300	Pologne
Portugal	370	-	-	-	4	200*	375*	200*	360*	-*	-*	-*	5*	375*	380*	-*	5*	Portugal
Rumania	..	-c)	4d)	-c)	1d)	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	25 ⁽³⁾	-	50 ⁽³⁾	Roumanie
Spain	200	11	-	..	..	..	210	..	200	..	10	-	-	210	200	10	-	Espagne
Sweden	17770	280	1051	37	250	16000	17750	16400	18000	100	250	500	500	15850	16000	250	400	Suède
Switzerland	315	572	1	56	-	600	665	350	350	300	315	-	-	710	340	370	-	Suisse
Turkey	50	16	-	6	-	115	..	100	..	15	20*	-	-*	..	..	30*	-*	Turquie
United Kingdom	143	364	-	114	-	570	651	135	147	425	500	10	-	660	160	500	-	Royaume-Uni
USSR	7850*	302b)	406e)	73c)	81d)	..	..	..	..	300	300	500	600	..	..	300*	600	URSS
Yugoslavia	1073	-	700	-	374	450	430	1200	1150	-	-	750	720	450	1200	-	750	Yougoslavie
TOTAL EUROPE	..	7462	6316	2086	1897	..	..	..	..	5790	6101	5385	5453	..	..	6355	5135	TOTAL EUROPE
Canada	39960	-f)	756h)	-k)	108e)	..	..	..	..	-	-	570j)	750j)	..	..	-	750j)	Canada
United States	78830	-g)	-i)	..	..	88000	..	80500	..	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	Etats-Unis
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Autres pays
TOTAL	..	7462	7072	2086	2005	..	..	..	..	5790	6101	5955	6203	..	..	6355	5885	TOTAL

- SEE OVER -

- NOTES AU VERSO -

A = Estimates revised in March 1956.
B = Estimates revised in October 1956.

A = Estimations révisées en mars 1956.
B = Estimations révisées en octobre 1956.

* = Estimated figure.
.. = Not available.
- = Nil or less than half a unit.

* = Donnée estimée.
.. = Non disponible.
- = Néant ou moins d'une demi-unité.

Production : Includes only roundwood prepared as pulpwood but excludes other categories of roundwood finally utilized as pulping material, excludes also wood waste utilized for pulping.

- (a) Production in countries of eastern Europe estimated on the basis of official figures for planned production or on the basis of official figures available for earlier years.
- (b) Excluding imports from countries of eastern Europe.
- (c) Export figures from countries of western Europe.
- (d) Import figures from countries of western Europe.
- (e) Excluding exports to countries of eastern Europe.
- (f) From Europe only. Total imports : 344
- (g) From Europe only. Total imports : 4502
- (h) To Europe only. Total exports : 4712
- (i) To Europe only. Total exports : 158
- (j) To Europe only.
- (k) From Europe only. Total imports : 304
- (l) To Europe only. Total exports : 1812
- (m) Roundwood in traditional pulpwood sizes.
 - (1) Of which 60 % hardwood.
 - (2) Of which 2/3 hardwood, 1/3 pine-spruce.
 - (3) Hardwood.

Production : Comprend seulement les bois ronds préparés comme bois à pâte. Ne comprend pas les autres catégories de bois ronds et les déchets de bois, utilisés pour la fabrication de la pâte.

- (a) La production des pays d'Europe orientale est estimée sur la base de chiffres officiels de production prévue ou sur la base de chiffres officiels disponibles pour des années précédentes.
- (b) Non compris les importations en provenance d'Europe orientale.
- (c) Exportations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale.
- (d) Importations indiquées par les pays d'Europe occidentale.
- (e) Non compris les exportations vers l'Europe.
- (f) En provenance d'Europe seulement. Importations totales : 344
- (g) En provenance d'Europe seulement. Importations totales : 4502
- (h) Vers l'Europe seulement. Exportations totales : 4712
- (i) Vers l'Europe seulement. Exportations totales : 158
- (j) Vers l'Europe seulement.
- (k) En provenance d'Europe seulement. Importations totales : 304
- (l) Vers l'Europe seulement. Exportations totales : 1812
- (m) Bois ronds aux dimensions habituelles des bois à pâtes.
 - (1) Dont 60 % de feuillus.
 - (2) Dont 2/3 de feuillus, 1/3 sapin-épicés.
 - (3) Feuillus.