

ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCILCONSEIL  
ECONOMIQUE  
ET SOCIALE/ECE/TIM/24  
14 March 1949  
ORIGINAL : ENGLISHECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPETIMBER COMMITTEEREPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TIMBER COMMITTEE  
(Held in Geneva, 7 to 10 March 1949.)

1. The Timber Committee held its fourth session in Geneva from 7 to 10 March, 1949. Representatives of the following countries took part in its deliberations: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was represented by an observer. The Secretariat was assured by the joint ECE/FAO staff.
2. Agenda. The Committee adopted the agenda (E/ECE/TIM/22 Rev.1.)
3. Chairmanship. The Committee re-elected by acclamation Mr. Bernard Dufay (France) as Chairman for 1949, and elected Mr. Friedman, Director-General, Ligna Co. Ltd. (Czechoslovakia) as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Friedman, however, made his acceptance subject to the approval of the Government of Czechoslovakia.
4. Timber Equipment Loan. The Committee received the progress report from the Secretariat on developments with regard to this project since last September (TIM/18). It noted with satisfaction that the negotiations for loans to Finland and Yugoslavia had reached a very advanced stage and that the Governments of Austria and Czechoslovakia were now willing to initiate active negotiations with regard to the conclusion of the loan. The Committee registered that Polish exports of sawn softwood in 1948 were maintained on the level indicated to the third session of the Timber Committee, and that Poland has decided to export larger quantities of timber in 1949 and 1950, provided the equipment requirements from European countries through credit arrangements will be forthcoming. Poland, therefore, had no need to seek a dollar loan for the purchase of timber equipment.

A detailed review of the present stage of negotiations with regard to the four loan-seeking countries led to the following findings:

- a) Finland. The summary report on the Finnish loan negotiations prepared by the Secretariat on 16 February, (TIM/18) is still accurate. With regard to the points which remain to be solved, the Committee noted that agreement had been reached between the Governments of Finland and the United Kingdom on the principle that, while the amount of the loan should remain at the figure under negotiation.

between Finland and the Bank (3,000,000 dollars), items contained in Finland's list of dollar equipment which could be supplied on equally favourable conditions from the United Kingdom could be eliminated from that list, and thereby permit a reduction of the loan by a corresponding amount. Discussions for the determination of these items are under way. It was further agreed that any reductions in the total loan amount would result in proportionately decreasing the size of Tranche B timber transactions for all participating importing countries.

The Committee also registered a statement by the Netherlands delegate that his Government was ready to comply with the requirements of the International Bank with regard to conversion into dollars of the purchase price of Tranche B timber from Finland, provided agreement between the interested parties is reached in bilateral negotiations. It urged the Belgian Government to send forward its answer regarding its participation in the Finnish Tranche B timber transaction at the earliest possible moment, since this was the only factor which still delayed completion of the Finnish loan.

- b) Yugoslavia. The summary report on the Yugoslav loan negotiation prepared by the Secretariat on 16 February (TIM/18) is still correct. With regard to outstanding points, the Committee noted that:
- i. Negotiations between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Yugoslav Government with regard to certain terms of the loan agreement have been resumed in Washington.
  - ii. The Government of the Netherlands was ready to convert into dollars the purchase price of Tranche B timber for the service of the loan, provided agreement between the interested parties is reached in bilateral negotiations.
  - iii. The Italian Government has agreed to begin dollar payments under the Tranche B transaction from 1 November, 1949. This constitutes for all practical purposes an unqualified acceptance on behalf of the Italian Government. This transaction will be completed within the framework of the economic and trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy of 28 November, 1947.
  - iv. Tranche B negotiations between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom have commenced in London and discussions on equipment supplies from the United Kingdom are taking place in Belgrade.

v. Tranche B negotiations with France are making satisfactory progress and nearing completion.

- c) Austria. The Austrian Government has notified the Executive Secretary of its intention to place on the market the maximum quantities announced earlier and to seek a timber equipment loan from the I.B.R.D. of approximately 900,000 dollars, provided the Bizone and Greece could be substituted for destinations originally proposed by the Timber Committee for the sale of Tranche B timber from Austria.

Representatives of Italy, Netherlands, and France agreed that their timber purchases should continue as planned from Austria, without, however, being linked to the Tranche B timber transaction.

The Committee noted that certain forest areas of Austria are so located that Germany is their only economic timber outlet and registered a statement from the Austrian delegate that his country would be willing and desirous to export both in 1949 and 1950 ten thousand standards of timber to Germany, and that this quantity would constitute an additional export over and above the 100,000 standards of annual exports pledged earlier by Austria. The Committee also learned that provided agreement is reached on these timber exports to the Bizone the proceeds would be used in part for the purchase of timber equipment needed by Austria and fall under Tranche A. Negotiations between the Government of Austria and the occupying authorities of the Bizone and the Government of Greece will now be initiated.

The Committee requested the Austrian representative to keep the Secretariat informed on the progress of negotiations with the I.B.R.D. and the prospective buyers of Tranche B timber.

- d) Czechoslovakia. The Committee learned with satisfaction that the Government of Czechoslovakia was now willing to initiate negotiations for a timber equipment credit from the I.B.R.D. and that if such a credit were granted Czechoslovakia would undertake to export in each of the years 1949 and 1950 not less than 45,000 standards of timber (normal and additional), i.e. 90,000 over two years.

After answering various technical questions raised by the Czechoslovak delegate, the Committee was strongly of the opinion that that Government should enter into immediate negotiations with the I.B.R.D. and advise the Executive Secretary as soon as discussions had produced prospects of early agreement. The Committee registered the willingness of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (the two countries for Czechoslovak

Tranche B timber deliveries) to enter into negotiations with the Government of Czechoslovakia as soon as they learned from the Executive Secretary that progress on Czechoslovakia's negotiations with the International Bank warrants such a step and after clearing certain points on this question.

The Committee expressed the hope that the interested parties would be able to resolve all outstanding issues in a spirit of international cooperation, and invited them to keep the Secretariat informed.

## 5. European Softwood Situation

### 1948 Results

The Committee completed 3 worksheets dealing with the production, stocks, imports, and exports of timber in 1948 (Annex I, a, b, c, - Worksheets 3, 4 and 5), and a review of these figures produced the following conclusions:

- a) Europe's production of sawn softwood attained 6.5 million standards in 1948 which constitutes a 5% increase over the previous year. Finland, the Bizone and Poland are mainly responsible for this improvement which, on the other hand, was slightly offset by reduced output in Czechoslovakia and Italy;
- b) Softwood stocks were almost 10% lower at the end of 1948 than twelve months earlier;
- c) Europe's major softwood exporting nations were able to raise their shipments to 2 million standards in 1948, which constitutes an increase of 270,000 standards over 1947. European exports to other continents showed an increase of 120,000 standards and shipments to Europe from European sources rose to 1.8 million standards compared to 1.66 in 1947. The European exporters participating in the Timber Committee, having undertaken to place a maximum of 1.37 million standards on the market, their actual exports of 1.40 standards show that these pledges were kept and even slightly exceeded, although the equipment loan which was the condition for these engagements has not yet been signed.
- d) There has been a notable change in the structure of Europe's softwood imports. These reached 2.2 million standards in 1948, which was 200,000 standards less than in 1947. However, imports from European sources show a simultaneous increase of 230,000 standards, whereas imports from Canada and the United States suffered a simultaneous decline from 790 to 350 thousand standards. In this way, over 80% of Europe's import requirements

were covered in 1948 from European sources, and the proportion of North American softwoods dropped from 35 to less than 20%;

- e) Last July, Europe's major importing countries estimated their effective import demand at 2½ million standards. The figures assembled indicate that 2.2 million standards were actually imported and hence this programme was about 90% fulfilled.

In the light of these figures the Committee concluded that member governments had substantially complied with its recommendations since it had been possible in 1948 practically to cover effective demand, to absorb all available export supplies from European sources with the exception of very small quantities of lower grade and unsuitable specifications, and greatly to reduce imports of timber from dollar sources.

6. European Softwood Outlook 1949 and 1950 The Committee completed Worksheet 1 (Annex II) showing import requirements and prospective export supplies for 1949 and 1950. A comparison of estimated total imports and exports revealed wide discrepancies which, however, are due in some degree to variations in statistical procedures in different countries, which the Secretariat was urged to investigate and endeavour to adjust. The Committee therefore decided to base its conclusions primarily on trends in requirements and supplies as revealed by the totals on Worksheet 1.

Forward estimates presented by importing countries reveal a rising tendency in effective import demands. Taking into consideration only the European importing countries, stated import demands in 1949 reach 2.55 million standards, an increase of about 350,000 standards, or roughly 15% over 1948, and at 2.72 million standards in 1950, that is, some 500,000 standards or 23% more than the same countries imported in 1948.

No similar export increases are in sight from European sources. Indeed, normal export prospects are placed at some 390,000 standards below 1948, and maximum exports for 1949 would still remain some 100,000 standards below the previous year. For 1950 export prospects are set even somewhat lower.

The deterioration in Europe's timber balance would thus reach a theoretical total of 450,000 standards, even if all exporting countries fulfilled their announced maximum pledges. The Committee believes, however, that the estimates just mentioned are somewhat misleading and that stated import programmes might not be fully implemented; it further believed that a slight increase of exports over the announced figures is likely to take place.

In the light of recent trade negotiations none of the importing countries anticipated major difficulties in finding

the timber they wish to buy, and the exporting countries, on the other hand, expect to sell all their export production. The Committee, therefore, concluded that there was no need to set buying limits for timber imports at this stage, but to reconsider the need for such a measure at its next session.

The fact remains, however, that a rise in import requirements must be anticipated, which is not offset by a corresponding increase in exports from the European members of the Timber Committee. A particular aggravation of the situation is doubt as to the future position of the Western zones of Germany as a source of timber exports. (This area exported close to 450,000 standards in 1948.)

On the other hand, Canada and the United States are in a position to meet practically the entire deficit which, however, would involve increased dollar expenditure for Europe. The Committee also noted a gradual resumption of timber exports from the Soviet Union.

The final conclusion drawn from these estimates is that the European timber situation shows as yet no signs of reaching a stable equilibrium. Despite fears of a gap, a balance between supply and effective demand was achieved in 1948, and a similar adjustment might take place in 1949. Yet granting all difficulties connected with making forecasts, all information at present available to the Committee points towards a gap between European softwood requirements, and future supplies from European sources. This calls for the continued attention of the Timber Committee, and renders the early conclusion of the timber loan and the procurement of timber equipment from European sources particularly important. This appears to be the most immediate means to achieve an expansion of softwood production, and further increase in exports.

The Committee also stressed that the lack of adequate figures rendered its efforts at making forward estimates particularly difficult. In particular, it expressed the hope that the importing countries of the Middle East, which had repeatedly expressed the desire to be considered as part of the European softwood area, would submit regular statistics since it would be difficult otherwise to make adequate allowance for the import requirements of these countries.

7. Pitprops: Statistical Adjustment with the Coal Committee  
In the light of the proposals contained in TII/20, the Committee decided to support the figure 0,7 originally suggested by the Secretariat and supported by the Pitwood Working Party of the Coal Committee as a reasonable average factor for bringing piled to solid measure. It instructed the Secretariat to adopt this conversion factor for statistical purposes, bearing in mind the point made by the Pitwood Working Party regarding existing pitwood records.

8. Pitprops: Outlook for 1949 and 1950. The Committee completed Worksheet No. 2 (Annex III) but was compelled in

many cases to use reasonable estimates where more definite information was not forthcoming. Supplementing TIM/19, the Finnish Delegate reported that sales contracts had been concluded at a reasonably early stage, which had assisted his country to take the necessary steps to produce quantities according to original estimates.

The Committee found that against an estimated import requirement for 1949, of 5,342,000 m<sup>3</sup> there is an estimated export availability of 5,254,000 m<sup>3</sup>. These figures speak for themselves. Bearing in mind the large proportion of availabilities represented by actual contracts, and the improved stock position at the beginning of the year, and also the fact that requirements are based upon estimated coal production yet to be achieved, there seems no doubt that supplies during 1949 will be fully sufficient to cover requirements.

For 1950, the figures show that against an estimated import requirement of 6,237,000 m<sup>3</sup>, there is an estimated availability of 5,124,000 m<sup>3</sup>. For 1950 the figures are naturally much more conjectural and countries are as usual cautious in estimating so far ahead, both as regards estimated availabilities and estimated requirements.

While the estimated shortage is larger, the Committee, bearing in mind the early stage at which these estimates were made, did not regard the deficit as alarming. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to keep the 1950 pitprop supply position under close review.

The Committee also stressed that the satisfactory pitprops supply position for 1949 has been assisted by the developments in the pulp market, which emphasises the close relationship between pitprops and pulp. In keeping the 1950 pitprops supply position under review, account of this relationship must continue to be taken.

9. Rational Wood Utilization. The Committee received a progress report from Mr. Campredon, who has undertaken the preparation of a study on economies in timber consumption decided by the Timber Committee at its Second Session, and reviewed the report on Possible Timber Economies in Construction (document TIM/13/HOU/WP.1/6), which was prepared by Mr. Campredon in collaboration with the three experts of the Housing Sub-Committee and was reviewed by that body at the beginning of February. The Committee congratulated the authors of the report on having produced a technical paper of great value and interest and agreed with the Housing Sub-Committee that this document deserved the full attention of governments and should receive a wide distribution.

It noted on the other hand that several chapters of the projected study still have to be written, in particular those on wood uses in packing and several other fields; timber economies through improved logging and manufacturing methods; recommendations to governments for action with regard to more rational timber utilization; and an estimate of prospective savings to result from the application by governments of the recommended measures.

Mr. Campredon will devote the coming months to the supplementary studies. He will also round out his information by visiting a number of countries in Central and Eastern Europe, which he has not yet found time to see. The Committee draws the attention of all governments to the importance of this study in the light of the continuing deficit revealed by the estimates discussed under section 6 above, and expressed the hope that all governments would facilitate Mr. Campredon's visit in every possible way.

The Committee also emphasized the fact that the primary purpose of the study was the achievement of technical improvement in wood utilization, and further that it did not seek economies through a reduction in quality or standards nor through a systematic substitution of other materials for timber. It also stressed that measures for rational timber utilization should always be taken with due regard to the general economic conditions and prevailing customs in each country. It therefore decided to change the original title of the projected study, which should now read "A Study on More Rational Wood Utilization".

When Mr. Campredon has completed all chapters of his study, as indicated above, it is intended to distribute it to the members of the Timber Committee and to place it for thorough discussion on the agenda of a future session of the Timber Committee. To that effect it might be necessary to institute, during that session, a special Working Party to formulate the recommendations in this matter to governments and to enable the Committee to give the final study its formal approval.

10. Quarterly Statistics. The Committee reviewed the recommendation of the Working Party set up to consider the Secretariat note on statistical questionnaires (TIM/22). At the outset the Committee adopted the general principle of continuity for the statistical work undertaken by the ECE. Modifications would concern improvement in details but not question the general principles stated at previous sessions.

As to Secretariat recommendation a) it was agreed that exporting countries should be required to furnish as far as possible semi-annual output figures only and importing countries quarterly figures of stocks only. The Committee, however, agreed that both exporting and importing countries should be asked to provide figures on production and stocks at the end of the fourth quarter when figures for the calendar year are given.

Secretariat recommendation b) that purchases and sales data be dropped entirely from the timber statistics, but be included as far as obtainable in the market reports was approved.

Secretariat recommendation c) that tables numbers 4 and 5, Exports and Imports of Sawn Softwood should be altered to account for imports by "exporting countries" or exports from "importing countries" was approved with the proviso that information should be provided for pitprops as well as for sawn softwood.

With respect to point d) of the Secretariat recommendations the Committee approved the Secretariat recommendation with the proviso that data on building boards should be required as total figures only and that the category "Sleepers" should be added with the information given separately for hardwood and softwood sleepers. It is left to the Working Party on Statistics which will meet at a date, to be fixed by the Secretariat in consultation with the interested countries, to decide if the item on building boards is to be maintained.

The Committee feels that it would be useful to emphasize again when the statistics are established, that stocks include stocks at the producers and traders but not stocks at the consumers. It draws attention to the importance of this decision with regard to pitprops statistics.

The Committee feels that it is desirable that a deadline of 50 days be allowed to the countries after the end of each quarter for providing their statistical returns. Such a deadline is in accordance with the possibilities of the administrative organizations of all the countries concerned, and with this extension the Committee hopes that all countries will now be able to meet the deadline.

11. Market Reports. The Committee reviewed the market reports contained, for the first time, in the Quarterly Bulletin, Volume 1, number 3, and registered suggestions for its improvement as well as requests for rectifications required by several delegates. Some delegates also expressed doubts as to the need for this publication. Nevertheless the Committee encouraged the Secretariat to continue and to develop these market reports, and requested that special mention be made of the fact that these reports are published under the responsibility of the Secretariat and do not represent the Committee's official views.

It was also agreed that members of the Committee would not be pressed for information which they do not wish to reveal, but that the Secretariat would keep in touch with delegates in all countries, consult them, and give due consideration to their views.

12. Draft Report of the Timber Committee to the Fourth Session of ECE. The draft report prepared by the Secretariat was reviewed and amended by the Committee, and an approved version is issued as document E/ECE/92.

13. Preparatory Conference on World Pulp Problems. The Committee received a progress report from FAO (TIM 14) on plans and preparations for the above-mentioned conference, which will convene in Montreal on 25 April 1949. It learned that point 8 of the agenda had been changed to read "World Situation for Pulp Products".

The hope was expressed that all European governments, which have a major interest in pulp as producers and consumers, would send competent delegations to Montreal in

order to assure the success of this important conference. The Director-General of FAO, as well as the Executive Secretary of ECE, were invited to present a report of the findings of that conference as soon as possible to Member governments.

14. Development of Forest Industries. The Committee registered a suggestion made by the Executive Secretary of ECE in his opening statement to the effect that it should give consideration to the problems connected with the expansion and modernization of European forest industries, in line with the general recommendations in the recent resolution of the Economic and Social Council on technical assistance to under-developed countries.

Delegates indicated their desire to consult their Governments on this problem and the Committee therefore decided to place this question on the agenda of its Fifth Session.

15. Next Meeting. The date and place of the next meeting will be decided by the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Timber Committee.

Worksheet - 3

Feuille de Travail - 3

(Point 6 of Agenda)

(Point 6 de l'ordre du jour)

## Production &amp; Stocks of Sawn Softwood, Sawn Hardwood and Pitprops in 1947 and 1948

## Production et Stocks de Sciages résineux, sciages feuillus et Bois de Mines en 1947 et 1948

E.C.E./T.C.  
4th SessionC.E.E./C.B.  
4ème session

Countries	Sawn Softwood - Sciages Résineux				Sawn Hardwood - Sciages Feuillus				Pitprops - Bois de Mines				Pays
	in 1000's of stds		en 1000 stds		in 100's of m <sup>3</sup>		en 1000 m <sup>3</sup>		in 1000's of m <sup>3</sup>		en 1000 m <sup>3</sup>		
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks		
	1948	1947	end of		1948	1947	end of		1948	1947	end of		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Austria	268.7	231.3	---	---	36.0	31.0	---	---	257.	212.0	---	---	Autriche
Belgium	25.7	30.0	45.2	40.9	260.0	140.0	176.0	170.5	700.0	650.0	883.0	1,001.0	Belgique
Bulgaria	(3) 70.0	70.0	---	---	(3) 210.0	241.0	---	---	(3) 351.0	351.0	---	---	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	(3) 500.0	594.0	---	---	(3) 210.0	241.0	---	---	(3) 351.0	351.0	---	---	Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark	62.1	51.4	81.3	53.5	220.0	210.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	Danemark
Finland	810.0	740.0	190.0	188.0	---	---	---	---	1,278.0(4)	1,338.0	350.0	950.0	Finlande
France	642.0	697.0	125.2	135.0	1,800.0	1,658.0	435.0	373.0	2,125.0	2,562.0	525.0	717.0	France
Germany	1,031.5	831.6	94.1	118.1	1,015.4	832.0	236.9	247.8	4,077.1(1)	2,545.0(1)	1,333.0(1)	729.0(1)	Allemagne: Bizone
	249.1	260.0	---	---	119.5	143.5	---	---	859.1	742.2	80.0	73.0	Zone française
													Zone russe
Greece	(2) 8.6	25.5	---	---	(2) 12.0	42.0	---	---	(2) 3.0	7.0	---	---	Grèce
Hungary	(3) 5.0	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Hongrie
Iceland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Islande
Ireland	6.4	10.0	17.4	14.5	28.0	39.2	9.3	14.5	8.2	8.2	---	---	Irlande
Italy	152.5	212.0	---	---	344.2	400.0	---	---	125.8	320.0	---	---	Italie
Luxembourg	2.9	3.3	2.0	1.6	19.9	20.3	7.0	9.8	119.9	70.1	56.0	43.3	Luxembourg
Netherlands	3.3	2.1	64.5	47.6	70.2	71.5	63.9	56.7	29.0	30.0	---	---	Pays-Bas
Norway	310.0	290.0	---	---	25.0	25.0	---	---	78.0	96.0	---	---	Norvège
Poland	560.7	376.0	76.2	70.5	132.0	67.0	38.3	19.1	1,575.0	1,350.0	131.3	112.5	Pologne
Portugal	---	(3) 225.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	240.0(3)	130.0(3)	---	---	Portugal
Roumania	(3) 214.0	214.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	260.0	214.0	---	---	Roumanie
Sweden	(3) 1,000.0	(3) 1,040.0	---	---	110.0	110.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	Suède
Switzerland	267.5	246.9	72.0	45.3	98.6	78.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	Suisse
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Turquie
United Kingdom	74.8	66.5	476.9	615.0	1,235.7	1,054.8	953.2	660.2	624.2	509.0	2,096.6	2,006.1	Royaume Uni
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	U.R.S.S.
Yugoslavia	(3) 250.0	(3) 225.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	120.0(3)	120.0(3)	---	---	Yougoslavie
Sub-Total	6,514.8	6,446.6	1,244.8	1,330.0	5,736.5	5,184.9	1,919.6	1,551.6	12,830.3	11,254.5	5,454.9	5,631.9	Sous-Total
Canada	2,709.9	2,726.7	326.3	295.6	1,565.2	1,575.0	155.3	124.4	958.4	1,026.0	---	---	Canada
U.S.A. (2)	10,799.5	10,769.6	2,319.3	1,950.0	17,199.0	16,024.0	5,447.0	5,258.0	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.

(1) without bark  
(2) From January to September only  
(3) Estimated figure  
(4) Exports figures

(1) Sans écorce  
(2) Janvier - Septembre seulement  
(3) Donnée estimée  
(4) Chiffres d'exportations

EXPORTS OF SAWN SOFTWOOD (incl. Timber equivalent of sawlogs)  
EXPORTATIONS DE SCIAGES RESINEUX (y compris équivalent des grumes exprimées en sciages)

Exported from :	in 1000's of stes		en 1000 stes				Exportés par :
	Exported to		Non-European countries		T o t a l		
	European countries Pays européens		Pays non-européens				
	1948 (1)	1947 (2)	1948 (3)	1947 (4)	1948 (5)	1947 (6)	
Austria	104.1	35.1	0.1	0.3	104.2	35.4	Autriche
Czechoslovakia	70.0 (2)	124.0 (2)			70.0 (2)	124.0 (2)	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	(1)461.0	406 (1)	27.0 (2)	39.0	488 (1)	445 (1)	Finlande
France	27.2	-	54.9	-	32.1	-	France
Germany : Bizone	203.3	374.4	-	-	203.3	374.4	Allemagne : Bizone
French zone	286.0 (2)	242.0 (2)	-	-	286.0 (2)	242.0 (2)	Zone française
USSR zone							Zone russe
Norway	6.6	4.9	7.1	3.2	13.7	8.1	Norvège
Poland	37.0	-	-	-	37.0	-	Pologne
Portugal	29.1 (4)	25.5 (4)			29.1(4)(2)	25.5 (2)	Portugal
Sweden	458.6	393.8	89.6	26.7	548.2	420.5	Suède
USSR							U.R.S.S.
Yugoslavia	132.0	58	8.6	-	140.6 (2)	58 (2)	Yougoslavie
Sub-total	1,814.9	1,663.7	187.3	69.2	2,002.2	1,732.9	Sous-total
Canada	294.7	643.4	908.7	691.1	1,203.4	1,334.5	Canada
U.S.A. (3)	53.4	180.7	142.3	210.9	195.7	391.6	Etats-Unis d'Amérique

- (1) Excluding sawlogs. Including reparation deliveries 37 in 1947 and 24 in 1948.  
(2) Estimated figure.  
(3) From January to September only  
(4) Total exportations.

- (1) Non compris les grumes de sciages. Y compris les livraisons des réparations 37 en 1947 et 24 en 1948.  
(2) Donnée estimée.  
(3) Janvier - septembre seulement.  
(4) Total des exportations.

## Imports of Sawn Softwood (Including Timber Equivalent of Sawlogs)

## Importations de Sciages Résineux (Y compris équivalent des grumes exprimées en sciages)

in 1000's of stds - en 1000 stds

IMPORTED BY :	Europe		Canada		U.S.A.		Other countries		Total		IMPORTES PAR :
	1948 (1)	1947 (2)	1948 (3)	1947 (4)	1948 (5)	1947 (6)	1948 (7)	1947 (8)	1948 (9)	1947 (10)	
Austria	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	Autriche
Belgium	97.7	98.0	0.4	1.2	4.3	11.3	1.7	4.9	104.1	115.4	Belgique
Denmark	147.3	104.5	*	-	0.5	1.5	-	-	147.8	106.0	Danemark
France	285.2	280.0(2)	-	-	0.7	---	-	---	285.9	280.0(2)	France
Germany : Bizone	18.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	18.9	-	Allemagne : Bi-zone
French Zone											Zone française
U.S.S.R. Zone											Zone russe
Greece	28.3(1)	10.6	1.4(1)	1.2	0.1(1)	0.4	0.1(1)	0.5	29.9(1)	12.7	Grèce
Ireland	23.1	10.4	7.3	16.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	-	30.6	28.3	Irlande
Italy	68.0	52.0	2.0	11.0				2.0	70.0	65.0	Italie
Luxembourg	6.6	4.1			0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.8	4.5	Luxembourg
Netherlands	310.2	157.0	7.6	57.8	2.2	18.0	0.3	3.8	320.3	236.6	Pays-Bas
Norway	15.2	30.7			0.4	0.5			15.6	31.2	Norvège
Sweden	34.0	47.6							34.0	47.6	Suède
Switzerland	68.2	53.9	0.1	-	0.9	0.7	-	-	69.2	54.6	Suisse
Turkey	11.7	0.7			*	*			11.7	0.7	Turquie
United Kingdom	688.5	708.7	265.0	499.0	66.5	170.2	4.9	9.2	1,024.9	1,387.1	Royaume-Uni
Sub-total	1,802.7	1,558.3	283.8	586.8	76.2	204.2	7.2	20.5	2,169.9	2,369.8	Sous-total
Egypt									48.4(3)	34.7(3)	Egypte
Total	1,802.7	1,558.3	283.8	586.8	76.2	204.2	7.2	20.5	2,218.3	2,404.5	Total

(1) January to September only

(2) Estimated figures

(3) Including Hardwood

(1) Janvier-septembre seulement

(2) Donnée estimée

(3) Ces chiffres comprennent les bois durs

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SAWN SOFTWOOD - IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS DE SCIAGES RESINEUX**  
(in 1,000 standards) (en 1,000 standards)

**A. IMPORTS (incl. Boxboards and Timber equivalent of Sawlogs) - IMPORTATIONS (y compris les parties de caisse et les grumes exprimées en sciages)**

Principally importing countries	IMPORTS - IMPORTATIONS			IMPORT REQUIREMENTS - BESOINS D'IMPORTATION						Principaux pays importateurs		
	1937	1947	1948	1949		1950		Essential needs Besoins essentiels	Effective demand Demande effective		Essential needs Besoins essentiels	Effective demand Demande effective
				Essential needs Besoins essentiels	Effective demand Demande effective	Essential needs Besoins essentiels	Effective demand Demande effective					
				As estimated June 1948 Est. on Juin 1948	As estimated March 1949 Estimation en Mars 1949	As estimated June 1948 Est. on Juin 1948	As estimated March 1949 Estimation en Mars 1949					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1. United Kingdom	2,366	1,387	1,025	1,700	1,200		1,100		1,200	1. Royaume-Uni		
2. Ireland	80	28	31	60	50		50		50	2. Irlande		
3. France (1)	(475) (2)	144	286	275	200		290		290	3. France (1)		
4. Belgium (1)	(275) (2)	115	104	250	210		180		190	4. Belgique (1)		
5. Luxembourg	80	4	7	16	16		10		10	5. Luxembourg		
6. Netherlands	374	237	320	325	300		325		340	6. Pays-Bas		
7. Denmark	171	106	147	250	200		160		175	7. Danemark		
8. Germany: British Zone) American Zone) Bi-Zone French Zone Russian Zone	-	-	19				30		60	( 8. Allemagne: Zone Britannique) Zone Americaine ) Bi-Zone Zone Francaise Zone Russe		
Total Germany	731	-	-	-	-		-		-	Allemagne Total		
9. Switzerland	41	55	69	66	66		55		65	9. Suisse		
10. Hungary	192	56	(65)	150	150		85		85	10. Hongrie		
11. Italy (15 from Germany)	312	(3) 65	70	425	145		171		171	11. Italie (15 d'Allemagne)		
12. Greece	70	21	(4) 52	130	80		80		80	12. Grece		
13. Portugal	..	..	..				5		5	13. Portugal		
14. Turkey	5	1*	12	90	90		50(		) 50	14. Turquie		
Sub-total	4,730	2,219	2,207	3,737	2,707		2,591		2,771	Sous-total		
15. Syria	-	-					(		)	15. Syrie		
16. Lebanon	-	-			(10)	(10)	(		)	16. Liban		
17. Iraq	14	(15)		(15)	(15)		(		)	17. Irak		
18. Palestine	54	(60)	286	(60)	(60)		250(		) 250	18. Palestine		
19. Egypt	98	67		(100)	(100)		(		)	19. Egypte		
20. French North Africa	60	(106)		106	45		(		)	20. Afrique du Nord française		
21. Other Importing Countries	(150)	(150)		(50)	(50)					21. Autres pays importateurs		
22. Other countries normally Exporting	(200)	(200)	200	(250)	(200)		200		200	22. Autres pays normalement exportateurs		
TOTAL A	5,306	2,817	2,693	4,328	3,187		3,041		3,221	TOTAL A		

**Remarks:** (1) Excluding sawlogs from Germany  
 (2) The average figure for imports in 1918-32 was 475 for France and 275 for Belgium.  
 (3) 11 months only  
 (4) Only January-September, 1948.

**Remarques:** (1) Non compris les grumes en provenance d'Allemagne.  
 (2) La moyenne des importations pour la période 1918-32 a été de 475 pour la France et de 275 pour la Belgique.  
 (3) onze mois seulement.  
 (4) Janvier-Septembre, 1948, seulement.

B. EXPORTS (incl. boxboards and Timber equivalent of Sawlogs) - EXPORTATIONS (y compris les parties de caisse et les grumes exprimées en sciages)

Principally exporting Countries	EXPORTS - EXPORTATIONS			EXPORT PROSPECTS - PREVISIONS D'EXPORTATIONS						Principaux pays exportateurs
	1937	1947	1948	1949				1950		
				Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	Normal	Maximum	
				As estimated June 1948 Est. en juin 1948		As estimated March 1949 Estimations en mars 1949				
1. Norway	51	8	14	36	36	36	36	45	45	1. Norvège
2. Sweden	820	120	548	375	450	510	560	550	575	2. Suède
3. Finland	1,045	(8) 445	(8) 488	350	420	350	420	350	420	3. Finlande
4. Poland	334	-	40	-	(7)	65	65	60	60	4. Pologne
5. Czechoslovakia	176	122	70	25	(7)	25	45	25	45	5. Tchécoslovaquie
6. Austria	317	35	104	64	90	100	120	100	120	6. Autriche
7. Yugoslavia	197	58	140	60	160	60	160	60	160	7. Yougoslavie
8. Rumania	353	(104)	100	(110)	(110)	100	100	100	100	8. Roumanie
9. Portugal		(3) 26	(3) 29			41	41	41	41	9. Portugal
10. Germany : British Zone)Bi- (6) American Zone )Zone		374	203	100	100	100	100	(50)	(50)	10. Allemagne : Zone Britannique ) Zone Américaine ) Bi-Zone (6)
French Zone		286	242	125	130	125	125	(50)	(50)	Zone Française
Russian Zone		-		(30)	(30)					Zone Russe
Total Germany				255	260					Allemagne total
11. U.S.S.R.	1,362	(30)	100	(100)	(250)	150	180	(180)	(200)	11. U.R.S.S.
Sub Total	4,655	1,908	2,078	1,375	1,790	1,662	1,952	1,611	1,866	Sub Total
12. Canada (7)	508	643	295	550	550	450	450	550	550	12. Canada (7)
13. U.S.A. (7)	110	250	100	250	250	100	300	90	300	13. U.S.A. (7)
14. Other Sources	-	-	15	(10)	(50)	20	80	20	80	14. Autres provenances
TOTAL B	5,273	2,801	2,488	2,185	2,640	2,232	2,782	2,271	2,796	TOTAL B

Remarks: (6) Only to United Kingdom  
(7) Exports to Europe and Mediterranean countries only  
(8) Excluding sawlogs  
(9) Committee's estimates

Remarques: (6) Seulement à destination du Royaume-Uni  
(7) Exportations à destination de l'Europe et du Bassin Méditerranéen seulement  
(8) Non compris les grumes de sciage  
(9) Estimations du Comité

FORECAST OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF PITPROPS FOR 1949 AND 1950  
 Prévisions des productions, exportations et importations de bois de mines pour les années 1949 et 1950

In thousands of cubic metres

En milliers de mètres cubes

Countries	Pro- duction 1948	1949							1950							Pays
		Normal Require- ments Besoins normaux	Indigenous Production Production Nationale		Imports Requirements Besoins d'importation		Export Possibility Possibilités d'exportation		Normal Require- ments Besoins normaux	Indigenous Production Production Nationale		Imports Requirements Besoins d'importation		Export Possibility Possibilités d'exportation		
			Given to the Secre- tariat Annoncées au Secrétariat	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949	Given to the Coal Committee Annoncés au Comité du Charbon	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949	Given to the Secre- tariat Annoncées au Secrétariat	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949		Given to the Secre- tariat Annoncées au Secrétariat	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949	Given to the Coal Committee Annoncés au Comité du Charbon	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949	Given to the Secre- tariat Annoncées au Secrétariat	Revised March 1949 Revus mars 1949	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Austria	257	200	260	260	—	—	60	60	220	280	280	—	—	60	60	Autriche
Belgium	700	1184	600(3)	700	584	484	(4)	(4)	1248	600	600	—	648	—	—	Belgique
Czechoslovakia	704(1)	670	670	(820)	—	—	—	(150)	670	—	(820)	—	—	(150)	—	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1278(2)	—	1100	1100	—	—	1100	1100	—	1100	900	—	—	1100	900	Finlande
France	2125	2887	2500	2600	387	387	(150)	100(4)	3256	2800	2900	—	456	—	100	France
Bi-Zone of Germany	4077	3895	3400	3500	495	395	—	—	4340	—	3500	—	840	—	—	Bizone d'Allemagne
USSR	—	—	—	750(1)	—	—	200	750(1)	—	—	(1000)	—	—	(1000)	—	URSS
Russian Zone of Germany	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zone russe d'Allemagne
Hungary	—	(250)	(100)	(100)	260	(150)	—	—	(250)	—	(100)	—	(150)	—	—	Hongrie
Italy	72(1)	(180)	66(3)	180	—	—	—	—	190	190	190	—	—	—	—	Italie
Luxembourg	77	25	50	85	—	—	50	60	10	—	50	—	—	—	40	Luxembourg
Netherlands	29	273	30(3)	30	243	243	—	—	289	40	40	—	249	—	—	Pays-Bas
Poland	1430(1)	2066	1616	1766(1)	450	450	—	150	(2066)	—	1766	—	450	—	150	Pologne
Sweden	195(2)	—	688	660	—	—	688	660	—	—	400	—	—	—	400	Suède
Turkey	73(1)	203	(71)	(71)	132	(132)	—	—	(203)	—	(71)	—	(132)	—	—	Turquie
United Kingdom	624	2904	400	400	2504	2504	—	—	3094	—	400	—	2694	—	—	Royaume-Uni
Saar	—	517	30	30	487	487	—	—	538	—	30	—	508	—	—	Sarre
Norway	78(2)	—	67	80	—	—	67	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	80	Norvège
Portugal	98(1)	(40)	(244)	(165)	—	—	204	125	40	—	165	—	—	—	125	Portugal
French Zone of Germany	1000	—	1010	1010	—	—	1010	1010	—	—	1010	—	—	—	1010	Zone Française d'Allemagne
Canada	958	—	890	700	—	—	890	700	—	890	800	—	—	890	800	Canada
Ireland	11(1)	2	11	11	—	—	9	9	(2)	—	11	—	—	9	9	Irlande
Switzerland	14(2)	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	Suisse
Yugoslavia	61(2)	60	142	245	—	—	142	185	60	—	245	—	—	—	185	Yougoslavie
Total	14377	15356	13950	15268	5542	5232	4779	5144	16476	—	15363	—	6127	—	5014	Total
Balance				- 88				- 88			- 1113				- 1113	Balance

(1) Estimates made by the Secretariat.  
 (2) Exports as production.  
 (3) The figures furnished to the Secretariat of the Timber Committee are 550 for Belgium, 180 for Italy and 40 for Netherlands. They have been replaced by Coal Committee figures in order to correspond to the other columns.  
 (4) Excluding 100,000 cubic metres carry over from 1948.

(1) Estimations faites par le Secrétariat.  
 (2) Exportations comme production.  
 (3) Les données annoncées au Secrétariat du Comité du bois sont 550 pour la Belgique, 180 pour l'Italie et 40 pour les Pays-Bas. Elles ont été remplacées par les données du Comité du Charbon afin de correspondre aux autres colonnes.  
 (4) Non compris 100.000 m<sup>3</sup> reliquat de 1948.