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(ITTO)**

**ANNUAL REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
OF THE WORLD TIMBER SITUATION**

1998

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Summary

This Review provides data on production and trade of tropical forest products and the status of tropical forests in ITTO member countries, as well as overview statistics of production and trade of all timber products in these countries. Data are presented up to and including 1998 based on projections or estimates made in the third quarter of that year; these estimates should be viewed with caution due to the effects of the economic turmoil that began in Asia in mid-1997 and had global impact throughout 1998. 1997 is used as the base year for all global comparisons as this is the latest year for which global data were available at the time of preparation. Statistics comparing tropical to all timber production and trade for all ITTO members in 1997 are given in Table 1.

Table 1. ITTO Summary Statistics (1997, millions)

	Logs			Sawnwood			Veneer			Plywood		
	All	Tropical (%)		All	Tropical (%)		All	Tropical (%)		All	Tropical (%)	
Production (m ³)	796	132	(17)	352	40	(11)	6	3	(51)	49	19	(39)
Imports (m ³)	63	16	(26)	102	7	(7)	3	1	(55)	16	10	(64)
Imports (\$)	9569	3294	(34)	25727	3039	(12)	2206	760	(34)	7528	4889	(65)
Exports (m ³)	46	16	(34)	94	6	(7)	3	2	(54)	15	11	(70)
Exports (\$)	6147	2190	(36)	22429	2340	(10)	1818	650	(36)	7084	5103	(72)

Production

Production of tropical saw and veneer logs in ITTO producer countries totalled 131.4 million m³ in 1997, level with 1996 production. Log production decreased in 1998, to 123.3 million m³, due to decreases in all regions but mostly in Asia. Tropical log production was equivalent to 17% of total saw and veneer log production from all forests in all ITTO member countries in 1997. The proportion of logs domestically processed in Africa fell from almost 70% in the early 1990s to an average of 58% in the 1996-98 period, due to increased log exports to Asia. The Asian figure for domestic processing grew from 88% to 90% over the same period and will continue growing. This reflects increasing populations, growing economies and the emphasis on exporting value-added products in this region. Latin American countries processed virtually all tropical logs produced in 1996-98. Sawnwood production by ITTO producers totalled 38 million m³ in 1997, down 1% from 1996 levels. This decrease was due to production falling throughout Asia, which masked continuing production increases in Latin America. In 1998 sawnwood production fell further to 36.4 million m³. Tropical hardwood veneer production increased 4% to 2.5 million m³ in 1997. This increase was due to a 6% rise in Asian veneer production. Production by ITTO producer members decreased to about 2.3 million m³ in 1998. ITTO producer countries' plywood production decreased in 1997 to 13.6 million m³, an 18% drop from 1996 levels. Indonesia's plywood production declined 37% from 1996 levels, while Malaysia's production increased by 20%. Plywood production in producer countries decreased to 13 million m³ in 1998. ITTO consumer countries also produced substantial quantities of tropical timber products in 1997. Tropical China (470 000 m³) and Australia (33 000 m³) together produced a total of 0.5 million m³ of tropical logs. Consumer countries produced 1.8 million m³ of sawnwood, 0.4 million m³ of veneer and over 5.7 million m³ of plywood, all (with the exception of China and Australia) from imported tropical logs. Production levels of tropical sawnwood, veneer and plywood in ITTO consumer countries dropped in 1998 together with imports of tropical logs.

Exports

ITTO producer country exports of primary tropical timber products were worth \$10.8 billion in 1996 and just over \$9.6 billion in 1997, equivalent to 28 and 26% of exports of all primary timber products by all ITTO members in these years respectively. Asia accounted for 77% of the 1997 total, Africa for 14% and Latin America the remainder. ITTO producer countries exported

15.9 million m³ of logs in 1997 worth almost \$2.2 billion, with Malaysia providing 42% of this volume, down from almost three-quarters in the early years of this decade. ITTO log exports in 1997 rose about 8% from 1996 levels, but declined dramatically to 11.8 million m³ in 1998, a reduction of over half since the beginning of the decade. Sawnwood exports by producer members fell almost 10% to 6.2 million m³ valued at almost \$2.2 billion in 1997, declining 9% further to 5.7 million m³ in 1998. Falling Malaysian sawnwood exports account for most of these decreases. However, Malaysia remained the largest tropical sawnwood exporter in 1997, accounting for 42% of the total volume of ITTO producer country exports. Malaysia's intention to stop all sawnwood exports from Peninsular Malaysia in favour of further processed products by 2000 will continue to affect the tropical timber trade. Veneer exports from ITTO producer countries increased sharply in 1997, up over 23% from 1996 levels to over 1.4 million m³ worth \$547 million, before falling back to 1996 levels in 1998. The increase in 1997 was due to continuing expansion in Malaysian exports as well as a large jump in exports reported by Cambodia. Tropical plywood exports by producer members in 1997 dipped slightly to 10.1 million m³ worth \$4.7 billion; Indonesia with 5.5 million m³ and Malaysia with 3.8 million m³ accounted for 92% of this total. Exports declined to almost 9.7 million m³ in 1998. Malaysia's plywood exports have risen by over 50% since the beginning of the decade and now account for almost two-fifths of total ITTO exports. ITTO consumer countries also exported or re-exported substantial quantities of tropical timber in 1997, led by sawnwood and plywood exports of 248 000 and 538 000 m³ respectively. Log and veneer exports by consumer countries are smaller (83 000 and 86 000 m³ respectively in 1997). Exports of sawnwood and plywood by consumer countries increased in 1998, reflecting increased trade amongst countries in Europe, which accounts for the majority of the trade in tropical timber products between consumer countries. The total value of exports by consumer countries in 1997 was \$705.1 million, bringing the ITTO total tropical timber export value figure to almost \$10.3 billion.

Imports

Total consumer country imports of tropical timber products in 1996 were worth \$10.9 billion, dropping to \$10.8 billion in 1997, with Japan (41%), the European Union (EU - 23%), China - including Taiwan Province of China - (20%) and Korea (7%) the main importers by value. Producer country imports of tropical timber products totalled almost \$1.2 billion in 1997, giving a total ITTO import value of \$12.0 billion in 1997. Thailand (46%) and the Philippines (14%) were the main producer country importers by value. The value of total ITTO tropical imports was equivalent to 27% of the value of imports of all primary timber products by all ITTO members in 1997.

Tropical hardwood log imports by ITTO consumer countries rose by almost 11% in 1997, to 13.3 million m³, worth \$2.7 billion. If imports by producing members are taken into account, total 1997 tropical log imports by ITTO members were just over 16.3 million m³ (valued at almost \$3.3 billion), 7% more than in 1996. This increase reflects increased demand by China for African logs. The 1997 total log import figure is 0.3 million m³ greater than total ITTO exports, with the shortfall made up by non-ITTO suppliers (mainly the Solomon Islands and Laos, together with several relatively minor African log exporters). This gap increased to almost 1.8 million m³ in 1998, indicating that additional pressure was placed on non-ITTO log suppliers, although under-reporting of log exports, misclassification of imports and/or statistical errors are also contributing factors. Japan remained the dominant importer of tropical logs in 1997, accounting for over 44% of all consumer country log imports, despite a drop of 5% to 5.9 million m³. Japanese tropical log imports dropped sharply to 3.8 million m³ in 1998. Thailand and the Philippines are the major ITTO producing country log importers, at about 0.8 and 0.5 million m³ each in 1997. Imports by Thailand collapsed to 216 000 m³ in 1998, while those of the Philippines continued to increase to almost 0.6 million m³, more than double its import levels in the early 1990's.

Thailand's imports of tropical sawnwood decreased 36% to 1.3 million m³ in 1997 and kept falling to 0.6 million m³ in 1998. Thailand remained ITTO's largest tropical sawnwood importer in 1997 but was overtaken by both Japan and China in 1998. Japan's imports of tropical sawnwood increased 5% to 1.3 million m³ in 1997, but dropped sharply to 0.8 million m³ in 1998. Imports of tropical sawnwood by consumer countries rose slightly in 1997 to over 5 million m³, before decreasing to 4.6 million m³ in 1998. The decrease in total ITTO tropical sawnwood imports of almost 12% (to 7.4 million m³ valued at over \$3.0 billion) in 1997 was primarily attributable to large decreases in Thailand's imports. Total imports decreased sharply again to 6.1 million m³ in 1998 due to the economic crisis affecting Asia and, increasingly, other regions.

Total ITTO tropical veneer imports increased by 37% in 1997, to 1.5 million m³ valued at \$760 million. This sharp increase was due to a five-fold surge in imports by Korea (to 263 000 m³) and a 67% jump in China's imports which reached 417 000 m³. Imports in 1998 were down 8% to 1.4 million m³. The EU absorbed 361 000 and 339 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 1997 and 1998, over one-quarter of total ITTO imports in both years. Japan imported 94 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 1997, 14% less than in 1996. Japan, with substantial restructuring underway in its wood panels industry, saw tropical veneer imports drop further to 61 000 m³ in 1998.

Tropical plywood imports continue to be led by Japan, which absorbed almost 4.9 million m³ in 1997, level with 1996 imports. Japan's imports made up 48% of total ITTO imports of 10.1 million m³ (valued at almost \$4.9 billion) in 1997. Tropical plywood imports by ITTO members decreased sharply to 8.8 million m³ in 1998. In contrast to logs and sawnwood, total ITTO exports of tropical veneer and plywood have regularly exceed total ITTO imports of these products, indicating the dominance of ITTO exporters in these markets.

Prices

Real prices for most primary tropical timber products and species exhibited declining or at best stable trends during 1997-98, although there were significant fluctuations in prices in many cases. The sharp economic downturn in Asia that began in mid-1997 has resulted in strong downward pressure on prices for most products from all regions. The decline in prices has been much more severe for tropical primary products (logs, sawnwood and plywood) than for secondary processed wood products in 1997 through late 1998. Asian log prices were predominantly declining for most major species, as were prices for major export species of Asian sawnwood. Asian log and sawnwood prices were affected by the rapid depreciation in the currencies of the main Asian importers such as Thailand, Japan and the Republic of Korea since the second half of 1997 and a consequent decline in demand. African log and sawnwood prices remained stable or declined only slightly as a consequence of lower demand in Japan and Southeast Asia coupled with increased competition from low cost Asian logs. Only African mahogany sawnwood prices showed some recovery in 1998 as the furniture sector of some EU countries boosted imports. Teak log prices were also more stable as the demand for this product remained firm in many markets. Latin American exports have also been drastically affected by low prices in Asia. Nonetheless, prices of mahogany sawnwood exports remained relatively stable in the first half of 1998 in part due an announcement extending the moratorium on new cutting of mahogany. Brazilian wood producers, however, had concerns about the US market in late 1998, with export plywood prices likely to be negatively affected by any economic downturn in the US. Plywood prices will likely drop further in all markets due to depressed demand and price-cutting as producers struggle to stay in business. Apart from the economic turmoil in Asia and supply and demand determinants, the recorded prices for tropical timber products in all regions in 1997-98 have also fluctuated due to exchange rate variations, stock changes and general economic conditions.

Introduction

Overview

This report reviews developments in the global timber sector, with a focus on tropical timber, in 1998. It contains data series on production and trade for 1994-98, with a focus on the past three years. 1997 is used as the base year for all global comparisons as this is the latest year for which global data were available at the time of preparation.

The major factor affecting the global tropical timber sector (and the timber sector in general) in the period under review was the economic crisis which began in Asia in mid-1997 and which looked likely to have global implications in all major markets by late 1998. The trade figures given in this Review show a painful decline for all major products covered by ITTO in 1998, with continuing uncertainty as to the duration of the crisis. Although recovery seemed to be starting in some Asian countries in late 1998, others remained mired in recession. It appears unlikely on the evidence presented here that there will be a quick turnaround in tropical timber markets.

In other related developments, ITTO continued to participate in the work of CITES, the Inter-governmental Panel on Forests (and its follow-up, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests) and the various processes aimed at establishing common grounds for ascertaining the status of forest management (Helsinki, Montreal, Tarapoto, etc.). ITTO adopted updates of its Action Plan and its Criteria and Indicators for the Measurement of Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests in 1998, as well as initiating a study on market access for tropical timber products. Full reports on all these activities are contained in separate reports to the Council and are listed in the References.

Timber certification remained a topical issue in 1997, with forestry operations in many countries seeking some form of certification, either through the Forest Stewardship Council or other avenues (e.g. ISO 14000, national standards authorities). ITTO's first project to assist in assessing sustainable forest management with a view to eventual timber certification got underway in Indonesia in 1998. Readers interested in current developments are referred to a review of timber certification in the ECE Timber Committee's Forest Products Annual Market Review, 1997-98 (see References and Appendix 6).

Many other relevant developments have occurred in 1998 in ITTO member country timber markets, both domestic and export. This Review attempts to summarize some of these in relation to their impacts on production and trade of tropical timber by ITTO member countries.

Scope and Structure

This Review includes data appendices on total timber production volumes and trade volumes/values for all ITTO members. These data are included to assist in placing tropical timber in a global context, as called for in the ITTA (1994). However, as recommended by the 1997 Technical Working Group on ITTO's Statistical Functions, the focus of the Review remains on tropical timber. The Review consists of three substantive chapters. The first two chapters summarize production/consumption statistics, and market developments, trade and prices, respectively, for the primary tropical timber products covered by the ITTA, all within the framework of the international timber market. The section on market developments includes a discussion of the current economic crisis facing many countries, as well as a summary of trade restraints updating the comprehensive coverage of this topic included in the 1997 Review. The final chapter of the Review provides brief notes of relevant trends and developments in ITTO producing countries not covered elsewhere. ITTO's coverage of forest areas and secondary products production and trade in member countries will continue in 1999, when updated data for both should be available. The data appendices include

for the first time this year an econometric analysis of trends in trade and production from 1990-97 (Appendix 5).

A key area for information sharing identified in the ITTA 1994 regards the management of timber producing forests in member countries. Information on forest management has been provided by some members in periodic, qualitative reports on progress towards ITTO's Year 2000 Objective (the year by which all tropical timber in trade is to arise from sustainable sources). A synthesis of these progress reports ["1995 Mid-term Review of Progress towards the Achievement of the Year 2000 Objective", document ITTC(XIX)/6] has been published by ITTO. Additionally, the 2000 Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) to be undertaken by FAO will attempt to collect data on several indicators of forest management/status (e.g. areas managed for various primary goals, carbon stocks, biomass, areas burned/converted annually) as well as the standard forest area information. If ITTO members are able to provide this information, it will provide a useful tool for assessing progress towards the Year 2000 Objective. In 1998, no ITTO members provided data on the management of their timber producing forests, apart from the harvest levels presented in Appendix 1 and the brief comments on new forestry legislation given by a few countries and summarized in the Country Notes. If ITTO members can agree on a standard format for reporting on forest management (which should take into account the FRA format to avoid duplication), and if sufficient members are able to provide such data, it will in future be summarized in this Review.

Unless otherwise noted, all value units quoted in this Review are in nominal US dollars, while volumes are reported in cubic meters. "Tropical timber," as specified in the ITTA (1994), includes only tropical hardwood saw and veneer logs, sawnwood, veneer and plywood. This Review expands on that definition to include tropical softwoods which are of growing importance to many countries. Trade figures for saw and veneer logs are difficult to collect from existing customs classification systems, which now fail to distinguish between different types of industrial roundwood. Some trade figures given for this product (especially those derived from FAO statistics) may therefore be inflated, incorporating other types of industrial roundwood, such as pulpwood.

Surinam acceded to the ITTA (1994) in late 1998 and will be included in the 1999 Review. Trinidad and Tobago and the Russian Federation are the only members under the ITTA 1983 that have still taken no steps to accede to the 1994 agreement, and are therefore not considered in this Review. Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule in July 1997; based on availability from the Government of China, its timber production and trade statistics will in future be shown following China's, as is now done for Taiwan Province of China. The ITTO and regional totals in this edition of the Review should be viewed with these changes in mind. Statistics have been derived from members' responses to the 1998 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry wherever possible; the Enquiry is included as Appendix 7 in this year's Review. The number of countries responding to the 1998 Enquiry fell slightly this year, with 22 of 27 producers (25 of 27 in 1997) and 22 of 25 consumers (23 of 25 in 1997) providing at least partial responses by the end of 1998. Austria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Italy, Honduras, UK and Venezuela did not respond.

As in previous years many of the responses that were received from members contained significant and obvious errors in one or more data categories. As the majority of responses were also received late (only 9 members met the 15 August deadline, and even fewer submitted comments or revisions by the end of the year as requested), there was inadequate time for analysis and to request clarification where necessary. This problem was exacerbated by the substantial work involved in generating the statistical tables for all timbers contained in Appendix 1. The complete, unedited listing of member country responses to the Enquiry which was published until 1995 as "Results of the ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry" was again not published this year due to manpower and financial constraints within the ITTO Secretariat.

Several supplementary sources were consulted to verify members' responses to the Enquiry, to fill in incomplete or obviously incorrect responses and to provide data for non-responding countries. These supplementary sources are listed in the References as well as in the notes preceding the Appendices. Estimates of production and trade were derived for incomplete responses and non-responding countries based on direction of trade statistics reported by trading partners, proposed capacity changes (if available) and the other sources listed in the References and the notes to the Appendices. Comparisons with global totals or totals for all tropical countries in the production and trade chapters are based on statistics from the FAOSTAT database, the latest summary of global forest statistics available. All other data used in the preparation of the Review are compiled in Appendices 1 - 4.

Most members that responded to the 1998 Enquiry reported at least some categories of data for both 1996 and 1997, an improvement over responses in previous years. Most members failed, however, to report any partial year data or forecasts for 1998; caution should therefore be used when interpreting the estimates for these countries and the ITTO totals for 1998 given here. Countries for which estimates were made (or alternate sources used) are identified by the superscripts used in the Appendices.

Despite the best efforts of the Secretariat to ensure data consistency and accuracy it should be noted that considerable discrepancies exist between available data sources in many categories, for both producing and consuming countries. The final statistics compiled for presentation here are the result of analysis and synthesis of the available data sources by the Secretariat, and of consultations with member countries and other agencies.

Data for trade between members of the European Union became largely inaccessible with the dismantling of customs controls between members in January 1993. Countries have been able to capture some data using (for example) tax receipts, but it is acknowledged that some inter-EU trade is not included in official statistics. The trade figures presented here for the EU should be viewed with this proviso in mind. These factors, together with the submission of revised or updated data by members, and the requirement to report on all timbers (softwood, hardwood, tropical and non-tropical) resulted in several modifications and amendments to statistics reported in previous editions of the Review, so the data series presented here differ (sometimes substantially) from those in previous editions.

The assistance of those countries which responded to the 1998 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry is gratefully acknowledged, as is the support of the FAO Forestry Department, the ECE/FAO Timber Section, the Japan Lumber Importers' Association, the Japan Plywood Manufacturer's Association and the ITTO Market Information Service in providing relevant primary and supplementary data for the Review.

Production and Consumption

This chapter provides statistics on production of primary tropical forest products in ITTO producer and consumer countries, and the apparent domestic consumption of such products in these countries. Data on production has been derived from ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry returns and supplemented by other available data sources (see Appendix 1). Production statistics in many ITTO member countries are often weak or non-existent. The primary problem in many producer countries is the lack of a comprehensive forest outturn measurement system as well as any kind of regular industrial survey to obtain production figures, while consumer countries usually are unable to distinguish the processing of tropical timber from all timber processing. In some cases, production figures have been estimated by working backward from available log supply. Apparent domestic consumption (production plus imports minus exports) statistics do not include changes in stock levels, which, in the past, were generally not reported or reported incorrectly by countries. Requests for stock change data have been deleted from the ITTO Enquiry since 1997, as per the recommendation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on ITTO's statistical functions. This change of approach to the calculation of domestic consumption has resulted in some significant changes to the consumption series for the few countries (e.g. Japan) that have in the past reported stock changes.

Due to manpower and resource constraints, no data on forest industry structure was collected from ITTO members in 1998. In order to collect data on processing capacity and employment, ITTO will begin periodic surveys of forest industry structure in member countries in 1999, the results of which will be reported in future Reviews.

As in previous years, production figures for many countries (including important producers like Brazil and India) were not provided in 1998 and have been estimated from other sources and trade levels (if reported). India's tropical log and sawnwood production figures were revised downward substantially from the estimates of previous years based on information from unofficial sources. Production figures for these countries should therefore be viewed with caution. Some countries (e.g. Honduras, Venezuela) include tropical softwoods in the data reported to ITTO. Production and trade of tropical softwoods is small but growing, and the definition of tropical timber used in the ITTA should be revised to allow proper recognition to be given to this component of tropical wood supply. As in previous years, the ITTO Enquiry requested a breakdown between coniferous and non-coniferous production and trade in 1998; statistics for countries that provided this information are contained in Appendix 1.

Table 2 shows production of tropical and all timber by ITTO members and other countries for 1994 and 1997. FAO statistics used for non-member countries allow distinction of different categories of industrial roundwood for production (but not for trade), enabling true global totals of saw and veneer log production to be calculated, assuming that production of tropical saw/veneer logs in non-tropical non-member countries is zero. Since production levels of tropical sawnwood, veneer and plywood in non-tropical non-member countries are impossible to reliably estimate from FAO statistics, they are assumed to be zero in Table 2. The global tropical totals for these products are therefore slightly below actual levels, given that non-tropical non-ITTO countries imported 466 000 m³ of tropical logs in 1997 (see Table 6) which were at least partially processed into one or more of these products. Table 2 shows that ITTO's (producers and all) proportion of global tropical production has declined slightly (1-3%) for all products since 1994. The tropical proportion of global production of logs and sawnwood has also declined slightly (down 1%), while production of tropical veneer and plywood accounts for 4-5% less of global production of these products from all species than it did in 1994.

Table 2. Summary of ITTO and Non-ITTO Production of Tropical and All Timber Products

Tropical Timber		Production (1000m3, 97/94 %)											
		S+V Logs		(%)	Sawnwood		(%)	Veneer Sheets		(%)	Plywood		(%)
		1994	1997		1994	1997		1994	1997		1994	1997	
A	Total ITTO Producers	137,745	131,425	95	41,110	38,002	92	3,186	2,542	80	16,415	13,611	83
B	Total ITTO Consumers	508	506	100	2,644	1,849	70	485	443	91	6,778	5,706	84
C	Total Non-ITTO Tropical	25,217	28,581	113	10,407	10,351	99	244	251	103	738	745	101
D	Global Tropical Total	163,470	160,512	98	54,161	50,202	93	3,915	3,236	83	23,931	20,062	84
	ITTO Producers Total as % of Global Tropical Total	A/D	84	82		76	76		81	79		69	68
	ITTO Producers Total as % of Tropical Countries Total	A/(A+C)	85	82		80	79		93	91		96	95
	ITTO as % of Global Tropical Total	(A+B)/D	85	82		81	79		94	92		97	96

All Timber		Production (1000m3, 97/94 %)												
		S+V Logs			Sawnwood			(%)	Veneer Sheets		(%)	Plywood		(%)
		1994	1997	(%)	1994	1997	(%)	1994	1997	(%)	1994	1997	(%)	
E	Total ITTO Producers	162,374	155,275	96	51,101	48,102	94	3,216	2,587	80	16,715	13,911	83	
	Total ITTO Consumers	614,392	640,494	104	304,146	304,248	100	3,280	3,278	100	36,173	35,036	97	
	Total Non-ITTO Tropical	25,217	28,581	113	10,407	10,351	99	244	251	103	738	745	101	
	Total Non-ITTO Non-Tropical	116,836	113,053	97	61,028	51,421	84	474	454	96	3,014	3,088	102	
	Global Total	918,819	937,403	102	426,682	414,122	97	7,214	6,570	91	56,640	52,780	93	
	ITTO Producers Tropical as % of Global Total	A/E	15	14		10	9		44	39		29	26	
	Tropical Countries Tropical as % of Global Total	(A+C)/E	18	17		12	12		48	43		30	27	
	ITTO Tropical as % of Global Total	(A+B)/E	15	14		10	10		51	45		41	37	
	Global Tropical as % of Global Total	D/E	18	17		13	12		54	49		42	38	

Logs

The production of tropical saw/veneer logs in ITTO producer member countries totalled 131.4 million m³ in 1996. This total was down 2% from 1995 levels, with production remaining at 131.4 million m³ in 1997, 82% of production of all saw/veneer logs in all tropical countries and 14% of global saw/veneer log production (Table 2). Log production by ITTO producer member countries fell over 6% to 123.3 million m³ in 1998. Figure 1 shows ITTO's five major log producers for 1996-98, ranked by 1997 production, as well as aggregate production by all other members. Of the top five, only India was stable during the period 1996-98, whereas the rest (especially Indonesia) continued decreasing. Malaysia reported a rise of almost 1.1 million m³ in log production between 1996 and 1997, from 30.3 million m³ to almost 31.4 million m³. However, Malaysian production has fallen from about 37.3 million m³ in 1994 to 30.2 million m³ in 1998, a reduction of almost one-fifth in just five years (see also Appendix 5). This decrease reflects lower harvests in both Sabah and Sarawak, with the latter's harvests from its permanent forest estate now at the annual level of 9 million m³ recommended by the ITTO Mission to Sarawak in 1990. Decreases in all regions accounted for the sharp decline in 1998 production, as harvests fell due to decreased demand associated with recession in many domestic and export markets (see next chapter).

Figure 1 illustrates the dominance of the top four tropical log producing countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil and India) which together comprised almost 80% of ITTO production in 1997-98. All figures are based on total estimated removals, including those from forest conversion operations. Indonesian reports indicate that in recent years, the government has converted 3.4 million hectares of forests into plantations, 2.4 million of which are palm oil estates. Most of the cleared forests were classed as secondary degraded and did not contribute significantly to Indonesian log production. Ecuador remains the fifth largest ITTO log producer and was the only top producer that increased tropical log production in 1996-98.

Appendix 1 (Table 1-2-c) shows that eight other ITTO producer members had log production exceeding 1 million m³ in 1997. All of these (Papua New Guinea, Cameroon, Myanmar, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Gabon, Peru and Ghana) experienced relatively stable or declining log production in 1998. Log production has decreased dramatically between 1997 and 1998 in Cambodia (47%), Gabon (47%) and PNG (43%) due to the economic turmoil in markets served by these countries. Log production has also fallen by 44% or more since 1994 in Ghana, where strict harvest controls and a log export ban have been in place for the past 3 years (see Country Notes). The Philippines has experienced rapidly falling production since logging was banned in virgin forests in 1993. Production dropped by over 35% to under 500 000 m³ in 1997. Ecuador (41%), Myanmar (22%) and Peru (11%) were the only main producers that increased log production over the last five years.

Two ITTO consuming countries possess significant tropical timber resources: Australia and China. Aggregate production from these sources for 1997 was estimated at 503 000 m³, with the bulk of this coming from China's southern provinces of Hainan Island and Yunnan. It appears that this production consists largely of tropical eucalyptus and pines. Log production from these areas is consumed almost entirely domestically. Aggregate production of tropical saw/veneer logs in ITTO members totalled 84% of the global tropical total and 15% of global saw/veneer log production in 1997 (Table 2).

The regional breakdown of tropical log production is given in Appendix 1 (Table 1-2-c); the Asia-Pacific region produced just over 63% of ITTO members' tropical hardwood logs in 1997 (about 131.9 million m³). Asia's share of ITTO log production was just below 63% in 1998. Africa's share

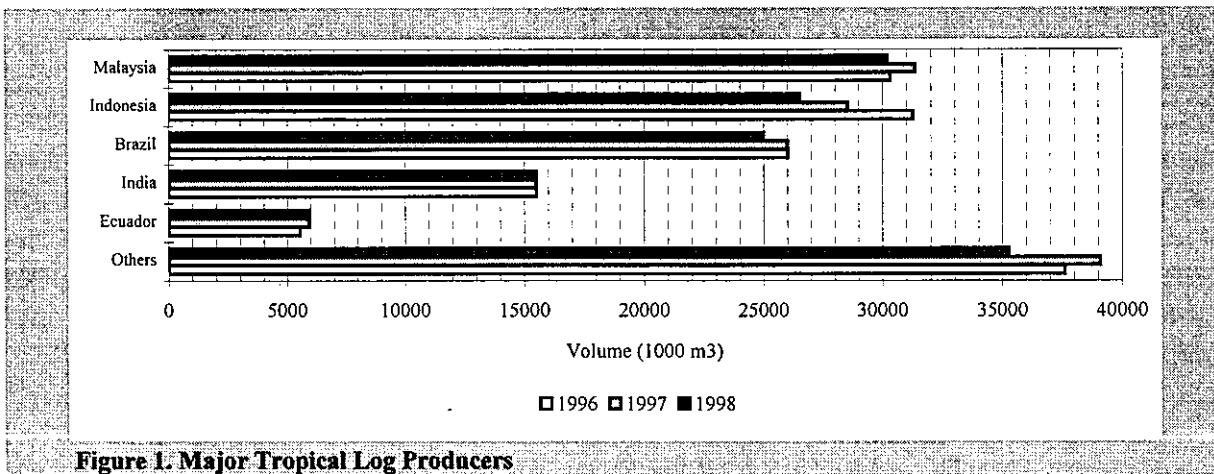


Figure 1. Major Tropical Log Producers

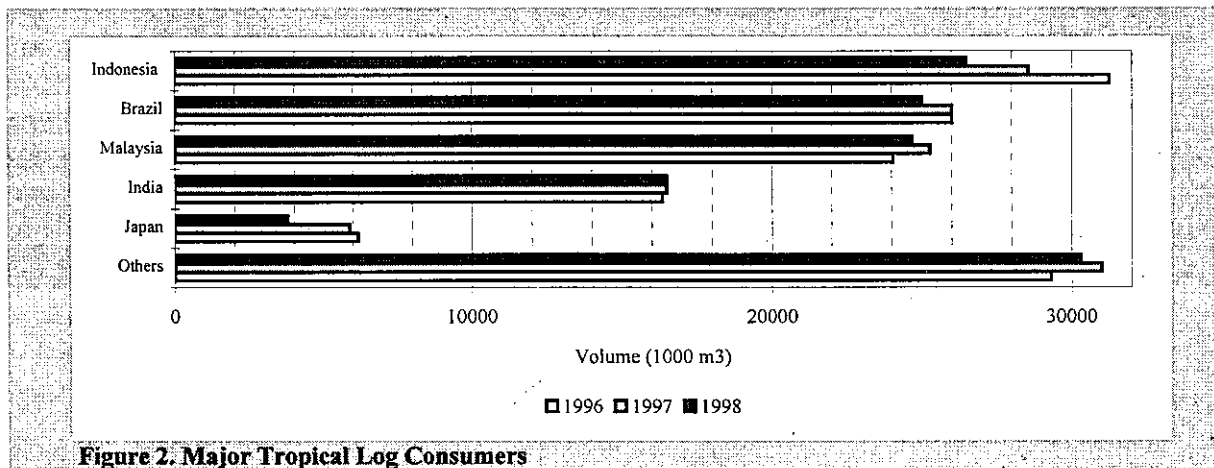


Figure 2. Major Tropical Log Consumers

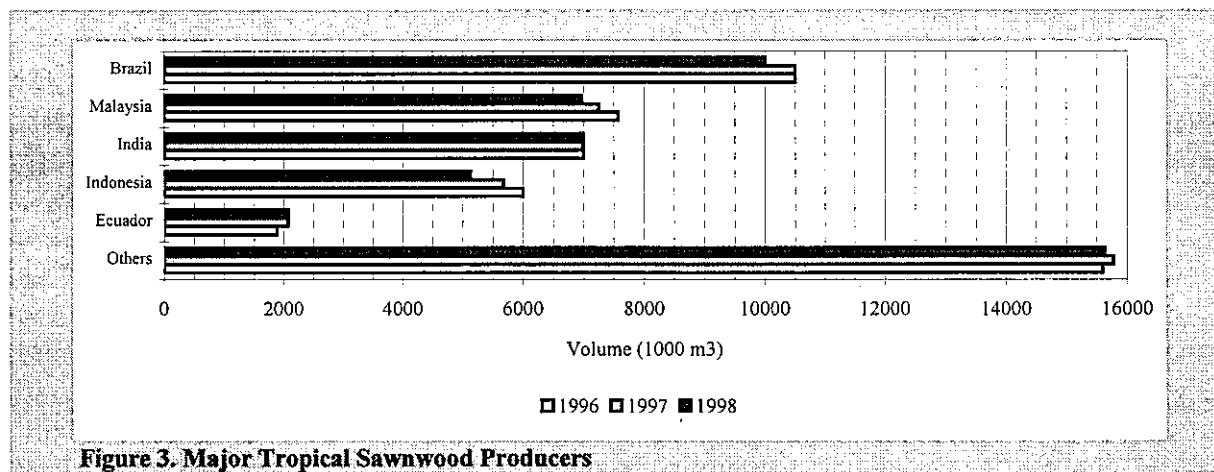


Figure 3. Major Tropical Sawnwood Producers

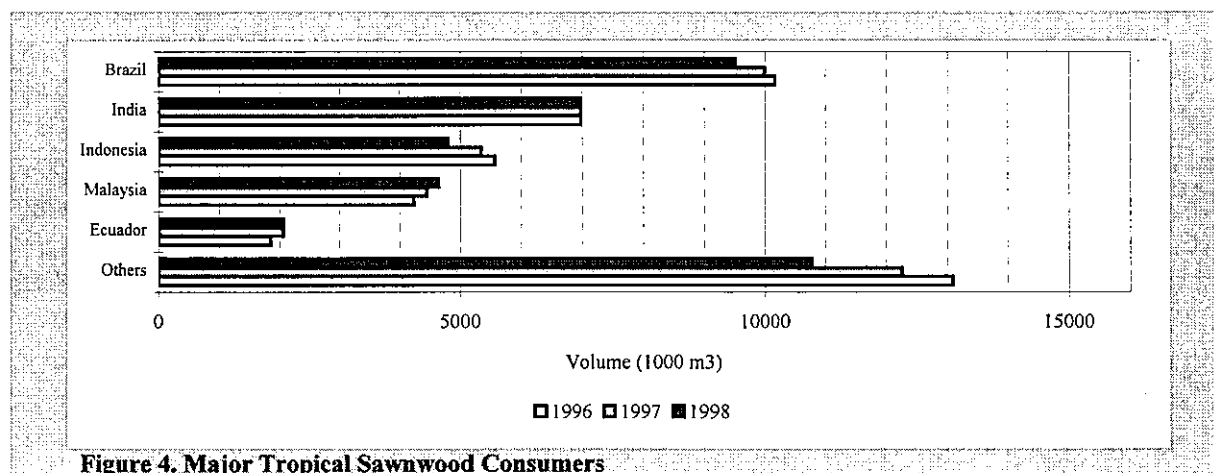


Figure 4. Major Tropical Sawnwood Consumers

of production remained at about 8% in 1997-98, with Latin American production growing from 28 to 29%. As noted in the trend analysis in Appendix 5, growth in the Latin American and African share of total ITTO production will likely continue to the turn of the century and beyond, as few of ITTO's Asian members have the potential to substantially increase log production sustainably.

Figure 2 shows that tropical log consumption for 1996-98 was stable or decreasing in the main log producing countries of Indonesia, Brazil and Japan, with only Malaysia and India showing a steady increase over the period. These five countries accounted for 77-78% of total ITTO consumption of tropical logs in 1997-98. Latin America and Africa experienced slight growth in domestic log consumption in 1997, while consumption in Asia fell with production and declining economies. The figures in Appendix 1 show that apparent domestic log consumption decreased in all tropical regions but Africa in 1998. The proportion of log production utilized domestically (i.e. production minus exports) is rising slightly in Asia (from 88-90% in 1997-98). In Latin America logs processed domestically are virtually 100% of production. Domestic log consumption in Africa fell from 58 to 52% of production in 1997 as log exports boomed, but rose back to 63% in 1998. The general trend towards an increasing proportion of log production being processed domestically will accelerate and affect all regions in the next few years as tropical log supplies tighten and as increased processing capacity comes on line in producing countries. While there will be short-term reversals when log exports will surge due to economic conditions, rapid population growth in Africa (which will rise from 12 to almost 25% of the world total over the next 150 years according to the World Bank), and economic growth in Asia and Latin America, will ultimately contribute to pushing long-term domestic log processing upwards in producing countries.

Sawnwood

Production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO producing countries totalled 38 million m³ in 1997, 80% of sawnwood produced by all tropical countries and 10% of global sawnwood production (Table 2). This level was down by 1% from 1996, with a further 4% decrease to just over 36 million m³ in 1998. Africa still suffers from weak infrastructure and environmentally demanding export markets that constrain major investments in wood processing. Although Latin America increased its production by 1% in 1997, it dropped by 4% in 1998, reversing the upward trend experienced in the 1990's (Appendix 5). Asian production continued to drop, reflecting declining economies, decreases in log production, and an increased focus on value-added processing.

Figure 3 shows the major ITTO producers of tropical sawnwood in the 1996-98 period, ranked by 1997 production. Brazil (10.5 million m³) replaced India (7 million m³) as the major producer of tropical sawnwood following a review of sawnwood production estimates. These two countries produce almost half of ITTO's tropical sawnwood but consume most of this domestically. Malaysia is ITTO's second largest tropical sawnwood producer, but production fell by 4% to about 7.3 million m³ in 1997 and by another 4% to just below 7 million m³ in 1998 as log production fell and available logs were increasingly diverted to veneer and plywood mills.

Appendix 1 shows that seven other countries (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana, Japan and China) produced over 500 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 1997. Production increased or remained stable in 1998 in all of these countries except Côte d'Ivoire and Japan. Although stable in 1997 at about 310 000 m³, Thailand's tropical sawnwood production has fallen dramatically to virtually zero in 1998. Thai sawnwood production has fallen due to its economic problems, which have led to declining log imports. The Asian region accounted for 56% of sawnwood production in producer countries in 1997-98. Africa's share of ITTO production rose slightly from 5% to 6%, while Latin America remained at around 37% during the same period.

Consuming countries produced 1.85 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 1997, up 2% from 1996 levels. Production decreases due to economic slowdowns in Japan and the Republic of Korea accounted for most of a 5% drop in 1998, to 1.76 million m³ (a 34% drop over the last five years). Aggregate production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO members totalled 79% of the global tropical total and 10% of global sawnwood production in 1997 (Table 2).

Figure 4 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical sawnwood, ranked by 1997 consumption. Consumption of tropical sawnwood by ITTO consumer countries decreased by 5%, from 6.5 million m³ to 6.1 million m³, between 1996 and 1998 due to decreases in production and imports. Consumption by producer countries also went down by 8% from 35.0 million m³ to 32.2 million m³ in the same period. Considered over a five-year period, consumption of tropical sawnwood in producing and consuming countries has decreased, especially in the latter where consumption has declined by 28%. Figure 4 shows that all of the major "consumers" of tropical sawnwood remain ITTO producer countries. These five countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Ecuador) accounted for over two thirds of ITTO members' consumption of tropical sawnwood in 1997. With a 32% increase in tropical sawnwood consumption in the last five years, Ecuador has become a major ITTO producer and consumer of this product. Appendix 1 shows that Thailand's consumption of tropical sawnwood fell sharply in both 1997 and 1998, falling below Ecuador and Japan to become ITTO's seventh largest consumer. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption fell by 2% in 1997 before plummeting 29% to 1.3 million m³ in 1998. China, Taiwan Province of China, the Republic of Korea and France are the other major non-tropical consumers of tropical sawnwood, all consuming over 450 000 m³ per year. All of these maintained consumption of tropical sawnwood over this level in 1998 with the exception of the Republic of Korea which experienced a 44% drop in consumption to 300 000 m³ in 1998. The sharp drops in consumption by Japan, Korea and Thailand were due to the economic problems faced by these countries in 1998 (see Market Developments).

Veneer

Production of veneer in ITTO producing countries totalled just over 2.5 million m³ in 1997, 91% of total veneer produced by all tropical countries, and 39% of global veneer production (Table 2). Veneer production figures should not include veneer used in domestic plywood production and therefore represent only the production of veneer intended to be traded as such. Veneer production in producing countries rose by nearly 4% in 1997, before falling 9% to 2.3 million m³ in 1998. The 1998 decrease was due largely to a drop in Malaysia's veneer production, which fell from 1.2 to 1.0 million m³ between 1996 and 1998.

The Asian region produced over 1.5 million m³ of veneer in 1997, Latin America produced 595 000 m³ and Africa produced 422 000 m³. Latin American production of tropical veneer in this decade has grown strongly, as shown in Appendix 5. Aggregate production rose in Africa but fell in Asia and Latin America in 1998. The main ITTO veneer producers in 1996-98 are shown in Figure 5 - Malaysia's dominant (but declining) role is clear from this chart. Côte d'Ivoire reported veneer production increases that will make it the second largest ITTO producer in 1998. Cambodia's tropical veneer production climbed six-fold in 1997, making this country ITTO's fourth largest veneer producer, with Ecuador following. Cambodia's jump in veneer production was not explained, but the figure for 1997 is supported by trade figures from importers (see Trade and Appendix 2). Appendix 1 shows that Japan's production of tropical veneer continued falling in 1997-98 (down 45% over the last five years) as its tropical veneer and plywood industries are shrinking together with log availability and its economy. With Ecuador's increasing veneer production, Japan has been displaced from the list of the top five ITTO producers. Taiwan Province of China and six other ITTO members (the Philippines, Ghana, Venezuela, Italy, Cameroon and the

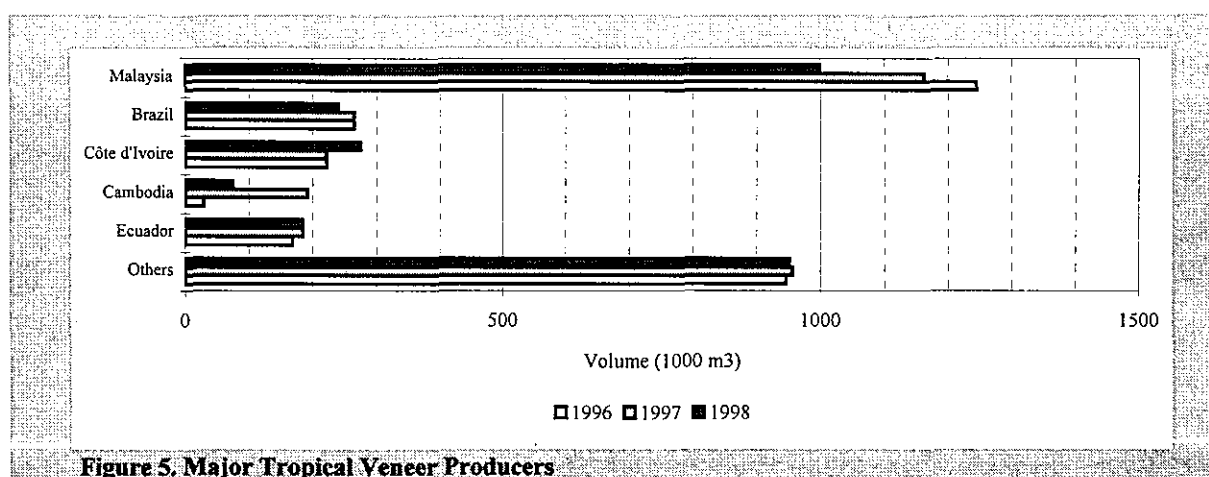


Figure 5. Major Tropical Veneer Producers

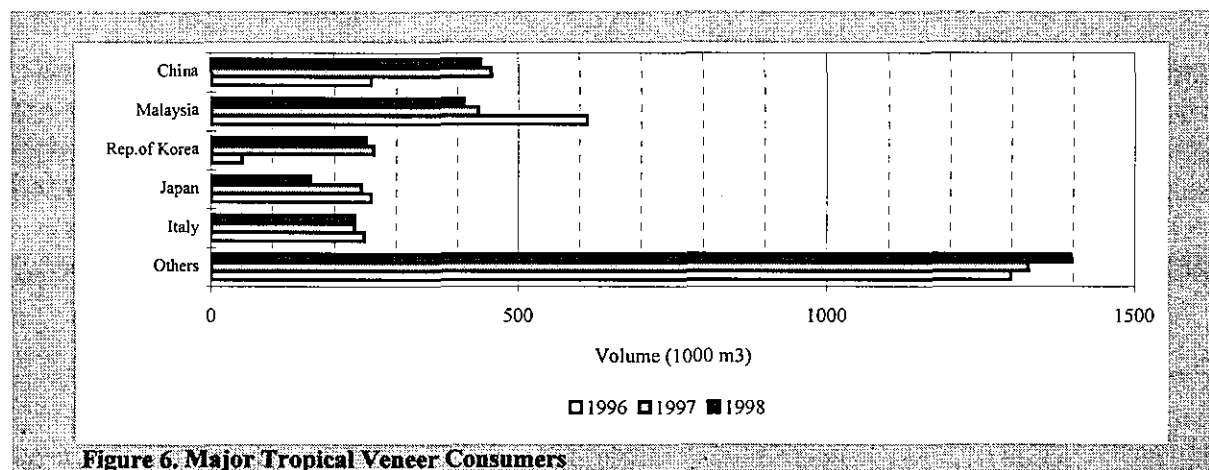


Figure 6. Major Tropical Veneer Consumers

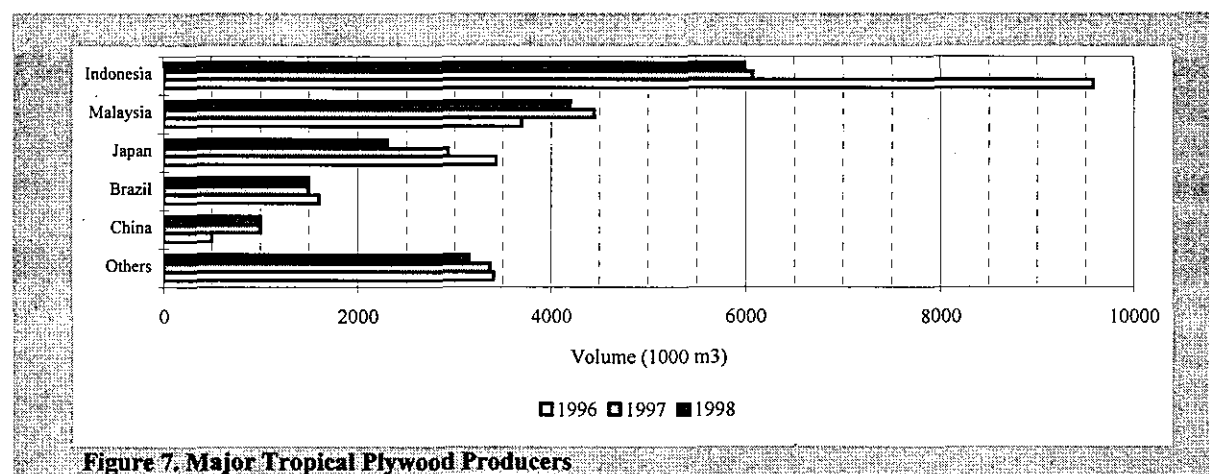


Figure 7. Major Tropical Plywood Producers

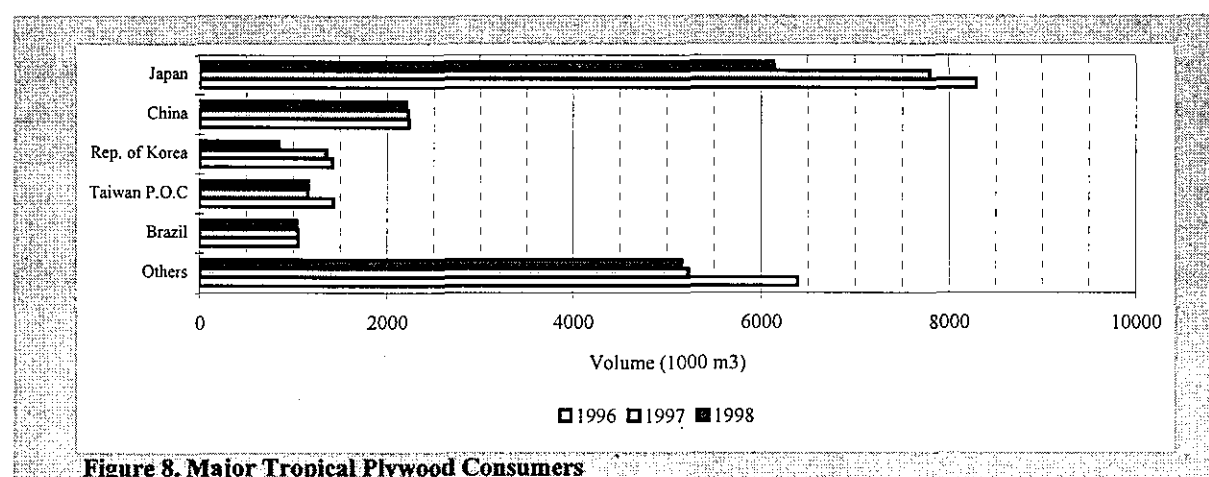


Figure 8. Major Tropical Plywood Consumers

Republic of Congo) had veneer production exceeding 50 000 m³ in 1997, with Ghana, the Republic of Congo, the Philippines and Italy reporting increased production in 1998.

ITTO consuming countries produced about 443 000 m³ of veneer in 1997, up 5% from 1996 levels before declining 7% in 1998. Production of veneer in consumer countries in 1997 was split between Japan (34%), China and Taiwan Province of China (12% each) and the EU (44%). Japan, China and Taiwan Province of China consume virtually all of the veneer they produce, however, while about 35% of the total produced in Europe is re-exported (mainly to other European countries - see following chapter). Aggregate production of tropical veneer by ITTO members made up 92% of the global tropical total and 45% of global veneer production in 1997.

Consumption of veneer in the furniture and other secondary processing industries of ITTO member countries rose in 1997 to over 2.9 million m³ as production increased. Consumption remained close to this level in 1998. Aggregate consumption of tropical veneer in consumer countries rose by 33% in 1997 to about 1.7 million m³ but fell to just below 1.6 million m³ in 1998. Figure 6 shows the major ITTO consumers of tropical veneer from 1996-98.

Plywood

Production of plywood in ITTO producing countries totalled over 13.6 million m³ in 1997, about 95% of production by all tropical countries and 26% of global production. Plywood production in producing countries decreased almost 18% in 1997 and fell a further 4% in 1998 to 13.1 million m³. Plywood production by Indonesia, the top ITTO producer, dropped 37% from reported 1996 levels to about 6.1 million m³ in 1997, stabilizing at 6 million m³ in 1998. Malaysia's plywood production, in contrast, continued to rise steadily through 1997 to over 4.4 million m³, a 23% increase from 1994 levels before falling over 5% to 4.2 million m³ in 1998. The Asian region produced 11.4 million m³ (about 84% of total producer member production) of plywood in 1997, Latin America produced just over 1.9 million m³ (14%) and Africa produced 276 000 m³ (2%). The three regions consumed 19, 67 and 61% respectively of their production domestically in that year. Asia's low consumption/production ratio is due to the export led industries of Malaysia and Indonesia. The proportion of aggregate production utilized domestically for all other products and regions except African sawnwood (40%) and veneer (29%), exceeded 50% in 1997. The low domestic utilization of plywood in Asia is therefore an anomaly, with domestic markets consuming a majority or a near majority of all other primary tropical timber products in all three regions.

The main ITTO plywood producers in 1996-98 are shown in Figure 7 - Indonesia's dominant but declining role is clear from this chart. Plywood production in Malaysia is growing, while production in Brazil and major "consuming" countries except for Japan and the Republic of Korea is stable. China (including Taiwan Province of China), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, India and France all produced over 200 000 m³ of tropical plywood in 1997, although production in all these countries was stable or declining in 1998. Thailand, formerly a major producer, reported a 20% drop in plywood production in 1997, with a further 50% reduction in 1998, leaving production at 78 000 m³.

ITTO consuming countries produced 5.7 million m³ of plywood in 1997 (about 30% of total ITTO production), a slight increase from figures for 1996. ITTO consuming countries' production dropped sharply by 11% to just over 5 million m³ in 1998. Most of the drop in consumer country production is accounted for by Japan and the Republic of Korea, both of which were in recession. Japan's tropical plywood production has fallen by 42% since 1994, and its production will likely soon be less than Brazilian production. Japanese domestic plywood production is now well below plywood imports, after 50 years of domestic production exceeding imports ended in 1995. As mentioned in previous Reviews, Japanese plywood manufacturers are increasing the proportion of

softwoods used in plywood production, as well as investigating lamination and other techniques to allow re-use of concrete form-ply. Several plywood manufactures have established joint ventures for plywood and other panel production in producer countries. These factors, together with a depressed market and a declining supply of logs, mean that Japanese (and most other consuming countries') production of tropical plywood will continue to decline. The downward trend in Korean tropical plywood production is also noteworthy, having fallen by 50% since 1994. Aggregate tropical plywood production by ITTO members totalled 96% of global tropical production and 37% of global production of all plywood in 1997 (Table 2).

Figure 8 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical plywood for 1996-98. Aggregate consumption of plywood in producing countries fell by 18% from about 4.4 million m³ in 1996 to 3.6 million m³ in 1997 (due largely to consumption decreases in Indonesia), and decreased further to just over 3.5 million m³ in 1998. Aggregate consumption in consumer countries fell 6% to 15.2 million m³ in 1997 and by 14% to just over 13 million m³ in 1998 due to lower imports (see next chapter). These decreases were mainly caused by consumption decreases in Japan, the Republic of Korea and (in 1997) the US. China's consumption was stable at just over 2.2 million m³ in 1997-98. Tropical plywood consumption in traditional markets will at best remain stable in future as substitutes and more efficient uses are developed. Although Japan's production and consumption have fallen sharply, it remains by far the largest consumer of tropical plywood as shown in Figure 8. Brazil, Indonesia and, recently, Malaysia (1.1 million m³, 612 000 m³ and 659 000 m³ in 1997, respectively) are major ITTO "producing" country plywood consumers. The US, the UK, the Philippines and France all consumed over 300 000 m³ of tropical plywood in 1997.

Substantial quantities of reconstituted panel products, particularly MDF, are now being produced in several tropical countries, primarily in Asia. Many new plants are currently under construction to meet the expected surge in demand for such products in the Asian region. There were 43 MDF mills and 34 particleboard mills operating in tropical Asia as of 1997, with more (usually joint ventures) being announced monthly (Pease, 1996). Reconstituted panel products will become increasingly important as limits on the growth of plywood production are reached and as more countries move further into downstream processing and attempt to utilize available resources more efficiently. These panels will substitute for plywood and sawnwood in many uses, resulting in decreasing or slower growth in production of these traditional tropical timber products in many countries.

Markets, Trade and Prices

This chapter focuses on developments in the markets for and trade of tropical timber as well as an analysis of general price trends. The first section presents a brief overview of relevant market developments in 1997-98, based on responses to the ITTO Enquiry submitted by members, International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts and a review of other available literature. The following three sections report on the export, import and prices of each of the four primary tropical timber products covered by the ITTA. Detailed trade statistics are presented in Appendices 1 and 2, with data sources given in the notes preceding the Appendices. Major species in trade, together with volumes and average prices when these were reliably reported, are summarized by country in Appendix 3. Price trends for important species of logs, sawnwood and plywood were updated to late 1998 using the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS) database and are contained in Appendix 4. Average price levels are also presented in this chapter for veneer (prices of which are not included in the MIS database) based on aggregate volumes/values reported by members. An analysis of 1990-97 trade trends by volume for important regions and traders is contained in Appendix 5. Readers wishing to compare tropical to overall timber trade and price trends are referred to Appendix 6 which contains the Market Statement released in October 1998 by the ECE/FAO Timber Committee, providing an overview of developments in important markets for all primary timber products.

Market Developments

In the third quarter of 1998, the IMF reported that global output (real GDP) grew by 4.1% in 1997, down slightly from the 4.2% achieved in 1996. The IMF projected growth of only 2% in the world economy in 1998, and 2.5% for 1999, with the substantial slowing in growth due to economic contraction in Asia, Latin America and the countries in transition (the former Soviet Union). In 1997, GDP of all developing countries grew by 5.8%, almost double the 3.1% growth achieved in developed countries. Due to the crisis that hit developing countries disproportionately hard in 1998, these growth rates converged to 2.3 and 2.0%, respectively. Developing Asian countries were hit hardest, dropping from 6.6% growth in 1997 to only 1.8% in 1998. While the IMF predicts a recovery in developing Asia for 1999 (to 3.9% GDP growth) this will depend largely on recovery in Japan and the newly industrialized economies in Asia, as well as the ability of China to maintain economic growth in the face of the crisis.

World trade volume (average annual percent change for exports and imports) grew by 9.7% in 1997, up sharply from 6.8% in 1996. Trade volume was projected to grow by only 3.7% in 1998, and 4.6% in 1999, equal to the lowest levels this decade and below the average for the 1980's. Total annual export growth for both developed and developing countries dropped from over 10% in 1997 to below 4% in 1998, with import growth halving from 9 to 4.5% for developed countries and crashing from 9.8% to 1% in developing countries. Average non food agricultural commodity prices fell by 22.8% from June 1997 to June 1998, and are projected to fall further in US dollar terms, a reflection of declining inflation and slowing demand in both developed and developing economies. The decline in commodity prices and demand has severe consequences for tropical countries that depend on these products. Rubber (-32%) and timber (-26%) are two commodities important to ITTO producer countries for which price indices have fallen sharply in 1997-98.

Many EU economies saw economic growth pick up in 1997, with an aggregate increase in real GDP of 2.7%, up from 1.7% in 1996. Economic growth was projected by the IMF to be 2.9% in 1998 and 2.5% in 1999. The German economy grew by 2.2% in 1997 after only 1.3% growth the previous year. German growth was projected to increase to 2.6% in 1998, falling slightly to 2.5% in 1999. The UK economy grew by 3.4% in 1997 (the fastest growth in the main EU countries), with

growth projected to slow to 2.3% in 1998 and 1.2% in 1999. In France, GDP grew by 2.3% in 1997, following an increase of only 1.6% in 1996. France's GDP growth will improve to 3.1% in 1998, slowing to 2.8% in 1999. Italy experienced the lowest GDP growth amongst EU countries in 1997, at 1.5%, but was up from 0.7% in 1996. Italy's growth rate will improve further to 2.1% in 1998 and 2.5% in 1999. The IMF's projections of growth in most European economies in 1999 may be affected by the introduction of the Euro on January 1 of next year. Unemployment remained high (11%) in EU countries in 1997, but is expected to fall to 10% by 1999. In the Netherlands, 1997 housing starts of 98 002 units increased 2.3% from 1996 due to declining interest rates. German building permits dropped 8.1% in 1997 to 529 300 units, with a further decline to 520 000 units expected in 1998.

In North America, the US economy continued to surge in 1997, growing 3.9% compared to 3.4% in 1996. Growth fell to 3.5% in 1998 and is projected to slow further to 2.0% in 1999. US housing starts are expected to be about 1.41 million units in 1998, up 1% from 1997. All of the increase should come from single-family housing starts, which should go up by almost 3%, to 1.13 million units. No overall change is anticipated in private nonresidential construction; an expected large decline in store construction should be offset by small gains in other categories. Finally, public works construction should increase in 1998, reflecting increases in federal, state, and local construction expenditures. In 1998, construction activity is likely to remain stronger in the Midwest and the South than in the Northeast and the West. Many of the smaller western states should also do well. The recovery in California should continue, but activity there should remain far below the levels of the late 1980s.

According to US government statistics, expenditures for residential upkeep and improvements in 1995 totaled \$112.6 billion, down from \$115 billion in 1994. Those expenditures in 1996 and 1997 should go up by about 2% and 3%, respectively. Improvements over the past few years have averaged about 60% of all such expenditures; maintenance and repair, about 40%. The relative strength of the US homebuilding and maintenance industry will lead to increases in the consumption of tropical timber products. However, consumer concern over the origin of tropical timber products as well as shifts in consumer preferences toward lighter-colored woods will dampen any large increase in consumption.

Canada's growth jumped strongly to 3.7% in 1997 from 1.2% in 1996, but will fall to a projected 3.0% and 2.5% in 1998-99. Canadian housing starts grew by 20.2% in 1997, rising to 148 000 units. This increase was led by low mortgage rates and the strong economy. Slower growth in 1998 will lend to a projected drop of about 5% in Canadian housing starts. Slower growth projections for Canada and the US are based partially on an expected slowdown in exports to countries in Asia and Latin America affected by the economic crisis.

The Japanese economy went into recession in 1998, with GDP expected to decline by 2.5% after growing only 0.8% in 1997. Low interest rates, deflation and rising unemployment along with the weakening yen (which fell by up to 50% against the dollar in 1997-98 before regaining 15% of its value in October) are factors in and symptoms of Japan's decline. The increase in consumption tax (to 5% from 3%) introduced in April 1997 and the sharp drop in exports to other troubled countries in Asia, exacerbated Japan's problems. A banking crisis has shaken confidence in the financial sector and has reduced lending and thus prospects for an early recovery. Japan's GDP is expected to be almost stagnant in 1999, with 0.5% growth forecast.

Wooden housing starts in Japan decreased 8% in 1995 to 666 024 units but boomed to 754 296 units of the total 1.65 million starts in 1996, driven by consumers trying to beat the tax rise. As the economy contracted in 1997, wood housing starts dropped 19% to 611 316 units out of 1.4 million total starts. Based on data to August 1998, Japanese housing starts will fall to less than

1.2 million units this year, with wooden starts falling to about 550 000 units. The decline in Japanese housing construction comes despite recent policies of the Japanese government to encourage home building, especially of wood. The government has declared the provision of affordable housing to be a priority, making low interest loans available, approving North American lumber grading rules and 2 x 4 construction methods, and authorizing construction of multi-story wooden houses. These measures were offset by the declining public spending associated with the recession. The Japanese government is considering policy options to stimulate domestic demand (such as issuing coupons worth ¥20 000 to all tax payers), but given the current economic climate, its options are limited.

Real GDP growth in all developing economies was 5.8% in 1997, mostly due to Asia which expanded by 6.6%. Growth in Asia slowed to 1.8% in 1998 due to the economic crisis there. Latin America experienced growth of 5.1% in 1997, falling to 2.8% in 1998 as the region was affected by the turmoil in Asia. Africa was the only developing region to experience an increase in GDP growth in 1998, rising 3.7% compared to 3.2% a year earlier. High population growth rates in Africa, however, mean that per capita growth in most countries remains stagnant. The decline in Latin American growth in 1998 foreseen by the IMF is largely due to the performance of Brazil, which has been hard-hit by global economic problems and was negotiating an IMF rescue package in late 1998. Brazil's current economic problems stem from the international turmoil which followed a wave of currency devaluations that swept through Asia in 1997-98, starting with the devaluation of the Thai baht in July and continuing through Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. Some currencies lost over 70% of their value against the US dollar, leading to turmoil in local and international markets. Some observers say that a contributing factor to the Asian crash of late 1997 was China's 1994 decision to devalue the yuan, from 5.7 to 8.7 to the dollar. This made China's huge exports cheaper in most markets, and the reaction of Thailand and the others is seen as a belated correction to maintain competitiveness. Many observers worry that the economic problems in Asia and the cheaper export prices that resulted will force another devaluation of the yuan, although China insists it has no plans to do so. China's projected growth for 1998 (8%) is unlikely to be met, with the current government estimate of 7.2% likely also to be an over-estimate. Although these growth figures are high relative to the rest of Asia (and the world), China requires rapid growth to avoid unemployment arising from the closure of state industries and the entry of millions of young people to the work force each year. The recent strengthening of many Asian currencies (including the rupiah, now back to pre-crisis levels, and the yen) may reduce pressure for another round of competitive devaluations in the region.

Whatever the reasons behind it, the economic turmoil in Asia spread to many other developing (and some developed) economies in 1998, as investors took fright and currency speculators probed for weakness. It also resulted in some severe IMF led austerity packages being implemented in countries like Thailand and Indonesia who have had to seek international assistance to support their economies. The region's problems are graphically illustrated by the IMF's GDP projections for 1998: -15% in Indonesia, -8% in Thailand and -6.4% in Malaysia. Malaysia, seeking to insulate its economy from the global turmoil, implemented strict foreign exchange controls in September 1998 which may stabilize the economy in the short-term, but are widely seen as investor unfriendly and therefore not conducive to long-term growth. The sharp fall in the economic fortunes of the region has had a global impact, with Asian imports slowing rapidly and export prices falling sharply to become much more competitive on international markets. Tropical timber is no exception: several countries have reported a drying up of orders from previously large importers like Thailand, and demand and prices have fallen sharply as a result. Table 3 shows the dire situation in many major timber trading countries in 1998. Due to the still rapidly changing situation and its effects on trade, the provisional 1998 import/export figures given in this chapter should be viewed with caution.

Table 3. Changes in GDP and net timber trade value in 1998

Country	GDP (Annual % change)	Percent change in all timber trade	Percent change in tropical timber trade
Japan	-2.5	-29.7	-28.5
Rep. of Korea	-7.0	-23.5	-38.7
Gabon	1.0	-44.9	-44.9
Indonesia	-15.0	-9.6	-9.6
Malaysia	-6.4	-11.2	-11.4
Philippines	-0.6	0.2	-2.1
PNG	n.a.	-49.8	-49.8
Thailand	-8.0	-66.5	-69.5

Sources: GDP estimates - IMF, 1998; 1998 trade values - ITTO estimates

Trade Restraints

A detailed coverage of trade barriers facing forest products in general and tropical forest products in particular was included in the 1997 Annual Review. Few changes were reported by ITTO consumer members in 1998. The US-led APEC initiative to eliminate tariff barriers for all wood and paper products by 2002 for developed members and 2004 for developing members will be discussed at APEC's meeting in late 1998. Given the problems facing domestic wood products industries in Asia, it may prove difficult for some countries to relax domestic protection at this stage, with Japan already indicating hesitation to do so.

The European Union added labor and environmental clauses to its generalized scheme of tariff preferences (GSP) incentive regime which entered into force on 5 June 1998. Countries proving compliance with specific International Labor Organization (ILO) and/or ITTO standards may be eligible to receive special tariff preferences in addition to the normal GSP preferences already available. The extra preferences vary from 15-35 percent (25 percent for graduated products), depending on the sensitivity of the product.

The labor clause introduced into the EU's GSP provides for special tariff reductions to countries that prove and document compliance with the standards laid down in the ILO conventions numbers 87 and 98 on the right to organize and bargain collectively and number 138 regarding child labor. The environment clause only applies to tropical wood products which meet criteria laid down by the ITTO on sustainable forest management. Countries may also be eligible to obtain double preferences by complying with both the labor and environment clauses. For example, tropical wood originating in Malaysia and respecting both the labor and environment clauses could, in theory, attract a tariff reduction of 50 percent (25 percent + 25 percent) in addition to the GSP preference. The EU has added these clauses to "encourage the implementation of positive, development-oriented incentives rewarding compliance with international social and environmental standards." However, some of the potential GSP beneficiaries expressed opposition to the EU's right to monitor forest management and/or social legislation in their territories.

The most drastic changes in trade barriers in 1998 occurred in ITTO producer countries. Under the IMF plan adopted by Indonesia, export taxes on logs, sawnwood and rattan averaging 200% of FOB value (and amounting to virtual bans) were reduced to 30% of FOB value in June 1998 and will fall further to 20% in December. The export taxes will fall again to 15% by the end of 1999 and ultimately to 10% before 2001. The Indonesian plywood cartel APKINDO, which set export prices and allocated export quotas for the industry, was disbanded, allowing individual manufacturers to respond to market forces for the first time in over a decade. Following the reduction of Indonesian levies, Malaysia also reduced export levies to minimal levels on some species of sawnwood in mid-1998 to maintain competitiveness. In addition, the government officially allowed imports of logs

and sawnwood from Indonesia providing relatively cheap raw materials to Malaysian industry. As the figures in Appendix 2 show, Malaysia and other countries were already importing significant quantities of Indonesian logs and sawnwood prior to these changes, indicating the existence of undocumented trade to evade tax that should be reduced in future by the measures.

In the Philippines, a sawnwood export ban in place for the past 10 years to combat illegal logging was relaxed in early 1998 to allow exports of kiln-dried sawnwood to help stabilize the economy. However, following criticism from environmentalists, the ban was re-instated in mid-1998, so that only logs and sawnwood from plantations may be exported now (see Country Notes). There is a logging moratorium in many provinces and the government is considering a total ban on logging in natural forests.

Further details on trade restraints facing tropical timber in 1998 can be obtained from the ITTO study on market access carried out this year (ITTO, 1998b). FAO has also recently updated a study on the issue, focusing on all timber products (Bourke and Leitch, 1998).

Trade

The direction of trade tables for 1997 in Appendix 2 were derived from responses to the 1998 Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry and other sources listed in the notes accompanying the Appendices. Minor trade flows are not included in Appendix 2, with only the top twelve importers and exporters for each product included.

Total 1996 and 1997 import and export values by product are summarized in Appendix 1, together with unit values based on reported trade volumes. Value data is reported poorly or not at all by many countries, making the use of supplementary sources essential. As the most up-to-date source of forest product trade values was the 1997 FAOSTAT database (which simply repeats 1996 figures for all 1997 estimates), values for 1997 have in many cases been estimated using average unit values.

Many countries made errors or omissions in providing trade data, particularly importers who reported all wood imports (not just tropical) and re-exporters who failed to report exports of tropical timbers. Many countries also have serious problems in their customs statistics for tropical timber, with misclassification of imports and failure to count tropical species/products grouped in "Others" categories of customs classification systems common. If available, other data sources were used for these cases. Entries in the tables of Appendix 2 consist of exporters' reports (bold) and importers' reports (italicized). The discrepancies which are illustrated by many of these entries are due to a number of factors. Carelessness or inadequate training of reporting officials or correspondents is often a prime reason; this can only be remedied with better training and supervision, particularly in the application of customs classification systems. Problems with consistency in conversion factors (some countries report weights and/or surface area instead of volumes) and/or product definitions can explain some discrepancies. Also, different scaling or measurement systems are sometimes used in different countries. Definitions of the reporting period may differ from exporter to importer, or shipments sent at the end of one period may not arrive until the following. Imports destined for re-export may not be correctly recorded, and (re-)exports of tropical timber from non-tropical countries may not be recognized as tropical by the importing country. Finally, smuggling and transfer pricing to avoid tariffs, quotas and/or taxes have been documented in several tropical forest products and countries. It is clear that if ITTO is to fulfill its mandate to monitor the trade in tropical timbers, major improvements in the collection and reporting of statistics are still required, in both producing and consuming countries. The section on exports uses exporters' reports unless stated otherwise; that on imports uses importers' reports.

Table 4. Summary of ITTO and Non-ITTO Exports of Tropical and All Timber Products

Tropical Timber			Exports(1000m3,Million US\$, 97/94 %)																							
			IRW(NC) Trop				(%)		Sawnwood				(%)		Veneer Sheets				(%)		Plywood				(%)	
			1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997			
			Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
A	Total ITTO Producers*		17,015	2,585	15,858	2,156	93	83	8,247	3,039	6,170	2,184	75	72	1,044	512	1,416	547	136	107	12,062	5,406	10,108	4,692	84	87
B	Total ITTO Consumers*		114	53	83	34	73	64	301	157	248	156	82	100	70	78	87	103	124	131	385	292	538	412	140	141
C	Total Non-ITTO Tropical		1,209	239	1,709	326	141	136	1,742	542	1,940	656	111	121	124	47	158	50	127	107	1,117	492	1,027	402	92	82
	Total Non-ITTO Non-Tropical		13	4	34	14	265	350																		
D	Global Total		18,351	2,882	17,685	2,531	96	88	10,290	3,737	8,358	2,996	81	80	1,238	638	1,661	700	134	110	13,564	6,190	11,673	5,506	86	89
	ITTO Producers Total as % of Global Tropical Total	A/D	93	90	90	85		80	81	74	73			84	80	85	78			89	87	87	85			
	ITTO Producers Total as % of Tropical Countries Total	A/(A+C)	93	92	90	87		83	85	76	77			89	92	90	92			92	92	91	92			
	ITTO as % of Global Tropical Total	(A+B)/D	93	92	90	87		83	86	77	78			90	93	91	93			92	92	91	93			

All Timber			Exports(1000m3,Million US\$, 97/94 %)																							
			IRW				(%)		Sawnwood				(%)		Vencer Sheets				(%)		Plywood				(%)	
			1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997			
			Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
	Total ITTO Producers*	17,536	2,450	16,273	2,175	93	89	8,742	3,186	6,797	2,362	78	74	1,063	474	1,456	560	137	118	12,138	5,562	10,147	4,694	84	84	
	Total ITTO Consumers*	27,873	4,492	30,216	3,972	108	88	83,057	17,955	87,571	20,067	105	112	1,245	1,138	1,304	1,259	105	111	4,150	2,148	5,126	2,391	124	111	
	Total Non-ITTO Tropical	1,743	327	2,356	392	135	120	1,742	542	1,940	656	111	121	124	47	158	50	127	107	1,117	492	1,027	402	92	82	
	Total Non-ITTO Non-Tropical	32,648	1,625	39,459	2,268	121	140	13,101	1,870	14,404	2,454	110	131	115	90	176	129	152	143	1,340	480	1,354	651	101	136	
E	Global Total	79,800	8,895	88,304	8,807	111	99	106,642	23,552	110,712	25,539	104	108	2,547	1,749	3,094	1,998	121	114	18,745	8,682	17,653	8,138	94	94	
	ITTO Producers Tropical as % of Global Total	A/E	21	29	18	24		8	13	6	9			41	29	46	27			64	62	57	58			
	Tropical Countries Tropical as % of Global Total	(A+C)/E	23	32	20	28		9	15	7	11			46	32	51	30			70	68	63	63			
	ITTO Tropical as % of Global Total	(A+B)/E	21	30	18	25		8	14	6	9			44	34	49	33			66	66	60	63			
	Global Tropical as % of Global Total	D/E	23	32	20	29		10	16	8	12			49	36	54	35			72	71	66	68			

* Saw and Veneer Logs for IRW

Exports

Table 4 summarizes ITTO and global exports of tropical and all timbers for 1994 and 1997. FAO data (FAO, 1997b) was used for non-members of ITTO. Since the only product explicitly recognized as tropical in FAO trade statistics is industrial roundwood, it was assumed that exports of all other products by non-member tropical countries were entirely tropical timber. It is impossible to reliably estimate exports of tropical timber by non-member, non-tropical countries; these are probably insignificant and are assumed to be zero. Table 4 shows that ITTO producers' share of exports by all tropical countries have fallen for logs and sawnwood, remaining stable for veneer and plywood. This reflects the emphasis being placed on processed exports by many ITTO members. In volume terms, tropical exports have lost 2-3% market share (3-4% in value) in terms of the global market for all logs and sawnwood since 1994. Tropical plywood's market share has been eroded by 6% (4% by value), with only tropical veneer increasing its share of the global market by 5% (-1% by value).

The composition of exports for 1996-98 from the ITTO producing regions is shown in Table 5. The contribution of logs to total tropical timber exports of ITTO producers (in terms of both value and roundwood equivalent volume) has fallen dramatically from over 60% in 1980 to a quarter in 1998. Only Africa continues to export a higher volume equivalent of logs than processed products, with log exports making up 48% of log production and 63% of total roundwood equivalent export volume in 1997. The Asia-Pacific region is rapidly replacing log exports with the export of processed products, spurred by Indonesian plywood exports and Malaysian exports of sawnwood, veneer and plywood. Asian log exports made up 26% of total Asian export volume in 1997 (12% of log production). Latin American log exports are a small fraction of both production and total exports. Total roundwood equivalent export volume as a percentage of log production decreased from 12% to 10% in Latin America in the period 1996-98, remained stable in Africa at 71%, and fell in Asia from 54% to 46%. Total ITTO producer member exports (rwe) fell almost 19% from 57.4 million m³ to 46.4 million m³ in 1996-98, due to declining exports of logs, sawnwood and plywood by many countries. Africa's jump in 1997 exports was due to a surge in log exports from Gabon and Cameroon (explained below).

Table 5. Composition of Exports by Producing Regions, 1996-98 (1000 m³ rwe)

Region	Log Production			Log Exports			Processed Exports			Total Exports		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Africa	9903	11102	9416	4208	5370	3437	2781	3122	3212	6989	8492	6649
Asia-Pacific	85058	83371	78106	10420	10273	8175	35646	29876	27970	46066	40149	36145
Latin America	36439	36952	35781	35	215	221	4328	4170	3369	4363	4385	3590
Total	131400	131425	123303	14663	15858	11833	42755	37168	34551	57418	53026	46384

Note: totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Logs

Figure 9 shows the major ITTO tropical log exporters in 1996-98, ranked by 1997 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports of 15.9 million m³ in 1997 were worth almost \$2.2 billion. This accounted for 90% of the volume (85% of the value) of global exports of non-coniferous tropical industrial roundwood (the only tropical timber product for which global trade estimates are provided by FAO – see Table 4). As industrial roundwood includes pulpwood and other categories of roundwood, ITTO's proportion of global exports of saw and veneer logs (for which separate customs statistics are no longer collected) is, in reality, somewhat higher than the figures shown in Table 4, probably approaching 95% of total tropical saw/veneer log exports. Log exports by producer members crashed by 25% in 1998 to 11.8 million m³ due to the economic turmoil in many Asian markets. Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical logs with almost 6.6 million m³ exported in 1997, constituting 42% of ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's log trade in 1997 decreased in volume by 6% from 1996 levels and continued to decrease steadily (to

6.0 million m³) in 1998. These reductions are due to decreased exports from Sarawak, with log exports (except those arising from plantations) banned from Sabah until the end of 1996. The production and export reductions in Sarawak have brought the state in line with the recommendations of the ITTO Mission, which concluded that a sustainable level of production would be about 9.2 million m³ per year from its permanent forest estate of 4.5 million ha. Appendix 2 (Table 2-1) shows that Malaysia's major log customers are all in Asia, with Japan, China (including Taiwan Province of China) and the Republic of Korea accounting for over 74% of the reported log export volume in 1997. Malaysia's log exports were worth almost \$908 million in 1996 (Appendix 1), increasing slightly to \$917 million in 1997.

Papua New Guinea is the second largest tropical log exporter, with 1997 exports of just over 3.0 million m³ worth \$351 million. Exports from PNG decreased almost by half in 1998 as the country was hard hit by the Asian economic crisis. Appendix 2 shows that the bulk of PNG's log exports (86% in 1997) go to Japan and the Republic of Korea, with the Philippines' market accounting for about 7% of PNG's exports in 1997, mainly in lower grades. PNG's log export controls appear to be working, as the discrepancies between export/import reports identified in previous Reviews continue to shrink for most trading partners. Official log export statistics for Myanmar (the fifth largest log exporter in 1997 at 423 000 m³) showed a increase of 3% in 1997, but all exports may not be accounted for by official figures. Myanmar's main trading partners are India, Thailand, Japan and China (although there is a major discrepancy in the figures provided by Myanmar and China – see Table 2-1).

Africa supplies the majority of the remainder of world tropical hardwood log exports. Gabon and Cameroon are the region's largest exporters (and ITTO's third and fourth largest - Figure 9), but Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire also exported substantial quantities of logs in 1997 (Appendix 1). Gabon and Cameroon experienced major increases (28% and 55%, respectively) in 1997 exports, whereas Côte d'Ivoire's exports fell by over two-thirds in that year as log export restrictions took effect. Cameroon also proposes to limit log exports from 1999 (see Country Notes), so further reductions in African supplies appear likely. Ghana, a former top exporter, has banned exports of tropical hardwood logs since 1995. The resolution of Liberia's civil war that led to drastic decreases in official production and exports until 1996 has led to a resumption of log exports which doubled in 1997 (Appendix 1). It is likely that substantial unofficial exports from Liberia still exist, but no reliable estimates for these could be obtained. African exports go primarily to China, France and the Philippines, with the Asian importing countries seeking new log supplies in recent years to offset decreases from Malaysia.

The recent resumption of Indonesian log exports after a 13-year moratorium may have an impact on African logs exports to these markets. Malaysia reported imports of over 400 000 m³ of Indonesian logs in 1997, prior to the decrease in levies under the 1998 IMF plan that led to the resumption of exports, probably evidence of tax evasion as discussed earlier. In late October of 1998, Japan reported its first shipments of meranti logs (about 19 000 m³) from Indonesia since February 1985.

Re-exports of logs by consumer countries were stable at 83 000 m³ in 1997, 61% of which was accounted for by inter-European trade. France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Germany and the Netherlands were the major log re-exporters in 1997, selling tropical logs mainly to each other. Consumer countries did not in general provide detailed breakdowns of re-exports (value or destination). The European tropical log trade, along with total consumer country exports, increased slightly in 1998.

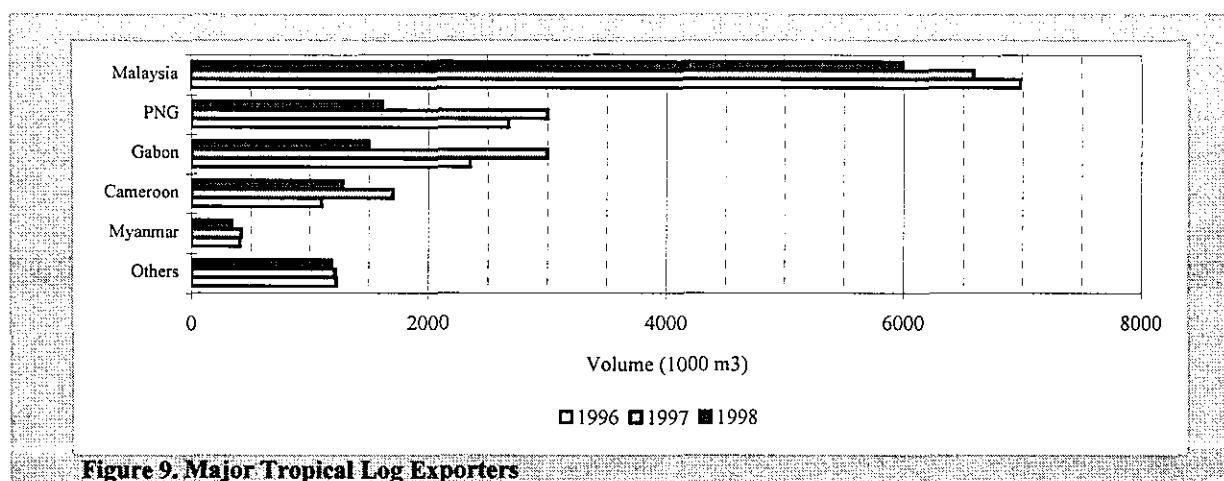


Figure 9. Major Tropical Log Exporters

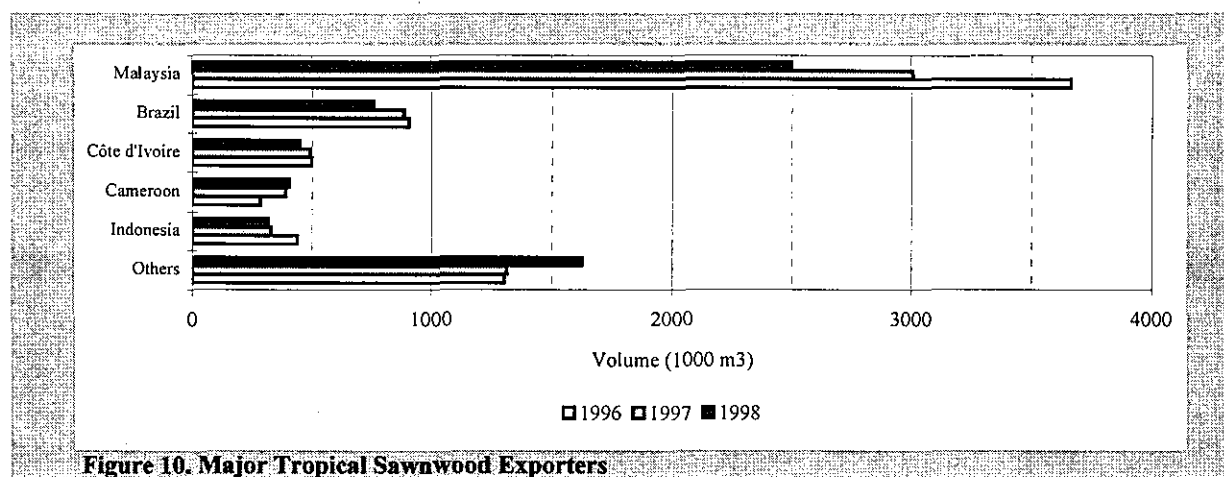


Figure 10. Major Tropical Sawwood Exporters

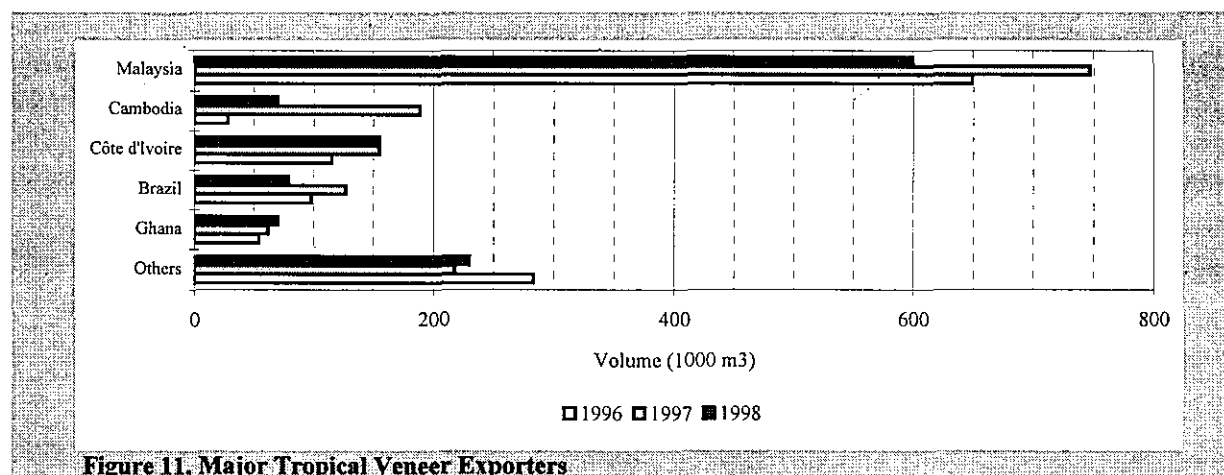


Figure 11. Major Tropical Veneer Exporters

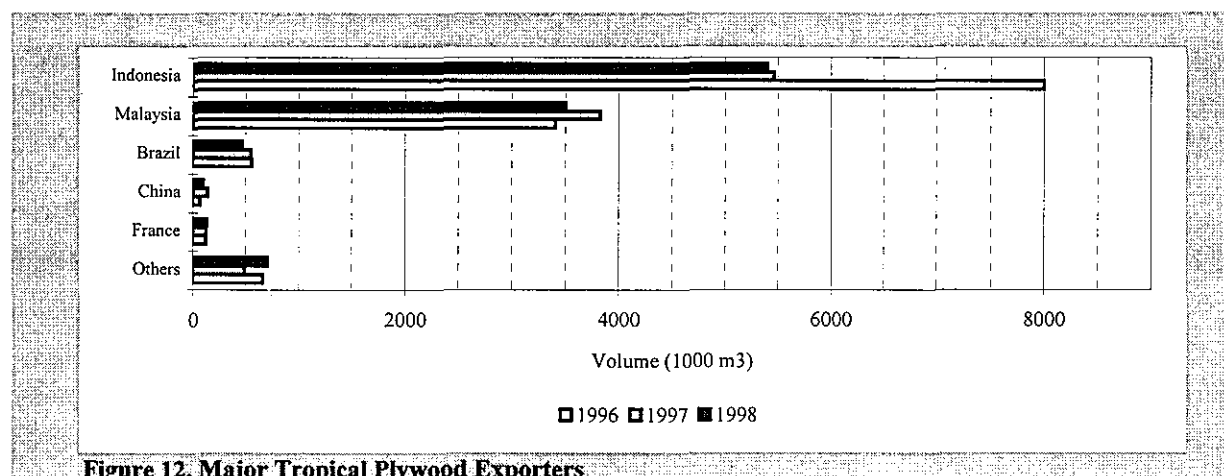


Figure 12. Major Tropical Plywood Exporters

Sawnwood

Figure 10 shows the major ITTO tropical sawnwood exporters in 1996-98, ranked by 1997 export volume. Total ITTO producer exports of almost 6.2 million m³ (valued at almost \$2.2 billion) comprised 76% of all sawnwood exports by tropical countries and 6% of global exports of all sawnwood in 1997 (Table 4). Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical sawnwood, with the 3.0 million m³ exported in 1997 constituting 49% of total ITTO producing member exports. Malaysia's sawnwood trade fell 18% in 1997 as raw materials continued to be directed to plywood production and other secondary processing. In 1997 Malaysia's sawnwood exports were fairly equally divided between Sarawak (41%), Peninsular Malaysia (30%) and Sabah (29%). Appendix 2 (Table 2-2) shows that Malaysia's major sawnwood customers in 1997 were all in Asia (Thailand, Japan, China, Taiwan Province of China, Republic of Korea and the Philippines). The total value of Malaysia's 1997 sawnwood exports was \$1.06 billion.

Malaysia announced in late 1995 that it would stop all sawnwood exports from Peninsular Malaysia by 2000 due to reductions in timber supplies brought about by stricter management standards and the country's commitment to further and more efficient processing of its forest resources. Substantial adjustments will be forced on the timber sectors of Malaysia's main sawnwood customers, many of which depend on Malaysia for the majority of their sawnwood consumption. It is expected that export reductions will be phased in (this is already in evidence in the steady decline shown by 1998 figures), allowing importers time to seek other sources and/or substitutes. The economic crisis in most of the Asian markets served by Malaysia and consequent drop in demand have prompted Malaysia to rethink this policy, however, with export levies on several species lifted this year (see Country Notes). The effects of the reduction in sawnwood exports may therefore not be as pronounced as originally feared.

Indonesian exports of sawnwood decreased 25% to 330 000 m³ in 1997. Indonesia imposed export levies ranging from \$250/m³ to \$2400/m³ on all sawnwood exports from 1994 to 1998 and exports during these years may include some further processed products (e.g. mouldings) as well as sawnwood. The removal of these levies under the IMF plan will probably result in Indonesian exports remaining relatively stable in 1998, despite the Asian crisis. Sawnwood exports from Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia decreased in 1997, while Cameroon's exports increased, as shown in Figure 10. Appendix 1 shows that other major traders are Ghana, Honduras, Bolivia and the Philippines, all with 1997 exports of over 100 000 m³. Bolivian sawnwood exports, primarily of mahogany to the US and the UK, reached 133 000 m³ in 1997 after growing rapidly in the early 1990's, but fell to 83 000 m³ in 1998. Exports from Honduras are at least partially tropical pine sawnwood.

ITTO consumer countries exported 248 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood worth about \$156 million in 1997, primarily (83%) from the EU countries. EU exports of tropical sawnwood increased from 167 000 m³ in 1995 to 207 000 m³ in 1997. The Netherlands, a larger tropical sawnwood exporter than most producing countries, was the main EU sawnwood exporter, although its exports have decreased by 29% since 1994 to 65 000 m³ in 1997. The unit value of the Netherlands' sawnwood exports, \$662/m³ in 1997, was slightly below the average export unit value for consumers but 81% more than the average unit value for all ITTO members, indicating that mostly high-value (or high value-added) species of sawnwood are being exported. Tropical sawnwood exports from the Netherlands and other EU countries are absorbed almost wholly within Europe.

Veneer

Figure 11 shows the top ITTO tropical veneer exporters in 1996-98, ranked in order of 1997 export volume. Total ITTO producing member exports were over 1.4 million m³ (worth almost \$547 million) in 1997. ITTO producer countries accounted for 90% of exports of veneer by tropical countries (92% by value) and 46% (27% by value) of global exports in 1997. ITTO producer

country veneer exports jumped 23% in 1997 but fell back 21% in 1998 to about 1.1 million m³. Malaysia continues to be ITTO's dominant veneer exporter, with exports of 746 610 m³ in 1997 accounting for 53% of total ITTO producer member exports. Veneer exports in 1997 were split between Sarawak and Sabah in a 3 to 1 ratio, with minimal exports from Peninsular Malaysia. Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) shows that Malaysian exports, worth around \$278 million in 1997, are mainly directed to China, Taiwan Province of China, Republic of Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

Cambodia was the second largest tropical veneer exporter in 1997 at 188 670 m³, a jump of almost seven times from reported 1996 exports. This large increase needs to be clarified, but the figures reported by trading partners in Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) appear to confirm the 1997 figure. Cambodia's main markets are China, Taiwan Province of China and Japan. Côte d'Ivoire is the third substantial tropical veneer exporter with exports increasing from 115 000 m³ in 1996 to 155 000 m³ in 1997. Côte d'Ivoire's exports are primarily to the EU and the USA.

The EU accounted for 72 000 m³ of total consumer country tropical veneer exports of 87 000 m³ in 1997, with 1998 levels of EU exports increasing to 73 000 m³. France, Belgium-Luxembourg and Germany are the largest EU tropical veneer exporters. Total exports by ITTO consumer countries decreased to 86 000 m³ in 1998.

Plywood

Figure 12 shows the major ITTO tropical plywood exporters in 1996-98. In 1997, total ITTO producer member exports of just over 10.1 million m³ (worth almost \$4.7 billion) comprised 91% of tropical country plywood exports (92% by value). ITTO producing members accounted for about 57% of global exports of all types of plywood by volume (58% by value), the only forest product for which tropical countries have captured a clear majority of the global market. Tropical plywood exports by producers fell by 17% in 1997 and a further 4% in 1998 to just under 9.7 million m³, driven by decreased Indonesian exports. However, Indonesia continues to dominate the trade in tropical plywood with the 5.5 million m³ exported in 1997 constituting 54% of total ITTO producer member exports, although this is down from 84% in 1991. Indonesia earned an estimated \$2.6 billion from plywood in 1997, down by 32% from the previous year due to economic strife in its major markets in Asia. Indonesia's exports are expected to stabilize in 1998, as the plants that remain open have expressed willingness to cut prices further rather than shut down. As prices are already close to production costs for many producers, and since the extent and length of the economic crisis in Asia remains unclear, the estimates provided for Indonesian exports in 1998 must be viewed with caution.

Malaysia is Indonesia's major competitor in the tropical plywood trade. Malaysian exports have been growing steadily, reaching 3.8 million m³ in 1997, before dropping to 3.5 million m³ in 1998. Malaysia's rapid growth in plywood exports in the 1990's has been due to the construction of new plywood mills in Sabah and Sarawak to process formerly exported veneer logs; the two eastern Malaysian states accounted for 42% and 50% of Malaysian plywood exports, respectively, in 1997. In 1997 Malaysia exported almost \$1.7 billion worth of plywood, mainly to Japan, China (including Taiwan Province of China) and non-ITTO members Singapore and Hong Kong. Latin American plywood exports, led by Brazil, were stable in 1997 at 668 000 m³. Brazil's export growth began slowing in 1996, due primarily to the strength of the Brazilian real. The US and the UK are the major markets for Brazil's plywood. Economic problems in Brazil, together with the prospect of a slowing US market, lead to a 14% drop in 1998 tropical plywood exports. Africa's plywood exports, led by Cameroon, are relatively minor at under 111 000 m³ in 1997.

ITTO consumer countries exported 538 000 m³ of plywood worth over \$412 million in 1997. China accounted for 140 000 m³ (to Japan, Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of China), the EU (primarily France, Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands to other EU countries) for 276 000 m³

Table 6. Summary of ITTO and Non-ITTO Imports of Tropical and All Timber Products

Tropical Timber			Imports(1000m3,Million US\$, 97/94 %)																							
			IRW				(%)		Sawnwood				(%)		Veneer Sheets				(%)		Plywood				(%)	
			1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997			
			Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
A	Total ITTO Producers*		2,700	420	2,949	574	109	137	3,277	778	2,296	510	70	65	67	28	146	80	218	289	95	57	86	31	91	55
B	Total ITTO Consumers*		15,478	3,100	13,323	2,721	86	88	6,190	3,048	5,088	2,530	82	83	873	605	1,333	681	153	113	10,124	5,011	10,017	4,858	99	97
C	Total Non-ITTO Tropical		648	144	848	192	131	134																		
	Total Non-ITTO Non-Tropical		542	119	466	119	86	100																		
D	Global Total		19,368	3,783	17,586	3,606	91	95																		
	ITTO Producers as % of Global Tropical Total	A/D	14	11	17	16																				
	ITTO Producers as % of Tropical Countries Total	A/(A+C)	81	74	78	75																				
	ITTO as % of Global Tropical Total	(A+B)/D	94	93	93	91																				

All Timber		Imports(1000m3,Million US\$, 97/94 %)																							
		IRW				(%)		Sawnwood				(%)		Veneer Sheets				(%)		Plywood				(%)	
		1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997				1994		1997			
		Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
E	Total ITTO Producers*	2,745	497	3,324	634	121	128	3,290	789	2,608	620	79	79	68	26	164	104	241	396	100	50	154	64	154	128
F	Total ITTO Consumers*	57,253	10,240	59,032	8,935	103	87	94,484	23,637	99,490	25,107	105	106	2,550	2,375	2,527	2,103	99	89	14,967	7,182	15,543	7,464	104	104
	Total Non-ITTO Tropical	928	181	1,068	230	115	127	3,340	901	3,455	1,028	103	114	105	62	150	76	143	123	2,072	902	1,989	823	96	91
	Total Non-ITTO Non-Tropical	7,204	852	8,578	809	119	95	8,606	1,869	8,671	2,008	101	107	592	315	607	382	103	122	2,232	916	2,084	857	93	94
G	Global Total	68,130	11,771	72,002	10,608	106	90	109,720	27,195	114,224	28,763	104	106	3,315	2,777	3,448	2,665	104	96	19,372	9,050	19,770	9,208	102	102
	Global Tropical as % of Global Total	D/G	28	32	24	34																			
	ITTO Tropical as % of Global Total	(A+B)/G	27	30	23	31		9	14	6	11			28	23	43	29			53	56	51	53		
	ITTO All as % of Global Total	(E+F)/G	88	91	87	90		89	90	89	89			79	86	78	83			78	80	79	82		

* Saw and Veneer Logs for IRW

and the US for 79 000 m³. Exports from the EU increased in 1998, driving ITTO consumer country exports of tropical plywood up by 23% to 664 000 m³.

Imports

Table 6 summarizes ITTO and global imports of tropical and all timbers for 1994 and 1997. The same provisos given for Table 4 in the section on exports apply, with the additional note that it is impossible to reliably estimate non-ITTO members' imports of tropical timber products other than Industrial Roundwood from FAO data so no global tropical import totals can be computed. Table 6 shows that ITTO members accounted for 93% of the global import volume (91% of value) of tropical roundwood in 1997. Global imports of tropical roundwood make up one-quarter of the volume of imports of all roundwood globally, and one-third of the value. The share of tropical imports in global imports of all timber for other products can be estimated by the second last row of Table 6, taking ITTO imports of tropical timber as a proxy for global imports of these products. The share of tropical imports in total global imports has fallen slightly over the past few years for sawnwood and plywood, but has increased sharply in volume terms for veneer. Finally, Table 6 shows that ITTO members account for a dominant share of imports of all forest products, accounting for about 90% of all log and sawnwood imports and 80% of all veneer and plywood imports globally.

Table 7 provides an overview of the dependence of major ITTO importers on tropical wood products in 1997, ranked by proportion (by volume) of tropical sawlog imports. Major importers are defined here as those with imports of at least 100 000 m³ of one or more products. Of the traditional tropical timber consumers in Table 7, China (including Taiwan Province of China) appears to be the most dependent on tropical wood product imports, with the majority of its substantial log and veneer imports of tropical origin. Unsurprisingly, given the dominance of tropical plywood in international plywood trade, most of the countries in Table 7 have a fairly high dependence on tropical plywood imports, with China, Japan and the Republic of Korea almost totally dependent on tropical imports (although this dependence is decreasing). Tropical sawnwood has a low market share in most non-tropical countries, with only China and Republic of Korea dependent on it for 40% or more of their sawnwood imports. Only China, Taiwan Province of China and Portugal amongst major consumer countries imported a significantly greater proportion of tropical than non-tropical logs in 1997.

In contrast to consumer countries, all of the major ITTO producer country importers in Table 7 depend on tropical imports for the majority of their imported wood needs.

Following from the discussion on Market Developments, Table 8 provides a graphic summary of the effects of Japan's recession on wood products imports in 1998. Imports of all products from all regions are down significantly, with African log imports and European log/sawn imports the hardest hit. While imports of sawnwood have fallen equally from both temperate and tropical suppliers, it appears that tropical log and plywood imports have fallen much more sharply than their temperate counterparts.

Logs

Total imports of tropical hardwood logs by ITTO members (consumers and producers) rose 7% to 16.3 million m³ (worth about \$3.2 billion) in 1997. This exceeded total log exports by ITTO members by about 331 000 m³. This difference was made up by legitimate log exports from Indochina, the Solomon Islands, Paraguay and non-member tropical African countries, plus unrecorded or under-reported exports from both members and non-members. The gap between reported imports and exports in 1998 sharply increased to nearly 1.8 million m³, indicating greater pressure on these non-ITTO members, forecasting errors or (most likely) a combination of these.

Table 7 Tropical Proportion of Total Imports by Major ITTO Importers, 1997

Country	Proportion (%)			
	Sawlogs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
Brazil	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	99.9	25.0	--	100.0
Malaysia	93.8	81.9	100.0	100.0
Thailand	93.7	91.2	35.3	13.2
Taiwan P.O.C	88.9	34.8	85.6	44.8
Philippines	64.2	82.5	100.0	25.0
Portugal	64.0	21.7	25.0	14.3
China	63.8	49.9	91.9	91.9
France	41.0	11.7	32.7	34.2
Netherlands	31.7	8.2	50.0	36.2
Japan	28.9	10.0	54.3	89.7
Belgium/Lux.	26.3	11.1	40.0	56.8
Spain	14.5	21.6	81.1	8.3
Rep. of Korea	12.8	39.7	64.6	92.3
Egypt	10.0	0.1	100.0	55.0
Germany	7.3	3.2	24.0	19.4
Italy	5.0	2.6	80.0	31.7
U.K.	4.5	4.2	19.6	48.6
U.S.A.	0.2	0.6	6.0	49.8

Table 8. Decreases in Japanese Timber Imports expected in 1998

Product	Projected imports, 1998 (1000 m3)	Change from 1997 (%)
Temperate Logs	11,744	-19.1
North American	5,068	-16.6
European	82	-46.4
Russian	4,704	-25.2
NZ/Chilean	1,890	-6.3
Tropical Logs	3,792	-35.7
Asian	3,660	-32.0
African	132	-74.3
Temperate Sawnwood	7,016	-38.1
North American	4,761	-37.2
European	1,176	-45.1
Russian	390	-36.5
NZ/Chilean	689	-36.8
Tropical Sawnwood	793	-37.3
Temperate Plywood	445	-9.0
Tropical Plywood	3,840	-21.0

Source: Japanese Forestry Agency

Figure 13 shows the top ITTO tropical log importers in 1996-98, ranked by import volume in 1997. Japan still dominates the global tropical log market, with 5.9 million m³ (worth almost \$1.18 billion) imported in 1997, 48% of which came from Sarawak, down almost 8% from 1996. Japan's imports were again valued higher than the corresponding figure for Malaysia's exports to Japan (Appendix 1, Tables 1-1-d and 1-2-d). The gap in unit prices has narrowed from almost \$75/m³ in 1996 to \$60/m³ in 1997. Although the discrepancy between Japan's unit import prices and Malaysia's unit export prices has been reduced, it is still too large to be explained by freight and

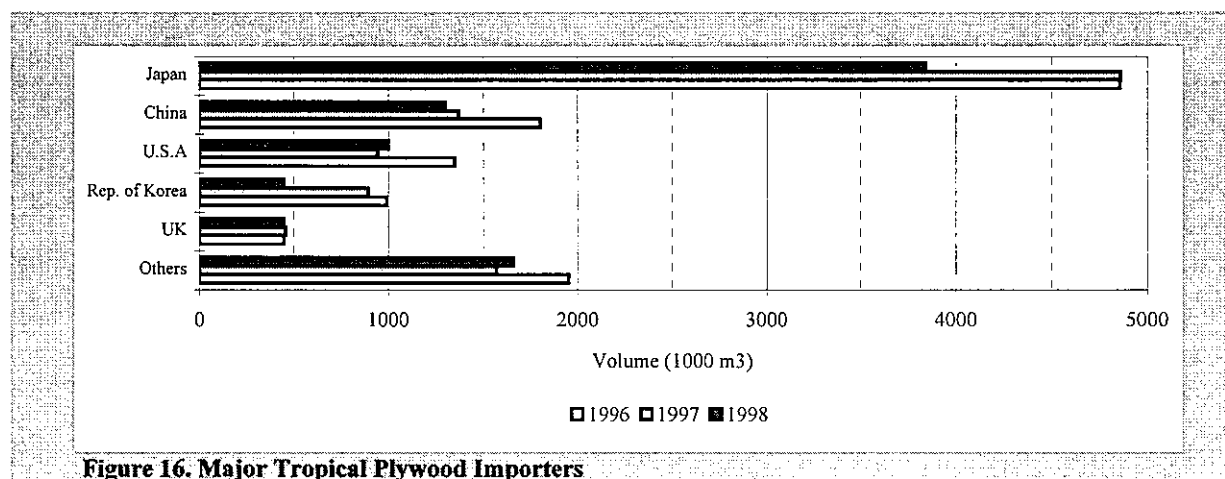
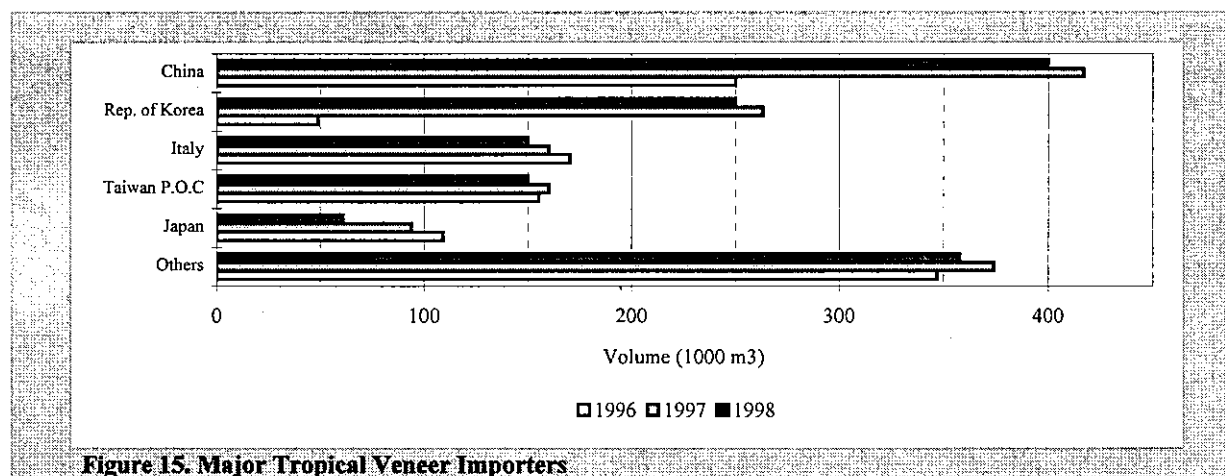
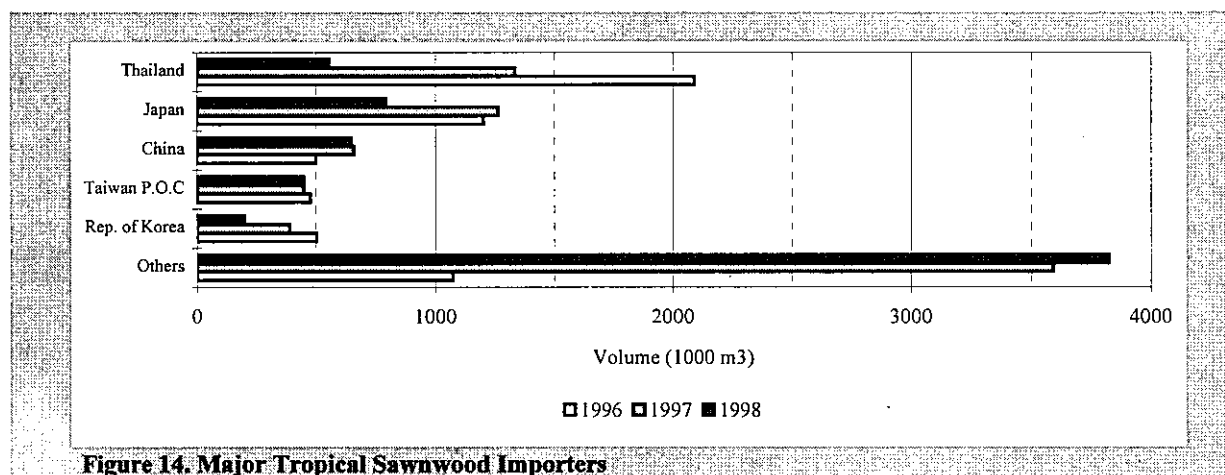
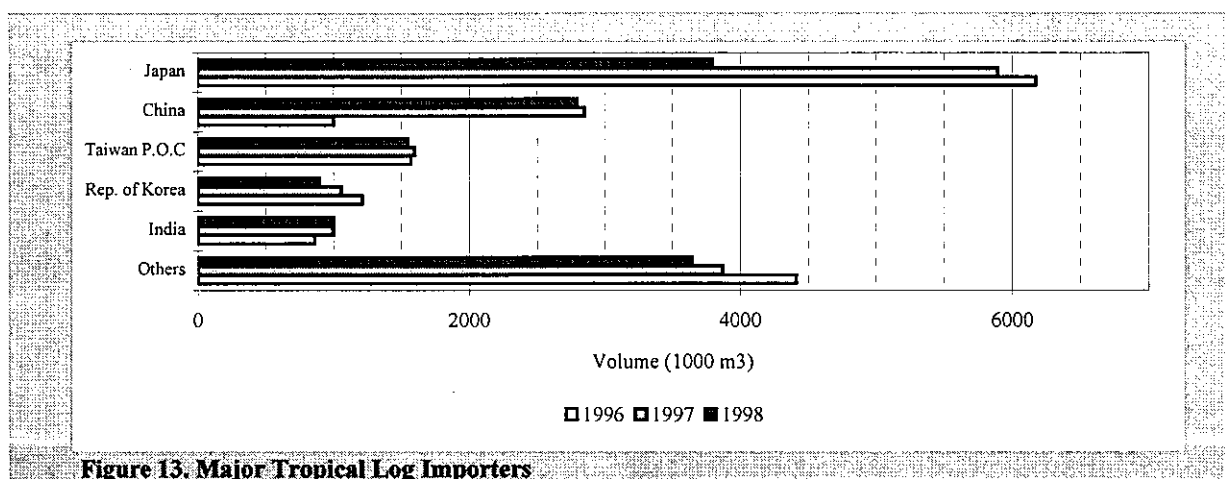
insurance charges (about \$30/m³); it could be due to variations in exchange rates used to report export values, the existence of other abnormally high/low value trade partners and/or one or both partners could have made errors in reporting log trade values. Japanese tropical log imports fell in 1997 due to its declining economy and reduced supplies from Malaysia. Japanese demand for tropical logs continued to be met primarily by output from Malaysia in 1998. Japan's imports from Africa (mostly from Gabon and Cameroon) reached 513 000 m³ in 1997, before collapsing back to 132 000 m³ in 1998. Imports from PNG increased to over 1.9 million m³ in 1997 from 1.7 million m³ a year earlier, but also fell sharply (to about 1 million m³) in 1998.

China is the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, with imports of about 2.9 million m³ (worth just over \$505 million) in 1997, almost triple 1996 imports. China's growing economy drove this increase, with import levels likely to be maintained at a high level in 1998 due to continuing relatively high growth and construction to repair damage caused by severe floods during the year. Official Chinese statistics do not include Taiwan Province of China; prior to 1993 they did not include imports of logs to joint venture plants which export the products made from them. The figures given for Taiwan Province of China are estimates based on available sources. These factors may underlie some of the inconsistencies between export and import reports shown in Appendix 2 for Taiwan Province of China. The return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule in mid-1997 may also account for part of the increase in overall Chinese log import statistics. According to U.N. COMTRADE statistics, Hong Kong's imports of tropical wood products in recent years have averaged 750 000 m³ of logs, 100 000 m³ of sawnwood and about 400 000 m³ of plywood annually. It is unclear if the figures supplied by China for 1997-98 include Hong Kong. Depending on discussions with the Government of China, ITTO will handle Hong Kong in future statistics as it has done for Taiwan Province of China, reporting production and trade figures separately from those of the mainland.

The Republic of Korea is also a major ITTO log consumer, absorbing almost 1.1 million m³ (worth over \$194 million) in 1997 from PNG (41%) and Malaysia (32% of total imports, down from 71% in 1993). Korea's imports were down over 12% from 1996 levels, with a further 15% decrease to 0.9 million m³ in 1998. Korea, like Japan and some other Asian consumers, is undertaking to shift processing capacity to producing countries, closer to resources and cheaper labour. Korea's imports of logs from Africa grew from 21 000 m³ in 1992 to 251 000 m³ in 1994. However, the ban on exports from Ghana (Korea's main African supplier in these years) led to a sharp drop in imports from Africa, to 6 000 m³ in 1996 before recovering to 31 000 m³ in 1997. Korea's main African suppliers are now Gabon and Cameroon. Much of Korea's tropical log supply is now being sourced from the Solomon Islands, which provided 207 000 m³ of logs in 1997.

The EU countries imported almost 1.9 million m³ of tropical logs worth \$469.8 million in 1997, most of which came from African producers. European log imports fell 5% in 1997 due to depressed demand and continuing competition from Asian log buyers in Africa. France remains the largest of the EU log importers, but its imports fell by almost 8% in 1997, to 739 000 m³ before rebounding by 22% to 901 000 m³ in 1998. The bulk of France's tropical log supplies come from Gabon, Cameroon and Republic of Congo (Appendix 2). Portugal, Spain and Italy are also major European log importers, each with over 230 000 m³ of log imports in 1997. European log imports rose 15% in 1998 to almost 2.2 million m³, as African exporters returned to their traditional markets due to the problems in Asia.

Several ITTO producing countries have become net importers of logs, indicating the extent of wood shortages in their domestic forest sectors. India (1 000 000 m³), Thailand (838 738 m³), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, 509 850 m³) and the Philippines (493 000 m³) were the major ITTO producer country importers of tropical logs in 1997, reflecting resource scarcity and increased timber demand



in these countries. Malaysia reported that the bulk of its log imports (over 407 700 m³) were from Indonesia, which requires clarification. Some Malaysian imports are occurring under a Malaysian Timber Council scheme to assist processors in Peninsular Malaysia obtain logs for their own use. Apart from the alleged Indonesian logs, shipments in 1996-97 were largely from PNG and Africa (mainly Cameroon). Total imports of tropical logs by ITTO producing members rose 2% in 1997, to over 2.9 million m³, worth almost \$574 million, before dropping 18% to just over 2.4 million m³ in 1998. This demand is substantial and will, in combination with demand from traditional log consumers, place considerable pressure on the forest resources of the remaining log exporters. Careful regulation of log exports is required in these countries to ensure that the tightening supply situation does not exacerbate problems in their forest sectors.

Sawnwood

Total ITTO imports of tropical sawnwood decreased 12% to under 7.4 million m³ in 1997 and fell a further 17% to just over 6.1 million m³ in 1998. The 1997 figure is almost 1 million m³ greater than total ITTO exports, with the gap due to the same factors discussed under logs. Figure 14 shows the major ITTO sawnwood importers in 1996-98, ranked by order of 1997 import volume. With 1997 imports of over 1.3 million m³, Thailand remained the top ITTO sawnwood importer, although its imports dropped from the 2.1 million m³ imported in 1996. Thai imports crashed to 555 000 m³ in 1998 as the economic woes plaguing the country took their toll on its large furniture and secondary processing industries. Thailand's imports of all timber were worth just over \$631 million in 1997, down from \$986 million in 1996, with imports of tropical sawnwood (\$371 million) accounting for over half. Japanese imports were up 5% to about 1.3 million m³ worth almost \$852 million in 1997, falling dramatically in 1998 due to economic recession. Both Thailand's and Japan's tropical sawnwood imports are primarily from Malaysia (73% and 45%, respectively). Japan also imported substantial quantities of sawnwood from Indonesia (42%) in 1997 (Appendix 2). China was the third largest ITTO importer of tropical sawnwood in 1997 at almost 661 000 m³, declining slightly to 650 000 m³ in 1998. Taiwan Province of China, the Republic of Korea, Brazil and Spain are also major tropical sawnwood importers, as shown by Figure 14 and Appendix 1. Imports by Taiwan Province of China and Republic of Korea were primarily from Malaysia and (to a lesser extent) Indonesia; Spain's from Africa; and Brazil's from neighbouring Paraguay. As the size of the bar for "Others" in Figure 14 indicates, the tropical sawnwood market is the most diversified of all primary tropical timber products, with the five largest importers only accounting for slightly more than half of total ITTO imports in 1997.

Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries rose by 7% in 1997 to over 1.9 million m³ (worth \$1 billion). More than half of this was supplied by Asian producers, principally Malaysia. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Brazil supplied virtually all of the remainder of EU imports. EU imports increased almost 14% in 1998 to 2.2 million m³. Spain is the largest importer of tropical sawnwood in the EU, absorbing 368 000 m³ in 1997 and 426 000 m³ in 1998. Netherlands (330 000 m³), the UK (300 000 m³) and France (276 000 m³) were other major EU tropical sawnwood importers in 1997. All these countries, except the UK, increased their imports of tropical sawnwood in 1998.

Veneer

Many importing countries do not differentiate between the various types of veneer and plywood (e.g. softwood/hardwood, temperate/tropical). For plywood, different types of wood are increasingly used in panel production. This lack of resolution in trade statistics is compounded by the fact that countries use a wide variety of scales to measure trade in panel products. Some countries use volume (as is used here), some use surface area and still others use weight. All of these can be reported in metric or imperial units, depending on the country. Some countries report trade in all veneers and panels (tropical and non-tropical) while others aggregate veneer and plywood into a single category. The discrepancies in Appendix 2 for veneer are at least partially due

to the use of different conversion factors in different countries. The adoption of a standard measurement system for panel products and veneer is a priority if improvements in the accuracy of these statistics are to be achieved.

Figure 15 shows the major ITTO veneer importers for 1996-98. Total ITTO imports of tropical veneer rose 37% to about 1.5 million m³ (worth over \$760 million) in 1997. The large jump in imports was due primarily to surges in demand by China and Korea, which accounted for 28% and 18%, respectively, of this total; Taiwan Province of China made up 11% and members of the EU (led by Italy) accounted for an aggregate 24%. Imports by all of these destinations declined in 1998. Imports by Asian countries are primarily sourced from Malaysia (although China reported imports of over 111 000 m³ from Cambodia), while the majority of European imports are from African producers (mainly Côte d'Ivoire, but increasingly also from Ghana and the Republic of Congo).

Plywood

Figure 16 shows the largest ITTO plywood importers for 1996-98, ranked by import volume in 1997. Total ITTO imports of tropical plywood fell by 9% to almost 10.1 million m³ (worth just under \$4.9 billion) in 1997. Imports fell again in 1998 to about 8.8 million m³, led by a 21% decrease in Japanese demand. Exports of tropical plywood by ITTO members continue to substantially exceed aggregate imports by members, indicating the dominant position of ITTO producers in world markets for this product. The majority of all tropical plywood imports came from Indonesia and Malaysia (54% and 38% respectively in 1997 for the top importer, Japan). Japan continues to replace domestic plywood production with imported plywood (tropical and non-tropical) and substitutes like OSB and MDF. Its imports dropped 21% in 1998, however, to 3.8 million m³ due to the slowdown in construction accompanying the recession. China, with almost 1.4 million m³, continued as the second largest ITTO importer of tropical plywood despite a 24% drop in 1997. Chinese imports fell again in 1998 to 1.3 million m³. It appears that China is replacing at least part of its plywood imports with panels produced domestically using its increasing volume of imported logs. The US imported 945 000 m³ of tropical plywood in 1997, 68% of which came from Indonesia. US imports rose 15% to about 1.1 million m³ in 1998.

EU imports of tropical plywood totalled just over 1.3 million m³ (worth over \$715 million) in 1997, slightly up from 1996 imports. Most of this supply came from Indonesia and Malaysia, with Brazil, Guyana, and inter-European trade providing the bulk of the remainder of European imports. European imports of tropical plywood rose again by over 7% to just over 1.4 million m³ in 1998.

The Republic of Korea (895 000 m³) and Taiwan Province of China (363 257 m³) were also substantial tropical plywood importers in 1997. In Korea, tropical plywood imports fell by 10% in 1997 and again sharply in 1998 to 450 000 m³. Indonesia has traditionally supplied almost all of Korea's plywood imports, but Malaysia increased its share from 18% in 1994 to 31% in 1997.

Prices

Export price trends from mid-1990 (or later) through late 1998 for some important tropical log and sawnwood species and various grades and thicknesses of plywood from each exporting region are contained in Appendix 4. These were prepared based on the nominal prices reported biweekly by the ITTO/International Trade Center Market News Service (MNS) until the end of 1995, and by the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS) from then onwards. The switch in data sources has in general not resulted in major changes in recorded prices for the species tracked. The nominal price series were converted to real US\$ prices (1990 = 100) using IMF exchange rate series and the World Bank G5 Manufacturing Unit Value (MUV) inflation index for calculating real commodity prices. Both nominal and real price trends are given in Appendix 4. As not all species are reported

regularly, and since the MIS has added coverage of new products/species, some charts only portray price series since 1996 or 1997. However, an attempt has been made to prepare price trend charts for a range of species/products identified as important in international trade. Some species covered in previous years have dropped out of regular international trade due to export bans or restrictions, and are therefore not included in Appendix 4. Details of species banned from export by individual countries are included in the Country Notes, where this data has been provided. Species are identified by internationally accepted pilot/trade and scientific names; the local names of timber species used by producer countries, where they differ from pilot/trade names, are given in Appendix 3.

For logs and sawnwood, the values employed reflect FOB (free on board, port of origin) prices and the price trends are aggregated by the most frequently traded grades for a given species across countries within a region (when more than one country exported a given species) and across size and grade categories where these exist, for each period reported. The data reported to ITTO sometimes consists of high and low prices within grades for major species. These were averaged to create a single price trend for all species charted. High and low prices result from differences in grade, quality, markets, etc. For plywood, the values from producer countries are FOB, while the graphs for the three major categories of plywood imported by Japan from Indonesia are C&F (cost and freight). The charts shown in Appendix 4 indicate recent trends in regional prices, and are included due to the importance of the price factor in tropical timber markets. The price figures are indicative only of trends during the period under review; actual prices paid by merchants or received by producers may vary considerably with quantity traded, specifications, port of shipment and quality within grade. Up-to-date price data can be obtained from ITTO's MIS.

Average prices for species/products traded in 1997 are also included in Appendix 3 for those countries that provided this data in the ITTO Enquiry. No attempt has been made to adjust or verify these nominal prices. Finally, Appendix 1 contains the average unit values of exports and imports for all products and countries in 1996-97. These figures are highly aggregated based on total value and volume trade statistics and therefore, include all species, grades and markets for each product. They are also, in many cases, based on estimates due to poor responses to the value portion of ITTO's Enquiry. Consequently the unit values for some countries/products may diverge from the regional price trends given in Appendix 4.

Logs

Appendix 4 shows indicative real and nominal FOB price trends for three species of African and eight species of Asian log exports from mid-1990 to late 1998. Real FOB prices for most important species of African log exports were relatively stable or declining during the 1997-98 period, although real prices of sapelli and n'gollon were rising slightly in the last quarter of 1997. Log prices for n'gollon and sapelli were relatively stable in the first half of 1998 (around \$252/m³ and \$290/m³ nominal respectively), before dropping steadily in the third quarter of 1998. Okoume was stable around \$232/m³ in the same period, but declining demand in southeast Asia as a result of the financial turmoil, coupled with increased competition from low cost Asian logs, had a negative effect on okoume trade in Gabon. In consequence, log stocks rose and forced SNBG, the sole export agency in Gabon, to suspend all purchases from producers. The Gabonese official price list has been all but abandoned since May 1998 and prices for exports (if any are occurring) cannot be obtained by the MIS. The continuing interest in some species of African logs by Asian consumers, coupled with log export bans in some countries (see Country Notes), should have a generally stabilizing effect on prices of those species still available for export in the short-term, although real prices are unlikely to increase significantly in the face of global competition and the economic downturn.

Real export prices of most species of Asian tropical logs, except teak, increased sharply in the first half of 1993, falling back in the second half of the year before experiencing another upward surge in the first half of 1994. This volatility was largely due to the perception of log shortages in Asia, brought about by the ban on log exports from Sabah together with tightening supplies from other tropical and non-tropical suppliers. Real prices more than tripled in dollar terms in some cases, causing substantial confusion in major markets. Prices stayed relatively stable from thereafter to the end of 1997 as the Sabah export ban was relaxed (although only plantation logs were subsequently exported) and importers adjusted to the new supply situation. Prices gradually decreased to under \$200/m³ in 1997 and dropped sharply to just above \$110/m³ in 1998. The graphs in Appendix 4 show that most species of Asian logs were trading at real prices of \$100-\$150/m³ at the end of 1992, and that a real sustained price increase of over 50% in Asian tropical log prices had occurred by mid-1994 before declining again to 1992 price levels in 1998. Currencies in many exporting countries dropped sharply in 1997-98 (see Market Developments), and despite the strengthening that occurred in late 1998, most remain well below historical levels. At current price levels, exchange rates, and after export taxes and other levies and charges have been paid, some producers are reporting that they are unable to cover their operating costs. Demand for lower value and grade logs is non-existent and there is an excess of unsold logs stockpiled in Asian producer countries. Many log producers are facing the prospect of selling logs at prices below production costs. Numerous logging concessions and companies in countries like PNG and Indonesia have already closed down their operations. The forest sector in these countries has called for cuts in export tax rates that may allow producers respite. As noted in the section on Trade Restraints and in the Country Notes, some governments (e.g., Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG) have responded with preliminary rate reductions.

Appendix 4 also shows price trends of three grades of Myanmar teak logs. Teak 4th Grade is for sliced veneer while teak grades 1 and 2 are for sawmilling. All grades were relatively stable in the first half of 1998 before undergoing a downturn in the third quarter. Prices were falling in late 1998 with this drop generally attributed to the weak demand for furniture and other joinery products in export markets. However, demand for teak is generally firm and prices are expected to gradually improve.

Sawnwood

Real and nominal sawnwood price trends (FOB) for two African species, two Asian species/grades and three Latin American species/grades are included in Appendix 4. Real African sawnwood prices firmed in 1994 for several important species including mahogany (acajou) and wawa. The gradual firming in real prices of most of these species followed at least two years of declining real prices. Real prices for mahogany (one of the most valuable African sawnwood export species) fell from \$524/m³ (\$578/m³ nominal) in the last half of 1994 to \$420/m³ (\$480/m³ nominal) and fluctuated around this level until the end of 1997. Mahogany sawnwood is mostly imported by Europe. Mahogany prices increased during 1998 to \$526/m³ (\$555/m³ nominal), as the UK and German furniture sector boosted imports in a trend that is expected to continue.

The sharp increases in prices shown in the chart for wawa (Appendix 4, chart 4-2-a) from 1997 may be partially due to differences in grade definitions used by the MIS from 1996 and by the MNS prior to that. However, there are also market based explanations for at least part of the price shifts shown. Ghana's restrictions on log harvests and exports of air-dried timber reduced supplies and sent wawa's international prices sharply higher. Real prices of wawa declined in 1998 and were relatively stable at around \$300/m³ (\$320/m³ nominal) as competition from lower-priced Asian sawnwood increased.

After reaching record highs in 1994, Asian sawnwood price trends have been generally downward, apart from firming somewhat at the beginning of 1996, as shown in Appendix 4. The trends in real

prices of both dark and light red meranti show the follow-on effects from the increase in Asian log prices observed in 1993-94. Real prices for both types of meranti peaked at around \$800/m³ (\$850/m³ nominal) in mid-1994. After dropping to a real price of around \$600/m³ by late 1995, the prices of the two types of meranti sawnwood started recovering in the first half of 1996 as Asian sawnwood exports shrank. Prices stabilized during the first half of 1997 at around \$700/m³ (\$750/m³ nominal) before falling again during the second half of 1997 and first half of 1998. Meranti prices were affected by the reduction in Malaysian sawnwood exports, due primarily to declines in the Thai market. The Asian economic turmoil that started with a rapid depreciation of the Thai baht in July and August 1997 drastically decreased demand in Southeast Asia and was a major cause of price reductions for Asian sawnwood species. Prices of dark red and light red meranti sawnwood were relatively stable in the second and third quarters of 1998 at around \$415/m³ (\$438/m³ nominal) and \$519/m³ (\$548/m³ nominal), before dropping further to \$408/m³ and \$516/m³, respectively, in late 1998. This fall corresponded to a drastic reduction in the export levies on Indonesian sawnwood discussed earlier, part of the IMF plan to deregulate the timber industry to promote exports.

Two of the Latin American sawnwood species that were reported in the MIS are relatively well known and traded in substantial volumes (mahogany and jatoba). Appendix 4 shows real price trends for these species, as well as for Brazilian plantation pine. Real price trends for mahogany and jatoba moved steadily upward during 1995 to 1997, after falling for most of 1994. Prices reached over \$957/m³ (\$1050/m³ nominal) and \$474/m³ (\$520/m³ nominal) in mid-1997, respectively, with markets reacting to decreased supplies and a ban on new concessions for mahogany and virola in Brazil, a main supplier. New importers of tropical sawnwood in the Asian market and continuing attempts to ensure that mahogany is sourced from sustainable supplies have contributed to price increases for this species. Prices of mahogany exports remained relatively stable in the first half of 1998. The relatively strong price trend is due at least partially to an announcement of IBAMA, the Brazilian environment agency, extending the moratorium on opening new harvest areas for mahogany for at least another two years. US importers are beginning to search for alternative supplies in other countries such as Peru.

Cheaper prices of tropical sawnwood products as a result of the Asian crisis also affected Brazilian jatoba and pine export prices during 1998. The US market slowed slightly and Brazilian pine exporters were not receiving new orders in late 1998. Brazilian pine prices stood at \$140/m³ (nominal) in September 1998.

Veneer

Veneer prices are not included in the coverage of the MIS. Tropical veneer prices were also not regularly quoted by any other available sources for the period under review. Based on the export value data in Appendix 1, the nominal unit FOB price of Malaysian veneer exports was \$373/m³ in 1997. African unit values for veneer exports are generally higher. Brazil's nominal unit value for veneer exports in 1997 was estimated at \$661/m³. The regional price differences reflect species and market differences, as well as price differentials for sliced decorative and peeled veneers (which ideally should be considered as two separate products, although this is impossible under the current system of customs classification). Appendix 3 (Table 3-2-c) shows that while African and Latin American countries exported a range of species as veneer, most of Malaysia's exports are of three species: meranti, kapur and keruing.

Plywood

Plywood export prices are generally regulated by price lists issued by trade associations [Indonesia (APKINDO, until 1998) - INDO 96; Malaysia - M96; Brazil - K14 and BR96], with prices quoted as per the list plus a given percentage (e.g. M96 plus 2). The ITTO price database converts these quotes into nominal and real dollar figures. Appendix 4 includes graphs showing

recent trends in real FOB prices for Indonesian, Brazilian and Malaysian plywood species/grades/thicknesses. Three graphs showing plywood price trends in Japan (the major import market for this product) for Indonesian plywood from 1992 to the end of 1998 have also been included, based on data published regularly by Japan Lumber Reports.

Plywood prices from all three of the exporting countries shown in Appendix 4 have been declining in 1996-98. The inter-dependence and competition between the three countries is evident in the similar trends and price levels observed in the charts. Prices of Indonesian and Malaysian BB/CC moisture resistant (MR) plywood fluctuated slightly in the first half of 1997 and declined in the last quarter of 1997 and first quarter of 1998. In April 1996 these plywood grades were selling for about \$500/m³ (\$560/m³ nominal), \$416/m³ (\$475/m³ nominal) and \$346/m³ (\$400/m³ nominal) for 2.7mm, 3mm and 3.6mm thicknesses, respectively. By May 1998 they had halved to about \$233/m³ (\$245/m³ nominal), \$209/m³ (\$220/m³ nominal) and \$190/m³ (\$200/m³ nominal), record lows for all products. Prices fell sharply in this period due to the impact of the Asian financial turmoil and the weaker yen. Indonesian export prices were firming in late 1998 due to a stronger yen and an active demand for thin plywood in China. Malaysian producers slowed activity in 1998 because of reported log shortages. In Japan, housing starts have been falling since mid-1997 and plywood markets remain poor despite low prices.

Latin American plywood prices have also been declining since the last quarter of 1997. This is particularly notable in white virola, the most valuable Brazilian plywood export species, whose downward price trend during the period continued despite volume shortages caused by the closure of some virola plywood mills in the Amazon. Brazilian pine plywood was less severely affected by market turbulence than Brazil's tropical exports, experiencing a slight recovery in prices in the second half of 1998. European demand for Brazilian pine plywood has been increasing and has helped to support prices.

The graphs for Japanese plywood imports in Appendix 4 show that real prices peaked in 1993 (corresponding to the increases in Asian veneer log prices for Japanese plywood manufacturers), then dropped sharply in 1994 (due to substitute products competing for market share) and then remained relatively stable until mid-1997. After the Asian economic crisis in mid-1997, real prices plunged to \$218/m³ (\$230/m³ nominal) for half-inch, \$303/m³ (\$320/m³ nominal) for floor-base and \$332/m³ (\$350/m³ nominal) for thin-panel, decreases of over 50% from the 1993 peak levels. The primary species contained in export plywood in 1997 are given in Appendix 3 for those countries which reported this data.

Secondary Processed Wood Products

Appendix 4 contains price graphs introduced for the first time in this Review for secondary processed wood products (SPWP). Real and nominal prices for Indonesian and Malaysian SPWP from mid-1997 to late 1998 are provided, based on data from the ITTO MIS. Detailed coverage of SPWP trade by ITTO members was impossible to obtain in 1998 from the International Trade Centre's PC-TAS database; this coverage is expected to be resumed in 1999.

Real export prices for most Indonesian SPWP were relatively stable in the third quarter of 1997 at about \$580/m³ (\$628/m³ nominal) for laminated scantlings, \$745/m³ (\$810/m³ nominal) for red meranti mouldings Grade A and \$555/m³ (\$600/m³ nominal) for red meranti mouldings Grade B. Malaysian SPWP export prices were slightly higher. From the end of 1997 to mid-1998, prices declined steadily, by about 50 percent for laminated scantlings and up to 33 percent for both grades of meranti mouldings. Indonesian laminated scantlings prices continued falling while prices for meranti mouldings stabilised in late 1998. The declining prices for these products were caused by intensive price competition between manufacturers in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Malaysian prices for these products were about 10% lower than those from China and

Vietnam in late 1998. Importers have begun ordering smaller lots at shorter intervals to cope with declining prices. Malaysian selangan batu decking prices declined over 15 percent from \$571/m³ (\$618/m³ nominal) to \$493/m³ (\$520/m³ nominal) between September 1997 and February 1998, but have remained relatively stable through 1998 compared to other SPWP.

Although prices of value-added products have been affected by the Asian economic downturn during 1997-98, the declines have been much less severe than the collapse in prices of tropical logs, sawnwood and plywood. Forest sectors in countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia whose export strategies focus on added value products have fared better than countries exporting only primary products.

Country Notes

The following notes provide details of relevant recent developments in ITTO producing countries, including information on trade barriers, new or increased processing capacity, transnational forestry investment and domestic economic trends solicited through the 1998 ITTO Enquiry. As many countries did not respond to this section of the Enquiry or repeated their 1997 response, information provided in previous years has been used in some cases where still considered relevant. Information from other sources is also included where relevant and available. The notes, grouped by producing region, are not meant to be comprehensive country reports. They provide a synopsis of some relevant forest sector and related developments in some ITTO producing nations during the period under review. Details of relevant developments in major consumer countries are included in the chapter on Markets, Trade and Prices.

Africa

Cameroon

Cameroon imports very small quantities of wood products (2000-3000 m³ of okoume plywood from Gabon annually). However, all tertiary wood products are imported, with customs duties varying according to import prices and the country of origin. Special agreements govern customs duties for products imported from countries of the UDEAC zone (Central African Customs and Economic Union). Cameroon imposes a 25% tax on the value of all logs exported.

Cameroon adopted a tropical timber trade law at the end of 1993 limiting the size of forest concessions to 200 000 ha and reducing the maximum duration of a concession to 15 years. In 1994, the government introduced a law by which concessionaires would be permitted to export a maximum of 30% of their annual cut as logs. After five years, this would be reduced to zero, so that the entire volume harvested would have to be processed in Cameroon. As can be seen from the statistics in Appendix 1, this law has not been successfully implemented. A new law banning exportation of logs is due to come into force in January 1999. Tax-free zones have been established to encourage the processing and export of finished products. Timber concessions are exclusively granted to companies which have invested in processing industries. Since 1994, 72 enterprises have registered their interest in the timber transformation sector.

A Malaysian company (Innovest Bhd) was negotiating with the government of Cameroon for forest concessions of 540 000 ha and 664 000 ha in late 1997. The maximum harvest rate from the latter was to be 500 000 m³ per year over a 15 year period. In Cameroon, 90% of logging companies are owned by foreigners. Cameroon nationals are sometimes involved as land-owners of forest and in logging areas. All marketing operations are managed by foreigners and geared towards parent companies overseas.

The selective cutting of the Cameroonian forests tends to continue despite the apparent diversification of clientele and products. Indeed, of the 80 species exported, 20 account for 92% of the exported volume; furthermore, ten of those account for 79.5% of the total exported volume. The traditional species (ayous, sapelli, fraké, azobé) together account for 63% of exports. However, it should be noted that with customer diversification, four Asian countries are now included in Cameroon's ten major export customers and these countries tend to appreciate secondary timber species. This comment also applies to African countries which increasingly appreciate lesser-used Cameroonian timbers such as bété and ekop.

Cameroon's economy is slowly emerging from the crisis which followed the devaluation of the CFA Franc several years ago. The building and public work sector is picking up with high demand for formwork timber. Besides, the cost of aluminium proves higher than local timber in the

construction industry, which keeps substitution at a low level. Consumption of timber products has been increasing significantly in urban areas, mostly as firewood.

Central African Republic

The 1995 Finance Act requires all timber companies to process 85% of their forest outputs locally and export a maximum of 15% as logs. As can be seen from the statistics in Appendix 1, this law has not been successfully implemented. All logging companies are required to provide a management plan before implementing their "logging and management permit". To that effect, funds have been allocated by a French Development Fund (CFD) for feasibility studies of each company's management plan to be undertaken.

Republic of Congo

Innovest Bhd of Malaysia was the first Asian company to be awarded a 15-year timber concession in Republic of Congo, in late 1996. Innovest bought a 95% stake in the company formed for the deal, Innovest Congo SA, in which the state government of Mossendio has a 5% shareholding. Innovest expects to make M\$100-130 million a year from the 336 880 ha concession. In the first two years, Innovest planned to export all logs harvested, mainly to Europe. Logging was due to begin in the first quarter of 1997, followed by value-added processing. About 5.2 million ha of forest concessions in 1998 were held by foreigners, 75% of the total area of concessions outstanding. European (primarily French) firms accounted for 85% of the area granted to foreigners.

A study is in progress regarding restricting log exports for a number of major export timber species, including okoumé and limba for the southern part of the country, and sapelli and sipo for the northern part. These measures would aim to conserve these species and use them for supplying local industries only. The country has recently reformed its policy regarding the sustainable management of forest resources. The new policy requires that at least 60% of log production be processed locally, in order to reach 100% by the year 2000, which is expected to improve added-value processing. The figures in Appendix 1 show there is still some way to go to achieve this objective. Of the 300 to 500 species found in Congo, only 40 to 60 are traded. However, the promotion of lesser-known species is a major concern which is being addressed. Fuelwood and charcoal are intensively used for household fuel.

In all four categories of housing construction recognized by the latest census, i.e. traditional, semi-modern, modern and unspecified styles of construction, timber products played a significant part as construction material. However, modern and semi-modern styles of construction used a greater proportion of substitute materials. Plywood tends to be increasingly substituted for plaster.

Côte d'Ivoire

In September 1995, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire announced a ban on the export of most logs, scantlings and planks in an attempt to boost its local wood processing industry and to protect its remaining forests. In the second half of 1996, a ban was imposed on the logging of iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*) in the northern half of the country, to control exports. The ban affected log supplies to local sawmills and increased prices for sawnwood exports of this species. All log exports except for teak from plantations were banned in 1997.

Export quotas for green lumber were imposed in 1998 to expand capacity for further processing of tropical timber products. The government has made the establishment of new wood processing facilities in Côte d'Ivoire conditional on a commitment to undertake the further processing of timber and to use smaller diameter timber from plantations.

Two other factors that have affected the production and trade of tropical timber products in 1997-98 are:

- Reforms relating to forest operations with the demarcation of areas to be reforested by tender.
- Tax reduction on exports of further processed products.

In the construction/housing industry, tropical timber is often replaced by aluminum. Timber is increasingly scarce on the domestic market, as producers tend to apply the same pricing policy to the domestic market as the export market. 85% of capital stakes in the primary timber products sector are held by foreigners, while Cote d'Ivoire nationals account for 72.3% of the workforce.

Gabon

Timber production in 1997 was about 3.0 million m³, most of which was exported as logs. With the level of local processing at 7%, this is not very encouraging, given that the government wants the majority of the log production of Gabon to be processed locally. Progressive reduction of log exports is planned in the long term, but not a complete ban. A progressive rate for local processing of 50% of harvested timber by the year 2000 and 90% by the year 2005 has been established, as well as a timber utilization quota at the time of awarding public contracts. A phased reduction of log exports is planned: 27% in 1998, 35% in 1999 and 50% in the year 2000. Coinciding with this will be increased tariffs for all exports in excess of the quotas from 1998 and the strengthening of training and research in all occupations related to timber and forests. Since the State has been encouraging industrialization, there is evidence that industries are willing to carry out feasibility studies for new projects which could lead to a viable industrialization in Gabon. The increase in log production in 1997 was due to the arrival of a new category of logging companies, mainly Asian companies (primarily from Malaysia) which, in addition to the high value species, are also logging species hitherto considered as lesser-used. Since the onset of the Asian economic crisis and the installation of newly-established (logging) companies outside the okoume forest range in Gabon, lesser-used and less-common timber species are appearing such as mutenye, andoung, tola, iroko, bilinga, padouk and niangon.

All logging companies holding an industrial permit for 1998 are actively engaged in the development of the secondary processing industry. Further developments in secondary processing are expected in the years to come.

The Commission on Industrialization has taken note of the very limited use of local timber in the construction of buildings and public works. An effort is being made to increase timber usage in the construction of schools and hospitals. The industrial manufacture of solid wood furniture is also slowly giving way to the manufacture of furniture using wood panels.

Since the opening of the debate on new forest legislation in 1997, there seems to be a much closer understanding between the private sector and the forest administration. All the parties involved are in agreement that Gabonese forestry must deal with these two important subjects:

- Sustainable forest management
- Industrialization of the entire timber chain

This forestry law should lead to improvements in both forest management and processing.

There is a strong involvement of foreign companies in the sector, with foreign concessionaires (mostly French) accounting for 58% of timber sales to the national export agency, SNBG. The Gabonese forest sector has been seriously affected by the economic slump in South-East Asian countries; in August 1998, SNBG had to suspend its monopoly trading of okumé and ozigo. There are concerns that further collapse in the African timber market will spur a shift towards intensive agriculture and slash-and-burn agricultural practices, resulting in the destruction of forest stands and

set-backs for sustainable forest management which is already viewed as economically infeasible by most forestry operators.

Gabon's economic problems intensified in 1998 due to declining forestry exports, but most importantly, because of the drop in world oil prices. Oil exports accounted for 40% of Gabon's GDP in 1997. Gabon has revised its GDP growth projection for 1998 down to 1% from 3%.

Ghana

Ghana's 1995 export ban on all logs remains operational. Log production for processing is limited to an Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of 1 million m³ to help to ensure sustainable management of the natural forest resource. The Trees & Timber (Amendment) Act, 1994, which sets export levies on selected air-dried lumber species (primary species) is operational and aims to facilitate a shift from the processing of primary to lesser-used-species (LUS).

As an incentive to encourage investment in the downstream wood processing sector, import duty on machinery and equipment for further processing is zero-rated. A wood village aimed at expanding capacity and upgrading operational skills, particularly of small/medium-scale wood-processing establishments in tertiary wood processing has been established in Kumasi. There are also plans to establish more such villages in the medium/long term depending on the success of the first village. Technical assistance in the area of kiln drying, furniture design and production, moulding etc has been improved with the provision of relevant consultancy, advisory and extension services by qualified specialists.

Difficulties in sourcing traditional species because of dwindling stocking in the forests coupled with other fiscal measures in favour of the LUS is gradually eroding the processing and utilisation of the traditional or primary species whilst the performance of the LUS is on the upsurge, particularly in wood based panel production. The current growth in the economy has sparked off a series of development projects, most of which require the heavy use of wood. It has also induced private sector participation in estate development and investments in this area. On the domestic scene, plastic is tending to displace timbers in the manufacture of door and window frames, particularly by the private sector in the construction of hotels, restaurants, beach resorts, churches, etc.

Most concessionaires are local indigenous people who had been previously granted timber leases, however, there is presently a Timber Resources Management Bill under consideration which seeks to rationalise the allocation of concessions based on a timber utilisation contract which will ensure sustainable forest management. Foreign involvement in Ghana's timber sector, although limited has been very significant, since foreigners have majority shareholdings in most of the large processing mills. New investments, especially in tertiary processing are also foreign-dominated. Overall, foreign involvement is estimated to be about 30%.

In the face of dwindling forest resources, the government is vigorously pursuing a plantation development project with the aim of reducing pressure on the natural forest. The project is intended to increase progressively the annually planted area to 8 000 ha by the end of the establishment programme. In this respect future timber industry investments will aim at the processing of small diameter logs.

Liberia

Liberia's seven years of civil war subjected the forest and its industries to immense destruction, including unsustainable management/harvesting of the forest by unprofessional groups or warring factions, lack of attention to existing plantations and destruction of established sawmills, plywood mills, etc. by warring factions. The government is considering export tariffs that may be levied so as to strengthen the wrecked economy. The forestry sector is slowly rebuilding.

In 1998, Liberia offered the following incentives for establishing timber industries:

- Five years income tax holiday;
- Two-year duty exemption for plant, equipment;
- Minimum taxation on processed/manufactured wood products for exports;
- Tax exemption on petrol/lubricant use for industrial purposes; and
- Generous allowance for re-investment or repatriation of profits.

The Government is arranging with a Chinese company to open and renovate the biggest sawmill in the country. The three sawmills presently operating are planning to expand their facilities to meet the demand for timber products in the country. Presently, lesser-used timber species are in high demand in the European and Asian markets. Species such as, abura, obeche, tetra, naga, did, ekki, iroko, frake, aiele and kusia are leading export species. This trend could continue for the next five to ten year period. Since Liberia is a post-war country, renovation works have begun for public facilities, private homes and other structures. As a result there is a high demand for sawn timber and timber products. The forest industries contribute immensely to Liberia's economy; presently, forestry ranks number one in export earnings.

Togo

Togo imposes the following duties/taxes on timber imports:

VAT (Value-added tax)	18.8%
Customs duties and Excises	3.6%
BIC-IRPP (Business & Personal Income tax)	5.2%
Other duties and levies	<u>0.9%</u>
Total Tax and Duties	28.5%

There was a significant increase in teak log exports in 1997 (68 000 m³ as compared to the 3 000 m³ in 1996); this flow of exports has been unregulated and chaotic. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is in the process of enacting regulations for teak harvesting and export under the sustainable management of natural and plantation forests. These measures will considerably reduce the volume of exports in 1998. For a long time, teak was used to make poles for supporting electric and telephone cables. However during the past few years, the utilities companies concerned have been experimenting with alternative materials such as metal and concrete for these items. Hence demand for teak poles has shrunk and plantation teak harvesting has been reduced. As a result, timber processing industries have become the primary market for teak plantations. There has been a sharp increase in demand for teak products (logs and sawnwood) in both the Asia-Pacific and European export markets. Many Asian and European businesses have expressed an interest in Togo's teak exports, however their initiatives for renewing the resource base and promoting the further processing of the raw material have been lacking.

Asia-Pacific

Cambodia

Cambodia has a ban on both log and rough sawntimber exports. Low royalties/taxes have been introduced to act as incentives for the wood industry to promote export of processed timber products. It is intended that the forestry taxes will be increased through the country's Forest Policy Reform Plans to expand capacity focusing on: (i) high quality processed sawntimber and veneer/plywood production (5-10 years); and (ii) particle board, MDF and chipwood/pulpwood production or other high economic uses of timber as raw materials or reforestation source (10 years). No major changes are expected in the short run (5 years or so). Lesser known species will remain relatively unimportant in the near future, but are likely to increase in importance later. Emphasis will continue to be on *Dipterocarpus* species. Minor forest products are unimportant for foreign trade, but vital to many local communities. The uncertainty of the current political situation

in the country has affected the pace of construction and reduced domestic demand for timber products.

The IMF suspended a three year \$120 million loan program to Cambodia in late 1997, due to its inability to meet economic conditions, including accounting for logging revenues. The government lost \$100 million to illegal logging and log smuggling (primarily to neighbouring Thailand) in 1996, according to the IMF. The World Bank estimated that Cambodia's log harvest reached 4.3 million m³ in 1997 (cf. the official figures given by Cambodia in Appendix 1, less than 20% of the World Bank estimate) and that its forests would be depleted in less than 5 years if such a rate continues.

Fiji

A proposal has been made for a ban on green sawnwood export to encourage further processing in the country. Disincentives to forest industry development in Fiji are the lack of qualified technical expertise in the industry, uncertainty about forest certification (e.g. cost of certification, acceptability of certification to stakeholders, market for certified products) and the country's system of communal land ownership/tenure. Incentives include the lack of export duties on wood products and duty concessions allowed on import of sawmilling machinery. There is a plan to increase production from lesser-known species, with the emphasis on investigating uses and markets of these species, currently marketed as mixed light hardwood. The export of lesser-known species in 1997 represented 0.8% of total exports. Some of the once common species (high-valued) are showing a decrease in their export volume (e.g. yaka and veni).

Fiji's housing market is stagnant with high interest rates. Some of the country's sawmills and wood processing industries are jointly owned by foreign investors and locals. Most of the foreign investors are from Australia and Asia.

India

Citing the need to conserve local wood supplies, the Government of India announced in early 1997 that duties on imports of logs, firewood and charcoal (HS 4401-4403) would be cut from 10% to zero. Duties on all other wood products remain high, from 32 to 56%. India has lifted virtually all non-tariff barriers on wood products in recent years.

In an effort to preserve dwindling forest resources, India's Supreme Court on 12 December 1996 prohibited the Forest Department from harvesting wood in "non-plan" areas (areas which have not been targeted for managed culling and replanting). In addition, the Court banned the shipment of logs from India's northeastern states where most forest resources are located, requiring all wood to leave in at least sawn form. In March 1997, the Court ordered the closure of all unlicensed saw mills and wood processing plants, and forbade states from licensing new operations. The decisions stemmed from increased pressure on forest resources all over India, but particularly in the northeast where forested area dropped 78 300 ha between 1993 and 1995.

90% of India's forest resources are on public lands, and private sector harvesting in these areas has been banned since the mid-1980's. Government harvesting and auctioning of logs continues in "plan" areas (but production is significantly less) and limited privately owned forests. In addition, imports of logs continue. However, many wood manufacturers are located in southern and western areas of India and are accustomed to sourcing logs and other inputs from the northeast. Companies in these areas have been hit hard by the decision, with some plywood manufacturers closing their operations, while others have had to diversify operations. One trade source estimates that the Court's decisions have resulted in reduced wood and log shipments of over 90 000 m³ per month from the northeast. The industry is seeking some type of compromise and the government has

constituted a six-member committee to undertake an in-depth study of the forest resources. Further reductions in import tariffs are likely.

The resulting higher prices for wood products and reduced domestic production will lead to increased import demand for veneers and other semi-finished products as well as increases in India's traditional tropical log imports, which are growing rapidly (see Appendix 1). Imports will continue to focus on tropical hardwood species (primarily logs, given the prohibitive tariffs on other products), as the industry is not familiar with nor well equipped to handle softwoods.

Indonesia

In 1996, import duties of certain forest products decreased by 5-10 percent, leaving import duties for forest products ranging from 0 to 30 percent. Current economic reforms have also resulted in forest policy changes. For instance, export tariff rates applied to logs, lumber and rattans will be gradually decreased to a final percentage tax of 10% as follows: 30% from April 1998; 20% tax from December 1998; 15% from December 1999; 10% from December 2000. Other changes such as introduction of resource rent tax will also affect the production and trade of forest products in Indonesia. The Minister of Forestry has suggested that Indonesia might import logs from countries like Myanmar, Solomon Islands and Vietnam as a short-term means of coping with a shortage of raw material for the wood based industries. To avoid illegal wood trading, logs will not be imported from neighboring states (Malaysia, PNG). Import tariffs were further cut on timber products in September 1997.

Due to increased domestic demand of pulp and paper and wood composites, a policy to expand the capacity of these processing industries is being promoted. Plantations of fast-growing hardwood species are being established by the Government of Indonesia through its Ministry of Forestry to meet anticipated increase in wood demand by the pulp and paper and wood composites industry. To date, a total area of approximately 2.4 million ha has been forested with such fast growing species as *Acacia mangium*, *Gmelina arborea* and *Eucalyptus* species, with smaller areas of slower-growing *Dipterocarpus* species.

Indonesia's current timber market is largely composed of *Dipterocarps* such as *Shorea* species and *Dryobalanops* species. Teak wood from plantations is also traded domestically and is exported in small quantities as processed wood. Small amounts of coniferous species (e.g. pine) are harvested and traded in processed form. In future this composition may be altered due to scarcity of major species. Although replanting traditional species generally requires a long time frame, some reforestation programs (Industrial Timber Plantations) are focusing on these to meet industry demands. In addition, commercial lesser-used timber species have been widely used as raw materials. For instance, plywood plants are using lesser-used timber species as core layers. Non-wood forest products such as rattans, pine resins and medicinal plants are also important export products. Indonesia's current economic situation has affected aspects of state development, including timber consumption. This was indicated by a negative economic growth of almost -12% in the fiscal year 1998/1999 - a 400% decrease from 1997/1998 levels. Timber demand by the wood-based industry has decreased significantly. In March 1998, forest concession areas and the forest industry had an accumulated over-supply of tropical logs of almost 14 million m³. Current economic uncertainty is also affecting construction activities. Foreign involvement in Indonesia's timber business is indirect; it tends to be in the form of mutual relationships between Indonesians and their foreign business counterparts, i.e. joint-ventures.

Forest products trade has significantly contributed to the Indonesian economy, with exports worth over US\$ 4 billion in 1997-1998. Foreign currency obtained from timber products has been essential to overcome current economic uncertainties. In an era of economic reforms, major changes in forest utilization have been occurring. These include changes in forest concession

regulations, forest industry, and reforestation fund use. For example, in the near future, community cooperatives might be the main vehicles for running forest concessions, and reforestation funds may be used entirely for forest development.

Malaysia

Log and sawnwood imports to Malaysia are duty free, as are imports of face veneer. Core veneer and mouldings have an import tariff of 25%, while the tariff on plywood imports is 45%. Peninsular Malaysia prohibits the export of logs. The reduction of the export duty by Indonesia to 30% of export value may be an incentive to local producers who will now be able to procure logs and sawntimber from Indonesia at relatively cheaper prices. Also, the suspension of export levies on some selected timber products by Peninsular Malaysia which took effect in May 1998 will effect the flow of exports of such products. Finally, actions against tropical timber utilization adversely effect tropical timber trade and market access for these products. Malaysia has reacted strongly against the so-called "Vos initiative" passed by the Dutch parliament in 1998. This initiative will result in government backed labels being attached to timber from sustainable sources. Malaysia has pointed out to the EC that timber substitutes such as PVC, aluminum and steel are not subject to such environmental constraints.

The Malaysian government has emphasized the need to promote further processing of tropical timber products. The Second Industrial Master Plan (1996-2005) outlines the strategies for the further development of the resource-based industries. The future development of the industry group focuses on producing more products with high added value such as furniture, builder's carpentry/joinery products and MDF for export. While there are no plans to further expand the forest industry of Sabah, several projects are planned in Sarawak. The state's first MDF mill will be built by a Japanese joint venture with the Sarawak Timber Development Corporation and other local investors. In early 1997 a joint venture with China was announced that will result in a \$1 billion MDF mill in Malaysia. Malaysia is also involved in several joint venture projects in other countries, with several companies having logging operations in Africa and Latin America as well as other Asian countries. Most of these have slowed or stopped operations with the economic crisis in 1998.

The state of Sarawak corporatized its forestry department in January 1998, following a recommendation of the 1991 ITTO Mission. The move is expected to enhance the department's efficiency in managing forestry resources. The new corporation will make plantation establishment a priority, with 20% of all concessions to be allocated for this purpose. Approval has already been given for 250 000 ha of forest plantations.

The species composition of the timber trade is not expected to change. It is, however, anticipated that there will be an increase in plantation species being traded and utilized. Lesser-used timber species are used for furniture and joinery making, and often are laminated with veneers or other laminates. Building activity in Malaysia is likely to be slow after the completion of several mega-projects (e.g. the new airport at Sepang, the Kuala Lumpur City Complex and infrastructure development projects in preparation for the Commonwealth Games in 1998 in Kuala Lumpur), though building of low and medium-cost houses will continue. Investments, both local and foreign, are being encouraged to hasten the development of the downstream processing activities. The total capital expenditure on approved projects in 1997 in the wood-based sector was RM3.1 billion of which 34.6% was from foreign investors. Investments will be further encouraged to improve existing production lines, especially for modern technology, and to increase productivity and efficiency in order to produce better quality value-added products. The currency controls imposed in 1998 will have an effect on foreign investments, however.

Papua New Guinea

PNG reported that import tariff levels of 30% on logs and sawnwood, and 55% on plywood and veneer will take effect in 1999. The reduction of the tariffs on plywood and veneer from 100% will result in more competition for the small local industry. Under current policy, the government hopes to reduce log exports by 10% each year from 1995-2000, following which a log export ban is proposed. Log export tax changes are being considered by the government (e.g. setting taxes in US\$ vs. the PNG kina which has been badly devalued) to provide relief to the forest industry which has been hit hard by the Asian crisis. The logging industry was shutting uneconomical operations in late 1997 and throughout 1998 due to falling log prices, depressed log export market conditions, high stock levels, and the high log export taxes. Sawnwood exports have grown, however, from a low level.

In terms of industrial development, the national forest plan proposes to establish one or two plymills and a couple of medium-scale sawmills, although this will not occur in the short-term. PNG's lesser-used species have had increasing pre-eminence in the market place. The lesser-used species in Groups 4 and 5 (lower quality) comprised almost 13% of the total log export volume in 1997. The current economic crisis in the PNG economy has caused a major setback in the building sector which utilizes a very small portion of logs harvested and processed by a fragmented sawmilling industry in PNG. Building activities in the urban areas have also been affected with the rising cost of materials plus slightly increased interest rates on property loans. Prevailing market conditions continue to hamper log production in PNG and the situation is likely to persist throughout 1998. Any sign of recovery in the timber industry would entirely depend on the recovery of trade partners in the Asian region especially Japan and Korea.

Philippines

The Philippines imposes import tariffs of 0% on logs, 3%/15% on coniferous/non-coniferous sawnwood and veneer, and 25% on plywood. Log and sawnwood exports are restricted to those arising from plantation forests.

The following will, in future, significantly affect production and trade of tropical timber products:

- The shift of logging operations from the virgin forest to the residual forests, drastically reducing the annual allowable cut;
- Industrial Forest Plantation Program -- under this program, several incentives are being granted to forest plantation developers. These include the non-payment of forest charges, relaxation of restrictions on the export of plantation products, income tax relief for 5 years, duty free importation of capital equipment, etc;
- Community Based Program to promote sustainability through community efforts;
- Logging moratorium in some provinces of the country;
- Other factors which have significantly affected trade are the following:
 - a) Log export ban -- restricts the export of logs except those coming from forest plantations;
 - b) Lumber export ban -- the ban covers lumber from locally harvested timber from natural forests. However, export of lumber produced from plantation timber is allowed;
 - c) Further tariff reduction on imported wood products in the future;
 - d) Eco-labeling of forest products in importing countries.

Capacity expansions for processing tropical timber are not expected in the next few years due to the imposition of a logging ban in the remaining virgin forests and the shift of logging operations to the residual forests which greatly reduced the available supply of raw materials. Moreover, there is presently an excess of mill capacity such that the major concern of the government now is the retooling or infusion of new machines/equipment to increase efficiency and competitiveness of local wood processors in the world market.

The lesser-used timber species are usually left in the forest during harvesting operations. In view of the diminishing supply of timber, the utilization of the lesser-used species would expand the resource base of the local wood-based industries and thus reduce the pressure on the commercial species. Some lesser-used species are now finding their way to the local markets. Among them are toog (*Combretodendron guadrilatum*) which is commercially known as Philippine rosewood, binuang (*Octomeles sumatrana*), lotkob (*Duabanga moluccana*), alupag (*Euphoria didyma*) and amugis (*Koordersiodendron pinnatum*). Studies are presently being carried out by the Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI) to determine the most suitable uses for such species.

Minor tropical forest products serve as the resource base for a large number of micro- and cottage industries. Among the most important non-wood forest products are rattan, bamboo, almaciga resin and Manila elemi. Rattan and bamboo furniture and handicrafts are among the major forest products exports of the country. Almaciga resin and elemi are being exported in their raw form.

The Philippine government's development program for the 1990s focused on achieving human development through the provision of basic services like shelter, livelihood, land tenure and other economic and social services. Thus, local government construction projects have expanded. From 1992 to 1995, the number of buildings constructed by local governments registered an average annual growth rate of 32%. Private construction also increased, with the number of buildings constructed by the private sector posting an average growth rate of 15% per annum during the period. There is increasing substitution of tropical timber by non-wood products due to the scarce supply of wood as a result of the logging ban in virgin forests. Among the non-wood products now being utilized for housing construction are coconut lumber, bamboo and, lately, steel.

The widening gap between income and housing costs, which made home ownership difficult, prompted the government to continue its program of low-cost housing for the benefit of low- and middle-income families in the country. In 1994, the government pursued a policy to attract private developers and landowners to participate in its socialized housing programs. These programs, together with the generally increased construction rate, have boosted domestic demand for timber in recent years. Current economic turmoil and currency devaluation may slow this growth but the long-term trend should remain positive.

Thailand

As a member country of World Trade Organization (WTO), Thailand had reduced tariffs for products (including timber) originating from founding member countries of WTO since 1 January 1995. Due to participation of Thailand in the Agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme for the ASEAN Trade Area (AFTA), Thailand also has announced the reduction or exemption of tariffs for products with certificates of origin from ASEAN countries since 1 January 1996. Tariffs on imports of forest products from non-ASEAN countries remain as follows: logs – 5%, sawnwood – 10%, veneer – 20%, plywood – 20%.

Since logging was prohibited in 1989, sawmills in the country have relied on raw materials both in the form of logs and processed wood from abroad, particularly Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. The products made are for domestic consumption and also for export.

Since no logs are allowed to be cut from Thai forests, sawmills have to import raw materials from abroad. Most of the existing mills are therefore running at partial capacity or have stopped working. Licenses for new sawmills are no longer issued except for those that utilize pararubber wood, since this resource is not from natural forests but a by-product from the rubber industry.

Thailand will continue to import logs and sawnwood from abroad, especially Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. Most of these logs and sawnwood are yang (*Dipterocarpus* spp.) and teak (*Tectona grandis*). This trend is expected to continue in order to support the existing processed wood industry. Sawmills have increasingly turned to this source of raw materials, as well as logs from eucalyptus plantations.

As Thailand's population has increased, demand for buildings and housing also expands each year. However, due to scarcity and higher wood prices in the past few years, the construction industry in Thailand has shifted away from utilizing all wooden materials to mainly reinforced concrete and steel beams in the construction of houses and office buildings. Wood (increasingly, cheaper eucalyptus or rubberwood) is now only used for door and window frames in many projects. Thailand's construction industry has collapsed due to the economic crisis in 1997-98.

Latin America/Caribbean

Bolivia

Bolivia has implemented an export promotion policy which provides tax relief to forest products exporters and free trade zones for establishing processing capacity. It is also setting up a system for tendering for forest concessions, and providing tax and other incentives for the rehabilitation of forest land. The latter includes a discount of up to 100% in forest fees; granting of ownership rights of the rehabilitated lands provided these are government-owned; and a discount of up to 10% of actual annual rehabilitation costs. The granting of forest rights in the form of concessions, which are guaranteed for 40 years and can be renewed for a similar period of time, constitutes an incentive for the industrial sector to expand its production capacity and to improve its efficiency and effectiveness in industrial timber-processing.

Traditionally there has been selective logging in Bolivia. Since the promulgation of the new Forestry Law No.1700 on 12 July 1996, companies have been requested to expand the number of species to be harvested and to promote and find new markets for these species. Mahogany supplies are decreasing and a CITES certificate is required for their export, which is restricting the trade of this species. Forest management plans stipulate a greater use of lesser-known species and their market share is increasing. International timber traders are requesting new species because of their lower costs and larger supplies.

The use of timber in construction is limited, mainly restricted to doors, floorings and windows, and therefore has no significant impact on tropical timber consumption in Bolivia. Secondary (non-timber) forest products are becoming increasingly important, the most significant being Brazil nuts and palm hearts which in 1997 achieved export values of US\$31 million and US\$12.4 million respectively.

Brazil

In July 1998 Brazil extended and tightened a 1996 moratorium on new permits for logging mahogany and virola. Officially sanctioned production levels of mahogany have fallen from 150 000 m³ in 1990 to 65 000 m³ in 1997. The government also announced a "green package" in 1998 designed to curb deforestation by barring new settlements, providing incentives to farmers to cease unauthorized land clearance and imposing strict penalties for crimes against the environment.

The Group of Seven (G7) industrialized nations agreed to provide \$47 million to finance a transition phase of a sustainable development program for the Brazilian rain forest in October 1997. The transition phase will link the six-year-old pilot plan that has funded more than 100 varied sustainable development projects in the Amazon, and a Phase Two program that is still to be agreed on. The pilot program has spent about \$181.3 million of a total of \$250 million pledged to fund work like demarcation of Indian reserves. Germany financed the bulk of the pilot program,

contributing 35 percent of the total and will be the largest donor for the transition phase, pledging \$35 million. In addition to the transition finance, the European Union agreed to contribute \$1 million in credit for micro-businesses in the region while the United States agreed to \$20 million in bilateral funding for forest fire research. Phase Two, scheduled to begin after the year 2000, will seek to minimize the impact of planned infrastructure development projects in the Brazilian Amazon by ensuring development is restricted to areas near roads and industrial riverways.

Brazil created 22 new Indian reservations covering about three percent of its territory (8.4 million hectares) in November 1997. Brazil's 330 000 Indians, down from about five million when the Portuguese settlers arrived in 1500, have constitutionally-guaranteed land rights to some 11 percent of Brazil's vast territory. According to the National Indian Foundation (Funai), 319 Indian areas have so far been demarcated, the last stage of official recognition after which the land's possession can no longer be challenged. Two hundred and thirty-seven areas are at some point further back in the demarcation process. The 22 areas had been identified as Indian land in January 1995; 17 of them resulted from the above-mentioned demarcation program funded by the G7. Funai's budget for demarcating Indian lands was reduced by 78 percent in 1998, a move that has caused substantial concern to indigenous pressure groups.

Colombia

Colombia imposes tariffs on forest products imports from all countries outside the Andean Pact as follows: logs - 5%; sawnwood - 10%; veneer and plywood - 15%. The government has also approved Forest Incentive Certificates (CIF) to encourage reforestation by paying rebates for 75% and 50% of establishment costs for new plantations of native and exotic species, respectively, as well as 50% of maintenance costs during the first five years. Tax Reimbursement Certificates (CERT) are offered to the wood processing industry to encourage timber exports.

Currently only 17 of 300 commercial timber species in Colombia make up over 70% of production, showing the potential of lesser used species. As the shortage of high-value species has become more evident, the industry has had to improve the understanding and technical management of more abundant species, many of which can be substitutes for more valuable species in many applications. The most commonly used secondary species are *Camnosperma panamensis*, *Dyalianthera* spp., *Prioria copaifera* and *Brosimum utile*. There are some minor tropical forest products (other than timber), such as Chontaduro (*Bactris* spp.) and palm hearts (*Euterpe cuatrecasana*) which are marketed in both the domestic and export markets.

A slow recovery of the general economy is expected after low real GDP growth rates of 2.1% and 3.1% in 1996 and 1997. Building activity started to decrease in 1995 and has not shown significant recovery yet. The main factors causing this downturn include high interest rates and a lack of financing. The timber and timber furniture sectors are also in a state of depression, with production exceeding sales in both.

Ecuador

Import and export tariff rates for forest products are based on the National Import and Export Tariff Schedules, Chapter 44-49 of the Cartagena Agreement (NANDINA). Ecuador has a housing shortage and therefore there is now increasing construction of community housing with the support of the public and private sectors, as well as social housing schemes. The main input for this construction are low commercial value timber and Guadua cane (*Guadua angustifolia*) to lower the cost of such community housing.

The government of Ecuador, with the support of The Ecuatorian Institute of Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife (INEFAN), NGO's and the private sector is preparing a law to be submitted to the Congress in late 1997 with the purpose to create a fiscal incentive programme for reforestation. The

purpose of the programme is to provide incentive for: (i) production (industrial) forest plantations of exotic species; (ii) protection forests; and (iii) forest plantations of native species. The main justification for the programme is the high rate of deforestation of the natural tropical forest, the necessity to supply the industrial timber sector with uniform raw material from sources near the industry, the need to establish plantation forest for protection and ecological purposes and the fact that more than 50% of Ecuador's land is degraded and suitable for reforestation.

The law proposes a 20 year programme with INEFAN to be the federal agency responsible for its implementation and supervision. The programme will involve the private sector and communities who will assist in the formulation of specific forest project proposals to be submitted to INEFAN for approval. The government, through INEFAN, will pay the costs of the establishment of plantations as follows: (i) up to 75% for production (industrial) forest plantations; (ii) up to 100% for protection forests; and (iii) up to 120% for plantations of native species considered by INEFAN to be in danger of extinction and of special interest for the country. In all 3 cases an additional 40% of all maintenance expenses for the plantation between the second and the seventh year of its establishment will be paid by INEFAN. Financing for this fiscal incentive programme will be provided by a newly created Forest Plantation Fund (Fondo de Repoblación Forestal) - FOREFOR. Most of the financing will come from the federal government budget and will amount to about \$25 million in the first year. Up to 30% of FOREFOR funds will be used for protection forests and plantations of native species.

Guyana

New York is one of Guyana's major markets for timber products used in marine construction. Impending legislation banning the importation of tropical hardwoods by the City of New York is expected to have a major impact on Guyanese exporters until they adjust and find new markets for their products.

Actual sawmill capacity is underutilized currently in Guyana due to most mills having obsolete equipment, resulting in low output quantity and quality. A major investor is making plans to construct a sawmill to process approximately 500 000 m³ (as compared to the industry's current level of 55 694 m³) of timber per year, although it is unlikely that production will start before the year 2000. It is anticipated that prior to this there will be a decrease in the actual installed capacity of sawmills. Currently there is only one plywood mill in Guyana, though another company will set up operations within the next two years, thereby doubling capacity.

The trend in species composition of the trade suggests no major changes to be expected in the near future. Construction activity increased from G\$398m in 1996 to \$450m in 1997. There has been a general decline in mortgage interest rates in 1997. All major investment in the forestry sector in the past ten years has come from overseas funding. The most common form of foreign investment in Guyana are joint ventures between Guyanese and Malaysians, Singaporeans, Koreans, Chinese and New Zealanders. Foreign interests are believed to control approximately 70% of the area allocated to concessions and are responsible for approximately 90% of all recent private funds channeled into the forestry sector.

Honduras

Forest companies pay annual license fees for the operation of sawmills and other forest industries based on production volumes in board feet (Decree No. 57-63 of 28/2/83). There are currently no short or long term trade restrictive policies in place.

The National Forest Administration has approved a long-term forestry action plan (PLANFOR) for 20 years (1996-2015), which stipulates that from 1997 onwards annual harvesting will be increased

to 386 500 ha for conifers and to 185 900 ha for broad-leaved forests, on the basis of management plans. This will lead to an increase in the timber supply.

Traditionally exports have mostly been made up of conifer species (pine) which account for 98% of total production, while hardwood species account for the remaining 2%. The measures taken under PLANFOR are aimed at increasing hardwood timber production, as several projects (PDBL and Cuprofor) have supported research on lesser-known species and have identified some 32 species of commercial value for the national and international markets. There is a tendency now towards the harvesting of broad-leaved forests under sustained management, and secondary processed product exports have substantially increased.

Domestic timber consumption has increased due to the current high prices of substitutes. Production costs have increased due to the devaluation of the Lempira against the US dollar and also because of the implementation of a system of auction or sale of standing timber. Producers are also required to implement management plans approved by AFE/COHDEFOR (the Honduran forestry authority) in order to carry out harvesting operations, which has raised production costs in some cases.

Timber raw material consumption by the Honduras forest industry will continue to increase since the primary industry installed capacity exceeds current harvests by about 50%. However, government policy (as noted above) is to increase timber production releasing new forest areas for harvesting. It is expected that processing industries will have to develop strategies to compete with international market prices for sawnwood, which is the main raw material used in their production processes.

The demand for hardwood logs will increase as a result of the establishment of a plywood mill in the Department of Colon, which will lead to an increase in the harvesting of lesser-known species. At the Central American regional level, the current regional integration process will open up a niche for sawnwood, particularly the Salvadoran market, which in the last few years has become the main consumption centre. The Caribbean market will continue purchasing Honduran timber through the trade channels that have already been established. The US market absorbs most manufactured timber products.

Panama

In July 1997 the Legislative Assembly ratified Panama's entry to the World Trade Organization (Act No.23). In accordance with this action, the necessary regulations will be formulated and put into force to implement the agreements established with this international agency. With regard to regional integration, negotiations will continue for Free Trade Treaties with Chile, Mexico, Central America, the Andean Integration System and MERCOSUR. Negotiations for joining NAFTA will also continue. All of these efforts are likely to result in freer trade of forest products.

Due to the fact that Panama has not been able to carry out an in-depth study of the physical, chemical and mechanical properties of the country's lesser-known timber species, it has not been possible to establish a stable export market for the introduction of these species. It is hoped that such a study will be possible in the future, which would help to gain the acceptance and trust of the industrial sector and thus introduce species with good potential value into the market. Government policy is to gradually reduce direct State involvement in housing starts and to increase the private market using tax relief schemes for building materials. The import of non-tropical timber for construction uses and plywood production has had a significant impact on tropical timber consumption in the country. The extent of foreign involvement in the country's forest sector has not been significant. It is expected to increase with the public tender of larger production forest areas for the sustainable management of resources.

Peru

Peru's import tariff rates are 15% on FOB values for roundwood, sawnwood, veneer, plywood, fibreboard, etc. The government is promoting and encouraging national and foreign investment within a free market economy, although there is no foreign involvement in the timber sector currently.

Current forest species composition includes some 40 species, but the most significant ones are mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), which account for approximately a fifth of the total national production, a proportion that increases every year despite the greater distances from forests containing these species to the major timber processing centres. Other species of commercial value at an industrial scale are tornillo, lupuna, ishpingo, copaiba, cumala and moena, which together with mahogany and cedar account for 50% of the total national production.

Tropical timber species of low commercial value, which are over 2500 in number, are significant because they provide timber to local communities for various uses, and many of them are being introduced into the domestic market and even into the international market. From the ecological point of view, these species are important because they help maintain the ecological balance in their areas of distribution after logging operations and provide shelter and biological diversity.

Minor tropical forest products play a significant role as food, clothing and housing for the local communities, in addition to improving their economy and quality of life. Timber consumption in the building sector has increased generally, with the Government's social scheme for educational infrastructure having a significant impact on tropical timber consumption.

Venezuela

Import tariffs into Venezuela are 5% for logs and between 10 and 15% for further processed forest products. However, imports from other Andean Pact countries are duty-free. Current trade policy regulations in Venezuela detail the phasing out of tariff and non-tariff restrictions. This is aimed at adjusting the macro-economic framework to the changing economic conditions in Venezuela and throughout the world. One of the objectives established by the Government of Venezuela is the expansion of industrial production capacity, and four major programs have been adopted as strategies within the Venezuelan Agenda, i.e. Macro-economic Stabilization, Product Processing, Institutional Reforms and Production Re-structuring. Within these programs the government has planned the following actions: production implementation under management plans, revision of logging concessions under annual permits, facilitating the access to forest concessions by the small and medium scale industry, and introducing new species into the market, among others. There are currently no quality standards applied to timber produced in Venezuela, which is an essential requirement for the international market. This issue is now being addressed by the government.

Venezuela practices selective logging with only a few timber species processed (although some companies are already diversifying the harvesting of species). The technological development of processing of most species has not yet met the requirements for export market access. It is expected that several lesser-used species may become commercialized as they have suitable characteristics and properties to be substitutes for species of current commercial value, although appropriate techniques are required for their processing.

With regard to current trends in domestic building activity and housing starts, given the high cost of traditional construction in Venezuela, the use of timber (pine) in construction is now being considered as a relatively low cost alternative for housing construction. Despite this, the timber industry currently does not have the capacity to meet a large demand for wood from the housing sector. Furthermore, there are no adequate timber drying facilities in the country. Housing

construction in Venezuela is still largely based on the traditional block and cement model, using timber for struts, formwork, frames, doors, windows and decorative components. Since timber is not a central element in construction, domestic consumption is not expected to grow in the medium to long term.

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Furniture Design and	Maskayu
Manufacturing Asia	OECD Observer
Brazil Environment	Random Lengths Export
The Economist	Tropical Timbers
Far East Economic Review	USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Attache Report
Financial Times	Wood Based Panels International
ITTO Market Information Service	World Rainforest Report
Japan Forest Products Journal	World Wood Review
Japan Lumber Journal	World Bank Quarterly Rev. of Commodity Markets
Japan Times	

Appendices

The following Appendices contain data on production, trade and consumption by country (Appendix 1), major trade flows by product (Appendix 2), major species traded (Appendix 3), prices of major tropical timber products (Appendix 4), production and trade trend analysis (Appendix 5), the ECE/FAO Timber Committee 1998 market statement (Appendix 6) and the 1998 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry (Appendix 7).

In Appendix 1, unit values may differ for equivalent volumes/values due to rounding. In Appendix 2, figures reported by importers are shown in bold typeface while those corresponding to export reports are in italics. Only major trading relationships (the top twelve importers and exporters for each category) are singled out in Appendix 2.

The sources indicated below are applicable to all tables. The notes are of relevance to one or more tables.

Sources: 1998 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry. Other sources are indicated by the superscripts after the figures (I: ITTO estimate; E: ECE/FAO Timber Bulletin; F: FAOSTAT database; *: Other unofficial data including statistical reports, trade journals, ITTO project reports, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service attache reports, trade journals etc.).

Notes: Domestic Consumption = Production + Imports - Exports
 The superscript "A" indicates adjustment from veneer area to volume assuming an average veneer sheet thickness of 1 mm.
 The superscript "D" indicates adjustment to calendar year figures from figures provided for portions of a calendar year or for a non-calendar fiscal year.
 The superscript "R" indicates a figure rounded down to 0.
 The superscript "W" indicates adjustment from weight (usually metric tons) to volume assuming the following factors: logs - 1.37 m³/ton; sawnwood - 1.43 m³/ton; veneer - 1.33 m³/ton; plywood - 1.54 m³/ton.
 Blanks or dashes (--) in tables imply no data available and impossible to reliably estimate/calculate.
 Export values/prices in Appendices 1,3 and 4 are FOB; import values are CIF.
 Totals in the statistical tables may not sum exactly due to rounding.

The following ITTO members did not respond to the 1998 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry: Austria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Italy, Honduras, Venezuela and the U.K.

Appendix 1

Production and Trade of Timber, 1994-98

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Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Australia	Logs	All	9789 ^F	10175	10275	10741	11287	3 ^F	2	2 ^I	1	4 ^I	418 ^F	287	351	615	390	9374	9890	9926	10127	10901
		C	5305 ^F	5466	5528	6323	6766	0 ^F	0	1 ^I	0	1 ^I	415 ^F	282	351	615	390	4890	5184	5178	5708	6377
		NC	4484 ^F	4709	4747	4418	4521	3 ^F	2	1 ^I	1	3 ^I	3 ^F	5	0	0	0	4484	4706	4748	4419	4524
	Sawn	All	3431 ^F	3775	3444	3383	3616	1080 ^F	1059	742	756	784	44 ^F	53	54	60	38	4467	4781	4132	4079	4362
		C	1898 ^F	2121	2053	2062	2196	947 ^F	914	648	656	678	22 ^F	26	26	24	18	2823	3009	2675	2694	2856
		NC	1533 ^F	1654	1391	1321	1420	133 ^F	145	94	100	106	22 ^F	27	28	36	21	1644	1772	1457	1385	1505
	Ven	All	29 ^F	29 ^F	29 ^I	29 ^I	29 ^I	23 ^F	20	12	18	22	2 ^F	1	1	1	1	50	48	40	46	50
		C	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	6 ^I	5	1	1	2	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	15	14	10	10	11
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	17 ^I	15	11	17	20	2 ^I	1	1	1	1	35	34	30	36	39
	Ply	All	138 ^F	145	131	151	170	61 ^F	67	65	75	85	1 ^F	2	2	3	2	198	210	194	223	253
		C	110 ^I	116	104	121	135	21 ^I	28	19	18	21	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	131	144	123	139	156
		NC	28 ^I	29	26	30	35 ^I	40 ^I	39	46	57	65	1 ^I	2	2	3	2	67	66	70	84	98
Canada	Logs	All	142526 ^F	148836 ^F	148836 ^F	147000 ^I	146000 ^I	5255 ^F	3722	2878	3955	3950 ^E	1253 ^I	492	580	609	1180 ^E	146528	152066	151134	150346	148770
		C	131289 ^F	136554 ^F	136554 ^F	135000 ^I	134000 ^I	3816 ^F	2639	1834	2405	2750 ^E	946 ^F	335	414	366	900 ^E	134159	138858	137974	137039	135850
		NC	11237 ^F	12282 ^F	12282 ^F	12000 ^I	12000 ^I	1439 ^F	1083	1044	1550	1200 ^E	307 ^F	156	166	244	280 ^E	12369	13209	13160	13306	12920
	Sawn	All	61650 ^F	61377	63772	64764	64000 ^E	1534 ^F	1652	1696	1824	1575 ^E	45727 ^F	48363	50565	48724	46550 ^E	17457	14666	14903	17864	19025
		C	60648 ^F	60190	62740	63929	63000 ^E	691 ^F	760	768	800	650 ^E	44924 ^F	47568	49667	47648	45450 ^E	16415	13382	13841	17081	18200
		NC	1002 ^F	1187	1032	835	1000 ^E	843 ^F	892	928	1024	925 ^E	803 ^F	795	898	1076	1100 ^E	1042	1284	1062	783	825
	Ven	All	350 ^I	501 ^F	501 ^F	500 ^I	480 ^I	118 ^F	62	77	116	120 ^I	418 ^I	501	469	492	490 ^I	50	62	109	124	110
		C	225 ^I	321 ^I	321 ^I	320 ^I	310 ^I	80 ^I	8	11	33	30 ^I	276 ^I	322	295	310	310 ^I	29	7	37	43	30
		NC	125 ^I	180 ^I	180 ^I	180 ^I	170 ^I	38 ^I	54	66	83	90 ^I	142 ^I	179	174	182	180 ^I	21	55	72	81	80
	Ply	All	1834 ^F	1841	1814	1828	1750 ^E	288 ^F	354	424	429	430 ^I	511 ^F	822	872	866	600 ^I	1611	1373	1366	1391	1580
		C	1735 ^F	1731 ^F	1699 ^F	1675 ^F	1630 ^F	69 ^F	152	199	209	210 ^I	342 ^F	630	645	595	350 ^I	1462	1253	1253	1289	1490
		NC	99 ^I	110 ^I	115 ^I	153 ^I	120 ^I	219 ^I	202	225	220	220 ^I	169 ^I	192	227	272	250 ^I	149	120	113	101	90
China	Logs	All	52423 ^F	56523 ^F	60731 ^F	59354	56801 ^F	3198 ^I	2972 ^I	3271	4471	4000 ^I	67 ^I	66 ^I	64 ^I	63	21 ^F	55554	59429	63938	63762	60780
		C	33164 ^F	35764 ^F	38572 ^F	38000 ^I	34843 ^F	1247 ^I	1014 ^I	639	930	900 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	6	5 ^F	34405	36772	39205	38924	35738
		NC	19259 ^F	20759 ^F	22159 ^F	21354 ^I	21958 ^F	1950 ^I	1957 ^I	2632	3540	3100 ^I	61 ^I	60 ^I	58 ^I	57	16 ^F	21148	22656	24733	24837	25042
	Sawn	All	25162 ^F	25162 ^F	26969 ^F	20123	22179 ^F	868 ^I	1248 ^I	957	1325	1489 ^F	443 ^F	616 ^F	447	387	380 ^F	25587	25794	27479	21061	23288
		C	15501 ^F	15501 ^F	16613 ^F	14000 ^I	14129 ^F	150 ^I	287 ^I	179	200 ^I	340 ^F	83 ^F	153 ^F	69	60	63 ^F	15568	15635	16723	14140	14406
		NC	9661 ^F	9661 ^F	10356 ^F	6123 ^I	8050 ^F	718 ^I	961 ^I	778	1125 ^I	1149 ^F	360 ^F	463 ^F	378	327 ^I	317 ^F	10019	10159	10756	6921	8882
	Ven	All	82 ^F	86 ^F	86 ^F	100 ^I	100 ^I	494 ^F	522 ^F	380	454	450 ^I	53 ^F	60 ^F	27	41	40 ^I	523	548	439	513	510
		C	15 ^I	16 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	34 ^I	22 ^I	54	10	20 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	3	4	5 ^I	39	28	66	21	30
		NC	67 ^I	70 ^I	71 ^I	85 ^I	85 ^I	460 ^I	500 ^I	326	444	430 ^I	43 ^I	50 ^I	24	37	35 ^I	484	520	373	492	480
	Ply	All	7200 ^I	7593 ^F	7900 ^F	7700	8266 ^I	2109 ^F	2083 ^F	2277	1489	1500 ^I	308 ^F	285 ^F	349 ^F	438	420 ^I	9001	9391	9828	8751	9346
		C	4200 ^I	4393 ^I	4500 ^I	4462 ^F	4866 ^F	19 ^I	23 ^I	27 ^I	39 ^I	40 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	4219	4416	4527	4501	4906
		NC	3000 ^I	3200 ^I	3400 ^I	3238 ^I	3400 ^I	2090 ^I	2060 ^I	2250 ^I	1450 ^I	1460 ^I	308 ^I	285 ^I	349 ^I	438	420 ^I	4782	4975	5301	4250	4440

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	38 ¹	36 ¹	36 ¹	36 ¹	36 ¹	1990 ¹	1750 ¹	1740 ¹	1800 ¹	1700 ¹	8 ¹	7 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	2020	1779	1764	1824	1724
		C	30 ¹	32 ¹	33 ¹	33 ¹	33 ¹	90 ¹	100 ¹	104 ¹	110 ¹	100 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	119	130	135	141	131
		NC	8 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1900 ¹	1650 ¹	1636 ¹	1690 ¹	1600 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	1901	1649	1629	1683	1593
	Sawn	All	446 ¹	350 ¹	402 ¹	405 ¹	400 ¹	1530 ¹	1489 ¹	1218 ¹	1292 ¹	1300 ¹	32 ¹	41 ¹	39 ¹	38 ¹	43 ¹	1944	1798	1581	1659	1657
		C	46 ¹	50 ¹	52 ¹	55 ¹	50 ¹	430 ¹	509 ¹	477 ¹	614 ¹	620 ¹	12 ¹	16 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	20 ¹	464	543	514	654	650
		NC	400 ¹	300 ¹	350 ¹	350 ¹	350 ¹	1100 ¹	980 ¹	741 ¹	678 ¹	680 ¹	20 ¹	25 ¹	24 ¹	23 ¹	23 ¹	1480	1255	1067	1005	1007
	Ven	All	110 ¹	110 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	210 ¹	165 ¹	172 ¹	187 ¹	190 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	316	266	269	285	288
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	110 ¹	110 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	210 ¹	165 ¹	172 ¹	187 ¹	190 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	316	266	269	285	288
	Ply	All	870 ¹	825 ¹	826 ¹	820 ¹	820 ¹	1092 ¹	968 ¹	789 ¹	810 ¹	800 ¹	128 ¹	159 ¹	161 ¹	160 ¹	150 ¹	1834	1634	1454	1470	1470
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	27 ¹	33 ¹	27 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	27	33	27	30	30
		NC	870 ¹	825 ¹	826 ¹	820 ¹	820 ¹	1065 ¹	935 ¹	762 ¹	780 ¹	770 ¹	128 ¹	159 ¹	161 ¹	160 ¹	150 ¹	1807	1601	1427	1440	1440
Egypt	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	166 ¹	128 ¹	70	100	100 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	166	128	70	100	100
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	61	90	90 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	100	90	61	90	90
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	67 ¹	38 ¹	9	10	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	67	38	9	10	10
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1894 ¹	2300 ¹	2173	2230	2390 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	4	1	1 ¹	1893	2298	2169	2229	2389
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1570 ¹	1985 ¹	1893	1920	2090 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	3	0	0 ¹	1569	1984	1890	1920	2090
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	324 ¹	315 ¹	280	310	300 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	324	314	279	309	299
	Ven	All	28 ¹	28 ¹	25	25	25 ¹	14 ¹	21 ¹	2	5	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	42	49	25	28	28
		C	21 ¹	23 ¹	23	20	20 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	23	28	23	20	20
		NC	7 ¹	5 ¹	2	5	5 ¹	12 ¹	16 ¹	2	5	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	19	21	2	8	8
	Ply	All	7 ¹	7 ¹	10	10	10 ¹	200 ¹	173 ¹	200	200	200 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	207	178	209	209	209
		C	5 ¹	5 ¹	6	6	6 ¹	70 ¹	70 ¹	80	80	80 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	75	75	86	86	86
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	4	4	4 ¹	130 ¹	103 ¹	120	120	120 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	132	103	123	123	123
EU	Logs	All	127270	128632	127541	132818	136287	15108	15029	14697	18254	18364	7988	7821	7802	8721	8672	134390	135840	134436	142351	145979
		C	108649	109278	108894	114700	117576	8396	8128	8384	10112	10144	4869	4619	4697	5475	5427	112175	112787	112580	119337	122293
		NC	18621	19354	18647	18118	18711	6712	6901	6312	8141	8221	3119	3202	3104	3246	3245	22215	23053	21855	23013	23687
	Sawn	All	66926	66517	66859	70397	72162	35578	30262	30027	33830	33839	27386	28568	27268	29154	29878	75117	68211	69618	75073	76123
		C	58733	58370	59457	62718	64611	29517	24471	24554	28299	28025	25720	27008	25758	27616	28171	62529	55832	58253	63401	64465
		NC	8193	8147	7402	7679	7551	6061	5791	5474	5531	5813	1666	1559	1510	1537	1707	12588	12379	11366	11673	11657
	Ven	All	1355	1392	1167	1113	1118	867	811	833	862	901	421	503	387	450	460	1801	1699	1613	1525	1559
		C	321	342	289	256	263	397	291	309	360	390	184	178	167	142	151	534	455	430	474	502
		NC	1034	1050	878	857	855	470	520	526	502	510	237	325	220	308	309	1267	1245	1184	1051	1056
	Ply	All	2849	2921	3074	3091	3029	4274	4346	4566	4013	4423	1693	1602	1745	1867	2163	5430	5666	5895	5237	5289
		C	1126	1217	1378	1339	1307	2090	2147	2269	1877	2052	655	777	863	858	950	2561	2587	2785	2358	2409
		NC	1723	1704	1696	1753	1722	2184	2199	2296	2135	2372	1039	825	883	1008	1214	2868	3079	3109	2880	2880

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Austria	Logs	All	8549 ^F	9537 ^E	8194 ^E	8530 ^E	8610 ^E	4837 ^F	4811 ^F	4247 ^F	5165 ^E	5250 ^E	460 ^I	460 ^E	460 ^E	806 ^E	820 ^E	12926	13888	11981	12889	13040
		C	7953 ^F	9041 ^E	7664 ^E	8027 ^E	8100 ^E	4037 ^F	3950 ^F	3500 ^F	4055 ^E	4100 ^E	300 ^I	300 ^E	300 ^E	615 ^E	620 ^E	11690	12691	10864	11467	11580
		NC	596 ^F	496 ^E	530 ^E	503 ^E	510 ^E	800 ^F	861 ^F	747 ^F	1110 ^E	1150 ^E	160 ^I	160 ^E	160 ^E	191 ^E	200 ^E	1236	1197	1117	1422	1460
	Sawn	All	7572 ^F	7696 ^E	7857 ^E	8017 ^E	8400 ^E	998 ^F	1107 ^E	984 ^E	1282 ^E	1070 ^E	4557 ^F	4797 ^E	4497 ^E	4928 ^E	4900 ^E	4013	4006	4344	4371	4570
		C	7316 ^F	7410 ^E	7557 ^E	7704 ^E	8200 ^E	842 ^F	904 ^E	803 ^E	1078 ^E	900 ^E	4457 ^F	4681 ^E	4398 ^E	4809 ^E	4800 ^E	3701	3633	3962	3973	4300
		NC	256 ^F	286 ^E	300 ^E	313 ^E	200 ^E	156 ^F	203 ^E	181 ^E	204 ^E	170 ^E	100 ^F	116 ^E	99 ^E	119 ^E	100 ^E	312	373	382	398	270
	Ven	All	27 ^F	17 ^E	17 ^E	17 ^E	17 ^I	17 ^F	24 ^E	26 ^E	18 ^E	15 ^I	11 ^F	17 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^I	33	24	28	20	17
		C	12 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^E	9 ^E	4 ^E	3 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^E	4 ^E	3 ^E	3 ^I	12	6	12	8	7
		NC	15 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^I	21 ^E	17 ^E	14 ^E	12 ^I	9 ^I	13 ^E	11 ^E	12 ^E	12 ^I	21	18	16	12	10
	Ply	All	150 ^F	150 ^E	150 ^E	150 ^E	150 ^E	104 ^F	126 ^E	111 ^E	101 ^E	120 ^E	158 ^F	125 ^E	145 ^E	155 ^E	170 ^E	96	151	116	96	100
		C	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	44 ^I	51 ^E	50 ^E	35 ^E	40 ^I	138 ^I	112 ^E	127 ^E	103 ^E	115 ^I	6	39	23	32	25
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	75 ^E	61 ^E	66 ^E	80 ^I	20 ^I	13 ^E	18 ^E	52 ^E	55 ^I	90	112	93	64	75
Belgium/ Luxembourg	Logs	All	2720 ^F	2550 ^E	2550 ^E	2550 ^E	2450 ^E	200 ^I	190 ^E	352 ^E	335 ^E	335 ^E	820 ^E	510 ^E	916 ^E	972 ^E	740 ^E	2100	2230	1986	1913	2045
		C	2000 ^F	1850 ^E	1850 ^E	1850 ^E	1750 ^E	50 ^I	20 ^E	225 ^E	200 ^E	200 ^E	530 ^I	300 ^E	649 ^E	665 ^E	500 ^E	1520	1570	1426	1385	1450
		NC	720 ^F	700 ^E	700 ^E	700 ^E	700 ^E	150 ^I	170 ^E	127 ^E	135 ^E	135 ^E	290 ^I	210 ^E	266 ^E	307 ^E	240 ^E	580	660	561	528	595
	Sawn	All	1209 ^F	1150 ^E	1145 ^E	1145 ^E	1145 ^E	2195 ^F	1540 ^E	1841 ^E	1736 ^E	2088 ^D	613 ^F	420 ^E	506 ^E	494 ^E	684 ^D	2791	2270	2480	2387	2549
		C	925 ^F	880 ^E	875 ^E	875 ^E	875 ^E	1377 ^F	1115 ^E	1383 ^E	1293 ^E	1507 ^D	468 ^F	295 ^E	344 ^E	381 ^E	359 ^D	1834	1700	1914	1787	2023
		NC	284 ^F	270 ^E	270 ^E	270 ^E	270 ^E	818 ^F	425 ^E	459 ^E	443 ^E	581 ^D	145 ^F	125 ^E	162 ^E	113 ^E	325 ^D	957	570	567	600	526
	Ven	All	45 ^F	45 ^F	45 ^F	40 ^I	40 ^I	90 ^F	37 ^F	54 ^E	55 ^A	81 ^{AD}	35 ^F	22 ^F	36 ^E	32 ^A	48 ^{AD}	100	60	63	63	73
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	40 ^I	5 ^I	11 ^E	12 ^A	21 ^{AD}	1 ^I	1 ^E	1 ^E	1 ^A	5 ^{AD}	44	9	15	16	21
		NC	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	50 ^I	32 ^I	43 ^E	42 ^A	60 ^{AD}	34 ^I	21 ^I	35 ^E	31 ^A	43 ^{AD}	56	51	48	46	52
	Ply	All	68 ^F	65 ^E	65 ^E	65 ^E	65 ^E	426 ^F	235 ^E	273 ^E	329 ^E	581 ^D	121 ^F	125 ^E	101 ^E	105 ^E	407 ^D	373	225	237	289	239
		C	22 ^F	22 ^F	22 ^F	22 ^F	22 ^I	112 ^F	100 ^I	116 ^E	113 ^E	235 ^D	18 ^F	76 ^F	19 ^E	18 ^E	109 ^D	116	46	120	117	148
		NC	46 ^I	43 ^I	43 ^I	43 ^I	43 ^I	314 ^I	185 ^I	156 ^E	215 ^E	346 ^D	103 ^I	49 ^I	82 ^E	87 ^E	298 ^D	257	179	117	171	91
Denmark	Logs	All	875 ^F	710 ^E	590 ^E	600 ^I	600 ^I	448 ^F	515 ^E	500 ^E	500 ^I	400 ^I	288 ^F	330 ^E	96 ^E	232 ^E	250 ^E	1035	895	994	868	750
		C	461 ^F	500 ^E	340 ^E	500 ^I	500 ^I	180 ^F	100 ^E	100 ^E	300 ^I	300 ^I	234 ^F	250 ^E	51 ^E	121 ^E	150 ^E	407	350	389	679	650
		NC	414 ^F	210 ^E	250 ^E	100 ^I	100 ^I	268 ^F	415 ^E	400 ^E	200 ^I	100 ^I	54 ^F	80 ^E	45 ^E	111 ^E	100 ^E	628	545	605	189	100
	Sawn	All	583 ^F	583 ^F	597 ^E	232 ^E	250 ^E	2326 ^F	2350 ^E	1935 ^E	2331 ^E	2140 ^E	100 ^F	95 ^E	103 ^E	801 ^E	790 ^E	2809	2838	2429	1762	1600
		C	338 ^F	338 ^F	342 ^E	184 ^E	200 ^E	2278 ^F	2300 ^E	1880 ^E	2172 ^E	2000 ^E	54 ^F	47 ^F	52 ^F	715 ^F	700 ^E	2562	2591	2170	1641	1500
		NC	245 ^F	245 ^F	255 ^E	48 ^E	50 ^E	48 ^F	50 ^E	55 ^E	159 ^E	140 ^E	46 ^F	48 ^E	51 ^E	86 ^F	90 ^E	247	247	259	121	100
	Ven	All	14 ^F	14 ^F	14 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^I	18 ^F	15 ^F	15 ^E	20 ^I	20 ^I	8 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	9 ^I	3 ^I	24	23	23	21	27
		C	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	5	4	4	4	4
		NC	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	15 ^I	13 ^I	13 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	6 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	8 ^I	2 ^I	19	19	19	17	23
	Ply	All	11 ^F	11 ^E	11 ^F	8 ^E	8 ^E	171 ^F	170 ^E	193 ^E	196 ^E	200 ^E	37 ^F	28 ^F	32 ^E	39 ^E	40 ^E	145	153	172	165	168
		C	9 ^F	8 ^F	8 ^F	7 ^F	6 ^F	91 ^F	87 ^F	92 ^F	90 ^I	95 ^I	13 ^F	23 ^F	13 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	87	72	87	82	86
		NC	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	80 ^I	83 ^I	101 ^I	106 ^I	105 ^I	24 ^I	5 ^I	19 ^I	24 ^I	25 ^I	58	81	85	83	82

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Finland	Logs	All	23095 ^f	22831	22950	23773	24187	500 ⁱ	505	870	878 ^e	922 ^e	514 ^t	511	463	431 ^x	431 ^e	23081	22825	23357	24220	24678
		C	22012 ^f	21697	21930	22642	23056	300 ⁱ	330	700	704 ^e	739 ^e	500 ^t	476	450	414 ^e	414 ^e	21812	21551	22180	22932	23381
		NC	1083 ^f	1134	1020	1131	1131	200 ⁱ	175	170	174 ^e	183 ^e	14 ^f	35	13	17 ^e	17 ^e	1269	1274	1177	1288	1297
	Sawn	All	9748 ^f	9490	9396	10670	10670	218 ^f	184	152	242	250	7199 ^f	8434	7036	7534	7525	2767	1240	2512	3378	3395
		C	9700 ^f	9400	9300	10600	10600	156 ^f	133	94	177	185	7149 ^f	8400	7009	7508	7500	2707	1133	2385	3269	3285
		NC	48 ^f	90	96	70	70	62 ^f	51	58	65	65	50 ^f	34	27	25	25	60	107	127	110	110
	Ven	All	74 ^f	74 ^f	74 ^f	83 ⁱ	93 ⁱ	6 ^f	9	8	14	15	68 ^f	61	60	77	85	12	22	22	20	23
		C	50 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	60 ⁱ	73 ⁱ	83 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	40 ⁱ	39	45	66	73	10	11	15	7	10
		NC	24 ⁱ	24 ⁱ	14 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	6 ⁱ	9	8	14	15	28 ⁱ	22	15	11	12	2	11	7	13	13
	Ply	All	700 ^f	759	869	987	1000	18 ^f	22	21	23	30	627 ^f	667	795	879	850	91	114	95	131	180
		C	240 ^h	300 ^h	440 ⁱ	487 ⁱ	475 ⁱ	3 ^h	2	3	3	4	188 ^h	280	398	426	410	55	22	45	64	69
		NC	460 ⁱ	459 ⁱ	429 ⁱ	500 ⁱ	525 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	20	18	20	26	439	387	397	453	440	36	92	50	67	111
France	Logs	All	20945 ^f	21697	20498	21420 ^e	22600 ^e	1200 ⁱ	1137 ^e	1601 ^w	1801 ^w	1894 ^w	2493 ⁱ	2516 ⁱ	2267 ^w	2280 ^w	2393 ^w	19652	20318	19832	20941	22101
		C	12814 ^f	13407	12727	13520 ^e	14600 ^e	200 ⁱ	119 ^e	350 ^w	403 ^w	360 ^w	469 ^f	436 ^f	430 ^w	433 ^w	518 ^w	12545	13090	12647	13490	14442
		NC	8131 ^f	8290	7771	7900 ^e	8000 ^e	1000 ⁱ	1018 ^e	1251 ^w	1397 ^w	1534 ^w	2024 ^f	2080 ^f	1837 ^w	1846 ^w	1875 ^w	7107	7228	7185	7451	7659
	Sawn	All	10050 ^f	10046	9069	9800	10600 ^e	2064 ^f	2034 ^e	2244 ^w	2366 ^w	2504 ^w	1065 ^f	986 ^e	1001 ^w	1017 ^w	955 ^w	11049	11094	10312	11149	12149
		C	6650 ^f	6827	6506	6800	7700 ^e	1608 ^f	1544 ^e	1769 ^w	1827 ^w	1920 ^w	391 ^f	380 ^e	393 ^w	455 ^w	459 ^w	7867	7991	7882	8172	9161
		NC	3400 ^f	3219	2563	3000	2900 ^e	456 ^f	490 ^e	475 ^w	539 ^w	583 ^w	674 ^f	606 ^e	608 ^w	562 ^w	496 ^w	3182	3103	2430	2977	2987
	Ven	All	69 ⁱ	79	75 ^h	83 ^h	80 ⁱ	88 ^f	83 ^f	106 ^w	98 ^w	125 ^w	59 ^f	55 ^f	68 ^w	63 ^w	64 ^w	98	107	113	118	141
		C	24 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	30 ⁱ	33 ⁱ	30 ⁱ	48 ⁱ	43 ⁱ	55 ^w	53 ^w	70 ^w	3 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	3 ^w	7 ^w	8 ^w	69	75	82	79	92
		NC	45 ⁱ	44 ⁱ	45 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	52 ^w	45 ^w	55 ^w	56 ⁱ	52 ⁱ	65 ^w	56 ^w	56 ^w	29	32	32	39	49
	Ply	All	594 ^f	477	473	504	500 ^e	304 ^f	326 ^e	288 ^w	310 ^w	337 ^w	250 ^f	235 ^e	208 ^w	223 ^w	217 ^w	648	568	553	591	620
		C	214 ⁱ	118	120	134	130 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	80 ^w	77 ^w	79 ^w	80 ⁱ	75 ⁱ	68 ^w	75 ^w	69 ^w	234	143	132	136	140
		NC	380 ⁱ	359	353	371	370 ⁱ	204 ⁱ	226 ⁱ	208 ^w	233 ^w	259 ^w	171 ⁱ	160 ⁱ	140 ^w	148 ^w	148 ^w	413	425	421	456	481
Germany	Logs	All	22935 ^f	20706 ^e	23433 ^e	25380 ^e	26500 ^e	1000 ⁱ	945 ^e	1173 ^e	1100 ^e	1100 ^e	2500 ⁱ	2500 ⁱ	2693 ^e	2800 ^e	2800 ^e	21435	19151	21913	23680	24800
		C	19741 ^f	17029 ^e	19629 ^e	22090 ^e	23100 ^e	600 ⁱ	615 ⁱ	957 ^e	800 ^e	800 ^e	2000 ⁱ	2000 ⁱ	2118 ^e	2300 ^e	2300 ^e	18341	15644	18468	20590	21600
		NC	3194 ^f	3677 ^e	3804 ^e	3290 ^e	3400 ^e	400 ⁱ	330 ^e	216 ^e	300 ^e	300 ^e	500 ⁱ	500 ⁱ	575 ^e	500 ^e	500 ^e	3094	3507	3445	3090	3200
	Sawn	All	13567 ^f	12424 ^e	14335 ^e	14992 ^e	15290 ^e	5999 ^f	5203 ^e	4798	5960 ^e	6000 ^e	1864 ^f	1648 ^e	1845 ^e	2202 ^e	2330 ^e	17702	15979	17288	18750	18960
		C	12365 ^f	11215 ^e	13188 ^e	13888 ^e	14100 ^e	5323 ^f	4511 ^e	4260 ^e	5301 ^e	5300 ^e	1552 ^f	1343 ^e	1567 ^e	1845 ^e	1940 ^f	16136	14383	15881	17344	17460
		NC	1202 ^f	1209 ^e	1147 ^e	1104 ^e	1190 ^e	676 ^f	692 ^e	538 ^e	659 ^e	700 ^e	312 ^f	305 ^e	278 ^e	357 ^e	390 ^e	1566	1596	1407	1406	1500
	Ven	All	392 ^f	392 ^f	392 ^f	350 ⁱ	350 ⁱ	312 ^f	227 ^f	225 ^f	275 ⁱ	260 ⁱ	146 ^f	256 ^f	119 ^f	150 ⁱ	150 ⁱ	558	363	498	475	460
		C	92 ⁱ	92 ⁱ	92 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	194 ^h	127 ⁱ	145 ⁱ	195 ⁱ	190 ⁱ	96 ^h	96 ^h	85 ^h	35 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	190	123	152	210	205
		NC	300 ⁱ	300 ⁱ	300 ⁱ	300 ⁱ	300 ⁱ	118 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	70 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	160 ⁱ	34 ⁱ	115 ⁱ	115 ⁱ	368	240	346	265	255
	Ply	All	397 ^f	498 ^e	507 ^e	393 ^e	370 ^e	1003 ^f	1177 ^f	1549 ^f	1076 ^e	1100 ^e	131 ^f	117 ^e	133 ^e	135 ^e	150 ^e	1269	1558	1923	1334	1320
		C	297 ⁱ	398 ⁱ	407 ⁱ	320 ⁱ	320 ⁱ	600 ⁱ	700 ⁱ	900 ⁱ	676 ⁱ	680 ⁱ	96 ⁱ	90 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	110 ⁱ	801	1008	1207	896	890
		NC	100 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	73 ⁱ	50 ⁱ	403 ⁱ	477 ⁱ	649 ⁱ	400 ⁱ	420 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	27 ⁱ	33 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	468	550	716	438	430

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Greece	Logs	All	750 ⁷	687 ⁸	467 ⁸	465 ⁸	465 ⁸	148 ¹	196	254	190 ⁸	190 ⁸	1 ⁷	12	46	20 ⁸	20 ⁸	897	872	675	635	635
		C	470 ⁷	405 ⁸	282 ⁸	285 ⁸	285 ⁸	17 ⁷	27	65	70 ⁸	70 ⁸	0 ⁷	0	0	8 ⁸	8 ⁸	486	432	347	347	347
		NC	280 ⁷	282 ⁸	185 ⁸	180 ⁸	180 ⁸	131 ¹	170	188	120 ⁸	120 ⁸	1 ⁷	12	46	12 ⁸	12 ⁸	410	440	327	288	288
	Sawn	All	337 ⁷	340 ⁷	345 ⁸	345 ⁸	345 ⁸	395 ⁷	480	639	370 ⁸	370 ⁸	8 ⁷	26	22	36 ⁸	36 ⁸	724	794	962	679	679
		C	210 ⁷	210 ⁸	215 ⁸	215 ⁸	215 ⁸	345 ¹	385	521	300 ⁸	300 ⁸	2 ⁷	1	3	1 ⁸	1 ⁸	553	594	733	514	514
		NC	127 ⁷	130 ⁸	130 ⁸	130 ⁸	130 ⁸	50 ¹	95	119	70 ⁸	70 ⁸	6 ⁷	25	19	35 ⁸	35 ⁸	171	200	230	165	165
	Ven	All	8 ⁷	8 ⁷	8 ⁷	8 ¹	8 ¹	3 ⁷	9	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	2 ⁷	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	9	15	17	17	17
		C	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	6	6	6	6	6
		NC	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	1 ¹	7	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	3	10	11	11	11
	Ply	All	70 ⁷	90 ⁸	90 ⁸	90 ⁸	90 ⁸	3 ⁷	7	12	35 ⁸	38 ⁸	14 ⁷	22	20	20 ¹	20 ¹	59	76	82	105	108
		C	15 ¹	35 ¹	40 ¹	45 ¹	45 ¹	1 ¹	4	5	18 ¹	18 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	16	39	45	63	63
		NC	55 ¹	55 ¹	50 ¹	45 ¹	45 ¹	2 ¹	3	6	17 ¹	20 ¹	14 ¹	22	20	20 ¹	20 ¹	43	37	36	42	45
Ireland	Logs	All	1337 ⁷	1370 ⁸	1380 ⁸	1430 ⁸	1460 ⁸	32 ¹	45 ⁸	22	47	40 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1366	1412	1399	1474	1497
		C	1312 ⁷	1350 ⁸	1360 ⁸	1410 ⁸	1440 ⁸	25 ¹	34 ⁸	15	36	30 ¹	0 ¹	0 ⁸	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1337	1384	1375	1446	1470
		NC	25 ⁷	20 ⁸	20 ⁸	20 ⁸	20 ⁸	7 ¹	11 ⁸	7	11	10 ¹	3 ¹	3 ⁸	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	29	28	24	28	27
	Sawn	All	709 ⁷	710 ⁸	715 ⁸	730 ⁸	736 ⁸	434 ⁷	320 ⁸	126	160	200 ¹	248 ⁷	260 ⁸	185	123	140 ¹	895	770	656	767	796
		C	699 ⁷	700 ⁸	700 ⁸	715 ⁸	720 ⁸	340 ⁷	237 ⁸	85	107	130 ¹	244 ⁷	253 ⁸	180 ¹	120 ¹	135 ¹	795	684	605	702	715
		NC	10 ⁷	10 ⁸	15 ⁸	15 ⁸	16 ⁸	94 ⁷	83 ⁸	41	53	70 ¹	4 ⁷	7 ⁸	5 ¹	3 ¹	5 ⁸	100	86	51	65	81
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ⁷	6 ⁷	1	2	2 ¹	0 ⁷	0 ⁷	0	0	0 ¹	5	6	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	2	3	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	3	3	1	2	2
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	56 ⁷	67 ⁸	28	29	40 ¹	3 ⁷	3 ⁷	1	1	3 ⁸	53	64	27	28	37
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	40 ¹	45 ¹	17	17	25 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	2 ¹	38	43	16	16	23
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	16 ¹	22 ¹	12	12	15 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1	0	1 ¹	15	21	11	12	14
Italy	Logs	All	2180 ⁷	2543 ⁷	2398 ⁷	2230 ⁸	2530 ⁸	4250 ¹	4149 ¹	3345 ⁸	4567 ⁸	4410 ⁸	7 ¹	4 ⁸	8 ⁸	30 ¹	35 ⁸	6423	6688	5735	6767	6905
		C	798 ⁷	942 ⁸	741 ⁷	720 ⁸	730 ⁸	1750 ¹	1656 ¹	1515 ⁸	2216 ⁸	2200 ⁸	2 ¹	1 ⁸	5 ⁸	10 ⁸	10 ⁸	2546	2597	2251	2926	2920
		NC	1382 ⁷	1601 ⁷	1657 ⁷	1510 ⁸	1800 ⁸	2500 ¹	2493 ¹	1830 ⁸	2351 ⁸	2210 ⁸	5 ¹	3 ⁸	3 ⁸	20 ¹	25 ⁸	3877	4091	3484	3841	3985
	Sawn	All	1808 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1650 ⁸	1650 ⁸	1600 ⁸	6578 ⁷	6290	6082	6150	6300 ⁸	109 ⁷	119 ⁸	100 ⁸	140 ⁸	100 ⁸	8277	8021	7632	7660	7800
		C	808 ⁷	800 ⁸	750 ⁸	750 ⁸	700 ⁸	4839 ⁷	4694	4658	4700	4800 ⁸	39 ⁷	40 ⁸	50 ⁸	90 ⁸	50 ⁸	5608	5454	5358	5360	5450
		NC	1000 ⁷	1050 ⁸	900 ⁸	900 ⁸	900 ⁸	1739 ⁷	1596	1424	1450	1500 ⁸	70 ⁷	79 ⁸	50 ⁸	50 ⁸	50 ⁸	2669	2567	2274	2300	2350
	Ven	All	500 ⁷	500 ⁷	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	139 ⁷	218 ¹	204 ¹	200 ¹	200 ¹	23 ¹	24	30	40 ⁸	30 ¹	616	694	474	460	470
		C	50 ¹	50 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	29 ¹	30 ¹	24 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	3 ¹	4 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	76	76	54	60	60
		NC	450 ¹	450 ¹	270 ¹	270 ¹	270 ¹	110 ¹	188 ¹	180 ¹	170 ¹	170 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	30 ¹	40 ¹	30 ¹	540	618	420	400	410
	Ply	All	427 ⁷	418 ⁸	418 ⁸	400 ⁸	390 ⁸	257 ⁷	349	329	300	330 ⁸	108 ⁷	96	100	110	100 ⁸	576	671	647	590	620
		C	127 ¹	118 ¹	118 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	100 ¹	140 ¹	129 ¹	100 ¹	110 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	197	228	217	170	170
		NC	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	157 ¹	209 ¹	200 ¹	200 ¹	220 ¹	78 ¹	66 ¹	70 ¹	80 ¹	70 ¹	379	443	430	420	450

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Netherlands	Logs	All	457 ^F	514 ^E	463 ^E	622 ^E	615 ^E	497 ^F	502	303 ^E	303 ^E	305 ^E	87 ^I	72 ^E	70 ^E	70 ^E	70 ^E	867	944	696	855	850
		C	253 ^F	329 ^E	321 ^E	414 ^E	415 ^E	264 ^F	281	56 ^E	56 ^E	55 ^E	65 ^I	59 ^E	60 ^E	60 ^E	60 ^E	452	551	317	410	410
		NC	204 ^F	185 ^E	142 ^E	208 ^E	200 ^E	233 ^F	221	247 ^E	247 ^E	250 ^E	22 ^I	13 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	415	393	379	445	440
	Sawn	All	383 ^F	428	359	400	406 ^E	3771 ^F	3255	3322	4022 ^E	3485 ^E	426 ^F	454	389	360 ^E	355 ^E	3728	3229	3292	4062	3536
		C	174 ^F	200	186	223	221 ^E	3066 ^F	2623	2739	3440 ^E	2900 ^E	255 ^F	319	247	243 ^E	240 ^F	2985	2504	2678	3420	2881
		NC	209 ^F	228	173	177	185 ^E	705 ^F	632	583	582 ^E	585 ^E	171 ^F	135	142	117 ^E	115 ^E	743	725	614	642	655
	Ven	All	23 ^F	25	19	17	15 ^I	29 ^F	39	31	30 ^I	30 ^I	17 ^F	18	13	15 ^I	15 ^I	35	46	37	32	30
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	9 ^I	15	7	10 ^I	10 ^I	3 ^I	5	1	2 ^I	2 ^I	6	10	6	8	8
		NC	23 ^I	25	19	17	15 ^I	20 ^I	24	24	20 ^I	20 ^I	14 ^I	13	12	13 ^I	13 ^I	29	36	31	24	22
	Ply	All	15 ^F	15	15	15	15 ^E	560 ^F	518	458 ^F	484 ^E	485 ^E	102 ^F	61	58 ^E	50 ^E	50 ^E	473	472	415	449	450
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^I	327 ^F	239	200 ^I	250 ^F	250 ^I	41 ^F	16	18 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	286	223	182	235	235
		NC	15 ^I	15	15	15	15 ^I	233 ^I	279	258 ^I	234 ^I	235 ^I	61 ^I	45	40 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	187	249	233	214	215
Portugal	Logs	All	4211 ^F	4189	3868	3660	3660 ^E	407 ^F	520	440	484	484 ^E	26 ^F	7	32	58	36 ^E	4592	4702	4276	4086	4108
		C	3796 ^F	3810	3500	3300	3300 ^E	10 ^I	34	6	26	26 ^E	22 ^I	0	19	36	14 ^E	3784	3844	3487	3290	3312
		NC	415 ^F	379	368	360	360 ^E	397 ^I	486	434	458	458 ^E	4 ^I	7	13	22	22 ^E	808	858	789	796	796
	Sawn	All	1670 ^F	1731	1600	1500	1500 ^E	130 ^F	153	149	180	174 ^E	568 ^F	523	479	446	423 ^E	1232	1361	1270	1234	1251
		C	1244 ^F	1250	1150	1050	1050 ^E	26 ^F	15	17	28	30 ^E	540 ^F	493	463	432	408 ^E	730	772	704	646	672
		NC	426 ^F	481	450	450	450 ^E	104 ^F	138	132	152	144 ^E	28 ^F	30	16	14	15 ^E	502	589	566	588	579
	Ven	All	110 ^F	110 ^F	110 ^F	90 ^I	90 ^I	6 ^F	6	8	12	10 ^I	3 ^F	12	14	13	10 ^I	113	104	104	89	90
		C	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	2 ^I	2	3	5	4 ^I	1 ^I	9	11	11	7 ^I	31	23	22	14	17
		NC	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	70 ^I	70 ^I	4 ^I	4	5	8	6 ^I	2 ^I	3	3	2	3 ^I	82	81	82	76	73
	Ply	All	27 ^F	23	24	24 ^E	24 ^E	9 ^F	6	6	7	5 ^E	3 ^F	1	1	2	1 ^E	33	28	29	29	28
		C	7 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	3 ^I	2	4	4	3 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	1	1 ^I	10	5	7	7	6
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	6 ^I	4	2	3	2 ^I	3 ^I	1	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^I	23	23	22	23	22
Spain	Logs	All	6144 ^F	6030	5729	5560 ^E	5560 ^E	800 ^F	732	755 ^W	1769 ^W	1919 ^{EW}	28 ^I	16 ^I	90 ^W	434 ^W	469 ^{EW}	6916	6746	6394	6895	7010
		C	4675 ^F	4375	4183	4000 ^E	4000 ^E	200 ^I	212	155 ^W	226 ^W	244 ^{EW}	15 ^I	13 ^I	0 ^W	268 ^W	268 ^{EW}	4860	4574	4338	3958	3976
		NC	1469 ^F	1655	1546	1560 ^E	1560 ^E	600 ^I	520 ^E	600 ^W	1543 ^W	1676 ^{EW}	13 ^F	3 ^E	90 ^W	167 ^W	201 ^{EW}	2056	2172	2056	2936	3035
	Sawn	All	3175 ^F	3015 ^I	3080	3310 ^E	3310 ^E	1565 ^F	1599	1623 ^W	1707 ^W	1828 ^{EW}	70 ^F	38	61 ^W	107 ^W	95 ^{EW}	4671	4577	4642	4910	5043
		C	2566 ^F	2475 ^I	2378	2500 ^E	2500 ^E	1040 ^F	899	903 ^W	1279 ^W	1363 ^{EW}	61 ^F	32	39 ^W	82 ^W	64 ^{EW}	3546	3342	3242	3697	3799
		NC	609 ^F	540 ^I	702	810 ^E	810 ^E	525 ^F	700 ^E	720 ^W	428 ^W	465 ^{EW}	9 ^F	5	22 ^W	25 ^W	31 ^{EW}	1125	1235	1400	1213	1244
	Ven	All	60 ^F	95	80	80 ^I	80 ^I	36 ^F	42 ^F	58 ^W	37 ^W	43 ^{EW}	27 ^F	6	5 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^{EW}	69	131	133	103	109
		C	30 ^I	45 ^I	7	10 ^I	10 ^I	16 ^I	12 ^I	11 ^W	6 ^I	12 ^{EW}	25 ^I	6	5 ^W	5 ^W	6 ^{EW}	21	51	13	11	16
		NC	30 ^I	50 ^I	73	70 ^I	70 ^I	20 ^I	30 ^I	48 ^W	31 ^I	30 ^{EW}	2 ^I	0	0 ^W	9 ^W	8 ^{EW}	48	80	121	92	92
	Ply	All	300 ^I	300 ^I	330	330	300 ^I	35 ^F	40 ^F	31 ^W	36 ^W	42 ^{EW}	67 ^F	32 ^E	32 ^W	44 ^W	47 ^{EW}	268	308	329	322	295
		C	10 ^I	5 ^I	2	4	5	3 ^F	13 ^F	10 ^W	12 ^W	13 ^{EW}	5 ^I	13 ^F	2 ^W	1 ^W	0 ^{EW}	8	5	10	15	18
		NC	290 ^I	295 ^I	328	326	295	32 ^I	27 ^I	21 ^W	24 ^W	29 ^{EW}	62 ^I	19 ^I	30 ^W	43 ^W	47 ^{EW}	260	303	319	307	277

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sweden	Logs	All	29300 ^F	31500 ^E	31200 ^E	32700 ^E	33300 ^E	634 ^I	567 ^I	570 ^E	850 ^E	850 ^E	715 ^F	820 ^E	620 ^E	550 ^E	570 ^E	29219	31247	31150	33000	33580
		C	28900 ^F	31100 ^E	30800 ^E	32300 ^E	32800 ^E	632 ^I	550 ^E	500 ^E	780 ^E	780 ^E	711 ^I	754 ^E	600 ^E	530 ^E	550 ^E	28821	30896	30700	32550	33030
		NC	400 ^F	400 ^E	400 ^E	400 ^E	500 ^E	2 ^F	17 ^I	70 ^E	70 ^E	70 ^E	4 ^I	66 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	398	351	450	450	550
	Sawn	All	13816 ^F	14759 ^E	14420 ^E	15250 ^E	15650 ^E	248 ^F	235 ^E	213 ^E	222 ^E	220 ^E	10466 ^F	10720 ^E	10980 ^E	10873 ^E	11495 ^E	3598	4274	3653	4599	4375
		C	13616 ^F	14559 ^E	14170 ^E	15000 ^E	15400 ^E	134 ^F	100 ^E	99 ^E	106 ^E	100 ^E	10423 ^F	10700 ^E	10960 ^E	10854 ^E	11475 ^E	3327	3959	3309	4252	4025
		NC	200 ^F	200 ^F	250 ^E	250 ^E	250 ^E	114 ^F	135 ^E	114 ^E	116 ^E	120 ^E	43 ^F	20 ^E	20 ^E	19 ^E	20 ^E	271	315	344	347	350
	Ven	All	13 ^F	13 ^F	13 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	31 ^F	34 ^F	30 ^F	40 ^I	40 ^I	11 ^F	12 ^F	12 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	33	35	31	40	40
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	20 ^I	22 ^I	20 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	8 ^I	9 ^I	10 ^I	11	11 ^I	22	23	20	26	26
		NC	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	11 ^I	12 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	4	4 ^I	11	12	11	14	14
	Ply	All	85 ^F	110 ^E	117 ^E	120 ^E	112 ^E	126 ^F	126 ^E	135 ^E	140 ^E	165 ^E	49 ^F	65 ^E	92 ^E	88 ^E	88 ^E	162	171	160	172	189
		C	85 ^F	110 ^E	117 ^E	116 ^E	110 ^I	66 ^F	64 ^F	63 ^F	65 ^F	80 ^I	44 ^F	60 ^I	86 ^F	73 ^I	73 ^I	107	114	94	108	117
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	60 ^I	62 ^I	72 ^I	75 ^I	85 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	55	57	66	64	72
U.K.	Logs	All	3772 ^E	3768 ^E	3821 ^E	3898 ^E	3750 ^E	155 ^I	214 ^I	265 ^E	265 ^E	265 ^E	46 ^F	60 ^E	38 ^E	35 ^E	35 ^E	3881	3922	4048	4128	3980
		C	3464 ^E	3443 ^E	3567 ^E	3642 ^E	3500 ^E	131 ^F	200 ^I	240 ^E	240 ^E	240 ^E	21 ^F	30 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	3574	3613	3792	3867	3725
		NC	308 ^E	325 ^E	254 ^E	256 ^E	250 ^E	24 ^I	14 ^E	25 ^E	25 ^E	25 ^E	25 ^F	30 ^E	23 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	307	309	256	261	255
	Sawn	All	2299 ^E	2295 ^E	2291 ^E	2356 ^E	2260 ^E	8657 ^E	5511 ^E	5919 ^E	7102 ^E	7210 ^E	94 ^F	48 ^E	64 ^E	93 ^E	50 ^E	10862	7758	8146	9365	9420
		C	2122 ^E	2106 ^E	2140 ^E	2214 ^E	2130 ^E	8143 ^E	5010 ^E	5344 ^E	6491 ^E	6590 ^E	86 ^F	24 ^E	53 ^E	81 ^E	40 ^E	10179	7092	7431	8624	8680
		NC	177 ^E	189 ^E	151 ^E	142 ^E	130 ^E	514 ^E	501 ^E	575 ^E	611 ^E	620 ^E	8 ^F	24 ^E	11 ^E	12 ^E	10 ^E	683	666	715	741	740
	Ven	All	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	87 ^E	62 ^E	57	51 ^E	50 ^I	11 ^E	13 ^E	8 ^E	6 ^E	10 ^I	96	69	69	65	60
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	30 ^I	25 ^I	20 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	40	35	30	25	30
		NC	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	57 ^I	37 ^I	37 ^I	36 ^I	30 ^I	11 ^I	13 ^I	8 ^I	6 ^I	10 ^I	56	34	39	40	30
	Ply	All	5 ^F	5 ^E	5 ^E	5 ^E	5 ^E	1202 ^E	1127 ^E	1132 ^E	947 ^E	950 ^E	23 ^F	25 ^E	27 ^E	16 ^E	20 ^E	1184	1107	1110	936	935
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	600 ^I	600 ^I	600 ^I	417 ^I	420 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	600	600	600	417	419
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	602 ^I	527 ^I	532 ^I	530 ^I	530 ^I	23 ^I	25 ^I	27 ^I	16 ^I	20 ^I	584	507	510	519	515
Japan	Logs	All	17693 ^F	22897	22469	21545	21220	22385 ^F	21944	21337	20407	15536	7 ^F	4	9	5	2 ^I	40071	44837	43797	41947	36754
		C	16438 ^F	18067	17993	17315	17000	14438 ^F	14902	14652	13962	11191	6 ^F	4	3	2	2 ^I	30870	32965	32642	31275	28189
		NC	1255 ^F	4830	4476	4230	4220 ^F	7947 ^F	7042	6685	6445	4345	1 ^F	0	6	3	0 ^F	9201	11872	11155	10672	8565
	Sawn	All	25906 ^F	24493	23844	21698	19342	10717 ^F	11807	12280	12591	7809	9 ^F	10	39	114	9	36614	36290	36085	34175	27142
		C	22984 ^F	23268	22652	20656	18336	9082 ^F	10011	10326	10801	6724	1 ^F	1	28	9	2	32064	33278	32950	31448	25058
		NC	2922 ^F	1225	1192	1042	1006	1635 ^F	1796	1954	1790	1085	8 ^F	9	11	105	7	4549	3012	3135	2727	2084
	Ven	All	242 ^F	242 ^F	242 ^F	230 ^I	230	260 ^I	214	199	173	116	26 ^F	8	9	11	8	476	448	432	392	338
		C	12 ^I	12 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10	60 ^I	48	58	46	24	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	72	60	68	56	34
		NC	230 ^I	230 ^I	230 ^I	220 ^I	220	200 ^I	166	141	127	92	26 ^I	8	9	11	8	404	388	362	336	304
	Ply	All	4865 ^F	3896	4626	4304	3414	4074 ^F	4437	5382	5421	4172	4 ^F	6	7	5	0 ^F	8935	8327	10001	9720	7586
		C	400 ^I	517	772	964	614 ^I	236 ^F	333	490	489	445	1 ^F	1	1	0	0 ^F	635	849	1261	1453	1059
		NC	4465 ^I	3379	3854	3340	2800 ^I	3838 ^I	4104	4892	4932	3727	3 ^I	5	6	5	0 ^F	8300	7478	8740	8267	6527

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Nepal	Logs	All	1250 ¹	1216	1250	1284	1318	4 ²	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1254	1220	1253	1287	1321
		C	50 ¹	46 ¹	50 ¹	54 ¹	58	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	50	46	50	54	58
		NC	1200 ¹	1170 ¹	1200 ¹	1230 ¹	1260	4 ²	4 ²	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1204	1174	1203	1233	1263
	Sawn	All	620 ²	620 ²	620 ²	630 ¹	630	4 ²	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ¹	624	624	623	633	633
		C	20 ²	20 ²	20 ²	20 ¹	20	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ¹	20	20	20	20	20
		NC	600 ²	600 ²	600 ²	610 ¹	610	4 ²	4 ²	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	604	604	603	613	613
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	4	4	5	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	4	6	7
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	5 ¹	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	4	4	5
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	2	2
New Zealand	Logs	All	10507 ²	11143 ²	11745 ²	12000 ¹	10000 ¹	2 ²	2	2	3	2	4837 ²	5257	5640	5391	3082	5672	5888	6107	6612	6920
		C	10490 ²	11126 ²	11728 ²	11980 ¹	9990 ¹	1 ²	0	0	0	0	4837 ²	5257	5640	5391	3082	5654	5869	6088	6589	6908
		NC	17 ²	17 ²	17 ²	20 ²	10 ¹	1 ²	2	2	3	2	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	18	19	19	23	12
	Sawn	All	2861 ²	2950	3032	3162	3160	35 ²	34	38	33	28	1026 ²	1050	959	1156	1101	1870	1934	2111	2039	2087
		C	2848 ²	2934	3018	3150	3150	21 ²	22	24	22	18	1025 ²	1049	958	1155	1100	1844	1907	2084	2017	2068
		NC	13 ²	16	14	12	10	14 ²	12	14	11	10	1 ²	1	1	1	1	26	27	27	22	19
	Ven	All	74 ²	264	285	311	250	1 ²	3	3	1	1	10 ²	12	10	7	6	65	255	278	305	245
		C	74 ²	264	285	311	250	0 ¹	0	2	0	0	10 ²	12	10	7	6	64	252	277	304	244
		NC	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	3	1	1	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
	Ply	All	137 ²	164	171	194	165	4 ²	5	5	6	5	93 ²	128	109	98	100	48	41	67	102	70
		C	137 ¹	164	171	194	165	3 ²	2	2	4 ¹	2	93 ²	128	109	98	100	47	38	64	100	67
		NC	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	3	1	2 ¹	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1
Norway	Logs	All	4293 ²	4565 ²	3947 ²	4552 ²	4015 ²	617 ²	618 ²	681 ²	760 ²	860 ²	23 ¹	102 ²	100 ²	160 ²	150 ²	4887	5081	4528	5152	4725
		C	4282 ²	4520 ²	3933 ²	4537 ²	4000 ²	577 ¹	555 ²	671 ²	750 ²	850 ²	23 ¹	102 ²	100 ²	160 ²	150 ²	4836	4973	4504	5127	4700
		NC	11 ²	45 ²	14 ²	15 ²	15 ²	40 ¹	63 ²	10 ²	10 ²	10 ²	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	51	108	24	25	25
	Sawn	All	2415 ²	2420 ²	2420 ²	2520 ²	2520 ²	778 ²	774 ²	824 ²	998 ²	1000 ²	778 ²	744 ²	791 ²	704 ²	705 ²	2415	2450	2453	2814	2815
		C	2400 ²	2400 ²	2400 ²	2500 ²	2500 ²	729 ²	719 ²	777 ²	928 ²	930 ²	776 ²	741 ²	787 ²	700 ²	700 ²	2353	2378	2390	2728	2730
		NC	15 ²	20 ²	20 ²	20 ²	20 ²	49 ²	55 ²	47 ²	70 ²	70 ²	2 ²	3 ²	4 ²	4 ²	5 ²	62	72	63	86	85
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17 ²	16 ²	13 ²	15 ¹	15 ¹	3 ²	3 ²	4 ²	3 ¹	3 ¹	14	13	9	12	12
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	4 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	6	5	3	4	4
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	8	8	6	8	8
	Ply	All	4 ²	20 ²	20 ²	20 ²	20 ²	71 ²	71 ²	93 ²	93 ²	95 ²	2 ²	3 ²	16 ²	16 ²	15 ²	73	88	97	97	100
		C	4 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	70 ¹	70 ¹	70 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	53	66	76	76	76
		NC	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	21 ¹	21 ¹	23 ¹	23 ¹	25 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	20	22	21	21	24

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	1066 ^F	1055	1195	1062	1000 ^I	7710 ^F	8229	8030	8266	7500 ^I	3 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	8773	9282	9223	9326	8498
		C	678 ^F	865	956	845	800 ^I	5700 ^F	6450	6653	6955	6300 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	6376	7315	7609	7800	7100
		NC	388 ^F	190	239	217	200 ^I	2010 ^F	1779	1377	1311	1200 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2397	1967	1614	1526	1398
	Sawn	All	3862 ^F	3240	4291	4758	3240 ^I	886 ^F	1016	1161	985	550 ^I	35 ^F	32	24	20	10 ^I	4713	4224	5428	5723	3780
		C	3190 ^F	2724	3598	4059	3000 ^I	148 ^F	221	410	347	200 ^I	34 ^F	29	22	18	10 ^I	3304	2916	3986	4388	3190
		NC	672 ^F	516	693	699	240 ^I	738 ^F	795	751	638	350 ^I	1 ^F	3	2	2	0 ^I	1409	1308	1442	1335	590
	Ven	All	900 ^I	867	825	750	700 ^I	75 ^F	61	102	407	550 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	975	928	927	1157	1250
		C	250 ^I	261	328	400	380 ^I	10 ^I	10	29	60	50 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	260	271	357	460	430
		NC	650 ^I	606	497	350	320 ^I	65 ^I	51	73	347	500 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	715	657	570	697	820
	Ply	All	886 ^F	896	932	1014	500 ^I	1103 ^F	1284	1081	970	515 ^I	61 ^F	104	89	44	25 ^I	1928	2076	1924	1940	990
		C	50 ^I	96 ^I	93	101	300 ^I	10 ^I	2	7	2	15 ^I	0 ^I	21 ^I	0	0	15 ^I	60	77	100	103	300
		NC	836 ^I	800 ^I	839	913	200 ^I	1093 ^I	1282	1074 ^I	968 ^I	500 ^I	61 ^I	83	89	44 ^I	10 ^I	1868	1999	1824	1837	690
Switzerland	Logs	All	3234 ^F	3304	2663	2990	3230 ^E	418 ^F	149	131	140	130 ^E	1053 ^F	1005	966	1125	1060 ^E	2599	2448	1828	2005	2300
		C	2802 ^F	2820	2215	2557	2760 ^E	282 ^F	41	37	44	50 ^E	744 ^F	704	671	847	800 ^E	2340	2157	1581	1754	2010
		NC	432 ^F	484	448	433	470 ^E	136 ^F	108	94	96	80 ^E	309 ^F	301	295	278	260 ^E	259	291	247	251	290
	Sawn	All	1320 ^F	1504	1380	1305	1410 ^E	551 ^F	595	528	493	500 ^E	150 ^F	131	127	192	160 ^E	1721	1968	1781	1606	1750
		C	1200 ^F	1342	1240	1100	1200 ^E	458 ^F	464	424	388	400 ^E	77 ^F	70	74	134	100 ^E	1581	1736	1590	1354	1500
		NC	120 ^F	162	140	205	210 ^E	93 ^F	131	104	105	100 ^E	73 ^F	61	53	58	60 ^E	140	232	191	252	250
	Ven	All	30 ^F	30	30	30	30 ^I	5 ^F	6	4	4	5 ^I	8 ^F	8	7	10	10 ^I	27	28	27	24	25
		C	25 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	23	23	23	23	23
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	5 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	4	5	4	1	2
	Ply	All	3 ^F	3	3	3	3 ^E	144 ^F	136	129	138	130 ^E	3 ^F	3	4	4	3 ^E	144	136	128	137	130
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	100	100	99	100	100
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	44 ^I	36 ^I	29 ^I	38 ^I	30 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	44	36	29	37	30
U.S.A.	Logs	All	244303 ^F	242854 ^E	249232 ^E	247112 ^E	250500 ^E	397 ^I	355	878	1142	1722	12215 ^F	12817 ^E	14486	13513	11038	232485	230392	235624	234741	241184
		C	175743 ^F	173404 ^F	178732 ^E	176391 ^E	179240 ^E	279 ^I	241	554	414	787	11020 ^F	11604 ^E	13159	11790	9324	165002	162041	166127	165015	170703
		NC	68560 ^F	69450 ^E	70500 ^E	70721 ^E	71260 ^E	118 ^F	114	324	728	935	1195 ^F	1213 ^E	1325	1721	1715	67483	68351	69499	69728	70480
	Sawn	All	109547 ^F	106319 ^E	108855 ^E	111103 ^E	112735 ^E	39030 ^F	41298 ^E	43419	43130	44983	7426 ^F	7187 ^E	6990	7021	5354	141151	140430	145284	147212	152364
		C	80493 ^F	76975 ^E	80299 ^E	81453 ^E	82718 ^E	38288 ^F	40600 ^E	42529	42066	43765	5058 ^F	4692 ^E	4418	4132	2854	113723	112883	118410	119387	123629
		NC	29054 ^F	29344 ^E	28556 ^E	29650 ^E	30017 ^E	742 ^F	698 ^E	889	1065	1218	2368 ^F	2495 ^E	2572	2890	2501	27428	27547	26873	27825	28734
	Ven	All	80 ^F	80 ^F	80 ^F	90 ^I	90 ^I	466 ^A	311 ^A	282 ^A	285 ^I	317 ^A	300 ^I	275 ^I	256 ^A	285 ^A	269 ^A	246	116	106	90	138
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	126 ^I	99 ^A	87 ^A	92 ^A	109 ^A	10 ^I	20 ^I	14 ^A	19 ^A	19 ^A	126	89	83	83	100
		NC	70 ^I	70 ^I	70 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	340 ^I	212 ^A	194 ^A	194 ^I	208 ^A	290 ^I	255 ^I	242 ^A	266 ^A	250 ^A	120	27	22	8	38
	Ply	All	17380 ^F	17140 ^E	18640 ^E	15897 ^E	15178 ^E	1547 ^F	1769	1878	1897	2117	1346 ^F	1395 ^E	1384	1624	1015	17581	17514	19134	16170	16280
		C	14380 ^I	14140 ^I	15640 ^I	13897 ^I	13178 ^I	77 ^I	95	88	119	166	1250 ^I	1300 ^I	1105	1370	788	13207	12935	14623	12646	12556
		NC	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	1470 ^I	1674	1790	1777	1951	96 ^I	95 ^I	279	254	227	4374	4579	4511	3523	3724

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Consumers Total	Logs	All	614392	631236	639920	640494	641694	57253	54903	53720	59302	53871	27873	27860	30012	30216	25609	643773	658279	663628	669580	669956
		C	488920	497942	505188	507735	507066	34926	34160	33590	35772	33163	22869	22915	25043	24654	20082	500976	509187	513734	518853	520147
		NC	125472	133294	134732	132759	134628	22327	20743	20129	23528	20709	5003	4943	4966	5561	5528	142796	149094	149895	150726	149809
	Sawn	All	304146	298727	305888	304248	305394	94484	93538	95066	99490	96250	83057	86797	87307	87571	84229	315573	305468	313647	316167	317415
		C	249961	245895	254142	255702	254910	82030	80963	83009	87041	84440	77734	81354	81825	81511	78488	254258	245504	255326	261232	260862
		NC	54185	52832	51746	48546	50484	12454	12575	12057	12450	11809	5324	5442	5482	6060	5743	61315	59965	58321	54936	56550
	Ven	All	3280	3629	3370	3278	3152	2550	2212	2079	2527	2692	1245	1380	1175	1304	1291	4585	4461	4274	4501	4553
		C	962	1283	1315	1376	1292	722	494	555	607	630	493	545	492	485	494	1191	1232	1378	1498	1428
		NC	2318	2346	2053	1902	1860	1828	1718	1525	1921	2061	752	835	683	819	797	3394	3229	2895	3004	3124
	Ply	All	36173	35451	38151	35036	33330	14967	15693	16889	15543	14474	4150	4511	4739	5126	4494	46990	46634	50301	45453	43310
		C	22149	22399	24387	22783	22226	2772	3035	3378	3037	3231	2344	2861	2738	2935	2217	22577	22573	25028	22885	23240
		NC	14024	13052	13763	12254	11104	12195	12658	13508	12504	11243	1807	1650	2002	2191	2278	24412	24061	25269	22567	20069
ITTO Total	Logs	All	776766	789397	795949	795769	788847	59999	58498	57245	62626	56567	45408	44143	44969	46489	38284	791356	803752	808225	811906	807130
		C	515874	524896	532496	534344	533327	35011	34392	33776	35986	33292	23409	23901	25349	25080	20931	527475	535387	540923	545250	545688
		NC	260892	264502	263452	261424	255520	24987	24106	23468	26638	23276	21999	20241	19618	21408	17354	263881	268367	267303	266655	261442
	Sawn	All	355247	348488	354202	352350	351723	97774	97213	98896	102098	97901	91800	94601	94641	94368	90553	361221	351100	358457	360080	359071
		C	260814	256652	264972	266730	265523	82144	81168	83235	87303	84643	78426	81806	82509	82312	79307	264531	256014	265698	271721	270859
		NC	94433	91836	89230	85620	86201	15630	16046	15661	14796	13257	13375	12796	12133	12056	11248	96689	95085	92758	88360	88210
	Ven	All	6496	6241	5858	5865	5509	2618	2371	2255	2691	2837	2308	2407	2359	2760	2446	6806	6205	5754	5796	5900
		C	1037	1358	1395	1466	1383	729	499	563	613	632	512	567	522	525	532	1254	1290	1436	1554	1483
		NC	5459	4884	4461	4399	4126	1889	1872	1693	2079	2204	1796	1840	1836	2235	1914	5552	4916	4318	4243	4416
	Ply	All	52888	51558	54977	48947	46711	15067	15892	17086	15697	14571	16288	17079	16954	15273	14154	51667	50371	55109	49371	47128
		C	22494	22740	24710	23108	22540	2796	3057	3402	3051	3249	2421	2862	2740	2937	2219	22869	22935	25373	23222	23570
		NC	30394	28818	30266	25840	24171	12271	12835	13681	12644	11322	13868	14217	14215	12336	11936	28797	27436	29732	26148	23557

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and S/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Australia	Logs	All	976	972	488	972	29576	39396	84	64
		C	56	8	56	--	29576	39396	84	64
		NC	920	964	920	964	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	287408	278163	387	368	31711	32786	587	546
		C	224063	217408	346	331	10516	9411	404	392
		NC	63345	60755	674	608	21195	23375	757	649
	Ven	All	16830	14851	1403	825	5226	5035	5226	5035
		C	1796	1430	1796	1430	0	0	--	--
		NC	15034	13421	1367	789	5226	5035	5226	5035
	Ply	All	32755	35876	504	478	1746	1803	873	601
		C	11059	10353	582	575	0	0	--	--
		NC	21696	25523	472	448	1746	1803	873	601
Canada	Logs	All	171040	228463	59	58	94642	87089	163	143
		C	84384	111166	46	46	58773	41855	142	114
		NC	86656	117297	83	76	35869	45234	216	185
	Sawn	All	389505	492704	230	270	9226712	9438130	182	194
		C	129026	161071	168	201	8873714	9012549	179	189
		NC	260479	331633	281	324	352998	425581	393	396
	Ven	All	75414	101101	979	872	252861	276729	539	562
		C	6549	9809	595	297	60252	71452	204	230
		NC	68865	91292	1043	1100	192609	205277	1107	1128
	Ply	All	107290	124007	253	289	284285	314593	326	363
		C	40181	51718	202	247	184317	189703	286	319
		NC	67109	72289	298	329	99968	124890	440	459
China	Logs	All	454393	677787	139	152	29230	29455	457	468
		C	45154	64547	71	69	5382	3865	897	644
		NC	409239	613240	155	173	23848	25590	411	449
	Sawn	All	186389	267823	195	202	252859	193048	566	499
		C	24116	26000 ¹	135	130	35516	33048 ¹	515	551
		NC	162273	241823 ¹	209	215	217343	160000 ¹	575	489
	Ven	All	93602	168360	246	371	27436	43097	1016	1051
		C	11586	5070	215	507	3922	3694	1307	924
		NC	82016	163290	252	368	23513	39403	980	1065
	Ply	All	710000 ¹	605498	312	407	62286	151536	178	346
		C	10000 ¹	12000 ¹	370	308	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	700000 ¹	593498 ¹	311	409	62286 ¹	151536	178	346
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	400000 ¹	422000 ¹	230	234	4200 ¹	4200 ¹	350	350
		C	20000 ¹	22000 ¹	192	200	700 ¹	700 ¹	350	350
		NC	380000 ¹	400000 ¹	232	237	3500 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
	Sawn	All	400000 ¹	425000 ¹	328	329	19400 ¹	19000 ¹	497	500
		C	180000 ¹	225000 ¹	377	366	7600 ¹	7500 ¹	507	500
		NC	220000 ¹	200000 ¹	297	295	11800 ¹	11500 ¹	492	500
	Ven	All	84000 ¹	90000 ¹	488	481	2100 ¹	1400 ¹	700	700
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	84000 ¹	90000 ¹	488	481	2100 ¹	1400 ¹	700	700
	Ply	All	443000 ¹	450000 ¹	561	556	112000 ¹	110000 ¹	696	688
		C	12500 ¹	14000 ¹	463	467	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	430500 ¹	436000 ¹	565	559	112000 ¹	110000 ¹	696	688
Egypt	Logs	All	18800	25000 ¹	267	250	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	17234	23000 ¹	283	256	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1566	2000 ¹	174	200	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	142991 ¹	146000 ¹	66	65	610	300 ¹	153	300
		C	132241	133000 ¹	70	69	310	0 ¹	103	--
		NC	10750 ¹	13000 ¹	38	42	300	300 ¹	300	300
	Ven	All	1406	3000 ¹	660	600	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	881	1000
		C	195	200 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1211	2800 ¹	609	560	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	922	1000
	Ply	All	102000	102000 ¹	510	510	700	700 ¹	700	700
		C	30000	30000 ¹	375	375	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	72000	72000 ¹	600	600	700	700 ¹	700	700

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
EU	Logs	All	2179854	2597797	148	142	1317804	1399259	169	160
		C	882299	1115631	105	110	842766	924982	179	169
		NC	1297556	1482166	206	182	475037	474277	155	146
	Sawn	All	8308315	9172238	277	271	6643821	7310764	244	251
		C	5297215	5945587	216	210	5783586	6454192	222	234
		NC	3011100	3226651	550	583	860235	856572	570	557
	Ven	All	1028002	1086815	1234	1261	497940	505432	1287	1138
		C	376106	438802	1219	1219	110359	76200	660	537
		NC	651896	648013	1240	1291	387581	429232	1764	1470
	Ply	All	2355376	2118057	516	528	1248709	1256974	710	673
		C	919268	788907	405	420	417984	398621	484	465
		NC	1436108	1329150	625	623	830725	858353	925	852
Austria	Logs	All	320974	410000 ¹	76	79	70100	125000 ¹	152	155
		C	235573	285000 ¹	67	70	49878	100000 ¹	166	163
		NC	85401	125000 ¹	114	113	20222	25000 ¹	126	131
	Sawn	All	269511	330000 ¹	274	257	980928	1100000 ¹	218	223
		C	174937	220000 ¹	218	204	930126	1040000 ¹	211	216
		NC	94574	110000 ¹	523	539	50802	60000 ¹	513	504
	Ven	All	42324	30000 ¹	1628	1667	35919	36000 ¹	2395	2400
		C	6214	2000 ¹	690	500	6774	6000 ¹	1694	2000
		NC	36110	28000 ¹	2124	2000	29145	30000 ¹	2650	2500
	Ply	All	85377	77000 ¹	769	762	103136	110000 ¹	711	710
		C	34620	22000 ¹	692	629	84137	60000 ¹	662	583
		NC	50757	55000 ¹	832	833	18999	50000 ¹	1056	962
Belgium-Lux.	Logs	All	144030	135000 ¹	409	403	98314	115000 ¹	107	118
		C	35513	30000 ¹	158	150	55882	60000 ¹	86	90
		NC	108518	105000 ¹	854	778	42431	55000 ¹	159	179
	Sawn	All	483828	455000 ¹	263	262	163643	140000 ¹	323	283
		C	253484	235000 ¹	183	182	75075	80000 ¹	218	210
		NC	230344	220000 ¹	502	497	88568	60000 ¹	546	531
	Ven	All	62914	60000 ¹	1169	1091	66902	60000 ¹	1863	1875
		C	10942	10000 ¹	1010	833	3529	2000 ¹	3109	2000
		NC	51972	50000 ¹	1209	1190	63373	58000 ¹	1823	1871
	Ply	All	129977	155000 ¹	477	471	67699	70000 ¹	671	667
		C	46875	45000 ¹	403	398	10649	10000 ¹	569	556
		NC	83102	110000 ¹	531	512	57050	60000 ¹	695	690
Denmark	Logs	All	45000 ¹	48000 ¹	90	96	6181 ¹	14000 ¹	64	60
		C	9900 ¹	30000 ¹	99	100	3284 ¹	7000 ¹	64	58
		NC	35100 ¹	18000 ¹	88	90	2897 ¹	7000 ¹	64	63
	Sawn	All	414300 ¹	500000 ¹	214	215	65600 ¹	400000 ¹	637	499
		C	371300 ¹	380000 ¹	198	175	32900 ¹	350000 ¹	633	490
		NC	43000 ¹	120000 ¹	782	755	32700 ¹	50000 ¹	641	581
	Ven	All	48910 ¹	60000 ¹	3261	3000	6110 ¹	9000 ¹	1018	1000
		C	7340 ¹	10000 ¹	3670	3333	2000 ¹	1000 ¹	1000	1000
		NC	41570 ¹	50000 ¹	3198	2941	4110 ¹	8000 ¹	1028	1000
	Ply	All	112710 ¹	115000 ¹	584	587	24650 ¹	25000 ¹	770	641
		C	56210 ¹	55000 ¹	611	611	10000 ¹	10000 ¹	769	667
		NC	56500 ¹	60000 ¹	559	566	14650 ¹	15000 ¹	771	625
Finland	Logs	All	125000 ¹	125000 ¹	144	142	64030 ¹	60000 ¹	138	139
		C	100000 ¹	100000 ¹	143	142	62000 ¹	57500 ¹	138	139
		NC	25000 ¹	25000 ¹	147	144	2030 ¹	2500 ¹	156	147
	Sawn	All	53813	73317	354	303	1462745	1654335	208	220
		C	11547	21387	123	121	1450327	1642582	207	219
		NC	42266	51930	729	799	12418	11753	460	470
	Ven	All	8061	9827	1008	702	33116	35260	552	458
		C	436	193	--	--	19826	22351	441	339
		NC	7625	9634	953	688	13290	12909	886	1174
	Ply	All	7625	8283	363	360	530065	544702	667	620
		C	1743	1539	581	513	167102	180925	420	425
		NC	5882	6744	327	337	362963	363777	914	803

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
France	Logs	All	233985	230823	146	128	271875	250685	120	110
		C	47852	48289	137	120	29883	25514	69	59
		NC	186133	182534	149	131	241992	225171	135	122
	Sawn	All	685272	721233	305	305	316992	298459	317	293
		C	408319	434247	231	238	90625	91438	231	201
		NC	276953	286986	583	532	226367	207021	372	368
	Ven	All	83593	89212	789	910	106250	116096	1563	1843
		C	27148	24144	494	456	5859	6336	1953	905
		NC	56445	65068	1085	1446	100391	109760	1544	1960
	Ply	All	191797	196746	666	635	188867	185617	908	832
		C	48438	42123	605	547	34570	35959	508	479
		NC	143359	154623	689	664	154297	149658	1102	1011
Germany	Logs	All	120000	120000	102	109	595200	620000	221	221
		C	86000	80000	90	100	493020	530000	233	230
		NC	34000	40000	157	133	102180	90000	178	180
	Sawn	All	1415500	1700000	295	285	463000	550000	251	250
		C	1055000	1270000	248	240	309000	350000	197	190
		NC	360500	430000	670	653	154000	200000	554	560
	Ven	All	360000	430000	1600	1564	95000	75000	798	500
		C	240000	310000	1655	1590	55000	20000	647	571
		NC	120000	120000	1500	1500	40000	55000	1176	478
	Ply	All	570000	400000	368	372	54500	55000	410	407
		C	170000	150000	189	222	34500	34000	345	340
		NC	400000	250000	616	625	20000	21000	606	600
Greece	Logs	All	44103	33000	174	174	3178	1400	69	70
		C	8629	9000	133	129	17	600	--	75
		NC	35474	24000	189	200	3161	800	69	67
	Sawn	All	162631	87000	255	235	8666	14000	394	389
		C	117735	60000	226	200	1026	500	342	500
		NC	44896	27000	377	386	7640	13500	402	386
	Ven	All	22188	22000	2219	2200	1579	1500	1579	1500
		C	4208	4000	2104	2000	237	0	--	--
		NC	17980	18000	2248	2250	1342	1500	1342	1500
	Ply	All	6759	20000	563	571	20448	20000	1022	1000
		C	3008	9000	602	500	112	0	--	--
		NC	3751	11000	625	647	20336	20000	1017	1000
Ireland	Logs	All	16684	32433	758	690	16555	13552	5518	4517
		C	9108	21119	607	587	15787	12291	--	--
		NC	7576	11314	1082	1029	768	1261	256	420
	Sawn	All	140828	174430	1118	1090	56319	48908	304	398
		C	77482	101862	912	952	50753	42811	282	357
		NC	63346	72568	1545	1369	5566	6097	1113	2032
	Ven	All	2692	3814	2692	1907	189	263	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2692	3814	2692	1907	189	263	--	--
	Ply	All	34422	34218	1229	1180	1973	1804	1973	1804
		C	17871	17586	1051	1034	924	1078	924	1078
		NC	16551	16632	1379	1386	1049	726	1049	--
Italy	Logs	All	571000	770000	171	169	4000	15000	500	500
		C	171000	250000	113	113	2000	4000	400	400
		NC	400000	520000	219	221	2000	11000	667	550
	Sawn	All	1859000	1870000	306	304	125000	145000	1250	1036
		C	1065000	1070000	229	228	25000	45000	500	500
		NC	794000	800000	558	552	100000	100000	2000	2000
	Ven	All	176000	175000	863	875	88000	90000	2933	2250
		C	20000	25000	833	833	0	0	--	--
		NC	156000	150000	867	882	88000	90000	2933	3000
	Ply	All	165000	150000	502	500	117000	120000	1170	1091
		C	55000	40000	426	400	20000	20000	667	667
		NC	110000	110000	550	550	97000	100000	1386	1250

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Netherlands	Logs	All	48170	48170 ¹	159	159	12831	12831 ¹	183	183
		C	12921	12921 ¹	231	231	7769	7769 ¹	129	129
		NC	35249	35249 ¹	143	143	5062	5062 ¹	506	506
	Sawn	All	960775	1100000 ¹	289	273	183595	163500 ¹	472	454
		C	564341	705000 ¹	206	205	79933	78500 ¹	324	323
		NC	396434	395000 ¹	680	679	103662	85000 ¹	730	726
	Ven	All	29071	28000 ¹	938	933	17042	18000 ¹	1311	1200
		C	4698	5000 ¹	671	500	741	1400 ¹	741	700
		NC	24373	23000 ¹	1016	1150	16301	16600 ¹	1358	1277
	Ply	All	267006	275000 ¹	583	568	43646	36500 ¹	753	730
		C	91690 ¹	115000 ¹	458	460	8218 ¹	6500 ¹	457	433
		NC	175316 ¹	160000 ¹	680	684	35428 ¹	30000 ¹	886	857
Portugal	Logs	All	164338	216894	373	448	34575	30328	1080	523
		C	3333	4649	556	179	6244	4791	329	133
		NC	161005	212245	371	463	28331	25537	2179	1161
	Sawn	All	76153	84073	511	467	105102	79919	219	179
		C	5616	9729	330	347	85283	74377	112	172
		NC	70537	74344	534	489	19819	5542	1239	396
	Ven	All	15264	18009	1908 ¹	1501	7533	6412	538	493
		C	5665	7465	1888	1493	4067	3557	370	323
		NC	9599	10544	1920	1318	3466	2855	1155	1428
	Ply	All	4526	4779	754	683	810	923	810	462
		C	2413	2549	603	637	697	735	697	735
		NC	2113	2230	1057	743	113	188	--	--
Spain	Logs	All	148050	149957	196	85	7965	19463	89	45
		C	10610	12793	69	57	2	8517	--	32
		NC	137440	137164	229	89	7963	10946	88	66
	Sawn	All	396704	432185	244	253	66231	72643	1086	679
		C	252454	269362	280	211	20538	28984	527	353
		NC	144250	162823	200	380	45693	43659	2077	1746
	Ven	All	57981	36000 ¹	994	973	6326	26000	1265	1857
		C	14455	6000 ¹	1352	1000	6326	7556	1265	1511
		NC	43526	30000 ¹	913	968	0	18444	--	2049
	Ply	All	22927 ¹	22031 ¹	740	612	27207	31428	850	714
		C	6500 ¹	4110 ¹	650	343	1075	424	538	424
		NC	16427	17921	782	747	26132	31004	871	721
Sweden	Logs	All	160000 ¹	240000 ¹	281	282	120000 ¹	110000 ¹	194	200
		C	120000 ¹	200000 ¹	240	256	115000 ¹	105000 ¹	192	198
		NC	40000 ¹	40000 ¹	571	571	5000 ¹	5000 ¹	250	250
	Sawn	All	90000 ¹	95000 ¹	423	428	2600000 ¹	2577000 ¹	237	237
		C	40000 ¹	44000 ¹	404	415	2593000 ¹	2570000 ¹	237	237
		NC	50000 ¹	51000 ¹	439	440	7000 ¹	7000 ¹	350	368
	Ven	All	25000 ¹	33000 ¹	833	825	9000 ¹	11500 ¹	750	767
		C	11000 ¹	13000 ¹	550	520	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	600	545
		NC	14000 ¹	20000 ¹	1400	1333	3000 ¹	5500 ¹	1500	1375
	Ply	All	87250 ¹	90000 ¹	646	643	50000 ¹	48000 ¹	543	545
		C	34900 ¹	35000 ¹	554	538	46000 ¹	39000 ¹	535	534
		NC	52350 ¹	55000 ¹	727	733	4000 ¹	9000 ¹	667	600
U.K.	Logs	All	38520 ¹	38520 ¹	145	145	13000 ¹	12000 ¹	342	343
		C	31860 ¹	31860 ¹	133	133	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	133	133
		NC	6660 ¹	6660 ¹	266	266	11000 ¹	10000 ¹	478	500
	Sawn	All	1300000 ¹	1550000 ¹	220	218	46000 ¹	67000 ¹	719	720
		C	900000 ¹	1125000 ¹	168	173	40000 ¹	60000 ¹	755	741
		NC	400000 ¹	425000 ¹	696	696	6000 ¹	7000 ¹	545	583
	Ven	All	94004 ¹	91953 ¹	1649	1803	24974 ¹	20401 ¹	3122	3400
		C	24000 ¹	22000 ¹	1200	1467	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	70004 ¹	69953 ¹	1892	1943	24974 ¹	20401 ¹	3122	3400
	Ply	All	670000 ¹	570000 ¹	592	602	18708 ¹	8000 ¹	445	500
		C	350000 ¹	250000 ¹	583	600	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	320000 ¹	320000 ¹	602	604	18708 ¹	8000 ¹	445	500

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Japan	Logs	All	4427903	3728291	208	183	3015	1172	335	234
		C	2957450	2398668	202	172	989	447	330	224
		NC	1470453	1329623	220	206	2026	725	338	242
	Sawn	All	4882545	4897239	398	389	26783	16960	687	149
		C	3704303	3687781	359	341	12520	3070	447	341
		NC	1178242	1209458	603	676	14263	13890	1297	132
	Ven	All	178804	156029	899	902	13236	13514	1471	1229
		C	55496	42775	957	930	645	539	--	--
		NC	123308	113254	875	892	12591	12975	1399	1180
	Ply	All	2596778	2592464	482	478	6845	7859	978	1572
		C	187547	215229	383	440	899	357	899	--
		NC	2409231	2377235	492	482	5946	7502	991	1500
Nepal	Logs	All	540 '	540 '	180	180	0	0 '	--	--
		C	0 '	0 '	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
		NC	540 '	540 '	180	180	0	0 '	--	--
	Sawn	All	1800 '	1800 '	600	600	0	0 '	--	--
		C	0 '	0 '	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
		NC	1800 '	1800 '	600	600	0	0 '	--	--
	Ven	All	0	0 '	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
		C	0	0 '	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
		NC	0	0 '	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
	Ply	All	0 '	1100 '	--	550	0	0 '	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 '	--	--
		NC	0 '	1100 '	--	550	0	0 '	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	All	1158	1032	579	344	461422	409820	82	76
		C	146	22	--	--	461422	409820	82	76
		NC	1012	1010	506	337	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	23869	24336	628	737	253176	288703	264	250
		C	16145	16897	673	768	253095	288552	264	250
		NC	7724	7439	552	676	81	151	81	151
	Ven	All	1442	1617	481	1617	7659	3454	766	493
		C	203	85	101	--	7521	3414	752	488
		NC	1239	1532	1239	1532	138	40	--	--
	Ply	All	6164	6394	1233	1066	77281	72553	709	740
		C	3663 '	4359 '	1832	1453	77185 '	69458 '	708	709
		NC	2501 '	2035 '	2501	2035	96 '	3095 '	--	--
Norway	Logs	All	200000 '	220000 '	294	289	25000 '	40000 '	250	250
		C	196000 '	216000 '	292	288	25000 '	40000 '	250	250
		NC	4000 '	4000 '	400	400	0	0 '	--	--
	Sawn	All	290000 '	355000 '	352	356	189840 '	169000 '	240	240
		C	260000 '	310000 '	335	334	188880 '	168000 '	240	240
		NC	30000 '	45000 '	638	643	960 '	10000 '	240	250
	Ven	All	14760 '	14760 '	1135	984	2310 '	2300 '	578	767
		C	4920 '	4920 '	1230	984	770 '	800 '	770	800
		NC	9840 '	9840 '	1093	984	1540 '	1500 '	513	750
	Ply	All	53000 '	53000 '	570	570	14816 '	14816 '	926	926
		C	37300 '	37300 '	533	533	11112 '	11112 '	926	926
		NC	15700 '	15700 '	683	683	3704 '	3704 '	926	926
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	961860	877117	120	106	170	132 '	85	66
		C	702409	653476	106	94	0	12 '	--	--
		NC	259451	223641	188	171	170 '	120 '	85	60
	Sawn	All	464494	452520	400	459	11183	9831	466	492
		C	165128	168326	403	485	10271	8734	467	485
		NC	299366	284194	399	445	912	1097	456	549
	Ven	All	63932	111708	627	274	469	1209	--	--
		C	15026	24068	518	401	114	465	--	--
		NC	48906	87640	670	253	355	744	--	--
	Ply	All	501865	449052	464	463	53506	30624	601	696
		C	3130	855	447	428	60	39	--	--
		NC	498735 '	448197 '	464	463	53446	30585	601	695

Table 1-1-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Switzerland	Logs	All	38252 ¹	41000 ¹	292	293	106260 ¹	120500 ¹	110	107
		C	10804 ¹	13000 ¹	292	295	73810 ¹	90000 ¹	110	106
		NC	27448 ¹	28000 ¹	292	292	32450 ¹	30500 ¹	110	110
	Sawn	All	240768 ¹	223000 ¹	456	452	38100 ¹	56000 ¹	300	292
		C	193344 ¹	175000 ¹	456	451	22200 ¹	40000 ¹	300	299
		NC	47424 ¹	48000 ¹	456	457	15900 ¹	16000 ¹	300	276
	Ven	All	7000 ¹	7000 ¹	1750	1750	21000 ¹	20000 ¹	3000	2000
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	5500 ¹	5000 ¹	2750	2500
		NC	7000 ¹	7000 ¹	1750	1750	15500 ¹	15000 ¹	3100	1875
	Ply	All	70000 ¹	75000 ¹	543	543	2500 ¹	3000 ¹	625	750
		C	50000 ¹	50000 ¹	500	500	1500 ¹	1000 ¹	500	500
		NC	20000 ¹	25000 ¹	690	658	1000 ¹	2000 ¹	1000	1000
U.S.A.	Logs	All	123318	115255	140	101	2284999	1840850	158	136
		C	64760	61207	117	148	1980426	1488347	150	126
		NC	58558 ¹	54048 ¹	181	74	304573	352503	230	205
	Sawn	All	7688856	8371118	177	194	2430174	2532276	348	361
		C	7245906	7833075	170	186	1209883	1100577	274	266
		NC	442950 ¹	538043 ¹	498	505	1220291	1431699	474	495
	Ven	All	319944	347349	1135	1219	335534	384465	1311	1349
		C	54969	67068	632	729	24528	22834	1752	1202
		NC	264975	280281	1366	1445	311006	361631	1285	1360
	Ply	All	867867	851561	462	489	350450	426150	253	262
		C	36658	45661	417	384	271147	345107	245	252
		NC	831209	805901	464	450	79303	81043	284	319
Consumers Total	Logs	All	8978094	8935254	167	151	4356318	3971873	145	131
		C	4980695	4678725	148	131	3478845	3039424	139	123
		NC	3997399	4256529	199	181	877473	932449	177	168
	Sawn	All	23306939	25106941	245	252	19124369	20066798	219	229
		C	17571486	18899145	212	217	16408090	17125633	201	210
		NC	5735453	6207796	476	499	2716278	2941165	495	485
	Ven	All	1885136	2102590	907	832	1167771	1258635	994	965
		C	526846	594227	950	979	213611	184398	434	380
		NC	1358290	1508363	891	785	954160	1074237	1397	1312
	Ply	All	7847195	7464009	465	480	2215124	2390608	467	466
		C	1341306	1260382	397	415	964204	1015397	352	346
		NC	6505889	6203628	482	496	1250920	1375211	625	628
Total	All		42017364	43608794	--	--	26863581	27687914	--	--
	C		24420333	25432479	--	--	21064750	21364852	--	--
	NC		17597031	18176316	--	--	5798831	6323062	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	9664718	9568771	169	153	6367253	6147319	142	132
		C	5009501	4709472	148	131	3494839	3060629	138	122
		NC	4655218	4859299	198	182	2872413	3086690	146	144
	Sawn	All	24252977	25726996	245	252	21613793	22428745	228	238
		C	17661889	18966108	212	217	16563295	17312772	201	210
		NC	6591088	6760888	421	457	5050498	5115973	416	424
	Ven	All	1981265	2206218	879	820	1666901	1818280	707	659
		C	539348	601360	958	981	223214	197170	428	376
		NC	1441916	1604858	852	772	1443687	1621110	786	725
	Ply	All	7928273	7527849	464	480	8140813	7084459	480	464
		C	1349371	1265947	397	415	964817	1016002	352	346
		NC	6578901	6261903	481	495	7175996	6068457	505	492
Total	All		43827233	45029834	--	--	37788760	37478803	--	--
	C		24560108	25542887	--	--	21246165	21586573	--	--
	NC		19267123	19486948	--	--	16542594	15892230	--	--

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Australia	Logs	Trop.	50 ¹	48	39	33	30 ¹	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	50	49	40	33	32
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	1	0	0
		NC	50 ¹	48	39	33	30 ¹	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	50	49	39	33	32
	Sawn	Trop.	20 ¹	17	13	12	10 ¹	139	140	90	86	99	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	159	157	103	98	109
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	9 ¹	8	10	0	8	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	9	8	10	0	8
		NC	20 ¹	17	13	12	10 ¹	130 ¹	132	80	86	91	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	150	149	93	98	101
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	16	11	7	10	4	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	16	11	7	10	4
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	16	11	7	10	4	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	16	11	7	10	4
	Ply	Trop.	5 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	42	46	40	41	51	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	47	53	47	46	56
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	9	19	18	21	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	9	19	18	21
		NC	5 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	35 ¹	37	21	23	30	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	40	44	28	28	35
Canada	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	0	0	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	0	0	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	20	16	15	12	10 ¹	2	1	1	2	1 ¹	18	15	14	10	9
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	20 ¹	16	15	12	10 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	2	1 ¹	18	15	14	10	9
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	3	2	4	5	5 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	2	1	3	4	4
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	3 ¹	2	4	5	5 ¹	1 ¹	1	1	1	1 ¹	2	1	3	4	4
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	69 ¹	64	96	96	90 ¹	2	4	14	16	15 ¹	67	60	82	80	75
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	69 ¹	64	96	96	90 ¹	2 ¹	4	14	16	15 ¹	67	60	82	80	75
China	Logs	Trop.	450 ¹	440 ¹	455 ¹	470 ¹	475 ¹	1599 ¹	1300	1000	2852	2800 ¹	7 ¹	22 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	2042	1718	1435	3302	3260
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	450 ¹	440 ¹	455 ¹	470 ¹	475 ¹	1599 ¹	1300	1000	2852	2800 ¹	7 ¹	22 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	2042	1718	1435	3302	3260
	Sawn	Trop.	500	380 ¹	290 ¹	600 ¹	600 ¹	715	672	501	661	650 ¹	18	15	4	8	17 ¹	1197	1037	787	1253	1233
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	500 ¹	380 ¹	290 ¹	600 ¹	600 ¹	715	672	501	661	650 ¹	18 ¹	15 ¹	4	8	17 ¹	1197	1037	787	1253	1233
	Ven	Trop.	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	193	180 ¹	250 ¹	417	400 ¹	15 ¹	4 ¹	1	11	10 ¹	188	186	259	456	440
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	193	180 ¹	250 ¹	417	400 ¹	15 ¹	4 ¹	1	11	10 ¹	188	186	259	456	440
	Ply	Trop.	650	550 ¹	500 ¹	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	1800 ¹	1369	1300 ¹	57	53	67	140 ¹	100 ¹	2393	2497	2233	2229	2200
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	650 ¹	550 ¹	500 ¹	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	1800 ¹	1369	1300 ¹	57 ¹	53 ¹	67	140 ¹	100 ¹	2393	2497	2233	2229	2200

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	Trop.	8 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1788 ¹	1546 ¹	1573 ¹	1600 ¹	1550 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	1789	1545	1566	1593	1543
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8 [*]	4 [*]	3 [*]	3 [*]	3 ¹	1788 [*]	1546 [*]	1573 [*]	1600 [*]	1550 ¹	7 [*]	5 [*]	10 [*]	10 [*]	10 ¹	1789	1545	1566	1593	1543
	Sawn	Trop.	83 ¹	53 ¹	67 ¹	45 ¹	40 ¹	769 ¹	629 ¹	477 ¹	450 [*]	450 ¹	20 ¹	23 ¹	21 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	832	659	523	492	487
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 [*]	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	83 ¹	53 ¹	67 ¹	45 [*]	40 [*]	769 [*]	629 [*]	477 [*]	450 [*]	450 ¹	20 [*]	23 [*]	21 [*]	3 [*]	3 [*]	832	659	523	492	487
	Ven	Trop.	60 ¹	70 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	195 ¹	149 ¹	155 ¹	160 [*]	150 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	251	210	202	210	200
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 [*]	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	60 ¹	70 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	195 [*]	149 [*]	155 [*]	160 [*]	150 ¹	4 [*]	9 [*]	3 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	251	210	202	210	200
	Ply	Trop.	870 ¹	825 ¹	826 ¹	820 ¹	820 ¹	1065 ¹	935 ¹	762 ¹	363 [*]	360 ¹	128 ¹	159 ¹	161 ¹	23 ¹	20 ¹	1807	1601	1427	1160	1160
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 [*]	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	870 ¹	825 ¹	826 [*]	820 [*]	820 [*]	1065 [*]	935 [*]	762 [*]	363 [*]	360 [*]	128 [*]	159 [*]	161 [*]	23 [*]	20 [*]	1807	1601	1427	1160	1160
Egypt	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	30 ¹	20 ¹	9	10	10	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	30	20	9	10	10
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	30 ¹	20 ¹	9	10	10	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	30	20	9	10	10
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	12 ¹	5	2	3	4 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	12	5	2	3	4
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0 [*]	12 ¹	5 [*]	2	3	4 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0 [*]	12	5	2	3	4
	Ven	Trop.	7 ¹	5 ¹	1	2	2 ¹	5 ¹	12	0	5	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	12	17	1	7	7
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ¹	5 ¹	1	2	2 ¹	5 ¹	12 ¹	0	5	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	12	17	1	7	7
	Ply	Trop.	2 ¹	2 ¹	4	4	4 ¹	120 ¹	100 ¹	100	110	100 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	122	102	103	113	103
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	4	4	4 ¹	120 ¹	100 ¹	100	110	100 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	122	102	103	113	103
EU	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2602	2522	2001	1896	2184	98	81	52	51	57	2504	2441	1949	1845	2127
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	2602	2522	2001	1896	2184	98	81	52	51	57	2504	2440	1949	1845	2127
	Sawn	Trop.	728	728	560	471	496	2394	2436	1811	1945	2208	224	167	173	207	289	2898	2997	2199	2209	2415
		C	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	27	0	0	2	4	2	10	0	3	11	25
		NC	718	728	560	471	496	2394	2436	1805	1930	2181	224	167	171	203	287	2888	2997	2195	2198	2390
	Ven	Trop.	226	225	210	189	209	234	366	332	361	339	49	49	68	72	73	411	542	474	478	475
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
		NC	226	225	210	189	209	234	366	331	358	337	49	49	68	72	73	411	542	473	475	473
	Ply	Trop.	488	440	486	490	538	1274	1439	1311	1328	1427	126	145	267	276	472	1636	1734	1530	1542	1493
		C	0	0	0	0	0	20	22	33	11	19	0	0	0	0	2	20	22	33	11	17
		NC	488	440	486	490	538	1254	1417	1278	1317	1408	126	145	267	276	470	1616	1712	1497	1531	1476

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Austria	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	3	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15	9	7	9	5 ¹	1	1	1	2	1	14	9	6	7	4
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15	9	7	9	5 ¹	1	1	1	2	1	14	9	6	7	4
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	12	2	2	1 ¹	0	8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	12	2	2	1 ¹	0	8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	4	11	16	15 ¹	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	15	14
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	4	11	16	15 ¹	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	15	14
Belgium/ Luxembourg	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	52	74	76	88	101 ^D	10 ¹	20	12	18	14 ^D	42	54	64	70	87
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^D	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^D	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	52 ^F	74	76	88	101 ^D	10 ¹	20 ^E	12	18	14 ^D	42	54	64	70	87
	Sawn	Trop.	17 ¹	15 ¹	14 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	160	146	183	192	277 ^D	51	35	38	53	144 ^D	126	126	160	154	143
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	2 ^D	0	0	0	0	0 ^D	0	0	1	1	2
		NC	17 ¹	15 ¹	14 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	160 ^E	146 ¹	182	191	275 ^D	51 ^E	35 ^E	38	53	144 ^D	126	126	158	153	141
	Ven	Trop.	3 ¹	3 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	17	24	22	22	35 ^D	9	6	13	10	13 ^D	11	21	17	17	27
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ^D	0	0	0	0	0 ^D	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3 ¹	3 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	17 ¹	24	22	22	35 ^D	9 ¹	6 ¹	13	10	13 ^D	11	21	17	17	27
	Ply	Trop.	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	8 ¹	146 ¹	170 ¹	157	187	316 ^D	20 ¹	30 ¹	57	61	262 ^D	131	150	110	136	62
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10 ¹	12 ¹	18	0	2 ^D	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^D	10	12	18	0	2
		NC	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	8 ¹	136	158	139	187	314 ^D	20 ¹	30 ¹	57	61	262 ^D	121	138	92	136	60
Denmark	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2 ¹	4	4 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	1	1 ¹	1	2	2	3	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^W	2 ^W	2 ¹	4	4 ^E	1	0	0 ¹	1	1 ^E	1	2	2	3	3
	Sawn	Trop.	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	24	27	16 ¹	24	15 ¹	5	4 ¹	4 ¹	6	5 ¹	20	24	13	19	11
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	24 ^W	27 ^W	16 ^E	24	15 ^E	5 ^W	4 ^E	4 ^E	6	5 ^E	20	24	13	19	11
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	5 ^W	8 ^W	4 ¹	15	4 ¹	1	2 ¹	2 ¹	8	2 ¹	4	6	2	7	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	4 ¹	15	4 ¹	1 ^W	2 ¹	2 ¹	8	2 ¹	4	6	2	7	3
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	30 ^W	50 ^W	40 ¹	58	40 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	8	3 ¹	27	47	37	50	37
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	30 ¹	50 ¹	40 ¹	58	40 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	8	3 ¹	27	47	37	50	37

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Finland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	2 ²	1	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8	7	13	9	9	0 ¹	1	0	1	1	8	6	13	8	8
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8	7	13	9	9	0 ¹	1	0	1	1	8	6	13	8	8
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	5	1	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	5	1	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	2	3	3	3	0	1	2 ¹	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	2	3	3	3	0	1	2 ¹	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
France	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	880	861	800 ¹	739 ^w	901 ^w	59	45	19 ^w	10 ^w	23 ^w	821	816	781	729	878
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^w	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^w	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	880 ^E	861 [*]	800 ¹	739 ^w	901 ^w	59 ^w	45	19 ^w	10 ^w	23 ^w	821	816	781	729	878
	Sawn	Trop.	332	298	273	200 ²	200 ¹	316	356	218 ^w	276 ^w	303 ^w	10	10	19 ^w	17 ^w	13 ^w	638	644	472	459	490
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	3 ^w	13 ^w	25 ^w	0	0	2 ^w	4 ^w	2 ^w	0	0	1	9	23
		NC	332 [*]	298	273	200 ¹	200 ¹	316 [*]	356 [*]	215 ^w	263 ^w	278 ^w	10 [*]	10 [*]	17 ^w	13 ^w	11 ^w	638	644	471	450	467
	Ven	Trop.	5 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	26	23	22 ^w	32 ^w	35 ^w	3	3	27 ^w	28 ^w	32 ^w	28	25	1	9	8
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	1 ^w	3 ^w	2 ^w	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^w	0	0	1	3	2
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	26 [*]	23 [*]	21 ^w	29 ^w	33 ^w	3	3	27 ^w	28 ^w	32 ^w	28	25	0	6	6
	Ply	Trop.	223 ¹	220 ¹	301	320	350 ¹	141	156 [*]	127 ^w	106 ^w	108 ^w	25	25	122 ^w	128 ^w	129 ^w	339	351	306	298	329
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	15 ^w	11 ^w	17 ^w	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	2 ^w	10	10	15	11	15
		NC	223 ¹	220 ¹	301	320	350 ¹	131 ¹	146 ¹	112 ^w	95 ^w	91 ^w	25	25	122 ^w	128 ^w	127 ^w	329	341	291	287	314
Germany	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	193	174	116	80 ¹	80 ¹	16 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	177	169	106	70	70
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	193	174	116	80 ^E	80 ^E	16 ^F	5 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	177	169	106	70	70
	Sawn	Trop.	40 ^E	74 ^E	40 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	256	254	157	189 ¹	200 ¹	30 ¹	24 ¹	23 ¹	29 ¹	30 ¹	266	304	174	190	200
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ^E	74 ^E	40 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	256	254	157	189 ^E	200 ^E	30 [*]	24 ^E	23 ^E	29 ^E	30 ^E	266	304	174	190	200
	Ven	Trop.	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	72	83	60	66	60 ¹	18	15	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	64	78	55	61	55
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	72	83	60	66	60 ¹	18 [*]	15 [*]	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	64	78	55	61	55
	Ply	Trop.	40 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	195	271	196	209	200 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	231	292	212	220	211
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	195	271	196	209	200 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	231	292	212	220	211

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Greece	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	125 ¹	120 ¹	65	75 ¹	75 ¹	0	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	125	119	65	75	75
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	125 ¹	120 ¹	65	75 ¹	75 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	125	119	65	75	75
	Sawn	Trop.	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	27	16	11	15 ¹	15 ¹	5	4	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	47	27	19	23	23
		C	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	0	0	0	0
		NC	15 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	27 ^w	16	11	15 ¹	15 ¹	5 ^w	4	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	37	27	19	23	23
	Ven	Trop.	3 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	1	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	3	3	4	4
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1 ^w	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^w	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	3	3	4	4
	Ply	Trop.	50 ¹	50 ¹	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	2	3	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	13 ¹	21	15	10 ¹	10 ¹	39	32	17	27	27
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ¹	50 ¹	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	2	3	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	13 ¹	21	15	10 ¹	10 ¹	39	32	17	27	27
Ireland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	7	3 ^w	1	3	3 ¹	0	0	1	1	1 ¹	7	3	0	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	7	3 ^w	1	3	3 ¹	0	0	1	1	1 ¹	7	3	0	2	2
	Sawn	Trop.	3 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	79	55 ^w	27	28	35 ¹	2	2 ¹	3	2	2 ¹	80	55	25	28	35
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	79	55 ^w	27	28	35 ¹	2	2 ¹	3	2	2 ¹	80	55	25	28	35
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	0	1	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	2	0	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2 ^w	0	1	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	2	0	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	14	17	7	8	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	14	17	7	8	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	14	17 ^w	7	8	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	14	17	7	8	10
Italy	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	478	462	250	230	270 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	478	462	250	230	270
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	478	462	250	230	270 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	478	462	250	230	270
	Sawn	Trop.	115 ¹	115 ¹	60 ¹	50 ¹	70 ¹	421	479	151	160	200 ¹	8	5	5	5	5 ¹	528	589	206	205	265
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	115 ¹	115 ¹	60 ¹	50 ¹	70 ¹	421	479	151	160	200 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	528	589	206	205	265
	Ven	Trop.	95 ¹	95 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	85 ¹	72	176	170	160	150 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	165	269	248	233	233
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	95 ¹	95 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	85 ¹	72	176	170	160	150 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	165	269	248	233	233
	Ply	Trop.	30 ¹	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	20 ¹	79 ¹	90 ¹	95 ¹	95 ¹	100 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	99	105	100	95	110
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30 ¹	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	20 ¹	79 ¹	90 ¹	95 ¹	95 ¹	100 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	99	105	100	95	110

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Netherlands	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	120	117	98	96 ¹	95 ¹	10	8	7	7 ¹	5 ¹	110	109	91	89	90
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	120	117	98	96 ^E	95 ^E	10	8	7	7 ^E	5 ^E	110	109	91	89	90
	Sawn	Trop.	51	49	41	40	40 ¹	461	395	395	330 ¹	400 ¹	92	64	63	65 ¹	60 ¹	420	380	373	305	380
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	51	49	41	40	40 ^E	461	395	395	330 ¹	400 ^E	92	64	63	65 ^E	60 ^E	420	380	373	305	380
	Ven	Trop.	20	19	16	16	15 ¹	12	14	13	15 ¹	15 ¹	9	8	9	8 ¹	8 ¹	23	25	20	23	22
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20	19	16	16	15 ¹	12	14	13	15 ¹	15 ¹	9	8	9	8 ¹	8 ¹	23	25	20	23	22
	Ply	Trop.	10	10	10	10	10 ¹	162	168	212	175 ¹	175 ¹	28 ¹	30	32	31 ¹	30 ¹	144	148	190	154	155
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10	10	10	10	10 ¹	162	168	212	175 ¹	175 ¹	28	30	32	31 ¹	30 ¹	144	148	190	154	155
Portugal	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	358	413	357	310	358 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	357	412	356	309	357
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	358	413	357 ¹	310 ¹	358 ^E	1	1	1	1	1 ^E	357	412	356	309	357
	Sawn	Trop.	108	120	100	95	95 ¹	31	41	37	39	38 ¹	8	6	5	5	6 ¹	131	155	132	129	127
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	0
		NC	108	120	100	95	95 ^E	31	41	36	38	38 ^E	8	6	5	5	6 ^E	131	155	131	128	127
	Ven	Trop.	60 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	45 ¹	55 ¹	2	1	2	3	3 ¹	2	2	2	1	1 ¹	60	54	55	47	57
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	60 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	45 ¹	55 ¹	2	1	2	3	3 ¹	2	2	2	1	1 ¹	60	54	55	47	57
	Ply	Trop.	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	20 ¹	6	4	1	1	1 ¹	3	1	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	23	23	21	16	21
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	20 ¹	6	4	1	1	1 ¹	3	1	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	23	23	21	16	21
Spain	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	360	276 ¹	219 ^W	257 ^W	283 ^{DW}	0	0	0	1 ^W	0 ^{DW}	360	276	219	256	283
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^W	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	360	276 ^E	219 ^W	257 ^W	283 ^{DW}	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	1 ^W	0 ^{DW}	360	276	219	256	283
	Sawn	Trop.	25 ¹	30 ¹	12	20 ¹	30 ¹	258 [*]	357	309 ^W	368 ¹	426 ^{DW}	4	4 ¹	5 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^{DW}	279	383	316	374	442
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^W	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	25 ^E	30 ¹	12	20 [*]	30 ¹	258 [*]	357	309 ^W	368 ¹	426 ^{DW}	4	4 [*]	5 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^{DW}	279	383	316	374	442
	Ven	Trop.	30 ¹	35 ¹	38	35 ¹	35 ¹	10	10	19 ^W	30 ¹	20 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ^W	2 ¹	39	45	57	63	53
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^W	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30 ¹	35 ¹	38	35 ¹	35 ¹	10 [*]	10 [*]	19 ^W	30 ¹	20 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ^W	2 ¹	39	45	57	63	53
	Ply	Trop.	110 ¹	80 ¹	80	75 ¹	80 ¹	5	2 ^W	2 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{DW}	10 ¹	10	13 ^W	17 ^W	17 ^{DW}	105	72	69	61	65
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^W	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	110 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	80 ¹	5 [*]	2 ^W	2 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{DW}	10 ¹	10	13 ^W	17 ^W	17 ^{DW}	105	72	69	61	65

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sweden	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	2	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1 ^E	1 ^E	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	2	1	1
	Sawn	Trop.	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ²	8	4	7 ^W	6 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	1 ¹	1 ²	9	5	8	6	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ²	8	4	7 ^W	6 ^E	5 ^E	0	0	0	1 ^E	1 ^E	9	5	8	6	5
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	3 ^W	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	3	3	3
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	3 ^W	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	3	3	3
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	4	8 ^W	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	4	8	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	4	8 ^W	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	4	8	5	5
U.K.	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	1	1	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	22	13	10	10	10
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	12 ^E	12 ^E	12 ^E	1	1	2 ^E	2 ^E	2 ^E	22	13	10	10	10
	Sawn	Trop.	10 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	330 ¹	290 ¹	280 ¹	300	280	8	7	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	332	290	282	302	282
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	330 ^E	290 ^E	280 ^E	300	280	8	7	5 ^E	5 ^E	5 ^E	332	290	282	302	282
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	12 ¹	10 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	3	2	2	2	2 ¹	9	8	7	8	8
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	12 ^E	10 ^E	9 ^E	10 ¹	10 ¹	3	2	2	2	2 ¹	9	8	7	8	8
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	485	498	450 ¹	460 ¹	450 ¹	10	9	7	5 ¹	5 ¹	475	489	443	455	445
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	485	498	450 ¹	460 ¹	450 ¹	10	9	7	5 ¹	5 ¹	475	489	443	455	445
Japan	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	7494	6536	6172	5893	3792	0	0	0	0	0	7494	6536	6172	5893	3792
		C	0	0	0	0	0	50 ¹	67	69	40	38	0	0	0	0	0	50	67	69	40	38
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	7444 ¹	6469	6103	5853	3754	0	0	0	0	0	7444	6469	6103	5853	3754
	Sawn	Trop.	941	836	673	564	503	1283	1342	1202	1265	793	0	0	0	0	0	2224	2178	1875	1829	1296
		C	25 ¹	36 ¹	38 ¹	24 ¹	20 ¹	83 ¹	135	133	128	86	0	0	0	0	0	108	171	171	152	106
		NC	916 ¹	800 ¹	635 ¹	540 ¹	483 ¹	1200 ¹	1207	1069	1137	707	0	0	0	0	0	2116	2007	1704	1677	1190
	Ven	Trop.	181	166	150	150	100 ¹	160	131	109	94	61	0	0	0	0	0	341	297	259	244	161
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
		NC	181	166	150 ¹	150 ¹	100 ¹	160 ¹	131	108	93	59	0	0	0	0	0	341	297	258	243	159
	Ply	Trop.	3964	3379	3432	2931	2300 ¹	3777	4068	4859	4860	3840	0	4	4	1	0 ¹	7741	7443	8287	7790	6140
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	13	34	25	176	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	13	34	25	176
		NC	3964	3379	3432	2931	2300 ¹	3777 ^E	4055	4825	4835	3664	0	4	4	1	0 ¹	7741	7430	8253	7765	5964

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Nepal	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	4	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	4	4	3	3	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	4	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	4	4	3	3	3
	Sawn	Trop.	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	6	6	5	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	6	6	5	5	5
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	2	2
New Zealand	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	0
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2	2	8	2	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2	2	8	2	0
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	2 ¹	0	0	1	1	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	1 ¹	0	0	1	1	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^E	1 ^E	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5	5	4 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5	5	4	5	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5	5	4 ^E	5 ^E	5 ^E	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5	5	4	5	5
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	0	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	0	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	5	5	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	5	5	5	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	5	5	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	5	5	5	5

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rep. of Korea	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1944 ¹	1701	1211	1060	900 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1944	1701	1211	1060	900
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1944 ¹	1701	1211	1060	900 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1944	1701	1211	1060	900
	Sawn	Trop.	365 ¹	158 ¹	193 ¹	150 ¹	100 ¹	617	531	504	391	200 ¹	0	2	1	1	0 ¹	982	687	696	540	300
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	365 ¹	158 ¹	193 ¹	150 ¹	100 ¹	617	531	504	391	200 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	1	0 ¹	982	687	696	540	300
	Ven	Trop.	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	54	30	49	263	250 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	54	31	50	264	251
		C	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	54	30	49	263	250 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	54	31	50	264	251
	Ply	Trop.	799 ¹	761 ¹	428	456	400 ¹	868	1159	991	895	450 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	1666	1919	1418	1350	849
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	799 ¹	761 ¹	428 ¹	456 ¹	400 ¹	868	1159	991	895	450 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	1666	1919	1418	1350	849
Switzerland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	10	7	10 ¹	0	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	12	11	10	7	10
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	10	7	10 ¹	0	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	12	11	10	7	10
	Sawn	Trop.	5	5	7 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	8	12	10	9	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	17	17	14	15
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5	5	7 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	8	12 ¹	10	9	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	17	17	14	15
	Ven	Trop.	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	0	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	0	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
U.S.A.	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2 ¹	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2 ¹	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	222	237	251	256	273	37	34	24	27	41	185	203	227	229	232
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	222	237	251	256	273	37	34	24	27	41	185	203	227	229	232
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	12 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	17 ¹	18 ¹	1	1	2 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	11	13	12	14	16
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	12 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	17 ¹	18 ¹	1	1	2 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	11	13	12	14	16
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1100	1320	1038	945	1089	71	45	85	79	57	1029	1275	953	866	1032
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1100 ¹	1320	1038	945	1089	71	45	85	79	57	1029	1275	953	866	1032

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Consumers Total	Logs	Trop.	508	492	497	506	508	15478	13647	11981	13323	11255	114	111	83	83	84	15872	14028	12395	13746	11679
		C	0	0	0	0	0	50	67	70	40	38	0	0	0	0	0	50	67	70	40	38
		NC	508	492	497	506	508	15428	13579	11911	13283	11217	114	111	83	83	84	15822	13960	12325	13706	11641
	Sawn	Trop.	2644	2179	1805	1849	1756	6190	6031	4878	5088	4705	301	242	223	248	351	8533	7968	6460	6689	6110
		C	35	36	38	24	20	92	143	148	143	121	0	0	2	4	2	127	179	184	163	139
		NC	2609	2143	1767	1825	1736	6098	5888	4729	4945	4584	301	242	221	244	349	8406	7789	6275	6526	5971
	Ven	Trop.	485	478	422	443	413	873	896	920	1333	1234	70	64	74	87	86	1288	1310	1267	1689	1561
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4
		NC	485	478	422	443	413	873	896	918	1329	1230	70	64	74	87	86	1288	1310	1265	1685	1557
	Ply	Trop.	6778	5964	5683	5706	5067	10124	11138	11005	10017	8717	385	411	601	538	666	16517	16691	16087	15185	13118
		C	0	0	0	0	0	27	44	86	54	217	0	0	0	0	2	27	44	86	54	215
		NC	6778	5964	5683	5706	5067	10097	11094	10919	9963	8500	385	411	601	538	664	16490	16647	16000	15131	12903
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	138253	134024	131897	131931	123811	18178	16985	15227	16272	13680	17129	15426	14746	15941	11917	139302	135583	132378	132262	125574
		C	2637	2637	2991	3071	2723	98	133	120	88	64	19	18	12	11	7	2716	2752	3099	3148	2780
		NC	135616	131388	128905	128859	121088	18080	16851	15108	16184	13616	17109	15409	14734	15930	11910	136587	132830	129280	129113	122794
	Sawn	Trop.	43754	41949	40128	39851	38185	9467	9619	8369	7384	6135	8548	7744	7077	6418	5969	44672	43824	41421	40817	38351
		C	1097	1002	1077	1152	933	182	271	215	218	156	198	149	218	217	122	1081	1124	1074	1153	967
		NC	42657	40947	39051	38699	37253	9285	9348	8153	7166	5979	8352	7595	6859	6201	5847	43589	42699	40346	39664	37385
	Ven	Trop.	3671	3060	2875	2985	2725	940	1052	1080	1479	1367	1114	1070	1227	1503	1203	3497	3043	2727	2961	2889
		C	45	45	45	45	46	7	4	9	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	52	48	54	54	51
		NC	3626	3016	2830	2940	2679	933	1048	1071	1470	1362	1114	1069	1227	1503	1203	3445	2996	2674	2907	2838
	Ply	Trop.	23193	21771	22209	19317	18148	10219	11308	11084	10103	8770	12447	12980	12814	10646	10320	20965	20100	20478	18774	16598
		C	45	41	23	25	14	45	56	97	65	229	1	1	2	2	4	89	96	118	88	239
		NC	23148	21730	22186	19292	18134	10173	11252	10987	10038	8541	12446	12978	12812	10644	10316	20875	20004	20361	18686	16359

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Australia	Logs	Trop.	148	258	148	--	0	0	--	--
		C	37	0	37	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	111	258	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	53867	50750	599	590	0	0	--	--
		C	2717	2520	272	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	51151	48230	639	561	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	6974	6012	996	601	0	0	--	--
		C	290	106	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6684	5905	955	591	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	21573	21799	539	532	0	0	--	--
C		10909	10237	574	569	0	0	--	--	
NC		10664	11563	508	503	0	0	--	--	
Canada	Logs	Trop.	34	59	--	--	0	6325	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	34	59	--	--	0	6325	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	7720	7917	515	660	365	905	365	453
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7720	7917	515	660	365	905	365	453
	Ven	Trop.	4892	7366	1223	1473	2117	2311	2117	2311
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	4892	7366	1223	1473	2117	2311	2117	2311
	Ply	Trop.	29277	30282	305	315	5017	4917	358	307
C		0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
NC		29277	30282	305	315	5017	4917	358	307	
China	Logs	Trop.	116217	505154	116	177	3800	257	190	13
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	116217	505154	116	177	3800	257	190	13
	Sawn	Trop.	88436	127670	177	193	3630	7293	1002	912
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	88436	127670	177	193	3630	7293	1002	912
	Ven	Trop.	103000 ¹	147065	412	353	404	5950	738	541
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	103000 ¹	147065	412	353	404	5950	738	541
	Ply	Trop.	656533 ¹	546876	365	399	23391	110729	347	791
C		0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
NC		656533 ¹	546876	365	399	23391	110729	347	791	
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	Trop.	360000 ¹	370000 ¹	229	231	3500 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	360000 ¹	370000 ¹	229	231	3500 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
	Sawn	Trop.	152500 ¹	145000 ¹	320	322	10800 ¹	1500 ¹	514	500
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	152500 ¹	145000 ¹	320	322	10800 ¹	1500 ¹	514	500
	Ven	Trop.	76000 ¹	80000 ¹	490	500	2100 ¹	0 ¹	700	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	76000 ¹	80000 ¹	490	500	2100 ¹	0 ¹	700	--
	Ply	Trop.	420000 ¹	200000 ¹	551	551	112000 ¹	15000 ¹	696	652
C		0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	
NC		420000 ¹	200000 ¹	551	551	112000 ¹	15000 ¹	696	652	
Egypt	Logs	Trop.	1570	1700 ¹	171	170	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	4	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1566	1700 ¹	171	170	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	600	900 ¹	300	300	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	600	900 ¹	300	300	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	4000 ¹	--	800	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	4000 ¹	--	800	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	60000	70000 ¹	600	636	700	700 ¹	700	700
C		0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--	
NC		60000	70000 ¹	600	636	700	700 ¹	700	700	

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and S/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
EU	Logs	Trop.	485460	469822	243	248	19590	23117	379	453
		C	3055	1859	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	482405	467963	241	247	19590	23117	379	453
	Sawn	Trop.	1039471	1007199	574	548	123259	135457	714	658
		C	3757	6534	723	436	4688	685	2344	171
		NC	1035714	1000665	574	549	118571	134769	695	667
	Ven	Trop.	258037	292020	778	834	75399	90271	1114	1368
		C	1047	1252	970	417	195	171	--	--
		NC	256990	290768	777	838	75204	90100	1111	1365
	Ply	Trop.	727577	715411	555	546	244543	234869	916	867
		C	15136	6912	452	628	659	0	--	--
		NC	712442	708499	558	545	243884	234869	914	867
Austria	Logs	Trop.	445	445 ¹	445	445	69	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	445	445 ¹	445	445	69	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	4606	5000 ¹	658	556	525	1000 ¹	525	500
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	4606	5000 ¹	658	556	525	1000 ¹	525	500
	Ven	Trop.	2383	2383 ¹	1192	1192	766	766 ¹	766	766
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	2383	2383 ¹	1192	1192	766	766 ¹	766	766
	Ply	Trop.	9541	15000 ¹	867	938	2460	1000 ¹	1230	1000
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	9541	15000 ¹	867	938	2460	1000 ¹	1230	1000
Belgium-Lux.	Logs	Trop.	21634	25000 ¹	285	284	7738	10000 ¹	665	556
		C	102	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	21532	25000 ¹	285	284	7738	10000 ¹	665	556
	Sawn	Trop.	101144	107000 ¹	552	557	25219	35000 ¹	669	660
		C	675	675 ¹	506	675	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	100469	106325 ¹	552	557	25219	35000 ¹	669	660
	Ven	Trop.	17791	17791 ¹	821	809	17873	13000 ¹	1409	1300
		C	53	53 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	17738	17738 ¹	821	806	17873	13000 ¹	1409	1300
	Ply	Trop.	77044	95000 ¹	490	508	35287	37500 ¹	620	615
		C	6301	0 ¹	341	--	28	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	70743	95000 ¹	510	508	35259	37500 ¹	620	615
Denmark	Logs	Trop.	1600 ¹	2683	800	687	0	673	--	976
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1600 ¹	2683	800	687	0	673	--	976
	Sawn	Trop.	11400 ¹	19055	713	801	6114	8762	1529	1544
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	11400 ¹	19055	713	801	6114	8762	1529	1544
	Ven	Trop.	6700 ¹	13816	1675	926	4110	8003	2055	1060
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6700 ¹	13816	1675	926	4110	8003	2055	1060
	Ply	Trop.	40420 ¹	33985	1011	584	3340	5516	1113	725
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	40420 ¹	33985	1011	584	3340	5516	1113	725
Finland	Logs	Trop.	3050	0 ¹	1525	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3050	0 ¹	1525	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	8279	9827	637	1092	435	771	--	771
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	8279	9827	637	1092	435	771	--	771
	Ven	Trop.	1307	1541	261	1541	218	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1307	1541	261	1541	218	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	1089	1349	363	450	4358	771	2179	771
		C	0	0	--	--	436	0	--	--
		NC	1089	1349	363	450	3922	771	1961	771

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
France	Logs	Trop.	177734	176199	222	238	3125	3253	164	325
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	177734	176199	222	238	3125	3253	164	325
	Sawn	Trop.	122266	136130	561	493	12110	7021	637	413
		C	2930	5822	1024	448	4688	685	2344	171
		NC	119336	130308	556	495	7422	6336	437	487
	Ven	Trop.	24219	30822	1101	963	17773	18664	658	667
		C	977	1199	977	400	195	171	--	--
		NC	23242	29623	1107	1021	17578	18493	651	660
	Ply	Trop.	81445	67979	641	641	127148	125685	1042	982
		C	8594	6678	573	607	195	0	--	--
		NC	72852	61301	650	645	126953	125685	1041	982
Germany	Logs	Trop.	20000 ¹	15000 ¹	172	188	4000	4000 ¹	400	400
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	20000 ¹	15000 ¹	172	188	4000	4000 ¹	400	400
	Sawn	Trop.	62220 ¹	75000 ¹	396	397	15000	18000 ¹	652	621
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	62220 ¹	75000 ¹	396	397	15000	18000 ¹	652	621
	Ven	Trop.	63514 ¹	70000 ¹	1059	1061	12000	12000 ¹	1200	1200
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	63514 ¹	70000 ¹	1059	1061	12000	12000 ¹	1200	1200
	Ply	Trop.	103900 ¹	110000 ¹	530	526	3000	3000 ¹	750	750
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	103900 ¹	110000 ¹	530	526	3000	3000 ¹	750	750
Greece	Logs	Trop.	17498	20000 ¹	269	267	228	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	17498	20000 ¹	269	267	228	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	4114	5000 ¹	374	333	1354	1000 ¹	677	500
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	4114	5000 ¹	374	333	1354	1000 ¹	677	500
	Ven	Trop.	1491	1000 ¹	1491	1000	644	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1491	1000 ¹	1491	1000	644	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	947	1000 ¹	474	500	15596	10000 ¹	1040	1000
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	947	1000 ¹	474	500	15596	10000 ¹	1040	1000
Ireland	Logs	Trop.	1588	3910	1588	1303	762	1189	762	1189
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1588	3910	1588	1303	762	1189	762	1189
	Sawn	Trop.	31308	31695	1160	1132	4797	3895	1599	1948
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	31308	31695	1160	1132	4797	3892	1599	1946
	Ven	Trop.	1158	1932	--	1932	189	38	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1158	1932	--	1932	189	38	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	10260	11189	1466	1399	374	108	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	10260	11189	1466	1399	374	108	--	--
Italy	Logs	Trop.	65000 ¹	60000 ¹	260	261	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	65000 ¹	60000 ¹	260	261	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	80000 ¹	85000 ¹	530	531	5000	5000 ¹	1000	1000
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	80000 ¹	85000 ¹	530	531	5000	5000 ¹	1000	1000
	Ven	Trop.	96000 ¹	100000 ¹	565	625	5000 ¹	5000 ¹	2500	2500
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	96000 ¹	100000 ¹	565	625	5000 ¹	5000 ¹	2500	2500
	Ply	Trop.	50000 ¹	50000 ¹	526	526	9200 ¹	9200 ¹	920	920
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	50000 ¹	50000 ¹	526	526	9200 ¹	9200 ¹	920	920

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and S/m3)

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Netherlands	Logs	Trop.	26585	26000	271	271	2551	2551	364	364
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	26585	26000	271	271	2551	2551	364	364
	Sawn	Trop.	256811	210000	650	636	41917	43000	665	662
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	256811	210000	650	636	41917	43000	665	662
	Ven	Trop.	10366	11500	797	767	12120	10500	1347	1313
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	10366	11500	797	767	12120	10500	1347	1313
	Ply	Trop.	135759	110000	640	629	29409	28500	919	919
C		0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
NC		135759	110000	640	629	29409	28500	919	919	
Portugal	Logs	Trop.	91546	77187	256	249	317	375	317	375
		C	2953	1859	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	88593	75328	248	243	317	375	317	375
	Sawn	Trop.	19657	19514	531	500	2576	2944	515	589
		C	152	37	152	37	0	0	--	--
		NC	19505	19477	542	513	2576	2944	515	589
	Ven	Trop.	2023	3009	1012	1003	2706	1856	1353	1856
		C	17	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2006	3009	1003	1003	2706	1856	1353	1856
	Ply	Trop.	1106	734	1106	734	34	178	--	--
		C	241	234	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	865	500	865	500	34	178	--	--
Spain	Logs	Trop.	54830	57298	250	223	0	276	--	276
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	54830	57298	250	223	0	276	--	276
	Sawn	Trop.	156945	175805	508	478	5612	5464	1122	390
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	156945	175805	508	478	5612	5464	1122	390
	Ven	Trop.	17392	24767	915	826	0	18444	--	9222
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	17392	24767	915	826	0	18444	--	9222
	Ply	Trop.	1155	1524	578	508	8837	9411	680	554
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1155	1524	578	508	8837	9411	680	554
Sweden	Logs	Trop.	1800	900	900	900	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1800	900	900	900	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	9000	8000	1286	1333	0	1000	--	1000
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	9000	8000	1286	1333	0	1000	--	1000
	Ven	Trop.	6000	6000	2000	2000	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6000	6000	2000	2000	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	6000	4000	750	800	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6000	4000	750	800	0	0	--	--
U.K.	Logs	Trop.	5200	5200	433	433	800	800	400	400
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	5200	5200	433	433	800	800	400	400
	Sawn	Trop.	180000	130000	643	433	2600	2600	520	520
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	180000	130000	643	433	2600	2600	520	520
	Ven	Trop.	9000	9000	1000	900	2000	2000	1000	1000
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	9000	9000	1000	900	2000	2000	1000	1000
	Ply	Trop.	210000	215000	467	467	5500	4000	786	800
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	210000	215000	467	467	5500	4000	786	800

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Japan	Logs	Trop.	1338547	1175285	217	196	0	2	--	--
		C	23872	10441	346	261	0	0	--	--
		NC	1314675	1164844	215	199	0	2	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	838959	851605	698	673	295	170	--	--
		C	111527	106954	839	836	0	0	--	--
		NC	727432	744651	680	655	295	170	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	84278	73156	773	778	385	435	--	--
		C	769	1277	769	1277	0	0	--	--
		NC	83509	71879	773	773	385	435	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	2373673	2328966	489	479	1720	1846	430	1846
		C	12427	17655	366	706	0	0	--	--
		NC	2361246	2311311	489	478	1720	1846	430	1846
Nepal	Logs	Trop.	540 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	540 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	1800 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1800 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0	1100 ¹	--	550	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	1100 ¹	--	550	0	0 ¹	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	Trop.	232	157	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	232	157	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	3209	1613	401	807	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3209	1613	401	807	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	76	113	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	76	113	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	1775	2025	887	1013	74	1105	740 ¹	1105
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1775	2025	888	1013	74	1105	740 ¹	1105
Norway	Logs	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2800 ¹	3000 ¹	700	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	2800 ¹	3000 ¹	700	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	1000 ¹	--	1000	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	1000 ¹	--	1000	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	500	500	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	500	500	0	0 ¹	--	--
Rep. of Korea	Logs	Trop.	222331	194455	184	183	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	222331	194455	184	183	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	187892	159960	373	409	421	356	421	356
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	187892	159960	373	409	421	356	421	356
	Ven	Trop.	19561	38892	399	148	0	9	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	19561	38892	399	148	0	9	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	452523	384034	457	429	877	495	877	495
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	452523	384034	457	429	877	495	877	495

Table 1-1-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Switzerland	Logs	Trop.	4350 ¹	3100 ¹	435	443	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	4350 ¹	3100 ¹	435	443	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	4667 ¹	4200 ¹	467	467	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	4667 ¹	4200 ¹	467	467	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	600 ¹	600 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	600 ¹	600 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
U.S.A.	Logs	Trop.	0	0	--	--	191	529	191	265
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	191	529	191	265
	Sawn	Trop.	156482	168189	623	657	11537	10728	481	397
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	156482	168189	623	657	11537	10728	481	397
	Ven	Trop.	23488	30883	1678	1817	2998	4213	1499	1404
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	23488	30883	1678	1817	2998	4213	1499	1404
	Ply	Trop.	509905	554608	491	587	38170	42130	450	530
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	509905	554608	491	587	38170	42130	450	530
Consumers Total	Logs	Trop.	2529430	2720530	211	204	27081	33730	328	406
		C	26968	12300	384	307	0	0	--	--
		NC	2502461	2708230	210	204	27081	33730	328	406
	Sawn	Trop.	2538403	2529803	520	497	150307	156409	673	631
		C	118001	116008	796	811	4688	685	2344	171
		NC	2420403	2413795	512	488	145619	155721	658	638
	Ven	Trop.	576306	680507	627	511	83402	103189	1124	1186
		C	2106	2635	1013	659	195	171	--	--
		NC	574201	677871	626	510	83207	103018	1121	1184
	Ply	Trop.	5255936	4858201	478	485	426492	411791	709	765
		C	38472	34804	445	645	659	0	--	--
		NC	5217465	4823398	478	484	425833	411791	708	765
	Total	Trop.	10900075	10789041	--	--	687283	705119	--	--
		C	185546	165747	--	--	5542	856	--	--
		NC	10714530	10623294	--	--	681741	704260	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	3166761	3294453	208	202	2024105	2190004	137	137
		C	35305	20277	295	230	2083	2060	172	186
		NC	3131455	3274176	207	202	2022022	2187944	137	137
	Sawn	Trop.	3345116	3039327	400	412	2495807	2340435	353	365
		C	137116	133190	637	611	41757	34684	192	160
		NC	3208001	2906137	393	406	2454050	2305748	358	372
	Ven	Trop.	650066	760356	602	514	572674	650381	467	433
		C	12643	7764	1393	863	232	171	--	--
		NC	637423	752591	595	512	572442	650210	467	433
	Ply	Trop.	5292427	4889394	477	484	6350993	5103314	496	479
		C	41711	38060	428	586	1272	605	615	297
		NC	5250719	4851335	478	483	6349721	5102709	496	479
	Total	Trop.	12454371	11983530	--	--	11443579	10284134	--	--
		C	226775	199291	--	--	45345	37520	--	--
		NC	12227599	11784239	--	--	11398234	10246611	--	--

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Africa	Logs	All	10581	9896	9903	11102	9416	1	19	3	2	0	4175	4034	4208	5370	3437	6407	5881	5698	5734	5979
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10581	9896	9903	11102	9416	1	19	3	2	0	4175	4034	4208	5370	3437	6407	5881	5698	5734	5979
	Sawn	All	2411	2156	2021	2097	2200	10	4	6	6	6	1351	1394	1163	1262	1275	1070	766	864	841	931
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2411	2156	2021	2097	2200	9	3	6	6	6	1350	1393	1163	1262	1275	1070	766	864	841	931
	Ven	All	361	390	441	422	486	0	0	0	0	0	238	251	254	300	318	123	139	187	122	168
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	361	390	441	422	486	0	0	0	0	0	238	251	254	300	318	123	139	187	122	168
	Ply	All	176	224	243	276	308	0	5	5	3	3	47	78	79	111	125	129	151	169	168	186
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	176	224	243	276	308	0	5	5	3	3	47	78	79	111	125	129	151	169	168	186
Cameroon	Logs	All	3300	3000	2800	3000	2895	0	0	0	0	0	1150	1304	1101	1706	1280	2150	1696	1699	1294	1615
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3300	3000	2800	3000	2895	0	0	0	0	0	1150	1304	1101	1706	1280	2150	1696	1699	1294	1615
	Sawn	All	725	520	580	560	588	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	218	289	284	392	405	508	232	296	168	183
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	725	520	580	560	588	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	217 ^I	288 ^I	284	392	405	508	232	296	168	183
	Ven	All	38	61	61	61	59	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	38	60	51	37	41	0	1	10	24	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	38	61	61	61	59	0	0	0	0	0	38	60	51	37	41	0	1	10	24	18
	Ply	All	78	80	88	90	89	0	5	4	2	2	20	20	35	45	41	58	65	57	47	50
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	78	80	88	90	89	0	5	4	2	2	20	20	35	45	41	58	65	57	47	50
Central African Republic	Logs	All	299 ^F	244	305	405 ^I	375 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	84 ^F	73	42	127 ^I	100 ^I	215	171	263	278	275
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	299 ^F	244	305	405 ^F	375 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	84 ^F	73	42	127 ^F	100 ^I	215	171	263	278	275
	Sawn	All	73 ^I	70	61	85 ^I	85 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	38 ^F	30	31	35 ^I	30 ^I	35	40	30	50	55
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	73 ^F	70	61	85 ^F	85 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	38 ^F	30	31	35 ^I	30 ^I	35	40	30	50	55
	Ven	All	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	2 ^F	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	2	2	2
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	2	2	2

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Congo	Logs	All	544 ^F	636 ^F	704 ^I	969 ^I	900 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	259 ^F	261 ^F	258	213	300 ^I	285	375	446	756	600
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	544 ^F	636 ^F	704 ^I	969 ^I	900 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	259 ^F	261 ^F	258	213	300 ^I	285	375	446	756	600
		All	57 ^F	62 ^F	59 ^I	60 ^I	70 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	31 ^F	32 ^F	29	16	20 ^I	26	30	30	44	50
	Ven	C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	57 ^F	62 ^F	59 ^I	60 ^I	70 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	31 ^F	32 ^F	29	16	20 ^I	26	30	30	44	50
	Ply	All	47 ^F	49 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	42 ^I	42 ^F	27	37	45 ^I	5	7	23	13	15
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	47 ^F	49 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	42 ^I	42 ^F	27	37	45 ^I	5	7	23	13	15
		C	1 ^F	3 ^F	5 ^I	8 ^I	10 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2	3	3 ^I	0	1	3	5	7
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	2416	2297	2081	2054	2000 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	377	311	338	107	100 ^I	2039	1986	1743	1947	1900
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	2416 ^F	2297 ^F	2081	2054	2000 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	377	311	338	107	100 ^I	2039	1986	1743	1947	1900
		All	698 ^F	696 ^F	596	613	600 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	616 ^I	606 ^I	499	493	450 ^I	82	90	97	120	150
	Ven	C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	698 ^F	696 ^F	596	613	600 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	616 ^F	606 ^F	499	493	450 ^I	82	90	97	120	150
	Ply	All	205	195	222	222	275 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	116 ^F	96 ^F	115	155	155 ^I	89	99	107	67	120
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	205 ^I	195	222	222	275 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	116 ^I	96 ^I	115	155	155 ^I	89	99	107	67	120
		C	41 ^I	41 ^I	43	61	66 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	11 ^F	15 ^F	8	18	20 ^I	30	26	35	43	46
Gabon	Logs	All	1909	2245	2513	3200 ^I	1700 ^I	0	15	2	1 ^I	0 ^I	1600 ^I	1900	2351 ^I	3000 ^I	1500 ^I	309	360	164	201	200
		C	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	1909	2245 ^I	2513 ^I	3200 ^I	1700 ^I	0	15 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1600 ^I	1900 ^I	2351 ^I	3000 ^I	1500 ^I	309	360	164	201	200
		All	173	170 ^F	100 ^I	90 ^I	150 ^I	1	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	130 ^I	110	61	29	39 ^I	44	60	39	61	111
	Ven	C	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	173	170 ^F	100 ^I	90 ^I	150 ^I	1	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	130 ^I	110 ^I	61 ^I	29 ^I	39 ^I	44	60	39	61	111
	Ply	All	2	2 ^F	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	3	4	2 ^I	2	1	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2	1	0	0	0
		C	20 ^I	55	55 ^I	40 ^I	60 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	14 ^F	36	15	25	31 ^I	6	19	40	15	29
	NC	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	20 ^I	55	55 ^I	40 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	14 ^I	36 ^I	15 ^I	25 ^I	31 ^I	6	19	40	15	29

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ghana	Logs	All	1800 ^F	1194	1166	1000	1100 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	572	81	0	0	0 ^I	1228	1113	1166	1000	1100
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	1800 ^F	1194	1166	1000	1100 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	572	81	0	0	0 ^I	1228	1113	1166	1000	1100
		All	600 ^E	558	520	575	590	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	259	286	239	246	290	341	272	281	329	300
	Ven	C	0 ^E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	600 ^E	558	520	575	590	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	259	286	239	246	290	341	272	281	329	300
	Ply	All	61 ^I	75	95 ^I	75	80	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	46	54	62	70	26	29	41	13	10
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	61 ^I	75	95 ^I	75	80	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	35	46	54	62	70	26	29	41	13	10
		All	26 ^I	35	40	65	71	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	4	19	20	30	25	31	21	45	41
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	26 ^I	35	40	65	71	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	4	19	20	30	25	31	21	45	41
Liberia	Logs	All	25 ^I	11 [*]	25	75	129	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	20 ^I	6	24	49	62	5	5	1	26	67
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	25 ^I	11 ^I	25 ^I	75 ^I	129 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	20 ^I	6 ^I	24 ^I	49 ^I	62 ^I	5	5	1	26	67
		All	2 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^I	25 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	5	7	25
	Ven	C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^I	25 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	5	7	25
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	Logs	All	16	35 ^I	35	99	37	1 ^F	4	1	1	0 ^I	1	1	3	68	5 ^I	16	38	33	32	32
		C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	16	35 ^F	35	99	37	1 ^F	4	1	1	0 ^I	1	1	3	68	5 ^I	16	38	33	32	32
		All	8	14 ^I	15	17	12	8	3	6	6	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	4	6	1 ^I	16	17	17	17	17
	Ven	C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8	14 ^F	15	17	12	8	3	6	6	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	4	6	1 ^I	16	17	17	17	17
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	1	1	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	1	1	1

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption					
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	All	272	234	274	300 ¹	280 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	112	97	91	100 ¹	90 ¹	160	137	183	200	190	
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sawn	NC	272	234	274	300 ¹	280 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	112 ¹	97 ¹	91 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	160	137	183	200	190	
		All	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	80 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	59	41	16	45 ¹	40 ¹	16	24	69	45	40	
	Ven	C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	80 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	59 ¹	41	16	45 ¹	40 ¹	16	24	69	45	40	
	Ply	All	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	6	4	5 ¹	5 ¹	1	2	6	5	5	
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	4 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	1	2	6	5	5	
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8	8	10	10	10	
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
Asia Pacific	Logs	All	95667	90427	87908	86221	80956	2721	3517	3487	3283	2662	12753	11243	10420	10273	8175	85634	82700	80975	79231	75443	
		C	3278	3355	3579	3485	3428	67	224	169	197	111	11	10	1	1	2	3334	3569	3747	3681	3537	
	Sawn	NC	92389	87072	84329	82736	77528	2653	3293	3318	3086	2551	12742	11233	10419	10272	8173	82300	79132	77228	75550	71906	
		All	26331	24891	23301	22717	21650	3126	2887	3218	2145	1303	5609	4865	4452	3679	3357	23848	22913	22067	21183	19596	
	Ven	C	1537	1539	1500	1516	1475	94	189	202	198	145	66	73	109	78	74	1566	1654	1593	1636	1546	
		NC	24794	23352	21801	21201	20175	3032	2698	3016	1947	1158	5544	4792	4343	3601	3283	22282	21258	20474	19547	18050	
	Ply	All	2258	1632	1432	1525	1256	27	69	134	131	123	688	653	723	983	716	1597	1048	843	673	663	
		C	1	1	0	0	0	7	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	7	5	1	
		NC	2257	1631	1432	1525	1256	20	66	127	126	122	688	653	723	983	716	1589	1045	836	668	662	
		All	14329	13624	14329	11404	10957	64	144	142	112	53	11280	11768	11437	9334	8960	3113	2000	3034	2182	2050	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	14329	13623	14329	11404	10957	64	144	142	112	53	11280	11768	11437	9334	8960	3113	1999	3034	2182	2050	
Cambodia	Logs	All	850 ¹	829	517	700 ¹	372 ^D	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	458 ^F	459 ^F	300 ¹	200 ¹	100 ¹	392	370	217	500	272	
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sawn	NC	850 ¹	829	517	700 ¹	372 ^D	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	458 ^F	459 ^F	300 ¹	200 ¹	100 ¹	392	370	217	500	272	
		All	195 ^F	179	80	72	73 ^D	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	165 ^F	100	69	42	47 ^D	30	79	11	30	26	
	Ven	C	5 ^F	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
		NC	190 ^F	179	80	72	73 ^D	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	164 ^F	100	69	42	47 ^D	26	79	11	30	26	
	Ply	All	9 ^F	29	29	192 ¹	75 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	7 ^F	18 ^F	28	189	70 ¹	2	11	1	3	5	
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	9 ¹	29	29	192 ¹	75 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	18 ¹	28	189	70 ¹	2	11	1	3	5	
		All	9 ^F	29 ^F	29 ^F	1	14 ^D	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	14 ^D	9	29	30	1	0	
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9 ¹	29 ¹	29 ¹	1	14 ^D	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	14 ^D	9	29	30	1	0	

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fiji	Logs	All	269 ^F	255	272	267	281	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	267	255	272	267	281
		C	130 ^F	124	122	152	160	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	129	124	122	152	160
		NC	139 ^F	131	150	115	121	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	138	131	150	115	121
	Sawn	All	112 ^F	115	122	118	124	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^K	0 ^I	30 ^F	26	19	17	19	82	89	103	101	105
		C	47 ^F	56	55	55	57	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	2 ^F	15	11	8	9	45	41	44	47	48
		NC	65 ^F	59	68	63	67	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^K	0 ^I	28 ^F	11	8	9	10	37	49	59	54	57
	Ven	All	10 ^F	11	6	31	33	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	5 ^F	5	6	5	6	5	6	0	26	27
		C	1 ^I	1	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	9 ^I	10	6	31	33	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	5 ^I	5	6	5	6	4	6	0	26	27
	Ply	All	6 ^F	5	4	11	12	2 ^F	7	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^I	2 ^F	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	6	7
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	6 ^I	5	4	11	12	2 ^I	7	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^I	2 ^I	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	6	7
India	Logs	All	18350 ^F	18350 ^F	18350 ^F	18350 ^I	18350 ^I	469	735	869	1001 ^I	1010 ^I	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	18813	19079	19214	19346	19355
		C	2538 ^F	2538 ^F	2538 ^F	2538 ^F	2538 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2539	2539	2539	2539	2548
		NC	15812 ^F	15812 ^F	15812 ^F	15812 ^F	15812 ^I	468	734	868	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	16274	16540	16675	16807	16807
	Sawn	All	8400 ^I	8400 ^I	8400 ^I	8400 ^I	8400 ^I	6 ^F	7 ^F	17 ^F	20 ^I	30 ^I	8 ^F	17 ^I	27 ^F	25 ^I	25 ^I	8399	8390	8390	8395	8405
		C	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^F	13 ^F	15 ^I	25 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1204	1205	1213	1215	1225
		NC	7200 ^I	7200 ^I	7200 ^I	7200 ^I	7200 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	4 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^F	17 ^F	27 ^F	25 ^I	25 ^I	7195	7185	7177	7180	7180
	Ven	All	7 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	4 ^I	6 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^F	4 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	4	9	21	20
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	4 ^I	6 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	4	9	21	20
	Ply	All	245 ^F	245 ^F	245 ^F	300 ^I	300 ^I	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	38 ^F	33 ^F	15 ^F	20 ^I	20 ^I	217	222	240	285	285
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	245 ^I	245 ^I	245 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	38 ^I	33 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	217	222	240	285	285
Indonesia	Logs	All	32119 ^F	31488 ^I	31248 ^I	28535 ^I	26500 ^I	71 ^F	71 ^F	60	75	80 ^I	44 ^F	44 ^F	45	45	100 ^I	32145	31515	31263	28565	26480
		C	333 ^F	422	648	535	500 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1	1	1 ^I	334	423	647	534	499
		NC	31786 ^F	31066 ^F	30600 ^F	28000 ^I	26000 ^I	69 ^F	69 ^F	60	75	80 ^I	43 ^F	43 ^F	44	44	99 ^I	31811	31092	30616	28031	25981
	Sawn	All	6838 ^F	6638 ^F	6000 ^I	5675 ^I	5125 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^W	1	1	1 ^I	653 ^F	397 ^F	440	330	320 ^I	6187	6243	5561	5346	4806
		C	138 ^F	138 ^F	100 ^I	105 ^I	125 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^W	0	0	0 ^I	61 ^F	25 ^F	40	30	20 ^I	78	115	60	75	105
		NC	6700 ^F	6500 ^F	5900 ^I	5570 ^I	5000 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^W	1	1	1 ^I	592 ^F	372 ^F	400	300	300 ^I	6109	6128	5501	5271	4701
	Ven	All	50 ^F	50 ^F	50	50	50 ^I	2 ^F	4 ^W	5	5	5 ^I	25 ^F	5 ^W	10	10	10 ^I	27	49	45	45	45
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50	50	50 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^W	5	5	5 ^I	25 ^I	5 ^W	10	10	10 ^I	27	49	45	45	45
	Ply	All	9836 ^F	9122	9575 ^F	6072	6000 ^I	3 ^F	15 ^W	3	3	5 ^I	8223 ^F	8376 ^F	8000	5463	5400 ^I	1616	761	1578	612	605
		C	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9836 ^I	9122	9575 ^F	6072	6000 ^I	3 ^I	15 ^I	3	3	5 ^I	8223 ^I	8376 ^I	8000	5463	5400 ^I	1616	761	1578	612	605

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Malaysia	Logs	All	37346 ¹	33000 ¹	30301 ¹	31361 ¹	30200 ¹	233	638	744	544 ¹	500 ¹	8561	7864	6987	6592	6000 ¹	29018	25774	24058	25313	24700
		C	211 ^F	207 ¹	207 ^F	200 ¹	200 ¹	0	17	22	20 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	211	224	229	220	210
		NC	37135	32793 ¹	30094	31161	30000 ¹	233	621	722	524	490 ¹	8561	7864	6987	6592	6000 ¹	28807	25550	23829	25093	24490
	Sawn	All	9285	8300 ¹	7573 ¹	7256 ¹	6975 ¹	314	413	337	249	200 ¹	4560	4151	3660	3007	2500 ¹	5039	4562	4250	4498	4675
		C	85 ^F	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	7 ^F	14	15	20	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	92	94	95	100	85
		NC	9200	8220 ¹	7493	7176	6900 ¹	307	399	322	229	190 ¹	4560	4151	3660	3007	2500 ¹	4947	4468	4155	4398	4590
	Ven	All	2123	1500 ¹	1245	1164	1000 ¹	8 ^F	17	16 ¹	17 ^F	10 ¹	613	586	649	747	600 ¹	1518	931	612	434	410
		C	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	6 ¹	3	7 ¹	5 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	6	3	7	5	1
		NC	2123	1500 ¹	1245	1164	1000 ¹	2	14	9 ¹	12	9 ¹	613	586	649	747	600 ¹	1512	928	605	429	409
	Ply	All	3613	3685	3697	4447	4200 ¹	13	13	6	37	10 ¹	3004	3339	3403	3825	3500 ¹	622	359	300	659	710
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3613	3685	3697	4447	4200 ¹	13	13	6	37	10 ¹	3004	3339	3403	3825	3500 ¹	622	359	300	659	710
Myanmar	Logs	All	2300 ¹	2650	2811	2960	2814	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	602 ¹	335	409	423	342	1698	2315	2402	2537	2472
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2300 ¹	2650	2811	2960	2814	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	602 ¹	335	409	423	342	1698	2315	2402	2537	2472
	Sawn	All	309 ¹	308	312	329	384	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	89 ¹	29	29	21	46	220	279	283	308	338
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	309 ^F	308	312	329	384	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	89 ^F	29	29	21	46	220	279	283	308	338
	Ven	All	1 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	10 ^F	4	8	10	13	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	4	9	6	9	11	10
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	4	8	10	13	0	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	4	9	6	9	11	10
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	3564 ^F	3064 ^F	3600	3500	2000	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3075 ^F	2509 ¹	2674	3004	1613	489	555	926	496	387
		C	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ^F	60 ¹	30	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	9 ^F	9 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	55	55	64	60	30
		NC	3500	3000	3536 ¹	3440 ¹	1970 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3066 ^F	2500 ¹	2674 ¹	3004 ¹	1613 ¹	434	500	862	436	357
	Sawn	All	218 ^F	218 ^F	218 ^F	210 ¹	150 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	6 ^F	6 ^F	17 ^F	17 ¹	17 ¹	212	212	201	193	133
		C	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	40 ¹	15 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	43	43	43	40	15
		NC	175 ^F	175 ^F	175 ^F	170 ¹	135 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	6 ^F	6 ^F	17 ^F	17 ¹	17 ¹	169	169	158	153	118
	Ven	All	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	4	5	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	4	5	5	5
	Ply	All	10 ^F	10 ^F	40	40	40	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ¹	0	10	10	40	40	40
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	10	40	40	40

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Philippines	Logs	All	807 ^F	758	771	498	414	375 ^I	695	878	768	852	4	0 ^I	0	4	0	1178	1453	1649	1262	1266
		C	2 ^F	0	0	0	0	25 ^F	160	102	103	85	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	27	160	102	103	85
		NC	805 ^F	758	771	498	414	350	535	776	665	767	4	0 ^I	0	4	0	1151	1293	1547	1159	1181
	Sawn	All	407 ^F	286	313	347	382	298	378	567	412	459	38	84	145	141	336 ^I	668	580	735	618	505
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	11 ^F	53	78	60	67	0	29	56	38	43 ^I	11	24	22	22	24
		NC	407 ^F	286	313	347	382	287	325	489	352	392	38	55	89	103	293	656	556	713	596	481
	Ven	All	39	19	82	62	75 ^I	5 ^F	26	94	86	95	30	32	26	30	29	14	13	150	118	141
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	39 ^I	19	82	62	75 ^I	4 ^I	26 ^I	94 ^I	86 ^I	95 ^I	30 ^I	32 ^I	26 ^I	30 ^I	29 ^I	13	13	150	118	141
	Ply	All	380 ^F	290	536	367	300 ^I	7 ^F	2	11	12	13	10	17	12	14	11	377	275	535	365	302
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	380 ^F	290	536	367	300 ^I	7 ^I	2	11 ^I	12 ^I	13 ^I	10 ^I	17 ^I	12 ^I	14 ^I	11 ^I	377	275	535	365	302
Thailand	Logs	All	62	33	38	50	25	1573	1378	936	895	220	1	26	0	0	15	1634	1385	974	945	230
		C	0	0	0	0	0	40 ^F	44	44	73	6	0	0	0	0	1	40	44	44	73	5
		NC	62	33	38	50	25	1533	1334	892	822	214	1	26	0	0	14	1594	1341	930	872	225
	Sawn	All	568 ^F	447	283	310	37	2506 ^I	2086	2296	1463	613	62 ^F	54	45	79	47	3012	2479	2534	1694	603
		C	20 ^F	22	22	36	3	71 ^F	115	96	103	43	1 ^F	4	2	2	2	90	133	116	137	44
		NC	548 ^F	425	261	274	34	2435	1971	2200	1360	570	61	50	43	77	45	2922	2346	2418	1557	559
	Ven	All	14	11	8	6	3	12 ^I	21	15	17	8	4	2	2	2	1	22	30	21	21	10
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	14 ^I	11	8	6	3	12 ^I	21	15	17	8	4 ^I	2	2	2	1	22	30	21	21	10
	Ply	All	220	233	195	156	78	29 ^I	95	109	53	19	2	1	2	6	6	247	327	302	203	91
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	220 ^I	233	195	156	78	29	95	109	53	19	2 ^I	1	2	6	6	247	327	302	203	91
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	56126	57839	58218	57952	56781	24	59	35	39	34	608	1007	329	630	1063	55542	56891	57924	57361	55752
		C	23676	23599	23730	23124	22833	18	8	17	17	18	529	976	305	425	847	23165	22631	23442	22716	22004
		NC	32450	34240	34488	34827	33948	6	51	18	22	16	78	31	24	205	216	32378	34260	34482	34644	33748
	Sawn	All	22358	22714	22992	23288	22479	154	784	606	457	342	1782	1546	1720	1856	1692	20730	21953	21879	21889	21129
		C	9315	9218	9330	9512	9138	18	15	24	64	58	625	377	575	723	745	8708	8856	8779	8853	8451
		NC	13043	13496	13662	13776	13342	135	770	582	393	284	1157	1169	1145	1133	947	12022	13097	13099	13036	12679
	Ven	All	597	591	615	640	615	41	90	42	33	22	137	123	206	173	121	501	557	451	500	516
		C	74	74	80	90	91	0	2	1	1	1	19	21	30	40	38	55	55	51	51	54
		NC	523	517	535	550	524	41	88	41	32	21	118	101	177	133	83	446	503	399	449	462
	Ply	All	2210	2259	2254	2231	2116	36	50	50	39	41	812	722	699	702	575	1435	1587	1605	1568	1582
		C	345	341	323	325	314	24	22	24	14	18	77	1	2	2	2	292	362	345	337	330
		NC	1865	1918	1931	1906	1802	12	28	26	25	23	734	721	697	700	573	1143	1225	1260	1231	1252

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bolivia	Logs	All	478 ^F	449	491 ^F	491 ^F	375 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	463	442	491	491	375
		C	0 ^F	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	478 ^F	449	491 ^F	491 ^F	375 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	463	443	491	491	375
	Sawn	All	185 ^F	162 ^F	176 ^F	166 ^F	140 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	163 ^F	142 ^W	138	133	83 ^D	22	20	38	33	57
		C	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^I	0	0	0	8	10	10	0	0
		NC	175 ^F	152 ^F	166 ^F	166 ^F	140 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	161 ^F	142 ^W	138	133	83 ^D	14	10	28	33	57
	Ven	All	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^F	1	1	1 ^D	1	2	0	0	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1	1	1 ^D	1	2	0	0	1
	Ply	All	7 ^F	8 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^F	11	10	7 ^D	6	8	4	5	3
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	8 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	11	10	7 ^D	6	8	4	5	3
Brazil	Logs	All	46779 ^F	47779 ^F	47779 ^F	47000 ^I	46000 ^I	9 ^F	17 ^W	8 ^W	11 ^W	11 ^{DW}	521 ^I	968 ^I	294 ^I	415 ^I	842 ^I	46267	46828	47493	46596	45169
		C	21779 ^F	21779 ^F	21779 ^F	21000 ^I	21000 ^I	6 ^F	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{DR}	521 ^F	968 ^W	294 ^W	415 ^W	842 ^{DW}	21264	20811	21485	20585	20158
		NC	25000 ^F	26000 ^F	26000 ^F	26000 ^I	25000 ^I	3 ^F	17 ^W	8 ^W	11 ^W	11 ^{DW}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	25003	26017	26008	26011	25011
	Sawn	All	18691 ^F	19091 ^F	19091 ^F	19200 ^I	18500 ^I	119 ^F	755 ^W	572 ^W	379 ^W	265 ^{DW}	1405 ^F	1236 ^W	1316 ^W	1433 ^W	1412 ^{DW}	17405	18610	18347	18146	17353
		C	8591 ^F	8591 ^F	8591 ^F	8700 ^I	8500 ^I	3 ^F	4 ^W	4 ^W	7 ^W	3 ^{DW}	494 ^F	273 ^W	410 ^W	548 ^W	654 ^{DW}	8100	8322	8185	8159	7849
		NC	10100 ^F	10500 ^F	10500 ^F	10500 ^F	10000 ^I	116 ^F	751 ^W	568 ^W	372 ^W	262 ^{DW}	911 ^F	963 ^W	906 ^W	885 ^W	758 ^{DW}	9305	10288	10162	9987	9504
	Ven	All	310 ^F	300 ^F	300 ^F	310 ^F	285 ^I	36 ^F	85 ^W	38 ^W	29 ^W	18 ^{DW}	119 ^F	118 ^W	128 ^W	167 ^W	117 ^{DW}	227	267	210	172	186
		C	30 ^I	30 ^I	35 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{DR}	19 ^I	21 ^W	30 ^W	40 ^W	38 ^{DW}	11	10	6	5	7
		NC	280 ^I	270 ^I	265 ^I	265 ^I	240 ^I	36 ^I	84 ^W	38 ^W	29 ^W	18 ^{DW}	100 ^I	97 ^W	98 ^W	127 ^W	79 ^{DW}	216	257	205	167	179
	Ply	All	1870 ^F	1900 ^F	1900 ^F	1900 ^F	1800 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^W	4 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{DW}	726 ^F	606 ^W	554 ^W	584 ^W	465 ^{DW}	1144	1295	1350	1319	1337
		C	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{DW}	76 ^I	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{DW}	224	300	300	300	300
		NC	1570 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1500 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^W	4 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{DW}	650 ^I	606 ^W	554 ^W	584 ^W	465 ^{DW}	920	995	1050	1019	1037
Colombia	Logs	All	1015 ^I	1095 ^I	1223 ^I	1042 ^I	1223 ^I	5 ^F	3	0 ^R	6	7	7 ^F	2	3	12	13	1013	1096	1220	1036	1217
		C	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	3 ^F	2	0 ^R	6	7	0 ^I	0	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	18	17	14	21	22
		NC	1000 ^I	1080 ^I	1208 ^I	1027 ^I	1208 ^I	2 ^F	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	7 ^F	2	2	12	13	995	1079	1206	1015	1195
	Sawn	All	558 ^I	602	578	520	578	11 ^F	11	12	15	17	2 ^F	8	4	6	6	567	605	586	529	589
		C	8 ^I	9	10	20	10	4 ^F	1	2	3	4	1 ^F	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	12	9	11	23	14
		NC	550 ^I	593	568	500	568	7 ^F	10	10	12	13	1 ^F	7	3	6	6	555	596	575	506	575
	Ven	All	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	1	1	0 ^F	1	2	2	2	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	6	7	3	3
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	6	6	2	2
	Ply	All	64 ^F	25	35	30	35	7 ^F	18	14	15	17	4 ^F	4	2	1	1	68	39	47	44	51
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0	1	1	3	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
		NC	64 ^F	25	35	30	35	7 ^I	18	13	14	14	4 ^I	4	2	1	1	67	39	46	43	48

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption					
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Ecuador	Logs	All	4216 ^F	5164	5544	5932	5952	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	29 ^F	2	0 ^R	113	124	4187	5162	5544	5819	5828	
		C	843 ^F	1033	1109	1186	1190	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^R	0	0	843	1033	1109	1186	1190	
		NC	3373 ^F	4131	4435	4746	4762	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	29 ^F	2	0 ^R	113	124	3344	4129	4435	4633	4638	
	Sawn	All	1600 ^F	1694	1886	2075	2078	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	1	1	38 ^F	22	34	12	13	1562	1672	1852	2064	2066	
		C	320 ^F	339	377	415	416	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	1	1	5 ^F	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	316	339	377	416	417	
		NC	1280 ^F	1356	1509	1660	1663	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	33 ^F	22	34	12	13	1247	1333	1475	1648	1650	
	Ven	All	143 ^F	151	168	185	185	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	8 ^F	0	74	0	0	135	151	168	185	185	
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	143 ^I	151	168	185	185	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	8 ^I	0	74	0	0	135	151	168	185	185	
	Ply	All	88 ^F	93	99	109	109	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47 ^F	20	24	29	31	41	73	76	80	78	
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	88 ^I	93	99	109	109	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47 ^I	20	24	29	31	41	73	76	80	78	
Guyana	Logs	All	403	446	443	549	550	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	22	80	79	381	432	421	469	471	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	403	446	443	549	550	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	22	80	79	381	432	421	469	471	
	Sawn	All	77 ^I	41	38	31	34	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	18	15	19	22	24	59	26	19	9	10	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	77 ^I	41	38	31	34	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	18	15	19	22	24	59	26	19	9	10	
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ply	All	57	96	98	67	60	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	31	87	96	61	54	26	9	2	6	6	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	57	96	98	67	60	0	0	0	0	0	31	87	96	61	54	26	9	2	6	6	
Honduras	Logs	All	697 ^F	475	645	731	400 ^I	0 ^I	0	2	0 ^I	0 ^I	7 ^I	6 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	690	469	637	721	395	
		C	693 ^F	470	613	670	375 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	0 ^I	0 ^I	7 ^I	6 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	686	464	604	660	370	
		NC	4 ^F	5	32	61	25 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	4	5	33	61	25	
	Sawn	All	358 ^I	233 ^I	336 ^I	380 ^I	200 ^I	0 ^F	5 ^F	13	54	50 ^I	122 ^F	101 ^I	175	200	100 ^I	236	137	174	234	150	
		C	356 ^F	230	321	350 ^I	185 ^I	0 ^F	5 ^F	12	49	45 ^I	120 ^F	100 ^I	164	175	90 ^I	236	135	169	224	140	
		NC	2 ^I	3 ^I	15 ^I	30 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	1	5	5 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	11	25	10 ^I	0	2	5	10	10	
	Ven	All	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	1	2	0 ^I	1	0	0	0	0	
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	1	2	0 ^I	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ply	All	17	13	15	17	5 ^I	1 ^I	3	3	3 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	17	15	16	18	5	
		C	15 ^I	11 ^I	13 ^I	15 ^I	4 ^I	1 ^I	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	15	12	13	15	4	
		NC	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1	1	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	3	3	3	1	

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Panama	Logs	All	58 ¹	32	30	34 ¹	35 ¹	6 ^F	4	13	6	5 ¹	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	62	30	43	40	40
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	6 ^F	3	13	6	5 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	6	3	13	6	5
	Sawn	NC	58 ^F	32	30	34 ¹	35 ¹	0 ^F	1	0	0	0 ¹	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	56	27	30	34	35
		All	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	6 ^F	3	3	0	2 ¹	1 ^F	1	6 ¹	3 ¹	4 ¹	15	12	7	7	8
	Ven	C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ^F	3	2	0 ^R	1 ¹	0 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	3	2	0	1
		NC	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	1 ^F	0	1	0 ^R	1 ¹	1 ^F	1	6 ¹	3 ¹	4 ¹	9	9	5	7	7
	Ply	All	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^R	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	21 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ^F	12	15	4	5 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	25	21	25	9	10
		C	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	5 ¹	10	12 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5	10	12	2	3
	NC	All	21 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	2	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	21	11	13	7	7
		C																				
Peru	Logs	All	1394	1399 ¹	1402	1473	1546	3	4	4	6	6	4 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^R	1393	1403	1406	1479	1552
		C	2 ^F	2 ¹	3	3	3	2 ¹	3	3	5	5	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	8	8
	Sawn	NC	1392	1397	1399	1470	1543	1 ¹	1	1	1	1	4 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^R	1390	1398	1400	1471	1544
		All	649 ^F	631 ¹	630	656	689	6 ^F	2	2	2	2	28	16	24	45	48	627	617	608	613	643
	Ven	C	1 ^F	1 ¹	2	2	2	3 ^F	1	1	2	2	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	4	4
		NC	648	630	628	654	687	2 ^F	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	27	16	24	45	48	623	615	605	609	639
	Ply	All	8	3	11	12	12	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	9	3	2	3	3	0	0	9	9	9
		C	0 ¹	0	1	1	1	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	NC	All	8 ¹	3	10	11	11	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	9 ¹	3	2	3	3	0	0	8	8	8
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	3	7	15	15	39	61	62	58	62
	NC	All	40	64	69	73	77	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	40	64	69	73	77	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ¹	3	7	15	15	39	61	62	58	62
Venezuela	Logs	All	1086	1000	661	700 ¹	700 ¹	1 ^F	31	8	10 ¹	5 ¹	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	1086	1029	669	710	705
		C	344 ^F	300 ^F	211 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	1 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^F	2 ^F	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	344	298	211	250	251
	Sawn	NC	742 ¹	700 ¹	450 ¹	450 ¹	450 ¹	0 ^F	31	8	10 ¹	4 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	742	731	458	460	454
		All	230	250	247	250 ¹	250 ¹	12 ^F	8	4	6 ¹	5 ¹	5 ^F	4	4	2 ¹	2 ¹	237	254	247	254	253
	Ven	C	29 ^F	39 ¹	19	25 ¹	25 ¹	2 ^F	1	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	3 ^F	3	0 ^R	0 ¹	1 ¹	28	37	22	27	26
		NC	201 ^F	211 ¹	228	225 ¹	225 ¹	10 ^F	7	1	4 ^F	3 ¹	2 ^F	1	4	2 ¹	1 ¹	209	217	225	227	227
	Ply	All	129 ^F	129 ^F	129 ^F	129 ^F	130 ¹	3 ^F	3	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	132	132	131	131	132
		C	44 ¹	44 ¹	44 ¹	44 ¹	45 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	44	44	44	44	45
	NC	All	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	3 ¹	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	88	88	87	87	87
		C	46	50	13	15 ¹	15 ¹	23 ^F	16	14 ^F	14 ^F	15 ¹	0	0	3	0 ^F	0 ¹	68	66	24	29	30
	NC	All	30 ¹	30 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	18 ¹	10	9 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	48	40	19	19	20
		C	16 ¹	20 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	6	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	3	0 ¹	0 ¹	21	26	5	10	10

Table 1-2-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Producers Total	Logs	All	162374	158161	156029	155275	147153	2745	3595	3525	3324	2696	17536	16284	14957	16273	12675	147583	145473	144597	142326	137174
		C	26954	26954	27308	26609	26261	85	232	186	214	129	540	986	306	426	849	26499	26200	27189	26397	25541
		NC	135420	131208	128720	128665	120892	2660	3363	3339	3110	2567	16995	15298	14651	15847	11826	121084	119273	117408	115928	111633
	Sawn	All	51101	49761	48314	48102	46329	3290	3675	3830	2608	1651	8742	7804	7334	6797	6324	45649	45632	44810	43913	41656
		C	10853	10757	10830	11028	10613	114	205	226	262	203	692	452	684	801	819	10274	10510	10372	10489	9997
		NC	40248	39004	37484	37074	35717	3176	3471	3604	2346	1448	8051	7353	6650	5996	5505	35373	35121	34438	33424	31660
	Ven	All	3216	2612	2488	2587	2357	68	159	176	164	145	1063	1027	1183	1456	1155	2221	1744	1480	1295	1347
		C	75	75	80	90	91	7	5	8	6	2	19	21	30	40	38	63	58	58	56	55
		NC	3141	2538	2408	2497	2266	61	154	168	158	143	1044	1005	1153	1416	1117	2158	1687	1422	1239	1292
	Ply	All	16715	16107	16826	13911	13381	100	199	197	154	97	12138	12569	12215	10147	9660	4677	3737	4808	3918	3818
		C	345	341	323	325	314	24	22	24	14	18	77	1	2	2	2	292	362	345	337	330
		NC	16370	15766	16503	13586	13067	76	177	173	140	79	12061	12567	12213	10145	9658	4385	3375	4463	3581	3488
ITTO Total	Logs	All	776766	789397	795949	795769	788847	59999	58498	57245	62626	56567	45408	44143	44969	46489	38284	791356	803752	808225	811906	807130
		C	515874	524896	532496	534344	533327	35011	34392	33776	35986	33292	23409	23901	25349	25080	20931	527475	535387	540923	545250	545688
		NC	260892	264502	263452	261424	255520	24987	24106	23468	26638	23276	21999	20241	19618	21408	17354	263881	268367	267303	266655	261442
	Sawn	All	355247	348488	354202	352350	351723	97774	97213	98896	102098	97901	91800	94601	94641	94368	90553	361221	351100	358457	360080	359071
		C	260814	256652	264972	266730	265523	82144	81168	83235	87303	84643	78426	81806	82509	82312	79307	264531	256014	265698	271721	270859
		NC	94433	91836	89230	85620	86201	15630	16046	15661	14796	13257	13375	12796	12133	12056	11248	96689	95085	92758	88360	88210
	Ven	All	6496	6241	5858	5865	5509	2618	2371	2255	2691	2837	2308	2407	2359	2760	2446	6806	6205	5754	5796	5900
		C	1037	1358	1395	1466	1383	729	499	563	613	632	512	567	522	525	532	1254	1290	1436	1554	1483
		NC	5459	4884	4461	4399	4126	1889	1872	1693	2079	2204	1796	1840	1836	2235	1914	5552	4916	4318	4243	4416
	Ply	All	52888	51558	54977	48947	46711	15067	15892	17086	15697	14571	16288	17079	16954	15273	14154	51667	50371	55109	49371	47128
		C	22494	22740	24710	23108	22540	2796	3057	3402	3051	3249	2421	2862	2740	2937	2219	22869	22935	25373	23222	23570
		NC	30394	28818	30266	25840	24171	12271	12835	13681	12644	11322	13868	14217	14215	12336	11936	28797	27436	29732	26148	23557

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Africa	Logs	All	720	260	240	130	540728	716428	128	133
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	720	260	360	130	540728	716428	101	133
	Sawn	All	466	473	78	79	465822	496233	369	393
		C	0	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	466	472	78	79	465822	496233	369	393
	Ven	All	107	100	--	--	107648	117420	359	392
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	107	100	--	--	107648	117420	359	391
	Ply	All	1464	916	488	305	33817	52818	305	476
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1464	916	488	305	33817	52818	305	476
Cameroon	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	155031	237134	141	139
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	155031	237134	141	139
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	150000	194432	528	496
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	150000	194432	528	496
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	14300	10434	280	282
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	14300	10434	280	282
	Ply	All	1000	495	250	248	12000	14760	343	328
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1000	495	250	248	12000	14760	343	328
Central African Republic	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	10028 ¹	30000 ¹	239	236
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	10028 ¹	30000 ¹	239	236
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	11593 ¹	12000 ¹	374	343
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	11593 ¹	12000 ¹	374	343
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
Congo	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	72083	47328	279	222
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	72083	47328	279	222
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	11308	7086	390	443
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^F	0 ^F	--	--	11308	7086	390	443
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	15123	19538	560	528
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	15123	19538	560	528
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	1307	1295	654	432
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	1307	1295	654	432
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	37990	9721	112	91
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	37990	9721	112	91
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	184936	170516	371	346
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^F	0 ^F	--	--	184936	170516	371	346
	Ven	All	65 ^F	65 ^F	--	--	41787	41638	363	269
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	65 ¹	65 ¹	--	--	41787	41638	363	269
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	3110	6370	389	354
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	3110	6370	389	354

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Gabon	Logs	All	120	60	60	60	239555	359593	102	120
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	120	60 ¹	60	60	239555 ¹	359593 ¹	102	120
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	21790	3004	357	104
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	21790 ¹	3004 ¹	357	104
	Ven	All	0	3	--	--	1525	6790	438	1827
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	3 ¹	--	--	1525 ¹	6790 ¹	508	1698
	Ply	All	106	100	--	--	10144	22564	676	903
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	106 ¹	100 ¹	--	--	10144 ¹	22564 ¹	676	903
Ghana	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	80332	94581	336	384
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	80332	94581	336	384
	Ven	All	32 ¹	32 ¹	--	--	32668	36520	605	589
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	32 ¹	32 ¹	--	--	32668	36520	605	589
	Ply	All	189 ¹	189 ¹	--	--	7256	7829	382	391
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	189 ¹	189 ¹	--	--	7256	7829	382	391
Liberia	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	6484	7526	270	154
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	6484	7526	270	154
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	14	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	14	--	--
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
Togo	Logs	All	600	200 ¹	600	200	205	5126	68	75
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	600	200 ¹	600	200	205	5126	68	75
	Sawn	All	466	473	78	79	343	600 ¹	86	100
		C	0	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	466	472	78	79	343	600 ¹	86	100
	Ven	All	10	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	10	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	169	132	169	132	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	169 ¹	132 ¹	169	132	0	0	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	19352	20000 ¹	213	200
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	19352	20000 ¹	213	200
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	5520 ¹	14000 ¹	344	311
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	5520 ¹	14000 ¹	344	311
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	2245	2500 ¹	561	500
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	2245	2500 ¹	561	500
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Asia Pacific	Logs	All	680265	628100	218	191	1451016	1407815	139	137
		C	24734	27678	146	140	53	53	53	53
		NC	655531	600422	222	195	1450963	1407762	139	137
	Sawn	All	911513	589380	283	275	1533171	1304212	344	355
		C	80942	55659	401	281	25979	18338	239	235
		NC	830571	533721	275	274	1507192	1285874	347	357
	Ven	All	81022	86799	614	694	296872	341886	411	348
		C	10486	5200	1498	1040	0	0	--	--
		NC	70536	81599	564	680	296871	341886	411	348
	Ply	All	57033	43038	383	78	5571136	4311098	487	462
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	57033	43038	383	78	5571136	4311098	487	462
Cambodia	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	32703	22000	109	110
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	32703	22000	109	110
	Sawn	All	33	33	--	--	25102	14892	364	357
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	33	33	--	--	25102	14892	364	357
	Ven	All	45	45	--	--	12821	30688	458	162
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	45	45	--	--	12821	30688	458	162
	Ply	All	389	389	389	389	0	436	--	436
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	389	389	389	389	0	436	--	436
Fiji	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	0	33	--	--	6584	5311	346	312
		C	0	0	--	--	3806	3000	351	375
		NC	0	33	--	--	2778	2311	339	256
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	3262	2370	561	474
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	3262	2370	561	474
	Ply	All	37	51	--	--	2756	2435	689	487
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	37	51	--	--	2756	2435	689	487
India	Logs	All	247145	284284	284	284	830	830	166	166
		C	135	135	135	135	0	0	--	--
		NC	247010	284149	285	284	830	830	166	166
	Sawn	All	4935	5000	290	250	4270	4000	158	160
		C	1935	2000	149	133	0	0	--	--
		NC	3000	3000	750	600	4270	4000	158	160
	Ven	All	6439	9376	1610	1563	1500	0	750	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6439	9376	1610	1563	1500	0	750	--
	Ply	All	4177	1695	418	339	17900	12000	1193	600
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	4177	1695	418	339	17900	12000	1193	600
Indonesia	Logs	All	9960	12450	166	166	15893	15893	353	353
		C	0	0	--	--	53	53	53	53
		NC	9960	12450	166	166	15840	15840	360	360
	Sawn	All	239	239	239	239	154400	115800	351	351
		C	0	0	--	--	10400	7800	260	260
		NC	239	239	239	239	144000	108000	360	360
	Ven	All	1585	1585	317	317	4330	4330	433	433
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1585	1585	317	317	4330	4330	433	433
	Ply	All	951	951	317	317	3840000	2622240	480	480
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	951	951	317	317	3840000	2622240	480	480

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Malaysia	Logs	All	46510	39990 ¹	63	74	907839	917130	130	139
		C	3520	2990 ¹	160	150	0	0	--	--
		NC	42990	37000 ¹	60	71	907839	917130	130	139
	Sawn	All	64678	50000 ¹	192	201	1219308	1055761	333	351
		C	8410	10000 ¹	561	500	0	0	--	--
		NC	56268	40000 ¹	175	175	1219308	1055761	333	351
	Ven	All	30173	33780	1886	1987	252626	278388	389	373
		C	10303	5000 ¹	1472	1000	0	0	--	--
		NC	19870	28780 ¹	2208	2398	252626	278388	389	373
	Ply	All	3423	9470	571	256	1703835	1665320	501	435
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	3423	9470	571	256	1703835	1665320	501	435
Myanmar	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	137735	100575	337	238
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	137735	100575	337	238
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	20976	12932	711	616
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	20976	12932	711	616
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	116	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	116	0	--	--
	Ply	All	426 ¹	250 ¹	213	250	595	868	595	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	426 ¹	250 ¹	213	250	595	868	595	--
PNG	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	355989	351118	133	117
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	355989	351118	133	117
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	147	147
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	147	147
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	520 ¹	500 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	520 ¹	500 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	259	165	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	259	165	--	--
Philippines	Logs	All	127412	117821	145	153	0	226	--	57
		C	13880	16354	136	159	0	0	--	--
		NC	113532	101467	146	153	0	226	--	57
	Sawn	All	161972	112639	286	273	23196	21852	160	155
		C	43751	19321	561	322	9193	4878	164	128
		NC	118221	93318	242	265	14003	16974	157	165
	Ven	All	26424	27569	281	321	12856	13687	494	456
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	26424 ¹	27569 ¹	281	321	12856 ¹	13687 ¹	494	456
	Ply	All	6897	8535	627	711	4508	5164	376	369
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	6897 ¹	8535 ¹	627	711	4508 ¹	5164 ¹	376	369
Thailand	Logs	All	249238	173555	266	194	27	43	--	--
		C	7199	8199	164	112	0	0	--	--
		NC	242039	165356	271	201	27	43	--	--
	Sawn	All	679656	421436	296	288	76835	71164	1707	901
		C	26846	24338	280	236	2580	2660	1290	1330
		NC	652810	397098	297	292	74255	68504	1727	890
	Ven	All	16356	14444	1090	850	8840	11923	4420	5962
		C	183	200	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	16173	14244	1078	838	8840	11923	4420	5962
	Ply	All	40733	21697	374	409	1283	2470	642	412
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	40733	21697	374	409	1283	2470	642	412

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	5639	5157	160	132	19192	51203	58	81
		C	4071	3069	236	180	15941	21152	52	50
		NC	1567	2088	86	95	3250	30051	133	147
	Sawn	All	34059	30202	56	66	490431	561502	285	303
		C	9461	11303	397	177	129226	168801	225	233
		NC	24598	18899	42	48	361205	392701	316	347
	Ven	All	15000	16729	360	510	94610	100339	459	580
		C	2016	1933	2045	1869	9602	12772	325	319
		NC	12983	14796	318	463	85008	87567	481	658
	Ply	All	22580	19886	452	506	320735	329935	459	470
		C	8065	5565	335	393	613	605	306	297
		NC	14516	14321	562	570	320123	329330	459	470
Bolivia	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	25	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	25	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	189	0 ¹	--	--	68935	67054	500	504
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	189	0 ¹	--	--	68935	67054	500	504
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	1119	1541	1119	1541
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	1119	1541	1119	1541
	Ply	All	22	0 ¹	--	--	1974	2295	179	230
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	22	0 ¹	--	--	1974	2295	179	230
Brazil	Logs	All	547	1001	68	91	13911 ¹	19145 ¹	47	46
		C	17	6	--	--	13911	19145	47	46
		NC	530	995	66	90	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	22663	16356	40	43	344746	411000	262	287
		C	906	1020	227	146	106363	145602	259	266
		NC	21757	15336	38	41	238383	265398	263	300
	Ven	All	10087	11796	265	407	74096	96772	580	579
		C	0	0	--	--	9565	12772 ¹	324	319
		NC	10087	11796	265	407	64531	84000 ¹	657	661
	Ply	All	1516	1427	379	476	247670	264225	447	452
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1516	1427	379	476	247670	264225	447	452
Colombia	Logs	All	176	531	--	89	354	1486	118	124
		C	26	451	--	75	5	7	5	--
		NC	150	80	--	--	349	1479	152	123
	Sawn	All	1790	2522	149	168	1109	1039	277	173
		C	1112	1728	556	576	521	120	521	--
		NC	678	794	68	66	588	919	196	153
	Ven	All	3003	3017	1815	1657	6	17	--	--
		C	1970	1865	2432	2093	0	0	--	--
		NC	1033	1152	1222	1239	6	17	--	--
	Ply	All	8671	9255	631	612	2112	685	884	685
		C	683	730	644	629	8	0	--	--
		NC	7988	8525	629	611	2104	685	880	685
Ecuador	Logs	All	0	29	--	--	46	20144	--	178
		C	0	27	--	--	25	0	--	--
		NC	0	2	--	--	21	20144	--	178
	Sawn	All	204	797	--	797	27042	19335	802	1611
		C	1	525	--	525	0	79	--	--
		NC	203	272	--	--	27042	19256	802	1605
	Ven	All	7	101	--	--	18252	0	246	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7	101	--	--	18252	0	246	--
	Ply	All	211	112	--	--	27041	32251	1148	1112
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	211	112	--	--	27041	32251	1148	1112

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Guyana	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	2821	8377	128	105
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	2821	8377	128	105
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	7466	8561	393	389
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	7466	8561	393	389
	Ven	All	21	21 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	21 ¹	21 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	35715	21668	372	355
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	35715	21668	372	355
Honduras	Logs	All	147	0 ¹	73	--	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	200	200
		C	126	0 ¹	126	--	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	200	200
		NC	21	0 ¹	21	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	2147	8000 ¹	165	148	22846	25000 ¹	131	125
		C	1825	6500 ¹	152	133	22342	23000 ¹	136	131
		NC	322	1500 ¹	322	300	504	2000 ¹	46	80
	Ven	All	136	0 ¹	--	--	103	250 ¹	103	125
		C	8	0 ¹	--	--	37	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	128	0 ¹	--	--	65	250 ¹	65	125
	Ply	All	1147	1147 ¹	382	382	605 ¹	605 ¹	303	303
		C	733	733 ¹	366	367	605 ¹	605 ¹	303	303
		NC	414	414 ¹	414	414	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Panama	Logs	All	3118	1141	240	190	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	3118	1141	240	190	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	4840	71	1462	--	2600	1200 ¹	431	400
		C	4224	59	2352	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	616	12	616	--	2600	1200 ¹	431	400
	Ven	All	98	64	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	31	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	67	64	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	4993	1894	333	474	86	3	--	--
		C	4143 ¹	1579 ¹	345	790 ¹	0	0	--	--
		NC	850 ¹	315 ¹	283	158	86	3 ¹	--	--
Peru	Logs	All	821	1455	205	243	31	51	--	--
		C	784	1444	261	289	0	0	--	--
		NC	37	11	37	11	31	51	--	--
	Sawn	All	1166	1156	583	578	14927	27913	622	620
		C	598	971	598	486	0	0	--	--
		NC	568	185	568	--	14927	27913	622	620
	Ven	All	448	530	--	--	1035	1759	518	586
		C	7	68	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	441	462	--	--	1035	1759	518	586
	Ply	All	21	51	--	--	4133	8203	590	547
		C	6	23	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	15	28	--	--	4133	8203	590	547
Venezuela	Logs	All	830	1000 ¹	104	100	3 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	830	1000 ¹	104	100	3 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	1060	1300 ¹	265	217	760	400 ¹	190	200
		C	795	500 ¹	265	250	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	265	800 ¹	265	200	760	400 ¹	190	200
	Ven	All	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	429	429	1400 ¹	0 ¹	467	--
		C	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	278	278	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3500 ¹	3500 ¹	700	700	1400 ¹	0 ¹	467	--

Table 1-2-b. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Producers Total	Logs	All	686624	633517	195	191	2010935	2175446	134	134
		C	28805	30747	155	144	15994	21205	52	50
		NC	657818	602770	197	194	1994941	2154241	136	136
	Sawn	All	946038	620055	247	238	2489425	2361947	339	348
		C	90403	66963	400	256	155205	187139	227	234
		NC	855635	553092	237	236	2334219	2174808	351	363
	Ven	All	96129	103628	547	633	499130	559645	422	384
		C	12502	7133	1565	1182	9602	12772	325	319
		NC	83626	96495	498	611	489527	546873	424	386
	Ply	All	81078	63840	412	414	5925689	4693851	485	463
		C	8065	5565	335	393	613	605	306	297
		NC	73013	58275	422	416	5925076	4693246	485	463
	Total	All	1809869	1421040	--	--	10925178	9790889	--	--
		C	139775	110408	--	--	181415	221721	--	--
		NC	1670093	1310632	--	--	10743763	9569168	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	9664718	9568771	169	153	6367253	6147319	142	132
		C	5009501	4709472	148	131	3494839	3060629	138	122
		NC	4655218	4859299	198	182	2872413	3086690	146	144
	Sawn	All	24252977	25726996	245	252	21613793	22428745	228	238
		C	17661889	18966108	212	217	16563295	17312772	201	210
		NC	6591088	6760888	421	457	5050498	5115973	416	424
	Ven	All	1981265	2206218	879	820	1666901	1818280	707	659
		C	539348	601360	958	981	223214	197170	428	376
		NC	1441916	1604858	852	772	1443687	1621110	786	725
	Ply	All	7928273	7527849	464	480	8140813	7084459	480	464
		C	1349371	1265947	397	415	964817	1016002	352	346
		NC	6578901	6261903	481	495	7175996	6068457	505	492
	Total	All	43827233	45029834	--	--	37788760	37478803	--	--
		C	24560108	25542887	--	--	21246165	21586573	--	--
		NC	19267123	19486948	--	--	16542594	15892230	--	--

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Africa	Logs	Trop.	10581	9896	9903	11102	9416	1	19	3	2	0	4175	4034	4208	5370	3437	6407	5881	5698	5734	5979
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10581	9896	9903	11102	9416	1	19	3	2	0	4175	4034	4208	5370	3437	6407	5881	5698	5734	5979
	Sawn	Trop.	2411	2156	2021	2097	2200	10	4	6	6	6	1351	1394	1163	1262	1275	1070	766	864	841	931
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2411	2156	2021	2097	2200	9	3	6	6	6	1350	1393	1163	1262	1275	1070	766	864	841	931
	Ven	Trop.	361	390	441	422	486	0	0	0	0	0	238	251	254	300	318	123	139	187	122	168
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	361	390	441	422	486	0	0	0	0	0	238	251	254	300	318	123	139	187	122	168
	Ply	Trop.	176	224	243	276	308	0	5	5	3	3	47	78	79	111	125	129	151	169	168	186
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	176	224	243	276	308	0	5	5	3	3	47	78	79	111	125	129	151	169	168	186
Cameroon	Logs	Trop.	3300	3000	2800	3000	2895	0	0	0	0	0	1150	1304	1101	1706	1280	2150	1696	1699	1294	1615
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3300	3000	2800	3000	2895	0	0	0	0	0	1150	1304	1101	1706	1280	2150	1696	1699	1294	1615
	Sawn	Trop.	725	520	580	560	588	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	218	289	284	392	405	508	232	296	168	183
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	725	520	580	560	588	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	217 ^I	288 ^I	284	392	405	508	232	296	168	183
	Ven	Trop.	38	61	61	61	59	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	38	60	51	37	41	0	1	10	24	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	38	61	61	61	59	0	0	0	0	0	38	60	51	37	41	0	1	10	24	18
	Ply	Trop.	78	80	88	90	89	0	5	4	2	2	20	20	35	45	41	58	65	57	47	50
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	78	80	88	90	89	0	5	4	2	2	20	20	35	45	41	58	65	57	47	50
Central African Republic	Logs	Trop.	299 ^F	244	305	405 ^I	375 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	84 ^F	73	42	127 ^I	100 ^I	215	171	263	278	275
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	299 ^F	244	305	405 ^I	375 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	84 ^F	73	42	127 ^I	100 ^I	215	171	263	278	275
	Sawn	Trop.	73 ^F	70	61	85 ^I	85 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	38 ^F	30	31	35 ^I	30 ^I	35	40	30	50	55
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	73 ^F	70	61	85 ^I	85 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	38 ^F	30	31	35 ^I	30 ^I	35	40	30	50	55
	Ven	Trop.	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	2 ^F	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	2	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	2	2	2

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Congo	Logs	Trop.	544 ^F	636 ^F	704 ^I	969 ^I	900 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	259 ^F	261 ^F	258	213	300 ^I	285	375	446	756	600
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	544 ^F	636 ^F	704	969	900 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	259 ^I	261 ^I	258	213	300 ^I	285	375	446	756	600
	Sawn	Trop.	57 ^F	62 ^F	59 ^I	60 ^I	70 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	31 ^F	32 ^F	29	16	20 ^I	26	30	30	44	50
		C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	57 ^F	62 ^F	59	60	70 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	31 ^F	32 ^F	29	16	20 ^I	26	30	30	44	50
	Ven	Trop.	47 ^F	49 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	42 ^F	42 ^F	27	37	45 ^I	5	7	23	13	15
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	47 ^I	49 ^I	50	50	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	42 ^F	42 ^I	27	37	45 ^I	5	7	23	13	15
	Ply	Trop.	1 ^F	3 ^F	5 ^I	8 ^I	10 ^I	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2	3	3 ^I	0	1	3	5	7
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ^I	3 ^I	5	8	10 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2	3	3 ^I	0	1	3	5	7
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	Trop.	2416	2297	2081	2054	2000 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	377	311	338	107	100 ^I	2039	1986	1743	1947	1900
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2416 ^F	2297	2081	2054	2000 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	377	311	338	107	100 ^I	2039	1986	1743	1947	1900
	Sawn	Trop.	698 ^F	696 ^F	596	613	600 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	616 ^I	606 ^I	499	493	450 ^I	82	90	97	120	150
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	698 ^F	696 ^F	596	613	600 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	616 ^F	606 ^F	499	493	450 ^I	82	90	97	120	150
	Ven	Trop.	205 ^F	195 ^F	222	222	275 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	116 ^F	96 ^F	115	155	155 ^I	89	99	107	67	120
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	205 ^I	195 ^I	222	222	275 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	116 ^I	96 ^I	115	155	155 ^I	89	99	107	67	120
	Ply	Trop.	41	41	43	61	66 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	11 ^F	15 ^F	8	18	20 ^I	30	26	35	43	46
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	41 ^I	41 ^I	43	61	66 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	11 ^I	15 ^I	8	18	20 ^I	30	26	35	43	46
Gabon	Logs	Trop.	1909	2245	2513	3200 ^I	1700 ^I	0	15	2	1 ^I	0 ^I	1600 ^I	1900 ^I	2351 ^I	3000 ^I	1500 ^I	309	360	164	201	200
		C	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1909	2245 ^I	2513 ^I	3200 ^I	1700 ^I	0	15 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1600 ^I	1900 ^I	2351 ^I	3000 ^I	1500 ^I	309	360	164	201	200
	Sawn	Trop.	173	170 ^F	100 ^I	90 ^I	150 ^I	1	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	130 ^I	110	61	29	39 ^I	44	60	39	61	111
		C	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	173	170 ^F	100 ^I	90 ^I	150 ^I	1	0	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	130 ^I	110	61	29	39 ^I	44	60	39	61	111
	Ven	Trop.	2	2 ^F	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	3	4	2 ^I	2	1	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	3	4	2 ^I	2	1	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	20 ^F	55	55	40 ^I	60 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	14 ^F	36	15	25	31 ^I	6	19	40	15	29
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20 ^I	55	55 ^I	40 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	14	36	15	25	31 ^I	6	19	40	15	29

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ghana	Logs	Trop.	1800 ^F	1194	1166	1000	1100 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	572	81	0	0	0 ^I	1228	1113	1166	1000	1100
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	1800 ^F	1194	1166	1000	1100 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	572	81	0	0	0 ^I	1228	1113	1166	1000	1100
		Trop.	600 ^H	558	520	575	590	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	259	286	239	246	290	341	272	281	329	300
	Ven	C	0 ^H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	600 ^H	558	520	575	590	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	259	286	239	246	290	341	272	281	329	300
	Ply	Trop.	61 ^I	75	95 ^I	75	80	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	46	54	62	70	26	29	41	13	10
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	61 ^I	75	95 ^I	75	80	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	35	46	54	62	70	26	29	41	13	10
		Trop.	26 ^I	35	40	65	71	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	4	19	20	30	25	31	21	45	41
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	26 ^I	35	40	65	71	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	4	19	20	30	25	31	21	45	41
Liberia	Logs	Trop.	25 ^I	11 [*]	25	75	129	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	20 ^I	6	24	49	62	5	5	1	26	67
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	25 ^I	11 ^I	25 ^I	75 ^I	129 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	20 ^I	6 ^I	24 ^I	49 ^I	62 ^I	5	5	1	26	67
		Trop.	2 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^I	25 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	5	7	25
	Ven	C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^I	25 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	5	7	25
	Ply	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	Logs	Trop.	16	35 ^I	35	99	37	1 ^F	4	1	1	0 ^I	1	1	3	68	5 ^I	16	38	33	32	32
		C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	16	35 ^F	35	99	37	1 ^F	4	1	1	0 ^I	1	1	3	68	5 ^I	16	38	33	32	32
		Trop.	8	14 ^I	15	17	12	8 ^F	3	6	6	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	4	6	1 ^I	16	17	17	17	17
	Ven	C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8	14 ^F	15	17	12	8	3	6	6	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	4	6	1 ^I	16	17	17	17	17
	Ply	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	1	1	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	1 ^I	1	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	1	1	1

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	Trop.	272	234	274	300 ¹	280 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	112	97	91	100 ¹	90 ¹	160	137	183	200	190
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	272	234	274	300 ¹	280 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	112 ¹	97 ¹	91 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	160	137	183	200	190
		Trop.	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	80 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	59	41	16	45 ¹	40 ¹	16	24	69	45	40
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	80 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	59 ¹	41	16	45 ¹	40 ¹	16	24	69	45	40
	Ven	Trop.	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	6	4	5 ¹	5 ¹	1	2	6	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	4 ¹	5	5 ¹	1	2	6	5	5
	Ply	Trop.	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8	8	10	10	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8	8	10	10	10
Asia Pacific	Logs	Trop.	92817	87577	85058	83371	78106	2687	3267	3221	2917	2396	12753	11243	10420	10273	8175	82750	79600	77859	76015	72327
		C	740	817	1041	947	890	42	63	45	40	13	11	10	1	1	2	771	870	1085	986	901
		NC	92077	86760	84017	82424	77216	2645	3204	3176	2877	2383	12742	11233	10419	10272	8173	81980	78731	76774	75029	71426
	Sawn	Trop.	24931	23491	21901	21317	20250	3122	2816	2894	1884	1132	5609	4836	4381	3600	3305	22445	21471	20414	19601	18077
		C	337	339	300	316	275	79	118	54	56	20	65	44	51	38	29	351	412	303	334	266
		NC	24594	23152	21601	21001	19975	3043	2698	2840	1828	1112	5544	4792	4330	3562	3276	22093	21058	20112	19267	17811
	Ven	Trop.	2258	1632	1432	1525	1256	27	68	119	114	112	688	653	722	983	716	1597	1047	829	656	652
		C	1	1	0	0	0	7	3	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	7	5	1
		NC	2257	1631	1432	1525	1256	20	65	112	109	111	688	653	722	983	716	1589	1044	822	651	651
	Ply	Trop.	14329	13624	14329	11404	10957	64	144	46	56	24	11280	11768	11435	9329	8954	3113	2000	2940	2131	2027
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	14329	13623	14329	11404	10957	64	144	46	56	24	11280	11768	11435	9329	8954	3113	1999	2940	2131	2027
Cambodia	Logs	Trop.	850 ¹	829	517	700 ¹	372 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	458 ¹	459 ¹	300 ¹	200 ¹	100 ¹	392	370	217	500	272
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	850 ¹	829	517	700 ¹	372 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	458 ¹	459 ¹	300 ¹	200 ¹	100 ¹	392	370	217	500	272
	Sawn	Trop.	195 ¹	179	80	72	73 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	165 ¹	100	69	42	47 ¹	30	79	11	30	26
		C	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
		NC	190 ¹	179	80	72	73 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	164 ¹	100	69	42	47 ¹	26	79	11	30	26
	Ven	Trop.	9 ¹	29	29	192 ¹	75 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	18 ¹	28	189	70 ¹	2	11	1	3	5
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9 ¹	29	29	192 ¹	75 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	18 ¹	28	189	70 ¹	2	11	1	3	5
	Ply	Trop.	9 ¹	29 ¹	29 ¹	1	14 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	14 ¹	9	29	29	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9 ¹	29 ¹	29 ¹	1	14 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	14 ¹	9	29	29	0	0

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fiji	Logs	Trop.	269 ^F	255	272	267	281	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	267	255	272	267	281
		C	130 ^F	124	122	152	160	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	129	124	122	152	160
		NC	139 ^F	131	150	115	121	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	138	131	150	115	121
	Sawn	Trop.	112 ^F	115	122	118	124	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^I	30 ^F	26	19	17	19	82	89	103	101	105
		C	47 ^F	56	55	55	57	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	2 ^F	15	11	8	9	45	41	44	47	48
		NC	65 ^F	59	68	63	67	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^I	28 ^F	11	8	9	10	37	49	60	54	57
	Ven	Trop.	10 ^F	11	6	31	33	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	5 ^F	5	6	5	6	5	6	0	26	27
		C	1 ^I	1	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	9 ^I	10	6	31	33	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	5 ^I	5	6	5	6	4	6	0	26	27
	Ply	Trop.	6 ^F	5	4	11	12	2 ^F	7	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	2 ^F	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	6	7
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	6 ^I	5	4	11	12	2 ^I	7	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	2 ^I	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	6	7
India	Logs	Trop.	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	460 ^I	730 ^I	860 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	15954	16224	16355	16495	16495
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	15500 ^I	460 ^I	730 ^I	860 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	15954	16224	16355	16495	16495
	Sawn	Trop.	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^F	17 ^I	27 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	6995	6985	6977	6980	6980
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	7000 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	4 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	7 ^F	17 ^F	27 ^F	25 ^I	25 ^I	6995	6985	6977	6980	6980
	Ven	Trop.	7 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	4 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	3	5	15	15
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	3	5	15	15
	Ply	Trop.	245 ^F	245 ^F	245 ^F	300 ^I	300 ^I	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	38 ^F	33 ^F	15 ^F	20 ^I	20 ^I	217	222	240	285	285
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	245 ^I	245 ^I	245 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	38 ^I	33 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	217	222	240	285	285
Indonesia	Logs	Trop.	32119 ^F	31488 ^I	31248 ^I	28535 ^I	26500 ^I	71 ^F	71 ^F	60	75	80 ^I	44 ^F	44 ^F	45	45	100 ^I	32145	31515	31263	28565	26480
		C	333 ^F	422	648	535	500 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1	1	1 ^I	334	423	647	534	499
		NC	31786 ^F	31066 ^F	30600 ^F	28000 ^I	26000 ^I	69 ^F	69 ^F	60	75	80 ^I	43 ^F	43 ^F	44	44	99 ^I	31811	31092	30616	28031	25981
	Sawn	Trop.	6838 ^F	6638 ^F	6000 ^I	5675 ^I	5125 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^W	1	1	1 ^I	653 ^F	397 ^I	440	330	320 ^I	6187	6243	5561	5346	4806
		C	138 ^F	138 ^F	100 ^I	105 ^I	125 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^W	0	0	0 ^I	61 ^F	25 ^I	40	30	20 ^I	78	115	60	75	105
		NC	6700 ^F	6500 ^F	5900 ^I	5570 ^I	5000 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^W	1	1	1 ^I	592 ^F	372 ^I	400	300	300 ^I	6109	6128	5501	5271	4701
	Ven	Trop.	50 ^F	50 ^F	50	50	50 ^I	2 ^F	4 ^W	5	5	5 ^I	25 ^F	5 ^W	10	10	10 ^I	27	49	45	45	45
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50	50	50 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^W	5	5	5 ^I	25 ^I	5 ^W	10	10	10 ^I	27	49	45	45	45
	Ply	Trop.	9836 ^F	9122	9575 ^F	6072	6000 ^I	3 ^F	15 ^W	3	3	5 ^I	8223	8376 ^I	8000	5463	5400 ^I	1616	761	1578	612	605
		C	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9836 ^I	9122	9575 ^F	6072	6000 ^I	3 ^I	15 ^I	3	3	5 ^I	8223 ^I	8376 ^I	8000	5463	5400 ^I	1616	761	1578	612	605

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Malaysia	Logs	Trop.	37346 ¹	33000 ¹	30301 ¹	31361 ¹	30200 ¹	233	638	744	510	500 ¹	8561	7864	6987	6592	6000 ¹	29018	25774	24058	25279	24700
		C	211 ^F	207 ¹	207 ^F	200 ¹	200 ¹	0	17	22	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	211	224	229	210	210
		NC	37135	32793 ¹	30094	31161	30000 ¹	233	621	722	500 ¹	490 ¹	8561	7864	6987	6592	6000 ¹	28807	25550	23829	25069	24490
	Sawn	Trop.	9285	8300 ¹	7573 ¹	7256 ¹	6975 ¹	314	400	323	204	191 ¹	4560	4151	3660	3007	2500 ¹	5039	4549	4236	4453	4666
		C	85 ^F	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	7 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	92	81	81	82	76
		NC	9200	8220 ¹	7493	7176	6900 ¹	307	399 ¹	322 ¹	202 ¹	190 ¹	4560	4151	3660	3007	2500 ¹	4947	4468	4155	4371	4590
	Ven	Trop.	2123	1500 ¹	1245	1164	1000 ¹	8 ^F	17	16 ¹	17 ^F	10 ¹	613	586	649	747	600 ¹	1518	931	612	434	410
		C	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	6 ¹	3	7 ¹	5 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	6	3	7	5	1
		NC	2123	1500 ¹	1245	1164	1000 ¹	2	14	9 ¹	12	9 ¹	613	586	649	747	600 ¹	1512	928	605	429	409
	Ply	Trop.	3613	3685	3697	4447	4200 ¹	13	13	6	37	10 ¹	3004	3339	3403	3825	3500 ¹	622	359	300	659	710
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3613	3685	3697	4447	4200 ¹	13	13	6	37	10 ¹	3004	3339	3403	3825	3500 ¹	622	359	300	659	710
Myanmar	Logs	Trop.	2300 ¹	2650	2811	2960	2814	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	602 ¹	335	409	423	342	1698	2315	2402	2537	2472
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2300 ¹	2650	2811	2960	2814	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	602 ¹	335	409	423	342	1698	2315	2402	2537	2472
	Sawn	Trop.	309 ¹	308	312	329	384	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	89 ¹	29	29	21	46	220	279	283	308	338
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	309 ^F	308	312	329	384	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	89 ^F	29	29	21	46	220	279	283	308	338
	Ven	Trop.	1 ^F	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	10 ^F	4	8	10	13	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	0 ^K	4	9	6	9	11	10
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	4	8	10	13	0	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	0 ^K	4	9	6	9	11	10
Papua New Guinea	Logs	Trop.	3564 ^F	3064 ^F	3600	3500	2000	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3075 ^F	2509 ¹	2674	3004	1613	489	555	926	496	387
		C	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ^F	60 ¹	30 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	9 ^F	9 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	55	55	64	60	30
		NC	3500	3000	3536 ¹	3440 ¹	1970 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3066 ^F	2500 ¹	2674 ¹	3004 ¹	1613 ¹	434	500	862	436	357
	Sawn	Trop.	218 ^F	218 ^F	218 ^F	210 ¹	150 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	6 ^F	6 ^F	17 ^F	17 ¹	17 ¹	212	212	201	193	133
		C	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	40 ¹	15 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	43	43	43	40	15
		NC	175 ^F	175 ^F	175 ^F	170 ¹	135 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	6 ^F	6 ^F	17 ^F	17 ¹	17 ¹	169	169	158	153	118
	Ven	Trop.	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	4	5	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	4	5	5	5
	Ply	Trop.	10 ^F	10 ^F	40	40	40	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ¹	0	10	10	40	40	40
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	10	40	40	40

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Philippines	Logs	Trop.	807 ¹	758	771	498	414	350	450	652	493	600 ¹	4	0 ¹	0	4	0	1153	1208	1423	987	1014
		C	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
		NC	805 ¹	758	771	498	414	350 ¹	450 ¹	652 ¹	493 ¹	600 ¹	4	0 ¹	0	4	0	1151	1208	1423	987	1014
	Sawn	Trop.	407 ¹	286	313	347	382	298	325	477	340	380 ¹	38	55 ¹	89 ¹	103 ¹	293 ¹	668	556	701	584	469
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	407 ¹	286	313	347	382	298 ¹	325 ¹	477 ¹	340 ¹	380 ¹	38	55	89	103	293	667	556	701	584	469
	Ven	Trop.	39	19	82	62	75 ¹	5 ¹	26	94	86	95 ¹	30	32	26	30	29	14	13	150	118	141
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	39 ¹	19	82	62	75 ¹	4 ¹	26 ¹	94 ¹	86 ¹	95 ¹	30 ¹	32 ¹	26 ¹	30 ¹	29 ¹	13	13	150	118	141
	Ply	Trop.	380 ¹	290	536	367	300 ¹	7 ¹	2	3	3	3 ¹	10	17	12	14	11	377	275	527	356	292
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	380 ¹	290	536	367	300 ¹	7 ¹	2	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	10 ¹	17 ¹	12 ¹	14 ¹	11 ¹	377	275	527	356	292
Thailand	Logs	Trop.	62	33	38	50	25	1573	1378	905	839	216	1	26	0	0	15	1634	1385	943	889	226
		C	0	0	0	0	0	40 ¹	44	23	30	3	0	0	0	0	1	40	44	23	30	2
		NC	62	33	38	50	25	1533	1334	882	809	213	1	26	0	0	14	1594	1341	920	859	224
	Sawn	Trop.	568 ¹	447	283	310	37	2506 ¹	2086	2089	1334	555	62 ¹	54	30	38	38	3012	2479	2342	1606	554
		C	20 ¹	22	22	36	3	71 ¹	115	53	54	19	1 ¹	4	0	0	0	90	133	75	90	22
		NC	548 ¹	425	261	274	34	2435	1971	2036	1280	536	61	50	30	38	38	2922	2346	2267	1516	532
	Ven	Trop.	14	11	8	6	3	12 ¹	21	4	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	22	30	11	10	4
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	14 ¹	11	8	6	3	12	21	4	6	2	4 ¹	2	1	2	1	22	30	11	10	4
	Ply	Trop.	220	233	195	156	78	29 ¹	95	22	7	0	2	1	0	1	0	247	327	217	162	78
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	220 ¹	233	195	156	78	29	95	22	7	0	2 ¹	1	0	1	0	247	327	217	162	78
Latin America/Caribbean	Logs	Trop.	34347	36060	36439	36952	35781	12	52	22	30	29	87	39	35	215	221	34272	36073	36426	36767	35589
		C	1897	1820	1951	2124	1833	6	3	4	8	13	8	8	11	10	5	1895	1815	1944	2122	1841
		NC	32450	34240	34488	34827	33948	6	49	18	22	16	78	31	24	205	216	32378	34258	34482	34644	33748
	Sawn	Trop.	13767	14123	14401	14588	13979	145	768	591	406	292	1288	1272	1310	1308	1038	12624	13619	13682	13686	13233
		C	724	627	739	812	638	10	9	13	19	15	131	104	165	175	91	603	533	587	656	562
		NC	13043	13496	13662	13776	13342	135	759	578	387	277	1157	1169	1145	1133	947	12021	13086	13095	13030	12672
	Ven	Trop.	567	561	580	595	570	40	88	41	32	21	119	102	177	133	83	489	547	444	494	508
		C	44	44	45	45	46	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	45	45	45	46
		NC	523	517	535	550	524	40	87	41	32	21	118	101	177	133	83	445	503	399	449	462
	Ply	Trop.	1910	1959	1954	1931	1816	31	21	28	27	26	735	722	699	668	575	1206	1258	1283	1290	1267
		C	45	41	23	25	14	18	12	11	11	12	1	1	2	2	2	62	52	32	34	24
		NC	1865	1918	1931	1906	1802	12	9	17	16	14	734	721	697	666	573	1143	1206	1251	1256	1243

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bolivia	Logs	Trop.	478 ^F	449	491 ^F	491 ^F	375 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	463	442	491	491	375
		C	0 ^F	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	478 ^F	449	491 ^F	491 ^F	375 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	463	443	491	491	375
	Sawn	Trop.	185 ^F	162 ^F	176 ^F	166 ^I	140 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	163 ^F	142 ^W	138	133	83 ^U	22	20	38	33	57
		C	10 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^I	0	0	0	8	10	10	0	0
		NC	175 ^F	152 ^F	166 ^F	166 ^F	140 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	161 ^F	142 ^W	138	133	83 ^U	14	10	28	33	57
	Ven	Trop.	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^F	1	1	1 ^U	1	2	0	0	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	1	1	1 ^U	1	2	0	0	1
	Ply	Trop.	7 ^F	8 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^F	11	10	7 ^U	6	8	4	5	3
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	8 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	0 ^I	11	10	7 ^U	6	8	4	5	3
Brazil	Logs	Trop.	25000 ^I	26000 ^I	26000 ^I	26000 ^I	25000 ^I	3 ^I	17 ^W	8 ^W	11 ^W	11 ^{UW}	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	25003	26017	26008	26011	25011
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{UW}	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	25000 ^F	26000 ^F	26000 ^F	26000 ^F	25000 ^I	3 ^F	17 ^W	8 ^W	11 ^W	11 ^{UW}	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	25003	26017	26008	26011	25011
	Sawn	Trop.	10100 ^I	10500 ^I	10500 ^I	10500 ^I	10000 ^I	116 ^I	755 ^W	572 ^W	379 ^W	265 ^{UW}	911 ^I	963 ^I	906 ^I	885 ^I	758 ^I	9305	10292	10166	9994	9507
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^W	4 ^W	7 ^W	3 ^{UW}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	4	4	7	3
		NC	10100 ^F	10500 ^F	10500 ^F	10500 ^F	10000 ^I	116 ^F	751 ^W	568 ^W	372 ^W	262 ^{UW}	911 ^F	963 ^W	906 ^W	885 ^W	758 ^{UW}	9305	10288	10162	9987	9504
	Ven	Trop.	280 ^I	270 ^I	265 ^I	265 ^I	240 ^I	36 ^F	85 ^W	38 ^W	29 ^W	18 ^{UW}	100 ^I	97 ^I	98 ^I	127 ^I	79 ^I	216	258	205	167	179
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{UW}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	0	0	0
		NC	280 ^I	270 ^I	265 ^I	265 ^I	240 ^I	36 ^I	84 ^W	38 ^W	29 ^W	18 ^{UW}	100 ^I	97 ^W	98 ^W	127 ^W	79 ^{UW}	216	257	205	167	179
	Ply	Trop.	1570 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1500 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^W	4 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{UW}	650 ^I	606 ^I	554 ^I	550 ^I	465 ^I	920	995	1050	1053	1037
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^{UW}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1570 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1600 ^I	1500 ^I	0	1 ^W	4 ^W	3 ^W	2 ^{UW}	650 ^I	606 ^W	554 ^W	550 ^I	465 ^{UW}	920	995	1050	1053	1037
Colombia	Logs	Trop.	1015	1095	1223	1042	1223	5 ^I	0	0 ^R	3 ^I	7	7 ^F	2	3	12	13	1013	1093	1220	1033	1217
		C	15	15	15	15	15	3 ^I	0	0 ^R	3 ^I	7	0 ^I	0	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	18	15	14	18	22
		NC	1000	1080	1208	1027	1208	2 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^R	7 ^F	2	2	12	13	995	1078	1206	1015	1195
	Sawn	Trop.	558	602	578	520	578	11 ^F	0	7	8	9	2 ^F	8	4	6	6	567	594	581	522	581
		C	8	9	10	20	10	4 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^F	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	12	8	9	20	10
		NC	550	593	568	500	568	7 ^I	0	7	8	9	1 ^F	7	3	6	6	555	586	572	502	571
	Ven	Trop.	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	1	1	0 ^F	0	1 ^R	1	1	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	5	6	2	2
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^F	0	1	1	1	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	5	6	2	2
	Ply	Trop.	64 ^F	25	35	30	35	7 ^F	1	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	4 ^F	4	2	1	1	68	22	40	36	41
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	64 ^F	25	35	30	35	7 ^I	1	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	4 ^I	4	2	1	1	67	22	40	36	41

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ecuador	Logs	Trop.	4216 ^F	5164	5544	5932	5952	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	29 ^F	2	0 ^R	113	124	4187	5162	5544	5819	5828
		C	843 ^F	1033	1109	1186	1190	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0	0	843	1033	1109	1186	1190
		NC	3373 ^F	4131	4435	4746	4762	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	29 ^F	2	0 ^R	113	124	3344	4129	4435	4633	4638
	Sawn	Trop.	1600 ^F	1694	1886	2075	2078	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	1	1	38 ^F	22	34	12	13	1562	1672	1852	2064	2066
		C	320 ^F	339	377	415	416	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	1	1	5 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	316	339	377	416	417
		NC	1280 ^F	1356	1509	1660	1663	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	33 ^F	22	34	12	13	1247	1333	1475	1648	1650
	Ven	Trop.	143 ^F	151	168	185	185	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	8 ^F	0	74	0	0	135	151	94	185	185
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	143 ^F	151	168	185	185	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^R	8 ^F	0	74	0	0	135	151	94	185	185
	Ply	Trop.	88 ^F	93	99	109	109	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47 ^F	20	24	29	31	41	73	75	80	78
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	88 ^F	93	99	109	109	0 ^F	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47 ^F	20	24	29	31	41	73	76	80	78
Guyana	Logs	Trop.	403	446	443	549	550	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	22	80	79	381	432	421	469	471
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	403	446	443	549	550	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	22	80	79	381	432	421	469	471
	Sawn	Trop.	77 ^F	41	38	31	34	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	18	15	19	22	24	59	26	19	9	10
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	77 ^F	41	38	31	34	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	18	15	19	22	24	59	26	19	9	10
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	57	96	98	67	60	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	31	87	96	61	54	26	9	2	6	6
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	57	96	98	67	60	0	0	0	0	0	31	87	96	61	54	26	9	2	6	6
Honduras	Logs	Trop.	697 ^F	475	645	731	400 ^F	0	0	2	0 ^F	0 ^F	7 ^F	6 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	5 ^F	690	469	637	721	395
		C	693 ^F	470	613	670	375 ^F	0	0	1	0 ^F	0 ^F	7 ^F	6 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	5 ^F	686	464	604	660	370
		NC	4 ^F	5	32	61	25 ^F	0	0	1	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	4	5	33	61	25
	Sawn	Trop.	358 ^F	233 ^F	336 ^F	380 ^F	200 ^F	0 ^F	3 ^F	6 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	122 ^F	101 ^F	175	200	100 ^F	236	135	167	190	110
		C	356 ^F	230	321	350 ^F	185 ^F	0 ^F	3 ^F	5 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	120 ^F	100 ^F	164	175	90 ^F	236	133	162	182	102
		NC	2 ^F	3 ^F	15 ^F	30 ^F	15 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	3 ^F	3 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	11	25	10 ^F	0	2	5	8	8
	Ven	Trop.	0 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	1	1	2	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	1	1	2	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	17	13	15	17	5 ^F	0 ^F	3	3	3 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	16	15	16	18	5
		C	15 ^F	11 ^F	13 ^F	15 ^F	4 ^F	0 ^F	2	2	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	14	12	13	15	4
		NC	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^F	1	1	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	2	3	3	3	1

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Panama	Logs	Trop.	58 ¹	32	30	34 ¹	35 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	56	26	30	34	35
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	58 ^F	32	30	34 ¹	35 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	56	26	30	34	35
	Sawn	Trop.	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^F	1	6	3 ¹	4 ¹	9	9	4	7	6
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^F	1	6	3 ¹	4 ¹	9	9	4	7	6
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^R	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	21 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	21	9	10	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	21 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	21	9	10	5	5
Peru	Logs	Trop.	1394	1399 ¹	1402	1473	1546	3	4	4	6	6	4 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^R	1393	1403	1406	1479	1552
		C	2 ^F	2 ¹	3	3	3	2 ¹	3	3	5	5	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	8	8
		NC	1392	1397	1399	1470	1543	1 ¹	1	1	1	1	4 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^R	1390	1398	1400	1471	1544
	Sawn	Trop.	649 ^F	631 ¹	630	656	689	6 ^F	2	2	2	2	28	16	24	45	48	627	617	608	613	643
		C	1 ^F	1 ¹	2	2	2	3 ^F	1	1	2	2	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	4	4
		NC	648	630	628	654	687	2 ^F	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	27	16	24	45	48	623	615	605	609	639
	Ven	Trop.	8	3	11	12	12	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	9	3	2	3	3	0	0	9	9	9
		C	0 ¹	0	1	1	1	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
		NC	8 ¹	3	10	11	11	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	9 ¹	3	2	3	3	0	0	8	8	8
	Ply	Trop.	40	64	69	73	77	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	3	7	15	15	39	61	62	58	62
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40	64	69	73	77	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ¹	3	7	15	15	39	61	62	58	62
Venezuela	Logs	Trop.	1086	1000	661	700 ¹	700 ¹	1 ^F	31	8	10 ¹	5 ¹	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	1086	1029	669	710	705
		C	344 ^F	300 ^F	211 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	1 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^F	2 ^F	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	344	298	211	250	251
		NC	742 ^F	700 ¹	450 ¹	450 ¹	450 ¹	0 ^F	31	8	10 ¹	4 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	742	731	458	460	454
	Sawn	Trop.	230	250	247	250 ¹	250 ¹	12 ^F	8	4	6 ¹	5 ¹	5 ^F	4	4	2 ¹	2 ¹	237	254	247	254	253
		C	29 ^F	39 ¹	19	25 ¹	25 ¹	2 ^F	1	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	3 ^F	3	0 ^R	0 ¹	1 ¹	28	37	22	27	26
		NC	201 ^F	211 ¹	228	225 ¹	225 ¹	10 ^F	7	1	4 ^F	3 ¹	2 ^F	1	4	2 ¹	1 ¹	209	217	225	227	227
	Ven	Trop.	129 ^F	129 ^F	129 ^F	129 ^F	130 ¹	3 ^F	3	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	132	132	131	131	132
		C	44 ¹	44 ¹	44 ¹	44 ¹	45 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	44	44	44	44	45
		NC	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	85 ¹	3 ¹	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	88	88	87	87	87
	Ply	Trop.	46	50	13	15 ¹	15 ¹	23 ^F	16	14 ^F	14 ^F	15 ¹	0	0	3	0 ^F	0 ¹	69	66	24	29	30
		C	30 ¹	30 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	18 ¹	10	9 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	48	40	19	19	20
		NC	16 ¹	20 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	6	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	3	0 ¹	0	21	26	5	10	10

Table 1-2-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Producers Total	Logs	Trop.	137745	133532	131400	131425	123303	2700	3338	3246	2949	2425	17015	15315	14663	15858	11833	123430	121555	119983	118516	113895
		C	2637	2637	2991	3071	2723	48	66	49	48	26	19	18	12	11	7	2666	2685	3029	3108	2742
		NC	135108	130896	128408	128353	120580	2652	3272	3197	2901	2399	16995	15298	14651	15847	11826	120765	118870	116955	115407	111153
	Sawn	Trop.	41110	39770	38323	38002	36429	3277	3588	3491	2296	1430	8247	7502	6853	6170	5618	36139	35856	34961	34128	32241
		C	1062	966	1039	1128	913	90	128	67	75	35	198	149	216	213	120	954	945	890	990	828
		NC	40048	38804	37284	36874	35517	3187	3460	3424	2221	1395	8051	7353	6637	5957	5498	35184	34910	34071	33138	31414
	Ven	Trop.	3186	2582	2453	2542	2312	67	156	160	146	133	1044	1006	1153	1416	1117	2209	1733	1460	1272	1328
		C	45	45	45	45	46	7	4	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	52	48	52	50	47
		NC	3141	2538	2408	2497	2266	60	152	153	141	132	1044	1005	1153	1416	1117	2157	1686	1408	1222	1281
	Ply	Trop.	16415	15807	16526	13611	13081	95	170	79	86	53	12062	12569	12213	10108	9654	4448	3409	4392	3589	3480
		C	45	41	23	25	14	18	12	11	11	12	1	1	2	2	2	62	52	32	34	24
		NC	16370	15766	16503	13586	13067	76	158	68	75	41	12061	12567	12211	10106	9652	4385	3357	4360	3555	3456
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	138253	134024	131897	131931	123811	18178	16985	15227	16272	13680	17129	15426	14746	15941	11917	139302	135583	132378	132262	125574
		C	2637	2637	2991	3071	2723	98	133	120	88	64	19	18	12	11	7	2716	2752	3099	3148	2780
		NC	135616	131388	128905	128859	121088	18080	16851	15108	16184	13616	17109	15409	14734	15930	11910	136587	132830	129280	129113	122794
	Sawn	Trop.	43754	41949	40128	39851	38185	9467	9619	8369	7384	6135	8548	7744	7077	6418	5969	44672	43824	41421	40817	38351
		C	1097	1002	1077	1152	933	182	271	215	218	156	198	149	218	217	122	1081	1124	1074	1153	967
		NC	42657	40947	39051	38699	37253	9285	9348	8153	7166	5979	8352	7595	6859	6201	5847	43589	42699	40346	39664	37385
	Ven	Trop.	3671	3060	2875	2985	2725	940	1052	1080	1479	1367	1114	1070	1227	1503	1203	3497	3043	2727	2961	2889
		C	45	45	45	45	46	7	4	9	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	52	48	54	54	51
		NC	3626	3016	2830	2940	2679	933	1048	1071	1470	1362	1114	1069	1227	1503	1203	3445	2996	2674	2907	2838
	Ply	Trop.	23193	21771	22209	19317	18148	10219	11308	11084	10103	8770	12447	12980	12814	10646	10320	20965	20100	20478	18774	16598
		C	45	41	23	25	14	45	56	97	65	229	1	1	2	2	4	89	96	118	88	239
		NC	23148	21730	22186	19292	18134	10173	11252	10987	10038	8541	12446	12978	12812	10644	10316	20875	20004	20361	18686	16359

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Africa	Logs	Trop.	720	260	240	130	540728	716428	128	133
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	NC	720	260	240	130	540728	716428	128	133
		Trop.	466	473	78	79	465822	496233	401	393
	Ven	C	0	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	466	472	78	79	465822	496233	401	393
	Ply	Trop.	10	3	--	--	107648	117420	423	392
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	NC	10	3	--	--	107648	117420	424	391
		Trop.	1275	727	255	242	33817	52818	428	476
Cameroon	Logs	C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	155031	237134	141	139
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	--	--	155031	237134	141	139
		C	0	0	--	--	150000	194432	528	496
	Ven	NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	150000	194432	528	496
	Ply	C	0	0	--	--	14300	10434	280	282
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	1000	495	250	248	14300	10434	280	282
		C	0	0	--	--	12000	14760	343	328
Central African Republic	Logs	NC	1000	495	250	248	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	12000	14760	343	328
	Sawn	C	0	0	--	--	10028	30000	239	236
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	10028	30000	239	236
		C	0	0	--	--	11593	12000	374	343
	Ply	NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	11593	12000	374	343
	Ply	C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Congo	Logs	C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	72083	47328	279	222
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	--	--	72083	47328	279	222
		C	0	0	--	--	11308	7086	390	443
	Ven	NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	11308	7086	390	443
	Ply	C	0	0	--	--	15123	19538	560	528
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	--	--	15123	19538	560	528
		C	0	0	--	--	1307	1295	654	432
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	1307	1295	654	432
	Sawn	C	0	0	--	--	37990	9721	112	91
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	37990	9721	112	91
		C	0	0	--	--	184936	170516	371	346
	Ply	NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		Trop.	0	0	--	--	184936	170516	371	346
	Ply	C	0	0	--	--	41787	41638	363	269
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and S/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Gabon	Logs	Trop.	120	60	60	60	239555	359593	102	120
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	120 ¹	60 ¹	60	60	239555 ¹	359593 ¹	102	120
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0	--	--	21790	3004	357	104
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	21790 ¹	3004 ¹	357	104
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	3	--	--	1525	6790	438	1827
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	3 ¹	--	--	1525 ¹	6790 ¹	508	1698
	Ply	Trop.	106	100	--	--	10144	22564	676	903
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	106 ¹	100 ¹	--	--	10144 ¹	22564 ¹	676	903
Ghana	Logs	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	80332	94581	336	384
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	80332	94581	336	384
	Ven	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	32668	36520	605	589
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	32668	36520	605	589
	Ply	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	7256	7829	382	391
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	7256	7829	382	391
Liberia	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6484	7526	270	154
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6484	7526	270	154
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	14	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	14	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
Togo	Logs	Trop.	600	200 ¹	600	200	205	5126	68	75
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	600	200 ¹	600	200	205	5126	68	75
	Sawn	Trop.	466	473	78	79	343	600 ¹	86	100
		C	0	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	466	472	78	79	343	600 ¹	86	100
	Ven	Trop.	10	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	10	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	169	132	169	132	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	169 ¹	132 ¹	169	132	0	0 ¹	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	19352	20000 ¹	213	200
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	19352	20000 ¹	213	200
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	5520 ¹	14000 ¹	344	311
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	5520 ¹	14000 ¹	344	311
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2245	2500 ¹	561	500
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2245	2500 ¹	561	500
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and S/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Asia Pacific	Logs	Trop.	634111	568978	222	195	1451016	1407788	139	137
		C	7395	5400	164	135	53	53	53	53
		NC	626716	563578	223	196	1450963	1407735	139	137
	Sawn	Trop.	778218	487201	269	259	1495609	1271893	341	353
		C	14871	12782	275	228	14206	10800	279	284
		NC	763347	474419	269	260	1481403	1261093	342	354
	Ven	Trop.	60814	65124	511	571	296579	342205	411	348
		C	10303	5000	1472	1000	0	0	--	--
		NC	50511	60124	451	552	296578	342205	411	348
	Ply	Trop.	21801	17229	427	243	5569948	4308770	487	462
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	21801	17229	427	243	5569948	4308770	487	462
Cambodia	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	32703	22000 ¹	109	110
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	32703	22000 ¹	109	110
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	25102	14892	364	357
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	25102	14892	364	357
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	12821	30688	458	162
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	12821	30688	458	162
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	436	--	436
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	436	--	436
Fiji	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	33	--	--	6584	5311	347	312
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	3806 ¹	3000 ¹	346	375
		NC	0 ¹	33	--	--	2778 ¹	2311 ¹	347	257
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	3262	2370	544	474
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	3262 ¹	2370 ¹	544	474
	Ply	Trop.	37	51	--	--	2756	2435	689	487
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	37	51	--	--	2756	2435 ¹	689	487
India	Logs	Trop.	244240	284000 ¹	284	284	830 ¹	830 ¹	166	166
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	244240	284000 ¹	284	284	830 ¹	830 ¹	166	166
	Sawn	Trop.	3870 ¹	3000 ¹	968	600	4270 ¹	4000 ¹	158	160
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3870 ¹	3000 ¹	968	600	4270 ¹	4000 ¹	158	160
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	1500 ¹	0 ¹	750	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	1500 ¹	0 ¹	750	--
	Ply	Trop.	4177	1695	418	339	17900 ¹	12000 ¹	1193	600
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	4177	1695	418	339	17900 ¹	12000 ¹	1193	600
Indonesia	Logs	Trop.	9960	12450	166	166	15893	15893	353	353
		C	0	0	--	--	53	53	53	53
		NC	9960	12450	166	166	15840	15840	360	360
	Sawn	Trop.	239	239	239	239	154400	115800	351	351
		C	0	0	--	--	10400	7800	260	260
		NC	239	239	239	239	144000	108000	360	360
	Ven	Trop.	1585	1585	317	317	4330	4330	433	433
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1585	1585	317	317	4330	4330	433	433
	Ply	Trop.	951	951	317	317	3840000	2622240	480	480
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	951	951	317	317	3840000	2622240	480	480

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Malaysia	Logs	Trop.	46510	33662	63	66	907839	917130	130	139
		C	3520	662 ¹	160	66	0	0	--	--
		NC	42990	33000 ¹	60	66	907839	917130	130	139
	Sawn	Trop.	56468 ¹	44709	175	219	1219308	1055761	333	351
		C	200 ¹	500 ¹	200	250	0	0	--	--
		NC	56268	44209 ¹	175	219	1219308	1055761	333	351
	Ven	Trop.	30173	33780	1886	1987	252626	278388	389	373
		C	10303	5000 ¹	1472	1000	0	0	--	--
		NC	19870	28780 ¹	2208	2398	252626	278388	389	373
	Ply	Trop.	3423	9470	571	256	1703835	1665320	501	435
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	3423	9470	571	256	1703835	1665320	501	435
Myanmar	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	137735	100575	337	238
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	137735	100575	337	238
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	20976	12932	711	616
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	20976	12932	711	616
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	116	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	116	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	426 ¹	250 ¹	213	250	595	868	595	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	426 ¹	250 ¹	213	250	595	868	595	--
PNG	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	355989	351118	133	117
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	355989	351118	133	117
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	147	147
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	147	147
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	500 ¹	500 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	500 ¹	500 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	259	165	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	259	165	--	--
Philippines	Logs	Trop.	90503	71310	139	145	0	226	--	57
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	90503 ¹	71310 ¹	139	145	0	226	--	57
	Sawn	Trop.	92662	68226	194	201	14003 ¹	16974 ¹	157	165
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	92662 ¹	68226 ¹	194	201	14003	16974	157	165
	Ven	Trop.	26424	27569	281	321	12856	14385	494	480
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	26424 ¹	27569 ¹	281	321	12856 ¹	14385 ¹	494	480
	Ply	Trop.	1500 ¹	1800 ¹	500	600	4508	5164	376	369
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1500 ¹	1800 ¹	500	600	4508 ¹	5164 ¹	376	369
Thailand	Logs	Trop.	242898	167556	268	200	27	16	--	--
		C	3875	4738	168	158	0	0	--	--
		NC	239023	162818	271	201	27	16	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	624979	370994	299	278	48466	43723	1616	1151
		C	14671	12282	277	227	0	0	--	--
		NC	610308	358712	300	280	48466	43723	1616	1151
	Ven	Trop.	2632	2190	658	365	8567	11544	8567	5772
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2632	2190	658	365	8567	11544	8567	5772
	Ply	Trop.	11287	3012	513	430	95	142	--	142
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	11287	3012	513	430	95	142	--	142

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	Trop.	2501	4685	112	156	5281	32058	150	149
		C	942	2577	218	321	2030	2007	183	199
		NC	1559	2108	85	96	3250	30051	135	147
	Sawn	Trop.	28029	21850	47	54	384068	415900	293	318
		C	4244	4399	328	232	22863	23199	139	133
		NC	23785	17451	41	45	361205	392701	316	347
	Ven	Trop.	12936	14722	316	460	85045	87567	482	658
		C	234	129	--	--	37	0	9350	--
		NC	12702	14593	310	456	85008	87567	481	658
	Ply	Trop.	13415	13237	479	487	320735	329935	459	494
		C	3239	3256	294	296	613	605	306	297
		NC	10177	9981	593	617	320123	329330	459	494
Bolivia	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	25	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	25	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	189	0 ¹	--	--	68935	67054	500	504
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	189	0 ¹	--	--	68935	67054	500	504
	Ven	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	1119	1541	1119	1541
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	1119	1541	1119	1541
	Ply	Trop.	22	0 ¹	--	--	1974	2295	179	230
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	22	0 ¹	--	--	1974	2295	179	230
Brazil	Logs	Trop.	547	1001	68	91	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	17	6	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	530	995	66	90	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	22663	16356	40	43	238383 ¹	265398 ¹	263	300
		C	906	1020	231	146	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	21757	15336	38	41	238383	265398	263	300
	Ven	Trop.	10087	11796	265	407	64531 ¹	84000 ¹	657	661
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	10087	11796	265	407	64531	84000 ¹	657	661
	Ply	Trop.	1516	1427	379	476	247670 ¹	264225 ¹	447	480
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1516	1427	379	476	247670	264225	447	480
Colombia	Logs	Trop.	156	1200 ¹	--	400	354	1486	118	124
		C	15	1100 ¹	--	367	5	7	--	--
		NC	141	100 ¹	--	--	349	1479	175	123
	Sawn	Trop.	600	703	86	88	1109	1039	277	173
		C	119	183	--	--	521	120	521	--
		NC	481	519	69	65	588	919	196	153
	Ven	Trop.	1058	1089	1058	1089	6	17	--	--
		C	219	61	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	839	1028	839	1028	6	17	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	4500 ¹	4500 ¹	643	643	2112	685	884	685
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	8	0	--	--
		NC	4500 ¹	4500 ¹	643	643	2104	685	880	685
Ecuador	Logs	Trop.	0	29	--	--	46	20144	--	178
		C	0	27	--	--	25	0	--	--
		NC	0	2	--	--	21	20144	--	178
	Sawn	Trop.	204	796	--	796	27042	19335	802	1611
		C	1	525	--	525	0	79	--	--
		NC	203	272	--	--	27042	19256	802	1605
	Ven	Trop.	7	101	--	--	18252	0	246	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7	101	--	--	18252	0	246	--
	Ply	Trop.	211	112	--	--	27041	32251	1148	1112
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	211	112	--	--	27041	32251	1148	1112

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Guyana	Logs	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	2821	8377	128	105
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	2821	8377	128	105
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	7466	8561	393	389
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	7466	8561	393	389
	Ven	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0	0 ¹	--	--	35715	21668	372	355
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	35715	21668	372	355
Honduras	Logs	Trop.	147	0 ¹	73	--	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	200	200
		C	126	0 ¹	126	--	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	200	200
		NC	21	0 ¹	21	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2147	1500 ¹	358	150	22846	25000 ¹	131	125
		C	1825	1200 ¹	365	171	22342	23000 ¹	136	131
		NC	322	300 ¹	322	100	504	2000 ¹	46	80
	Ven	Trop.	136	0 ¹	--	--	103	250 ¹	103	125
		C	8	0 ¹	--	--	37	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	128	0 ¹	--	--	65	250 ¹	65	125
	Ply	Trop.	1147	1147 ¹	382	382	605 ¹	605 ¹	303	303
		C	733	733 ¹	366	367	605 ¹	605 ¹	303	303
		NC	414	414 ¹	414	414	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Panama	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	39	--	--	2600	1200 ¹	431	400
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	39	--	--	2600	1200 ¹	431	400
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	6	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	6	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	86	3	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	86	3 ¹	--	--
Peru	Logs	Trop.	821	1455	205	243	31	51	--	--
		C	784	1444	261	289	0	0	--	--
		NC	37	11	37	11	31	51	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	1166	1156	583	578	14927	27913	622	620
		C	598	971	598	486	0	0	--	--
		NC	568	185	568	--	14927	27913	622	620
	Ven	Trop.	448	530	--	--	1035	1759	518	586
		C	7	68	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	441	462	--	--	1035	1759	518	586
	Ply	Trop.	20	51	--	--	4133	8203	590	547
		C	6	23	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	15	28	--	--	4133	8203	590	547
Venezuela	Logs	Trop.	830 ¹	1000 ¹	104	100	3 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	830 ¹	1000 ¹	104	100	3 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	1060 ¹	1300 ¹	265	217	760	400 ¹	190	200
		C	795 ¹	500 ¹	265	250	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	265 ¹	800 ¹	265	200	760	400 ¹	190	200
	Ven	Trop.	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	600	600	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	429	429	1400 ¹	0 ¹	467	--
		C	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	278	278	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3500 ¹	3500 ¹	700	700	1400 ¹	0 ¹	467	--

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m3)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Producers Total	Logs	Trop.	637332	573923	196	195	1997024	2156274	136	136
		C	8337	7977	169	166	2083	2060	172	186
		NC	628995	565946	197	195	1994941	2154214	136	136
	Sawn	Trop.	806713	509524	231	222	2345500	2184026	342	354
		C	19115	17182	286	229	37069	33999	172	160
		NC	787598	492342	230	222	2308430	2150027	348	361
	Ven	Trop.	73760	79849	461	547	489272	547192	424	387
		C	10537	5129	1505	1026	37	0	--	--
		NC	63223	74720	413	530	489234	547192	424	386
	Ply	Trop.	36491	31193	462	362	5924501	4691523	485	464
		C	3239	3256	294	296	613	605	306	297
		NC	33253	27937	488	372	5923888	4690918	485	464
	Total	Trop.	1554296	1194489	--	--	10756296	9579015	--	--
		C	41229	33544	--	--	39803	36664	--	--
		NC	1513069	1160945	--	--	10716493	9542351	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	3166761	3294453	208	202	2024105	2190004	137	137
		C	35305	20277	295	230	2083	2060	172	186
		NC	3131455	3274176	207	202	2022022	2187944	137	137
	Sawn	Trop.	3345116	3039327	400	412	2495807	2340435	353	365
		C	137116	133190	637	611	41757	34684	192	160
		NC	3208001	2906137	393	406	2454050	2305748	358	372
	Ven	Trop.	650066	760356	602	514	572674	650381	467	433
		C	12643	7764	1393	863	232	171	--	--
		NC	637423	752591	595	512	572442	650210	467	433
	Ply	Trop.	5292427	4889394	477	484	6350993	5103314	496	479
		C	41711	38060	428	586	1272	605	615	297
		NC	5250719	4851335	478	483	6349721	5102709	496	479
	Total	Trop.	12454371	11983530	--	--	11443579	10284134	--	--
		C	226775	199291	--	--	45345	37520	--	--
		NC	12227599	11784239	--	--	11398234	10246611	--	--

Appendix 2

Direction of Trade in Volume of Primary Tropical Timber Products between Major ITTO Producers and Consumers in 1997

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Table 2-1. Trade of Tropical Logs, 1997 (m3)

Exporters	Malaysia	PNG	Gabon	Cameroon	Myanmar	Rep. of Congo	Cambodia	CAR	Ecuador	Côte d'Ivoire	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Guyana	Others	Total Imports
Japan	2,974,000	1,945,000	229,000	118,000	4,000	29,000		1,000			1,000	36,000	556,000	5,893,000
	2,845,480	1,960,000	170,000	200,618 *	5,360	24,000			68,230			27,163		
China	733,434	183,336	1,024,168	319,850	205,771	12,326	1,939			41,409			329,774	2,852,007
	429,900	104,000	1,567,000	276,402 *	950	30,000				7,800				
(Taiwan P.O.C.)													-	1,600,000 †
	1,250,940	88,000	23,700	57,326 *			2,366			100				
Rep. of Korea	343,000	432,000	16,000	10,000		1,000							258,000	1,060,000
	370,720	421,000	40,000		410	7,000						18,886		
India													-	1,000,000 †
	683,390	49,000	107,000	139,632 *	273,000				5,920	97,700		7,991		
Thailand	299,000	40,000	10,000	70,000	102,000	6,000	218,000		8,000				85,738	838,738
	208,450	28,000	38,700	35,381 *	65,570		50,167			700				
France			381,271 w	189,608 w	137 w	84,940 w		7,261 w		411 w	29,729 w		45,758	739,115 w
			441,000	211,890 *	30	67,000				100				
Malaysia		29,350	700	16,730	11,320								451,750	509,850
		29,000	9,970		1,320	1,000	78							
Phillipines	81,000	216,000	19,000	4,000									173,000	493,000
	60,700	196,000	156,000	202,029 *										
Portugal			49,000	91,000		63,000				2,000	65,000		40,000	310,000
			42,000	94,212 *		41,000								
Spain			24,394 w	161,054 w	73 w	14,178 w		13,059 w	38,871 †	4,817 w	51 w		494	256,991 w
			20,100	129,320 *		3,000			34,380	200				
Italy			25,588 *	59,158 *	1,033 *	8,721 *				6,254 *	6,145 *		123,101	230,000
	310		49,100	297,051 *	910	17,000			50	70				
Others														
	742,600	129,000	335,430	62,139	75,260	23,000	147,389	-	4,010	330	-	25,526		
Total Exports	6,592,490	3,004,000	3,000,000 †	1,706,000	422,810	213,000	200,000 †	127,000 †	112,590	107,000	100,000 †	79,566		

Table 2-2. Trade of Tropical Sawnwood, 1997 (m3)

Exporters	Malaysia	Brazil	Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon	Indonesia	Ghana	Honduras	Bolivia	Philippines	Netherlands	Belgium/Luxembourg	Peru	Others	Total Imports
Thailand	975,000	77,000		1,000	6,000								274,874	1,333,874
	678,680	69,435 "			24,000	320			4,000 '		417			
Japan	574,000	26,000		3,000	528,000	2,000		1,000	16,000	1,000		2,000	112,000	1,265,000
	374,930	23,725 "	300		96,000	1,830		127	2,000	68		1,311		
China	313,553	6,364	17	4,520	248,243	652		162	55			29	87,112	660,707
	67,130	8,185 "				170		0						
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	305,273 *				41,029 *	8,689 *			53,551 *				41,458	450,000 *
	226,910	26,339 "	800		36,000	15,210		441	45,000			314		
Korea, Rep.	293,000	3,000			66,000								29,000	391,000
	233,210	2,577 "	100		48,000									
Brazil					100 "			2,538 "					376,377	379,015 "
											2			
Spain	6,561 "	73,875 "	129,838 "	134,406 "	3,343 "	8,120 "	10,126 "	682 "		100 '	200 '	581 "	168	368,000 '
	160	81,464 "	124,000			6,170		635			25	575		
Philippines	228,000	68,000											44,000	340,000
	208,260	100,000 '	100			60						70		
Netherlands	162,700 *	29,000 *	22,300 *	43,100 *	1,400 *	12,700 *		700 *			23,900 *		34,200	330,000 '
	223,870	56,163 "	21,700			17,404					19,148	73		
UK	58,765 *	20,388 *	16,019 *	30,675 *	5,143 *	26,647 *	33 *	1,284 *	1,524 *	8,630 *	3,250 *		127,642	300,000
	54,050	36,572 "	12,300			22,850		1,389	1,000	4,386	14,819	234		
France	44,044 "	72,787 "	39,611 "	32,318 "	2,145 "	42,900 "	143 "	143 "		1,430 "	6,292 "		34,187	276,000 "
	28,100	125,000 '	44,800			33,120		47		2,657	13,123	46		
U.S.A.	51,000	87,000	1,000	3,000	22,000	18,000		37,000	6,000			31,000	0	256,000
	21,910	250,000 '	5,600			14,030		34,061	2,000			31,000		
Others														
	889,790	105,539	283,300	--	126,000	134,636	--	96,132	49,000	57,889	5,128	11,617		
Total Exports	3,007,000	885,000 '	493,000	392,000	330,000	245,800	200,000	132,832	103,000	65,000 '	52,662	45,240		

Table 2-3. Trade of Tropical Vencer, 1997 (m3)

Exporters	Malaysia	Cambodia	Côte d'Ivoire	Brazil	Ghana	Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	Philippines	France	China	Belgium / Luxembourg	Germany	Others	Total Imports
China	290,750	111,516		94				9,208					5,638	417,206
	213,220	114,117	100	37 "				25,000			2			
Korea, Rep.	235,000			23,000						1,000		0 "	4,000	263,000
	114,910		100	62,724 "						217	1			
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	117,241 "	29,327 "								12,694 "			924	160,186 "
	154,420	21,141	1,300	157 "	50					3,502	10			
Italy													--	160,000
			29,500	890 "	16,950		1,000		23,940 "		204			
Japan	80,000	2,000		1,000				3,000		1,000		0 "	7,000	94,000
	94,500	426		822 "	110			4,000		3,152				
Philippines	73,000												13,000	86,000
	77,440		100	2,935 "	4					1,649				
Germany			32,000	18,000	9,000	1,000	5,000						1,000	66,000
	20		25200	14266 "	6070		2000		532 "		1568			
France		133 "	4,389 "		399 "	2,261 "	10,640 "				1,596 "	798 "	11,784	32,000 "
			14,800	930 "	2,060		16,000				2,294			
Spain			14,356 "	814 "	2,306 "	2,411 "	72 "		3,281 "	69 "	1,604 "	3,127 "	1,960	30,000 "
			17,900	1,128 "	3,710		18		266 "		179			
Brazil									32 "	3 "		108 "	28,871	29,013 "
											22			
Belgium/Lux.			9,491	166	2,118	754	3,875		1,759			1,025	2,641	21,829
	150		9,500	467 "	1,500		870		1,330 "	64				
U.S.A.	434 "			5,697 "	52 "	749 "	516 "		271 "	1,611 "	25 "	294 "	7,127	16,776 "
	1,900		11,900	39,582 "	20,000		7,000		266 "	810	221			
Others														
	90,050	52,986	44,600	3,063 "	12,036	--	10,112	1,000	1,729	1,184	5,663	--		
Total Exports	746,610	188,670	155,000	127,000 "	62,490	37,000	37,000	30,000	28,063 "	10,578	10,164	10,000 "		

Table 2-4. Trade of Tropical Plywood, 1997 (m3)

Exporters														Total Imports
Importers	Indonesia	Malaysia	Brazil	China	France	U.S.A.	Guyana	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Cameroon	Netherlands	Ecuador	Gabon	Others	
Japan	3,251,000	1,573,000	18,000				2,000						16,000	4,860,000
	2,724,000	1,427,000	12,626 ^w	28,482							1,290			
China	720,978	637,662	35										10,184	1,368,859
	636,000	578,480	6 ^w								10			
U.S.A.	641,000	121,000	101,000	5,000	2,000		20,000			4,000	15,000		36,000	945,000
		220,250	138,009 ^w	13,498	462 ^w		42,057			7	9,930			
Korea, Rep.	485,000	275,000	3,000	100,000		1,000	3,000						28,000	895,000
	121,000	284,920	2,230 ^w	77,758			1,534				0 ^R			
United Kingdom	216,368	68,672	141,819	235	3,000		6,800	10,697		1,000		78	11,331	460,000 ^t
		78,120	114,989 ^w	182	2,926 ^w		3,547	11,873		526	50			
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	260,702	100,665		1,320									570	363,257
		256,240	17 ^w	14,350	154 ^w						20			
Germany	152,000	3,000	48,000										6,000	209,000
		3,010	53,957 ^w	319	22,022 ^w			9,787		6,021	40	495		
Belgium/ Lux.	134,880	3,326	7,086	87	6,713	117				22,048		924	12,066	187,247
		12,330	39,108 ^w	142	6,006 ^w					13,600		1,896		
Netherlands	12,900	1,700	10,600		48,600			60,100				3,300	37,800	175,000 ^t
		3,430	9,687 ^w	34	55,748 ^w			8,538				4,304		
Egypt	102,469		4,263	77		2,278							914	110,000
		9,400	5,259 ^w	64										
France	34,958 ^w	4,004 ^w	9,702 ^w					6,930 ^w	5,082 ^w	1,386 ^w		13,244	30,694	106,000 ^w
		900	9,428 ^w	5				29,351		10,039		14,561		
Canada	57,000	7,000				23,000							9,000	96,000
		730	425 ^w	298							9,930			
Others														
	1,982,000	949,741	164,259	4,868	40,964	--	14,144	1,270	--	807	7,290	3,827		
Total Exports	5,463,000	3,824,551	550,000 ^t	140,000 ^t	128,282 ^w	79,000	61,282	60,819	45,000	31,000 ^t	28,560	25,083		

Appendix 3

Major Tropical Species Traded

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Explanatory Note

This note provides details of species included under various sub-headings of Chapter 44 of the Harmonized System (HS) of customs classification. It is not a comprehensive list of HS codes, but it provides a key for those countries in Appendix 3 that reported species trade according to such codes (Canada, France, Greece and New Zealand). Note that extensions of the HS beyond 6 digits are country or region specific and the same species may therefore appear under more than one code in the following list if different countries categorize it differently. For the purposes of the HS and in the descriptions that follow, "Tropical Wood" means one of the following species:

Abura, Acajou d'Afrique, Afromosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dark Red Meranti, Dibétou, Doussié, Fremiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jequitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Light Red Meranti, Limba, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany, Makoré, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Meranti Bakau, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Obeche, Okoumé, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Paduk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Palissandre de Para, Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Rose, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Ramin, Sapelli, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sipo, Sucupira, Suren, Teak, Tiama, Tola, Virola, White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti.

Note that species from tropical countries other than those listed above are still considered tropical timber by the HS and by ITTO and, if correctly recorded by customs authorities, should be included in the appropriate category under "Others".

HS Code	Description
4403.41-49	Tropical Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared. (ITTO: Logs)
4403.41.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
4403.49.00	Other
4403.49.00.03	Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas
4403.49.00.09	Not elsewhere specified in 4403.41 or 4403.49
4403.49.10	Sapelli, Acajou d'Afrique and Iroko
4403.49.20	Okoumé
4403.49.30	Obéché
4403.49.40	Sipo
4403.49.50	Limba
4403.49.60	Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou and Azobé
4403.49.70	Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Imbuia, Balsa, Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4403.49.90	Other
4407.24-29	Tropical Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm. (ITTO: Sawnwood)
4407.24	Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Imbuia and Balsa
4407.24.00.10	Virola (Baboen)
4407.24.00.20	Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
4407.24.00.30	Mahogany, American (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4407.24.00.40	Balsa
4407.24.00.90	Other
4407.24.10	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.24.90	Other
4407.25	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau

4407.25.31	Planed: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.25.39	Planed: Other
4407.25.50	Sanded
4407.25.60	Other: Dark red Meranti and Light Red Meranti
4407.25.80	Other: Meranti Bakau
4407.26	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.26.31	Planed: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.26.39	Planed: Other
4407.26.50	Sanded
4407.26.70	Other: White Lauan and White Meranti
4407.26.80	Other: White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.29	Other
4407.29.00.10	Teak
4407.29.00.20	Other
4407.29.10	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.20	Planed: Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4407.29.31	Other: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.29.39	Other
4407.29.61	Other: Azobé
4407.29.69	Other: Other
4407.29.70	Other: Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.90.01	Wood, tropical; Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.90.09	Wood, tropical; Not elsewhere specified in item no. 4407.29, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.99	Other
4408.31-90	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other tropical wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm. (ITTO: Veneer)
4408.31.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4408.31.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.31.21	Planed
4408.31.25	Sanded
4408.31.30	Other
4408.39.00	Other
4408.39.00.10	Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
4408.39.00.20	Mahogany, African (Acajou d'Afrique)
4408.39.00.30	Mahogany, American (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4408.39.00.90	Other
4408.39.11-35	White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obéché, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose:
4408.39.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.39.21	Planed
4408.39.25	Sanded
4408.39.31	Other: Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm
4408.39.35	Other: Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm

4408.39.51-99 Other

- 4408.39.90.09 White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
- 4408.39.91 Of a thickness exceeding 1mm: Makoré, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Azobé, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Imbuia and Balsa
- 4408.90.08.41 Tropical hardwoods, not elsewhere specified in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick

4412.13-99 Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood. (ITTO: Plywood)

- 4412.13.00 With at least one outer ply of tropical wood
- 4412.13.10 Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
- 4412.13.10.01 Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, overlaid, including veneered
- 4412.13.10.09 Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, not overlaid, or veneered
- 4412.13.10.19 Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
- 4412.13.10.20 Teak
- 4412.13.10.30 Other, Philippine Mahogany (Lauan)
- 4412.13.10.80 Other, Mahogany
- 4412.13.10.90 Other
- 4412.13.11 Okoumé
- 4412.13.19 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Obéché, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
- 4412.13.90 Other
- 4412.13.90.19 Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
- 4412.13.90.90 Other
- 4412.14.00 Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
- 4412.22.00 With at least one outer ply of tropical wood
- 4412.22.10 Containing at least one layer of particle board
- 4412.22.10.00 Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
- 4412.22.90.00 Other
- 4412.22.91 Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard
- 4412.92.00 With at least one outer ply of tropical wood
- 4412.92.10.00 Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
- 4412.92.90.00 Other
- 4412.92.99 Other
- 4412.99.80 Other

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Canada	1997	4403.41	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	548
Canada	1997	4403.49		0 ^R	381
Egypt	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	9	2773
Egypt	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		
Egypt	1997	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sipo/Afara		
Egypt	1997	<i>Entandrophragma condellas</i>	Sapelli		
Egypt	1997	<i>Celtis mildbraedi</i>	Celtis		
EU					
France	1997	4403.41.00		0 ^R	891
France	1997	4403.49.10		87	244
France	1997	4403.49.20		296	244
France	1997	4403.49.30		12	306
France	1997	4403.49.40		36	313
France	1997	4403.49.50		6	190
France	1997	4403.49.60		29	106
France	1997	4403.49.70		0 ^R	732
France	1997	4403.49.90		273	231
Netherlands	1996	<i>Aucomea klaineana</i>	Okoumé	18	279
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	0 ^R	625
Netherlands	1996	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	3	429
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	997	211
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau		
Japan	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	698	222
Japan	1997	<i>Dryonalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp., Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan	647	222
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan		
Japan	1997	<i>Aucoumea klainena</i>	Okoume	376	236
Japan	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Japan	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		
Japan	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Japan	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Japan	1997	<i>Tieghemella spp.</i>	Makore	145	160
Japan	1997	<i>Chlorophora spp.</i>	Iroko		
Japan	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Japan	1997	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		
Japan	1997	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau		
Japan	1997	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jeltong	11	223
Japan	1997	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas		
New Zealand	1997	4403.49.00.03	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	11981
New Zealand	1997	4403.49.00.09		0 ^R	480
Rep. of Korea	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	62	231
Rep. of Korea	1997	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong	11	223

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	0 ^R	
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	0 ^R	
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Entandrophragma congoense</i>	Tiama	0 ^R	
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume	0 ^R	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	0 ^R	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Khaya anthoteca</i>	Acajou	0 ^R	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Mitandrophragma ciliata</i>	Bahia	0 ^R	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Aboudikro	0 ^R	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Antandrophragma candoilei</i>	Kosipo	0 ^R	
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur	17	77
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	45	82
Malaysia	1996	<i>Agathis spp.</i>	Damar Minyak	19	138
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	2	151
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong	1	81
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong	1	79
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti	102	80
Malaysia	1996	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak	3	735
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Red Seraya	36	82
Malaysia	1996	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	2	106
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti	12	59
Malaysia	1996	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya	9	79
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti	31	79
Philippines	1997	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoumé	15	170
Philippines	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obéché		
Philippines	1997	<i>Entandrophragma condellasi</i>	Sapelli		
Philippines	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Philippines	1997	<i>Khaya anthoteca</i>	Acajou		
Thailand	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Sak	20	511
Thailand	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Yang	49	159
Thailand	1997	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>	Kra-bak	17	128
Thailand	1997	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	Ma-ka	0 ^R	196
Thailand	1997	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarus</i>	Pra-du	42	75
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Sa-ya	0 ^R	189
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea obtusa & S.siamensis</i>	Teng and Rang	1	102
Thailand	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin	2	192
Thailand	1997	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		
Thailand	1997	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		
Thailand	1997	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	7	150
Thailand	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan	75	135
Thailand	1997	Others			

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ecuador	1997	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	Sande		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Laurel		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>	Amarillo		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Virola spp.</i>	Virola		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Roble		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teca		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Tangare		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Belotia australis</i>	Chanul		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Balsamo		
Brazil	1996	<i>Paulownia spp.</i>	Quiri	0 ^R	
Brazil	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		
Brazil	1996	<i>Astronium spp.</i>	Aroeira	1	
Brazil	1996	<i>Euplassa cantareirae</i>	Carvalho	0 ^R	
Brazil	1996	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume/Okumue	0 ^R	
Brazil	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	0 ^R	
Brazil	1996	Others		0 ^R	
Peru	1996	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Guayacan		
Peru	1996	<i>Loxopterygium huasango</i>	Hualtaco		
Peru	1996	<i>Centrolobium spp.</i>	Oreja de Leon		

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Australia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	49	793
Australia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Lauan		
Australia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Seraya		
Australia	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Canada	1997	4407.24.00.10	(see accompanying notes)	1	309
Canada	1997	4407.24.00.20		1	351
Canada	1997	4407.24.00.30		2	627
Canada	1997	4407.24.00.40		1	801
Canada	1997	4407.24.00.90		4	763
Canada	1997	4407.25		0 ^R	518
Canada	1997	4407.26		0 ^R	913
Canada	1997	4407.29.00.10		1	737
Canada	1997	4407.29.00.20		2	632
Egypt	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Egypt	1997	<i>Entandrophragma</i>	Sipo		
Egypt	1997	<i>Cedrela tona</i>	Cedra		
Egypt	1997	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Suren/Cedrela		
Egypt	1997	<i>Swetenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany		
EU					
France	1997	4407.24	(see accompanying notes)	5	595
France	1997	4407.25		11	689
France	1997	4407.25.60		9	633
France	1997	4407.25.80		1	750
France	1997	4407.26		12	688
France	1997	4407.26.70		0 ^R	563
France	1997	4407.26.80		10	619
France	1997	4407.29		224	442
France	1997	4407.29.20		0 ^R	154
France	1997	4407.29.61		1	333
Italy	1996	<i>Gambeya spp.</i>	Akatio		
Italy	1996	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	Abura		
Italy	1996	<i>Chlorophora regia</i>	Iroko		
Italy	1996	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Mogano		
Netherlands	1996	<i>Lophira alats</i>	Azobé	39	373
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	141	742
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	25	575
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya	119	600
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan		
Japan	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i> , <i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
New Zealand	1997	4407.29.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	676
New Zealand	1997	4407.29.90.01		1	1221
New Zealand	1997	4407.29.90.09		0 ^R	606

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	4	347
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	117	402
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	45	440
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany	118	718
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	38	549
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Ochroma spp.</i>	Balsa	17	283
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	11	1240
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	3	737
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan	0 R	876
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		
Togo	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	2	350
Togo	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou	2	280
Togo	1997	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	Samba	1	200
Togo	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Frake	1	200
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur	19	65
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	90	70
Malaysia	1996	<i>Agathis spp.</i>	Damar Minyak	1	146
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	1	43
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong	1	138
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti	31	180
Malaysia	1996	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak	22	536
Malaysia	1996	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	2	1074
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti	1	85
Malaysia	1996	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas	3	144
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau	6	213
Philippines	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Red Meranti	0 R	17
Philippines	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Philippines	1997	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Philippines	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen	0 R	565
Philippines	1997	<i>Swietenia jacq.</i>	Mahogany		
Philippines	1997	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia		
Philippines	1997	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa	1	672
Philippines	1997	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak		
Philippines	1997	Others		310	272

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Thailand	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Sak	2	669
Thailand	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Yang	70	248
Thailand	1997	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>	Kra-bak	6	217
Thailand	1997	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	Ma-ka	5	344
Thailand	1997	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Pra-du	4	328
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Sa-ya	1	253
Thailand	1997	<i>Hopea spp.</i>	Ta-kien	2	322
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>	Ching-chan	0 ^R	271
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea obtusa & S.siamensis</i>	Teng and Rang	1	222
Thailand	1997	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubberwood	19	221
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	4	372
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau		
Thailand	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		
Thailand	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dryonalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		
Thailand	1997	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		
Thailand	1997	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen		
Thailand	1997	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany	0 ^R	498
Thailand	1997	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia	0 ^R	409
Thailand	1997	<i>Ochroma spp.</i>	Balsa		
Thailand	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okoume		
Thailand	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindeicum</i>	Sapelli		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Thailand	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Thailand	1997	<i>Tieghemella spp.</i>	Makore	441	136
Thailand	1997	<i>Chlorophora spp.</i>	Iroko		
Thailand	1997	Others			
Brazil	1997	<i>Bafoulrodendron riedelianum</i>	Pau-Marfim	0 ^R	130
Brazil	1997	<i>Cassia ferruginea</i>	Canafistula	1	139
Brazil	1997	<i>Aspidosperma spp.</i>	Peroba	1	200
Ecuador	1997	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	Sande		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Laurel		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>	Amarillo		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Virola spp.</i>	Virola		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Roble		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teca		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Tangare		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Belotia australis</i>	Chanul		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Balsamo		

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pino Caribe	0 ^R	37
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>	Pino Lloron		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote	0 ^R	37
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus tecumumanii</i>	Pino Rojo		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Pacifico	5	76
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Canada	1997	4408.31	(see accompanying	0 ^R	1541
Canada	1997	4408.39.00.10	notes)	0 ^R	1739
Canada	1997	4408.39.00.20		1	567
Canada	1997	4408.39.00.30		1	1654
Canada	1997	4408.39.00.90		3	1629
Egypt	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Egypt	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou		
Egypt	1997	<i>Celtis spp.</i>	Ohia		
Egypt	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Egypt	1997	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sapelli		
EU					
France	1997	4408.31	(see accompanying	0 ^R	2002
France	1997	4408.39.11-35	notes)	20	877
France	1997	4408.39.51-99		8	1296
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	1	957
New Zealand	1997	4408.31.90.31	(see accompanying	0 ^R	767
New Zealand	1997	4408.39.90.09	notes)	0 ^R	4458
New Zealand	1997	4408.90.08.41		0 ^R	687
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	3	558
Rep.of Korea	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		
Philippines	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Lauan	0 ^R	455
Philippines	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Red Meranti	}	200
Philippines	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Philippines	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		
Philippines	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen	}	861
Philippines	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okoumé		
Philippines	1997	Others		86	319
Thailand	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Sak	2	411
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	}	831
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Thailand	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		
Thailand	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okoume		
Thailand	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Thailand	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen		
Thailand	1997	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Palissandre du Bresil		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	Bois de Rose Femelle		
Brazil	1997	<i>Cedrola odorata</i>	Cedro	0 ^R	617
Brazil	1997	<i>Bafoulrodendron riedelianum</i>	Pau-Marfim	0 ^R	688

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ecuador	1997	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	Sande		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Laurel		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>	Amarillo		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Virola spp.</i>	Virola		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Roble		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teca		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Tangare		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Belotia australis</i>	Chanul		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Balsamo		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribea</i>	Pino Caribe	0 R	75
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Caoba del Pacifico	0 R	319
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophilia</i>	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		
Peru	1996	<i>Calopyllum brasiliensis</i>	Lagarto Caspi		
Peru	1996	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Ishpingo		
Peru	1996	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak		

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Canada	1997	4412.13.10.19	(see accompanying notes)	6	553
Canada	1997	4412.13.10.20		0 ^R	262
Canada	1997	4412.13.10.30		1	293
Canada	1997	4412.13.10.80		22	299
Canada	1997	4412.13.10.90		45	305
Canada	1997	4412.13.90.19		0 ^R	
Canada	1997	4412.13.90.90		12	326
Canada	1997	4412.22.10.00		6	283
Canada	1997	4412.22.90.00		1	332
Canada	1997	4412.92.10.00		1	381
Canada	1997	4412.92.90.00		2	242
Egypt	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Egypt	1997	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Cedra Abresalba		
Egypt	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		
Egypt	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Egypt	1997	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		
EU					
France	1997	4412.13.11	(see accompanying notes)	14	675
France	1997	4412.13.19		13	639
France	1997	4412.13.90		54	618
Greece	1995	4412.13.11	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	270
Greece	1995	4412.13.19		0 ^R	112
Greece	1995	4412.13.90		0 ^R	968
Greece	1995	4412.14.00		1	1716
Greece	1995	4412.92.99		0 ^R	400
Greece	1995	4412.99.80		1	461
Netherlands	1996	<i>Aucomea klaineana</i>	Okoume	94	746
New Zealand	1997	4412.13.10.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	855
New Zealand	1997	4412.13.10.09		1	821
New Zealand	1997	4412.13.90.01		1	644
New Zealand	1997	4412.13.90.09		0 ^R	833
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti]	
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		544
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		544
U.S.A.	1996	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		544

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	0 R	429
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Thailand	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		
Thailand	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okoume		
Thailand	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Thailand	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindeicum</i>	Sapelli		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen		
Thailand	1997	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Palissandre du Bresil		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	Bois de Rose Femelle		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribea</i>	Pino Caribe	2	384
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Caoba del Ppacifico	1	282
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophilia</i>	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous/Obeche	385	165
Cameroon	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	81	217
Cameroon	1997	<i>Lophira slata</i>	Azobé	70	132
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapeli	88	259
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	65	291
Cameroon	1997	Others		592	87
CAR	1996	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Aniégré	10	135
CAR	1996	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous	5	
CAR	1996	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Longhi	3	160
CAR	1996	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	18	130
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Teko	63	110
Gabon	1997	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoumé	950	101
Gabon	1997	<i>Dacryodes buttneri</i>	Ozigo	40	104
Gabon	1997	<i>Guibourtia densiflora</i>	Niangon	37	13
Gabon	1997	<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i>	Mutenyé	100	24
Gabon	1997	<i>Tetraberlinia polyphylla</i>	Andoung	96	68
Gabon	1997	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	Bilinga	786	378
Gabon	1997	<i>Pterocarpus soyauui</i>	Padouk	40	75
Gabon	1997	<i>Milicia (Chlorophora) excelsa</i>	Iroko	209	120
Liberia	1997	<i>Heritiera utilis</i>	Niangon	22	200
Liberia	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	0 ^R	150
Liberia	1997	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	Lovoa	0 ^R	160
Liberia	1997	<i>Guarea spp.</i>	Bosse	0 ^R	125
Liberia	1997	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Framire	1	145
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	21	207
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	30	153
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Tola	18	90
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	9	140
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique	9	262
Togo	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Teck	5	160
Cambodia	1997	<i>Pterocarpus peddatus</i>	Rosewood	7	510
Cambodia	1997	<i>Hopea spp.</i>	Merawan/Giam	32	255
Cambodia	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		
Cambodia	1997	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa	122	171
Cambodia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Cambodia	1997	Others		0	157
Indonesia	1997	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur	10	87
Indonesia	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	14	92
Indonesia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti merah	20	90
Indonesia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti kuning	1	89
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	1761	260
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur	931	132
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	578	127
Malaysia	1996	<i>Dactylocladus spp.</i>	Jongkong	187	77
Malaysia	1996	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan/Alan Bunga	111	90
Malaysia	1996	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>	Eucalyptus	71	35
Malaysia	1996	<i>Albizia falcataria</i>	Batai	24	40
Malaysia	1996	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gmelina	14	38
Malaysia	1996	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Acacia	10	26

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Myanmar	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	185	480
Myanmar	1997	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	Pyinkado	23	492
Myanmar	1997	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Padauk	3	1561
Myanmar	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Gurjan	51	276
Myanmar	1997	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Hnaw	1	691
Myanmar	1997	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	Taungthayet	1	420
Myanmar	1997	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Taukkyant	2	423
PNG	1997	<i>Calophyllum spp.</i>	Calophyllum	277	142
PNG	1997	<i>Homalium foetidum</i>	Malas	324	99
PNG	1997	<i>Planchonella torricellensis</i>	Taun	240	140
PNG	1997	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Terminalia	134	120
PNG	1997	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>	Pencil Cedar	108	151
PNG	1997	<i>Instia bilinga/palembanica</i>	Kwila	173	172
PNG	1997	<i>Anisoptera spp.</i>	Mersawa	159	150
PNG	1997	<i>Canarium spp.</i>	Canarium	179	123
PNG	1997	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>	Erima	79	113
PNG	1997	<i>Dillenia spp.</i>	Dillenia	106	106
PNG	1997	<i>Buchanania spp.</i>	Pink Satinwood	153	103
PNG	1997	<i>Burkella spp.</i>	Burkella	59	122
PNG	1997	<i>Endospermum spp.</i>	PNG Basswood	62	108
PNG	1997	<i>Pterocymbium spp.</i>	Amberoi	40	96
PNG	1997	<i>Celtis spp.</i>	Celtis	65	98
PNG	1997	<i>Syzygium spp.</i>	Water Gum	57	97
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Sa-ya	0 ^R	444
Thailand	1997	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Eucalyptus	0 ^R	60
Thailand	1997	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Conifer/Pine	0 ^R	210
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	0 ^R	
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau		243
Thailand	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okume		
Thailand	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindeicum</i>	Spelli		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	0 ^R	67
Thailand	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Thailand	1997	<i>Tieghemella spp.</i>	Makore		
Thailand	1997	<i>Chlorophora spp.</i>	Iroko		
Brazil	1996	<i>Paulownia spp.</i>	Quiri	0 ^R	352
Brazil	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	0 ^R	806
Brazil	1996	Others		0 ^R	
Ecuador	1997	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	Sande		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Laurel		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Centrolobium patinennsin</i>	Amarillo		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Virola spp.</i>	Virola		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Roble		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Teca		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Tangare		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Belotia australis</i>	Chanul		
Ecuador	1997	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Balsamo		
Guyana	1997	<i>Eoerua falcata</i>	Wallaba	4	169
Guyana	1997	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	Greenheart	1	322
Guyana	1997	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora	0 ^R	67
Guyana	1997	<i>Swartzia leiocalycina</i>	Wamara	0 ^R	94

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pitchpine/Pino Caribe	7	57
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Pacifico	3	57
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>	Pino Lloron		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pitch Pine/Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus tecumumanii</i>	Pino Rojo		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		
Peru	1997	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Guayacán		
Peru	1997	<i>Loxopterygium huasango</i>	Hualtaco		
Peru	1997	<i>Centrolobium spp.</i>	Oreja de León		
Canada	1997	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	235
EU					
France	1997	4403.41.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	171
France	1997	4403.49.10		2	259
France	1997	4403.49.20		0 ^R	0
France	1997	4403.49.30		0 ^R	270
France	1997	4403.49.40		0 ^R	492
France	1997	4403.49.50		0 ^R	54
France	1997	4403.39.60		1	93
France	1997	4403.49.70		0 ^R	0
France	1997	4403.49.90		6	410
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	0 ^R	93
Netherlands	1996	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	0 ^R	454

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous/Obeche	185	264
Cameroon	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	30	484
Cameroon	1997	<i>Lophira slata</i>	Azobé	25	225
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapeli	55	559
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	30	584
Cameroon	1997	Others		67	205
CAR	1996	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	26	217
CAR	1996	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous	3	74
CAR	1996	<i>Entandrophragma candellei</i>	Sipo	1	200
CAR	1996	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Kosipo	0 ^R	142
CAR	1996	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>	Mansonia/Bete	0 ^R	250
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Samba	86	249
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	78	397
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	Bahia	27	371
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou	17	355
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Tesminalia superba</i>	Frake	14	292
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Framire	7	324
Gabon	1997	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi	0 ^R	
Gabon	1997	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé	0 ^R	
Gabon	1997	<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	Ozigo	0 ^R	100
Gabon	1997	<i>Aucoumea klaineana pierre</i>	Okoume	6	260
Gabon	1997	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	Douka	1	400
Gabon	1997	<i>Ficus mucoso</i>	Tola	1	
Ghana*	1997	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Odum	40	440
Ghana*	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	19	422
Ghana*	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Wawa	27	225
Ghana*	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	13	206
Ghana*	1997	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Emeri	5	401
Ghana*	1997	<i>Azelia africana</i>	Papao/Apa	3	421
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	3	474
Ghana*	1997	<i>Tarrietia utilis</i>	Niangon	4	397
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Edinam	4	324
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	1	551
Ghana*	1997	<i>Dumoria heckelii</i>	Makore	1	1461
Ghana*	1997	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedrella	3	451
Ghana*	1997	<i>Lohira alata</i>	Kaku/Ekki	1	283
Ghana*	1997	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Guarea	1	398
Ghana*	1997	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Asanfina	0 ^R	418
Ghana*	1997	Others (23 species)		17	
* Air Dried					
Ghana**	1997	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Odum	8	567
Ghana**	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	2	468
Ghana**	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Wawa	79	283
Ghana**	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	2	310
Ghana**	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	1	547
Ghana**	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Edinam	1	323
Ghana**	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	0 ^R	678
Ghana**	1997	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Asanfina	1	563
Ghana**	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	7	519
Ghana**	1997	<i>Chrysophyllum spp.</i>	Akasa	1	607
Ghana**	1997	<i>Afrormosia elata</i>	Afrormosia	0 ^R	691
Ghana**	1997	<i>Piptadenia africana</i>	Danta	0 ^R	443
Ghana**	1997	Others (16 species)		2	
** Kiln Dried					
Liberia	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	0 ^R	200
Liberia	1997	<i>Erythroleum ivorense</i>	Tali	0 ^R	80
Liberia	1997	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	Abura	0 ^R	140
Liberia	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	0 ^R	145
Liberia	1997	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	Aninare	0 ^R	250

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Togo	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Teck	2	400
Congo Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli/Sapele	16	694
Congo Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	12	494
Congo Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afromosia	9	441
Congo Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou d'Afrique/Khaya	4	683
Congo Dem. Rep.	1996	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Tola	4	357
Cambodia	1997	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	Rosewood	2	1020
Cambodia	1997	<i>Hopea spp.</i>	Merawan/Giam	1	510
Cambodia	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	17	340
Cambodia	1997	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa		
Cambodia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Fiji	1997	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	Dakua makadre	2	397
Fiji	1997	<i>Decussocarpus vitienis</i>	Dakua salusalu	2	373
Fiji	1997	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	Kauvula	1	329
Fiji	1997	<i>Myristica spp.</i>	Kaudamu	1	311
Fiji	1997	<i>Callophyllum</i>	Dananu	1	314
Indonesia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Kuning	154	548
Indonesia	1997	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur	15	286
Indonesia	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	1	759
Indonesia	1997	<i>Gonystylus bananus</i>	Ramin	12	584
Indonesia	1997	<i>Pericopsis spp.</i>	Keruing	96	389
Indonesia	1997		Kuku	15	594
Malaysia (Penins.)	1996	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	130	286
Malaysia (Penins.)	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	124	681
Malaysia (Penins.)	1996	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Merbau	36	505
Malaysia (Penins.)	1996	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubberwood	48	318
Malaysia (Penins.)	1996	Mixed hardwood		326	121
Myanmar	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	19	686
Myanmar	1997	<i>Xylia dolabiformis</i>	Pyinkado	0 ^R	680
Myanmar	1997	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Padauk	2	740
Myanmar	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus</i>	Gurjan	0 ^R	760
Philippines	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Red Meranti	0 ^R	991
Philippines	1997	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin		
Philippines	1997	<i>Dryonolanops spp.</i>	Kapur		
Philippines	1997	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	Falcata	63	154
Philippines	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Lauan	0 ^R	508
Philippines	1997		Tangile	0 ^R	1110
Philippines	1997	Others		38	154
Thailand	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Sak	2	2417
Thailand	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Yang	0 ^R	235
Thailand	1997	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Pra-du	2	1234
Thailand	1997	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Para-rubber wood	34	423
Thailand	1997	Others		0 ^R	183
Bolivia	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mara	9	702
Brazil	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Mogno	0 ^R	850
Brazil	1997	<i>Cedrella spp.</i>	Cedro	0 ^R	493
Brazil	1997	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Ipe	0 ^R	598
Brazil	1997	<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	Virola	0 ^R	227
Guyana	1997	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	Greenheart	14	412
Guyana	1997	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	Purpleheart	3	394
Guyana	1997	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Locust	0 ^R	399
Guyana	1997	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora	0 ^R	327
Guyana	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Andiroba/Crabwood	0 ^R	351

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pino Caribe	140	84
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>	Pino Lloron		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus tecumumanii</i>	Pino Rojo		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Pacifico	30	17
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		
Panama	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Teca		
Panama	1997	<i>Cedrella odorata</i>	Cedro amargo		
Panama	1997	<i>Miroxylum balsamum</i>	Bálsamo		
Panama	1997	<i>Peltogyne purpurea</i>	Nazareno		
Panama	1997	<i>Tabebuia rossea</i>	Roble		
Panama	1997	<i>Platymiscium pinnatum</i>	Quira		
Panama	1997	<i>Conmarouna oleifera</i>	Almendo		
Panama	1997	<i>Bombacopsis quinatum</i>	Cedro espino		
Peru	1997	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Andiroba	0 ^A	
Peru	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Caoba	8	787
Peru	1997	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	0 ^R	523
Peru	1997	<i>Virola spp.</i>	Cumala	4	370
Peru	1997	<i>Simarouba amara</i>	Marupa	0 ^A	
Canada	1997	4407.24.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	448
Canada	1997	4407.25.00		0 ^R	349
Canada	1997	4407.29.00		0 ^R	783
EU					
France	1997	4407.24	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	685
France	1997	4407.25		0 ^R	1025
France	1997	4407.25.60		0 ^R	1067
France	1997	4407.25.80		0 ^R	718
France	1997	4407.26		0 ^R	630
France	1997	4407.26.70		0	
France	1997	4407.26.80		0 ^R	630
France	1997	4407.29		12	493
France	1997	4407.29.20		0	766
France	1997	4407.29.61		0	393
France	1997	4407.29.70-99		5 ^R	318
Greece	1996	4407.24.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	210
Greece	1996	4407.25.39		0 ^R	400
Greece	1996	4407.25.80		0 ^R	216
Greece	1996	4407.29.31		0 ^R	330
Greece	1996	4407.29.39		0 ^R	400
Greece	1996	4407.29.69		2	1080
Netherlands	1996	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé	13	592
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	25	619

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapeli	37	282
Cameroon	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche/Ayous		
Congo Rep.	1996	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume	24	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fromager	10	574
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	3	246
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Samba	1	210
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe</i>	Kondroti	1	200
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Aniegre et Assimiles	1	1011
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	1	629
Gabon	1997	<i>Aucoumea klaineana pierre</i>	Okoumé	4	330
Ghana*	1997	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aningeria/Asanfona	19	841
Ghana*	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba/Fuma/Fromager	25	1081
Ghana*	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis/anthotheca</i>	African Mahogany	2	998
Ghana*	1997	<i>Tieghemella heckelli</i>	Baku/Makore	2	847
Ghana*	1997	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba/Otie	3	1097
Ghana*	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Kyere/Koto	3	676
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	2	955
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama/Edinam	1	666
Ghana*	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche/Wama	1	768
Ghana*	1997	<i>Chrysophyllum spp.</i>	Akasa	0 ^R	789
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma candolei</i>	Kosipo/Omu/Candollei	0 ^R	664
Ghana*	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Afar/Ofram	2	707
Ghana*	1997	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Antiaris/Chenchen	1	699
Ghana*	1997	<i>Daniella ogea</i>	Ogea/Shedua	1	1019
Ghana*	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	0 ^R	580
Ghana*	1997	Other (17 species)			
* Sliced Veneer					
Ghana**	1997	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aningeria/Asanfona		459
Ghana**	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba/Fuma/Fromager		267
Ghana**	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis/anthotheca</i>	African Mahogany		223
Ghana**	1997	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba/Otie		342
Ghana**	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Kyere/Koto		403
Ghana**	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama/Edinam		475
Ghana**	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche/Wama		327
Ghana**	1997	<i>Chrysophyllum spp.</i>	Akasa		316
Ghana**	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Afar/Ofram		353
Ghana**	1997	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Antiaris/Chenchen		368
Ghana**	1997	<i>Daniella ogea</i>	Ogea/Shedua	****	306
** Rotary Veneer					
Ghana***	1997	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aningeria/Asanfona		1024
Ghana***	1997	<i>Khaya ivorensis/anthotheca</i>	African Mahogany		1215
Ghana***	1997	<i>Tieghemella heckelli</i>	Baku/Makore		1149
Ghana***	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Kyere/Koto		1071
Ghana***	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele		1369
Ghana***	1997	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama/Edinam		1261
Ghana***	1997	<i>Entandrophragma candolei</i>	Kosipo/Omu/Candollei		1151
Ghana***	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile	****	1371
*** Jointed Veneer					
**** Total volumes for all types of veneer were reported under Sliced Veneer by Ghana					
Liberia	1997	<i>Azelia spp.</i>	Doussie	0 ^R	110
Liberia	1997		Pcouli	0 ^R	130
Liberia	1997		Yartanza	0 ^R	110
Liberia	1997	<i>Copaifera spp.</i>	Etimoe	0 ^R	140
Liberia	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	0 ^R	180
Liberia	1997	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	Aiele	0 ^R	105
Togo	1997		Néant		

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	5	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique	0 ^R	
Cambodia	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	60	450
Cambodia	1997	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa		
Cambodia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Fiji	1997	<i>Myristica spp.</i>	Kaudamu	2	
Fiji	1997	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	Kauvula	1	
Fiji	1997	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	Dakua makadre	1	
Fiji	1997	<i>Callophyllum spp.</i>	Damanu	0 ^R	
Fiji	1997	<i>Sterculia vitiensis</i>	Waciwaci	0 ^R	
Fiji	1997	<i>Canarium vitiense</i>	Vusavusa/Kaunicina	0 ^R	
Indonesia	1997	Various Species (<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i> , <i>Shorea spp.</i> , etc.)		9	433
Indonesia	1997	<i>Agathis spp.</i>	Damar	1	
Myanmar	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		
Philippines	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Lauan	15	441
Philippines	1997	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Red Meranti		
Philippines	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Philippines	1997	<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i>	Limba	12	438
Philippines	1997	Others		3	601
Thailand	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/Sak	1	5276
Brazil	1997	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	1	858
Brazil	1997	<i>Bafourodendron riedelianum</i>	Pau-Marfim	0 ^R	2985
Brazil	1997	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	Pinho	0 ^R	858
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pino Caribe	0 ^R	178
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Pacifico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Atlantico	1	55
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		
Peru	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba		300
Peru	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		200
Canada	1997	4408.31.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2053
Canada	1997	4408.31.00		0 ^R	7971
Canada	1997	4408.39.00		1	2571
Canada	1997	4408.39.00		0 ^R	5072
EU					
France	1997	4408.31	(see accompanying notes)	1	1238
France	1997	4408.39.11-39		1	2341
France	1997	4408.39.51-99		26	
Greece	1996	4408.31.21	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	400
Greece	1996	4408.31.30		0 ^R	420
Greece	1996	4408.39.31		0 ^R	515
Greece	1996	4408.39.81		0 ^R	870
Netherlands	1996	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti	0 ^R	1118

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	41	335
Cameroon	1997	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche/Ayous		
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fromager	3	317
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	1	368
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>	Bi/Eyong	0 ^R	320
Gabon	1997	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoumé	13	530
Ghana	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba/Fuma/Fromager	20	352
Ghana	1997	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	0 ^R	390
Ghana	1997	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie/Ilomba	0 ^R	385
Ghana	1997	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen/Antiaris	0 ^R	295
Ghana	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	0 ^R	212
Ghana	1997	Other (2 species)		0 ^R	
Liberia	1997	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fromager	0 ^R	120
Liberia	1997	<i>T.tubmanizna</i>	Sikon	0 ^R	115
Liberia	1997	<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i>	Limballi	0 ^R	140
Liberia	1997	<i>Didelotia spp.</i>	Gombé/Did	0 ^R	105
Liberia	1997	<i>Brachystegia leonensis</i>	Naga	0 ^R	105
Liberia	1997	<i>Dehaasia spp.</i>	Faro	0 ^R	110
Togo	1997		Néant		
Cambodia	1997	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	1	450
Cambodia	1997	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa		
Cambodia	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		
Fiji	1997	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	Penanahan/Dakua makadre	1	750
Fiji	1997	<i>Canarium spp.</i>	Kaunicina	1	891
Fiji	1997	<i>Myristica spp.</i>	Kaudamu	0 ^R	537
Fiji	1997	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>	Bauvudi	0 ^R	899
Fiji	1997	<i>Calophyllum spp.</i>	Damanu	0 ^R	564
Fiji	1997	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>	Kauvula	0 ^R	542
Fiji	1997	<i>Dacrydium spp.</i>	Sempilor/Yaka	0 ^R	1309
Indonesia	1997	Various Species (<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i> , <i>Shorea spp.</i> , etc.)		5416	480
Indonesia	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	47	752
Myanmar	1997	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	0 ^R	633
PNG	1997	<i>Araucaria hunsteinii</i>	Klinkii Pine	0 ^R	650
PNG	1997	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine		
Philippines	1997	<i>Pentacme contorta</i>	Lauan	0 ^R	448
Philippines	1997	Others		14	367
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti	0 ^R	639
Thailand	1997	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		
Thailand	1997	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		
Thailand	1997	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		
Thailand	1997	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okoume		
Thailand	1997	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche		
Thailand	1997	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		
Thailand	1997	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dialianthera spp.</i>	Virola/Baboen		
Thailand	1997	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Palissandre du Bresil		
Thailand	1997	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	Bois de Rose Femelle		
Bolivia	1996	<i>Schizalobium parahybum</i>	Serebo	0 ^R	42

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Guyana	1997	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	Baromalli	46	354
Guyana	1997	<i>Trattinickia spp.</i>	Ulu	6	354
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pino Caribe	1	47
Honduras	1996	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Pacifico		
Honduras	1996	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany/Caoba del Atlantico	1	19
Honduras	1996	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		
Peru	1997	<i>Chorisia spp.</i>	Lupuna	1	169
Peru	1997	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	Capinuri	0 ^R	0
Canada	1997	4412.13.00		9	217
Canada	1997	4412.13.00		1	405
Canada	1997	4412.22.00		5	456
Canada	1997	4412.22.00		0 ^R	580
Canada	1997	4412.92.00		0 ^R	650
EU					
France	1997	4412.1311		110	985
France	1997	4412.1319		0 ^R	1053
France	1997	4412.1390		6	952
Greece	1996	4412.13.11		3	992
Greece	1996	4412.13.19		4	965
Greece	1996	4412.13.90		8	1410
Greece	1996	4412.14.00		0 ^R	170
Greece	1996	4412.92.99		0 ^R	400
Greece	1996	4412.99.80		0 ^R	400
Netherlands	1996	<i>Aucomea klaineana</i>	Okoume	13	878

Appendix 4

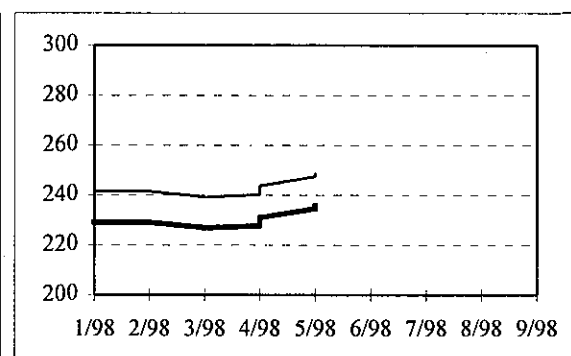
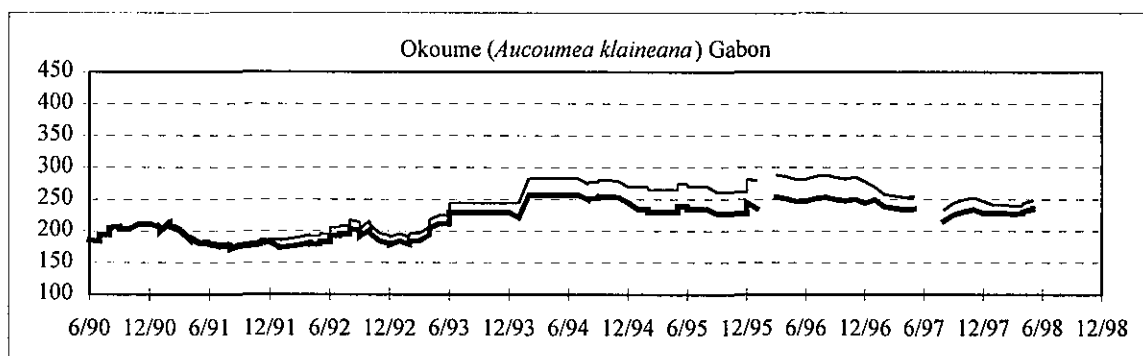
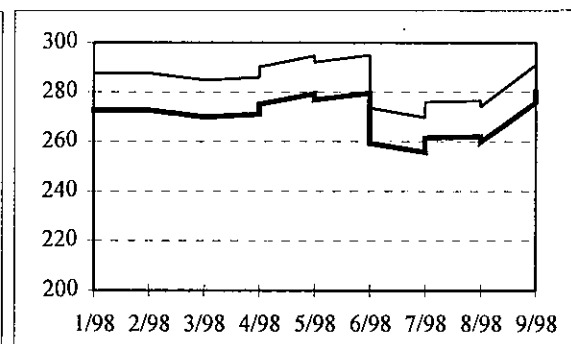
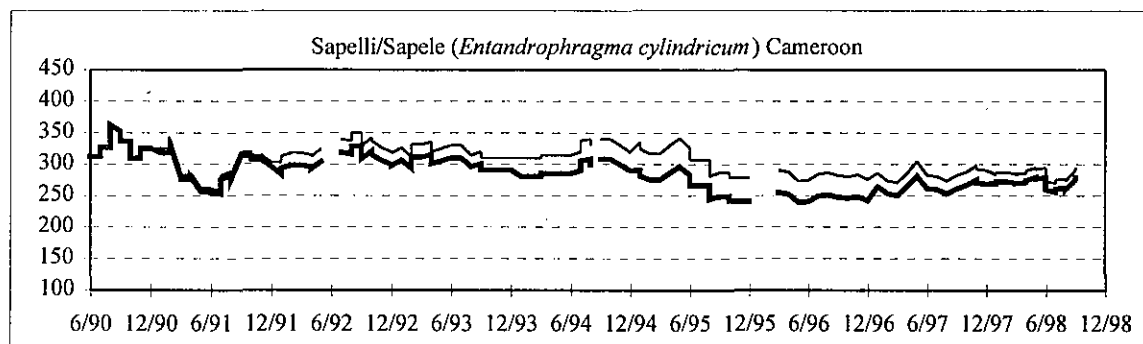
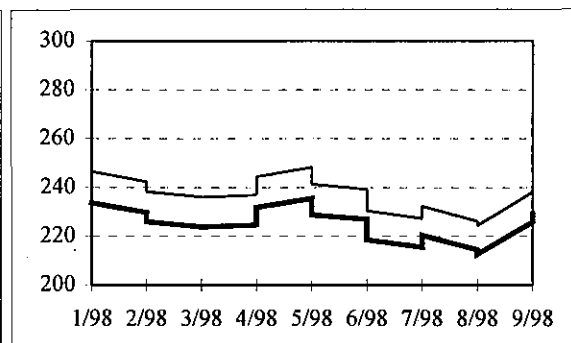
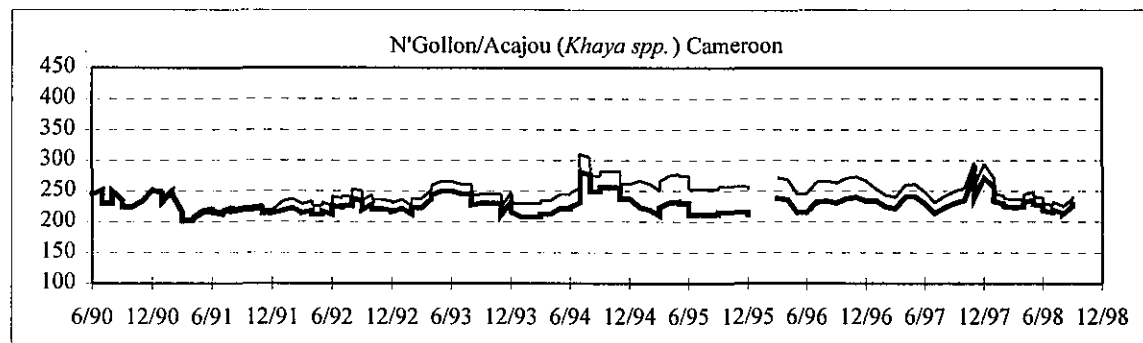
Prices of Major Tropical Timber Products

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4-4. Secondary Processed Wood Products	173

4-1-a. Price of African Logs, 1990-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

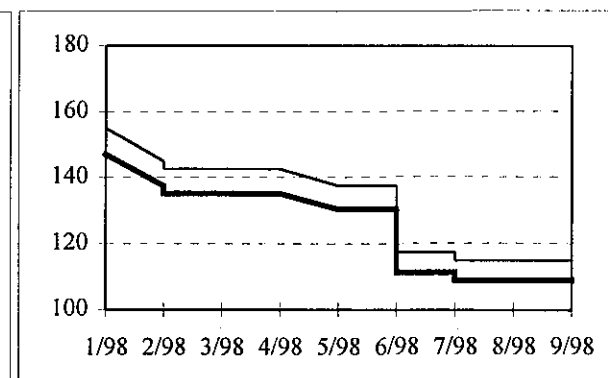
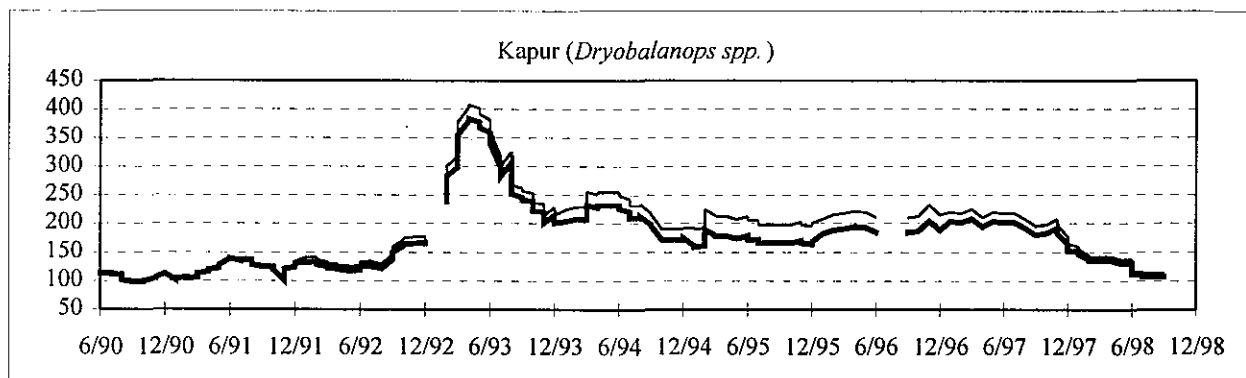
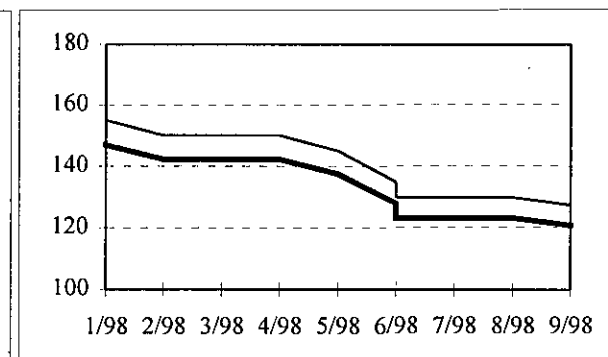
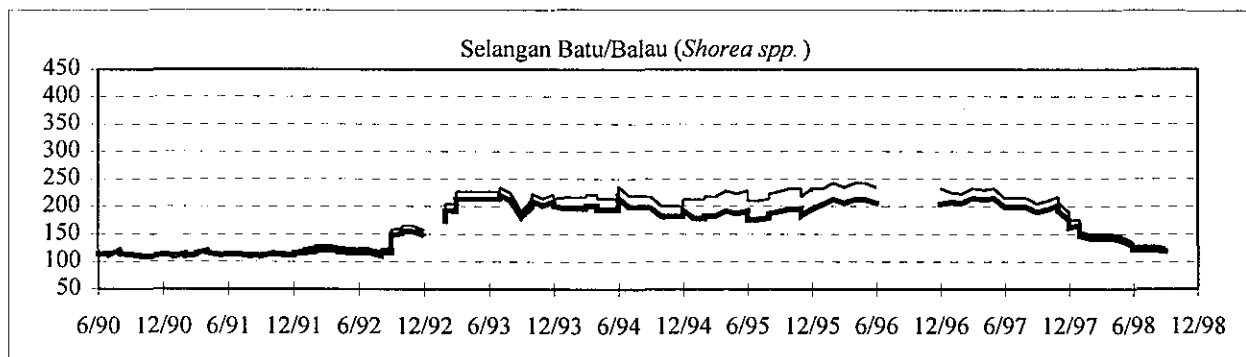
Normal lines show nominal price trends. Grades for all species shown are Loyal et Marchand/Fair Average Quality or equivalent.



4-1-b. Price of Asian Logs, 1990-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

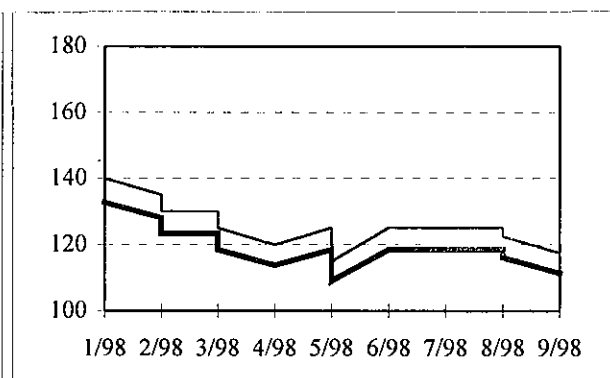
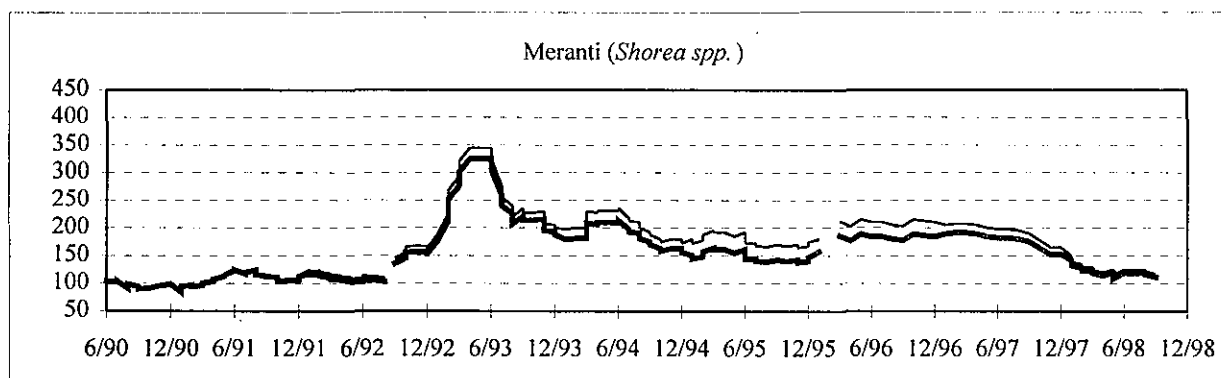
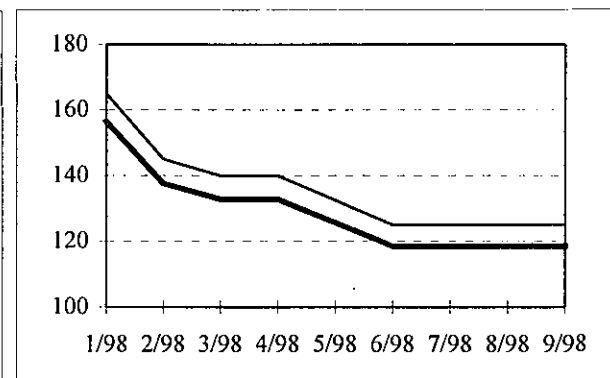
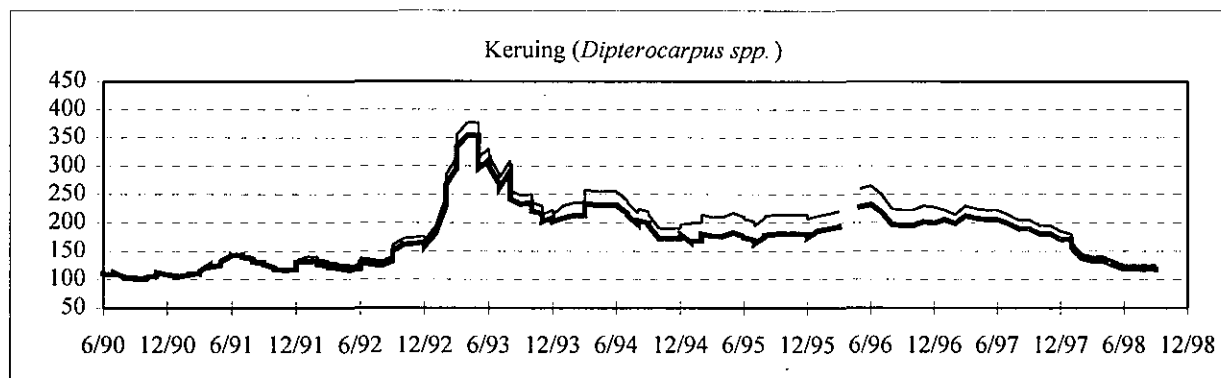
Normal lines show nominal price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Malaysia. Grades are Standard.



4-1-b. Price of Asian Logs, 1990-1998 (cont.)

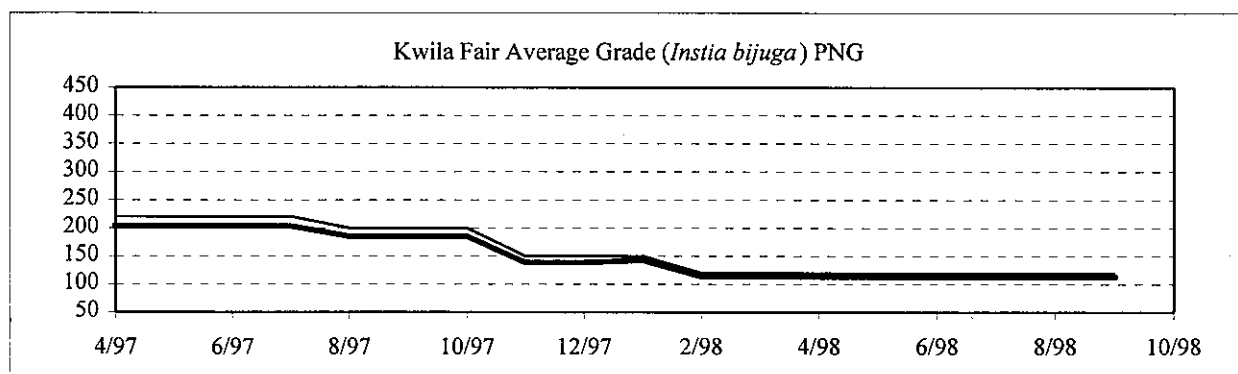
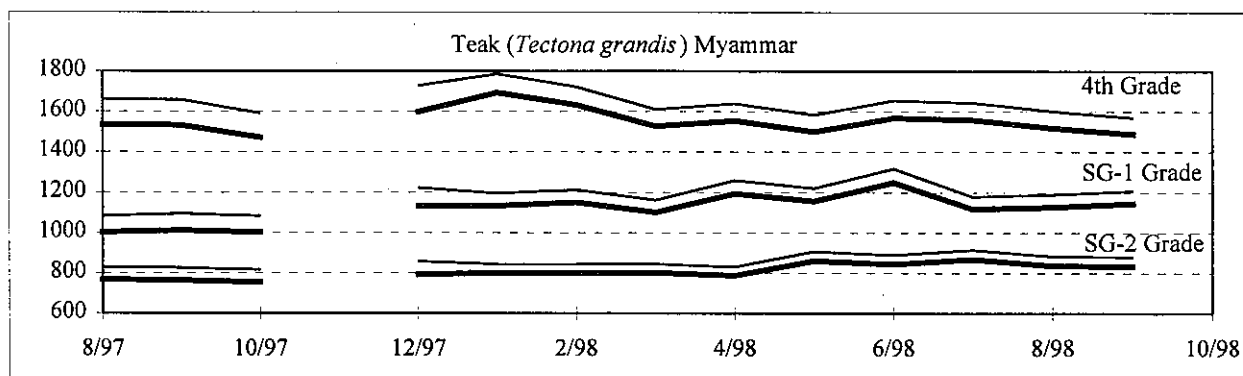
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

Normal lines show nominal price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Malaysia. Grades are Standard.



4-1-b. Price of Asian Logs, 1997-1998 (cont.)

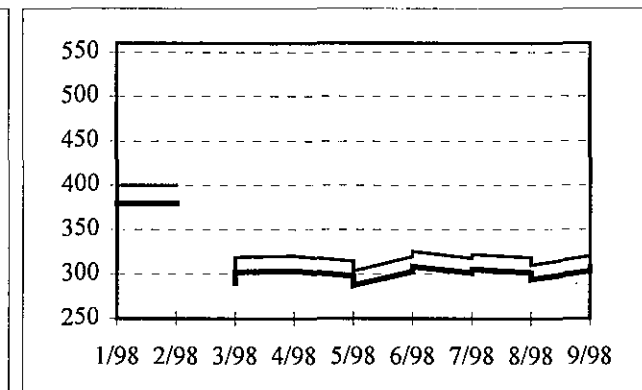
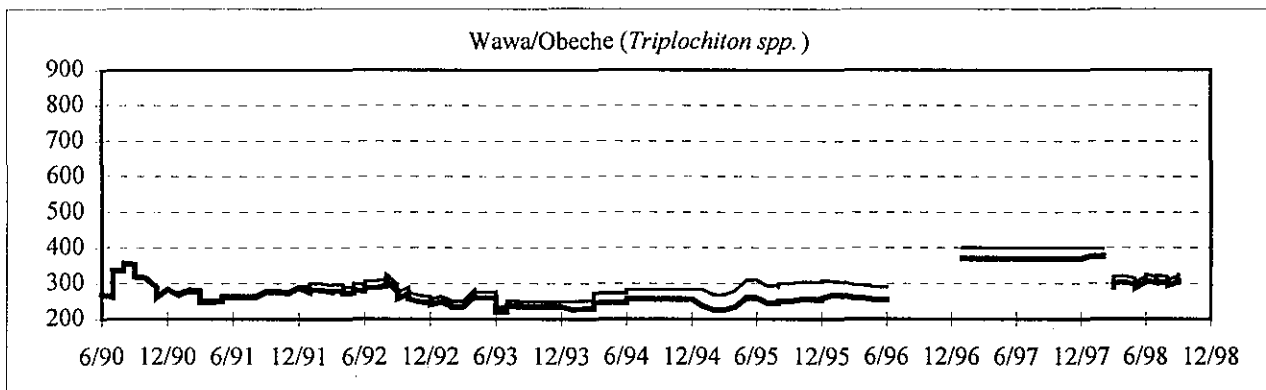
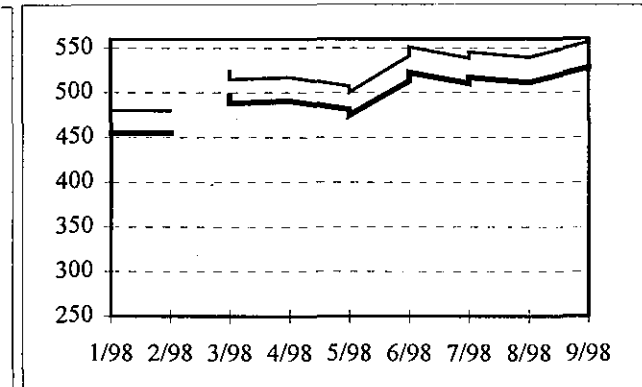
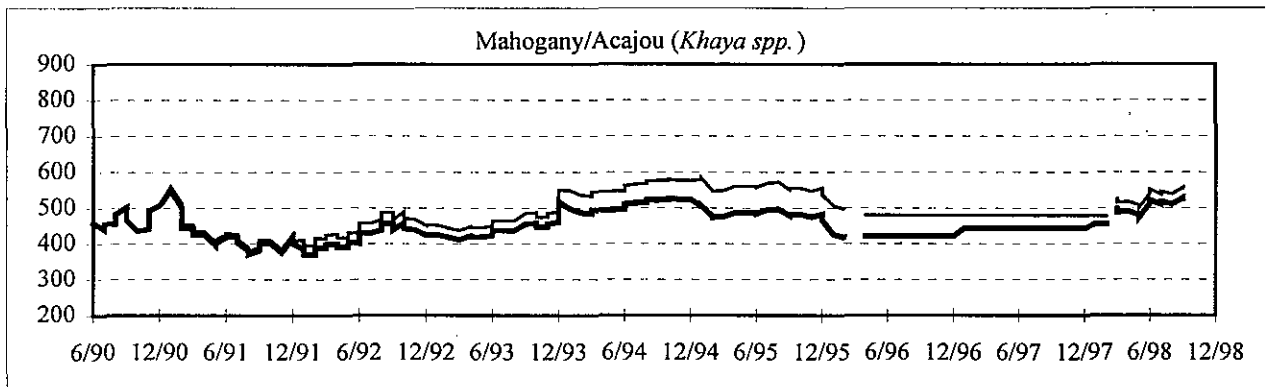
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-2-a. Price of Ghanaian Sawnwood, 1990-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

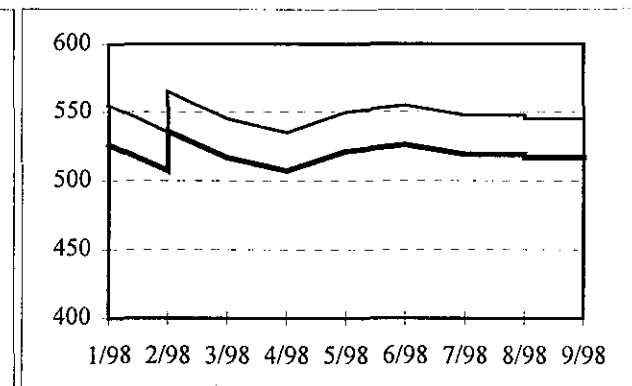
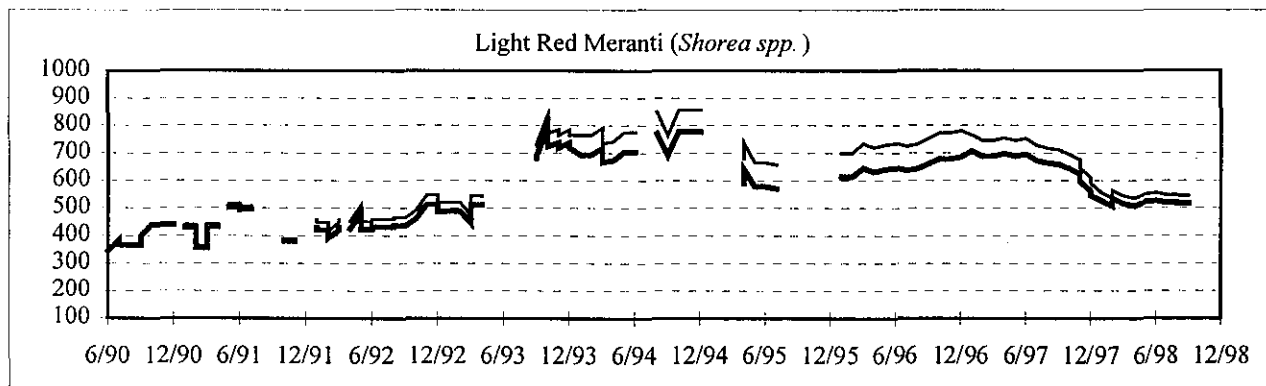
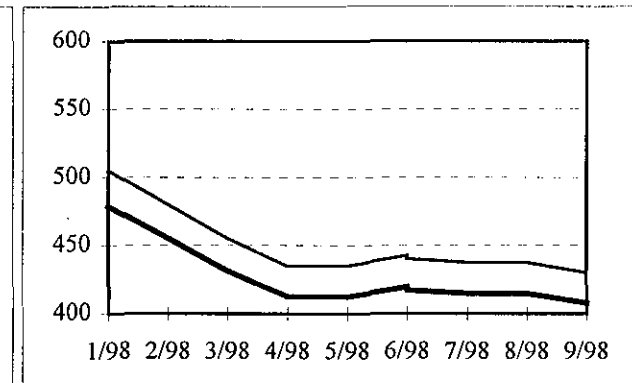
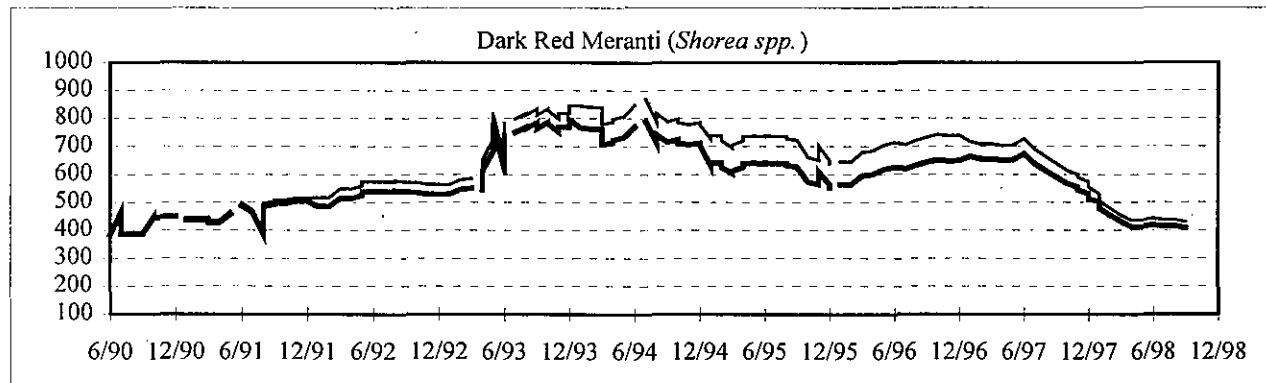
Normal lines show nominal price trends. Grades for all species shown are Loyal et Marchand/First and Seconds or equivalent.



4-2-b. Price of Malaysian Sawwood, 1990-1998

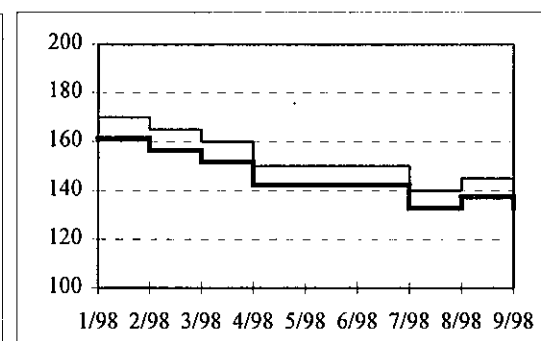
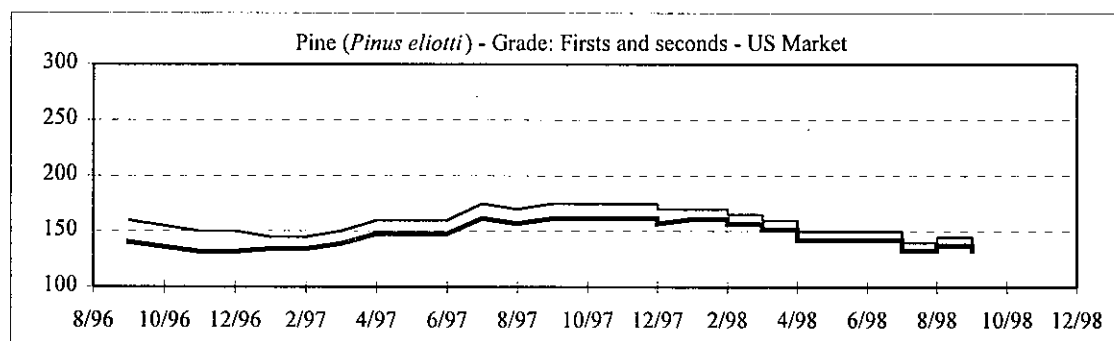
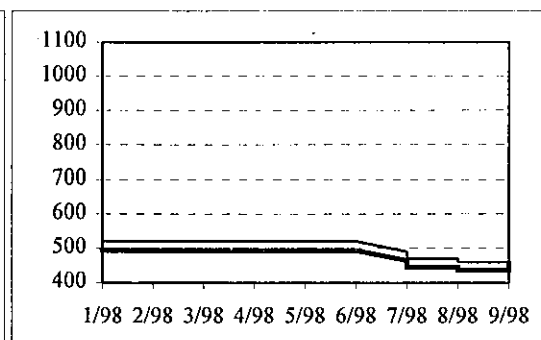
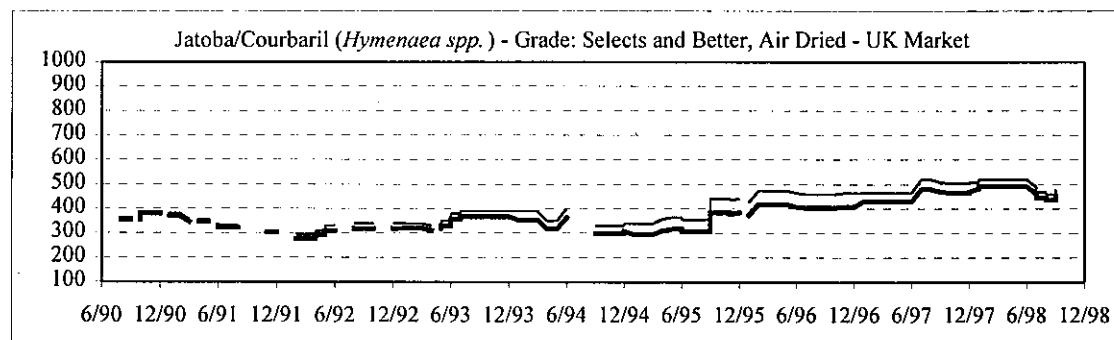
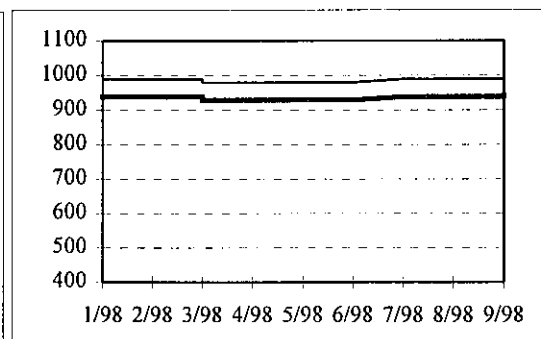
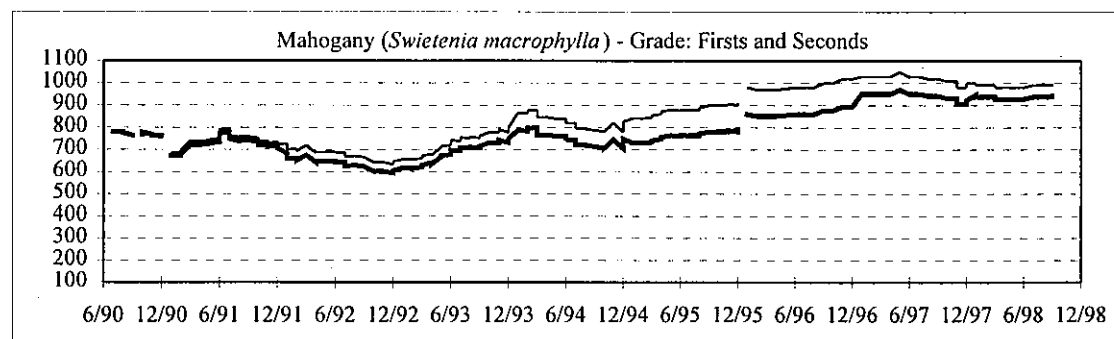
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

Normal lines show nominal price trends. Grades are Selects and Better, Kiln Dried.



4-2-c. Price of Brazilian Sawwood, 1990-1998

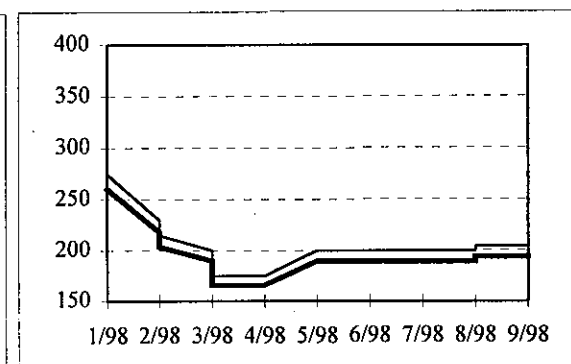
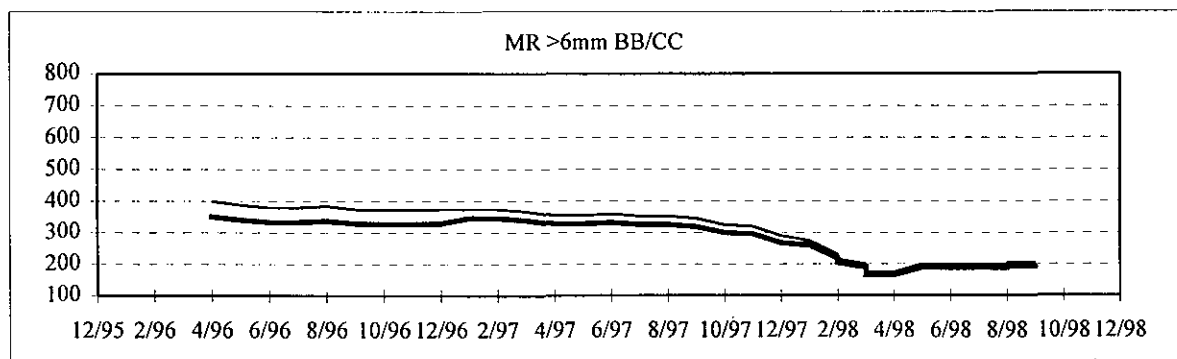
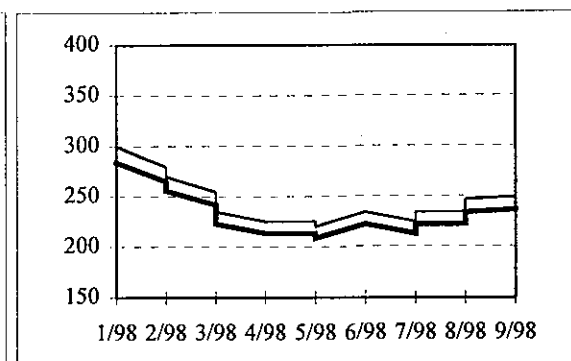
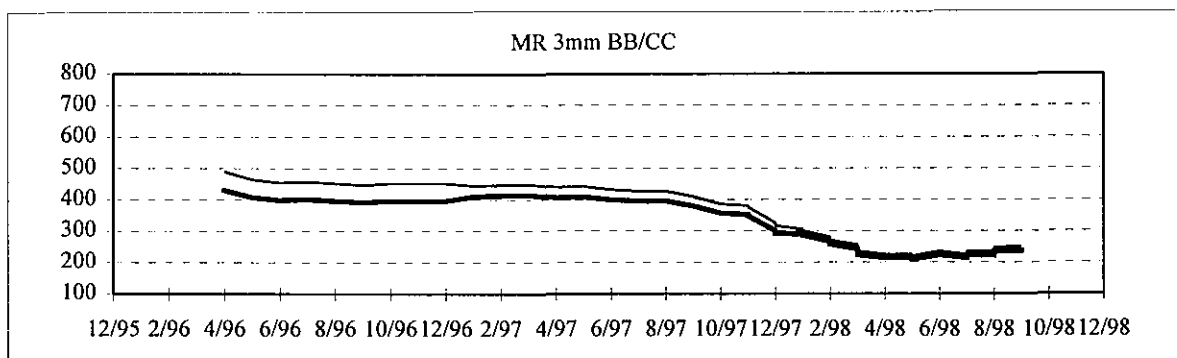
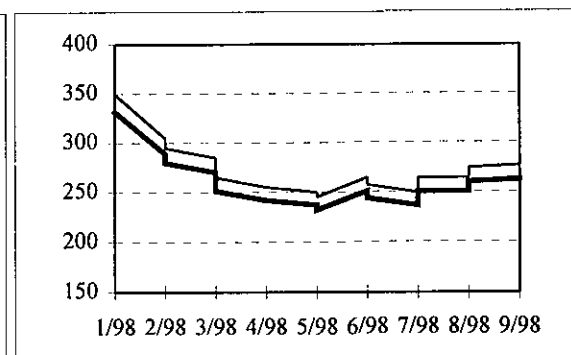
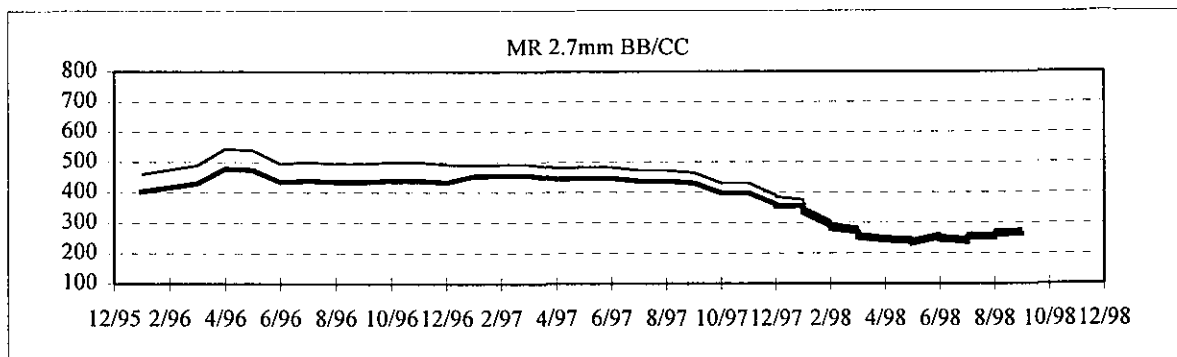
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).
Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-3-a. Price of Indonesian Plywood Exports, 1996-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

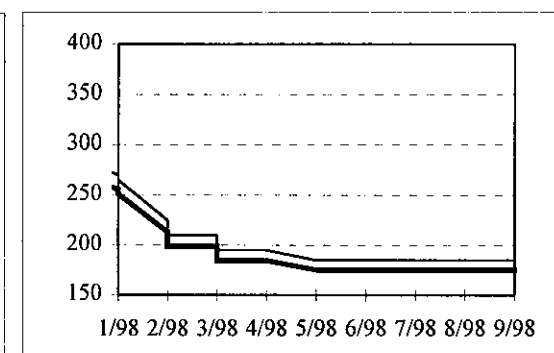
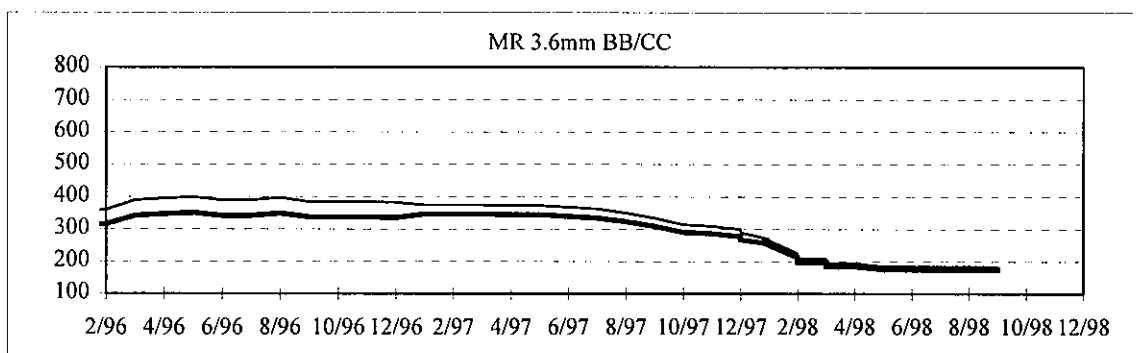
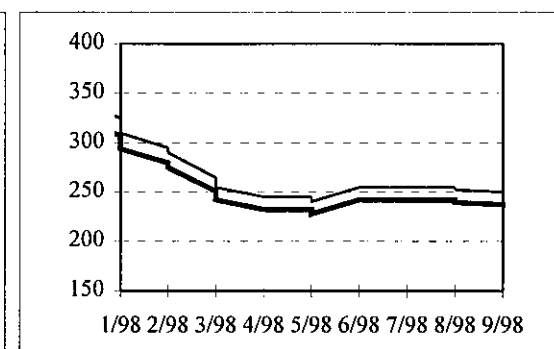
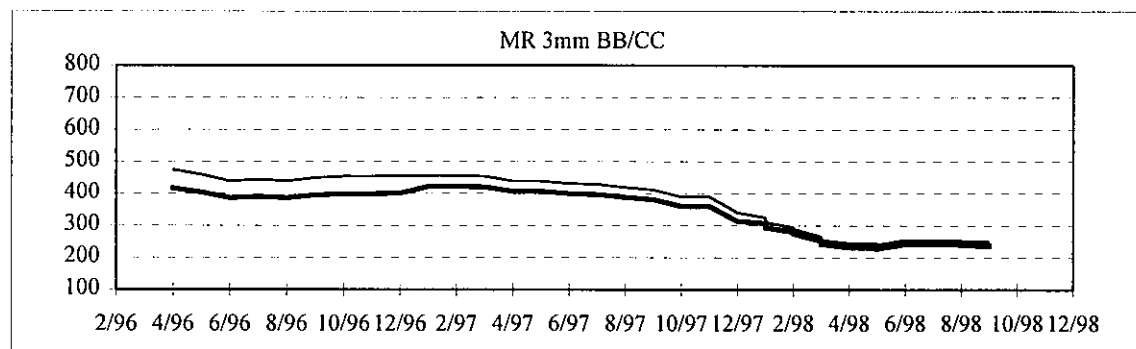
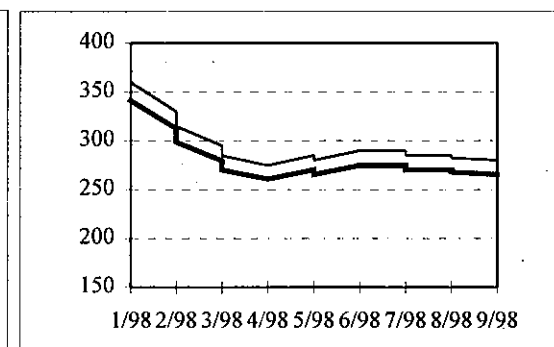
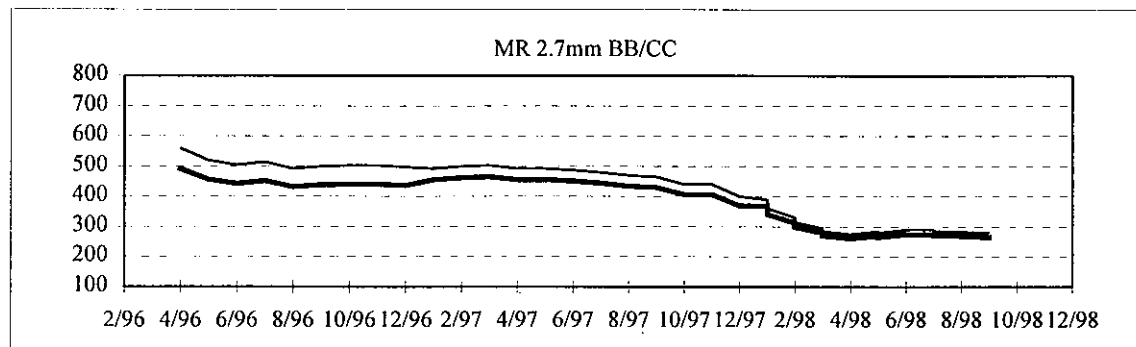
Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-3-b. Price of Malaysian Plywood Exports, 1996-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

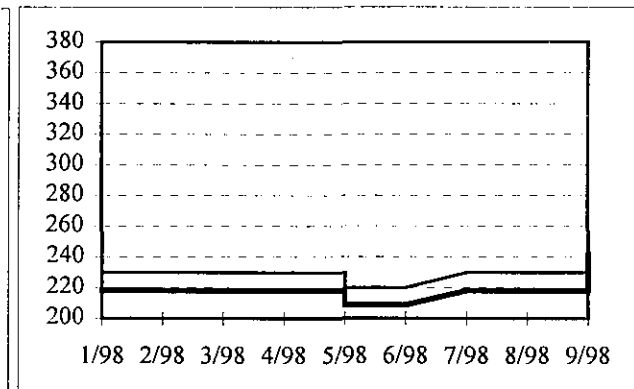
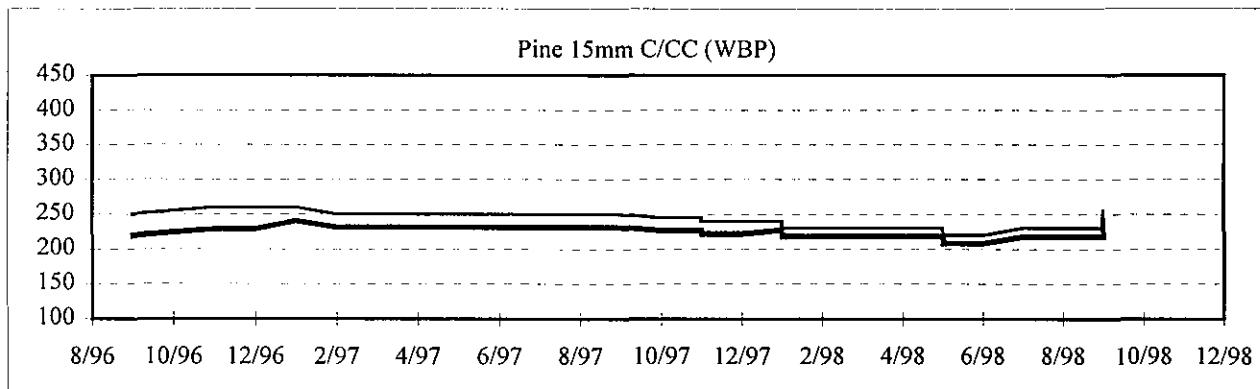
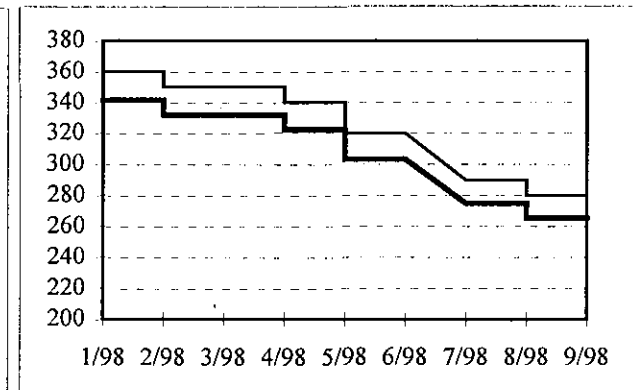
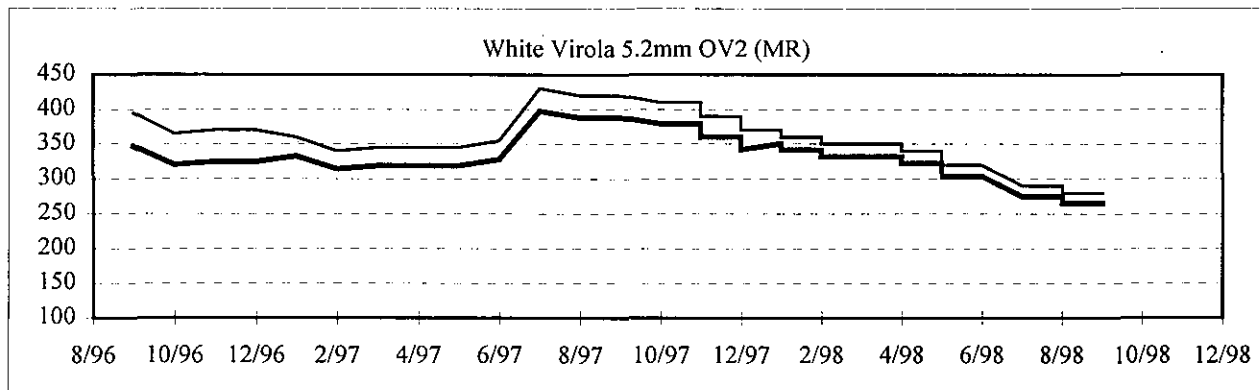
Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-3-c. Price of Brazilian Plywood Exports, 1996-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

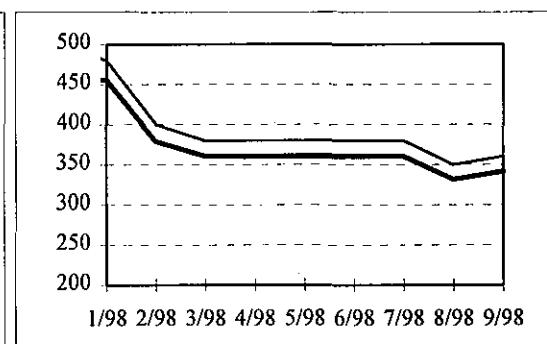
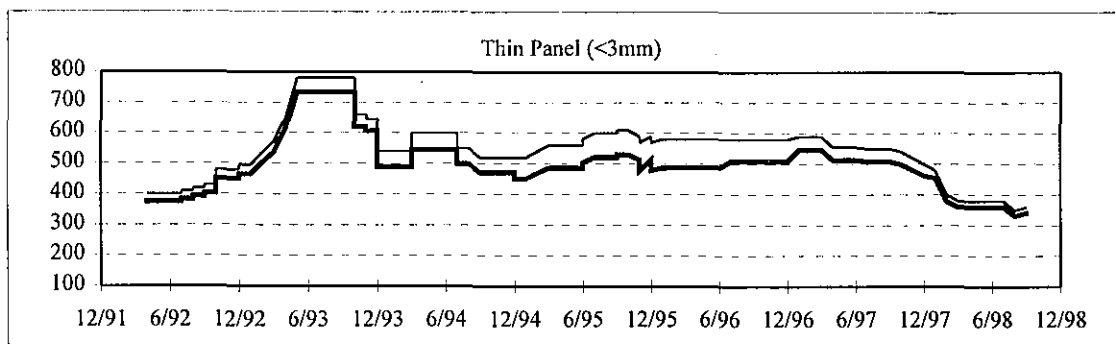
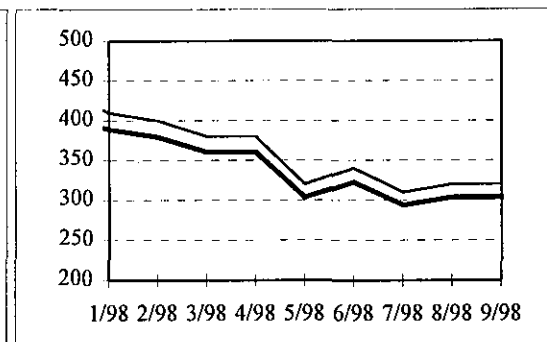
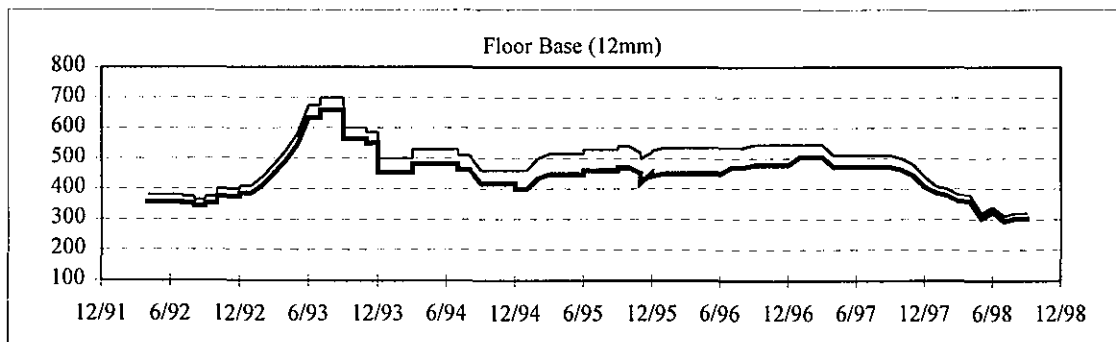
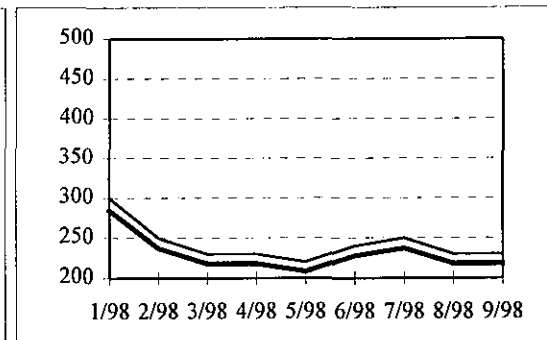
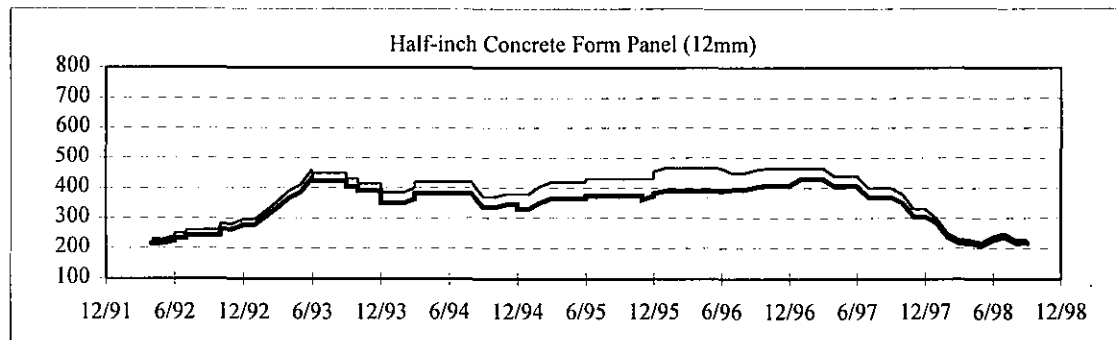
Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-3-d. Price of Japanese Plywood Imports, 1992-1998

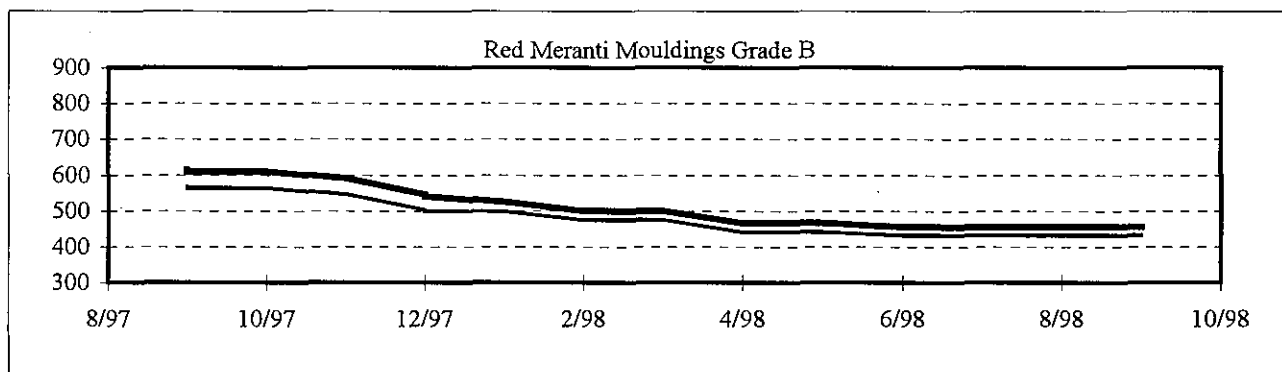
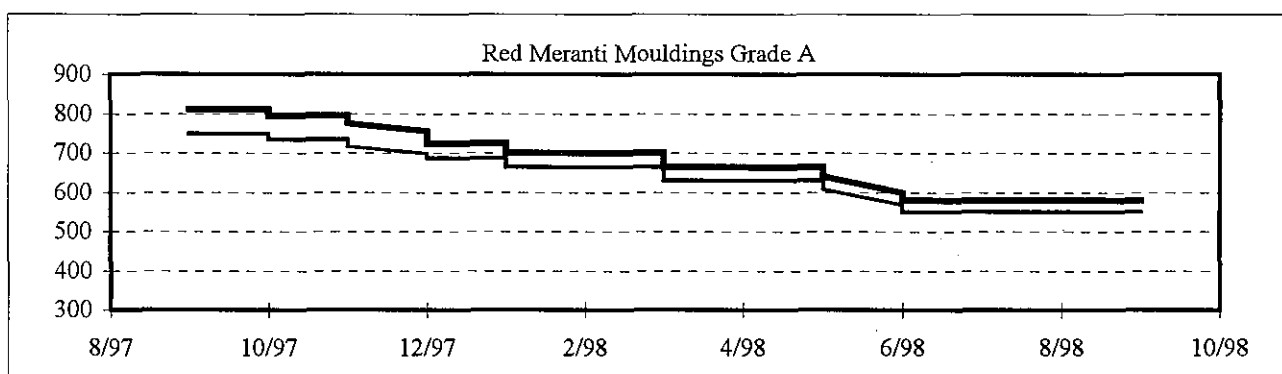
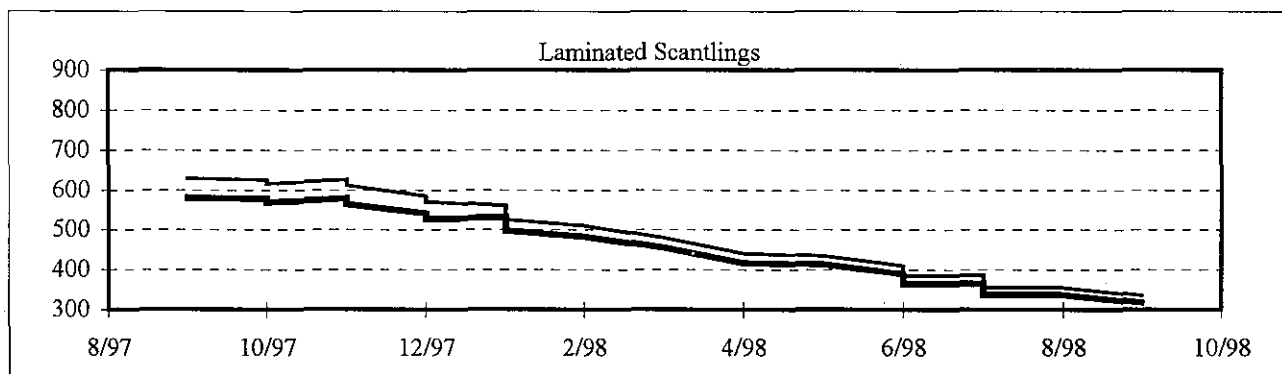
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices).

Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are C&F to Japan from Indonesia. Grades for all products are B/BB Moisture Resistant.



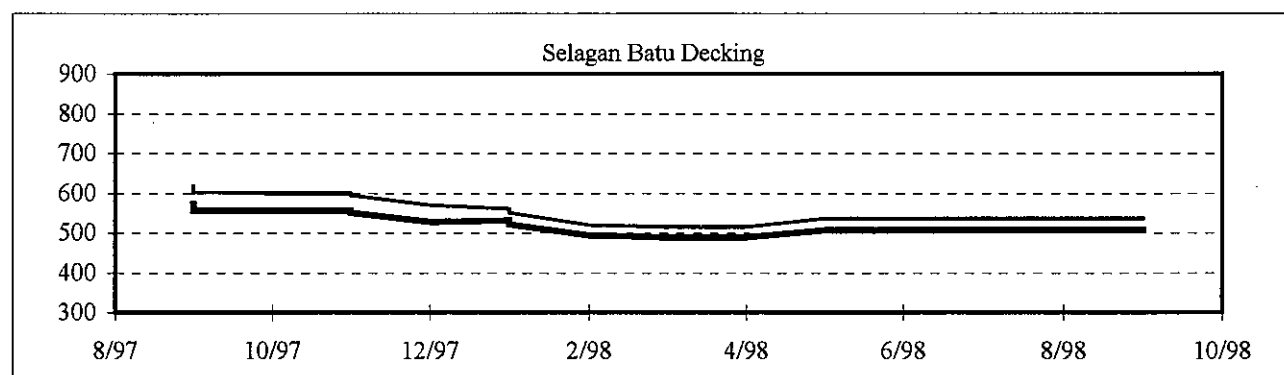
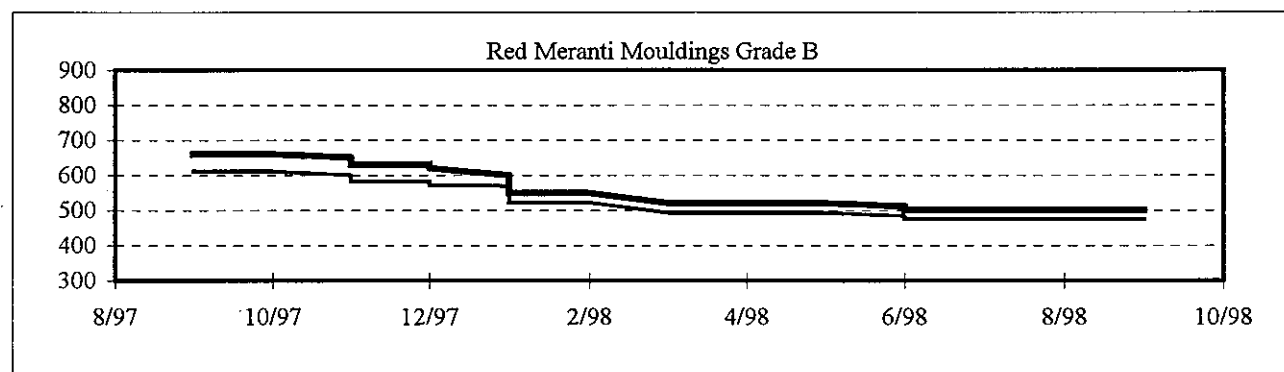
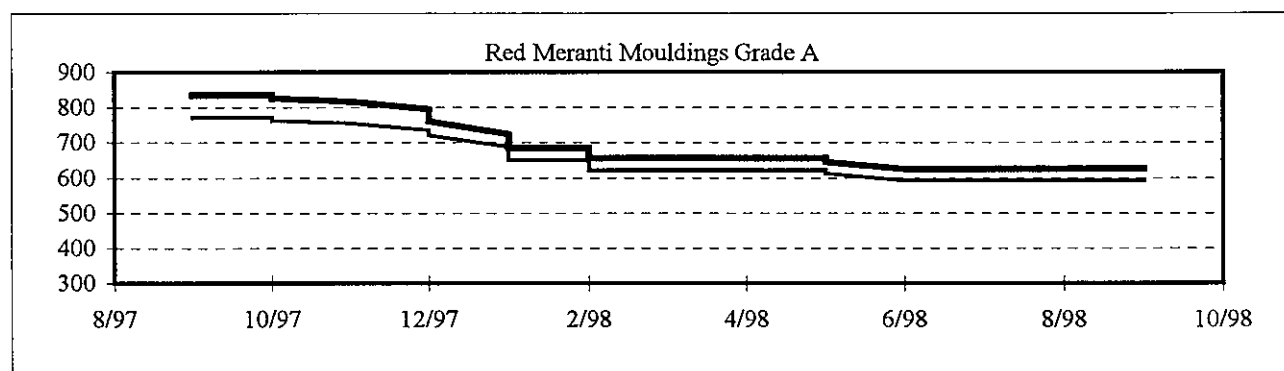
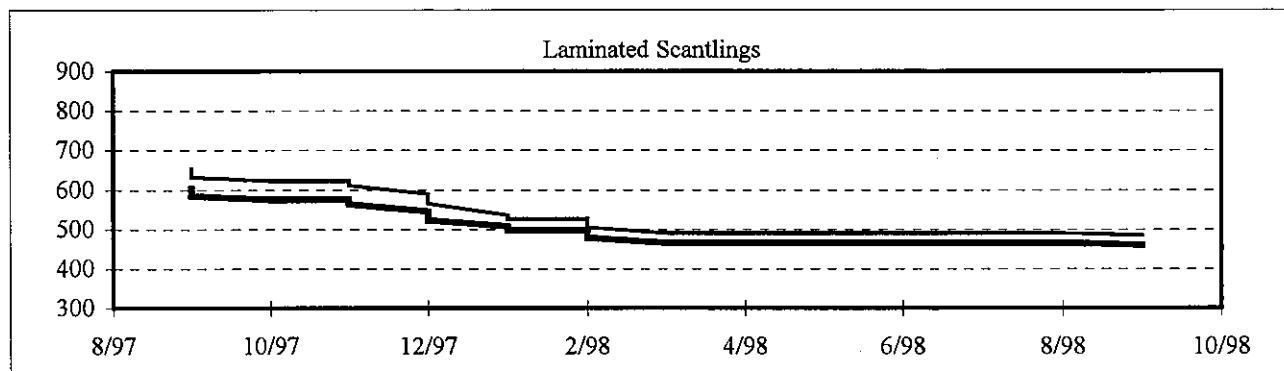
4-4-a. Price of Secondary Processed Wood Products from Indonesia, 1997-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Indonesia.



4-4-b. Price of Secondary Processed Wood Products from Malaysia, 1997-1998

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Malaysia.



Appendix 5

Trend Analysis, 1990-97

Tropical timber trend analysis, 1991-1997

This appendix provides an analysis of the trends in production and trade of tropical log, sawnwood, veneer and plywood by ITTO members. The data used in this analysis consist of 1991-1997 time series from the ITTO's Annual Review up to 1997. For this reason, the analysis does not consider the collapse that affected all these products as a consequence of the Asian economic downturn that began in mid-1997; nor does it incorporate the updated data included in this Review. This study was carried out by means of regression analysis assuming an exponential model defined by $Y=ae^{bt}$, with b representing the annual rate of change. Tables 5-1 to 5-3 show the annual rates of change obtained for all products and their respective levels of significance.

PRODUCTION

Table 5-1 shows that production of tropical logs and sawnwood by ITTO members grew significantly during this decade (see also Figure 5-1). These patterns are attributed to positive trends observed in producer countries contrasting to negative trends in consumer countries. Significant declining production trends in ITTO consumer countries were observed for tropical sawnwood, veneer and plywood (declining at an annual rate of around 11 percent), while significant increasing trends in producer countries were observed for sawnwood and veneer (between five and seven percent annual growth on average). Latin America has been a main contributor to the increases in ITTO producers. Timber production figures for Brazil and India have never been provided to ITTO and have been estimated from other sources. The following discussion is focused on trends of tropical production in ITTO producing countries.

Table 5-1. Trends in Production by Regions and Major Producers

(Annual % rate of change, 1991-97)

Country/Region	Logs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
All	4.1 *	5.8 **	1.5	-1.5 ***
Consumers	-3.0	-11.9 ***	-11.3 ***	-10.9 ***
Producers	4.1 *	6.8 **	5.5	2.6 ***
Africa	4.0 *	0.7	6.7 ***	10.1 ***
Asia	-0.1	3.2	4.0	1.4 **
Indonesia	-3.6 ***	-1.4	-1.0	-2.6 **
Malaysia	-6.1 ***	-4.1 **	5.8	15.7 ***
Latin America	14.8 **	14.1 **	9.7 ***	10.3 ***
Brazil	15.9 **	15.4 **	3.1	10.9 ***

Asia producers exclude Japan, China, Rep. of Korea and Taiwan Province of China

Level of significance is represented as follows: *** $P < 0.005$, ** $P < 0.01$, * $P < 0.05$

Logs

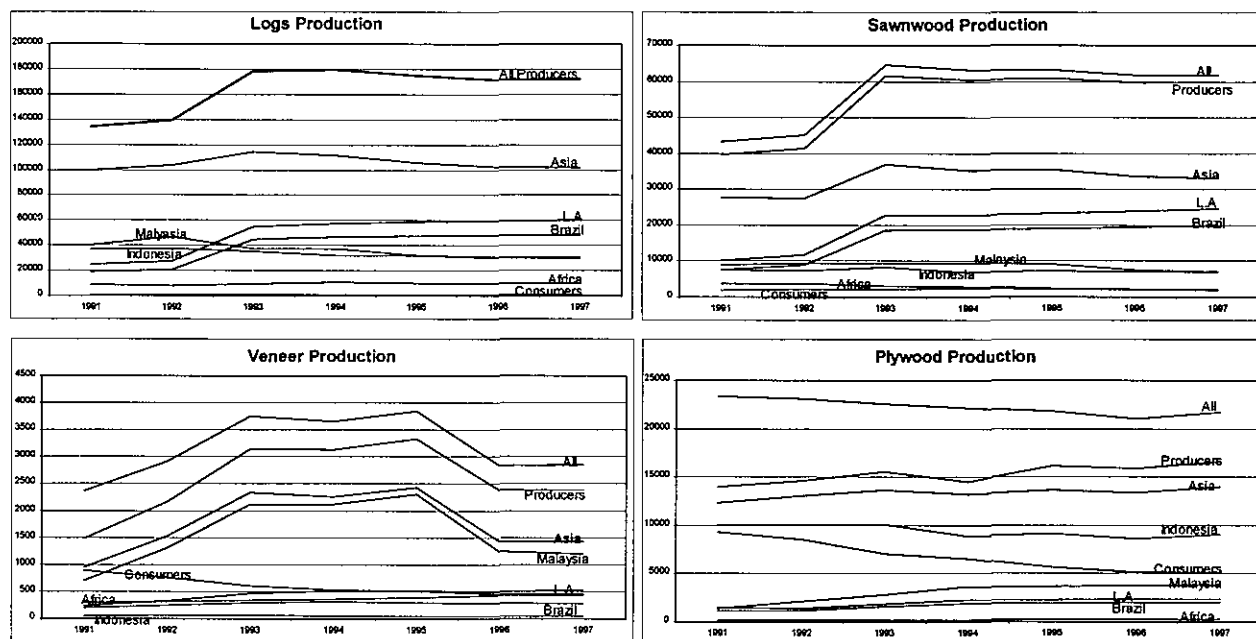
Despite declines from 1995-1998, ITTO overall log production trend was positive in the 1991-1997 period. It has been growing at an average annual rate of four percent, with Brazil's growing trend (16 percent) offsetting declining production trends in former top log producers Malaysia (-6 percent) and Indonesia (-4 percent). The decrease in Malaysian log production reflects lower harvests in both Sabah and Sarawak, with the latter aiming to meet the 9 million m³ annual harvest level recommended by the ITTO Mission to Sarawak in 1990. Besides Latin America, Africa also contributed to the positive trend of log production in producing countries. This increasing trend in Latin American and African log production will likely continue to the turn of the century and beyond.

Sawnwood

Table 5-1 shows that overall tropical sawnwood production by ITTO members grew about six percent per year during the 1991-1997 period. The bulk of this growth occurred in ITTO producing countries,

which increased production by 7 percent per year in the same period. Latin America, with Brazil as ITTO's major sawnwood producer, leads the upward production trend with an annual growth rate of 14 percent. Despite declining trends in Malaysia (minus four percent) and Indonesia (minus one percent), ITTO producing countries' sawnwood production grew annually by three percent between 1991 and 1997. However, Malaysian production will continue to decrease as log production will fall and available logs will be increasingly diverted to veneer and plywood mills. Peninsular Malaysia's decision to phase out sawnwood exports by 2000 will result in further production decreases by the turn of the century. African sawnwood production has been stable in the 1990s at just over two million cubic meters reflecting lack of growth in markets and problems with infrastructure/raw material availability.

Figure 5-1. Production Trends for Major Producers



Veneer

Annual growth of tropical veneer production in ITTO producing countries averaged just over five percent in the 1991-1997 period, with Latin America playing a main role in this growth with an upward annual rate trend of ten percent. Asia, by far the major ITTO producing region, also grew by four percent per year in the same period, despite negative production trends in Indonesia. Malaysia, the major ITTO veneer producer, showed an upward trend of six percent per annum, double that of Brazil, the second largest veneer producer. Nonetheless, Malaysia's dominant role has been declining since 1995, driving a similar trend in ITTO all. African veneer production grew by seven percent per annum from 1991 to 1997, approaching Latin America's veneer production levels.

Plywood

Production trends of tropical plywood in ITTO producing countries had an annual average growth of about three percent in the 1991-1997 period. This was the flattest production trend of any ITTO product in producer countries. Aggregate plywood production by ITTO consumers (which adds 25 percent to ITTO total production) and producers declined at an average annual rate of almost two percent in the current decade. This decline was mainly due to the negative trends of plywood production in Indonesia (minus three percent per year) and Japan (which halved from 6 to 3.2 million m³ between 1991 and 1997), the first and third largest ITTO plywood producers, respectively. Indonesian declines were off-set by huge annual increases in Malaysia (16 percent) and Latin America (ten percent). African production also grew by about 10 percent per annum but from a very small base.

Indonesia's declining production is partly explaining by an increasing focus on finished wood products exports. The Japanese downtrend, on the other hand, reflects the declining availability of tropical veneer logs and the resulting increase in the proportion of softwoods used in plywood production. These factors together with manufacturer's investigations of lamination and other techniques to allow re-use of concrete form-ply, mean that Japan's -as well as other consuming countries'- tropical plywood production will continue to decline.

EXPORTS

Table 5-2 shows that exports of ITTO tropical products were stable or declining in consumer and producer countries for logs, sawnwood and plywood in the period 1991-1997 (Figure 5-2). Exports of tropical veneer have grown annually by six percent in the same period mainly as a result of exports increases in Latin America. Exports of the other primary products have declined in producing countries because of log export bans, greater domestic consumption and policies to replace log exports with the export of further processed products.

Table 5-2. Trends in Exports by Regions and Major Exporters

(Annual % rate of change, 1991-97)

Country/Region	Logs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
All	-10.2 ***	-2.3	6.1 **	1.9 *
Consumers	-1.8	-6.9 ***	-0.8	0.5
EU	-5.5	-9.5 ***	-1.1	-3.9
Producers	-10.3 ***	-2.1	6.5 **	1.9 *
Africa	2.8	3.7	6.7 **	8.0 *
Asia	-15.0 ***	-7.1 ***	4.0	1.6
Indonesia	-18.2 **	-15.3 ***	-24.5 **	-2.6 *
Malaysia	-19.0 ***	-8.4 ***	2.9	18.1 ***
Latin America	70.3 ***	21.0 **	21.1 ***	8.2 *
Brazil	-	25.1 **	14.2 **	4.8

Asia producers exclude Japan, China, Rep. of Korea and Taiwan Province of China

Level of significance is represented as follows: *** P<0.005, ** P<0.01, * P<0.05

Logs

Log exports from ITTO members have declined by an annual average of ten percent in the current decade due to log export reduction in producing countries in all regions, but especially in Asia. Malaysia, which contributes over half of all ITTO producers exports, and Indonesia, have decreased by about 19 percent per year each in the same period. The Asia-Pacific region is replacing log exports with the export of processed products, spurred by Malaysian exports of plywood, primarily, and veneer. Indonesia, a minor log exporter, fell by 18 percent per annum from 1991 to 1997. Indonesia is expected to reverse its declining log and sawnwood production and exports as export levies have been lifted as part of IMF rescue recommended package. This measure has the objective of increasing export earnings from tropical timber to lift the Indonesian economy from recession.

Africa, the second largest log exporting region, experienced some increases in exports (mainly Gabon and Cameroon) despite log export bans on all species in Ghana. African log exports grew about 3 percent per annum to offset supply decreases from Malaysia, but are expected to stabilize as a result of the recent lifting of Indonesia's de facto log export ban. Latin America, which exports only four to six percent of world tropical logs, increased its annual exports by 70 percent in the same period due to climbing exports in Brazil. Given that Brazil has banned export of tropical logs since 1973 and that the reported export figures probably include non-tropical timber exports from Southern Brazil and pulpwood, Latin America tropical log exports probably increased less sharply in the 1990s than shown in Table 5-2. ITTO tropical log exports are expected to continue declining in all regions in the medium-long term since the general trend towards an increasing proportion of log production being

processed domestically will accelerate as tropical log supplies tighten and processing capacity increases.

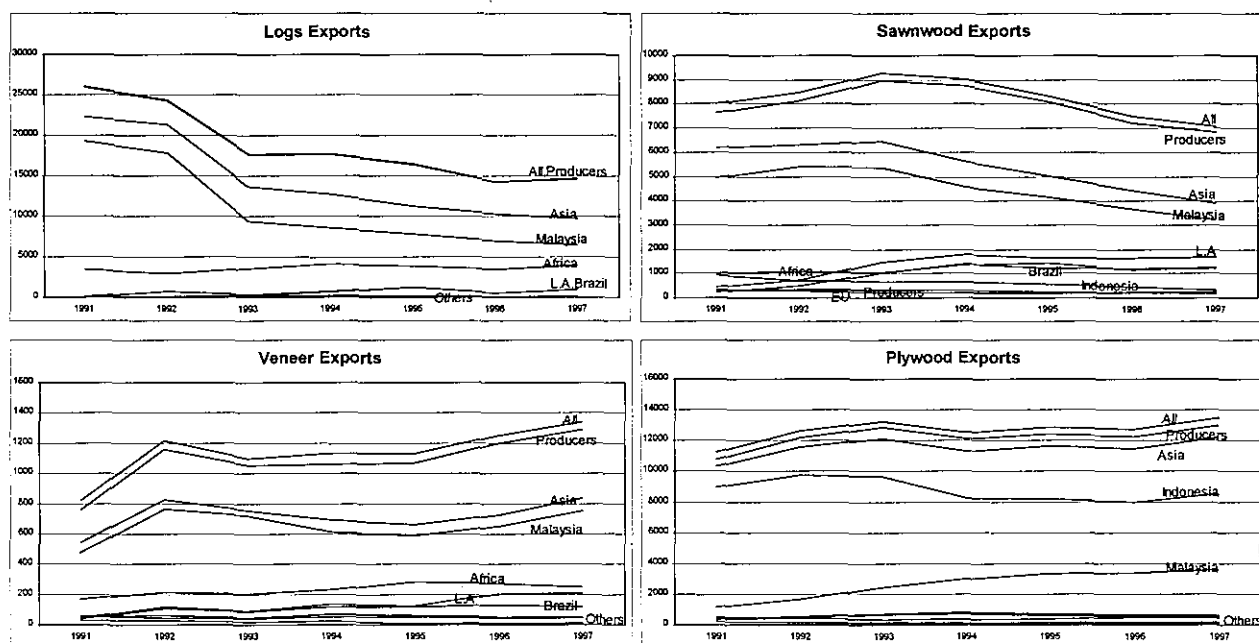
Sawnwood

Exports of tropical sawnwood have declined by two percent per annum in producing countries from 1991 to 1997, with the same pattern in the ITTO total. ITTO consuming member sawnwood exports, which declined seven percent in the same period, are a small fraction of total ITTO exports. Malaysia, accounting for half of ITTO producer exports, contributed significantly to the sawnwood export downward trend (- 8 percent per year) as more raw materials were diverted to plywood production and other secondary processing. As Malaysia is to restrict sawnwood exports by the turn of the century, Brazil and Indonesia, also major sawnwood exporters, are expected to increase exports to supply importers' needs of tropical sawnwood. Brazil dramatically increased its sawnwood exports by an annual average rate of over 25 percent and it is likely to continue this trend. Indonesia, ITTO's fourth largest sawnwood exporter, decreased its exports by about 15 percent per annum since 1990. With the recent lifting of export levies and programs to produce more logs from the conversion of forest areas to palm oil and other agricultural activities, the Indonesian government seeks to generate more activity in the timber export sector.

Veneer

Exports of tropical veneer by ITTO members have been growing at an average annual rate of six percent during the 1991-1997 period (Table 5-2). This growth occurred in ITTO producing countries, which account for virtually all ITTO tropical veneer exports. Malaysia (three percent per year) and Brazil (14 percent per year), the top ITTO tropical veneer exporters, were the main reasons for ITTO's tropical veneer export increases until 1997. Malaysia's veneer trade, accounting for over 50 percent of the ITTO total, has risen rapidly since 1995. Indonesia, by contrast, although not a major exporter, showed a downward trend in tropical veneer exports, with export levels falling almost 25 percent per year between 1991 and 1997.

Figure 5-2. Export Trends for Major Exporters



Plywood

ITTO exports of tropical plywood showed a slight positive trend during 1991-1997, growing at an average rate of two percent per year. Slow export growth in Asia (just below two percent per year) off-

set rapid yearly export increases in Latin America and Africa (eight percent each). Indonesia, which now accounts for about two-thirds of ITTO tropical plywood exports, had an average annual decline of three percent during this decade, compared to the rapid growth seen during the 1980's. Indonesia is the only major exporter with a negative trend in plywood exports. Malaysia (18 percent per year) and Brazil (five percent per year) have shown more dynamic trends. Malaysia's rapid growth in plywood exports in the 1990's has been due to the construction of new plywood mills in Sabah and Sarawak to process formerly exported veneer logs.

IMPORTS

ITTO imports of all tropical timber products but logs had positive trends from 1991 to 1997 as shown in Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3. As mentioned earlier, log export bans and levies and consumption patterns in producing countries have shifted exports away from logs to further processed wood products.

Table 5-3. Trends in Imports by Regions and Major Importers

(Annual % rate of change, 1991-97)

Country/Region	Logs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
All	-10.0 ***	2.2	8.0 ***	6.4 ***
Consumers	-12.3	-4.3	2.8	6.5
Asia	13.2 ***	-0.9	0.2	8.3 ***
Japan	-10.5 ***	0.7	-15.3 ***	10.8 ***
China	-8.4 **	17.7	23.2	1.8
Taiwan P.O.C	-18.2 ***	-4.3	-3.3	7.1
EU	-7.5 ***	-8.2 ***	5.6	-1.6
USA	-11.3 ***	4.3 **	20.7 *	7.4 ***
Producers	0.7 ***	14.6	42.5	-4.3
Africa	11.3	7.3	24.7	70.3
Asia	0.7	14.7 ***	66.3 ***	12.9 ***
Thailand	-13.7 ***	4.1	-1.5	21.3
Latin America	8.3	13.9	8.9	-23.9 ***

Asia consumers include Japan, China, Rep. of Korea, and Taiwan Province of China; Asia producers are as before. Level of significance is represented as follows: *** P<0.005, ** P<0.01, * P<0.05

Logs

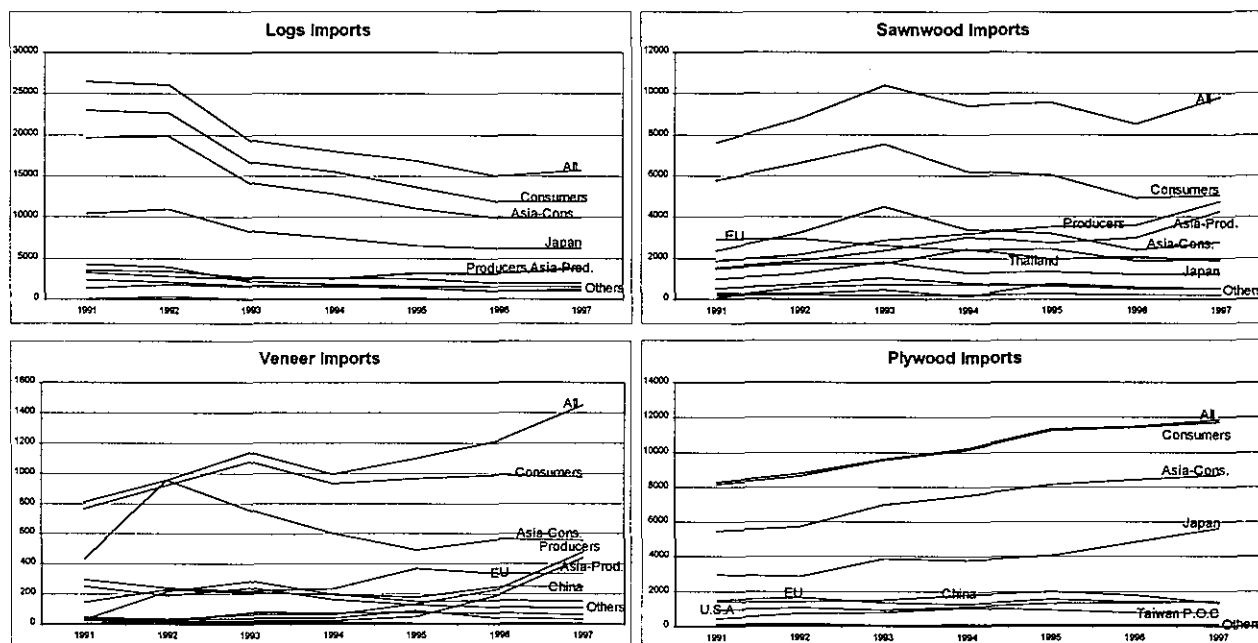
Tropical log imports by ITTO countries have steadily declined in 1991-1997 at an average annual rate of 10 percent, with Japan accounting for the bulk of the consumers' decline. Japan, which imports about half of ITTO tropical logs, reduced its annual log imports by an average of 11 percent as tropical log supplies declined. Most of Japanese log exports came from Sarawak. Japan, like some other Asian consumers, is undertaking to shift processing capacity to producing countries, closer to resources and cheaper labour. Taiwan Province of China, the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, has also decreased dramatically its tropical log imports, which have dropped 18 percent per year in the 1991-1997 period. Other major importers of tropical logs, such as China and Thailand, have also been affected by shortages in tropical log supply.

Sawnwood

Imports of tropical sawnwood by ITTO members grew slightly in the period 1991-1997 at an annual rate of 2 percent. This growth was due to increasing imports in ITTO producer countries, which off-set declining imports by consumer countries. Producer countries accounted for 24 percent of ITTO tropical sawnwood imports in 1991, growing to just over 40 percent in 1997. Asia, headed by Thailand (ITTO's major sawnwood importer) and Japan, is the dominant region in ITTO tropical sawnwood imports, while the EU has considerably diminished its participation in tropical sawnwood trade. The EU's imports of tropical sawnwood fell by an average annual rate of eight percent between 1991 and

1997 as environmental pressures grew, and the use of substitutes (softwoods and non-wood) increased. Thailand's tropical sawnwood imports, which grew rapidly to 1996 have fallen gradually due to the economic turmoil facing the country. Thai sawnwood imports, primarily from Malaysia, are likely to continue on a downward trend for a few years to come.

Figure 5-3. Import Trends for Major Importers



Veneer

Tropical veneer imports by ITTO members grew by an average annual rate of eight percent between 1991 and 1997. Both consumer and producer countries contributed to this growth. However, imports by ITTO consumers, led by China the EU and Japan, have dropped from about 95 percent of the ITTO total in 1991 to about two-thirds in 1997. In contrast, ITTO producers' imports have grown at an annual rate of about 43 percent with the Philippines accounting for the bulk of this growth (although the threefold increase in veneer imports reported in 1997 needs to be clarified.) Japanese tropical veneer imports declined yearly by over 15 percent between 1991 and 1997, slowing the ITTO consumer veneer import growth rate to just below three percent per year. Conversely, China increased its demand for tropical veneer at an average annual rate of 21 percent. China's veneer and plywood imports will continue to grow together with its economy, which expanded by eight percent in 1997. China, helped by a comparatively strong yuan, will increase substantially its imports of finished wood products as its spending on infrastructure projects and house building gathers pace.

Plywood

Imports of tropical plywood by ITTO members grew an average six percent per year this decade. This growth has been driven by ITTO consumer countries, which account for virtually all ITTO plywood imports. Japan (ITTO's top plywood importer) and Taiwan Province of China were the main contributors to this trend, with annual growth rates of 11 and 7 percent, respectively. Japan's trend was explained by its replacement of domestic plywood production with tropical and non-tropical imported plywood. This has been changed lately as a result of Japan's depressed economic status. Japanese housing starts and other finished products are declining and there is still little business even at low prices. The weak yen pushed import costs up sharply. China, in comparison, is expected to increase its demand for plywood and other finished wood material for infrastructure and house building projects.

Appendix 6

ECE/FAO Timber Committee 1998 Market Statement

TIMBER COMMITTEE MARKET STATEMENT

The official text below was adopted by the UN/ECE Timber Committee at its fifty-sixth session
28 September - 1 October 1998

FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS STRONG IN 1997 AND 1998, UNCERTAINTY OVER THE SHORT TERM OUTLOOK

Overview

Consumption of many forest products in Europe and North America were at record levels in 1997, and initial forecasts were for similar levels for 1998 and 1999. Final demand was relatively strong in 1997 and early 1998, especially in North America, but high-capacity and over-supply have affected some markets. Markets for tropical timbers were disrupted by political and economic events in Asia. Developments on world financial markets in autumn 1998, arising from the "Asian crisis", reduced world trade flows and the financial crisis in Russia, have created an exceptional degree of uncertainty about the outlook for 1999.

In western Europe, GDP growth averaged 2.7% in 1997, and no less than 3.8% in North America. Initial forecasts were for similar rates of growth in 1998, but these forecasts as well as those for 1999 have in some cases been revised downwards, under the influence of the Asian crisis. Although the direct exposure, through trade, of most European and North American economies to Asia is quite small, it is feared that recent financial events, notably the increased volatility of world capital markets, the fall on stock markets, which has created uncertainty could severely weaken consumer and business confidence, and significantly lower economic growth rates in Europe and North America. This uncertainty should be borne in mind when reviewing the forecasts for the forest sector set out below.

Many countries in transition saw relatively high growth rates in 1997. The average rate of growth for the transition economies of central and eastern Europe and the CIS was positive in 1997 (+ 1.7%), for the first time since 1989. Initial expectations were for a continuation of this growth in 1998 and 1999. In addition, there are wide variations between countries in the speed and nature of the transition process. However, because of the financial crisis in Russia in August 1998, it is at present difficult to evaluate the rate of change of indicators of production.

New residential construction in western Europe is expected (by EUROCONSTRUCT in summer 1998) to fall by just under 1% in 1998, drops in Austria, Germany, Italy and Switzerland counterbalancing rises elsewhere. For 1999, an increase of 1.4% is forecast. The growth in the renovation sector, a major end-use sector for sawnwood and panels is expected to be over 3% in both 1998 and 1999. Strong rates of growth in construction are also expected for several transition economies. US housing starts were expected to reach the high level of 1.54 million units in 1998, encouraged by low mortgage interest rates and high disposable income (in fact the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts reached 1.72 million in July 1998). Japanese housing starts have been very weak since early 1997: in the first seven months of 1998 they were 14% below the rate of the previous year.

Forest products markets are increasingly global and large scale. Developments in one country may influence trade flows and prices on the other side of the world. This was demonstrated by the aftermath of the Asian crisis when collapses in demand, notably in Japan, (where imports of both logs and sawnwood in the first 7 months of 1998 are about 40% lower than in the same period of the previous year) and severe supply problems in several south east Asian countries affected European and North American markets. The process of concentration within the sector, through mergers and acquisitions, continues, and the average size of production units, even in hitherto smaller scale sectors such as sawmilling, is increasing.

Several sectors, including sawmilling and several panels are experiencing excess capacity. Currently, some sectors are experiencing downward pressure on prices and profitability on a regional basis. There is a continuing and increasingly urgent need to encourage the use of forest products, by improving public relations and promotion activities and by product development. It is important to communicate the basic message that wood, unlike almost all other raw materials, is a renewable and environmentally friendly raw material.

Certification of forest products from sustainably managed forests is the subject of an intense policy debate. The Committee considered the state of markets for certified forest products, and noted that, as yet, only small volumes are available, and that relatively few markets are concerned, mostly in north west Europe. Concern was broadly expressed about the potential impact of certain certification schemes proposed on small forest owners and industries in certain countries.

Softwoods

After a strong 2-year rise, European consumption of sawn softwood was forecast to level out in 1998 at 79.2 million m³ and to rise slightly in 1999. Production continues to grow faster than consumption creating a need to expand export markets in order to maintain profitability.

Indeed European exports (to destinations outside Europe) grew in 1997, especially to Japan, where they became the second largest supplier after North America. However with the downturn in many Asian markets, and the forecast downturn in European imports in 1998, exporters expanded other markets in mid 1998, for example North Africa, and to a lesser extent, the United States. European exports could hit record levels in 1998 of 32.9 million m³, with imports at 30.5 million m³.

Sawnwood prices in Europe weakened at the end of 1997. As stocks have been drawn down in 1998, both in Europe and Japan, there were some rises in sawnwood prices. The Baltic Country exports, mainly to Europe, were forecast to grow slower due to rising domestic consumption, and constraints imposed by resource limitations. The export forecasts are not homogenous in the Baltics: decreases from Lithuania, stability in Latvia, and increases from Estonia. Some other countries in central and eastern Europe forecast rising sawnwood consumption in 1998 as economies improved, for example Croatia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. In the Russian Federation production and exports of sawn softwood were forecast to decline somewhat in 1998, but then to regain 1997 levels in 1999.

Stimulated by active housing construction in the United States, North American consumption of sawn softwood was forecast to rise strongly in 1998 to record levels of 140.9 million m³. Production, at 145.7 million m³, neared the records set a decade earlier, but was forecast to fall in 1999. Sawnwood was said to be in good supply in 1998 as evidenced by falling prices, largely because production formerly destined for Asia became available for domestic consumption. In North America, sawnwood prices have declined generally since mid 1997.

Total United States sawn softwood imports were forecast to continue rising in 1998, by 6.3%, and again by 2.1% in 1999, to reach almost 45 million m³. After record exports in 1996, Canada, which exported 75% of its 1997 production, forecast strong declines in exports, especially to Asian destinations in 1998; in 1999, total exports were forecast to be 45 million m³.

Corporate restructuring and increasing sawmill sizes in both Europe and North America, in order to gain efficiencies of production, have the potential of creating an oversupply of sawnwood in some markets. Countries considered it desirable to cooperate in promotion efforts in order to recapture market share lost to wood substitutes.

Sawlog and veneer log production and consumption are forecast to rise in Europe to record levels in 1998, and again in 1999, to reach 152.6 and 156.9 million m³ respectively. Trade of logs, at much lower volumes, was relatively stable. Log prices have increased in some European countries.

United States production and consumption of softwood logs could rise to reach 181.3 and 172.0 million m³ respectively in 1999. North American exports of logs, which has halved in the last 10 years to a level of 10 million m³ in 1997, was forecast to rise in 1998 and 1999.

Hardwoods

European sawn hardwood consumption may have ended a long-term decline with the Committee's forecast of slight rises in 1998 and 1999 to reach 16.9 million m³. The movements are not universal: France, the largest consumer with a forecast increase of 4.1% to 2.9 million m³ in 1998 contrasted to Italy, the second largest consumer, with a forecast decrease of 4.3% to 2.4 million m³.

European production was also forecast to increase following a long decline. Net imports, of which approximately two-thirds are temperate, have remained consistently around 3 million m³. The decline in tropical sawnwood imports appears to have ceased: they are expected to remain at a level of 2.0 million m³ to 1999.

In contrast to Europe, North American production and consumption have been steadily climbing, and were forecast to rise steeply in 1999, by an average of about 7%, to reach the record levels of 33.0 and 29.3 million m³ respectively. Domestic consumption is not only influenced by housing-related demands, for example millwork and furniture, but also the 40% of sawn hardwood which is used in pallets, packaging and railroad ties (sleepers).

United States exports of sawn hardwood to both European and Asian markets were at record levels in 1997 and a further increase was forecast for 1998 to reach 4.8 million m³. (However, the most recent forecast of US hardwood exports show a sharp decline in 1999.) With the exception of those to China, most exports formerly intended for to Asian destinations were forecast to be absorbed by alternative markets, including Europe.

Light coloured species, especially beech, are in demand; although white oak has declined in furniture markets, it has increased in joinery and barrel manufacturing. Price rises have followed demand for these species. Hardwood flooring consumption for new houses in North America and renovations in Europe have tripled over the last decade.

Production of tropical forest products is in complete chaos due to the Asian crisis. Production and export volumes have fallen by an average of about 25%, despite a drop in prices by up to 50% for some products partly as a result of massive currency devaluations. The collapse in the tropical timber market has had consequences throughout the entire forest sector, from the forest to finished products. In Europe, hardwood log consumption was forecast to rise in line with sawnwood production requirements. With slight rises in 1998 and 1999, tropical log imports are forecast to end their steady decline.

Wood-based panels

Consumption of wood-based panels (particle board, plywood and fibreboard) in Europe is expected to continue to expand by 3% in 1998 and a further 2% in 1999 to a new record level of 46.3 million m³. Important production increases are forecast for the same period as a consequence of new installed capacity of medium density fibreboard (MDF), particle board and oriented strand board (OSB).

In North America a very slight drop in consumption of panels of - 0.7% is forecast for 1998 and almost no change for 1999. The continued decreased production capacity of softwood plywood had been offset these past years by the very rapid expansion of OSB. The favourable market conditions for the housing sector have reversed the OSB overcapacity situation of 1996 when supply grew much faster than demand, as evidenced by rising prices for structural panels. Russian production of wood-based panels is forecast to expand by 11.4% in 1998 and 8.7% in 1999 to 4.7 million m³. Most of this increase is expected to be consumed domestically.

Particle board production in Europe, is foreseen to increase by 5.2% in 1998 and 2.6% in 1999 to 32.2 million m³. Among the major producing countries Germany, France the United Kingdom and Poland expect significant increases. Only in Turkey are important cutbacks announced. Production increases are also expected for OSB as newly installed mills in Ireland, Luxembourg and Poland attain optimum production levels.

Few changes are forecast for plywood production as the major European producer and exporter, Finland has completed its capacity expansion during the last few years. Tropical imports from South East Asia and also softwood imports from North America are expected to increase in 1999 as a consequence of more favourable exchange rates.

European MDF production, which now represents almost 70% of total fibreboard production is expected to further increase in 1998 to 6.5 million m³, or 18.2%. New capacity expansions, 19 production lines, are expected to come on stream by the year 2000 raising total capacity to over 10 million m³. MDF is also facing the competition of cheaper imports from south east Asia, which are believed to be of lower quality in a market of speciality products.

Several delegations remarked on the danger of oversupply in Europe for MDF, particle board and OSB. European exports of MDF and particle board had developed during the last few years to the near and far East, when demand was strong and the industry of composite panels expanding. The present difficult economic situation in south east Asia has forced the industry to find new outlets in the emerging economies of transition countries and also MDF exports to the United States. But there is an uncertainty that these markets can absorb all the excess production announced.

Production of softwood plywood in the United States is expected to further drop by 700,000 m³ in 1998 and 305,000 m³ in 1999, as OSB continues to substitute for softwood plywood. Production in Canada will also drop by 4.3% in 1998 as a consequence of reduced exports to Japan and reduced capacity.

The outlook for OSB production in North America is a continued expansion of 5.6% in 1998 and 2.9% in 1999, when US production will reach 10 million m³ and Canadian 6.2 million m³. Some 90% of Canadian production is exported, mainly to the United States and exports to Japan have been affected by the Asian crisis. OSB prices which had been depressed since 1996 saw an spectacular and rapid growth in June/July 1998 as new residential construction boomed, reaching levels higher than that of the other structural panel softwood plywood. Since early September the upward trend in structural panel prices has reversed.

Particle board production in the United States is expected to drop slightly by 1.3% in 1998. In Canada, the industry is running at near full capacity. As in Europe, changes in the North American fibreboard industry are due solely to MDF. Production of hardboard and insulating board are forecast to maintain the 1997 levels. North American MDF production is expected to increase by 270,000 m³ in 1998 and by 140,000 m³ in 1999.

The discussion showed the dramatic growth and prospects for the future of engineered wood products (beams and panels) in North America and Europe. Glu-Lam, I-joists and LVL are substitutes for sawnwood and partly use lower quality raw material for similar or superior strength characteristics.

Roundwood (pulpwood and fuelwood) and wood pulp

In line with the satisfactory economic conditions, pulp production was at high levels in 1997 and early 1998, and prices rose until June 1998, only to fall thereafter as pulp stocks rose. Waste paper continued to increase its share of the fibre furnish, and to influence prices for virgin pulp.

European pulpwood consumption is expected to rise moderately, by 1.7%, to nearly 189 million m³

in 1998, with a further small increase in 1999. A rather stronger rate of growth is forecast by Finland (just over 3% in 1998). Consumption of non-coniferous round pulpwood is expected to rise faster than that of other assortments. US pulpwood consumption will show a marginal (+ 0.6%) increase in 1998, and then remain around 233 million m³. Russian pulpwood consumption however is forecast to drop by nearly 8% in 1998, before recovering most of the lost ground in 1999.

European pulpwood imports (of which 47% is accounted for by two countries, Finland and Sweden) are forecast to rise by about 3% in 1998, and then to fall slightly in 1999. European pulpwood exports will continue the steady decline visible since the early 1990s, to just over 14 million m³ in 1999. Estonia and Latvia each account for about 2.5 million m³ of pulpwood exports, mostly to the Nordic countries. North American pulpwood exports, mostly to Japan, will remain roughly stable around 15.5 million m³.

Although data on volumes and prices are available from only a very few countries, there are clear signs of emerging wood energy markets in some countries. In some cases, wood is already competitive on price with coal, for large scale combined heat and power plants, even without fiscal advantages. The existence of a carbon tax in Sweden has strongly stimulated the growth of a modern wood energy sector which also imports energy wood (e.g. demolition wood from Germany).

Total European removals are forecast to rise by about 1% to reach 370.7 million m³ in 1998 and marginally in 1999 to reach 375 million m³. A similar picture is visible for USA, where total removals in 1998 are expected to be 482 million m³. Russian removals are forecast to fall to 78 million m³ in 1998, and then to recover slightly in 1999.

Certified forest products

For the first time during its market discussions, the Committee discussed the certified forest product marketplace. Certified forest products are wood-based products which can be identified as coming from forests which have been certified, generally by a second or third party, to be managed sustainably. There is a wide variety of concepts and schemes. As there are no separate statistics collected for these products, which can be either primary or secondary products, descriptions of individual markets were obtained from country market statements.

Current demand for certified forest products is mainly expressed through buyers groups in some western European countries, for example the United Kingdom. Final consumers are not the current driving force of demand. In general, price premiums are not received for certified forest products, despite the additional direct and indirect costs of the certification process. Despite the absence of premiums, other benefits of marketing certified products could be to maintain or to increase market share, to improve corporate image and to incorporate environmental concerns into a company's marketing strategy.

In the discussions, many of the problems of certification of sustainable forest management were raised. Countries expressed concern that certification and labelling could be a trade barrier and could lead to further loss of market share to competitive materials which are neither sustainable nor renewable. Concern was broadly expressed about the potential impact of certain certification schemes proposed on small forest owners and industries in certain countries.

The Committee will continue to follow the developments in these markets in both its annual market discussion and country market statements.

Table 6-1. Europe : Summary table of market forecasts for 1998 and 1999

Europe : Tableau récapitulatif des prévisions du marché pour 1998 et 1999

(million m³ - millions m³)

Product	Apparent consumption			Production			Imports			Exports			Produit
	Consommation apparente						Importations			Exportations			
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	
	actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		
	réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		
Coniferous sawnwood	79.29	79.41	80.28	80.09	81.79	82.58	31.12	30.53	30.57	31.92	32.91	32.87	Sciages conifères
Coniferous logs	154.18	155.11	157.19	149.78	150.48	152.62	11.63	11.73	11.69	7.24	7.10	7.12	Grumes de conifères
Non-coniferous sawnwood	16.54	16.98	17.12	12.75	13.14	13.37	6.39	6.55	6.50	2.60	2.70	2.74	Sciages non-conifères
- temperate zone *	14.17	14.53	14.70	12.25	12.65	12.91	4.39	4.46	4.42	2.48	2.58	2.63	- zone tempérée *
- tropical zone *	2.37	2.45	2.42	0.49	0.48	0.46	2.00	2.09	2.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	- zone tropicale *
Non-coniferous logs	34.83	35.56	35.55	30.31	31.11	31.24	7.80	7.98	7.83	3.28	3.53	3.53	Grumes de non-conifères
- temperate zone *	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.74	5.78	5.60	3.23	3.47	3.47	- zone tempérée *
- tropical zone *	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.20	2.24	0.05	0.06	0.05	- zone tropicale *

Plywood	5.90	5.93	6.00	3.56	3.54	3.58	4.48	4.59	4.63	2.14	2.21	2.21	Contreplaqués
Particle board	30.71	31.83	32.29	32.44	34.13	35.03	7.34	7.01	6.90	9.07	9.30	9.64	Panneaux de particules
Fibreboard	7.65	7.81	8.18	7.74	8.09	9.23	3.94	3.91	3.42	4.03	4.19	4.47	Panneaux de fibres
- Hardboard	2.36	2.32	2.24	2.00	1.92	1.93	1.55	1.58	1.52	1.18	1.18	1.21	- Durs
- Medium board & MDF	4.29	4.52	4.98	4.71	5.14	6.29	1.75	1.73	1.29	2.17	2.35	2.59	- Mi-durs & MDF
- Insulating board	0.99	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.03	1.01	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.68	0.66	0.67	- Isolants
Pulpwood	185.74	188.85	190.88	167.59	169.45	171.37	32.59	33.63	33.60	14.44	14.23	14.08	Bois de trituration
- Roundwood	130.18	133.32	...	114.12	115.54	...	23.91	25.57	...	7.85	7.79	...	- Bois ronds
- coniferous	89.59	91.36	...	82.53	83.55	...	12.39	13.41	...	5.32	5.60	...	- conifères
- non-coniferous	40.59	41.96	...	31.59	31.99	...	11.52	12.16	...	2.53	2.19	...	- non-conifères
- Residues, chips and particles	55.56	55.53	...	53.47	53.91	...	8.68	8.06	...	6.59	6.44	...	- Déchets, plaquettes et particules

Table 6-2. North America : Summary table of market forecasts for 1998 and 1999

Amérique du Nord : Tableau récapitulatif des prévisions du marché pour 1998 et 1999

(million m³ - millions m³)

Product	Apparent consumption			Production			Imports			Exports			Produit
	Consommation apparente						Importations			Exportations			
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	
	actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		actual	forecasts		
	réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		réels	prévisions		
Coniferous sawnwood	136.77	140.92	140.02	145.38	145.72	144.21	43.28	45.17	45.42	51.89	49.97	49.61	Sciages conifères
Coniferous logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.76	3.14	2.88	9.78	10.42	10.70	Grumes de conifères
Non-coniferous sawnwood	26.94	27.28	29.34	30.49	31.02	33.05	2.20	2.15	2.21	5.75	5.89	5.92	Sciages non-conifères
Non-coniferous logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.74	1.40	1.51	1.69	1.84	1.97	Grumes de non-conifères
Plywood	17.60	16.81	16.38	17.73	16.93	16.57	2.05	1.88	1.90	2.18	2.00	2.10	Contreplaqués
Particle board	25.08	25.30	25.69	25.29	26.04	26.59	6.21	6.17	6.22	6.43	6.91	7.12	Panneaux de particules
- OSB	14.61	14.99	15.38	14.98	15.82	16.29	4.73	4.76	4.83	5.10	5.59	5.74	- OSB
Fibreboard	6.63	6.87	6.96	7.34	7.58	7.71	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.74	1.75	1.78	Panneaux de fibres

- Hardboard	1.48	1.61	1.59	1.96	2.12	2.16	0.51	0.52	0.50	0.99	1.02	1.07	- Durs
- Medium board & MDF a/	2.11	2.22	2.31	2.40	2.51	2.60	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.42	0.42	0.41	- Mi-durs & MDF a/
- Insulating board	3.05	3.04	3.06	2.99	2.95	2.95	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.31	0.30	- Isolants
Pulpwood a/	232.52	233.80	233.85	244.03	245.53	245.62	1.62	1.59	1.54	13.13	13.32	13.32	Bois de trituration a/
- Roundwood	138.38	139.76	...	144.03	145.53	...	0.15	0.15	...	5.81	5.92	...	- Bois ronds
- coniferous	82.12	82.10	...	85.92	85.81	...	0.01	0.01	...	3.81	3.72	...	- conifères
- non-coniferous	56.26	57.66	...	58.11	59.72	...	0.15	0.15	...	2.00	2.21	...	- non-conifères
- Residues, chips and particles	94.15	94.04	...	100.00	100.00	...	1.46	1.44	...	7.32	7.40	...	- Déchets, plaquettes et particules

a/ United States only.

a/ Etats-Unis seulement

Appendix 7

ITTO 1998 Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

1998 Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry

Please read the notes on the following two pages before completing the Enquiry. Return the completed Enquiry as soon as possible, but not later than 15 August 1998, to:

**International Tropical Timber Organization
International Organizations Center - 5th Floor
Pacifico-Yokohama
1-1-1, Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-0012 JAPAN
Fax: (81-45) 223-1111 Tel: (81-45) 223-1110
E-Mail: itto@mail.itto-unet.ocn.ne.jp**

This enquiry is also available electronically via the ITTO homepage on the World Wide Web: <http://www.itto.or.jp>

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry

General Notes

1. Please attempt to fill in Tables 1-5 as accurately and completely as possible, using a typewriter or ballpoint pen. As part of the purpose of this exercise is to provide forecasts of short-term market trends, its success relies on your cooperation in providing partial figures or best estimates of the requested statistics for the current calendar year in Table 1. Please indicate if statistics provided are for periods other than calendar years.
2. Tropical timber is defined in the ITTA (1994) as follows (Chapter II, Article 2 (1)): "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." However, several producing country members of ITTO now have substantial areas of coniferous species growing in tropical zones. Table 1 therefore allows timber produced or traded from such resources to be quantified together with "tropical timber" as per the ITTA definition. Please indicate if statistics provided include species/products/countries outside the scope of the ITTA definition, beyond this exception.
3. Please note the units to be used for each table. If units other than those requested in the tables are used, please try to convert using the appropriate conversion factor or exchange rate. If this is not possible, please indicate the units which you are using, together with any supplementary information (e.g. average thickness of plywood if measured in terms of surface area) which will allow ITTO to make the correct conversion.
4. If you do not have statistics at the level of detail requested, please use best estimates and attempt to complete at least the category totals in the Tables. If you publish any statistical bulletins with relevance to tropical timber, please send copies to ITTO.
5. The following list identifies the general product categories covered by this Enquiry. Respondents may wish to utilize customs data in completing the trade sections of the Enquiry using other Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) or Customs Cooperation Council Harmonised System (CCCN-HS) categories for these products. Please identify customs codes when these are used.

Saw/veneer logs	Logs whether or not roughly squared, to be sawn lengthwise for the manufacture of sawnwood or railway sleepers/ties. Single bolts and stave bolts are included. Logs for production of veneer, mainly by peeling or slicing. Match billets are included, as are special growths (burls, roots, etc.) used for veneers. Note that the CCCN-HS now identifies only Industrial Roundwood as a whole, with differentiation between different types of logs by end use.
Sawnwood	Sawnwood, including sleepers, unplanned, planed, grooved, tongued, etc., sawn lengthwise or produced by a profile-chipping process and planed wood, which may also be finger-jointed, tongued or grooved, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. With few exceptions, sawnwood exceeds 5 mm in thickness.
Veneer	Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, rotary cut, sliced or sawn, for use in plywood, laminated construction, furniture, veneer containers, etc. In production, the quantity given excludes veneer sheets used for plywood production within the country.
Plywood	Plywood, veneer plywood, core plywood (including blockboard) and cellular/composite plywood. <i>Veneer plywood</i> is plywood manufactured by bonding together more than two veneer sheets. The grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed, generally at right angles. <i>Core plywood</i> is plywood whose core (i.e. central layer, generally thicker than the other plies) is solid and consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together. (This item includes veneered wood in sheets or panels in which a thin veneer of wood is affixed to a base, usually of inferior wood, by gluing under pressure.) Note that non-coniferous plywood is defined for the purpose of this Enquiry as having at least one face sheet of non-coniferous veneer. Please indicate the proportion of "mixed" plywood (consisting of coniferous and non-coniferous veneers) in the appropriate rows of Table 1. The mixed category for tropical plywood may consist of non-tropical veneers as long as at least one face sheet is of a tropical veneer.

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Table 1. Production and Trade of Forest Products

Product		Production			Imports						Exports					
		Volume (1000 m3)			Volume (1000 m3)			Value (1000 US\$)			Volume (1000 m3)			Value (1000 US\$)		
		1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Logs (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
<i>Logs (tropical)</i>	<i>Coniferous</i>															
	<i>Non-conif.</i>															
	<i>Total</i>															
Sawnwood (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
<i>Sawnwood (tropical)</i>	<i>Coniferous</i>															
	<i>Non-conif.</i>															
	<i>Total</i>															
Veneer (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
<i>Veneer (tropical)</i>	<i>Coniferous</i>															
	<i>Non-conif.</i>															
	<i>Total</i>															
Plywood (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Mixed*															
	Total															
<i>Plywood (tropical)</i>	<i>Coniferous</i>															
	<i>Non-conif.</i>															
	<i>Mixed*</i>															
	<i>Total</i>															

* See General Note number 5.

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Table 2. Imports of Tropical Timber by Source and Volume (1000 m3) / Value (1000 US\$)

Imports from:	Logs				Sawnwood				Veneer				Plywood			
	1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Africa																
Cameroon																
Central African Republic																
Congo																
Côte d'Ivoire																
Egypt																
Gabon																
Ghana																
Liberia																
Togo																
Dem. Rep. of Congo																
Others																
Asia/Pacific																
Australia																
Cambodia																
China																
(Hong Kong)																
(Taiwan Province of China)																
Fiji																
India																
Indonesia																
Japan																
Malaysia																
Myanmar																
Nepal																
New Zealand																
Papua New Guinea																
Philippines																
Rep. of Korea																
Thailand																
Others																

Table 2. (cont.) Imports of Tropical Timber by Source and Volume (1000 m3) / Value (1000 US\$)

Imports from:	Logs				Sawnwood				Veneer				Plywood			
	1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Europe																
EU																
Austria																
Belgium/Luxembourg																
Denmark																
Finland																
France																
Germany																
Greece																
Ireland																
Italy																
Netherlands																
Portugal																
Spain																
Sweden																
United Kingdom																
Norway																
Switzerland																
Others																
Latin America/Caribbean																
Bolivia																
Brazil																
Colombia																
Ecuador																
Guyana																
Honduras																
Panama																
Peru																
Venezuela																
Others																
North America																
Canada																
U.S.A.																
Others																
Grand Total																

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Table 3. Exports of Tropical Timber by Destination and Volume (1000 m3) / Value (1000 US\$)

Exports to:	Logs				Sawnwood				Veneer				Plywood			
	1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Africa																
Cameroon																
Central African Republic																
Congo																
Côte d'Ivoire																
Egypte																
Gabon																
Ghana																
Liberia																
Togo																
Dem. Rep. of Congo																
Others																
Asia/Pacific																
Australia																
Cambodia																
China																
(Hong Kong)																
(Taiwan Province of China)																
Fiji																
India																
Indonesia																
Japan																
Malaysia																
Myanmar																
Nepal																
New Zealand																
Papua New Guinea																
Philippines																
Rep. of Korea																
Thailand																
Others																

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Table 4.b		Major Species in International Trade in 1998 – Tropical Sawnwood			
Latin Name	Common Name	Imports		Exports	
		Volume (1000 m³)	Average Price (US\$/m³)	Volume (1000 m³)	Average Price (US\$/m³)
Autres					

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Table 4.c		Major Species in International Trade in 1998 – Tropical Veneer			
Latin Name	Common Name	Imports		Exports	
		Volume (1000 m ³)	Average Price (US\$/m ³)	Volume (1000 m ³)	Average Price (US\$/m ³)
Others					

Table 4.d		Major Species in International Trade in 1998 – Tropical Plywood (identify by species of face veneer if known)			
Latin Name	Common Name	Imports		Exports	
		Volume (1000 m ³)	Average Price (US\$/m ³)	Volume (1000 m ³)	Average Price (US\$/m ³)
Others					

Use additional sheets to provide details of more than 5 major species.

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Table 5

Miscellaneous Items (use additional paper if necessary)

1. Please enter current import tariff rates applied to tropical and non-tropical timber products. If available, please provide tariffs by the relevant customs classification category. If tariff levels have been reported in previous years, you may enter only changes from these.
2. Please comment on any quotas, incentives, disincentives, tariff/non-tariff barriers or other related factors which now or in future will significantly affect your production and trade of tropical timber products.
3. Please elaborate on any short or medium term plans for expanding capacity for (further) processing of tropical timber products in your country.
4. List the main countries included under "Others" in Tables 2 and 3, together with trade volumes and values by product.

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Table 5

Miscellaneous Items (use additional paper if necessary)

5. Please indicate any trends or changes expected in the species composition of your trade. How important are lesser-used tropical timber species and/or minor tropical forest products in your forest sector?
6. Please indicate trends in domestic building activity, housing starts, housing starts, mortgage/interest rates, substitution of non-tropical wood and/or non-wood products for tropical timbers, and any other domestic factors having a significant impact on tropical timber consumption in your country.
7. Please indicate the extent of foreign involvement in your timber sector (e.g. number and nationalities of concessionaires/mill (joint) owners, are of forest allocated, scale of investment, etc.)
8. Use the rest of this space (or additional pages) to elaborate on any of the comments/responses made previously or to highlight any other significant features of the tropical timber economy as it relates to your country.