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(ITTO)**

**ANNUAL REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD
TIMBER SITUATION
1997**

This document supersedes document ITTC(XXIII)/3 "Elements for the Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation 1997". It presents updated and revised statistics of the world timber situation received during and following consideration of document ITTC(XXIII)/3 by the International Tropical Timber Council in December 1997.

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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 1997 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. 1995 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 1996 are given in the following table.

ITTO Summary Statistics, 1996												
	Logs			Sawnwood			Veneer			Plywood		
	All	Trop. (%)		All	Trop. (%)		All	Trop. (%)		All	Trop. (%)	
Production (mil. m ³)	808	172	(21)	363	62	(17)	6	3	(50)	50	21	(42)
Imports (mil. m ³)	56	15	(27)	99	8	(8)	2	1	(50)	17	11	(65)
Imports (mil. \$)	9721	3094	(32)	24339	3476	(14)	2027	658	(32)	7466	5426	(73)
Exports (mil. m ³)	42	14	(33)	95	7	(7)	2	1	(50)	17	13	(76)
Exports (mil. \$)	6838	2189	(32)	21769	2702	(12)	1730	584	(34)	8250	6164	(75)

Production

Production of tropical saw and veneer logs in ITTO producer countries totalled 171.5 million m³ in 1996, a 2% decrease from 1995 levels. Log production increased slightly in 1997, to 171.8 million m³, due to increases in Latin America. Tropical log production was equivalent to 21% of total saw and veneer log production from all forests in all ITTO member countries in 1996. The proportion of logs domestically processed in Africa fell from almost 70% in 1992 to an average of 62% in the 1995-97 period (largely due to increased log exports to Asia). The Asian figure for domestic processing grew from 89% to 91% over the same period and is expected to 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 1995-97. Sawnwood production by ITTO producers totalled 59.7 million m³ in 1996, down nearly 2% from 1995 levels. This decrease was due to production falling throughout Asia, which masked continuing production increases in Latin America. In 1997 sawnwood production recovered slightly to just under 60 million m³. Tropical hardwood veneer production fell dramatically to 2.3 million m³ in 1996, a 31% drop from 1995 levels. This drop was due to a 44% fall in Asian veneer production. Production by ITTO producer members increased slightly to about 2.4 million m³ in 1997. ITTO producer countries' plywood production was stable in 1996, at just under 16 million m³. Indonesia's plywood production declined 6% from 1995 levels, while Malaysia's production continued its steady climb. Plywood production in producer countries rose to 16.6 million m³ in 1997. ITTO consumer countries also produced substantial quantities of tropical timber products in 1996. Tropical China (455 000 m³) and Australia (39 000 m³) together produced a total of 0.5 million m³ of tropical logs. Consumer countries produced 2 million m³ of sawnwood, 0.5 million m³ of veneer and over 5 million m³ of plywood, largely from imported tropical logs. Production levels of tropical sawnwood and plywood in ITTO consumer countries dropped in 1997 as the supply of tropical logs available for processing continued to shrink.

Exports

Total ITTO producer country exports of primary tropical timber products were worth \$11.3 billion in 1995 and just over \$11 billion in 1996, equivalent to an average of 25% of exports of all primary timber products by all ITTO members in these years. Asia accounted for 80% of the 1996 total,

Africa for 13% and Latin America the remainder. ITTO producer countries exported 14.3 million m³ of logs in 1996 worth almost \$2.2 billion, with Malaysia providing about half of this volume, down from almost three-quarters in 1992. Log exports in 1996 were down almost 13% from 1995 levels and 19% from 1994 levels, continuing the steady decline of the past decade. ITTO log exports, which rose slightly in 1997, have fallen by almost half since the beginning of the decade. Sawnwood exports by producer members fell almost 10% to 7.2 million m³ valued at over \$2.5 billion in 1996, declining 14% further to 6.2 million m³ in 1997. Falling Malaysian and Brazilian sawnwood exports account for these decreases. However, Malaysia remained the largest tropical sawnwood exporter in 1996, accounting for 51% 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 is already being felt and will continue to affect the tropical timber trade. Veneer was the only primary tropical timber product for which exports from ITTO producer countries increased in 1996, up over 9% from 1995 levels to over 1.2 million m³ worth \$517 million, remaining at that level in 1997. This increase was due to continuing expansion in Malaysian exports despite reported production decreases. Tropical plywood exports by producer members in 1996 dipped slightly to 12.2 million m³ worth \$5.8 billion; Indonesia with 8 million m³ and Malaysia with 3.4 million m³ accounted for 93% of this total. Exports climbed to almost 13 million m³ in 1997. Malaysia's plywood exports have risen almost 50% in five years and now account for almost one third of total ITTO exports. ITTO consumer countries also exported or re-exported substantial quantities of tropical timber in 1996, led by sawnwood and plywood exports of 257 000 and 484 000 m³ respectively. Log and veneer exports by consumer countries are smaller (86 000 and 50 000 m³ respectively in 1996). Tropical log, sawnwood and plywood re-exports from consumer countries declined in 1997, reflecting decreased availability/demand for tropical logs in Europe, where the majority of the trade in tropical timber products between consumer countries occurs. The total value of exports by consumer countries in 1996 was \$581.7 million, bringing the ITTO total tropical timber export value figure to just above \$11.6 billion.

Imports

Total consumer country imports of tropical timber products in 1995 were worth \$11.9 billion, dropping to \$11.2 billion in 1996, with Japan (42%), the European Union (EU - 24%), China - including Taiwan Province of China (18%) and Korea (8%) the main importers by value. Producer country imports of tropical timber products totalled almost \$1.5 billion in 1995 and 1996, giving a total ITTO import value of \$12.7 billion in 1996. Thailand (60%) and the Philippines (22%) were the main producer country importers by value. The value of total ITTO tropical imports was equivalent to 29% of the value of imports of all primary timber products by all ITTO members in 1996.

Tropical hardwood log imports by ITTO consumer countries fell by almost 13% in 1996, to 11.9 million m³, worth \$2.6 billion. If imports by producing members are taken into account, total 1996 tropical log imports by ITTO members were just over 15 million m³ (valued at over \$3 billion), 12% less than in 1995 and almost one-quarter less than in 1993. This drop reflects the decreased supply of tropical logs from producer countries. The 1996 total log import figure is 0.7 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 1.6 million m³ in 1997, indicating that additional pressure was placed on non-ITTO log suppliers, although under-reporting of log exports, misclassification of imports and/or statistical errors may also be contributing factors. Japan remained the dominant importer of tropical logs in 1996, accounting for almost 52% of all consumer country log imports, despite a drop of 6% to 6.2 million m³. Japanese tropical log imports were stable in 1997. Thailand and the Philippines are the major ITTO producing country log importers, at about 0.9 million m³

each in 1996. Imports by Thailand were down sharply in 1996 but rose again to 1.2 million m³ in 1997, while those of the Philippines continued to increase to almost 1.1 million m³, double its 1993 imports.

Thailand's imports of tropical sawnwood rose 6% to just under 2.1 million m³ in 1996 but fell to under 1.9 million m³ in 1997. Thailand remains ITTO's largest tropical sawnwood importer, although the Philippines reported a massive jump in its 1997 sawnwood exports (to 2 million m³) that requires clarification. Japan's imports of tropical sawnwood fell 10% to 1.2 million m³ in 1996, remaining at this level in 1997. Imports of tropical sawnwood by consumer countries fell sharply in 1996 to 4.9 million m³, before recovering slightly to 5.1 million m³ in 1997. The decrease in total ITTO tropical sawnwood imports of almost 12% (to 8.5 million m³ valued at almost \$3.5 billion) in 1996 was primarily attributable to large decreases in Korean and EU imports. Imports rose sharply to 9.5 million m³ in 1997 (largely due to the reported jump in the Philippines), about 3 million m³ greater than total ITTO exports of tropical sawnwood. This gap is too large to be accounted for by non-ITTO exports and probably indicates errors in estimates for 1997 by importers, exporters or both.

Total ITTO tropical veneer imports increased by 11% in 1996, to 1.2 million m³ valued at \$658 million. Imports in 1997 were up 17% to over 1.4 million m³, with the bulk of this increase due to a reported fourfold increase in the Philippines which at 340 000 m³ displaced China as ITTO's dominant importer of tropical veneer in 1997. The EU absorbed 335 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 1996 and 1997, over one-third of total ITTO imports. Japan imported 109 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 1996, 17% less than in 1995. Japan, with substantial restructuring underway in its wood panels industry, saw tropical veneer imports drop further to 107 000 m³ in 1997.

Tropical plywood imports continue to be led by Japan, which absorbed over 4.8 million m³ in 1996, up 19% from 1995. Japan's imports made up 44% of total ITTO imports of 11.5 million m³ (valued at over \$5.4 billion) in 1996. Tropical plywood imports increased to just over 11.8 million m³ in 1997. In contrast to logs and sawnwood, total ITTO imports of tropical veneer and plywood have been consistently less than or equal to total ITTO exports of these products, indicating the dominance of ITTO exporters in plywood markets.

Prices

Real prices for most primary tropical timber products and species exhibited stable or declining trends during 1996-97, although there were significant fluctuations in prices in many cases. Asian log prices were slightly up or stable for most major species, and major species of Asian sawnwood saw recovering real prices in 1996 but declining real prices in the first half of 1997. Asian sawnwood prices were affected by the rapid depreciation of the Thai baht in the second half of 1997 and a consequent decline in demand. For many products and species, real prices in late 1997 were only slightly above the levels that prevailed prior to the price spike caused by the cessation of Sabah log exports in early 1993. African sawnwood showed sharp price increases in mid-1996 due to log bans in Côte d'Ivoire and harvest restrictions and increased export levies in Ghana. Latin American sawnwood prices were mostly stable until the first half of 1997, but started dropping during the latter half of the year. Real plywood prices were also stable during 1996 but declined in the second half of 1997 with prices in the Japanese market showing more volatility than those in America and Europe. A sharp economic downturn in Asia in the second half of 1997 was putting strong downward pressure on most prices at the time of preparation of this Review. Apart from supply and demand determinants, the recorded prices for tropical timber products in all regions in 1996-97 have fluctuated due to exchange rate variations, consumer stockpiles and general economic conditions.

Secondary Products

Markets for secondary processed wood products (SPWP) from developing countries and ITTO producers in particular continued to expand in the first half of the decade. Japan and the USA continue to have the largest proportion of their markets for SPWP accounted for by ITTO producers, at 36 and 22% respectively. Although ITTO producer countries had only a 8% share of the EU market for SPWP in 1995, the magnitude of this huge market meant that the value of this share (at over \$1.25 billion) exceeded that of their Japanese market share and almost equalled that of their share of the US market. Imports of SPWP by ITTO consumers from ITTO producers reached almost \$4 billion in 1995, equivalent to one-third of the value of their imports of primary tropical timber products from these countries. The top ITTO producer country exporters of SPWP in 1995 were Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Brazil and the Philippines.

Introduction

Overview

This report reviews developments in the global tropical timber sector in 1997. It contains data series on production and trade for 1993-97, with a focus on the past three years. 1995 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.

A major factor of relevance to the global tropical timber sector in the period under review was the entry into force on January 1, 1997 of the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA). The new agreement has implications for ITTO's statistical coverage and in particular the format of this report, as it calls for consideration of all timbers and the global timber market in ITTO's Annual Review and Market Discussions. Accordingly, new data appendices have been included 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. However, as recommended by the recent Technical Working Group on ITTO's Statistical Functions, the focus of this report remains on tropical timber and forests.

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 also updated its Action Plan, reviewed its Criteria and Indicators for the Measurement of Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests and released guidelines on fire management in tropical forests in 1997. Full reports on all these activities are contained in separate reports to the Council, available on request from the ITTO Secretariat.

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 followed up its 1994 and 1996 studies on certification with a further review of developments over the past 18 months [Further Update of "Timber Certification in Transition: Study on Certification of All Internationally Traded Timber and Timber Products", document ITTC(XXIII)/8] to be considered by Council in December 1997.

1997 was, in general, a bleak year for the timber sector and particularly for the tropical timber sector. Economic downturns in Japan and South-east Asia coupled with continued lower demand in Europe led to lower prices for all tropical timber products. Fires started by industrial agri-plantation developers and small-scale landholders raged in Brazil and Indonesia, destroying hundreds of thousands of hectares of largely secondary tropical forest. Although tariff levels on primary tropical timber products fell in most developed (and some developing) countries in line with Uruguay Round commitments, many tropical producers remained concerned about escalating tariffs for primary and value-added products in many importing countries, as well as non-tariff barriers that impede market access for tropical timber products.

Many other relevant developments have occurred in 1997 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.

Box 1. Statistical Anomalies

Assembling international statistics has been compared to putting together a jigsaw puzzle with most of the pieces missing. This is particularly true in the forestry sector, where varying measurement, grading and classification systems are confounded by conflicting definitions applied, in many countries, by a range of overlapping and sometimes competing government departments and others. Anomalies occurring in the kind of forestry production and trade statistics presented here can be broadly categorized as those arising from existing product classification systems/definitions, and those arising from errors in data entry/interpretation on the part of the reporting country and/or the compiling organization.

Classification/definition anomalies occur most often when statistics are requested for product categories which are not easily collected or distinguished using existing classification systems and/or definitions. This problem affects ITTO in several ways, perhaps the most significant being in its attempts to collect data on tropical timber. The ITTA (1994) defines tropical timber as *"non-coniferous tropical wood for industrial uses, which grows or is produced in the countries situated between the Tropics of Cancer and 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 this definition."* The restriction to non-coniferous wood growing only within the tropics causes severe reporting difficulties for countries, such as Brazil, Honduras and India, with substantial forest areas or types falling outside the defined geographic area or species classification. The result of this restricted definition has often been incomplete or inconsistent reporting by affected countries.

The product definitions in the ITTA and elsewhere also cause problems. Due to the focus of the ITTA on primary timber production to date, only saw/veneer log production has been sought from members. However, many countries have or are establishing extensive pulpwood (or other industrial roundwood) resources. When these are not disaggregated during compilation the result can be large apparent jumps in production and trade (e.g. Brazil). The problem is acute in terms of trade in logs, with only overall industrial roundwood recognized under the Harmonized System (HS) of customs classification. This problem will become more severe for ITTO as more tropical countries become wood pulp producers. A further problem involves the definition of tropical products in general under existing customs classification systems. The International Customs Union revised Chapter 44 of the HS in 1996, limiting the list of timber species explicitly recognized as tropical (see Appendix 5). This has exacerbated problems of misclassification that were already severe in many cases prior to the revision. The introduction of lesser-used species to international markets by many countries will lead to increased quantities of tropical timber classified as "other" in customs statistics and further complicate the task of compiling meaningful tropical timber trade statistics. Another complicating factor is the growing production and trade of "mixed" plywood, using tropical face veneers and temperate softwood cores. Although outside the above definition, such plywood is in fact classed as tropical in customs statistics, which use the distinction containing "at least one ply of tropical wood". Most countries in any case appear unable or unwilling to differentiate veneer and plywood statistics into tropical/non-tropical components.

Scope and Structure

This Review consists of five substantive chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of forest areas in ITTO member countries and changes in forest cover between 1990 and 1995. It also examines the effect of the aforementioned forest fires on the environment and timber production in the affected countries. The next 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 detailed summary of tariff and non-tariff barriers to timber trade in many member countries. This may assist Council in assessing progress by members in meeting objectives (b) ("to promote non-discriminatory trade practices") and (e) ("...the improvement of market access") of the ITTA 1994. The fourth chapter analyzes recent trends in the trade of secondary processed tropical wood products, which are of increasing importance to many ITTO producer members. The final chapter of the Review provides brief notes of relevant trends and developments in ITTO producing countries not covered elsewhere.

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

Errors in statistical provision or compilation are the most common causes of anomalies in the statistics published by ITTO, FAO and others. Some of these are identified in the text of the Review. Typical reporting errors to ITTO include export volumes that greatly exceed production plus import volumes, production of final products greatly exceeding available log supplies, incorrectly calculated totals (including "tropical" figures that regularly exceed "all" figures) and volume/value units specified incorrectly or missing. Tropical timber trade volumes summed by individual trade partners from the direction of trade tables are often vastly different from the aggregate trade totals given. Many countries provide data only from tropical countries in the import table (as requested), but include some strange exceptions, such as a few hundred thousand cubic meters of allegedly tropical sawnwood from Scandinavia (in the case of the U.S.), while imports from Canada (for e.g.) were (correctly) left blank. Malaysia reported log imports of almost 700 000 m³ from Indonesia in 1996; Indonesia's corresponding export figure was zero. Such errors are relatively easily caught and corrected during the compilation process, but some inevitably slip through into published figures.

Errors of omission, involving non- or partial submission of statistics, are more difficult to correct. India is an example of an ITTO producer country that has been unable to provide statistics to ITTO. For this reason, FAO statistics estimating India's production of saw and veneer logs at 18.4 million m³ over the past decade have been used. However, FAO has estimated sawnwood production at 17.5 million m³ over the same period, with

log imports under 1 million m³ per year. ITTO has in previous years reduced sawnwood production estimates published for India to levels consistent with available log supplies. In 1997 unofficial data corroborated higher sawnwood production levels, so log production estimates were increased accordingly. In another example, China's 1995 plywood production figures almost tripled to 7.6 million m³ because of improved statistical coverage of smaller mills, partially explaining previous gaps between log availability and utilization.

It is impossible to correct or adjust all anomalies in forestry statistics, of which the above are only a small illustrative sample. However, it is timely to consider how the situation might be improved, particularly since the reporting burden on many countries (and the compilation/analysis burden on many organizations) is set to increase substantially with the requirement for international monitoring of forest management/biodiversity/etc. being proposed in many fora. Major improvements in international forestry statistics will only arise when clear and consistent definitions are agreed on, when countries give adequate priority to establishing well-trained, adequately funded and independent statistical capability, and when international organizations collaborate more effectively to reduce obvious discrepancies in reporting. While some progress has been made (e.g. an Inter-secretariat Working Group on Forestry Statistics now annually brings together ECE/FAO, EUROSTAT, FAO, ITTO and OECD representatives to discuss statistical issues), the sheer quantity of ITTO estimates used in this Review indicates the magnitude of the problems to be overcome.

these progress reports ["1995 Mid-term Review of Progress towards the Achievement of the Year 2000 Objective", document ITTC(XIX)/6] was recently 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 1997, 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 (see Box 1). 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.

Several changes to ITTO's membership occurred in 1997; Cambodia and Central African Republic acceded to the ITTA 1994 during the year, while Trinidad and Tobago and the Russian Federation

were the only members under the ITTA 1983 to have taken no steps whatsoever to accede to the 1994 agreement, and were therefore not considered in this Review. Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule in July 1997; from next year its timber production and trade statistics will 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 1997 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry wherever possible; the Enquiry is included as Appendix 10 in this year's Review. The number of countries responding to the 1997 Enquiry improved slightly this year, with 25 of 27 producers (22 of 26 in 1996) and 23 of 25 consumers (24 of 25 in 1996) providing at least partial responses by early November 1997. Republic of Congo, India, Denmark and the U.K. 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 (see Box 1). As the majority of responses were also received late (only 9 members met the 31 August deadline while 12 responses were not received until mid to late October), there was insufficient time to adequately analyze the figures and request clarification where necessary. This problem was exacerbated by the extra 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 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 developing countries in the production and trade chapters are based on statistics from the 1995 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 - 10.

Most members that responded to the 1997 Enquiry reported at least some categories of data for both 1995 and 1996, an improvement over responses in previous years. Most members failed, however, to report any partial year data or forecasts for 1997; caution should therefore be used when interpreting the estimates for these countries and the ITTO totals for 1997 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 1997 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, the International Trade Center and the ITTO Market Information Service in providing relevant primary and supplementary data for the Review.

Forest Resources

The ITTA 1994 calls on members to report on, *inter alia*, activities aimed at achieving sustainable management of timber producing forests. It also calls on Council to establish relationships with other relevant organizations to compile, collate and publish data on (amongst others) the extent of timber resources and the management of timber producing forests. As stated in the Introduction, few members reported on their activities aimed at achieving sustainable forest management in their responses to the 1997 Enquiry. For the few that did (mostly to report changes to forest legislation), this information is compiled in the Country Notes that conclude this Review. This chapter addresses part of the second requirement of Council defined above, summarizing forest areas in 1995 for all ITTO members and changes in forest area from 1990 to 1995. It also provides details of the fires that were wreaking havoc in the forests of some member countries in 1997.

The data in Appendix 8 have been synthesized from the State of the World's Forests (FAO, 1997) which incorporated an update of FAO's 1990 Forest Resource Assessment to 1995. FAO did not provide a breakdown for natural and man-made forests in many consumer countries, so only total forest area is provided for these in Appendix 8. It should be noted when considering FAO's forest change statistics that these are based on forest inventories that, particularly for developing countries, are continually being improved. ITTO is playing a role in improving forest inventories in several producer member countries, and should be in a position to collaborate more fully with FAO in future Forest Resource Assessments.

Table 1 summarizes the major forest loss amongst ITTO's producer and consumer members, in terms of annual area and annual percentage loss. The figures illustrate a stark contrast between consumer members and producer members in terms of changes in forest area from 1990 to 1995. In several consumer member countries (the U.S.A., Canada, France and Germany) forest area grew by well over 100 000 ha per year during the period (almost 600 000 ha/year in the U.S.A.). Most other consumer countries had either stable or more modestly increasing forest areas. Only five consumers experienced a decrease in forest area during the period; of these, only Nepal's deforestation was significant in terms of annual percentage of forest lost. Overall, consumer members gained over 1 million ha of forest a year from 1990-95, an annual growth rate of 0.1%. This growth was primarily due to plantation establishment.

Table 1. Forest Area Summary Statistics for ITTO Members

	Forest Area, 1995			Change 1990-95	
	Total (million ha)	Per capita (ha)	% of land	Annual (million ha)	Annual Rate (%)
Consumers	788.8	0.4	19.4	+1.0	+0.1
Producers	499.9	0.3	42.1	-4.0	-0.8

Source: FAO SOFO-1997

In contrast, producer member countries continue to lose forest area, some at an alarming rate. Overall, ITTO producers lost over 4 million ha of forest per year from 1990 to 1995. Although producers have over double the percentage of their land area under forest that consumers have, their smaller aggregate land area and large populations push the per capita forest area figure below that of consumers by a tenth of a hectare per person.

Table 2 shows the ITTO member countries that have suffered the most severe deforestation in the first half of this decade, in terms of annual area lost and annual percentage of total forest area lost. The countries losing the largest areas of forest in absolute terms are those with the largest forest

areas to start with – none of the top five countries in terms of absolute loss appears in the list of the ten countries with the highest relative rates of forest loss (the right side of Table 1). The situation for countries like the Philippines and Thailand is most severe, with the possibility of major decreases in remaining forest area occurring in as little as two decades if current trends are not slowed. Plantation programs in many countries are offsetting deforestation, but are generally small in terms of relative area, as compared to areas cleared for agriculture or lost to fire.

Table 2. Deforestation in ITTO Producer Countries, 1990-95

Annual Area			Annual Percentage		
	Country	(1000 ha)		Country	(%)
1.	Brazil	-2554	1.	Philippines	-3.2
2.	Indonesia	-1084	2.	Thailand	-2.5
3.	Congo, D.R.	-740	3.	Malaysia	-2.3
4.	Bolivia	-581	4.	Honduras	-2.2
5.	Venezuela	-503	5.	Panama	-2.0
6.	Malaysia	-400	6.	Ecuador	-1.6
7.	Myanmar	-387	7.	Cambodia	-1.5
8.	Thailand	-329	8.	Togo	-1.4
9.	Philippines	-262	9.	Myanmar	-1.3
10.	Colombia	-262	10.	Ghana	-1.2

Source: FAO SOFO-1997

Forest Fires in 1997

The most widely reported cause of tropical forest loss in 1997 was fire, particularly in the Brazilian Amazon and parts of Indonesia. The fires, lit by small-holders and/or plantation concerns to clear land, rapidly burned out of control due to dry conditions associated with a particularly severe El Niño weather phenomenon. Other countries in the tropics and elsewhere have been adversely affected by El Niño this year, but the fires in Brazil and Indonesia are by far the largest and the most severe.

In Brazil, El Niño has brought the worst drought in 25 years to the Amazon. June to October is the burning season in the Amazon, when farmers clear their land for agricultural use. Many farmers receive plots from a federal land distribution institute called Incra, which provides loans for planting, which in turn depends on land clearance. Settlers are allowed to clear up to three hectares of forest without a license from IBAMA, the federal environment agency. Many of these fires have this year burned out of control, leading to dense haze that has closed airports and schools in several Amazon cities, and created a 30-40% increase in people seeking treatment for respiratory problems. According to Brazilian scientists, only about one-fifth of the fires set during an average burning season cause new deforestation. This year, however, they fear that the virgin rain forest may be reaching a critical level of dryness which would allow standing forest to catch fire on a wide scale. There are no large-scale efforts to extinguish the fires, most of which are on private land. Brazil lost an average of almost 2.6 million ha per year of forest during 1990-95 (Table 2), and by most estimates has cleared about 10% of the 510 million ha Amazon rain forest. The fires in 1997, and the belief by many that El Niño will cause an even drier 1998, do not bode well for any short-term reversal of this trend.

In Indonesia, the fires have become a political as well as an environmental problem, with the resulting haze affecting several other countries in the region. In contrast with the situation in Brazil, most of the blame for the Indonesian fires is falling on plantation development concerns, particularly those focused on oil palm. Exports of Indonesian palm-oil and related products were worth over \$1 billion in 1996, and global demand for these products has grown by over 30% in the

past five years. The Government of Indonesia has made production of crude palm-oil a priority, calling for plantation areas to more than double to 5.5 million ha by 2000. Fire is by far the cheapest and quickest way to clear land (usually conversion forest that has already been logged) for these plantations, some of which are being developed with government incentives by companies in joint ventures with groups of relocated small-holders under Indonesia's official transmigration program. Production costs of palm-oil in Malaysia, currently the world's top producer, exceed those of Indonesia by two-thirds, mainly due to labour and land shortages. As a result, several joint ventures between Malaysian (and to a lesser extent, Singaporean) and Indonesian palm-oil concerns were announced early this year before the government of Indonesia prohibited foreign plantation investments. These joint ventures plan to develop about 1.5 million ha of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, and are allegedly responsible for many of the fires currently burning out of control.

Estimates of the areas affected by the Indonesian fires range from 100 000 to 700 000 ha, still well below damage figures from fires in previous El Niño years (about 3.6 million ha was lost in 1982-83). It has been estimated that about half of the fires are in plantation development areas, with the remainder split between brush/peat areas and productive forests. The peat and coal seams that lie close to the surface of much of Indonesia make the fires particularly difficult to extinguish, as they can smoulder for months unless they are completely inundated with water. As the monsoon rains which usually arrive in September/October were predicted to be two or three months late due to El Niño, the prospects do not appear good for an early end to the burning.

The government of Indonesia is using part of its substantial reforestation fund (raised through a levy on log harvests) to pay for efforts to combat the fires. Australia, Canada and the US have loaned water bombers and crews to help in fire-fighting, while Malaysia has sent more than 1000 fire-fighters to assist. The fires will exacerbate the already tight wood supply situation in Indonesia (see following chapters and Country Notes), and have already disrupted some plywood shipments by preventing ships from docking. More serious are the long-term health problems and other catastrophes brought on by the haze, with at least one air crash and a collision between two vessels at sea attributed to bad visibility. After up to eight months without rain, many people are suffering from food shortages and drought, particularly in Irian Jaya and extending into PNG. Some scientists also have predicted that the large-scale burning in Indonesia and the Amazon this year could accelerate global warming, by releasing vast quantities of green house gases into the atmosphere. Most observers feel that Indonesia's efforts to curb the fires will have little impact, with the monsoon rains the only serious hope for extinguishing them. As in Brazil, the policies that give rise to uncontrolled burning by small-holders and plantation concerns will need to be changed to minimize future conflagrations.

A useful starting point for policy reform would be the ITTO Guidelines on Fire Management in Tropical Forests, which were developed as a follow-up to ITTO sponsored activities to rehabilitate forests destroyed by fire in East Kalimantan during the last El Niño event. These guidelines include principles for policy development to avoid wild fires and strategies for managing and suppressing fires, as well as activities to facilitate fire monitoring, capacity building and public education. The guidelines are available from the ITTO Secretariat.

It is useful to note that huge forest fires are not confined to the tropics. The U.S. suffered its worst forest fire season in over 30 years in 1996, losing almost 2.5 million ha to fires in western states. Ironically, these fires arose largely because of the U.S. Forest Service's success in suppressing smaller ones, allowing the build up of dry debris on the forest floor. However, while large fires have played a role in shaping temperate and boreal forest ecosystems since prehistoric times, they are a recent phenomenon in the much more complex forest ecosystems of the wet tropics.

Production and Consumption

This chapter provides statistics on production of primary tropical forest products in ITTO member 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 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 now been deleted from the ITTO Enquiry, 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. This year's Review does not include data on forest industry structure in producer countries. The TWG on ITTO's statistical functions also recommended that this type of data should no longer be sought on an annual basis. ITTO will undertake surveys of forest industries in member countries on a periodic basis in future.

Production figures for Brazil and India were not provided and have been estimated from other sources. This led to substantial increases in production figures for both countries and may include some non-tropical timber production. Ecuador has apparently reviewed its production figures and reported a near doubling of log production levels. Confirmation of these new figures had not reached ITTO at the time of printing this Review. Production figures for all of these countries should be viewed with caution.

Logs

The production of tropical saw/veneer logs in ITTO producer member countries totalled 174.5 million m³ in 1995, almost 68% of production of all saw/veneer logs in developing countries and 19% of global saw/veneer log production. This total was down 3% from 1994 levels, with production falling a further 2% to under 171.5 million m³ in 1996. Log production by ITTO producer member countries rose slightly to 171.8 million m³ in 1997.

Figure 1 shows ITTO's five major log producers for 1995-97, ranked by 1996 production, as well as aggregate production by all other members. Of the top five, Brazil and India were stable during the period 1995-97, whereas Malaysia and Indonesia continued decreasing. Malaysia and Indonesia fell from the first and second places to the fourth and third places, respectively, due to the revision of production statistics for Brazil and India discussed above. Malaysia reported a drop of almost 1.6 million m³ in log production between 1995 and 1996, from 31.8 million m³ to 30.3 million m³. Malaysian production has fallen from 37.5 million m³ in 1993 to 30.2 million m³ in 1997, a reduction of almost one-fifth in just five years. 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 African production (primarily Cameroon, Congo and Ghana) also accounted for the decline in 1995-96 as controls were imposed to limit production and exports (see next chapter).

Figure 1 illustrates the dominance of the top four tropical log producing countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia and Malaysia) which together comprise over 83% of ITTO production. All figures are based on total estimated removals, including those from forest conversion operations. Indonesia

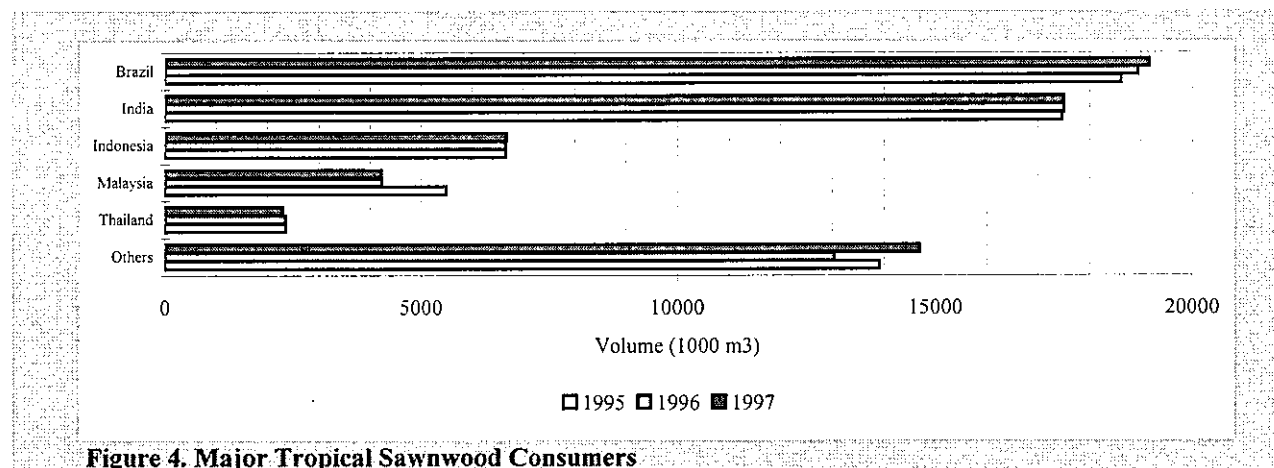
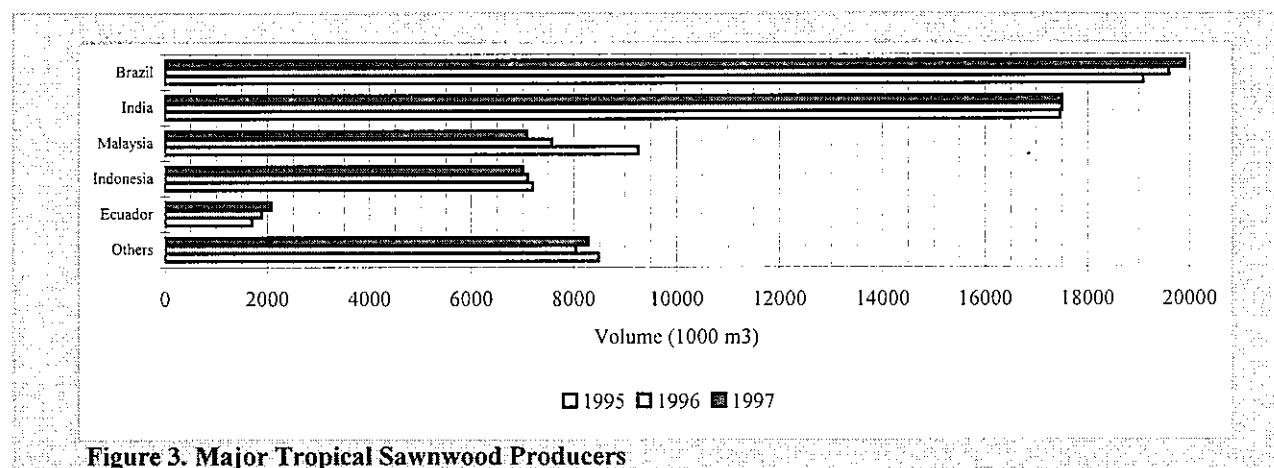
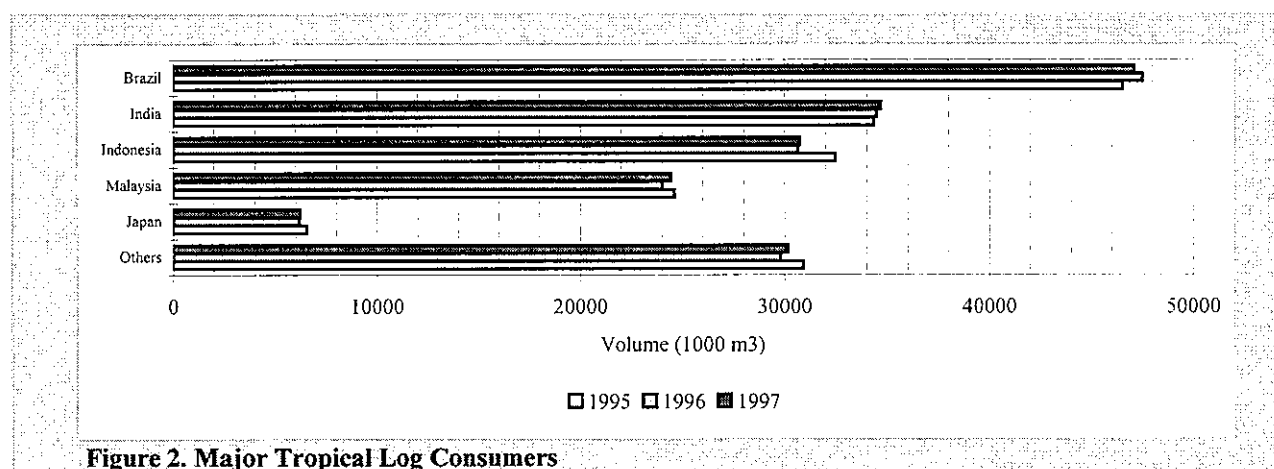
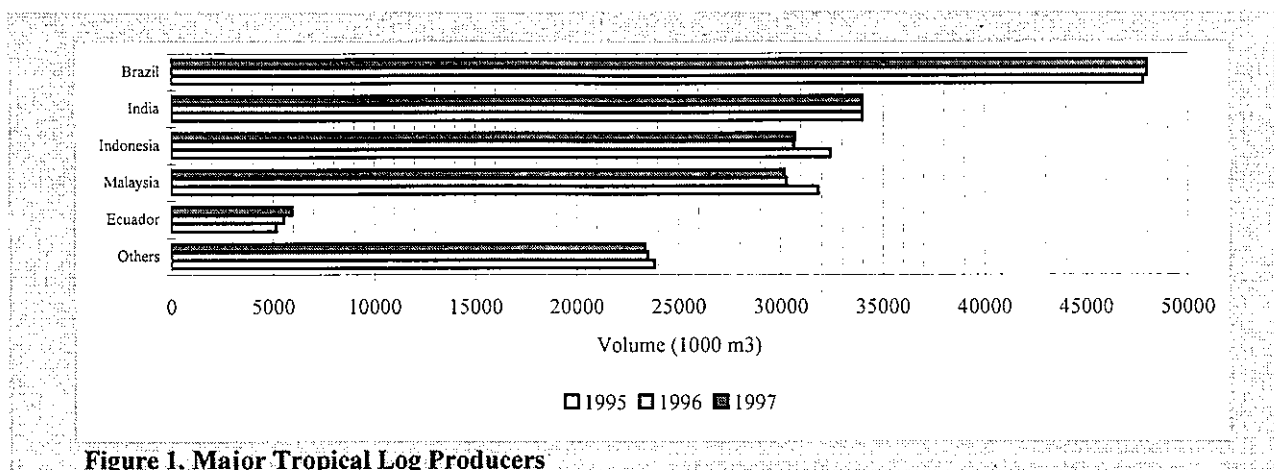
began clearing one million hectares of forest in East Kalimantan for rice production in 1996, which will offset log production decreases from production forests scheduled for the next three to four years (see Country Notes). Papua New Guinea (PNG) was displaced as the fifth largest ITTO log producer in 1996 by Ecuador.

Appendix 1 (Table 1-2-c) shows that eight other ITTO producer members had log production exceeding 1 million m³ in 1996. All of these (Papua New Guinea, Cameroon, Myanmar, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Gabon, Peru and Ghana) experienced relatively stable or declining log production in 1997. Of the main producers, log production has increased fastest over the past five years in Ecuador (48%), Myanmar (39%), Gabon (38%) and Peru (33%). Log production has fallen by 50% or more since 1993 in Ghana and Papua New Guinea. The Philippines has experienced rapidly falling production since logging was banned in virgin forests in 1993. Two ITTO consuming countries possess significant tropical timber resources: Australia and China. Aggregate production from these sources for 1996 was estimated at under 494 000 m³, with the bulk of this coming from China's southern provinces. China's production is from Hainan Island and Southern Yunnan Province and consists largely of tropical eucalyptus and pines. Log production from these areas is consumed almost entirely domestically.

The regional breakdown of tropical log production is given in Appendix 1 (Table 1-2-c); the Asia-Pacific region produced around 60% of ITTO members' tropical hardwood logs in 1996 (102.3 million m³), down over 3% from 1995. Asia's share of ITTO log production fell to 59% in 1997, due to Cambodian and Malaysian production decreases. Africa's share of production remained at almost 6% in 1996-97, with Latin American production growing from 34 to 35%. 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 1995-97 was stable or decreasing in the main log producing countries of Indonesia and Malaysia, with only Brazil and India showing a steady increase over the period, moving them to the first and second places of major log consumers. These five countries accounted for almost 79% of total ITTO consumption of tropical logs in 1996-97. Latin America and Africa experienced slight growth in domestic log consumption in 1996, while consumption in Asia fell with production. The figures in Appendix 1 show that apparent domestic log consumption increased in all three producing regions in 1997. Despite the drop in absolute domestic log consumption in Asia, the proportion of log production utilized domestically (i.e. production minus exports) remains stable or is rising slightly in Asia (91%). In Latin America logs processed domestically are virtually 100%, with only Africa seeing a declining proportion of its production utilized domestically (59% in 1997, down from 65% in 1996), due to a recent increase in log exports to Asia by several countries. 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. 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 and investment in Asia and Latin America, will ultimately contribute to pushing long-term domestic log processing upwards in producing countries.

The aggregate figures for tropical log and sawnwood production and consumption presented here should be viewed with some caution. Indonesia's official statistics do not account for timber from conversion forests, and log production figures have been estimated based on other sources. In addition, the production figures for both India and Brazil are estimates based on unofficial sources. Ecuador reported a near doubling of production, with no explanation provided. Finally, a few



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. The ITTO Enquiry requested a breakdown between coniferous and non-coniferous production and trade in 1997; statistics for countries that provided this information are contained in Appendix 1.

Sawnwood

Production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO producing countries totalled almost 60.8 million m³ in 1995, 54% of all sawnwood produced in developing countries and 14% of global sawnwood production. Production declined by 2% in 1996 to almost 59.7 million m³, increasing slightly in 1997 to 59.9 million m³. Latin America was the only region that increased its production in 1996, continuing its upward trend in 1997. However, African and especially Asian production continued to drop, reflecting decreases in log production in the former and the focus on further processing in the latter. African production showed a slight recovery in 1997.

Figure 3 shows the major ITTO producers of tropical sawnwood in the 1995-97 period, ranked by 1996 production. Brazil consolidated its position as the major producer of tropical sawnwood by increasing its production by almost 3% from 1995 levels to 19.6 million m³ in 1996. Malaysia and Indonesia fell one place each to third and fourth places, respectively. Malaysian production fell sharply (18%) to about 7.6 million m³ in 1996 and further to 7 million m³ in 1997 as log production fell and available logs were increasingly diverted to veneer and plywood mills. Peninsular Malaysia's decision to phase out sawnwood exports by 2000, discussed in previous Annual Reviews, will result in further significant production decreases (estimates range up to 50%) from this level by the turn of the century. In contrast to the other tropical sawnwood producers shown in Figure 3, Brazil's production is estimated to have grown significantly during the period under review, to over 19.9 million m³ in 1997, making it easily the largest ITTO producer. Appendix 1 shows that seven other countries produced over 500 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 1996. Production increased or remained stable in 1997 in all of these (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Japan, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Ghana). Thailand's tropical sawnwood production fell through 1996 but showed a significant recovery in 1997. Thai sawnwood production has fallen together with declining log production/imports and spiraling sawnwood imports (see next chapter). The Asian region accounted for 55% of sawnwood production in producer countries in 1996-97. Africa's share of ITTO production remained at around 5%, while Latin America's share rose slightly from 40 to 41% during the same period.

Consuming countries produced approximately 2 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 1996, down almost 15% from 1995 levels and consolidating a 40% drop in the last five years. Substantial production decreases due to log shortages in China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the EU in 1996 accounted for most of this drop offsetting a slight increase in production in Taiwan Province of China. Production in consuming countries fell another 6% in 1997, to 1.9 million m³.

Figure 4 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical sawnwood, ranked by 1996 consumption. Consumption of tropical sawnwood by ITTO consumer countries decreased by almost 9%, from 8.2 million m³ to 6.7 million m³, between 1995 and 1997 due to decreases in production and imports. Consumption by producer countries went up by 3% from 56.3 million m³ to 58.2 million m³ in the same period. Considered over a five-year period, consumption of tropical sawnwood in producing countries has increased in contrast to the traditional "consuming" countries where consumption has declined dramatically. Figure 4 shows that all of the major "consumers" of tropical sawnwood remain as ITTO producer countries. These five countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) accounted for over 75% of ITTO members' consumption of

tropical sawnwood in 1996. Appendix 1 shows that Japan's consumption of tropical sawnwood fell sharply in both 1996 and 1997, placing below Thailand as the sixth largest consumer. 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.

Veneer

Production of veneer in ITTO producing countries totalled just over 3.3 million m³ in 1995, about 96% of total veneer produced in developing countries globally, and about 54% of global veneer production. 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 fell dramatically (about 31%) in 1996, and remained at this level in 1997. The 1996 decrease was due largely to a drop in Malaysia's reported veneer production, which halved from 2.3 to 1.2 million m³ between 1995 and 1997.

The Asian region produced about 1.4 million m³ of veneer for trade in 1996, Latin America produced 504 000 m³ and Africa produced 443 000 m³. Aggregate production rose in Latin America and Asia but fell in Africa in 1997. The main ITTO veneer producers in 1995-97 are shown in Figure 5 - Malaysia's dominant (but declining) role is clear from this chart. Equally clear is the falling production in Japan, where the tropical veneer and plywood industries are shrinking together with log availability. By contrast, the growing production reported by Ecuador has placed this country as one of ITTO's top veneer producers, following Japan. Taiwan Province of China and five other ITTO members (the Philippines, Ghana, Italy, Cameroon and Portugal) had veneer production exceeding 50 000 m³ in 1996, with Ghana and the Philippines reporting increased production in 1997.

ITTO consuming countries produced about 456 000 m³ of veneer in 1996, down 10% from 1995 levels and remaining stable in 1997. Production of veneer in consumer countries in 1996 was split between Japan (33%), Taiwan Province of China (22%) and the EU (44%). Japan and Taiwan Province of China consume virtually all of the veneer they produce, however, while about 22% of the total produced in Europe is mainly re-exported to other European countries (see following chapter).

Consumption of veneer in the furniture and other secondary processing industries of producing countries fell dramatically in 1996 to 1.3 million m³ as production fell, but rose to 1.6 million m³ in 1997. Aggregate consumption of tropical veneer in consumer countries fell by 11% in 1996 to 1.4 million m³ and remained at that level in 1997. Figure 6 shows the major ITTO consumers of tropical veneer from 1995-97.

Plywood

Production of plywood in ITTO producing countries totalled over 16 million m³ in 1995, about 60% of plywood production in all developing countries and 29% of global plywood production. Plywood production in producing countries decreased by 3% from the 1995 level in 1996. Plywood production by ITTO producer countries rose 4% in 1997 to almost 16.6 million m³. Indonesia's plywood production decreased 6% from reported 1995 levels to 8.6 million m³ in 1996, then rose 5% to 9 million m³ in 1997. Indonesia's production in 1996 is an estimate, as a figure of 6.6 million m³ was reported which is almost certainly an error or a partial year figure given export levels. Malaysia's plywood production, in contrast, continued to rise steadily through 1997 to 3.8 million m³, a 37% increase from 1993 levels. Malaysian production appears to be levelling off below 4 million m³ per year based on the figures in Appendix 1.

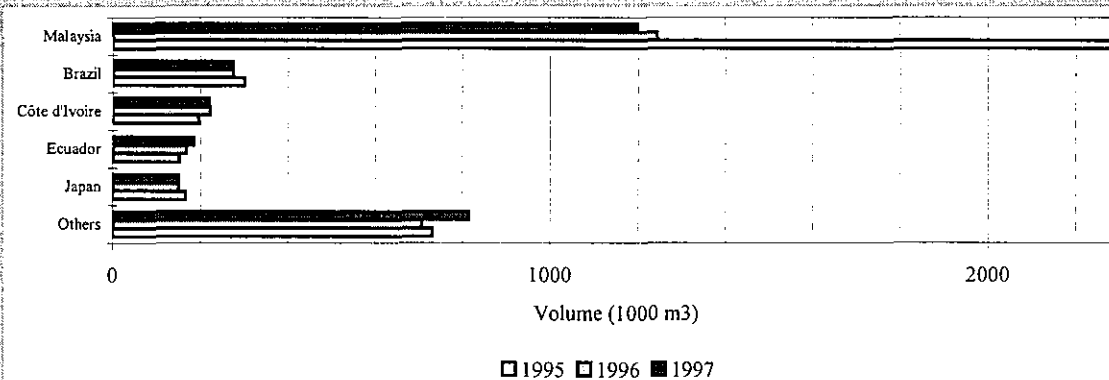


Figure 5. Major Tropical Veneer Producers

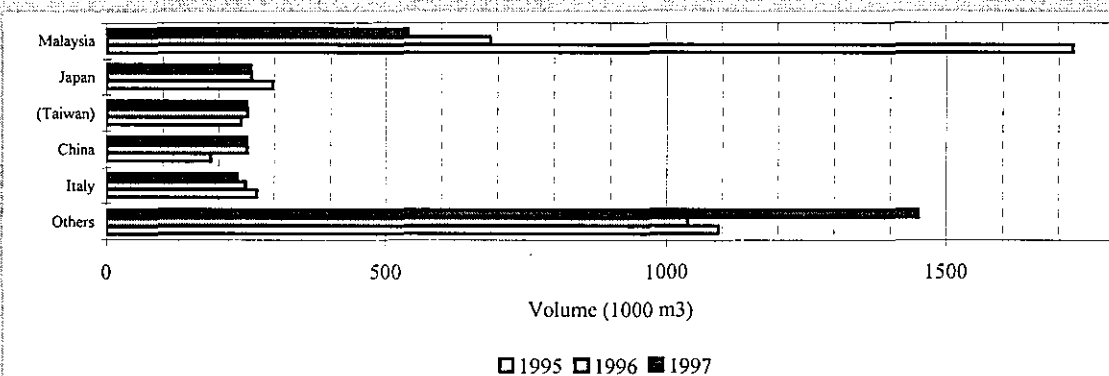


Figure 6. Major Tropical Veneer Consumers

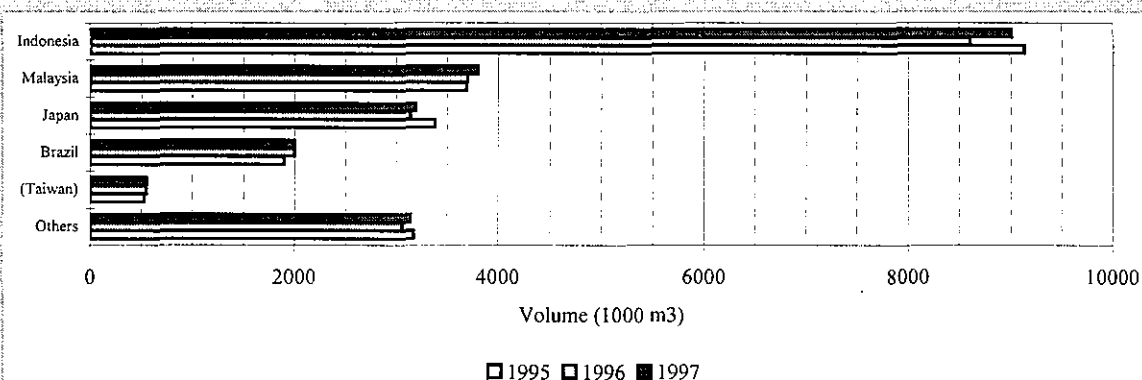


Figure 7. Major Tropical Plywood Producers

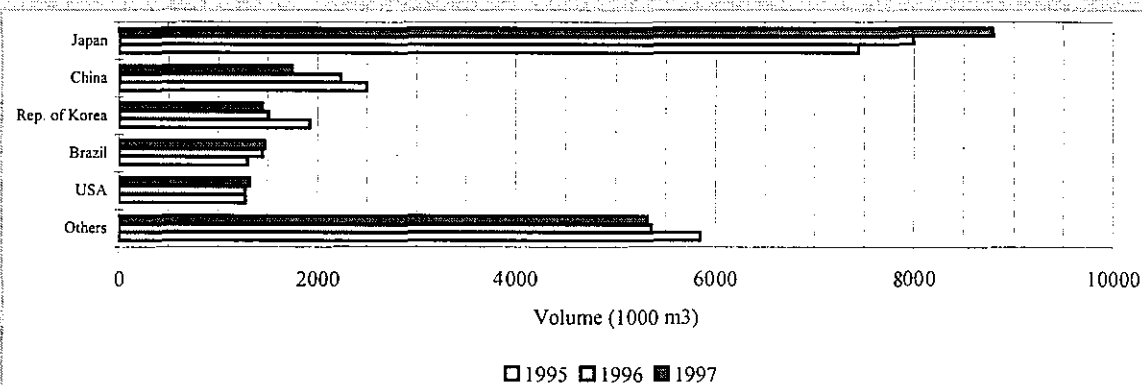


Figure 8. Major Tropical Plywood Consumers

The Asian region produced 13.3 million m³ (84% of total producer member production) of plywood in 1996, Latin America produced 2.4 million m³ (15%) and Africa produced 246 000 m³ (1%). The three regions consumed 14, 71 and 69% respectively of their production domestically. 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 (45%) and veneer (37%), exceeded 50% in 1996. Thus the low domestic utilization of plywood in Asia is 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 1995-97 are shown in Figure 7 - Indonesia's dominant role is clear from this chart. Plywood production in Malaysia and Brazil is growing, while production in major "consuming" countries is stable. The Republic of Korea, the Philippines, China (including Taiwan Province of China), India and France all produced over 200 000 m³ of tropical plywood in 1996, although production in all these countries was stable or declining in 1997. Thailand, formerly a major producer, reported a 39% drop in plywood production between 1993 to 1997, when it reached 159 000 m³.

ITTO consuming countries produced 5.1 million m³ of plywood in 1996 (24% of ITTO total production), a 10% decrease from figures for 1995. Production dropped a further 1% to 5 million m³ in 1997. This decrease in production reflects the declining availability of tropical veneer logs. Most of the drop in consumer country production is accounted for by Japan and the Republic of Korea. Japan's tropical plywood production has fallen by 30% since 1993, and its 1995 production of 3.3 million m³ fell below that of Malaysia for the first time. Domestic plywood production fell below plywood imports in May 1995, the first time monthly production has been less than imports. 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 are establishing joint ventures for plywood and other panel production in producer countries. These factors, together with the 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 43% since 1993.

Figure 8 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical plywood for 1995-97. Aggregate consumption of plywood in producing countries remained stable in 1996 at 3.8 million m³ due largely to apparent consumption increases in Brazil but decreased slightly to just over 3.7 million m³ in 1997. Aggregate consumption in consumer countries fell 3% to 16 million m³ in 1996, but rebounded to 16.4 million m³ in 1997 with higher imports (see next chapter). The drop in 1996 was mainly caused by consumption decreases in China and the Republic of Korea. Tropical plywood consumption in traditional markets will remain stable or decrease in future as substitutes and more efficient uses are developed. Although Japan plywood production has declined, it has augmented plywood consumption with imports and thus remains by far the largest consumer of tropical plywood as shown in Figure 8. Brazil and Indonesia (1.5 million m³ and 609 000 m³ in 1996, respectively) are major "producing" country plywood consumers. The U.S.A., Taiwan Province of China, the Philippines, UK and France all consumed over 300 000 m³ of tropical plywood in 1996, with consumption stable or falling in all these countries in 1997.

It should be noted here that 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. Appendix 7 shows that there were 43 MDF mills and 34 particleboard mills operating in tropical Asia as of 1997, with more (usually joint ventures) being announced monthly. 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 1996-97, based on responses to the ITTO Enquiry submitted by members, International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts and a review of other available literature. The second section provides a summary of tariff and non-tariff barriers for wood products in ITTO member countries in 1997. 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 in 1996, 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 1997 using the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS) database and are contained in Appendix 4. Average price levels are also presented for veneer (prices of which are not included in the MIS database) based on sources identified in the text. Readers wishing to compare tropical to global trade and price trends are referred to Appendix 9 which contains the Market Statement released in October 1997 by the ECE/FAO Timber Committee, providing an overview of developments in the global timber market for all primary products. A range of supplementary data sources for information on non-tropical and all timbers are also listed in Box 2, together with a description of their contents and details on how to acquire these.

Market Developments

In the third quarter of 1997, the IMF reported that global output (real GDP) grew by 4.1% in 1996, up slightly from the 3.7% achieved in 1995. The IMF projected growth of 4.2% in the world economy in 1997, and 4.3% for 1998, with these increased growth levels expected to be maintained until the turn of the century due to an expected rebound in economic activity in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Over the past ten years GDP per head has grown by an annual average of 3.6% in developing countries, more than twice as fast as the 1.6% rate achieved in developed countries. However, this high average growth hides big disparities: Asian per capita incomes rose by more than 6% a year, while those in Africa fell a little. With rapid population growth, Africa's average annual GDP growth of 2.6% was not enough to lift real incomes.

World trade volume (average annual percent change for exports and imports) grew by 6.3% in 1996, down sharply from 9.5% in 1995. Trade volume was projected to grow to 7.7% in 1997, but to fall back to 6.8% in 1998. Developing countries' trade growth, at about 8.7% in 1996, remained substantially higher than that of industrial countries (about 5.8%), although the gap has narrowed compared to previous years. Average non-fuel commodity prices fell by 1.3% in 1996, and are projected to fall further in US dollar terms in 1997 (-2.7%) and 1998 (-2.5%), a reflection of declining inflation and slowing demand in both developed and developing economies during this period. Rubber (-32%), timber (-26%) and wool (-15%) commodity price indices have all fallen sharply in 1997.

Many EU economies saw economic growth slow in 1996, with an aggregate increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 1.7%, down from 2.5% in 1995. Economic growth was projected by the IMF to recover to 2.5% in 1997 and 2.8% in 1998. The German economy grew only 1.4% in 1996 after 1.9% growth the previous year. German growth was projected to increase to 2.3% in 1997 and further to 2.8% in 1998. The UK economy grew by 2.3% in 1996, with 3.3% growth projected for 1997 and 2.6% in 1998. In France, GDP grew only 1.5% in 1996, following an increase of 2.1% in 1995. France's GDP will improve to 2.2% and 2.8% in 1997 and 1998. Italy experienced the lowest GDP growth amongst EU countries in 1996, at 0.7% as compared to 2.9% in

Box 2: Data Sources for All and Non-tropical Timber

The following is a list of regularly available sources of information in English on temperate and boreal timbers/forests, as well as some regular publications which provide coverage of all timber products and forests. It is not meant to be comprehensive; many other industry journals, trade publications, etc. provide such information on at least a semi-regular basis. The list is a useful starting point, however, for locating production, trade and other statistics on non-tropical or all forest products/resources. Annual subscription fees for publications not distributed free are provided where known.

Publication	Cost	Contact	Frequency
ABARE. Forest Products Statistics. (Australian timber production and trade statistics.)	unknown	Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563 Canberra 2601, Australia Fax: (61-6) 272 2001	Quarterly
Canadian Forestry Statistics (production, trade, and price overviews)	Free	Industry Canada - http://strategis.ic.gc.ca	Quarterly
ECE/FAO Timber Bulletin. No.1. Forest Products Prices No.2. Forest Products Statistics No.3. Forest Products Annual Market Review No.4. Forest Fire Statistics No.5. Forest Products Trade Flow Data No.6. Forest Products Markets in (current year) and Prospects for (coming year)	All free	Timber Section UN/ECE Trade Division Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Fax: (41-22) 917-0041 Coverage of all timber products and forests under the above headings for all ECE members (Europe and North America).	Annual
EUWID (European Economic Service) – Timber (EUWID reports EUROSTAT and other forestry/timber related statistics for European countries)	DM865	EUWID, P.O. Box 1332, D-76586 Gernsbach, Germany Fax: (49-7224) 939750	Weekly
FAO Commodity Market Review (CMR) FAO State of the World's Forests (SOFO)	Both free	FAO, Viale delle Terme de Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy Fax: (39-6) 5225 5137	Annual Bi-annual
The CMR provides perspectives on global production and trade of all timber products. The SOFO synthesizes this data, together with coverage of all forest areas, policy and management, including regional highlights and conservation aspects.			
Import/Export Wood Purchasing News (Trade and price statistics focusing on North American hardwood trade.)	US\$65	International Wood Trade Publications, Inc., 1235 Sycamore View, Memphis, TN 38134, U.S.A. Fax: (1-901) 3736180	Bi-monthly
International Woodfiber Report (News of global pulpwood markets, prices, statistics and forest resources.)	US\$367	600 Harrison Street, San Francisco, CA 94107, U.S.A. Fax: (1-415) 9052562	Monthly
Japan Lumber Journal (production, trade, price and market statistics)	US\$400	1-8-7-602 Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170, Japan. Fax: (81-3) 59502252	Bi-monthly
Japan Lumber Reports (production, trade, price and market statistics)	US\$320	23-4, Fuyuki, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135, Japan Fax: (81-3) 38203518	Bi-weekly
New Zealand Ministry of Forestry Statistical Release (production and trade stats.)	unknown	Aitken Street, PO Box 1610, Wellington, New Zealand, Fax: (64-4) 472-2314	Monthly
Pulp & Paper Factbook – North America (production, trade and price statistics; industry structure.)	US\$397	525 Market Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA 94105, U.S.A. Fax: (1-415) 2785371	Annual
Random Lengths – Export, the Report on Global Markets for Wood Products (North American solid wood prices/exports, plus global market information.)	US\$155	Random Lengths Publications, Inc. 450 Country Club Road #204, Eugene, Oregon 97401, U.S.A. Fax: (1-541) 6869629	Bi-weekly
Widman's World Wood Review (North American solid wood prices/exports, plus global market information.)	US\$295	600 Harrison St., San Francisco, CA 94107, U.S.A. Fax: (1-415) 9052562	Monthly
Wood Based Panels International (news and statistics on international wood based panels production and trade)	£75	Miller Freeman Ltd. Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1RW, U.K. Fax: (44-1732) 361 534	Bi-monthly
Wood Markets Quarterly (Trade, price and market statistics for global solid wood products.)	US\$275	Suite 501-543 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 1X8 Fax: (1-604) 8015997	Quarterly
Wood Supply and Demand Information Service (Detailed Japanese timber production, trade and market statistics.)	Free	JAWIC, Rinyu Bldg., 1-7-12 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan Fax: (81-3) 38165062	Monthly
Wood Technology, North American Factbook (Review of North American solid wood industry, including production, trade and price statistics.)	US\$297	6600 Silacci Way, Gilroy, CA 95020-7019, U.S.A. Fax: (1-800) 4373299	Annual

1995. Italy's growth rate will improve to 1.2% in 1997 and 2.1% in 1998, however. The IMF's projections of increased growth in most European economies in 1998 may be tempered by fiscal policies implemented in 1996-97 by some countries to satisfy the Maastricht criteria for a common currency to commence in 1998, and by unemployment which remains at 10% or higher in many countries, with no significant decline foreseen. Those countries that provided data on housing starts generally indicated slow growth or contraction in this index of timber consumption in 1995-96. The UK is typical of most European economies experiencing a recent contraction of housing starts, from the five year high of 199 500 units in 1994, to 170 300 units (-15%) in 1995, and further in 1996 to 163 000 units. In the Netherlands, 1996 housing starts of 96 000 units were level with 1995 starts but down 7% from 1994 despite a 1.5% drop in interest rates. German housing starts dropped 3% in 1996 to 525 000 units, with a further decline expected in 1997.

In North America, the US economy picked up in 1996, growing 2.8% compared to 2% in 1995. Growth increased to 3.7% in 1997 but is projected to slow to 2.6% in 1998. Canada's growth dropped to 1.5% in 1996 from 2.3% in 1995, but should recover strongly to a projected 3.7% in 1997-98. Increased growth projections for Canada and the US are based on expected low interest rates and inflation. US housing starts, which slumped to a 50 year low of 1.05 million units in 1993, reached 1.47 million units in 1996, the highest level since 1988. Housing starts are expected to fall to about 1.42 million units in 1997, and further to about 1.35 million units in 1998 due to demographic trends and a cyclical downturn. Canadian housing starts recovered from a 28% drop in 1995 (to 111 000 units), rising to 125 000 units in 1996, led by the lowest mortgage rates in nearly two decades. Continuing low mortgage rates and higher employment have led housing starts to continue rising in Canada, to a seasonally adjusted estimate of 148 000 units in 1997 and a projection of 159 000 units in 1998.

The recovery of the Japanese economy has faltered this year, with growth expected to fall to 1.1% from 3.5% in 1996. At least part of the increase in 1996 growth was due to a one-off increase in public investment to stimulate the economy, but low interest rates, inflation and unemployment along with the weakening yen (which fell by up to 50% against the dollar during the year) also played a role. Japan's growth has slowed in 1997 due to the increase in consumption tax (to 5% from 3%) introduced in April and also because of reduced exports to other countries in Asia, which suffered their own economic setbacks. Wooden housing starts decreased 8% in 1995 to 666 000 units but boomed to 754 300 units of the total 1.65 million starts in 1996, driven by consumers trying to beat the tax rise. Based on data to September 1997, Japanese housing starts will fall to less than 1.4 million units this year, with wooden starts falling to about 610 000 units. The decline in Japanese housing construction comes despite 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 (2 x 4 home starts reached 100 000 units in 1996), and authorizing construction of multi-story wooden houses. These measures were offset, however, by the general decline in public spending following the consumption tax increase, the termination of a temporary income tax reduction scheme introduced in 1996, and increased medical expenses that reduced disposable income. The Japanese government is considering policy options to stimulate domestic demand, but with interest rates at record lows, its options are limited. Korean housing starts are also falling, from 623 000 units in 1994 to 592 000 units in 1996.

Real GDP growth in all developing economies was 6.5% in 1996, mostly due to Asia which expanded by 8.2%. Growth in Asia slowed to 7.6% in 1997, with Africa also slowing (5.2% in 1996 to 3.7% in 1997). Latin America experienced growth of 3.4% in 1996, rising to 4.1% in 1997. Some economies in Asia (e.g. China - 9.7%, Malaysia - 8.2%, Thailand - 7.8%) expanded rapidly in 1996, leading to fears of inflation. Tighter monetary policies in many of these economies contributed to the slowing of growth in 1997 and to a reduction in inflation in Asia as a whole from

6.6% in 1996 to 5.8% in 1997. While inflation also fell in Africa (from 25% to 14.8%) and Latin America (from 20.5% to 13.5%) in 1996-97, the relatively high inflation rates in some countries in these regions still impose constraints on growth. The improvement in Latin American growth in 1997 foreseen by the IMF is largely due to the performance of Brazil, but this may be eroded by economic problems that were becoming apparent in late 1997. Brazil's current economic problems stem from international uncertainty following a wave of currency devaluation and economic turmoil that swept through Asia in 1997, starting with the devaluation of the Thai baht in July and continuing through Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Republic of Korea. Some currencies lost as much as 30% of their value against the US dollar in a period of a few weeks, 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. Whatever the reasons behind it, the economic turmoil in Asia has spread to many other developing (and some developed) economies, as investors are taking fright and currency speculators probe for weakness. It has 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 result will be sharply decreased growth in Asia in 1997-98, with the IMF already revising its growth estimate for Thailand for this year, first to 2.5% and now possibly to a 1% contraction. As Brazil illustrates, the sharp fall in the economic fortunes of the region is having a global impact, with previously booming Asian imports slowing rapidly and exports becoming 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 are falling as a result. Due to the rapidly changing situation and its effects on trade, the provisional 1997 import/export figures given in this chapter should be viewed with caution.

Trade Restraints

Tariffs on finished wood products are set to fall in accordance with the Uruguay Round accords in most major markets over the next several years. Appendix 5 provides a summary of current (late 1997) tariff rates and other trade barriers in place for tropical timber products and schedules for Uruguay Round reductions for those ITTO member countries that responded to this portion of the 1997 Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry. Tariffs and other trade barriers in producer member countries that reported them are also summarized in the Country Notes.

With the implementation of Uruguay Round commitments already underway in many countries, tariffs are becoming less of a barrier to forest products trade. While this change is generally to be welcomed, the overall drop in tariff rates for imports of all timber may have some negative impacts on tropical countries that enjoy reduction or elimination of duties under Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) schemes privileges in consuming countries. The GSP is a preferential trade program that allows eligible products of many developing countries to enter the US duty-free, and is considered to be an incentive for investors and importers. When a country or a specific industry becomes sufficiently competitive, it (or a specific product line) can be "graduated" off GSP, such as happened for Malaysia in the US on 1 January 1997. Countries with GSP privileges will enjoy a smaller relative advantage over imports from non-preferentially treated countries (MFNs or "most favoured nations"), which may result in some erosion of market share. Table 3 presents pre- and post- Uruguay Round tariffs (for MFN and GSP countries) on wood products for a range of ITTO member countries. Although it appears that some countries actually increased tariff rates from this table, it should be noted that the post-Uruguay figures are "bound" rates (the upper limit for tariffs), while the pre-Uruguay rates are those that were actually applied. It appears likely that tariffs on timber products are set to fall further, as the US Trade Representative (USTR) has initiated an effort to achieve the global elimination of tariffs on wood, paper, and paperboard products by the year

2000. The USTR is currently negotiating with Canada, Europe, Japan and APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum) to reach a tariff elimination agreement with them by the time of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Ministers meeting in May 1998. It is worth noting, however, that tariffs on wooden furniture (HS code 9403) and other secondary processed wood products (SPWP – HS codes 4409 and 4418) remain high in many countries, despite some significant reductions (see Appendix 5 and the chapter on SPWP).

Table 3. Pre- and Post-Uruguay Round Tariffs – selected ITTO Member Countries

H.S. Code	Australia		Post-Uruguay	European Union		Post-Uruguay	Japan		Post-Uruguay	U.S.A.		Post-Uruguay
	Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay		
	MFN	GSP		MFN	GSP		MFN	GSP		MFN	GSP	
4403	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
4407	10 (C) 5.1(NC)	5(C) 5(NC)	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.4(C) 7.4(NC)	0.0 0.0	3.5 3.0	0.0		0.0
4409	10.0	5.0	5.0	3.5(C) 2.5(NC)	0.0	0.0	6.4(C) 7.4(NC)	0.0	3.8	0.0		0.0
4412	15.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	6.5	12.5		8.2	20(C) 4(NC)	0.0	4.0
4418	--	--	5.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	2.5	6.3	0.0	2.4
4801	0.0		0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
9403	15.0	10.0	18.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0

H.S. Code	New Zealand		Post-Uruguay	Canada		Post-Uruguay	Indonesia		Post-Uruguay	Brazil		Post-Uruguay
	Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay			Pre-Uruguay		
	MFN	GSP		MFN	GSP		MFN			MFN		
4403	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		40.0	0.0		12.0
4407	7.5(C) 4.0(NC)	0.0 0.0	2.5(C) 16.25 (NC)	0.0		0.0	15.0		40.0	10.0		20.0
4409	10.8	5.0	10.0	0.0		0.0	20.0		40.0	10.0		20.0
4412	14.3	11.5	18.0	15(C) 9.2(NC)	10(C) 6(NC)	18.0	30.0		40.0	10.0		20.0
4418	14.5	10.0	12.0	12.5	8.0	12.0	30.0		40.0	10.0		38.3
4801	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	5.0		40.0	0.0		17.5
9403	17.0	13.5	17.0	15.0	10.0	17.0	50.0		40.0	32.5		35.0

H.S. Code	Malaysia		Post-Urug.	China		Post-Urug.	India		Post-Urug.	Rep. of Korea		Post-Urug.	Thailand		Post-Urug.
	Pre-Urug.			Pre-Urug.			Pre-Urug.			Pre-Urug.			Pre-Urug.		
	MFN			MFN			MFN			MFN			MFN		
4403	20.0		10.0	3.0		2.0(C) 22.5 (NC)	10.0		25.0	1.5		2.0	1.0		5.0
4407	20.0		15.0	9.0		5(C) 21.3 (NC)	65.0		37.5	7.0		10.0	2.0		10.0
4409	25.0		20.0	3.0		35.0	15.0		40.0	9.0		13.0	40.0		20.0
4412	25.0		30.0	20.0		35.0	30.0		40.0	15.0		30.0	60.0		20.0
4418	25.0		20.0	50.0		40.0	--		--	9.0		13.0	40.0		20.0
4801	5.0		--	20.0		20.0	15.0		25.0	9.0		0.0	15.0		30.0
9403	40.0		30.0	70.0		40.0	35.0		--	9.0		2.2	80.0		20.0

Refer to HS table in Appendix 5 for code definitions.

While tariffs on most timber products continue to fall towards zero, the use of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to restrict timber trade appears to be increasing. Box 3 provides a description of the most prevalent of these, as well as definitions of commonly applied tariff categories. The most common types of NTBs facing forest products are quantitative restrictions and anti-dumping/countervailing actions. The best-known example of the latter was the imposition of countervailing duties on Canadian softwood lumber exports to the US, based on the US contention that the Canadian industry was being subsidized by low log prices. After long negotiations, the duty was changed in April 1996 to a five year tariff quota system, where the first 14.7 billion board feet (about 35 million m³) of Canadian lumber enters the US duty free, with escalating duties on any additional amounts (\$50 per thousand board feet on the first 650 million board feet and \$100 per thousand board feet on any exports above that). About \$75 million in duties were paid on exports exceeding

the quota in the first year of the agreement, which has also resulted in more Canadian lumber shipments to other markets (e.g. Europe, Japan) and increased supplies in domestic markets. Examples of anti-dumping/countervailing actions with respect to tropical timber products are not common, although the Korean Trade Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation on medium density fiberboard (HS 4411.21) originating from the US and Malaysia in May 1997. A ruling on this is expected by the end of 1997.

Box 3: Restraints on Trade

Tariffs

Ad valorem tariff: Calculated as a percentage of the value of goods cleared through customs.

Specified duty: Expressed as a fixed monetary amount per physical unit or per unit of weight of an imported product.

Compound duty: Contains elements of both ad valorem and specific duties.

Alternative duty: Involves either an ad valorem or a specific duty.

Tariff quota duty: Tariff rate applicable to a quota of imports, with a higher rate charged on imports in excess of the quota; the quota and tariff may be defined in terms of quantity or value (e.g. EU GSP plywood quota).

Non-tariff Barriers – NTBs

Quantitative Restrictions

Export restraints: Arrangements between importers and exporters, whereby the latter agree to limit exports in order to avoid the imposition of mandatory restrictions by importing countries.

Non-automatic licensing: The practice of requiring, as a condition for importation, a license which is not granted automatically and which may be issued on a discretionary basis or depend on specific criteria.

Other quantitative restrictions: Include various forms of quotas and prohibitions (e.g. log export bans, phytosanitary requirements, import bans/ boycotts).

Price-control Measures

Variable charges: Bring the market prices of imported products close those of corresponding domestic products.

Anti-dumping and countervailing actions: Typically involve investigations by anti-dumping authorities, usually in response to complaints from domestic producers, the purpose of which is to determine whether dumping or subsidization exists and, if so, whether or not the practice causes “material injury” to domestic producers. If the complaint is rejected, no further action is taken. If the complaint is upheld, a duty is levied on imports from the country named. A third possible outcome involves the withdrawal of the complaint, often as a consequence of some form of price undertaking, whereby foreign firms agree to raise their prices and thereby stop dumping, or because the foreign government removes the subsidy (e.g. Canada-US softwood lumber agreement).

Other price-control measures: Include voluntary export-price restraints, whereby exporters agree to keep the prices of their products above certain minima.

Quantitative restrictions on forest products trade include the banning of (or imposition of high excise taxes on) exports of logs and other products by some producer countries (see Country Notes and Appendix 5), as well as the increasing use by some countries of phytosanitary requirements to prohibit imports of certain wood products due to the perceived risk of contamination/infection of domestic timber supplies.

Perhaps one of the most contentious issues in forestry currently is with respect to the potential for certification and labelling of forest products to act as a quantitative restriction on trade. Many tropical countries and several non-tropical countries (especially those reliant on monoculture exotic plantations – considered inherently unsustainable by many certification proponents) see certification as a non-tariff barrier as it will effectively exclude products not certified to the required standard from certain markets. While some markets appear to be relaxing or moving away from such NTBs (see Germany, Appendix 5), there are new examples arising regularly, especially at the sub-national level. For example, New York City is currently considering a bill targeting more than 30 species that would ban city purchases of tropical hardwoods and products in future city contracts unless purchased from a sustainable, managed forest and independently certified by any group accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council. The next World Trade Organization round of multi-lateral trade liberalization negotiations (in 1999) will include a strong focus on non-tariff barriers such as

biosecurity, phytosanitary standards and eco-labels. The issue of market access and NTBs will undoubtedly continue to be raised within the ITTO forum as well. As most observers agree that the overall impact of tariff reductions on wood products trade will be small (e.g. FAO estimates that the Uruguay Round reductions will result in only a 0.4% increase in 1991 levels of global forest products trade by early next century), the focus on forest products NTBs seems certain to intensify.

Trade

The direction of trade tables for 1996 in Appendix 2 were derived from responses to the 1997 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 ten importers and exporters for each product included.

Total 1995 and 1996 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 is the 1995 FAOSTAT database, values for 1996 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. 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 (see also Box 1). 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 following discussion on exports uses exporters' reports unless stated otherwise; that on imports uses importers' reports.

Exports

Logs

The composition of exports for 1995-97 from the ITTO producing regions is shown in Table 4. 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 less than a quarter in 1997. Only Africa continues to export a higher volume equivalent of logs than processed products, with log exports making up 35% of log production and 55% of total roundwood equivalent export volume in 1996. 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 22% of total Asian export volume in 1996 (10% 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 11% to 10% in Latin America in the period 1995-97, in Africa (72% to 71%), and Asia (46% to 45%). Total ITTO producer member exports (rwe) fell almost 4% from 61.6 million m³ to 59.3 million m³ in 1995-97, due to declining exports of logs and sawnwood from all regions.

Table 4. Composition of Exports by Producing Regions, 1995-97 (1000 m³ rwe)

Region	Log Production			Log Exports			Processed Exports			Total Exports		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Africa	9888	9844	9701	3816	3430	3988	3294	2796	2943	7110	6226	6931
Asia-Pacific	105853	102347	101997	11243	10272	9641	37065	35809	36719	48308	46081	46360
Latin America	58774	59295	60065	1292	535	951	4898	4979	5019	6190	5514	5970
Total	174514	171487	171763	16352	14236	14580	45257	43584	44680	61608	57821	59260

Note: totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Figure 9 shows the major ITTO tropical log exporters in 1995-97, ranked by 1996 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports of 16.4 million m³ in 1995 were worth almost \$2.2 billion (Appendix 1-2-d). Out of this figure, non-coniferous tropical logs accounted almost 15.4 million m³ which comprised 97% of global exports of non-coniferous tropical industrial roundwood (the only tropical timber product for which global trade estimates are provided by FAO). 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 figure given here, probably approaching 100% of total tropical saw/veneer log exports. Log exports by producer members fell 13% in 1996 to 14.2 million m³. Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical logs with almost 7 million m³ exported in 1996, constituting 49% of ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's log trade in 1996 decreased in volume by 11% from 1995 levels and continued to decrease steadily (to 6.5 million m³) in 1997. 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 phasing out of log exports in Sabah was due to a temporary ban on exports which remained in place for almost three years to ensure sufficient raw material for local industries. In November 1996 an announcement lifting the ban was released by the state government, indicating that up to 2 million m³ per year (one-third of the annual harvest) would be available for export. Lifting of the ban does not appear to have significantly affected Sabah's annual harvest and wood processing industry yet. 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 a permanent forest estate of 4.5 million ha, provided that the necessary silvicultural improvements were undertaken. Log production in Sarawak fell from 18.8 million m³ to 16.5 million m³ between 1993 and 1996, including production from conversion forests. Production from Sarawak's permanent forest reserves fell from 12.5 million m³ in 1992 to 9.5 million m³ in 1995, with the ITTO Mission's target figure (of 9.2 million m³) attained in 1996. 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 76% of the reported log export volume in 1996. Malaysia's log exports were worth over \$909 million in 1995 (Appendix 3), falling to under \$908 million in 1996.

Papua New Guinea is the second largest tropical log exporter, with 1996 exports of 2.5 million m³ worth almost \$356 million. Exports from PNG were stable in 1996 and 1997. Appendix 2 shows that the bulk (over 86% in 1996) of PNG's log exports go to Japan and the Republic of Korea, with the Philippines' market still increasing in importance, especially for 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 sixth largest log exporter in 1996 at 435 000 m³) showed a recovery of 30% in 1996,

but all exports may not be accounted for by official figures. Myanmar's main trading partners are Thailand, China (including Taiwan Province of China) and Japan.

Africa supplies the majority of the remainder of world tropical hardwood log exports. Gabon and Cameroon are the region's largest exporters (Figure 9), but Côte d'Ivoire and Republic of Congo also exported substantial quantities of logs in 1996 (Appendix 1). Gabon and Cameroon experienced some increases in 1996 exports, whereas Côte d'Ivoire fell by over one-third in that year. African exports go primarily to India, France and Thailand, all of which sought new log supplies to offset decreases from Malaysia. The recent lifting of Sabah's log export ban may have an impact on African logs exports to these markets as will attempts by several countries to control or ban log exports. Ghana, a former top exporter, did not export tropical hardwood logs in 1996 nor in 1997 at all. Ghana's exports dropped sharply in 1995 by 86% due to a log export ban on several popular species, and dropped to zero in 1996 when the ban was extended to all species (see Country Notes). Liberia's civil war has led to drastic decreases in official production and exports, as reported in Appendix 1. It is likely that unofficial exports exist, but no reliable estimates for these could be obtained. Indonesia replaced log export bans with levies in 1993, but their magnitude (up to \$4500/m³) continues to ensure that few logs are legally exported. Nonetheless, some importing countries (e.g. Malaysia) reported substantial imports of Indonesian logs in 1995 and 1996.

Re-exports of logs by consumer countries fell 23% to 86 000 m³ in 1996, 63% of which was accounted for by inter-European trade. France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Germany and the Netherlands were the major log re-exporters in 1996, selling tropical logs to each other and other non-EU countries. Consumer countries did not in general provide detailed breakdowns of re-exports (value or destination). The magnitude of the European trade declined by one-third in 1996, together with tropical log supplies in Europe. Total consumer country exports, led by the EU, were stable in 1997.

Sawnwood

Figure 10 shows the major ITTO tropical sawnwood exporters in 1995-97, ranked by 1996 export volume. Total ITTO producer exports of over 8 million m³ (valued at over \$2.9 billion) comprised 68% of all sawnwood exports by developing countries and 7% of global exports of all sawnwood in 1995. Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical sawnwood, with the 3.7 million m³ exported in 1996 constituting 51% of total ITTO producing member exports. Malaysia's sawnwood trade fell 12% in 1996 as more raw materials were directed to plywood production and other secondary processing. In 1995 Malaysia's sawnwood exports were fairly equally divided between Sarawak (37%), Peninsular Malaysia (32%) and Sabah (31%). Appendix 2 (Table 2-2) shows that Malaysia's major sawnwood customers in 1996 were all in Asia (Thailand, Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Taiwan Province of China and China). The total value of Malaysia's 1996 sawnwood exports was \$1.22 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 1993-97 figures), allowing importers time to seek other sources and/or substitutes.

Indonesian exports of sawnwood decreased 20% to 440 000 m³ in 1996. Indonesia has imposed export levies ranging from \$250/m³ to \$2400/m³ on all sawnwood exports since 1994. These high apparent exports may include some further processed products (e.g. mouldings) as well as sawnwood. Sawnwood exports from Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon decreased slightly in

1996, as shown in Figure 10. Appendix 1 shows that other major traders are Ghana, Honduras, Bolivia and Philippines, all with 1996 exports of over 100 000 m³. Bolivian sawnwood exports, primarily of mahogany to the USA and UK, have stabilized at about 160 000 m³ per year after growing rapidly in the early 1990's. Exports from Honduras are at least partially tropical pine sawnwood.

ITTO consumer countries exported 257 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood worth over \$162 million in 1996, primarily (75%) from the EU countries. EU exports of tropical sawnwood decreased from 224 000 m³ in 1994 to 194 000 m³ in 1996, with the ITTO consumer country total dropping at about the same rate of 13%. The Netherlands, a larger tropical sawnwood exporter than most producing countries, was the main EU sawnwood exporter, although its exports have more than halved since 1992 to 60 000 m³ in 1996. The unit value of the Netherlands' sawnwood exports, \$750/m³ in 1996, was 19% above the average export unit value for consumers and more than double 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 1995-97, ranked in order of 1996 export volume. Total ITTO producing member exports were just over 1 million m³ (worth almost \$478 million) in 1995, stable from 1994 levels. ITTO producer countries accounted for 82% of exports of tropical veneer by developing countries and 38% of global exports in 1995. ITTO producers increased their veneer exports by 13% in 1996 to 1.2 million m³ and a further 7% in 1997 to almost 1.3 million m³. Malaysia continues to be ITTO's dominant veneer exporter, with fluctuations in its exports driving the ITTO total. Malaysia's exports of 649 000 m³ in 1996 constituted 54% of total ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's veneer trade is rising rapidly after its decline in 1995. Veneer exports in 1995 were split between Sarawak and Sabah in a 2 to 1 ratio, with minimal exports from Peninsular Malaysia. Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) shows that Malaysian exports, worth almost \$253 million in 1996, are mainly directed to Taiwan Province of China, China, Japan and Philippines.

Brazil was the second largest tropical veneer exporter in 1996 at 128 000 m³, an 8% increase from 1995. Its main markets are Germany and the Republic of Korea. Côte d'Ivoire is the only other substantial tropical veneer exporter with exports decreasing from 124 000 m³ in 1995 to 115 000 m³ in 1996. Côte d'Ivoire's exports are primarily to the EU (mainly Germany) and the USA.

The EU accounted for almost 87% of consumer country tropical veneer exports of 44 000 m³ in 1996, with 1997 levels of EU exports stable at 46 000 m³. Belgium-Luxembourg, Germany and the Netherlands are the largest EU tropical veneer exporters. Led by the EU, total exports by ITTO consumer countries remained stable in 1997.

Plywood

Figure 12 shows the major ITTO tropical plywood exporters in 1995-97. In 1995, total ITTO producer member exports of just over 12.4 million m³ (worth just under \$5.7 billion) comprised almost 91% of all developing country plywood exports. ITTO producing members account for about 66% of global exports of all types of plywood, the only forest product for which tropical countries have captured a majority of the global market. Tropical plywood exports by producers fell slightly in 1996 but increased almost 6% in 1997 to just under 13 million m³, driven by increased Indonesian exports. Indonesia continues to dominate the trade in tropical plywood with the 8 million m³ exported in 1996 constituting 65% of total ITTO producer member exports, although this is down from 84% in 1991. Indonesia earned an estimated \$3.6 billion from plywood

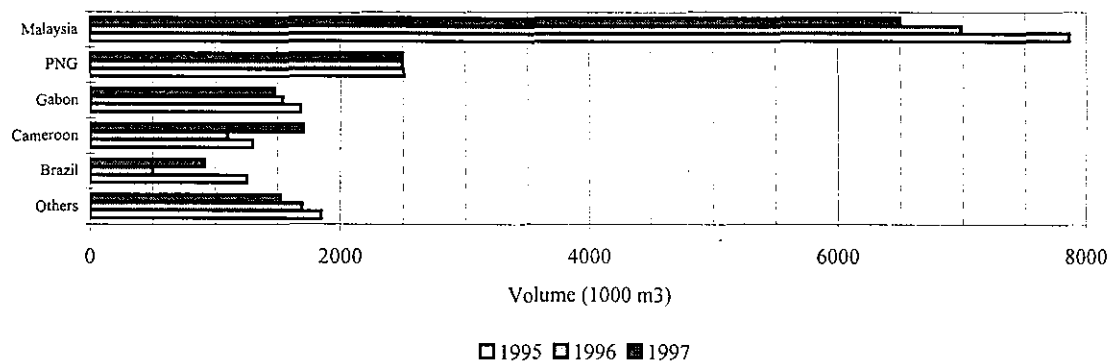


Figure 9. Major Tropical Log Exporters

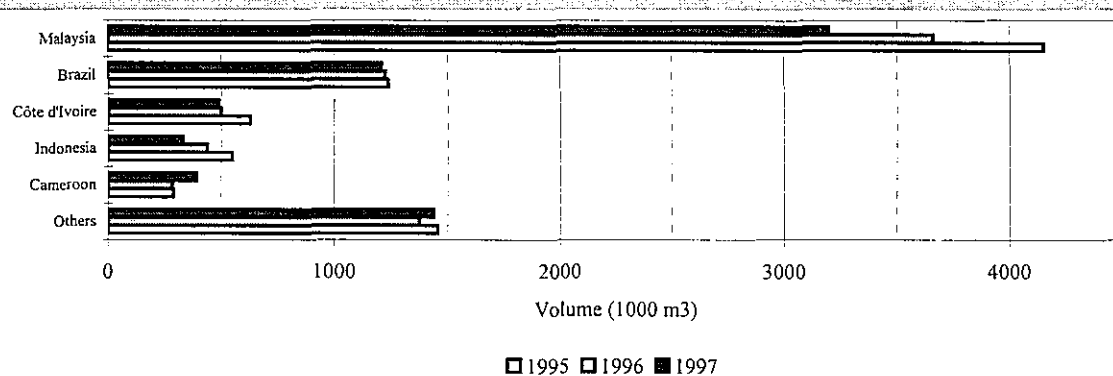


Figure 10. Major Tropical Sawnwood Exporters

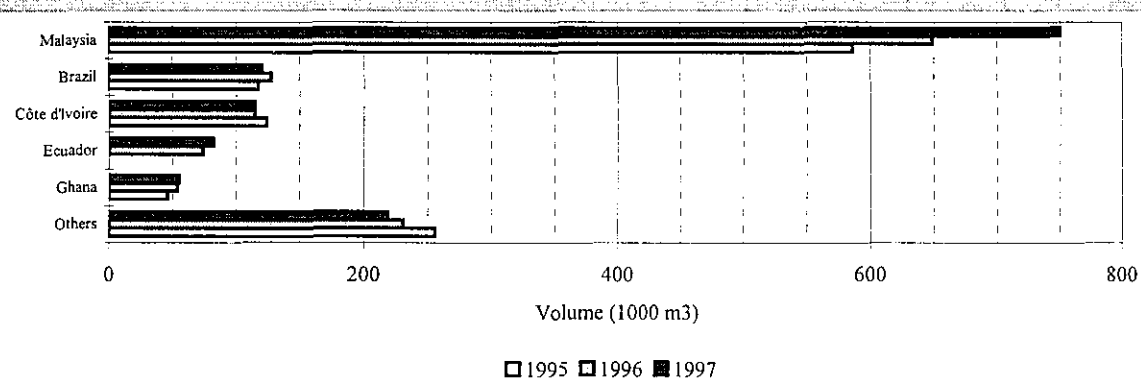


Figure 11. Major Tropical Veneer Exporters

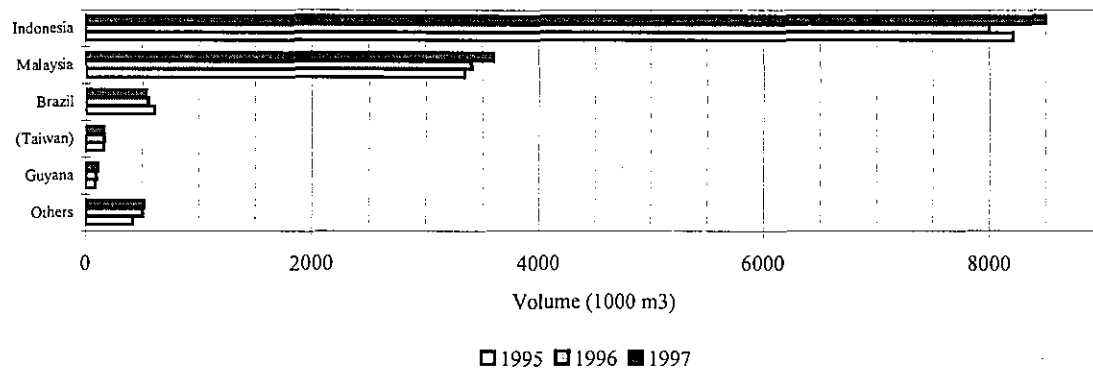


Figure 12. Major Tropical Plywood Exporters

exports in 1996, second only to its exports of petroleum products, but this figure has been levelling off. The proportion of Indonesian plywood exports to other Asian countries (primarily Japan, China and Korea) fell between 1993 and 1997, due to increased exports to the USA and Western Europe (see Appendix 2).

Malaysia is Indonesia's major competitor in the tropical plywood trade. Malaysian exports have been growing steadily, reaching 3.4 million m³ in 1996 and rising further to 3.6 million m³ in 1997. 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 46% of Malaysian plywood exports, respectively, in 1996. In 1996 Malaysia exported over \$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, dropped around 5% in 1996 to 689 000 m³. Brazil's export growth slowed in 1996, due primarily to the strength of the Brazilian real. The US and the UK are the major markets for Brazil's plywood. Africa's plywood exports, led by Cameroon, are relatively minor at under 35 000 m³ in 1996.

ITTO consumer countries exported 484 000 m³ of plywood worth over \$321 million in 1996. Taiwan Province of China accounted for 161 000 m³ (to Belgium, the US and Japan), the EU (primarily Belgium, the Netherlands and France to other EU countries) for 162 000 m³ and the US for 75 000 m³. Exports from all these sources decreased or remained stable in 1997, dropping ITTO consumer country exports of tropical plywood to 463 000 m³.

Imports

Table 5 provides an overview of the dependence of major ITTO importers on imports of tropical wood products in 1996. Major importers are defined here as those with imports of at least 100 000 m³ of one or more products.

Table 5. Tropical Proportion of Total Imports by Major ITTO Importers, 1996

Country	Proportion (%)			
	Sawlogs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
Brazil	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malaysia	97.0	95.5	57.6	100.0
Thailand	96.7	91.0	25.0	22.7
(Taiwan Province of China)	90.4	39.2	90.1	96.6
Portugal	79.5	33.3	25.0	20.0
Greece	57.9	5.4	10.0	5.7
France	41.3	11.7	20.8	44.1
Netherlands	39.6	11.9	33.3	32.4
China	30.6	52.4	65.8	79.1
Spain	29.1	19.0	32.8	42.0
Japan	28.9	9.8	54.5	90.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	21.6	9.9	40.7	57.5
Republic of Korea	15.1	43.4	48.0	93.1
Italy	7.5	2.5	83.3	57.8
UK	4.5	4.7	12.9	25.8
USA	0.6	0.6	24.8	85.4
Denmark	0.4	0.8	20.0	20.7

Of the traditional tropical timber consumers in Table 5, Taiwan Province of China appears to be the most dependent on tropical wood product imports, with almost all of its substantial log, veneer and plywood imports of tropical origin. Unsurprisingly, given the dominance of tropical plywood in international plywood trade, most of the countries in Table 5 have a fairly high dependence on tropical plywood imports, with Japan and the Republic of Korea almost totally dependent on tropical imports (although this dependence is decreasing). Most major ITTO consumer countries (with the exception of Italy) are not highly dependent on tropical veneer imports. Tropical sawnwood has an even lower market share in most non-tropical countries, with only China and Korea dependent on it for more than 40% of their sawnwood imports. Only Taiwan Province of China and Portugal, amongst major consumer countries appears to have imported a significantly greater proportion of tropical than non-tropical logs in 1995. In contrast to consumer countries, all of the major ITTO producer country importers in Table 5 depend on tropical imports for the majority of their wood needs. The following sections break down import trends by each tropical wood product.

Logs

Total imports of tropical hardwood logs by ITTO members (consumers and producers) fell 11% to 15 million m³ (worth almost \$3.1 billion) in 1996. This exceeded total log exports by ITTO members by about 690 000 m³. This difference was probably made up by legitimate log exports from Indochina, the Solomon Islands 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 1997 increased to just over one million m³, indicating greater pressure on these non-ITTO members, forecasting errors or (most likely) a combination of these.

Figure 13 shows the top ITTO log importers in 1995-97, ranked by order of import volume in 1996. Japan still dominates the global tropical log market, with 6.2 million m³ (worth almost \$1.34 billion) imported in 1996, 56% of which came from Sarawak, down almost 6% from 1995. Japan's imports were again valued much higher than the corresponding figure for Malaysia's exports to Japan (Appendices 1 and 2). The gap in unit prices has narrowed from almost \$100/m³ in 1995 to \$75/m³ in 1996. 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; 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 1996 due to reduced supplies from Malaysia and the increase in the quantity of non-tropical logs being imported. Japanese demand for tropical logs continued to be met primarily by output from Malaysia in 1997, although the decreasing log exports from Sarawak and the export ban in Sabah have resulted in a greater diversity of suppliers to the Japanese market, including softwood and temperate hardwood suppliers. Japan has increased tropical log imports from Africa to over five times the 100 000 m³ imported in 1992, mostly from Gabon and Cameroon. Imports from Africa reached 534 000 m³ in 1996-97. Imports from PNG followed an opposite trend, dropping to 1.7 million m³ in 1996 from 1.9 million m³ a year earlier.

Taiwan Province of China is the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, with imports of about 1.6 million m³ in 1996, level with 1995 imports. Aggregate imports by China, the fourth major importer, and Taiwan Province of China fell in 1996, due to a decrease of almost 25% in the former. 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 China and Taiwan Province of China are estimates based on available sources and should be viewed with this in mind. These factors may underlie some of the inconsistencies between export and import reports shown in Appendix 2 for China and Taiwan Province of China. The return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule in mid-1997 will result in a one off increase in overall

Chinese 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. Depending on discussions with the Government of China, ITTO will probably handle Hong Kong 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 1.2 million m³ (worth over \$222 million) in 1996 from Malaysia (37% of total imports, down from 71% in 1993) and PNG (46%). Korea's imports were down 29% from 1996 levels, with a further 9% decrease to 1.1 million m³ in 1997. 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 40 000 m³ in 1995 and further to just 6000 m³ in 1996. Much of Korea's tropical log supply is now being sourced from the Solomon Islands, which provided almost 200 000 m³ of logs in 1996.

The EU countries imported over 1.9 million m³ of tropical logs worth \$563.5 million in 1996, most of which came from African producers. European log imports fell 23% in 1996 due to depressed demand and increased competition from Asian log buyers in Africa. France remains the largest of the EU log importers, but imports fell by 21% in 1996, to 678 000 m³ before rebounding to 750 000 m³ in 1997. The bulk of France's tropical log supplies come from Gabon, Cameroon and Republic of Congo (Appendix 2). Portugal, Italy, and Spain are also major European log importers, each with over 220 000 m³ of log imports in 1996. European log imports rose 2% in 1997 to almost 2 million m³.

Several ITTO producing countries have become net importers of logs, indicating the extent of wood shortages in their domestic forest sectors. Thailand (905 000 m³), the Philippines (878 000 m³) Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, 722 100 m³) and India (500 000 m³) were the major ITTO producer country importers of tropical logs in 1996, reflecting resource scarcity in these countries. Malaysia reported that the bulk of its log imports (over 699 724 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 1995-96 were largely from PNG and Africa (mainly Gabon). Total imports of tropical logs by ITTO producing members fell 3% in 1996, to 3 million m³, worth \$482.9 million, before jumping 23% to almost 3.8 million m³ in 1997. 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. The new "consumer" countries must also attempt to uphold ITTO's principles on sustainability when sourcing log supplies. This is particularly true of the logging and other forestry operations currently being established in Latin America and Africa by several companies from ITTO producer nations in the Asian region.

Sawnwood

Total ITTO imports of tropical sawnwood decreased 11% to 8.5 million m³ in 1996 but rose to 9.8 million m³ in 1997. This figure is about 2.7 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 1995-97, ranked by order of 1996 import volume. With 1996 imports of almost 2.1 million m³, Thailand remained the top ITTO sawnwood importer, although its imports dropped to under 1.9 million m³ in 1997. The logging ban in Thailand, together with its growing economy

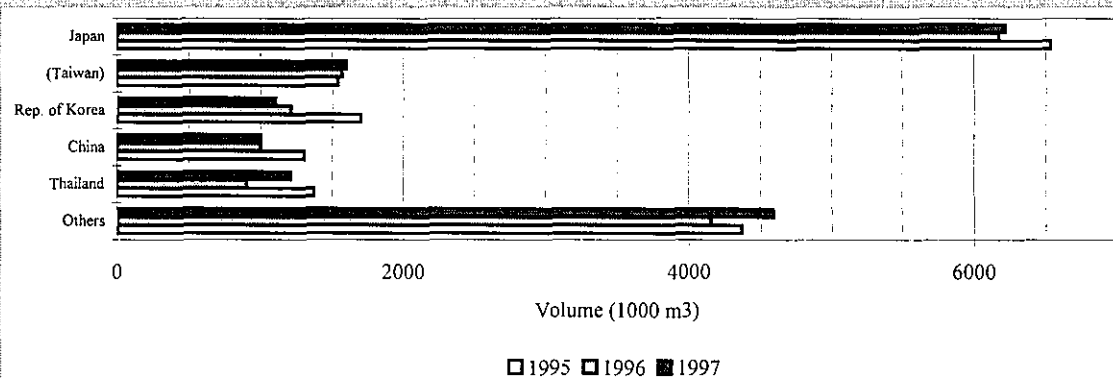


Figure 13. Major Tropical Log Importers

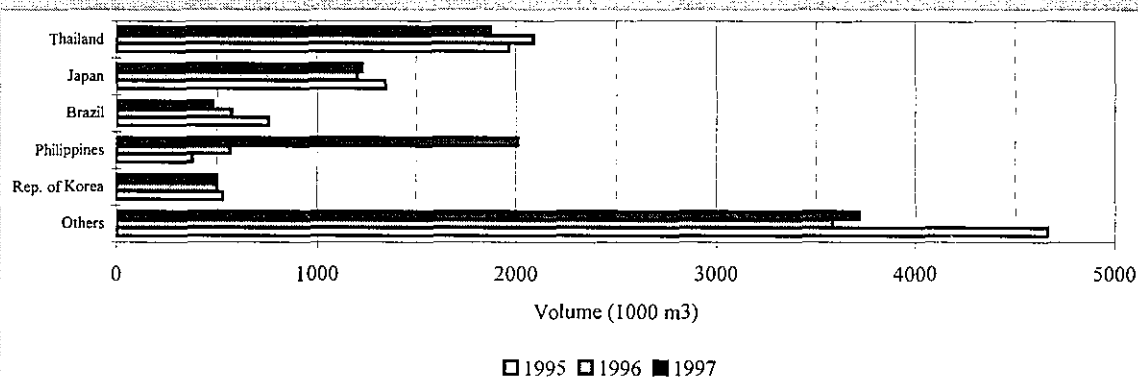


Figure 14. Major Tropical Sawnwood Importers

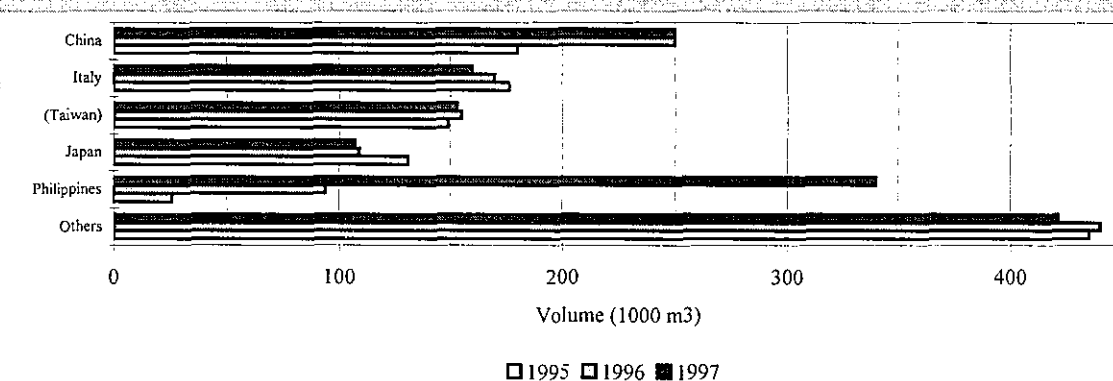


Figure 15. Major Tropical Veneer Importers

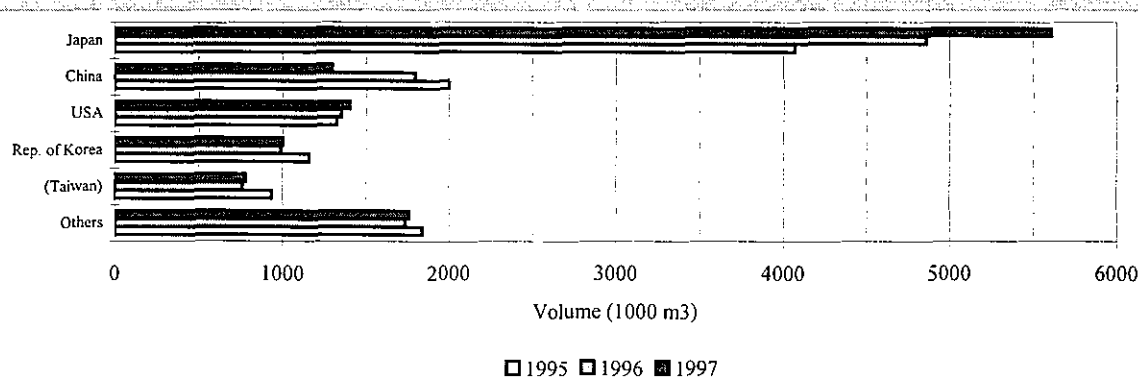


Figure 16. Major Tropical Plywood Importers

and large furniture and secondary processing industries were responsible for its large log and sawnwood imports, with the country's net imports of all timber worth close to \$881.8 million in 1996. Thailand's economy slowed dramatically in 1997, however, and this, together with tight supplies, drove down its imports. Thailand's imports of tropical sawnwood were worth almost \$625 million in 1996. Japanese imports were down 10% at 1.2 million m³ worth \$838 million in 1996, remaining stable in 1997 as tropical sawnwood supplies declined and the use of substitutes (softwoods and non-wood) increased. Both Thailand's and Japan's tropical sawnwood imports are primarily from Malaysia (80% and 56%, respectively). Japan also imported substantial quantities of sawnwood from Papua New Guinea (28%) in 1995-97 (Appendix 2). Brazil was the third largest ITTO importer of tropical sawnwood in 1996 at almost 600 000 m³, dropping to less than 500 000 m³ in 1997. The Philippines, Korea and China (including Taiwan Province of China) are also major Asian sawnwood importers, as shown by Figure 14 and Appendix 1; the Philippines reported a dramatic jump in 1997 sawnwood imports to 2 million m³ which needs to be clarified. Imports to all of these countries were primarily from Malaysia and (to a lesser extent) Indonesia. 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 accounting for only slightly over half of total ITTO imports in 1996.

Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries decreased by 23% in 1996 to 1.86 million m³ (worth almost \$1.09 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 were down 23% in 1996 and decreased a further 3% in 1997 to 1.9 million m³. The Netherlands is the largest importer of tropical sawnwood in the EU, absorbing 390 000 m³ in both 1996 and 1997. Italy dramatically decreased its tropical sawnwood imports by 68% in 1996 to 151 000 m³ and remained at this level in 1997.

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 many discrepancies evident in the direction of trade tables 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 1995-97. Total ITTO imports of veneer fell 2% to 1.2 million m³ (worth \$658 million) in 1996. China and Italy accounted for 21% and 14%, respectively, of this total; Japan made up 13% and other members of the EU (led by Germany) accounted for an aggregate 27%. Imports to all of these destinations were relatively stable in 1996-97. The Philippines increased its reported imports from 94 000 m³ in 1996 to 340 000 m³ in 1997, overtaking China as the largest veneer importer. As for sawnwood, this large apparent increase in Philippines imports needs to be clarified. Chinese, Japanese and Philippine imports are primarily sourced from Malaysia, 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 1995-97, ranked by import volume in 1996. Total ITTO imports of tropical plywood fell by 3% to almost 11.5 million m³ (worth over

\$5.4 billion) in 1996. However, imports rose in 1997 to 11.8 million m³, led by a 15% increase in Japanese demand. Exports of plywood by ITTO members continue to exceed substantially 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 (68% in 1996 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 of tropical plywood are likely to continue the trend shown in Figure 16 as more Japanese mills shut down or change to softwood inputs. China, with 1.8 million m³, continued as the second largest ITTO importer of tropical plywood despite a 10% drop in 1996. Chinese imports fell dramatically in 1997 to 1.3 million m³. The bulk of China's imports are directed to the construction industry in the southern provinces. The USA imported almost 1.4 million m³ of tropical plywood in 1996, 54% of which came from Indonesia. US imports rose to over 1.4 million m³ in 1997.

EU imports of tropical plywood totalled 1.4 million m³ (worth almost \$758.9 million) in 1996, down 8% from 1995 due to decreased imports by the UK, Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg. 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 remained stable in 1997.

The Republic of Korea (991 000 m³) and Taiwan Province of China (762 000 m³) were also substantial tropical plywood importers in 1996. In Korea, tropical plywood imports fell by 14% in 1996 but rose slightly in 1997 to 1 million m³. Indonesia has traditionally supplied almost all of Korea's plywood imports, but Malaysia increased its share from 18% in 1994 to 28% in 1996.

Prices

Export price trends to 1997 for major log and sawnwood species and various grades and thicknesses of plywood from each exporting region are examined in this section. The price trend charts contained in Appendix 4 were developed 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) thereafter. The switch in data sources has in general not resulted in any major changes in the trends for the species tracked. The nominal prices reported by these two sources were converted to real US\$ prices (1990 = 100) using IMF exchange rate series and the G5 Manufacturing Unit Value inflation index as calculated and used by the World Bank 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 more recent and/or partial price series. However, an attempt has been made to prepare price trend charts for a range of species/products identified as important by the trade. Some species covered in previous years have dropped out of regular 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 and scientific names; the local names of timber species used by producer countries, where they differ from pilot 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 1992 to 1997 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.

Average prices for species/products traded in 1996 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 1995-96. These figures are highly aggregated based on aggregate value and volume trade statistics and therefore, including all species, grades and markets for each product. They are also, in many cases, based on estimates due to poor responses to this portion of ITTO's 1997 Enquiry. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the unit values for some countries/products appear out of line with regional price trends given in Appendix 4.

Logs

Appendix 4 shows indicative real and nominal FOB price trends for four species of African and seven species/grades of Asian log exports from mid-1990 to late 1997. Real FOB prices for most important species of African log exports were relatively stable or declining during the 1995-97 period, although real prices of Iroko, Sapelli and N'Gollon were rising slightly in the second quarter of 1996, whereas Okoume's prices continued dropping. This was due to continuing demand from Asian markets for these popular species, as well as the decline in log availability brought about by export bans in Ghana and Gabon. Species of the genus *Entandrophragma* (one of the most valuable African log species) were proposed for listing in Appendix II of CITES in 1994, but listing was not approved. Real prices have since dropped dramatically to less than \$250/m³ (just over \$275/m³ nominal) for sapelli. The factors surrounding this price decrease are unclear. The devaluation of the CFA franc and the large increase in export volume in 1994 probably had a dampening effect on real African export prices over this period. The continuing interest in some species of African logs by Asian consumers, coupled with the log export bans already referred to, should have a generally positive 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. Log prices for N'Gollen, Iroko and Sapelli have been more stable in the third quarter of 1997 around \$230/m³ (\$252/m³ nominal), \$252/m³ (\$276/m³ nominal) and \$259/m³ (\$285/m³ nominal), respectively. Okoume fell further from \$232/m³ to just under \$225/m³ in the same period.

Real export prices of most species of Asian tropical logs 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 underwent a generally steady decline throughout the last three quarters of 1994 as the Sabah export ban was relaxed (although only plantation logs were subsequently exported) and importers adjusted to the new supply situation. Real Asian log export prices fluctuated in 1995 and 1996, with several important species/species groups exhibiting slight upward trends in 1996. Asian log prices started rising at the end of 1995/beginning of 1996 and peaked at about \$250/m³ (or over, for the case of keruing) by the end of the first half of 1996. Thereafter, prices gradually decreased to under \$200/m³ in 1997. 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 averaging over 50% in Asian tropical log prices has occurred since then.

Sawnwood

Real and nominal sawnwood price trends (FOB) for three African species, two Asian species/grades and six Latin American species/grades are included in Appendix 4. Real African sawnwood prices firmed in 1994 for several important species (mahogany, odum and wawa). The gradual firming in real prices of most of these species followed at least two years of declining real prices. Real prices dropped sharply in 1995 for most species, due to decreased demand. Real prices for mahogany (one of the most valuable African sawnwood export species shown in Appendix 4) fell from \$524/m³ (\$578/m³ nominal) in the last half of 1994 to \$420/m³ (\$480/m³ nominal) two years later. As mahogany sawnwood exports are directed almost entirely to Europe, and since European consumption has not risen significantly, African sawnwood price trends remained level through the last half of 1996 and during 1997.

The sharp increases in prices shown in the charts for iroko and wawa (Appendix 4, chart 4.3) in mid-1996 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 a part of the price rises shown. In late 1995, Côte d'Ivoire banned logging of iroko (see Country Notes). This, coupled with Ghana's recent restrictions on log harvests and exports of air-dried timber has reduced supplies and sent international prices sharply higher. The price increase shown for wawa is also due to decreased exports and increased export levies in Ghana.

Asian sawnwood price trends were also generally downward in 1995 but moved upward in 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. The two types of meranti sawnwood showed a slightly lagged price spike following the log price increase, as would be expected. Real prices for both types peaked at around \$800/m³ (\$850/m³ nominal) in mid-1994. Dark red meranti continued to fluctuate around this level for much of 1994 before dropping to a real price of around \$600/m³ by late 1995, where it fluctuated in the first two quarters of 1996. Real prices for light red meranti have dropped to the same level. 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. Meranti prices have been affected by the reduction in Malaysian sawnwood exports, a substantial amount of which were directed to the Thai market. The rapid depreciation of the Thai baht in July and August 1997 decreased demand in Thailand and was one cause of price reductions for meranti and other Asian sawnwood species.

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 several others. Real price trends for species of sawnwood from Brazil were mostly stable in 1995-97, with two notable exceptions. Mahogany and jatoba prices have moved steadily upward during the period, 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 (see Country Notes). New importers of tropical sawnwood in the Asian market and continuing attempts to ensure that mahogany is sourced from sustainable supplies have probably led to price increases for this species. Prices of Latin American sawnwood exports decreased slightly in the last quarter of 1997 and, in general, should remain stable or increase in response to improved economic performance in major markets such as the US, UK and emerging Asian importers.

Veneer

Veneer prices were not included in the coverage of the MIS. Tropical veneer prices were also not regularly quoted by any other available sources during the period under review. Based on the export

value data in Appendix 1, the nominal unit FOB price of Malaysian veneer exports was \$389/m³ in 1996. African unit values for veneer exports are generally higher, but the export values and/or volumes reported by some of the African countries may not be reliable. Brazil's nominal unit value for veneer exports in 1996 was estimated at \$580/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). Although little data is available on veneer prices, it is reasonable to assume that prices will remain stable or increase as exports decline and major plywood manufacturers like Japan, Korea, China and the EU continue to seek substitutes for dwindling tropical log supplies. Appendix 3 (Table 3-2-c) shows that while African and Latin American countries exported a range of species as veneer in 1996, 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) - 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) from 1992 to the end of 1997 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 more or less stable in 1995-97. The inter-dependence and competition between the three countries is evident in the similar trends and price levels observed in the charts. All three exporters released new price lists more or less simultaneously in 1996. Prices of Indonesian and Malaysian BB/CC moisture resistant (MR) plywood fluctuated slightly in the first half of 1996 and were stable or declining through 1997. 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, before falling during 1997. Water and boil proof (WBP) plywood from Malaysia and Indonesia reached a peak of about \$433/m³ (around \$500/m³ nominal) by mid-1996. Thereafter, prices of WBP plywood from both sources decreased until mid-1997 when prices fell sharply in the last quarter due to the impact of the Asian economic turmoil and the weakening yen. Latin American plywood prices were stable from the last quarter of 1996 to the end of 1997. Only white virola, the most valuable Brazilian plywood export species, showed an upward trend in prices during the last half of 1997, due to the closure of some virola plywood mills in the Amazon.

Plywood prices increased quite markedly from Indonesia following the increases in Asian log prices in 1993 discussed previously. The Japanese price graphs in Appendix 4 show that real prices peaked at about \$423/m³ (\$450/m³ nominal) for half-inch plywood, \$658/m³ (\$700/m³ nominal) for floor-based plywood and \$734/m³ (\$780/m³ nominal) for thin-panel plywood in mid-1993. Prices from Indonesia dropped sharply in 1994, however, due to substitute products competing for market share. Real prices have slightly increased to around the \$460-500/m³ for floor-base and \$488-508/m³ for thin-panel since. Half-inch panel prices have steadily risen from \$335/m³ (\$370/m³ nominal) in the fourth quarter of 1994 to about \$424/m³ (\$465/m³ nominal) in the first quarter of 1997. Japanese imported plywood prices declined significantly in the second quarter of 1997 and appear to be levelling now, largely due to slack demand for housing and construction in the slowing Japanese economy. The primary species contained in export plywood in 1996 are given in Appendix 3 for those countries which reported this data.

Secondary Processed Wood Products

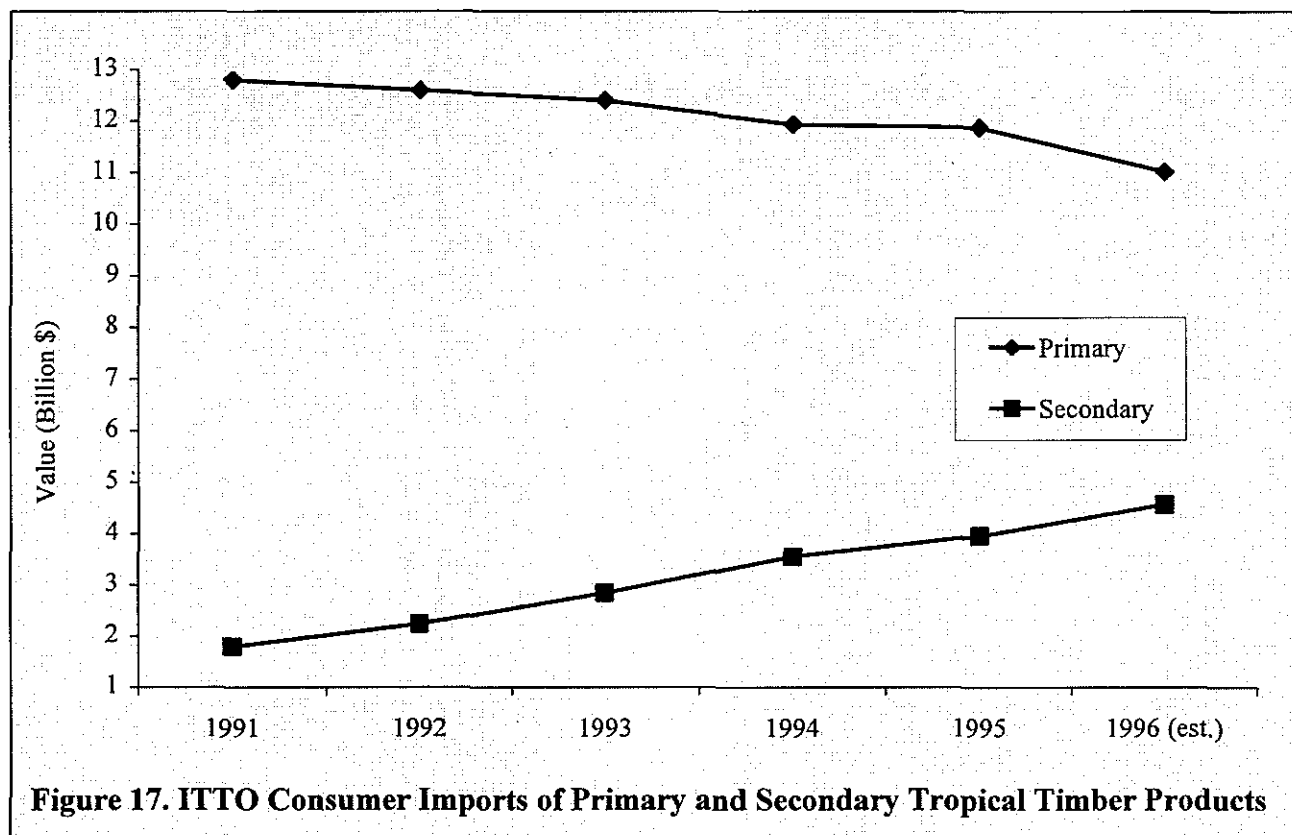
Although secondary processed wood products (SPWP) are not explicitly included in the statistical coverage spelled out in the ITTA, their importance to members is evident from the Agreement's objective of promoting further processing of tropical timbers and the inclusion of this objective in the ITTO Action Plan. The data presented here were derived from the International Trade Centre's PC-TAS database, which contains foreign trade statistics for major importers/exporters. PC-TAS allows data for 1991-95 to be extracted from the UNSO Comtrade data base for a range of major reporting countries. This chapter is based on these data, which are summarized as Tables 6-1 to 6-5 in Appendix 6, as well as any information on further processing provided by members in their responses to the ITTO Enquiry. As noted in the chapter on Production, several ITTO producer countries have also undertaken substantial investment in reconstituted panel production capacity in recent years. While these products are not included in the definition of SPWP given below, they are obviously an important element in many countries' plans for further processing and more efficient utilization of forest resources. A listing of reconstituted panel capacity which has come on stream in ITTO producer member countries in the past decade, or will do so shortly, is provided in Appendix 7.

The primary categories of SPWP in trade are wooden furniture (the major category, accounting on average for two-thirds of trade values – see Table 6-4, Appendix 6), builder's woodwork, products for domestic/decorative use (table/kitchenware, ornaments picture frames, etc.), packaging/pallets, coopers' products (casks, barrels, etc.) and other manufactured products (tools, handles, brooms, shoe lasts, etc.). Since furniture and parts of cane and bamboo have become important forest products exports for many ITTO producer countries, the value of these products have been included in this analysis. Table 6-1 shows the top ten ITTO consumer country importers of SPWP from all sources, with imports from developing market economies plus China (DMEC) and from ITTO producers also given for 1991 to 1995. Note that the values quoted here are subject to the same caveats regarding exchange rate fluctuations given in the previous chapter. As the trends for ITTO consumer imports from all developing countries are closely correlated with imports from ITTO producer members, figures for the latter group are emphasized here.

Major Importers

ITTO consumer country imports of SPWP from all developing countries and China were 17% of total imports of these products from all sources in 1995, up from 10% five years earlier. Imports from ITTO producer countries increased their share of global import value by ITTO consumers from 8 to 14%, reaching \$3.96 billion in 1995. This value was one-third of the total value of primary tropical timber product imports by ITTO consumers in 1995, up from 28% in 1994. As Figure 17 shows, this proportion continues to increase as imports of primary products stagnate or shrink (down 15% since 1991), and those of SPWP from ITTO producer countries continue to grow (up over 15% from 1991 levels). The rapid growth in imports from ITTO producer countries is much greater than that from other sources, with total ITTO consumer country imports of SPWP from all sources increasing by only 17% from 1991 to 1995.

The top ten ITTO importers (all consumer members) accounted for over 93% of ITTO consumer imports of SPWP from ITTO producers in 1995, up slightly from 87% in 1991. The United States is by far the largest single importer of SPWP from ITTO producer countries. These countries accounted for 22% of its huge \$6.4 billion import market for SPWP in 1995. US imports from ITTO producers more than doubled in value from 1991 to 1995 to \$1.39 billion, although market share grew more slowly (from 15 to 22%) as imports from developed countries kept pace.



The EU is the world's largest importer of SPWP, with its twelve member states in 1995 importing \$14.9 billion worth of these products, led by Germany, France, the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg and Austria, which together accounted for over 96% of total EU imports. However, as Table 6-1 shows, the EU countries import a relatively small proportion (9% in 1995) of their SPWP from developing countries. Imports from ITTO producers have driven the growth in EU imports from developing countries, rising from only 4% of the EU market in 1991 to 8% in 1995 (which although a small share, exceeded \$1.2 billion, more than the value of total Japanese imports from ITTO producers). In Germany, where imports of SPWP from all sources are almost equivalent to those of the USA, only 6% of the market was captured by ITTO producers in 1995. Japan is the largest market in terms of percentage of imports of SPWP from developing countries in general and ITTO producer members in particular. ITTO producers captured 36% of Japan's \$2.65 billion market for these products in 1995, by far the largest share in all of the major markets. Transportation costs, tariff levels and regional marketing relationships play a role in the differences in market share held by ITTO producers in the major markets for SPWP, but there is clearly a substantial opportunity for all developing countries to increase their share of the huge European market for these products.

Several developing countries are also becoming important importers of SPWP, although the coverage of these by PC-TAS is not as detailed as for developed countries. Table 6-3 in Appendix 6 shows the top five developing country importers for which data was available, as well as import levels for several other ITTO producers, which although small in global terms, are growing quickly in many cases. It is not surprising that the top four developing country importers are all newly industrialized economies. Hong Kong's imports in 1995 exceeded those of Canada, the tenth largest ITTO consumer country importer of SPWP. While Hong Kong and Mexico source only around one-twentieth of their SPWP imports from other developing countries, the other three countries in the top half of Table 6-3 depend on them for one-quarter to one-half of their imports. All of the other ITTO producer members in Table 6-3 currently obtain the bulk (70-90%) of their SPWP imports from developed countries. China's imports of SPWP look set to grow in coming years, with tariffs on wooden furniture reduced from 40-50% to 22% in October 1997.

Major Exporters

Table 6-2 shows the top ten developing country exporters of SPWP ranked by value of 1995 exports. PC-TAS includes Taiwan Province of China figures as "other Asia"; since Taiwan Province of China's exports of wooden furniture alone in 1995 have been estimated by other sources at \$1.8 billion, it appears that the value for China given in Table 6-2 may be understated, and its dominance of developing country SPWP exports more pronounced. Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Brazil and the Philippines are the major ITTO producer member exporters of SPWP. Other ITTO producer members for which SPWP export values were available are also listed in Table 6-2; most of these have relatively small exports of SPWP. The top five ITTO producers accounted for total SPWP exports of about \$4.17 billion in 1995, mostly (\$3.53 billion) to developed countries. Comparing this figure to the total imports of ITTO consumers (which include all important importers of SPWP) from ITTO producers in 1995 (\$3.96 billion), shows that these five countries accounted for around 90% of ITTO consumer imports from producer countries. The other major exporters in Table 6-2 are either ITTO consumer countries (Korea and China, including Taiwan Province of China) or non-member tropical countries (Mexico, Singapore and Chile). In order to put developing country exports into perspective, Italy (the world's top exporter) shipped \$8.4 billion worth of furniture alone to global markets in 1995, more than the combined value of all SPWP exports from all of the countries listed in Table 6-2.

As noted in the previous chapter, although developing countries enjoy some degree of tariff relief under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or other schemes for SPWP in many of the major markets, these benefits have been eroded by general tariff reductions in many countries under the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. Tariffs in many countries remain high, however, compared to those for primary products like logs and sawnwood. This is one reason why the contribution of developing countries to total imports of such products by ITTO consumers is still below their potential. The EU, Japan and the US. apply no import tariffs on SPWP from GSP countries, while MFN rates range from 2-6% on the major product categories. In contrast, many developing countries retain very high tariffs (up to 80%, see Table 3) on these products to protect fledgling domestic industries.

The newly industrialized economies (NIEs) of Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea and Singapore accounted for the bulk of the exports of SPWP from developing countries in the 1980's. Rising labour costs associated with growing economies together with decreasing wood supplies has resulted in increased imports of finished goods by these producers (see Table 6-3), leading to the development of new markets and/or joint ventures with other producers in the Asian region. For example, total SPWP exports of Singapore rose only 31% from 1991 to 1995, while total imports tripled. In addition to increasing costs, all of the NIEs have been graduated off of schemes in many developed country markets since 1989 -1990, due largely to the healthy state of their economies. Table 6-2 shows that Asia is the dominant region in terms of SPWP exports, with Latin America (primarily Brazil and Mexico) a distant second. High value processing in the African region is still minimal, due largely to a lack of capital, infrastructure and raw materials, although many African governments are making the development of secondary processing a priority (see Country Notes). This breakdown between the main tropical regions is unlikely to change significantly, as countries in all three regions continue to express their desire to further expand downstream processing capacity. Table 6-5 provides a breakdown of the categories of SPWP exported by the major developing countries, showing that the main types of SPWP produced and exported varies significantly from country to country.

Indonesia's development of downstream processing has been remarkable, with exports of SPWP increasing by 169% since 1991. Indonesia is now the largest ITTO producing country exporter of

SPWP, with exports of \$1.52 billion in 1995. The major categories of Indonesian exports are rattan and wooden furniture and mouldings/dowels (Table 6-5). An embargo on the export of raw or semi-finished cane and rattan in 1988 was followed by rapid growth in the rattan furniture sector, with export earnings rising from \$4.5 million in 1986 to \$311.3 million in 1995. Wooden furniture export earnings rose similarly following the log export ban in 1985, from \$4.8 million in 1986 to \$373.3 million in 1995. There are currently over 1000 furniture companies/factories in Indonesia, providing employment for an estimated 500 000 people.

Malaysia's growth rate for exports of SPWP between 1991 and 1995 has eclipsed even Indonesia's expanding from \$337 million to \$993 million. Malaysia reported over 500 furniture factories, 302 dowel/moulding factories, 18 reconstituted board mills and two paper mills operating in 1995. Furniture has been identified in the Malaysian Industrial Master Plan (IMP) as a priority sector for the country's growth, and export targets have been regularly exceeded 1995 furniture exports (including cane and rattan) approached \$800 million. About 70% of Malaysian wooden furniture exports are manufactured from rubberwood.

Thailand has also linked the development of its furniture industry to its rubberwood resources, with all new sawmill licenses now contingent on use of this material (see Country Notes). The ban on logging in Thailand's native forests imposed in 1990 has increased its dependence on imports as well as former rubber plantations for wood supplies; exports of SPWP have therefore grown more slowly than in Malaysia and Indonesia due to wood supply constraints. Most of Thailand's wooden furniture exports (worth \$565 million in 1995) are manufactured at least partially from rubberwood. Both Thailand and Malaysia have been successful in penetrating high value markets with their rubberwood furniture, particularly in Japan. Regulations in both countries favour further processing, restricting exports of raw rubberwood, although the restrictions are being relaxed in Malaysia due to imbalances in domestic supply and demand.

Brazil is the only other major ITTO producing country exporter of SPWP that has experienced rapid recent growth in exports of these products. From a relatively low base, Brazilian exports grew to almost four times their 1990 level, to \$472 million in 1995. This was due to expanding regional economies and trade (about 16% of total exports went to other developing economies) and to steady demand in the major markets of the USA and Europe. China is also experiencing rapid growth in SPWP exports which almost doubled from 1992 to 1995. This trend will continue, as many companies from Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong and other traditional Asian producers establish furniture and other SPWP joint ventures in southern China because of its low wages. The amalgamation of official UN statistics for Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong and China beginning with 1997 statistics (probably available in 1999) will consolidate China's position as the top developing country exporter of SPWP and will also place it well into the list of the world's top ten SPWP importers.

The development of new processing technologies (e.g. MDF, veneer lamination, etc.) and raw material supplies (e.g. rubberwood) are allowing the use of a wider range of tropical wood species in furniture and other SPWP production in ITTO producer countries and consequent increases in production and exports. As stated in previous chapters, domestic markets in many producing countries will become increasingly important as economies grow, particularly in Asia. The contribution of SPWP to the forest sectors of ITTO producers and other developing countries will continue to grow rapidly in coming years, with corresponding reductions in production and especially exports of primary tropical timber 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 1997 ITTO Enquiry. Information from other sources is 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 of the relevant forest sector and related developments in several 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 and/or Appendix 5.

Africa

Cameroon

Cameroon imports very small quantities of wood products (2000-3000 m³ of plywood from Gabon). 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. Tax-free zones have been established to encouraging the processing and export of finished products. Law No.94/01 of 20/01/94 requires all logging companies to cease log exports by the year 2000, and to process all their production locally. Timber concessions are exclusively granted to companies which have invested in processing industries.

The export market for Cameroon timber experienced good growth in 1993-94, but stagnated in 1995. The stagnation in export demand continued in 1996-97 with competition from Asian exporters and high prices of Cameroon timbers. In fact, these prices will probably remain high due to the new high forest taxes.

Following devaluation of the CFA franc, prices of imported goods (especially building materials) have increased more than twofold. On the other hand, cutbacks in staff in the public sector and bankruptcy of many firms have generated unemployment and poverty. Many of these unemployed workers have encroached on forest land and are involved in logging activities for supplying firewood as an alternative to prohibitively expensive LPG, and timber for woodwork and structural timber. Unit prices of local sawnwood are declining in view of plentiful supply, e.g. the price of red woods decreased from 125 000 to 100 000 CFA francs/m³ during the period 1994-1996, while prices of white woods decreased from 100 000 to 80 000 CFA francs/m³ during the same period.

In 1996 the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Belgium, the Belgian Timber Federation and WWF consulted with government officials, NGOs and major concessionaires in Cameroon, with a view to obtaining a supply of certified wood products for the Belgian market. There was agreement among all parties that certification could help the application of new forest legislation and sustainable forest management in the field.

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.

Taxes on log exports and dues on logged areas have been increased in 1997, whereas taxes on processed products have been decreased. This will encourage operators better to manage small areas (improved management) and to process greater volumes of timber for export. As reported in the 1996 Annual Review, the government introduced a law in 1994, by which concessionaires would be permitted to export a maximum of 30% of their annual cut as logs. In addition, the Finance Law 1997/98 has entered into force to limit the areas allocated under license, increase the rate of annual dues on areas logged by 400% and to decrease exit duties on processed products. This encourages processing and offers greater prospects for larger processing capacities.

The selective cutting of the Cameroonian forests tends to continue despite the apparent diversification of clientele and products. Indeed, of the eighty species exported, twenty account for 91.89% of the exported volume; furthermore, ten of those account for 79.5% of the total volume. The traditional species (Ayous, Sapelli, Fraké, Azobé) on their own account for 62.65% of exports. However, it should be noted that with customer diversification, four Asian countries are included in the ten major customers and tend to appreciate secondary timber species. This comment also applies to African countries which increasingly appreciate Cameroonian timbers (regional trade).

Local sawnwood prices have increasingly fallen. Furthermore, new technologies are being developed to give precedence to the utilization of local timber and products for construction. Light architecture using easily disassembled materials is increasing its trend in large towns, rather than using concrete or steel. Given the prices of imported products, aluminum and iron are gradually being replaced by timber in office buildings.

Central African Republic

The 1995 Finance Act now requires all timber companies to process 85% of their forest outputs locally and export only 15% as logs. All logging companies are required to provide a management plan before implementing their "logging and management permit". To that effect, funds are allocated by a French Development Fund (CFD) for feasibility studies of each company's management plan.

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\$100-130m a year from the 336 880 ha concession. In the first two years, Innovest plans to export all timber harvested, mainly to Europe and America. Logging was to begin in the first quarter of 1997, followed by value-added processing.

Côte d'Ivoire

In April 1995, the Forestry Department of Côte d'Ivoire introduced a temporary ban on logging to allow the introduction of a new form of forest concession distribution. This is now based on an assessment of each applicant company's performance since 1988 according to certain criteria including the degree to which the company has increased its value-added facilities and assisted rural development.

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 has affected log supplies to local sawmills and has increased prices for sawnwood exports of this species (see Appendix 3). All log exports except for teak were banned in 1997.

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 are:

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

Export quotas for green lumber are to be imposed in 1997-98 to expand capacity for further processing of tropical timber products. New mills are also planned, subject to the establishment of workshops for the further processing of timber and the use of small-diameter timber from plantations.

Gabon

The annual harvest has been set at 2 million cubic meters since 1996. Most of the production is exported as logs. With the level of local processing running below 5%, 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 2025 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: a decrease of 10% in 1997, 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 as early as 1997 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 is due to the arrival of a new category of logging companies, mainly Asian companies (primarily from Malaysia) who, in addition to the high value species, are also logging species hitherto considered as lesser-used.

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.

There is likely to be a great change in the utilization of timber in Gabon with the arrival of Asian logging companies, of which there are seven at present. These operations are increasing the value of secondary species, since it is volume that is their main interest provided that the trees have reached the minimum logging diameter. Among the new secondary species being logged are: Kosipo, Padouk, Douka, Niangon and Abura.

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

The new forestry law should lead to improvements in both forest management and processing. The new law will be eagerly welcomed not only by Gabon, but also by international cooperation organizations.

Ghana

The suspension of all log exports that came into effect in November 1995 is still in force. This ban resulted from the chaotic log export situation that existed during 1993-1994. The suspension was to forestall the resurgence of speculative fellings, to allow the Forestry Department to develop adequate control of off-reserve forest areas and to prevent the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) from being exceeded (as it was in previous years). Export levies of 10-30% on some air dried lumber species (namely odum, afrormosia, hyedua, makore, edinam, mahogany, sapele, utile and wawa) were suspended in 1996 as a result of agitation from a section of the industry, in particularly lumber producers, who called for a review of the export levies.

Consultancy, advisory and extension services have been provided to Ghana in 1997 by expatriate consultants in the areas of kiln-drying, furniture production/design and moulding production. Some important activities in 1997 with respect to further processing were:

- establishment of a Wood Industry Training Centre (WITC) to provide regular training for industry operators to enable them meet changing trends in the tropical timber field.
- promoting only new investment which will enhance further processing (establishment of new sawmills is strictly discouraged).
- plans to embark on plantation development, to encourage the processing of small diameter logs and also to expand available wood resource raw material, for the secondary mills.

In future, the concentration will shift to the use of pink star or lesser-used species as more research, development and training activities are done locally to make this possible. For example ITTO Project PD179/91, on industrial utilization and improved marketing of some Ghanaian lesser-used species from sustainably managed forests, is assisting this process.

Domestic building activity and housing starts continue to grow in line with government policy to provide affordable houses for workers. The general enabling environment created by the government has induced private sector participation in estate development and investments in this area are visible. On the domestic scene, plastics have the tendency of displacing wood in the manufacture of crates, tables and chairs. Aluminum and glass wares are also gaining prominence in the manufacture of door and window frames. These are generally being used by the private sector, namely: hotels, restaurants, beach resorts, churches, etc.

As a means to promote the rational and sustainable use of Ghana's wood resources, there are moves to develop a framework for the standardization of wood and wood products, particularly for the domestic market. Standardization of wood products is anticipated to bring about higher yields as a result of reduction in wood waste. It is also to be used as an avenue to promote the increased utilization of the lesser-used species. The Timber Export Development Board, Forest Products Inspection Bureau and Forestry Commission are the lead forestry sector institutions responsible for this exercise.

The Ghanaian government has set up a national working group to develop new forest management standards which will eventually lead to a certification and labelling scheme in the country. The working group, which has met during 1997, is to consist of government officials and representatives from Ghanaian forestry agencies, the Ghana Standards Board, landowners/chiefs, an environmental non-governmental organization and the timber industry.

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 new government is considering export tariffs that may be levied so as to strengthen the wrecked economy. The forestry sector is slowly rebuilding.

Substantial renovation and re-establishment will have to be done to revitalize the logging/forestry aspects of the economy. It is hoped that many sawmills, plywood mills and other forestry related structures will soon be re-activated and that new facilities will be established with local and international assistance. During the break in fighting in 1995, a Malaysian company shipped timber machinery and supplies worth 10 million Malaysian ringgit to the country as part of plans to log about 154 000 hectares of land near Monrovia.

Before the civil war, a relatively small volume of some lesser-used species were being exported on request. This trend will surely continue when logging activities return to normal in the Third Republic at which time serious efforts will be made to promote these and other species.

Considering the effect of Liberia's civil war and its massive destruction of infrastructure, the domestic demand for tropical timber will increase with re-construction efforts in the country.

Togo

There is intense activity in the fields of construction and housing starts. In general, people in rural areas own their homes (only about 5% are renting), while the situation is more diversified in towns, with approximately 45% of the population renting in Lomé and 51% in other towns. Building loans are widespread, with the interest rates varying between 9% and 13%. Local timber products are mainly used and this has a major impact on the forest.

Asia-Pacific

Cambodia

The IMF suspended loan payments to Cambodia in 1996, due largely to concern over the scale of illegal logging and log smuggling primarily to neighbouring Thailand. The government of Cambodia has introduced/continued the following measures in 1996-97 to attempt to promote sustainable development of the forestry sector.

1. Ban of log exports;
2. Ban of rough sawn timber exports;
3. Lower royalties/taxes to provide incentives to wood industry and processed timber products exports;
4. Increased harvest royalty levels (sometimes quite dramatically – royalties for some species were increased 12 times to \$175/m³ in mid-1997)

Cambodia has a two-phase forest industry development plan:

Phase I (5-10 years): High quality sawnwood and veneer/plywood production.

Phase II (10- years): Particleboard, MDF, chipwood/pulpwood production and/or other high economic use of timber.

No major change in species utilization is expected in the short run (5 years or so). Emphasis will continue to be on *Dipterocarpus* species. Lesser-known species will remain relatively unimportant in the short run (less than 5 years), but are likely to increase in importance later. Minor forest products are not important in foreign trade, although they are vital to a number of local communities. The political situation in the country in 1997 has affected the pace of construction. Current uncertainty has reduced construction and domestic demand for all timber products.

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.

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. The Minister of Forestry has suggested that Indonesia might import logs as 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 (see Appendix 5). Indonesia increased forestry fees by 10% in May 1997, citing higher plywood prices in international markets. The increase, said to have resulted in only a 1-2% increase in operating costs for forestry companies, is to be reviewed in March 1998.

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 2.2 million hectares has been forested with such fast growing species as *Acacia mangium* and *Eucalyptus*, 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. 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 are focusing on these to meet industry demands.

Economic growth has produced a substantial "middle class" in Indonesia. The growth of this middle class has been accompanied by an increased demand of wood for houses, and housing interest rates have increased together with prices for building materials including wood. However, most wood in use is not treated with chemicals resulting in a significant negative impact on timber consumption due to the perception of poor durability. Wood preservation is now being promoted by the Government of Indonesia.

Timber trade significantly contributes to the Indonesian economy, with exports worth over \$4 billion in recent years. Foreign currency obtained from wood products exports ranks second only to oil, therefore efforts to sustain this contribution are necessary. Official harvests under the 1994-99 five-year plan range from 28.9 million m³/year to 31.6 million m³/year by the end of the plan. The capacity of the Indonesian wood processing sector has been estimated at 40 million m³ per year. A boost to log supply in the short term will come from a Government-instigated 1 million hectare agricultural development project in Central Kalimantan, commenced in 1996. According to the Minister of Forestry, the logs generated from the land clearing for this project will supply around 6 million m³ of logs per year over a three year period. This still leaves a substantial gap between supply and demand, however, which is likely being met by a combination of log imports and illegal felling.

In 1995, a presidential decree banned the clearing of forests by fire in Indonesia. This followed large fires in 1994 which were reported to have destroyed some 5 million hectares of forest. Nonetheless, land clearing by small farmers and commercial plantation concerns had resulted in fires ravaging up to 750 000 ha primarily on the islands of Java, Sumatra and Borneo (Kalimantan) by November 1997 (see Chapter 2). By September, 176 companies had been identified as having illegally started fires in contravention of the 1995 ban; they were given 15 days to extinguish the fires or lose their forest/plantation development licenses.

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. 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 African and Latin American as well as other Asian countries.

In 1996 the government announced new export levy rates on sawn timber, veneer and selected timber products from Peninsular Malaysia, taking effect from 1 June. The new levy structure contained higher rates for some timber products and was last revised in September 1993. These export levies were standardized for all states (including Sabah and Sarawak) in August 1997. Export quotas on rubberwood logs, in force since 1991, were phased out in early 1997 as exports and domestic prices had drawn level and domestic mills had adequate supplies. Producers and exporters of rubberwood were calling for the ban on export of sawn rubberwood to be replaced by

quotas in September 1997, with surpluses causing slowdowns at several mills and losses for many rubberwood small holders.

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

1. High import duty on tropical timber products in certain countries;
2. Growing demand for substitute products (timber and non-timber);
3. Certification requirements in consuming countries; and
4. Environmental issues used by certain parties to dissuade consumers from using tropical timber.

Incentives are being designed by the Government of Malaysia to encourage downstream/ processing industries to automate and upgrade their existing machinery and equipment. Species such as Dark Red Meranti (DRM), Keruing, DRM PHND (pin hole no defect) and Merbau are still the major species of sawntimber exported from Malaysia. However, export of lesser-used species which are categorized under the group of Mixed Hardwood are making strong inroads into the world's tropical timber trade.

Domestic building activity is expected to continue to expand significantly for the next few years. The impressive growth performance is reflected mainly due to the implementation of on-going and new infrastructure 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) as well as strong construction activities of residential and non-residential properties. Building of low to medium cost houses will continue to be the government's priority in Malaysia's five year plan. The buoyant domestic construction activities are expected to increase domestic timber consumption, although current economic uncertainty may slow this somewhat.

The state of Sarawak will corporatize 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.

Papua New Guinea

PNG reported 1995 import tariff levels of 30% on logs and sawnwood, and 175% on plywood and veneer. 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 taxes were increased in April 1994, with the basis for calculating being changed in November 1995. These taxes were introduced as part of the World Bank's Structural Adjustment program for PNG. The log export tax rate, revised in 1996, currently starts at 15% of FOB for logs valued up to \$65/m³ and becomes higher with FOB value. Sawnwood exports have reportedly increased in 1997. However, the logging industry was shutting uneconomical operations in late 1997 due to falling log prices, depressed log export market conditions, high stock levels, and the high log export taxes. A proposed 10% value added tax for PNG has been postponed until 1999.

Both the Japanese and Korean markets continue to dominate the PNG log export markets, although exports to Republic of Korea fell in 1996-97. The Philippines has also become a very strong competitor for the lower grades/groups of species (see Appendix 2).

There is on-going activity in both the building and construction industry in urban and rural communities. Funding of major hospitals and new classrooms for high schools are being

constructed throughout the country as part of a major education reforms policy. However, the domestic construction sector is relatively small and able to consume only a very small portion of logs harvested.

The El Niño will have a tremendous impact on the country's national budget. Production of major commodities has slowed. The dry conditions have allowed uninterrupted logging activities and the large volumes felled and subsequently stockpiled have exacerbated current market problems. The main direct effect of the drought so far on forestry operations has been fire. About 5% (3100 ha) of PNG's plantation forests had been lost to fire by November 1997. Uncontrolled fires in natural forests were reported in several areas of the country, including some parks and reserves. There is no hope of any commercial timber extraction from affected areas.

Philippines

The Philippines imposes import tariffs of 3% on logs, 30% on sawnwood and 50% on veneer and plywood. Log and sawnwood exports are restricted to those arising from plantation forests or (for sawnwood) from imported logs.

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

1. The shift of logging operations from the virgin forest to the residual forests, drastically reducing the annual allowable cut;
2. 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, duty free importation of capital equipment, etc;
3. Logging moratorium in some provinces of the country;
4. 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 took (*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 31.74 percent. Similarly, private construction was also on an upward trend. During the period in review, the number of buildings constructed by the private sector posted an average growth rate of 14.90 percent per annum.

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.

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.

Thailand

As a member country of World Trade Organization (WTO), Thailand had reduced tariffs for products (including timber) originated 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 it 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 is now only used for door and window frames in many projects.

Latin America/Caribbean

Bolivia

Lesser-known export tropical forest species are becoming increasingly important both in the domestic and international markets. 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.

Although the national building activity has been going through a boom period for some 8 years now, 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.

There is now a new Forestry Law in force, General Forestry Law of 1996, which has established a new administrative framework for the management of resources. This change in the legislation has led to a gap in the 1996 production records, thus making it impossible to report these to ITTO. An independent ITTO mission to Bolivia was undertaken in 1995-96 at the Bolivian government's invitation. It was requested to make recommendations for an integrated national programme to enable Bolivia to develop a sustainable forest industry based on its natural forest resources and taking into account the needs and aspirations of indigenous communities. The Mission reported its findings to the XXI Session of the Council in Yokohama. Several follow-up project proposals to implement the Missions recommendations have been submitted to ITTO, with some of these now under implementation.

Brazil

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 - \$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 riverway.

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 is scheduled to be reduced next year by 78 percent, 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 and sawnwood - 20%; veneer and plywood - 50%. The government has also approved Forest Incentive Certificates (CIF) to encourage timber production, and Tax Reimbursement Certificates (CERT) to encourage timber exports. Currently only 17 of 150 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. Most commonly used 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.

Since 1995 there has been a considerable decline in domestic building activity due in large part to high interest rates and other domestic economic factors.

Ecuador

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 Ecuadorian Institute of Forests, Natural Areas and Wildlife (INEFAN), NGO's and the private sector is preparing 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 addition 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

The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), by act of Cabinet, has removed the system of posted minimum prices on exports of tropical timber products in 1997. The system of posted minimum prices was put in place to control transfer pricing. This system has now been replaced by free market prices on exports.

No comprehensive survey of the domestic timber market has yet been undertaken (one is planned for 1998), nonetheless circumstantial evidence suggests that cement is increasingly used in Guyana in place of timber for construction purposes. Although timber may cost the same as, or even slightly less than, cement per unit area constructed, the maintenance costs associated with timber structures seems to be much higher. This is particularly true because lumber sold in Guyana tends not to be treated against decay.

An important factor influencing the domestic market structure in Guyana is the rapid increase in chainsawn lumber (log extraction and conversion at stump using a chainsaw). Between 1985 and 1995 chainsawn lumber production increased from 900 cubic meters to almost 38 000 cubic meters, or by 340%. Over the same period sawmill production fell from 63 000 cubic meters to 26 000 cubic meters. The rapid increase in chainsawn lumber has kept domestic prices for lumber well below export prices (undressed lumber is twice as expensive when exported) and is probably the main factor causing the decline in sawmill production. The impact of chainsawn lumber on domestic markets will be examined as a part of the wider industrial survey planned for 1998.

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 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 of the manufactured timber products.

Panama

There is now a greater tendency to use traditionally lesser-used forest species due to a shortage of traditional timber species; this tendency is particularly evident in the case of hardwoods.

Peru

There is currently an operational plan in the timber industry sector aimed at promoting the recovery and/or expansion of the timber processing capacity through the use of raw materials from sustainable sources and the production of high value-added products for export. In addition, the forest sub-sector is developing programs and projects which are also aimed at the rational and sustained management of tropical forests so as to ensure a sustained supply of raw material.

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.

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. In August 1996, the Peruvian government introduced a temporary ban on logging in various regions of the country while it reviewed compliance with management plans. It also prohibited the transport of logs along three major rivers bordering Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia and the export of rough-sawn timber of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and *Cedrela odorata*, permitting their export only as value-added products. The logging bans were lifted in most areas in 1997.

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 lower 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 expected to remain at the same level 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 in 1996 (Appendix 3), prices of major tropical timber products (Appendix 4), restraints on wood products trade in ITTO member countries (Appendix 5), trade in secondary processed wood products (Appendix 6), development of reconstituted panel capacity in ITTO producer countries (Appendix 7), forest area and change in ITTO member countries (Appendix 8) the ECE/FAO Timber Committee 1997 market statement (Appendix 9) and the 1997 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry (Appendix 10).

In Appendix 1, until values may differ for equivalent volume/value due to rounding. In Appendix 2, figures reported by importers are shown in bold typeface in shaded rows while those corresponding to export reports are in italics in non-shaded rows. Only major trading relationships are singled out in Appendix 2. In Appendix 6, DMEC refers to developing market economies plus China, which includes Taiwan Province of China. All other statistical Appendices except Appendix 8 show separate figures for China and Taiwan Province of China.

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

Sources: 1997 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: Apparent 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 (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 in tables imply no data available and impossible to reliably estimate.
 Export values in Appendices 1, 3 and 6 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 1997 ITTO Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry: Republic of Congo, Denmark, India and the U.K.

Appendix 1

Production and Trade of Timber, 1993-97

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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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Australia	Logs	All	8819 ^F	9789	10175	10057	9542	2 ^F	3 ^F	2	1	1	242 ^F	418 ^F	287	351	617	8579	9374	9890	9707	8926
		C	4569 ^F	5305 ^F	5466	5579	5327	1 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	238 ^F	415 ^F	282	351	617	4332	4890	5184	5228	4710
		NC	4250 ^F	4484 ^F	4709	4478	4215	2 ^F	3 ^F	2	1	1	3 ^F	3 ^F	5	0	0	4249	4484	4706	4479	4216
	Sawn	All	3187 ^F	3431 ^F	3775	3513	3362	1193 ^F	1080 ^F	1059	742	756	32 ^F	44 ^F	53	55	63	4348	4467	4781	4200	4055
		C	1660 ^F	1898 ^F	2121	2044	1971	1030 ^F	947 ^F	914	648	656	12 ^F	22 ^F	26	26	27	2678	2823	3009	2666	2600
		NC	1527 ^F	1533 ^F	1654	1469	1391	163 ^F	133 ^F	145	94	100	20 ^F	22 ^F	27	29	36	1670	1644	1772	1534	1455
	Ven	All	29 ^F	29 ^F	29 ^F	29 ^F	29 ^F	13 ^F	23 ^F	20	12	17	2 ^F	2 ^F	1	1	1	40	50	48	40	45
		C	9 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	3 ^F	6 ^F	5	1	1	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	12	15	14	10	10
		NC	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	11 ^F	17 ^F	15	11	16	2 ^F	2 ^F	1	1	1	29	35	34	30	35
	Ply	All	122 ^F	138 ^F	145	130	151	69 ^F	61 ^F	67	65	74	1 ^F	1 ^F	2	2	4	190	198	210	193	221
		C	100 ^F	110 ^F	116	104	121	25 ^F	21 ^F	28	30	37	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	2	125	131	144	134	156
		NC	22 ^F	28 ^F	29	26	30	44 ^F	40 ^F	39	35	37	1 ^F	1 ^F	2	2	2	65	67	66	59	65
Canada	Logs	All	137740 ^F	142526 ^F	148836 ^F	147000 ^F	146500 ^F	4428 ^F	5255 ^F	3722	2850	2700 ^F	1175 ^F	1253 ^F	492	580	550 ^F	140993	146528	152066	149270	148650
		C	128532 ^F	131289 ^F	136554 ^F	135000 ^F	134500 ^F	3473 ^F	3816 ^F	2639	1807	1700 ^F	1048 ^F	946 ^F	335	414	400 ^F	130957	134159	138858	136393	135800
		NC	9208 ^F	11237 ^F	12282 ^F	12000 ^F	12000 ^F	955 ^F	1439 ^F	1083	1043	1000 ^F	127 ^F	307 ^F	156	166	150 ^F	10036	12369	13209	12877	12850
	Sawn	All	59774 ^F	61650 ^F	61377	62828	59200 ^F	1370 ^F	1534 ^F	1652	1698	1600 ^F	43592 ^F	45727 ^F	48363	50562	46900 ^F	17552	17457	14666	13964	13900
		C	58651 ^F	60648 ^F	60190	61927	58000 ^F	645 ^F	691 ^F	760	768	700 ^F	42945 ^F	44924 ^F	47568	49664	46000 ^F	16351	16415	13382	13031	12700
		NC	1123 ^F	1002 ^F	1187	902	1200 ^F	725 ^F	843 ^F	892	930	900 ^F	647 ^F	803 ^F	795	898	900 ^F	1201	1042	1284	934	1200
	Ven	All	320 ^F	350 ^F	501 ^F	500 ^F	500 ^F	95 ^F	118 ^F	62	77	80 ^F	362 ^F	418 ^F	501	469	475 ^F	53	50	62	108	105
		C	200 ^F	225 ^F	321 ^F	320 ^F	320 ^F	67 ^F	80 ^F	8	11	10 ^F	232 ^F	276 ^F	322	295	300 ^F	35	29	7	36	30
		NC	120 ^F	125 ^F	180 ^F	180 ^F	180 ^F	28 ^F	38 ^F	54	66	70 ^F	130 ^F	142 ^F	179	174	175 ^F	18	21	55	72	75
	Ply	All	1824 ^F	1834 ^F	1841	1813	1800 ^F	288 ^F	288 ^F	354	421	450 ^F	416 ^F	511 ^F	822	873	880 ^F	1696	1611	1373	1361	1370
		C	1724 ^F	1735 ^F	1731 ^F	1700 ^F	1700 ^F	112 ^F	69 ^F	152	203	220 ^F	272 ^F	342 ^F	630	650	650 ^F	1564	1462	1253	1253	1270
		NC	100 ^F	99 ^F	110 ^F	113 ^F	100 ^F	176 ^F	219 ^F	202	218	230 ^F	144 ^F	169 ^F	192	223	230 ^F	132	149	120	108	100
China	Logs	All	51735 ^F	52389 ^F	48331 ^F	60731	61000 ^F	2624 ^F	3198 ^F	2972 ^F	3271	3000 ^F	688 ^F	668 ^F	655 ^F	640 ^F	600 ^F	53671	54919	50647	63362	63400
		C	32703 ^F	33134 ^F	30566 ^F	38731 ^F	39000 ^F	957 ^F	1247 ^F	1014 ^F	639	600 ^F	177 ^F	256 ^F	242 ^F	240 ^F	230 ^F	33483	34125	31338	39130	39370
		NC	19032 ^F	19255 ^F	17765 ^F	22000 ^F	22000 ^F	1667 ^F	1950 ^F	1957 ^F	2632	2400 ^F	512 ^F	411 ^F	413 ^F	400 ^F	370 ^F	20188	20794	19309	24232	24030
	Sawn	All	24723 ^F	24716 ^F	22650 ^F	24424	25000 ^F	821 ^F	868 ^F	1248 ^F	957	1000 ^F	368 ^F	411 ^F	574 ^F	447	410 ^F	25176	25173	23324	24934	25590
		C	15521 ^F	15455 ^F	14450 ^F	15200 ^F	15500 ^F	100 ^F	150 ^F	287 ^F	179	200 ^F	67 ^F	68 ^F	137 ^F	69	60 ^F	15554	15537	14601	15310	15640
		NC	9202 ^F	9261 ^F	8200 ^F	9224 ^F	9500 ^F	721 ^F	718 ^F	961 ^F	778	800 ^F	301 ^F	343 ^F	438 ^F	378	350 ^F	9622	9636	8724	9624	9950
	Ven	All	41 ^F	72 ^F	76 ^F	100 ^F	120 ^F	310 ^F	284 ^F	206 ^F	380	380 ^F	30 ^F	23 ^F	28 ^F	27	25 ^F	321	333	254	453	475
		C	10 ^F	15 ^F	16 ^F	20 ^F	25 ^F	20 ^F	74 ^F	25 ^F	54	55 ^F	7 ^F	3 ^F	7 ^F	3	2 ^F	23	86	34	71	78
		NC	31 ^F	57 ^F	60 ^F	80 ^F	95 ^F	290 ^F	210 ^F	181 ^F	326	325 ^F	23 ^F	20 ^F	21 ^F	24	23 ^F	298	247	220	382	397
	Ply	All	1838 ^F	2423 ^F	4350 ^F	4903	5500 ^F	1697 ^F	1950 ^F	2024 ^F	2277	1950 ^F	137 ^F	180 ^F	126 ^F	177	200 ^F	3398	4193	6248	7003	7250
		C	900 ^F	1100 ^F	1000 ^F	1050 ^F	1120 ^F	197 ^F	150 ^F	24 ^F	27 ^F	50 ^F	37 ^F	34 ^F	28 ^F	58	75 ^F	1060	1216	996	1019	1095
		NC	938 ^F	1323 ^F	3350 ^F	3853 ^F	4380 ^F	1500 ^F	1800 ^F	2000 ^F	2250 ^F	1900 ^F	100 ^F	146 ^F	98 ^F	119	125 ^F	2338	2977	5252	5984	6155

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	36 ¹	38 ¹	36 [•]	36 [•]	36 [•]	2390 ¹	1990 ¹	1750 [•]	1740 [•]	1800 [•]	14 ¹	8 [•]	7 [•]	12 [•]	12 [•]	2412	2020	1779	1764	1824
		C	30 ¹	30 [•]	32 [•]	33 [•]	33 [•]	90 ¹	90 [•]	100 [•]	104 [•]	110 [•]	1 ¹	1 [•]	2 [•]	2 [•]	2 [•]	119	119	130	135	141
		NC	6 ¹	8 ¹	4 [•]	3 [•]	3 [•]	2300 ¹	1900 ¹	1650 [•]	1636 [•]	1690 [•]	13 [•]	7 [•]	5 [•]	10 [•]	10 [•]	2293	1901	1649	1629	1683
	Sawn	All	545 ¹	446 ¹	350 ¹	402 ¹	405 ¹	1700 ¹	1530 ¹	1489 [•]	1218 [•]	1370 [•]	30 ¹	32 ¹	41 [•]	39 [•]	38 [•]	2215	1944	1798	1581	1737
		C	45 ¹	46 [•]	50 [•]	52 [•]	55 [•]	400 ¹	430 [•]	509 [•]	477 [•]	520 [•]	15 ¹	12 ¹	16 [•]	15 [•]	15 [•]	430	464	543	514	560
		NC	500 ¹	400 ¹	300 ¹	350 ¹	350 ¹	1300 ¹	1100 ¹	980 [•]	741 [•]	850 [•]	15 ¹	20 ¹	25 [•]	24 [•]	23 [•]	1785	1480	1255	1067	1177
	Ven	All	160 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	225 ¹	210 ¹	165 ¹	172 ¹	171 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	381	316	266	279	278
		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	160 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	110 ¹	225 ¹	210 ¹	165 ¹	172 ¹	171 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	9 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	381	316	266	279	278
	Ply	All	650 ¹	600 ¹	550 ¹	575 ¹	575 ¹	813 ¹	1092 [•]	968 [•]	789 [•]	810 [•]	110 ¹	128 [•]	159 [•]	161 [•]	160 [•]	1353	1564	1359	1203	1225
		C	0 ¹	0 [•]	0 [•]	0 [•]	0 [•]	25 ¹	27 [•]	33 [•]	27 [•]	30 [•]	0 ¹	0 [•]	0 [•]	0 [•]	0 [•]	25	27	33	27	30
		NC	650 ¹	600 ¹	550 ¹	575 ¹	575 ¹	788 [•]	1065 [•]	935 [•]	762 [•]	780 [•]	110 [•]	128 [•]	159 [•]	161 [•]	160 [•]	1328	1537	1326	1176	1195
Egypt	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	37 ^F	166 ^F	128 ^F	70	100 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	37	166	128	70	100
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17 ¹	100 ^F	90 ^F	61 ¹	90 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	17	100	90	61	90
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	20 ¹	67 ^F	38 ^F	9 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	20	67	38	9	10
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1293 ^F	1894 ^F	2300 [•]	2173	2230	0 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	4 ¹	1 ¹	1293	1893	2298	2169	2229
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 [•]	0 [•]	0 [•]	1131 ^F	1570 ^F	1985 [•]	1893 [•]	1920 [•]	0 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	3	0 [•]	1131	1569	1984	1890	1920
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	162 ^F	324 ^F	315 [•]	280 [•]	310 [•]	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	162	324	314	279	309
	Ven	All	18 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	8 ¹	14 ^F	21 ^F	2	5 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	2	2 ¹	26	44	51	25	28
		C	10 ¹	23 ¹	25 ¹	23 ¹	20 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	10	25	30	23	20
		NC	8 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	12 ¹	16 ¹	2	5 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	2	2 ¹	16	19	21	2	8
	Ply	All	30 ¹	30 ¹	20 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	145 ¹	200 ^F	173 ^F	200 ¹	200 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	2 ^F	1 ¹	1 ¹	175	230	191	209	209
		C	23 ¹	23 ¹	15 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	20 ¹	70 ¹	70 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	43	93	85	86	86
		NC	7 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	125 ¹	130 ¹	103 ¹	120 ¹	120 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	132	137	106	123	123
EU	Logs	All	109789	127413	128265	126501	126022	12302	13551	13448	14008	13800	6494	6995	6555	7824	6907	115597	133969	135158	132685	132915
		C	92020	108680	109345	108584	113765	6932	7559	7328	8372	7988	4251	4700	4433	4693	4781	94701	111538	112240	112263	116971
		NC	17769	18733	18920	17917	12257	5370	5992	6120	5636	5812	2243	2295	2122	3131	2126	20895	22431	22918	20422	15943
	Sawn	All	59706	66794	69475	67802	70118	31042	35393	31634	29522	31269	24521	27373	28568	27147	28459	66227	74813	72541	70177	72928
		C	52385	58603	60424	59707	62139	24990	29436	25733	23983	25704	22875	25707	27008	25667	27059	54500	62331	59148	58023	60784
		NC	7321	8191	9051	8095	7979	6052	5957	5901	5538	5564	1645	1666	1559	1480	1400	11727	12482	13393	12154	12144
	Ven	All	1356	1340	1372	1127	1120	624	898	800	900	890	347	405	499	472	407	1633	1833	1672	1555	1603
		C	318	321	332	280	270	240	397	288	362	367	159	184	178	167	114	399	534	442	476	523
		NC	1038	1019	1040	847	850	384	501	512	538	524	188	221	321	305	293	1234	1299	1231	1080	1081
	Ply	All	2536	2699	2746	2871	2971	3956	4274	4296	5322	4826	1469	1693	1597	1735	1864	5023	5280	5446	6458	5933
		C	1023	1136	1247	1411	1460	1870	2090	2147	2843	2434	562	667	777	863	877	2331	2559	2617	3391	3017
		NC	1513	1563	1499	1460	1511	2085	2184	2149	2479	2392	907	1027	820	872	987	2691	2720	2829	3067	2916

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	Logs	All	6910 ^F	8549 ^F	9537 ^E	8194 ^E	8400 ^E	3080 ^I	3280 ^I	3230 ^E	3580 ^E	3580 ^E	460 ^I	460 ^I	460 ^E	460 ^E	460 ^E	9530	11369	12307	11314	11520
		C	6363 ^F	7953 ^F	9041 ^E	7664 ^E	7800 ^E	3000 ^I	3200 ^I	3150 ^E	3500 ^E	3500 ^E	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^E	300 ^E	300 ^E	9063	10853	11891	10864	11000
		NC	547 ^F	596 ^F	496 ^E	530 ^E	600 ^E	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^E	80 ^E	80 ^E	160 ^I	160 ^I	160 ^E	160 ^E	160 ^E	467	516	416	450	520
	Sawn	All	6786 ^F	7572 ^F	7696 ^E	7857 ^E	8017 ^E	803 ^F	998 ^F	1107 ^E	984 ^E	1282 ^E	3942 ^F	4557 ^F	4797 ^E	4497 ^E	4928 ^E	3647	4013	4006	4344	4371
		C	6558 ^F	7316 ^F	7410 ^E	7557 ^E	7704 ^E	677 ^F	842 ^F	904 ^E	803 ^E	1078 ^E	3850 ^F	4457 ^F	4681 ^E	4398 ^E	4809 ^E	3385	3701	3633	3962	3973
		NC	228 ^F	256 ^F	286 ^E	300 ^E	313 ^E	126 ^F	156 ^F	203 ^E	181 ^E	204 ^E	92 ^F	100 ^F	116 ^E	99 ^E	119 ^E	262	312	373	382	398
	Ven	All	24 ^F	27 ^F	17 ^E	17 ^E	17 ^E	13 ^F	17 ^F	24 ^E	26 ^E	18 ^E	11 ^F	11 ^F	17 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	26	33	24	28	20
		C	10 ^I	12 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^E	9 ^E	4 ^E	2 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^E	4 ^E	3 ^E	9	12	6	12	8
		NC	14 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	12 ^I	15 ^I	21 ^E	17 ^E	14 ^E	9 ^I	9 ^I	13 ^E	11 ^E	12 ^E	17	21	18	16	12
	Ply	All	150 ^F	150 ^F	150 ^E	150 ^E	150 ^E	77 ^F	104 ^F	126 ^E	111 ^E	101 ^E	129 ^F	158 ^F	125 ^E	145 ^E	155 ^E	98	96	151	116	96
		C	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	17 ^I	44 ^I	51 ^E	50 ^E	35 ^E	114 ^I	138 ^I	112 ^E	127 ^E	103 ^E	3	6	39	23	32
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	60 ^I	75 ^E	61 ^E	66 ^E	15 ^I	20 ^I	13 ^E	18 ^E	52 ^E	95	90	112	93	64
Belgium/ Luxembourg	Logs	All	2620 ^F	2720 ^F	2550 ^E	2550 ^E	2550 ^E	200 ^I	200 ^I	190 ^E	352 ^E	335 ^E	800	820	510 ^E	916 ^E	972 ^E	2020	2100	2230	1986	1913
		C	1900 ^F	2000 ^F	1850 ^E	1850 ^E	1850 ^E	50 ^I	50 ^I	20 ^E	225 ^E	200 ^E	530 ^I	530 ^I	300 ^E	649 ^E	665 ^E	1420	1520	1570	1426	1385
		NC	720 ^F	720 ^F	700 ^E	700 ^E	700 ^E	150 ^I	150 ^I	170 ^E	127 ^E	135 ^E	270 ^I	290 ^I	210 ^E	266 ^E	307 ^E	600	580	660	561	528
	Sawn	All	1184 ^F	1209 ^F	1150 ^E	1145 ^E	1145 ^E	2638 ^F	2195 ^F	1540 ^E	1841 ^E	1650 ^E	510 ^F	613 ^F	420 ^E	506 ^E	444 ^E	3313	2791	2270	2480	2351
		C	900 ^F	925 ^F	880 ^E	875 ^E	875 ^E	1681 ^F	1377 ^F	1115 ^E	1383 ^E	1226 ^E	340 ^F	468 ^F	295 ^E	344 ^E	285 ^E	2240	1834	1700	1914	1817
		NC	284 ^F	284 ^F	270 ^E	270 ^E	270 ^E	958 ^F	818 ^F	425 ^E	459 ^E	423 ^E	170 ^F	145 ^F	125 ^E	162 ^E	159 ^E	1072	957	570	567	534
	Ven	All	45 ^F	45 ^F	45 ^F	40 ^I	40 ^I	43 ^F	90 ^F	37 ^F	54 ^E	51 ^E	27 ^F	35 ^F	22 ^F	36 ^E	35 ^E	61	100	60	58	56
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	10 ^I	40 ^I	5 ^I	11 ^E	9 ^E	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^E	1 ^E	0 ^E	14	44	9	15	14
		NC	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	33 ^I	50 ^I	32 ^I	43 ^E	42 ^E	26 ^I	34 ^I	21 ^I	35 ^E	35 ^E	47	56	51	43	42
	Ply	All	68 ^F	68 ^F	65 ^E	65 ^E	65 ^E	372 ^F	426 ^F	285 ^E	273 ^E	331 ^E	135 ^F	121 ^F	125 ^E	101 ^E	105 ^E	305	373	225	237	291
		C	22 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^I	110 ^I	112 ^I	100 ^I	116 ^E	131 ^E	25 ^I	18 ^I	76 ^I	19 ^E	18 ^E	107	116	46	120	135
		NC	46 ^I	46 ^I	43 ^I	43 ^I	43 ^I	262 ^I	314 ^I	185 ^I	156 ^E	200 ^E	110 ^I	103 ^I	49 ^I	82 ^E	87 ^E	198	257	179	117	156
Denmark	Logs	All	886 ^F	875 ^F	710 ^E	590 ^E	605 ^E	182 ^F	448 ^F	515 ^E	500 ^E	500 ^E	195 ^F	288 ^F	330 ^E	96 ^E	100 ^E	873	1035	895	994	1005
		C	444 ^F	461 ^F	500 ^E	340 ^E	350 ^E	44 ^F	180 ^F	100 ^E	100 ^E	100 ^E	158 ^F	234 ^F	250 ^E	51 ^E	50 ^E	330	407	350	389	400
		NC	442 ^F	414 ^F	210 ^E	250 ^E	255 ^E	138 ^F	268 ^F	415 ^E	400 ^E	400 ^E	37 ^F	54 ^F	80 ^E	45 ^E	50 ^E	543	628	545	605	605
	Sawn	All	583 ^F	583 ^F	583 ^F	597 ^E	590 ^E	1722 ^F	2326 ^F	2350 ^E	1935 ^E	1850 ^E	123 ^F	100 ^F	95 ^E	103 ^E	95 ^E	2182	2809	2838	2429	2345
		C	338 ^F	338 ^F	338 ^F	342 ^E	340 ^E	1682 ^F	2278 ^F	2300 ^E	1880 ^E	1800 ^E	73 ^F	54 ^F	47 ^F	52 ^F	50 ^F	1947	2562	2591	2170	2090
		NC	245 ^F	245 ^F	245 ^F	255 ^E	250 ^E	40 ^F	48 ^F	50 ^E	55 ^E	50 ^E	49 ^F	46 ^F	48 ^E	51 ^E	45 ^E	236	247	247	259	255
	Ven	All	8 ^F	14 ^F	14 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^F	48 ^I	15 ^F	20 ^I	20 ^I	3 ^F	8 ^F	6 ^F	3 ^I	3 ^I	20	54	23	27	27
		C	1 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2	5	4	4	4
		NC	7 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	13 ^I	45 ^I	13 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	2 ^I	6 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	18	49	19	23	23
	Ply	All	18 ^F	11 ^F	11 ^E	13 ^I	10 ^I	152 ^F	171 ^F	170 ^E	193 ^E	195 ^E	28 ^F	37 ^F	28 ^F	32 ^E	30 ^E	142	145	153	174	175
		C	12 ^I	9 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	7 ^I	70 ^I	91 ^I	87 ^I	92 ^I	90 ^I	10 ^I	13 ^I	23 ^I	13 ^I	10 ^I	72	87	72	87	87
		NC	6 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	5 ^I	3 ^I	82 ^I	80 ^I	83 ^I	101 ^I	105 ^I	18 ^I	24 ^I	5 ^I	19 ^I	20 ^I	70	58	81	87	88

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Finland	Logs	All	18400 ^F	23095 ^F	22831	22950	25140	500 ^I	500 ^I	505	870	1000	532 ^E	514 ^E	511	463	490	18368	23081	22825	23357	25650
		C	17469 ^F	22012 ^F	21697	21930	24000	300 ^I	300 ^I	330	700	800	520 ^I	500 ^I	476	450	470	17249	21812	21551	22180	24330
		NC	931 ^F	1083 ^F	1134	1020	1140	200 ^I	200 ^I	175	170	200	12 ^F	14 ^F	35	13	20	1119	1269	1274	1177	1320
	Sawn	All	8375 ^F	9748 ^F	9490	9396	10090	150 ^F	218 ^F	184	152	170	6220 ^F	7199 ^F	8434	7036	7130	2305	2767	1240	2512	3130
		C	8305 ^F	9700 ^F	9400	9300	10000	101 ^F	156 ^F	133	94	100	6188 ^F	7149 ^F	8400	7009	7100	2218	2707	1133	2385	3000
		NC	70 ^F	48 ^F	90	96	90	49 ^F	62 ^F	51	58	70	32 ^F	50 ^F	34	27	30	87	60	107	127	130
	Ven	All	50 ^F	74 ^F	74 ^F	73	75 ^I	5 ^F	6 ^F	9	8	10	40 ^F	68 ^F	61	60	65	15	12	22	21	20
		C	30 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	25 ^I	40 ^I	39	45	49	5	10	11	5	1
		NC	20 ^I	24 ^I	24 ^I	23 ^I	25 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	9	8	10	15 ^I	28 ^I	22	15	16	10	2	11	16	19
	Ply	All	621 ^F	700 ^F	759	869	960	35 ^F	18 ^F	22	21	17	542 ^F	627 ^F	667	795	850	114	91	114	95	127
		C	200 ^I	240 ^I	300 ^I	440 ^I	500 ^I	5 ^I	3 ^I	2	3	1	142 ^I	188 ^I	280	398	425	63	55	22	45	76
		NC	421 ^I	460 ^I	459 ^I	429 ^I	460 ^I	30 ^I	15 ^I	20	18	16	400 ^I	439	387	397	425	51	36	92	50	51
France	Logs	All	19695 ^F	20945 ^F	21697	20591	14900 ^E	1100 ^I	1200 ^I	1137 ^E	1641	1235 ^E	1400 ^I	1500 ^I	1250 ^E	2400	1260 ^E	19395	20645	21584	19832	14875
		C	11662 ^F	12814 ^F	13407	12798	13000 ^E	100 ^I	200 ^I	119 ^E	336	120 ^E	250 ^I	300 ^I	250 ^E	412	260 ^E	11512	12714	13276	12721	12860
		NC	8033 ^F	8131 ^F	8290	7793	1900 ^E	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	1018 ^E	1306	1115 ^E	1150 ^I	1200 ^I	1000 ^E	1988	1000 ^E	7883	7931	8308	7111	2015
	Sawn	All	9132 ^F	10050 ^F	10046	9801	9800 ^E	1841 ^F	2064 ^F	2034 ^E	1865	2230 ^E	1044 ^F	1065 ^F	986 ^E	917	1040 ^E	9929	11049	11094	10749	10990
		C	6166 ^F	6650 ^F	6827	6651	6800 ^E	1412 ^F	1608 ^F	1544 ^E	1390	1780 ^E	370 ^F	391 ^F	380 ^E	309	490 ^E	7209	7867	7991	7732	8090
		NC	2966 ^F	3400 ^F	3219	3150	3000 ^E	429 ^F	456 ^F	490 ^E	475	450 ^E	675 ^F	674 ^F	606 ^E	608	550 ^E	2720	3182	3103	3017	2900
	Ven	All	58 ^F	54 ^I	79	75	75 ^I	68 ^F	88 ^F	83 ^F	106	80 ^I	49 ^F	43 ^I	55 ^F	68	50 ^I	77	99	107	114	105
		C	28 ^I	24 ^I	35 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	33 ^I	48 ^I	43 ^I	55	40 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3	2 ^I	58	69	75	82	68
		NC	30 ^I	30 ^I	44 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	35 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	52	40 ^I	46 ^I	40 ^I	52 ^I	65	48 ^I	19	30	32	32	37
	Ply	All	460 ^F	594 ^F	477	473	510 ^E	263 ^F	304 ^F	326 ^E	288	277 ^E	194 ^F	250 ^F	235 ^E	208	246 ^E	529	648	568	553	541
		C	110 ^I	214 ^I	118	120	130	70 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	80	77 ^I	70 ^I	80 ^I	75 ^I	68	80 ^I	110	234	143	132	127
		NC	350 ^I	380 ^I	359	353	380	193 ^I	204 ^I	226 ^I	208	200 ^I	124 ^I	171 ^I	160 ^I	140	166 ^I	419	413	425	421	414
Germany	Logs	All	17522 ^F	22935 ^F	20706 ^E	23433 ^E	24700 ^E	998 ^F	1000 ^I	945 ^E	1173 ^E	1100 ^E	2300 ^I	2500 ^I	2500 ^I	2693 ^E	2800 ^E	16220	21435	19151	21913	23000
		C	14753 ^F	19741 ^F	17029 ^E	19629 ^E	20900 ^E	483 ^F	600 ^I	615 ^I	957 ^E	800 ^E	1800 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2118 ^E	2300 ^E	13436	18341	15644	18468	19400
		NC	2769 ^F	3194 ^F	3677 ^E	3804 ^E	3800 ^E	515 ^E	400 ^I	330 ^E	216 ^E	300 ^E	500 ^I	500 ^I	500 ^I	575 ^E	500 ^E	2784	3094	3507	3445	3600
	Sawn	All	11522 ^F	13567 ^F	12424 ^E	14335 ^E	14950 ^E	5117 ^F	5999 ^F	5203 ^E	4798	5540	1249 ^F	1864 ^F	1648 ^E	1845 ^E	2250 ^E	15390	17702	15979	17288	18240
		C	10358 ^F	12365 ^F	11215 ^E	13188 ^E	13800 ^E	4487 ^F	5323 ^F	4511 ^E	4260 ^E	5000 ^E	953 ^F	1552 ^F	1343 ^E	1567 ^E	2000 ^E	13892	16136	14383	15881	16800
		NC	1164 ^F	1202 ^F	1209 ^E	1147 ^E	1150 ^E	630 ^F	676 ^F	692 ^E	538 ^E	540 ^E	296 ^F	312 ^F	305 ^E	278 ^E	250 ^E	1498	1566	1596	1407	1440
	Ven	All	380 ^F	392 ^F	392 ^F	360 ^I	350 ^I	209 ^F	312 ^F	227 ^F	250 ^I	275 ^I	139 ^F	146 ^F	256 ^F	200 ^I	150 ^I	450	558	363	410	475
		C	80 ^I	92 ^I	92 ^I	60 ^I	50 ^I	120 ^I	194 ^I	127 ^I	180 ^I	195 ^I	96 ^I	96 ^I	96 ^I	85 ^I	35 ^I	104	190	123	155	210
		NC	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	89 ^I	118 ^I	100 ^I	70 ^I	80 ^I	43 ^I	50 ^I	160 ^I	115 ^I	115 ^I	346	368	240	255	265
	Ply	All	416 ^F	397 ^F	498 ^E	507 ^E	500 ^E	865 ^F	1003 ^F	1124 ^E	1549 ^E	1000 ^E	110 ^F	131 ^F	117 ^E	133 ^E	110 ^E	1171	1269	1505	1923	1390
		C	316 ^I	297 ^I	398 ^I	407 ^I	400 ^I	500 ^I	600 ^I	700 ^I	1000 ^I	600 ^I	90 ^I	96 ^I	90 ^I	100 ^I	90 ^I	726	801	1008	1307	910
		NC	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	365 ^I	403 ^I	424 ^I	549 ^I	400 ^I	20 ^I	35 ^I	27 ^I	33 ^I	20 ^I	445	468	497	616	480

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Greece	Logs	All	650 ^F	750 ^F	687 ^E	467 ^E	465 ^E	186 ^I	148 ^I	196	190 ^E	190 ^E	29 ^F	1 ^F	12	20 ^E	20 ^E	807	897	872	637	635
		C	420 ^F	470 ^F	405 ^E	282 ^E	285 ^E	54 ^F	17 ^F	27	70 ^E	70 ^E	10 ^F	0 ^F	0	8 ^E	8 ^E	464	486	432	344	347
		NC	230 ^F	280 ^F	282 ^E	185 ^E	180 ^E	132 ^I	131 ^I	170	120 ^E	120 ^E	19 ^F	1 ^F	12	12 ^E	12 ^E	343	410	440	293	288
	Sawn	All	337 ^F	337 ^F	340 ^E	345 ^E	345 ^E	360 ^F	395 ^F	480	370 ^E	370	12 ^F	8 ^F	26	36 ^E	36 ^E	685	724	794	679	679
		C	210 ^F	210 ^F	210 ^E	215 ^E	215 ^E	310 ^I	340 ^I	385	300 ^E	300 ^E	6 ^F	2 ^F	1	1 ^E	1 ^E	514	548	594	514	514
		NC	127 ^F	127 ^F	130 ^E	130 ^E	130 ^E	50 ^I	55 ^I	95	70 ^E	70 ^E	7 ^F	6 ^F	25	35 ^E	35 ^E	170	176	200	165	165
	Ven	All	8 ^F	8 ^F	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	13 ^F	4 ^I	9	10 ^I	10 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^F	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	19	10	15	17	17
		C	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	6	6	6	6
		NC	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	11 ^I	2 ^I	7	8 ^I	8 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	13	4	10	11	11
	Ply	All	70 ^F	70 ^F	90 ^E	90 ^E	90 ^E	2 ^F	3 ^F	7	35 ^E	35 ^E	8 ^F	14 ^F	22	10 ^I	10 ^I	64	59	76	115	115
		C	20 ^I	15 ^I	35 ^I	40 ^I	45 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	4	18 ^I	18 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	20	16	39	58	63
		NC	50 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	50 ^I	45 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3	17 ^I	17 ^I	8 ^I	14 ^I	22	10 ^I	10 ^I	44	43	37	57	52
Ireland	Logs	All	1224 ^F	1337 ^F	1370 ^E	1380 ^E	1430 ^E	24 ^I	32 ^I	45 ^E	24	20 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^E	1246	1366	1412	1403	1450
		C	1194 ^F	1312 ^F	1350 ^E	1360 ^E	1410 ^E	20 ^I	25 ^I	34 ^E	13	10 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	1214	1337	1384	1373	1420
		NC	30 ^F	25 ^F	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	4 ^I	7 ^I	11 ^E	12	10 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^E	1	0 ^E	32	29	28	31	30
	Sawn	All	637 ^F	709 ^F	710 ^E	715 ^E	730	321 ^F	434 ^F	320 ^E	307	405 ^E	250 ^F	248 ^F	260 ^E	221	558	708	895	770	801	577
		C	622 ^F	699 ^F	700 ^E	700 ^E	715 ^E	252 ^F	340 ^F	237 ^E	221	325 ^E	238 ^F	244 ^F	253 ^E	215	551 ^E	636	795	684	706	489
		NC	15 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	69 ^F	94 ^F	83 ^E	86	80 ^E	12 ^F	4 ^F	7 ^E	6	7 ^E	72	100	86	95	88
	Ven	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	3 ^F	5 ^F	6 ^F	6	6 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	1	0 ^I	3	5	6	5	6
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3	3 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	0 ^I	1	2	3	2	3
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3	3 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	2	3	3	2	3
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	49 ^F	56 ^F	67 ^E	67	104	3 ^F	3 ^F	3 ^F	3	3 ^E	46	53	64	64	101
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	35 ^I	40 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	70 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2	2 ^I	33	38	43	43	68
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	13 ^I	16 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^I	34 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1	1 ^I	12	15	21	21	33
Italy	Logs	All	2224 ^F	2180 ^F	1984 ^E	1494 ^E	1500 ^E	3816 ^I	4250 ^I	4149 ^I	3345 ^E	3200 ^E	13 ^I	7 ^I	4 ^E	8 ^E	13 ^E	6027	6423	6129	4831	4687
		C	837 ^F	798 ^F	942 ^E	594 ^E	600 ^E	1816 ^I	1750 ^I	1656 ^I	1515 ^E	1400 ^E	3 ^F	2 ^I	1 ^E	5 ^E	10 ^E	2650	2546	2597	2104	1990
		NC	1387 ^F	1382 ^F	1042 ^E	900 ^E	900 ^E	2000 ^I	2500 ^I	2493 ^I	1830 ^E	1800 ^E	10 ^I	5 ^I	3 ^E	3 ^E	3 ^E	3377	3877	3532	2727	2697
	Sawn	All	1700 ^F	1750	1850 ^E	1650 ^E	1650 ^E	5975 ^F	6475	6290	6082	6150	91	96	119 ^E	100 ^E	100 ^E	7584	8129	8021	7632	7700
		C	800 ^F	750 ^F	800 ^E	750 ^E	750 ^E	4326 ^F	4736 ^F	4694	4658	4700	28 ^F	26 ^F	40 ^E	50 ^E	50 ^E	5098	5460	5454	5358	5400
		NC	900 ^F	1000 ^F	1050 ^E	900 ^E	900 ^E	1649 ^F	1739 ^F	1596	1424	1450	63 ^F	70 ^F	79 ^E	50 ^E	50 ^E	2486	2669	2567	2274	2300
	Ven	All	500 ^F	500 ^F	500 ^F	300 ^I	300 ^I	115 ^F	139 ^F	218 ^I	204 ^I	200 ^I	21 ^I	23 ^I	24	30	30	594	616	694	474	470
		C	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	15 ^I	29 ^I	30 ^I	24 ^I	30 ^I	1 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	64	76	76	54	60
		NC	450 ^I	450 ^I	450 ^I	270 ^I	270 ^I	100 ^I	110 ^I	188 ^I	180 ^I	170 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	530	540	618	420	410
	Ply	All	415 ^F	427 ^F	418 ^E	418 ^E	400 ^E	241 ^F	257 ^F	349	329	300	104 ^F	108 ^F	96	100	110	552	576	671	647	590
		C	115 ^I	127 ^I	118 ^I	118 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	140 ^I	129 ^I	100 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	185	197	228	217	170
		NC	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	141 ^I	157 ^I	209 ^I	200 ^I	200 ^I	74 ^I	78 ^I	66 ^I	70 ^I	80 ^I	367	379	443	430	420

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Netherlands	Logs	All	480 ^F	457 ^F	514 ^E	463 ^E	462 ^E	544 ^F	497 ^F	502	303 ^E	303 ^E	118 ^I	87 ^I	72 ^E	70 ^E	70 ^E	906	867	944	696	695
		C	267 ^F	253 ^F	329 ^E	321 ^E	320 ^E	291 ^F	264 ^F	281	56 ^E	56 ^E	79 ^I	65 ^I	59 ^E	60 ^E	60 ^E	479	452	551	317	316
		NC	213 ^F	204 ^F	185 ^E	142 ^E	142 ^E	253 ^F	233 ^F	221	247 ^E	247 ^E	39 ^I	22 ^I	13 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	427	415	393	379	379
	Sawn	All	389 ^F	383 ^F	428	362	346 ^E	3564 ^F	3771 ^F	3255	3265 ^E	3265 ^E	427 ^F	426 ^F	454	352 ^E	352 ^E	3526	3728	3229	3275	3259
		C	181 ^F	174 ^F	200	186	175 ^E	2779 ^F	3066 ^F	2623	2633 ^E	2633 ^E	245 ^F	255 ^F	319	243 ^E	243 ^E	2715	2985	2504	2576	2565
		NC	208 ^F	209 ^F	228	176	171 ^E	785 ^F	705 ^F	632	632 ^E	632 ^E	182 ^F	171 ^F	135	109 ^E	109 ^E	811	743	725	699	694
	Ven	All	21 ^F	23 ^F	25	19	20	33 ^F	29 ^F	39	45 ^I	50 ^I	15 ^F	17 ^F	18	20 ^I	20 ^I	39	35	46	44	50
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	13 ^I	9 ^I	15	15 ^I	15 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	5	5 ^I	5 ^I	11	6	10	10	10
		NC	21 ^I	23 ^I	25	19	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	24	30 ^I	35 ^I	13 ^I	14 ^I	13	15 ^I	15 ^I	28	29	36	34	40
	Ply	All	15 ^F	15 ^F	15	15	15 ^E	612 ^F	560 ^F	518	524 ^I	524 ^I	99 ^F	102 ^F	61	58 ^E	58 ^E	528	473	472	481	481
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	304 ^I	327 ^I	239	224 ^I	224 ^I	33 ^I	41 ^I	16	18 ^I	18 ^I	271	286	223	206	206
		NC	15 ^I	15 ^I	15	15	15 ^I	308 ^I	233 ^I	279	300 ^I	300 ^I	66 ^I	61 ^I	45	40 ^I	40 ^I	257	187	249	275	275
Portugal	Logs	All	3912 ^F	4211 ^F	4189	3868	3660	381 ^F	407 ^F	520	440	484	38 ^F	26 ^F	7	32	58	4255	4592	4702	4276	4086
		C	3521 ^F	3796 ^F	3810	3500	3300	6 ^F	10 ^I	34	6	26	35 ^F	22 ^I	0	19	36	3492	3784	3844	3487	3290
		NC	391 ^F	415 ^F	379	368	360	375 ^I	397 ^I	486	434	458	3 ^I	4 ^I	7	13	22	763	808	858	789	796
	Sawn	All	1494 ^F	1670 ^F	1731	1600	1500	136 ^F	130 ^F	153	168	187	474 ^F	568 ^F	523	452	423	1156	1232	1361	1316	1264
		C	1300 ^F	1244 ^F	1250	1150	1050	37 ^F	26 ^F	15	16	27	450 ^F	540 ^F	493	435	410	887	730	772	731	667
		NC	194 ^F	426 ^F	481	450	450	99 ^F	104 ^F	138	152	160	24 ^F	28 ^F	30	17	13	269	502	589	585	597
	Ven	All	110 ^F	110 ^F	90 ^I	90 ^I	90 ^I	5 ^F	6 ^F	6	8	10	3 ^F	3 ^F	12	10	8	112	113	84	88	92
		C	30 ^I	30 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2	3	4	1 ^I	1 ^I	9	7	6	31	31	13	16	18
		NC	80 ^I	80 ^I	70 ^I	70 ^I	70 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	4	5	6	2 ^I	2 ^I	3	3	2	81	82	71	72	74
	Ply	All	25 ^F	27 ^F	23	24	25 ^I	7 ^F	9 ^F	6	5	5	6 ^F	3 ^F	1	2 ^I	2 ^I	26	33	28	27	28
		C	5 ^I	7 ^I	3 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	2	3	3	3 ^I	0 ^I	0	1	1	5	10	5	6	7
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	4 ^I	6 ^I	4	2	2	3 ^I	3 ^I	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	21	23	23	21	21
Spain	Logs	All	5981 ^F	6144 ^F	6030	5560 ^E	5560 ^E	750 ^F	800 ^F	732	755	918	10 ^I	28 ^I	16 ^I	7	9	6721	6916	6746	6308	6469
		C	4543 ^F	4675 ^F	4375	4000 ^E	4000 ^E	250 ^I	200 ^I	212	155	66	6 ^F	15 ^I	13 ^I	5	7 ^I	4787	4860	4574	4149	4059
		NC	1438 ^F	1469 ^F	1655	1560 ^E	1560 ^E	500 ^I	600 ^I	520 ^E	600 ^E	852	4 ^I	13 ^F	3 ^E	2 ^E	2 ^E	1934	2056	2172	2158	2410
	Sawn	All	2717 ^F	3175 ^F	6015	3317 ^E	3310 ^E	1553 ^F	1565 ^F	1599	1623	1855	66 ^F	70 ^F	38	37	23	4204	4671	7577	4902	5142
		C	2159 ^F	2566 ^F	4575	2507 ^E	2500 ^E	970 ^F	1040 ^F	899	903	1135 ^E	58 ^F	61 ^F	32	31	21	3071	3546	5442	3379	3614
		NC	558 ^F	609 ^F	1440	810 ^E	810 ^E	583 ^F	525 ^F	700 ^E	720 ^E	720 ^E	8 ^F	9 ^F	5	7	3	1133	1125	2135	1523	1527
	Ven	All	119 ^F	60 ^F	95	100 ^I	100 ^I	26 ^F	36 ^F	29 ^I	58	45 ^I	24 ^F	27 ^F	6	5	5	121	69	118	153	140
		C	60 ^I	30 ^I	45 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	6 ^I	16 ^I	9	11	6	20 ^I	25 ^I	6	5	2	46	21	48	56	55
		NC	59 ^I	30 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	48	39 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	3	75	48	70	98	86
	Ply	All	200 ^F	150 ^I	125 ^E	125 ^E	125 ^E	26 ^F	35 ^F	40 ^F	50 ^E	50 ^E	60 ^F	67 ^F	32 ^E	15	40 ^E	166	118	133	160	135
		C	50 ^I	20 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	6 ^I	3 ^I	13 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	10 ^I	17 ^I	13 ^I	2	10 ^I	46	6	35	53	45
		NC	150 ^I	130 ^I	90 ^I	90 ^I	90 ^I	20 ^I	32 ^I	27 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	19 ^I	13	30 ^I	120	112	98	107	90

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Sweden	Logs	All	25800 ^F	29300 ^F	31500 ^E	31200 ^E	32700 ^E	421 ^I	634 ^I	567 ^I	570 ^E	670 ^E	560 ^F	715 ^F	820 ^E	620 ^E	620 ^E	25661	29219	31247	31150	32750
		C	25400 ^F	28900 ^F	31100 ^E	30800 ^E	32300 ^E	420 ^I	632 ^I	550 ^E	500 ^E	600 ^E	552 ^I	711 ^I	754 ^E	600 ^E	600 ^E	25268	28821	30896	30700	32300
		NC	400 ^F	400 ^F	400 ^E	400 ^E	400 ^E	1 ^F	2 ^F	17 ^I	70 ^E	70 ^E	8 ^I	4 ^I	66 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	393	398	351	450	450
	Sawn	All	12738 ^F	13816 ^F	14759 ^E	14420 ^E	15250 ^E	174 ^F	248 ^F	235 ^E	213 ^E	215 ^E	10067 ^F	10466 ^F	10720 ^E	10980 ^E	11020 ^E	2845	3598	4274	3653	4445
		C	12538 ^F	13616 ^F	14559 ^E	14170 ^E	15000 ^E	98 ^F	134 ^F	100 ^E	99 ^E	100 ^E	10040 ^F	10423 ^F	10700 ^E	10960 ^E	11000 ^E	2596	3327	3959	3309	4100
		NC	200 ^F	200 ^F	200 ^F	250 ^E	250 ^E	76 ^F	114 ^F	135 ^E	114 ^E	115 ^E	27 ^F	43 ^F	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	249	271	315	344	345
	Ven	All	13 ^F	13 ^F	13 ^F	15 ^I	15 ^I	24 ^F	31 ^F	34 ^F	35 ^I	40 ^I	9 ^F	11 ^F	12 ^F	13 ^I	15 ^I	28	33	35	37	40
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^I	25 ^I	7 ^I	8 ^I	9 ^I	10 ^I	11	18	22	23	24	26
		NC	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	9 ^I	11 ^I	12 ^I	13 ^I	15 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	4	10	11	12	13	14
	Ply	All	73 ^F	85 ^F	110 ^E	117 ^E	116 ^E	98 ^F	126 ^F	126 ^E	135 ^E	137 ^E	38 ^F	49 ^F	65 ^E	92 ^E	105 ^E	133	162	171	160	148
		C	73 ^I	85 ^I	110 ^I	117 ^I	116 ^I	50 ^I	66 ^I	64 ^I	63 ^I	65 ^I	33 ^I	44 ^I	60 ^I	86 ^I	90 ^I	90	107	114	94	91
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	48 ^I	60 ^I	62 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	15 ^I	43	55	57	66	57
U.K.	Logs	All	3485 ^F	3915 ^F	3960 ^E	3761 ^E	3950 ^E	120 ^I	155 ^I	214 ^I	265 ^E	265 ^E	37 ^F	46 ^F	60 ^E	38 ^E	35 ^E	3568	4024	4114	3988	4180
		C	3247 ^F	3495 ^F	3510 ^E	3516 ^E	3650 ^E	98 ^F	131 ^F	200 ^I	240 ^E	240 ^E	8 ^F	21 ^F	30 ^E	15 ^E	15 ^E	3337	3605	3680	3741	3875
		NC	238 ^F	420 ^F	450 ^E	245 ^E	300 ^E	22 ^I	24 ^I	14 ^E	25 ^E	25 ^E	29 ^F	25 ^F	30 ^E	23 ^E	20 ^E	231	419	434	247	305
	Sawn	All	2112 ^F	2225 ^F	2253 ^E	2262 ^E	2395 ^E	6688 ^F	8575 ^F	6883 ^E	5919 ^E	6100 ^E	46 ^F	94 ^F	48 ^E	64 ^E	60 ^E	8753	10706	9088	8117	8435
		C	1950 ^F	2050 ^F	2060 ^E	2116 ^E	2215 ^E	6179 ^F	8170 ^F	6272 ^E	5344 ^E	5500 ^E	37 ^I	86 ^F	24 ^E	53 ^E	50 ^E	8092	10134	8308	7407	7665
		NC	162 ^F	175 ^F	193 ^E	146 ^E	180 ^E	509 ^F	405 ^F	611 ^E	575 ^E	600 ^E	9 ^I	8 ^F	24 ^E	11 ^E	10 ^E	662	572	780	710	770
	Ven	All	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	52 ^F	87 ^F	64 ^F	70 ^I	75 ^I	4 ^I	11 ^F	9 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^I	68	96	75	80	85
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	20 ^I	30 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	30	40	35	35	40
		NC	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	32 ^I	57 ^I	39 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	4 ^I	11 ^I	9 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	38	56	40	45	45
	Ply	All	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^E	5 ^E	5 ^E	1157 ^F	1202 ^F	1130 ^E	1743 ^E	1750 ^E	13 ^F	23 ^F	20 ^E	42 ^E	40 ^E	1149	1184	1115	1706	1715
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	600 ^I	600 ^I	600 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	600	600	600	1000	1000
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	557 ^I	602 ^I	530 ^I	743 ^I	750 ^I	13 ^I	23 ^I	20 ^I	42 ^I	40 ^I	549	584	515	706	715
Japan	Logs	All	17567 ^F	17693 ^F	22897	22469	22500 ^I	22985 ^F	22385 ^F	21944	21336	22678	8 ^F	7 ^F	4	9	9	40544	40071	44837	43796	45169
		C	16099 ^F	16438 ^F	18067	17993	18000 ^I	14500 ^I	14438 ^F	14902	14651	15725	7 ^F	6 ^F	4	3	2	30592	30870	32965	32641	33723
		NC	1468 ^F	1255 ^F	4830	4476	4500 ^I	8485 ^I	7947 ^F	7042	6685	6953	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	6	7	9952	9201	11872	11155	11446
	Sawn	All	26260 ^F	25906 ^F	24493	23844	23110	10626 ^F	10717 ^F	11807	12280	10761	9 ^F	9 ^F	10	39	99	36877	36614	36290	36085	33772
		C	23298 ^F	22984 ^F	23268	22652	21839	8835 ^F	9082 ^F	10011	10326	8796	1 ^F	1 ^F	1	28	3	32131	32064	33278	32950	30632
		NC	2962 ^F	2922 ^F	1225	1192	1271	1791 ^F	1635 ^F	1796	1954	1965	8 ^F	8 ^F	9	11	96	4745	4549	3012	3135	3140
	Ven	All	268 ^F	242 ^F	242 ^F	240 ^I	230 ^I	320 ^I	260 ^I	214	200	193	33 ^F	26 ^F	8	9	11	555	476	448	431	412
		C	18 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	70 ^I	60 ^I	48	58	52	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	88	72	60	68	62
		NC	250 ^I	230 ^I	230 ^I	230 ^I	220 ^I	250 ^I	200 ^I	166	142	141	33 ^I	26 ^I	8	9	11	467	404	388	363	350
	Ply	All	5263 ^F	4865 ^F	3896 ^I	3909 ^I	4148 ^I	4415 ^F	4074 ^F	4437	5381	6318	6 ^F	4 ^F	6	7	3	9672	8935	8327	9283	10463
		C	263 ^I	400 ^I	517	772	964	315 ^I	236 ^I	333	490	635	1 ^I	1 ^I	1	1	0	577	635	849	1261	1599
		NC	5000 ^I	4465 ^I	3379	3137	3184	4100 ^I	3838 ^I	4104	4891	5683	5 ^I	3 ^I	5	6	3	9095	8300	7478	8022	8864

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Nepal	Logs	All	1250 ¹	1250 ¹	1216	1250	1284	5 ^F	4 ^F	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1255	1254	1220	1253	1287
		C	50 ¹	50 ¹	46 ¹	50 ¹	54 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	50	50	46	50	54
		NC	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	1170 ¹	1200 ¹	1230 ¹	5 ^F	4 ^F	4 ^F	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1205	1204	1174	1203	1233
	Sawn	All	620 ^F	620 ^F	620 ^F	620 ¹	630 ¹	5 ^F	4 ^F	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	625	624	624	623	633
		C	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	20	20	20	20	20
		NC	600 ^F	600 ^F	600 ^F	600 ¹	610 ¹	5 ^F	4 ^F	4 ^F	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	605	604	604	603	613
	Ven	All	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
		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	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
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	2	2	2
		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	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	2	2	2
New Zealand	Logs	All	10710 ¹	10515 ¹	11150 ¹	11180 ¹	11220 ¹	3 ^F	2 ^F	2	2	2 ¹	4290 ^F	4837 ^F	5257	5640	5800 ¹	6423	5680	5895	5542	5422
		C	10689 ^F	10490 ^F	11120 ^F	11150 ¹	11200 ¹	1 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	4290 ^F	4837 ^F	5257	5640	5800 ¹	6400	5654	5863	5510	5400
		NC	21 ¹	25 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	20 ¹	2 ^F	1 ^F	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	23	26	32	32	22
	Sawn	All	2805 ^F	2861 ^F	2950	3052	3010 ¹	39 ^F	35 ^F	34	39	40 ¹	986 ^F	1026 ^F	1050	961	970 ¹	1858	1870	1934	2130	2080
		C	2794 ^F	2848 ^F	2934	3038	3000 ¹	23 ^F	21 ^F	22	24	25 ¹	971 ^F	1025 ^F	1049	959	965 ¹	1846	1844	1907	2103	2060
		NC	11 ^F	13 ^F	16	14	10 ¹	16 ^F	14 ^F	12	15	15 ¹	14 ^F	1 ^F	1	2	5 ¹	13	26	27	27	20
	Ven	All	41 ^F	74 ^F	264	284	300 ¹	1 ^F	1 ^F	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	9 ^F	10 ^F	12	10	10 ¹	33	65	255	277	293
		C	41 ¹	74 ¹	264	284	300 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	12	10	10 ¹	32	64	252	274	290
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	3	3	3
	Ply	All	97 ^F	137 ^F	164	172	175 ¹	4 ^F	4 ^F	5	5	5 ¹	62 ^F	93 ^F	128	107	120 ¹	39	48	41	70	60
		C	97 ¹	137 ¹	164	172	175 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	62 ¹	93 ¹	128	107	120 ¹	38	47	38	67	57
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	3	3	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	3	3	3
Norway	Logs	All	4786 ^F	4293 ^F	4565 ^E	3947 ^E	3814 ^E	551 ^F	617 ^F	618 ^E	681 ^E	831 ^E	72 ¹	23 ¹	102 ¹	100 ¹	150 ¹	5265	4887	5081	4528	4495
		C	4764 ^F	4282 ^F	4520 ^E	3933 ^E	3800 ^E	515 ^F	577 ¹	555 ^E	671 ^E	821 ^E	72 ¹	23 ¹	102 ^E	100 ^E	150 ^E	5207	4836	4973	4504	4471
		NC	22 ^F	11 ^F	45 ^E	14 ^E	14 ^E	36 ¹	40 ¹	63 ^E	10 ^E	10 ^E	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	58	51	108	24	24
	Sawn	All	2315 ^F	2415 ^F	2420 ^E	2410 ^E	2410 ^E	525 ^F	778 ^F	774 ^E	824 ^E	847 ^E	872 ^F	778 ^F	744 ^E	791 ^E	754 ^E	1968	2415	2450	2443	2503
		C	2300 ^F	2400 ^F	2400 ^E	2400 ^E	2400 ^E	487 ^F	729 ^F	719 ^E	777 ^E	800 ^E	870 ^F	776 ^F	741 ^E	787 ^E	750 ^E	1917	2353	2378	2390	2450
		NC	15 ^F	15 ^F	20 ^E	10 ¹	10 ¹	38 ^F	49 ^F	55 ^E	47 ^E	47 ^E	2 ^F	2 ^F	3 ^E	4 ^E	4 ^E	51	62	72	53	53
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17 ^F	17 ^F	16 ^F	15 ¹	15 ¹	1 ^F	3 ^F	3 ^F	3 ¹	3 ¹	16	14	13	12	12
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	7	6	5	4	4
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	9	8	8	8	8
	Ply	All	3 ^F	4 ^F	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	57 ^F	71 ^F	71 ^E	93 ^E	93 ^E	2 ^F	2 ^F	3 ^E	16 ^E	16 ^E	58	73	88	97	97
		C	3 ¹	4 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	40 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	70 ¹	70 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	42	53	66	76	76
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	17 ¹	21 ¹	21 ¹	23 ¹	23 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	16	20	22	21	21

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	1066 ^F	1066 ^F	1055	1195	1250 ^I	7628 ^F	7710 ^F	8229	8030	8000 ^I	6 ^F	3 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	8688	8773	9282	9223	9248
		C	678 ^F	678 ^F	865	956	1000 [*]	5409 ^F	5700 ^F	6450	6653	6800 [*]	0 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 [*]	0 [*]	6086	6376	7315	7609	7800
		NC	388 ^F	388 ^F	190	239	250 ^I	2219 ^F	2010 ^F	1779	1377	1200 ^I	6 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2601	2397	1967	1614	1448
	Sawn	All	3199 ^F	3862 ^F	3240	4091	4150 ^I	1198 ^F	886 ^F	1016	1161	1200 ^I	72 ^F	35 ^F	32	24	35 ^I	4325	4713	4224	5228	5315
		C	2600 ^I	3190 ^F	2724	3598	3700 ^I	198 ^I	148 ^F	221	410	400 [*]	66 ^F	34 ^F	29	22	30 [*]	2732	3304	2916	3986	4070
		NC	599 ^I	672 ^F	516	493 ^I	450 ^I	1000 ^I	738 ^F	795	751	800 ^I	5 ^F	1 ^F	3	2	5 ^I	1594	1409	1308	1242	1245
	Ven	All	900 ^I	900 ^I	867	825	750 ^I	51 ^F	75 ^F	61	102	110 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	951	975	928	927	860
		C	250 ^I	250 ^I	261	328	400 ^I	6 ^I	10 ^I	10	29	30 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	256	260	271	357	430
		NC	650 ^I	650 ^I	606	497	350 ^I	45 ^I	65 ^I	51	73	80 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	695	715	657	570	430
	Ply	All	898 ^F	886 ^F	896	932	900 ^I	1105 ^F	1103 ^F	1284	1064	1030 ^I	22 ^F	61 ^F	104	89	50 ^I	1981	1928	2076	1907	1880
		C	98 ^I	50 ^I	96 ^I	332 ^I	400 ^I	5 ^I	10 [*]	2	7	30 [*]	0 ^I	0 [*]	21 ^I	0	0 [*]	103	60	77	339	430
		NC	800 ^I	836 ^I	800 ^I	600 ^I	500 ^I	1100 ^I	1093 ^I	1282	1057	1000 ^I	22 ^I	61 ^I	83	89	50 ^I	1878	1868	1999	1568	1450
Switzerland	Logs	All	2907 ^F	3234 ^F	3304	2663	3000 ^E	393 ^F	418 ^F	149	131	100 ^E	1055 ^F	1053 ^F	1005	966	1140 ^E	2245	2599	2448	1828	1960
		C	2495 ^F	2802 ^F	2820	2215	2520 ^E	286 ^F	282 ^F	41	37	50 ^E	754 ^F	744 ^F	704	671	840 ^E	2027	2340	2157	1581	1730
		NC	412 ^F	432 ^F	484	448	480 ^E	107 ^F	136 ^F	108	94	50 ^E	301 ^F	309 ^F	301	295	300 ^E	218	259	291	247	230
	Sawn	All	1410 ^F	1320 ^F	1504	1380	1510	459 ^F	551 ^F	595	528	490 ^E	159 ^F	150 ^F	131	127	190 ^E	1710	1721	1968	1781	1810
		C	1300 ^F	1200 ^F	1342	1240	1350 ^E	371 ^F	458 ^F	464	424	400 ^E	94 ^F	77 ^F	70	74	130 ^E	1577	1581	1736	1590	1620
		NC	110 ^F	120 ^F	162	140	160 ^E	88 ^F	93 ^F	131	104	90 ^E	65 ^F	73 ^F	61	53	60 ^E	133	140	232	191	190
	Ven	All	30 ^F	30 ^F	30	30	30 ^I	6 ^F	5 ^F	6	4	5 ^I	11 ^F	8 ^F	8	7	5 ^I	25	27	28	27	30
		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	1 ^I	23	23	23	23	24
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	5 ^I	6 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	9 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	5 ^I	4 ^I	2	4	5	4	6
	Ply	All	2 ^F	3 ^F	3	3	3 ^E	118 ^F	144 ^F	136	129	130 ^E	3 ^F	3 ^F	3	4	3 ^E	117	144	136	128	130
		C	1 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	80 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	79	100	100	99	100
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	38 ^I	44 ^I	36 ^I	29 ^I	30 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	38	44	36	29	30
U.S.A.	Logs	All	236701 ^F	244303 ^F	242854 ^E	249232 ^E	261015 ^E	362 ^I	397 ^I	355	513	587	13030 ^F	12215 ^F	12817 ^E	11917 ^E	11556 ^E	224033	232485	230392	237828	250046
		C	170309 ^F	175743 ^F	173404 ^F	178732 ^E	187311 ^E	288 ^I	279 ^I	241	371	399	11956 ^F	11020 ^F	11604 ^E	10769 ^E	10080 ^E	158641	165002	162041	168334	177630
		NC	66392 ^F	68560 ^F	69450 ^E	70500 ^E	73704 ^E	74 ^F	118 ^F	114	142	188	1074 ^F	1195 ^F	1213 ^E	1148 ^E	1476 ^E	65392	67483	68351	69494	72416
	Sawn	All	105516 ^F	109547 ^F	106319 ^E	108855 ^E	115575 ^E	36269 ^F	39030 ^F	41298 ^E	43921 ^E	43213 ^E	7682 ^F	7426 ^F	7187 ^E	7259 ^E	8134 ^E	134103	141151	140430	145517	150654
		C	77736 ^F	80493 ^F	76975 ^E	80299 ^E	85840 ^E	35529 ^F	38288 ^F	40600 ^E	42985 ^E	42168 ^E	5407 ^F	5058 ^F	4692 ^E	4567 ^E	4987 ^E	107858	113723	112883	118717	123021
		NC	27780 ^F	29054 ^F	29344 ^E	28556 ^E	29735 ^E	740 ^F	742 ^F	698 ^E	936 ^E	1045 ^E	2275 ^F	2368 ^F	2495 ^E	2692 ^E	3147 ^E	26245	27428	27547	26800	27633
	Ven	All	80 ^F	80 ^F	80 ^F	80 ^I	80 ^I	482 ^I	466 ^I	311	282	268	260 ^I	300 ^I	275 ^I	250 ^I	250 ^I	302	246	116	112	98
		C	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	182 ^I	226 ^I	99	87	86	50 ^I	100 ^I	120 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	172	166	19	27	26
		NC	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	300 ^I	240 ^I	212	194	182	210 ^I	200 ^I	155 ^I	150 ^I	150 ^I	130	80	97	84	72
	Ply	All	17093 ^F	17380 ^F	17140 ^E	18640 ^E	17704 ^E	1630 ^F	1547 ^F	1769	1580 ^E	1751 ^E	1562 ^F	1346 ^F	1395 ^E	1605 ^E	1805 ^E	17161	17581	17514	18615	17650
		C	14093 ^I	14380 ^I	14140 ^I	15640 ^I	14704 ^I	80 ^I	77 ^I	95	83	108	1450 ^I	1250 ^I	1300 ^I	1500 ^I	1700 ^I	12723	13207	12935	14223	13112
		NC	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	1550 ^I	1470 ^I	1674	1497 ^I	1643 ^I	112 ^I	96 ^I	95 ^I	105 ^I	105 ^I	4438	4374	4579	4392	4538

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Consumers	Logs	All	583106	614509	622684	636261	647183	53710	55696	53322	52637	53602	27074	27480	27183	28041	27343	609743	642725	648823	660857	673442
		C	462938	488921	492805	502956	516510	32468	34089	33360	33366	34283	22794	22951	22965	22883	22902	472613	500059	503200	513439	527890
		NC	120168	125588	129879	133305	130673	21241	21607	19962	19270	19319	4280	4530	4217	5158	4441	137130	142666	145624	147417	145551
	Sawn	All	290060	303568	299173	303221	308480	86539	94299	94910	95066	94779	78322	83012	86755	87455	86053	298277	314855	307328	310832	317206
		C	238310	249785	246898	252177	255814	73738	81949	82225	82894	82289	73324	77706	81338	81881	80026	238724	254028	247785	253190	258077
		NC	51750	53783	52275	51045	52666	12801	12350	12685	12171	12489	4998	5306	5417	5574	6027	59553	60827	59543	57643	59129
	Ven	All	3243	3257	3601	3350	3294	2152	2371	1885	2149	2138	1059	1199	1344	1253	1192	4336	4429	4142	4246	4240
		C	921	994	1305	1339	1419	595	862	494	608	606	459	576	642	578	528	1057	1280	1157	1369	1497
		NC	2322	2263	2296	2011	1875	1558	1509	1391	1541	1532	600	623	702	675	664	3280	3149	2985	2877	2743
	Ply	All	30356	30999	31771	33978	33957	14297	14808	15586	17328	17639	3790	4022	4347	4777	5106	40863	41785	43011	46529	46490
		C	18325	19077	19046	21207	20670	2772	2903	3036	3962	3796	2387	2390	2889	3194	3438	18710	19590	19193	21975	21028
		NC	12031	11922	12725	12771	13287	11524	11905	12550	13366	13843	1403	1633	1458	1583	1668	22152	22194	23818	24554	25462
ITTO Total	Logs	All	761322	793793	797198	807748	818946	56460	58258	56532	55793	57503	44684	45044	43535	42277	41923	773098	807007	810196	821263	834526
		C	492066	518362	522229	532954	546740	32524	34174	33592	33552	34644	23019	23491	23951	23176	23399	501571	529045	531870	543330	557985
		NC	269256	275431	274970	274793	272205	23937	24084	22940	22241	22859	21665	21553	19583	19102	18522	271528	277961	278327	277932	276542
	Sawn	All	351678	364012	359976	362895	368418	89506	97590	98585	98887	99723	87276	91752	94826	94684	92874	353908	369849	363735	367097	375268
		C	250449	261935	259014	264360	268193	73875	82063	82429	83113	82762	73872	78396	81916	82477	80720	250452	265601	259527	264996	270235
		NC	101229	102077	100962	98535	100225	15631	15526	16156	15773	16961	13403	13358	12911	12207	12154	103457	104246	104207	102102	105032
	Ven	All	6393	6394	6934	5732	5682	2223	2439	2043	2465	2693	2112	2257	2411	2454	2481	6504	6576	6566	5743	5894
		C	977	1060	1371	1409	1489	600	869	505	699	687	474	595	664	607	559	1103	1334	1212	1501	1617
		NC	5416	5334	5564	4323	4193	1622	1570	1538	1765	2006	1638	1662	1747	1846	1922	5400	5242	5355	4243	4277
	Ply	All	45937	46607	47878	49905	50547	14375	14908	15784	17540	17834	16656	16159	16756	17014	18070	43656	45356	46906	50431	50312
		C	18563	19422	19387	21530	20995	2785	2912	3059	3982	3815	2449	2469	2891	3196	3445	18899	19865	19555	22316	21365
		NC	27374	27185	28491	28375	29553	11588	11996	12725	13558	14019	14206	13691	13865	13818	14625	24757	25490	27351	28115	28947

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Australia	Logs	All	1169 ¹	1246	585	1246	29170	37778	102	108
		C	86 ²	71	--	--	24070	37778	85	108
		NC	1083	1175	542	1175	5100	0	1020	--
	Sawn	All	538300	367100	508	495	36729	40506	693	736
		C	415100	286200	454	442	15345	13433	590	517
		NC	123200	80900	850	861	21384	27073	792	934
	Ven	All	25445	21497	1272	1791	3848	6675	3848	6675
		C	3522	2294	704	2294	0	0	--	--
		NC	21923	19203	1462	1746	3848	6675	3848	6675
	Ply	All	47503	41838	709	644	1966	2230	983	1115
		C	19680	18428	703	614	0	0	--	--
		NC	27823	23410	713	669	1966	2230	983	1115
Canada	Logs	All	244505	170240	66	60	88365	92433	180	159
		C	146551	83584	56	46	54302	48847	162	118
		NC	97954	86656	90	83	34063	43586	218	263
	Sawn	All	386159	390913	234	230	7971573	9199214	165	182
		C	129785	129012	171	168	7665806	8870903	161	179
		NC	256374	261901	287	282	305767	328311	385	366
	Ven	All	60070	74443	969	967	246933	252123	493	538
		C	5491	6550	686	595	59080	60240	183	204
		NC	54579	67893	1011	1029	187853	191883	1049	1103
	Ply	All	90790	106124	256	252	284738	283976	346	325
		C	33241	41201	219	203	196971	185624	313	286
		NC	57549	64923	285	298	87767	98352	457	441
China	Logs	All	472417	454393	159	139	72587 ²	29230	111	46
		C	122417 ²	45154	121	71	31715 ²	5382	131	22
		NC	350000 ¹	409239	179	155	40872 ²	23848	99	60
	Sawn	All	300000 ¹	186389	240	195	364335 ¹	252859	635	566
		C	50000 ¹	24116	174	135	81799 ¹	35516	598	515
		NC	250000 ¹	162273	260	209	282536 ¹	217343	646	575
	Ven	All	100000 ¹	93602	485	246	19600 ¹	27436	700	1016
		C	6000 ¹	11586	240	215	4900 ¹	3922	700	1307
		NC	94000 ¹	82016	519	252	14700 ¹	23513	700	980
	Ply	All	850000 ¹	710000 ¹	420	312	52900 ¹	62286	420	352
		C	10000 ¹	10000 ¹	417	370	10900 ¹	18841	389	325
		NC	840000 ¹	700000 ¹	420	311	42000 ¹	43445	429	365
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	400000 ¹	400000 ¹	229	230	2450 ¹	4200 ¹	350	350
		C	20000 ¹	20000 ¹	200	192	700 ¹	700 ¹	350	350
		NC	380000 ¹	380000 ¹	230	232	1750 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
	Sawn	All	500000 ¹	400000 ¹	336	328	19700 ¹	19400 ¹	480	497
		C	200000 ¹	180000 ¹	393	377	7690 ¹	7600 ¹	481	507
		NC	300000 ¹	220000 ¹	306	297	12010 ¹	11800 ¹	480	492
	Ven	All	80000 ¹	84000 ¹	485	488	6300 ¹	2100 ¹	700	700
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	80000 ¹	84000 ¹	485	488	6300 ¹	2100 ¹	700	700
	Ply	All	530000 ¹	443000 ¹	548	561	111300 ¹	112000 ¹	700	696
		C	15750 ¹	12500 ¹	477	463	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	514250 ¹	430500 ¹	550	565	111300 ¹	112000 ¹	700	696
Egypt	Logs	All	21988 ¹	18800 ¹	172	267	16 ²	0	--	--
		C	14988 ²	17234	167	283	16 ²	0	--	--
		NC	7000 ¹	1566 ¹	183	174	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	508439 ²	133315	221	61	539 ²	610 ¹	270	153
		C	429753 ²	132241	217	70	239 ²	310	239	103
		NC	78686 ²	1075	250	4	300 ²	300 ¹	300	300
	Ven	All	15836 ²	1406	754	660	0 ²	6638	--	2924
		C	3770 ¹	195	754	1358	0	100	--	1000
		NC	12066 ¹	1211	754	609	0	6538	--	3013
	Ply	All	103800 ¹	102000 ¹	600	510	800 ¹	700 ¹	400	700
		C	40800 ¹	30000 ¹	583	375	0	0	--	--
		NC	63000 ¹	72000 ¹	612	600	800 ¹	700 ¹	400	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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
EU	Logs	All	2595967	2455983	193	175	1144661	1577195	175	202
		C	931799	845588	127	101	665144	890982	150	190
		NC	1664168	1610395	272	286	479517	686212	226	219
	Sawn	All	9211633	8332850	291	282	7249752	6598007	254	243
		C	5904757	5297464	229	221	6207085	5796922	230	226
		NC	3306875	3035386	560	548	1042666	801085	669	541
	Ven	All	1001775	1040135	1253	1155	690214	638543	1382	1353
		C	354266	392220	1230	1083	185368	156158	1041	937
		NC	647509	647915	1265	1204	504846	487385	1571	1597
	Ply	All	2258227	2435600	526	458	1301001	1281710	815	739
		C	839110	963170	391	339	535771	420275	690	487
		NC	1419117	1472430	660	594	765230	861435	934	988
Austria	Logs	All	410204	320974	127	90	97838	70100	213	152
		C	336778	235573	107	67	70690	49878	236	166
		NC	73426	85401	918	1068	27148	20222	170	126
	Sawn	All	343224	269511	310	274	1194267	980928	249	218
		C	229008	174937	253	218	1126629	930126	241	211
		NC	114216	94574	563	523	67638	50802	583	513
	Ven	All	49832	42324	2076	1628	41623	35919	2448	2395
		C	4207	6214	1402	690	9695	6774	2424	1694
		NC	45625	36110	2173	2124	31928	29145	2456	2650
	Ply	All	96201	85377	764	769	111145	103136	889	711
		C	30903	34620	606	692	94227	84137	841	662
		NC	65298	50757	871	832	16918	18999	1301	1056
Belgium-Lux.	Logs	All	155626 ¹	144030	819	409	106507 ²	98314	209	107
		C	3416 ¹	35513	171	158	45024 ²	55882	150	86
		NC	152210 ²	108518	895	854	61483 ²	42431	293	159
	Sawn	All	654333 ²	483828	425	263	199019 ²	163643	474	323
		C	327484 ²	253484	294	183	86061 ²	75075	292	218
		NC	326849 ²	230344	769	502	112958 ²	88568	904	546
	Ven	All	63494 ²	62914	1716	1169	62451 ²	66902	2839	1863
		C	8594 ²	10942	1719	1010	2839 ¹	3529	2839	3109
		NC	54900 ¹	51972	1716	1209	59612 ¹	63373	2839	1823
	Ply	All	199500 ¹	129977	700	477	71955 ²	67699	576	671
		C	70000 ¹	46875	700	403	43750 ¹	10649	576	569
		NC	129500 ¹	83102	700	531	28205 ¹	57050	576	695
Denmark	Logs	All	45056 ²	45000 ¹	87	90	21248 ²	6181 ¹	64	64
		C	9964 ²	9900 ¹	100	99	9082 ²	3284 ¹	36	64
		NC	35092 ²	35100 ¹	85	88	12166 ²	2897 ¹	152	64
	Sawn	All	468799 ¹	414300 ¹	199	214	60585 ²	65600 ¹	638	637
		C	428799 ²	371300 ¹	186	198	28460 ²	32900 ¹	606	633
		NC	40000 ¹	43000 ¹	800	782	32125 ²	32700 ¹	669	641
	Ven	All	36682 ²	48910 ¹	2445	2446	11142 ²	6110 ¹	1857	2037
		C	4891 ¹	7340 ¹	2446	2447	3677 ¹	2000 ¹	1839	2000
		NC	31791 ¹	41570 ¹	2445	2445	7465 ¹	4110 ¹	1866	2055
	Ply	All	99347 ²	112710 ¹	584	584	21569 ²	24650 ¹	770	770
		C	50810 ¹	56210 ¹	584	611	17720 ¹	10000 ¹	770	769
		NC	48537 ¹	56500 ¹	585	559	3849 ¹	14650 ¹	770	771
Finland	Logs	All	70000 ¹	125000 ¹	139	144	101091 ²	64030 ¹	198	138
		C	45000 ¹	100000 ¹	136	143	93275 ²	62000 ¹	196	138
		NC	25000 ¹	25000 ¹	143	147	7816 ²	2030 ¹	223	156
	Sawn	All	64351	53770	350	354	1761513	1461381	209	208
		C	19007	11538	143	123	1746170	1448972	208	207
		NC	45343	42233	889	728	15343	12409	451	460
	Ven	All	3664	8055	407	1007	35875 ²	33090	588	551
		C	458	435	--	--	20000 ¹	19810	513	440
		NC	3206	7619	356	952	15875 ¹	13279	722	885
	Ply	All	6623 ²	7619	301	363	548067 ²	529650	822	666
		C	600 ¹	1742	300	581	200000 ¹	166971	714	420
		NC	6023 ¹	5878	301	327	348067 ¹	362679	899	914

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
France	Logs	All	373632 ^F	265272	329	162	296722 ^F	570000	237	237
		C	34842 ^F	24240	293	72	31483 ^F	90000	126	218
		NC	338790 ^F	241032	333	185	265239 ^F	480000	265	241
	Sawn	All	760986 ^F	685954	374	368	391826 ^F	317271	397	346
		C	436821 ^F	408758	283	294	97039 ^F	90705	255	294
		NC	324165 ^F	277197	662	584	294787 ^F	226566	486	373
	Ven	All	85634 ^F	81126	1032	762	116506 ^F	106343	2118	1568
		C	44400 ^F	27172	1033	498	11506 ^F	11343 ^F	3835	4264
		NC	41234 ^F	53954	1031	1040	105000 ^F	95000 ^F	2019	1458
	Ply	All	192368 ^F	191966	590	667	182977 ^F	189033	779	909
		C	60000 ^F	48480	600	605	76720 ^F	34601	1023	511
		NC	132368 ^F	143485	586	690	106257 ^F	154433	664	1102
Germany	Logs	All	290903 ^F	420000 ^F	308	358	310495 ^F	595200 ^F	124	221
		C	111452 ^F	86000 ^F	181	90	257501 ^F	493020 ^F	129	233
		NC	179451 ^F	334000 ^F	544	1546	52994 ^F	102180 ^F	106	178
	Sawn	All	1543102 ^F	1415500 ^F	297	295	464848 ^F	463000 ^F	282	251
		C	1136030 ^F	1055000 ^F	252	248	319651 ^F	309000 ^F	238	197
		NC	407072 ^F	360500 ^F	588	670	145197 ^F	154000 ^F	476	554
	Ven	All	347884 ^F	360000 ^F	1533	1440	264733 ^F	220000 ^F	1034	1100
		C	197884 ^F	240000 ^F	1558	1333	100000 ^F	85000 ^F	1042	1000
		NC	150000 ^F	120000 ^F	1500	1714	164733 ^F	140000 ^F	1030	1217
	Ply	All	645957 ^F	570000 ^F	575	368	119445 ^F	106000 ^F	1021	797
		C	198100 ^F	158000 ^F	283	158	38100 ^F	34500 ^F	423	345
		NC	447857 ^F	412000 ^F	1056	750	81345 ^F	71500 ^F	3013	2167
Greece	Logs	All	41540	40000 ^F	212	211	6971	12000 ^F	604	600
		C	5258	14000 ^F	196	200	0	4500 ^F	--	563
		NC	36282	26000 ^F	214	217	6971	7500 ^F	604	625
	Sawn	All	171096	130000 ^F	356	351	9643	12750 ^F	371	354
		C	129155	100000 ^F	335	333	717	750 ^F	738	750
		NC	41941	30000 ^F	442	429	8926	12000 ^F	357	343
	Ven	All	21385	24000 ^F	2487	2400	2655	2200 ^F	1857	2200
		C	5059	6000 ^F	2930	3000	0	0 ^F	--	--
		NC	16326	18000 ^F	2375	2250	2655	2200 ^F	2108	2200
	Ply	All	5011	22000 ^F	690	629	25019	12000 ^F	1150	1200
		C	2680	10000 ^F	688	556	35	0 ^F	--	--
		NC	2331	12000 ^F	692	706	24984	12000 ^F	1151	1200
Ireland	Logs	All	12827 ^F	10537	285	432	15524 ^F	2736 ^F	5175	2736
		C	4650 ^F	3638	137	287	0 ^F	0 ^F	--	--
		NC	8177 ^F	6899	743	587	15524 ^F	2736 ^F	5175	2341
	Sawn	All	133754 ^F	142233	418	463	51480 ^F	45200 ^F	198	204
		C	72490 ^F	77695	306	351	48000 ^F	40000 ^F	190	186
		NC	61264 ^F	64538	738	751	3480 ^F	5200 ^F	497	836
	Ven	All	8821 ^F	7367	1470	1295	1500 ^F	553	--	471
		C	4000 ^F	4599	1333	1444	0	56	--	63
		NC	4821 ^F	2768	1607	1106	1500 ^F	497	--	1713
	Ply	All	37528 ^F	34075 ^F	560	511	3800 ^F	4000 ^F	1267	1301
		C	24000 ^F	21075	533	471	2500 ^F	2700 ^F	1250	1261
		NC	13528 ^F	13000 ^F	615	591	1300 ^F	1300 ^F	1300	1393
Italy	Logs	All	610000	571000	147	171	2000 ^F	4000 ^F	500	500
		C	184000	171000	111	113	400 ^F	2000 ^F	400	400
		NC	426000	400000	171	219	1600 ^F	2000 ^F	533	667
	Sawn	All	1900000	1859000	302	306	224974 ^F	125000 ^F	1891	1250
		C	1059000	1065000	226	229	20000 ^F	25000 ^F	500	500
		NC	841000	794000	527	558	204974 ^F	100000 ^F	2595	2000
	Ven	All	191000	176000	876	863	80000	88000	3333	2933
		C	20000 ^F	20000 ^F	667	833	12000 ^F	0 ^F	3000	--
		NC	171000 ^F	156000 ^F	910	867	68000 ^F	88000 ^F	3400	2933
	Ply	All	168000	165000	481	502	110000 ^F	117000 ^F	1146	1170
		C	60000 ^F	55000 ^F	429	426	20000 ^F	20000 ^F	667	667
		NC	108000 ^F	110000 ^F	517	550	90000 ^F	97000 ^F	1364	1386

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Netherlands	Logs	All	62623	40000	125	132	15728	15000	218	214
		C	18519	3000	66	54	9845	10000	167	167
		NC	44104	37000	200	150	5883	5000	453	500
	Sawn	All	1022096	985290	314	302	234326	196900	516	559
		C	612289	580000	233	220	112348	98450	352	405
		NC	409807	405290	648	641	121978	98450	904	903
	Ven	All	37897	35500	972	789	21197	26500	1178	1325
		C	12237	4180	816	279	2391	2500	478	500
		NC	25660	31320	1069	1044	18806	24000	1447	1600
	Ply	All	232257	237599	448	453	48254	49000	791	845
		C	46505	37599	195	168	7488	9000	468	500
		NC	185752	200000	666	667	40766	40000	906	1000
Portugal	Logs	All	151484	127599	291	290	1060	5634	151	176
		C	1971	254	58	42	3	3218	--	169
		NC	149513	127345	308	293	1057	2416	151	186
	Sawn	All	93616	106759	612	635	110555	94334	211	209
		C	7341	7299	489	456	101457	87944	206	202
		NC	86275	99460	625	654	9098	6390	303	376
	Ven	All	12937	15193	2156	1899	7487	6598	624	660
		C	4537	5455	2269	1818	3260	3146	362	449
		NC	8400	9738	2100	1948	4227	3452	1409	1151
	Ply	All	4309	3977	718	795	789	834	789	417
		C	1327	2169	664	723	231	717	--	717
		NC	2982	1808	746	904	558	117	558	117
Spain	Logs	All	196808	148050	269	196	3000	1000	188	143
		C	15949	10610	75	69	700	200	54	36
		NC	180859	137440	348	229	2300	800	767	400
	Sawn	All	435002	396704	272	244	24000	26000	636	696
		C	294243	252454	327	280	20000	21000	619	683
		NC	140759	144250	201	200	4000	5000	743	758
	Ven	All	25142	57981	867	994	7700	6000	1283	1200
		C	5142	14455	551	1352	7000	6000	1167	1200
		NC	20000	43526	1000	913	700	0	--	--
	Ply	All	8333	18050	208	361	15000	10000	469	685
		C	1500	6500	115	325	5000	1000	385	563
		NC	6833	11550	253	385	10000	9000	526	702
Sweden	Logs	All	150000	160000	265	281	148327	120000	181	194
		C	140000	120000	255	240	142991	115000	190	192
		NC	10000	40000	588	571	5336	5000	81	250
	Sawn	All	116274	90000	495	423	2485716	2600000	232	237
		C	36090	40000	361	404	2478554	2593000	232	237
		NC	80184	50000	594	439	7162	7000	358	350
	Ven	All	53503	55000	1574	1571	21345	23000	1779	1769
		C	20295	21000	923	955	13000	16000	1444	1600
		NC	33208	34000	2767	2615	8345	7000	2782	2333
	Ply	All	69793	87250	554	646	33281	50000	512	543
		C	22685	34900	354	554	30000	46000	500	535
		NC	47108	52350	760	727	3281	4000	656	667
U.K.	Logs	All	25264	38520	118	145	18150	13000	303	342
		C	20000	31860	100	133	4150	2000	138	133
		NC	5264	6660	376	266	14000	11000	467	478
	Sawn	All	1505000	1300000	219	220	37000	46000	771	719
		C	1117000	900000	178	168	22000	44000	917	830
		NC	388000	400000	635	696	15000	2000	625	182
	Ven	All	63900	65765	998	940	16000	17329	1778	1733
		C	22562	24427	902	977	0	0	--	--
		NC	41338	41338	1060	919	16000	17329	1778	1733
	Ply	All	493000	770000	436	442	9700	18708	485	445
		C	270000	450000	450	450	0	0	--	--
		NC	223000	320000	421	431	9700	18708	485	445

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Japan	Logs	All	4734077	4427903	216	208	1505	3015	376	335
		C	3156646	2957450	212	202	1309	989	327	330
		NC	1577431	1470453	224	220	196	2026	--	338
	Sawn	All	5074219	4882545	430	398	18430	26783	1843	687
		C	3776521	3704303	377	359	1607	12520	1607	447
		NC	1297698	1178242	723	603	16823	14263	1869	1297
	Ven	All	186439	178804	871	894	11113	13236	1389	1471
		C	47039	55496	980	957	1131	645	--	--
		NC	139400	123308	840	868	9982	12591	1248	1399
	Ply	All	2100642	2100642	473	390	7047	6845	1175	978
		C	139858	139858	420	285	1107	899	1107	899
		NC	1960784	1960784	478	401	5940	5946	1188	991
Nepal	Logs	All	720 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	720 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	2400 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2400 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0	--	--
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1100 ¹	1100 ¹	550	550	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1100 ¹	1100 ¹	550	550	0	0	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	All	958	1158	479	579	669540 ¹	671061	127	119
		C	0	0	--	--	669540 ²	671061	127	119
		NC	958 ¹	1158 ¹	479	579	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	22484	23869	661	612	439098	369891	418	385
		C	14602	16145	664	673	437795	368556	417	384
		NC	7882	7724	657	515	1303	1335	1303	668
	Ven	All	1719 ²	1442	573	481	11140	7282	928	728
		C	0	203	--	--	11140	7081	928	708
		NC	1719 ²	1239	573	413	0	201	--	--
	Ply	All	6031	5834	1206	1167	105195	112392	822	1050
		C	2964	3060	1482	1530	105195 ¹	112392 ¹	822	1050
		NC	3067	2774	1022	925	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Norway	Logs	All	180000 ¹	200000 ¹	291	294	25398 ²	25000 ¹	249	250
		C	150000 ¹	196000 ¹	270	292	25398 ¹	25000 ¹	249	250
		NC	30000 ¹	4000 ¹	476	400	0 ¹	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	268372 ²	290000 ¹	347	352	178281 ²	189840 ¹	240	240
		C	222987 ²	260000 ¹	310	335	177757 ²	188880 ¹	240	240
		NC	45385 ²	30000 ¹	825	638	524 ²	960 ¹	175	240
	Ven	All	15744 ²	14760 ¹	984	984	2310 ¹	2310 ¹	770	770
		C	5904 ¹	4920 ¹	984	984	770 ¹	770 ¹	770	770
		NC	9840 ¹	9840 ¹	984	984	1540 ¹	1540 ¹	770	770
	Ply	All	47240 ²	53000 ¹	665	570	2778 ²	14816 ¹	926	926
		C	33250 ¹	37300 ¹	665	533	1852 ¹	11112 ¹	926	926
		NC	13990 ¹	15700 ¹	666	683	926 ¹	3704 ¹	926	926
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	1047332	961860	127	120	253	170	127	85
		C	721323	702409	112	106	3	102	--	--
		NC	326009	259451	183	188	250	68	125	34
	Sawn	All	408530	464494	402	400	15836	11183	495	466
		C	98170	165128	444	403	14671	10271	506	467
		NC	310360	299366	390	399	1165	912	388	456
	Ven	All	48893	63932	802	627	235	469	--	--
		C	7900	15026	790	518	68	114	--	--
		NC	40993	48906	804	670	167	355	--	--
	Ply	All	570323	501865	444	472	47699	52754	459	593
		C	1196	3130	598	447	7699 ¹	60	367	--
		NC	569127	498735	444	472	40000 ¹	52694	482	592

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Switzerland	Logs	All	43559 ^f	38252 ⁱ	292	292	110634 ^f	106260 ⁱ	110	110
		C	9545 ^f	10804 ⁱ	233	292	73297 ^f	73810 ⁱ	104	110
		NC	34014 ^f	27448 ⁱ	315	292	37337 ^f	32450 ⁱ	124	110
	Sawn	All	271440 ^f	240768 ⁱ	456	456	39348 ^f	38100 ⁱ	300	300
		C	196786 ^f	193344 ⁱ	424	456	17396 ^f	22200 ⁱ	249	300
		NC	74654 ^f	47424 ⁱ	570	456	21952 ^f	15900 ⁱ	360	300
	Ven	All	25472 ^f	17000 ⁱ	4245	4250	25472 ^f	21000 ⁱ	3184	3000
		C	0	0	—	—	6000 ⁱ	5500 ⁱ	3000	2750
		NC	25472 ⁱ	17000 ⁱ	4245	4250	19472 ⁱ	15500 ⁱ	3245	3100
	Ply	All	149109 ^f	141384 ⁱ	1096	1096	5617 ^f	7488 ⁱ	1872	1872
		C	109600 ⁱ	109600 ⁱ	1096	1096	3744 ⁱ	5616 ⁱ	1872	1872
		NC	39509 ⁱ	31784 ⁱ	1097	1096	1873 ⁱ	1872 ⁱ	1873	1872
U.S.A.	Logs	All	61023	68088	172	133	2299020 ^f	2133143 ⁱ	179	179
		C	42955	42345	178	114	2016862 ^f	1927651 ⁱ	174	179
		NC	18068	25743	158	181	282158 ^f	205492 ⁱ	233	179
	Sawn	All	6297815	7681024	152	175	2460780 ^f	2482578 ⁱ	342	342
		C	5855929	7245905	144	169	1259560 ^f	1561914 ⁱ	268	342
		NC	441886	435119	633	465	1201220 ^f	920664 ⁱ	481	342
	Ven	All	326509	345301	1049	1226	258818 ^f	235250 ⁱ	941	941
		C	61110	64119	616	736	112920 ⁱ	94100 ⁱ	941	941
		NC	265399	281182	1251	1446	145898 ⁱ	141150 ⁱ	941	941
	Ply	All	804560	719927	455	456	401000 ^f	470000 ⁱ	287	293
		C	44406	34927	467	421	351000 ⁱ	405000 ⁱ	270	270
		NC	760154	685000	454	458	50000 ⁱ	65000 ⁱ	526	619
	Logs	All	9803715	9198462	184	175	4443599	4679485	163	167
		C	5316310	4920638	159	147	3562356	3682303	155	161
		NC	4487405	4277824	225	222	881243	997182	209	193
	Sawn	All	23789791	23395066	250	246	18794401	19228971	217	220
		C	17294391	17633857	210	213	15886750	16889025	195	206
		NC	6495400	5761209	509	473	2907650	2339946	537	420
	Ven	All	1887902	1936321	927	901	1275983	1213062	949	968
		C	495002	552609	1001	910	381377	328630	594	569
		NC	1392900	1383713	903	898	894606	889432	1274	1317
	Ply	All	7559325	7362313	483	437	2322041	2407197	534	504
		C	1289855	1403173	425	354	1214239	1159819	420	363
		NC	6269470	5959140	497	463	1107802	1247378	760	788
	Total	All	43040733	41892164	—	—	26836024	27528715	—	—
		C	24395557	24510278	—	—	21044722	22059777	—	—
		NC	18645176	17381886	—	—	5791301	5473938	—	—
ITTO Total	Logs	All	10426312	9720838	184	174	6724875	6837729	154	162
		C	5349354	4949724	159	148	3612275	3698339	151	160
		NC	5076958	4771114	221	215	3112600	3139390	159	164
	Sawn	All	24670979	24339250	250	246	21736264	21768920	229	230
		C	17360482	17721704	211	213	16017536	17044360	196	207
		NC	7310497	6617546	450	420	5718728	4724560	443	387
	Ven	All	1948925	2027114	888	822	1753944	1729594	728	705
		C	503490	572132	998	818	388554	338233	586	557
		NC	1445435	1454983	856	824	1365190	1396361	782	757
	Ply	All	7658269	7457723	483	438	8008840	8250174	478	485
		C	1302075	1412186	425	354	1214506	1160164	412	357
		NC	6356193	6045537	497	463	6794334	7090010	492	515
	Total	All	44704485	43544925	—	—	38223922	38586416	—	—
		C	24515400	24655745	—	—	21232871	22241096	—	—
		NC	20189083	18889180	—	—	16990852	16350320	—	—

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Australia	Logs	Trop.	60 ¹	50 ¹	48	39	33	0	0	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	60	50	49	40	34
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	60 ¹	50 ¹	48	39	33	0	0	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	60	50	49	40	34
	Sawn	Trop.	25 ¹	20 ¹	17	13	12	170	139	140	90	90	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	195	159	157	103	102
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	10 ¹	9 ¹	8	9	6	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	10	9	8	9	6
		NC	25 ¹	20 ¹	17	13	12	160 ¹	130 ¹	132	81	84	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	185	150	149	94	96
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	11	16	11	12	7	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	11	16	11	12	7
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	1	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	11	16	11	11	7	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	11	16	11	11	7
	Ply	Trop.	5 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	42	42	46	40	44	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	47	47	53	47	49
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	9	6	10	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	7	9	6	10
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	5 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	37	34	34	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	40	40	44	41	39
Canada	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		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	1 ¹	1 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	16	15	15 ¹	1	2	1	0	0 ¹	13	18	15	15	15
		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	14 ¹	20 ¹	16	15	15 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	13	18	15	15	15
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	5 ¹	0	1	1	1	1 ¹	2	2	1	3	4
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	2 ¹	3 ¹	2	4	5 ¹	0	1 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	2	2	1	3	4
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	74	69	64	95	100 ¹	3	2	4	13	15 ¹	71	67	60	82	85
		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	74 ¹	69 ¹	64	95	100 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	4	13	15 ¹	71	67	60	82	85
China	Logs	Trop.	400	450 ¹	440 ¹	455 ¹	470 ¹	1595	1599 ¹	1300 ¹	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	9	74	22	20 ¹	20 ¹	1986	1975	1718	1435	1450
		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	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	400 ¹	450 ¹	440 ¹	455 ¹	470 ¹	1595	1599 ¹	1300 ¹	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	9	74 ¹	22	20 ¹	20 ¹	1986	1975	1718	1435	1450
	Sawn	Trop.	400 ¹	500	380 ¹	290 ¹	300 ¹	703	715	672	501	500 ¹	22	18	15	4	10	1081	1197	1037	787	790
		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	400 ¹	500 ¹	380 ¹	290 ¹	300 ¹	703	715	672	501	500 ¹	22 ¹	18 ¹	15	4	10 ¹	1081	1197	1037	787	790
	Ven	Trop.	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	287	193	180 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	4	1	2 ¹	297	188	186	251	250
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	287	193	180 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	4	1	2 ¹	297	188	186	251	250
	Ply	Trop.	525 ¹	650	550 ¹	500 ¹	475 ¹	1500 ¹	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	1800 ¹	1300 ¹	6	57	53	67	32	2019	2393	2497	2233	1743
		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	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	525 ¹	650 ¹	550 ¹	500 ¹	475 ¹	1500 ¹	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	1800 ¹	1300 ¹	6 ¹	57 ¹	53	67	32	2019	2393	2497	2233	1743

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	Trop.	6'	8'	4'	3'	3'	2180'	1788'	1546'	1573'	1600'	13'	7'	5'	10'	10'	2173	1789	1545	1566	1593
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	6'	8'	4'	3'	3'	2180	1788	1546	1573	1600	13	7	5	10	10	2173	1789	1545	1566	1593
	Sawn	Trop.	350'	300'	253'	267'	250'	1052'	769'	629'	477'	550'	15'	20'	23'	21'	20'	1387	1049	859	723	780
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	350'	300'	253'	267'	250'	1052	769	629	477	550	15	20	23	21	20	1387	1049	859	723	780
	Ven	Trop.	150'	100'	100'	100'	100'	204'	195'	149'	155'	153'	4'	4'	9'	3'	3'	350	291	240	252	250
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	150'	100'	100'	100'	100'	204	195	149	155	153	4	4	9	3	3	350	291	240	252	250
	Ply	Trop.	600'	570'	525'	550'	550'	788'	1065'	935'	762'	780'	110'	128'	159	161'	160'	1278	1507	1301	1151	1170
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	600'	570'	525'	550'	550'	788	1065	935	762	780	110	128	159	161	160	1278	1507	1301	1151	1170
Egypt	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	20'	30'	20'	9	10'	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	20	30	20	9	10
		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	20	30	20	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	30	20	9	10
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	16	12'	5	2'	3	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	16	12	5	2	3
		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	16	12	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	5	2	3
	Ven	Trop.	8'	7'	5'	1'	2'	8	5'	12	0	5'	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	16	12	17	1	7
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	5'	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8'	7'	5'	1'	2'	8	5	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	17	1	7
	Ply	Trop.	7	7	5'	4'	4'	125	120'	100'	100'	100'	0'	0'	0	1'	1'	132	127	105	103	103
		C	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0	0'	0'	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7'	7'	5'	4'	4'	125	120'	100'	100'	100'	0'	0'	0	1	1	132	127	105	103	103
EU	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2453	2602	2522	1941	1989	58	98	81	54	53	2395	2504	2441	1887	1937
		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	2454	2602	2522	1941	1989	58	98	81	54	53	2396	2504	2440	1887	1936
	Sawn	Trop.	581	728	727	588	568	2610	2394	2436	1865	1921	220	224	167	194	181	2971	2898	2996	2260	2308
		C	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	4
		NC	581	718	728	589	569	2610	2394	2436	1859	1918	220	224	167	194	181	2971	2888	2997	2255	2305
	Ven	Trop.	214	227	226	202	203	216	234	366	335	336	39	49	49	44	46	391	412	543	493	493
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		NC	214	227	226	202	203	216	234	366	334	336	39	49	49	44	46	391	412	543	492	493
	Ply	Trop.	503	493	445	396	415	1380	1274	1531	1404	1404	159	127	145	162	174	1724	1640	1831	1638	1645
		C	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	22	40	32	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	22	40	32
		NC	503	493	445	396	415	1362	1254	1509	1364	1371	159	127	145	162	174	1706	1620	1809	1598	1612

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
		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	1	1 ^F	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	15	9	7	9	1	1	1	1	2	12	14	9	6	7
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	15	9	7	9	1	1	1	1	2	12	14	9	6	7
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	12	2	2	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	12	2	2	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	4	11	16	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	15
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	4	11	16	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	15
Belgium/ Luxembourg	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	38	52	74	76	74	5 ¹	10 ¹	20	12	25	33	42	54	64	50
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	38	52 ^F	74	76	74	5 ¹	10 ¹	20	12	25	33	42	54	64	49
	Sawn	Trop.	14	17 ¹	15 ¹	14 ¹	12 ¹	158	160	146	183	179	38	51	35	38	57	134	126	126	160	134
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
		NC	14 ¹	17 ¹	15 ¹	14 ¹	12 ¹	158	160 ^E	146 ¹	182	176	38 ^E	51 ^E	35	38	57	134	126	126	158	130
	Ven	Trop.	2 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	12	17	24	22	22	5	9	6	13	12	9	11	21	17	15
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	8 ¹	5 ¹	12	17 ¹	24	22	22	5 ¹	9 ¹	6	13	12	9	11	21	17	15
	Ply	Trop.	3 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	170 ¹	146 ¹	170 ¹	157	187	30 ¹	20 ¹	30	57	59	143	131	150	110	138
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	12 ¹	18	17	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	8	10	12	18	17
		NC	3 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	162	136	158	139	169	30 ¹	20 ¹	30	57	59	135	121	138	92	120
Denmark	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	2	2	2
		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	2	2	2 ^W	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	2	2	2
	Sawn	Trop.	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	19	24	27	16	16	3	5	4	4	4	17	20	24	13	13
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	19	24	27 ^W	16 ^E	16 ^E	3 ^W	5	4	4 ^E	4 ^E	17	20	24	13	13
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8 ^W	4 ¹	4 ¹	1	1	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	4	6	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	3 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	1 ^W	1	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	4	6	2	2
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	40	30	50 ^W	40 ¹	40 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	38	27	47	37	37
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	40 ¹	30 ¹	50 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	38	27	47	37	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Finland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2	1	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2 ¹	1	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	8	7	13	10	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	7	8	6	13	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	8	7	13	10	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	7	8	6	13	10
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	5	5	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	5	5	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	5	5
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2	3	2	0	0	1	2 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2	3	2	0	0	1	2 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	2
France	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	920	880	861	678	750 ^u	21	59	45	19	5 ^u	899	821	816	659	745
		C	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	920	880 ^u	861 ^u	678	750 ^u	21 ^w	59	45	19	5 ^u	899	821	816	659	745
	Sawn	Trop.	231	332	298	283	290 ^u	360	316	356	218	300 ^u	10	10	10	36	13 ^u	581	638	644	465	577
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	3	0	
		NC	231	332 ^u	298	283	290 ^u	360	316 ^u	356 ^u	215	300 ^u	10 ^w	10 ^u	10	36 ¹	13 ^u	581	638	644	462	577
	Ven	Trop.	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	18	26	23	22	25 ¹	5	3	3	3 ¹	5 ¹	18	28	25	24	25
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	1	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	18	26 ^u	23 ^u	21	25 ¹	5 ^u	3	3	3 ¹	5 ¹	18	28	25	23	25
	Ply	Trop.	250 ¹	223 ¹	220 ¹	201 ¹	230 ¹	180	141	156 ^u	127	130 ¹	44	25	25	22 ¹	20 ¹	386	339	351	306	340
		C	0	0	0	0	0	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	15	10 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	10	10	10	15	10
		NC	250 ¹	223 ¹	220 ¹	201 ¹	230 ¹	170 ¹	131 ¹	146 ¹	112	120 ¹	44 ^u	25	25	22 ¹	20 ¹	376	329	341	291	330
Germany	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	213	193	174	116	80 ^u	14	16	5	10	10	199	177	169	106	70
		C	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	213	193	174	116	80 ^u	14 ^u	16 ^u	5	10 ^u	10 ^u	199	177	169	106	70
	Sawn	Trop.	40 ^u	40 ^u	74 ^u	40 ¹	30 ¹	248	256	254	157	100 ^u	32 ^u	30	24	23	20	256	266	304	174	110
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ^u	40 ^u	74 ^u	40 ¹	30 ¹	248	256	254	157	100 ^u	32 ^u	30 ^u	24	23 ^u	20 ^u	256	266	304	174	110
	Ven	Trop.	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	77	72	83	60	60 ¹	10	18	15	10 ¹	10 ¹	82	64	78	55	55
		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	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	77	72	83	60	60 ¹	10 ^u	18 ^u	15	10 ¹	10 ¹	82	64	78	55	55
	Ply	Trop.	45 ¹	40 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	193	195	271	196	200 ¹	4	4 ¹	4	4 ¹	4 ¹	234	231	292	212	211
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	45 ¹	40 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	15 ¹	193	195	271	196	200 ¹	4 ^u	4 ¹	4	4 ¹	4 ¹	234	231	292	212	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Greece	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	114	125	120	110 ¹	100 ¹	1	0	1	1	1	113	125	119	109	99
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	114	125 ¹	120 ¹	110 ¹	100 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	113	125	119	109	99
	Sawn	Trop.	10	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	27	27	16	20 ¹	20 ¹	4	5	4	5 ¹	5 ¹	33	47	27	25	25
		C	0	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	10	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	27	27	16	20 ¹	20 ¹	4 ¹	5	4	5 ¹	5 ¹	33	37	27	25	25
	Ven	Trop.	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	2	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	4	4	4	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	4 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	4	4	4	3	3
	Ply	Trop.	50 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	50 ¹	45 ¹	2	2	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	8	14 ¹	21	10 ¹	10 ¹	44	43	37	42	37
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	50 ¹	45 ¹	2	2	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	8 ¹	14 ¹	21	10 ¹	10 ¹	44	43	37	42	37
Ireland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3 ^w	2	4 ^e	0	0	0	1	0 ¹	2	7	3	1	4
		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	2	7	3 ^w	2	4 ^e	0	0	0	1	0 ¹	2	7	3	1	4
	Sawn	Trop.	1 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	51	79	55 ^w	58	50 ^e	8	2	2	5	3 ¹	44	80	55	55	49
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	1	0
		NC	1 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	51	79	55 ^w	57	50 ^e	8	2	2	5	3 ¹	44	80	55	54	49
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	2	1	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	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	1	2 ^w	1	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	14	17	28	30 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1 ¹	12	14	17	27	29
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	7	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	7	5
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	14	17 ^w	21	25 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1 ¹	12	14	17	20	24
Italy	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	438	478	462	250	230	3	0	0	0	0	435	478	462	250	230
		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	438	478	462	250	230	3 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	435	478	462	250	230
	Sawn	Trop.	110	115 ¹	115 ¹	60 ¹	50 ¹	369	421	479	151	160	5	8	5	5	5	474	528	589	206	205
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	110 ¹	115 ¹	115 ¹	60 ¹	50 ¹	369	421	479	151	160	5 ¹	8 ¹	5	5 ¹	5 ¹	474	528	589	206	205
	Ven	Trop.	90 ¹	95 ¹	95 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	58	72	176	170	160	2	2 ¹	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	146	165	269	248	233
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	90 ¹	95 ¹	95 ¹	80 ¹	75 ¹	58	72	176	170	160	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	146	165	269	248	233
	Ply	Trop.	25 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	45	79 ¹	182	190	195	8	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	62	99	197	195	195
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	25 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	45 ¹	79 ¹	182	190	195	8 ¹	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	62	99	197	195	195

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Netherlands	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	111	120	117	120 ^E	120 ^E	11	10	8	8 ^E	8 ^E	100	110	109	112	112
		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	111	120	117	120 ^E	120 ^E	11	10	8	8 ^E	8 ^E	100	110	109	112	112
	Sawn	Trop.	46	51	49	41	41 ^E	587	461	395	390 ^E	390 ^E	106	92	64	60 ^E	60 ^E	527	420	380	371	371
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	46	51	49	41	41 ^E	587	461	395	390 ^E	390 ^E	106	92	64	60 ^E	60 ^E	527	420	380	371	371
	Ven	Trop.	18	20	19	16	20 ^I	13	12	14	15 ^I	15 ^I	7	9	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	24	23	25	23	27
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	18	20	19	16	20 ^I	13	12	14	15 ^I	15 ^I	7	9	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	24	23	25	23	27
	Ply	Trop.	10	10	10	10	10 ^I	238	162	168	170 ^I	170 ^I	36 ^I	28 ^I	30	30 ^I	30 ^I	212	144	148	150	150
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10	10	10	10	10 ^I	238	162	168	170 ^I	170 ^I	36	28	30	30	30	212	144	148	150	150
Portugal	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	329	358	413	350	358	2	1	1	1	1	327	357	412	349	357
		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	329	358	413	350	358	2	1	1	1	1	327	357	412	349	357
	Sawn	Trop.	100	108	120	100	95	33	31	41	56	58	4	8	6	6	5	129	131	155	150	148
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	100	108	120	100	95	33	31	41	56	58	4	8	6	6	5	129	131	155	150	148
	Ven	Trop.	50 ^I	60 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	49	60	54	55	56
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ^I	60 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	49	60	54	55	56
	Ply	Trop.	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	1	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1 ^I	20	23	23	20	20
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	1	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1 ^I	20	23	23	20	20
Spain	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	265	360	276	220	255 ^D	0	0	0	0	1	265	360	276	220	254
		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	265	360	276 [*]	220	255 ^D	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0 [*]	1	265	360	276	220	254
	Sawn	Trop.	17 ^E	25 ^E	30 ^I	30	30 ^I	282	258 [*]	357	309	323 ^D	1	4	4	6 ^I	2 ^I	298	279	383	333	351
		C	0	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	17 ^E	25 ^E	30 ^I	30 [*]	30 ^I	282	258 [*]	357	309	323 ^D	1	4	4	6 ^I	2 ^I	298	279	383	333	351
	Ven	Trop.	30 ^I	30 ^I	35 ^I	30 ^I	35 ^I	10	10	10	19	26 ^D	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0 ^I	2 ^I	39	39	45	49	59
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30 ^I	30 ^I	35 ^I	30 ^I	35 ^I	10	10 [*]	10 [*]	19	26 ^D	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0 ^I	2 ^I	39	39	45	49	59
	Ply	Trop.	100 ^I	110 ^I	80 ^I	70 ^I	75 ^I	8	5	2 [*]	21	26 ^D	12	10 ^I	10	13 ^I	30 ^I	96	105	72	78	71
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	100 ^I	110 ^I	80 ^I	70 ^I	75 ^I	8	5 [*]	2 [*]	21	26 ^D	12 [*]	10 ^I	10	13 ^I	30 ^I	96	105	72	78	71

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Sweden	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	3 ^E	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	3
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	3 ^E	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	2	2	3
	Sawn	Trop.	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	6	8	4	7	6 ^E	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	9	4	7	6
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	6	8	4	7	6	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	7	9	5	8	7
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	1	3	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	2	1	3	3
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	2	1	3	3
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	7	4	8	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	10	7	4	8	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	7	4	8	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	11	8	4	8	5
U.K.	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	19	23	14	12 ^E	12 ^E	1	1	1	2 ^E	2 ^E	19	23	14	11	11
		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	19	23	14	12 ^E	12 ^E	1	1	1	2 ^E	2 ^E	18	22	13	10	10
	Sawn	Trop.	10 ^E	10 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	450	330 ^E	290 ^E	280 ^E	300 ^E	8	8	7	5 ^E	5 ^E	442	322	283	275	295
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ^E	10 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	7 ^E	450	330 ^E	290 ^E	280 ^E	300 ^E	8	8	7	5 ^E	5 ^E	442	322	283	275	295
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	18	12 [*]	10 [*]	9 [*]	10 ¹	4	3	2	2	2	14	9	8	7	8
		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	18	12 [*]	10 [*]	9 [*]	10 ¹	4	3	2	2	2	14	9	8	7	8
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	478	485	498	450 ¹	400 ¹	13	10	9	7	5 ¹	465	475	489	443	395
		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	478	485	498	450 ¹	400 ¹	13	10	9	7	5 ¹	475	485	496	450	402
Japan	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	8324	7494	6536	6172	6216	0	0	0	0	0	8324	7494	6536	6172	6216
		C	0	0	0	0	0	50 ¹	50 ¹	67	69	45	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	67	69	45
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	8274 ¹	7444 ¹	6469	6103	6171	0	0	0	0	0	8274	7444	6469	6103	6171
	Sawn	Trop.	1050	941	836	673	624	1805	1283	1342	1202	1227	0	0	0	0	0	2855	2224	2178	1875	1851
		C	25 ¹	25 ¹	36 ¹	38 ¹	24 ¹	105 ¹	83 ¹	135	133	84	0	0	0	0	0	130	108	171	171	108
		NC	1025 ¹	916 ¹	800 ¹	635 ¹	600 ¹	1700 ¹	1200 ¹	1207	1069	1143	0	0	0	0	0	2725	2116	2007	1704	1743
	Ven	Trop.	218	181	166	150	150	239	160	131	109	107	0	0	0	0	0	457	341	297	259	257
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
		NC	218	181	166	150 ¹	150 ¹	239 ¹	160 ¹	131	108	105	0	0	0	0	0	457	341	297	258	255
	Ply	Trop.	4576	3964	3379	3137	3184	3864	3777	4068	4860	5608	0	0	4	4	0	8440	7741	7443	7993	8792
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	34	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	34	29
		NC	4576	3964	3379	3137	3184	3864	3777 [*]	4055	4826	5579	0	0	4	4	0	8440	7741	7430	7959	8763

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Nepal	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	3	3
		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	5	4	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	3	3
	Sawn	Trop.	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	6	5	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	4 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	6	5	5
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
		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	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
New Zealand	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	8 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	8
		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	3	2	2	8	8 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	8
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
		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	1	1	1	2	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 ^E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4 ^E	5 ^E	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4	5
		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	4	5	5	4 ^E	5 ^E	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4	5
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
		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	1	1	1	0	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	5	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	5	5
		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	12	7	5	5	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Rep. of Korea	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	2103 ¹	1944 ¹	1701	1211	1100 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	2103	1944	1701	1211	1100
		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 [*]	2103 ¹	1944 ¹	1701	1211	1100 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	2103	1944	1701	1211	1100
	Sawn	Trop.	572 [*]	365 [*]	158 [*]	193 [*]	150 [*]	970	617	531	504	500 ¹	0	0	2	1	0 [*]	1542	982	687	696	650
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	572 [*]	365 [*]	158 [*]	193 [*]	150 [*]	970	617	531	504	500 ¹	0	0 [*]	2	1	0 [*]	1542	982	687	696	650
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	26	54	30	49	50 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	26	54	31	50	51
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	26	54	30	49	50 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	26	54	31	50	51
	Ply	Trop.	795 [*]	799 [*]	761 [*]	520 [*]	450 [*]	822	868	1159	991	1000 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	1616	1666	1919	1510	1449
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	795 [*]	799 [*]	761 [*]	520 [*]	450 [*]	822	868	1159	991	1000 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	1616	1666	1919	1510	1449
Switzerland	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	12	10	10 ¹	0	0	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	6	12	11	10	10
		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	6	12	12	10	10 ¹	0	0	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	6	12	11	10	10
	Sawn	Trop.	4	5	5	7 ¹	5 ¹	11	8	12	10	10 ¹	1	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	14	13	17	17	15
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4	5	5	7 ¹	5 ¹	11	8	12 ¹	10	10 ¹	1	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	14	13	17	17	15
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	0	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	0	1
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	9	1	1	1	1
		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	9	1	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	9	1	1	1	1
U.S.A.	Logs	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	4	2	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	1	2	1	1	1
		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	5	4	3	3 ¹	3 ¹	4	2	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	1	2	1	1	1
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	175	222	237	251 ¹	223 ¹	40	37	34	38	30 ¹	135	185	203	213	193
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	175	222	237	251 ¹	223 ¹	40	37	34	38	30 ¹	135	185	203	213	193
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	80 ¹	70 ¹	80 ¹	70 ¹	60 ¹	1	1	1	2	1 ¹	79	69	79	68	59
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	80 ¹	70 ¹	80 ¹	70 ¹	60 ¹	1	1	1	2	1 ¹	79	69	79	68	59
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	919	1100 ¹	1320	1350	1400 ¹	80	71	45	75	80 ¹	839	1029	1275	1275	1320
		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	919	1100 ¹	1320	1350	1400 ¹	80	71	45	75	80 ¹	839	1029	1275	1275	1320

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Consumers	Logs	Trop.	466	508	492	497	506	16693	15478	13647	11924	11933	84	181	111	86	85	17075	15805	14028	12335	12355
		C	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	67	69	45	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	67	69	45
	Sawn	NC	466	508	492	497	506	16644	15428	13579	11855	11888	84	181	111	86	85	17026	15755	13960	12266	12309
		Trop.	2984	2861	2378	2033	1911	7538	6190	6031	4932	5055	299	301	242	257	241	10223	8750	8167	6708	6725
	Ven	C	25	35	36	38	24	115	92	143	148	94	0	0	0	0	0	140	127	179	186	118
		NC	2959	2826	2343	1996	1888	7423	6098	5888	4784	4962	299	301	242	257	241	10083	8623	7989	6523	6608
	Total	Trop.	600	526	509	456	459	1075	931	962	984	974	44	70	64	50	53	1631	1387	1407	1389	1380
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
	Ply	NC	600	526	509	456	459	1075	931	962	981	972	44	70	64	50	53	1631	1387	1407	1386	1378
		Trop.	7011	6488	5672	5114	5083	9536	10124	11232	11412	11746	359	386	411	484	463	16188	16226	16493	16042	16366
	Total	C	0	0	0	0	0	25	27	44	80	71	0	0	0	0	0	25	27	44	80	71
		NC	7011	6488	5672	5114	5083	9511	10097	11188	11332	11674	359	386	411	484	463	16163	16199	16449	15961	16294
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	178682	179792	175006	171984	172269	19394	17962	16828	15012	15723	17694	17745	16463	14322	14664	180382	180009	186614	172674	173328
		C	29128	29441	29424	29998	30230	56	58	274	200	306	225	540	986	293	497	28959	28959	28712	29905	30039
	Sawn	NC	149554	150351	145583	141985	142038	19340	17905	16553	14813	15417	17469	17205	15478	14029	14166	151424	151051	146658	142769	143289
		Trop.	64602	63305	63181	61707	61849	10384	9375	9549	8512	9799	9253	9041	8313	7487	7062	65732	63638	64418	62733	64587
	Ven	C	12164	12185	12152	12221	12403	140	105	280	298	457	547	690	578	596	694	11756	11599	11854	11923	12166
		NC	52438	51120	51030	49486	49447	10244	9270	9270	8213	9343	8706	8352	7736	6890	6369	53976	52037	52564	50809	52421
	Total	Trop.	3750	3663	3842	2838	2847	1139	990	1097	1218	1451	1097	1128	1131	1251	1342	3792	3525	3809	2805	2956
		C	56	66	66	70	70	0	0	7	27	22	15	19	21	30	31	41	47	51	68	62
	Ply	NC	3694	3597	3777	2768	2777	1138	990	1090	1191	1429	1082	1109	1109	1221	1311	3750	3478	3759	2738	2895
		Trop.	22592	22096	21779	21041	21673	9606	10216	11319	11500	11845	13225	12523	12821	12721	13426	18973	19789	20278	19820	20092
	Total	C	238	345	341	323	325	35	27	52	83	73	62	79	2	2	7	211	293	391	404	391
		NC	22354	21751	21438	20718	21349	9571	10188	11267	11417	11772	13162	12444	12818	12719	13419	18763	19495	19887	19416	19701

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Export			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Australia	Logs	Trop.	55 ¹	20	55	20	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	55	20	79	20	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	83944	53867	600	599	0	0	--	--
		C	2758	2717	345	302	0	0	--	--
		NC	81187	51151	615	631	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	8992	7156	817	596	0	0	--	--
		C	489	472	700 ¹	472	0	0	--	--
		NC	8504	6684	773	608	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	25311	21573	550	539	0	0	--	--
		C	5150	2541	572	423	0	0	--	--
		NC	20161	19032	545	560	0	0	--	--
Canada	Logs	Trop.	287	34	287	34	31	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	287	34	287	34	31	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	7967	7456	498	497	318	317	318	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7967	7456	498	497	318	317	318	--
	Ven	Trop.	2877	4900	1439	1225	1174	2117	1174	2117
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2877	4900	1439	1225	1174	2117	1174	2117
	Ply	Trop.	19951	28658	312	302	1287	4746	322	365
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	19951	28658	312	302	1287	4746	322	365
China	Logs	Trop.	200000 ¹	116217	154	116	4000 ¹	3800 ¹	182	190
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	200000 ¹	116217	154	116	4000 ¹	3800 ¹	182	190
	Sawn	Trop.	176202 ¹	88436	262	177	5000 ¹	3630	333	1002
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	176202 ¹	88436	262	177	5000 ¹	3630	333	1002
	Ven	Trop.	132400 ¹	103000 ¹	736	412	2801 ¹	404	700	738
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	132400 ¹	103000 ¹	736	412	2801 ¹	404	700	738
	Ply	Trop.	755076 ¹	656533 ¹	378	365	19068 ¹	23391	360	347
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	755076 ¹	656533 ¹	378	365	19068 ¹	23391	360	347
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	Trop.	352000 ¹	360000 ¹	228	229	1750 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	352000 ¹	360000 ¹	228	229	1750 ¹	3500 ¹	350	350
	Sawn	Trop.	201280 ¹	152500 ¹	320	320	11040 ¹	10800 ¹	480	514
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	201280 ¹	152500 ¹	320	320	11040 ¹	10800 ¹	480	514
	Ven	Trop.	75000 ¹	76000 ¹	503	490	6300 ¹	2100 ¹	700	700
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	75000 ¹	76000 ¹	503	490	6300 ¹	2100 ¹	700	700
	Ply	Trop.	514250 ¹	420000 ¹	550	551	111300 ¹	112000 ¹	700	696
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	514250 ¹	420000 ¹	550	551	111300 ¹	112000 ¹	700	696
Egypt	Logs	Trop.	5700 ¹	1570	285	171	0	0	--	--
		C	0	4	--	116	0	0	--	--
		NC	5700 ¹	1566	285	171	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2200 ¹	600 ¹	440	300	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2200 ¹	600 ¹	440	300	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	6000 ¹	0 ¹	500	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	6000 ¹	0 ¹	500	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	60000 ¹	60000 ¹	600	600	0 ¹	700 ¹	--	700
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	60000 ¹	60000 ¹	600	600	0	700 ¹	--	700

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Export			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
EU	Logs	Trop.	630588	563513	250	290	39665	22948	490	428
		C	0	147	--	566	0	0	--	--
		NC	630588	563365	250	290	39665	22948	489	428
	Sawn	Trop.	1288639	1095277	529	587	108414	123467	649	637
		C	0	4327	--	783	0	0	--	--
		NC	1288639	1090950	529	587	108414	123467	649	637
	Ven	Trop.	259224	280325	708	838	67256	56532	1373	1294
		C	0	1070	--	992	0	0	--	--
		NC	259224	279255	708	837	67256	56532	1373	1294
	Ply	Trop.	774057	758879	506	540	98929	121837	682	752
		C	4000	14338	182	354	0	28	--	438
		NC	770057	744541	510	546	98929	121809	682	752
Austria	Logs	Trop.	525	445	175	445	4	69	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	525	445	175	445	4	69	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	7870	4606	874	658	469	525	469	525
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7870	4606	874	658	469	525	469	525
	Ven	Trop.	23445	2383	1954	1192	19816	766	2477	766
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	23445	2383	1954	1192	19816	766	2477	766
	Ply	Trop.	2125	9541	531	867	804	2460	804	1230
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2125	9541	531	867	804	2460	804	1230
Belgium-Lux.	Logs	Trop.	20028 ¹	21634	271	285	13600 ¹	7738	680	665
		C	0	102	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	20028 ²	21532	271	285	13600 ¹	7738	680	665
	Sawn	Trop.	62780 ¹	101144	430	552	20000 ¹	25219	571	669
		C	0	675	--	506	0	0	--	--
		NC	62780 ¹	100469	430	552	20000 ¹	25219	571	669
	Ven	Trop.	31200 ¹	17791	1300	821	6300 ¹	17873	1050	1409
		C	0	53	--	668	0	0	--	--
		NC	31200 ¹	17738	1300	821	6300 ¹	17873	1050	1409
	Ply	Trop.	90000 ¹	77044	529	490	22500 ¹	35287	750	620
		C	4000 ¹	6301	333	341	0	28	--	--
		NC	86000 ¹	70743	544	510	22500 ¹	35259	750	620
Denmark	Logs	Trop.	1606 ¹	1600 ¹	803	800	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1606 ¹	1600 ¹	803	800	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	19235 ¹	11400 ¹	712	713	6114 ¹	6114 ¹	1529	1529
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	19235 ¹	11400 ¹	712	713	6114 ¹	6114 ¹	1529	1529
	Ven	Trop.	13525 ¹	6700 ¹	1691	1675	4112 ¹	4110 ¹	2056	2055
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	13525 ¹	6700 ¹	1691	1675	4112	4110 ¹	2056	2055
	Ply	Trop.	50520 ¹	40420 ¹	1010	1011	3338 ¹	3340 ¹	1113	1113
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	50520 ¹	40420 ¹	1010	1011	3338 ¹	3340 ¹	1113	1113
Finland	Logs	Trop.	970 ¹	3048	970	1524	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	970 ¹	3048	970	1524	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	7991 ¹	8272	1142	636	458	435	458	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7991 ¹	8272	1142	636	458	435	458	--
	Ven	Trop.	1041 ¹	1306	1041	261	0 ¹	218	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1041 ¹	1306	1041	261	0	218	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	869 ¹	1088	435	363	687	4354	687	2177
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	869 ¹	1088	435	363	687	4354 ¹	687	2177

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

			Imports				Export				
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value		
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	
France	Logs	Trop.	158408 ¹	177891	184	262	18000 ¹	7000 ¹	400	368	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
	Sawn	NC	158408 ¹	177891	184	262	18000 ¹	7000 ¹	400	368	
		Trop.	100629 ¹	122373	283	561	5000 ¹	12109	500	336	
	Ven	C	0	2932	--	1025	0	0	--	--	
		NC	100629 ¹	119441	283	557	5000 ¹	12109 ¹	500	336	
	Ply	Trop.	20000 ¹	24240	870	1102	5250 ¹	6000	1750	2000	
		C	0	977	--	977	0	0	--	--	
		NC	20000 ¹	23263	870	1108	5250 ¹	6000 ¹	1750	2000	
		Trop.	78000 ¹	55000 ¹	500	433	20000 ¹	24000	800	1091	
Germany	Logs	C	0	4500 ¹	0	300	0	0	--	--	
		NC	78000 ¹	50500 ¹	534	451	20000 ¹	24000 ¹	800	1091	
	Sawn	Trop.	52870 ¹	41600 ¹	304	359	4500 ¹	4000 ¹	900	400	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
	Ven	NC	52870 ¹	41600 ¹	304	359	4500 ¹	4000 ¹	900	400	
		Trop.	101600 ¹	62220 ¹	400	396	14400 ¹	15000 ¹	600	652	
	Ply	C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	101600 ¹	62220 ¹	400	396	14400 ¹	15000 ¹	600	652	
		Trop.	66400 ¹	63514 ¹	800	1059	15750 ¹	12000 ¹	1050	1200	
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--	
Greece	Logs	NC	66400 ¹	63514 ¹	800	1059	15750 ¹	12000 ¹	1050	1200	
		Trop.	127600 ¹	103900 ¹	471	530	3200 ¹	3000 ¹	800	750	
	Sawn	C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	127600 ¹	103900 ¹	471	530	3200 ¹	3000 ¹	800	750	
	Ven	Trop.	33840 ¹	33000 ¹	282	300	400 ¹	400 ¹	400	400	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
	Ply	NC	33840 ¹	33000 ¹	282	300	400 ¹	400 ¹	400	400	
		Trop.	15148 ¹	10000 ¹	947	500	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	500	400	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	15148 ¹	10000 ¹	947	500	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	500	400	
Ireland	Logs	Trop.	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	1200	1200	456 ¹	500 ¹	456	500	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
	Sawn	NC	1200 ¹	1200 ¹	1200	1200	456 ¹	500 ¹	456	500	
		Trop.	526 ¹	540 ¹	175	270	3000 ¹	6000 ¹	143	600	
	Ven	C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	526 ¹	540 ¹	175	270	3000 ¹	6000 ¹	143	600	
	Ply	Trop.	1620 ¹	1563	540	782	12 ¹	15 ¹	460	500	
		C	0	45	--	498	0	0	--	--	
		NC	1620 ¹	1518	540	759	12 ¹	15 ¹	460	500	
		Trop.	36545 ¹	33884	664	582	2995 ¹	5000 ¹	1498	1000	
Italy	Logs	C	0	720	--	540	0	0	--	--	
		NC	36545 ¹	33164	664	583	2995 ¹	5000 ¹	1498	1000	
	Sawn	Trop.	3615 ¹	1431	1808	1431	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	
		C	0	40	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--	
	Ven	NC	3615 ¹	1391	1808	1391	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	
		Trop.	9222 ¹	16217	542	579	85 ¹	1000 ¹	850	1000	
	Ply	C	0	3537	--	505	0	0	--	--	
		NC	9222 ¹	12680	542	604	85 ¹	1000 ¹	850	1000	
		Logs	Trop.	115500 ¹	65000 ¹	250	260	0 ¹	0	--	--
			C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Sawn		NC	115500 ¹	65000 ¹	250	260	0	0	--	--	
		Trop.	239500 ¹	80000 ¹	500	530	2000 ¹	5000	400	1000	
Ven		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	239500 ¹	80000 ¹	500	530	2000 ¹	5000	400	1000	
Ply		Trop.	52500 ¹	96000 ¹	298	565	456 ¹	500 ¹	228	250	
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
		NC	52500 ¹	96000 ¹	298	565	456 ¹	500 ¹	228	250	
		Trop.	43450 ¹	105000 ¹	239	553	3000 ¹	3200 ¹	300	320	
	C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--		
	NC	43450 ¹	105000 ¹	239	553	3000 ¹	3200 ¹	300	320		

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Export			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Netherlands	Logs	Trop.	33566	35000 ¹	287	292	2481	2500 ¹	310	313
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	33566	35000 ¹	287	292	2481	2500 ¹	310	313
	Sawn	Trop.	262327	252700 ¹	664	648	47212	45000 ¹	738	750
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	262327	252700 ¹	664	648	47212	45000 ¹	738	750
	Ven	Trop.	10091	12000 ¹	721	800	9443	10000 ¹	1180	1250
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	10091	12000 ¹	721	800	9443	10000 ¹	1180	1250
	Ply	Trop.	115370	120500 ¹	687	709	28783	28700 ¹	959	957
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	115370	120500 ¹	687	709	28783	28700 ¹	959	957
Portugal	Logs	Trop.	130675	105630	316	302	178	326	178	326
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	130675	105630	316	302	178	326	162	326
	Sawn	Trop.	37363	47950	911	856	3524	3100	587	517
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	37363	47950	911	856	3524	3100	587	517
	Ven	Trop.	1704	2066	1704	1033	3173	2783	1587	1392
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1704	2066	1704	1033	3173	2783	1587	1392
	Ply	Trop.	2548	717	637	717	469	350 ¹	469	350
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2548	717	637	717	469	350 ¹	469	350
Spain	Logs	Trop.	74932 ¹	73150 ¹	271	333	90 ¹	100 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	74932 ¹	73150 ¹	271	333	90	100 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	203065 ¹	180000 ¹	569	583	1200 ¹	1800 ¹	300	300
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	203065 ¹	180000 ¹	569	583	1200 ¹	1800 ¹	300	300
	Ven	Trop.	12391 ¹	23000 ¹	1239	1211	700 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	12391 ¹	23000 ¹	1239	1211	700 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	1700 ¹	10000 ¹	850	476	7000 ¹	9000 ¹	700	692
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1700 ¹	10000 ¹	850	476	7000 ¹	9000 ¹	700	692
Sweden	Logs	Trop.	1754 ¹	1800 ¹	877	900	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1754 ¹	1800 ¹	877	900	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	5237 ¹	9000 ¹	1309	1286	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	5237 ¹	9000 ¹	1309	1286	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	4153 ¹	12000 ¹	4153	4000	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	4153 ¹	12000 ¹	4153	4000	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	3996 ¹	10000 ¹	999	1250	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	3996 ¹	10000 ¹	999	1250	0	0	--	--
U.K.	Logs	Trop.	5264 ¹	5200 ¹	376	433	400 ¹	800 ¹	400	400
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	5264 ¹	5200 ¹	376	433	400 ¹	800 ¹	400	400
	Sawn	Trop.	197340 ¹	180000 ¹	680	643	3500 ¹	2600 ¹	500	520
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	197340	180000 ¹	680	643	3500 ¹	2600 ¹	500	520
	Ven	Trop.	19000 ¹	18000 ¹	1900	2000	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	900	1000
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	19000 ¹	18000 ¹	1900	2000	1800 ¹	2000 ¹	900	1000
	Ply	Trop.	249000 ¹	210000 ¹	500	467	6750 ¹	5500 ¹	750	786
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	249000 ¹	210000 ¹	500	467	6750 ¹	5500 ¹	750	786

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Export			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Japan	Logs	Trop.	1429181	1338547	219	217	0	0	--	--
		C	22722	23872	339	346	0	0	--	--
		NC	1406459	1314675	217	215	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	1009880	838090	753	697	203	293	--	--
		C	126653	111527	938	839	0	0	--	--
		NC	883227	726563	732	680	203	293	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	98444	84278	751	773	153	385	--	--
		C	382	769	--	769	0	0	--	--
		NC	98062	83509	749	773	153	385	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	1934087	2373673	475	488	2472	1720	618	430
		C	7832	12427	602	366	0	0	--	--
		NC	1926255	2361246	475	489	2472	1720	618	430
Nepal	Logs	Trop.	720 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	720 ¹	540 ¹	180	180	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2400 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2400 ¹	1800 ¹	600	600	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	1000 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1000	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	1200 ¹	--	600	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	1200 ¹	--	600	0	0	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	Trop.	152	232	152	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	152	232	152	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2041	3209	1021	401	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2041	3209	1021	401	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	175 ¹	76	500	300	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	175 ¹	76	500	300	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	807	1775	807	887	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	807	1775 ¹	807	888	0	0	--	--
Norway	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	3500 ¹	2800 ¹	700	700	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	3500 ¹	2800 ¹	700	700	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	1100 ¹	0	1100	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1100 ¹	0	1100	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	500	500	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	500	500	0	0	--	--
Rep. of Korea	Logs	Trop.	301423	222331	177	184	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	301423	222331	177	184	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	218007	187892	411	373	865	421	433	421
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	218007	187892	411	373	865	421	433	421
	Ven	Trop.	11380	19561	379	399	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	11380	19561	379	399	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	490456	452523	423	457	268	877	268	877
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	490456	452523	423	457	268	877	268	877

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Export			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Switzerland	Logs	Trop.	5220 ¹	4350 ¹	435	435	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	5220 ¹	4350 ¹	435	435	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	5600 ¹	4667 ¹	467	467	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	5600 ¹	4667 ¹	467	467	0	0	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	600 ¹	600 ¹	600	600	0 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	600 ¹	600 ¹	600	600	0	0	--	--
U.S.A.	Logs	Trop.	4141	4141 ¹	1380	1380	498 ¹	498 ¹	249	249
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	4141	4141 ¹	1380	1380	498 ¹	498 ¹	249	249
	Sawn	Trop.	154452	163652 ¹	652	652	20745 ¹	23180 ¹	610	610
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	154452	163652 ¹	652	652	20745 ¹	23180 ¹	610	610
	Ven	Trop.	22611	19810 ¹	283	283	2879 ¹	5758 ¹	2879	2879
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	22611	19810 ¹	283	283	2879 ¹	5758 ¹	2879	2879
	Ply	Trop.	590213	603450 ¹	447	447	33750 ¹	56250 ¹	750	750
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	590213	603450 ¹	447	447	33750 ¹	56250 ¹	750	750
Consumers Total	Logs	Trop.	2929467	2611495	215	219	45944	30746	414	359
		C	22722	24023	339	347	0	0	--	--
		NC	2906745	2587472	214	218	45944	30746	414	359
	Sawn	Trop.	3156113	2600246	516	527	146585	162108	606	630
		C	129411	118571	905	804	0	0	--	--
		NC	3026702	2481676	507	519	146585	162108	606	630
	Ven	Trop.	619203	595107	556	605	80563	67296	1259	1340
		C	871	2311	--	751	0	0	--	--
		NC	618333	592796	556	605	80563	67296	1259	1340
	Ply	Trop.	5167308	5381364	457	493	267074	321521	650	664
		C	16982	29305	386	364	0	28	--	438
		NC	5150325	5352059	458	494	267074	321493	650	664
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	11872091	11188212	--	--	540166	581671	--	--
		C	169986	174210	--	--	0	28	--	--
		NC	11702105	11014002	--	--	540166	581643	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	3505716	3094368	208	206	2327220	2188991	141	153
		C	50019	43105	183	216	49919	16036	51	55
		NC	3455697	3051262	209	206	2277301	2172954	147	155
	Ven	Trop.	3959989	3476252	411	410	3048448	2702057	367	361
		C	165141	184298	591	617	130785	155335	226	260
		NC	3794847	3291954	406	402	2917663	2546721	377	370
	Ply	Trop.	657263	658017	527	540	558524	583828	495	467
		C	3436	9368	573	346	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	653827	648650	527	544	551147	574225	497	470
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	5215348	5426130	458	493	5953873	6164498	464	485
		C	20464	30561	379	353	267	373	4	6
		NC	5194884	5395569	459	494	5953606	6163865	467	487
	Sawn	Trop.	13338316	12654767	--	--	11888064	11639374	--	--
		C	239060	267332	--	--	188148	181347	--	--
		NC	13099255	12387435	--	--	11699717	11457765	--	--

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Africa	Logs	All	9265	10554	9888	9844	9701	0	1	19	3	1	3589	4075	3816	3430	3988	5676	6480	6090	6417	5715
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	9265	10554	9888	9844	9701	0	1	19	3	1	3589	4075	3817	3430	3987	5676	6480	6090	6417	5715
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	2141	2293	2138	2118	2132	7	10	4	6	9	1046	1351	1416	1156	1245	1102	952	726	968	896
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	2141	2293	2138	2118	2132	7	9	3	6	9	1046	1350	1415	1156	1245	1102	952	726	968	896
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	All	340	361	393	443	431	0	0	0	0	0	204	233	283	272	246	136	128	110	171	185
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	340	361	393	443	431	0	0	0	0	0	204	233	283	272	246	136	128	110	171	185
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	Logs	All	2815 ¹	3300 ¹	3000	2800	3000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	850 ¹	1150 ¹	1304	1101	1706	1965	2150	1696	1699	1294
		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	All	2815 ¹	3300 ¹	3000	2800	3000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	850 ¹	1150 ¹	1304 ¹	1101 ¹	1706 ¹	1965	2150	1696	1699	1294
		C	650 ¹	725 ¹	520	580	560	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	142 ¹	218 ¹	289 ¹	284	392	508	508	232	296	168
	Sawn	All	650 ¹	725 ¹	520	580	560	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		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	All	650 ¹	725 ¹	520	580	560	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	142 ¹	217 ¹	288 ¹	284 ¹	392 ¹	508	508	232	296	168
		C	28 ¹	38 ¹	61	61	61	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	60	51	37	2	0	1	10	24
	Ven	All	28 ¹	38 ¹	61	61	61	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	60 ¹	51 ¹	37 ¹	2	0	1	10	24
		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	All	28 ¹	38 ¹	61	61	61	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	60 ¹	51 ¹	37 ¹	2	0	1	10	24
		C	63 ¹	78 ¹	80 ¹	88 ¹	90 ¹	0	0	5 ¹	4 ¹	2 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	20	35	45	38	58	65	57	47
Central African Republic	Logs	All	168 ¹	299 ¹	244	305	405 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	37 ¹	84 ¹	73	42	127 ¹	131	215	171	263	278
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	168 ¹	299 ¹	244	305	405 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	37 ¹	84 ¹	73	42	127 ¹	131	215	171	263	278
		C	60 ¹	73 ¹	70	61	85 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	30	31	35 ¹	34	35	40	30	50
	Sawn	All	60 ¹	73 ¹	70	61	85 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	30	31	35 ¹	34	35	40	30	50
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	60 ¹	73 ¹	70	61	85 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	38 ¹	30	31	35 ¹	34	35	40	30	50
		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
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		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	All	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
		C	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
Ply	Logs	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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
	Sawn	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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
	Ven	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ¹	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Congo	Logs	All	511 ¹	635 ¹	636 ²	650 ¹	400 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	340	259 ²	261 ²	300 ¹	200 ¹	171	376	375	350	200
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	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	511 ¹	635 ¹	636 ²	650 ¹	400 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	340 ¹	259 ¹	261 ¹	300 ¹	200 ¹	171	376	375	350	200
	Sawn	All	40 ¹	57 ²	62 ²	70 ¹	35 ¹	4	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	18 ¹	31 ²	32 ²	35 ¹	15 ¹	26	26	30	35	20
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ¹	57 ²	62 ²	70 ¹	35 ¹	4	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	18 ¹	31 ²	32 ²	35 ¹	15 ¹	26	26	30	35	20
	Ven	All	40 ¹	47 ²	49 ²	50 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	38 ¹	35 ¹	42 ²	45 ¹	30 ¹	2	12	7	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	40 ¹	47 ¹	49 ¹	50 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	38 ¹	35 ¹	42 ¹	45 ¹	30 ¹	2	12	7	5	5
	Ply	All	2 ¹	1 ²	3 ²	3 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1 ²	2 ²	2 ¹	0 ¹	2	0	1	1	1
		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	2 ¹	1 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	2	0	1	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	1961	2416	2297	2070	2000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	320	377	311	337	330 ¹	1641	2039	1986	1733	1670
		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	1961	2416	2297	2070	2000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	320	377	311	337	330 ¹	1641	2039	1986	1733	1670
	Sawn	All	577 ¹	680 ¹	677 ¹	592	580 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	460 ¹	616 ¹	628	499	490 ¹	117	64	49	93	90
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	577 ¹	680 ¹	677 ¹	592	580 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	460 ¹	616 ¹	628	499	490 ¹	117	64	49	93	90
	Ven	All	195	205	195	222	220 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	110	116	124	115	115 ¹	85	89	71	107	105
		C	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 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	195 ¹	205 ¹	195	222	220 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	110	116	124	115	115 ¹	85	89	71	107	105
	Ply	All	41	41	41	43	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	11	15	8	10	26	30	26	35	30
		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	41 ¹	41 ¹	41 ¹	43 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	11 ¹	15 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	26	30	26	35	30
Gabon	Logs	All	1815	1909	2245	2513	2500 ¹	0	0	15	2	0 ¹	1500 ¹	1500 ¹	1683	1538	1473 ²	315	409	577	978	1027
		C	0	0	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
		NC	1815	1909	2245 ¹	2513 ¹	2500 ¹	0	0	15 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	1500 ¹	1500 ¹	1683	1538	1473 ¹	315	409	577	977	1027
	Sawn	All	153	173	170 ²	190 ¹	200 ¹	0	1	0	0	0 ¹	139 ¹	130 ¹	110	48	12	14	44	60	142	188
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	153	173	170 ²	190 ¹	200 ¹	0	1	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	139 ¹	130 ¹	110 ¹	48 ¹	12 ¹	14	44	60	142	188
	Ven	All	2	2	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2 ¹	5	3	4	0	0	0	2	1
		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	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	3 ¹	4 ¹	0	0	0	2	1
	Ply	All	13 ¹	11 ¹	55	60 ¹	65 ¹	6	0	0	0	0 ¹	13	10 ¹	36	12	16	6	1	19	48	49
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	0	0	0	0
		NC	13 ¹	11 ¹	55	60 ¹	65 ¹	4 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13 ¹	10 ¹	36 ¹	12 ¹	16 ¹	4	1	19	48	49

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ghana	Logs	All	1682	1682 ¹	1194	1166	1000	0	0	0	0	0	496	572	81	0	0	1186	1110	1113	1166	1000
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1682	1682 ¹	1194	1166	1000	0	0	0	0	0	496	572	81	0	0	1186	1110	1113	1166	1000
	Sawn	All	546 ¹	500 ¹	558	520	560	0	0	0	0	0	239 ¹	259	286	239	250	307	241	272	281	310
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	546 ¹	500 ¹	558	520	560	0	0	0	0	0	239 ¹	259	286	239	250	307	241	272	281	310
	Ven	All	61 ¹	61 ¹	75	95 ¹	100	0	0	0	0	0	26 ¹	35	46	54	55 ¹	35	26	29	41	45
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	61 ¹	61 ¹	75	95 ¹	100	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	26 ¹	35	46	54	55 ¹	35	26	29	41	45
	Ply	All	26 ¹	26 ¹	35	40	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	19	20	24	25	31	21	30
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	26 ¹	26 ¹	35	40	50	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	1	4	19	20	24	25	31	21	30
Liberia	Logs	All	10 ¹	25 ¹	8	31	61	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ¹	20 ¹	6	18	46	5	5	2	13	15
		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	10 ¹	25 ¹	8 ¹	31 ¹	61 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ¹	20 ¹	6 ¹	18 ¹	46 ¹	5	5	2	13	15
	Sawn	All	2 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2	1	5	7
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2	1	5	7
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		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	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
	Ply	All	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 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		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	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
Togo	Logs	All	15 ¹	16	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	0	1 ²	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	15	16	33	33	31
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15 ¹	16	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	0	1 ²	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	15	16	33	33	31
	Sawn	All	8 ¹	8	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	3 ¹	8	3	6	9	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	4	6	11	16	18	17	18
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8 ¹	8	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	3 ¹	8	3	6	9	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	4	6	11	16	18	17	18
	Ven	All	0 ¹	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	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	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	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	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	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	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	1
		C	0 ¹	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	0	0	0	0
		NC	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	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	All	288	272	234	274	300 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	42	112	97	91	100 ¹	246	160	137	183	200
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	288	272	234	274	300 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	42 ¹	112 ¹	97 ¹	91 ¹	100 ¹	246	160	137	183	200
	Sawn	All	105 ^F	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	22	59	41	16	45 ¹	83	16	24	69	45
		C	0 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	105 ^F	75 ¹	65 ¹	85 ¹	90 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	22 ¹	59 ¹	41	16	45 ¹	83	16	24	69	45
	Ven	All	14 ^F	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	7	6	4	5 ¹	12	1	2	6	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	14 ¹	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	4 ¹	5	12	1	2	6	5
	Ply	All	13 ^F	8 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	13	8	8	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	13 ¹	8 ¹	8 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	13	8	8	10	10
Asia Pacific	Logs	All	114224	111479	105853	102347	101997	2719	2536	3132	3118	3863	13676	12753	11243	10272	9641	103267	101262	97742	95194	96219
		C	5799	5750	5810	6033	6092	40	67	224	169	340	2	11	10	1	1	5837	5806	6024	6201	6431
		NC	108425	105729	100043	96314	95905	2679	2469	2908	2949	3523	13674	12742	11233	10271	9640	97430	95455	91718	88992	89788
	Sawn	All	36769	35332	35468	33525	33066	2484	3126	2886	3212	4384	6459	5606	5007	4423	3911	32793	32852	33347	32315	33539
		C	2828	2837	2901	2850	2871	119	94	188	195	412	49	66	99	110	124	2897	2866	2990	2935	3159
		NC	33941	32495	32567	30675	30195	2365	3032	2698	3017	3972	6409	5541	4908	4313	3787	29897	29986	30357	29380	30380
	Ven	All	2336	2258	2429	1435	1435	29	27	68	273	516	753	688	661	723	835	1612	1597	1836	985	1116
		C	1	1	1	0	0	5	7	9	91	80	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	9	91	80
		NC	2335	2257	2428	1435	1435	24	20	59	182	436	753	688	661	723	835	1606	1589	1827	894	1036
	Ply	All	13626	13202	13624	13331	13947	42	64	143	152	143	12112	11280	11607	11472	12180	1556	1986	2160	2011	1910
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		NC	13626	13202	13623	13331	13947	42	64	142	152	143	12112	11280	11607	11472	12180	1556	1986	2158	2011	1910
Cambodia	Logs	All	650 ¹	860 ¹	829	517	212	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	350 ^F	458 ^F	459	300 ¹	100 ¹	300	402	370	217	112
		C	10 ^F	10 ^F	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ¹	10	10	0	0	0
		NC	640 ¹	850 ¹	829	517	212	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	350 ^F	458 ^F	459	300 ¹	100 ¹	290	392	370	217	112
	Sawn	All	155 ^F	195 ^F	179	80	50 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	153 ^F	165 ^F	100	69	42	2	30	79	11	8
		C	5 ^F	5 ^F	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	4 ^F	1 ^F	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
		NC	150 ^F	190 ^F	179	80	50 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	148 ^F	164 ^F	100	69	42	2	26	79	11	8
	Ven	All	0 ^F	9 ^F	29	29	24	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	7 ^F	28 ¹	28	23 ¹	0	2	1	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	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	0 ¹	9 ^F	29	29	24	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7 ¹	28 ¹	28	23 ¹	0	2	1	1	1
	Ply	All	2 ^F	9 ^F	29 ^F	30 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	9	29	30	20
		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	2 ¹	9 ¹	29 ¹	30 ¹	20 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	9	29	30	20

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Fiji	Logs	All	244 ^F	269 ^F	255	272	300	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	244	267	255	272	300
		C	114 ^F	130 ^F	124	122	128	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	114	129	124	122	128
		NC	130 ^F	139 ^F	131	150	173	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	130	138	131	150	173
	Sawn	All	111 ^F	112 ^F	115	122	138	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	13 ^F	30 ^F	26	19	21	98	82	89	103	117
		C	57 ^F	47 ^F	56	55	60	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	9 ^F	2 ^F	15	11	12	48	45	41	44	48
		NC	54 ^F	65 ^F	59	68	78	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^F	28 ^F	11	8	9	50	37	49	59	69
	Ven	All	10 ^F	10 ^F	11	6	6	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^F	5 ^F	5	6	6	6	5	6	0	0
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		NC	9 ^I	9 ^I	10	6	6	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	5	6	6	5	4	6	0	0
	Ply	All	6 ^F	6 ^F	5	4	5	0 ^F	2 ^F	7	0	0 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	6 ^I	6 ^I	5	4	5	0 ^I	2 ^I	7	0	0 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	0
India	Logs	All	34000 ^F	34000 ^F	34000 ^F	34000 ^I	34000 ^I	272 ^F	285 ^F	350 ^F	500 ^I	700 ^I	2 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	34270	34279	34344	34495	34695
		C	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	5002	5001	5001	5001	5001
		NC	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	270 ^F	284 ^F	349 ^F	499 ^I	699 ^I	2 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	29268	29278	29343	29494	29694
	Sawn	All	17460 ^I	17460 ^I	17460 ^I	17500 ^I	17500 ^I	8 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^I	6 ^F	8 ^F	8 ^F	9 ^I	9 ^I	17462	17459	17458	17501	17501
		C	2500 ^F	2500 ^F	2500 ^F	2500 ^I	2500 ^I	7 ^F	4 ^F	4 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	2506	2504	2503	2504	2504
		NC	14960 ^F	14960 ^F	14960 ^F	15000 ^I	15000 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	8 ^I	8 ^I	14956	14955	14955	14997	14997
	Ven	All	7 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	10 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	6	6	10	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 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	6	6	10	15
	Ply	All	245 ^F	245 ^F	245 ^F	300 ^I	350 ^I	5 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	15 ^I	20 ^I	16 ^F	38 ^F	38 ^F	50 ^I	60 ^I	234	217	217	265	310
		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	350 ^I	5 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	16 ^I	38 ^I	38 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	234	217	217	265	310
Indonesia	Logs	All	35587 ^F	32119 ^F	32422	30648	30700	59 ^F	71 ^F	71 ^F	60 ^I	75 ^I	42 ^F	44 ^F	44 ^F	45 ^I	45 ^I	35604	32145	32449	30663	30730
		C	333 ^F	333 ^F	422	648	700 ^I	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	333	334	423	647	699
		NC	35254 ^F	31786 ^F	32000 ^I	30000 ^I	30000 ^I	59 ^F	69 ^F	69 ^F	60 ^I	75 ^I	42 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	44 ^I	44 ^I	35271	31811	32026	30016	30031
	Sawn	All	8338 ^F	6838 ^F	7200 ^I	7100 ^I	7000 ^I	14 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	672 ^F	653 ^F	550 ^I	440 ^I	330 ^I	7679	6187	6652	6662	6672
		C	138 ^F	138 ^F	200 ^I	150 ^I	125 ^I	3 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	33 ^F	61 ^F	50 ^I	40 ^I	30 ^I	107	78	152	111	96
		NC	8200 ^F	6700 ^F	7000 ^I	6950 ^I	6875 ^I	11 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	639 ^F	592 ^F	500 ^I	400 ^I	300 ^I	7572	6109	6500	6551	6576
	Ven	All	55 ^F	50 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	3 ^F	2 ^F	4 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	18 ^F	25 ^F	5 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	40	27	49	45	45
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	55 ^F	50 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	18 ^I	25 ^I	5 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	40	27	49	45	45
	Ply	All	10050 ^F	8836 ^F	9122	8599	9000 ^I	12 ^F	3 ^F	15 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	9627	8223	8210 ^I	8000 ^I	8500 ^I	435	616	927	609	510
		C	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 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10050 ^I	8836 ^I	9122	8599	9000 ^I	12 ^I	3 ^I	15 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	9627 ^I	8223 ^I	8210 ^I	8000 ^I	8500 ^I	435	616	927	609	510

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Malaysia	Logs	All	37536	37346	31842 ¹	30294 ¹	30200 ¹	174	233	638	744	760 ¹	9382 ¹	8561 ¹	7864	6987	6500 ¹	28328	29018	24616	24051	24460
		C	276 ^F	211 ^F	200 ¹	200 ¹	200 ¹	0	0	17	22	30 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	276	211	217	222	230
		NC	37260	37135	31642	30094	30000 ¹	174	233	621	722	730 ¹	9382	8561	7864	6987	6500 ¹	28052	28807	24399	23829	24230
	Sawn	All	9308	9285	9255 ¹	7573 ¹	7080 ¹	164	314	413	337	370	5371 ¹	4560 ¹	4151	3660	3200 ¹	4101	5039	5517	4250	4250
		C	85 ^F	85 ^F	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	12 ^F	7 ^F	14	15	20	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	97	92	94	95	100
		NC	9223	9200	9175	7493	7000 ¹	152	307	399	322	350	5371	4560	4151	3660	3200 ¹	4004	4947	5423	4155	4150
	Ven	All	2122	2123	2297	1245	1200 ¹	9 ^F	8 ^F	17	158	150 ¹	720	613	586	649	750 ¹	1411	1518	1728	754	600
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	3	67	60 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	5	6	3	67	60
		NC	2122	2123	2297	1245	1200 ¹	4	2	14	91	90 ¹	720	613	586	649	750 ¹	1406	1512	1725	687	540
	Ply	All	2774	3613	3685	3697	3800 ¹	11	13	13	6	5 ¹	2421	3004	3339	3403 ¹	3600 ¹	364	622	359	300	205
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2774	3613	3685	3697	3800 ¹	11	13	13	6	5 ¹	2421	3004	3339	3403 ¹	3600 ¹	364	622	359	300	205
Myanmar	Logs	All	2004 ^F	2300 ¹	2650	2755	2794	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1029 ¹	602 ¹	335	435	491 ¹	975	1698	2315	2320	2303
		C	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	0	0	0
		NC	2004 ^F	2300 ¹	2650	2755	2794	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1029 ¹	602 ¹	335	435	491 ¹	975	1698	2315	2320	2303
	Sawn	All	339 ^F	347 ^F	308	313	332	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	122 ¹	89 ¹	29	29	31	217	258	279	284	301
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	339 ¹	347 ¹	308	313	332	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	122 ^F	89 ^F	29	29	31	217	258	279	284	301
	Ven	All	0	1 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
		C	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	0	0	0
		NC	0	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	6 ¹	5 ¹	4	6	13	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ^F	1 ¹	0	1	1	3	4	5	5	12
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		NC	6 ¹	5 ¹	4	6	13	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	1	3	4	4	5	12
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	3114 ^F	3564 ^F	3064 ^F	3064 ¹	3064 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2867 ¹	3075 ^F	2509 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	247	489	555	564	564
		C	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ¹	64 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	64	55	55	64	64
		NC	3050	3500	3000	3000 ¹	3000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2867 ¹	3066 ^F	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	183	434	500	500	500
	Sawn	All	118 ^F	218 ^F	218 ^F	218 ¹	218 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	114	215	213	212	213
		C	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ¹	43 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	42	43	43	43	43
		NC	75 ^F	175 ^F	175 ^F	175 ¹	175 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	72	172	170	169	170
	Ven	All	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ¹	2 ¹	5	3	3	3	3
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	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	0	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5	3	3	3	3
	Ply	All	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	10	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	10 ¹	10 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	10	10	10	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Philippines	Logs	All	1024 ¹	959 ¹	758	760	703	604 ^F	375 ¹	695	878	1052	2 ¹	4	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1626	1330	1453	1638	1755
		C	2 ^F	2 ^F	0	0	0	35 ^F	25 ^F	160	102	182	1 ^F	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	36	27	160	102	182
		NC	1022 ¹	957 ¹	758	760	703	569	350	535	776	870	1 ¹	4	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1590	1303	1293	1536	1573
	Sawn	All	440	310 [*]	286	313	266	464	298	378	567	2009	66	38	84	145	213	838	571	580	735	2062
		C	0	0 ^F	0	0	0	6 ^F	11 ^F	53	78	280	0	0	29	56	79	6	11	24	22	201
		NC	440	310 [*]	286	313	266	458	287	325	489	1729	66	38	55	89	134	832	559	556	713	1861
	Ven	All	65 ^F	39	19	82	127	5 ^F	5 ^F	26	94	340	7	30	32	26	42	63	14	13	150	425
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 [*]	1 [*]	6 [*]	24 [*]	20 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	6	24	20
		NC	65 ¹	39 ¹	19	82	127	5 ¹	4 ¹	20 ¹	70 ¹	320 ¹	7 ¹	30 ¹	32 ¹	26 ¹	42 ¹	63	13	7	126	405
	Ply	All	273	258 [*]	290	508	590	2 ^F	7 ^F	2	11	31	40 ¹	10	17	12	9	235	255	275	507	612
		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	273 ¹	258 [*]	290	508	590	2 ¹	7 ¹	2	11	31	40 ¹	10 ¹	17 ¹	12 ¹	9 ¹	235	255	275	507	612
Thailand	Logs	All	65	62	33	38	23	1609 [*]	1573	1378	936	1276	2 ¹	1	26	0	0	1672	1634	1385	974	1299
		C	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^F	40 ^F	44	44	127	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	2	40	44	44	127
		NC	65	62	33	38	23	1607 [*]	1533	1334	892	1149	2 ¹	1	26	0	0	1670	1594	1341	930	1172
	Sawn	All	500 ¹	568 ^F	447	306	482	1834 ^F	2506 ¹	2086	2296	1993	52 ¹	62 ^F	54	45	60	2282	3012	2479	2557	2415
		C	0 ^F	20 ^F	22	22	63	91 ^F	71 ^F	115	96	106	1 ^F	1 ^F	4	2	2	90	90	133	116	167
		NC	500 ¹	548 ^F	425	284	419	1743	2435	1971	2200	1887	51 ¹	61	50	43	58	2192	2922	2346	2441	2248
	Ven	All	72 ¹	14	11	8	8	12 ¹	12 ¹	21	16	21	3	4	2	2	2	81	22	30	22	27
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	72 ¹	14 ¹	11	8	8	12	12	21	16	21	3 ¹	4 ¹	2	2	2	81	22	30	22	27
	Ply	All	260	220	233	177	159	12 ¹	29 ¹	95	110	77	4 ¹	2	1	2	5	268	247	327	285	231
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	260 ¹	220 ¹	233	177	159	12	29	95	110	77	4 ¹	2 ¹	1	2	5	268	247	327	285	231
Latin America/Caribbean	Logs	All	54727	57251	58774	59295	60065	31	24	59	35	37	344	736	1292	535	951	54413	56539	57541	58796	59151
		C	23329	23691	23614	23965	24138	15	18	8	17	21	223	529	976	292	496	23122	23180	22646	23690	23663
		NC	31398	33560	35160	35330	35926	17	7	51	18	16	122	207	316	243	455	31292	33360	34895	35106	35488
	Sawn	All	22708	22818	23197	24031	24740	476	154	784	603	551	1449	1783	1648	1651	1666	21736	21189	22334	22983	23626
		C	9311	9312	9215	9334	9508	18	18	15	24	61	498	623	477	487	570	8831	8707	8752	8871	8999
		NC	13397	13506	13982	14697	15233	458	135	770	579	490	951	1160	1171	1164	1096	12904	12482	13581	14111	14627
	Ven	All	474	518	512	504	522	41	41	90	43	39	96	137	123	205	208	420	422	478	342	353
		C	55	65	65	70	70	0	0	2	1	1	15	19	21	30	31	40	46	46	41	40
		NC	419	453	447	434	452	40	41	88	42	38	81	118	101	176	177	378	376	433	300	313
	Ply	All	1795	2239	2259	2350	2385	30	36	50	56	49	699	815	724	689	692	1125	1461	1585	1717	1742
		C	238	345	341	323	325	11	9	22	20	19	62	79	2	2	7	187	275	361	341	337
		NC	1557	1894	1918	2027	2061	18	27	28	36	30	636	735	722	687	685	939	1186	1224	1376	1405

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Bolivia	Logs	All	525 ¹	478 ¹	449	405 ¹	410 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	510	463	442	405	410
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	525 ¹	478 ¹	449	405 ¹	410 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	15 ^F	6 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	510	463	443	405	410
	Sawn	All	258 ¹	175 ¹	152 ¹	167 ¹	170 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	240 ¹	161 ¹	142 ^w	157 ^w	160 ¹	18	14	10	10	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	258 ^F	175 ^F	152 ^F	167 ¹	170 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	240 ¹	161 ^F	142 ^w	157 ^w	160 ¹	18	14	10	10	10
	Ven	All	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	2	1	2	2	1
		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	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	1	1	2	2	1
	Ply	All	15 ^F	7 ^F	8 ^F	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	15	6	8	10	9
		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	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15 ¹	7 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	14	6	8	10	9
Brazil	Logs	All	44779 ^F	46779 ^F	47779 ^F	48000 ¹	48000 ¹	7 ^F	9 ^F	17 ^w	8 ^w	8 ^{DW}	259 ^F	649 ^F	1254 ^w	500 ^w	913 ^{DW}	44527	46139	46542	47508	47095
		C	21779 ^F	21779 ^F	21779 ^F	22000 ¹	22000 ¹	4 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^w	0 ^w	3 ^{DW}	216 ^F	521 ^F	968 ^w	282 ^w	486 ^{DW}	21568	21264	20811	21719	21517
		NC	23000 ^F	25000 ^F	26000 ^F	26000 ¹	26000 ¹	3 ^F	3 ^F	17 ^w	8 ^w	5 ^{DW}	44 ^F	128 ^F	286 ^w	219 ^w	427 ^{DW}	22960	24875	25731	25789	25578
	Sawn	All	18628 ^F	18691 ^F	19091 ^F	19600 ¹	19900 ¹	419 ^F	119 ^F	755 ^w	572 ^w	476 ^{DW}	1017 ^F	1405 ^F	1236 ^w	1228 ^w	1210 ^{DW}	18030	17405	18610	18944	19166
		C	8591 ^F	8591 ^F	8591 ^F	8600 ¹	8700 ¹	0 ^F	3 ^F	4 ^w	4 ^w	5 ^{DW}	350 ^F	494 ^F	273 ^w	322 ^w	393 ^{DW}	8241	8100	8322	8282	8312
		NC	10037 ^F	10100 ^F	10500 ^F	11000 ¹	11200 ¹	419 ^F	116 ^F	751 ^w	568 ^w	471 ^{DW}	667 ^F	911 ^F	963 ^w	906 ^w	817 ^{DW}	9789	9305	10288	10662	10854
	Ven	All	300 ^F	310 ^F	300 ^F	275 ¹	275 ¹	35 ^F	36 ^F	85 ^w	38 ^w	34 ^{DW}	85 ^F	119 ^F	118 ^w	128 ^w	121 ^{DW}	251	227	267	185	188
		C	20 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{DW}	15 ¹	19 ¹	21 ^w	30 ^w	31 ^{DW}	5	11	10	6	4
		NC	280 ¹	280 ¹	270 ¹	240 ¹	240 ¹	35 ¹	36 ¹	84 ^w	38 ^w	34 ^{DW}	70 ¹	100 ¹	97 ^w	98 ^w	90 ^{DW}	245	216	257	180	184
	Ply	All	1575 ^F	1870 ^F	1900 ^F	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^w	4 ^w	3 ^{DW}	655 ^F	726 ^F	606 ^w	554 ^w	533 ^{DW}	920	1144	1295	1450	1470
		C	200 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{DW}	55 ¹	76 ¹	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{DW}	145	224	300	300	300
		NC	1375 ¹	1570 ¹	1600 ¹	1700 ¹	1700 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^w	4 ^w	3 ^{DW}	600 ¹	650 ¹	606 ^w	554 ^w	533 ^{DW}	775	920	995	1150	1170
Colombia	Logs	All	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2130 ¹	4 ^F	6 ^F	3	0	0	0 ^F	7 ^F	2	2	3	2034	2029	2031	2028	2128
		C	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	2 ^F	3 ^F	2	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	32	33	32	30	30
		NC	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2100 ¹	2 ^F	3 ^F	1	0	0	0 ^F	7 ^F	2	2	3	2002	1996	1999	1998	2098
	Sawn	All	1015 ¹	1015 ¹	1095	1053	1158	32 ^F	11 ^F	11	9	9	2 ^F	2 ^F	8	4	5	1045	1024	1098	1057	1162
		C	15 ¹	15 ¹	16	16	17	2 ^F	4 ^F	1	1	1	1 ^F	1 ^F	1	1	1	16	19	16	16	17
		NC	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	1079	1037	1141	30 ^F	7 ^F	10	8	8	1 ^F	1 ^F	7	4	4	1029	1005	1083	1041	1145
	Ven	All	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	1	2	2	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	5	5	6	7	7
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	5	5	6	6	6
	Ply	All	55 ^F	64 ^F	25	35	39	6 ^F	7 ^F	18	14	15	3 ^F	4 ^F	4	2	3	57	68	39	47	51
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		NC	55 ^F	64 ^F	25	35	39	6 ¹	7 ¹	18	13	14	3 ¹	4 ¹	4	2	3	58	67	39	46	50

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ecuador	Logs	All	4000 ¹	4216 ^F	5164	5544	5932	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ¹	0	53 ^F	29 ^F	2	0	0	3947	4187	5162	5544	5932
		C	700 ¹	843 ^F	1033	1109	1186	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0	0	700	843	1033	1109	1186
		NC	3300 ¹	3373 ^F	4131	4435	4746	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ¹	0	53 ^F	29 ^F	2	0	0	3247	3344	4129	4435	4746
	Sawn	All	1500 ¹	1600 ^F	1694	1886	2075	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	9 ^F	38 ^F	22	34	37	1492	1562	1672	1852	2038
		C	300 ¹	320 ^F	339	377	415	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	1 ^F	5 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	299	316	339	377	415
		NC	1200 ¹	1280 ^F	1356	1509	1660	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	7 ^F	33 ^F	22	34	37	1193	1247	1333	1475	1623
	Ven	All	110 ^F	143 ^F	151	168	185	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ^F	8 ^F	0	74	82	106	135	151	94	103
		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	143 ¹	151	168	185	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	0	74	82	105	135	151	94	103
	Ply	All	22 ^F	88 ^F	93	99	109	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	17 ^F	47 ^F	20	24	26	5	41	73	76	83
		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	22 ¹	88 ¹	93	99	109	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	17 ¹	47 ¹	20	24	26	5	41	73	76	83
Guyana	Logs	All	224	403	446	443	454	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	14	22	25	219	381	432	421	429
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	224	403	446	443	454	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	14	22	25	219	381	432	421	429
	Sawn	All	50 ^F	50 ¹	41	38	39	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	14	18	15	19	21	36	32	26	19	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ^F	50 ¹	41	38	39	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	14	18	15	19	21	36	32	26	19	18
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	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	17	57	96	98	114	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	7	31	87	96	111	10	26	9	2	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	17	57	96	98	114	0	0	0	0	0	7	31	87	96	111	10	26	9	2	3
Honduras	Logs	All	591 ^F	697 ^F	475	645	731	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	2	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	584	690	469	637	721
		C	585 ^F	693 ^F	470	613	670	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	578	686	464	604	660
		NC	6 ^F	4 ^F	5	32	61	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	4	5	33	61
	Sawn	All	362 ¹	358 ¹	233 ¹	336 ¹	380 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	5 ^F	13	54	144 ¹	122 ^F	203 ¹	175	200	218	236	35	174	234
		C	359 ^F	356 ^F	230	321	350 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	5 ^F	12	49	141 ^F	120 ^F	200 ¹	164	175	218	236	35	169	224
		NC	3 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	15 ¹	30 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	1	5	3 ¹	2 ^F	3 ¹	11	25	0	0	0	5	10
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Ply	All	15	17	13	15	17	0 ^F	1 ¹	3	3	3 ¹	9 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	9 ¹	6	14	13	15	11
		C	13 ¹	15 ¹	11 ¹	13 ¹	15 ¹	0	1 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	7 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	7 ¹	6	13	11	13	10
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	0	1	2	2	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Panama	Logs	All	147	168	32	31	15 ^D	7 ^F	6 ^F	4	13	15 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	152	172	30	44	30
		C	0	0	0	0	0	7 ^F	6 ^F	3	13	15 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	7	6	3	13	15
		NC	147	168	32	31	15 ^D	0 ^F	0 ^F	1	0	0 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	145	166	27	31	15
	Sawn	All	45	50	10	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^F	6 ^F	3	3	5 ^I	3 ^F	1 ^F	1	6	2 ^D	46	55	12	7	8
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	5 ^F	3	2	2 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	2	5	3	2	2
		NC	45	50	10	10 ^I	5 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	0	1	3 ^I	3 ^F	1 ^F	1	6	2 ^D	44	49	9	5	6
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	21 ^F	50	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^F	5 ^F	12	15	8 ^D	0	0	1	0 ^R	0	22	54	21	25	13
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^I	10	12 ^I	6 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	12	6
		NC	21 ^I	50	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	3 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	1	0 ^R	0	21	50	11	13	7
Peru	Logs	All	1269 ^I	1394	1399 ^I	1536 ^I	1693 ^I	1	3	4	4	4	2 ^F	4 ^F	0	0	0	1268	1393	1403	1540	1697
		C	4 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	3	3	3	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	5	4	5	5	5
		NC	1265	1392	1397	1534	1691	0 ^I	1 ^I	1	1	1	2 ^F	4 ^F	0	0	0	1263	1390	1398	1535	1692
	Sawn	All	592 ^F	649 ^F	631 ^I	694 ^I	764 ^I	2 ^F	6 ^F	2	2	2	16	28	16	24	26	578	627	617	672	740
		C	3 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	3 ^F	1	2	2	3 ^F	1 ^I	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	3
		NC	589	648	630	693	763	1 ^I	2 ^F	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	13 ^F	27	16	24	26	577	623	615	669	737
	Ven	All	7	8	3	3	3	0 ^F	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	9	3	2	2	3	0	0	1	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	8 ^I	3	3	3	0	1 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	5 ^I	9 ^I	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	1
	Ply	All	36	40	64	70	77	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	6	1	3	7	8	30	39	61	63	69
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	36	40	64	70	77	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	6 ^I	1 ^I	3	7	8	30	39	61	63	69
Venezuela	Logs	All	1162	1086	1000	661	700 ^I	12	1 ^F	31	8	10 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^I	1172	1086	1029	669	710
		C	231 ^F	344 ^F	300 ^F	211 ^I	250 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0	0 ^I	232	344	298	211	250
		NC	931 ^F	742 ^F	700 ^I	450 ^I	450 ^I	11 ^F	0 ^F	31	8	10 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^I	941	742	731	458	460
	Sawn	All	258	230	250	247	250 ^I	18 ^F	12 ^F	8	4	5 ^I	4 ^I	8 ^I	4	4	5 ^I	272	234	254	247	250
		C	43 ^F	29 ^F	39 ^I	19	25 ^I	13 ^F	2 ^F	1	3	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3	0 ^R	1 ^I	54	28	37	22	26
		NC	215 ^F	201 ^F	211 ^I	228	225 ^I	6 ^F	10 ^F	7	1	3 ^I	2 ^I	5 ^I	1	4	4 ^I	219	206	217	225	224
	Ven	All	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	4	3 ^F	3	3 ^I	3 ^I	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^I	54	53	53	53	53
		C	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	35	35	35	35
		NC	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	4 ^I	3 ^I	3	3 ^I	3 ^I	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^I	19	18	18	18	18
	Ply	All	39	46	50	13	15 ^I	22	23 ^F	16	20 ^I	20 ^I	0	0	0	3	2 ^I	61	68	66	30	33
		C	25 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	3 ^I	10	5 ^I	10 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	33	40	15	20
		NC	14 ^I	16 ^I	20 ^I	3 ^I	5 ^I	12 ^I	20 ^I	6	15 ^I	10 ^I	0	0	0	3	2 ^I	26	36	26	15	13

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Producers	Logs	All	178216	179284	174514	171487	171763	2750	2562	3210	3156	3901	17610	17564	16352	14236	14580	163355	164282	161373	160407	161084
		C	29128	29441	29424	29998	30230	55	85	232	186	361	225	540	986	293	497	28958	28986	28670	29892	30094
		NC	149088	149843	145091	141488	141532	2696	2476	2978	2970	3540	17385	17024	15367	13944	14082	134398	135295	132703	130515	130991
	Sawn	All	61618	60444	60803	59674	59938	2967	3290	3675	3821	4944	8954	8740	8071	7229	6821	55631	54994	56407	56265	58062
		C	12139	12150	12116	12183	12379	137	114	204	219	473	547	690	578	596	694	11728	11573	11742	11806	12158
		NC	49479	48294	48687	47490	47559	2830	3176	3471	3602	4471	8406	8051	7494	6633	6128	43903	43419	44664	44459	45903
	Total	All	3150	3137	3333	2382	2388	70	68	158	316	555	1053	1058	1067	1200	1289	2167	2147	2424	1497	1654
		C	56	66	66	70	70	5	7	11	92	81	15	19	21	30	31	46	54	55	132	120
		NC	3094	3071	3268	2312	2318	64	61	147	224	474	1038	1039	1045	1170	1258	2120	2093	2370	1365	1534
	Ply	All	15581	15608	16107	15927	16590	78	100	198	212	195	12866	12137	12410	12237	12963	2793	3571	3895	3902	3822
		C	238	345	341	323	325	13	9	23	20	19	62	79	2	2	7	189	275	362	341	337
		NC	15343	15263	15766	15604	16266	64	91	175	192	176	12803	12058	12407	12235	12956	2604	3296	3533	3561	3485
ITTO Total	Logs	All	761322	793793	797198	807748	818946	56460	58258	56532	55793	57503	44684	45044	43535	42277	41923	773098	807007	810196	821263	834526
		C	492066	518362	522229	532954	546740	32524	34174	33592	33552	34644	23019	23491	23951	23176	23399	501571	529045	531870	543330	557985
		NC	269256	275431	274970	274793	272205	23937	24084	22940	22241	22859	21665	21553	19583	19102	18522	271528	277961	278327	277932	276542
	Sawn	All	351678	364012	359976	362895	368418	89506	97590	98585	98887	99723	87276	91752	94826	94684	92874	353908	369849	363735	367097	375268
		C	250449	261935	259014	264360	268193	73875	82063	82429	83113	82762	73872	78396	81916	82477	80720	250452	265601	259527	264996	270235
		NC	101229	102077	100962	98535	100225	15631	15526	16156	15773	16961	13403	13358	12911	12207	12154	103457	104246	104207	102102	105032
	Total	All	6393	6394	6934	5732	5682	2223	2439	2043	2465	2693	2112	2257	2411	2454	2481	6504	6576	6566	5743	5894
		C	977	1060	1371	1409	1489	600	869	505	699	687	474	595	664	607	559	1103	1334	1212	1501	1617
		NC	5416	5334	5564	4323	4193	1622	1570	1538	1765	2006	1638	1662	1747	1846	1922	5400	5242	5355	4243	4277
	Ply	All	45937	46607	47878	49905	50547	14375	14908	15784	17540	17834	16656	16159	16756	17014	18070	43656	45356	46906	50431	50312
		C	18563	19422	19387	21530	20995	2785	2912	3059	3982	3815	2449	2469	2891	3196	3445	18899	19865	19555	22316	21365
		NC	27374	27185	28491	28375	29553	11588	11996	12725	13558	14019	14206	13691	13865	13818	14625	24757	25490	27351	28115	28947

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

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Africa	Logs	All	14522	2241	764	747	738558	678243	194	198
		C	29	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	14493	2241	763	747	738558	678243	193	198
	Sawn	All	1320	1301	330	217	581142	494385	410	428
		C	1087	0	1087	—	254	0	254	—
		NC	233	1301	78	217	580888	494385	411	428
	Ven	All	200	10	—	—	131013	123595	463	454
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	200	10	—	—	131013	123595	463	454
	Ply	All	1837	1222	367	306	37499	31789	479	420
C		0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	
NC		1837	1222	367	305	37499	31789	481	418	
Cameroon	Logs	All	0	0	—	—	179128 ^F	155031	137	141
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	179128 ^F	155031 ^I	137	141
	Sawn	All	1042 ^F	0	1042	—	136465 ^I	150000 ^I	472	528
		C	1042 ^F	0	1042	—	254 ^F	0	254	—
		NC	0 ^F	0	—	—	136211 ^I	150000 ^I	473	528
	Ven	All	4 ^F	0	—	—	17226 ^I	14300 ^I	287	280
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	4 ^I	0	—	—	17226 ^I	14300 ^I	287	280
	Ply	All	1200 ^I	1000 ^I	240	250	5698 ^F	12000 ^I	285	343
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	1200 ^I	1000 ^I	240	250	5698 ^I	12000 ^I	285	343
Central African Republic	Logs	All	2 ^F	0	—	—	17229	10028 ^I	236	239
		C	2 ^F	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	17229	10028 ^I	236	239
	Sawn	All	11 ^F	0	—	—	11219	11593 ^I	374	374
		C	11 ^F	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	11219	11593 ^I	374	374
	Ven	All	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
	Ply	All	0	0	—	—	200	0	200	—
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	200	0	200	—
Congo	Logs	All	0	0	—	—	80063 ^F	92100 ^I	307	307
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0 ^I	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	80063 ^I	92100 ^I	307	307
	Sawn	All	12 ^F	0	—	—	15317 ^F	16600 ^I	474	474
		C	6 ^F	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	6 ^F	0	—	—	15317 ^F	16600 ^I	474	474
	Ven	All	0	0	—	—	29000 ^F	31000 ^I	690	689
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	29000 ^I	31000 ^I	690	689
	Ply	All	3 ^F	0	—	—	1905 ^F	1900 ^I	953	950
		C	0 ^I	0	—	—	0 ^I	0 ^I	—	—
		NC	3 ^I	0	—	—	1905 ^I	1900 ^I	953	950
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	0	0	—	—	47680 ^F	39268	153	117
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	47680 ^I	39268	153	117
	Sawn	All	0 ^F	0	—	—	254595 ^F	201239	405	403
		C	0 ^F	0	—	—	0 ^F	0	—	—
		NC	0 ^F	0	—	—	254595 ^F	201239	405	403
	Ven	All	65 ^F	0	—	—	45678 ^F	42752	368	372
		C	0 ^I	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	65 ^I	0	—	—	45678 ^I	42752	368	372
	Ply	All	0	0	—	—	6000 ^I	3183	400	398
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0	0	—	—	6000 ^I	3183 ^I	400	398

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Gabon	Logs	All	13311	1800 ¹	887	900	388830	360000 ¹	231	234
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	13311	1800 ¹	887	900	388830 ¹	360000 ¹	231	234
	Sawn	All	0	963	--	--	41008 ¹	28758	373	601
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	963 ¹	--	--	41008 ¹	28758 ¹	373	599
	Ven	All	95 ¹	0	--	--	1031	630 ¹	210	181
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	95 ¹	0	--	--	1031 ¹	630 ¹	206	210
	Ply	All	271	106	--	--	22350	7450 ¹	617	635
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	271 ¹	106 ¹	--	--	22350 ¹	7450 ¹	621	621
Ghana	Logs	All	20 ¹	0	--	--	7449	0	92	--
		C	20 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	7449	0	92	--
	Sawn	All	16 ¹	0	--	--	108351	80332	379	336
		C	16 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0	--	--	108351 ¹	80332 ¹	379	336
	Ven	All	32 ¹	0	--	--	34458	32668	749	605
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	32 ¹	0	--	--	34458	32668	749	605
	Ply	All	189 ¹	0	--	--	1346	7256	337	382
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	189 ¹	0	--	--	1346	7256	337	382
Liberia	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	779	2261	130	126
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	779 ¹	2261 ¹	130	126
	Sawn	All	10 ¹	0	--	--	67 ¹	0	--	--
		C	10 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0	--	--	67 ¹	0	--	--
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	13 ¹	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	13	0	--	--
	Ply	All	104 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	104 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Togo	Logs	All	1144	441	286	441	70 ¹	204	70	68
		C	7	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1137	441	284	441	70 ¹	204	70	68
	Sawn	All	194	338	65	56	92	343	--	86
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	194	338	65	56	92	343	--	86
	Ven	All	3	10	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3	10	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	30	116	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	30	116	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	All	45 ¹	0	--	--	17330	19352	179	213
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	45 ¹	0	--	--	17330	19352	179	213
	Sawn	All	35 ¹	0	--	--	14028	5520 ¹	345	344
		C	2 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	33 ¹	0	--	--	14028	5520 ¹	345	344
	Ven	All	1 ¹	0	--	--	3607	2245	601	561
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1 ¹	0	--	--	3607	2245	601	561
	Ply	All	40 ¹	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	40 ¹	0	--	--	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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Asia Pacific	Logs	All	600088	514220	192	165	1474616	1449032	131	141
		C	29903	24734	134	146	2260	100	233	100
		NC	570185	489486	196	166	1472356	1448932	131	141
	Sawn	All	847741	912971	294	284	1846359	1560026	369	353
		C	61174	81807	325	420	27384	26109	275	238
		NC	786566	831164	292	275	1818975	1533917	371	356
	Ven	All	46884	75453	689	276	268463	299446	406	414
		C	5894	17230	655	189	0	0	--	--
		NC	40990	58223	695	320	268264	299445	406	414
	Ply	All	67945	63621	475	419	5180853	5331083	446	465
		C	426	0	426	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	67519	63621	475	419	5180853	5331083	446	465
Cambodia	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	76074	32704	166	109
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	76074	32704	166	109
	Sawn	All	16 ^f	0	--	--	32445	25103	326	364
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	16 ^f	0	--	--	32445	25103	326	364
	Ven	All	88 ^f	0	--	--	3785	12821	135	458
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	88 ^f	0	--	--	3785	12821	135	458
	Ply	All	246 ^f	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	246 ⁱ	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
Fiji	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	1218 ^f	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	1179 ^f	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	39 ^f	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	470 ⁱ	0	470	--	9143	6584	345	346
		C	0 ^f	0	--	--	5175 ⁱ	3806 ⁱ	345	351
		NC	470 ⁱ	0	470	--	3968 ⁱ	2778 ⁱ	346	339
	Ven	All	7	0	--	--	3154	3262	659	561
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7 ⁱ	0	--	--	3154 ⁱ	3262 ⁱ	683	561
	Ply	All	2500 ⁱ	37	357	--	1916	2756	958	689
		C	0	0 ⁱ	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2500 ⁱ	37 ⁱ	357	--	1916	2756	958	689
India	Logs	All	48166 ⁱ	68500	138	137	973 ^f	830 ⁱ	162	166
		C	130 ⁱ	135	134	135	0	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	48036 ^f	68365	138	137	973 ⁱ	830 ⁱ	162	166
	Sawn	All	2496 ^f	4935 ⁱ	387	494	4231 ^f	4800 ⁱ	529	533
		C	1002 ^f	1935 ⁱ	225	387	129 ^f	530 ⁱ	129	530
		NC	1494 ^f	3000 ⁱ	744	600	4102 ^f	4270 ⁱ	586	534
	Ven	All	0 ⁱ	0	--	--	2717 ^f	0 ⁱ	2717	--
		C	0 ⁱ	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	0 ⁱ	0	--	--	2717 ⁱ	0	2717	--
	Ply	All	6496 ^f	9744 ⁱ	650	650	13594 ^f	17900 ⁱ	358	358
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	6496 ⁱ	9744 ⁱ	650	650	13594 ⁱ	17900 ⁱ	358	358
Indonesia	Logs	All	26551 ^f	22560 ⁱ	376	376	8955 ^f	9200 ⁱ	204	204
		C	114 ^f	0	65	--	153 ^f	100 ⁱ	153	100
		NC	26437 ^f	22560 ⁱ	384	376	8802 ^f	9100 ⁱ	205	207
	Sawn	All	1727	1730 ⁱ	863	865	225086 ^f	180000 ⁱ	409	409
		C	1405	865 ⁱ	703	865	10800 ^f	10000 ⁱ	216	250
		NC	321	865 ⁱ	--	865	214286 ^f	170000 ⁱ	429	425
	Ven	All	2000 ⁱ	2500 ⁱ	500	500	3992 ⁱ	8000 ⁱ	798	800
		C	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	2000 ⁱ	2500 ⁱ	500	500	3992 ⁱ	8000 ⁱ	798	800
	Ply	All	4207	2777 ⁱ	280	278	3786000 ^f	3600000 ⁱ	461	450
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^f	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	4207 ⁱ	2777 ⁱ	280	278	3786000 ^f	3600000 ⁱ	461	450

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Malaysia	Logs	All	42269	46510	66	63	909119	907839	116	130
		C	3605	3520	212	160	0	0	--	--
		NC	38664	42990	62	60	909119	907839	116	130
	Sawn	All	81126	64678	196	192	1450251	1219308	349	333
		C	14182	8410	1013	561	0	0	--	--
		NC	66944	56268	168	175	1450251	1219308	349	333
	Ven	All	19595	30173	1153	191	229991	252626	392	389
		C	4034	10303	1345	154	0	0	--	--
		NC	15561	19870	1112	218	229991	252626	392	389
	Ply	All	8620	3423	663	571	1372005	1703835	411	501
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	8620	3423	663	571	1372005	1703835	411	501
Myanmar	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	152192	142472	454	328
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	152192	142472	454	328
	Sawn	All	4 ^f	0	--	--	21141	21699	727	736
		C	4 ^f	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	21141	21699	727	736
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	82	120	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	82	120	--	--
	Ply	All	426 ^f	0	426	--	47	616	--	616
		C	426 ⁱ	0	426	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ⁱ	0	--	--	47	616	--	616
PNG	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	324800	355960	129	142
		C	0	0	--	--	928 ^f	0	107	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	323872	355960	130	142
	Sawn	All	28 ^f	0	--	--	2039 ^f	2500 ⁱ	408	417
		C	28 ^f	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^f	0	--	--	2039 ⁱ	2500 ⁱ	408	417
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	921 ^f	920 ⁱ	461	460
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	921	920 ⁱ	461	460
	Ply	All	136 ^f	0	--	--	88	185	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	136 ⁱ	0	--	--	88	185	--	--
Philippines	Logs	All	82036	127412	118	145	0	0	--	--
		C	18378	13880	115	136	0	0	--	--
		NC	63658	113532	119	146	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	82225	161972	218	286	14661	23196	175	160
		C	14967	43751	282	561	6438	9193	222	164
		NC	67258	118221	207	242	8223	14003	150	157
	Ven	All	8057	26424	310	281	13487	12856	421	494
		C	1860 ⁱ	6744 ⁱ	310	281	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	6197 ⁱ	19680 ⁱ	310	281	13287 ⁱ	12856 ⁱ	415	494
	Ply	All	1981	6907	991	628	5793	4508	341	376
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
		NC	1981 ⁱ	6907 ⁱ	991	628	5793 ⁱ	4508 ⁱ	341	376
Thailand	Logs	All	401066	249238	291	266	1285	27	49	--
		C	7676	7199	174	164	0	0	--	--
		NC	393390	242039	295	271	1285	27	49	--
	Sawn	All	679649	679656	326	296	87361	76836	1618	1707
		C	29586	26846	257	280	4842	2580	1211	1290
		NC	650063	652810	330	297	82519	74256	1650	1727
	Ven	All	17137	16356	816	1022	10335	8840	5168	4420
		C	0 ⁱ	183	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	17137 ⁱ	16173	816	1011	10335	8840	5168	4420
	Ply	All	43333	40733	456	370	1410	1283	1410	642
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	43333	40733	456	370	1410	1283	1410	642

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Latin America/Caribbean	Logs	All	7987	5915	130	163	68102	30969	53	58
		C	3112	4351	374	255	47659	15936	49	55
		NC	4875	1563	92	81	20443	15033	65	62
	Sawn	All	32127	29912	41	52	514363	485538	312	294
		C	3830	6040	266	254	103147	129226	216	266
		NC	28298	23872	37	43	411215	356312	351	306
	Ven	All	13939	15330	156	351	78484	93491	645	456
		C	2594	2293	1984	2325	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	11345	13037	129	304	71307	83889	710	478
	Ply	All	29161	30566	575	558	468446	480104	647	697
		C	11794	9012	494	391	267	345	--	--
		NC	17367	21554	653	680	468180	479759	705	762
Bolivia	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	849 ^F	0	137	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	849 ^F	0	137	--
	Sawn	All	555	189	--	--	76154 ^I	64031	536	408
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0	--	--
		NC	555	189	--	--	76154 ^I	64031	536	408
	Ven	All	0 ^F	0	--	--	74	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	74	0	--	--
	Ply	All	225	22	--	--	149096	161543	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	225	22	--	--	149096	161543	--	--
Brazil	Logs	All	1138	548	67	69	58847	25745	47	51
		C	8	17	--	--	44696	13911	46	49
		NC	1130	531	66	66	14151	11834	50	54
	Sawn	All	24903	22688	33	40	379816	344746	307	281
		C	677	907	169	227	86081	106363	315	330
		NC	24226	21781	32	38	293735	238383	305	263
	Ven	All	9060	10120	107	266	70207	74096	597	580
		C	640	296	--	--	7161	9565	337	324
		NC	8420	9824	100	259	63046	64531	650	657
	Ply	All	884	1516	884	379	259993	247670	429	447
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	884	1516	194	379	259993	247670	429	447
Colombia	Logs	All	219	176	78	--	574	354	299	155
		C	164	26	77	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	55	150	84	--	574	354	299	155
	Sawn	All	1850	1790	170	211	1407	1109	182	259
		C	920	1112	1030	1123	235	521	249	710
		NC	931	678	93	90	1172	588	173	166
	Ven	All	2762	2983	1860	1802	11	6	--	--
		C	1874	1950	2424	2407	2	0	--	--
		NC	888	1033	1247	1222	9	6	--	--
	Ply	All	11214	8671	628	631	3678	2112	884	884
		C	250	636	--	600	0	0	--	--
		NC	10964	8034	624	633	3678	2112	884	884
Ecuador	Logs	All	85	0	--	--	2283 ^F	46	1077	--
		C	83	0	--	--	0	25	--	--
		NC	2	0	--	--	2283 ^F	21	1077	--
	Sawn	All	112 ^I	204	--	--	24365 ^F	27042	1084	802
		C	74 ^F	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	38	203	--	--	24365 ^F	27042	1084	802
	Ven	All	109	7	--	--	6045 ^F	18252	--	246
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	109	7	--	--	6045 ^F	18252	--	246
	Ply	All	62	211	--	--	22508	27041	1134	1148
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	62	211	--	--	22508	27041	1134	1148

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Guyana	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	1196	2821	85	128
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1196	2821	85	128
	Sawn	All	72 ^F	0	--	--	5626	7494	375	394
		C	51 ^F	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	21 ^F	0	--	--	5626	7494	375	394
	Ven	All	0 ^F	0	--	--	196 ^F	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	196	0	--	--
Honduras	Logs	All	29	147	--	73	1000 ^I	2000 ^I	167	200
		C	2	126	--	126	1000 ^I	2000 ^I	167	200
		NC	27	21	--	21	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Sawn	All	581	2147	112	165	17520	22846	86	131
		C	517	1825	103	152	16438	22342	82	136
		NC	64	322	320	322	1082	504	361	46
	Ven	All	68	136	--	--	87	103	87	103
		C	30	8	--	--	14	37	--	--
		NC	38	128	--	--	73	65	73	65
Panama	Logs	All	1009	3118	226	240	1309 ^F	0	207	--
		C	761	3118	240	240	0	0	--	--
		NC	248	0	192	--	1309 ^F	0	207	--
	Sawn	All	606 ^I	484 ^I	212	146	356	2600	287	431
		C	592 ^I	422 ^I	235	235	0	0	--	--
		NC	14 ^I	62 ^I	--	62	356	2600	287	431
	Ven	All	22	97	--	--	31	0	--	--
		C	15	31	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7	67	--	--	31	0	--	--
Peru	Logs	All	2138	1096	534	274	53 ^F	0	--	--
		C	2094	1064	698	355	11 ^F	0	--	--
		NC	44	32	44	32	42 ^F	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	1321	1350	661	675	8366	14910	523	621
		C	447	978	447	489	0	0	--	--
		NC	874	372	874	--	8366	14910	523	621
	Ven	All	495	487	--	--	1833	1035	611	518
		C	35	8	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	460	479	--	--	1833	1035	611	518
Venezuela	Logs	All	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
	Sawn	All	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
	Ven	All	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
Venezuela	Logs	All	3370 ^F	830	109	104	1991 ^F	3 ^I	1046	--
		C	0	0	--	--	1952 ^F	0 ^I	1136	--
		NC	3370 ^F	830	109	104	39 ^F	3 ^I	210	--
	Sawn	All	2127 ^F	1060	266	265	752 ^F	760	188	190
		C	552 ^F	795	552	265	393 ^F	0	131	--
		NC	1575 ^F	265	225	265	359 ^F	760	326	190
	Ven	All	1424 ^F	1500 ^I	462	500	0 ^F	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1424 ^I	1500 ^I	471	500	0	0	--	--
Venezuela	Logs	All	10931 ^F	14000 ^I	683	700	46 ^F	1400 ^I	--	467
		C	6830 ^I	3500 ^I	683	700	0	0	--	--
		NC	4101 ^I	10500 ^I	684	700	46	1400 ^I	--	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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Producers Total	Logs	All	622598	522375	194	165	2281276	2158244	140	152
		C	33044	29085	142	156	49919	16036	51	55
		NC	589553	493290	198	166	2231357	2142208	145	154
	Sawn	All	881188	944184	240	249	2941863	2539949	365	351
		C	66091	87847	324	402	130785	155335	226	260
		NC	815097	856337	235	239	2811078	2384614	375	360
	Ven	All	61023	90793	387	287	477961	516532	449	430
		C	8488	19523	823	212	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	52535	71270	358	317	470584	506929	451	433
	Ply	All	98944	95410	498	453	5686799	5842977	458	478
		C	12220	9012	491	391	267	345	-	-
		NC	86723	86397	500	460	5686532	5842632	460	480
	Total	All	1663752	1652762	-	-	11387898	11057702	-	-
		C	119843	145467	-	-	188148	181319	-	-
		NC	1543907	1507294	-	-	11199551	10876383	-	-
ITTO Total	Logs	All	10426312	9720838	184	174	6724875	6837729	154	162
		C	5349354	4949724	159	148	3612275	3698339	151	160
		NC	5076958	4771114	221	215	3112600	3139390	159	164
	Sawn	All	24670979	24339250	250	246	21736264	21768920	229	230
		C	17360482	17721704	211	213	16017536	17044360	196	207
		NC	7310497	6617546	450	420	5718728	4724560	443	387
	Ven	All	1948925	2027114	888	822	1753944	1729594	728	705
		C	503490	572132	998	818	388554	338233	586	557
		NC	1445435	1454983	856	824	1365190	1396361	782	757
	Ply	All	7658269	7457723	483	438	8008840	8250174	478	485
		C	1302075	1412186	425	354	1214506	1160164	412	357
		NC	6356193	6045537	497	463	6794334	7090010	492	515
	Total	All	44704485	43544925	-	-	38223922	38586416	-	-
		C	24515400	24655745	-	-	21232871	22241096	-	-
		NC	20189083	18889180	-	-	16990852	16350320	-	-

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Africa	Logs	Trop.	9265	10554	9888	9844	9701	0	1	19	1	1	3589	4075	3816	3430	3988	5676	6480	6090	6415	5715
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9265	10554	9888	9844	9701	0	1	19	1	1	3589	4075	3817	3430	3987	5676	6480	6090	6415	5715
	Sawn	Trop.	2141	2293	2138	2118	2132	0	10	4	6	9	1046	1351	1416	1156	1245	1095	952	726	968	896
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2141	2293	2138	2118	2132	0	9	3	6	9	1046	1350	1415	1156	1245	1095	952	726	968	896
	Ven	Trop.	340	361	393	443	431	0	0	0	0	0	204	233	283	272	246	136	128	110	171	185
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	340	361	393	443	431	0	0	0	0	0	204	233	283	272	246	136	128	110	171	185
	Ply	Trop.	160	167	224	246	258	0	0	0	0	1	55	43	78	76	91	105	124	146	170	168
Cameroon		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	160	167	224	246	258	0	0	0	0	1	55	43	78	76	91	105	124	146	170	168
	Logs	Trop.	2815	3300	3000	2800	3000	0	0	0	0	0	850	1150	1304	1101	1706	1965	2150	1696	1699	1294
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2815	3300	3000	2800	3000	0	0	0	0	0	850	1150	1304	1101	1706	1965	2150	1696	1699	1294
	Sawn	Trop.	650	725	520	580	560	0	1	1	0	0	142	218	289	284	392	508	508	232	296	168
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	650	725	520	580	560	0	0	0	0	0	142	217	288	284	392	508	508	232	296	168
	Ven	Trop.	28	38	61	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	26	38	60	51	37	2	0	1	10	24
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic		NC	28	38	61	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	26	38	60	51	37	2	0	1	10	24
	Ply	Trop.	63	78	80	88	90	0	0	0	0	0	25	20	20	35	45	38	58	60	53	45
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	63	78	80	88	90	0	0	0	0	0	25	20	20	35	45	38	58	60	53	45
	Logs	Trop.	168	299	244	305	405	0	0	0	0	0	37	84	73	42	127	131	215	171	263	278
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	168	299	244	305	405	0	0	0	0	0	37	84	73	42	127	131	215	171	263	278
	Sawn	Trop.	60	73	70	61	85	0	0	0	0	0	26	38	30	31	35	34	35	40	30	50
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	60	73	70	61	85	0	0	0	0	0	26	38	30	31	35	34	35	40	30	50
Central African Republic	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Congo	Logs	Trop.	511 ¹	635 ¹	636 ¹	650 ¹	400 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	340	259 ¹	261 ¹	300 ¹	200 ¹	171	376	375	350	200
		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	511 ¹	635 ¹	636 ¹	650 ¹	400 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	340 ¹	259 ¹	261 ¹	300 ¹	200 ¹	171	376	375	350	200
	Sawn	Trop.	40 ¹	57 ¹	62 ¹	70 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	18 ¹	31 ¹	32 ¹	35 ¹	15 ¹	22	26	30	35	20
		C	0 ¹	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 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ¹	57 ¹	62 ¹	70 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	18 ¹	31 ¹	32 ¹	35 ¹	15 ¹	22	26	30	35	20
	Ven	Trop.	40 ¹	47 ¹	49 ¹	50 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	38 ¹	35 ¹	42 ¹	45 ¹	30 ¹	2	12	7	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	40 ¹	47 ¹	49 ¹	50 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	38 ¹	35 ¹	42 ¹	45 ¹	30 ¹	2	12	7	5	5
	Ply	Trop.	2 ¹	1 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	2	0	1	1	1
		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	2 ¹	1 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ¹	2	0	1	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	Trop.	1961	2416	2297	2070	2000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	320	377	311	337	330 ¹	1641	2039	1986	1733	1670
		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	1961	2416	2297	2070	2000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	320	377	311	337	330 ¹	1641	2039	1986	1733	1670
	Sawn	Trop.	577 ¹	680 ¹	677 ¹	592	580 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	460 ¹	616 ¹	628	499	490 ¹	117	64	49	93	90
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	577 ¹	680 ¹	677 ¹	592	580 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	460 ¹	616 ¹	628	499	490 ¹	117	64	49	93	90
	Ven	Trop.	195	205	195	222	220 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	110	116	124	115	115 ¹	85	89	71	107	105
		C	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 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	195 ¹	205 ¹	195	222	220 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	110	116	124	115	115 ¹	85	89	71	107	105
	Ply	Trop.	41	41	41	43	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	11	15	8	10	26	30	26	35	30
		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	41 ¹	41 ¹	41 ¹	43 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	11 ¹	15 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	26	30	26	35	30
Gabon	Logs	Trop.	1815	1909	2245	2513	2500 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1500 ¹	1500 ¹	1683	1538	1473 ¹	315	409	577	976	1027
		C	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 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1815	1909	2245 ¹	2513 ¹	2500 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1500 ¹	1500 ¹	1683	1538	1473 ¹	315	409	577	975	1027
	Sawn	Trop.	153	173	170 ¹	190 ¹	200 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	139 ¹	130 ¹	110	48	12	14	44	60	142	188
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	153	173	170 ¹	190 ¹	200 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	139 ¹	130 ¹	110 ¹	48 ¹	12 ¹	14	44	60	142	188
	Ven	Trop.	2	2	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	2 ¹	5	3	4	0	0	0	2	1
		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	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5 ¹	3 ¹	4 ¹	0	0	0	2	1
	Ply	Trop.	13 ¹	11 ¹	55	60 ¹	65 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	13	10 ¹	36	12	16	0	1	19	48	49
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	13 ¹	11 ¹	55	60 ¹	65 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	13 ¹	10 ¹	36 ¹	12 ¹	16 ¹	0	1	19	48	49

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ghana	Logs	Trop.	1682	1682	1194	1166	1000	0	0	0	0	0	496	572	81	0	0	1186	1110	1113	1166	1000
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1682	1682	1194	1166	1000	0	0	0	0	0	496	572	81	0	0	1186	1110	1113	1166	1000
	Sawn	Trop.	546	500	558	520	560	0	0	0	0	0	239	259	286	239	250	307	241	272	281	310
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	546	500	558	520	560	0	0	0	0	0	239	259	286	239	250	307	241	272	281	310
	Ven	Trop.	61	61	75	95	100	0	0	0	0	0	26	35	46	54	55	35	26	29	41	45
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	61	61	75	95	100	0	0	0	0	0	26	35	46	54	55	35	26	29	41	45
	Ply	Trop.	26	26	35	40	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	19	20	24	25	31	21	30
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	26	26	35	40	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	19	20	24	25	31	21	30
Liberia	Logs	Trop.	10	25	8	31	61	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	6	18	46	5	5	2	13	15
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10	25	8	31	61	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	6	18	46	5	5	2	13	15
	Sawn	Trop.	2	2	1	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	7
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2	2	1	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	7
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
Togo	Logs	Trop.	15	16	30	35	35	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	15	16	33	33	31
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15	16	30	35	35	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	15	16	33	33	31
	Sawn	Trop.	8	8	15	15	15	0	8	3	6	9	0	0	0	4	6	8	16	18	17	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	8	8	15	15	15	0	8	3	6	9	0	0	0	4	6	8	16	18	17	18
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	Trop.	288	272	234	274	300	0	0	0	0	0	42	112	97	91	100	246	160	137	183	200
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	288	272	234	274	300	0	0	0	0	0	42	112	97	91	100	246	160	137	183	200
		C	105	75	65	85	90	0	0	0	0	0	22	59	41	16	45	83	16	24	69	45
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	105	75	65	85	90	0	0	0	0	0	22	59	41	16	45	83	16	24	69	45
	Ply	Trop.	14	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	4	5	12	1	2	6	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	14	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	4	5	12	1	2	6	5
		Trop.	13	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	8	10	10
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	13	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	8	10	10
Asia Pacific	Logs	Trop.	114224	111479	105853	102347	101997	2682	2471	3110	3065	3767	13676	12753	11243	10272	9641	103230	101197	108963	95141	96123
		C	5799	5750	5810	6033	6092	2	3	204	126	255	2	11	10	1	1	5800	5742	6004	6158	6346
	Sawn	NC	108425	105729	100043	96314	95905	2679	2469	2906	2939	3512	13674	12742	11233	10271	9640	97430	95455	91716	88982	89777
		C	36769	35332	35468	33525	33066	2374	3037	2750	2990	4244	6459	5606	5007	4423	3911	32684	32763	33211	32093	33399
	Ven	C	2828	2837	2901	2850	2871	10	5	126	137	349	48	66	99	110	124	2789	2777	2928	2877	3096
		NC	33941	32495	32567	30675	30195	2365	3032	2624	2853	3895	6410	5541	4908	4313	3787	29896	29986	30283	29216	30303
	Ply	Trop.	2336	2258	2429	1435	1435	24	20	48	194	441	753	688	661	723	835	1607	1590	1816	906	1041
		C	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	24	20
	Ply	NC	2335	2257	2428	1435	1435	24	20	42	170	421	753	688	661	723	835	1606	1589	1810	882	1021
		Trop.	13626	13202	13624	13331	13947	42	64	71	67	81	12112	11280	11607	11472	12180	1556	1986	2088	1926	1848
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	13626	13202	13623	13331	13947	42	64	71	67	81	12112	11280	11607	11472	12180	1556	1986	2087	1926	1848
Cambodia	Logs	Trop.	650	860	829	517	212	0	0	0	0	0	350	458	459	300	100	300	402	370	217	112
		C	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	640	850	829	517	212	0	0	0	0	0	350	458	459	300	100	290	392	370	217	112
		C	155	195	179	80	50	0	0	0	0	0	153	165	100	69	42	2	30	79	11	8
	Ven	C	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
		NC	150	190	179	80	50	0	0	0	0	0	148	164	100	69	42	2	26	79	11	8
	Ply	Trop.	0	9	29	29	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	28	23	0	2	1	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	0	9	29	29	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	28	23	0	2	1	1	1
		Trop.	2	9	29	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	29	30	20
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2	9	29	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	29	30	20

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Fiji	Logs	Trop.	244 ^F	269 ^F	255	272	300	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	244	267	255	272	300
		C	114 ^F	130 ^F	124	122	128	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	114	129	124	122	128
		NC	130 ^F	139 ^F	131	150	173	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	130	138	131	150	173
	Sawn	Trop.	111 ^F	112 ^F	115	122	138	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	13 ^F	30 ^F	26	19	21	98	82	89	103	117
		C	57 ^F	47 ^F	56	55	60	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	9 ^F	2 ^F	15	11	12	48	45	41	44	48
		NC	54 ^F	65 ^F	59	68	78	0 ^F	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^F	28 ^F	11	8	9	50	37	49	59	69
	Ven	Trop.	10 ^I	10 ^I	11	6	6	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^F	5 ^F	5	6	6	6	5	6	0	0
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		NC	9 ^I	9 ^I	10	6	6	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^I	5 ^I	5	6	6	5	4	6	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	6 ^F	6 ^F	5	4	5	0 ^F	2 ^F	7	0	0 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	0
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	6 ^I	6 ^I	5	4	5	0 ^I	2 ^I	7	0	0 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2	4	5	5	6	10	0	0
India	Logs	Trop.	34000 ^F	34000 ^F	34000 ^F	34000 ^I	34000 ^I	272 ^F	285 ^F	350 ^F	500 ^I	700 ^I	2 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	34270	34279	34344	34495	34695
		C	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	5000 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	5002	5001	5001	5001	5001
		NC	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	29000 ^I	270 ^F	284 ^F	349 ^F	499 ^I	699 ^I	2 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	29268	29278	29343	29494	29694
	Sawn	Trop.	17460 ^I	17460 ^I	17460 ^I	17500 ^I	17500 ^I	8 ^F	6 ^F	6 ^F	10 ^I	10 ^I	6 ^F	8 ^F	8 ^F	9 ^I	9 ^I	17462	17459	17458	17501	17501
		C	2500 ^F	2500 ^F	2500 ^F	2500 ^I	2500 ^I	7 ^F	4 ^F	4 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	2506	2504	2503	2504	2504
		NC	14960 ^F	14960 ^F	14960 ^F	15000 ^I	15000 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	8 ^I	8 ^I	14956	14955	14955	14997	14997
	Ven	Trop.	7 ^F	7 ^F	7 ^F	10 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	6	6	10	15
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	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	10 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	6	6	10	15
	Ply	Trop.	245 ^F	245 ^F	245 ^F	300 ^I	350 ^I	5 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	15 ^I	20 ^I	16 ^F	38 ^F	38 ^F	50 ^I	60 ^I	234	217	217	265	310
		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	350 ^I	5 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	15 ^I	20 ^I	16 ^I	38 ^I	38 ^I	50 ^I	60 ^I	234	217	217	265	310
Indonesia	Logs	Trop.	35587 ^F	32119 ^F	32422	30648	30700	59 ^F	71 ^F	71 ^F	60 ^I	75 ^I	42 ^F	44 ^F	44 ^F	45 ^I	45 ^I	35604	32145	32449	30663	30730
		C	333 ^F	333 ^F	422	648	700 ^I	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	333	334	423	647	699
		NC	35254 ^F	31786 ^F	32000 ^I	30000 ^I	30000 ^I	59 ^F	69 ^F	69 ^F	60 ^I	75 ^I	42 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	44 ^I	44 ^I	35271	31811	32026	30016	30031
	Sawn	Trop.	8338 ^F	6838 ^F	7200 ^F	7100 ^F	7000 ^F	14 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^W	2 ^I	2 ^I	672 ^F	653 ^F	550 ^I	440 ^I	330 ^I	7679	6187	6652	6662	6672
		C	138 ^F	138 ^F	200 ^I	150 ^I	125 ^I	3 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^W	1 ^I	1 ^I	33 ^F	61 ^F	50 ^I	40 ^I	30 ^I	107	78	152	111	96
		NC	8200 ^F	6700 ^F	7000 ^I	6950 ^I	6875 ^I	11 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^W	1 ^I	1 ^I	639 ^F	592 ^F	500 ^I	400 ^I	300 ^I	7572	6109	6500	6551	6576
	Ven	Trop.	55 ^F	50 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	3 ^F	2 ^F	3 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	18 ^F	25 ^F	5 ^W	10 ^I	10 ^I	40	27	48	45	45
		C	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 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	55 ^F	50 ^F	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	18 ^I	25 ^I	5 ^W	10 ^I	10 ^I	40	27	48	45	45
	Ply	Trop.	10050 ^F	8836 ^F	9122	8599	9000 ^I	12 ^F	3 ^F	9 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	9627	8223	8210 ^I	8000 ^I	8500 ^I	435	616	921	609	510
		C	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 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10050 ^I	8836 ^I	9122	8599	9000 ^I	12 ^I	3 ^I	9 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	9627 ^I	8223 ^I	8210 ^I	8000 ^I	8500 ^I	435	616	921	609	510

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Malaysia	Logs	Trop.	37536	37346	31842 ¹	30294 ¹	30200 ¹	174	233	621	722	730 ¹	9382 ¹	8561 ¹	7864	6987	6500 ¹	28328	29018	24599	24029	24430
		C	276 ^F	211 ^F	200 ¹	200 ¹	200 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	276	211	200	200	200
		NC	37260	37135	31642	30094	30000 ¹	174	233	621	722	730 ¹	9382	8561	7864	6987	6500 ¹	28052	28807	24399	23829	24230
	Sawn	Trop.	9308	9285	9255 ¹	7573 ¹	7080 ¹	152	307	399	322	350	5371 ¹	4560 ¹	4151	3660	3200 ¹	4089	5032	5503	4235	4230
		C	85 ^F	85 ^F	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	85	85	80	80	80
		NC	9223	9200	9175	7493	7000 ¹	152	307	399	322	350	5371	4560	4151	3660	3200 ¹	4004	4947	5423	4155	4150
	Ven	Trop.	2122	2123	2297	1245	1200 ¹	4	2	14	91	90 ¹	720	613	586	649	750 ¹	1406	1512	1725	687	540
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2122	2123	2297	1245	1200 ¹	4	2	14	91	90 ¹	720	613	586	649	750 ¹	1406	1512	1725	687	540
	Ply	Trop.	2774	3613	3685	3697	3800 ¹	11	13	13	6	5 ¹	2421	3004	3339	3403 ¹	3600 ¹	364	622	359	300	205
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2774	3613	3685	3697	3800 ¹	11	13	13	6	5 ¹	2421	3004	3339	3403 ¹	3600 ¹	364	622	359	300	205
Myanmar	Logs	Trop.	2004 ^F	2300 ¹	2650	2755	2794	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1029 ¹	602 ¹	335	435	491 ¹	975	1698	2315	2320	2303
		C	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	0	0	0
		NC	2004 ^F	2300 ¹	2650	2755	2794	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1029 ¹	602 ¹	335	435	491 ¹	975	1698	2315	2320	2303
	Sawn	Trop.	339 ^F	347 ^F	308	313	332	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	122 ¹	89 ¹	29	29	31	217	258	279	284	301
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	339 ¹	347 ¹	308	313	332	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	122 ^F	89 ^F	29	29	31	217	258	279	284	301
	Ven	Trop.	0	1 ^F	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	1 ^F	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	1 ¹	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	6 ¹	5 ¹	4	6	13	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ^F	1 ¹	0	1	1	3	4	4	5	12
		C	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	0	0	0
		NC	6 ¹	5 ¹	4	6	13	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	1	3	4	4	5	12
Papua New Guinea	Logs	Trop.	3114 ^F	3564 ^F	3064 ^F	3064 ¹	3064 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2867 ¹	3075 ^F	2509 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	247	489	555	564	564
		C	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ^F	64 ¹	64 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	64	55	55	64	64
		NC	3050	3500	3000	3000 ¹	3000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2867 ¹	3066 ^F	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	183	434	500	500	500
	Sawn	Trop.	118 ^F	218 ^F	218 ^F	218 ¹	218 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	114	215	213	212	213
		C	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ^F	43 ¹	43 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	42	43	43	43	43
		NC	75 ^F	175 ^F	175 ^F	175 ¹	175 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	5 ¹	72	172	170	169	170
	Ven	Trop.	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ^F	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ¹	2 ¹	5	3	3	3	3
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	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	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	0	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	5	3	3	3	3
	Ply	Trop.	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ^F	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	10	10	10	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	10	10	10	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Philippines	Logs	Trop.	1024 ¹	959 ¹	758	760	703	569 ¹	350 ¹	695	878	1052	2 ¹	4	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1591	1305	1453	1638	1755
		C	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	160	102	182	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	160	102	182
		NC	1022 ¹	957 ¹	758	760	703	569 ¹	350 ¹	535	776	870	1 ¹	4	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1590	1303	1293	1536	1573
	Sawn	Trop.	440	310 [*]	286	313	266	458	287	378	567	2009	66	38	84	145	213	832	560	580	735	2062
		C	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	53	78	280	0	0	29	56	79	0	0	24	22	201
		NC	440	310 [*]	286	313	266	458	287	325	489	1729	66	38	55	89	134	832	559	556	713	1861
	Ven	Trop.	65 ¹	39	19	82	127	5 ¹	4	26	94	340	7	30	32	26	42	63	13	13	150	425
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 [*]	0	6 [*]	24 [*]	20 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	6	24	20
		NC	65 ¹	39 ¹	19	82	127	5 ¹	4 ¹	20 ¹	70 ¹	320 ¹	7 ¹	30 ¹	32 ¹	26 ¹	42 ¹	63	13	7	126	405
	Ply	Trop.	273	258 [*]	290	508	590	2 ¹	7 ¹	2	11	31	40 ¹	10	17	12	9	235	255	275	507	612
		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	273 ¹	258 [*]	290	508	590	2 ¹	7 ¹	2	11	31	40 ¹	10 ¹	17 ¹	12 ¹	9 ¹	235	255	275	507	612
Thailand	Logs	Trop.	65	62	33	38	23	1607 [*]	1533	1373	905	1210	2 ¹	1	26	0	0	1670	1594	1380	943	1233
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	41	23	72	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	23	72
		NC	65	62	33	38	23	1607 ¹	1533 ¹	1332	882	1138	2 ¹	1	26	0	0	1670	1594	1339	920	1161
	Sawn	Trop.	500 ¹	568 ¹	447	306	482	1743	2435	1964	2089	1873	52 ¹	62 ¹	54	45	60	2191	2941	2357	2350	2295
		C	0 ¹	20 ¹	22	22	63	0 ¹	0 ¹	67	53	63	0	1 ¹	4	2	2	0	19	85	73	124
		NC	500 ¹	548 ¹	425	284	419	1743 ¹	2435 ¹	1897	2036	1810	52 ¹	61	50	43	58	2191	2922	2272	2277	2171
	Ven	Trop.	72 ¹	14	11	8	8	12	12	5	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	81	22	14	10	12
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	72 ¹	14 ¹	11	8	8	12	12	5	4	6	3 ¹	4 ¹	2	2	2	81	22	14	10	12
	Ply	Trop.	260	220	233	177	159	12	29	30	25	15	4 ¹	2	1	2	5	268	247	262	200	169
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	260 ¹	220 ¹	233	177	159	12	29	30	25	15	4 ¹	2 ¹	1	2	5	268	247	262	200	169
Latin America/Caribbean	Logs	Trop.	54727	57251	58774	59295	60065	19	12	52	22	22	344	736	1292	535	951	54401	56527	57533	58783	59136
		C	23329	23691	23614	23965	24138	3	5	3	4	6	223	529	976	292	496	23110	23167	22641	23677	23648
		NC	31398	33560	35160	35330	35926	17	7	49	18	16	122	207	316	243	455	31292	33360	34893	35106	35488
	Sawn	Trop.	22708	22818	23197	24031	24740	471	137	764	584	491	1449	1783	1648	1651	1666	21730	21173	22314	22964	23566
		C	9311	9312	9215	9334	9508	15	7	9	14	14	498	623	477	487	570	8828	8696	8747	8861	8952
		NC	13397	13506	13982	14697	15233	456	131	755	570	477	951	1160	1171	1164	1096	12902	12477	13566	14103	14614
	Ven	Trop.	474	518	512	504	522	40	39	87	40	36	96	137	123	205	208	419	420	475	339	350
		C	55	65	65	70	70	0	0	1	0	0	15	19	21	30	31	40	46	45	40	39
		NC	419	453	447	434	452	39	39	86	40	36	81	118	101	176	177	377	374	432	298	311
	Ply	Trop.	1795	2239	2259	2350	2385	28	28	16	21	17	699	815	724	689	692	1124	1452	1551	1682	1710
		C	238	345	341	323	325	10	0	8	3	2	62	79	2	2	7	186	266	347	324	320
		NC	1557	1894	1918	2027	2061	18	27	8	18	15	636	735	722	687	685	939	1186	1204	1358	1390

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Bolivia	Logs	Trop.	525 ¹	478 ¹	449	405 ¹	410 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	15 ²	6 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	510	463	442	405	410
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	525 ¹	478 ¹	449	405 ¹	410 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	15 ²	6 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	510	463	443	405	410
	Sawn	Trop.	258 ¹	175 ¹	152 ¹	167 ¹	170 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	240 ¹	161 ¹	142 ^w	157 ^w	160 ¹	18	14	10	10	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	258 ²	175 ²	152 ²	167 ¹	170 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	240 ¹	161 ²	142 ^w	157 ^w	160 ¹	18	14	10	10	10
	Ven	Trop.	2 ²	2 ²	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ²	1 ²	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	1	1	2	2	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	2	1	2	2	1
	Ply	Trop.	15 ²	7 ²	8 ²	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0 ¹	1 ²	1 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	15	6	8	10	9
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15 ¹	7 ¹	8 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	14	6	8	10	9
Brazil	Logs	Trop.	44779 ²	46779 ²	47779 ²	48000 ¹	48000 ¹	3 ²	3 ¹	17 ^w	8 ^w	8 ^{2W}	259 ²	649 ²	1254 ^w	500 ^w	913 ^{2W}	44523	46133	46542	47508	47095
		C	21779 ²	21779 ²	21779 ²	22000 ¹	22000 ¹	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	3 ^{2W}	216 ²	521 ²	968 ^w	282 ^w	486 ^{2W}	21563	21258	20811	21719	21517
		NC	23000 ²	25000 ²	26000 ²	26000 ¹	26000 ¹	3 ²	3 ²	17 ^w	8 ^w	5 ^{2W}	44 ²	128 ²	286 ^w	219 ^w	427 ^{2W}	22960	24875	25731	25789	25578
	Sawn	Trop.	18628 ²	18691 ²	19091 ²	19600 ¹	19900 ¹	419 ²	116 ¹	755 ^w	572 ^w	476 ^{2W}	1017 ²	1405 ²	1236 ^w	1228 ^w	1210 ^{2W}	18030	17402	18610	18944	19166
		C	8591 ²	8591 ²	8591 ²	8600 ¹	8700 ¹	0 ²	0 ¹	4 ^w	4 ^w	5 ^{2W}	350 ²	494 ²	273 ^w	322 ^w	393 ^{2W}	8241	8097	8322	8282	8312
		NC	10037 ²	10100 ²	10500 ²	11000 ¹	11200 ¹	419 ²	116 ¹	751 ^w	568 ^w	471 ^{2W}	667 ²	911 ²	963 ^w	906 ^w	817 ^{2W}	9789	9305	10288	10662	10854
	Ven	Trop.	300 ²	310 ²	300 ²	275 ¹	275 ¹	35 ²	36 ²	85 ^w	38 ^w	34 ^{2W}	85 ²	119 ²	118 ^w	128 ^w	121 ^{2W}	251	227	267	185	188
		C	20 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	35 ¹	35 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{2W}	15 ¹	19 ¹	21 ^w	30 ^w	31 ^{2W}	5	11	10	5	4
		NC	280 ¹	280 ¹	270 ¹	240 ¹	240 ¹	35 ¹	36 ¹	84 ^w	38 ^w	34 ^{2W}	70 ¹	100 ¹	97 ^w	98 ^w	90 ^{2W}	246	216	257	180	184
	Ply	Trop.	1575 ²	1870 ²	1900 ²	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	1 ^w	4 ^w	3 ^{2W}	655 ²	726 ²	606 ^w	554 ^w	533 ^{2W}	920	1144	1295	1450	1470
		C	200 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	0	0	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{2W}	55 ¹	76 ¹	0 ^w	0 ^w	0 ^{2W}	145	224	300	300	300
		NC	1375 ¹	1570 ¹	1600 ¹	1700 ¹	1700 ¹	0	0	1 ^w	4 ^w	3 ^{2W}	600 ¹	650 ¹	606 ^w	554 ^w	533 ^{2W}	775	920	995	1150	1170
Colombia	Logs	Trop.	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2030 ¹	2130 ¹	4 ²	6 ²	0	0	0	0 ²	7 ²	2	2	3	2034	2029	2028	2028	2128
		C	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	2 ²	3 ²	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	32	33	30	30	30
		NC	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2100 ¹	2 ²	3 ²	0	0	0	0 ²	7 ²	2	2	3	2002	1996	1998	1998	2098
	Sawn	Trop.	1015 ¹	1015 ¹	1095	1053	1158	32 ²	11 ²	0	0	0	2 ²	2 ²	8	4	5	1045	1024	1087	1048	1153
		C	15 ¹	15 ¹	16	16	17	2 ²	4 ²	0	0	0	1 ²	1 ²	1	1	1	16	19	15	15	16
		NC	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	1079	1037	1141	30 ²	7 ²	0	0	0	1 ²	1 ²	7	4	4	1029	1005	1073	1033	1137
	Ven	Trop.	5 ²	5 ²	5 ²	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
	Ply	Trop.	55 ²	64 ²	25	35	39	6 ²	7 ²	1	1	1	3 ²	4 ²	4	2	3	57	68	22	34	37
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	55 ²	64 ²	25	35	39	6 ¹	7 ¹	1	1	1	3 ¹	4 ¹	4	2	3	58	67	22	34	37

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ecuador	Logs	Trop.	4000 ¹	4216 ²	5164	5544	5932	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	53 ²	29 ²	2	0	0	3947	4187	5162	5544	5932
		C	700 ¹	843 ²	1033	1109	1186	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0	0	700	843	1033	1109	1186
		NC	3300 ¹	3373 ²	4131	4435	4746	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	53 ²	29 ²	2	0	0	3247	3344	4129	4435	4746
	Sawn	Trop.	1500 ¹	1600 ²	1694	1886	2075	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	9 ²	38 ²	22	34	37	1492	1562	1672	1852	2038
		C	300 ¹	320 ²	339	377	415	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	1 ²	5 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	299	316	339	377	415
		NC	1200 ¹	1280 ²	1356	1509	1660	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	7 ²	33 ²	22	34	37	1193	1247	1333	1475	1623
	Ven	Trop.	110 ²	143 ²	151	168	185	0 ²	0 ²	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ²	8 ²	0	74	82	106	135	151	94	103
		C	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 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	110 ¹	143 ¹	151	168	185	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	0	74	82	105	135	151	94	103
	Ply	Trop.	22 ²	88 ²	93	99	109	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	17 ²	47 ²	20	24	26	5	41	73	75	83
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	22 ¹	88 ¹	93	99	109	0	0	0	0	0	17 ¹	47 ¹	20	24	26	5	41	73	76	83
Guyana	Logs	Trop.	224	403	446	443	454	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	5	22	14	22	25	219	381	432	421	429
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	224	403	446	443	454	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	5	22	14	22	25	219	381	432	421	429
	Sawn	Trop.	50 ²	50 ¹	41	38	39	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	14	18	15	19	21	36	32	26	19	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ²	50 ¹	41	38	39	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	14	18	15	19	21	36	32	26	19	18
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	17	57	96	98	114	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	7	31	87	96	111	10	26	9	2	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	17	57	96	98	114	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0	7	31	87	96	111	10	26	9	2	3
Honduras	Logs	Trop.	591 ²	697 ²	475	645	731	0 ²	0	0	2	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	584	690	469	637	721
		C	585 ²	693 ²	470	613	670	0	0	0	1	0 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	578	686	464	604	660
		NC	6 ²	4 ²	5	32	61	0 ²	0	0	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	4	5	33	61
	Sawn	Trop.	362 ²	358 ²	233 ¹	336 ¹	380 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	3 ¹	6 ¹	10 ¹	144 ¹	122 ²	203 ¹	175	200	218	236	33	167	190
		C	359 ²	356 ²	230	321	350 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	3 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	141 ²	120 ²	200 ¹	164	175	218	236	33	162	182
		NC	3 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	15 ¹	30 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0 ¹	1 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	2 ²	3 ¹	11	25	0	0	0	5	8
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	0 ²	0 ²	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	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	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	15	17	13	15	17	0 ²	0 ²	3	3	3 ¹	9 ¹	4 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	9 ¹	6	13	13	15	11
		C	13 ¹	15 ¹	11 ¹	13 ¹	15 ¹	0	0	2	2	2 ¹	7 ¹	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	7 ¹	6	12	11	13	10
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	1	1	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	0	1	2	2	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				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Panama	Logs	Trop.	147	168	32	31	15 ^u	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^F	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	145	166	26	31	15
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	147	168	32	31	15 ^u	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^F	2 ^F	6 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	145	166	26	31	15
	Sawn	Trop.	45	50	10	10 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	3 ^F	1 ^F	1	6	2 ^u	42	49	9	4	3
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	45	50	10	10 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	3 ^F	1 ^F	1	6	2 ^u	42	49	9	4	3
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	Trop.	21 ^F	50	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^K	0	21	50	9	10	5
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	21 ^I	50	10 ^I	10 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^K	0	21	50	9	10	5
Peru	Logs	Trop.	1269 ^I	1394	1399 ^I	1536 ^I	1693 ^I	0 ^F	3 ^w	4	4	4	2 ^F	4 ^F	0	0	0	1267	1393	1403	1540	1697
		C	4 ^I	2 ^F	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	2 ^I	3	3	3	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	0	4	4	5	5	5
		NC	1265	1392	1397	1534	1691	0	1 ^I	1	1	1	2 ^F	4 ^F	0	0	0	1263	1390	1398	1535	1692
	Sawn	Trop.	592 ^F	649 ^F	631 ^I	694 ^I	764 ^I	1	1 ^w	2	2	2	16	28	16	24	26	577	622	617	672	740
		C	3 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	1	2	2	3 ^F	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3
		NC	589	648	630	693	763	1	1 ^w	1	0	0	13 ^F	27	16	24	26	577	622	615	669	737
	Ven	Trop.	7	8	3	3	3	0 ^K	1 ^w	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	5	9	3	2	2	3	0	0	1	1
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	7 ^I	8 ^I	3	3	3	0 ^K	1 ^w	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	5 ^I	9 ^I	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	1
	Ply	Trop.	36	40	64	70	77	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	6	1	3	7	8	30	39	61	63	69
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	36	40	64	70	77	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	0 ^K	6 ^I	1 ^I	3	7	8	30	39	61	63	69
Venezuela	Logs	Trop.	1162	1086	1000	661	700 ^I	12	0 ^K	31	8	10 ^I	2 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^K	0 ^I	1172	1085	1029	669	710
		C	231 ^F	344 ^F	300 ^F	211 ^I	250 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	0	0 ^I	232	343	298	211	250
		NC	931 ^F	742 ^F	700 ^I	450 ^I	450 ^I	11 ^F	0 ^K	31	8	10 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^K	0 ^I	941	742	731	458	460
	Sawn	Trop.	258	230	250	247	250 ^I	18	9	4	4	3 ^I	4 ^I	8 ^I	4	4	5 ^I	272	231	250	247	248
		C	43 ^F	29 ^F	39 ^I	19	25 ^I	13 ^F	2 ^I	1	3	0 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^I	3	0 ^K	1 ^I	54	28	37	22	24
		NC	215 ^F	201 ^F	211 ^I	228	225 ^I	6 ^F	7 ^I	3	1	3 ^I	2 ^I	5 ^I	1	4	4 ^I	219	203	213	225	224
	Ven	Trop.	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	4	2	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^K	0	0 ^I	54	52	52	52	52
		C	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	35 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	35	35	35	35
		NC	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	2	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^K	0	0 ^I	19	17	17	17	17
	Ply	Trop.	39	46	50	13	15 ^I	22	20	11	13	10 ^I	0	0	0	3	2 ^I	61	66	61	23	23
		C	25 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^I	6	1	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	35	30	36	11	10
		NC	14 ^I	16 ^I	20 ^I	3 ^I	5 ^I	12 ^I	20 ^I	5	12	10 ^I	0	0	0	3	2 ^I	26	36	25	12	13

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Producers Total	Logs	Trop.	178216	179284	174514	171487	171763	2701	2484	3181	3088	3790	17610	17564	16352	14236	14580	163307	164204	172586	160339	160973
		C	29128	29441	29424	29998	30230	6	8	207	130	261	225	540	986	293	497	28909	28909	28645	29836	29994
		NC	149088	149843	145091	141488	141532	2696	2476	2974	2958	3529	17385	17024	15367	13944	14082	134398	135295	132699	130503	130980
	Sawn	Trop.	61618	60444	60803	59674	59938	2846	3185	3518	3580	4744	8954	8740	8071	7229	6821	55509	54888	56251	56025	57862
		C	12139	12150	12116	12183	12379	25	13	137	151	363	547	690	578	596	694	11616	11472	11675	11738	12048
		NC	49479	48294	48687	47490	47559	2821	3172	3382	3429	4381	8407	8051	7494	6633	6128	43893	43414	44575	44286	45813
	Ven	Trop.	3150	3137	3333	2382	2388	64	59	135	234	477	1053	1058	1067	1200	1289	2161	2138	2402	1416	1576
		C	56	66	66	70	70	0	0	7	24	20	15	19	21	30	31	41	47	51	64	59
		NC	3094	3071	3268	2312	2318	63	59	128	210	457	1038	1039	1045	1170	1258	2119	2091	2352	1352	1517
	Ply	Trop.	15581	15608	16107	15927	16590	70	92	87	88	99	12866	12137	12410	12237	12963	2785	3563	3785	3778	3726
		C	238	345	341	323	325	10	0	8	3	2	62	79	2	2	7	186	266	347	324	320
		NC	15343	15263	15766	15604	16266	60	91	79	85	97	12803	12058	12407	12235	12956	2600	3296	3438	3454	3406
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	178682	179792	175006	171984	172269	19394	17962	16828	15012	15723	17694	17745	16463	14322	14664	180382	180009	186614	172674	173328
		C	29128	29441	29424	29998	30230	56	58	274	200	306	225	540	986	293	497	28959	28959	28712	29905	30039
		NC	149554	150351	145583	141985	142038	19340	17905	16553	14813	15417	17469	17205	15478	14029	14166	151424	151051	146658	142769	143289
	Sawn	Trop.	64602	63305	63181	61707	61849	10384	9375	9549	8512	9799	9253	9041	8313	7487	7062	65732	63638	64418	62733	64587
		C	12164	12185	12152	12221	12403	140	105	280	298	457	547	690	578	596	694	11756	11599	11854	11923	12166
		NC	52438	51120	51030	49486	49447	10244	9270	9270	8213	9343	8706	8352	7736	6890	6369	53976	52037	52564	50809	52421
	Ven	Trop.	3750	3663	3842	2838	2847	1139	990	1097	1218	1451	1097	1128	1131	1251	1342	3792	3525	3809	2805	2956
		C	56	66	66	70	70	0	0	7	27	22	15	19	21	30	31	41	47	51	68	62
		NC	3694	3597	3777	2768	2777	1138	990	1090	1191	1429	1082	1109	1109	1221	1311	3750	3478	3759	2738	2895
	Ply	Trop.	22592	22096	21779	21041	21673	9606	10216	11319	11500	11845	13225	12523	12821	12721	13426	18973	19789	20278	19820	20092
		C	238	345	341	323	325	35	27	52	83	73	62	79	2	2	7	211	293	391	404	391
		NC	22354	21751	21438	20718	21349	9571	10188	11267	11417	11772	13162	12444	12818	12719	13419	18763	19495	19887	19416	19701

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

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Africa	Logs	Trop.	2544	441	134	441	738558	678243	194	198
		C	7	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	2537	441	134	441	738558	678243	193	198
	Sawn	Trop.	194	338	49	56	541142	494385	382	428
		C	0	0	0	—	254	0	254	—
		NC	194	338	65	56	540888	494385	382	428
	Ven	Trop.	3	10	—	—	131013	123595	463	454
		C	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	3	10	—	—	131013	123595	463	454
	Ply	Trop.	27	116	—	—	37499	31789	479	420
C		0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	
NC		27	116	—	—	37499	31789	481	418	
Cameroon	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	179128 ^F	155031	137	141
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	179128 ^F	155031 ¹	137	141
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	136465 ¹	150000 ¹	472	528
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	254 ^F	0	254	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	136211 ¹	150000 ¹	473	528
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	17226 ¹	14300 ¹	287	280
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	17226 ¹	14300 ¹	287	280
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	5698 ^F	12000 ¹	285	343
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	5698 ¹	12000 ¹	285	343
Central African Republic	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	17229	10028 ¹	236	239
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	17229	10028 ¹	236	239
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	11219	11593 ¹	374	374
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	11219	11593 ¹	374	374
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	200	0	200	—
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	200	0	200	—
Congo	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	80063 ^F	92100 ¹	307	307
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0 ¹	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	80063 ¹	92100 ¹	307	307
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	15317 ^F	16600 ¹	474	474
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	15317 ^F	16600 ¹	474	474
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	29000 ^F	31000 ¹	690	689
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	29000 ¹	31000 ¹	690	689
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	1905 ^F	1900 ¹	953	950
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	1905 ¹	1900 ¹	953	950
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	47680 ^F	39268	153	117
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	47680 ¹	39268	153	117
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	254595 ^F	201239	405	403
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0 ^F	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	254595 ^F	201239	405	403
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	45678 ^F	42752	368	372
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	45678 ¹	42752	368	372
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	6000 ¹	3183	400	398
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	0	0	—	—
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	—	—	6000 ¹	3183 ¹	400	398

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Gabon	Logs	Trop.	1400 ¹	0 ¹	93	--	388830	360000 ¹	231	234
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1400 ¹	0 ¹	93	--	388830 ¹	360000 ¹	231	234
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	1008	28758	9	601
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	1008 ¹	28758 ¹	9	599
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	1031	630 ¹	210	181
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	1031 ¹	630 ¹	206	210
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	22350	7450 ¹	617	635
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	22350 ¹	7450 ¹	621	621
Ghana	Logs	Trop.	0	0	--	--	7449	0	92	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	7449	0	92	--
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	--	--	108351	80332	379	336
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	108351 ¹	80332 ¹	379	336
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	34458	32668	749	605
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	34458	32668	749	605
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	--	--	1346	7256	337	382
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1346	7256	337	382
Liberia	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	779	2261	130	126
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	779 ¹	2261 ¹	130	126
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	67 ^F	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	67 ^F	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	13 ^F	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	13	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
Togo	Logs	Trop.	1144	441	286	441	70 ¹	204	70	68
		C	7	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1137	441	284	441	70 ¹	204	70	68
	Sawn	Trop.	194	338	65	56	92	343	--	86
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	194	338	65	56	92	343	--	86
	Ven	Trop.	3	10	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3	10	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	27	116	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	27	116	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep. (former Zaire)	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	17330	19352	179	213
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	17330	19352	179	213
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	14028	5520 ¹	345	344
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	14028	5520 ¹	345	344
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	3607	2245	601	561
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	3607	2245	601	561
	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 \$/m3)

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Asia Pacific	Logs	Trop.	566899	479800	182	157	1474616	1449032	131	141
		C	25103	17875	123	142	2260	100	233	100
		NC	541796	461925	186	157	1472356	1448932	131	141
	Sawn	Trop.	774019	847953	281	284	1846359	1560026	369	353
		C	33499	61221	265	447	27384	26109	275	238
		NC	740519	786732	282	276	1818975	1533917	371	356
	Ven	Trop.	27015	50881	563	262	268463	299446	406	414
		C	1860	6744	310	281	0	0	--	--
		NC	25155	44137	599	260	268264	299445	406	414
	Ply	Trop.	39667	34168	559	510	5180853	5331083	446	465
C		0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
NC		39667	34168	559	510	5180853	5331083	446	465	
Cambodia	Logs	Trop.	0	0	--	--	76074	32704	166	109
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	76074	32704	166	109
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	--	--	32445	25103	326	364
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	32445	25103	326	364
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	3785	12821	135	458
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	3785	12821	135	458
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Fiji	Logs	Trop.	0	0	--	--	1218	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	1179	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	39	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	470	0	470	--	9143	6584	345	346
		C	0	0	--	--	5175	3806	345	351
		NC	470	0	470	--	3968	2778	346	339
	Ven	Trop.	7	0	--	--	3154	3262	659	561
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7	0	--	--	3154	3262	683	561
	Ply	Trop.	2500	37	357	--	1916	2756	958	689
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2500	37	357	--	1916	2756	958	689
India	Logs	Trop.	46102	65000	132	130	973	830	162	166
		C	130	120	134	120	0	0	--	--
		NC	45972	64880	132	130	973	830	162	166
	Sawn	Trop.	2496	3870	387	387	4231	4800	529	533
		C	1002	1935	225	387	129	530	129	530
		NC	1494	1935	744	387	4102	4270	586	534
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	2717	0	2717	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	2717	0	2717	--
	Ply	Trop.	6496	9744	650	650	13594	17900	358	358
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	6496	9744	650	650	13594	17900	358	358
Indonesia	Logs	Trop.	1612	1500	23	25	8955	9200	204	204
		C	45	0	26	--	153	100	153	100
		NC	1567	1500	23	25	8802	9100	205	207
	Sawn	Trop.	1727	864	864	432	225086	180000	409	409
		C	1405	864	703	864	10800	10000	216	250
		NC	321	0	--	0	214286	170000	429	425
	Ven	Trop.	1173	1955	391	391	3992	8000	798	800
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1173	1955	391	391	3992	8000	798	800
	Ply	Trop.	2500	2770	278	277	3786000	3600000	461	450
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2500	2770	278	277	3786000	3600000	461	450

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

			Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
Country	Product	Species	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Malaysia	Logs	Trop.	38664	42990	62	60	909119	907839	116	130
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	38664	42990	62	60	909119	907839	116	130
	Sawn	Trop.	66944	56268	168	175	1450251	1219308	349	333
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	66944	56268	168	175	1450251	1219308	349	333
	Ven	Trop.	15561	19870	1112	218	229991	252626	392	389
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	15561	19870	1112	218	229991	252626	392	389
	Ply	Trop.	8620	3423	663	571	1372005	1703835	411	501
C		0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--	
NC		8620	3423	663	571	1372005	1703835	411	501	
Myanmar	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	152192	142472	454	328
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	152192	142472	454	328
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	21141	21699	727	736
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	21141	21699	727	736
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	82	120	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	82	120	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	47	616	--	616
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	47	616	--	616
PNG	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	324800	355960	129	142
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	928 ^F	0	107	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	323872	355960	130	142
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2039 ^F	2500 ¹	408	417
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0	0	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	2039 ¹	2500 ¹	408	417
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	921 ^F	920 ¹	461	460
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	921	920 ¹	461	460
	Ply	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	88	185	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	88	185	--	--
Philippines	Logs	Trop.	82036 ^F	127412 ^F	118	145	0	0	--	--
		C	18378 ^F	13880 ^F	115	136	0	0	--	--
		NC	63658 ^F	113532 ^F	119	146	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	82225 ^F	161972 ^F	218	286	14661	23196	175	160
		C	14967 ^F	43751 ^F	282	561	6438	9193	222	164
		NC	67258 ^F	118221 ^F	207	242	8223	14003	150	157
	Ven	Trop.	8057 ^F	26424 ^F	310	281	13487	12856	421	494
		C	1860 ¹	6744 ¹	310	281	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	6197 ¹	19680 ¹	310	281	13287 ¹	12856 ¹	415	494
	Ply	Trop.	1981 ^F	6907 ^F	991	628	5793	4508	341	376
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	1981 ¹	6907 ¹	991	628	5793 ¹	4508 ¹	341	376
Thailand	Logs	Trop.	398485	242898	290	268	1285	27	49	--
		C	6550	3875	160	168	0	0	--	--
		NC	391935	239023	294	271	1285	27	49	--
	Sawn	Trop.	620157	624979	316	299	87361	76836	1618	1707
		C	16125	14671	241	277	4842	2580	1211	1290
		NC	604032	610308	318	300	82519	74256	1650	1727
	Ven	Trop.	2217	2632	443	658	10335	8840	5168	4420
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	2217	2632	443	658	10335	8840	5168	4420
	Ply	Trop.	17570	11287	586	451	1410	1283	1410	642
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	17570	11287	586	451	1410	1283	1410	642

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	Trop.	6806	2632	126	113	68102	30970	53	58
		C	2186	1207	722	296	47659	15936	49	55
		NC	4619	1425	90	74	20443	15033	65	62
	Sawn	Trop.	29663	27715	39	49	514363	485538	312	294
		C	2231	4506	245	322	103147	129226	216	266
		NC	27432	23209	36	43	411215	356312	351	306
	Ven	Trop.	11042	12020	127	293	78484	93491	645	456
		C	705	312	--	--	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	10337	11707	120	286	71307	83889	710	478
	Ply	Trop.	8346	10482	490	524	468446	480104	647	697
		C	3482	1256	348	209	267	345	--	--
		NC	4865	9226	693	652	468180	479499	705	762
Bolivia	Logs	Trop.	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	849 ^F	0	137	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	849 ^F	0	137	--
	Sawn	Trop.	555	189	--	--	76154 ¹	64031	536	408
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ¹	0	--	--
		NC	555	189	--	--	76154 ¹	64031	536	408
	Ven	Trop.	0 ¹	0	--	--	74	0	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0	--	--	74	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	225	22	--	--	149096	161543	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	225	22	--	--	149096	161543	--	--
Brazil	Logs	Trop.	1138	548	67	69	58847	25746	47	51
		C	8	17	--	--	44696	13911	46	49
		NC	1130	531	66	66	14151	11834	50	54
	Sawn	Trop.	24903	22688	33	40	379816	344746	307	281
		C	677	907	169	227	86081	106363	315	330
		NC	24226	21781	32	38	293735	238383	305	263
	Ven	Trop.	9060	10120	107	266	70207	74096	597	580
		C	640	296	--	--	7161	9565	337	324
		NC	8420	9824	100	259	63046	64531	650	657
	Ply	Trop.	884	1516	884	379	259993	247670	429	447
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	884	1516	884	379	259993	247670	429	447
Colombia	Logs	Trop.	46	11	--	--	574	354	299	155
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	46	11	--	--	574	354	299	155
	Sawn	Trop.	100	77	--	--	1407	1109	182	259
		C	0	0	--	--	235	521	249	710
		NC	100	77	--	--	1172	588	173	166
	Ven	Trop.	110	70	--	--	11	6	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	2	0	--	--
		NC	110	70	--	--	9	6	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	869	780	869	780	3678	2112	884	884
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	869	780	869	780	3678	2112	884	884
Ecuador	Logs	Trop.	85	0	--	--	2283 ^F	46	1077	--
		C	83	0	--	--	0	25	--	--
		NC	2	0	--	--	2283 ^F	21	1077	--
	Sawn	Trop.	76	204	--	--	24365 ^F	27042	1084	802
		C	38	1	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	38	203	--	--	24365 ^F	27042	1084	802
	Ven	Trop.	109 ^F	7	--	--	6045 ^F	18252	--	246
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	109	7	--	--	6045 ^F	18252	--	246
	Ply	Trop.	62	211	--	--	22508	27041	1134	1148
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	62	211	--	--	22508	27041	1134	1148

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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Guyana	Logs	Trop.	0	0	--	--	1196	2821	85	128
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1196	2821	85	128
	Sawn	Trop.	0	0	--	--	5626	7494	375	394
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	5626	7494	375	394
	Ven	Trop.	0	0	--	--	196 ^F	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	196	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0	0	--	--	30540	35715	350	372
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	30540	35715	351	372
Honduras	Logs	Trop.	29	147	--	73	1000 ^I	2000 ^I	167	200
		C	2	126	--	126	1000 ^I	2000 ^I	167	200
		NC	27	21	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	581	2147	194	358	17520	22846	86	131
		C	517	1825	172	365	16438	22342	82	136
		NC	64	322	318	322	1082	504	361	46
	Ven	Trop.	68	136	--	--	87	103	87	103
		C	30	8	--	--	14	37	--	--
		NC	38	128	--	--	73	65	73	65
	Ply	Trop.	520	1147	173	382	450	605 ^I	150	202
		C	380	733	190	366	267	345	134	172
		NC	140	414	140	414	183	0 ^I	183	0
Panama	Logs	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	1309 ^F	0 ^I	207	--
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	1309 ^F	0 ^I	207	--
	Sawn	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	356	2600	287	431
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	356	2600	287	431
	Ven	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	31	0 ^I	--	--
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	31	0 ^I	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	370	86	370	--
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	370	86	370	--
Peru	Logs	Trop.	2138	1096	534	274	53 ^F	0 ^I	--	--
		C	2094	1064	--	355	11 ^F	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	44	32	44	32	42 ^F	0 ^I	--	--
	Sawn	Trop.	1321	1350	661	675	8366	14910	523	621
		C	447	978	447	489	0	0	--	--
		NC	874	372	874	--	8366	14910	523	621
	Ven	Trop.	495	487	--	--	1833	1035	611	518
		C	35	8	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	460	479	--	--	1833	1035	611	518
	Ply	Trop.	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	103	7	--	--	1766	3933	589	562
Venezuela	Logs	Trop.	3370 ^I	830 ^I	109	104	1991 ^F	3 ^I	1046	--
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	1952 ^F	0 ^I	1136	--
		NC	3370 ^I	830 ^I	109	104	39 ^F	3 ^I	210	--
	Sawn	Trop.	2127 ^I	1060 ^I	532	265	752 ^F	760	188	190
		C	552 ^I	795 ^I	552	265	393 ^F	0	131	--
		NC	1575 ^I	265 ^I	525	265	359 ^F	760	326	190
	Ven	Trop.	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	600	600	0 ^F	0	--	--
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1200 ^I	1200 ^I	600	600	0	0	--	--
	Ply	Trop.	5684 ^I	6800 ^I	517	523	46 ^F	1400 ^I	--	467
		C	3102 ^I	523 ^I	517	523	0	0	--	--
		NC	2582 ^I	6277 ^I	516	523	46	1400 ^I	--	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	
			1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Producers Total	Logs	Trop.	576249	482873	181	156	2281276	2158245	140	152
		C	27297	19082	132	147	49919	16036	51	55
		NC	548952	463790	184	157	2231357	2142208	145	154
	Sawn	Trop.	803876	876006	228	246	2901863	2539949	360	351
		C	35730	65727	262	435	130785	155335	226	260
		NC	768145	810279	227	238	2771078	2384614	370	360
	Ven	Trop.	38060	62910	282	268	477961	516532	449	430
		C	2565	7056	428	294	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	35495	55854	277	265	470584	506929	451	433
	Ply	Trop.	48040	44766	546	515	5686799	5842977	458	478
		C	3482	1256	348	209	267	345	-	-
		NC	44558	43510	571	536	5686532	5842372	460	480
	Total	Trop.	1466225	1466555	-	-	11347898	11057703	-	-
		C	69074	93122	-	-	188148	181319	-	-
		NC	1397150	1373434	-	-	11159551	10876123	-	-
ITTO Total	Logs	Trop.	3505716	3094368	208	206	2327220	2188991	141	153
		C	50019	43105	183	216	49919	16036	51	55
		NC	3455697	3051262	209	206	2277301	2172954	147	155
	Sawn	Trop.	3959989	3476252	411	410	3048448	2702057	367	361
		C	165141	184298	591	617	130785	155335	226	260
		NC	3794847	3291954	406	402	2917663	2546721	377	370
	Ven	Trop.	657263	658017	527	540	558524	583828	495	467
		C	3436	9368	573	346	7177	9602	338	325
		NC	653827	648650	527	544	551147	574225	497	470
	Ply	Trop.	5215348	5426130	458	493	5953873	6164498	464	485
		C	20464	30561	379	353	267	373	4	6
		NC	5194884	5395569	459	494	5953606	6163865	467	487
	Total	Trop.	13338316	12654767	-	-	11888064	11639374	-	-
		C	239060	267332	-	-	188148	181347	-	-
		NC	13099255	12387435	-	-	11699717	11457765	-	-

Appendix 2

Direction of Trade in Primary Tropical Timber Products Between Major ITTO Producers and Consumers in 1996

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Table 2-1. Trade of Tropical Logs, 1996 (m3)

Importers	Exporters										Total Imports	
	Malaysia	PNG	Gabon	Cameroon	Brazil	Myanmar	Côte d'Ivoire	Congo	Cambodia	Dem. Rep. of Congo		Others
Japan	3461000	1742000	378000	86000	1000	13000		8000			483000	6172000
	3572300	1695000	215820	69240	607 "	41410				1296		
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	1221760	47650	24959	74341		7267					197023	1573000
	1251500	33000	19850	48350					2366			
Rep. of Korea	448000	561000	1000	4000		1000				1000	195000	1211000
	491400	498000	337	4160								
China	127632	13633	316428	10360	18	27862				12	504055	1000000
	326900	57000	351080	37590		4350	93000			1654		
Thailand	468000	34000	7000	115000		141000	1000		30000		109000	905000
	358400	21000	29728	51820		195650	33000		50167			
Phillipines	179000	245000	28215		44000						381785	878000
	150000	269000	124600	19840			29000					
Malaysia		6899	9710	56		235					705100	722000
		6000	2244			4130			78	476		
France			272200	124800	400	600	12300	41000		13300	213400	678000
			437670	188820			8000			13231		
India	328000						150000				22000	500000
	306700	43000	12191	2890		80520	119000					
Portugal			50000	80000			9000	94000		81000	36000	350000
			31628	80950	343718 "		6000			50705		
Others												
	439800	53000	312852	597340	155675	108940	49000	300000	247389	23638		
Total Exports	6897000	2675000	1538000	1101000	500000	435000	337000	300000	300000	91000		

Table 2-2. Trade of Tropical Sawnwood, 1996 (m3)

Importers	Exporters											Total Imports
	Malaysia	Brazil	Côte d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Cameroon	Ghana	Honduras	Bolivia	Philippines	Cambodia	Others	
Thailand	1661000 1144400	88000 135774 "	0	6000 57052	0 70	0 580				84000 52039	250000	2089000
Japan	507000 359100	22000 16222 "	1000	535000 256809	1000 640	1000 2430			83000 5000	8000 7935	106000	1202000
Brazil							200	21 "				
								1832 "				
								1297 "				
Philippines	342000 364600	116000 223938 "									109000	567000
Korea, Rep.	409000 290300	1000 1356 "	30	66000 16805		90		97 "	0 "		28000	504000
China	194314 74000	2378 2196 "	30	211167 1028	175 680	40 240			68	866	91992	501000
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	303976 217200	15495 15202 "	60	43586 1028		14127 16750		31 "	65855		33961	477000
					140			322 "	56000	1260		
Netherlands		24536 42736 "	3227	746		10362					351129	390000
	233000		24000	1494	33000	14630	11200		0 "			
Malaysia				278683 1364		25			3210	148 137	39934	322000
Spain	1420 1000	19099 81067 "	100909 100000	3137 23	105671 78030	9495 8930	199 31600	329			68740	309000
Others												
	976400	708509	374880	105425	171440	195350	132000	155231	1000	7629		
Total Exports	3660000	1227000	499000	440000	284000	239000	175000	157000	145000	69000		

Table 2-3. Trade of Tropical Veneer, 1996 (m3)

Importers	Exporters Malaysia	Brazil	Côte d'Ivoire	Ecuador	Ghana	Cameroon	Congo	Cambodia	Philippines	Belgium / Lux.	Others	Total Imports
China	78095 191700	149 "				450		8215 17194	21000	137	163553	250000
Italy											170000	170000
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	129149 * 124900	613 " 76 "	26000		17940	37900		6696 * 4218			19155	155000
Japan	96000 127500	1000 1064 "	40000	73800	20				1000 0 "		11000	109000
Philippines	87000 110800	1000 11542 "								0 "	6000	94000
Malaysia											91000	91000
U.S.A.		12 "										
	2804 2000		5274 18000	0	3594 12580	394 320	4651		8	455	52820	70000
Germany		16000 10311 "	29000 28000		7000 5430		7000				1000	60000
Korea, Rep.	38000 39800	3000 23497 "									8000	49000
Brazil				10 3 "	420				0 "		37997	38000
Others						14						
	52300	32911	3000	170	17610	10596	45000	6588	5000	13000		
Total Exports	649000	128000	115000	74000	54000	51000	45000	28000	26000	13000		

Table 2-4. Trade of Tropical Plywood, 1996 (m3)

Importers	Exporters											Total Imports
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Brazil	(Taiwan)	Guyana	U.S.A.	China	Belgium-Lux.	India	Cameroon	Others	
Japan	3303000 3508219	1514000 1563100	14000 10323 "	7000		1000 40000	2000 3160		6000		13000	4860000
China	440095 906285	570223 816600	63						942		788677	1800000
U.S.A.	730000 405052	276000	224000 149208 "	17000	64000		6000 1697	0	0		33000	1350000
Korea, Rep.	639000 200661	280000 250300	2000 2296 "			7000 7000	41000 17691		1000		21000	991000
(Taiwan P.O.C.)	580000 ¹ 170700	176134 [*]				433 [*] 2000	1574 [*] 8013			50	3859	762000
United Kingdom	174023 [*] 124086	48055 [*] 44000	202108 [*] 155217 "		16368 [*] 15892		5391 [*] 3945		589 [*]	0	3466	450000
Germany	136000 57890	2000 2000	53000 32687 "					143		160	5000	196000
Italy							206	8912			190000	190000
Netherlands	20949 59704 [*] 110061	1000 2497 [*] 5000	9371 " 6544 [*] 6360 "	50 [*]		16000 ¹	14 94	10000 ¹ 8179	30 [*]	4890 50 [*]	91125	170000
Belgium-Lux.		98751 4000	2272 29662 "	23368		14	22			218	32377	157000
Others	2666797	546300	158877	161000	80108	9000	32158	39766	50000	29900		
Total Exports	8000000	3403000	554000	161000	96000	75000	67000	57000	50000	35000		

Appendix 3

Major Species Traded in 1996

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Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
EU					
Austria	4403.99.40			1	125
Austria	4403.34.10				358
Austria	4403.35.10				209
Austria	4403.35.90				428
Austria	4403.31.00				81
Austria	4403.32.00				73
Austria	4403.34.90				128
France	4403.41.00			5	106
France	4403.49.10			70	273
France	4403.49.20			303	270
France	4403.49.30			11	327
France	4403.49.40			33	331
France	4403.49.50			4	197
France	4403.49.60			20	137
France	4403.49.70			0 ^R	864
France	4403.49.90			224	258
Greece	4403.32.00	1995 data		0 ^R	57
Greece	4403.34.10			61	292
Greece	4403.34.50			1	514
Greece	4403.34.90			6	267
Greece	4403.35.10			0 ^R	448
Greece	4403.35.90			1	194
Netherlands	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume		24	316
Netherlands	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		6	245
Netherlands	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		4	479
Canada	4403.41			0 ^R	420
Canada	4403.49				
Egypt	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara		
Egypt	<i>Tectona grumelis</i>	Teak			
Egypt	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sipo		9	2773
Egypt	<i>Entandrophragma condellas</i>	Sapelli			
Egypt	<i>Celtis mildbraedi</i>	Celtis			
New Zealand	4403.49.0003			0 ^R	662
New Zealand	4403.49.0009			0 ^R	501
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		1178	228
Japan	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau			
Japan	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing			
Japan	<i>Dryonalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		806	234

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Japan	<i>Shorea spp., Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan	}	727	238
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan			
Japan	<i>Aucocmea klainena</i>	Okume			
Japan	<i>Triplochiton sclerocylon</i>	Obeche			
Japan	<i>Entandrophragma cylindeicum</i>	Sapelli			
Japan	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		398	240
Japan	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique			
Japan	<i>Tieghemella spp.</i>	Makore			
Japan	<i>Chlorophora spp.</i>	Iroko			
Japan	<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>	Ramin			
Japan	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		134	166
Japan	<i>Intsia spp.</i>	Merbau			
Japan	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jeltong			
Japan	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas			
Rep. of Korea*	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		94	
Rep. of Korea*	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jerutong		10	
Rep. of Korea*	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur			
* 1995 data					
U.S.A.	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	}	0 ^R	
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		0 ^R	
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau			
U.S.A.	<i>Entandrophragma congoense</i>	Tiama		0 ^R	
U.S.A.	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okume		0 ^R	
Malaysia	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		17	77
Malaysia	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		45	82
Malaysia		Beech		0 ^R	945
Malaysia	<i>Agathis spp.</i>	Damar Minyak		19	138
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		2	151
Malaysia	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		1	81
Malaysia	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		1	79
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		102	80
Malaysia	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak		3	735
Malaysia	<i>Shorea roxb.</i>	Red Seraya		36	82
Malaysia	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		2	106
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		12	59
Malaysia	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		9	79
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		31	79
Philippines	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume	}	11	90
Philippines	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche			
Philippines	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli			
Philippines	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo			
Philippines	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		0 ^R	813
Philippines	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Narra			

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Thailand	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus		
Thailand	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>		Para-rubber wood		
Thailand	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarus</i>	Pra-du		26	281
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak, Sak		135	611
Thailand	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.		Yang	179	232
Thailand	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>		Kra-bak	25	165
Thailand	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>		Ma-ka	1	350
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.		Sa-ya	40	252
Thailand	<i>Hopea</i> spp.		Ta-kien	2	283
Thailand	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>		Ching-chan	2	142
Thailand	<i>Shorea obtusa</i> & <i>S.siamensis</i>		Teng and Rang	11	107
Thailand		Conifer	Pine	23	170
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Dark Red Meranti		1	265
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Meranti Bakau			
Thailand	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin			
Thailand	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur			
Thailand	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong		64	178
Thailand	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Merbau			
Thailand	<i>Dyera</i> spp.	Jelutong			
Thailand	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	White Lauan			
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	White Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	White Seraya		6	169
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Yellow Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Alan			
Thailand	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume			
Thailand	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		4	226
Thailand	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	Acajou d'Afrique			
Thailand	<i>Tieghemella heckelli</i>	Makore			
Thailand	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	Iroko			
Thailand	Others			386	200
Brazil	<i>Paulownia</i> spp.		Quiri	45	
Brazil	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	Keruing			
Brazil	<i>Astronium</i> spp.	Aroeira		802	
Brazil	<i>Euplassa cantareirae</i>	Carvalho		179	
Brazil	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume	Okumue	93	
Brazil	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		45	
Brazil	Others			6	
Peru	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.		Guayacan		13
Peru	<i>Loxopteryguim huasango</i>		Hualtaco		13
Peru	<i>Centrolobium</i> spp.		Oreja de Leon		13

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
EU					
Austria	4407.21.80			3	1094
Austria	4407.22.80			3	611
Austria	4407.21.10			1	952
Austria	4407.22.39			1	688
Austria	4407.21.39				1058
Austria	4407.21.60				957
Austria	4407.21.31				1387
Austria	4407.22.10				686
Austria	4407.23.90				698
Austria	4407.22.31				369
Austria	4407.22.60				368
France	4407.24			16	564
France	4407.25			12	891
France	4407.25.60			5	701
France	4407.25.80			4	632
France	4407.26			5	676
France	4407.26.70			0	0
France	4407.26.80			4	615
France	4407.29			182	528
France	4407.29.20			0	319
France	4407.29.61			3	342
France	4407.29. (70-99)			85	476
Greece	4407.21.31	1995 data		0 ^R	2587
Greece	4407.21.39			0 ^R	2516
Greece	4407.21.50			0 ^R	755
Greece	4407.21.60			0 ^R	631
Greece	4407.21.70			0 ^R	823
Greece	4407.21.80			2	764
Greece	4407.22.10			0	1229
Greece	4407.22.31			2	539
Greece	4407.22.39			0 ^R	394
Greece	4407.22.60			1	309
Greece	4407.22.80			11	582
Greece	4407.23.10			0 ^R	1207
Greece	4407.23.90			0 ^R	1028
Italy	<i>Gambeya spp.</i>		Akatio		
Italy	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>		Abura		
Italy	<i>Chlorophora regia</i>		Iroko		
Italy	<i>Khaya spp.</i>		Mogano		
Netherlands	<i>Lophira alata</i>		Azobé	45	384
Netherlands	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		126	764
Egypt	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Egypt	<i>Entandrophragma</i>	Sipo			
Egypt	<i>Cedrela tona</i>	Cedra			
Egypt	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Suren	Cedrela		
Egypt	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>		Mahogany		
Canada	4407.24			15	683
Canada	4407.25				
Canada	4407.26				

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		23	619
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	Meranti Bakau			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Seraya		92	659
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti			
Japan	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan			
Japan	<i>Shorea spp.</i> , <i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan			
New Zealand	4407.29.9001			1	906
New Zealand	4407.29.9009			6	261
U.S.A.	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		118	718
U.S.A.	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		38	549
U.S.A.	<i>Ochroma spp.</i>	Balsa		17	283
U.S.A.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		11	1240
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		3	737
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau			
U.S.A.	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan			
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti		0	876
U.S.A.	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya			
Malaysia	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		19	65
Malaysia	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		90	70
Malaysia		Beech		7	866
Malaysia	<i>Agathis spp.</i>	Damar Minyak		1	146
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		1	43
Malaysia	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		1	138
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti		31	180
Malaysia	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak		22	536
Malaysia	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		2	1074
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti		1	85
Malaysia	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas		3	144
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau		6	213
Philippines	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		1	323
Philippines	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Philippines	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin			
Philippines	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur			
Philippines		Baboen		0 ^R	813
Philippines	<i>Swietenia jacq.</i>	Mahogany			
Philippines	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia			
Philippines	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak			
Philippines		Beech		0 ^R	1008
Philippines	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Narra		0 ^R	311
Philippines	Others			565	285
Thailand	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>		Ma-ka	10	421
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>		Sa-ya	3	388
Thailand	<i>Hopea spp.</i>		Ta-kien	10	402
Thailand	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>		Ching-chan	0 ^R	343
Thailand	<i>Shorea obtusa</i> & <i>S.siamensis</i>		Teng and Rang	7	298
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak, Sak		13	1035
Thailand	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Yang		248	387
Thailand	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>	Kra-bak		32	335

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Thailand		Conifer	Pine	53	276
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti Bakau			
Thailand	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin			
Thailand	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur			
Thailand	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	Jongkong			
Thailand	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Merbau			
Thailand	<i>Dyera spp.</i>	Jelutong		8	509
Thailand	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	Kempas			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	White Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Seraya			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Yellow Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing			
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak, Sak			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Alan			
Thailand	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume			
Thailand	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		0	543
Thailand	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique			
Thailand	<i>Tieghemella heckelli</i>	Makore			
Thailand	<i>Chlorophora spp.</i>	Iroko			
Thailand			Tiama		
Thailand			Mansonia		
Thailand	<i>Pycanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba			
Thailand			Dibetou		
Thailand	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		1	729
Thailand	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobe			
Thailand		Baboen			
Thailand	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany			
Thailand	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia			
Thailand	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa			
Thailand	Others			1696	277
Brazil	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Pinus		2	
Brazil	<i>Araucária angustifolia</i>	Pinho		45	
Brazil	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia			
Brazil	<i>Swietenia macrophylla kinga</i>	Mogno			
Brazil	<i>Hymenala courbaril</i>	Jatobá		571	
Brazil	<i>Bafoulrodendron riedelianum</i>	Pau-Marfim		83	
Brazil	<i>Dinizia Excelsa</i>	Angelim Vermelho			
Brazil	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro		429	
Brazil	<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	Virola			
Brazil	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Ipê		104	
Brazil	<i>Bergassa Guianensis</i>	Tatajuba			
Brazil	<i>Cassia ferruginea</i>	Canafistula		73	
Brazil	<i>Cedrelinga Catenacformis Duoke</i>				
Brazil	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>				
Brazil	<i>Bowdichia brasiliensis</i>	Sucupira			
Brazil	<i>Aspidosperma sp</i>	Peroba		20	
Brazil	<i>Nectandra sp</i>	Canela		64	
Brazil	Others			156	

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pino Caribe		39	37
Honduras	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>	Pino Lloron			
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocaroa</i>	Pino Ocote		10	37
Honduras	<i>Pinus tecumumanll</i>	Pino Rojo			
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Pacifico	5	76
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
EU					
Austria	4408.90.94			9	2191
Austria	4408.90.96			2	1247
Austria	4408.20.91			1	1192
Austria	4408.20.10				3618
Austria	4408.20.99				1865
Austria	4408.90.92				3106
Austria	4408.20.50				2065
Austria	4408.20.30				0
Greece	4408.20.10	1995 data		0 ^R	974
Greece	4408.20.30			0 ^R	2065
Greece	4408.20.50			0 ^R	3737
Greece	4408.20.91			1	2729
Greece	4408.20.99			0 ^R	6491
Greece	4408.90.92			0 ^R	3900
Greece	4408.90.96			0 ^R	1180
Canada	4408.31			3015	2
Canada	4408.39				
Egypt	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti			
Egypt	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou			
Egypt	<i>Celtis</i>	Ohia			
Egypt	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Egypt	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sapelli			
New Zealand	4408.39.9009			0 ^R	4062
New Zealand	4408.90.0841			0 ^R	255
U.S.A.	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		n/a	n/a
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak, Sak		3	506
Thailand	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume			
Thailand	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo			
Thailand	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique			
Thailand	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba		1	1187
Thailand		Baboen			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan			
Thailand	<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	Palissandre du Bres Bois de Rose Femelle			
Thailand	<i>Swietenia macrophylla King.</i>	Mahogany (Swietenia spp.)			
Brazil	<i>Swietenia macrophylla king</i>	Mogno		1	
Brazil	<i>Amburana acreana</i>	Cerejeira		20	
Brazil	<i>Cedrola odorata</i>	Cedro		8	
Brazil	<i>Hymenala courbaril</i>	Jatobá			
Brazil	<i>Others</i>			21	

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribea</i>	Pino Caribe	}	0 ^R	75
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote			
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Caoba del Pacifico			
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophilia</i>	Caoba del Atlantico		0 ^R	319
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			
Peru	<i>Calopyllum brasiliensis</i>	Lagarto Caspi			1
Peru	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Ishpingo			1
Peru	<i>Lithocarpus ovalia</i>	Oak			2

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
EU					
Austria	4412.11.10	1995 data		2	209
Austria	4412.11.90			2	841
Greece	4412.11.10			0 ^R	801
Greece	4412.11.90			1	889
Greece	4412.12			2	614
Greece	4412.29.90			1	642
Canada	4412.13			95	412
Canada	4412.22				
Canada	4412.92				
Egypt	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti	Abresalba		
Egypt					
Egypt	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Cedra			
Egypt	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak			
Egypt	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti			
Egypt	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany			
Nepal	various Indian spp.			2	400
New Zealand	4412.13.1009			1	859
New Zealand	4412.13.9001			0 ^R	657
New Zealand	4412.13.1001			0 ^R	993
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		1	544
U.S.A.	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
U.S.A.	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan		1	544
U.S.A.	<i>Swietenia spp.</i>	Mahogany		1	544
Thailand	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume		22	382
Thailand	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli			
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo			
Thailand	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique			
Thailand	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba			
Thailand		Baboen			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Light Red Meranti			
Thailand	<i>Parashorea spp.</i>	White Lauan			
Thailand	<i>Dalbergia spp.</i>	Palissandre du Bresil			
Thailand	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Bois de Rose Femelle			
Thailand		Mahogany (Swietenia spp.)			
Thailand	Others			3	967
Brazil	Others			2	
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribea</i>	Pino Caribe		2	384
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Pino Ocote			
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Caoba del Ppacifico			
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Caoba del Atlantico		1	282
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous		323	166
Cameroon	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		158	244
Cameroon	<i>Lophira slata</i>	Azobe		104	145
Cameroon	<i>Erythroleum ivorense</i>	Tali		92	127
Cameroon	<i>Tesminolia superba</i>	Limba	Frake	72	117
Cameroon	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi	Adjap	30	
Cameroon	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko			
Cameroon		Movingui			
CAR		Aniégré		10	135
CAR	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous		5	
CAR	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Longhi		3	160
CAR	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		18	130
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako		114	97
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Sarcocephalus dierrechii</i>	Badi		32	135
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Piptadeniasteum africanum</i>	Dabema		29	102
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fromager		15	129
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Gilbertiodendron taiense</i>	Vaa (Limballi)		12	120
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Albizzia ferruginea</i>	Yatandza		4	153
Gabon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana pierre</i>	Okoumé		1528	67
Gabon	<i>Dacryodes buttneri</i>	Ozigo		86	46
Gabon	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi		27	50
Gabon	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	Abura (Bahia)		12	1
Gabon	<i>Cuibourtia densiflora</i>	Niangon		11	3
Gabon	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	Douka		6	0
Liberia	<i>Tetraberlina tub.</i>	Sikon		9	94
Liberia	<i>Heritiera utilis</i>	Niangon		6	214
Liberia	<i>Daniellia spp.</i>	Faro		3	91
Liberia	<i>Gilbertiodendron Preussii</i>	Limballi		1	97
Liberia	<i>Brachystegia Leonensis</i>	Naga		1	89
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		21	207
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		30	153
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Tola		18	90
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko		9	140
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Acajou d'Afrique</i>	Khaya		9	262
Cambodia	<i>Pterocarpus peddatus</i>	Rosewood		7	510
Cambodia	<i>Hopea spp.</i>	Merawan/Giam		32	255
Cambodia	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		122	171
Cambodia	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa			
Cambodia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti			
Cambodia	Others			0	157
Malaysia	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		1761	260
Malaysia	<i>Dryobalanops spp.</i>	Kapur		931	132
Malaysia	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		578	127
Malaysia	<i>Dactylocladus spp.</i>	Jongkong		187	77
Malaysia	<i>Shorea albida</i>	Alan	Alan Bunga	111	90
Malaysia	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>	Eucalyptus		71	35
Malaysia	<i>Albizia falcataria</i>	Batai		24	40

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Malaysia	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gmelina		14	38
Malaysia	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	Acacia		10	26
Myanmar	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		214	588
Myanmar	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	Pyinkado		123	
Myanmar	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	Guljan	47	
Myanmar	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Padauk		30	85
Myanmar	<i>Adira cordifolia</i>	Haldu	Hnaw	1	
Myanmar	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Laurel, Indian	Htauk Kyant	13	
Myanmar	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	Thinwin		0 ^R	
Myanmar	<i>Artocarpus calophylla</i>	Taung thayet		5	
Myanmar	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	Thingan		0 ^R	
Myanmar	<i>Michelia chanpaca</i>	Sagawa		0 ^R	
Myanmar	<i>Shorea oblongifolia</i>	Thitya		0 ^R	
Myanmar	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>	Tamalan		0 ^R	
PNG	<i>Homalium foetidum</i>	Malas		340	113
PNG	<i>Colophyllum spp.</i>	Bintangor	Calophyllum	294	154
PNG	<i>Planchonella torricellensis</i>	Planchonella Red	Taun	289	155
PNG	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	Terminalia		135	131
PNG	<i>Dillenia spp.</i>	Simpoh	Dillenia	83	114
PNG	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>	Nyato	Pencil Cedar	93	162
PNG	<i>Anisoptera spp.</i>	Mersawa		102	184
PNG	<i>Canarium spp.</i>		Canarium	115	132
PNG	<i>Endospermum spp.</i>	Sesendok	Basswood	54	121
PNG	<i>Burkella spp.</i>		Burkella	64	131
PNG	<i>Instia bilinga/palembanica</i>	Merbau	Kwila	125	226
PNG	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>	Benuang	Erima	59	120
PNG	<i>Pterocymbium</i>	Amberoi		44	109
PNG	<i>Celtis spp.</i>	Celtis		59	109
PNG	<i>Syzygium</i>		Wayer Gum	54	109
PNG	Others			698	74-133
Thailand	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	0 ^R	60
Thailand	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>		Para-rubber wood	0 ^R	213
Thailand	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarus</i>	Pra-du		0 ^R	2894
Thailand	Others			0 ^R	52
Brazil	<i>Paulownia spp.</i>		Quiri	372	352
Brazil	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>		Kerwing	25	806
Brazil	Others			365	
Ecuador	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>		Balsa		
Ecuador	<i>Brosimum utile</i>		Sande		
Ecuador	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>		Laurel		
Ecuador	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>		Cedro		
Ecuador	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>		Amarillo		
Ecuador	<i>Virola spp.</i>		Virola		
Ecuador	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>		Roble		
Ecuador	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		Teca		
Ecuador	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>		Tangare		
Ecuador	<i>Belotia australis</i>		Chanul		

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ecuador	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>		Balsamo		
Guyana	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora		0 ^R	113
Guyana	<i>Peltogyne pubescens</i>	Amarante	Purpleheart	0 ^R	91
Guyana	<i>Carapa gualanensis</i>	Andiroba	Crabwood	0	0
Guyana	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	Greenheart		3 ^R	271
Guyana	Others			18	103
Honduras*	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Pitchpine	Pino Caribe	262	57
Honduras*	<i>Swietenia humills</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Pacifico	3	57
Honduras*	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>		Pino Lloron		
Honduras*	<i>Pinus oocaroa</i>	Pitch Pine	Pino Ocote		
Honduras*	<i>Pinus tecumumanll</i>		Pino Rojo		
Honduras*	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras*	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			
EU					
Austria	4403.49.90				87
Austria	4403.49.90				223
France	4403.49.10			1	524
France	4403.49.20			0 ^R	88
France	4403.49.30			0 ^R	684
France	4403.49.40			0 ^R	645
France	4403.49.50			0 ^R	633
France	4403.49.70			0 ^R	2429
France	4403.49.90			16	121
Netherlands	<i>Aucoumea klaimeama</i>			1	348
Netherlands	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>			0 ^R	332

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	Abang	6	
Cameroon	<i>Entandrophragma cylindriace</i>	Sapelli	Assi Sapelli	79	
Cameroon	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobe		24	
Cameroon	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous		68	
Cameroon	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi	Adjap	5	
CAR	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		26	217
CAR	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous		3	74
CAR	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Sipo		1	200
CAR	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Kosipo		0 ^R	142
CAR		Bete		0 ^R	250
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko		174	426
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Samba		139	325
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	Bahia		39	371
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Tesminalia superba</i>	Frake		25	343
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou		25	387
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobe		12	248
Gabon	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Kosipo		8	4
Gabon	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi		0 ^R	0
Gabon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana pierre</i>	Okoume		12	48
Gabon	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	Padouk		6	3
Gabon	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	Dibetou		5	3
Gabon	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	Douka		1	1
Gabon	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		1	0
Gabon	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		1	0
Gabon	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Khaya		0 ^R	0
Ghana*	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Wawa	69	309
Ghana*	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	Odum	4	555
Ghana*	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	Kyere	7	595
Ghana*	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou d'Afrique	African Mahogany	0 ^R	545
Ghana*	<i>Chrysophyllum spp</i>	Akasa		0 ^R	627
Ghana*	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Emeri		0 ^R	520
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	Edinam	0 ^R	734
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	Sapele	0 ^R	591
Ghana*	<i>Tieghemella heckelli</i>	Makore	Baku	0 ^R	530
Ghana*	<i>Piptadenia africana</i>	Kotibe	Danta	0 ^R	531
Ghana*	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	Bilinga	Opepe/Kussia	0 ^R	520
Ghana*	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Bosse Clair	Guarea	0 ^R	485
Ghana*	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Dabema	Dahoma	0 ^R	734
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo/Utile	Nyankom/Niangon	1	713
Ghana*	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aningeria	Asanfina	1	582
Ghana*	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie	Illomba	0 ^R	360
Ghana*	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara/Ofram	1	333
Ghana*	12 other species			3	
*; Kiln Dried					
Ghana**	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Wawa	49	252
Ghana**	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	Odum	27	401
Ghana**	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou d'Afrique	African Mahogany	16	421

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ghana**	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Emeri		3	421
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	Edinam	1	277
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	Sapele	3	482
Ghana**	<i>Tieghemelia heckelli</i>	Makore	Baku	2	477
Ghana**	<i>Piptadenia africana</i>	Kotibe	Danta	0 ^R	339
Ghana**	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	Bilinga	Opepe/Kussia	1	299
Ghana**	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Bosse Clair	Guarea	1	410
Ghana**	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Daberna	Dahoma	1	277
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo/Utile	Nyankom/Niangon	2	585
Ghana**	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aningeria	Asanfina	0 ^R	554
Ghana**	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie	Illomba	0 ^R	296
Ghana**	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara/Ofram	6	281
Ghana**	25 other species			26	
**; Air Dried					
Zaire	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	Sapele	16	694
Zaire	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		12	494
Zaire	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afrormosia		9	441
Zaire	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou d'Afrique	Khaya	4	683
Zaire	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	Tola		4	357
Cambodia	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	Rosewood		2	1012
Cambodia	<i>Dipterocarpus spp</i>	Keruing			
Cambodia	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa		67	340
Cambodia	<i>Shorea spp</i>	Meranti			
Fiji	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>		Dakua makadre	2	638
Fiji	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>		Kauvula	1	496
Fiji	<i>Myristica spp.</i>		Kaudamu	1	425
Fiji	<i>Decussocarpus vitienis</i>		Dakua salusalu	1	567
Malaysia (Penins.)	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing		130	286
Malaysia (Penins.)	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark Red Meranti		124	681
Malaysia (Penins.)	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	Merbau		36	505
Malaysia (Penins.)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>		Rubberwood	48	318
Malaysia (Penins.)			Mixed hardwood	326	121
Myanmar	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		29	754
Myanmar	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Padauk		1	199
PNG	<i>Buchanania spp.</i>		Satinwood Pink	44	118
PNG	<i>Mastisciodendron spp.</i>		Garo Garo	28	106
PNG	<i>Pterocynloium beccarii</i>	Amberoi		25	109
PNG	<i>Syzygium spp.</i>	Kelat	Gum Water	24	108
PNG	<i>Garcinia latissima</i>		Kandis	21	100
PNG	<i>Celtis mymauii</i>		Celtis Light	20	108
PNG	<i>Celtis philippinesis</i>		Celtis Hard	19	108
PNG	<i>Caupnosperma brevipatale</i>		Camgnos Perma	18	112
PNG	<i>Litsea spp.</i>	Medung	Litsea	13	110
PNG	<i>Dysoxylum spp.</i>	Dysox		13	109

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
PNG	<i>Heritiera spp.</i>	Heritiera		12	110
PNG	<i>Hopea iniana</i>		Hopea Heacy	12	114
PNG	<i>Cryptocarya spp.</i>	Medang	Cryptocarya	12	109
PNG	<i>Neonauclea spp.</i>		Hardwood Yellow	9	101
PNG	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Kokko	Albizia Brown	8	103
PNG	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Pulai	Cheesewood White	8	102
PNG	<i>Anthorephalus thinensis</i>		Labula	8	122
PNG	<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Fig		8	99
Philippines	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	Falcata		67	144
Philippines	<i>Pentacme Contorta</i>	White Lauan	Lauan	0 ^R	504
Philippines	<i>Shorea polyaperma</i>	Tangile		0 ^R	508
Philippines	<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	Apitong		0	281
Philippines	Others			78	171
Thailand	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>		Para-rubber wood	22	1198
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		5	3636
Thailand	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Padauk	Pra-du	3	1776
Thailand	<i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i>	Keruing	Yang	0 ^R	153
Thailand	<i>Pinus spp.</i>		Conifer	2	1197
Thailand	Others			13	1989
Bolivia	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany		46	614
Bolivia	<i>Cedrela spp.</i>	Cedro		65	710
Bolivia	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Rable		13	116
Bolivia	<i>Taralea appasitifalia</i>	Almendrillo		0 ^R	18
Brazil	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Pitch Pine	Pinus	190	307
Brazil	<i>Hymenaea courbali</i>	Courbaril	Jatoba	2	669
Brazil	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Mogno	53	850
Brazil	<i>Dinizia excelsa</i>	Angelim pedra	Angelim Vermelho		
Brazil	<i>Cedrella spp.</i>	Cedro		16	493
Brazil	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>	Bagasse	Tatajuba		
Brazil	<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	Pin de Parana	Pinho	20	689
Brazil	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Ipe		13	598
Brazil	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia		5	657
Brazil	<i>Virola surinamensis</i>	Virola		8	227
Brazil	Others			537	
Ecuador	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>		Balsa		
Ecuador	<i>Brosimun utile</i>		Sande		
Ecuador	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>		Laurel		
Ecuador	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>		Cedro		
Ecuador	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>		Amarillo		
Ecuador	<i>Virola sp.</i>		Virola		
Ecuador	<i>Terminalia sp.</i>		Roble		
Ecuador	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		Teca		
Ecuador	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>		Tangare		
Ecuador	<i>Belotia australis</i>		Chanul		
Ecuador	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>		Balsamo		

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Guyana	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>		Greenheart	11	415
Guyana	<i>Peltogyne Pubescens</i>	Amarante	Purpleheart	4	407
Guyana	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	Kabukalli		0 ^R	356
Guyana	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora		0 ^R	358
Guyana	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Andiroba	Crabwood	0 ^R	413
Guyana	Mixed species			4	341
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>		Pino Caribe	53	84
Honduras	<i>Pinus maximinol</i>		Pino Lloron	213	
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocaroa</i>		Pino Ocote	267	84
Honduras	<i>Pinus tecumumanll</i>		Pino Rojo		
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humills</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Pacifico	30	17
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			
Peru	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro			625
Peru	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		Pino orejon		
Peru	<i>Pinus radiata</i>		Pino insigne		
Peru	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba		783
Peru	<i>Virola spp.</i>		Cumala		300
EU					
Austria	4407.29.99				488
Austria	4407.29.39				272
Austria	4407.25.60				948
Austria	4407.24.90				756
France	4407.24			0 ^R	1100
France	4407.25			0 ^R	846
France	4407.25.60			0 ^R	908
France	4407.25.80			0 ^R	1515
France	4407.26			0 ^R	794
France	4407.26.70			0	0
France	4407.26.80			0 ^R	1515
France	4407.29			17	423
France	4407.29.20			0	0
France	4407.29.61			1	395
France	4407.29. (70-99)			0 ^R	246
Greece	4407.22.31			1	552
Greece	4407.22.39			0 ^R	765
Greece	4407.23.10			2	625
Netherlands	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Azobé		25	547
Netherlands	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Meranti		14	831

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba			
Cameroon		Eyong			
Cameroon	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Ayous		
Cameroon		Fromager			
Cameroon	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Frake		
Congo	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume		24	
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	Abura	Bahia	0	1681
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		0	1256
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako		1	583
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Aningeria robuste</i>	Aniégré		0	1533
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Mansonia alt.</i>	Mansonia	Bété	0	2706
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	Abura	Bahia	1	714
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	Dibetou		0	2008
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Daniellia spp.</i>	Faro		0	588
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Frake	0	554
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Fromager	68	518
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba		17	548
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Rhodognaphalon brevisuspe</i>	Kondroti		3	567
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Nesogordonia pap.</i>	Kotibé		0	1186
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto		1	1393
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto		3	834
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	Makore		0	1801
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Triplochyton sol.</i>	Obeche	Samba	5	504
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sapelli		1	1426
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo		0	1240
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Fromager	74	283
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pterygota macro.</i>	Koto		5	439
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba		11	320
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Rhodognaphalon brevisuspe</i>	Kondrotii		2	405
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Triplochiton sceroxylon</i>	Samba		6	407
Gabon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana pierre</i>	Okoume		3	416
Ghana*	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Longhi	Aningeria/Asanfona	19	908
Ghana*	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Ceiba/Fromager	19	
Ghana*	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako	Antiaris/Chenchen	1	744
Ghana*	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	Kyere	1	843
Ghana*	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	Otie	2	
Ghana*	<i>Chrysophyllum spp.</i>	Longhi	Akasa	1	939
Ghana*	<i>Khaya ivorensis/Anthotheca</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		1	849
Ghana*	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Faro	Ogea/Shedua	1	
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		2	839
Ghana*	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Wawa	1	696
Ghana*	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara/Ofram	1	367
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	Edinam	1	699
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma candolei</i>	Kosipo	Omu/Candollei	0 ^R	1361
Ghana*	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile/Sipo		0 ^R	237
Ghana*	16 Other Species			16	

*: Sliced Veneer

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ghana**	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Longhi	Aningeria/Asanfona	19	665
Ghana**	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Ceiba/Fromager	19	261
Ghana**	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako	Antiaris/Chenchen	1	363
Ghana**	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	Kyere	1	
Ghana**	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	Otie	2	356
Ghana**	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp.	Longhi	Akasa	1	382
Ghana**	<i>Khaya ivorensis/Anthotheca</i> spp.	Acajou d'Afrique		1	609
Ghana**	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Faro	Ogea/Shedua	1	429
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		2	
Ghana**	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Wawa	1	360
Ghana**	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara/Ofram	1	
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	Edinam	1	
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma candolei</i>	Kosipo	Omu/Candollei	0 ^R	
Ghana**	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile/Sipo		0 ^R	
Ghana**	16 Other Species			16	
**: Rotary Veneer					
Ghana***	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Longhi	Aningeria/Asanfona	19	1162
Ghana***	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Ceiba/Fromager	19	
Ghana***	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako	Antiaris/Chenchen	1	
Ghana***	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	Kyere	1	1127
Ghana***	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	Otie	2	
Ghana***	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp.	Longhi	Akasa	1	
Ghana***	<i>Khaya ivorensis/Anthotheca</i> spp.	Acajou d'Afrique		1	1161
Ghana***	<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Faro	Ogea/Shedua	1	
Ghana***	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		2	1368
Ghana***	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Wawa	1	
Ghana***	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	Afara/Ofram	1	
Ghana***	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Tiama	Edinam	1	1178
Ghana***	<i>Entandrophragma candolei</i>	Kosipo	Omu/Candollei	0 ^R	
Ghana***	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Utile/Sipo		0 ^R	1354
Ghana***	16 Other Species			16	
***: Jointed Veneer					
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli		8	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<i>Acajou d'Afrique</i>	Khaya		0 ^R	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Others			0 ^R	
Cambodia	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	Keruing]	28	450
Cambodia	<i>Anisoptera glabra</i>	Mersawa			
Cambodia	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	Meranti			
Fiji	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>		Dakua makadre	2	1039
Fiji	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>		Kauvula	1	638
Fiji	<i>Myristica</i> spp.		Kaudamu	3	700
Fiji	<i>Callophyllum</i> spp.		Damanu	0 ^R	567
Fiji	<i>Canarium vitiense</i>		Vusavusa/Kaunicina	0 ^R	500
Malaysia			Tropical veneer	7	389
Myanmar	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		0 ^R	492

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Philippines	<i>Pentacme contorta</i>	Lauan		21	399
Thailand	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak, Sak		2	5415
Thailand	Others			0 ^R	475
Brazil	<i>Hymenaea courbali</i>	Courbaril	Jatoba	216	425
Brazil	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Mogno	4	2205
Brazil	<i>Amburana acreana</i>		Cerejeira	2	1650
Brazil	<i>Cedrella spp.</i>	Cedro		575	1143
Brazil	<i>Vechysia spp.</i>		Quaruba	8	140
Brazil	Others			81	
Ecuador	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>		Balsa		
Ecuador	<i>Brosimum utile</i>		Sande		
Ecuador	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>		Laurel		
Ecuador	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>		Cedro		
Ecuador	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>		Amarillo		
Ecuador	<i>Virola sp.</i>		Virola		
Ecuador	<i>Terminalia sp.</i>		Roble		
Ecuador	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		Teca		
Ecuador	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>		Tangare		
Ecuador	<i>Belotia australis</i>		Chanul		
Ecuador	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>		Balsamo		
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>		Pino Caribe	0 ^R	178
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocaroa</i>		Pino Ocote		
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Pacifico		
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>		Cedro		
Peru	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba		3
Peru	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>		Cedro		2
EU					
Austria	4408.39.31				1642
Austria	4408.39.89				2640
Austria	4408.39.91				962
Austria	4408.39.31				2254
Greece	4408.20.91			1	1647

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Cameroon		Bete			
Cameroon	<i>Entandrophragma cylindrace</i>	Sapelli			
Cameroon	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche	Ayous		
Cameroon		Nkanang			
Cameroon	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba			
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Fromager	11	388
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba		2	403
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>	Eyong	Bi	0 ^R	326
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou		0 ^R	766
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Ako		0 ^R	532
Gabon	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoume		12	1357
Ghana	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Fuma	Ceiba/Fromager	17	384
Ghana	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Acajou d'Afrique		0 ^R	480
Ghana	<i>Rhodognaphalon macrocarpa</i>	Bombax		0 ^R	469
Ghana	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto	Kyere	1	421
Ghana	<i>Pychanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	Otie	1	367
Ghana	Three other species			0 ^R	
Fiji	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	Penanahan	Dakua makadre	1	750
Fiji	<i>Canarium spp.</i>		Kaunicina	1	891
Fiji	<i>Myristica spp.</i>		Kaudamu	0 ^R	537
Fiji	<i>Palaquium spp.</i>		Bauvudi	0 ^R	899
Fiji	<i>Calophyllum spp.</i>		Damanu	0 ^R	564
Fiji	<i>Endospermum macrophyllum</i>		Kauvula	0 ^R	542
Fiji	<i>Dacrydium spp.</i>	Sempilor	Yaka	0 ^R	1309
Malaysia			Tropical plywood	3903	437
Myanmar	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak		1	719
PNG	<i>Araucaria spp.</i>	Klinkii Pine]	0 ^R	497
PNG	<i>Araucaria spp.</i>	Hoop Pine			
Philippines	<i>Pentacme contorta</i>	Lauan		0 ^R	334
Thailand	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Dark red meranti]		
Thailand		Light red meranti			
Thailand	<i>Pentacme contorta</i>	White lauan		0 ^R	567
Thailand	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo			
Thailand	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba			
Thailand		Others		1	315
Bolivia	<i>Schizalobium parahybum</i>	Serebo		0 ^R	42
Brazil	Others			360	

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members, 1996

Country	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name	Local Name	Volume 1000 m3	Avg. Price \$/m3
Ecuador	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus	Eucalipto		
Ecuador	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>		Balsa		
Ecuador	<i>Brosimum utile</i>		Sande		
Ecuador	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>		Laurel		
Ecuador	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>		Cedro		
Ecuador	<i>Centrolobium patinensis</i>		Amarillo		
Ecuador	<i>Virola sp.</i>		Virola		
Ecuador	<i>Terminalia sp.</i>		Roble		
Ecuador	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		Teca		
Ecuador	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>		Tangare		
Ecuador	<i>Belotia australis</i>		Chanul		
Ecuador	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>		Balsamo		
Guyana	<i>Catostemma commune</i>		Baromalli	82	372
Guyana	<i>Trattinickia spp.</i>		Ulu	14	372
Honduras	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>		Pino Caribe	7	47
Honduras	<i>Pinus oocroa</i>		Pino Ocote		
Honduras	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Pacifico	1	19
Honduras	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany	Caoba del Atlantico		
Honduras	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>		Cedro		
Peru	<i>Chorisia spp.</i>		Lupuna		225
EU					
Austria	4412.22.10			1	640
Austria	4412.13.11				2494
Austria	4412.13.90				1250
Austria	4412.22.91				825
Greece	4412.11.10			13	910
Greece	4412.11.90			6	1133
Greece	4412.12.			2	824

Appendix 4

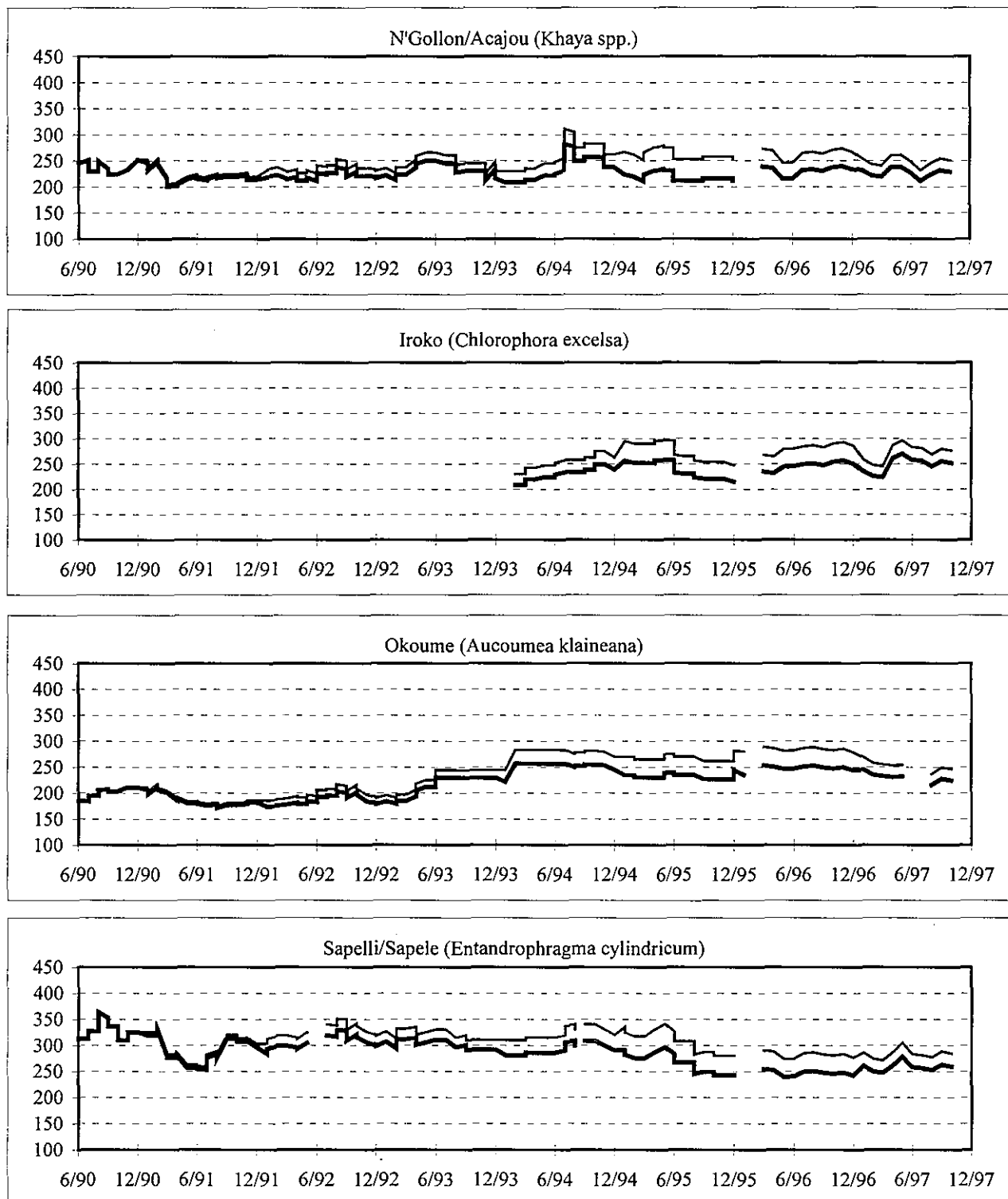
Prices of Major Tropical Timber Products

4-1. Logs.....	166
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4-1-a. Price of African Logs, 1990-1997

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.

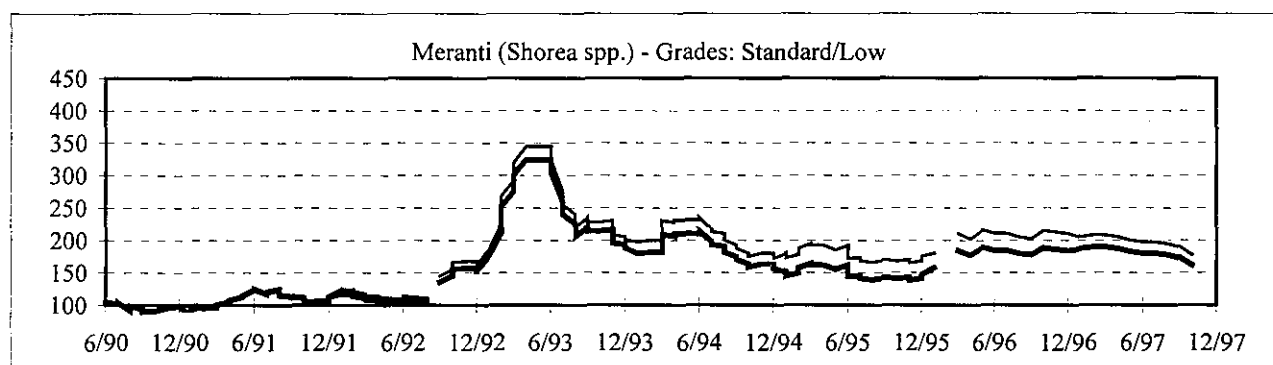
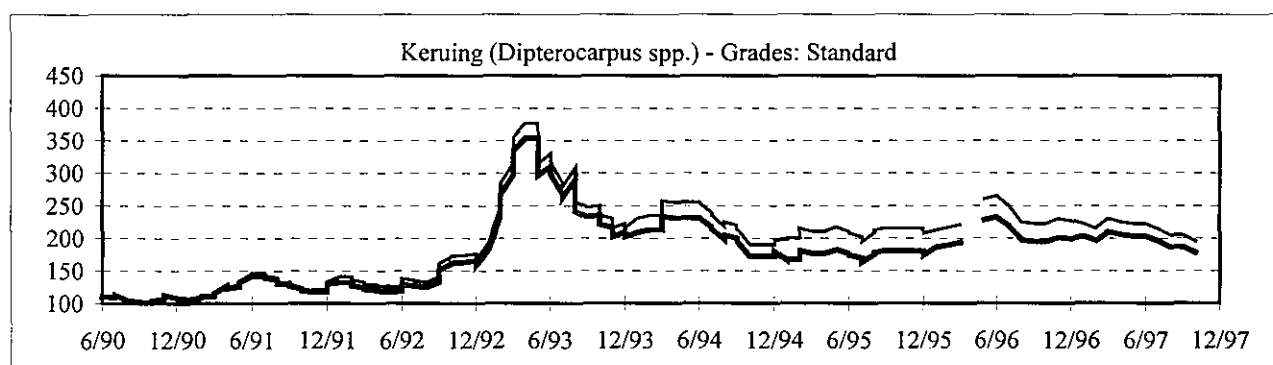
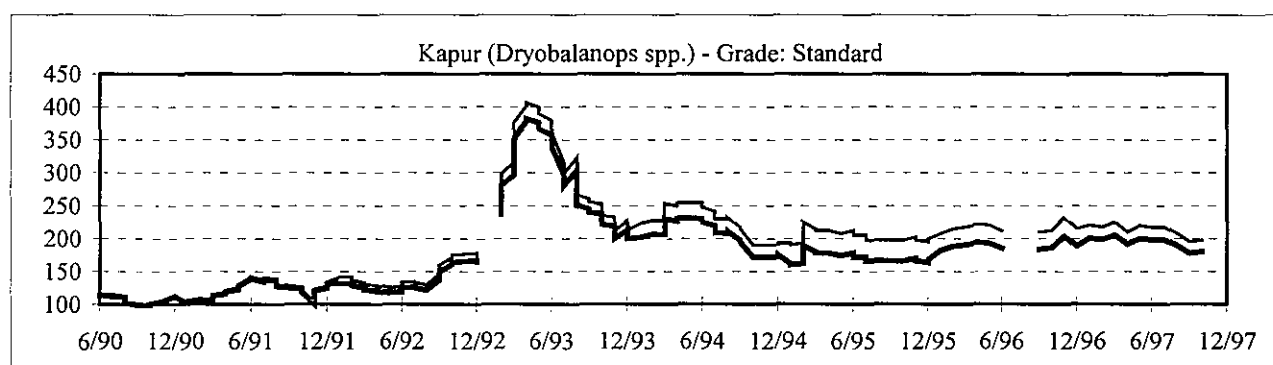
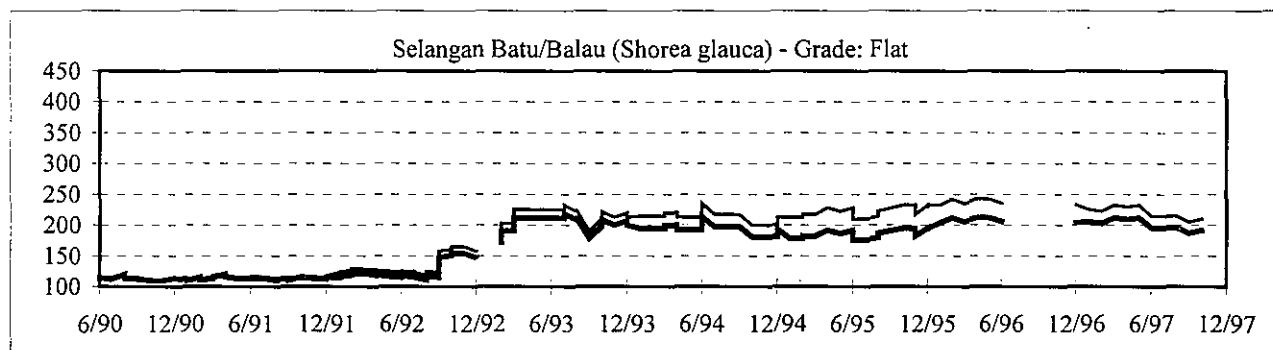
Grades for all species shown are Loyal et Marchand/Fair Average Quality or equivalent.



4-1-b. Price of Asian Logs, 1990-1997

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.

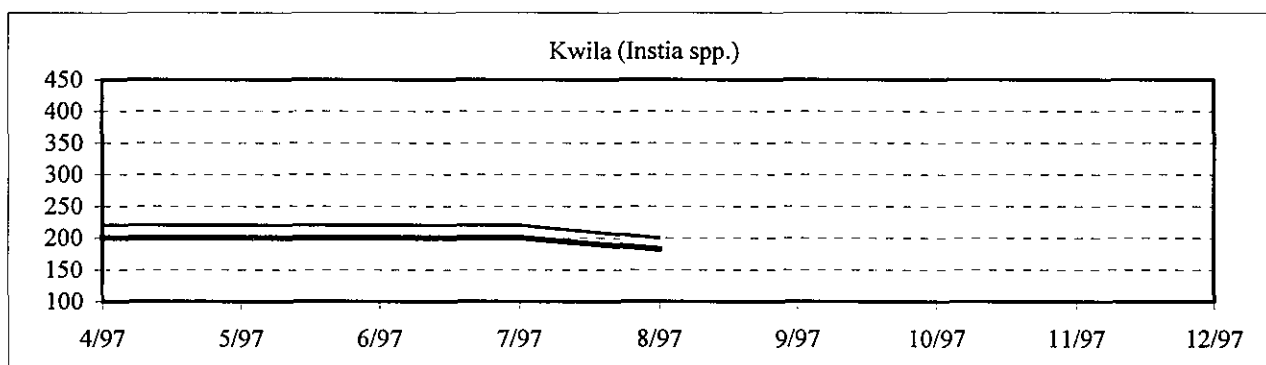
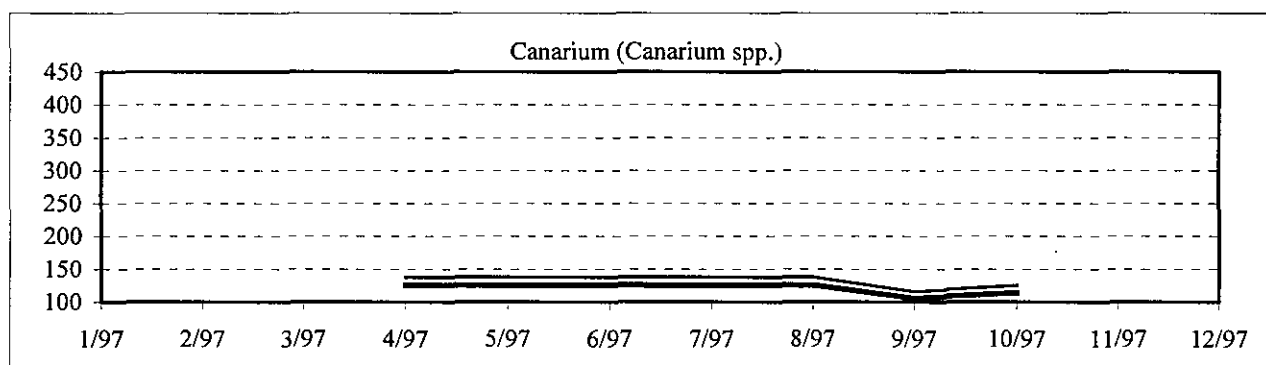
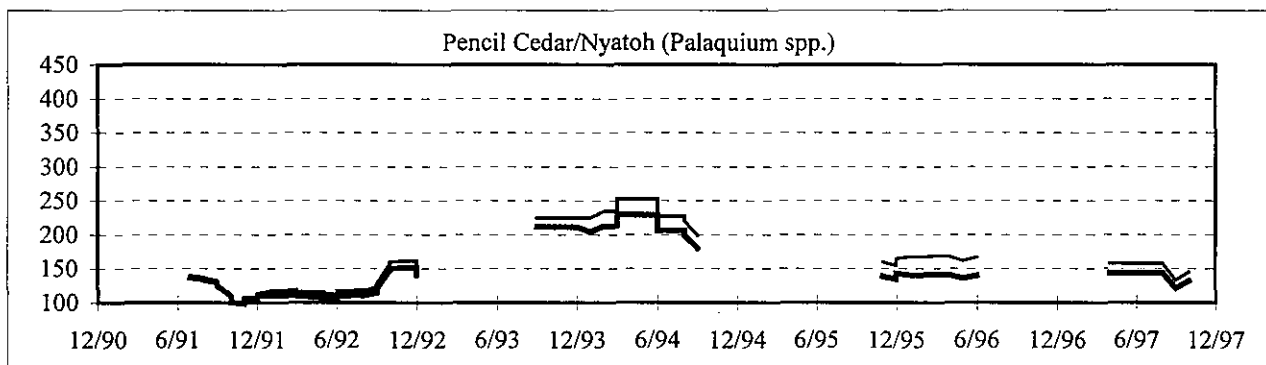
Graphs on this page show major log export species from Malaysia.



4-1-b. Price of Asian Logs, 1990-1997 (cont.)

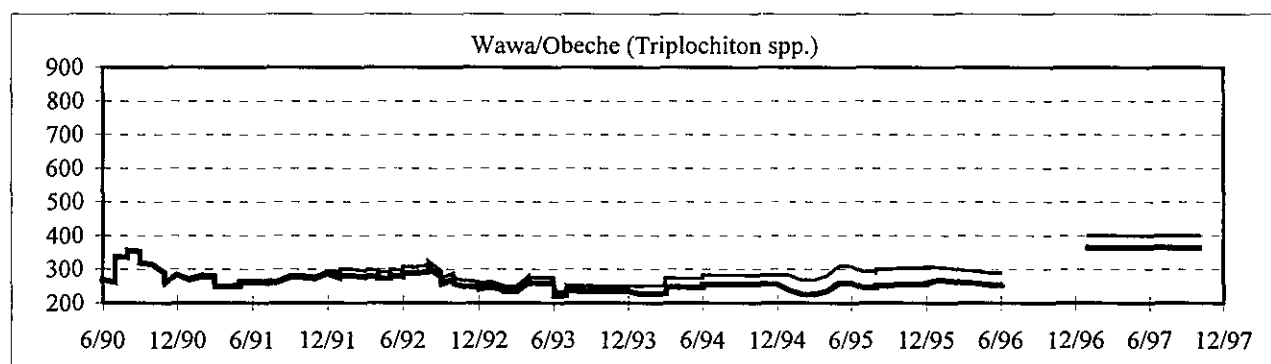
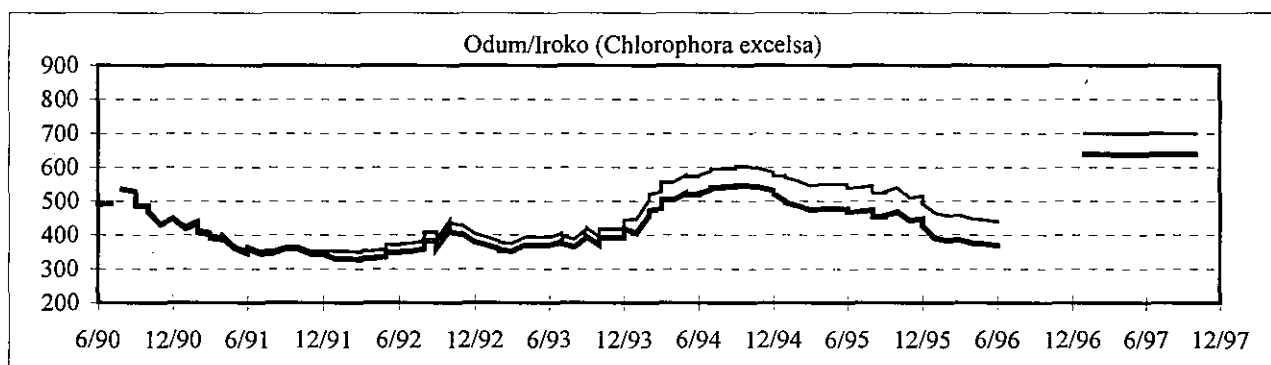
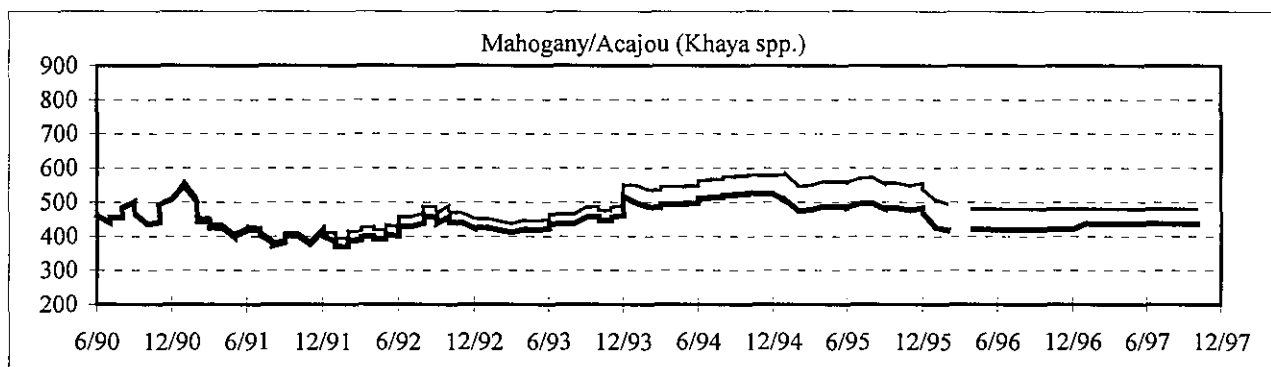
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends.

Graphs on this page show major log export species from PNG; all grades are Fair Average.



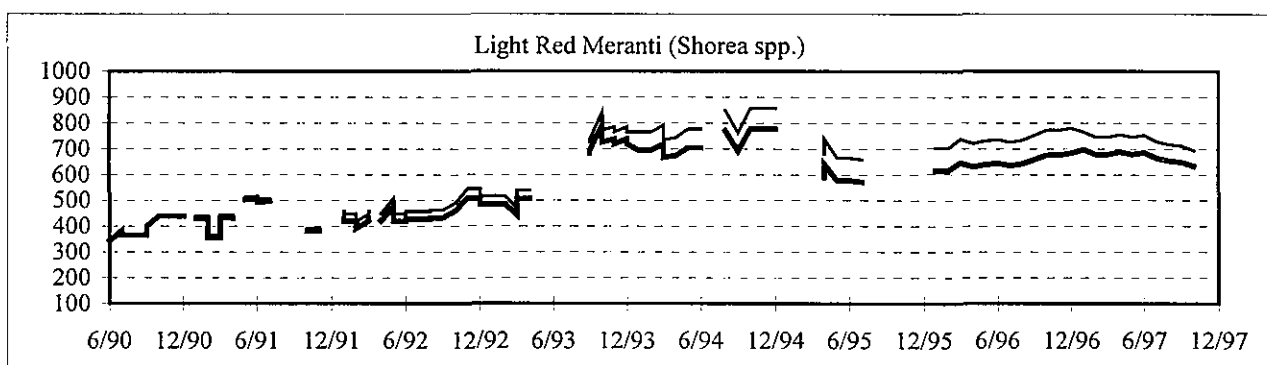
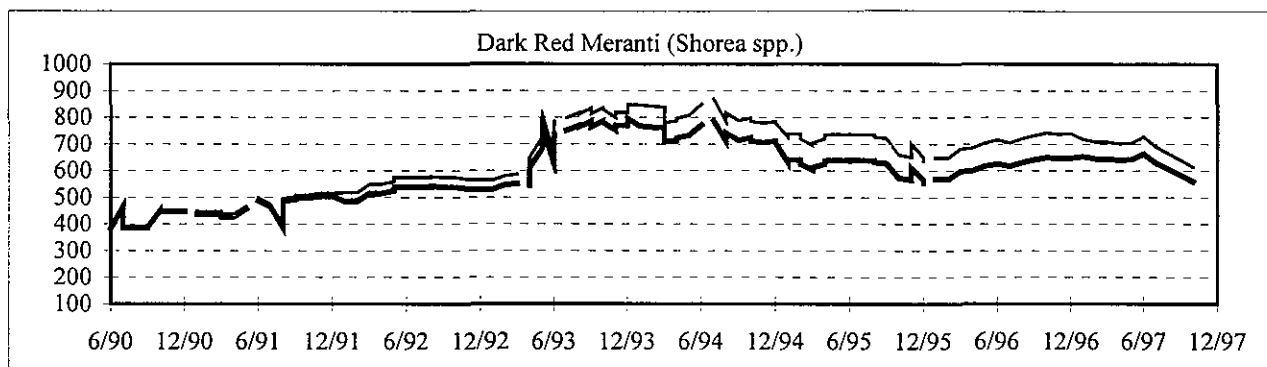
4-2-a. Price of African Sawnwood, 1990-1997

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.



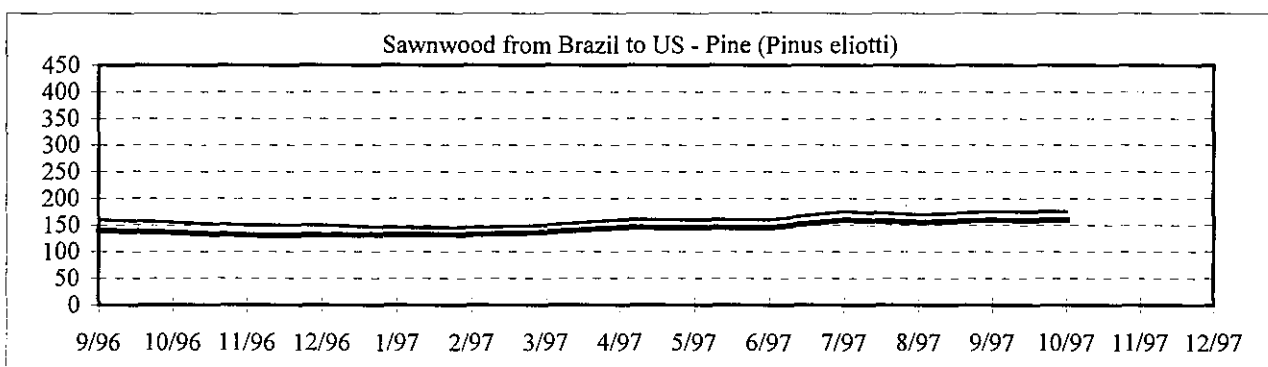
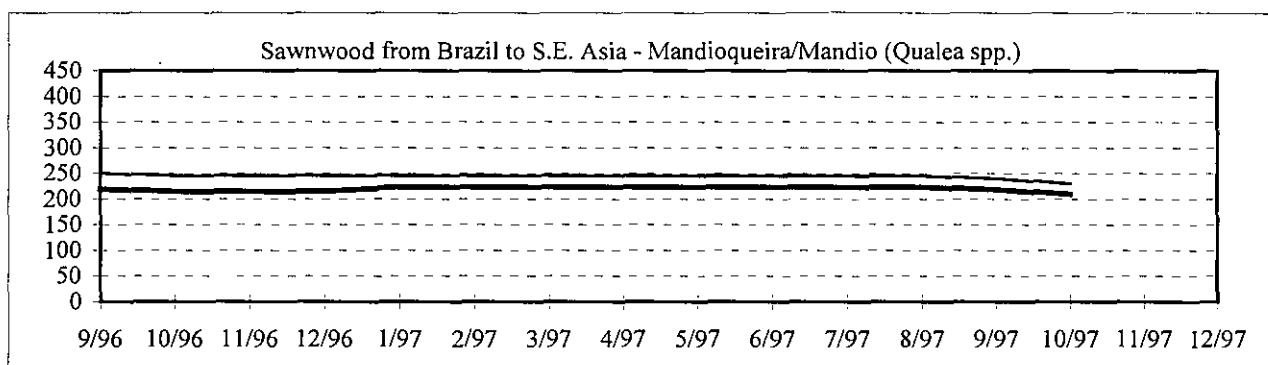
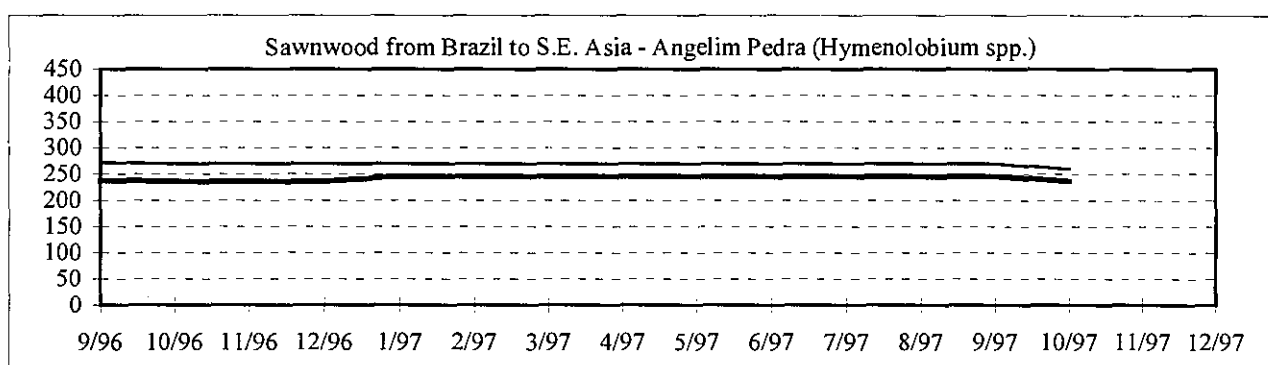
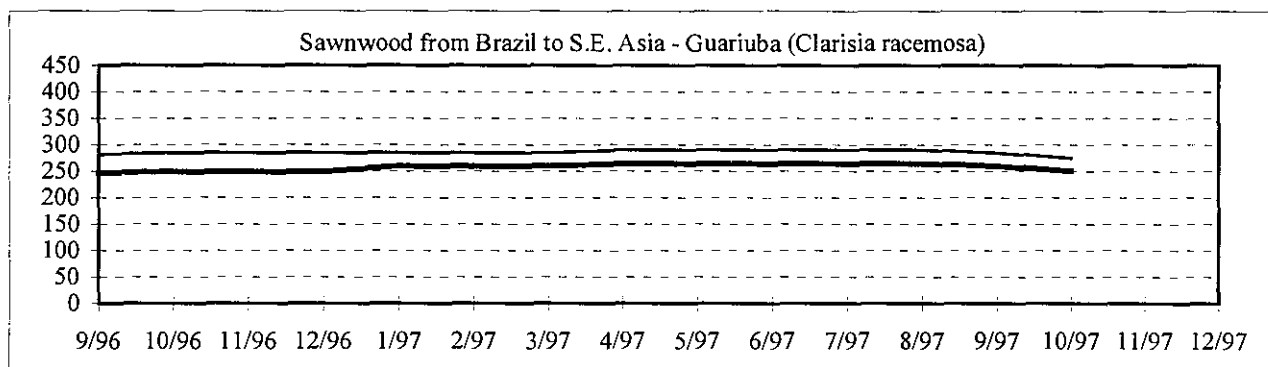
4-2-b. Price of Asian Sawnwood, 1990-1997

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.



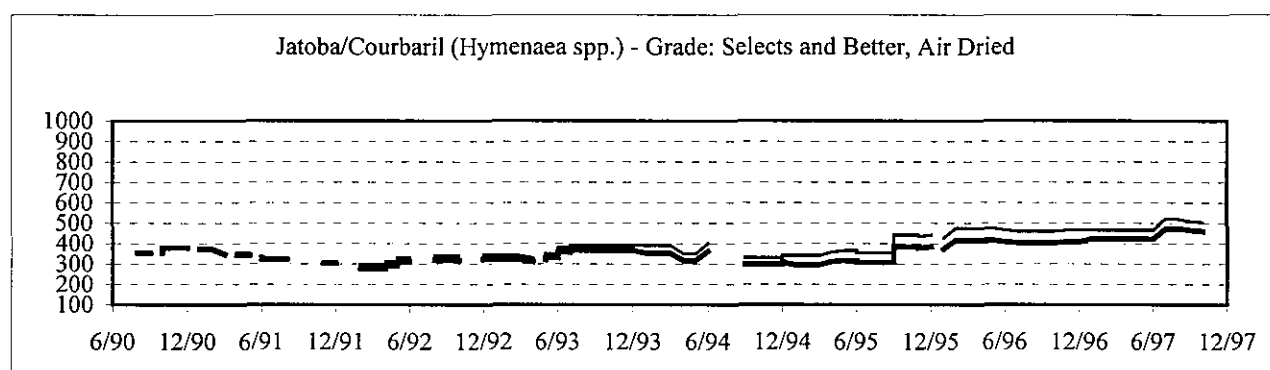
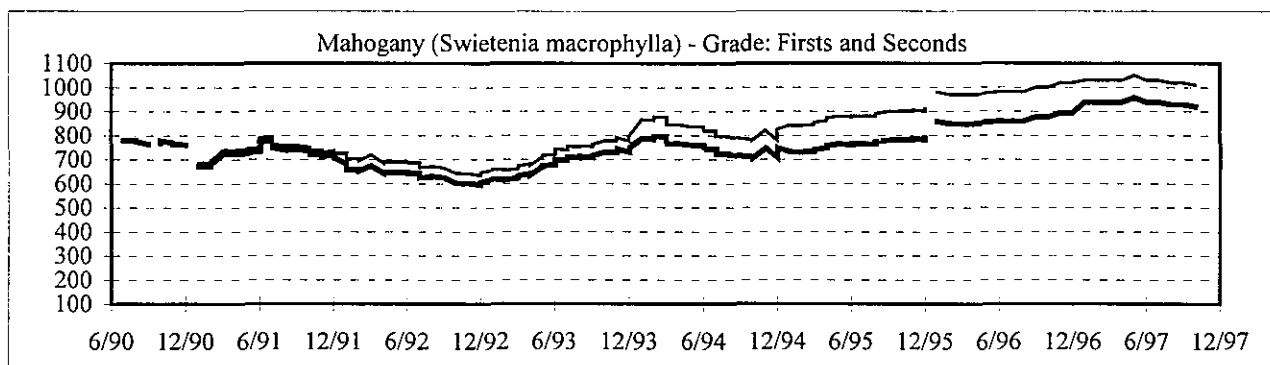
4-2-c. Price of Latin American Sawnwood, 1996-1997

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-c. Price of Latin American Sawnwood, 1990-1997

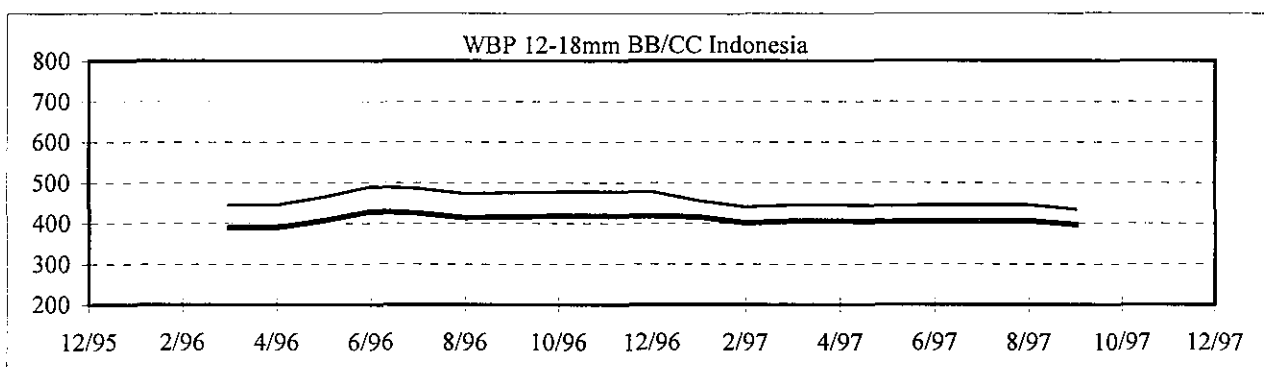
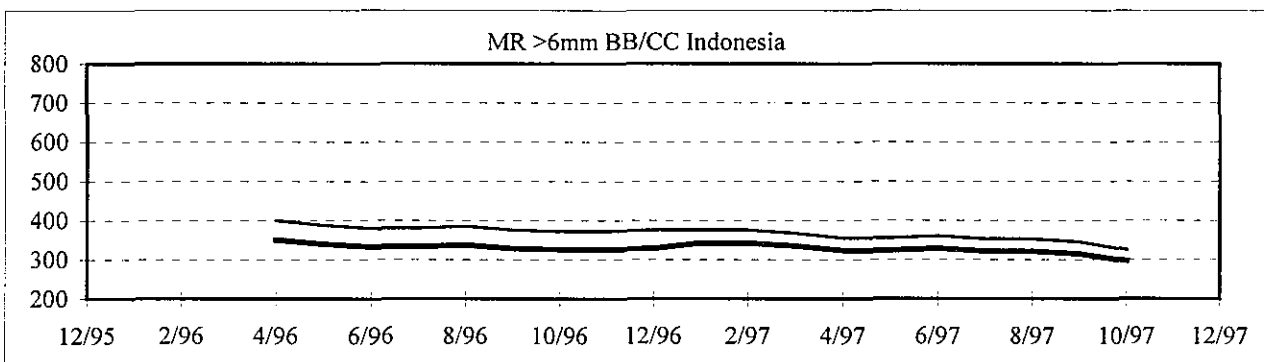
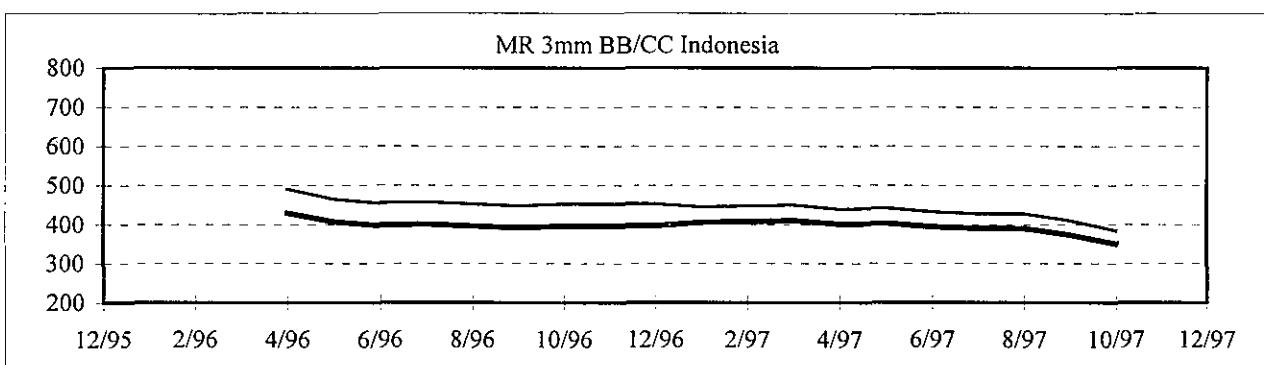
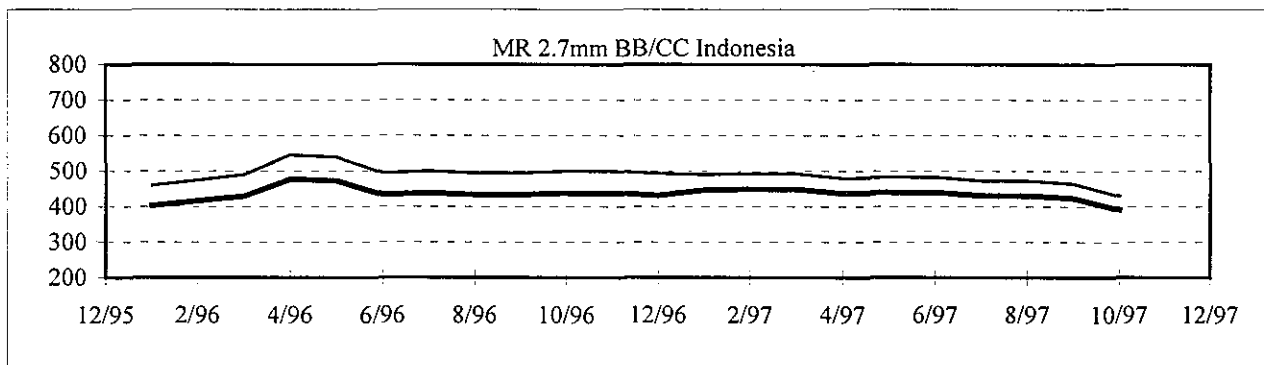
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends.



4-3. Price of Tropical Plywood, 1996-1997

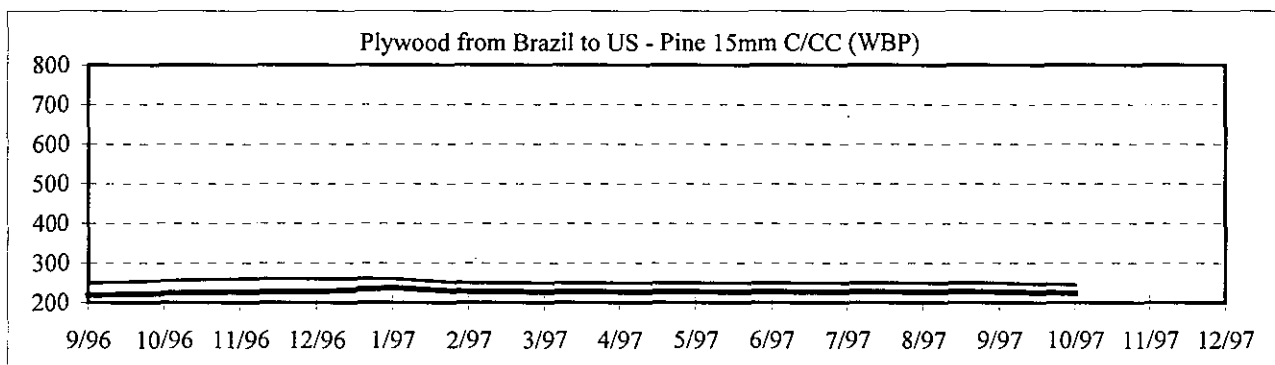
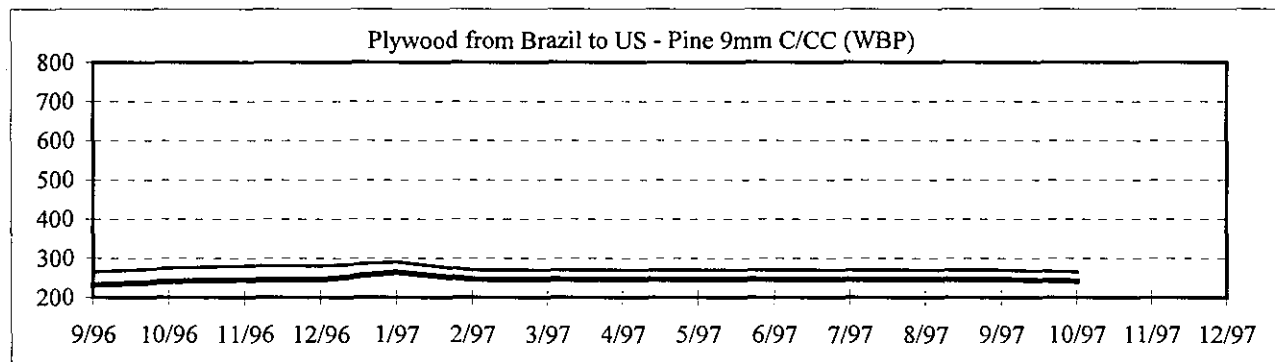
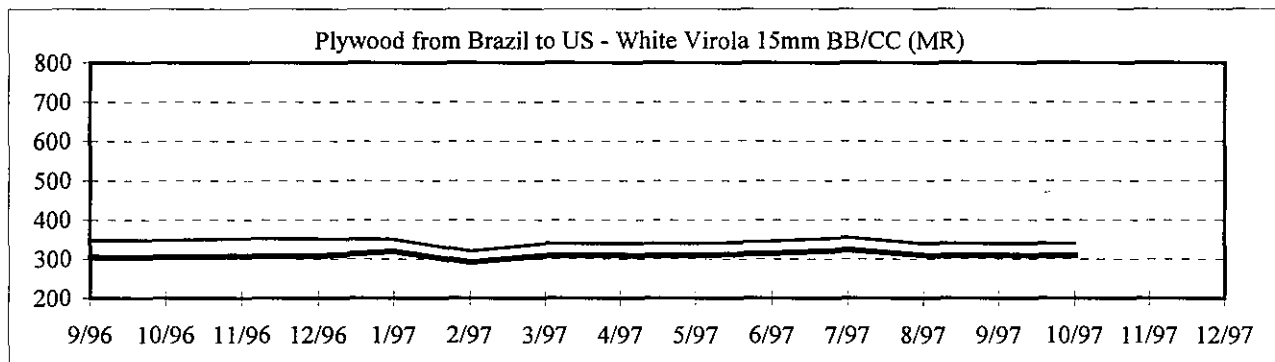
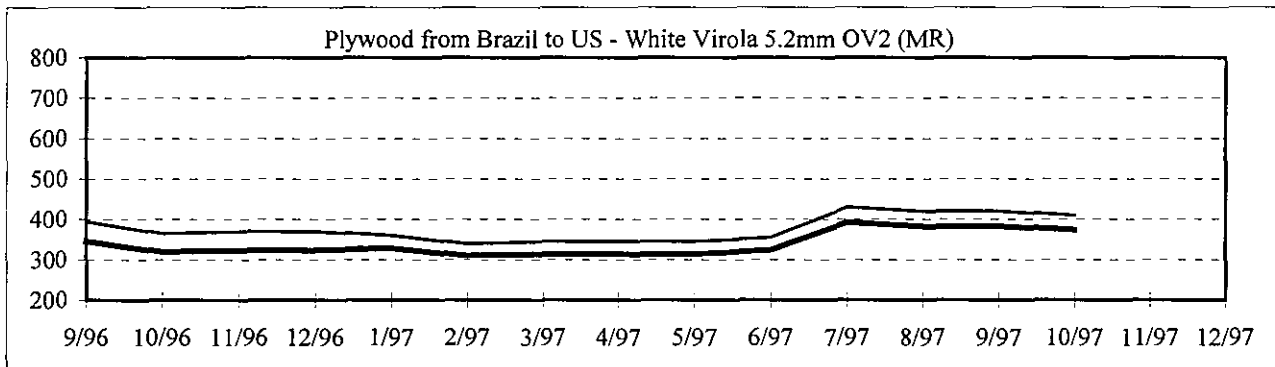
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the G-5 MUV Index used by the World Bank for deriving real commodity prices). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Indonesia.

MR: moisture resistant; WBP: water and boil proof; xx/yy: grade



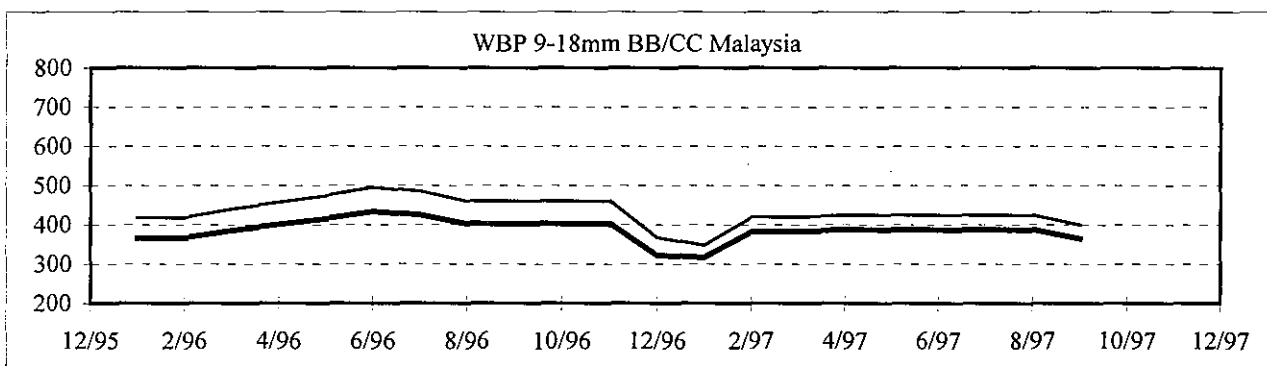
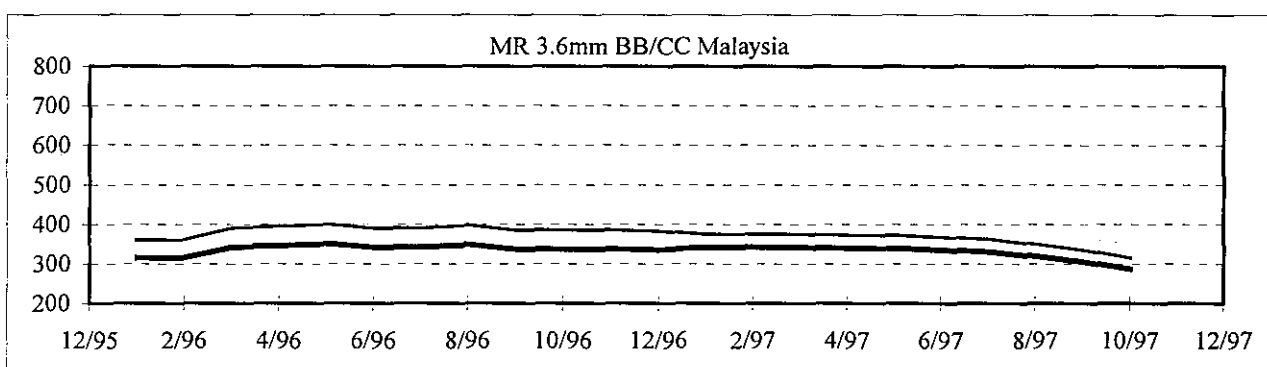
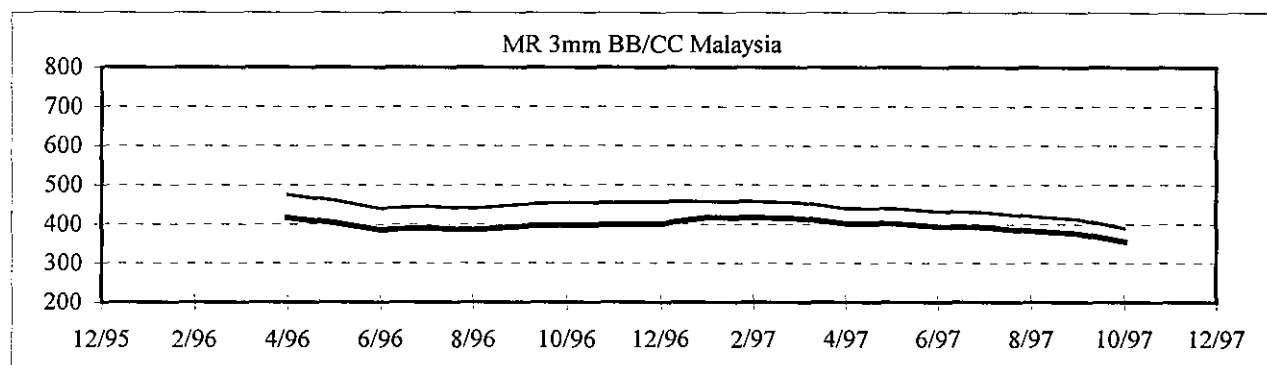
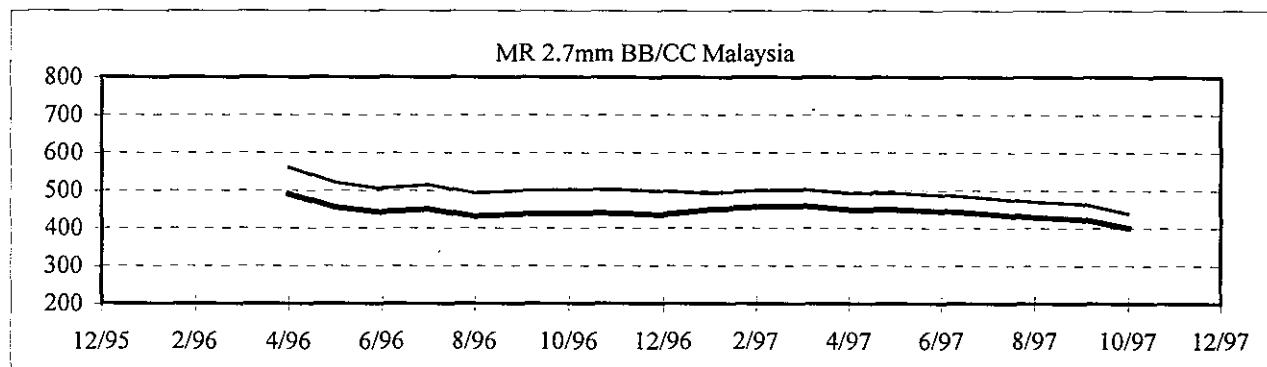
4-3. Price of Tropical Plywood, 1996-1997 (cont.)

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. All prices are FOB, Brazil.



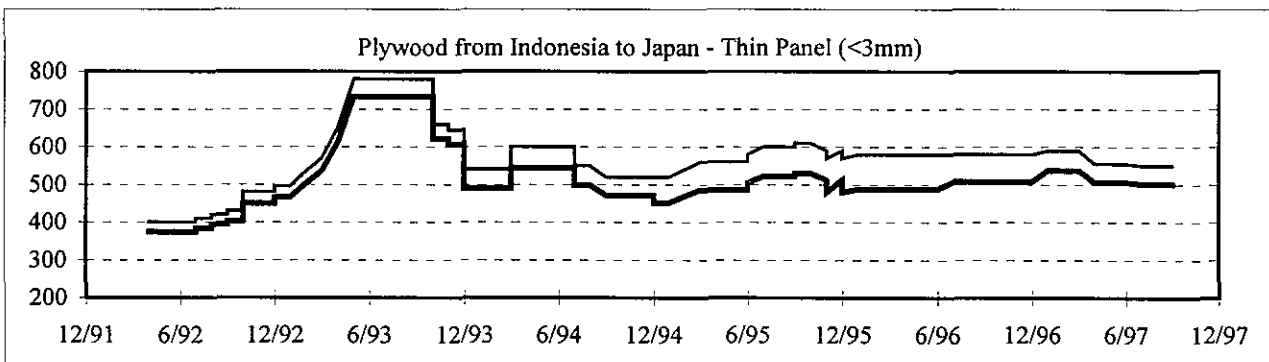
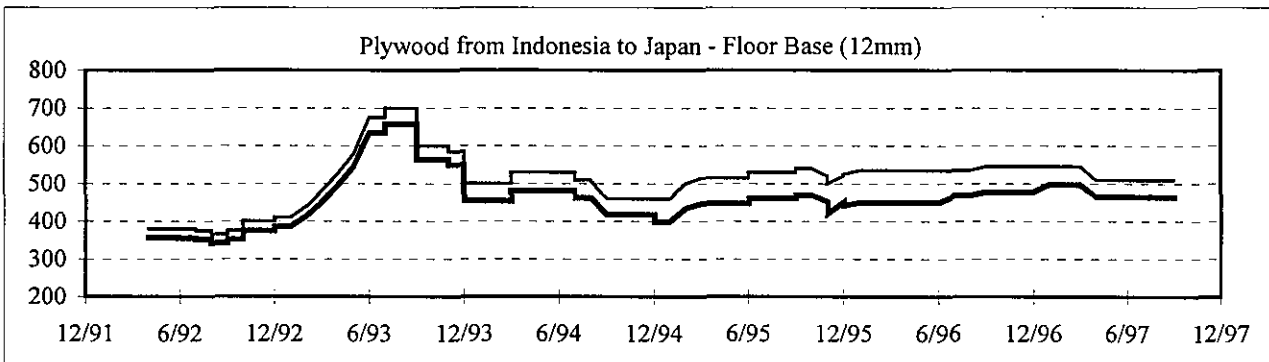
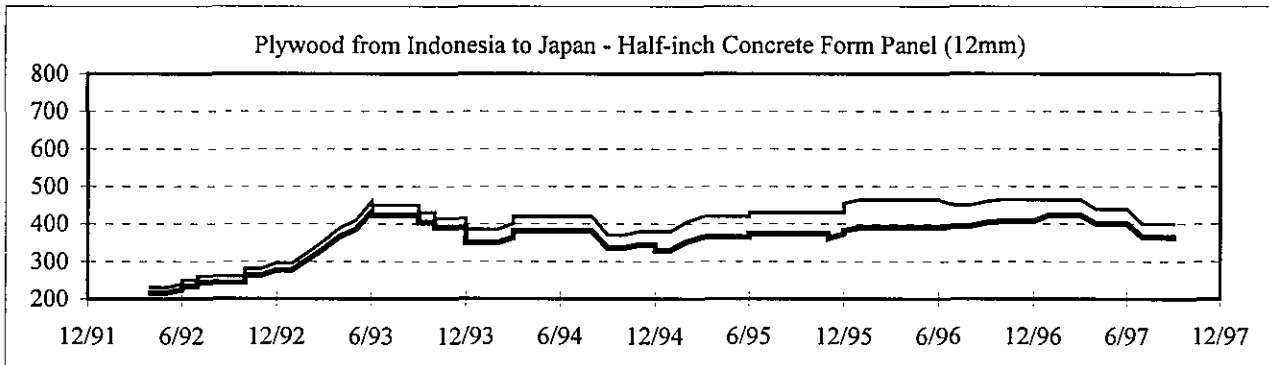
4-3. Price of Tropical Plywood, 1996-1997 (cont.)

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. All prices are FOB, Malaysia.



4-3. Price of Tropical Plywood, 1992-1997

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. Grades for all products are B/BB Moisture Resistant.



Appendix 5

Restraints on Wood Products Trade in ITTO Member Countries, 1997

Country Reports.....	178
Chapter 44 of the Harmonized System of Customs Classification	195

Restraints on Wood Products Trade in ITTO Member Countries, 1997

Australia

- 4407.10.10 Coniferous, planed or sanded
From 1 July 1995: 7%; Developing countries: 2-4%; Canada: 6%
From 1 July 1996: 5%; Developing countries: 4%; Canada 4%
- 4407.21.10 Tropical woods, planed or sanded (Meranti, Luan Rhite, Seraya, Keruing, Ramin, Kaput, Jonkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kampas)
From 1 July 1995: 7%; Developing countries: 2-4%; Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore or Taiwan: 5%
From 1 July 1996: 5%; Developing countries: 4%
- 4407.21.99 Other tropical woods: 5%
- 4407.22 Okoume, Obeche, Sapelli, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makore, Iroka, Tiama, Mansona, Ilomba, Dibetou, Limba and Azobe, planed or sanded
From 1 July 1995: 7%; Developing countries: 2-4%; Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore or Taiwan: 5%
From 1 July 1996: 5%; Developing countries: 4%

Canada

Tariff duty on only plywood as follows:

Tariff item	SS	Description of Goods	M.F.N. Tariff	G.P. Tariff	U.S. Tariff	Mex-ico Tariff	Mex-ico-U.S. Tariff
4412.13.10	11 19 20 30	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered - Doorskins of mahogany - Philippine - Other - Teak - Other, Philippine mahogany	6.4%	3%	Free	3%	3%
4412.13.90	11 19 90	Other - Doorskins of mahogany - Philippine - Other - Other	7.3%	4%	Free	3.6%	3.6%
4412.14.10	10 20 30 40 50 90	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered - Sen - Birch - Walnut - Elm - Maple - Other	6.4%	3%	Free	3%	3%
4412.14.90	11 12 13 14 15	Other - Not surface covered, or covered with a clear or transparent material which does not obscure the grain, texture or markings of the face ply: With a face ply of long leaf pine, short leaf pine, southern yellow pine (loblolly pine) slash pine, pitch pine or Virginia pine - With a face ply of Parana pine - With a face ply of European red pine - With a face ply of other pine - With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness not exceeding 9.5mm	11.8%	7%	1.5%	6%	9%

4412.14.90	16	- With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness exceeding 9.5mm but not exceeding 15.875mm	11.8%	7%	1.5%	6%	9%
	17	- With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness exceeding 15.875mm					
	19	- With a face ply of other coniferous wood					
	91	Other					
	92	- With a face ply of long leaf pine, short leaf pine, southern yellow pine (loblolly pine), slash pine, pitch pine or Virginia pine					
	93	- With a face ply of other pine					
	94	- With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness not exceeding 9.5mm					
	95	- With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness exceeding 9.5mm but not exceeding 15.875mm					
	99	- With a face ply of Douglas fir of a total thickness exceeding 15.875mm					
		- With a face ply of other coniferous wood					
4412.22		With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in subheading Note 1 to this Chapter					
4412.22.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered	6.4%	3%	Free	3%	3%
4412.22.90	00	Other	7.3%	4%	Free	3.6%	3.6%
4412.23		Other, containing at least one layer of particle board					
4412.23.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered	6.4%	3%	Free	3%	3%
4412.23.90	00	Other	7.3%	4%	Free	3.6%	3.6%
4412.29		Other					
4412.29.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge, or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered	6.4%	3%	Free	3%	3%
4412.29.90	00	Other	7.3%	4%	Free	3.6%	3.6%
4412.92		With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter					
4412.92.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge, or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered	6.4%	Free	Free	3%	3%
4412.92.10	00	Other	7.3%	4%	0.9%	3.6%	5.5%
4412.93		Other containing at least one layer of particle board					
4412.93.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered	1.6%	Free	Free	3%	3%
4412.93.90	00	Other	1.6%	Free	Free	3.6%	3.6%
4412.99		Other					
4412.99.10	00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered	6.4%	3%	0.8%	3%	4.8%
4412.99.90	00	Other	7.3%	4%	0.9%	3.6%	5.5%

China

1. Adjusted tariff rates of imported forest products in China (effective from October 9, 1997)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Current Tariff Rate (%)	Adjusted Tariff Rate (%)
4403	Log		
44031000	Treated with paint, stains, etc.	2.0	2
44032000	Coniferous, treated with others	2.0	2
44034100	Dark Red Meranti, etc.	2.0	2
44034910	Teak	6.0	2
44034990	Other	2.0	2
44039100	Oak (Quercus spp.)	2.0	2
44039200	Beech (Fagus spp.)	2.0	2
44039910	Nan mu (Phoebe)	6.0	2
44039920	Camphor wood	6.0	2
44039930	Rosewood	6.0	2
44039940	Kiri (Paulownia)	2.0	2
44039990	Other	2.0	2

4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (crossies) of wood		
44061000	Not impregnated	3.0	3
44069000	Other	3.0	3
4407	Sawnwood		
44071000	Coniferous	3.0	3
44072400	Mahogany	3.0	3
44072500	Dark Red Meranti, etc.	3.0	3
44072600	White Meranti, etc.	3.0	3
44072910	Teak	9.0	9
44072990	Other tropical sawnwood	3.0	3
44079100	Oak (Quercus spp.)	3.0	3
44079200	Beech (Fagus spp.)	3.0	3
44079910	Camphor wood, nanmu or rosewood	9.0	9
44079920	Paulownia	3.0	3
44079990	Other	3.0	3
4408	Veneer		
44081010	Coniferous veneer sheets	12.0	10
44081020	Coniferous sheets for plywood	6.0	6
44081090	Other coniferous veneer	12.0	8
44083110	Veneer sheets of Dark Red meranti, etc.	12.0	8
44083120	Sheets for plywood of Dark Red meranti, etc.	5.0	5
44083190	Other of Dark Red meranti, etc.	12.0	8
44083910	Veneer sheets of other tropical timber	12.0	8
44083920	Sheets for plywood of other tropical timber	5.0	5
44083990	Other tropical timber veneer	12.0	8
44089010	Other non-coniferous facing veneer	12.0	8
44089020	Other non-coniferous sheets for plywood	5.0	5
44089090	Other non-coniferous veneer	12.0	8
4410	Particleboard		
44101100	Wood particleboard and OSB	22.0	18
44101900	Other wood particleboard	22.0	18
44109000	Similar wood particleboard	22.0	18
4411	Fiberboard		
44111100	Unprocessed or facing hard wood fiberboard	22.0	15
44111900	Processed or facing hard wood fiberboard	22.0	18
44112100	Unprocessed or facing wood MDF	22.0	18
44112900	Processed or facing wood MDF	22.0	18
44113100	Unprocessed or facing soft wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44113900	Processed or facing soft wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44119100	Other unprocessed or facing wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44119900	Other processed or facing wood fiberboard	22.0	12
4412	Plywood		
44121300	Veneered plywood at least with one face of the listed tropical timber	20.0	15
44121400	Veneered plywood at least with one non-coniferous face	20.0	15

4406	Railway or tramway sleepers (crossies) of wood		
44061000	Not impregnated	3.0	3
44069000	Other	3.0	3
4407	Sawnwood		
44071000	Coniferous	3.0	3
44072400	Mahogany	3.0	3
44072500	Dark Red Meranti, etc.	3.0	3
44072600	White Meranti, etc.	3.0	3
44072910	Teak	9.0	9
44072990	Other tropical sawnwood	3.0	3
44079100	Oak (Quercus spp.)	3.0	3
44079200	Beech (Fagus spp.)	3.0	3
44079910	Camphor wood, nanmu or rosewood	9.0	9
44079920	Paulownia	3.0	3
44079990	Other	3.0	3
4408	Veneer		
44081010	Coniferous veneer sheets	12.0	10
44081020	Coniferous sheets for plywood	6.0	6
44081090	Other coniferous veneer	12.0	8
44083110	Veneer sheets of Dark Red meranti, etc.	12.0	8
44083120	Sheets for plywood of Dark Red meranti, etc.	5.0	5
44083190	Other of Dark Red meranti, etc.	12.0	8
44083910	Veneer sheets of other tropical timber	12.0	8
44083920	Sheets for plywood of other tropical timber	5.0	5
44083990	Other tropical timber veneer	12.0	8
44089010	Other non-coniferous facing veneer	12.0	8
44089020	Other non-coniferous sheets for plywood	5.0	5
44089090	Other non-coniferous veneer	12.0	8
4410	Particleboard		
44101100	Wood particleboard and OSB	22.0	18
44101900	Other wood particleboard	22.0	18
44109000	Similar wood particleboard	22.0	18
4411	Fiberboard		
44111100	Unprocessed or facing hard wood fiberboard	22.0	15
44111900	Processed or facing hard wood fiberboard	22.0	18
44112100	Unprocessed or facing wood MDF	22.0	18
44112900	Processed or facing wood MDF	22.0	18
44113100	Unprocessed or facing soft wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44113900	Processed or facing soft wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44119100	Other unprocessed or facing wood fiberboard	22.0	12
44119900	Other processed or facing wood fiberboard	22.0	12
4412	Plywood		
44121300	Veneered plywood at least with one face of the listed tropical timber	20.0	15
44121400	Veneered plywood at least with one non-coniferous face	20.0	15

44121900	Other veneered plywood	20.0	15
44122200	Other plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood at least with one non-coniferous face and one face of the listed tropical timber	20.0	15
44122300	Other plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood at least with one non-coniferous face and one face of wood patched board	20.0	15
44122900	Other plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood at least with one non-coniferous face	20.0	15
44129200	Other plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood at least with one face of the listed tropical timber	20.0	15
44129300	Other plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood at least with one face of wood patched board	20.0	15
44129900	Unlisted plywood, coating veneer and similar multi-layer plywood	20.0	15
4418	Wood products for construction		
44181000	Wood window, ground window and their frame	30.0	18
44182000	Wood door and its frame and doorsill	30.0	18
44183000	Medley wood flooring strip	30.0	18
44184000	Wood form work	25.0	20
44185000	Tiling and house-constructing board	25.0	18
44189000	Other wood products for construction	30.0	18

Although China lowered tariffs on 1 April 1996 indicating the Chinese government's efforts to reduce tariff barriers and encourage wood imports in order to reduce pressure on its national forest reserve, the prices for temperate softwood and hardwoods are still too high for the immature Chinese market. Temperate products generally cost more than either domestic items or imports from south-east Asian or African countries. Moreover, although this round of tariff reductions involved 70 wood products, duties levied on these items continue to be very unevenly applied. Meanwhile for value-added products, China still imposes quite high tariffs in practice (see the table below) and all wood imports are subject to 13 to 17% VAT. However, the officially announced tariffs and VAT are often waived for some joint venture companies and this is applied inconsistently to imports and home products.

China announced on 16 May 1995 that quotas for wood products and the requirements for import licenses would be eliminated effective 30 June 1995, but China continues to limit the number of companies that are licensed to trade wood imports and exports. China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Affairs (MOFTEC) and China's General Administration of the Customs House have jointly formed a list of 70 Designated Trading Enterprises (DTE's) or joint ventures that are officially Granted the right to import wood products. The internal traders or end users still have to go through a DTE to obtain foreign supplies of wood products.

At the moment, besides going through a DTE which results in paying additional fees of about 1-2%, China still has an expensive distribution system. Actual charges by middlemen vary from 10 to 20% of the product price for reselling but add considerably to the original import prices. About

70% of the temperate timber currently (mid-1997) imported by Hong Kong is transshipped to the Chinese mainland.

Taiwan Province of China

Although there are no tariffs imposed on most wood imports, Taiwan Province of China maintains tariffs on the following plywood products.

HS Code	%
4412.11.10	12.5
4412.12.10	12.5
4412.19.19	12.5
4412.29.10	12.5
4412.29.20	20.0
4412.99.10	5.0
4412.99.20	7.5
4412.99.30	12.5

Egypt

The customs tariff for timber HS code 4407 imports is 5%. The government of Egypt omits additional sales taxes (usually 5%) to encourage the private sector to increase their effort in wood utilization. There is also a 3% customs service fee.

Germany

The following decree was issued by the Government of Germany on 30 April 1997.

“Federal Ministry of Economics
53170 Bonn
Use of Tropical Timber

Decree BW21/14.70.01.-06/12 VA89 dd. 24th Jan. 1989
Decree BW21/14.70.01.-06/20 VA89 dd. 8th Feb. 1989

The Federal Government has arrived at the conclusion that boycotts and restrictions on the use of tropical timber are not appropriate for stopping the depletion of tropical forests. This was also declared in its fourth Tropical Forest Report. Moreover, on 1 January 1997 the International Tropical Timber Agreement entered into force. According to this agreement the Federal Government is, among others, not entitled to take any measures restricting its use. Thus it is again allowed to use tropical timber without any restriction for building measures. Herewith I revoke the procurement decree.”

The customs tariffs applicable in 1996 for imports from developing countries are applicable for 1997 (see attached EU tariff rates for HS Chapter 44). As from 1 January 1997 the tariff preferences regarding Malaysia and Indonesia have been raised to 85% of the Third Country Tariff concerning the following customs tariff numbers:

- 4410 particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances
- 4411 fibre boards of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances
- 4412 plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood

4418 builders' joinery and carpentry or wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.

Netherlands

Classification Category	Rate of duty	
	Automonomous*	Conventional**
4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	Free	Free
4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm		
4407.2410 Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2430 Of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter: Virola, mahogany (Swietenia spp), imbuia and balsa. Planed	2	4
4407.2450 Sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2490 Of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter: Virola, mahogany (Swietenia spp), imbuia and balsa		
4407.2510 Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau. Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2526 Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau		
4407.2531 Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau. Planed. Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled.	2	4
4407.2539 Other	2	4
4407.2550 Sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2580 Meranti bakau		
4407.2610 White lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti and alan, Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2631 White lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti and alan. Other. Planed. Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled.	2	4
4407.2639 Other	2	4
4407.2650 Sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2670 White lauan and white meranti		
4407.2680 White seraya, yellow meranti and alan		
4407.2910 Other. Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2920 Palissandre de Rio, palissandre de Para and palissandre de Rose	2	9.4
4407.2931 Other. Other. Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled.	2	4
4407.2939 Other	2	4
4407.2950 Other. Sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2961 Other. Azobé		Free
4407.2969 Other		Free
4407.2970 Other. Other: Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2983 Planed	2	4
4407.2985 Other. Other. Sanded	2.5	4.9
4407.2999 Other		Free
4408 Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm		
4408.3111 Of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter: Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau. Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	14	4.9
4408.3121 Of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter: Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau. Planed	10	4
4408.3125 Sanded	14	4.9
4408.3130 Of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter: Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau. Other.	10	6
4408.3911 Other. Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	14	4.9
4408.3921 Other. Planed.	10	4
4408.3925 Sanded	14	4.9
4408.3931 Sanded. Of a thickness not exceeding 1mm.	10	6
4408.3935 Sanded. Of a thickness exceeding 1mm.	10	6
4408.3951 Other. Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded	14	3.8
4408.3961 Other. Planed	10	3.4
4408.3965 Other. Sanded	14	3.8
4408.3987	10	4.8
4408.3990	10	4.8
4408.3991 Of a thickness exceeding 1mm. Makoré, iroko, tiama, mansonia, ilomba, dibétou, azobé, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti, alan, keruing, ramín, kaput, teak, jonkong, merbau, jelutong, kempas, imbuia and balsa	10	4.8
4408.3999 Other.	10	4.8

4412 Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood		
4412.1311 Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness With at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter. Of okoumé	15	10
4412.1319 Of dark 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	15	10
4412.9210 With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter. Containing at least one layer of particle board.	15	7.6
4412.9291 Other. Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard	15	7.6
4412.9299 Other. With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter. Other	15	10

* The autonomous rate of duty (in %) is the original tariff of the starting countries of the European Union. It is an arithmetic average of the tariff of the six concerned countries in 1958 and it has not been changed since then.

** The conventional rate of duty (in %) is the tariff in the EU reached after all the consequent GATT negotiations, including the Uruguay Round. This rate may be changed, but only to a lower level.

The lowest tariff is valid for any exporting country outside the EU.

Finland, Sweden, Norway

Since 1984, Finland and Sweden have banned imports of coniferous (softwood) wood products from North America, Japan and People's Republic of China because of the presence of the pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophi*), unless kiln-dried or heated to 70°C. The EC Council Directive 77/93 requires that all softwoods imported from North America be heated to 56 degrees C for at least 30 minutes. The above phytosanitary requirements are the only market constraint to imports of woods and woodbased products, including lumber. Customs Tariffs are identical to those laid down by the EU.

Spain

		Rate	GSP
Sawn	4407.25	10%	0%
	4407.26	10%	0%
Veneer	4408.31	4.9%	0%
	4408.39.1	4.9%	0%
	4408.90	3.8%	0%
Plywood	4412.13	10%	7%
	4412.14	8.2%	5.7%
	4412.22.10	7.6%	5.3%
	4412.22.91	10%	7%
	4412.29	10%	7%

Imports of unprocessed products such as logs and lumber may enter Spain duty free. Spanish importers may also benefit from the EU duty-free softwood plywood quota of 650,000 cubic meters as from 1996.

U.K.

Lack of competitiveness is affected some extent by tariffs on wood product imports into the EU. In the case of panel products the 8.2% duty rate in 1996 has been a clear obstacle to sustained development. Although some relief is secured for plywood through the duty-free quota for certain coniferous types the tariffs are nonetheless a burden. The quota is also an obstacle in that it leads to bunching of imports into the EU as buyers tried to avoid the 8.2% duty by over-purchasing. This has proven disruptive and costly to many companies and it is a generally held view amongst EU

importers that a reduced rate of duty throughout the whole of the year would be preferable to the on-off duty position that arises through limited quotas.

Although it can be argued that plant health regulations may be necessary to protect the forests of a country from injurious pests there is a view that the EU regulations for wood products are excessive and mainly target supply from North America. Equally the development and up-dating of European and British standards needs to be closely monitored. Environmental groups have continued to target timber and to seek the imposition of certification schemes including the trace ability of product with audit trails that conclusively demonstrate the origin of the fibre is from a sustainable resource. Adoption of individual schemes by countries on a piecemeal basis may negatively impact on trade.

Japan

HS #	ITTO	C/NC	Description	97	98	99	GSP
440310100	LOG	C	Wood in rough, coniferous (treated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440310210	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Kiri(Paulownia spp.) (treated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440310220	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Dipterocarpaceae (treated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440310230	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, other non-coniferous (treated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320010	LOG	C	Wood in rough, coniferous (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320091	LOG	C	Wood in rough, Pinus spp. (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320092	LOG	C	Wood in rough, Sitka spruce (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320093	LOG	C	Wood in rough, genus Abies and Picea, ex. Sitka spruce(other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320094	LOG	C	Wood in rough, genus Larix (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320095	LOG	C	Wood in rough, White cedar, other, genus Chamaecyparis	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320096	LOG	C	Wood in rough, Hemlock, other genus Tsuga	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320097	LOG	C	Wood in rough, Red cedar, other genus Thuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320098	LOG	C	Wood in rough, Douglas fir, other genus Pseudotsuga	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440320099	LOG	C	Wood in rough, other coniferous (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440341010	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Dark Red Meranti, etc. (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440341090	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Dark Red Meranti, etc. (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349110	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, White Lauan, etc. (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349190	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, White Lauan, etc. (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349211	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Keruing and Kapur (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349219	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Keruing and Kapur (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349291	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Teak	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349299	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Ramin, Jongkong, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349300	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Okoume, Obeche, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349400	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Tiama, Mansonia, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349500	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Padock (Kuarin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440349600	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, other tropical	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440391000	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, oak (Quercus spp.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440392000	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, beech (Fagus spp.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399110	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Kiri (Paulownia spp.) (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399190	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Kiri (Paulownia spp.) (other)	4.1	3.8	3.5	0
440399210	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Dipterocarpaceae (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399290	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Dipterocarpaceae (other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399310	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Tsuge or boxwood, etc. (roughly or half squared)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399391	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, Cottonwood and aspens	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399392	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, American black walnut	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440399399	LOG	NC	Wood in rough, other non-coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440610000	SWN	C	Sleepers, not impregnated	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440690000	SWN	C	Sleepers, other	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710110	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Pinus, Abies or Picea spp., thickness<=160mm (planed/sanded)	5.9	5.4	4.8	
440710121	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Pinus spp., thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	4.8	4.8	4.8	
440710129	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Abies or Picea spp., thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	5.3	5.0	4.8	
440710210	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Larix spp., thickness<=160mm (planed/sanded)	6.5	6.3	6.0	
440710290	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Larix spp., thickness<=160mm (other)	7.0	6.5	6.0	
440710310	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Incense cedar	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710320	SWN	C	Sawnwood, other coniferous (planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710330	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Pinus spp., (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710341	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Sitka spruce, thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	

440710349	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Sitka spruce, thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710350	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Abies or Picea spp., thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710361	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Chamaecyparis spp., thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710369	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Chamaecyparis spp., thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710371	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Tsuga spp., thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710379	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Tsuga spp., thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710381	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Pseudotsuga spp., thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710389	SWN	C	Sawnwood, Pseudotsuga spp., thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710391	SWN	C	Sawnwood, other coniferous, thickness<=160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440710399	SWN	C	Sawnwood, other coniferous, thickness>160mm (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440724000	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Virola, Mahogany, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440725010	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dark Red Meranti, etc.(planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	
440725090	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dark Red Meranti, etc.(not planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	1/2
440726010	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, White Lauan, etc., (planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	0
440726090	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, White Lauan, etc., (not planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	1/2
440729110	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dipterocarpaceae (planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	0
440729190	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dipterocarpaceae (not planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	1/2
440729210	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Teak, (planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440729220	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Teak, (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440729230	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Padock (Kuarin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440729290	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, other tropical	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440791000	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, oak (Quercus spp.), etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440792000	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, beech (Fagus spp.), etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440799100	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Tsuge or boxwood, Tagayasan, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440799210	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Kiri (Paulownia), (planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440799290	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Kiri (Paulownia), (not planed/sanded)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440799310	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dipterocarpaceae (other than 4407.21), (planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	0
440799390	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Dipterocarpaceae (other than 4407.21), (not planed/sanded)	7.6	6.8	6.0	1/2
440799400	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, Lignum vitae	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440799500	SWN	NC	Sawnwood, other non-coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440810010	VNR	C	Veneer sheets/Sheets for plywood, Incense cedar	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440810021	VNR	C	Sheets for plywood, coniferous	5.0	5.0	5.0	1/2
440810029	VNR	C	Veneer sheets, coniferous	5.0	5.0	5.0	0
440831010	VNR	NC	Sheets for plywood, Dark Red Meranti, etc.	5.0	5.0	5.0	1/2
440831090	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets, Dark Red Meranti, etc.	5.0	5.0	5.0	0
440839100	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets/Sheets for plywood, Padock (Kuarin)	6.6	6.1	5.6	0
440839210	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets/Sheets for plywood, Jelutong	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440839220	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets, Teak	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440839310	VNR	NC	Sheets for plywood, other tropical	5.0	5.0	5.0	1/2
440839390	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets, other tropical	5.0	5.0	5.0	0
440890100	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets/Sheets for plywood, Tsuge, or boxwood, Tagayasan, etc.	6.6	6.1	5.6	0
440890410	VNR	NC	Sheets for plywood, other non-coniferous	5.0	5.0	5.0	1/2
440890490	VNR	NC	Veneer sheets, other non-coniferous	5.0	5.0	5.0	0
440910100	SWN	C	Drawn wood, coniferous	5.2	4.5	3.7	0
440910200	SWN	C	Beadings and mouldings, coniferous	4.1	3.8	3.6	0
440910310	SWN	C	Wood continuously shaped, Pinus, Abies, Picea, <=160mm	6.0	5.5	5.0	0
440910320	SWN	C	Wood continuously shaped, other coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440920110	SWN		Drawn wood, bamboo	7.5	7.5	7.5	0
440920190	SWN	NC	Drawn wood, non-coniferous	5.2	4.5	3.7	0
440920200	SWN	NC	Beadings and mouldings, non-coniferous	4.1	3.8	3.6	0
440920310	SWN	NC	Wood continuously shaped, Kwarin, Tsuge	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440920320	SWN	NC	Wood continuously shaped, Kiri(Paulownia)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
440920330	SWN	NC	Wood continuously shaped, Dipterocarpaceae	6.3	5.6	5.0	0
440920340	SWN	NC	Wood continuously shaped, other non-coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0	
441213111	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., surface/side worked	10.0	10.0	10.0	
441213119	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., surface worked	12.0	11.0	10.0	
441213121	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., <3mm	14.0	12.0	10.0	
441213122	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., 3-6mm	14.0	12.0	10.0	
441213123	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., 6 - 12mm	10.0	10.0	8.5	
441213124	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., 12 - 15mm	10.0	10.0	8.5	

441213129	PLW	NC	Plywood, DRM, Sipo, Mahogany, etc., >=15mm	10.0	10.0	8.5	
441213211	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, surface/side worked	7.5	6.8	6.0	
441213219	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, surface worked	8.0	7.1	6.0	
441213221	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, <3mm	8.0	7.8	6.0	
441213229	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, 3 - 6mm	8.0	7.8	6.0	
441213231	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, 6 - 12mm	7.4	6.7	6.0	
441213232	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, 12 - 15mm	7.4	6.7	6.0	
441213239	PLW	NC	Plywood, other tropical, >=15mm	7.4	6.7	6.0	
441214011	PLW	NC	Plywood, other non-coniferous, surface/side worked	7.5	6.8	6.0	
441214019	PLW	NC	Plywood, other non-coniferous, surface worked	8.0	7.1	6.0	
441214021	PLW	NC	Plywood, other non-coniferous, <6mm	8.0	7.8	6.0	
441214022	PLW	NC	Plywood, other non-coniferous, >=6mm	7.4	6.7	6.0	
441219011	PLW	C	Plywood, coniferous, surface/side worked	7.5	6.8	6.0	
441219019	PLW	C	Plywood, coniferous, surface worked	8.0	7.1	6.0	
441219021	PLW	C	Plywood, coniferous, <6mm	8.0	7.1	6.0	
441219022	PLW	C	Plywood, coniferous, >=6mm	7.5	6.8	6.0	
441222010	PLW	NC	Laminated lumber, tropical	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441222090	PLW	NC	Other laminated wood, tropical	8.0	7.0	6.0	0
441223010	PLW	NC	Laminated lumber, non-coniferous, at least one layer PB	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441223090	PLW	NC	Other laminated wood, non-coniferous, at least one layer PB	8.0	7.0	6.0	0
441229010	PLW	NC	Laminated lumber, non-coniferous, other	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441229090	PLW	NC	Other laminated wood, non-coniferous, other	8.0	7.0	6.0	0
441292010	PLW	C	Laminated lumber, coniferous, at least one ply tropical	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441292090	PLW	C	Other laminated lumber, coniferous, at least one ply tropical	8.0	7.0	6.0	0
441293010	PLW	C	Laminated lumber, coniferous, at least one layer PB	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441293090	PLW	C	Other laminated lumber, coniferous, at least one layer PB	8.0	7.0	6.0	0
441299010	PLW	C	Laminated lumber, coniferous, other	8.0	7.8	6.0	0
441299090	PLW	C	Other laminated lumber, coniferous, other	8.0	7.0	6.0	0

Rep. of Korea

4403	2%
4407	5%
4408	5%
4412	8%

U.S.A.

The Uruguay Round will have a considerable effect on reducing overall tariff rates and escalation, even though complete elimination of tariffs on forest products was not achieved. The tariff differential between Most Favored Nation (MFN) and Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) rates has been reduced significantly for forest products and markets and for some will be phased out completely. Currently, there are no export restrictions by the U.S. to encourage domestic processing of tropical timber for export. There are also no quantitative restrictions in the U.S. on imports of unsustainably produced timber products, and the U.S. does not use ecolabeling and green certification as import barriers. A few restrictions have been considered at the local level (city, county or state) to prohibit the use of tropical wood products which are not harvested from sustainably managed forest resources.

Cameroon

There are measure placing quotas on log exports, with a view to encourage local processing of logs. All logging companies are allowed to export 30 percent of their log production for the first 5 years of operation, and after this period the whole production should be processed locally. The granting of free zones to some companies is also an incentive that may influence future timber production and marketing in Cameroon.

Côte d'Ivoire

Government regulations are mainly meant to limit log harvest for exports. In early 1980, the government established regulations to restrict the export of hardwood logs. In 1981, the government placed a ban on iroko and koundiotto exports and required that these logs be processed locally. In January 1982, export quotas were instituted on all logs, and log exporters were required to receive export allocations from the government. In April 1982, log exports from the Savannah and marginal forest areas of north supply of logs to sawmills in these regions. In 1983, log exports from concessions allocated to the processing industry were prohibited. In 1984, the export duty on tropical hardwood logs was increased substantially raising the export price of hardwood logs. In 1991, the government instituted a monthly auction system for log export quotas. In January 1992, the government prohibited the exports of species such as aboudikro, mahogany (acajou), avodire, bosse, sipò, makore and tama. Beginning in 1993, all logs were subject to export quotas. In March 1996, the government placed a ban on exports of logs, scantlings and planks. As a temporary measure, the government is permitting exports of 35 out of 115 species, including teak, through the end of 1996.

Log imports are subject to a fiscal tax of 10 percent ad valorem. The export duties on logs range from 5 percent to 35 percent.

Ghana

Since November 1995 there has been a temporary suspension of all log exports as a result of the chaotic situation that existed during 1993-1994. The suspension of log exports was to forestall the resurgence of speculative fellings and to allow the Forestry Department of Ghana time develop adequate controls on off-reserve forests and to prevent exceeding the Annual Allowable Cut as in previous years.

The introduction of export levies on some air-dried lumber species aimed at encouraging production of kiln-dried lumber for value-added processing has been suspended as a result of lobbying by a section of the industry, particularly lumber producers. The export levies are currently being reviewed.

Togo

Duties and taxes on all timber products are 25% on the import value applied as follows:

Value Added Tax:	18%
Tolls:	0.3%
Other Taxes:	6.7%

Fiji

<i>10% Fiscal & 10% VAT</i>	<i>15% Fiscal & 10% VAT</i>	<i>20% Fiscal & 10% VAT</i>	<i>25% Fiscal & 10% VAT</i>
4403.00.10-4403.00.90	4407.00.90	4401.10.00-4402.00.00	4410.00.00
4407.00.11-4407.00.49	4409.10.20	4404.00.00-4406.00.00	4415.20.00
4408.10.10-4408.90.90	4409.20.20	4409.10.10	4417.00.00-4418.90.00
4409.10.91-4409.10.99		4409.20.10	4418.90.90-4421.00.90
4418.90.10		4415.10.00	
		4416.00.00	
		4421.00.00	

Local timber industry has been deregulated, removing the need for import licenses. However, importers are still required to fully comply with local quarantine requirements. There are no export duties and sawmillers who also export are eligible for tax and duty concessions. Value-added

processing is being encouraged and for those who are engaged in this, incentives in the form of "tax free status" are available.

India

Citing the need to conserve local forests and wood supplies, the Finance Minister in his 1997 budget announced that import duties on logs, firewood, and wood charcoal would be reduced from 10 percent to zero. Other import duties were unchanged at 30 percent and a 2 percent import surcharge on all items dutied above zero continues. Excise duties on a number of wood products listed under Chapter 44 of the Harmonized Code were reduced from 10 to 8 percent or 20 to 18 percent. Excise duties are levied on imports as counter vailing duties and serve to push duties on several wood products above 50 percent.

Revised Duties Applicable to Imports of Wood Products:

HC	Import Duty	Surcharge ¹	Counter-Vailing Duty ²	Effective Duty ³
4403	0	0	0	0
4406	30%	2%	18%	55.8
4407	30%	2%	0	32.0
4408	30%	2%	18% ⁴	55.8
4412	30%	2%	18%	55.8

1. There is a 2% surcharge on imports of goods dutied at rates above zero.
2. CVD is equivalent to the domestic excise tax and is applied to the CIF value plus import duty (including the surcharge).
3. Effective duty = Total Import duty (including surcharge) + (100+total import duty)*CVD
4. Excise duties applicable on all products under the code except veneer sheets for match box-splints, products produced without the aid of power, and items used in the manufacture of wood NES.

Indonesia

In 1996, import duties of certain forest products decreased by 5-10%. Current import duties for the forest products are now ranging from 0 to 30%. A statement from the Minister of Forestry suggested that Indonesia might import logs as short-term means of coping with a shortage of raw material for the wood based industries. To avoid illegal wood trading, logs should not be imported from neighboring states.

As part of the effort to enhance export potential, the Government of Indonesia announced the reduction of 153 tariff items effective 17 September 1997. Reductions occurred for several agricultural items including lumber, veneers and mouldings/flooring. These forestry products are used domestically and for manufacture of furniture and flooring for export. According to Indonesian import statistics, such imports totaled about US\$33 million in 1996.

Details of the reductions by tariff code (all tariffs are percent ad valorem)

HS Code	Commodity	Old	New
4407	Lumber	10	0
4408	Veneer	10	5
4409	Molding, Mill Work & Flooring	10	0
4417	Wooden Handles, Tools	15	10
4421.90.300	Other Wooden Articles	20	10

Malaysia

HSDCS	Description	Rate of duty/ import
44.03	Logs: Sawlogs and veneer logs. Large scantlings and square (Baulks)	20%
44.06	Railway sleepers	5%
44.06.10	- Not impregnated	5%
44.06.90	- Others	5%
44.07	Sawn timber	0.2%
44.07	Dressed timber	
44.08	Veneer Sheets	
20111	Dark Red Meranti; Face Veneer	Nil
20112	Core Veneer	25%
20211	Dark Red Meranti; Face Veneer	Nil
20212	Core Veneer	25%
20911	Dark Red Meranti; Face Veneer	Nil
20912	Core Veneer	25%
44.09	Wooden Moulding Wood (including strips & friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, shether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed	25%

Under the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order 1988, effective on 1 January 1988, under item 81, the importer can claim exemption from payment of customs duty for timber falling under heading 44.03 and 44.07 provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. that the timber is imported into Peninsular Malaysia
2. that the import of timber falling under heading 44.03 is covered by valid import licenses issued by the Malaysia Timber Industry Board.

PNG

Duties on timber products are as follows (see attached HS Chapter 44 schedule for description of codes):

33%	4401.10.00	4401.30.00				
	4401.21.00	4402.00.00				
	4401.22.00	4403.10.00				
30%	4403.20.00	4403.34.00	4403.99.10	4404.20.00	4407.10.00	4407.91.00
	4403.31.00	4403.35.00	4403.99.20	4405.00.00	4407.21.00	4407.92.00
	4403.32.00	4403.91.00	4403.99.90	4406.10.00	4407.22.00	4407.99.10
	4403.33.00	4403.92.00	4404.10.00	4406.90.00	4407.23.00	4407.99.20
	4407.99.90	4409.10.00	4409.20.00	4415.10.00	4415.20.00	4416.00.00
	4417.00.00	4421.10.00	4421.90.10	4421.90.20	4421.90.30	4421.90.90
50%	4410.10.00	4410.90.00	4411.11.00	4411.19.00	4411.21.00	4411.29.00
	4411.31.00	4411.39.00	4411.91.00	4411.99.00	4413.00.00	4418.10.00
	4418.30.00	4418.40.00	4418.50.00	4418.90.90	4419.00.00	4420.10.00
	4420.90.10	4420.90.90				
75%	4418.90.10					
175%	4408.10.00	4408.20.00	4408.90.00	4412.12.00	4412.19.10	4412.19.90
	4412.21.00	4412.29.00	4412.91.00	4412.99.00	4418.20.00	

Philippines**Philippines Tariff Schedule for Selected Wood Products**

HS Code/Hdg. No.	Description	1 January				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
4403	Roundwood	3	3	3	3	3
4406	Railway ties/sleepers	3	3	3	3	3
4407	Sawnwood exceeding 6mm thickness	20	20	10	10	10
4408	Veneer sheets less than 6mm thickness	20	20	10	10	10
4412	Plywood and other wood panels	30	30	20	20	20

Thailand

As a member country of World Trade Organization (WTO), Thailand has reduced tariffs for products originated from founding member countries of WTO since 1 January 1995. And due to participation of Thailand in the Agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme for the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), Thailand has also announced the reduction or exemption of tariffs products with certificate of origin from ASEAN countries since 1 January 1996. (See Table 5-1 at the end of this Appendix for Thai import tariff rates.)

Brazil

There are no restrictions on obtaining import licenses for wood products in Brazil. The only phytosanitary restriction against log exports with bark, as Brazil does not allow logs with bark on. Decree number 1.963 published on 26 July 1996 provides a two year ban on new concessions for harvesting mahogany and virola in the Amazon regions.

Colombia

4412 Tariff: 20% VAT: 16%

Guyana

HS Code	Description	Rate of duty/ import
44.01	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.	
4401.10	Fuel wood, in logs in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	30%
4401.20	Wood in chips or particles	
4401.30	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	30%
4402.00	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated	30%
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped or bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.	
4403.001	Of coniferous species, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives.	5%
4403.002	Of mahogany, treated with paint stains, creosote and other preservatives.	5%
4403.003	Of other non-coniferous species, treated with paint, stains, creosote and other preservatives.	30%
4403.004	Other, coniferous species	5%
4403.005	Other, mahogany	5%
4403.006	Other, Non-coniferous species	30%

44.04	Hoopwood; split poles piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like chipwood and the like.	
4404.001	Split poles, piles, pickets, stakes and sticks, of wood	30%
4404.009	Other	10%
4405.00	Wood wool; wood flour	10%
4406.00	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood	30%
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm	
4407.001	Pitch-pine	5%
4407.002	Other, coniferous	5%
4407.003	Caribbean cedar (cedrela odorata)	30%
4407.004	Greenheart	30%
4407.005	Mahogany	5%
4407.006	Mora	30%
4407.009	Other	30%
44.08	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm.	
4408.001	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	10%
4408.009	Other	30%
44.09	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, v-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed.	
4409.10	Coniferous:	
4409.101	Pitch-pine	30%
4409.109	Other	30%
4409.20	Non-coniferous:	
4409.201	Caribbean cedar (cedrela odorata)	30%
4409.202	Greenheart	30%
4409.203	Mahogany	5%
4409.204	Mora	30%
4409.209	Other	30%
44.10	Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances	
4410.10	Of wood	10%
4410.90	Of other ligneous materials	10%
4411.00	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.	10%
44.12	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	
4412.001	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness	30%
4412.009	Other	10%
4413.00	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes.	10%
4414.00	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.	30%
44.15	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood.	
4415.10	Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums	10%
4415.20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards	45%
44.16	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.	
4416.001	Casks, barrels and puncheons, of oak	10%
4416.009	Other	20%
44.17	Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood.	
4417.001	Handles for axes, brooms, files, hammers, hoes, picks, rakes and shovels	30%
4417.002	Tools, tool bodies and other tool.	10%
4417.003	Broom or brush bodies	10%
4417.009	Other	10%
44.18	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.	
4418.10	Windows, French-windows and their frames	30%
4418.20	Doors and their frames and thresholds	30%
4418.30	Parquet panels	30%
4418.40	Shuttering for concrete construction work	30%
4418.50	Shingles and shakes:	
4418.501	Shingles	30%
4418.502	Shakes	30%
4418.90	Other:	
4418.901	Cellular wood panels, whether or not face with based metal	10%

4418.909	Other	30%
4419.00	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood	45%
44.20	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94.	
4420.10	Statuettes and other ornaments, of wood	45%
4420.90	Other:	
4420.901	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood	10%
4420.909	Other	45%
44.21	Other articles of wood.	
4421.10	Clothes hangers	45%
4421.90	Other:	
4421.901	Spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels and the like, of turned wood.	10%
4421.902	Roller blinds, rollers for spring blinds; spigots; wooden pegs and ins for footwear	10%
4421.903	Letters, figures, moulding patterns, templates; paving blocks; match splints; trellises and fencing panels; Venetian and other blinds; labels for horticulture; dowel pins.	
4421.904	Capacity measures; ladders and steps	30%
4421.909	Other	45%

Honduras

Sawmills must pay annual licenses, with payment based on production volume. Currently there is no disincentive for exports.

Panama

Law 37 (24 July 1997)

4407 10%

4418 10%

Law 24 (23 November 1992) established tax incentives for reforestation.

Law 3 (3 February 1994) gave opportunities for tax incentives for forest management.

Peru

Import tariff rates are still 15% on the FOB value (all wood).

Venezuela

4401 to 4403 5%

4404 to 4411 10%

Note: excluding 4407.00.10 and 4408.00.1. which have tariff rates of 5%

Note: all above categories are not taxed for export countries from the Andean group, excluding Peru.

There are a lack of comprehensive policies on quality requirements, diversification and technology infrastructure to tackle international trade.

Chapter 44 of the Harmonised System of Customs Classification

Section IX

Wood and Particles of Wood; Wood Charcoal; Cork and Articles of Cork; Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of Other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork

Chapter 44

Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

Notes.

1. This chapter does not cover:
 - (a) Wood, in chips, in shavings, crushed, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes (heading No.12.11);
 - (b) Bamboos or other materials of a woody nature of a kind used primarily for plaiting, in the rough, whether or not split, sawn lengthwise or cut to length (heading No.14.10);
 - (c) Wood, in chips, in shavings, ground or powdered, of a kind used primarily in dyeing or in tanning (heading No.14.04);
 - (d) Activated charcoal (heading No.38.02);
 - (e) Articles of heading No.42.02;
 - (f) Goods of Chapter 46;
 - (g) Footwear or parts thereof of Chapter 64;
 - (h) Goods of Chapter 66 (for example, umbrellas and walking-sticks and parts thereof);
 - (ij) Goods of heading No.68.08;
 - (k) Imitation jewelry of heading No.71.17;
 - (l) Goods of Section XVI or Section XVII (for example, machine parts, cases, covers, cabinets for machines and apparatus and wheelwrights' wares);
 - (m) Goods of Section XVIII (for example, clock cases and musical instruments and parts thereof);
 - (n) Parts of firearms (heading No.93.05);
 - (o) Articles of Chapter 94 (for example, furniture, lamps and lighting fittings, prefabricated buildings);
 - (p) Articles of Chapter 95 (for example, toys, games, sports requisites);
 - (q) Articles of Chapter 96 (for example, smoking pipes and parts thereof, buttons, pencils) excluding bodies and handles, of wood, for articles of heading No.96.03; or
 - (r) Articles of Chapter 97 (for example, works of art).
2. In this Chapter, the expression "densified wood" means wood which has been subjected to chemical or physical treatment (being, in the case of layers bonded together, treatment in excess of that needed to ensure a good bond), and which has thereby acquired increased density or hardness together with improved mechanical strength or resistance to chemical or electrical agencies.
3. Headings Nos. 44.14 to 44.21 apply to articles or the respective descriptions of particle board or similar board, fibreboard, laminated wood or densified wood as they apply to such articles of wood.
4. Products of heading No. 44.10, 44.11 or 44.12 may be worked to form the shapes provided for in respect of the goods of heading No.44.09, curved, corrugated, perforated, cut or formed to shapes other than square or rectangular or submitted to any other operation provided it does not give them the character or articles of other headings.
5. Heading No.44.17 does not apply to tools in which the blade, working edge, working surface or other working part is formed by any of the materials specified in Note 1 to Chapter 82.
6. Subject to Note 1 above and except where the context otherwise requires, any reference to "wood" in a heading of this Chapter applies also to bamboos and other materials of a woody nature.

Subheading Note.

1. For the purpose of subheadings Nos.4403.41 to 4403.49, 4407.24 to 4407.29, 4408.31 to 4408.39 and 4412.13 to 4412.99, the expression "tropical wood" means one of the following types of wood:

Abura, Acajou d'Afrique, Afrormosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Darn Red Meranti, Dibétou, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jequitiba, Jonkong, Kapur, Kempas,

Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Light Red Meranti, Limba, Louro, Macaranduba, Mahogany, Makoré, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Meranti Bakau, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Obeche, Okoumé, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padau, 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.

Heading No.	H.S. Code	
44.01		Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.
	4401.10	- Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms
		- Wood in chips or particles;
	4401.21	-- Coniferous
	4401.22	-- Non-coniferous
	4401.30	- Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
44.02	4402.00	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated.
44.03		Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.
	4403.10	- Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
		- Other, coniferous
		- Other, of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter:
	4403.41	-- Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
	4403.49	-- Other
		- Other:
	4403.91	-- Of oak (<i>Quercus spp.</i>)
	4403.92	-- Of beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>)
	4403.99	-- Other
44.04		Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like.
	4404.10	- Coniferous
	4404.20	- Non-coniferous
44.05	4405.00	Wood wool; wood floor.
44.06		Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood.
	4406.10	- Not impregnated
	4406.90	- Other
44.07		Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm.
	4407.10	- Coniferous
		- Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter:
	4407.24	-- Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia spp.</i>), Imbuia and Balsa
	4407.25	-- Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
	4407.26	-- White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
	4407.29	-- Other
		- Other:
	4407.91	-- Of oak (<i>Quercus spp.</i>)
	4407.92	-- Of beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>)
	4407.99	-- Other

44.08		Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm.
	4408.10	- Coniferous
	4408.31	- Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter:
	4408.39	-- Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
	4408.90	-- Other
44.09		Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed.
	4409.10	- Coniferous
	4409.20	- Non-coniferous
44.10		Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances.
		- Of wood:
	4410.11	-- Waferboard, including oriented strand board
	4410.19	-- Other
	4410.90	- Of other ligneous materials
44.11		Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.
		- Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8g/cm ³ :
	4411.11	-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered
	4410.19	-- Other
		- Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.5g/cm ³ but not exceeding 0.8g/cm ³ :
	4411.21	-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered
	4411.29	-- Other
		- Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.35g/cm ³ but not exceeding 0.5g/cm ³ :
	4411.31	-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered
	4411.39	-- Other
		- Other:
	4411.91	-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered.
	4411.99	-- Other
44.12		Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.
		- Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness:
	4412.13	-- With at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter
	4412.14	-- Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
	4412.19	-- Other
		- Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood:
	4412.22	-- With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter
	4412.23	-- Other, containing at least one layer of particle board
	4412.29	-- Other
		- Other:
	4412.92	-- With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter
	4412.93	-- Other, containing at least one layer of particle board
	4412.99	-- Other
44.13	4413.00	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes.
44.14	4414.00	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.

44.15		Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood.
	4415.10	- Cases, boxes crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums
	4415.20	- Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars
44.16	4416.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.
44.17	4417.00	Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood.
44.18		Builders' joinery and carpentry or wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.
	4418.10	- Windows, French-windows and their frames
	4418.20	- Doors and their frames and thresholds
	4418.30	- Parquet panels
	4418.40	- Shuttering for concrete constructional work
	4418.50	- Shingles and shakes
	4418.90	- Other
44.19	4419.00	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood.
44.20		Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewelry or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94.
	4420.10	- Statuettes and other ornaments, of wood
	4420.90	- Other
44.21		Other articles of wood.
	4421.10	- Clothes hangers
	4421.90	- Other

Appendix 6

Trade in Secondary Processed Wood Products, 1991-95

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Table 6-1. Major ITTO Consumers of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
European Union*	WORLD	15352677	16914772	13115186	15108105	14917728
	DMEC	795020 (5)	1001086 (6)	1156904 (9)	1353089 (9)	1412077 (9)
	ITTO Producers	680787 (4)	850734 (5)	1010377 (8)	1198203 (8)	1255520 (8)
Germany	WORLD	4822979	5811508	4699521	5525748	6063560
	DMEC	192506 (4)	274963 (5)	349919 (7)	394010 (7)	391922 (6)
	ITTO Producers	170169 (4)	243729 (4)	323810 (7)	365070 (7)	364791 (6)
France	WORLD	2604353	2546642	1949528	2120453	2488443
	DMEC	88635 (3)	114016 (4)	148665 (8)	170595 (8)	202090 (8)
	ITTO Producers	77756 (3)	100295 (4)	129188 (7)	147896 (7)	172042 (7)
United Kingdom	WORLD	1767914	1791645	1361395	1613130	1770565
	DMEC	195804 (11)	232027 (13)	246302 (18)	322431 (20)	335450 (19)
	ITTO Producers	154011 (9)	181139 (10)	198045 (15)	271944 (17)	288295 (16)
Netherlands	WORLD	1558948	1744929	1218746	1417576	1509568
	DMEC	94353 (6)	110334 (6)	168031 (14)	212976 (15)	223798 (15)
	ITTO Producers	86767 (6)	98349 (6)	145750 (12)	190193 (13)	204348 (14)
Belgium-Lux	WORLD	1284510	1434998	1054337	1208186	1387924
	DMEC	25676 (2)	33994 (2)	42504 (4)	52577 (4)	63585 (5)
	ITTO Producers	22681 (2)	29270 (2)	38182 (4)	49316 (4)	58414 (4)
Austria**	WORLD	933403	1024528	1001702	1153379	1187529
	DMEC	7839 (1)	11172 (1)	14346 (1)	14789 (1)	18043 (1)
	ITTO Producers	8568 (1)	11972 (1)	14902 (1)	15693 (1)	18860 (1)
USA	WORLD	4004280	4345497	4967611	5824825	6399442
	DMEC	987418 (25)	1142146 (26)	1484696 (30)	1771804 (30)	1916398 (30)
	ITTO Producers	585744 (15)	725630 (17)	1036573 (21)	1279888 (22)	1392813 (22)
Japan	WORLD	1360302	1401368	1544139	2093797	2645807
	DMEC	459481 (34)	529754 (38)	630288 (41)	859505 (41)	1032909 (39)
	ITTO Producers	402357 (30)	479487 (34)	583258 (38)	799293 (38)	964369 (36)
Switzerland	WORLD	1396751	1350980	1176541	1375776	1639407
	DMEC	9286 (1)	10717 (1)	9991 (1)	11042 (1)	15522 (1)
	ITTO Producers	8464 (1)	9746 (1)	8920 (1)	9953 (1)	13523 (1)
Canada	WORLD	762559	827543	833934	856023	809966
	DMEC	39244 (5)	46383 (6)	51863 (6)	58919 (7)	67330 (8)
	ITTO Producers	31581 (4)	35984 (4)	42894 (5)	48759 (6)	56315 (7)
ITTO Consumers	WORLD	23627369	25723841	22522283	26378105	27777231
	DMEC	2389203 (10)	2880910 (11)	3511785 (16)	4289242 (16)	4745719 (17)
	ITTO Producers	1795289 (8)	2238868 (9)	2843972 (13)	3552090 (13)	3956841 (14)

* EU = 15 countries, as of 1995. ** 1995 data not available; estimates based on trends to 1994.

Table 6-2. Major Developing Country Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Exporter	Destination	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
China	WORLD		817710	920299	1265969	1594660
	ITTO Consumers		360043 (44)	576569 (63)	827117 (65)	1093452 (69)
Indonesia	WORLD	564305	712952	1068294	1319590	1520603
	ITTO Consumers	455873 (81)	574372 (81)	861952 (81)	1055253 (80)	1226402 (81)
Malaysia	WORLD	336774	459710	641385	863139	993101
	ITTO Consumers	251614 (75)	354933 (77)	508273 (79)	687114 (80)	781506 (79)
Thailand	WORLD	471698	536057	622833	760744	835127
	ITTO Consumers	448233 (95)	506493 (94)	588917 (95)	725595 (95)	792624 (95)
Brazil	WORLD	120895	201461	353651	429821	472248
	ITTO Consumers	105544 (87)	162583 (81)	279975 (79)	344131 (80)	395631 (84)
Mexico	WORLD	71208	335836	387673	424034	463937
	ITTO Consumers	70478 (99)	335234 (100)	386975 (100)	421349 (99)	458402 (99)
Philippines	WORLD	281101	276084	280520	329410	353559
	ITTO Consumers	265842 (95)	261077 (95)	252822 (90)	294010 (89)	331017 (94)
Singapore	WORLD	149382	164908	154898	181250	211332
	ITTO Consumers	110503 (74)	113262 (69)	101724 (66)	110837 (61)	134684 (64)
Korea Rep.	WORLD	150339	115916	115671	163090	180943
	ITTO Consumers	120908 (80)	88444 (76)	85129 (74)	124116 (76)	134849 (75)
Chile	WORLD	38532	49858	72521	86662	85916
	ITTO Consumers	34906 (91)	45920 (92)	66276 (91)	78895 (91)	80084 (93)

Other ITTO Producer Member Exporters

Colombia	WORLD	12438	10330	14637	10446	11410
	ITTO Consumers	6654 (53)	4355 (42)	4484 (31)	4465 (43)	5698 (50)
India*	WORLD	4111	5957	8060	9350	11325
	ITTO Consumers	1526 (37)	2034 (34)	3650 (45)	4496 (48)	5558 (49)
Bolivia	WORLD		1732	2294	8141	10910
	ITTO Consumers		1091 (63)	1021 (45)	4165 (51)	6179 (57)
Venezuela	WORLD	2690	2871	2608	3683	5485
	ITTO Consumers	773 (29)	593 (21)	558 (21)	2418 (66)	4563 (83)

* 1995 data not available; estimates based on trends to 1994.

Table 6-3. Major Developing Country Importers of Secondary Processed Wood Products [(1000 US\$; (% share))]

Importer	From	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Hong Kong	WORLD		617808	673675	851308	877580
	DMEC		45930 (7)	41756 (6)	51884 (6)	48327 (6)
	ITTO Producers		31574 (5)	29266 (4)	35878 (4)	37409 (4)
Singapore	WORLD	118278	132873	174031	250257	322207
	DMEC	49222 (42)	60889 (46)	96580 (55)	131736 (53)	163763 (51)
	ITTO Producers	49165 (42)	60691 (46)	94374 (54)	128925 (52)	160350 (50)
Korea Rep.	WORLD	90752	112625	147530	223675	305148
	DMEC	26337 (29)	36886 (33)	56571 (38)	83990 (38)	108646 (36)
	ITTO Producers	25165 (28)	35576 (32)	54206 (37)	78936 (35)	166 (33)
Mexico	WORLD	118770	221727	244593	339109	177279
	DMEC	5100 (4)	6103 (3)	5889 (2)	19199 (6)	8455 (5)
	ITTO Producers	3645 (3)	4066 (2)	3778 (2)	12915 (4)	6948 (4)
China	WORLD		80921	105489	135365	135437
	DMEC		22328 (28)	22338 (21)	29589 (22)	41715 (31)
	ITTO Producers		20753 (26)	17139 (16)	22900 (17)	33831 (25)

Other ITTO Producer Member Importers

Importer	From	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Malaysia	WORLD	16950	25295	24767	29768	34718
	DMEC	5109 (30)	6548 (26)	5711 (23)	7244 (24)	9828 (28)
	ITTO Producers	2115 (12)	2849 (11)	2936 (12)	3563 (12)	3658 (11)
Thailand	WORLD	9462	11829	15669	19975	28792
	DMEC	1376 (15)	1695 (14)	3113 (20)	2803 (14)	5099 (18)
	ITTO Producers	836 (9)	1164 (10)	1828 (12)	1956 (10)	4019 (14)
Colombia	WORLD	3112	2634	8857	13995	24419
	DMEC	107 (3)	211 (8)	1423 (16)	2280 (16)	4364 (18)
	ITTO Producers	67 (2)	99 (4)	1078 (12)	1754 (13)	3726 (15)
Philippines	WORLD	8710	3931	8771	13871	22884
	DMEC	228 (3)	292 (7)	1403 (16)	2894 (21)	5454 (24)
	ITTO Producers	105 (1)	167 (4)	760 (9)	2193 (16)	4285 (19)
Venezuela	WORLD	5308	17439	25225	20116	16962
	DMEC	1313 (25)	5511 (32)	5410 (21)	3665 (18)	3917 (23)
	ITTO Producers	1068 (20)	5324 (31)	5174 (21)	3339 (17)	3681 (22)
Brazil*	WORLD	2617	3414	4503	10214	11157
	DMEC	284 (11)	132 (4)	368 (8)	931 (9)	973 (9)
	ITTO Producers	494 (19)	352 (10)	878 (20)	1294 (13)	1486 (13)
Indonesia	WORLD	8160	6477	10626	11963	10957 (100)
	DMEC	660 (8)	891 (14)	533 (5)	1096 (9)	2091 (19)
	ITTO Producers	94 (1)	142 (2)	145 (1)	423 (4)	981 (9)
Peru	WORLD		4884	5194	8601	10889 (100)
	DMEC		551 (11)	701 (14)	1202 (14)	2436 (22)
	ITTO Producers		358 (7)	504 (10)	645 (8)	1265 (12)

* 1995 data not available; estimates based on trends to 1994.

Table 6-4. Types of SPWP Imported by Major ITTO Consumers, 1995 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importers	From	Wooden Furniture & Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Cane and Bamboo Furniture & Parts
European Union*	WORLD	9815578	2383173	2330587	388390
	DMEC	544996 (6)	368872 (15)	259279 (11)	238930 (62)
	ITTO Producers	460579 (5)	340569 (14)	224585 (10)	229787 (59)
Germany	WORLD	3887384	1218225	865191	92760
	DMEC	135040 (3)	123107 (10)	76264 (9)	57511 (62)
	ITTO Producers	122225 (3)	118821 (10)	66875 (8)	56870 (61)
France	WORLD	1911072	167448	346873	63050
	DMEC	115426 (6)	18426 (11)	41762 (12)	26476 (42)
	ITTO Producers	98606 (5)	17398 (10)	31212 (9)	24826 (39)
United Kingdom	WORLD	1128062	257610	334459	50433
	DMEC	131069 (12)	112313 (44)	60482 (18)	31586 (63)
	ITTO Producers	97546 (9)	105855 (41)	55552 (17)	29342 (58)
Netherlands	WORLD	1010245	242663	70566	70566
	DMEC	72227 (7)	73309 (30)	56558 (14)	56558 (80)
	ITTO Producers	66413 (7)	64656 (27)	54639 (12)	54639 (77)
Belgium-Lux	WORLD	990762	168199	200827	28136
	DMEC	23096 (2)	13391 (8)	13345 (7)	12552 (45)
	ITTO Producers	24298 (2)	10816 (6)	12396 (6)	11907 (42)
Austria**	WORLD	843695	236312	89937	17585
	DMEC	6853 (1)	2429 (1)	4614 (5)	4147 (24)
	ITTO Producers	7063 (1)	2708 (1)	4847 (5)	4242 (24)
USA	WORLD	4303784	559832	1223785	312041
	DMEC	1208256 (28)	133081 (24)	443261 (36)	131799 (42)
	ITTO Producers	840279 (20)	88820 (16)	335747 (27)	127967 (41)
Japan	WORLD	1520359	379423	580377	165647
	DMEC	540817 (45)	682418 (17)	667976 (25)	920915 (84)
	ITTO Producers	525357 (42)	631326 (16)	587394 (23)	752325 (83)
Switzerland	WORLD	1236081	221715	132951	48660
	DMEC	5174 (0)	793 (0)	5637 (4)	3919 (8)
	ITTO Producers	4347 (0)	279 (0)	5229 (4)	3668 (8)
Canada	WORLD	578109	89052	128358	14447
	DMEC	35571 (6)	3114 (3)	23420 (18)	5225 (36)
	ITTO Producers	29813 (5)	1616 (2)	19766 (15)	5120 (35)
ITTO Consumers	WORLD	18282960	3898377	4628555	967339
	DMEC	2616011 (14)	667976 (17)	920915 (20)	540817 (56)
	ITTO Producers	2091765 (11)	587394 (15)	752325 (16)	525357 (54)

* EU = 15 countries, as of 1995. ** 1995 data not available; estimates based on trends to 1994.

Table 6-5. Types of SPWP Exported by Major Developing Countries, 1995 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Exporters	Destination	Wooden Furniture & Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Cane and Bamboo Furniture & Parts
China	WORLD	642584	120587	717663	113826
	ITTO Consumers	373226 (58)	44153 (37)	583551 (81)	92522 (81)
Indonesia	WORLD	373276	643073	192978	311275
	ITTO Consumers	316420 (85)	473146 (74)	149954 (78)	286882 (92)
Malaysia	WORLD	739611	135189	74367	43934
	ITTO Consumers	588606 (80)	107863 (80)	53714 (72)	31323 (71)
Thailand	WORLD	564452	29541	229708	11426
	ITTO Consumers	536858 (95)	28113 (95)	218469 (95)	9184 (80)
Brazil	WORLD	281535	118288	70250	2176
	ITTO Consumers	233336 (83)	107951 (91)	53552 (76)	792 (36)
Mexico	WORLD	304748	28748	128865	1576
	ITTO Consumers	300692 (99)	28549 (99)	127776 (99)	1384 (88)
Philippines	WORLD	86019	67578	63499	136462
	ITTO Consumers	80394 (93)	62683 (93)	60501 (95)	127440 (93)
Singapore	WORLD	129920	44465	28059	8889
	ITTO Consumers	81134 (62)	34917 (79)	13661 (49)	4971 (56)
Korea, Rep.	WORLD	120823	25947	33199	973
	ITTO Consumers	81121 (67)	22811 (88)	30564 (92)	353 (36)
Chile	WORLD	32239	43724	9865	88
	ITTO Consumers	29508 (92)	42888 (98)	7660 (78)	28 (32)
Other ITTO Producer Member Exporters					
Colombia	WORLD	8331	1506	1522	51
	ITTO Consumers	3903 (47)	1329 (88)	462 (30)	5 (9)
India	WORLD	4721	1128	5325	152
	ITTO Consumers	2070 (44)	493 (44)	2926 (55)	70 (46)
Bolivia	WORLD	3044	7704	149	13
	ITTO Consumers	2011 (66)	4038 (52)	120 (81)	10 (74)
Venezuela	WORLD	528	72	4644	241
	ITTO Consumers	80 (15)	5 (95)	4476 (96)	1 (1)

Appendix 7

Development of Reconstituted Panel Capacity in ITTO Producer Countries, 1988-97

Development of Reconstituted Panel Industries in ITTO Producer Countries, 1988-97

Country	Company	Year	Capacity ('000 m ³ /an)	Raw Material
<i>Particleboard</i>				
India	Best Boards Ltd.	1988	21	
	Daulat	1994	21	bagasse
	Satap	1994	28	bagasse
Indonesia	Barito Group	1990	56	
	Batasan	1992	77	
	PT Canang Indah	1992	70	
	Daya Saktri Timber	1991	63	
	PT Industri Badja Garuda	1996	70	
	Mangole Timber	1991	70	
	PT Rimba Partikei Indonesia	1992	120	
Malaysia	Euroboard Sdn Bhd.	1991	40	
	Mieco Chipboard	1995	217	rubberwood
	Nuboard Mah Fah JV Sdn Bhd.	1992	40	
	Pahanco Particleboard	1996	56	
	Rihau	1995	140	
	Sinora Sdn. Bhd.	1993	70	
	P.T. Subur Tiusa	1995	140	
Philippines	Bunyan Reconstituted Wood Initiatives Corp.	1996	42	
	Bunyan Reconstituted Wood Initiatives Corp.	1996	28	bagasse
Thailand	Metro Ltd.	1995	70	
	Molar Wood	1995	90	
	MP-Practice Board Co. Ltd.	1991	90	bagasse
	Phang-Nga Parawood	1996	70	
	Rayong	1996	75	
	Ruang Utai Wood Industry Ltd.	1992	63	
	Sahachai Particle Board Co. Ltd.	1991	50	
	STA Group	1995	230	rubberwood
	Sun Paratech Co. Ltd.	1990	70	
	Thai Particle Products	1990	110	
	United Farmer & Ind. Co. Ltd.	1992	70	bagasse
	Vanachai Group, Particle Planner Co.	1992	160	rubberwood
	Vanachai Panel Industries	1997	350	rubberwood
	Victory Plywood Corp.	1987	70	
	V.P. Wood Products Co. Ltd.	1992	70	
Brazil	Berneck Aglomerados	1994	350	
	Duratex SA	1988	80	
	Fabag	1994	210	
	Placas do Parana	1991	75	
Colombia	Tablemac SA	1995	42	
	Tablemac SA	1992	42	
Venezuela	Tablopan de Venezuela SA	1992	90	bagasse
Ghana	BMK Particleboard	1996	42	
	Ghana Primewood	1993	21	

Development of Reconstituted Panel Industries in ITTO Producer Countries, 1988-97

Country	Company	Year	Capacity (^{'000} m ³ /an)	Raw Material
<i>MDF</i>				
India	Best Boards Ltd.	1988	21	
	Daulat	1992	21	bagasse
	Godivari Plywoods Ltd.	1987	60	eucalyptus
	Mangalam Timber Products	1987	57	
	Nuchem Plastics Ltd.	1992	60	
	Nuchin	1997	119	
	Satap	1992	28	bagasse
	Shirpur	1992	21	bagasse
Indonesia	PT Barito Kencana	1997	120	
	PT Canang Indah	1996	60	rubberwood
	PT Harapan Mandiri Sedjati	1992	95	
	PT Hutrindo Jaya Fibreboard	1995	86	
	PT Intracawood Manufacturing	1997	46	
	PT Masari Dwisepakat Fiber	1996	80	acacia, pine, rubberwood
	PT Masari Dwisepakat Fiber	1996	100	mixed tropical species, rubberwood
	PT Megarimba Karyatama	1996	130	rubberwood
	PT Nityasa Mandiri	1996	110	acacia, arborea, gmelina
	PT Prima Mas	1995	98	
	PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya	1995	110	acacia, arborea, gmelina
Malaysia	Daiken Sarawak Sdn Bhd	1996	90	
	Evergreen	1996	80	
	Golden Hope Plantations Sdn Bhd	1993	100	rubberwood
	Hume Fiberboard, Lines I & II	1991	192	rubberwood
	Kumpalan	1996	100	rubberwood
	Lohma	1995	142	
	Merbok MDF Sdn Bhd, Lines I & II	1994	250	rubberwood
	Robin Resources (Malaysia)	1996	130	rubberwood
	Samling Fiberboard Corp.	1997	100	
	Takeuchi MDF Sdn Bhd, Lines I & II	1989	85	
	Kampulan Guthrie		100	
Philippines	Sagay	1994	35	bagasse
Thailand	Agro Lines Co. Ltd.	1996	96	eucalyptus
	Golden Thai Teak Co.	1992	14	
	Khon Kaen MDF Board Co. Ltd.	1992	25	bagasse
	Metro MDF Co. Ltd.	1994	90	rubberwood
	Molar Wood	1995	70	
	STA Group I	1996	100	rubberwood
	STA Group II	1996	100	rubberwood
	Thai Cane Board Ltd.	1988	28	bagasse
	Thai Plywood Group	1997	91	
	Vanachi Group	1995	110	rubberwood
	Vanachi Group	1991	105	rubberwood
	Vanachi Group	1994	147	
Brazil	Duratex SA	1997	150	
Ecuador	Cotopaxi	1996	70	
	Pena-Durini		50	
<i>Oriented Strand Board</i>				
Thailand	Wang Yai Mai Co. Ltd.	1996	125	

Appendix 8

Forest Area and Change in ITTO Member Countries, 1995

Table 8-1. Forest Area and Change in ITTO Consumer Members, 1995	210
Table 8-2. Forest Area and Change in ITTO Producer Members, 1995	211

Table 8-1. Forest Area and Change in ITTO Consumer Members, 1995

Country	Population (million)	Land area (1000 ha)	Forest area (1000 ha)			Total Forest		Forest change 1990-95		
			Natural	Plantation	Total	Per capita (ha)	% of land area	Total (1000 ha)	Annual (1000 ha)	Annual rate
Australia	17.9	764444	-	-	40908	2.3	5.4	85	17	0.0
Canada	29.5	922097	-	244571	244571	8.3	26.5	873	175	0.1
China	1221.5	932641	99523	33800	133323	0.1	14.3	-433	-87	-0.1
Egypt	62.9	99545	0	34	34	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
EU (15 countries)	371.9	313232	-	-	102797	0.3	32.8	1696	340	0.3
Austria	8.0	8273	-	-	3877	0.5	46.9	0	0	0.0
Belgium-Lux.	10.5	3282	-	-	709	0.1	21.6	0	0	0.0
Denmark	5.2	4243	-	-	417	0.1	9.8	0	0	0.0
Finland	5.1	30459	-	-	20029	3.9	65.8	-83	-17	-0.1
France	58.0	55010	-	-	15034	0.3	27.3	804	161	1.1
Germany	81.6	34927	-	-	10740	0.1	30.7	0	0	0.0
Greece	10.5	12890	-	-	6513	0.6	50.5	704	141	2.4
Ireland	3.6	6889	-	-	570	0.2	8.3	70	14	2.8
Italy	57.3	29406	-	-	6496	0.1	22.1	29	6	0.1
Netherlands	15.5	3392	-	-	334	0.0	9.8	0	0	0.0
Portugal	9.8	9195	-	-	2875	0.3	31.3	120	24	0.9
Spain	39.2	49944	-	-	8388	0.2	16.8	0	0	0.0
Sweden	8.8	41162	-	-	24425	2.8	59.3	-12	-2	0.0
United Kingdom	58.8	24160	-	-	2390	0.0	9.9	64	13	0.6
Japan	125.2	37652	-	-	25146	0.2	66.8	-66	-13	-0.1
Nepal	21.9	13680	4766	56	4822	0.2	35.2	-274	-55	-1.1
New Zealand	3.6	26799	-	7884	7884	2.2	29.4	217	43	0.6
Norway	4.4	30683	-	8073	8073	1.8	26.3	135	27	0.3
Republic of Korea	45.0	9873	6226	1400	7626	0.2	77.2	-65	-13	-0.2
Switzerland	7.2	3955	-	1130	1130	0.2	28.6	0	0	0.0
U.S.A.	263.3	915912	-	212515	212515	0.8	23.2	2943	589	0.3
Consumers Total	2174.3	4070513	110515	509463	788829	0.4	19.4	5111	1023	0.1
ITTO Total	3672.2	5258408	588162	531752	1288712	0.4	24.5	-15240	-3004	-0.2

Table 8-2. Forest Area and Change in ITTO Producer Members, 1995

Country	Population (million)	Land area (1000 ha)	Forest area (1000 ha)			Total Forest		Forest change 1990-95		
			Natural	Plantation	Total	Per capita (ha)	% of land area	Total (1000 ha)	Annual (1000 ha)	Annual rate
Africa	103.2	465085	216144	268	216412	2.1	46.5	-6618	-1324.0	-0.6
Cameroon	13.2	46540	19582	16	19598	1.5	42.1	-646	-129	-0.6
CAR	3.3	62298	29924	6	29930	9.1	48.0	-641	-128	-0.4
Congo	2.6	34150	19500	37	19537	7.5	57.2	-208	-42	-0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	14.3	31800	5403	66	5469	0.4	17.2	-154	-31	-0.5
Gabon	1.3	25767	17838	21	17859	13.7	69.3	-455	-91	-0.5
Ghana	17.5	22754	8969	53	9022	0.5	39.7	-586	-117	-1.2
Liberia	3.0	9632	4501	6	4507	1.5	46.8	-134	-27	-0.6
Togo	4.1	5439	1224	21	1245	0.3	22.9	-93	-19	-1.4
Zaire	43.9	226705	109203	42	109245	2.5	48.2	-3701	-740	-0.7
Asia-Pacific	1341.7	722757	261450	21968	283418	0.2	39.2	-13786	-2756	-0.9
Cambodia	10.3	17652	9823	7	9830	1.0	55.7	-819	-164	-1.5
Fiji	0.8	1827	757	78	835	1.0	45.7	-18	-4	-0.4
India	935.7	297319	50385	14620	65005	0.1	21.9	36	7	0.0
Indonesia	197.6	181157	103666	6125	109791	0.6	60.6	-5422	-1084	-0.9
Malaysia	20.1	32855	15371	100	15471	0.8	47.1	-2001	-400	-2.3
Myanmar	46.5	65755	26875	276	27151	0.6	41.3	-1937	-387	-1.3
Papua New Guinea	4.3	45286	36909	30	36939	8.6	81.6	-666	-133	-0.4
Philippines	67.6	29817	6563	203	6766	0.1	22.7	-1312	-262	-3.2
Thailand	58.8	51089	11101	529	11630	0.2	22.8	-1647	-329	-2.5
Latin America	270.5	1340165	794997	5626	800623	3.0	59.7	-22408	-4481	-0.5
Bolivia	7.4	108438	48282	28	48310	6.5	44.6	-2907	-581	-1.1
Brazil	161.8	845651	546239	4900	551139	3.4	65.2	-12772	-2554	-0.5
Colombia	35.1	103870	52862	126	52988	1.5	51.0	-1311	-262	-0.5
Ecuador	11.5	27684	11019	118	11137	1.0	40.2	-945	-189	-1.6
Guyana	0.8	19685	18569	8	18577	23.2	94.4	-43	-9	0.0
Honduras	5.7	11189	4112	3	4115	0.7	36.8	-511	-102	-2.2
Panama	2.6	7443	2794	6	2800	1.1	37.6	-318	-64	-2.0
Peru	23.8	128000	67378	184	67562	2.8	52.8	-1084	-217	-0.3
Venezuela	21.8	88205	43742	253	43995	2.0	49.9	-2517	-503	-1.1
Producers Total	1497.9	1187895	477647	22289	499883	0.3	42.1	-20351	-4027	-0.8
ITTO Total	3672.2	5258408	588162	531752	1288712	0.4	24.5	-15240	-3004	-0.2

Appendix 9

ECE/FAO Timber Committee 1997 Market Statement

ECE/FAO Timber Committee 1997 Market Statement

In 1997, European forest products markets are recovering from the severe market conditions which prevailed in the first half of 1996. As forecast by the Committee in 1996, demand has strengthened, and production and consumption of nearly all products are expected to rise in 1997, compared to 1996. Nevertheless, markets are still highly competitive, and prices for some products are still under pressure, partly due to the globalisation of markets. Overcapacity remains a problem for some sectors, notably for wood-based panels.

In North America, market conditions remained satisfactory, as consumption of forest products continued to rise, notably under the influence of a high level of housing starts.

Forest products markets in some transition countries began to feel the benefits of the successes of the transition reforms, leading to stronger domestic demand. For a few transition countries, forest products exports, notably of roundwood and of sawnwood, have made a major contribution to the national trade balance and expanded significantly. Elsewhere however, domestic demand is still very weak and the forest sector faces many grave problems.

The rate of economic growth varies widely between market economies. In the United States, the long lasting economic expansion continued, at an annual rate of 3.6% in the second quarter of 1997, and continued growth is forecast for the rest of 1997 and for 1998, although at slightly lower rates. For the United Kingdom, second quarter GDP in 1997 is expected to be 3.4% higher than a year before. Output growth in 1998 is expected to be about 2.5%. The rise in the dollar exchange rate has given an export led stimulus to the three major continental European economies (France, Germany and Italy), but domestic demand in these countries is rather weak and unemployment remains high. The German economy is expected to grow by 2.5% in 1997 and at about 2.5% to 3.0% in 1998, with rates of 2.3% and 2.8% for France. Italy forecasts growth below 1% for both years. In all economies, measures are being taken to reduce budgetary imbalances, stimulated, for EU countries, by the Maastricht criteria. Everywhere, prices are rather stable. Unemployment remains however a major problem in many countries.

Housing construction has been stable, but at a high level in the United States (a rate of 1.45 million units in 1997), with particularly strong growth for prefabricated houses, which are major users of forest products. In Europe, however, residential construction is expected (by EUROCONSTRUCT) to fall by 1.1% in 1997, and not to grow in 1998. Repairs and maintenance are expected to grow by 2% in both years. There are however significant differences between national situations.

For the transition countries, the outlook for 1997 is quite uncertain, but also widely differentiated between countries. In the group of transition countries of northern and central Europe, growth rather below 5% is expected in 1997, but in more southern and eastern countries, the transition process is much less advanced, leading to stagnation or continued declines in output. The outlook for Russia is rather uncertain, although the return of positive growth rates, after a long period of economic contraction is expected.

While reviewing the forest and forest sector as a whole, the Committee noted some structural developments. In particular, forest products are increasingly being reused, repaired or recycled into raw material or as a source of energy, thereby minimising waste, energy consumption and use of land-fill facilities, while providing an economic return to those involved. Used pallets and packaging, and many types of demolition wood can be treated in this way. Taken together with the better known practices regarding waste paper recycling and the use of sawmill residues as raw material, these developments mean that the forest sector is coming closer to a "closed-cycle" situation, which would represent a major contribution to sustainable development.

In its special topic, the Committee examined "markets for certified forest products", ie wood and wood products which can be identified as coming from forests which have been proven to be managed sustainably. While questions of forest management have received much attention, the effect of certification on the forest products markets has so far received relatively little emphasis. Based on expert presentations, national market statements and discussions, it was determined that at present, the volumes of certified forest products available to consumers are extremely limited. In most cases, they do not command a price premium. However certain niche markets are being developed by the pioneers in this field and certification of sustainable forest management may be a valuable marketing and public relations tool, for the producer, or the retailer. Empirical information on the motivations of consumers and retailers is only now becoming available, making it possible to carry out a more objective analysis of the situation. The Committee decided to continue to monitor markets for certified forest products at future sessions.

Softwoods

With improved construction demand, Europe's sawn softwood consumption ended its 2-year decline in 1996. It is forecast to rise by 4% in 1997 and remain at the same level, 75.9 million m³, in 1998. In 1997, large advances in domestic apparent consumption are forecast in Sweden and Finland, both by 24%. Part of the explanation of this large rise is in stock changes: for instance in Sweden, stocks are being built up to normal levels after a sharp decline in 1996. Germany forecast a 1 million m³ increase in consumption to a record 16.8 million m³. Correspondingly, European production is forecast to make the same increase to reach record levels of 78 million m³ in 1997 and 1998.

Europe remains a net exporter of sawn softwood, notably due to strengthening export markets in Asia. Both exports and imports are forecast to rise by 3% in 1997, to 30.7 and 28.5 million m³ respectively, and then by 1% more in 1998. Most of the 2 million m³ net exports is forecast to be exported to Japan in 1997.

The slump in sawnwood prices in Europe ended in mid 1996 and prices are rising in mid 1997 as stocks have been brought down.

North American housing construction in 1997 is at a high level and it is forecast to drive sawn softwood consumption to a new record of 139.3 million m³. With another increase of Canada's housing starts expected in 1998, North American consumption of sawn softwood could rise by 2% more. Production is also forecast to rise, by 5% in 1997, to 149.3 million m³. In 1998, production would be near the 1987 high of 150 million m³.

With housing starts forecast to fall slightly in the United States in 1997, to 1.45 million units, imports of sawn softwood appear to have peaked in 1996 at 43.8 million m³. Imports are forecast to decrease in 1997 by 2%. Canadian exports to all markets are predicted to fall by 3% in 1997, to 48.1 million m³, and then again more sharply, by 6%, in 1998.

Partly making up for the drop in Canadian exports to Europe, as well as the drop from the Russian Federation, the Baltic Countries have since their independence in 1991, more than doubled production to 3.4 million m³ and multiplied their exports to nearly 3 million m³ in 1996. Resource limitations could hinder further expansion, despite the countries' competitive advantages of relatively low labour and log costs, favourable foreign investment policies and a strategic geographic location of ports between the resource and the markets. These countries have begun importing logs and sawnwood from CIS countries for remanufacture and export.

In light of continued deterioration of the economic situation in the Russian Federation forest and forest industries sector, consumption of sawnwood is forecast to fall by 14% in 1997 to 12.6 million

m³, but to recover the 1996 level in 1998. Production is constrained currently by a lack of domestic demand coupled with higher log prices. Production is forecast to decline by 11% in 1997, but rise by 12 % in 1998. Exports in 1997 are forecast to remain at 1996 levels, 4.4 million m³, but then to rise in 1998 by 9% in line with increased production.

Softwood log consumption in Europe is forecast to continue to expand, by 4% to 144.6 million m³ in 1997 and by 1% more in 1998. Imports of logs from former USSR countries and within Europe continue to expand faster than exports. Imports of 12.1 million m³ in 1998 are forecast to be about twice exports.

In North America the export of softwood logs continues to decline and is forecast to reach 10.1 million m³ in 1998, less than half of the exports 10 years ago. Russian softwood log exports are forecast to rise by 9% in 1997 and again similarly in 1998 to reach 7 million m³. Some of these logs are exported to the Baltic Countries as mentioned above, and Turkey and Hungary, as well as Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Hardwoods

Europe's sawn hardwood consumption appears to have ended its long-term decline and in line with rising construction-related demand, it is forecast to increase by 3% in 1997 and a further 2% in 1998 to reach 17.3 million m³. Production is forecast to follow the same trend and reach 13.6 million m³ in 1998. Sawnwood is competing with other forest products, both engineered wood products, including composite boards, and traditional wood products like millwork, and with non-wood materials like PVC plastic and metal. For example, in France the market share of wooden windows has fallen from 45% in 1988 to 32% in 1996.

Less than half, 1.9 million m³, of Europe's imports are forecast to be from tropical sources in 1997. Despite a continued decline in the volume of tropical timber imports into Europe, their gross value has increased as producers increase their value-added processing.

In North America, consumption of sawn hardwood is forecast to continue to climb slowly, by 2 to 3% in 1997 and 1998 to reach 29.1 million m³. Although still at a relatively low level compared to domestic consumption, exports are forecast to accelerate in 1997 by 15% and again in 1998 by 8% to reach 4.4 million m³. Prices of sawnwood are increasing, especially for light coloured species. United States sawmills are investing in automation, expanding kiln drying and integrating, sometimes with foreign investment, into dimension production.

In the United States, the greatest volume of hardwood sawnwood, 10.6 million m³ in 1996 of mostly the lowest qualities, was used for pallets and crating, which is one of the lowest value uses. While pallet production is increasing, use of recycled wood has risen to 30% of finished pallets' volume in 1995, double that in 1993, mainly due to the recovery of wood in urban areas and its 50% lower cost. A growing share of pallets (11% in 1996) was repaired and recycled but 10% was still buried in landfills.

Hardwood log consumption and production in Europe are forecast to improve by 1 to 2% per year and to reach 31.9 and 29.3 million m³ respectively in 1998. Trade of logs is at low levels and fairly steady. Exports of logs, forecast to reach 3.3 million m³ in 1998, are half of imports which continue to be increasingly from temperate sources.

In the United States the consumption and production of hardwood logs are forecast to move up in parallel, by 4% in 1997 and by 2% in 1998. Exports are forecast to increase by 29% in 1997 and again by 18% in 1998, to 1.7 million m³, a level half of European exports. Demand by foreign buyers

in both Europe and North America has driven up log prices, sometimes to the disadvantage of local sawmills.

Wood-based panels

In Europe consumption of wood based panels (particle board, plywood and fibreboard) is forecast to drop slightly in 1997 by 0.7% to 41.5 million m³, as the recovery in end use sectors has been timid at best. An increase of 1% is expected in 1998 to reach 41.9 million m³. In general markets remained depressed with prices under pressure and signs of overcapacity for particle board and MDF.

In North America, on the contrary, further expansions in consumption are expected in 1997 and 1998 of 2.9% and 1%, respectively, to reach 52.0 million m³ as a result of the continued strong demand in the United States and the recovery of the Canadian economy in 1996 and first half of 1997.

Slight increases in consumption of particle board, the leading panel in Europe, are expected in 1997 and 1998 to 29 million m³. In Germany the main producer, production is expected to remain around 1996 levels, reflecting the weak demand in end use sectors. France, Poland and the United Kingdom expect major production increases. But markets for particle board remain very competitive and several less efficient mills have closed (3 in Germany, 1 in Belgium and 1 in Portugal). Oriented strand board (OSB) is developing fast in Europe, as the newly installed mills reach operational capacity, production is expected to increase by 60% in 1997 to 660000 m³.

Consumption of plywood in Europe is forecast to drop by 5.8% in 1997 to 6.7 million m³ although a slight recovery is expected in 1998. Finland expects to increase production by 10% to nearly 1 million m³ with 88% of this volume being exported.

MDF production now represents 70% of total fibreboard production in Europe. Exports of MDF outside the region mainly to Japan, have eased the overcapacity created by the rapid expansion of the industry. Total fibreboard production is forecast to continue to rise in 1997 and 1998 by 2.2% and 1.9% respectively, all the increase in MDF production is expected to go to exports outside the region.

In the United States, consumption of plywood is expected to drop by 5.1% and 3.7% in 1997 and 1998, 1.6 million m³ in aggregate, as a result of softwood plywood mill closures due to plywood substitution by OSB which is cheaper. The overcapacity in the structural panel sector has kept prices at low levels, and some older less efficient OSB mills have also closed. In Canada, consumption is forecast to increase by 5.2% in 1997 with small changes in 1998.

Demand in North America for both particle board and OSB are estimated to continue to increase sharply in 1997 and 1998, in aggregate by 12.9% or 2.9 million m³ to a total volume of 25.5 million m³. Canadian production will benefit from continued increased exports to the United States, 12.6% in 1997 and 5.1% in 1998. A steep fall in prices was the result of the very rapid growth of the OSB industry, prices attained their lowest level in April 1997 at US\$ 120 (per thousand square feet 7/16 inch basis). As announced OSB mills come on stream, no new capacity expansions are expected.

Apparent consumption of fibreboard including MDF in North America is forecast to increase in 1997 by 5.4% to 7.9 million m³ and a further 2.4% in 1998 to 8.1 million m³. MDF capacity continues to expand, especially in Canada. Hardboard and insulating board consumption are expected to remain at 1996 levels.

Roundwood (pulpwood and fuelwood)

Supply and demand on the global pulp markets are better balanced in autumn 1997 than they were in the first half of 1996: stocks have fallen and prices have recovered (without approaching the 1995 record levels), partly due to production cutbacks by some major producers.

As a consequence of the better conditions on the markets for pulp and for wood based panels, European pulpwood consumption is expected to recover in 1997 and 1998 from the steep drop measured in 1996. By 1998, it is expected to have reached 186 million m³, 14.6 million m³ (8.5%) more than the low level of 1996 and about the same level as in 1995. Over the two years, Finnish pulpwood consumption is forecast to rise by 4.8 million m³, to 41.6 million m³ and Swedish consumption by 5.6 million m³ to 40.7 million m³. European pulpwood production is expected to recover marginally more slowly, by 4.4% and 1.9%, in 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Since 1991, European pulpwood exports have been dropping steadily, from nearly 20 million m³ to 14.5 million m³ in 1998. However, since 1993, imports, notably to Finland and Sweden which together account for 40% of Europe's imports, have followed market fluctuations. In line with increased demand, European pulpwood imports are forecast to rise by 15% between 1996 and 1998, although they would then still be lower than in 1995. Europe's imports requirements have in the main been supplied by the Baltic countries and Russia, which have all established regular trade channels to the Nordic countries. In 1998, pulpwood exports by the Baltic countries are expected to reach 5.5 million m³ and from Russia 10.7 million m³.

Several delegations remarked on the increasing globalisation of markets for wood raw material, notably pulpwood. Competition from low cost wood sources exerts downward pressure on prices, putting economic pressures on forest owners.

Despite the expected higher levels of paper production, the United States expects a slight drop in pulpwood consumption, from 240 million m³ in 1996 to 238 million m³ in 1998, attributed to the increasing importance of recovered paper as a fibre source.

A number of countries reported an expansion in the use of wood for energy, in private households and in larger co-generation units. Often, these changes had been stimulated by official policy measures, designed to encourage renewable energy sources. Energy generation represents a significant outlet for low quality wood, as well as being a contribution to the mitigation of climate change, and as such, should be encouraged as appropriate.

In accordance with the stronger demand conditions, European removals are forecast to rise over the two year period, from 346 to 362 million m³, an increase of 16 million m³, or 4.7%, with similar rates of growth for logs and pulpwood. Russian removals are forecast to fall from 94 to 82 million m³ in 1997, but to rise in 1998 to 92 million m³, because of the many transition-linked problems. United States removals are expected to remain roughly constant, around 495-500 million m³.

Appendix 10

ITTO 1997 Forecasting and Statistical Enquiry

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

1997 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 31 August 1997, to:

**International Tropical Timber Organization
International Organizations Center - 5th Floor
Pacifico-Yokohama
1-1-1, Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220 JAPAN
Fax: (81-45) 223-1111 Tel: (81-45) 223-1110
E-Mail: nfukui@itto.or.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 tables identify existing Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and Customs Cooperation Council Harmonised System (CCCN-HS) categories for the products listed in this Enquiry. Respondents may wish to utilize customs data in completing parts of the Enquiry. The prefix "ex" indicates that there are other commodities (not listed here) in that category. Definitions of the general product categories are as follows:

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.
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.

<u>Product</u>	<u>SITC-Rev.2</u>	<u>SITC-Rev.3</u>	<u>CCCN-HS</u>
Saw and veneer logs	247	247	ex44.03
Coniferous	247.1	ex247.3/.4	ex4403.20
Non-coniferous	247.2	ex247.3/.5	ex4403.30-.99
Non-coniferous tropical			ex4403.31-.35, ex4403.99
Sawnwood (+ sleepers)	248	248	44.06/.07/.09
Coniferous	248.2	248.2/.3, 634.11	4407.10, 4409.10
Non-coniferous	248.3	248.4/.5, 634.12	4407.20-.99, 4409.20
Non-coniferous tropical			4407.21-.23, ex4407.99, ex4409.20
Veneer sheets	634.1	ex634.1	44.08
Coniferous			4408.10
Non-coniferous			4408.20/.90
Non-coniferous tropical			4408.20, ex4408.90
Plywood (+ blockboard)	ex634	634.3/.4	44.12
Coniferous			4412.19/.91/.99
Non-coniferous			4412.11/.12/.21/.29
Non-coniferous tropical			4412.11, ex4412.12/.21/.29

Specific Notes

1. Please attempt to estimate or forecast overall production and trade for the current year in Table 1. Estimates for current year figures may be entered as percentage deviation from the previous year (e.g., +10%). If partial year figures are available, these may be given with appropriate explanation. Members will be requested to provide updates to current year estimates during discussion of the draft Annual Review at the next Council Session.
2. Please indicate if significant stock changes occurred for any of the products in Table 1, and quantify these if possible. If no data on stock changes is provided, the Secretariat will calculate Apparent Domestic Consumption for each product as Production + Imports - Exports.
3. If all production or trade of a product is tropical, please enter data only once under the "All" category in Table 1 and provide a note stating that all production/trade is tropical. Do not enter the same figures twice.
4. In Tables 1-3, import values should be reported on a "Cost, Insurance and Freight" basis (CIF), while exports should be reported on a "Free on Board" basis (FOB). Please indicate if any other basis is used.
5. In Tables 2 and 3, please list the names of all other (non-ITTO) countries with whom you traded in the space provided in Table 5. Please state the average US dollar exchange rate used for each year to report trade value; please indicate currency and units if you are unable to make this conversion. Please try to provide data for at least regional and overall totals in these tables. Note that the Grand Totals for volumes reported in Tables 2 and 3 should correspond to that year's figures for tropical imports/exports given in Table 1.
6. Customs classification species groups may be reported in Table 4 if no detailed statistics on individual species are available. Please attempt to give Latin and common names for all species to ensure accuracy. Please indicate any species groupings used by traders in your country.

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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\$)		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Logs (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Logs (tropical)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Sawnwood (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Sawnwood (tropical)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Veneer (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Veneer (tropical)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Total															
Plywood (all)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Mixed *															
	Total															
Plywood (tropical)	Coniferous															
	Non-conif.															
	Mixed *															
	Total															

* See General Note number 5.

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[illegible]

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

Imports from:	Logs				Sawnwood				Veneer				Plywood			
	1995		1996		1995		1996		1995		1996		1995		1996	
	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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[illegible]

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

Exports to:	Logs				Sawnwood				Veneer				Plywood			
	1995		1996		1995		1996		1995		1996		1995		1996	
	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 4.a		Major Species in International Trade in 1996 - Tropical Logs			
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.b		Major Species in International Trade in 1996 - Tropical Sawnwood			
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 4.c		Major Species in International Trade in 1996 - 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 1996 - 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, 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.	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.