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Appendice V.

**STUDIES AND REPORTS ON
STATISTICAL METHODS**

No. 3

TIMBER STATISTICS

A MINIMUM PROGRAMME OF TIMBER STATISTICS

DRAWN UP BY THE

COMMITTEE OF STATISTICAL EXPERTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA

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PREFACE

This pamphlet contains the recommendations of the Committee of Statistical Experts relating to Timber Statistics. The recommendations have been prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933; they take the form of a minimum programme for the compilation of statistics of timber production and trade. The programme was prepared by a special Sub-Committee, the composition of which is shown on page 5.

League of Nations,
Geneva, July 1938.

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and Economic Intelligence Service.*

REPORT ON TIMBER STATISTICS

[Reprint from the Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Seventh Session (document C.226.M.128.1938.II.A).]

1. The Committee of Statistical Experts has undertaken the examination of timber statistics, in order to give effect to a resolution of the Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 that:

“ . . . each country, acting in concert with the League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture, should organise rational statistics of the production of, and international trade in, timber.”

2. A special Sub-Committee, which included representatives of the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Timber Committee, examined the various aspects of timber statistics and presented a first report in 1936.¹

3. Following a suggestion of the Committee, the Council, on January 22nd, 1937, authorised the Secretary-General to undertake an enquiry with a view to obtaining the comments of Governments particularly interested in timber statistics on the draft recommendations prepared by the Committee. These draft recommendations covered, in accordance with the Committee's mandate, a complete minimum programme of rational timber statistics. The replies to the enquiry have shown that there is general interest in this matter. They have, however, also shown that existing statistics are still far from complete correspondence with the programme outlined in the first report. The changes and improvements, which it appears from the replies countries are likely to carry out, frequently fall far short of fulfilling the Committee's original programme. This is particularly the case for statistics of stocks of workable timber.

4. The Committee reconsidered the recommendations on timber statistics, in the light of the valuable observations and suggestions made by Governments, with a view to simplifying and reducing the minimum programme, as far as this was possible without abandoning the task of preparing recommendations on “rational” timber statistics. The Committee's final recommendations will be found in the Appendix to this report.

5. The Committee hopes that the Council will decide to communicate these recommendations and the accompanying statement to all Governments of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations, inviting them to put the recommendations into effect.

¹ This Sub-Committee included the following members of the main Committee: M. G. JAHN, Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway, Mr. R. H. COATS, Dominion Statistician of Canada, M. V. DORE, Head of the General Statistical Office of the International Institute of Agriculture. It had the benefit of the assistance of the following outside experts: M. Ch. COLOMB, Inspector-General of Rivers and Forests of the French Republic, Dr. E. GLESINGER, Secretary-General of the International Timber Committee, Brussels, Mr. R. E. MARSH, Acting Assistant-Chief in charge of Forest Research, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and M. J. A. SUNDIN, Secretary of the Swedish Wood Exporters' Association.

APPENDIX

TIMBER STATISTICS

I. SCOPE OF THE PRESENT REPORT

Timber is one of the few raw materials for which current production statistics are not generally available, although it ranks among the most important basic commodities which enter into international trade. For the purposes of economic information, it is thought desirable that comprehensive statistics relating to the following phases of the process of supply and consumption of timber should be made available:

- (a) Timber resources and natural growth;
- (b) Total timber cut;
- (c) Commercial cut of timber—*i.e.*, timber cut for export or for industrial consumption within the country of production;
- (d) Timber actually consumed for industrial and similar purposes;
- (e) Output of and trade in timber products derived directly from unworked timber and in simply transformed timber products;
- (f) Output of and trade in more advanced timber products.

The Committee has not examined the problem of statistics of forest areas, ownership and total amount of standing timber and of annual growth, as these statistics have been recently dealt with by a mixed Commission on Forest Statistics set up by the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Institute of Statistics.¹

Statistics of the total cut of timber have also been dealt with by this Commission, which recommended that, as far as possible, annual statistics of the total cut of timber should be drawn up in accordance with the following grouping:

- (1) Workable timber;
- (2) Wood for fuel;
- (3) Waste remaining unused in the forests.

Separate returns to be given in the case of (1) and (2) for coniferous and non-coniferous trees.

Pending the practical results of this resolution, the Committee has left aside the problem of complete statistics of the total cut of timber; it ventures, however, to insist upon the desirability

¹ The recommendations prepared by this Commission have been published by the international Institute of Statistics as Annex B to "Vœux et avis adoptés par l'Institut international de Statistique au cours de sa vingt-troisième session à Athènes, 1936", The Hague, 1937.

of having the statistical records or estimates of the total cut of timber subdivided, wherever possible, into:

- (i) Timber cut and used in the forests or used by the forest owners for domestic purposes;
- (ii) Commercial cut of timber—*i.e.*, timber cut for sale or delivery to industrial works, traders, etc. (even when not involving change of ownership).

The Committee has thus concentrated its work on the statistics of the commercial cut of timber, on the consumption of timber for industrial purposes and on the output of timber products derived directly from unworked timber.

The Committee has abstained from dealing at the present stage with the statistics of more advanced timber products resulting mainly from further manufacturing of saw-mill products or wood-pulp. These statistics fall clearly within the scope of industrial statistics, and the problems involved will have to be considered in connection with all other industrial products.

As all recommendations concerning statistics of the international trade in timber and timber products have been embodied in the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics", prepared by the Committee¹ at an earlier stage of its work, trade statistics needed no special attention in the present report.

II. TIMBER SUPPLIED AND TIMBER CONSUMED FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

A. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

I. Sources of Information.

Information on the quantity of workable timber supplied and consumed for industrial and similar purposes can be obtained either from the producers or from the consumers of timber.

A possible third procedure for recording timber—namely, on the way from the producers to the industrial consumers by utilising the relevant information contained in transport statistics—was not considered susceptible of yielding internationally comparable results. Timber-floating systems exist only in a restricted number of countries, and statistics of railway traffic are necessarily incomplete and become more and more so with the growing importance of motor-lorries for the transport of wood.

Statistics of the commercial cut of workable timber based on *producers' records* have the advantage of showing the total amount of timber produced and of furnishing a basis for estimating the total consumption, as, in principle, all uses which it is possible to make of workable timber are covered. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain from these statistics in which branches of industry the timber has actually been used.

On the other hand, *consumers' records* are likely to be more detailed and reliable as regards the actual use made of the wood covered by such records. It is, however, difficult to obtain records from all consumers of unworked timber; the timber used for construction of all kinds is especially difficult to trace. Statistics based on consumers' records are therefore unlikely either to show the total amount of workable timber consumed in a country or to furnish a suitable basis for estimating the total production of timber.

For these reasons, the Committee considers it desirable to have statistics compiled in accordance with both systems.

If statistics are extended to fuel wood, it would normally be impossible, for obvious reasons, to collect current statistics from the consumers, except as regards the consumption of fuel wood

¹ See report on the work of its fourth session, Geneva, 1935 (document C.268.M.136.1935.II.A).

by industrial enterprises, where covered by current industrial statistics, and by public institutions. In this case, only producers' records are likely to give useful results.

2. *Relations between Statistics of the Commercial Cut of Timber and of Timber consumed for Industrial Purposes.*

A broad survey of the total amount of timber supplied and of timber consumed for industrial purposes may be obtained even if no separate statistics relating to each stage are prepared. If a country records statistically the commercial cut of timber and possesses adequate statistics of stocks of, and international trade in, unworked timber, the total industrial consumption of timber can be calculated. On the other hand, if complete statistics of the industrial consumption of timber are available, the commercial cut can be calculated, provided that adequate statistics of stocks and of imports and exports of unworked timber exist. If a country disposes of statistics of the commercial cut, the total industrial consumption, and the foreign trade in timber, stocks can be approximately calculated.

The Committee has prepared recommendations concerning two elements of the above equations, namely:

- (a) *Commercial cut* (information to be obtained from producers);
- (b) *Industrial consumption* of timber (information to be obtained from consumers).

It has also prepared a plan for the preparation of statistics of *stocks* of workable timber. As, however, complete statistics of stocks are not at present available in any country and are very difficult to obtain, the Committee has abstained from making formal recommendations as to these statistics. Further, the Committee is of the opinion that, within the framework of a minimum programme of timber statistics, information concerning the commercial cut and the industrial consumption of timber is more important than that concerning total stocks of timber, however desirable the latter may be for practical purposes.

With regard to *trade statistics*, the Committee has abstained at the present stage from making further suggestions, as statistics of imports and exports of unworked timber will be available in sufficient detail from items 155-157 of the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics."¹

B. STATISTICS OF THE COMMERCIAL CUT OF TIMBER

While not wishing to prejudice the possible result of the recommendations made by the International Institute of Statistics (see Part I above) on annual statistics of the total cut of timber, to which it wishes all success, the Committee feels that, in several countries, the main obstacle to the furnishing of complete annual statistics of timber cut arises from the fact that information on the quantities used by owners of small forest parcels for their own consumption is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain annually. The Committee has therefore examined the possibility of getting, through the producers of wood, annual statistics of that part of the cut which actually comes into the market (commercial cut). This "commercial cut" relates mainly to timber suitable for industrial preparation or for use (normally after some simple manipulation) as pit props (in mines), telephone and telegraph poles, or for construction purposes, etc. The demand for such timber changes with the fluctuations in business cycles; annual statistics should therefore be compiled for at least this part of the cut.

¹ Additional information on trade in timber is available from the annual publication of the League of Nations: "International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption" and from the compilation of trade statistics published regularly by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and by the International Timber Committee (C.I.B.), in Brussels.

There are, on the other hand, countries in which the system of recording the timber cut makes it easier to obtain data on the total cut than on the commercial cut. In such cases, the particulars enumerated in the following recommendation should be given for the total cut, but they should be completed by estimates of the quantities of timber used in the forests or for domestic purposes by the forest owners.

The "commercial cut" covers, in addition, a certain part—in many countries only a minor part—of the supply of fuel-wood, the demand for which, however, is little affected by business fluctuations, whereas it is subject to long-trend structural changes in the economic system. Nevertheless, in view of the endeavours made in certain countries to encourage the use, for industrial purposes, of low-grade qualities of timber hitherto serving only as fuel-wood, the Committee has decided to recommend the collection of annual statistics of the commercial cut as a whole, while being fully aware of the fact that the amount of fuel-wood contained therein may be far from representative of the total supply of fuel-wood.

The Committee is fully aware of the difficulty for many countries of obtaining complete annual statistics or estimates with regard to wood for fuel. In such cases, it would be useful to have at least quinquennial or decennial statements taken separately or in connection with agricultural or forestry censuses.

As in many countries timber is mainly cut during the winter season, annual statistics relating to the calendar year may be difficult to obtain or are likely to be influenced by chance weather conditions. The Committee is of opinion that, in such cases, the publication of annual statistics relating to a period of twelve months other than the calendar year would be sufficient, provided that the period to which the figures relate is exactly stated.

The Committee considers that it might be comparatively easy to obtain statistics of the commercial cut of workable timber in State forests and in forests owned by municipalities, larger private companies, etc., whereas the collection of comprehensive data from small forest owners is likely to meet with great difficulties. Fairly complete information may, however, be obtained in some countries from the associations of such forest owners. In other countries, the statistics may be based on timber-cutting authorisations or on records of cuts collected for tax purposes. The method of sampling could also be applied. Records of timber sold on root, which are collected in certain countries, may likewise be used for estimating the total commercial cut, especially if it is the custom in the country concerned for the timber sold on root to be cut shortly after sale.

Recommendation.

The Committee recommends that Governments should be requested to compile *statistics of the commercial cut of timber* in accordance with the following provisions:

Scope. — The statistics should relate to the commercial cut of timber—*i.e.*, timber cut for sale or for delivery to industrial works, traders, etc. (even when not involving change of ownership). Timber cut and used in the forests or used by the forest owners for domestic purposes should accordingly be excluded.

If, in deviation from this definition, statistics are given for the total cut of timber, this fact should be clearly indicated.

Classification. — The following subdivisions should be shown:

- (a) Saw logs:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
- (b) Other round timber:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;

and, as far as possible:

- (c) Wood for fuel:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer.

Periodicity. — Annual statistics, or at least well-founded annual estimates of the commercial cut of timber, should be compiled.

The published statistics should indicate for each item to what extent the figures shown represent actual records or estimates, whether they relate to the commercial cut or to the total cut, and what period they cover.

C. STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF UNWORKED TIMBER

Information on unworked timber used as raw material can be obtained within the framework of statistics of industrial production or by means of special enquiries. Unworked timber is used as raw material mainly for the production of:

1. Sawn timber, including shingles and laths;
2. Wood-pulp;
3. Wall-boards;
4. Veneer and plywood;
5. Other wood products, such as wood distillation and other chemical products, including dyestuffs and tanning materials; charcoal and wood briquettes, matches, wooden boxes, sticks, canes, spools, pins, bolts, handles, shoemakers' lasts, wooden shoes and soles, wood wool, etc.).

In addition, unworked timber is used as

6. Pit props (mine timber);
7. Structural timber for railways, telegraph and telephone lines, houses, bridges, roads, harbours, etc.

If mining and construction are not covered by the industrial production statistics, the consumption and stocks of pit props, hewn railway-sleepers, telegraph and telephone poles, round timber for construction of houses, bridges, roads, harbours, etc., can frequently be ascertained from the appropriate sources.

Recommendation.

The Committee recommends that Governments should be requested to compile *statistics of the industrial consumption of unworked timber*, in accordance with the following provisions:

Scope. — The statistics should cover all unworked timber used as raw material (excluding wood used as fuel). They should, in principle, cover the industrial consumption of unworked timber by all establishments producing the goods enumerated, regardless of whether these establishments are independent factories or secondary or accessory branches of other establishments.

Classification:

1. Timber used for the production of sawn timber;
2. Timber used for the production of wood-pulp;
3. Timber used for the production of wall-boards;

4. Timber used for the production of veneer and plywood;
5. Timber used for the production of other wood products;
6. Timber used as pit props (mine timber);
7. Timber used as structural timber.

At least for groups 1 and 2, and if possible for all groups, the following particulars should be given:

- (a) Quantities received during the year (purchases and deliveries from own forests):
 - (i) Conifer:
 - (1) Domestic;
 - (2) Foreign;
 - (ii) Non-conifer:
 - (1) Domestic;
 - (2) Foreign;
- (b) Quantities worked up during the year:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
- (c) Quantities in stock at the factories at the end of the year:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer.

Periodicity. — Annual statistics for the calendar year.

D. STATISTICS OF STOCKS OF WORKABLE TIMBER

In order to supplement the statistics of workable timber cut for industrial purposes and those of workable timber used as industrial raw material, annual statistics of stocks of workable timber would be desirable. These statistics should cover, not only the stocks at factories for which particulars are asked in recommendation C, but also all other stocks such as stocks with traders and stocks in the forests or in course of transport (*e.g.*, within a floating system).

As regards stocks at factories, on which information might be obtained through the questionnaire used for industrial production statistics, attention should be paid to the fact that industrial establishments, such as saw-mills, are frequently also traders in timber. They may therefore dispose of stocks, not only of saw-logs for their own account, but also of pulp-wood and other kinds of timber. Information on this part of factory stocks and data concerning stocks with traders, in the forest or in course of transport, can only be obtained through special yearly enquiries.

Should Governments decide to compile *statistics of stocks of workable timber*, the Committee suggests that this shall be done in accordance with the following provisions:

Scope. — The statistics should relate to workable timber—*i.e.*, all timber, excluding wood for fuel and waste. They should cover:

- (1) Stocks in the forests or in course of transport;
- (2) Stocks at factories (as shown under recommendation II C (c));
- (3) Stocks with traders, outside the forests.

Classification. — For each of the above-mentioned groups, the following details should be given:

- (a) Saw-logs:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
- (b) Pulp-wood:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
- (c) Pit props:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
- (d) Other round timber:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer.

Periodicity. — Annual statistics for the end of the calendar year.

The published statistics should indicate whether the stocks covered are complete or, if incomplete, for which groups of stockholders data are partly or wholly missing.

Although it is desirable to have the stocks further subdivided into domestic and foreign timber, the Committee has abstained from suggesting the uniform application of this distinction. Factories might find it difficult to distinguish between their *stocks* of foreign and of domestic timber, but the Committee believes that they would be able to make this important distinction as regards their total *receipts* of unworked timber during the preceding year. The distinction between "receipts" of domestic and foreign timber has therefore been introduced in item (a) of the recommendation on statistics of the industrial consumption of unworked timber (see Part C above).

III. PRODUCTION OF SIMPLY TRANSFORMED TIMBER PRODUCTS

The Committee has agreed to recommend the collection of statistics of the production of the main timber products derived directly from unworked timber and of certain simply transformed timber products enumerated in the classification given below. In order to obtain complete statistics, countries should give information as to the total production as well as separate returns for that part of the production which is sold and which therefore actually comes into the market. As, however, complete statistics of the total production are difficult to obtain in many countries, the Committee recommends that statistics covering both the production for sale and the production for further transformation in the same establishment should only be compiled in the case of wood-pulp. For the products enumerated under A below, statistics should be limited to the production for sale.

The Committee considers it necessary to recommend that, as far as practicable, statistics of stocks for the same products should also be collected, in view of their importance for the market. The Committee believes that it would be relatively easy to obtain information relating to stocks at factories from the establishments covered by regular production statistics. On the other hand,

information on stocks with traders can only be obtained by special enquiries. In this connection, the Committee considers it highly desirable that current information on stocks in importing countries should be made available.

The above-mentioned statistics should be prepared in accordance with the following provisions:

A. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF SAWN PRODUCTS, PLANED, GROOVED OR TONGUED PRODUCTS, BOXBOARDS, STAVES, ETC.

Recommendation.

Scope and Classification:

1. Sawn timber, including shingles and laths, for sale:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
2. Planed, grooved or tongued products, for sale:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
3. Boxboards, sawn or planed, for sale:
 - (i) Conifer;
 - (ii) Non-conifer;
4. Hardwood staves for cooperage, for sale;
5. Blocks and strips for parquet flooring, for sale.

For each group, the following details should be given:

- (a) Production during the year;
- (b) Factory stocks at the end of the year;
- (c) Stocks with traders at the end of the year.

Periodicity. — Annual statistics for the calendar year.

B. PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF WOOD-PULP

Recommendation.

Scope. — Total production of wood-pulp and pulp made of raw materials other than wood. Separate figures to be given for the quantities produced for sale.

*Classification:*¹

I. Chemical wood-pulp:

(a) Sulphite:

(1) Bleached:

- (i) For the production of paper;
- (ii) For further chemical treatment (production of artificial textile fibres, cellophane, etc.);

(2) Unbleached, subdivided, if possible, into:

- (i) Easy bleaching;
- (ii) Strong;

¹ This classification is based on that drawn up in 1928 by the Consultative Committee of Experts on the Wood-pulp Industry, organised by the International Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the League of Nations.

(b) Sulphate:

- (1) Bleached;
- (2) Unbleached;
Subdivided, if possible, into:
 - (i) Easy bleaching;
 - (ii) Strong;

(c) Other;

2. Mechanical wood-pulp:

Subdivided, if possible, into:

- (a) White;
- (b) Brown;
- (c) Made of poplar;

3. Pulp made of raw materials other than wood (such as straw, esparto, etc.).
Particulars regarding the basic materials to be stated.
For each group, the following details should be given:

- (a) Production during the year for sale;
- (b) Production during the year for further transformation in the same establishment;
- (c) Factory stocks at the end of the year.

All quantities should be expressed in terms of "dry pulp"—*i.e.*, pulp containing 90% of dry substance and 10% of water.¹ If for special reasons other standards are applied with reference to particular kinds of pulp, the proportion of dry substance and of water actually contained in each kind should be clearly indicated in the statistics.

Periodicity. — Annual statistics for the calendar year.

IV. STANDARDISATION OF WOOD MEASUREMENTS

The Committee recommends that all quantities of round timber should be shown in solid volume measures, excluding bark. All measures ought to be given in cubic metres; if other measures of cubic volume are given, conversion factors into cubic metres should be stated. Measures of weight should not be used instead of volume measures.

V. PUBLICATION OF TIMBER STATISTICS

In order to facilitate access to national timber statistics as well as international comparisons, the Committee recommends that each country should include in its statistical year-book, or other appropriate publication, summary tables on timber statistics compiled, as far as possible, in accordance with the specimen tables given below. These specimen tables summarise the information required under the terms of the recommendations made in the present report.

¹ Standards endorsed by the above-mentioned Committee.

VI. SPECIMEN TABLES

The following specimen tables have been drawn up in the form in which it is suggested that they should be included in the official publications. The scope of the statistics as set out in the Committee's recommendations is shown in each case in the "Note" preceding the table. When any alternative as to scope, etc., is allowed by the recommendations, this is shown by the words in parentheses—e.g., "The statistics relate to the commercial cut—(total cut)—of timber . . ." and the "Notes" should therefore be adapted in each case to correspond with the figures given.

TABLE I. — COMMERCIAL CUT OF TIMBER.

Note. — The statistics relate to the commercial cut—(total cut)—of timber—i.e., timber cut for sale or for delivery to industrial works, traders, etc. (even when not involving change of ownership), excluding—(including)—timber cut and used in the forests or for domestic purposes by the forest owners.

The figures shown represent actual records—(estimates)—expressed in cubic metres.

Grouping	19.. ¹	19..	19..
(a) Saw logs: (i) Conifer			
(ii) Non-conifer			
(b) Other round timber: (i) Conifer			
(ii) Non-conifer			
(c) Wood for fuel ² : (i) Conifer ²			
(ii) Non-conifer ²			

¹ Calendar year or period of twelve months other than the calendar year. ² To be given if possible.

TABLE II. — INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF UNWORKED TIMBER.

Note. — The statistics cover the industrial consumption of all unworked timber used as raw material (excluding wood used as fuel) by all establishments producing the goods enumerated, regardless of whether these establishments are independent factories or secondary or accessory branches of other establishments.

(In cubic metres.)

Grouping	Timber used for the production of				
	(1) Sawn timber		(2) Wood-pulp		
	19..	19..	19..	19..	
(a) Received during the year: ¹					If possible, the same particulars should be given for: (3) Wall-boards; (4) Veneer and plywood; (5) Other wood products; Timber used as: (6) Mine timber; (7) Structural timber; (8) Total (1-7).
(i) Conifer: (1) Domestic					
(2) Foreign					
(ii) Non-conifer: (1) Domestic					
(2) Foreign					
(b) Worked up during the year:					
(i) Conifer					
(ii) Non-conifer					
(c) Factory stocks at end of year:					
(i) Conifer					
(ii) Non-conifer					

¹ Purchases and deliveries from own forests.

TABLE III. — STOCKS OF WORKABLE TIMBER.

Note. — The statistics relate to workable timber—i.e., all timber, excluding wood for fuel and waste. Figures for [indicate here groups of stockholders] are partly or wholly missing.

(In cubic metres.)

Grouping	End of 19..			End of 19..		
	Stocks in forests or in course of transport	Stocks at factories	Stocks with traders outside the forests	Stocks in forests or in course of transport	Stocks at factories	Stocks with traders outside the forests
(a) Saw-logs:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
(b) Pulp-wood:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
(c) Pit props:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
(d) Other round timber:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						

TABLE IV. — PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF SAWN TIMBER, PLANED, GROOVED OR TONGUED PRODUCTS, BOXBOARDS, STAVES, ETC.

Note. — The figures relate to production for sale.

(In cubic metres.)

Grouping	19..			19..		
	Production during the year	Factory stocks at end of year	Stocks with traders at end of year	Production during the year	Factory stocks at end of year	Stocks with traders at end of year
1. Sawn timber:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
2. Planed, grooved or tongued products:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
3. Boxboards, sawn or planed:						
(i) Conifer						
(ii) Non-conifer						
4. Hardwood staves for cooperage						
5. Blocks and strips for parquet flooring						

TABLE V. — PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF WOOD-PULP.

Note. — The statistics cover the total production of wood-pulp and pulp made of raw materials other than wood.

(In cubic metres of "dry pulp".) ¹

Description	19..				19..			
	Production during the year			Factory stocks at end of year	Production during the year			Factory stocks at end of year
	For sale	For further transformation in same establishment	Total		For sale	For further transformation in same establishment	Total	
1. Chemical wood-pulp:								
(a) Sulphite:								
(1) Bleached:								
(i) For the production of paper .								
(ii) For further chemical treatment (production of artificial textile fibres, cellophane, etc.)								
(2) Unbleached:								
(i) Easy bleaching ²								
(ii) Strong ²								
(b) Sulphate:								
(1) Bleached								
(2) Unbleached:								
(i) Easy bleaching ²								
(ii) Strong ²								
(c) Other								
2. Mechanical wood-pulp:								
(a) White ²								
(b) Brown ²								
(c) Made of poplar ²								
3. Pulp made of raw materials other than wood ²								

¹ Pulp containing ...% of dry substance and ...% of water.

² To be given, if possible.

³ State particulars regarding the basic materials.