

Proceedings of the Workshop on Forest Products Statistics in China

Hainan, 1-3 April, 2013



ndwood + (Total)	1861	2550000	3586790	263105	269676	276439	283400	290563	297390
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON FOREST PRODUCTS STATISTICS IN CHINA



1-3 April 2013
Hainan Hotel
Haikou, China



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHQ	Allowable Harvest Quota
APFNet	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
CAF	Chinese Academy of Forestry
CNFPIA	China National Forest Product Industry Association
CPA	China Paper Association
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DOT	Direction of Trade
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
EUTR	European Union Illegal Timber Regulation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GACC	General Administration of Customs of China
HS	International Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IWG	Inter-secretariat Working Group meeting on forest sector statistics
JFSQ	Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire
LTV	Legal Timber Verification
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics of China
RIFPI	Research Institute of Forest Policy and Information, CAF
NGO	Non-government Organization
SFA	State Forestry Administration of China
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WTO	World Trade Organization

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1. Introduction

Over the past decades, China has been playing an increasingly important role in global forest products market, as a key producer, major consumer, and influential importer and exporter. According to the most recent data by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), China surpassed Canada as the world's second largest producer of sawn wood and the largest producer of both wood-based panel and paper and paperboard in 2011. China has also been the largest importer of industrial roundwood, sawn wood, pulp and wastepaper and the largest exporter of wood-based panel products. Reliable and timely statistics on forest products in China are essential not only for monitoring and projecting trends in global forest products market, but also for providing solid information for forestry policy formulation and implementation to ensure forest management sustainability and economic and social development.

To strengthen collaboration and enhance capacity development of forest products statistics in China, the FAO, in collaboration with International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Asia-Pacific Forest Network for Sustainable Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), conducted the first joint workshop on China's Forest Products Statistics from 1st to 3rd April 2013 in Haikou, China.

Sponsored by FAO and ITTO, the workshop brought key stakeholders together, including major national and provincial governmental statistical officials from the China State Forestry Administration (SFA), national timber and forest products experts from the Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF), and representatives from the China National Forest Products Industry Association (CNFPIA), the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC), APFNet, ITTO, and FAO, to exchange and discuss knowledge, experiences and challenges in forest products statistics in China. More than 40 participants attended the workshop. Representatives from 17 major Chinese forestry provinces and 4 forest enterprises were mostly middle or senior level government statistician with long experience in the compilation of forest products statistics in China. Details of participants are provided in Annex 2.

Specifically, the objectives of the workshop were to:

- 1) Strengthen the collaboration/network between FAO, ITTO, SFA, and forest products statistical experts in China;
- 2) Introduce data requirement and reporting systems of international forest products statistics and the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) to workshop participants;
- 3) Understand the current situation of forest products statistics system in China, identify major barriers, and propose actions for improvement;
- 4) Enhance the forest products statistics capacity of China.

As such, the workshop was intended as a platform to enhance collaboration among major national and international stakeholders in forest products statistics of China, reach consensus on potential means of improving data quality, and propose action plans to strengthen national forest products statistics capacity of the country.

On the last day of the workshop, a field trip was arranged to visit a local plywood mill (Hongtai Wood Products Company) and a medium-density fibreboard mill (Hainan Shengda Wood Industry Company) in Tunchang, Hainan.

This document provides a report of the workshop. Following this introduction, Section 2 presents the opening statements. Section 3 summarizes the major topics presented during the presentation session of the event, followed by a summary of the final plenary discussion session. Section 5 presents recommendations and potential follow-up action plans proposed by the participants. Section 6 includes a summary of closing statements. Section 7 provides a brief summary of the field trip. Workshop agenda and a list of the participants are included in Annex 1 and 2 respectively. Annex 3 contains presentation slides of speakers during the presentation session of the workshop. Annex 4 and Annex 5 include a sample of JFSQ and its definitions.

2. Opening Remarks

Ms. Jianjie Liu, Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Development Planning and Assets Management of SFA, chaired the opening session. Mr. Jian Sun, Deputy Director General of the Department of Development Planning and Assets Management of SFA, Mr. Arvydas Lebedys, Forestry Officer of the FAO, Mr. Jean-Christophe Claudon, Statistical Officer of the ITTO, and Ms. Shuxin Li, Assistant Executive Director of the APFNet, opened the workshop. They all welcomed participants to the workshop and wished the workshop a great success.

As a ministry-level agency directly under the State Council of the People's Republic of China, SFA is responsible for national affairs related to forestry. Mr. Sun from SFA addressed that the government of China has placed great emphasis on forest development as a fundamental part of social, economic and ecological development of the country. China has committed to investing heavily in many projects to enhance forest ecological system, improve wetland ecosystem, combat desertification for ecosystem improvement and rehabilitation, and protect biodiversity. A series of forest policies have been successfully implemented to promote sustainable and balanced forest development in China. Some of the major forest policies and programs include Reverting Agricultural Land Back to Forest Land, National Compulsory Tree Planting Campaign, Natural Forest Ecosystem Protection and Management, and Promoting Collective Forest Land Tenure Reform. As of 2013, the forest area in China is around 195.45 million hectares with a forest coverage ratio of 20.36%. Growing stock is estimated to be around 13.7 billion cubic meters (m³). China is the largest country

around the world in terms of the area of tree plantation. In 2012, total output of the country's forest sector reached ¥3.7 trillion. China is the largest producer of wood-based panel products, wood flooring, and rosins. The value of forest products imports and exports was around US\$12 billion in 2012. The average annual forest plantation was over 6 million hectares. The government has been dedicatedly providing policy and financial support to tree plantation, timberland stand improvement, and payments for forest ecosystem services.

Mr. Sun acknowledged the great importance of forest products statistics to policy makers for effective decision making on forestry related issues. He strongly encouraged participants to use this opportunity to share knowledge and experiences with peers from other provinces and international organizations, and improve forest products statistics capacity of China.

On behalf of FAO, Mr. Lebedys thanked SFA and their provincial departments, GACC, CAF, and CNFPIA for their support to this workshop. He also thanked APFNet and ITTO for collaboration in making this workshop possible. Mr. Lebedys stated that collecting, analyzing, interpreting and disseminating information on nutrition, food and agriculture is one of FAO's main functions. The Forestry Department of FAO has been committed to publishing the annual forest products statistics yearbook since 1947. FAO is also dedicated to helping member countries to enhance their statistics capacity. As of today, FAO has conducted 21 national and regional workshops to improve and enhance capacity development of forest products statistics of member states.

China has emerged as one of the top producers, consumers, and traders of many primary forest products. According to the most recent data by FAO, China surpassed Canada as the world's second largest producer of sawn wood and the largest producer of wood-based panel, paper and paperboard in 2011. China was also the largest importer of industrial roundwood, sawn wood, pulp and wastepaper and the largest exporter of wood-based panels. He believed that this workshop will be a good opportunity to let the participants get better understanding of the requirement of international reporting of forest products statistics. Meanwhile, it will also help FAO and ITTO experts understand the system and status of forest products statistics in China.

Mr. Claudon from ITTO expressed his appreciation to the government of Switzerland for financial support of this workshop. He addressed that ITTO has always been active in assisting China to enhance statistics capacity and improve data quality of forest products statistics. One of their very first statistical projects was an analysis of China's tropical market structure in 1991 with prospects to 2000. Since then, eight statistical pre-projects or projects have been completed ranging from a study on substitution of bamboo for tropical timber as raw material (1994) to a study on transparency in trade flows and distribution of tropical products (2004). The latest statistical project in China has been a study on the demand and supply of tropical

wood products in China towards 2020. The project technical report was completed in 2012.

Ms. Li, who represented the APFNet, thanked FAO and ITTO for providing funding to the workshop and extended her gratitude to SFA for their support. She then gave a brief introduction of APFNet. APFNet was initiated by APEC member countries in 2008 to help promote and improve sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in Asia and the Pacific region. During the past five years, the organization has successfully developed formal collaboration and cooperation with 26 economic unions and 5 international organizations. The organization has been actively participating in activities such as promoting high-level dialogue on forestry issues in the Asia-Pacific region, implementing pilot program and projects, offering training and workshops to forestry officers in developing countries, and providing financial support to students of forestry in the region.

Ms. Li stated that China has been playing an increasingly important role in the global forest products market as a result of globalization. Forest products statistics, therefore, are critical for decision making of governments and international organizations. The increasingly intensified globalization and new issues emerged in climate change, food security, water security, and energy security call for enhanced international cooperation and a national forest products statistics system which not only meets national need but also complies with international statistics convention and practices. APFNet is pleased to provide a platform to bring national and international experts and practitioners together to share experiences in the area and enhance the capacity of China's forest products statistics.

3. Presentation Sessions

Dr. Yonggong Liu, Professor of the College of Humanities and Development Studies of China Agricultural University, moderated the presentation and discussion sessions of the workshop. The participants were asked to make a brief self-introduction before the presentation session. After the self-introduction session, Dr. Liu introduced the background, objectives, and expected outputs of the workshop as well as overall procedure and approaches to have participants effectively participate in, and contribute to, the following workshop sessions.

The presentation sessions include five parts, each addressing one aspect of the subject. Session I introduced international forest products statistics reporting systems and major outputs; Session II focused on the legal and organizational framework of forest products statistics in China from the perspectives of SFA as well as the system and procedures of forest products trade statistics by GACC; Session III consisted of 5 presentations on the national and provincial levels of forest products statistics in China and a presentation on wood supply and demand in China; Section IV provided an

industry perspective on status and challenge of forest products statistics in China; Session V reviewed the JFSQ reporting of China's forest products and discussed problems and challenges associated with filling the questionnaire.

Session I. International Forest Products Statistics Reporting

The purpose of this session is to provide an overview of the international forest products statistics system as well as the cooperation mechanism among different international organizations and member countries. Two presentations were made by Mr. Arvydas Lebedys, Forestry Officer (Statistics) of the FAO, and Mr. Jean-Christophe Claudon, Statistical Officer of the ITTO, respectively.

Presentation by Mr. Arvydas Lebedys, FAO, on “International Forest Products Statistics: Importance and Main Outputs”

Mr. Lebedys began his presentation by a brief introduction of FAO and its main functions, followed by an introduction of the forestry department of the organization and its major statistical programs. He then elaborated the major outputs of the forest products statistics program of FAO and described the types of data collected and methodologies to collect the data. He concluded his presentation by emphasizing the importance of forest products statistics and calling for enhanced collaboration between FAO, China, and ITTO.

FAO was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, improve agricultural productivity and the condition of rural populations. Collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating data and information relating to agriculture—including forestry—is embedded in Article 1 of the FAO's Constitution and has been performed since the establishment of the organization since 1945. As one of the functional departments, Forestry Department of FAO has two major divisions: Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division, and Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division.

There are four main outputs of the FAO statistical program for forest products: 1) FAO Yearbook of Forest Products; 2) FAOSTAT–Forestry online database; 3) Pulp and Paper Capacities; 4) National and regional forest products statistical capacity development workshop. All of these outputs and documents are publicly available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/en>.

The Forest Product Statistical program of FAO collects data on annual production and trade for forest products, primarily wood products such as roundwood, wood charcoal, wood chips and residues, sawn wood, wood panels, pulp and paper for all countries and territories around the world. The data are provided by national correspondents in the appropriate ministry or institution through an annual survey conducted by FAO Forestry Department in partnership with ITTO, Eurostat, and UNECE. The

partnership eliminated duplication of effort at the international level, reduced reporting burden for reporting countries, harmonized datasets for the same country in statistical series of all 4 collaborating agencies, and synergized and leveraged resources for statistical capacity development.

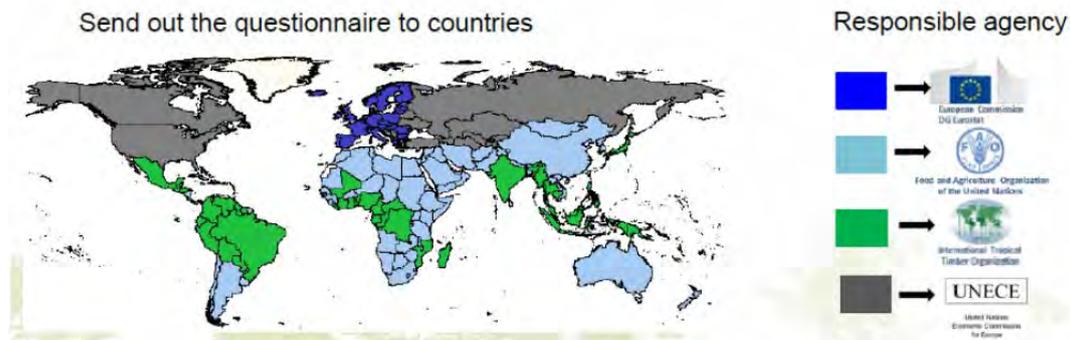


Figure 1. Collaboration of JFSQ distributions

Each year country correspondents only need to send their filled questionnaire to one organization. Once the questionnaire is received and verified, it is shared between all four agencies. Compiled country statistics relevant to each agency's reporting mandate are published in their databases and publications.

Data outputs of the FAO forest products statistical program have been widely used by various individuals from academia, private and public sectors. Every two minutes someone around the world is downloading statistics data from FAOSTAT–Forestry database. Statistics on forest products of China have been among the most downloaded.

Mr. Lebedys emphasized the importance of forest products statistics in forestry related decision-making, monitoring sustainable forest management, projecting the sector's development, and making comparisons among countries. Finally, he called for enhanced collaboration between China and the principal international organizations responsible for forest products statistics data collection, and hoped the workshop can provide a great platform to explore ways for improvement in data collection, compilation, and dissemination of forest products statistical information of China.

Presentation by Mr. Jean-Christophe Claudon, ITTO, on "ITTO Statistical System: From JFSQ to Annual Review"

Mr. Claudon started his presentation with a brief introduction of ITTO, its major functions, and influence on sustainable management of tropical forests. He then stressed the importance of forest products statistics in policy making, especially those related to tropical forests, and talked about previous and current ITTO projects relating to wood products of China. After that, he gave a brief overview of the forest products database management based on the JFSQ, including questionnaire design,

data structure, validation, and compilation. Mr. Claudon also introduced ITTO's annual review and data dissemination.

Founded in 1986, ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. In addition, ITTO collects, analyses and disseminates data on production and trade of tropical timber and funds a range of projects and other actions aimed at developing industries at both community and industrial scales. Its members (producer and consumer countries) represent 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade.

Major functions of ITTO include: 1) Promote sustainable forest management; 2) Promote forest industry development; 3) Improve intelligence and encourage economic information sharing; 4) Conduct children environmental education program; 5) Enhance member countries' capacity of adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

He pointed out that it is very important to establish an effective statistics system for fulfilling the functions mentioned above. Statistics are a key factor for implementing projects and making decisions on SFM. Recognizing and identifying tropical wood is also essential. Collecting and disseminating forest products data are embedded in ITTA (2006) Article 1 "improving market intelligence and encouraging information sharing on the international timber market (...) ensuring the gathering, compilation and dissemination of trade related data." and Article 28 "publication of biennial review information supplied by members in relation to production, trade supply, stocks, consumption and prices of timber" of the ITTA (2006).

Tropical timber means 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 cover logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood, etc.

ITTO has co-financed several market analyses on China's demand and consumption of tropical wood through projects, including demand and supply of tropical wood products in China towards 2020 (completed in 2012) and outlook on demand and supply situation of tropical wood products in China in 2020.

The JFSQ developed by the four organizations is an Excel file composed of several spreadsheets, each addressing different aspect of forest products statistics based on the requirement of different partners. Specifically, they are:

JQ1 – Roundwood removals and primary forest products production

JQ2 – Trade of primary forest products

JQ3 – Trade of secondary forest products
 DOT1/2 – Trade flow of primary forest products by country
 EU/ECE – Trade in roundwood and sawnwood by species (temperate)
 ITTO1 – Estimates for current year
 ITTO2 – Trade by species (tropical)
 ITTO3 – Factors affecting tropical wood
 EU1 – Trade outside EU
 EU2 – Removals by ownership.

The questionnaire is revised once a year during the Inter-secretariat Working Group meeting (IWG).

Besides the returned questionnaires, information from some other sources is also used as a complement:

- 1) Comtrade. The UN Comtrade database contains more than 1.75 billion trade records starting from 1962. The latest version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) is implemented. Comtrade allows the calculation of mirror statistics (“what other countries are saying they import from/export to a specific country”).
- 2) ITTO project reports, communications with ITTO regional coordinators.
- 3) The ITTO Tropical Timber Market (TTM) Report, an output of the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS), is published in English every two weeks with the aim of improving transparency in the international tropical timber market. The TTM provides market trends and trade news from around the world, as well as indicative prices for over 400 tropical timber and added-value products.
- 4) Partner organizations’ database (FAOSTAT–Forestry, UNECE, Eurostat).
- 5) Reports from other international organizations or agencies (e.g. USDA)
- 6) Publications and online resources (e.g. MASKAYU by the Malaysian timber industry board; www.observatoire-comifac.net)

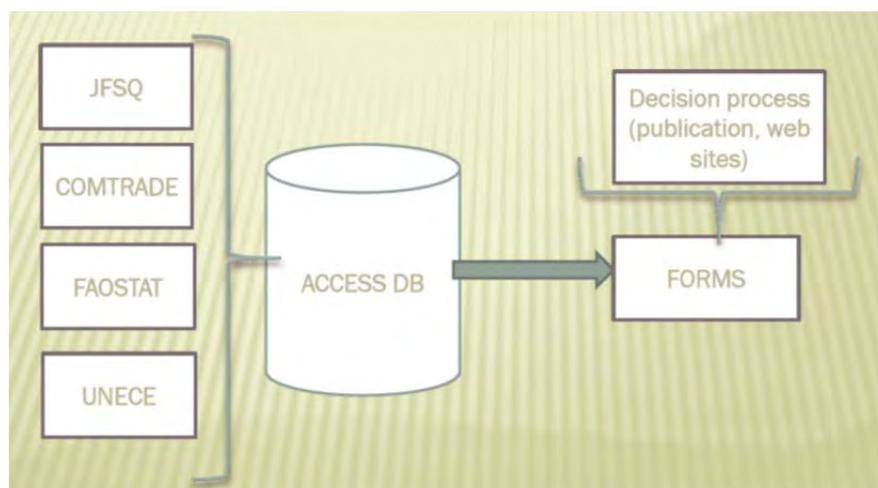


Figure 2. ITTO data processing chart

Based on the information from JFSQ and other sources, ITTO's *Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation* compiles the most up-to-date and reliable international statistics available on global production and trade of tropical timber. It also provides information on trends in forest area, forest management and the economies of ITTO member countries. The report is freely available on ITTO's website at http://www.itto.int/annual_review/.

There was a great discussion after the presentations. Ms. Jianjie Liu from SFA commented that it is very important for national forest products statistics system to have concepts and measurements harmonized with international forest products statistical reporting. Specifically, she noticed the difference in definition of roundwood between China's forest products statistics and JFSQ. She was also interested to know the data sources and methodology of estimating wood recovery rates (conversion factors) mentioned by Mr. Claudon in his presentation. Prof. Xiaoyu Qian from CNFPPIA raised concerns about applying an global average to countries with different technologies and resource endowment. She mentioned, for instance, that the conversion factor of an average plywood mill in China is probably around 1.5 (that is, 1.5 m³ roundwood is used to produce 1 m³ plywood), thanks to the adoption of spindleless veneer rotary peeling technology and low labor costs in rural area. The factor is much lower than the conversion factor mentioned by Mr. Claudon.

Mr. Lebedys explained that the conversion factors were derived based on an average of data from around 40 member states over a certain period of time. The conversion factors are used to check and verify forest products production and wood raw material usage, or wood balance, of a reporting country. It is for the purpose of data validation and verification. They, however, are not intended to be used to revise the reported data. FAO strongly encourage national correspondents to provide conversion factors that represent the current technology and status of wood usage by forest products manufacturing industries in their country. FAO would be glad to revise the factors and incorporate them into analysis.

Ms. Hongman Jin from GACC commented that the current forest products statistics system in China does not separate fuelwood from sawlogs, which may not meet the classification requirement of international reporting. She suggested that separating them from the beginning of data collection process would definitely help avoid confusion and improve data quality. Prof. Xiaoyu Qian also questioned about classifying China as a large consumer of tropical timber in Mr. Claudon's speech. She stated that China normally re-exported tropical forest products after processing and the proportion of imported tropical timber used in forest products manufacturing is quite small. She used the plywood industry as an example. She estimated that around 50% of wood materials for plywood production in China are from domestic poplar, 25-30% from eucalyptus, 10-15% from domestic pine, and 5% from domestic broadleaf. Normally no more than 5-10% of total volume of final products comes from imported tropical timber. She thinks that it is misleading to claim China as a tropical timber consumer as far as final products are concerned. Mr. Claudon clarified

that the definition of consumer or producer is based on tropical timber products instead of final products.

Session II. Legal and Organizational Framework of Forest Products Statistics Reporting in China

This session focused on legal and organizational framework of forest products production and trade reporting system in China. It was consisted of two presentations by Ms. Jianjie Liu, Director of the Statistics Division of SFA, and one presentation by Ms. Hongman Jin, Chief of the Statistics Division of GACC.

Presentation by Ms. Jianjie Liu, SFA, on “Introduction to the Legal Framework of Forestry Statistics in China”

Ms. Liu addressed the issue from two aspects: 1) the legal framework of forestry statistics in China; and 2) types of violation of laws, rules and regulations in practices conducting forestry statistics and punishments.

Ms. Liu started with the definition of the Law on Official Statistics (LoS) in China. The law, issued by the National People’s Congress, is a system of code of conduct that coordinates the relationships among governmental agencies formed in conducting official statistics in China. The law provides both protection and restriction to activities relating to official statistical work. The law is compulsive in the sense that there are voluntary obligations for agencies and personnel involved in the activities to obey the law. The statistics results are freely available to the public.

The law exists in a hierarchy, including national statistics law, national administrative rules and regulations on official statistics, and provincial and local governmental administrative regulations on statistics. Local regulations are developed to meet specific local needs regarding forestry development and planning. There are mainly three types of statistics law related to forest products statistics in China. They are: 1) administrative regulations and rules specific to forest statistics (e.g. Administrative Procedures and Guidelines in Forestry issued by the SFA in 2005); 2) regulations on industry classification in forestry and related industries; and 3) industry/technical standards in forestry (e.g. tree plantation, national forest inventory).

Presentation by Ms. Jianjie Liu, SFA, on “Introduction to the Organizational Framework of Forestry Statistics in China”

The second presentation by Ms. Liu covered the organizational framework of forestry statistics in China. As part of the governmental statistics system, the forestry statistics system in China has three major functions: 1) provide forestry information; 2) provide technical assistance on forestry statistics; and 3) monitor and audit forestry statistics practices. As the major regulatory governmental agency responsible for managing forest resources as well as developing and executing policies on sustainable forestry

management in China, SFA has been collecting, compiling, and disseminating statistical information related to forestry since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

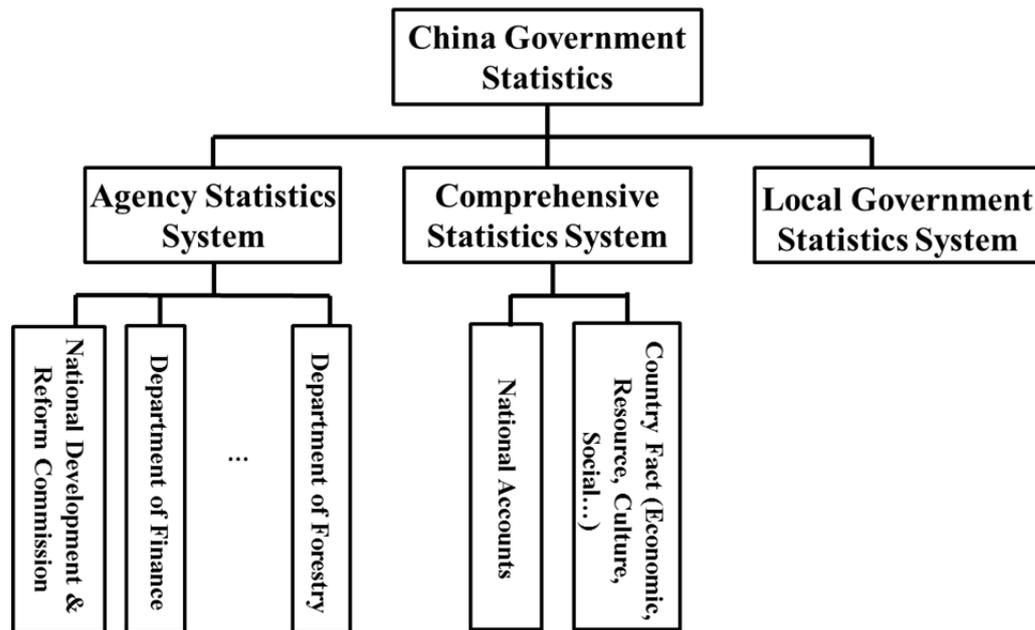


Figure 3. Organizational system of China government statistics

There are normally at least 1-3 forest statistics officers in charge of collecting forestry data at each provincial and county level. There are a total of more than 50,000 forestry statistical officers working at various levels (township, county, provincial, national), developing into a network covering most area of the country.

According to the NBS (National Bureau of Statistics of China) statistical survey templates and guidelines, the Statistics Division of SFA designs unified questionnaires to collect various forestry statistical data and distribute them through their countrywide network. Forestry statistical officers at the township level collect data using the unified questionnaire, and report to the corresponding statistical officers at the county level. The data are then aggregated at the county level and reported to the provincial level. The Statistics Division of SFA in Beijing collects and compiles the data from all provinces and disseminates the information.

The survey is registered with NBS and under periodic review. Six major statistical elements are unified and consistent in survey design of forestry statistics in China:

- 1) Statistical indicators and definitions;
- 2) Table/questionnaire formats;
- 3) Target respondents (subjects) of the questionnaires
- 4) Sampling approach;
- 5) Data collection methods;

6) Frequency of data collection.

Ms. Liu hoped that international organizations such as FAO and ITTO provide necessary training to major stakeholders in national forest products statistics and more opportunities to bring correspondents from different countries together for communication and knowledge sharing.

Presentation by Ms. Hongman Jin, GACC, on “Forest products imports and exports statistics in China”

Ms. Hongman Jin started her presentation with a brief introduction of the organizational structure of GACC. It was followed by a description of the general statistics methodology and data dissemination of the agency. She concluded her presentation with a focus on forest products trade statistics in China.

GACC, a ministry-level agency directly under the State Council of the People’s Republic of China, has authority and responsibility over all customs districts and offices throughout China. Among other duties related to border security and tariff collection, it provides customs-based statistics on international trade of goods and services between foreign countries/territories and China. The Department of Statistics of GACC is responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating international trade data. There are three major divisions in the department mainly dealing with data collection and analysis: 1) Division of International Trade Statistics; 2) Division of Data Management; and 3) Division of Statistical Analysis.

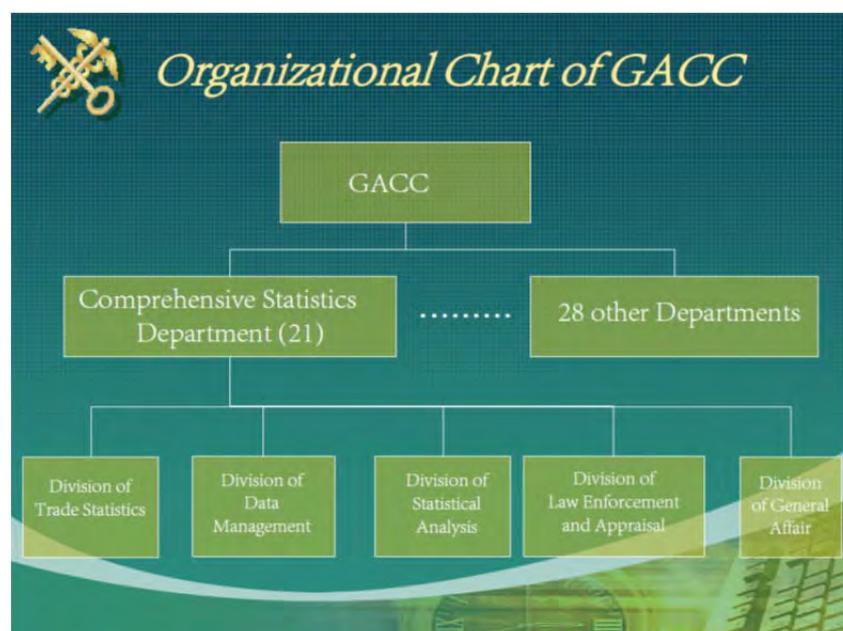


Figure 4. GACC organizational chart

Each major branch of GACC also establishes a statistical unit. Currently there are

around 1,200 personnel engaged in statistics at 36 statistical divisions/units of various levels of the GACC across the country. Among them, around 500 are full-time statisticians.



Figure 5. China customs map

GACC had used the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) as the basis for their import and export classification during 1980-1991 as recommended by UN. The agency adopted HS in 1992 and has been using the system with updates ever since. Any crossing-boarder shipment of merchandise between foreign countries and China that result in domestic inventory change is subjected to report.

Customs declaration forms are the major source of customs statistics data for the statistical departments of GACC. The forms are collected electronically from importers or exporters at the border port level of GACC. A wide variety of information is collected through the declaration forms, including, for example, commodity, value, weight, volume, importer/exporter information, method of transportation, country (and city) of origin and destination, port of entry or exit, freight charges, etc.

Data is validated and aggregated at each level and submitted to the statistics unit of the higher level, ultimately to the Statistics Department of GACC in Beijing. The statistical data and analysis are released in GACC's monthly statistics report, yearbook, monthly international trade index report, and database subject to subscription.

Finally, Ms. Jin briefly introduced the forest products import and export statistics system by GACC. Generally, the statistical indicators and commodities codes and classification are very coherent with JFSQ. She also pointed out the challenges faced by GACC on forest product trade statistics, such as combating illegal logging and trade of forest products and timber, estimating trade volume and added value, balancing economic benefits and ecological costs, etc.

During the discussion after the presentations, Prof. Qian from CNFPIA raised a question about the discrepancy in definition and production data of wood-panel products between SFA and NBS. She noticed that the wood-panels data from NBS include plywood, particleboard, fibreboard, and decorative veneered board while the data from SFA include the first three categories and a category of “Other” as the fourth category. Ms. Liu from SFA commented that both SFA and NBS collect and generate forest products statistics through their own country-wide reporting system. The discrepancy mainly stems from the difference in definition of some products. She clarified that blockboard accounts for more than 80% of the category of “Other” wood panels reported by SFA. However, she was not sure if the decorative veneered board reported by NBS includes wood veneered decorative board only, and how the data were generated. A unified system of product classification could help reduce discrepancy in data from difference agencies and avoid confusion.

Mr. Lebedys from FAO asked if SFA collects data on pulp and paper products. Ms. Liu from SFA said that they normally do not collect the data directly. However, they get the data from the China Paper Association (CPA), the best readily available source of the country, who regularly collect and publish on pulp and paper products in China.

Mr. Lebedys from FAO asked if the trade statistics data from GACC include Hong Kong. Ms. Jin clarified that the trade data collected directly by GACC do not include Hong Kong. Hong Kong reports their trade statistics directly to international organizations such as UN and WTO. Mr. Lebedys responded to a question about whether the JFSQ collects information on secondary wood products such as wood door. He said that the JSFQ mainly collects information about primary forest products since FAO is able to obtain the information about secondary forest products from other complementary sources.

Prof. Qian from CNFPIA asked why sometimes there are significant increases in import or export for certain items at the end of a year (normally in December). Ms. Jin explained that several factors could potentially contribute to the increase including deferred tax reporting of bonded areas (or customs specially supervised areas), intended trade activities by companies for tax avoidance, or lag due to workflows. The actual reason may vary case by case.

Session III. Forest Products Statistics Reporting at the National and Provincial Levels in China

This session consists of five presentations on forest products statistics reporting at various levels of the forestry administration system in China and one presentation on China's wood supply and demand balance. Mr. Baichuan Yu, the Associate Director of the Statistics Division of SFA, gave an overview of the status of forestry statistics in China at the national level. Following his presentation, representatives from the statistical units of four provinces/region (Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, and Xinjiang) made presentations on forest products statistics from the provincial perspective.

Presentation by Mr. Baichuan Yu, SFA, on “Current Status of Forest Products Statistics in China”

Mr. Yu is the Associate Director of the Statistics Division of SFA. His presentation focused on the status of forestry statistics in China. Specifically, he gave a detailed description of how forestry statistics in China are conducted, and how the data is collected, tabulated, compiled and eventually disseminated to a variety of users. During his presentation, he talked about emerging challenges and difficulties in conducting forest products statistics as the nation's economy grows, and discussed potential ways to enhance capacity to meet these challenges.

The Statistics Division of SFA collects data covering almost all aspects of forestry (e.g. silviculture, forest industry, employment, investment, education and research, ecology, fire management etc.):

- 1) Forestry resource inventory data from the Department of Forest Resource Management (SFA);
- 2) Insect and pest management data from the Department of Afforestation and Greening (SFA);
- 3) Data on nature reserve and wildlife from Department of Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management (SFA);
- 4) Data on desertification control from Office on Combating Desertification (SFA);
- 5) Data on wetland from Wetland Management Office (SFA);
- 6) Data on forestry resource tenure reform from Department of Rural Forestry Reform and Development (SFA).

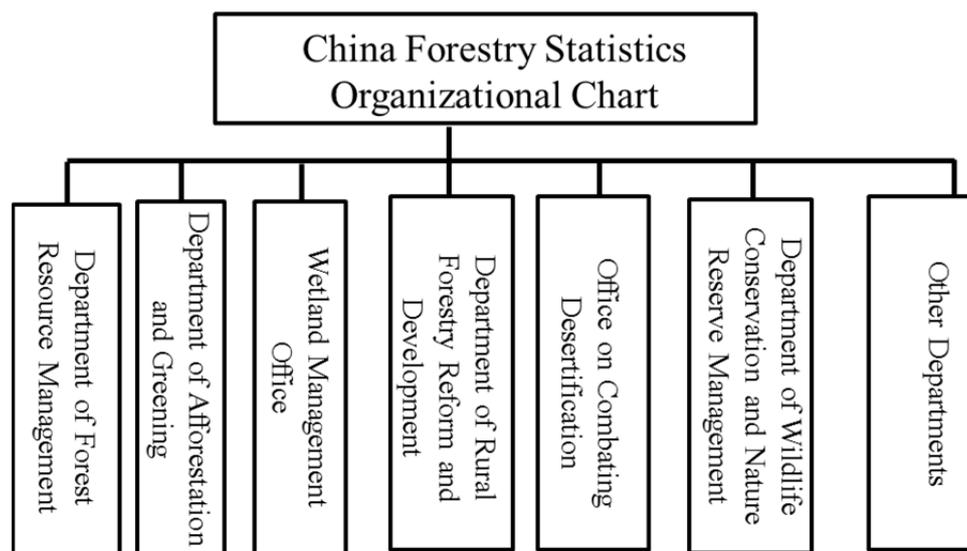


Figure 6. China's forestry statistics organizational chart

There are four categories of forestry statistics in China: 1) Forestry ecological development and resource protection statistics with 7 tables and more than 200 statistical indicators; 2) Forest products and industry statistics with 8 tables and more than 300 indicators; 3) Forest sector employment with 2 tables and more than 30 indicators; and 4) Forestry investment with three tables and more than 100 indicators.

Statistics on forest products cover both wood and non-wood forest products, including:

- 1) Industrial roundwood removal;
- 2) Production of major industrial wood products (roundwood, sawn wood, wood panel products, wood/bamboo flooring);
- 3) Production of bamboo timber;
- 4) Production of non-wood forest products, including rosin products, turpentine products, camphor, borneol, extract products, shellac products, and cork products.

As described in Ms. Liu's presentation, forest products statistics in China are mainly conducted through a countrywide network, established in the forestry administration system of all levels (township, county, provincial, and national). Forest products statistics are collected and disseminated once a year using the survey approach. Survey questionnaires are distributed through the system from the top to the bottom, and the data are collected and compiled from the bottom to the top. Data are aggregated and synthesized at each level. Final data are tabulated and compiled at the Statistics Division of SFA in Beijing.

Mr. Yu also gave a brief introduction of the major publications published by the division based on the data they obtained:

- 1) Yearbooks (normally around each July or August): *China Forestry Statistical Yearbook* (annual); *China Statistical Yearbook* (annual);
- 2) Regular reports and analysis: *Annual China Forestry Development Report* (in Chinese and English); *National Forestry Statistical Synthesis Report* (annual);
- 3) Special reports: *China Forestry Resource Report*; *Social-Economic Benefit Valuation of Major Forestry Projects*;
- 4) Other publications: *Forestry Statistics Manual (2009)*; *Interpretation of China's Forestry Development in the Eleventh Five-year Plan by Diagrams*.

He pointed out some problems and challenges faced when the division conducts forestry statistics:

- a) There are growing difficulties in data collection since the ownership structure of forest products enterprises in China has undergone a major change, shifting from state-owned enterprises dominated to private ownership dominated. Privately owned enterprises are not under direct administrative control of the forestry administration as traditional state-owned enterprises. Moreover, some companies have multiple business activities with forestry related section being only part of its business. The ambiguous classification may also affect channels for reporting. Some private companies are reluctant to provide production and sales data due to confidentiality concerns.
- b) Demand for more timely data, a wider range of statistics, and better data quality continues to grow as the nation's economy grows and globalization continues.
- c) Although there are professional forestry statisticians (full-time) at the provincial level and some at the county level, personnel engaged in forestry statistical activities at lower levels are mostly on a part-time basis. There is a need to provide more training to field statistical personnel and enhance their capacity to produce reliable forestry statistics.

In the end, he proposed ways to improve:

- a) Continue to standardize and unify statistical criteria, formats, questionnaires, indicators, and data review standards and procedures;
- b) Improve survey methodologies, including sampling methods;
- c) Continue to enhance collaboration with other governmental agencies, institutions, forestry associations, and academia;
- d) Enhance statistical capacity of field statistical personnel and provide them with more training opportunities;
- e) Raise public awareness on the importance of forestry statistics.

Presentations by Ms. Aixian Zhang, Forestry Department of Zhejiang Province; Ms. Mulan Li, Forestry Department of Jiangxi Province; Mr. Guowei Qin, Forestry

Department of Anhui Province; Ms. Lianxiang Mei, Forestry Department of Xinjiang Autonomous Region; on “Forest Products Statistics Collection and Reporting from the Provincial Perspective”

Ms. Aixian Zhang of Zhejiang Forestry Department, Ms. Mulan Li of Jiangxi Forestry Department, Mr. Guowei Qin of Anhui Forestry Department, and Ms. Lianxiang Mei of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Forestry Department, made their presentations on forestry and forest products statistics system of their provinces and shared their experiences of conducting and coordinating forestry statistics activities at the provincial level. Key points can be summarized as follows:

- a) As the economy grows, there is a growing demand from local governments and the general public for sustainable forest management and better information on forest products;
- b) Due to differences in resource endowment and development status of local economy, statistical units of SFA at the provincial levels may expand the scope of their data coverage by adding items to the national basic questionnaire to accommodate their specific needs, and occasionally conduct special projects to investigate newly-emerged issues in their area;
- c) Computers are commonly and widely used in data collection, validation and compilation of forestry statistics at the provincial and county levels of China;
- d) Statistical team at the field level is subject to frequent changes, as many of them are part-time. Change of personnel may cause data errors and inconsistency;
- e) Collaboration and coordination between the forestry department and other governmental agencies (e.g. statistics department) and industry organizations at the provincial and county levels help improve efficiency of data collection and maintain data consistency;
- f) Forestry statistics system (including forestry resource and forest products) has been well established at the provincial and county levels. However, there is still a need to improve statistical capacities of field personnel engaged in statistics activities. It is highly desirable to provide training on methods and procedures of data collection, filing questionnaire, definitions of statistical indicators, and techniques for data processing, analysis and interpretation.

Presentation by Dr. Wenji Yu, CAF, on “Current Status and Trends of Wood Supply of Wood-based Panel Industries in China”

Dr. Wenji Yu is the Principal Scientist of the Research Institute of Wood Industry of CAF. His presentation focused on the current status and trend of wood panel industries in China, including demand, production and wood materials supply of wood-based panel production. He pointed out a shortage of domestic wood materials in China and discussed potential ways to alleviate the shortage. He also pointed out that there is inconsistency between production data from the SFA and the NBS. Potential factors that may contribute to the inconsistency were discussed.

He showed the trend of wood-based panels production in China during 2006-2012 by product. China's wood-based panel production increased at an accelerating rate during the period, averaging at an annual rate of around 25%. Generally, the trend of wood-based panel production was consistent with the trends of fixed assets investment, housing start and wood floor production in China.

Wood materials for particle board and fibreboard are mainly logging residues, mill residues and small-diameter and low grade roundwood. A great majority of wood material for plywood production in China is from domestic poplar and eucalyptus plantation.

Dr. Yu estimated that there were around 350 million m³ of wood materials consumed to produce wood-based panels in 2011 (98.70 million m³ of plywood, 55.62 million m³ of particle board, and 25.59 million m³ of particle board). Although some mills with advanced technology may use less wood, he suggested an average conversion factor of 1.5-1.6 for plywood manufacturing industry, and 1.2 for particleboard and fibreboard manufacturing industry as a prudent estimate of current prevalent technology in wood-based panels industry of China.

Different from fibreboard and particle board industry, most of plywood mills are small-scaled. In some areas, there was increased level of specification and division of production among enterprises at various stage of plywood production. This chain of production may cause double-counting of production if not handled properly.

He pointed out that there is a gap between wood demand and supply in China. Currently, wood products consumption per capita in China (0.3 m³/capita/year) is well below the world average (0.68 m³/capita/year). China imported 68 million m³ logs from other countries around the world in 2012, 3% lower than the previous year (70 m³ million for 2011). The gap will become even wider as the demand for wood products continues to grow due to rising standards of living and higher level of income. A shortage of large-diameter logs (especially broad-leaf) will become increasingly apparent.

He discussed several potential solutions to fill the gap and secure wood raw material. They are: 1) seeking stable sources of wood supply from other countries around the world to meet China's demand for large-diameter logs (e.g. North America, Russia etc.); 2) expanding fast-growing high-yield tree plantation in China; 3) exploring alternative bio-based materials, such as bamboo, shrubs, agricultural crop residues, wood waste recycle, etc. The area of tree plantation under the nation's Fast-growing High-yield Program is expected to increase by 0.6 billion mu (1/15 of a hectare) by 2020, adding 1.3 billion m³ of wood supply.

Session IV. Forest Products Statistics —an Industry Perspective

The main objective of this session is to give workshop participants an industry perspective of forest products statistics in China. The session was comprised of two presentations by Dr. Feng Shi, Vice-General Secretary of CNFPFA, and Prof. Xiaoyu Qian, Vice Chairman of CNFPFA.

Presentation by Dr. Feng Shi, CNFPFA, on “Current Status of Forest Sector in China and Timber Legality Verification System”

Dr. Feng Shi gave an overview of the current status of the forest sector in China, followed by a summary of the goal of China’s 12th Five-year Plan (2011-2015) for forest sector. He concluded with a brief introduction of the newly launched timber legality verification system in China.

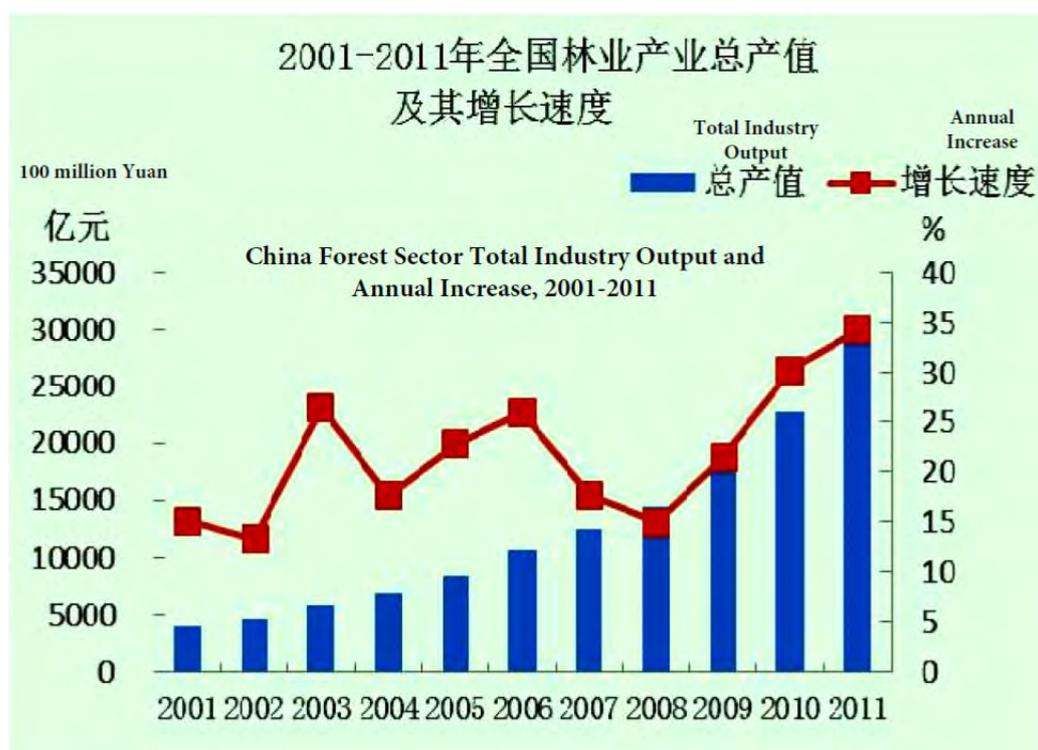


Figure 7. China forest sector total industry output and annual increase, 2001-2011

The forest sector in China is composed of three sub-sectors: 1) Forestry and logging, or Sub-sector I; 2) Wood and paper products, or Sub-sector II; 3) Forestry related services and administration, or Sub-sector III. He showed that industry output of the forest sector was around ¥3,690 billion in 2012, 30% higher than 2011 (¥2,830 billion) and about 130% higher than its 2009 lows (global financial crisis).

Ownership structure of the forest sector in China continued to diversify with larger share of privately owned enterprises and shrinking share of state-owned enterprises. Privately-owned enterprises account for more than 70% of the total number of

enterprises and 50% of total industry output of forestry related enterprises in China.

He discussed existing problems and barriers in China's forest sector, such as 1) shortage of forest resources to meet the nation's growing demand of forest products; 2) low productivity of small wood panel mills; 3) lack of domestically manufactured wood processing equipment and high dependence on imported equipment; 4) lack of brand power, mostly acting as factories manufacturing wood products for foreign brands with thin profit margin (low value-added); and 5) relatively weak forestry related service sub-sector.

Mr. Shi also briefly introduced and interpreted the government's goal of China's 12th Five-year Plan (2011-2015) for the forest sector and analysed implications to forest industries. The strategic vision related to the country's forest sector development includes: 1) Integrate forest industry development into social economic development, promote the importance of forest sector in national economy; 2) integrate forest industry development with improving livelihood in rural areas; 3) improve natural resource and labour productivity through institutional and technological innovations; 4) continue to develop traditional forest industries and promote newly emerged industries adjust forest industry structure and enhance capacity; 5) encourage large-sized enterprise growth, and support development of small and medium sized enterprises; 5) encourage resource conservation and promote the use of recyclable resources; 6) enhance forest resources of the country ;7) improve the image of China's forest industries in domestic and international markets.

Finally he talked about a legal timber verification system established by NFPIA in 2012. The legal timber identification system in China, Legal Timber Verification, is a very important institutional instrument for regulating timber trade, controlling illegal logging and trade, and protecting endangered tree species. In collaboration with universities and national and international NGOs, NFPIA has set up an operational timber legality verification system to track timber from point of harvest, through processing mills, to ports of export.

Presentation by Prof. Xiaoyu Qian, CNFPIA, on "Issues in China's Wood-based Panel Production and Trade"

Prof. Qian gave an extensive presentation on major issues facing China's wood-based panel industry. First she provided an overview of the status and trend of wood-based panel industry overall and a further break-down by product. Next she outlined major downstream users of wood-based panel in China and described their status and trend of development. She then talked about market and trade of China's wood-based panel. She concluded with a discussion of problems and issues facing the industry and an outlook for the future.

The past decade has witnessed tremendous growth of China's wood-based panel industry. China has emerged as the largest producer and exporter of wood panels with

capacity of more than 200 million m³. In 2011, plywood, fibreboard, and particle board accounted for 47%, 27% and 12% of total wood panel production, respectively.

According to the recent report by SFA, China's plywood production reached a record high of 98.7 million m³ in 2011, a 38 percent increase from 2010. If block board is included, plywood production would be 119.04 million m³ (35% increase over 2010). Plywood production in 2012 was estimated to be around 100 million m³, another 18% increase from the previous year. There are around 6000 plywood mills and 2000 blockboard mills in China. A great majority of plywood producers have an annual production capacity of less than 10,000 m³. Although each province has some plywood enterprises of their own, most of China's plywood mills concentrated in several provinces (e.g. Shandong, Jiangsu, Henan, and Guangxi) and formed industry clusters in some area. Due to relatively lower entry costs, producing plywood became an important way to absorb excess labor and reduce poverty in some rural area of China and largely supported and promoted by local governments.

Different from plywood, fibreboard and particle board enterprises in China are mostly large in scale with world's leading technology and equipment. According to Prof. Qian, there are around 800 fibreboard manufacturing enterprises in China located in more than 20 provinces across the nation. Fibreboard production was estimated to be 55.54 million m³ in 2012, 13.1% higher than 2011, accounting for around 55% of the world total. There were around 800 particle board manufacturing enterprises in China. Most of them have an annual production capacity of over 30,000 m³. China's particle board production was around 12.89 million m³ in 2012, 7% higher than 2011, accounting for around 13% of the world total.

China's Wood-based Panels Manufacturing Enterprises

Product	No. of Enterprises	Capacity (million m ³)	Major Producing Provinces
Plywood	6000	90	Shandong, Jiangsu, Henan, Guangxi
Fiberboard	700	55	More than 20 provinces
OSB	800	20	Fujian, Hebei, Henan
Blockboard	2000	30	Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi

Figure 8. China's wood-based panel manufacturing enterprises

She estimated that more than 10% of China's wood-based panel products were directly exported to other countries. If re-exports were also included, around 30% of China's wood panel products were exported internationally.

She also analyzed factors behind the rapid rise in China's wood panel production. They include: 1) value-added tax refund on exports for certain qualified wood panel manufacturing enterprises; 2) income tax benefits; 3) tariff exemption and refund on certain wood panel exports and qualified imported machinery and equipment; 4) governmental subsidy to tree plantation; and 5) discounted lending rates available to qualified manufacturing enterprises.

She emphasized the important social and environmental impacts of wood-based panel manufacturing industry in China. Since major raw material for fibreboard and particle board production is wood waste and traditionally underutilized small-diameter logs, China's wood panel industry creates great opportunities to maximize utilization rate of wood materials and has significant environmental impacts. Meanwhile, it also provides employment opportunities to rural population and helps reduce poverty.

As stated by Dr. Shi earlier, Prof. Qian also mentioned several resource, market, and policy issues facing China's wood panel industry, such as shortage in forest resources, growing demand of wood panel nationally and internationally, increasing trade barriers (e.g. the U.S. Lacey Act, the EUTR), continued appreciation of China's currency, low productivity for some small mills, high proportion of plywood, etc.

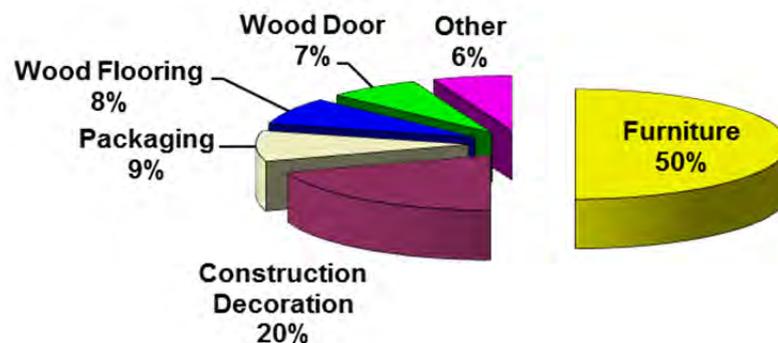


Figure 9. Proportion of China's wood-based panels by end use

She showed major downstream uses of wood panel in China, including furniture, packaging and container, construction and decoration, windows, and wood floors. Furniture is the largest user of wood panel, consuming about half of wood panel circulated domestically. Wood flooring and windows also emerged as major users of wood panels. She expected a continued increase in the demand for China's wood panels in the next 5-10 years as real estate markets develop nationally and recover internationally (e.g. North America). However, the growth rate was expected to slow down. She called for innovations (including technology, diversified raw materials, and new marketing strategies) in China's wood panel industry to meet the growing demands and increasing challenges from social, economic and environmental aspects.

During her presentation, she mentioned data discrepancy in plywood production from SFA, NBS, and FAO. For example, SFA reported a plywood production of 98.7

million m³ in 2011 while NBS reported 118.5 million m³ and FAO reported 45.3 million m³ for the same year. She questioned the data source of FAO's estimate and suggested the estimate may not accurately reflect current situation of China's plywood production. Mr. Lebedys explained that FAOSTAT has been repeating the same number for China's plywood production since 2009 for the sake of prudence. He further explained that it is hard to reach a reasonable wood balance with the reported wood raw material and production in China. One of the major objectives for this workshop, he stated, was to help FAO and ITTO get a better understanding of wood balance in China. He added that FAO would be happy to revise the historical data whenever supporting evidence and data were provided.

Prof. Qian said that NBS reported plywood production on a monthly-basis while SFA published their annual data each May. She normally preferred the data from SFA. However, when they're not available, she would use the data from NBS. Mr. Yu from SFA said that both NBS and SFA generated forest products statistics through their own intensive network of offices throughout the country. Some of the production data by NBS were reported directly by individual enterprises while the production data compiled by SFA were tabulated by forestry departments at the township and county level. Therefore, there could be some difference in data source. Although normally SFA and NBS collaborate and cooperate on data verification before their final release, discrepancy may still exist.

Participants discussed about potential reasons for data discrepancies among different data sources. Several potential sources of data discrepancy were identified: 1) field statistician may mix m² up with m³ for plywood production due to lack of knowledge; 2) veneer sheets may be counted as plywood; 3) double counting by plywood factories putting face/back/decorative veneer sheet to plywood/veneer purchased from other manufacturers; 4) whether including blockboard into plywood. There could be some other reasons as well. For example, some local governmental officials may see plywood production growth as a way to reduce rural poverty and an indicator of their political performance. Therefore, there could be an incentive for them to inflate the numbers.

Prof. Qian used a diagram to show the supply chain of plywood production in China. Based her own rough estimate and field experience, she indicated that China's plywood production was probably 30% overestimated. However, she stated that this was mainly her personal estimate without any solid supporting evidence. Ms. Jin from GACC suggested to conduct a sample survey study at one or two plywood producing counties to get some first-hand evidence.

Session V. China's JFSQ Reporting

There were two presentations in this session. As the current national correspondent for filling JFSQ, Dr. Yanjie Hu from CAF, made the first presentation about her

experience of filling out the questionnaire. Dr. Xinjian Luo from CAF gave a brief talk about the status of China's forest products trade and trade reporting system in China.

Presentation by Dr. Yanjie Hu, CAF, on “Experience of Filling Out JFSQ”

Dr. Hu is an associate professor at the Research Institute of Forestry Policy and Information (RIFPI), CAF. She has served as the national correspondent of China for JFSQ since 2010. She started her presentation with a brief introduction of major components of JFSQ. She then described data and information sources she used to fill out the questionnaire, followed by a discussion of challenges, problems and experiences she had when she fulfilled the task. She concluded her presentation with suggestions for improvement.

The JFSQ for China includes the following sheets:

- JQ1 – Roundwood removals and production of primary forest products
- JQ2 – Trade of primary forest products
- JQ3 – Trade of secondary forest products
- DOT1/2 – Trade flow of primary forest products by Country
- ITTO1 – Estimates for current year
- ITTO2 – Species trade (tropical)
- ITTO3 – Factors affecting tropical wood

She said that her major data sources for forest products production and consumption of China were the *China Forestry Statistical Yearbook* and the annual report by China Paper Association (CPA). Data for direction of trade mainly came from the data released by GACC. She filled out ITTO1, ITTO2, and ITTO3 based on relevant governmental information sources (SFA regulation, official reports, NBS reports and statistics) as well as her prudent professional judgment and consultation with other experts specialized in the area.

She felt that overall she was able to find most of the data from readily available official sources. However, there were still some challenges and problems when she filled out the questionnaire:

- a) For JQ 1, data for charcoal and wood residues are not available in the current China's forest products statistics system. Estimates were made based on data from different sources. Data discrepancy might exist between different sources. Validation and verification were required.
- b) For DOT, forest products trade statistics by GACC do not separate particle board from other particle board. Therefore, estimates were provided.
- c) For tables required by ITTO, it was quite challenging to provide production data for some items since the current China's forest product statistics do not separate tropical products from other species. As a solution, she used production statistics from several major forest products producing provinces

located in the tropical region to estimate tropical forest products production.

She shared her experiences learned from filling out JFSQ:

- a) Data accuracy issue: China forestry statistics system adopted a hierarchic reporting system from township, county, province to national SFA. Lack of training at the field level may eventually affect data accuracy at the final national level. With an increasing number of forest products manufacturing enterprises owned by private investors, it has been increasingly difficult for SFA to obtain comprehensive data on forest products production. Some enterprises may not want to provide their production data due to considerations regarding confidentiality and privacy.
- b) Data discrepancy issue: As Prof. Qian pointed out earlier, there were discrepancies in forest products statistics from SFA and NBS. There is a need for a closer collaboration and cooperation between governmental agencies, industry organizations and research institutes to produce more consistent data.
- c) Data coverage issue: China's current forest products statistics system is not completely compatible with the international forest products statistics system. This makes it difficult for the national correspondent to provide data for some items, which may not be the focus of China's stakeholders.

To conclude, she proposed several potential ways to improve:

- a) Refine China's forest products statistics data collection and reporting system to incorporate data requirement from international organizations such as FAO and ITTO;
- b) Standardize statistical indicators and definitions for China's forest products statistics to make them compatible with international forest products statistical system;
- d) Provide regular and necessary trainings to field statisticians to avoid confusion and improve data accuracy from the beginning;
- e) Conduct joint research on existing and emerging issues in forest products data collection and compilation to improve data quality. For instance, currently there is a need to conduct a study to get a better understanding of prevalent conversion factors for plywood production in China.

Presentation by Dr. Xinjian Luo, CAF, on “An Overview of China’s Forest Products Trade”

Dr. Luo is a Research Fellow at the Research Institute of Forestry Policy and Information (RIFPI), CAF. She also serves as the Assistant Director of the Forest Products International Trade Research Center, SFA.

She presented the current status of China's forest products trade including volume and

value of imports and exports by major product, country of origin and destination. She also illustrated the general trend of China's major forest products trade.

4. Discussion Session

Following the presentation session, the workshop participants, guided by facilitator Dr. Yonggong Liu, engaged in a constructive technical discussion on challenges and problems facing China's forest products statistics and shared their views and concerns. The participants addressed a set of key issues, as follows:

a) *Role of various agencies and institutions in reporting JFSQ by China*

It was confirmed by representatives from SFA and CAF that Dr. Yanjie Hu of CAF will continue to fill out the JFSQ on behalf of SFA based on the information provided by SFA and other official sources. Filled JFSQ is expected to return to the Forest Products Statistics Programme of FAO directly.

b) *Wood raw material balance issue*

Mr. Lebedys from FAO raised a question about the gap between China's reported roundwood supply and forest products production. According to the returned JFSQ, industrial roundwood supply in China increased moderately from 61 million m³ in 2006 to 74 million m³ in 2011. Roundwood imports had increased from 32 million m³ to 42 million m³ during the same time. Combining them together, total roundwood available for China was around 105 million m³ each year (ranging from 93 million m³ in 2006 and 117 million m³ in 2011). However, China's reported plywood production had increased more than 3 times from 27 million m³ in 2006 to 98.7 million m³ in 2011 while the production of sawnwood and other major forest products remained roughly the same or slightly higher over the same period.

Even with very aggressive conversion factors (1.5 for plywood and sawnwood), at least 215 million m³ of sawlogs were needed to produce the reported amount of sawn wood (45 million m³) and plywood (98.7 million m³) produced by China in 2011. There was a gap of at least 98 million m³ between wood supply and consumption in China. He pointed that this gap was only calculated based on consumption for plywood and sawnwood production. The gap could be even wider if the production of other forest products were considered. Mr. Lebedys further elaborated that according to the data from NBS the significant increase of plywood production mainly happened in three provinces: Shandong, Jiangsu, and Guangxi. Plywood production in these three provinces together increased 22.1 million m³ from 2009 to 2010.

A reasonable explanation and reconciliation for the apparent gap between wood consumption and supply in China is very necessary. He stated that this is part of the reasons why FAO has been repeating China's plywood production since 2010 and also one of the important objectives of this workshop. He reiterated that FAO would be happy to revise the historical data in FAOSTAT and their publications whenever supporting evidence and data were provided.

Prof. Qian from CNFPPIA explained that China adopts a timber harvest quota scheme for sustainable forest management. SFA makes a master plan for timber harvest, or Allowable Harvest Quota (AHQ), once every 5 years based on previous harvests and national forest resources assessments. The reported roundwood production number is the planned annual AHQ. There could be difference between the AHQ and actual timber harvest. Meanwhile, there are other sources for roundwood supply in China. One is sparse timber harvest from trees planted around farmers' houses and agricultural land. According to the current forest policy in China, timber harvest on these lands is not subject to the annual AHQ although they still need to obtain transportation permit for the harvest. This has emerged as an extra source of cash for farmers in some rural areas of China (e.g. Shandong, Anhui, Henan, Hebei provinces). Another source is unused harvest quota carried over from previous years. She said that sometimes timber owners may not be able to (or chose not to) conduct harvests in the same year as they obtained their harvest quota. They are allowed to carry the harvest quota forward to later years until it is used up. This may cause discrepancy in the planned AHQ and actual timber harvest.

Mr. Yu from SFA added that due to diffidence in definition the roundwood supply reported by China is actually planned production of industrial roundwood instead of roundwood removal. Using a recovery rate of 0.65, an estimated volume of 107 million m³ roundwood was removed to produce the reported amount of industrial roundwood production in 2011 (70 million m³). In addition, China's current forest products statistics system classifies roundwood into sawlogs and fuelwood based on their size instead of their uses. Sawlogs and veneer logs are logs with minimum DBH of 10 centimeters and minimum top diameter of 6 centimeters. Roundwood that doesn't meet the standard is classified as fuelwood. Therefore, some fuelwood could also be used to produce certain wood and paper products. There was around 7 million m³ of fuelwood reported in 2011. These two factors together could provide another 40 million m³ of roundwood removal and help narrow the gap in some degree.

c) Potential double-counting problem in plywood production

Participants reached a consensus through discussion that there is a need to conduct a joint study on wood material source and recovery, production, and end uses of plywood products (veneer, plywood, and blockboard)

manufacturing industry in China. As discussed earlier, there could be several sources of double-counting problem in the industry. For example, veneer sheet production may be counted as plywood. Double counting could also happen when some plywood factories put face/back/decorative veneer sheet to plywood/veneer purchased from other manufactures.

Although the problems may exist in all provinces, further investigation on three major plywood producing provinces (Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangxi) was particularly desirable.

Some participants asked if double counting could occur when some plywood enterprises manufacture products for foreign brands as their factories. Prof. Qian from CNFPIA clarified that this mainly happens in the wood flooring industry of China. Plywood industry should not have this kind of problem.

Representatives from FAO, ITTO, SFA, CNFPIA, and CAF all showed great interests in collaborating with each other to conduct the study.

d) Consistency of terminology with international standard and conventions

It has been noted that there is inconsistency in some terminologies between China's forest products statistics system and the international reporting system (JFSQ). The inconsistency may cause confusion and affect valid international comparison. There is a need to reconcile the inconsistencies or build a bridge to fill or narrow the gap. For example, fuelwood in China's forest products statistics system is roundwood that does not meet the size standard of sawlogs and pulpwood while fuelwood in JFSQ is roundwood that will be used for fuel purposes. China's current forest products system reports industrial roundwood production. There is no readily available data on roundwood removal. A recovery rate normally is used to estimate roundwood removal.

Dr. Hu, the current national correspondent, commented that the current China's forest products statistics system does not provide separate information on domestic production of tropical wood products. She needs to estimate the information based on expert judgment. She calls for an effort to separate the information at the field level from the very beginning of data collection. However, she also pointed out that it needs to weigh the benefits and costs.

Mr. Claudon from ITTO commented that some of the problems mentioned above are not unique to China. Many countries, mostly outside of Europe and North America, also have a problem of identifying quantity of tropical wood products. What they asked for is the best estimate when the information is not available.

e) Data discrepancies among various agencies and organizations

Discrepancies in forest products data from different sources (mainly SFA, NBS, and FAO/ITTO) were noticed and discussed. Both SFA and NBS collect forest products statistics through their own country-wide network. There is collaboration and cooperation at each level (township, county, provincial, and national). However, data discrepancies exist for some products. A closer collaboration and coordination between these two agencies is needed to improve the situation. FAO produce forest products statistics based on the returned questionnaire (JFSQ) from national correspondent with necessary validation from various complementary sources. Data discrepancies between FAO and SFA could occur when the official data received is revised after validation check. Training and workshops are also effective platform for developing unified and harmonized statistical standards and indicators.

f) Experience sharing and exchanging among countries

Participants felt that it is important to share and exchange each other's experience in forest products statistics among provinces and countries. They suggest that international organizations such as FAO and ITTO should provide necessary training to major stakeholders in national forest products statistician and more opportunities to bring correspondents from different countries together for knowledge sharing.

5. Recommended Follow-up Plans

The workshop participants discussed major potential areas and ways of cooperation between agencies and organizations, and proposed follow-up plans to improve data quality of China's forest products statistics:

- a) Conduct a joint study by FAO, ITTO, SFA, CAF, and CNFPIA on China's plywood products industry, and disseminate study results to stakeholders and practitioners in the field for data quality improvement. SFA will provide policy guidance and administrative support to the partnership and get involved in statistical institutional capacity building activities supported by FAO and ITTO;
- b) Seek and explore opportunities to provide training to SFA, CAF and provincial forest statistics officials/personnel participating in China's forest products statistics activities;
- c) Prepare a Forest Product Statistics Guidebook as a field reference guide for data collection;
- d) Enhance and strengthen collaboration and cooperation among government agencies, institutions, industry organizations, and international organizations. Encourage experience sharing and exchanging among countries.

The proposed action plans were agreed in principle by representatives of all major participating agencies/organizations, subject to future discussions among cooperating partners and resource constraints.

6. Conclusion and Closing Remarks

As the workshop facilitator, Dr. Liu summarized major accomplishments of the workshop. Mr. Claudon, Mr. Lebedys, and Mr. Yu gave closing remarks on behalf of ITTO, FAO, and SFA, respectively.

In his closing remark, Mr. Claudon said that the workshop was a great success. He believed that this workshop will be a great start for a closer collaboration and enhanced cooperation between ITTO, FAO and China's forest products statistics experts. He also felt very grateful of the hospitality shown to him. He expressed his appreciation to SFA, APFNet, CAF, FAO, and all the participants. He emphasized the importance of providing and maintaining reliable forest products statistics to China as well as its sustainable trade development with other countries.

Mr. Lebedys felt that workshop objectives have been achieved successfully. He was especially impressed by the participants' enlightening discussion during the 2-day workshop. He was looking forward to further collaboration with China's forest products statistics experts in the future. He said that this was a great opportunity for him to learn the current status of China's forest products statistics and what Chinese peers expect from FAO. He expressed his appreciation to the participants for their cooperation and contribution to the workshop. He also expressed his thanks to ITTO, SFA, CAF, and APFNet.

In Mr. Yu's closing remarks, he said that the workshop was enjoyable and successful. He stated that personally he has two key takeaway points from this workshop. First, he learned more about the purposes and objectives of JFSQ by FAO and ITTO. Second, he was able to get more information about the current status of China's forest products industry via discussion with industry representatives. To conclude, he expressed his appreciation to APFNet, FAO, ITTO, and all the workshop participants.

7. Field Trip

A half-day field trip was organized after the workshop to visit a plywood mill (Hongtai Wood Processing Enterprise) and a high-density fibreboard mill (Shengda Wood Processing Company) located in Tunchang, Hainan Province of China.

Like most similar mills in the region, Hongtai is a typical small-scale plywood mill. Founded in 2004, it mainly produces plywood and also produces a small amount of

veneer sheets for sale. The total investment was around ¥2.3 million with around 50 employees (full-time and part-time). Workers are mainly women in the village nearby except for some positions which require more technical skills.

They process around 6,000-8,000 m³ of logs (mainly Acacia, some Eucalyptus) and produce around 4,000 m³ of plywood a year. Their final product is plywood 1.5-1.7 cm thick with self-produced plywood core and purchased face veneer sheets. The face veneer sheets (Radiata pine) were made from imported New Zealand logs in Fujian, a neighboring province. The core of the final plywood is made of domestic eucalyptus or acacia, which accounts for about 80% of the total volume. Face sheets are veneer sheets bought from Fujian, a neighboring province. The veneer sheets are made of radiata pine logs imported from New Zealand. Wood waste and by-products include bark, waste veneer sheet, and wood core (2-3 cm in diameter, around 1 m long). Bark and waste sheets normally go to the fibreboard factory nearby while wood core are sold to some furniture companies or handle-making mills for further processing (mop/brush/broom handles, closet/cabinet hanging rails...).

Shengda started its commercial operation in November of 2012. Their annual capacity is 250 thousand m³ of HDF ranging from 2 mm to 40 mm thick. The total investment is ¥420 million with around 500 employees (full-time and part-time). Logging residues, small-diameter logs, and mill residues (including rubber wood mill residues) were their major raw wood material. According to their estimates, around 1.6-1.8 tonnes of raw material is used to produce 1 m³ of HDF. Their products are mainly used for furniture, interior and exterior materials (car, ship, audio equipment...), and packaging. According to the manager, the mill currently sells all their products to domestic market.

Annex 1. Agenda

Workshop on Forest Products Statistics in China

1-2 April 2013

Hainan Hotel, Haikou, Hainan Province, China

Address: 51 Haifu Road, Haikou, Hainan Province

Sunday, 31 March 2013

14:30 – 18:00 Arrival of participants

Monday, 1 April 2013

8:30 – 9:00 Registration

Opening Session

9:00 – 9:10 Opening remarks by Mr. Jian Sun
Deputy Director General, Department of Development
Planning and Assets Management, SFA

9:10 – 9:20 Opening remarks by Mr. Arvydas Lebedys
Forestry Officer, Forestry Department, FAO

9:20 – 9:30 Opening remarks by Mr. Jean-Christophe Claudon
Statistics Officer, ITTO

9:30 – 9:40 Opening remarks by Ms. Shuxin Li
Assistant Executive Director, APFNet

9:40 – 10:10 Group photo and coffee break

10:10 – 10:20 ***Icebreaking***
Facilitator: Dr. Yonggong Liu
China Agricultural University
Self-introduction of participants

10:20 – 10:30 Introduction to the workshop: background, objectives and
expected results
Dr. Yonggong Liu

Session I: International Forest Products Statistics Reporting

10:30 – 11:00 International forest statistics reporting: importance and main
outputs
Mr. Arvydas Lebedys, FAO

11:00 – 11:30 The ITTO statistical system: from JFSQ to annual review

11:30 – 12:00 *Mr. Jean-Christophe Claudon, ITTO*
Q&A (Facilitator: Dr. Yonggong Liu)

12:00 – 13:30 Lunch

Session II. Legal and Organizational Framework of Forest Products Statistics Reporting in China

13:30 – 13:50 Introduction to the legal framework of forestry statistics in China

Ms. Jianjie Liu

Director, Statistics Division, Department of Development Planning and Assets Management, SFA

13:50 – 14:10 Introduction to the organizational framework of forestry statistics in China

Ms. Jianjie Liu, SFA

14:10 – 14:30 Forest products imports and exports statistics in China

Ms. Hongman Jin

Director of Trade Statistics, Department of Statistics, GACC

Session III: Forest Products Statistics Reporting at the National and Provincial Levels in China

14:30 – 14:50 Current status of forest products statistics in China

Mr. Baichuan Yu

Deputy Director, Statistics Division, Department of Development Planning and Assets Management, SFA

14:50 – 16:00 Forest products statistics collection and reporting from the provincial perspective

Ms. Aixian Zhang, Zhejiang Forestry Department

Ms. Mulan Li, Jiangxi Forestry Department

Mr. Guowei Qin, Anhui Forestry Department

Ms. Lianxiang Mei, Xinjiang Forestry Department

16:00 – 16:30 ***Coffee break***

16:30 – 17:00 Current status and trends of wood supply of wood-based panel industries in China

Dr. Wenji Yu

Research Institute of Wood Industry, CAF

17:00 – 17:30 Questions / Answers & discussion

18:00 – 19:30 ***Dinner***

Tuesday, 2 April 2013

Session IV: Forest Products Statistics – an Industry Perspective

- 09:00 – 09:20 Current status of forest sector in China and timber legality verification System
Dr. Feng Shi
Vice Secretary General, CNFPPIA
- 09:20 – 09:40 Issues in China's wood-based panel production and trade
Prof. Xiaoyu Qian
Vice Chair, CNFPPIA
- 09:40 – 10:00 Q&A

Session V. China's JFSQ Reporting

- 10:00 – 10:20 Experience of filling out JFSQ
Dr. Yanjie Hu
Associate Professor, Research Institute of Forest Policy and Information, CAF
- 10:20 – 10:40 An overview of China's forest products trade
Dr. Xinjian Luo
Research Fellow, Research Institute of Forest Policy and Information, CAF

10:40 – 11:00 Coffee Break

Discussion Session**Working group discussion (1): China's reporting of forest products statistics for the JFSQ**

- 11:00 – 11:45 Discussion on data gaps, provision of missing data, and various aspects of JQ1 and JQ2.
- 11:45 – 12:00 Summary of discussion

12:00 – 13:30 Lunch

Working group discussion (2): solutions to national and provincial information needs

- 13:30 – 14:30 Formats and use of forestry statistics in policy and decision making at national/provincial levels;
- 14:30 – 15:30 Summary of discussion
- 15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break**
- 16:00 – 17:00 Closing remarks
- 18:00 – 19:30 Dinner**

Wednesday, 3 April 2013 (Field trip)

Annex 2. List of Participants

No.	Name	Affiliation	Title
1	Jian Sun	SFA	Deputy Director General, Department of Development Planning and Assets Management
2	Jianjie Liu	SFA	Director, Statistics Division, Department of Development Planning and Assets Management
3	Baichuan Yu	SFA	Deputy Director, Statistics Division, Department of Development Planning and Assets Management
4	Yanling Liu	Hainan Forestry Department	Deputy Director General
5	Hongman Jin	GACC	Director of Trade Statistics, Department of Statistics
6	Shuxin Li	APFNet	Assistant Executive Director
7	Zuofeng Zhuang	APFNet	Director of Planning and Development
8	Arvydas Lebedys	FAO	Forestry Officer (Statistics)
9	Yanshu Li	FAO	Forestry Officer (Statistics)
10	Jean-Christophe Claudon	ITTO	Statistics Officer
11	Wenji Yu	CAF	Research Fellow, Research Institute of Wood Industry
12	Xinjian Luo	CAF	Research Fellow, Research Institute of Forest Policy and Information
13	Yanjie Hu	CAF	Associate Professor, Research Institute of Forest Policy and Information
14	Yonggong Liu	China Agricultural University	Professor
15	Feng Shi	China National Forest Product Industry Association	Vice Secretary-General
16	Xiaoyu Qian	China National Forest Product Industry Association	Vice Chairman
17	Hao Zhou	Shanxi Forestry Department	Researcher
18	Lei Xu	Jilin Forestry Department	Officer (engineer)
19	Aixian Zhang	Zhejiang Forestry Department	Officer
20	Guowei Qin	Anhui Forestry Department	Officer, Planning and Finance Division
21	Mengjie Zhang	Fujian Forestry	Officer

		Department	
22	Mulan Li	Jiangxi Forestry Department	Vice Director, Division of Planning and Finance
23	Ruzhi Zheng	Shandong Forestry Department	Vice Director
24	Wenjie Cui	Henan Forestry Department	Officer
25	Qingwei Li	Hubei Forestry Department	Researcher
26	Yonghua Huang	Hunan Forestry Department	Officer
27	Min Ling	Guangxi Forestry Department	Officer
28	Suirong Wang	Hainan Forestry Department	Vice Director
29	Dequan Zhong	Chongqing Forestry Bureau	Director
30	Yixin Xu	Sichuan Forestry Department	Officer
31	Kun Wu	Guizhou Forestry Department	Section Chief, Division of Forestry Industry
32	Rui Wei	Gansu Forestry Department	Officer, Division of Afforestation and Forestry Industry
33	Lianxiang Mei	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Forestry Department	Deputy Director, Division of Development Planning and Assets Management
34	Zhi Qu	Jilin Forest Industry Group Co., Ltd	Statistics officer
35	Hongxia Wu	Longjiang Forest Industry Group Co., Ltd	Director
36	Lian Wang	Longjiang Forest Industry Group Co., Ltd	Deputy Director
37	Shouzhen Jia	Forestry Department of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps	Deputy Director
38	Lin Chen	APFNet	Program Officer, Planning and Development
39	Yuanshu Chen	APFNet Kunming Training Center	Training Officer
40	Min Chen		Interpreter

Annex 3. Presentation Slides from Speakers

International forest products statistics: importance and main outputs

Arvydas Lebedys
FAO Forestry Officer (Statistics)

APFNet/FAO/ITTO Workshop on Forest Products Statistics in China
Haikou, Hainan Province, China, 1-2 April 2013



- Who we are
- What we do - FAO Statistical program for forest products
- Summary and way forward



Who we are: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

- Specialized intergovernmental UN agency with 192 members, established in 1945 (*China member from 1945*)
- Focus on four main areas in food and agriculture incl. forestry:
 - Putting information within reach
 - Sharing policy expertise
 - Providing a meeting place for nations
 - Bringing knowledge to the field
- Present in over 130 countries, over 1800 regular professional staff and annual budget of about US\$ 1 billion



Who we are: FAO Forestry Department

- Forestry Department:
 - Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division
 - Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division
- Over 100 professional foresters from 47 countries (3 from China) working in various forestry programs and projects
- Main FAO's forestry statistical programs from late 1940s:
 - Forest resources assessment
 - Statistical program for forest products



FAO Statistical program for forest products: Clear mandate given by member states

Article I of Constitution of FAO:

"Functions of the Organization

1. The Organization shall **collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information** relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. In this Constitution, the term "**agriculture**" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and **primary forestry products.**"



FAO Statistical program for forest products: Major annual outputs

- ➔  FAO Yearbook of Forest Products (from 1947)
- ➔  FAOSTAT-Forestry online database (from 1961)
- ➔  Pulp and paper capacity assessments (from 1968)
- ➔  Statistical capacity development workshops (from 1984)

All these outputs and documents are publicly available at:
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/zh>



FAO Statistical program for forest products: What data we collect/report every year

Production, Export and Import of basic wood and paper products:

- Roundwood
- Wood charcoal
- Wood chips and residues
- Sawnwood
- Wood-based panels
- Pulp
- Paper and paperboard



FAO Statistical program for forest products: How we collect data every year

Since 1998, in partnership between 4 intergovernmental agencies through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ)



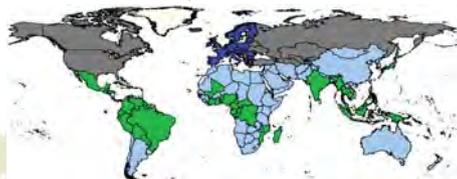
Major benefits of this partnership:

- Reduced reporting burden for countries
- Harmonized datasets for the same country in statistical series of all 4 collaborating agencies
- Synergy and mobilization of resources for statistical capacity development



FAO Statistical program for forest products: Collection and data sharing in JFSQ process

- Send out the questionnaire to countries



Responsible agency



- After the questionnaire is received, it is shared between all 4 agencies
- Compiled country statistics relevant to each agency's reporting mandate are published in their databases, publications



FAO Statistical program for forest products: Collected data are widely used

- Every 2 minutes someone downloads statistics from FAOSTAT-Forestry database
- Wide range of users from all countries (academia, public and private sectors)
- China's statistics are mostly demanded (1200 downloads per month or 40 per day)



FAO Statistical program for forest products: Benefits to data producers and users

Long term internationally comparable statistics help to:

- compare the progress in forestry sector between different countries, regions and at the global level
- forecast and project future development in the sector
- take better informed and evidence based forest policy decisions
- monitor overall progress towards sustainable forest management



Summary and way forward

- Commitment from member states in providing statistics allowed FAO to build uninterrupted data series for basic forest products for more than 65 years
- International data collection and dissemination improved over time and currently allow FAO to compile and report global statistics within short time (1 year)
- Let's use these 2 days to discuss and understand better the current issues and possible solutions in China's forest products statistics



THE ITTO STATISTICAL SYSTEM: FROM THE JFSQ TO THE ANNUAL REVIEW



Haikou, 1-3 April 2013



ITTO IN BRIEF

1. ITTO is an **intergovernmental organization** based in Japan promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources.
2. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. There are currently **65 members + European Union**.
3. **2 categories of members: 28 producers and 38 consumers.**

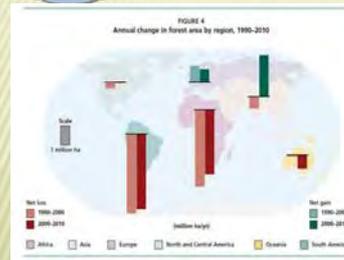


ITTO IN BRIEF CONT'D

1. Since it became operational in 1987, ITTO has funded more than **750 projects**, pre-projects and activities valued at more than **US\$300 million**. The major donors are the governments of Japan, Switzerland and the United States.
2. ITTO defines **sustainable forest management** (sometimes abbreviated to SFM) as:
"forest-related activities should not damage the forest to the extent that its capacity to deliver products and services - such as timber, water and biodiversity conservation - is significantly reduced. Forest management should also aim to balance the needs of different forest users so that its benefits and costs are shared equitably."



WHY THERE IS A NEED FOR SFM



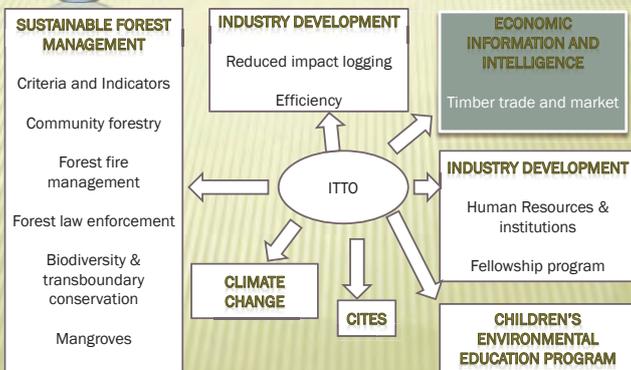
Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FAO)

At a regional level, South America suffered the largest net loss of forests between 2000 and 2010 – **about 4.0 million hectares per year** – followed by Africa, which lost **3.4 million hectares** annually.

The strong increase in Asia is partly due to the huge plantation area in China which reached a pace of **4 million ha per year** between 1980 and 2010.



ITTO IN BRIEF CONT'D



IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS

1. **Statistics are a key factor for implementing projects.** The importance of trade of tropical products in a member country will definitely influence the types of projects implemented in this country.
2. **Recognizing tropical wood is also essential.** ITTO and FAO are working together to propose a tropical species list to the Harmonized System at the World Custom.
3. Providing reliable statistics help policymakers to take the **right decisions on SFM.**



IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS CONT'D

1. International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) article 1: “improving market intelligence and encouraging information sharing on the international timber market (...) ensuring the gathering, compilation and dissemination of trade related data.”
2. Article 28: “publication of biennial review information supplied by members in relation to production, trade supply, stocks, consumption and prices of timber”



IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS CONT'D

1. Tropical Timber means 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 cover logs, sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood
2. The financial contribution of a country will partly depend on its imports or exports of tropical timber (according to the country classification as a producer or consumer).



ITTO STATISTICAL PROJECTS

1. ITTO has co-financed several market analyses on China demand and consumption of tropical wood through projects.
2. PD480/07 Rev.2 (M): DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF TROPICAL WOOD PRODUCTS IN CHINA TOWARDS 2020 (completed in 2012)
3. Total Budget: US\$ 410,988
Government of Switzerland: US\$ 165,000, Government of China: US\$ 147,468, Government of U.S.A.: US\$ 98,520, Implementing Agency: the institute of Forestry Policy and Information Chinese Academy of Forestry
4. Research report – Outlook on demand and supply situation of tropical wood products in China in 2020



ITTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Collection of data (e.g. Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire).
2. Processing, filtering and compilation (e.g. ITTO Statistical database).
3. Analysis and publication (e.g. *The Annual Review*)



THE JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Primary source of information.
2. Questionnaire developed/reviewed/ sent by 4 Organizations (“joint”) to their members.



EUROSTAT (EU countries)



ITTO (Tropical countries and Japan)



UNECE (Other Europe, CIS, North America)



FAO (Rest of the world)



THE JFSQ (CONT'D)

1. The JFSQ is an Excel file divided in several parts:
JQ1 – Removals and Production
JQ2 – Trade
JQ3 – Trade of Secondary Products
DOT1/2 – Trade Flow by Country
EU/ECE – Species Trade (temperate)
ITTO1 – Estimates for current year
ITTO2 – Species Trade (tropical)
ITTO3 – Factors affecting tropical
EU1 – Trade outside EU
EU2 – Removals by ownership
2. Partner organizations might have specific parts (“ITTO1”)
3. The questionnaire is revised once a year during the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG).
4. The consistency of the definitions of the forest products with HS codes are checked during the IWG.

THE JFSQ (CONT'D)

JQ1 FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Renewable and Production

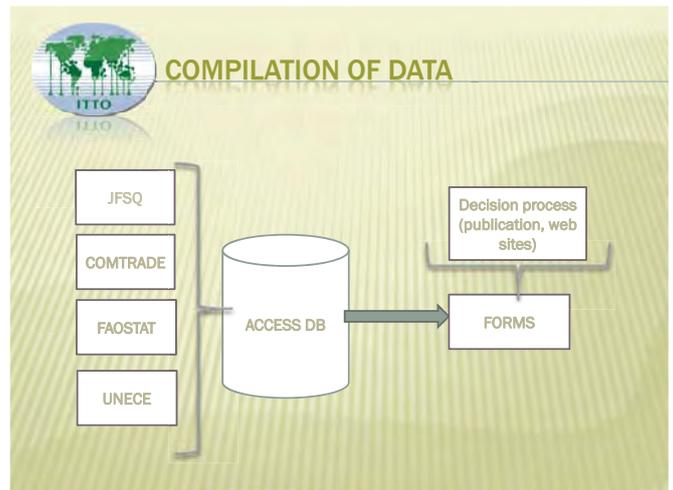
Product Code	Product	Unit	2010 Quantity	2011 Quantity
1	ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³		
1.1 C	Coniferous	1000 m ³		
1.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
6	WOOD PULP, INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL	1000 m ³		
7	1.1 G	1000 m ³		
7.1 C	Coniferous	1000 m ³		
7.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
9	1.2	1000 m ³		
9.1 C	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (SKEED IN THE REGION)	1000 m ³		
9.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
10	1.2 G	1000 m ³		
10.1 C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS	1000 m ³		
10.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
11	2.2	1000 m ³		
11.1 C	PULPWOOD (ROUND & SPLIT)	1000 m ³		
11.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
12	2.3	1000 m ³		
12.1 C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³		
12.1 NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		

STATISTICAL CHECKS

- Negative consumption** ($DC = P + I - X$)
- Roundwood availability** (The volume of logs available should be greater than or equal to the volume required for primary production). We use the following factor for roundwood availability check:
Sawnwood 1.82; veneer 1.90; plywood 2.3
the use of general conversion factors may lead to inconsistencies, but their use is justified by the lack of better information
- Unit values reasonable**
- Common sense** (are the figures realistic?)
- Consistent** with the other partner organizations databases (if not then we notify the other organizations).

COMPLEMENTARY SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- COMTRADE.** The UN COMTRADE database contains more than 1.75 billion trade records starting from 1962. The latest version of the Harmonized system are implemented. The use of COMTRADE allows the calculation of mirror statistics ("what other countries are saying they import from/export to a specific country).
- ITTO Project reports, ITTO regional coordinators.
- The **ITTO Tropical Timber Market (TTM) Report**, an output of the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS), is published in English every two weeks with the aim of improving transparency in the international tropical timber market. The TTM provides market trends and trade news from around the world, as well as indicative prices for over 400 tropical timber and added-value products.
- Partner organizations databases** (FAOSTAT, UNECE, EUROSTAT).
- Specific reports** from other international organizations or agencies (USDA)
- Specific publications** (Maskayu, produced by the Malaysian timber industry board)
- Specific websites** (www.observatoire-comifac.net)



FORMS

China Production of sawnwood

ITTO Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ITTO Publication	28,776	28,885	32,733	37,635	44,602	44,602
China 5						
FAO	28,727	28,835	32,733	37,635	45,035	

FORMS (CONT'D)

China export of veneer

ITTO Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ITTO Publication	179	168	160	197	268	267
		-6%	-5%	23%	36%	-23%
UNIT VALUE	1,289	1,598	1,659	1,749	1,099	913
China 6.1 EXP						
COMTRADE	152	146	114	158	246	0
COMTRADE UNIT VALUE	1,313	1,672	1,514	1,332	1,111	0
BACKGROUND COMTRADE UNIT VALUE	1,684	1,852	1,659	1,749	1,506	0
FAO	169	157	121	164	253	
FAO UNIT VALUE	1,440	1,747	1,572	1,379	1,135	



ANNUAL REVIEW, DISSEMINATION OF DATA

Annual review
and assessment
of the world
timber situation

2011

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL
TIMBER ORGANIZATION

5 year analysis

In the Annual Review 2012, the data of **78 countries** will be presented.

There will be **estimates** for the year 2012.

It will be published in June 2013.

Data can be found in the **online ITTO statistics database**.



TROPICAL ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION



Production of tropical roundwood in Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong and Hainan is estimated between 4.3 million m³ (USDA 2007), 7 million m³ (ITTO project) and 10 million m³ (ITTO).
The estimates of tropical roundwood will depend on the proportion of tropical sheets in the tropical plywood production



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Jean-Christophe CLAUDON
ITTO-STATS@ITTO.INT

林业统计法律框架

国家林业局 刘建杰
2013年4月1日

一、基本框架

(一) 统计法的内涵

统计法：统计法是调整政府机关组织实施统计活动中所形成社会关系的总称。它是由国家制定的关于统计活动的行为准则。

的

1. 政府统计活动有赖于法律的保障
2. 政府统计活动必须受到法律的约束

法律特性：

统计法的调整对象，主要是政府统计活动中形成的各种关系。

❖ 新《统计法》明确规定：

- 本法适用于各级人民政府、县级以上人民政府统计机构和有关部门组织实施的统计活动；
- 民间统计调查活动的管理办法，由国务院制定

政府统计与民间统计的区别

❖ 政府统计的性质：行政管理活动

❖ 政府统计的基本特征：

1. 实施主体的特定性：一般是行政主体
2. 依法设定：每一个统计调查项目依法设定
3. 具有强制性：义务性、无偿性
4. 调查结果的公共性：统计成果是社会公共产品

❖ 民间统计：
民事活动

非特定实施主体
不违反法律即可实施
自愿性或非义务性
调查结果属特定主体

政府统计：
行政活动

国家机关
严格依法设定
强制性
社会公共产品

❖从政府统计的法律属性及其法律特征可以看出：政府统计不是一般的统计活动，它是为国家决策管理、公民参政议政而开展的一种行政活动。作为行政活动，一方面要为其提供法律保障，另一方面要对其严格依法加以规范。保障、规范缺一不可。随着依法行政的推进，规范内容会越来越多，对政府统计的主体、内容、调查程序及调查结果运用等方面的规矩会越来越严、越来越具体。

(二) 统计法的表现形式

根据法律规范的效力不同，我国现行的统计法律规范的表现形式主要包括以下几种：

统计法律
统计行政法规
地方性统计法规
统计行政规章

7

1. 统计法律

统计法律是指由全国人大常委会制定的关于统计活动的行为规范。

《统计法》是统计工作的基本法

- ❖1983年12月8日由第六届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三次会议通过的《中华人民共和国统计法》。1984年1月1日施行。
- ❖该法律根据1996年5月15日第八届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十九次会议《关于修改中华人民共和国统计法的决定》进行了修正。
- ❖2009年6月27日第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第九次会议修订。

10

我国法律的修改有两种方式：一种是修正，另一种是修订。主要区别：

- 一是修改的内容不同。
- 二是生效日期不同。

❖综上，1996年修正的《统计法》的实施时间还是1984年1月1日；2009年修订的《统计法》的实施时间是2010年1月1日。这次修订后的《统计法》共7章50条。

2. 统计行政法规

行政法规是国家最高行政机关国务院制定的有关国家行政管理的规范性文件，其法律地位和效力仅次于宪法和法律。

统计行政法规是由国务院制定的有关统计活动的规范性文件。

我国现行的统计行政法规主要包括《统计法实施细则》、《全国经济普查条例》、《全国农业普查条例》、《关于工资总额组成的规定》等。此外还包括国务院发布的一些决定和命令，如《关于加强统计工作的决定》。

3. 地方性统计法规

根据《宪法》、《地方组织法》、《立法法》的有关规定，省、自治区、直辖市人民代表大会及其常委会在不与宪法、法律、行政法规相抵触的前提下，可以制定地方性法规；省、自治区人民政府所在地的市、经济特区所在地的市和经国务院批准的较大的市的人民代表大会及其常委会根据本市的具体情况和实际需要，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规和本省、自治区的地方性法规相抵触的前提下可以制定地方性法规。

4. 统计行政规章

统计行政规章，是指国务院各部门和省、自治区、直辖市人民政府及省、自治区人民政府所在地的市、经济特区政府所在地的市和经国务院批准的较大的市的人民政府所制定的有关统计的规范性文件。

统计行政规章分为两类：一是政府规章，即各省（区、市）人民政府及省、自治区人民政府所在地的市、经济特区政府所在地的市和经国务院批准的较大的市的人民政府所制定的统计行政规章；二是部门规章，即由国务院各部委和具有行政管理权的国务院直属机构制定的统计行政规章。目前统计行政规章有：《统计违法违纪行为处分规定》、《统计调查证管理办法》、《统计从业资格认定办法》和《涉外调查管理办法》等。

- ❖ 如：《浙江省统计工作监督管理条例》
- ❖ 《内蒙古自治区统计管理条例》
- ❖ 《重庆市统计管理条例》
- ❖ 《辽宁省统计管理条例》

- ❖ 对于林业统计来讲自身的行政规章：
- ❖ 如：林业统计管理办法（2005年以国家林业局局局长令形式出台）；
- ❖ 林业及相关产业分类（2008年国家林业局和国家统计局共同发布）
- ❖ 各种林业行业标准（造林、清查等等）

二、统计违法行为和种类

（一）统计违法行为

统计违法行为的概念：统计违法行为是指行为人在统计活动中违反统计法和统计制度的规定，对统计法所保护的社会关系形成侵害的行为。

（二）统计违法行为的种类

1. 提供不真实或者不完整统计资料
2. 迟报统计资料
3. 未按照国家有关规定设置原始记录、统计台账
4. 对本地方、本部门、本单位发生的严重统计违法行为失察（修订后《统计法》的重要特点，就是实施了统计行政问责制，强化了领导人员在统计上的法律义务）
5. 违反《统计违法违纪行为处分规定》

监察部 人力资源社会保障部 国家统计局 部门规章
2009. 5. 1

谢谢！

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2. 林业统计机构及统计人员

国家林业局是国务院主管林业的职能部门，负责林业生态建设事业管理及林业产业行业管理，行使林业行政执法职权，负责林业统计信息的搜集、整理和发布。根据《统计法》关于部门统计与政府统计工作的职能与分工，国家林业局设立综合专业统计部门，具体设在计财司统计信息处。[中国政府统计结构示意图2.doc](#)

❖ 各省、地、县级林业主管部门内相应设置林业统计机构，按照统计任务的大小配备统计人员1—3人；林业基层单位也应设置统计岗位，配备专兼职统计人员1—2人；目前全国专兼职林业统计人员约5万余人，基本形成了覆盖全国的林业统计信息网络。

3. 开展林业统计的时间

❖ 自建国以来虽然国家进行了数次机构改革，国家林业主管部门的名称和机构设置都有变化，但国家林业主管部门的统计机构——统计信息处一直延续至今。

二、统计报表制度

定义

各级政府统计部门依法实施统计调查项目业务工作方案。

统一规定和规范表述六要素：
统计指标、统计表式、统计对象、统计范围、调查方法、调查频率



——国家统计调查项目：报国务院审批或备案

——部门统计调查项目：报国家统计局审批或备案

——地方统计调查项目：统计系统的，报上级人民政府统计机构审批；有关部门的，报同级人民政府统计机构审批。



国家统计局报表制度

❖ 制定者：
 ❖ 国家统计局或国家统计局和 **国务院** 有关部门共同制定。

- 分类
- 1、周期性普查制度
 - 2、经常性调查制度
 - 3、非经常性调查制度

国家统计局报表制度 周期性普查制度

- 人口普查 → 10年一次、逢 0 年份
- 农业普查 → 10年一次、逢 6 年份
第一产业单位及农户
- 经济普查 → 10年两次、逢 3、8 年份
第二、第三产业单位及个体户

国家统计局报表制度 经常性调查制度

定义

- 1) 结合日常登记以及核实资料；
- 2) 定期报表，经常性、连续不断；
- 3) 层层上报、汇总资料，全面数据；

形式

- 1) 年度（年报）；
- 2) 定期（半年、季度、月度）；

国家统计局报表制度 非经常性调查制度

定义

- 1) 一段时间内持续实施或一次性实施；
- 2) 专项调查、试点调查；
- 3) 临时性统计调查制度；

特点

服务于宏观决策、热点问题；

经常性和非经常性调查制度的 贯彻与实施

常用调查方法	组织形式
全面调查	统计部门直接调查
	逐级布置、逐级上报
抽样调查	主要工作环节明确规定
	仅提出原则要求，另定实施方案
重点调查	直接调查或逐级布置上报



部门统计报表制度

审批的调查项目目录

部门名称	统计调查项目名称	批准文号	有效期限
环境保护部	全国生产化学药品环境状况统计报表制度	国统制[2011]212号	2013-7-31
水利部	水利固定资产投资统计制度	国统制[2011]214号	2013-8-7
国家统计局	物资生产统计制度	国统制[2011]213号	2013-8-7
中国烟草总公司	烟草工业统计报表制度	国统制[2011]219号	2013-8-7
商务部	产业投资统计报表制度	国统制[2011]211号	2013-8-13
中国证监会	保险行业统计调查方案	国统制[2011]218号	2013-8-18
工业和信息化部	视听服务行业统计报表制度	国统制[2011]217号	2013-8-28
商务部	全国连锁行业市场监管系统制度	国统制[2011]219号	2013-8-28

定义 国务院有关部门实施专业性统计调查项目的业务方案

特点 内容涉及农业、林业、建筑、交通、金融、文化、教育、卫生、科技等多个方面



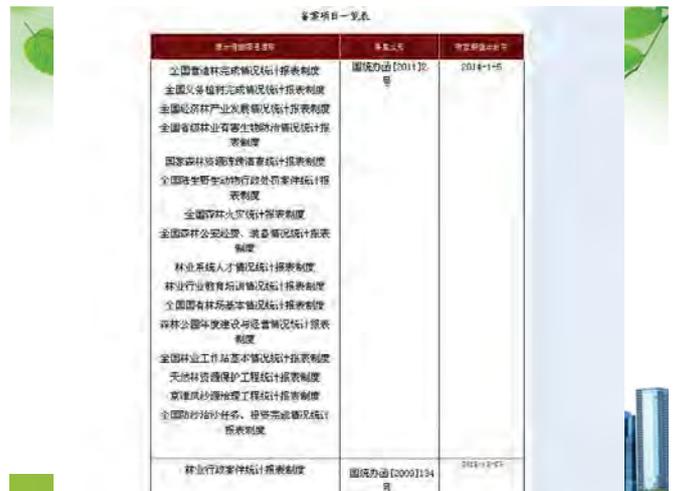
地方统计报表制度

定义 由县级以上地方人民政府及其部门实施地方统计调查项目

特点 为满足地方需要，对国家统计调查制度的补充，形成新的统计调查方案

❖就林业统计调查属于**部门统计报表制度**，林业统计调查项目包括两部分：

- ❖一是林业综合统计调查
- ❖二是林业专项统计调查



林业统计调查项目一般包括七个基本部分：

- 封面
- 目录
- 总说明
- 报表目录
- 调查表式
- 主要指标解释
- 附录

(1) 封面

- ❖ 封面一般包括项目标题、制定机关、批准机关（或备案机关）、制定时间等内容。
- ❖ 推荐在封二引用《中华人民共和国统计法》有关条款，以示本调查项目的法律效力。

林业统计综合报表制度

(2011年统计年度至2012年定期报表)

中华人民共和国国家统计局制定
中华人民共和国国家统计局批准

2011年10月

本报表制度根据《中华人民共和国统计法》的有关规定制定。

《中华人民共和国统计法》第七条规定：国家机关、企业事业单位和其他组织以及个体工商户和个人等统计调查对象，必须依照本法和国家有关规定，真实、准确、完整、及时地提供统计调查所需的资料，不得提供不真实或者不完整的统计资料，不得迟报、拒报统计资料。

《中华人民共和国统计法》第九条规定：统计机构和统计人员对在统计工作中知悉的国家秘密、商业秘密和个人信息，应当予以保密。

(2) 目录

- 目录：要求将统计调查项目各部分内容按顺序列出，并标注各部分内容所在页码。

目 录

一、总说明	1
二、报表目录	2
三、调查表式	3
(一) 限额以上批发零售业、餐饮业基本情况(Z301表)	3
(二) 限额以上批发零售业商品购进、销售、库存总额(Z302表)	4
(三) 餐饮业销售情况(Z303表)	5
(四) 限额以上批发零售业企业财务状况(Z304表)	7
(五) 限额以上餐饮业财务状况(Z305表)	7
(六) 批发零售业商品销售总额(Z401表)	8
(七) 批发零售业商品分类销售总额(Z402表)	9
(八) 限额以上批发零售业商品销售、库存(Z403表)	10
(九) 限额以上批发零售业企业主要经济指标(Z404表)	11
(十) 社会消费品零售总额(Z404表)	12
四、主要指标解释	21
(一) 行业	24
(二) 国民经济行业分类	27
(三) 商品类值目录	28
(四) 商品目录	29
(五) 批发零售、餐饮业统计报表目录	30

调查和填报表式前尺
寸见左方及下方标尺。

14.4cm

(3) 总说明

- ❖ 1、本调查项目的目的和意义
- ❖ 2、统计对象和范围
- ❖ 3、主要统计内容
- ❖ 4、调查时间和频率
- ❖ 5、调查方法和组织方式及渠道
- ❖ 6、其他须阐明的有关事项。

一、总说明。

- (一) (说明本调查项目的目的意义)。
- (二) (说明说明本调查项目的统计对象和范围)。
- (三) (说明本调查项目的主要指标内容)。
- (四) (说明本调查项目的调查时间和调查频率)。
- (五) (说明本调查项目的调查方法、组织方式和渠道)。
- (六) (说明本调查项目的其他需要阐明的内容, 如调查结果的提供使用范围等内容)。

总说明的内容可根据统计调查项目的需要增加适当内容。

(4) 报表目录

- ❖ 报表目录为一张开口式二维表, 宾栏包括表号、表名、报告期别、填报范围、报送单位、报送日期及方式、页码等内容; 主栏按报表顺序分列。

二、报表目录。

表号	表名	报告期别	填报范围	报送单位	报送日期及方式	页码
E301表	限额以上批发和零售业商品购进、销售、库存总额	年报	辖区内限额以上批发和零售业法人企业、产业活动单位	省、自治区、直辖市统计局	3月15日前 电子邮件	5
E302表	限额以上零售业经营情况	年报	辖区内限额以上零售业法人企业、产业活动单位	同上	同上	6
...
E401表	批发和零售业商品销售情况	月报	辖区内全管批发和零售业法人企业、产业活动单位和个体户	同上	月后6日12时前 电子邮件	10
E402表	限额以上零售业经营情况	月报	辖区内限额以上零售业法人企业、产业活动单位	同上	同上	10

(5) 调查表式

- ❖ 统计调查表应该设计为避免使用“棋盘表式”, 最大限度减少宾栏项目数量。推荐使用“数据流表式”, 即通过主栏实现对数据质的规定, 通过宾栏实现对数据量的规定。统计调查表式应包括以下内容: 表名、左上角标识、法定标识(右上角)、与报表频率对应的时间、主栏和宾栏、表底(单位负责人、填表人、填表日期等)、填报说明等内容。

(6) 主要指标解释

- ❖ 将调查项目中涉及到的重要指标, 特别是本调查项目中特有的指标、新定义的指标和比较生疏的指标列出, 并进行解释, 使填报者能够准确理解指标概念和口径范围。



四、主要指标解释

集体三号

集体五号

集体五号

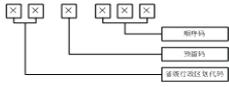
1. 港口的统计界定：根据港口法，港口是指具有船舶进出、停泊、靠泊、旅客上下、货物装卸、驳运、储存等功能，具有相应的码头设施，由一定范围的水域和陆域组成的区域。港口按照所处地理位置分为沿海港口和内河港口。港口统计界定的原则为：..

(1) 以当前港口行政管理部门实际管辖的范围和管辖范围内每个港口的陆域、水域实际划分状况为依据进行港口统计界定。..

(2) 基原港口为最小港口单元。..

(3) 港口由一个或多个港区组成。..

2. 港口代码：港口代码由港口所在省市区代码、预留码和顺序码三部分，共六位数字组成。..



(1) "省市区代码"段：填写港口所在省（区、市）的两位行政区划代码。..

(2) "预留码"段：沿海港口统一填"0"，非沿海港口填"1"。..

(7) 附录

❖ 附录用于载明与调查表式相关的事项。一般包括与调查项目有关的统计标准、填报目录、重要说明等内容。如果采用了抽样调查方法，需要详细说明抽调调查方案和推算方法。



林业统计报表制度管理

管理机构

国家林业局计财司统一管理和协调所有林业统计调查制度

管理原则

科学性、可行性、规范性

事后监督

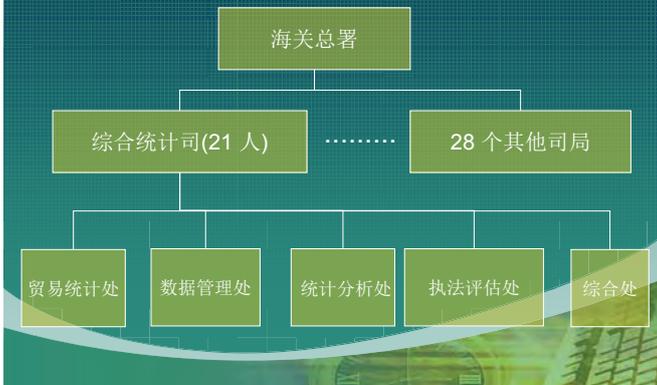
国家统计局定期公布调查项目 **审批**、**备案** 情况，国家林业局定期检查 **审批** 手续、制度执行情况



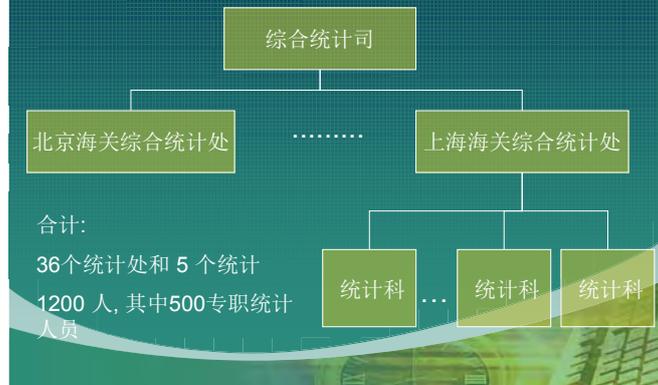
谢谢!



组织机构



组织机构



一、海关统计方法



统计制度

- 从1980年起，采用联合国推荐的统计标准。
- 各国政府编制对外贸易统计的概念与定义



统计制度-统计范围

实际进出境并引起境内物质存量增加或者减少的货物，列入海关统计

统计制度：统计范围（一线统计）





统计制度 - 统计范围

包括:

- 保税仓库、保税区或经济特区进出境的货物
- 加工贸易进出口的货物
- 租赁期一年及以上的租赁贸易货物
- 外商投资企业进出口的货物
- 国际间无偿援助的物资以及捐赠品等



统计制度 - 统计范围

不列入海关统计:

- (一) 过境、转运和通运货物;
- (二) 暂时进出口货物;
- (三) 货币及货币用黄金
- (四) 租赁期1年以下的租赁进出口货物;
- (五) 因残损、短少、品质不良或者规格不符而免费补偿或者更换的进出口货物
- (六) 海关总署规定的不列入海关统计的其他货物。



统计制度 - 数据来源



统计制度 - 统计指标

- 品名及编码;
- 数量、价格;
- 经营单位;
- 贸易方式;
- 运输方式;
- 进口货物的原产国(地区)、启运国(地区)、境内目的地;
- 出口货物的最终目的国(地区)、运抵国(地区)、境内货源地;
- 进出口日期;
- 关别;
- 海关总署规定的其他统计项目。



统计制度 - 统计指标

- 商品分类
- 1980-1991: 联合国《国际贸易标准分类》第二次修订本
- 1992至今: 海关合作理事会制定的《商品名称和编码协调制度》

中华人民共和国海关统计商品目录



统计制度 - 数量

- 进出口货物的数量, 按照《中华人民共和国海关统计商品目录》规定的计量单位统计
- 61.4% HS 编码的商品以公斤为数量单位。
- 16.0% HS 编码的商品有第二计量单位



统计制度 - 价格

- 进口货物按CIF价格统计
- 出口货物按FOB价格统计



统计制度 - 企业

- 进出口货物的经营单位，按照在海关注册登记、从事进出口经营活动的法人、其他组织或者个人统计

商业秘密可以得到保护



统计制度 - 贸易方式

一般贸易	对外承包工程出口货物
国家间或者国际组织间无偿援助、赠送的物资	租赁贸易
捐赠物资	外商投资企业作为投资进口的设备或者物品
补偿贸易	出料加工贸易
来料加工装配贸易	易货贸易
进料加工贸易	免税外汇商品
寄售、代销贸易	保税仓库进出境仓储转口货物
边境小额贸易	保税区进出境仓储转口货物
加工贸易进口设备	出口加工区进口设备
	其他



统计制度 - 运输方式

进出口货物的运输方式，按照货物进出境时的运输方式统计



统计制度 - 贸易伙伴

进口货物，应当分别统计其原产国、启运国；
出口货物，应当分别统计其最终目的国、运抵国



统计制度 - 贸易伙伴

中国自印尼进口



原产国
(印尼)

起运国
(新加坡)

进口国
(中国)

Key: 间接贸易, 商业交易



统计制度-境内目的地、货源地

境内目的地：是指进口货物在我国关境内的消费、使用地或最终运抵地，即进口货物的最终使用单位所在的地区

境内货源地：是指出口货物在我国关境内的产地或原始发货地。



统计制度-统计日期

进口货物按照海关放行日期进行统计；
出口货物按照海关报关日期进行统计。

按月汇总统计



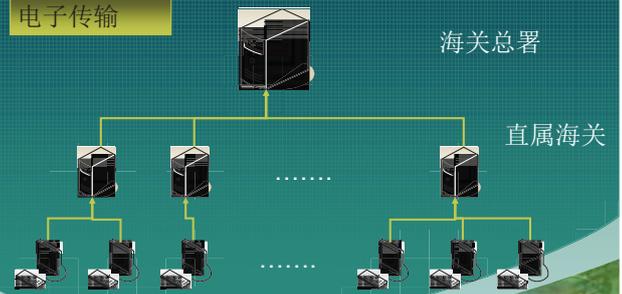
统计制度-关别

海关关别指的是接受申报的海关。



数据处理-采集

电子传输



数据处理-审核



数据发布

- 海关统计月刊
- 海关统计年鉴
- 月度对外贸易指数
- 其他统计期刊
- 用户定制的统计数据



数据发布

2012年数据发布时间表

月份	初步数据	快报	月刊(中文)	月刊(英文)	年鉴(中文)	年鉴(英文)
一月	10 th	21 st	29 th	30 th		
二月	10 th	21 st	25 th	28 th		
三月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
四月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
五月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
六月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
七月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
八月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th	30 th	
九月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		30 th
十月	13 th	24 st	25 th	30 th		
十一月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		
十二月	10 th	21 st	25 th	30 th		



数据发布

- 海关总署及各直属海关提供统计服务
- 用户可以定制所需数据。
- 网址:

www.customs.gov.cn
www.chinacustomsstat.com
www.hgtj.cn



数据发布



三、林产品贸易统计

林产品贸易统计

第14章	编结用植物材料
第44章	木及木制品;木炭
第45章	软木及软木制品
第46章	编结材料制品
第47章	木浆及其他纤维状纤维素浆
第48章	纸及纸板;纸浆、纸或纸板制品
第94章	家具

林产品贸易统计-木及木制品

- 4401 薪柴(圆木段、块、枝、成捆或类似形状);木片或木粒;锯末、木废料及碎片,不论是否粘成圆木段、块、片或类似形状
- 4402 木炭(包括果壳炭及果核炭),不论是否结块
- 4403 锯木,不论是否去皮、去皮材或粗锯成方
- 4404 锯木:木劈柴;已削尖但未编织的木桩;粗加修整但未车圆、弯曲或以其他方式加工;木棒、适合制手杖、伞柄、工具把柄及类似品;木片条及类似品
- 4405 木丝;木粉
- 4406 铁道及电车道枕木
- 4407 经锯断、锯切、刨切或旋切的木材,不论是否刨平、砂光或端部接合,厚度>6mm
- 4408 饰面用单板(包括刨切胶合木获得的单板);制胶合板或类似多层板用单板以及其他经锯断、刨切或旋切的木材,不论是否刨平、砂光、排接或端部接合,厚度≤6mm
- 4409 任何一边、端或面制成连续形状(舌榫、槽榫、半槽榫、斜角、V形接头、珠榫、线榫、侧圆及类似形状)的木材(包括未装拼成地板用条及榫板),不论其任何一边或面是否刨平、砂光或端部接合
- 4410 碎料板、定向刨花板(OSB)及类似板(例如,华夫板),木或其他木质材料制,不论是否用树脂或其他有机粘合剂粘合
- 4411 木纤维板或其他木质材料纤维板,不论是否用树脂或其他有机粘合剂粘合
- 4412 胶合板、纤维饰面板及类似的多层板
- 4413 强化木,成块、板、条或异形的
- 4414 木制的画框、相框、镜框及类似品
- 4415 包装木箱、木盒、板条箱、圆桶及类似的包装容器;木制电缆卷筒;木托板、箱形托盘及其它载用木板;木制的托盘护框
- 4416 木制的木桶、琵琶桶、盆和其他箍桶及其零件,包括桶板
- 4417 木制的工具、工具支架、工具柄、扫帚及刷子的身和柄;木制鞋帮扣及扣头
- 4418 建筑用木工制品,包括结构用木模板、已装拼的地板、木梯及木楼梯
- 4419 普通家具及厨房用具
- 4420 雕刻木(包括手工雕刻木),雕刻或为装饰用的木制盒子和小木匣及类似品;木制小雕像及其他装饰品;第九十四章以外的木制家具
- 4421 其他木制品

林产品贸易统计

问题与挑战

- 打击林产品非法采伐与贸易
- 贸易规模与增值
- 经济效益和生态效益

改进统计制度,加强对统计工作的投入,建立完善的统计体系



谢谢

Q & A

林业统计基本情况介绍

-----中国林产品统计研讨会主题发言

海南·海口
2013年4月1日

介绍内容

- ◆ 一、林业统计的主要内容
- ◆ 二、林业统计数据收集方法
- ◆ 三、林业统计调查频率
- ◆ 四、林业统计数据汇总方式
- ◆ 五、林业统计数据利用情况
- ◆ 六、存在困难与问题
- ◆ 七、林业统计改革设想

一、林业统计的主要内容

林业统计范围包括：

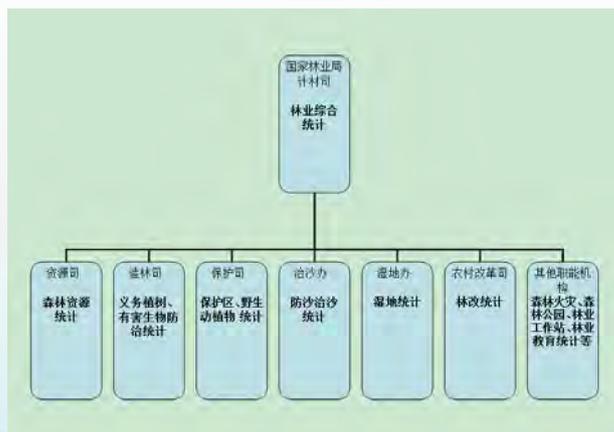
◆ 1、林业综合统计

按照国家林业局职责分工，计财司负责林业综合统计制度的制定、组织实施和定期发布全国林业综合统计信息。

◆ 2、林业专项统计

林业专项统计调查制度由国家林业局各职能司局自行制定，按照《中华人民共和国统计法》的有关规定，需经计财司报国家统计局进行批准或备案后开展工作，最后将调查结果报计财司。

政府林业统计结构示意图



1、林业综合统计

(1) 生态建设与保护 (7张报表, 200多个指标)

- ◆ 营造林情况
- ◆ 森林抚育情况
- ◆ 林木种苗生产情况
- ◆ 天然林资源保护工程建设情况
- ◆ 退耕还林工程建设情况
- ◆ 京津风沙源治理工程建设情况
- ◆ 三北及长防等重点防护林体系工程建设情况
- ◆ 林业系统野生动植物保护及自然保护区工程建设情况

1、林业综合统计

(2) 林业产业发展情况 (8张报表, 300多个指标)

- ◆ 林业产业产值
- ◆ 主要木材竹材产品产量
- ◆ 主要经济林产品生产情况
- ◆ 速生丰产用材林建设情况
- ◆ 油茶与花卉产业发展情况
- ◆ 主要林产工业产品产量
- ◆ 林业旅游与休闲产业发展情况
- ◆ 主要林产品销售实际平均价格

林业产业及林产品

林业产业是以森林资源为基础，以获取经济效益为目的，以技术和资金为手段，有效组织生产和提供各种物质和非物质产品的行业。林业产业是一个完整的产业体系，涵盖第一、二、三产业。具体包括林木种植业、经济林培育和采集业、花卉培育业、野生动植物驯养繁育业、木竹采运业；木竹加工业、人造板制造业、木浆造纸业、林化产品加工业、非木质林产品加工业；森林旅游业等。

林产品：木材、竹材、水果、干果、林产饮料产品、林产调料产品、森林食品、木本药材、木本油料、林产工业原料、花卉、速生丰产林、木竹加工制品（不含木质家具、木浆）、林产化学产品、森林旅游休闲产业发展情况。

1、林业综合统计

(3) 林业系统从业人员情况 (2张报表, 30多个指标)

- ◆ 林业系统从业人员和劳动报酬情况
- ◆ 林业系统职工伤亡事故情况

(4) 林业投资情况 (3张报表, 100多个指标)

- ◆ 林业投资完成情况
- ◆ 林业固定资产投资完成情况
- ◆ 林业利用外资基本情况

2、林业专项统计 (20项左右)

- ◆ 森林资源连续清查统计报表制度
- ◆ 全国义务植树完成情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 全国林业有害生物防治情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 全国森林火灾统计报表制度
- ◆ 全国林业工作站基本情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 国有林场基本情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 森林公园年度建设与经营情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 林业行政案件统计报表制度
- ◆ 石漠化综合治理工程统计报表制度
- ◆ 集体林权制度改革情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 国家林业重点工程社会效益监测统计报表制度

二、林业统计数据收集方法

林业统计数据的搜集方法是采取全面调查与非全面调查两种方法进行的。

- ◆ 1、全面调查包括定期调查和普查，是按照国家有关规定，自上而下地统一布置，以一定的原始记录为依据，按照统一的表式、统一的指标项目、统一的报送时间和报送程序，自下而上地逐级定期提供基本统计资料的一种调查方式。
- ◆ 2、非全面调查包括抽样调查、典型调查与重点调查

1、全面调查

- ◆ (1) 定期调查
最为普遍使用的调查方法。
- ◆ (2) 林业相关清查
全国森林资源连续清查
全国湿地资源调查
全国荒漠化与沙化监测
全国野生动植物调查

2、非全面调查

- ◆ (1) 抽样调查
抽样调查是按照随机原则抽取总体中的一部分单位进行调查，用抽样单位的数值来推断总体的调查方法。
金融危机对林业及相关产业影响情况快速问卷调查：2008年12月，为了解全球金融危机对我国林业及相关经济实体造成的冲击和影响，我司与国家林业局经研中心联合，通过分层随机抽样方法抽取了300个木材采运企业、国有林场、木材加工企业和森林公园等样本单位进行调查。
- ◆ (2) 典型调查
典型调查是在对研究对象进行全面分析的基础上，有意识地选出少数有代表性的单位和个体，进行深入细致调查的调查方法。
林业重点工程社会效益监测：2003年开始至今，监测点分布27个省的240个县（森工企业和自然保护区）、338个村（林场）和1665个农户（职工家庭）。

三、林业统计调查频率

林业统计调查频率可分为年报、定期报表调查和长周期调查。

1、年报——最为常规的统计调查方式

- ◆ 林业综合统计报表制度
- ◆ 全国林业工作站基本情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 国有林场基本情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 森林公园年度建设与经营情况统计报表制度
- ◆ 林业行政案件统计报表制度
- ◆ 石漠化综合治理工程统计报表制度

三、林业统计调查频率

◆ 2、定报

- (1) 月报
 - 全国义务植树完成情况统计报表制度
 - 全国林业有害生物防治情况统计报表制度
 - 全国森林火灾统计报表制度
- (2) 季报
 - 林业综合统计报表制度 (3张报表, 100多个指标)
- (3) 半年报

◆ 3、长周期

全国森林资源连续清查 (5年一次)、全国湿地资源调查 (10年一次)、全国荒漠化与沙化监测 (5年一次)、全国野生动植物调查 (10年一次)

四、统计数据汇总方式

◆ (1) 逐级汇总

逐级汇总就是把基层上报数据自下而上地逐级审核汇总并上报, 最后由国家林业局审核汇总。逐级汇总的优势是可通过就地逐级审查及时发现问题并及时解决, 统计数据准确性较高。逐级汇总方式是目前林业统计普遍采用的方式。

林业基层单位统计数据传递流程如下:

原始记录→林业统计台帐→林业统计基层报表→林业统计综合报表
(乡镇、县、市、省) (全国)

原始记录是林业基层单位根据生产管理需要用数字和文字对生产活动和经营管理活动所做的最初记录, 是统计核算的基础。



四、统计数据汇总方式

◆ (2) 超级汇总

超级汇总是把基层统计报表直接集中到某一级林业主管部门的统计机构进行审核汇总。这种方式的优势是在较短的时间内审核汇总所需要的统计数据。但这种方式在审核过程中发现的问题, 查询起来需要的时间较长, 有的甚至不便查询。

林业重点工程社会效益监测: 由监测点直接上报国家林业局测报办

五、林业统计数据利用情况

- ◆ 1、提供林业主管部门
- ◆ 2、提供政府统计部门
- ◆ 3、提供高校、科研院所等社会各界
- ◆ 4、提供FAO、ITTO等国际组织
- ◆ 5、开展林业统计研究工作
- ◆ 6、林业统计产品

◆ (1) 年鉴 (出版时间通常每年8-9月)



《中国林业统计年鉴》
CHINA FORESTRY STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



《中国统计年鉴》

◆ (2) 分析报告



《中国林业发展报告》(中英文版)



◆ (2) 分析报告



《全国林业统计分析报告汇编》(年度)



《中国林业发展报告》(每年不定期)

◆ (3) 专项成果



《中国森林资源报告》



《林业重点工程社会效益监测报告》

◆ (4) 课题研究



《现代林业统计评价研究》

◆ (5) 其他



《林业统计手册》



《数字解读“十一五”林业发展》

六、存在困难与问题

1、统计对象、统计领域、范围越来越广

原来涉及林产品的统计仅限于林业系统内，随着我国市场经济的发展，全社会办林业的态势已经形成。统计对象与林业相关但又与林业部门无关、数量众多且分布广泛、统计对象的配合度不如从前，数据收集非常困难，调查难度大。

2、需求越来越多、要求越来越高

政府决策需求，社会生产经营也越来越关注，对统计的调查频率和数据质量等要求越来越高。

3、林业统计队伍有待加强

林业统计人员多为兼职、专业知识有限、更换变动频繁、培训不及时等问题都给林业统计工作带来困难。

七、林业统计改革趋势

◆ 规范林业统计报表制度

将制度中的统计指标解释、例证、审核标准等相关内容进一步完善，让基层统计调查员和被调查对象在初步指导下就能够完成调查任务。

◆ 丰富统计调查手段，拓展数据收集渠道

常规的全面调查在及时性方面，或是特定产品的统计上有所欠缺，而抽样调查和典型调查等调查方法有着灵活、快速的优势，我们在科学设计的基础上可以充分利用。

◆ 加强沟通交流，开门办统计

与政府统计部门、行业协会之间加强沟通与协作，共享数据和调查成果；开展林业统计专家咨询工作，使部门领导、相关学者、普通用户都能参与到制度设计、数据质量评估等工作中。

◆ 加强林业统计培训工作

提高林业统计队伍素质，减少数据收集、加工过程中的错误。

◆ 加强林业统计宣传工作

使领导能够提高认识，加强重视程度。向社会说明数据的来源、含义和用途等，来减少误解和误读。

踏实苦干、力求创新， 努力做好浙江林产品统计

- 一、林产品统计情况简介
- 二、做好林产品统计的几点体会

一、林产品统计情况简介

- (一)、开展林业全行业统计
- (二)、完善林业统计方法制度
- (三)、严把统计质量关

(一)、开展林业全行业统计

- 我是1996年底接上林业统计工作的，对1996年统计年报数据进行分析，发现浙江省林业系统内各类工业产品产量基本上仅占林业全社会产品产量的2%左右，仅仅统计林业系统内的产值和产量远不能反映浙江林业的实际。
- 1997年，提出了林业实现全行业统计的设想，并撰写《林业行业统计势在必行》一文，发表于《浙江林业》杂志上，文章充分论述了实现林业全行业统计的必要性、紧迫性和可行性，界定了林业行业分类，明确了国民经济行业分类中属于林业的行业，引起不少业内人士的共鸣，也得到了厅长的批示和支持。
- 1998年9月召开了林业全行业统计座谈会，会上充分讨论了林业行业统计的范围、口径、各种采集数据的方法和途径以及面临的困难，通过讨论，大家统一了思想，消除了各种顾虑和畏难情绪，并于1998年年底初步实施林业全行业统计，此后各市先易后难，循序渐进，逐步推进，经过十多年的努力，我省林业一、二、三产基本上实现了全行业统计，除了少数取数难度较大的行业外。

(二)、完善林业统计方法制度

- 1、改革完善实物量统计指标体系
- 2、建立林产品价格调查体系
- 3、强化价值量统计
- 4、实现产值自动运算
- 5、完善统计调查方法

1、改革完善实物量统计指标体系

- 我们在国家林业局统计报表的基础上，结合我省实际，增加一些能反映浙江特色的统计指标、逐级细化实物量指标，增强相关指标间的逻辑性和严密性，使浙江报表的内容更广更深入，我们增加了浙江特有产品的统计，如经济林产品产量表中增加香榧、山核桃、杨梅、青梅等指标的统计；木竹产品产量表中增加竹壳、毛料、箬叶等指标的统计；工业产品产量表中增加木竹藤家具、活性炭、竹炭竹醋液等指标的统计；增加了主要产品产销存季报统计；开展了林业相关产品进出口贸易统计等。

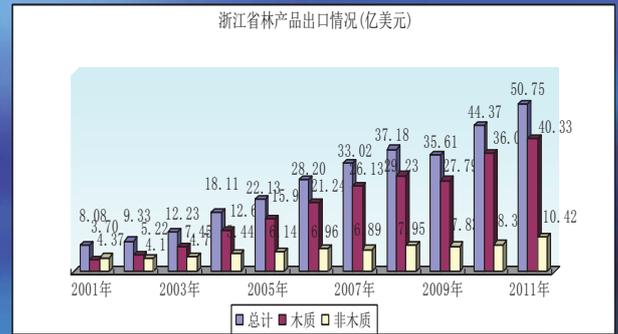
林产品进出口贸易统计

1997年前，我省林产品进出口贸易没有系统统计，1997年接手统计工作后，为了弥补这一缺憾，我省每年向杭州海关提取林产品及林业相关产品基础数据，通过分类、整理及运算，计算出林产品进出口贸易金额、数量、价格，主要进出口国家及所占份额，并撰写《浙江省林产品及木材相关产品进出口贸易分析》

林产品进口情况



林产品出口情况



2、建立林产品价格调查体系

- 先前的统计报表偏重于实物量统计，产品产量报表不少，而产品的价格涉及到的不多，我省不断增加并逐步完善林产品价格统计指标，使林产品有产量就有价格，为量化价值量统计提供基础。

3、强化价值量统计

- 不断细化林业行业分类，对有浙江特色或较大宗货物细化到产品，并把细化了的分类纳入到新增加的两张产值计算表，便于了解掌握或进一步灵活处理各行业甚至于各产品的产值数量和价格，以及各市各县各种林产品的相关数据，以满足各界领导及各界社会人士的各种需求。

4、实现产值自动运算

- 我们重新编写浙江省林业统计程序，增加两张林业产业产值计算表，计算表中各林业产品的产量和价格能从相应的实物量和价值量报表中自动取数，各行业的产值能自行运算，并自动填报到“全部林业产业产值”表中，实行产值和产量紧密相联，产值和产业无缝对接，既提高了统计时效和统计数据质量，减轻基层统计人员工作量，也减少统计数据的人为干扰。

5、完善统计调查方法

- 开展抽样调查：在传统的层层布置，层层汇总，对林业生产经营情况进行全面调查的基础上，对林业上出现的一些新情况、新问题，领导和社会普遍关注的热点、难点问题，开展抽样调查，如与浙江农林大学合作开展林业对社会就业所作贡献及木材消耗结构的抽样调查。
- 开展重点调查：挑选38家林业龙头企业进行重点调查，跟踪反映林业经济运行状况，如开展主要林产品产、销、存情况调查，花卉苗木生产情况调查。
- 开展专项调查：专门下拨调研经费给丽水、嘉善、安吉等县进行林业对农民增收所作贡献、人造板、地板加工企业生产经营情况的专项调查。
- 开展金融危机对浙江林工企业带来的冲击的问卷调查及快速调查等。

（三）、严把统计质量关

- 1、统一口径、加强培训
- 2、强化制度，提高质量
- 3、对口检查，相互促进

1、统一口径、加强培训

- 按照国家林业局的部署，结合我省的实际情况，我们每年制定一本《林业统计综合报表制度》，制度详细规定报表样式、填报单位、上报时间、统计范围、指标涵义等，制度及基层报表由省厅统一印发，程序统一修改后下发。为确保统计质量，我省每年召开三个会议：林业统计年报布置会、汇总会、半年报座谈会，通过会议逐一讲解报表，统一统计口径，解答疑难问题，交流统计经验。我省除每年三次对地市统计人员以以会代培的方式进行培训外，还每五年举办一次地市县统计人员都参加的统计业务培训班，并不定期地组织统计人员参加国家林业局举办的统计业务培训，不断提高统计人员的业务素质。

2、强化制度，提高质量

- 建立数据评审制度，加强对统计数据质量的监管，注重审核数量、价格的合理性，使用企业生产能力、各林种的平均亩产、平均价格等来评价工业产品产量、经济林产品产量的准确性，防止统计数据出现大的偏差。
- 建立和完善各种原始记录和台账，一方面确保原始统计数据的质量，另一方面也便于检查，基础数据也一并归档。
- 健全有关资料档案的管理，在统计人员更换中保证交接工作合理有序，确保统计工作的延续性。

3、对口检查、相互促进

- 统计通常忙于应对日常事务性工作，下基层调查研究不多，为了进一步增进了解，交流工作经验，发现存在的问题，我们不定期地组织地市级统计人员对全省各市、县(市、区)林业统计工作进行分组互查，主要检查近2—3年来林产品统计报表、台账、统计数据的来源及依据等。
- 通过检查，我们一方面给各市统计人员搭建了一个互相学习和交流的平台，使统计人员对基层林业事业和林产品加工流程有了更深刻细致的了解，另一方面进一步规范和促进了林产品统计工作，同时也发现了不少值得推广的经验，基层统计工作中存在着的一些问题和解决这些问题的方法。

二、做好林产品统计的几点体会

- （一）、加强部门协作和信息交流
- （二）加强林业统计分析
- （三）加强业务学习和调查研究

（一）加强部门协作和信息交流

统计人力有限，要善于借人之力为我所用，统计人员也要学会公关：

- 要加强与统计部门、其它林业相关部门之间的协调与配合，尽可能减少重复统计，建立和完善互为补充、协调高效的统计协作机制；合理区分哪些数据由林业部门负责收集，哪些数据由统计部门或相关部门提供，建立并逐步完善林产品统计信息平台。
- 充分利用部门数据，实现共享：平时注重培养与相关业务部门间的关系。
- 强化林业部门内部各专业口的沟通与联系，因地制宜地采取有效措施，抓住重点环节，解决影响协作的突出问题，形成良性互动关系。注重平时工作中的衔接，满足专业处室与统计报表双重需要。

（二）、加强林产品统计分析

- 统计分析不仅是校验数据，提高数据质量的有力武器，也是进一步发挥统计数据的效能，提升统计数据价值的有效途径，更是争取领导重视，提高林业统计地位的最佳方式，统计地位的高低很大程度上取决于统计能不能满足多方需求，对于一些新情况、新问题能不能做超前准备，及时提供一些具有预见性的分析资料。
- 多年来，我们十分注重统计数据的开发和利用，每年编写统计资料汇编，撰写《林业经济运行状况分析》，编写《浙江省林业统计分析汇编》。努力用统计数据、统计图、表来注解和阐述平时密切关注的林业经济的亮点、热点和难点问题，使统计数据更加直观、具体、形象、生动，也使人们更加了解、认可进而重视统计工作。

（三）加强业务学习和调查研究

统计人员除注重统计知识的不断积累外，还要关注经济形势和走势

- 理解基本概念：林业统计涉及林业事业各个方面，业务面广，综合性强，统计人员不仅需要深刻理解方方面面的林业专业知识，而且必须熟练掌握统计业务知识和技能，只有这样，才能准确审核报表、指导其他相关人员正确填报报表。
- 掌握基本情况,便于逻辑审核:熟悉一系列表内表间关系，掌握本地基本情况，主要指标的大致数量和价格。
- 做生活有心人，注重平时信息的收集和积累：随时关注本地经济运行情况，主要林业产品的生产经营情况，趋势及价格走向。深入基层，多走、多问、多看。



开拓创新 多管齐下 提高林产品信息统计水平

江西省林业厅

(2013年4月1日)

江西是我国重点集体林业省份，全省林业用地总面积 1.6 亿亩，占全省国土面积的 64.2%，森林覆盖率为 63.1%。林业在全省国民经济和社会发展中具有举足轻重的作用。近年来，在国家林业局的大力关心和支持下，我省先后提出了“既要金山银山、更要绿水青山”、“山上办绿色银行”、“希望在山”和“生态立省、发展”等一系列战略思想，赋予了林业建设更高的要求。2004 年我省率先在全国开展了以“明晰产权、减轻税费、放活经营、规范流转”为主要内容的集体林权制度改革，2008 年，又在全省实施了造林绿化“一大四小”工程建设，取得了阶段性成果；去年，在此基础上，启动实施了“森林城乡、绿色通道”工程建设。目前，全省生态环境显著改善，林业产业稳步增长。这些成绩的取得，与我们不断强化林业统计工作，及时、全面、准确地提供统计数据，充分发挥林业统计参谋作用是分不开的。近年来，为写真林业产业建设情况，客观反映林业在促进山区经济发展、增加农民收入方面的作用，我省在提高林业统计数据质量、强化统

计服务意识等方面做了一些有益的探索，取得了一定的成绩，得到国家林业局的充分肯定。我们的主要做法和体会是：

一、领导重视是搞好林业统计工作的前提

林业统计工作是一项十分重要的基础工作。做好林业统计工作，才能够真实反映林业发展的状况，有利于为各级党政机关和林业主管部门决策提供科学依据。客观真实的统计，能够帮助我们找到发展的优势和不足，有利于突出重点，抓准关键，构筑发展的制高点。基于这种认识，我省各级林业主管部门领导都十分重视林业统计工作，把统计工作作为准确把握林业发展趋势，提高决策施政能力不可或缺的一项基础性工作，摆上重要位子来抓。主要领导亲自抓统计工作，经常听取汇报，及时研究和解决统计工作中出现的新情况、新问题。为进一步强化林业统计工作，在《全省设区市林业部门工作考核暂行办法》中，林业统计工作占了很大的比重。省林业厅、省统计局非常重视林业统计工作，一些林业统计数据成果被频繁使用，并在全省范围内通报，产生了强烈反响，形成了一个各级重视统计工作、善于应用统计数据科学决策的良好氛围。由于各级领导重视，我省各级统计人员待遇、统计经费、统计手段等问题都得到了较好地解决，为做好新时期林业统计工作奠定了坚实的基础。

二、完善制度是做好林业统计工作的保障

为严格执行《统计法》，为依法统计创造良好的环境，保障林业统计工作顺利开展，我们十分注重各项林业统计制度建设。

一是健全了林业统计报表制度。为真实反映我省新时期林业发展情况，满足各级党政领导和林业主管部门决策需要，我们经常积极主动地与省统计局沟通、协调，联合制定和印发了《江西省林业统计报表制度》。该制度既能满足国家林业局对林业统计工作的总体要求、又能反映我省林业建设自身特点；同时，为充分利用各级统计主管部门的统计队伍为林业统计服务创造了条件。二是出台了《江西省林业统计工作管理办法》。该《办法》就林业统计调查、统计机构设置、统计人员职责、统计数据管理、奖励和惩罚等方面作了详细规定，为顺利开展林业统计工作创造了一个良好的工作环境，为全面、及时、准确地搞好统计工作奠定了基础，促进了我省林业统计工作逐步走上规范化、法制化轨道。三是完善了林产品信息统计制度。近两年，我省组织专人，在《林业及相关产业分类》的基础上，结合我省林产品生产特点，完善修订了江西省林产品统计基础表，并逐步纳入久其软件同步处理，为做到应统尽统奠定了基础。

三、提高队伍素质是做好林业统计工作的基础

林业统计工作是一项业务性很强的工作，队伍建设至关重要。近几年来，我们始终把提高队伍素质作为搞好林业统计工作的基础性工作来抓。一是强化统计培训。针对市、县二级林业统计人员更替频繁，许多从事统计工作的人员专业知识匮乏，计算机技能较低，统计数据质量不高等状况，我们每两年举办一次基

层林业统计人员培训班，对所有县级统计人员实行轮训，并邀请省统计局专家、林业有关方面的专家授课。培训内容不仅包括统计基础知识、林业统计指标解释、林业统计软件、统计分析方法等，还包括林业相关业务知识及统计数据采集方法。全省各设区市也定期或不定期举办各种类型的林业统计培训班，有目的地进行培训；有的还将重点林业乡（镇）的统计人员纳入培训范围，引导他们为林业统计工作服务；有条件的地方，还采取送出去培训的方式，扩大统计人员视野，不断提高统计人员素质。二是加大投入，配备必要的设备。今年，我厅已安排专项经费，计划将各设区市统计人员的专用笔记本电脑全部进行更新，这已是第四轮统一配备统计专用笔记本电脑。同时，还将给重点林业县配置了林业统计工作专用计算机，安装了统一的林业统计软件，全省各市、县林业统计手段得到不断提高，林业统计信息化建设迈出了一大步。

四、加强部门协调是提高统计数据质量的保证

统计数据质量是统计工作的生命。几年来的实践证明，只有加强部门之间（林业部门和统计部门）、部门内部（营林、林政、森工、计划财务等科室）的沟通、协调，才能确保统计数据的质量，解决“数出多门”的问题。为此，我省上下都建立了一个有效的林业统计数据质量控制机制。一是林业部门定期向同级统计主管部门报送有关林业统计数据和林业技术经济指标，共同审核，确保两部门上

报数据的一致性。二是在林业部门内部建立了“分口把关、统一对外”的数据采集、发布制度。即：基层统计数据上报后，必须进行三次审核把关。一是由各业务部门根据自身工作特点，对所负责范围内的统计数据进行审核把关，或委托有关专业部门（如林业调查设计院、队，林业工作站，木材检查站等）进行实地核查，确认无误后，由各业务科室负责人签字、盖章后交同级林业统计部门。二是所有汇总数据须经同级林业统计部门审核把关。三是由主管领导审核把关。只有通过三次审核后，方可上报或对外发布。由于实行了严格的审核、发布制度，不但提高了统计数据质量，而且保证了省政府发布的统计年鉴数据与我们上报国家林业局的数据的一致性，维护了统计工作的严肃性和权威性。

五、不断创新统计方法是搞好林业统计工作的源泉

我省是典型的集体林区，林业统计工作涉及的统计调查内容多，林产品统计调查对象复杂，统计工作量大，要真实反映林业在全省国民经济建设中的作用和地位，就必须不断完善和创新林业统计方法。为此，我省高度重视林产品统计方法的研究工作，省厅拨出专项经费，多管齐下，开展了一系列研究工作。一是与省统计局联合开展了林产品统计方法专题调查研究，对现行的林产品统计方法进行了梳理，进一步细化了林产品分类，创新并完善了林产品统计方法。二是开展了油茶产量统计方法的研究。我省油茶林面积 1100 多万亩，茶油是山区农民重要的经济

来源，全面、准确地统计油茶产量十分重要。为此，我们通过省油茶办在重点县开展了油茶产量抽样统计方法的研究，建立了四类油茶产量监测样地，跟踪监测样地的生产情况，根据占比推算全省产量，与统计数据比对校正。三是强化行政审批与执法检查与手段。根据竹采伐需要通过林业主管部门下达采伐计划并办理采伐证的规定，通过采伐计划和采伐证的办理情况获取木竹产量；根据当年育林基金收入和执法检查的罚没情况来补充评估木竹产量；根据《江西省林木种子管理条例》相关规定：从事主要林木种子生产的单位和个人应当依法取得主要林木种子生产许可证；经营的林木种子，必须达到国家或者本省制定的质量标准，附有林木种子质量检验合格证和，通过检查合格证的办理情况获得林木种子等相关数据。四是充分利用林业产业协会力量。为大力发展林业产业，我省先后组建了以企业、大户、科研人员为主的产业协会，如竹产业协会、油茶产业协会、花卉苗木产业协会、松香产业协会等。各产业协会充分调度会员单位的生产情况，从而能分析得出全省林业产业生产的趋势和主要数据。

六、搞好统计分析是提高统计地位的关键环节

统计分析是统计工作的灵魂。统计的目的在于发掘统计数据内在的规律，指导林业工作实践，为领导决策服务。统计工作只有在开发应用统计数据的深度和广度上下功夫，才能引起领导的

重视。为此，我们充分发挥林业统计信息资源优势，紧紧围绕林业建设的热点、难点问题，突出开展林业统计分析工作：一是突出林业统计年报的分析工作。每年全省林业统计年报汇总结束后，都要采取定性与定量、纵向与横向相结合的分析方法，对全年林业经济运行状况进行重点分析。通过统计数据的分析，找出存在的问题，提出具体的政策建议。除每年向厅党组提交一份有份量的分析报告外，我们还要求各设区市、重点林业县都要上报林业统计分析报告，并进行评比表彰，这项工作已连续多年。二是突出对当前林业重点工作的专题研究分析。如去年8月初，为搞好国有林场改革，我们在全省组织了一次林业大型统计调研活动，对所有市、县国有林场全部进行了统计调研，及时向省政府提交了调研分析报告。这次统计调研活动，对我省林业国有林场基本情况进行了一次全面地梳理，收集了大量的第一手资料，摸清了家底，为省政府下决心启动国有林场改革并纳入全国试点省份发挥了重要的作用。三是突出统计数据的横向分析工作。近年来，我们到浙江、福建、湖南、广东、海南等省进行了考察学习。通过对多省统计数据的横向对比分析，我们认为，我省林业发展，除思想观念落后外，产生差距的主要原因是特色产业不强、经营机制不活等。为此提出了在搞好林业生态建设的同时，大力发展毛竹、油茶、苗木花卉、森林旅游、工业原料林基地建设和林产深加工等六大产业。由于强化了林业统计分析工作，引起了各级

领导的高度重视，使林业统计工作做到了有为也有位。

今年，为使林业统计工作更好地服务于我省林业建设，我们确定了“围绕一个中心、主攻两个重点、抓好三项工作，全面提高林业统计工作水平”的目标任务。围绕一个中心就是围绕提高统计数据质量这个中心；主攻两个重点就是主攻林业重点工程和林业产业产值统计这两个重点；抓好三项工作，一是继续抓好林业统计培训工作，二是抓好林业统计分析工作，三是抓好林业统计检查考核工作。我们决心以此次统计工作会议为契机，虚心向兄弟省市学习，继续发扬脚踏实地、无私奉献的精神，适应新形势，努力开拓创新，更加准确、及时、全面、深刻地做好林业统计工作，为实现我省林业建设发展作出更大的贡献。

安徽林产品信息统计基本情况、 存在问题和完善机制研究

安徽省林业厅 秦国伟

一 安徽林业和林业产业、林产品信息统计的现状

二 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况

三 我省林产品信息统计的薄弱环节

四 促进林产品信息统计工作发展的相关建议

- 安徽林业和林业产业、林产品信息统计的现状
- 安徽林业特点显著



- 森林资源蕴藏丰富。
- 林副产业发展迅猛。
- 重点工程扎实推进。
- 林下经济一枝独秀。

- 安徽林业和林业产业、林产品信息统计的现状
- 全省林业产业发展的基本情况



- 安徽林业和林业产业、林产品信息统计的现状
- 我省高度重视林产品信息统计工作

一有

● 都有一个专门的领导小组和统计负责处室、专职的林产品信息统计负责人员，一支延伸到林场、林区、林业工作站、林农户的林产品统计队伍，有着较为科学的领导机制和相对高效、稳定的人才队伍。

二化

● 全部做到林产品信息统计数字化、信息化。全省16个地市全部建成和应用了林产品信息统计系统，科学即时传出和上报统计数据，为科学和准确决策提供了时间保障。

三规范

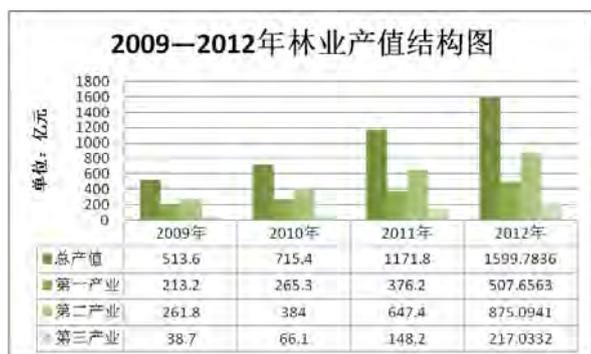
● 在林产品信息统计的过程中，我们做到了程序规范、方法规范和基础资料、基础台帐、基础档案规范。我们每年都召开专门的林产品信息统计培训会议，提高人员素质的同时进一步规范统计工作本身。

- 安徽林业和林业产业、林产品信息统计的现状
- 我省高度重视林产品信息统计工作

- 科学规范、认真高效、加大以林业统计年报制度为核心、林产品信息统计为基础的执行力度
- 全程监管、严之再严、强化林产品信息统计的数据质量，提高林业统计数据的生命力
- 主动作为、加强沟通、密切协调各级统计部门，强化林产品信息统计的业务基础和技术支撑

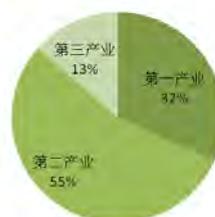


- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 我省林业产值呈快速发展势头

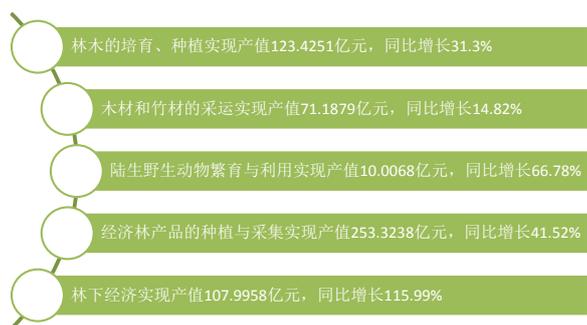


- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 我省林业产值结构不断优化

2012年林业产业产值结构图



- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 第一产业保持快速发展势头



- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 第一产业保持快速发展势头

林下经济发展趋势图



- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 第二产业平稳增长的同时推进结构调整

2012年涉林产业共实现产值856.9065亿元，其中木材加工和制造业实现产值653.3666亿元，同比增长3.54%，保持了平稳快速上涨势头；

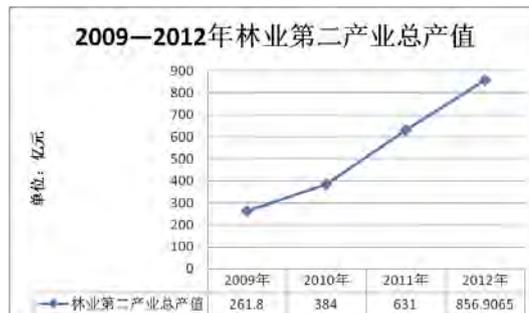
林业龙头企业实力不断增强

林业承接产业转移效益明显

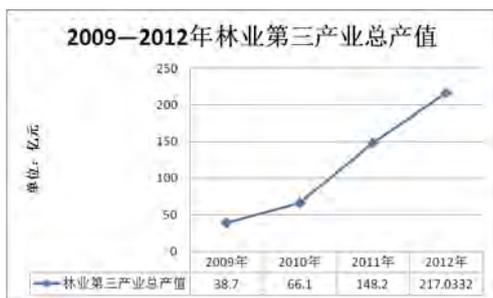
林业产业集群渐成规模

- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 第二产业平稳增长的同时推进结构调整

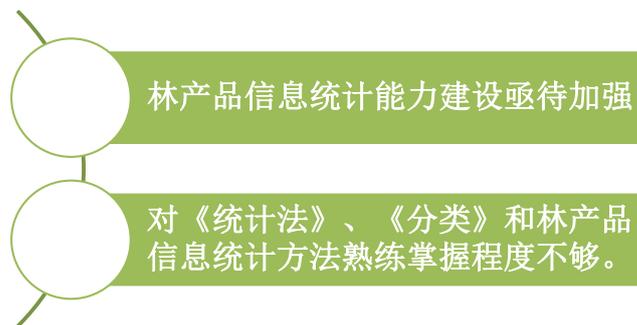
2009—2012年林业第二产业总产值



- 我省2012年林产品相关信息的统计情况
- 第三产业发展突飞猛进
- 各项林业产品产量增长迅速、林业产业稳步发展



- 我省林产品信息统计的薄弱环节



- 促进林产品信息统计工作发展的相关建议

一是进一步加强国家层面的面向基层的林产品信息统计培训工作。建议国家局编辑出版林产品信息统计从业手册等相关书籍资料，加强对基层林业统计工作人员、统计员的定期培训，不断提高他们的业务素质 and 业务水平。

二是进一步加大统计执法和《分类》和林产品信息统计的重视力度。通过多种形式，多渠道的宣传《统计法》、《分类》和林产品信息统计制度，提高全社会统计法律意识，对虚报、瞒报、伪造、篡改等统计违法行为，依法严肃查处。

- 促进林产品信息统计工作发展的相关建议

三是进一步突出基层林业统计能力建设。由于省部分市（县）林业部门经费有限，一般无力承担统计数据采集、整理、加工、处理等费用。建议在提高基层林业统计人员稳定性的同时，国家针对基层统计硬件短缺的问题安排专项经费，加大基层统计人员的硬件配备，提高工作效率和准确性，同时通过国家层面对基层林业统计先进工作者予以表彰，提高他们的积极性、主动性和创造性，完善林产品信息统计工作，推动林业统计工作上台阶。



做好林产品统计工作，为建设美丽新疆做贡献

各位领导、专家、会议代表：大家好！

首先感谢国家林业局、亚太森林组织、联合国粮农组织、国际热带木材组织，在这次中国林产品信息统计研讨会上给新疆与大家共同交流和相互学习的机会。下面我从三方面就新疆的林产品信息统计工作情况介绍如下：

一、新疆基本情况

（一）概况：新疆位于亚欧大陆中部，祖国西部，总面积 166.49 万平方公里，与 8 个国家接壤，陆地边境线 5600 多公里。新疆共有 47 个民族成份，总人口 2200 多万，其中少数民族占 60%以上。新疆气候干燥少雨，年均降水量 165.6 毫米。绿洲面积 8.3 万平方公里，占全区面积的 5%。新疆森林资源是由山区天然林、绿洲人工林和荒漠河谷天然林组成。林业用地面积 1.63 亿亩，森林面积 9900 多万亩，活立木总蓄积量为 3.39 亿立方米，森林覆盖率 4.24%。果树优良品种 300 多个，野生植物 4000 多种，野生动物 700 多种，其中国家一、二级重点保护动物 116 种，约占全国保护动物的 1/3。新疆植被稀少，生态恶劣，承载资源开发和经济社会发展的**生态基础脆弱**，要实现中央提出的新疆“在跨越式发展中保持山川秀美、绿洲常在”的战略目标，林业在新疆经济社会发展中具有维护生态安全、发展林业产业、建设生态文明特殊地位和作用。自治区党委、人民政府高度重视林业工作，提出“环保优先、生态立区”的发展理念和“资源开发可持续、生态环境可持续”的发展道路，把林业放在实现新疆跨越式发展和长治久安的战略高度，首次将森林覆盖率指标写进自治区第八次党代会报告，明确要求“坚决保护我们的森林、冰川，坚决保护我们的河流、湖泊，坚决保护我们的湿地、植被，坚决保护我们的绿洲、草原”，为我区林业发展指明了方向，增添了动力。各级林业部门把退耕还林等国家重点工程建设与发展我区以特色林果业为主的产业体系、以防沙治沙为主的生态体系和以绿洲文化为主的**生态文化体系建设**结合起来，实现了生态环境改善、农业产业结构调整，农村经济发展，农民增收的良好效果。

（二）2012 年林业及林产品生产情况简介（数据中不含兵团）

1、2012 年全区共完成造林 286 万亩，其中荒山荒沙造林 281 万亩（其中：人工造林 171 万亩，封育 110 万亩），有林地造林 5 万亩。三北工程、退耕还林工程均超额完成国家下达指标。

2、截止 2012 年底，全区林果种植面积 1860 万亩，果品总产量 596 万吨，全区农民人均增收 1000 元中林果业占 190 元。建成优质林果示范基地 40 个。成功举办 2012 新疆特色林果产品（广州）交易会，签约金额 32 亿元，现场销售 400 多万元。组团参加第五届中国义乌国际森林产品博览会。成立自治区葡萄、核桃、红枣产业协会并举办葡萄、核桃、红枣产业发展高峰论坛。121 个林果产品获国家、自治区级知名品牌名牌。新疆林果产品影响力进一步提高。

3、2012 年全区木材产量 27 万 m³，木材销售 30 万 m³。切花切叶产量 934 万支，盆栽植物产量 465 万盆，观赏苗木产量 2900 万株，草坪产量 17 万平方米。2012 年我区林产品生产比去年有所增加，但在疆内区、地、县各地发展极不平衡，南多北少，在全国与内地各省市相比也有较大差距，林产品发展前景广阔。

二、新疆林产品信息统计工作开展情况

（一）注重数据质量，加大审核力度。一是落实数据审核程序，做到数据县、地、区自下而上三级审核；二是监督基层林业单位建立连续完整的原始记录、统计台帐，保证来源正确；三是对涉及造林、资源等统计数据，严格执行数据会签及与同级统计部门核对制度；四是利用各种机会进行业务培训。因把关严格，我区所上报的各类统计报表的返改率逐年减少，统计数据质量明显提高。

（二）完善制度建设，做好统计服务。林果业报表制度是我厅经过 4 年努力，于 2009 年经自治区统计局批准实施的。报表涉及苹果、杏、核桃、红枣等 20 余种新疆特色干、鲜果品的种植面积、挂果面积、株树、产量、销售、产值、储藏加工等 1186 个指标。该报表既是对国家统计制度的补充，更是一套全面反映我区林果业种、产、供、销、加、储、出的参考价值较高的报表。历时 4 年的试报，效果很好。明年开始，自治区人民政府拟将林果业主要数据加入自治区统计公报向全社会发布。

（三）做好各年度年报和定期报表数据审核汇总工作。我区现行的统计报表有保障性安居工程（棚户工程）季报、林业和林果业半

年报、电快报和年报，及国家重点工程经济效益监测年报等。这些报表是统计工作的常规工作，也是首要工作。目前 2012 年自治区林业、林果业年报已汇总、审核和上报完成。

（四）统计信息化建设和培训工作进一步加强，数据核查和报表调研力度进一步加大。

三、林产品统计工作中存在的问题

（一）各级林业部门对林产品统计工作的领导需要进一步加强；

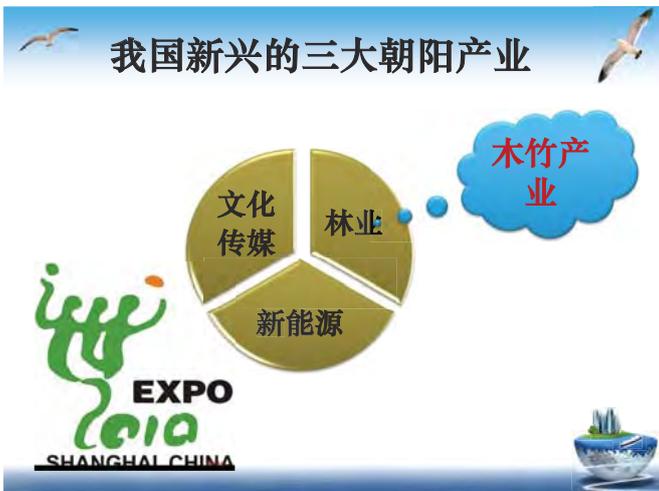
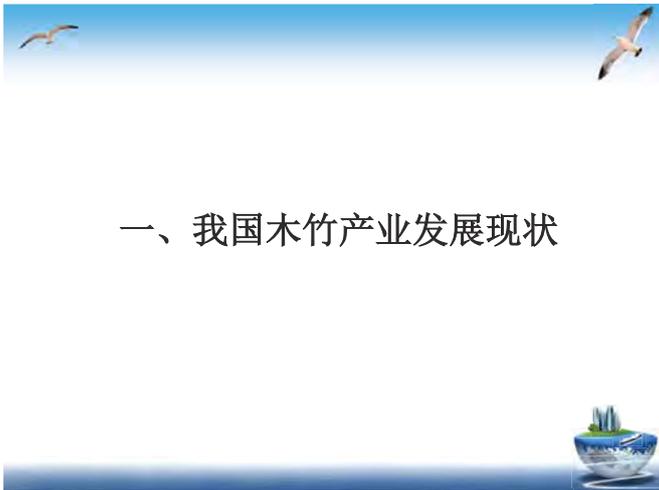
（二）基层林产品统计工作基础不够扎实，主管部门对基层统计工作的指导还不够有力；

（三）林产品统计获取数据的渠道还需进一步拓宽和理顺；

（四）林产品统计成果的开发利用还不够充分，信息化建设还要进一步加强；

（五）统计队伍还不够稳定，业务水平有待提高，统计分析能力还比较薄弱，学习和服务能力需要进一步强化。

当前，新疆进入大建设、大开放、大发展的关键时期，林业发展面临着新的机遇和挑战。我们将克服困难，以党的十八大和全国人大第十二届代表大会为契机，进一步增强责任感、使命感和紧迫感，以饱满的工作热情、务实的工作作风、严谨的工作态度，把新疆林产品统计工作融入党中央提出的“五位一体”加以落实，凝心聚力，开拓创新，为推进新疆林业科学跨越发展，建设美丽新疆做贡献。







二、我国木材原料主要供需矛盾

木材原料主要供需矛盾突出

美国3亿人口，年消耗木材5亿立方米。我国13亿人口，年消耗木材4.2亿立方米，人均只有0.3立方米，远低于世界人均消费量0.68立方米的水平。我国要达到世界人均木材消费水平，每年需生产木材8.8亿立方米，为全球原木年贸易量的7.27倍。

木材原料主要供需矛盾突出

- 1、大径级木材严重缺乏，目前锯材以及原木进口量大约维持平衡在7000万立方米左右
- 2、胶合板用材表板材主要依靠进口，芯板以国产速生材为主
- 3、家具用阔叶材主要依靠进口
- 4、刨花板、纤维板、细木工板用材主要依靠国产速生材以及三剩物

总体表现出结构性失衡

三、我国木材原料供需矛盾的解决方法

我国木材原料供需矛盾的解决方法

- 1、继续在国外寻找稳定的木材供应，以满足我国对于大径级材料的需求，如北美、俄罗斯等
- 2、继续稳定扩大我国速生丰产林基地的建设，2020年我国将新增6亿亩林地用于速生林生产，新增木材供应量13亿立方米
- 3、拓展生物质资源（秸秆、沙生灌木、竹材、废弃木材等）的开发与利用，补充我国自身木材供应不足

丰富的生物质资源

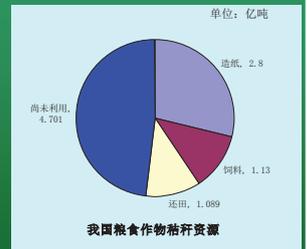
- 我国作为农业大国具有丰富的**秸秆资源**
- 我国具有的**沙生灌木资源**
- **废弃木质材料资源**（城镇化改造、家具更新换代）
- 我国是世界上最大的**竹材资源生产国**

可开发的代木资源

农林剩余物制造绿色建材新产品开发

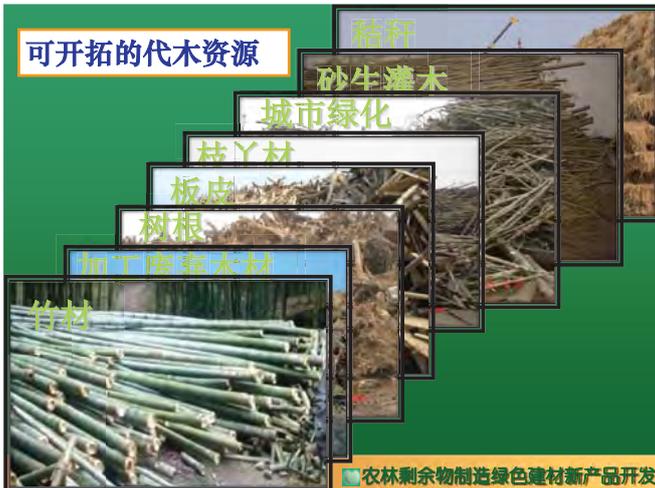
可利用的生物质资源

- 我国作为农业生产大国，每年产生大量的农业剩余物秸秆约7.2亿吨；
- 我国有1.81亿吨生物量的灌木林，蓄积量较大的有沙柳、紫穗槐、柠条、旱柳、杨柴等品种；
- 大量的人造板、家具、包装、机械、船舶等木制品边角料、废旧梁、柱、地板、门窗以及线条等废旧木料，据不完全统计每年数量达到7970万m³；
- 我国有丰富的竹材资源，竹材年产量达2000万吨以上。

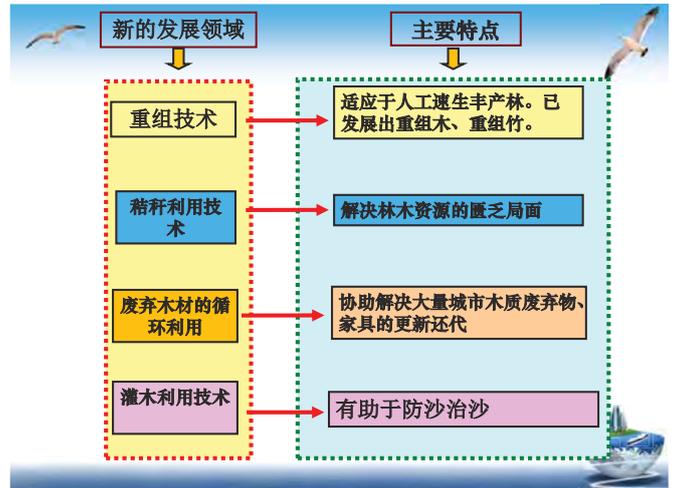


农林剩余物制造绿色建材新产品开发

可开拓的代木资源



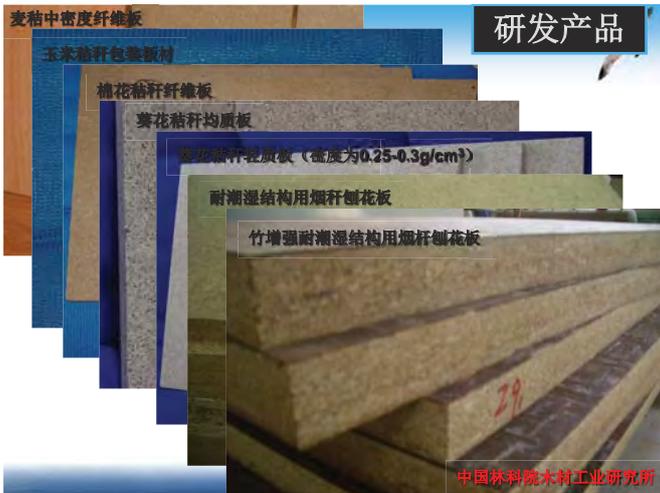
农林剩余物制造绿色建材新产品开发



四、我国生物质资源利用新技术介绍

秸秆人造板生产线





沙生灌木复合纤维板制造技术

2009年中国林科院木材工业研究所与上海崧瑞企业发展有限公司在解决了沙生灌木利用的关键技术问题。在宁夏建成了一条年产8万立方米的沙生灌木复合纤维板生产线，该线是宁夏第一条纤维板生产线，并且筹建了宁夏自治区沙生灌木研发工程中心。



农林废弃物制造绿色建材新产品开发

废弃木材再生中密度纤维板制造技术

2009年中国林科院木材工业研究所与广东佛山沃德森板业有限公司在解决了家具废弃木材制造再生中密度纤维板的关键技术问题。在佛山建成了一条年产8万立方米的废弃木材再生中密度生产线



年产8万m³中纤板生产设备

农林废弃物制造绿色建材新产品开发

新型重组木生产技术



传统加工只有大径级毛竹可利用!



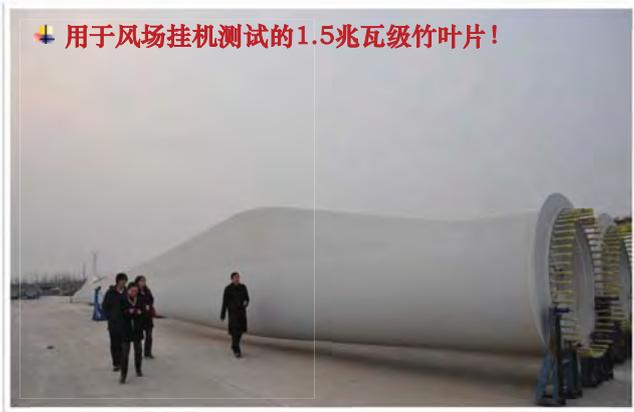
大量的小径竹，丛生竹未得到有效利用

全竹胶合屋架



竹结构型材

中国林科院木材工业研究所/浙江新昌竹木有限公司为屏边小学建筑试制教学楼竹胶合屋架和竹人造板墙板



谢谢

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中国林业产业发展与 木材合法性认定

石峰 秘书长
中国林产工业协会

2013年4月1-3日，中国，海南

内 容

- 中国林业产业发展现状
- 中国林业产业发展存在的主要问题
- “十二五”中国林业产业发展的总体思路
- 中国木材合法性认定

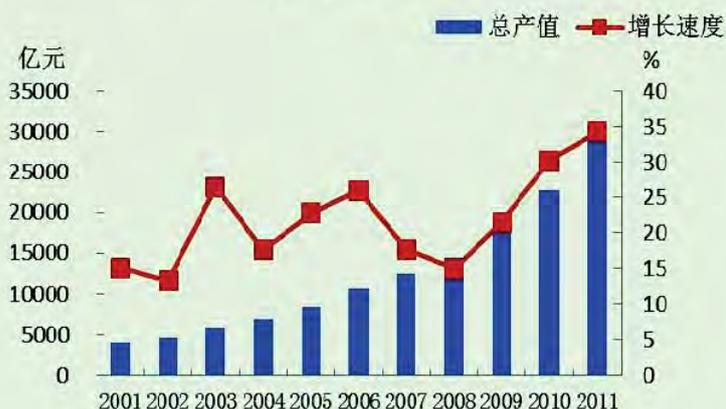
一、中国林业产业发展现状

近几年，国家高度重视林业产业，先后出台了《林业产业政策要点》和《林业产业振兴规划》，加强了对林业产业的扶持和指导，成功应对了国际金融危机冲击，林业产业发展持续保持强劲势头，确立了我国林产品生产、消费和贸易大国的地位。

一是产业规模迈上新台阶

改革开放以来，中国林业产业规模迅速扩大，林业产业总产值以年均两位数的速度增长，2012年林业总产值达3.69万亿元（其中：一、二、三产业分别是1.26、2.01、0.41，林下经济产值0.21万亿），比2011年的2.83万亿增加30%，比1978年增加约270倍，是受世界金融危机严重影响的2009年的2.33倍。

2001-2011年全国林业产业总产值
及其增长速度



二是结构调整迈出新步伐

林业一二三产业的比例由2005年的52：41：7调整为的39：52：9，林业工业化进程明显加快，第三产业比重逐步加大。

三是产业素质实现新提升

特色产业集群初步形成，龙头企业逐步壮大，林产品质量继续提高，产业化经营势头良好，工农合作更加紧密，产业带动能力持续增强。

四是国有、民营、股份制经济发展迅猛，多元化产业格局已经形成

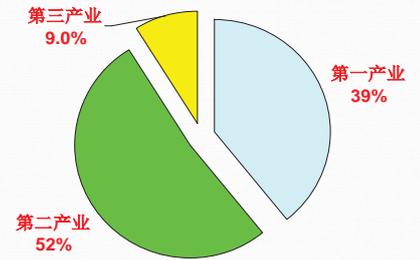
非公有制林业企业已占全国林业企业总数的70%以上，非公有制林业经济总量占全国林业总产值的50%以上。在全国造林面积中，非公有制占60%以上；在产业投入中，超过90%是民间和境外资本。

充满活力和生机的中国林业产业正吸引更多资本的进入。林业资产的资本化、证券化将成为今后产业发展的主要趋势。

二、中国林业产业发展存在的主要问题

概括起来讲：

第一产业基础不牢
第二产业素质不高
第三产业发展滞后



具体表现在以下

5个方面：

一是林业产业的森林资源支撑较弱，原料林基地建设缓慢；我国人均森林面积只有0.13公顷，人均森林蓄积量9.42立方米，分别只有世界平均水平的22%和15%；人造板原料林基地的保障程度不到30%。

二是林业产业的整体素质不高，经济增长方式粗放，林业产业科技贡献率仅为39.1%，低于其他行业平均水平。

三是林业机械制造水平总体落后，高端林产品的加工机械主要依赖进口，除少数大型企业外，多数企业装备处于国际上20世纪六七十年代的水平。

四是林产品落后产能庞大的问题长期存在，尤其是人造板总体质量不高，缺乏名牌产品和规模效益，许多企业沦为原料和初级产品供应者，我国地板85%以上是靠贴牌出口。

五是第三产业规模小，种类单一，除了森林旅游外，金融、保险、咨询服务业和物流信息业等严重滞后，尚未形成产业规模，对林业产业的支撑作用薄弱。

三、“十二五”林业产业发展的总体思路

以“建设生态文明、发展现代林业、推动林业科学发展”为中心，以林业产业结构调整和全面提高产业素质为主线，以建设发达的产业体系为目标，以体制创新、机制创新和科技创新为动力，以兴林富民为根本出发点，按照建设资源节约型社会和发展循环经济的要求，面向国际和国内两个市场，突出区域特色，加强森林资源培育，提高林地生产力，巩固传统产业，大力发展新兴产业，加快精深加工发展，提高产业素质，做精做强林业产业，全面提升林业产业国际竞争力。

一是把林业产业发展与经济社会发展紧密结合，提升林业在国民经济发展中的地位；

二是把发展林业产业与促进农民增收紧密结合，积极推进兴林富民，使林业产业在增加农村劳动力就业方面作用明显；

三是转变发展方式，提高林地生产力，实现林业产业与林业生态建设紧密结合，生态与产业良性互动；

四是把扩大产业规模与提升产业素质紧密结合，大力扶优扶强，实现由单一扩大规模向扩大规模与提高整体素质并举的复合发展模式转变；

五是把市场配置资源与国家宏观调控紧密结合，为林业产业发展创造宽松环境，构建比较完善的现代林业产业体系；

六是做大产业龙头，扶持中小企业。鼓励产业集群化发展，凸显区域林业产业的引领作用；支持优势企业兼并重组、做大做强龙头企业；扶持非公经济，支持具有良好业绩和发展潜质的中小企业，增强林业产业整体的抗风险能力；

七是拓展产业领域，培育新的经济增长点，加大各类工业原料林基地建设力度，积极发展生物质能源、木本粮油、森林生态旅游等新型林业产业，保障国家能源安全、粮食安全，增加城乡劳动力就业领域，促进“三农”问题解决，推动城乡统筹发展，为国民经济的全面振兴奠定基础；

八是推进林业品牌建设和市场准入，全面提升行业形象和产品质量重塑人造板等木材加工产品在消费者中的形象；

九是加大企业技术进步，促进林业产业升级；

十是加快各类工业原料林基地建设，增加国内林产品后备资源储备。

四、中国木材合法性认定

木材合法性认定是近年来国际社会快速发展起来的结合了政府管理效果和独立第三方认定特点的推进森林可持续经营的新机制。

为了促进我国林产品国际贸易持续健康发展，打击木材非法采伐，维护我国国际形象和企业利益，中国林产工业协会2012年11月启动了中国木材合法性认定试点工作。

为什么要做木材合法性认定

- 总体上受市场的驱使；
- 国际贸易/企业出口产品时的压力；
- 面上感觉到是木材及林产品进口国对环境和社会因素的觉醒，对气候变化的负责；
- NGO在政治上、经济上、组织上、市场上的活动影响力；
- 美国2008出台的《雷斯法案修正案》；
- 欧盟即将实施的《欧盟木材法规》。

为什么协会来牵头

- 面对NGO压力下政府需要某种程度代言人；
- 企业进出口贸易中遇到问题需要有组织牵头来解决；
- 国际对话需要有声音；
- 我国林产工业行业崛起过程中贸易壁垒需要有组织带领企业来应对；
- 我行业需要从被告的被动局面逐步转变；
- 协会是衔接政府和企业的纽带，能引导并带领行业企业健康发展；
- 协会能做到相对公正、公平和公开被市场接受。

木材合法性认定

中国林产工业协会已经出台的文件

- 中国木材合法性认定标准
- 中国木材合法性认定实施细则
- 行业自律公约
- 中国木材合法性认定生产企业申请表
- 中国木材合法性认定经营企业申请表
- 中国木材合法性证书及标识管理办法
- 中国木材合法性认定证书（样本）
- 中国木材合法性认定标识

参与《木材合法性认定》材料制定的单位

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● 1, 世界自然基金会 WWF | ● 10, 国家林业局计财司 |
| ● 2, 大自然保护联盟 TNC | ● 11, 国家林业局国合司 |
| ● 3, 世界自然保护联盟 TUNC | ● 12, 中国林业科学研究院科信所 |
| ● 4, 森林趋势 Forest Trends | ● 13, 北京林业大学国际林产品研究中心 |
| ● 5, 欧洲林业研究所 EFI | ● 14, 中国消费者协会 |
| ● 6, 世界资源研究所 WRI | ● 15, 中国林业生态发展促进会 |
| ● 7, 森林调查Proforest | ● 16, 东北林业大学 |
| ● 8, 森林管理委员会 (FSC) | ● 17, 南京林业大学 |
| ● 9, 森林认证体系认可计划 (PEFC) | ● 18, 河北农业大学林学院 |

标识



木材合法性认定证书式样



木材可追溯性

- 根据各企业的实际情况；
- 输入每个批次的原材料数量、树种、原产地等；
- 每个批次生产一个批次号；
- 欧盟客户可以根据批次号查找每个批次的认可材料和证书。



谢谢大家

Shi Feng

China National Forest Product Industry Association

中国人造板生产与贸易若干问题

钱小瑜

中国林产工业协会

发展现状

下游产业

市场分析

发展趋势

1 发展现状

1.1 十年持续高速发展

进入21世纪以来，我国人造板工业高速发展，现有人造板企业万余家，产能超过**2亿m³**，产值**8000多亿元**，是世界人造板生产、消费和进出口贸易的第一大国。



2011年产量**2.09亿m³**，达到世界总量的**60%**，同比增长**36.19%**。

图11. 2011年全国人造板产量结构



我国人造板生产企业地域分布很广，除**西藏、青海**外，各省均有人造板企业

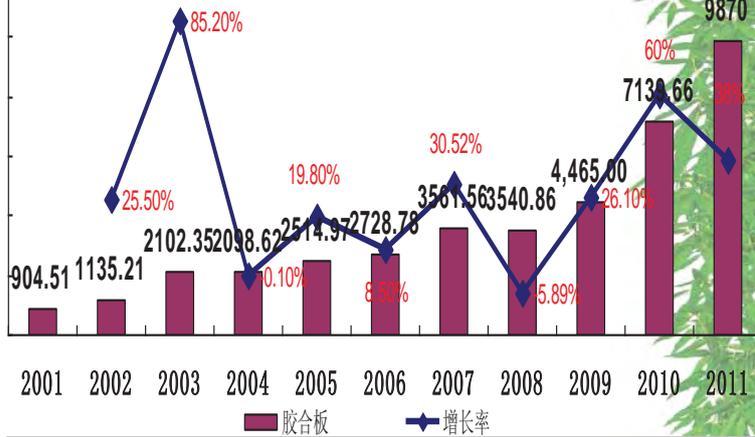
人造板企业主要地域分布

产品	企业数	生产规模	分布省区
胶合板	6000	9000万m ³	山东、江苏、河南、广西等
纤维板	700	5500万m ³	二十多个省区
刨花板	800	2000万m ³	福建、河北、河南
细木工板	2000	3000万m ³	湖南、湖北、广西

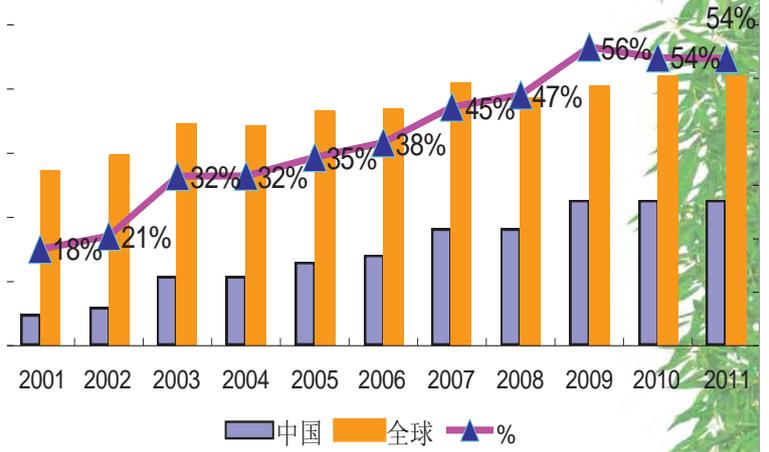
2012年人造板产量TOP10



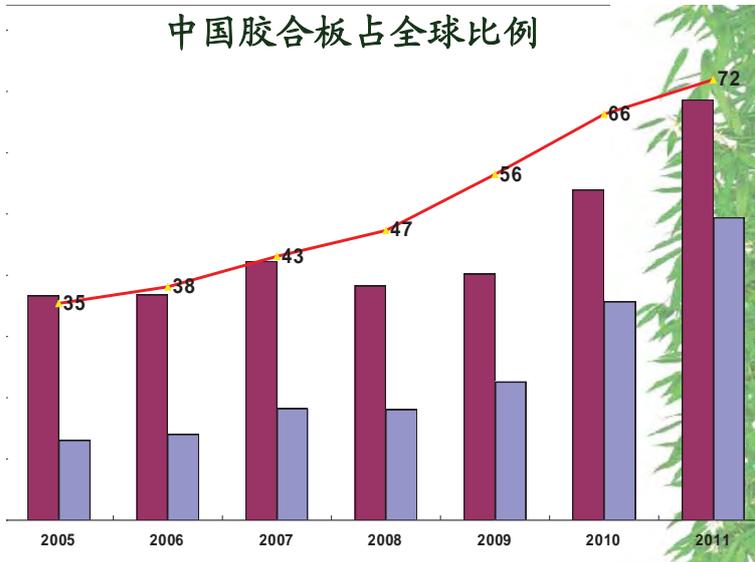
中国**6000**多家胶合板企业以民营为主，大多数企业规模不到**1万m³**。**2012年产量超过1亿m³**。同比增长**18.3%**。



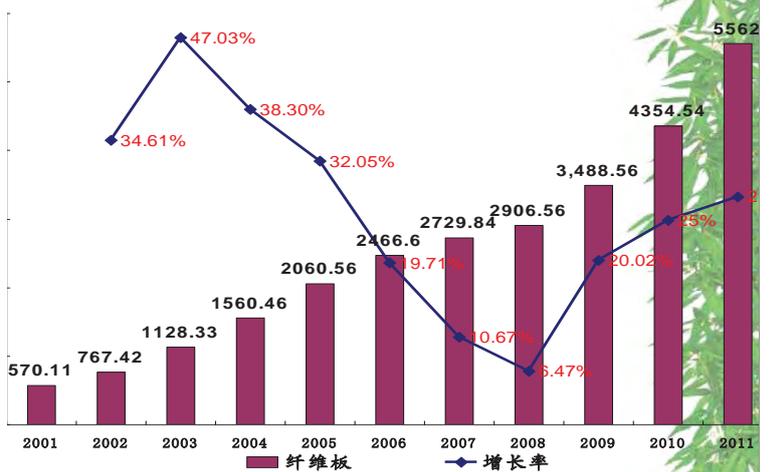
中国胶合板占全球比例FAO



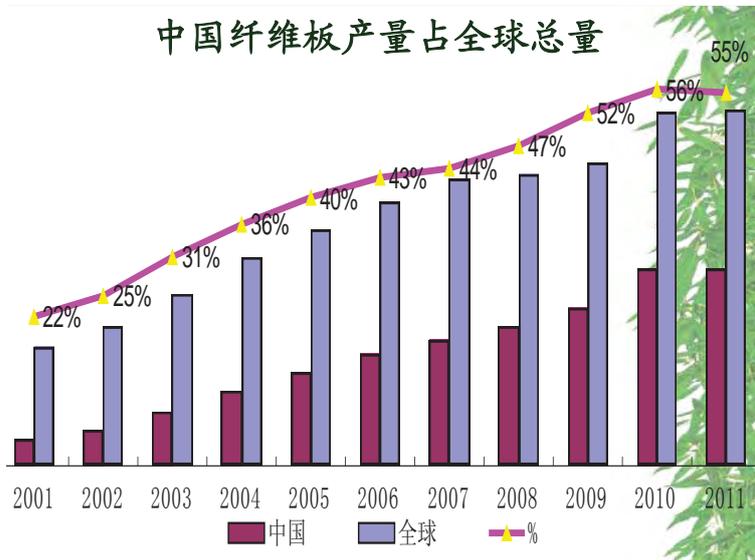
中国胶合板占全球比例



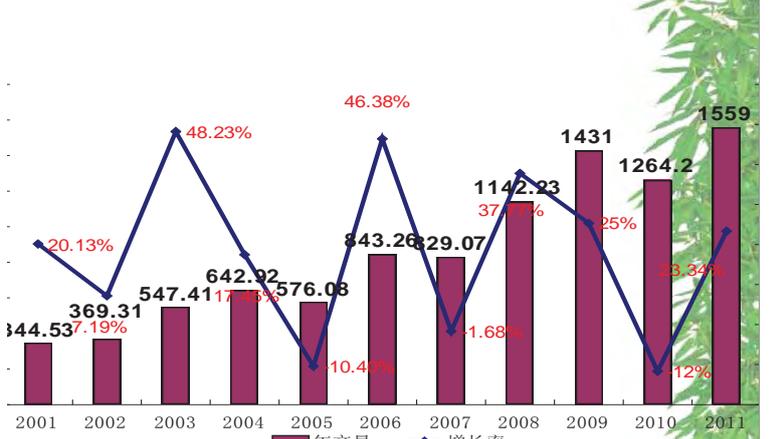
800条纤维板生产线分布在二十多个省市。2012年纤维板产量**5554万m³**，同比增长**13.1%**。



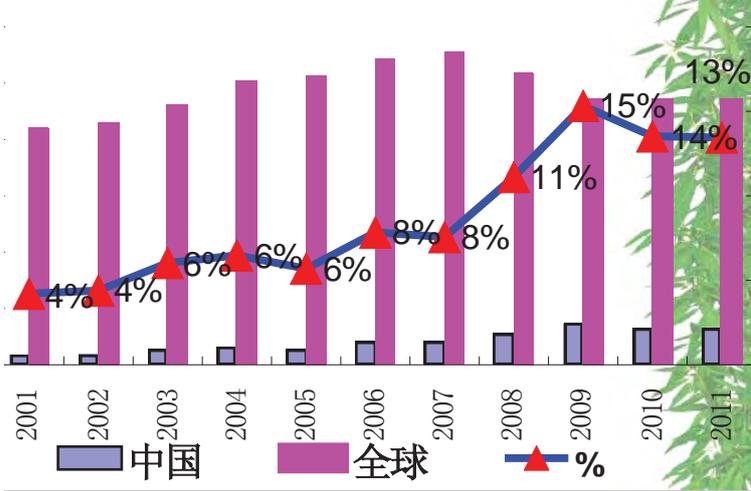
中国纤维板产量占全球总量



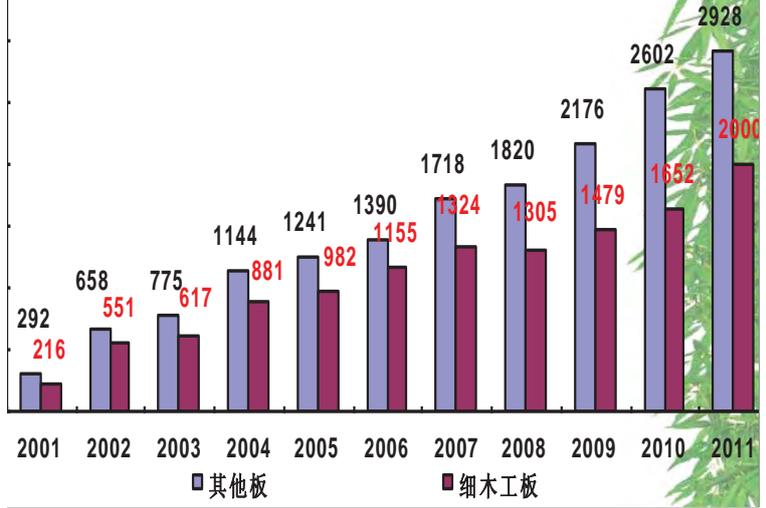
刨花板生产线**800**多条，能力接近**2000万m³**，大部分企业规模为年产**3万m³**。**2012年产量1289万m³**，同比增长**7.15%**。



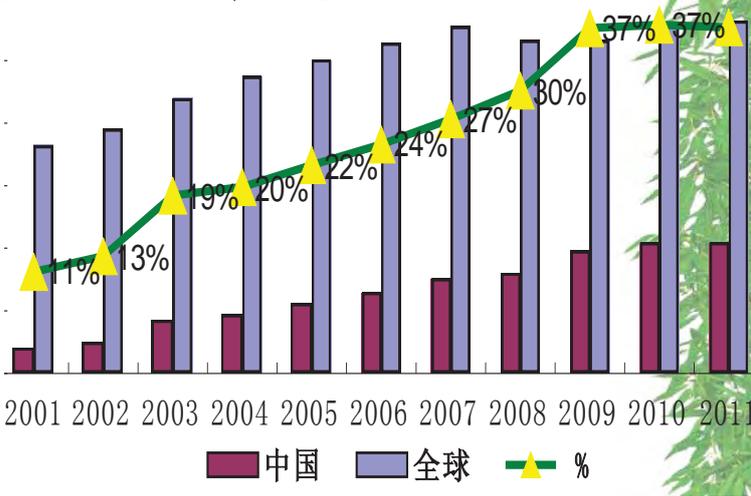
中国刨花板占全球比例



其他人造板(细木工板)年产量



中国人造板占全球比例



1.2 生产技术与装备水平大幅提升

- * 连续平压技术逐步替代间歇式多层热压技术
- * 热能中心与烟气干燥有效提高热能利用效率
- * 国产剥皮机、大规格热磨机、纤维分选机、机械铺装机、无卡轴旋切机、小型旋切站、30-50层压机和连续压机填补了国内空白
- * 固化剂单独施加、在线施胶、先干燥后施胶、毛板自动存储、宽幅砂光、裁板中心等先进技术普遍应用
- * 环保胶黏剂推广应用，E0级产品达标，产品质量大幅提高，生物基无醛胶粘剂生产胶合板。
- * 单线生产能力不断提高，纤维板最大年产35万m，刨花板最大年产60万m，最长国产连续平压机突破50米

中、小径原木的单板集成旋切工作站

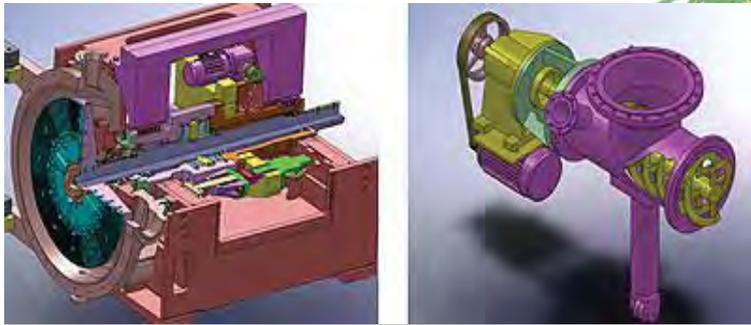
定心-剥皮-旋圆-旋切-剪板，所有工序集成一站式完成，适用于多树种原木的旋切（各种针/阔叶材），具有优异的单板表面质量和板厚精度、高效的单板生产率。



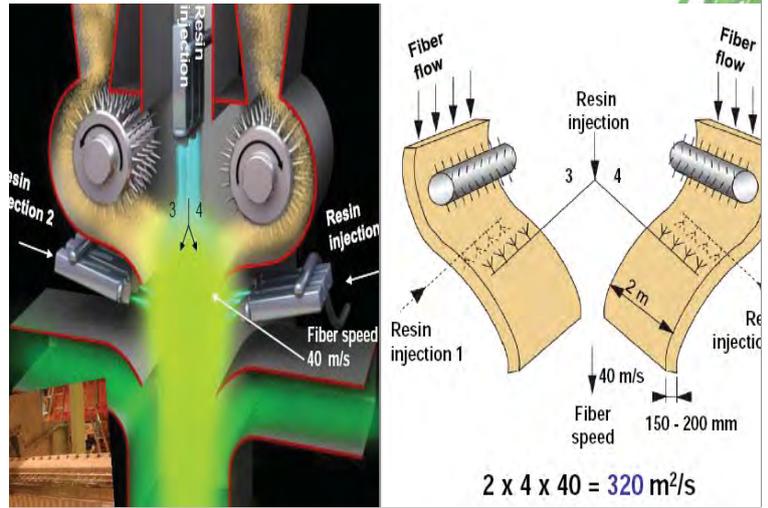
大豆基无醛木材胶黏剂



第七代国产热磨机特点：静压轴承替代滚珠轴承；热磨机大型化，46英寸以上；控制系统水平大幅提升；具备国际先进磨机的大部分特点。
代表产品：中福马的56英寸热磨机
上海捷成的侧开门M52/54型热磨机。

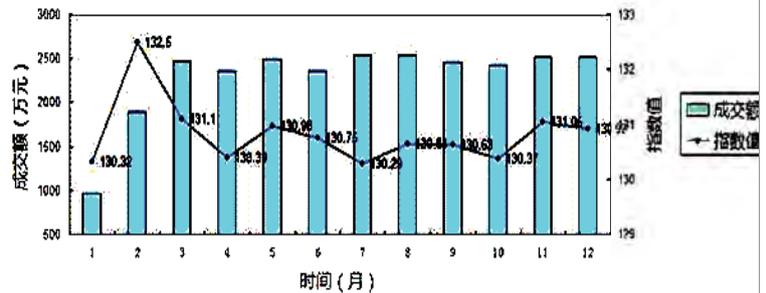


干法施胶技术 降低胶耗35%



1.3 国内市场价格小幅提升
2011年人造板平均单价胶合板**2056元/m**，同比增长**24.61%**，纤维板**1699元/m**，同比增长**13.57%**，刨花板**1067元/m**，同比下降**5.58%**。

2012年鱼珠·中国木材（人造板）指数走势图



2012人造板价格指数

指数	环比值	涨跌幅	同比值	涨跌幅	发布时间
130.9	-0.13	-0.10%	0.24	0.18%	2012-12-31
131.1	0.68	0.52%	1.50	1.16%	2012-11-30
130.4	-0.26	-0.20%	-1.02	-0.78%	2012-10-31
130.6	-0.01	-0.01%	-0.17	-0.13%	2012-9-30
130.6	0.35	0.27%	-0.34	-0.26%	2012-8-31
130.3	-0.46	-0.35%	-3.16	-2.37%	2012-7-31
130.8	-0.23	-0.18%	-1.88	-1.42%	2012-6-30
131.0	0.59	0.45%	1.00	0.77%	2012-5-31
130.4	-0.71	-0.54%	5.25	4.20%	2012-4-30
131.1	-1.40	-1.06%	17.66	15.57%	2012-3-31
132.5	2.18	1.67%	6.83	5.43%	2012-2-29
130.3	-0.36	-0.28%	8.38	6.87%	2012-1-31

2010.9-2013.2人造板价格月指数



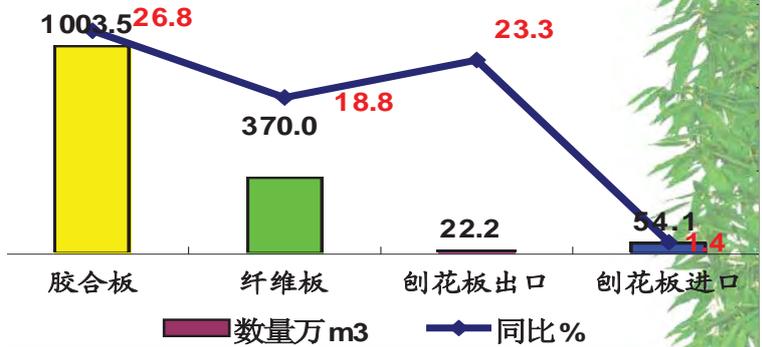
2012年12月人造板月指数涨跌表

分类	月指数	环比涨跌值	环比涨跌幅	同比涨跌值	同比涨跌幅
胶合板	157.9	0.76	0.48%	1.45	0.93%
中纤板	126.25	0.29	0.23%	-0.52	-0.41%
刨花板	139.82	-0.85	-0.60%	-1	-0.71%
细木工板	134.27	-0.63	-0.47%	-1.07	-0.79%
装饰单板贴面人造板	125.53	0.07	0.06%	0.34	0.27%
浸渍胶膜纸饰面人造板	95.55	-0.17	-0.18%	0.4	0.42%
混凝土模板用胶合板	157.28	-0.04	-0.03%	-2.43	-1.52%
混凝土模板用竹材胶合板	103.39	0.19	0.18%	0.43	0.42%
指接板	127.97	0.51	0.40%	-0.68	-0.53%

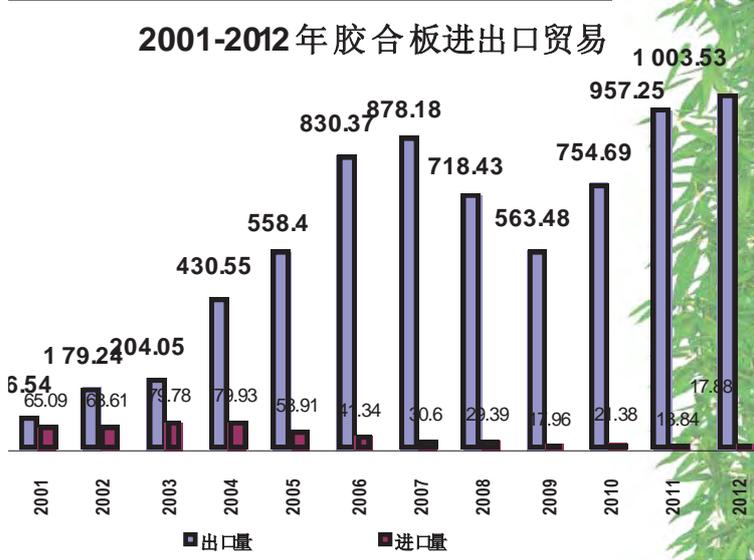
1.4 进出口贸易稳步增长

人造板产品对外依存度较大，直接出口量不到总产量的**10%**，间接出口量接近**30%**。

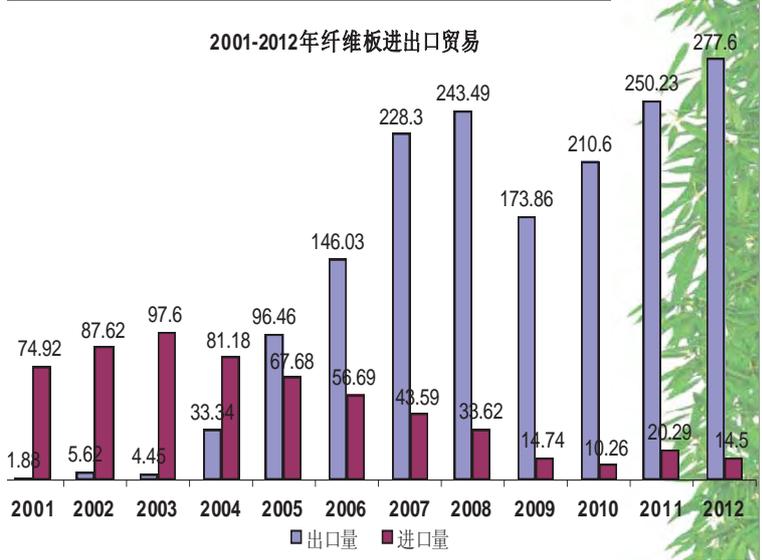
2012年人造板出口量



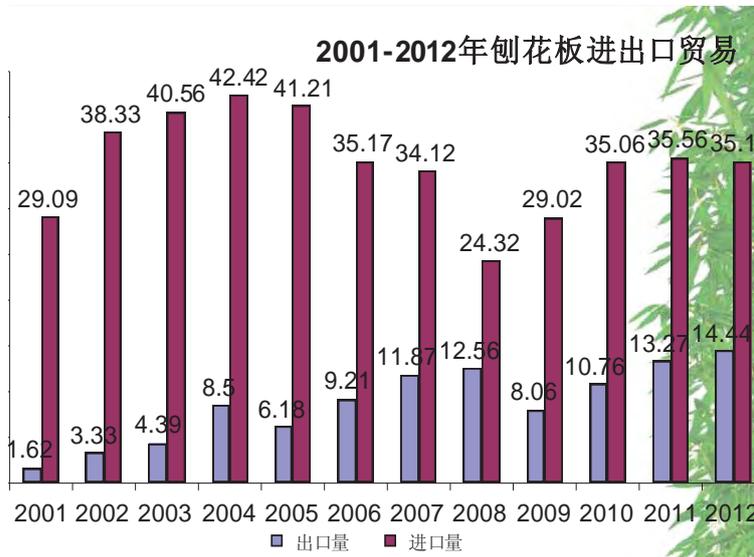
2001-2012年胶合板进出口贸易



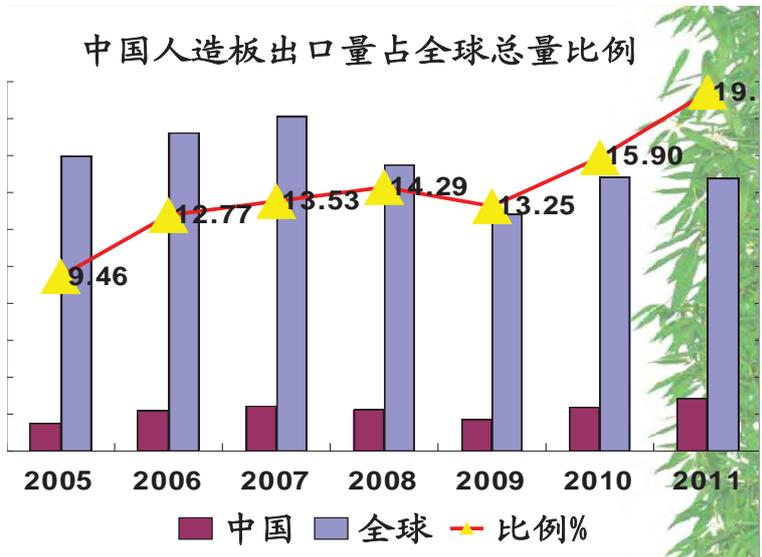
2001-2012年纤维板进出口贸易



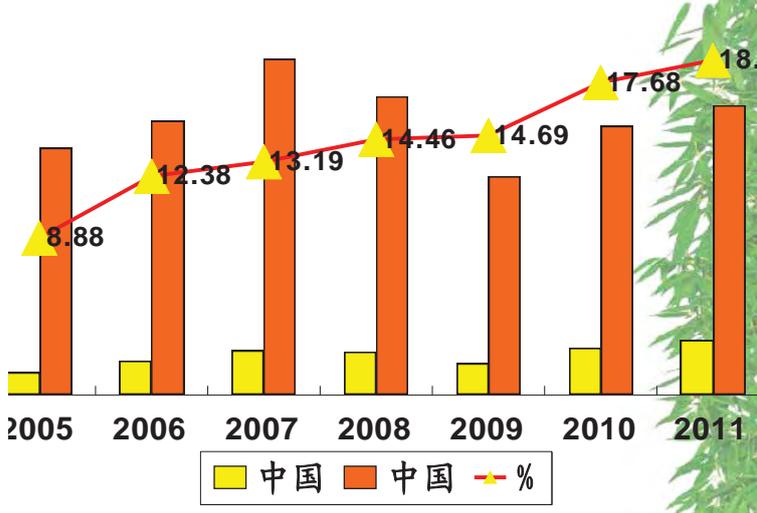
2001-2012年刨花板进出口贸易



中国人造板出口量占全球总量比例



中国人造板出口额占全球总出口额比例



1.5 政策贡献 问题

国家政策为人造板行业发展提供了重要保障
《林业产业政策要点》 《林业产业振兴规划》

- * 人造板产品生产许可证制度
- * 增值税即征即退政策
- * 所得税优惠政策
- * 人造板出口退税及进口设备免税政策
- * 造林财政补贴和融资优惠政策

序号	产品单元	产品标准	相关标准
1	胶合板	GB/T 9846-2004 《胶合板》	GB 18580-2001 《室内装饰装修材料人造板及其制品中甲醛释放限量》
2	刨花板	GB/T 4897-2003 《刨花板》	
3	定向刨花板	LY/T 1580-2000 《定向刨花板》	
4	中密度纤维板	GB/T 11718-2009 《中密度纤维板》	
5	装饰单板贴面人造板	GB/T 15104-2006 《装饰面板贴面人造板》	
6	浸渍胶膜纸饰面人造板	GB/T 15102-2006 《浸渍胶膜纸饰面人造板》	
7	细木工板	GB/T 5849-2006 《细木工板》	

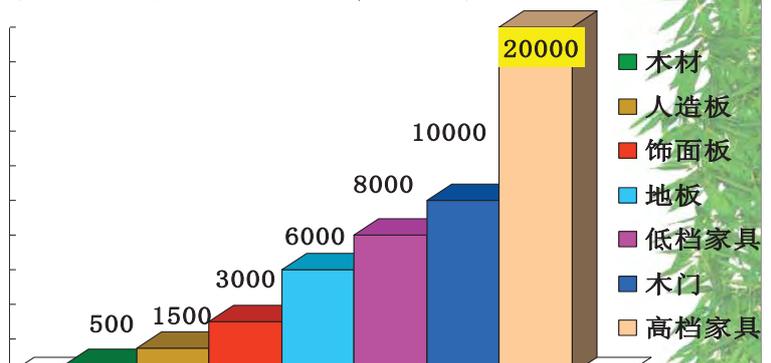
人造板对林业的贡献

- 人造板的快速发展促进了人工林增长，提高了我国的森林覆盖率
- * 与“十五”相比，“十一五”人造板的产量增长了145.33%
 - * 中国森林面积从1.75亿公顷增加到1.95亿公顷，增加了2000万公顷
 - * 人工林保存面积从0.53亿公顷增加到0.62亿公顷，增加了900万公顷，截止2009年底，中国人工林面积达到了9.3亿亩
 - * 中国森林覆盖率从第六次清查时(1999-2003)的18.21%增加到第七次清查时(2004-2008)的20.36%，提高了2.15个百分点。

中国森林年均增长蓄积量超过5亿m³，年采伐限额为2.5亿m³我国森林资源只占世界总量的5%，生产出超过全球总产量50%的人造板。



人造板生产及其上下游产业共创造了5000多个就业机会，每年收购枝丫材近600亿元。1.5m³人工林枝丫材价值500元，通过加工产品附加值可提高40倍，使1亿多农民从中受益，实现了农民增收、企业增利、财政增效的多方共赢局面，成为政府解决“三农”问题的重要途径。



主要问题

人造板用材受有限森林资源制约。我国每年木材消耗量大约为4-5亿m³，国内森林蓄积供给量约为3.65亿m³（折合木材约2亿m³），木材进口依存度达50%。

国际贸易壁垒加剧，出口产品受阻。各国绿色壁垒和技术壁垒对我国人造板及其下游产品出口设置越来越多的限制，如《雷斯法案》、FLEGT、双反调查、CARB认证、FSC森林认证等。人民币持续升值客观上也对我国人造板出口造成一定压力。

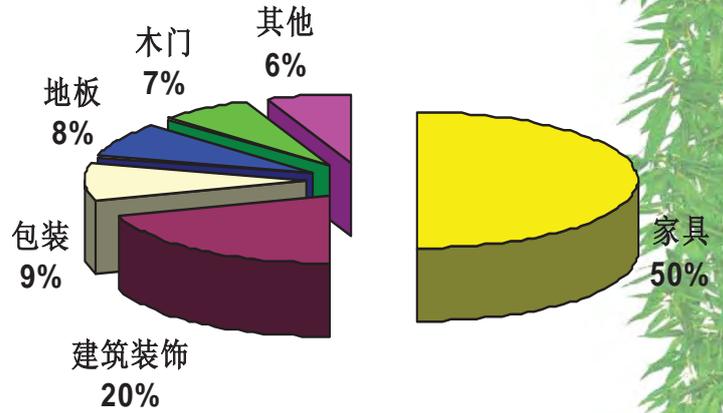
落后产能亟待淘汰，产品质量有待提高。投资缺乏规划，个别区域产能过剩，产品质量参差不齐，人造板品种结构不合理，行业集中度不高。

职业经理人和技术人才短缺。企业创新能力不强，缺少核心竞争力，抗风险能力差。

人造板产业政策不配套、行业管理不到位。例如退税政策的落实、人造板流通的三证办理和市场监管等。

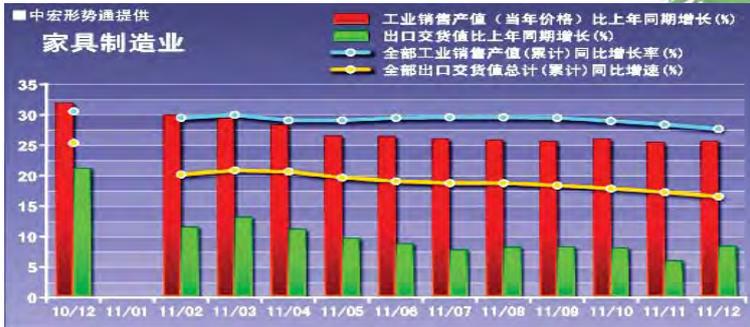
2 下游产业

人造板的应用领域

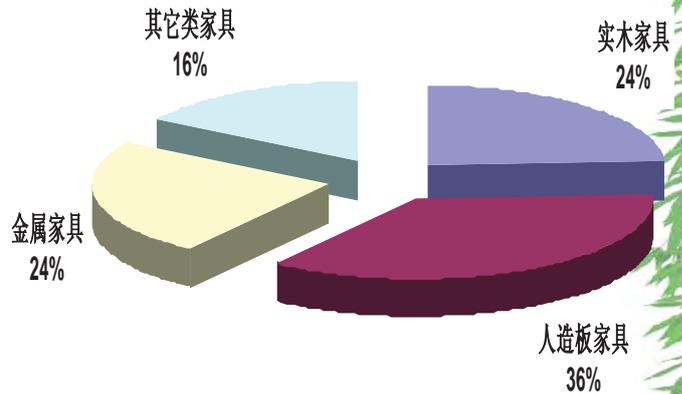


2.1 家具是人造板发展的主要引擎

全国家具企业接近8万家，从业人员500多万。2012年木家具产量2.39亿件，同比下降2.14%，总产值3447亿元，同比增长22.42%，占家具总产值的60%。



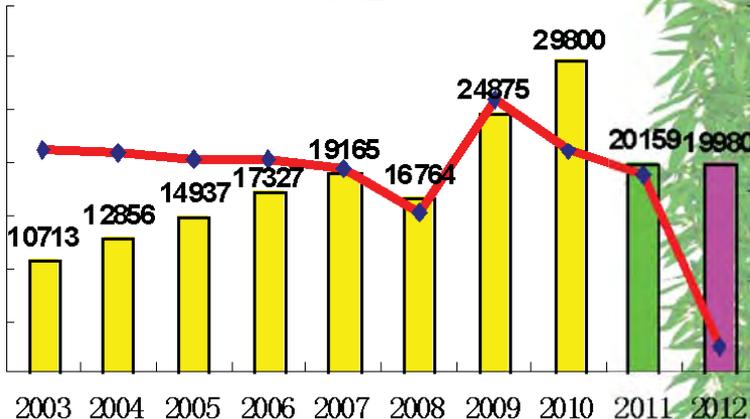
家具总产值中木家具的比例



中国板式家具的产值约占木家具总产值的60%，确立了家具产品中的主导地位。

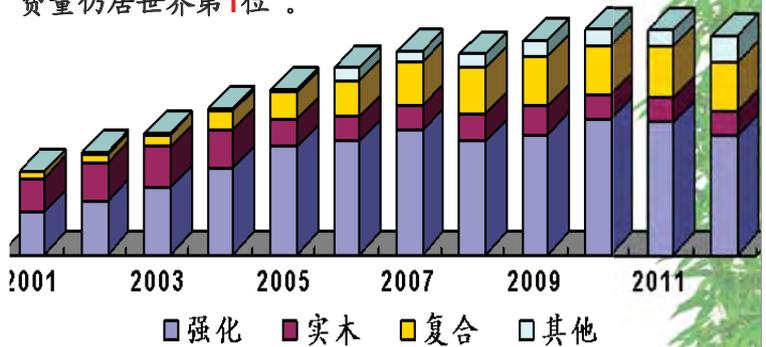
2012年木家具出口近2亿件，金额超过119亿美元，同比增长5.22%，占出口家具贸易总额的1/3。

木家具出口数量(万件)及增幅

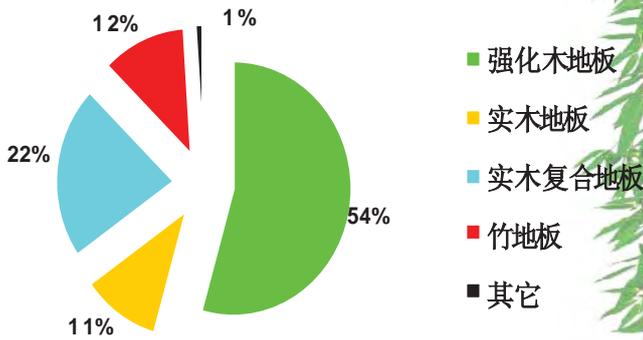


2.2 人造板是地板产品的主要基材

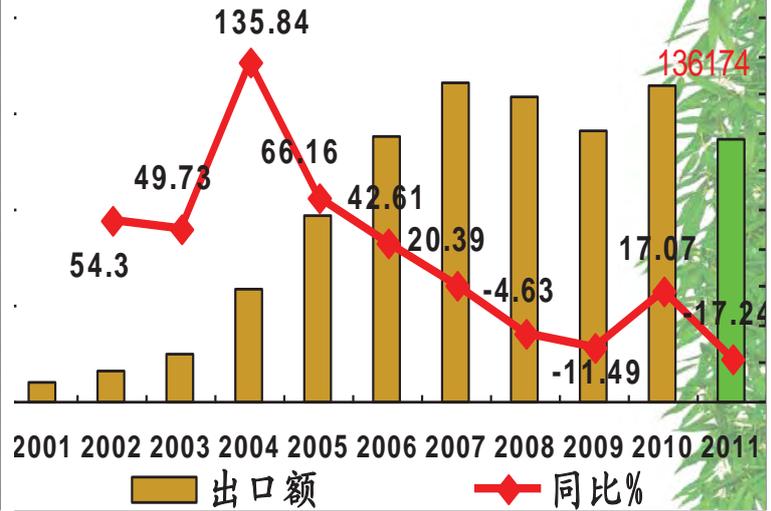
中国木地板行业虽然起步晚、基础差，但发展迅速，经历了十多年的快速发展期，行业已进入成熟阶段，企业产品向多元化发展，2012年中国木地板产量为3.77亿m²，同比下降5%，产值接近800亿元，生产量、出口量与消费量仍居世界第1位。



我国已获得生产许可证的木地板企业有**2000**多家。2012年产量**3.8亿平方米**，其中强化地板比例为总产量的**54%**。

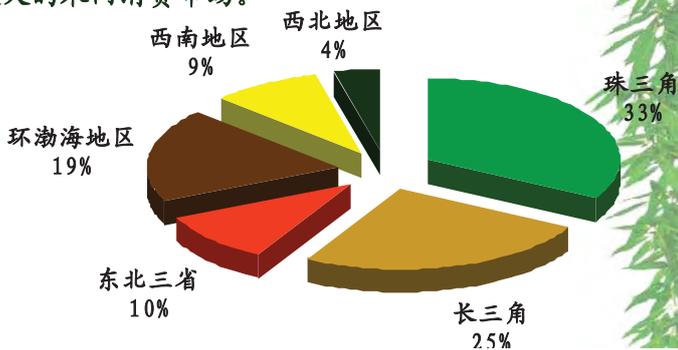


中国木地板的出口额及增长率

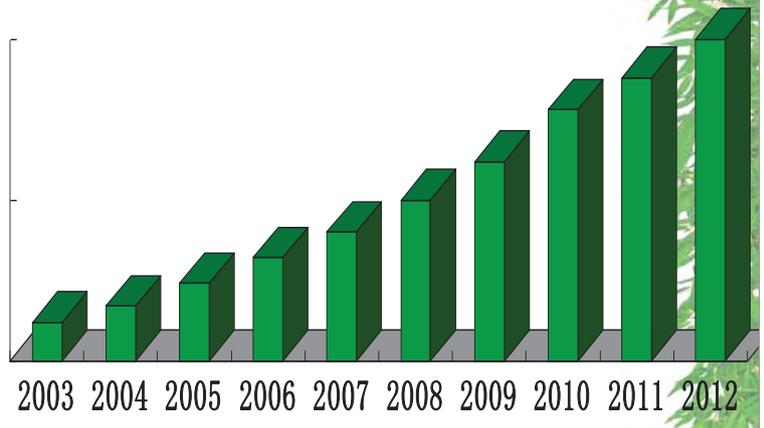


2.3 木门是人造板行业主要下游产品

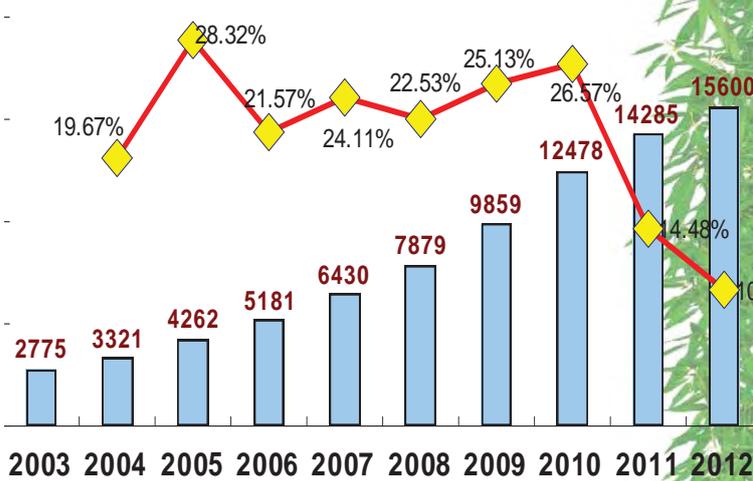
我国木门行业日趋成熟，**1万多家**生产企业集中在**六大生产基地**，从过去小规模作坊式生产，到今天大规模**成品化、集成化、品牌化**的发展，初步形成了**产业化集群**。中国已成为世界上最大的木门生产基地，同时也是最大的木门消费市场。



新世纪第一个十年，木门行业产值每年以**25%**左右的增速发展。2011年开始行业发展步伐放缓，增速下降到**14%**，2012年产值近**1000**亿元。

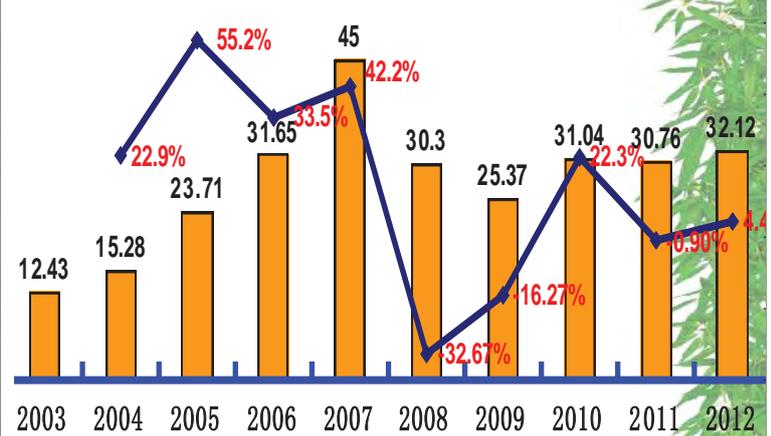


2003—2012年木门产量与增幅



在产品理念、款式设计、工艺流程等各方面与国际接轨

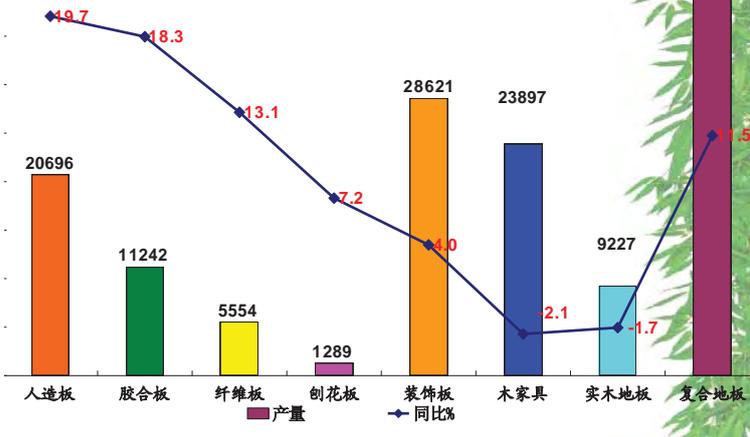
2012年，我国出口木门**32**万吨，创汇**6.2**亿美元。



3 市场分析

3.1 行业经济分析

2012年人造板及制品产量



2012年人造板行业主要经济指标

全国规模以上人造板制造企业数为**4595**家

行业从业人数**750,721**人，同比增长**4.75%**

工业销售产值**5952**亿元，同比增长**21.36%**

出口交货值**281.77**亿元，同比增长**4.68%**

主营业务收入**5917.37**亿元，同比增长**19.33%**

主营业务成本**5056.65**亿元，同比增长**19.04%**

利润额**406.6**亿元，同比增长**20.82%**，利润率**6.87%**

流动资产合计**1159.77**亿元，同比增长**16.61%**

行业总负债**1089.7**亿元，同比增长**10.36%**

行业负债率**43.8%**

行业资产合计**2486.46**亿元，同比增长**16.78%**

2012年社会消费品零售增长TOP3

指标	绝对量亿元	同比%
社会消费品零售总额	207167	14.3
通讯器材	1540	28.9
家具	1604	27.0
建筑及装潢材料	1978	24.6

3.2 宏观经济增速减缓

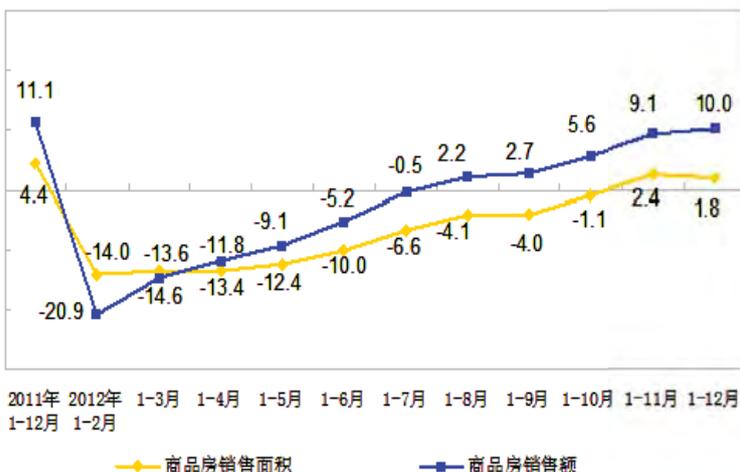
2011~2015年，中国经济增长率约为**7.8~8.7%**

2016~2020年，降至**5.7~6.6%**

2021~2030年，进一步缓慢回落至**5.4~6.3%**

	α	$1-\alpha$	潜在增长率%	资本增长率%	劳动增长率%	技术进步份额	节能减排冲击效应
2011-2015	0.7	0.3	7.8-8.7	10-11	0.8	0.2	-1
2016-2020	0.6	0.4	5.7-6.6	9-10	-1	0.3	-1
2021-2030	0.5	0.5	5.4-6.3	8-9	-0.5	0.4	-0.5

全国商品房销售面积及销售额增速



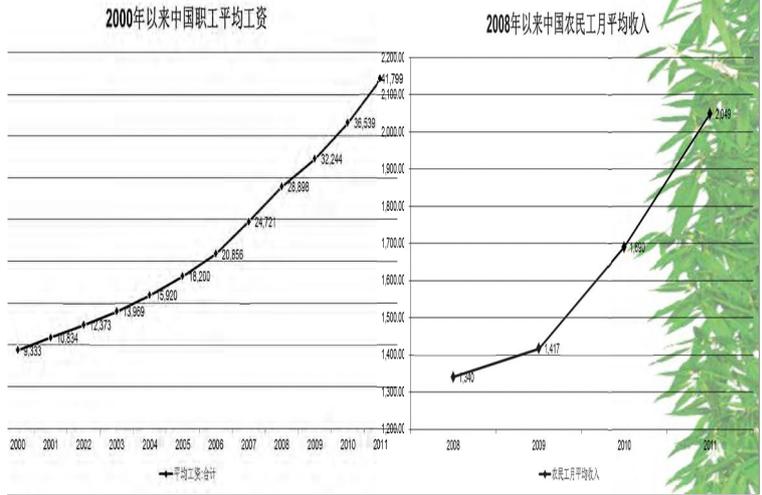
2012年分地区房地产销售情况

地区	商品房销售面积		商品房销售额	
	绝对数 万平方米	同比增长 %	绝对数 亿元	同比增长 %
全国总计	111304	1.8	64456	10.0
东部地区	53224	5.7	38413	12.9
中部地区	30140	2.0	13020	8.5
西部地区	27940	-15.3	13023	3.7

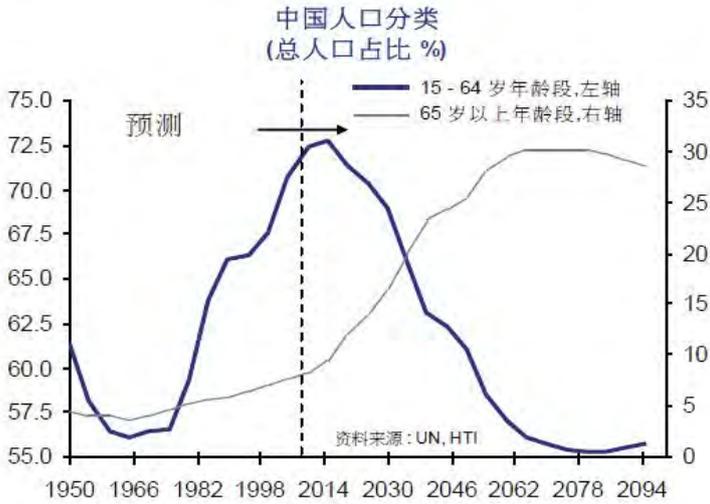
2012年全国房地产开发情况

指标 (万平方米)	绝对量	同比增长 (%)
房屋施工面积	573418	13.2
其中: 住宅	428964	10.6
办公楼	19434	21.5
商业营业用房	65814	17.6
房屋竣工面积	99425	7.3
其中: 住宅	79043	6.4
办公楼	2315	2.1
商业营业用房	10226	8.0
商品房销售面积	111304	1.8
其中: 住宅	98468	2.0
办公楼	2254	12.4
商业营业用房	7759	-1.4

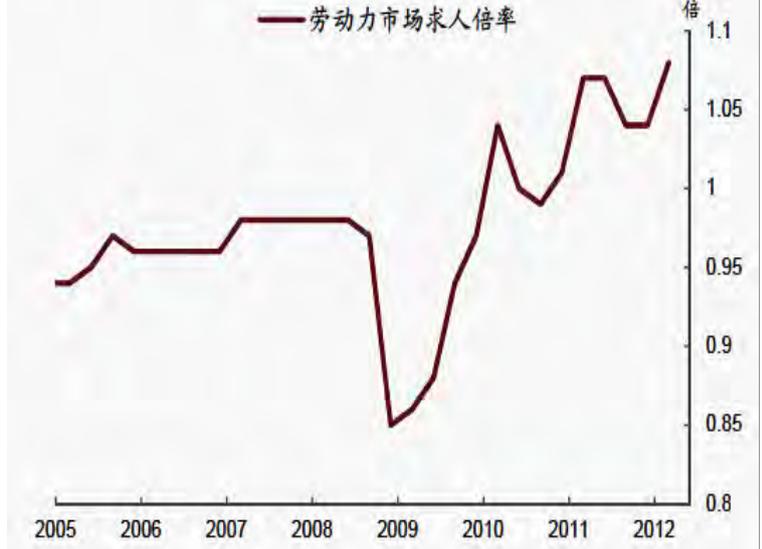
3.3 劳动力成本上升



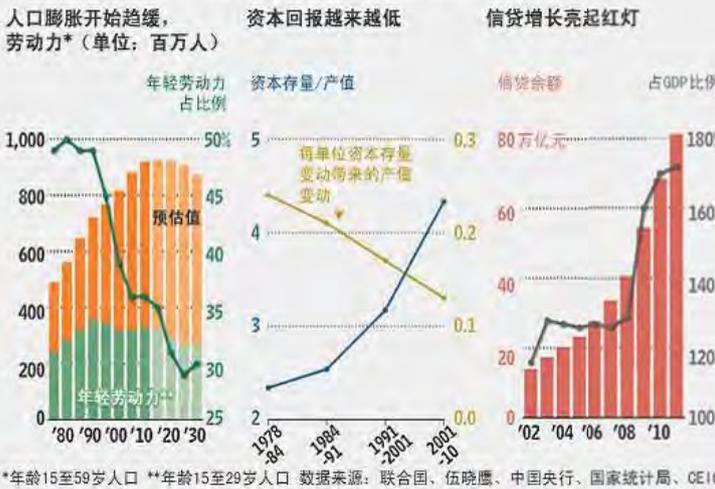
中国人口结构已发生趋势性转折



劳动力市场求人倍率

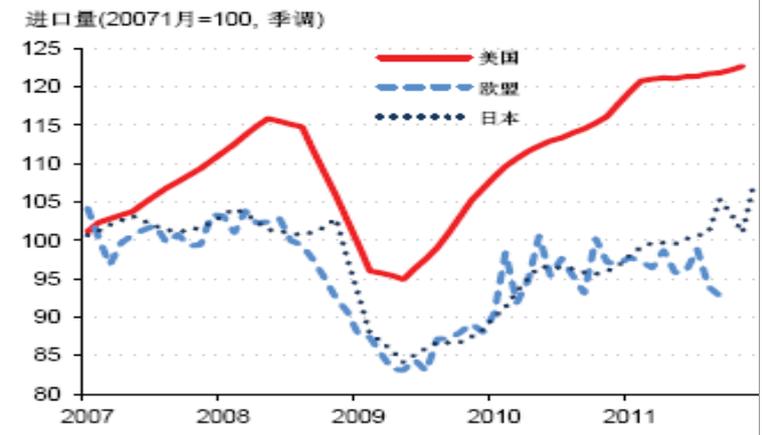


劳动力和资本存量的回报率递减



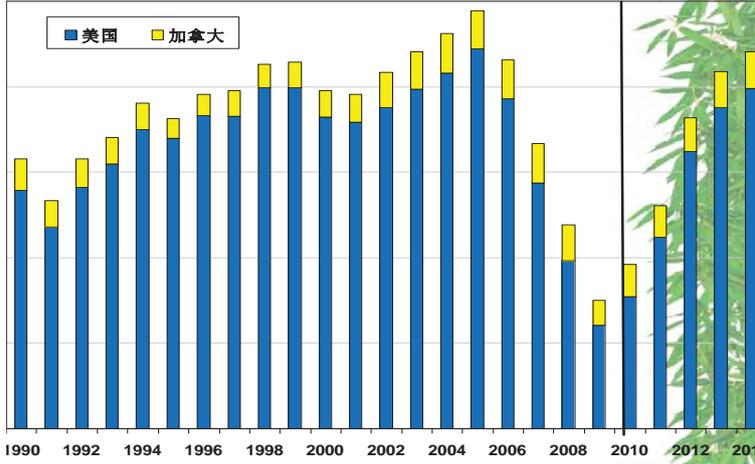
3.4 国外市场需求萎缩

就进口需求方面, 欧洲出现下滑, 日本仍处于低迷, 而美国则出现增长减缓



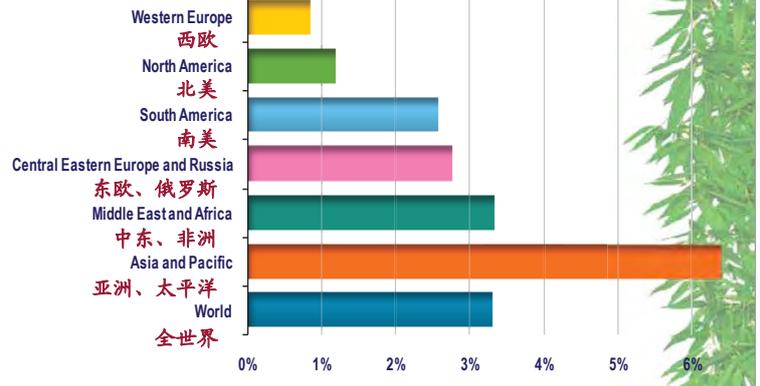
北美房地产从2010年开始回升

预计到2015年可恢复到2005年的最高点

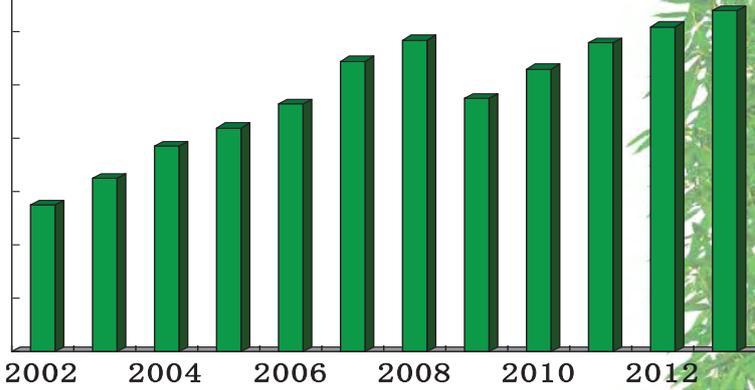


2012年世界家具增长

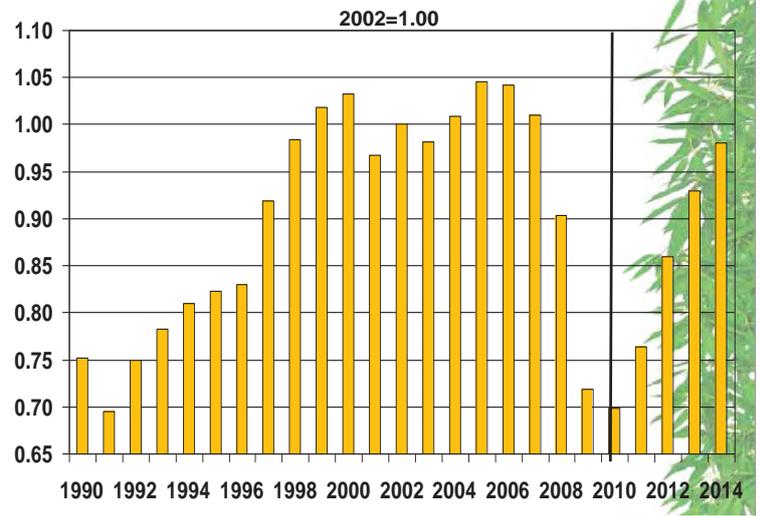
新兴国家的家具消费增长将高于发达经济国家；
西欧地区的家具消费增长最为缓慢；
全球家具需求量实际增幅达到3.3%。



2013年全球家具总产值4220亿美元，发展中国家占55%。家具国际贸易额1280亿美元 (CSIL)
出口TOP5: 中国、德国、意大利、波兰、美国
进口TOP5: 美国、德国、法国、英国、加拿大

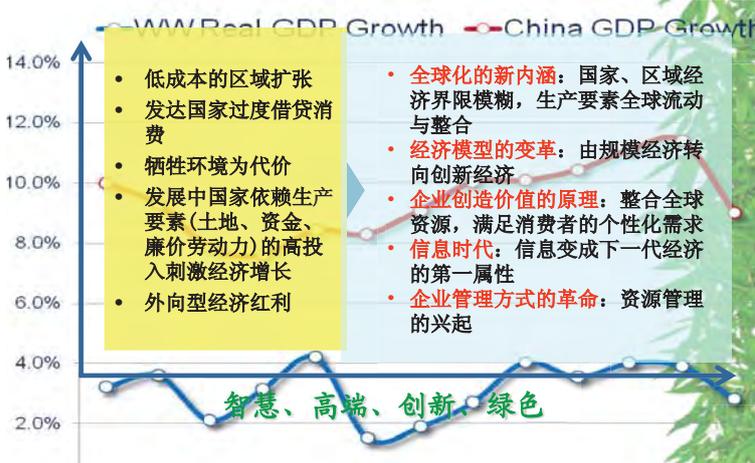


美国家具市场需求2011年开始回弹



5 发展趋势

上一代经济已结束，下一代经济正形成



低碳理念、IT技术、装备革新和高分子化工将谱写传统制造业的新概念

- * 机器人成为更廉价的劳动力
- * 人工智能让制造业变成“个性化”的“创造者经济”
- * 3D打印技术推出“叠加制造”新模式
- * “分子制造”使新材料发展更迅速

人造板生产量及消费量

亿m ³	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
消费量	0.59-1.32	1.32-2.15	2.15-2.50
年均增长率	17.50%	10.20%	3.10%
生产量	0.64-1.54	1.54-2.30	2.30-2.65
年均增长率	19.20%	8.40%	2.90%

人造板工业发展指标

类别	目标	2015	2020
优化产业结构	落后产能淘汰率	东部沿海地区达到90%以上	全国达到90%以上
实现供需平衡	生产量 (亿m ³)	2.3	2.65
增强原料支撑	原料需求量 (亿t, 绝干)	1.6	1.84
提高产品质量	监督抽查年度产品合格率	95%	100%
稳定出口	出口量 (万m ³)	1300-1500	
提升行业素质	培育龙头企业	50	100

创新是中国人造板的**发展之道**；品牌是中国人造板的**竞争标志**；环保是中国人造板的**生产理念**。

未来几年，通过**资本市场**的杠杆引导企业兼并重组、建立规范的法人治理结构，我国人造板行业必将提高产业集中度，由**规模扩张**向**质量提升**发展。

一批拥有国际知名品牌和核心竞争力的大中型人造板企业，引领产业链上下游企业**专业化分工协作**共赢，有效**整合全球资源**，跨入世界人造板及其制品的先进行列，使我国从人造板**生产和消费大国**变成木质纤维建材和家居产品的**制造强国**。

风起扬帆 再立潮头 协同创新 共赢未来

Thank you

2013年4月2日 海口



填报FAO/ITTO 统计表格的 几点体会

中国林科院林业科技信息研究所

胡延杰

2013年4月1-3日

主要内容

一、统计表格的主要内容

二、各部分存在的主要问题

三、几点体会

一、统计表格的主要内容

1. JQ表格 (FAO林产品年鉴国别数据指标)

◆JQ1林产品产量和消费量数据

- 木材采伐量 (森林资源消耗量)
- 木炭
- 木片
- 木材剩余物
- 锯材
- 人造板
- 木浆
- 其他纸浆
- 废纸
- 纸和纸板

◆JQ2 林产品进出口贸易数据 (数量和金额)

- 原木 (与JQ1表中的“原木”含义不同)
- 木炭
- 木片
- 木材剩余物
- 锯材
- 人造板
- 木浆
- 其他纸浆
- 废纸
- 纸和纸板

◆JQ3 深加工木制品和纸制品的贸易数据 (金额)

- 深加工木制品: 深加工的锯材、木制包装、木制装饰品、木制家具、木制建筑
- 深加工纸制品: 涂布纸、复印纸、卫生纸、纸质包装品、印刷制品 (书籍、杂志)

2. DOT表格

◆DOT1分大洲和国别的林产品进口数据（数量）

- 工业原木
- 木片
- 锯材
- 单板
- 胶合板
- 刨花板和OSB
- 纤维板
- 木浆
- 废纸
- 纸和纸板

◆DOT2分大洲和国别的林产品出口数据（数量）

- 工业原木
- 木片
- 锯材
- 单板
- 胶合板
- 刨花板和OSB
- 纤维板
- 木浆
- 废纸
- 纸和纸板

3. ITTO表格

◆ITT01 热带林产品生产和贸易预测值（数量和金额）

- 工业原木
- 锯材
- 单板
- 胶合板

◆ITT02 热带林产品贸易数据（分热带树种）

- 工业原木（热带）
- 锯材（热带）
- 单板（热带）
- 胶合板（热带）

◆ITT03 不可预见的问题

- 目前针对热带材和非热带材的进口关税税率
- 针对那些目前或未来严重影响你们国家热带木制品生产和贸易的限额、激励因子、控制因子，以及各种关税或非关税壁垒
- 国家扩大热带木制品深加工的短期或中期计划
- 指出未来贸易中热带树种组成的变化趋势
- 指出影响国家热带木制品未来消费的因素
- 外资介入木材产业的情况
- 过去几年森林执法方面的信息
- 人工林营造情况，每年造林面积，以及目前来自人工林的工业原木数量的比例

4 ECE/EU数据

- ECE/EU原木和锯材的分树种贸易情况（云杉、松树、橡木、白桦、杨树、榉木等）
- EU1 :与欧盟国家的林产品贸易数据（数量和金额）
- EU2: 不同权属类别森林的原木产量（国有林、公有林、私有林）

5 JQ2 附加表格1

- 主要初级林产品对应的海关编码变动情况

6 JQ3 附加表格1

- 主要加工林产品对应的海关编码变动情况

二、各部分填报存在的主要问题

1. JQ表格

林产品产量、消费量和进出口贸易数据

■JQ1表格:

➢ 目前我国林业统计年鉴中的林产品统计指标没有包括木炭、木材剩余物这两项指标，无法填报；

➢ 纸制品产量、消费量数据未纳入林业统计范围内，需要通过其它渠道查找，但不同来源的数据不一致，哪个更权威性难以确定。

■JQ2、JQ3表格：贸易数据通过海关获得。

2. DOT 表格

林产品国别贸易数据

- 海关数据未将OSB单独列为一个统计指标，统一在刨花板内
- 国别数据海关没有现成的统计，需要按照编码逐项累计

3. ITTO表格

- 我国自2009年林业统计年鉴就没有将热带材的产量和消费量单独列出，因此填报非常困难
- 热带胶合板的界定需要明确。目前使用热带材的胶合板都是芯板使用非热带材（例如杨木或桉木），仅表板使用热带材，或者仅仅表层的木皮是热带材，这些胶合板中的热带材数量如何确定？
- ITTO 3 是有关贸易政策的问题，需要进行调研汇总来填写

4. EU表格

ECE/EU

- 海关数据没有现成的分树种的产品贸易数据

EU1

- 有些产品细化的贸易数据不全，例如纸浆下面细分的具体纸浆类别的贸易数据没有细分

EU2

- 我国林业统计体系没有按照权属分类的木材产量数据

三、几点体会

1. 数据的准确性

- 我国林产品统计采用个省区上报制：由于各省区统计能力、数据获取渠道等原因，导致部分省区存在林产品统计数据漏统少统问题，影响总数据的准确性。
- 基层林业统计力量薄弱，人员不足，基本是兼职，同时缺乏专业培训，数据收集手段和时效性有待加强。
- 由于部门分工，木材加工行业不归林业部门管辖，对其进行统计调查有一定难度，难以获得准确统计数据。
- 林业部门统计能力有限，目前中国林产品制造业主体多元化，出于各种原因存在不报或少报，配合程度不断降低。

2. 数据的一致性

与统计部门的沟通协调还有一定的难度

林业统计指标体系不完善：关注宏观体系，欠缺中观和微观体系；统计指标中信息交叉重复不统一现象严重

林产品统计体系的标准化建设有待加强

3. 数据指标的全面性

目前我国现行的林业统计指标体系中的林产品数据指标，只是FAO/IITTO统计表格中指标的一部分

按照国际标准完善现有的林业统计指标有一定的难度

某些指标也不太符合我国的实际情况

4. 建议

- 中国在全球林产品市场中发挥着举足轻重的作用，林产品统计信息的共享是全球一体化市场的基本要求。
- 林产品统计信息共享的前提是各国采用统一的指标、统一的产品定义等。
- 各国情况不同，定期面对面的交流和培训非常重要。
- 针对最新的变化和特定的主题，例如中国胶合板的原木转化率（1.2-1.5）开展案例研究，修订原有的算法。

谢谢！

Thank you!





中国林产品贸易情况

罗信坚
中国林科院科信所 副研究员
国家林业局林产品国际贸易研究中心 主任助理

内部资料，
仅供参考。

2012年全国林产品进出口简报

(1-12月)

发展规划与资金管理司编 2013年2月1日

根据海关统计数据汇总分析，2012年1-12月全国林产品进出口总值为1188.3亿美元，同比减少1.1%，其中，出口378.7亿美元，增长5.0%；进口812.6亿美元，减少6.3%。12月当月，全国林产品进出口总值为112.8亿美元，同比增长0.3%，其中，出口56.7亿美元，增长5.6%；进口56.1亿美元，减少4.5%（详见下表）。

2011年1-12月全国林产品进出口简要情况表

项目	12月当月		1-12月累计	
	绝对值	同比%	绝对值	同比%
进出口总值	112.8	0.3%	1128.3	-1.1%

一、2012年1-12月主要林产品进口情况

1. 原木：1-12月累计进口3789.3万立方米，金额72.5亿美元，分别减少10.5%和12.4%；12月当月进口313.7万立方米，金额5.4亿美元，分别减少3.0%和12.9%。
2. 锯材：1-12月累计进口2066.8万立方米，金额55.2亿美元，分别减少4.3%和3.5%；12月当月进口190.3万立方米，金额5.1亿美元，分别减少0.8%和0.6%。
3. 纸、纸板及纸制品：1-12月累计进口325.4万吨，金额46.0亿美元，分别减少6.4%和9.0%；12月当月进口23.0万吨，金额3.5亿美元，分别减少15.0%和15.0%。
4. 纸浆和废纸：1-12月累计进口纸浆1646.4万吨，金额110.4亿美元，分别增长14.0%和减少7.5%；1-12月累计进口各类废纸3006.7万吨，金额62.7亿美元，分别增长10.2%和减少10.0%；12月当月进口各类纸浆139.4万吨，金额9.7亿美元，分别增长1.0%和减少6.8%；进口废纸268.7万吨，金额5.4亿美元，分别减少3.8%和18.4%。
5. 木家具：1-12月累计进口各类木家具636.8万件，金额6.0亿美元，分别增长18.8%和9.1%；12月当月进口各类木家具61.5万件，金额0.5亿美元，分别减少1.2%

2012年12月全国林产品进口情况

金额单位：亿美元

品名	1-12月累计		1-12月当月		12月当月增减(%)	12月当月增减(%)
	数量	金额	数量	金额		
原木	3789.3	72.5	313.7	5.4	-10.5	-12.4
锯材	2066.8	55.2	190.3	5.1	-4.3	-3.5
纸、纸板及纸制品	325.4	46.0	23.0	3.5	-6.4	-9.0
纸浆和废纸	1646.4	110.4	139.4	9.7	14.0	-7.5
木家具	636.8	6.0	61.5	0.5	18.8	9.1
其他	102.5	1.4	10.9	0.1	10.2	-10.0
合计	10652.2	235.5	876.6	29.2	-6.3	-1.1

2012年12月全国林产品出口情况

金额单位：亿美元

品名	1-12月累计		1-12月当月		12月当月增减(%)	12月当月增减(%)
	数量	金额	数量	金额		
原木	3789.3	72.5	313.7	5.4	5.0	5.6
锯材	2066.8	55.2	190.3	5.1	5.0	5.6
纸、纸板及纸制品	325.4	46.0	23.0	3.5	5.0	5.6
纸浆和废纸	1646.4	110.4	139.4	9.7	5.0	5.6
木家具	636.8	6.0	61.5	0.5	5.0	5.6
其他	102.5	1.4	10.9	0.1	5.0	5.6
合计	10652.2	235.5	876.6	29.2	5.0	5.6

中国林产品指标机制 (FPI) 指标企业上报表

I 指标企业月度上报表

企业名称	上报日期	上报人	联系电话	电子邮箱
1. 企业名称				
2. 上报日期				
3. 上报人				
4. 联系电话				
5. 电子邮箱				

II 指标企业月度上报表

企业名称	上报日期	上报人	联系电话	电子邮箱
1. 企业名称				
2. 上报日期				
3. 上报人				
4. 联系电话				
5. 电子邮箱				

ENR 指数和 FPI 指数报告 (2012年8月)

企业反馈调查

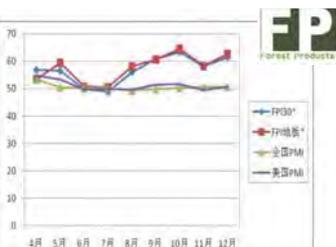
分析：企业景气度有所回升

产品国际贸易分析

12个月中国林产品贸易分析

1. 1-7月林产品进出口贸易增速放缓，7月当月进出口贸易同比增长。
2. 7月当月林产品贸易增速，较前月有所回落。
3. 全球林产品贸易保持增长，林产品贸易7月表现各异。

附：2012年1-7月中国林产品贸易进出口



中国林产品 FPI 国际贸易信息简报

中国林产品 FPI 国际贸易信息简报

中国林产品 FPI 国际贸易信息简报

中国林产品 FPI 国际贸易信息简报

木片 (2.2)	印刷品 (2.7)
木炭	木家具 (32) (1)
原木 (12)	藤草蓆及制品 (4.5)
锯材 (9)	灌木花卉
单板	干鲜水果和坚果 (6.1) (5.5)
可连接型材 (1.2)	竹
刨花板	藤
纤维板 (2.8)	木质活性炭
胶合板 (8.3)	松香及制品
木制品 (7.9)	天然橡胶 (11)
软木及制品	棕榈油 (11)
纸浆 (18)	干鲜菌菇
废纸 (10.2)	干鲜竹笋
纸板及纸制品 (19) (7.5)	其他 (12) (11)

2012年全国林产品国际贸易情况 (亿\$)

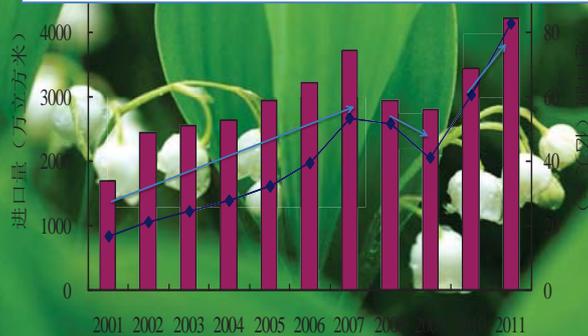
	金额	同比%
进出口总值	1188.29	-1.12
出口总值	575.67	5.01
进口总值	612.62	-6.25

主要林产品进口

- 木质林产品
- 376亿美元，减少7.23%
- 约占全部林产品进口总额的61.37%
- 纸浆、原木、废纸和锯材等

原木

2010年至2011年，受国内经济快速发展的拉动和世界经济继续走向复苏的影响，原木进口量和进口额再次呈现增长态势。



原木

- 2012年，3789万m³，-10.46%
- 进口额72.5亿美元，-12.37%
- 热带原木，约868万m³，22.9%，增长3.8%；
- 进口额约为29.3亿美元，增长4.81%。

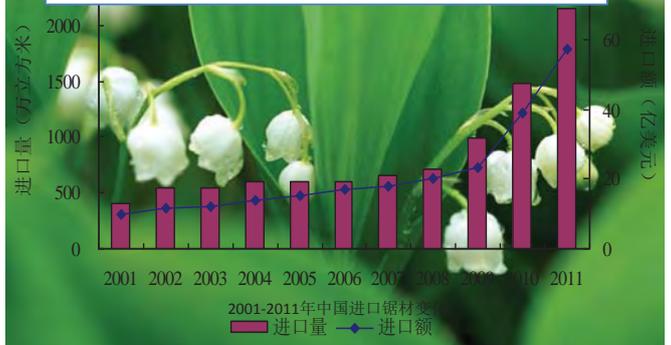
原木

进口原木主要国家

	我国进口木材最大		新西兰和北美材进口额也呈不同程度的减少趋势				平均单价 (美元/m ³)
	(万m ³)	(%)	(亿美元)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
总进口	3789.27	100	72.51	100	-12.37	191.5	
俄罗斯	1118.29	29.51	15.62	21.54	-26.13	139.6	
新西兰	862.14	22.75	11.20	15.45	-4.51	129.9	
美国	363.94	9.60	7.41	10.22	-27.96	203.5	
巴布亚新几内亚	258.13	6.81	3.96	5.46	-10.28	202.8	
加拿大	244.08	6.44	3.77	5.20	-11.14	152.7	

锯材

近10年来，由于中国建筑装饰装修业和家具制造业的快速发展及一些国家禁止原木出口政策的影响，锯材进口量和进口额出现了迅猛上升态势。



锯材

- 2066.8万m³， -4.34%
- 552403.39万美元， -3.46%
- 热带锯材约为370万m³， -5.93%
- 约占锯材总进口量的17.93%，
- 进口额14.9亿美元， +3.8%
- 约占锯材总进口额的27%

锯材

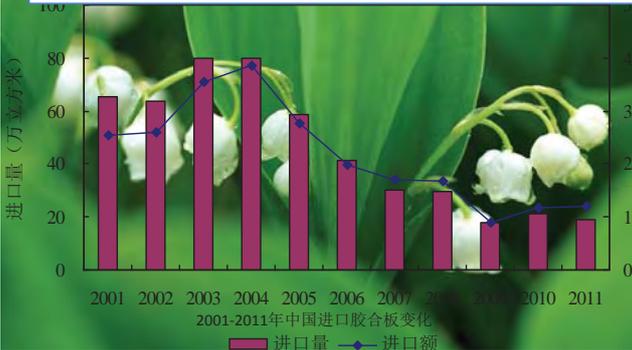
2012年中国进口锯材主要国家

进口锯材主要来自俄罗斯、加拿大等国家

国别	进口量 (万m ³)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元/m ³)
总进口	2063	100	-4.3	53.2	100	-3.4	267
俄罗斯	621.5	30.1	2.34	12.83	23.3	-2.9	206
加拿大	644.16	31.2	-6.2	12.60	22.8	-9.9	195
美国	222.56	10.8	-17	8.66	15.7	-7	389
泰国	151.09	7.3	-5.2	6.44	11.7	8.77	426
印度尼西亚	74.45	3.6	-7.5	2.25	4.07	-1.3	301

人造板—胶合板

近10多年来，国内**胶合板**业快速发展，国产胶合板不仅在价格上占有明显优势，在质量上亦可完全取代进口胶合板，因此，胶合板进口呈现大幅下滑的趋势。

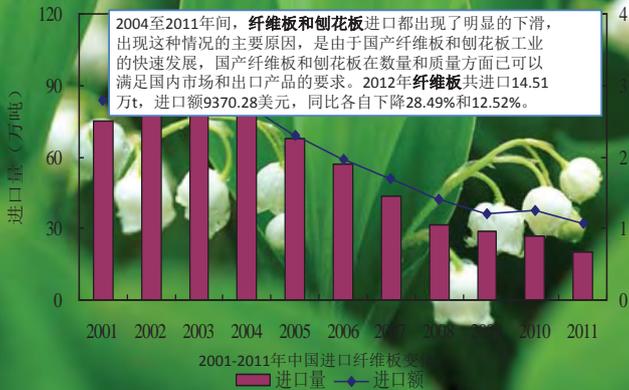


人造板—胶合板

- 17.87万m³，进口额11952.44万美元，同比分别减少5.17%和0.21%。
- 主要来自马来西亚和印度尼西亚

人造板—纤维板

2004至2011年间，**纤维板**和**刨花板**进口都出现了明显的下滑，出现这种情况的主要原因，是由于国产纤维板和刨花板工业的快速发展，国产纤维板和刨花板在数量和质量方面已可以满足国内市场和出口产品的要求。2012年**纤维板**共进口14.51万t，进口额9370.28美元，同比各自下降28.49%和12.52%。



人造板—刨花板

2012年**刨花板**共进口35.15万t，进口额11692.24万美元，同比分别减少1.15%和4.34%



纸浆

2012年中国进口纸浆主要国家

国别	进口量 (万t)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元)
总进口	1046.36	100	13.98	110	100	-7.52	670.6
加拿大	410.99	24.96	-10.14	27.15	24.58	-18.79	660.5
巴西	254.84	15.48	18.65	16.72	15.14	-8.33	655.5
美国	213.20	12.95	27.05	16.35	14.81	5.54	767.0
印度尼西亚	175.02	10.63	14.43	10.92	9.89	5.31	624.3
智利	157.61	9.52	24.44	10.15	9.20	1.24	644.6

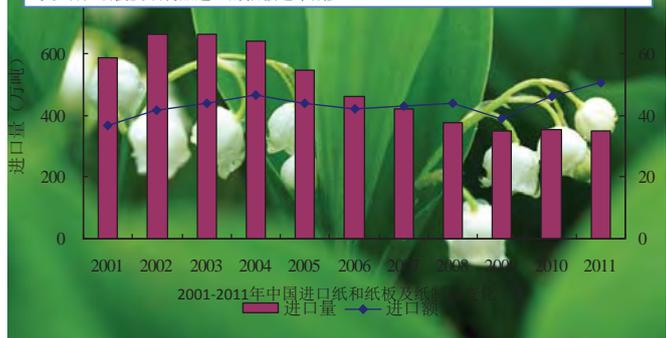
废纸

2012年中国进口废纸主要国家

国别	进口量 (万t)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元)
总进口	3006.7	100	10.12	62.74	100	-9.96	208.6
美国	1361.6	45.3	10.5	27.66	44.08	-11.09	212.4
日本	387.4	12.89	14.6	8.44	13.45	-4.03	217.9
英国	323.1	10.75	10.9	6.84	10.10	-10.36	196.3
荷兰	187.5	6.24	-2.33	3.71	5.91	-21.34	197.7
香港	110.75	3.7	-12.81	2.57	4.10	-15.82	232.8

纸、纸板和纸制品

近10年来,由于国际跨国造纸公司的大量涌入,中国造纸工业也获得了长足的进展,对于纸和纸板及纸制品进口的依赖逐年减少。



纸、纸板和纸制品

- 2012年,共进口各种纸、纸板和纸制品325.36万t,进口额46亿美元,分别下降6.44%和9.04%。
- 纸和纸板进口量为312.6万t,进口额38.8亿美元,分别下降4.89%和5.58%。
- 各种纸制品12.75万t,进口额7.2亿美元,分别下降33.12%和24.10%。
- 纸和纸板进口主要来自:美国(64.40万t,占20.60%),台湾省(36.72万t,占11.75%),瑞典(33.38万t,占10.64%),韩国(31.00万t,占9.52%)和日本(20.91万t,占6.69%)。

木片

- 759.05万t,进口额13.3亿美元,增长15.15%和14.75%
 - 进口木片主要来自越南(349.59万t,占46.06%)、泰国(184.81万t,占24.35%)、印度尼西亚(102.51万t,占13.50%)、澳大利亚(82.74万t,占10.90%)和南非(9.85万t,占1.30%)。
- ## 木家具
- 636.83万件,进口额6亿美元,同比分别增长15.83%和9.06%

主要林产品进口结构

- 原木、废纸、锯材以及纸、纸板和纸制品合计379.47亿美元,木质93.6%,所有林产品66.2%

商品	单位	进口量 (万)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	数量同比 (%)	金额同比 (%)	平均价 (美元)
全部木质林产品			375.97	100		-7.23	
纸浆	t	1646.36	110.42	29.37	13.98	-7.52	670.
原木	m ³	3789.27	72.51	19.29	-10.46	-12.37	191.
废纸	t	3006.71	62.74	16.69	10.22	-9.96	208.
锯材	m ³	2066.84	55.24	14.69	-4.34	-3.46	267.
纸、纸板和纸制品	t	325.36	46.38	12.33	-6.44	-9.04	1413

非木质林产品

- 236.6亿美元，38.6%，减少4.65%。
- 天然橡胶和棕榈油。两大类商品出口额各自为68.13亿美元和65.02亿美元，分别占非木质产品出口总额的28.79%和27.48%。

商品	进口量 (万t)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	同比 (%)	比重 (%)	平均单价 (美元/t)
全部非木质产品			236.65	-4.63	100	
天然橡胶	217.75	3.64	68.13	-27.36	28.79	3128.82
棕榈油	634.12	7.26	65.02	-1.98	27.48	1025.36
鲜水果和坚果	218.54	12.64	33.39	31.08	14.11	1527.87
豆类及薯			1.37	6.22	0.58	
纸浆及制品	1.47	110.74	0.39	29.68	0.16	2653.06
木质活性炭	0.68	124.70	0.31	78.38	0.13	4558.82
藤	1.97	-44.77	0.19	-49.84	0.08	964.47
其他			67.73	12.27	28.62	

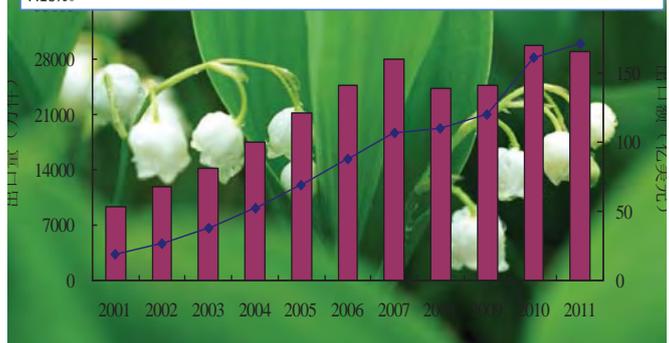
注：* 空谷山野菜、* 中谷山、* 蕨类、* 其他林产品

出口情况——木质林产品

- 433亿美元，约占全部林产品出口额的75.3%，同比增长6.9%
- 木家具、纸、纸板和纸制品、胶合板、木制品以及纤维板等5大类
- 5类合计出口金额约占木质林产品出口总额的92.9%和全部林产品出口总额的69.9%

木家具

伴随着中国家具工业的飞速发展，中国的各类家具出口亦获得了近于井喷式的增长。在中国历年出口的各类家具中，以木家具所占比重最大，而且多年来一直徘徊在50%左右。2012年共出口各类木家具2.9亿件，出口额183亿美元，同比分别减少0.69%和增加7.10%。



木家具出口结构

中国名木家具 (HS94036099)，71.43亿美元，占39%和木框架坐具 (HS94031110, 94016190, 94016900)，64.20亿美元，占35.02%。

类别	出口量 (万件)	比重 (%)	出口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	平均单价 (美元/件)
全部木家具	28699.11	100	183.31	100	63.87
中国名木家具	17601.81	61.38	71.43	39.02	52.51
木框架坐具	8714.44	30.38	64.20	35.02	73.67
其他木质家具	2977.926	10.38	36.17	19.71	101.30
塑料木质家具	1832.226	6.38	8.89	4.85	48.52
办公家具木家具	1565.254	5.45	8.54	4.66	54.55
其他红木家具	14524	0.01	0.04	0.02	271.13
其他漆木家具	4408	0.02	0.03	0.02	69.05
藤制木质家具	14429	0.01	0.02	0.01	107.60

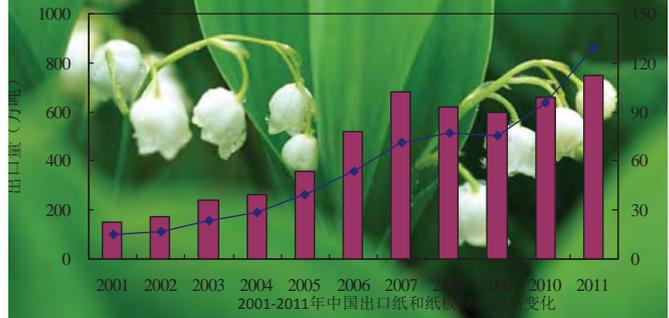
木家具——出口国家

2012年中国出口木家具主要销往美国、日本、英等发达国家和地区 (4国合计84.89亿美元，占46.31%)。其中尤以输往美国最多 (62.25亿美元)，占总出口额的33.96%。

国别	出口量 (万件)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元/件)
全部出口	28699.11	100	0.69	183.31	100	7.11	63.87
美国	9629.82	33.55	3.71	62.25	33.96	6.98	64.64
日本	2483.66	8.65	3.90	11.46	6.25	10.90	46.13
英国	1639.14	5.71	11.78	11.18	6.10	17.47	68.34
澳大利亚	1310.24	4.57	2.57	7.97	4.35	5.85	61.80
加拿大	1156.74	4.03	4.59	7.61	4.15	11.81	65.82
马来西亚	461.47	1.61	13.48	5.94	3.24	59.38	128.81
印度尼西亚	433.49	1.51	14.32	5.41	2.95	32.57	128.73
德国	1802.74	6.29	3.27	9.35	5.10	11.81	51.84
沙特阿拉伯	552.85	1.93	8.15	9.23	5.03	19.43	96.53

纸、纸板和纸制品

出口各种纸、纸板和纸制品686.54万t，出口额109.8亿美元，同比增长1.13%和6.23%。其中，纸和纸板出口量的出口额分别达到了475.78万t和5.8亿美元，同比分别上升2.57%和10.82%；纸制品出口量和出口额分别为210.73万t和7.9亿美元，同比分别减少4.11%和增长3.21%。



纸、纸板出口国家结构

- 纸和纸板出口以销往日本居多，各类纸制品则主要输往美国等国家和地区

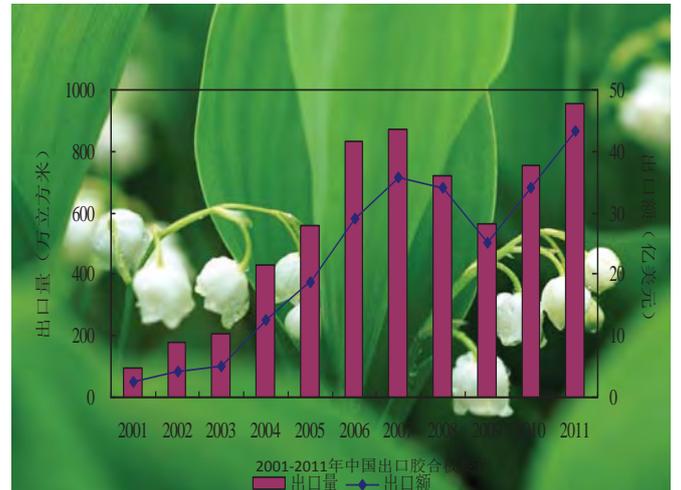
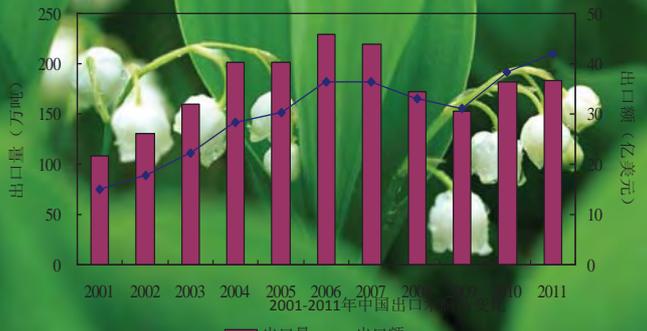
国别	出口量 (万t)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元)
总出口	475.78	100	4.87	57.91	100	10.89	1217.3
日本	63.99	13.45	9.34	6.82	11.78	9.40	1060.0
美国	23.45	4.93	56.89	3.59	6.20	47.64	1531.1
香港	28.71	6.03	-2.84	3.04	5.24	-0.45	1057.0
澳大利亚	25.70	5.40	43.97	3.03	5.24	16.90	1179.0
马来西亚	17.75	3.73	17.75	2.00	3.45	22.31	1440.0

纸制品出口国家结构

国别	出口量 (万t)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元/t)
总出口	282.39	100	-4.61	79.31	100	3.23	2808.67
美国	63.46	22.47	1.18	19.20	24.21	-0.04	3025.31
香港	50.33	17.82	-3.67	9.55	12.04	3.09	1896.93
日本	20.51	7.26	-1.29	6.31	7.96	1.23	3078.29
英国	11.42	4.04	0.22	4.11	5.18	8.08	3599.57
澳大利亚	11.85	4.20	-0.14	3.10	3.91	15.33	2616.33

木制品

- 近年来，以木部门、模塑、油漆、工艺品、镜框、塑料制工具和等产品为主的各类木制品出口增长迅速，已成为国内重要出口创汇产品之一。出口木制品主要包括：木部门、镜框、容器、工艺品、镜框、器具等。2012年全年共出口453486.88万美元，同比增长7.89%。进口木制品较多的国家/地区主要是：美国（12.92亿美元，占28.26%）、日本（7.48亿美元，占16.49%）、德国（2.53亿美元，占5.59%）、英国（2.51亿美元，占5.54%）、香港（1.28亿美元，占2.83%）。

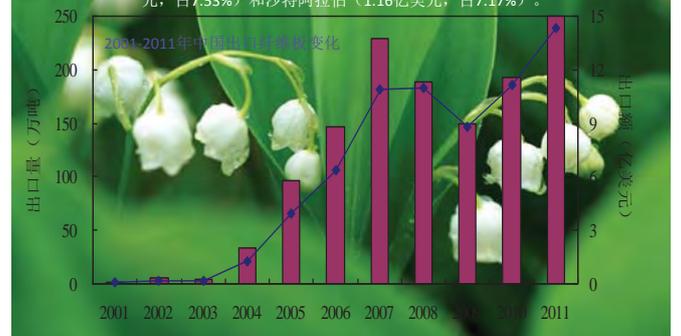


中国出口胶合板广布世界各地，比较分散。全年进口中国胶合板较多的前5位国家见表。

2012年中国出口胶合板的主要国家

国别	出口量 (万m³)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元/m³)
总出口	1003.26	100.00	4.81	47.96	100.00	10.56	478.03
美国	163.81	16.33	20.74	10.22	21.30	24.36	623.62
日本	77.63	7.74	-8.61	3.72	7.76	-1.95	479.67
英国	64.38	6.42	3.10	2.87	5.99	17.24	446.04
韩国	69.26	6.90	12.80	2.55	5.31	13.79	367.58
马来西亚	51.37	5.12	15.84	1.88	3.94	15.24	348.80

- 纤维板**——近十年来，随着国内纤维板工业的快速发展，国产纤维板在数量和质量方面不仅可以满足国内市场需求，还大量销往国外。2012年共出口各类纤维板277.58万t，出口额161359.75万美元，同比分别增长10.93%和12.39%。
- 出口纤维板主要销往：美国（3.59亿美元，占22.26%）、俄罗斯（1.81亿美元，占11.20%）、伊朗（1.37亿美元，占8.49%）、加拿大（1.22亿美元，占7.53%）和沙特阿拉伯（1.16亿美元，占7.17%）。



可连接型材（含实木地板和木线）

国别	出口量 (万t)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	进口额 (亿美元)	比重 (%)	同比 (%)	平均单价 (美元/t)
总出口	41.53	100.00	3.96	6.93	100.00	9.94	1667.00
美国	15.09	36.11	23.04	2.74	39.50	36.11	1823.56
日本	4.93	11.86	-11.00	0.76	10.95	9.44	1539.44
加拿大	4.60	11.07	-9.69	0.70	10.09	-	1519.00
英国	4.06	9.77	6.07	0.60	8.63	3.68	1471.56
其他	11.65	28.09	-	1.14	16.43	-	1581.00

单板

- 共出口各种单板15.42万t，出口额23442.04万美元，同比分别减少16.71%和14.31%。
- 出口单板主要销往：韩国（2.42万t，占15.71%）、菲律宾（1.70万t，占11.02%）、台湾（1.67万t，占10.80%）、日本（1.37万t，占8.86%）和越南（1.21万t，占7.85%）等国家和地区。

主要林产品出口情况

- 2012年出口额位居前列的商品为木家具、纸、纸板和纸制品、胶合板、木制品及纤维板等种大宗商品出口商品。此外，出口额过亿美元的商品有：印刷品、可连接型材、锯材、单板和纸浆。

2012年中国主要木质林产品出口情况

商品	单位	出口量 (万)	同比 (%)	出口额 (亿美元)	同比 (%)	比重 (%)	平均单价 (美元)
全部木质林产品		163.19	6.86	1700			
木家具	件	28396.11	0.81	183.31	7.11	42.52	63.87
纸、纸板和纸制品	t	606.54	1.13	109.24	6.33	35.14	1809.91
胶合板	m ³	1003.26	4.81	47.96	19.50	11.07	478.03
木制品	t			45.24	7.69	10.44	
纤维板	t	277.58	10.93	16.14	12.39	3.72	581.31
印刷品		89.88	0.71	15.55	4.40	3.59	1809.88
可连接型材	t	41.53	3.96	6.93	9.94	1.60	1667.66
锯材	m ³	47.89	11.83	1.31	-8.08	0.76	690.59
单板	t	15.42	-16.71	23.44	-14.31	0.54	1520.24

非木质林产品

- 2012年，全国各类非木质林产品的出口总额达到了142.5亿美元，约占全部林产品出口总额的24.75%，减少了2.05%。其中，大宗出口的非木质林产品依然以干鲜水果和坚果、干鲜菌菇、干鲜竹笋、松香及其制品等为主。

商品	出口量 (万t)	同比 (%)	出口额 (亿美元)	同比 (%)	比重 (%)	平均单价 (美元/t)
非木质林产品			142.48	-2.05	100	
干鲜水果和坚果	299.90	4.21	34.99	18.37	24.56	1166.83
干鲜菌菇	43.44	-11.05	16.40	-29.76	11.51	3776.10
藤草蓆及制品			10.06	-4.16	7.06	
松香及其制品	28.30	-19.96	5.29	-46.73	3.71	1867.89
干鲜竹笋	16.65	-3.13	2.87	9.98	2.01	1722.51
淡水花卉			2.56	11.84	1.80	
其他			68.43	8.65	48.02	

2012年林产品贸易

出口增幅放缓

由于我国传统的优势制成品如木家具、胶合板、纸产品等出口是呈现放缓的局面所致。出口总额增幅为30%的木家具出口，2012年出口增幅仅为7%，纸产品出口增幅为6%，木制品出口增幅为7.7%，出口印刷品、印刷品、纤维板及锯材和胶合板，出口增幅分别达到22%和52%。

前2、3月是

一些传统大宗进口的原料商品进口增幅放缓，因此进口数量增幅也出现回落。如全年环胶进口额达到110亿美元，其进口额减少9%而进口量增加14%。天然橡胶进口额为63亿美元，进口额大幅减少27%而进口量增长3.6%；进口总额金额为63亿美元，进口额减少10%，而进口量却增长10%；棕榈油进口增幅为7.3%，而进口额却减少2%。

进口商品的数量和金额同时减少，如原木和锯材均出现进口量价齐跌的状况。这主要是受我国产业结构调整政策的影响。一些主要进口林业的针叶材进口显著减少，其中樟子松和红松进口降幅最大，进口量分别减少34%和36%。出口辐射松表现相对较好，进口数量略减0.57%，进口金额减少9.8%。进口木材总量，除了锯材、胶合板等进口增幅达30%以上外，其他品种都不同程度的减少，如松木进口量减少13%，北美软木进口量减少9.6%。

1.2 美国市场要求平稳增加、欧盟和日本市场需求依旧不振

2012年12月美国住宅市场指数连续13个月上升，加息住房抵押贷款利率和首付比例，使市场不断复苏，全年对美市场出口同比增长11.2%。在欧盟市场，尽管12月欧元区经济景气度和消费者信心指数均创近期新高，但PMI再度回落，全年对欧盟市场出口同比下降3.3%；欧元区公共债务规模过大，通胀压力或进一步增加希腊债务违约风险，家庭消费信心指数下降，致使对日本市场出口同比减少4.4%，此外，全年对东盟出口微降0.6%。

国别 (地区)	进口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)	出口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)	进出口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)
美国	78.4	-7.5	133.2	11.2	211.5	3.5
欧盟	82.9	1.5	94.7	-1.3	177.6	-0.03
日本	18.0	-9.8	62.0	4.4	79.9	0.8

3.2 新兴市场需求企稳，出口向好迹象显著

2012年全年新兴市场贸易状况优于发达国家。受美国整体经济温和复苏影响，新兴市场贸易进一步企稳，尽管通胀压力犹存，但新兴市场整体需求向好迹象显著。2012年12月对印度、南非、俄罗斯、巴西均有不同程度的提高，同比分别增长26.6%、49.5%、13.7%和8.4%。全年对新兴市场国家市场出口贸易增速除俄罗斯以外，对其他新兴市场出口增长均超过10%。

国别 (地区)	进口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)	出口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)	进出口 (亿\$)	增长 (%)
印度	1.2	-7.3	8.3	12.2	9.5	-11.6
南非	3.1	10.3	4.4	10.8	7.6	10.6
俄罗斯联邦	38.0	-16.2	13.2	10.5	51.2	-10.7
巴西	19.7	-9.9	3.8	16.5	23.5	-6.4
墨西哥	0.9	-17.4	3.7	18.6	4.6	9.8

- 林产品贸易的特点和趋势
- 贸易集中于原料类商品，和天然橡胶、棕榈油
- 出口具有周期性，增幅趋于平缓



谢谢!

Annex 4. Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire



JQ1
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Removals and Production

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Product	Unit	2011 Quantity	2012 Quantity
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS				
1	ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub		
1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub		
1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.1	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.2	PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.3	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.3.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
1.2.3.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub		
PRODUCTION				
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 mt		
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³		
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³		
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³		
4	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt		
4.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 mt		
4.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt		
5	SAWNWOOD	1000 m ³		
5.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³		
5.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
5.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³		
6	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³		
6.1	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³		
6.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³		
6.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
6.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³		
6.2	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³		
6.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³		
6.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³		
6.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³		
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD	1000 m ³		
6.3.1	of which: ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³		
6.4	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³		
6.4.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³		
6.4.2	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)	1000 m ³		
6.4.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³		
7	WOOD PULP	1000 mt		
7.1	MECHANICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt		
7.2	SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt		
7.3	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt		
7.3.1	SULPHATE UNBLEACHED PULP	1000 mt		
7.3.2	SULPHATE BLEACHED PULP	1000 mt		
7.3.3	SULPHITE UNBLEACHED PULP	1000 mt		
7.3.4	SULPHITE BLEACHED PULP	1000 mt		
7.4	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 mt		
8	OTHER PULP	1000 mt		
8.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 mt		
8.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 mt		
9	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 mt		
10	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 mt		
10.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 mt		
10.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 mt		
10.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 mt		
10.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 mt		
10.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 mt		
10.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 mt		
10.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 mt		
10.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 mt		
10.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 mt		
10.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 mt		
10.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 mt		
10.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 mt		

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)



JQ2
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Trade

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Specify Currency and Unit of Value (e.g.:1000 US \$): _____

Product code	Product	Unit of quantity	I M P O R T				E X P O R T				
			2011		2012		2011		2012		
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub									
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub									
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub									
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub									
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub									
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³ ub									
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 mt									
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³									
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³									
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³									
4	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt									
4.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 mt									
4.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt									
5	SAWNWOOD	1000 m ³									
5.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³									
5.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³									
5.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³									
6	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³									
6.1	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³									
6.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³									
6.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³									
6.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³									
6.2	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³									
6.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³									
6.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³									
6.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³									
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD	1000 m ³									
6.3.1	of which: ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³									
6.4	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³									
6.4.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³									
6.4.2	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)	1000 m ³									
6.4.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³									
7	WOOD PULP	1000 mt									
7.1	MECHANICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt									
7.2	SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt									
7.3	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt									
7.3.1	SULPHATE UNBLEACHED PULP	1000 mt									
7.3.2	SULPHATE BLEACHED PULP	1000 mt									
7.3.3	SULPHITE UNBLEACHED PULP	1000 mt									
7.3.4	SULPHITE BLEACHED PULP	1000 mt									
7.4	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 mt									
8	OTHER PULP	1000 mt									
8.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 mt									
8.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 mt									
9	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 mt									
10	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 mt									
10.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 mt									
10.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 mt									
10.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 mt									
10.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 mt									
10.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 mt									
10.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 mt									
10.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 mt									
10.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 mt									
10.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 mt									
10.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 mt									
10.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 mt									
10.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 mt									

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)



JQ3

FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE Secondary Processed Wood and Paper Products Trade

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	
Fax:	
E-mail:	

Specify Currency and Unit of Value (e.g.:1000 US \$): _____

Product code	Product	IMPORT VALUE		EXPORT VALUE	
		2011	2012	2011	2012
11	SECONDARY WOOD PRODUCTS				
11.1	FURTHER PROCESSED SAWNWOOD				
11.1.C	Coniferous				
11.1.NC	Non-coniferous				
11.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical				
11.2	WOODEN WRAPPING AND PACKAGING MATERIAL				
11.3	WOOD PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC/DECORATIVE USE				
11.4	OTHER MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS				
11.5	BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD				
11.6	WOODEN FURNITURE				
11.7	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS				
11.7.1	of which: PREPONDERANTLY MADE OF WOOD				
12	SECONDARY PAPER PRODUCTS				
12.1	COMPOSITE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD				
12.2	SPECIAL COATED PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS				
12.3	CARBON PAPER AND COPYING PAPER, READY FOR USE				
12.4	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPER, READY FOR USE				
12.5	PACKAGING CARTONS, BOXES ETC.				
12.6	OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE				
12.6.1	of which: PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, READY FOR USE				
12.6.2	of which: ARTICLES, MOULDED OR PRESSED FROM PULP				
12.6.3	of which: FILTER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE				



DOT1
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Import Quantity
2012

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Industrial Roundwood-Wood in the Rough		Wood	Sawnwood		Veneer Sheets	Plywood			Particle Board, OSB and Others	Fibreboard	Wood Pulp	Recovered Paper	Paper and Paperboard
	1.2.C	Non-Coniferous 1.2.NC	Chips and Particles 3.1	Coniferous 5.C	Non-Coniferous 5.NC	6.1	Coniferous 6.2.C	Non-Coniferous 6.2.NC	of which: Tropical 6.2.NC.T	6.3	6.4	7	9	10
	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 mt	1000 mt	1000 mt
Imported from:														
ASIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan														
Armenia														
Azerbaijan														
Bahrain														
Bangladesh														
Bhutan														
Brunei Darussalam														
Cambodia														
China*														
Taiwan Province of China														
China, Hong Kong SAR														
China, Macau SAR														
Cyprus														
Democratic People's Republic of Korea														
Georgia														
India														
Indonesia														
Iran (Islamic Republic of)														
Iraq														
Israel														
Japan														
Jordan														
Kazakhstan														
Kuwait														
Kyrgyzstan														
Lao People's Democratic Republic														
Lebanon														
Malaysia														
Maldives														
Mongolia														
Myanmar														
Nepal														
Oman														
Pakistan														
Philippines														
Qatar														
Republic of Korea														
Saudi Arabia														
Singapore														
Sri Lanka														
State of Palestine														
Syrian Arab Republic														
Tajikistan														
Thailand														
Timor-Leste														
Turkey														
Turkmenistan														
United Arab Emirates														
Uzbekistan														
Viet Nam														
Yemen														

* Data exclude those for Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region.



DOT1
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Import Quantity
2012

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Industrial Roundwood-Wood in the Rough		Wood	Sawnwood		Veneer Sheets	Plywood			Particle Board, OSB and Others	Fibreboard	Wood Pulp	Recovered Paper	Paper and Paperboard
	1.2.C	1.2.NC	3.1	5.C	5.NC	6.1	6.2.C	6.2.NC	6.2.NC.T	6.3	6.4	7	9	10
Unit	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 mt	1000 mt	1000 mt							
Imported from:														
NORTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguilla														
Antigua and Barbuda														
Aruba														
Bahamas														
Barbados														
Belize														
Bermuda														
British Virgin Islands														
Canada														
Cayman Islands														
Costa Rica														
Cuba														
Curaçao														
Dominica														
Dominican Republic														
El Salvador														
Greenland														
Grenada														
Guadeloupe														
Guatemala														
Haiti														
Honduras														
Jamaica														
Martinique														
Mexico														
Montserrat														
Nicaragua														
Panama														
Puerto Rico														
Saint Kitts and Nevis														
Saint Lucia														
Saint Martin (French part)														
Saint Pierre and Miquelon														
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines														
Saint-Barthélemy														
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)														
Trinidad and Tobago														
Turks and Caicos Islands														
United States of America														
United States Virgin Islands														
SOUTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina														
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)														
Brazil														
Chile														
Colombia														
Ecuador														
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)														
French Guiana														
Guyana														
Paraguay														
Peru														
Suriname														
Uruguay														
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)														
Total Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)



DOT2
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Export Quantity
2012

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Industrial Roundwood-Wood in the Rough		Wood	Sawnwood		Veneer Sheets	Plywood			Particle Board, OSB and Others	Fibreboard	Wood Pulp	Recovered Paper	Paper and Paperboard
	Coniferous 1.2.C	Non-Coniferous 1.2.NC	Chips and Particles 3.1	Coniferous 5.C	Non-Coniferous 5.NC	6.1	Coniferous 6.2.C	Non-Coniferous 6.2.NC	of which: Tropical 6.2.NC.T	6.3	6.4	7	9	10
Unit	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 mt	1000 mt	1000 mt
Exported to:														
ASIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan														
Armenia														
Azerbaijan														
Bahrain														
Bangladesh														
Bhutan														
Brunei Darussalam														
Cambodia														
China*														
Taiwan Province of China														
China, Hong Kong SAR														
China, Macau SAR														
Cyprus														
Democratic People's Republic of Korea														
Georgia														
India														
Indonesia														
Iran (Islamic Republic of)														
Iraq														
Israel														
Japan														
Jordan														
Kazakhstan														
Kuwait														
Kyrgyzstan														
Lao People's Democratic Republic														
Lebanon														
Malaysia														
Maldives														
Mongolia														
Myanmar														
Nepal														
Oman														
Pakistan														
Philippines														
Qatar														
Republic of Korea														
Saudi Arabia														
Singapore														
Sri Lanka														
State of Palestine														
Syrian Arab Republic														
Tajikistan														
Thailand														
Timor-Leste														
Turkey														
Turkmenistan														
United Arab Emirates														
Uzbekistan														
Viet Nam														
Yemen														

* Data exclude those for Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region.



DOT2
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Export Quantity
2012

Country:	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Industrial Roundwood-Wood in the Rough		Wood	Sawnwood		Veneer Sheets	Plywood			Particle Board, OSB and Others	Fibreboard	Wood Pulp	Recovered Paper	Paper and Paperboard
	1.2.C	Non-Coniferous 1.2.NC	Chips and Particles 3.1	Coniferous 5.C	Non-Coniferous 5.NC	6.1	Coniferous 6.2.C	Non-Coniferous 6.2.NC	of which: Tropical 6.2.NC.T	6.3	6.4	7	9	10
Unit	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³ ub	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 m ³	1000 mt	1000 mt	1000 mt
Exported to:														
NORTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguilla														
Antigua and Barbuda														
Aruba														
Bahamas														
Barbados														
Belize														
Bermuda														
British Virgin Islands														
Canada														
Cayman Islands														
Costa Rica														
Cuba														
Curaçao														
Dominica														
Dominican Republic														
El Salvador														
Greenland														
Grenada														
Guadeloupe														
Guatemala														
Haiti														
Honduras														
Jamaica														
Martinique														
Mexico														
Montserrat														
Nicaragua														
Panama														
Puerto Rico														
Saint Kitts and Nevis														
Saint Lucia														
Saint Martin (French part)														
Saint Pierre and Miquelon														
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines														
Saint-Barthélemy														
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)														
Trinidad and Tobago														
Turks and Caicos Islands														
United States of America														
United States Virgin Islands														
SOUTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina														
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)														
Brazil														
Chile														
Colombia														
Ecuador														
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)														
French Guiana														
Guyana														
Paraguay														
Peru														
Suriname														
Uruguay														
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)														
Total Import	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)



JQ2 (Supp. 1)
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Trade
CROSS-REFERENCES TO HS2012, HS2007, HS2002 AND SITC.Rev.3

Product Code	Product	Classifications			
		HS2012	HS2007	HS2002	SITC Rev.3
1	ROUNDWOOD		no change	440110 440320/40/90	245.01 247.4 247.5
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)		no change	440110	245.01
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)		no change	440320/40/90	247.4 247.5
1.2.C	Coniferous		no change	440320	247.4
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous		no change	440340/90	247.5
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical		no change	440340 ex440399	247.51 ex 247.52
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	no change	440290	4402	245.02
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	440120 ex440139	no change	440120 ex440130	246.1 ex246.2
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES		no change	440120	246.1
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	ex440139	no change	ex440130	ex246.2
4	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	440131 ex440139	no change	ex440130	ex246.2
4.1	WOOD PELLETS	440131	no change	ex440130	ex246.2
4.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	ex440139	no change	ex440130	ex246.2
5	SAWNWOOD		no change	4407	248.2 248.4
5.C	Coniferous		no change	440710	248.2
5.NC	Non-Coniferous		no change	440720/90	248.4
5.NC.T	of which: Tropical		no change	440720 ex440799	ex248.4
6	WOOD-BASED PANELS	no change	4408 4410 4411 441230/90	4408 4410 4411 4412	634.1 634.22 634.23 634.3 634.4 634.5
6.1	VENEER SHEETS		no change	4408	634.1
6.1.C	Coniferous		no change	440810	634.11
6.1.NC	Non-Coniferous		no change	440830/90	634.12
6.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical		no change	440830 ex440890	ex634.12
6.2	PLYWOOD	no change	441230/90	4412	634.3 634.4
6.2.C	Coniferous	no change	441239 ex441290	441219/90	634.39 634.49
6.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	no change	441231/32 ex441290	441213/14/20	634.31 634.41
6.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	no change	441231 ex441232 ex441290	441213 ex441214 ex441222 ex441223 ex441229	ex634.31 ex634.41
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB) and SIMILAR BOARD		no change	4410	634.22 634.23
6.3.1	of which: ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)	no change	441012	441020	ex 634.22
6.4	FIBREBOARD		no change	4411	634.5
6.4.1	HARDBOARD	no change	441192	441110	634.51
6.4.2	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)	no change	441112/13/14	441120	634.52
6.4.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	no change	441193/94	441130/90	634.53 634.59
7	WOOD PULP		no change	4701 4702 4703 4704 4705	251.2 251.3 251.4 251.5 251.6 251.91
7.1	MECHANICAL WOOD PULP		no change	4701	251.2
7.2	SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP		no change	4705	251.91
7.3	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP		no change	4703 4704	251.4 251.5
7.3.1	SULPHATE UNBLEACHED PULP		no change	470310	251.4
7.3.2	SULPHATE BLEACHED PULP		no change	470320	251.5
7.3.3	SULPHITE UNBLEACHED PULP		no change	470410	251.61
7.3.4	SULPHITE BLEACHED PULP		no change	470420	251.62
7.4	DISSOLVING GRADES		no change	4702	251.3



JQ2 (Supp. 1)

FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE Trade

CROSS-REFERENCES TO HS2012, HS2007, HS2002 AND SITC.Rev.3

Product Code	Product	Classifications			
		HS2012	HS2007	HS2002	SITC Rev.3
8	OTHER PULP		no change	4706	251.92
8.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	no change	470610/30/90	470610/90	ex251.92
8.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP		no change	470620	ex251.92
9	RECOVERED PAPER		no change	4707	251.1
10	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	no change	4801/02/03/04/05/06/08/09/10 481150 4812/13	4801/02/03/04/05/06/08/09/10 481110/50 4812/13	641.1/2/3/4/5/6/1/62/64/69/71/72/ ex73/74/75/76/77/ex78/ex79/93
10.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	no change	4801 480210/20/50/60 4809 481010/20	4801 480210/20/30/50/60 480910/20 481010/20	641.1 641.21/22/23/25/26/27/29 ex641.31 641.32/33/34
10.1.1	NEWSPRINT		no change	4801	641.1
10.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL		no change	480260	641.29
10.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	no change	480210/20/50	480210/20/30/50	641.21/22/23/25/26/27
10.1.4	COATED PAPERS	no change	4809 481010/20	480910/20 481010/20	ex641.31 641.32/33/34
10.2	SANITARY AND HOUSEHOLD PAPERS		no change	4803	641.63
10.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS		no change	480410/20/30/42/49/50 480510/20/30/90 480610/20/40 4808 481030/90 481150	ex641.47 641.41/42/46/48 641.51/52/54/57/58 ex641.53 641.61/62/64/69 641.71/72/74/75/76/77
10.3.1	CASE MATERIALS		no change	480410 480510/20/91	641.41 641.51/57/58
10.3.2	CARTONBOARD		no change	480442/49/50 480592 481032/39/92 481150	641. ex47/48/ex54/71/72/75/76/ex77
10.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS		no change	480420/30 480530 480610/20/40 4808 481031/99	641.42/46/52/ex53/61/62/64/69/74/ex77
10.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING		no change	480593	ex641.54
10.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S.	no change	480240 480441 480540/50 480630 4812/13	480240 480441 480540/50 480630 480990 481110 4812/13	641.24 ex641.31 ex641.47 ex641.53 641.55 641.56/59 641.ex73/ex78/ex79 641.93 642.41

Notes:

The term "ex" means that there is not a complete correlation between the two codes and that only a part of the HS2002/HS2007/HS2012 or SITC Rev.3 code is applicable.

For instance "ex 440399" under product 1.2.NC.T means that only a part of HS2002/HS2007/HS2012 code 440399 refers to tropical industrial roundwood. Many tropical timber products contain "ex" codes in the above list as the Harmonized System of customs classification explicitly recognizes less than 100 tropical timber species. Species not explicitly recognized as tropical in the HS are grouped in "others" categories with non-tropical, non-coniferous timbers that are likewise not explicitly recognized by the HS (e.g. 440799). Estimates of tropical timber trade totals therefore require that these "others" categories be analyzed to ascertain how much of the total was sourced from tropical countries.

In HS2002/HS2007/HS2012, 0 in the final (fourth or sixth) position means that all sub-headings are included: 440830 includes 440831 and 440839.

In SITC Rev.3, if only 4 digits are shown, then all sub-headings at lower degrees of aggregation are included: 634.1 includes 634.11 and 634.12



JQ3 (Supp. 1)

FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE
Secondary Processed Wood and Paper Products
CROSS-REFERENCES TO HS2012, HS2007, HS2002 AND SITC.Rev.3

Product Code	Product	Classifications			
		HS2012	HS2007	HS2002	SITC Rev.3
11	SECONDARY WOOD PRODUCTS				
11.1	FURTHER PROCESSED SAWNWOOD	no change	440910 440929	4409	248.3 248.5
11.1.C	Coniferous		no change	440910	248.3
11.1.NC	Non-coniferous		no change 440929	440920	248.5
11.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical		no change ex440929	ex440920	ex 248.5
11.2	WOODEN WRAPPING AND PACKAGING MATERIAL		no change	4415 4416	635.11/12 635.2
11.3	WOOD PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC/DECORATIVE USE		no change	4414 4419 4420	635.41/42/49
11.4	OTHER MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS		no change	4417 4421	635.91/99
11.5	BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD		no change	4418	635.31/32/33/39
11.6	WOODEN FURNITURE		no change	940160 ex940190 940330/40/50/60 ex940390	821.51/53/55/59
11.7	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS		no change	9406	811.00
11.7.1	of which: PREPONDERANTLY MADE OF WOOD		no change	ex9406	ex 811.00
12	SECONDARY PAPER PRODUCTS				
12.1	COMPOSITE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD		no change	4807	641.91/92
12.2	SPECIAL COATED PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS		no change 481110/40/60/90	481140/60/90	641.ex73/ex78/ex79
12.3	CARBON PAPER AND COPYING PAPER, READY FOR USE		no change	48.16	642.42
12.4	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPER, READY FOR USE		no change	4818	642.43/94/95
12.5	PACKAGING CARTONS, BOXES ETC.		no change	4819	642.11/12/13/14/15/16
12.6	OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE		no change 4814/15/17/20/21/22/23	4814/15/17/20/21/22/23 ex4802 ex4810	642.2/3/44/45/46/47/48/91/92/93 ex 642.99 641.94 659.11 892.81
12.6.1	of which: PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, READY FOR USE		no change ex482390	ex4802 ex4810 ex482390	642.48
12.6.2	of which: ARTICLES, MOULDED OR PRESSED FROM PULP		no change	482370	ex 642.99
12.6.3	of which: FILTER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE		no change	482320	642.45

Notes:

The term "ex" means that there is not a complete correlation between the two codes and that only a part of the HS2002/HS2007/HS2012 or SITC Rev.3 code is applicable.

For instance "ex 811.00" under "Prefabricated buildings - of which made of wood" means that only a part of SITC code 811.00 refers to buildings prefabricated from wood, as that code does not distinguish between the materials buildings were prefabricated from.

In HS2002/HS2007/HS2012, 0 in the final (fourth or sixth) position means that all sub-headings are included: 4900 includes all positions from 4901 to 4911.

In SITC Rev.3, if only 4 digits are shown, then all subheadings at lower degrees of aggregation are included: 892.2 includes 892.21 and 892.29

Annex 5. Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire Definitions



JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL TERMS

C

Coniferous

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae, e.g. *Abies* spp., *Araucaria* spp., *Cedrus* spp., *Chamaecyparis* spp., *Cupressus* spp., *Larix* spp., *Picea* spp., *Pinus* spp., *Thuja* spp., *Tsuga* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as softwoods.

NC

Non-coniferous

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Angiospermae, e.g. *Acer* spp., *Dipterocarpus* spp., *Entandrophragma* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Shorea* spp., *Swietenia* spp., *Tectona* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as broadleaves or hardwoods.

NC.T

Tropical

Tropical timber is defined in the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1994) as follows: "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." For the purposes of this questionnaire, tropical sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood shall also include products produced in non-tropical countries from imported tropical roundwood. Please indicate if statistics provided under "tropical" in this questionnaire may include species or products beyond the scope of this definition.

Year

Data are requested for the calendar year (January-December) indicated.

TRANSACTIONS

Removals

The volume of all trees, living or dead, that are felled and removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling sites. **It includes** natural losses that are recovered (i.e. harvested), removals during the year of wood felled during an earlier period, removals of non-stem wood such as stumps and branches (where these are harvested) and removal of trees killed or damaged by natural causes (i.e. natural losses), e.g. fire, windblown, insects and diseases. Please note that this includes removals from all sources within the country including public, private, and informal sources. **It excludes** bark and other non-woody biomass and any wood that is not removed, e.g. stumps, branches and tree tops (where these are not harvested) and felling residues (harvesting waste). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). Where it is measured overbark (i.e. including bark), the volume has to be adjusted downwards to convert to an underbark estimate.

Production

The solid volume or weight of all production of the products specified below. **It includes** the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be converted into paper as part of a continuous process). Please note that this includes production from all sources within the country including public, private, and informal sources. **It excludes** the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. **It is reported in** cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.

Imports (Quantity, Value)

Products imported for domestic consumption or processing shipped into a country. **It includes** imports for re-export. **It excludes** "in-transit" shipments. **It is reported in** cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values normally include cost, insurance and freight (i.e. CIF).

Exports (Quantity, Value)

Products of domestic origin or manufacture shipped out of the country. **It includes** re-exports. **It excludes** "in-transit" shipments. **It is reported in** cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values are normally recorded as free-on-board (i.e. FOB).

PRODUCTS

The names of individual forest products and product aggregates are listed below in the order in which they occur in the tables later on. Separate definitions are not provided for coniferous (C) and non-coniferous (NC) components where the general definition given above applies. Unless indicated otherwise, each forest product category includes both coniferous and non-coniferous components.

1. ROUNDWOOD

1.C Coniferous

1.NC Non-Coniferous

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. **It includes** all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. **It is an aggregate comprising** wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

1.1 WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)

1.1.C Coniferous

1.1.NC Non-Coniferous

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. **It includes** wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (mt) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (m³) of roundwood used in production. It also includes wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. **It excludes** wood charcoal. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

1.2 INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)

1.2.C Coniferous

1.2.NC Non-Coniferous

1.2.NC.T of which tropical

All roundwood except wood fuel. **In JQ1, it is an aggregate comprising** sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). The customs classification systems used by most countries do not allow the division of Industrial Roundwood *trade* statistics into the different end-use categories that have long been recognized in *production* statistics (i.e. sawlogs and veneer logs, pulpwood and other industrial roundwood). Thus, these components do not appear in JQ2. Category 1.2.NC.T does not appear in JQ1 as only minimal quantities of tropical industrial roundwood are removed from countries classified as non-tropical (i.e. Australia, China) and all non-coniferous removals in tropical countries fall into this category by definition. **It excludes:** telephone poles.

1.2.1 SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS

1.2.1.C Coniferous

1.2.1.NC Non-Coniferous

Roundwood that will be sawn (or chipped) lengthways for the manufacture of sawnwood or railway sleepers (ties) or used for the production of veneer (mainly by peeling or slicing). **It includes** roundwood (whether or not it is roughly squared) that will be used for these purposes; shingle bolts and stave bolts; match billets and other special types of roundwood (e.g. burls and roots, etc.) used for veneer production. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

1.2.2 PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT

1.2.2.C Coniferous

1.2.2.NC Non-Coniferous

Roundwood that will be used for the production of pulp, particleboard or fibreboard. **It includes:** roundwood (with or without bark) that will be used for these purposes in its round form or as splitwood or wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

1.2.3 **OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD**

1.2.3.C **Coniferous**

1.2.3.NC **Non-Coniferous**

Industrial roundwood (wood in the rough) other than sawlogs, veneer logs and/or pulpwood. **It includes** roundwood that will be used for poles, piling, posts, fencing, pitprops, tanning, distillation and match blocks, etc. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

2 **WOOD CHARCOAL**

Wood carbonised by partial combustion or the application of heat from external sources. **It includes** charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

3 **CHIPS AND PARTICLES**

Wood that has been reduced to small pieces and is suitable for pulping, for particle board and/or fibreboard production, for use as a fuel, or for other purposes. **It excludes** wood chips made directly in the forest from roundwood (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

4 **WOOD RESIDUES**

The volume of roundwood that is left over after the production of forest products in the forest processing industry (i.e. forest processing residues) and that has not been reduced to chips or particles. **It includes** sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production and agglomerated products such as logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms. **It excludes** wood chips made either directly in the forest from roundwood or made from residues (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split or wood chips and particles). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

5 **SAWNWOOD**

5.C **Coniferous**

5.NC **Non-Coniferous**

5.NC.T **of which tropical**

Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness. **It includes** planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplanned, planed, end-jointed, etc. **It excludes** sleepers, wooden flooring, mouldings (sawnwood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, like tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) and sawnwood produced by resawing previously sawn pieces. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6 **WOOD-BASED PANELS**

In JQ1 and JQ2, this product category is an aggregate comprising veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.1 **VENEER SHEETS**

6.1.C **Coniferous**

6.1.NC **Non-Coniferous**

6.1.NC.T **of which tropical**

Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, not exceeding 6 mm, rotary cut (i.e. peeled), sliced or sawn. **It includes** wood used for the manufacture of laminated construction material, furniture, veneer containers, etc. **Production statistics should exclude** veneer sheets used for plywood production within the same country. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.2 **PLYWOOD**

6.2.C **Coniferous**

6.2.NC **Non-Coniferous**

6.2.NC.T **of which tropical**

A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles. The veneer sheets are usually placed symmetrically on both sides of a central ply or core that may itself be made from a veneer sheet or another material. **It includes** *veneer plywood* (plywood manufactured by bonding together more than two veneer sheets, where the grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed, generally at right angles); *core plywood* or *blockboard* (plywood with a solid core (i.e. the central layer, generally thicker than the other plies) that consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together); *cellular board* (plywood with a core of cellular construction); and *composite plywood* (plywood with the core or certain layers made of material other than solid wood or veneers). **It excludes** laminated construction materials (e.g. glulam), where the grain of the veneer sheets generally runs in the same direction. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume. Non-coniferous (tropical) plywood is defined as having at least one face sheet of non-coniferous (tropical) wood. If substantial quantities of mixed (coniferous/non-coniferous) plywood are included in reported statistics, an explanatory note should be provided.

6.3 **PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD**

A panel manufactured from small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, shives, etc.) bonded together by the use of an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc. The particle board category is an aggregate category. **It includes** oriented strandboard (OSB), waferboard and flaxboard. **It excludes** wood wool and other particle boards bonded together with inorganic binders. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.3.1 **ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)**

A structural board in which layers of narrow wafers are layered alternately at right angles in order to give the board greater elastomechanical properties. The wafers, which resemble small pieces of veneer, are coated with e.g. waterproof phenolic resin glue, interleaved together in mats and then bonded together under heat and pressure. The resulting product is a solid, uniform building panel having high strength and water resistance. **It excludes** waferboard. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4 **FIBREBOARD**

A panel manufactured from fibres of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials with the primary bond deriving from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties (although bonding materials and/or additives may be added in the manufacturing process). **It includes** fibreboard panels that are flat-pressed and moulded fibreboard products. **In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising** hardboard, medium density fibreboard (MDF) and other fibreboard. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4.1 **HARDBOARD**

Wet-process fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm³. **It excludes** similar products made from pieces of wood, wood flour or other ligno-cellulosic material where additional binders are required to make the panel; and panels made of gypsum or other mineral material. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4.2 **MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)**

Dry-process fibreboard. When density exceeds 0.8 g/cm³, it may also be referred to as "high-density fibreboard"(HDF). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4.3 **OTHER FIBREBOARD**

Wet-process fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.8 g/cm³. This includes mediumboard and softboard (also known as insulating board). **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

7 **WOOD PULP**

Fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. **In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising** mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

7.1 **MECHANICAL WOOD PULP**

Wood pulp obtained by grinding or milling pulpwood or residues into fibres, or through refining chips or particles. Also called groundwood pulp and refiner pulp, it may be bleached or unbleached. **It includes** chemi-mechanical and thermo-mechanical pulp. **It excludes** exploded and defibrillated pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

7.2 **SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP**

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of mechanical and chemical treatments, none of which alone is sufficient to make the fibres separate readily. It may be bleached or unbleached. **It includes** chemi-groundwood pulp, chemi-mechanical wood pulp, etc. (named in the order and importance of the treatment during the manufacturing process). **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

7.3 **CHEMICAL WOOD PULP**

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of chemical treatments. **It includes** sulphate (kraft) wood pulp; soda wood pulp and sulphite wood pulp. It may be bleached, semi-bleached or unbleached. **It excludes** dissolving grades of wood pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). If available, statistics for the following four component pulps are also requested: unbleached sulphite pulp; bleached sulphite pulp; unbleached sulphate pulp; and bleached sulphate pulp.

7.3.1 **SULPHATE UNBLEACHED PULP**

7.3.2 **SULPHATE BLEACHED PULP**

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of sodium hydroxide cooking liquor (soda pulp) or a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphite cooking liquor (sulphate pulp). **It excludes** dissolving grades of wood pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

7.3.3 **SULPHITE UNBLEACHED PULP**

7.3.4 **SULPHITE BLEACHED PULP**

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of a bisulphite cooking liquor. Bisulphites such as ammonium, calcium, magnesium and sodium are commonly used in this process. **It excludes** dissolving grades of wood pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

7.4 **DISSOLVING GRADES**

Chemical pulp (sulphate, soda or sulphite) made from wood of special quality, with a very high alpha-cellulose content (usually 90% and over). This type of pulp is always bleached and is readily adaptable for uses other than papermaking. It is used principally as a source of cellulose in the manufacture of products such as synthetic fibres, cellulose plastic materials, lacquers and explosives. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

8 **OTHER PULP**

Pulp manufactured from waste paper or from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. **In JQ1 and JQ2, it is an aggregate comprising** pulp from fibres other than wood and recovered fibre pulp. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

8.1 **PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD**

Pulp manufactured from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. **It excludes** pulp made from recovered paper. **It includes** pulps made from: straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

8.2 **RECOVERED FIBRE PULP**

Pulp manufactured from recovered paper or paperboard and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. **It excludes** pulp made from straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. **It is reported in** metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

9 **RECOVERED PAPER**

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use or trade. **It includes** paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10 **PAPER AND PAPERBOARD**

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. **In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of** graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. **It excludes** manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.1 **GRAPHIC PAPERS**

The graphic papers category is an aggregate category. **In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of** newsprint; uncoated mechanical; uncoated woodfree and coated papers. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. **It excludes** manufactured paper products such as books and magazines, etc. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.1.1 **NEWSPRINT**

Paper mainly used for printing newspapers. It is made largely from mechanical pulp and/or recovered paper, with or without a small amount of filler. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. Weights usually range from 40 to 52 g/m² but can be as high as 65 g/m². Newsprint is machine finished or slightly calendered, white or slightly coloured and is used in reels for letterpress, offset or flexo printing. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.1.2 **UNCOATED MECHANICAL**

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes where less than 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. This grade is also known as groundwood or wood-containing paper and magazine paper, such as heavily filled supercalendered paper for consumer magazines printed by the rotogravure and offset methods. **It excludes** wallpaper base. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.1.3 **UNCOATED WOODFREE**

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes, where at least 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. Uncoated woodfree paper can be made from a variety of furnishes, with variable levels of mineral filler and a range of finishing processes such as sizing, calendering, machine glazing and watermarking. This grade includes most office papers, such as business forms, copier, computer, stationery and book papers. Pigmented and size press "coated" papers (coating less than 5 g per side) are covered by this heading. **It excludes** wallpaper base. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.1.4 **COATED PAPERS**

All paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes and coated on one or both sides with carbon or minerals such as china clay (kaolin), calcium carbonate, etc. Coating may be by a variety of methods, both on-machine and off-machine, and may be supplemented by supercalendering. **It includes** raw carbon and self-copy paper in rolls or sheets. **It excludes** other copying and transfer papers. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.2 **SANITARY AND HOUSEHOLD PAPERS**

This covers the stock of a wide range of tissue and other hygienic papers for use in households or commercial and industrial premises. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. Examples are toilet paper and facial tissues, kitchen towels, hand towels and industrial wipes. Some tissue is also used in the manufacture of baby napkins, sanitary towels, etc.

The parent reel stock is made from virgin pulp or recovered fibre or mixtures of these. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.3 **PACKAGING MATERIALS**

Paper or paperboard mainly used for wrapping and packaging purposes. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. **It excludes** unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are not sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.3.1 **CASE MATERIALS**

Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from any combination of virgin and recovered fibres and can be bleached, unbleached or mottled. **It includes** kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting, and waste-based fluting (*Wellenstoff*). **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.3.2 CARTONBOARD

Sometimes referred to as folding boxboard, it may be single- or multi-ply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability. It is mainly used in cartons for consumer products such as frozen food and for liquid containers. **It includes** paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives) and coated multi-ply. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.3.3 WRAPPING PAPERS

Wrappings (up to 150 g/m²): Papers whose main use is wrapping or packaging made from any combination of virgin or recovered fibres, bleached or unbleached. They may be subject to various finishing and/or marking processes. **It includes** sack kraft, other wrapping krafts, sulphite and greaseproof papers as well as coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass, except multi-ply. **It excludes:** tracing papers. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.3.4 OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING

This category embraces all papers and boards mainly for packaging purposes other than those listed above. Most are produced from recovered fibres, e.g. greyboards, and go for conversion, which in some cases may be for end-uses other than packaging. **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

10.4 OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)

Other papers and boards for industrial and special purposes. **It includes** cigarette papers and stock of filter papers, as well as gypsum liners and special papers for insulating, roofing, and other specific applications or treatments; wallpaper base; unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are not sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more; and raw copying and transfer papers, in rolls or sheets except carbon or self-copy paper. **It excludes** all composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together; coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass; and paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives). **It is reported in** metric tonnes.

SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS

11 SECONDARY WOOD PRODUCTS

11.1 FURTHER PROCESSED SAWNWOOD

11.1.C Coniferous

11.1.NC Non-Coniferous

11.1.NC.T of which tropical

Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) **and** continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger jointed. **It excludes** sawn or chipped wood with further treatment of edges and/or faces other than planing, or sanding.

11.2 WOODEN WRAPPING AND PACKAGING MATERIAL

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. Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooper's products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.

11.3 WOOD PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC/DECORATIVE USE

Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects; tableware and kitchenware of wood; and wood marquetry and inlaid wood, cases for jewellery or cutlery, statuettes and other ornaments of wood; hat racks.

11.4 OTHER MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS

Tools, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, boot or shoe lasts or trees; clothes hangers, coffins and other articles of wood.

11.5 BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD

Windows, doors and coverings thereof as well as cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.

11.6 WOODEN FURNITURE

Seats with wooden frames, such as wooden camping and garden seats etc. and parts thereof **except** seats convertible into beds, swivel seats, medical seats.

Wooden furniture other than seats as of a kind used in offices, in the kitchen, bedrooms and elsewhere, as well as parts of all these.

11.7 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

11.7.1 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS PREPONDERANTLY MADE OF WOOD

E.g.: Log cabins, houses prefabricated from particle board.

12 SECONDARY PAPER PRODUCTS

It includes all articles of paper ready for use. **It excludes** paper in rolls and sheets cut in the formats specified in JQ2.

12.1 COMPOSITE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets

12.2 SPECIAL COATED PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS

Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets. **It includes** tarred, bituminised or asphalted paper and paperboard. **It excludes** composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated.

- 12.3 CARBON PAPER AND COPYING PAPER, READY FOR USE**
Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer, duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes. **It excludes** raw carbon, self-copy and other copying or transfer papers in paper in rolls or sheets.
- 12.4 HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPER**
Products ready for use: toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape. **It includes** handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres. **It excludes** the parent reel stock used to produce these products.
- 12.5 PACKAGING CARTONS, BOXES ETC.**
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like.
- 12.6 OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE**
Products ready for use: e.g. wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper; floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size; all office material like for correspondence, document storage as well as albums, labels of all kinds, bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened); all other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.
- 12.6.1 PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, READY FOR USE**
For example: strips or rolls for office machines, continuous forms
- 12.6.2 ARTICLES, MOULDED OR PRESSED FROM PULP**
For example: packagings for eggs
- 12.6.3 FILTER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE**
- 12.7 PRINTED ARTICLES**
- 12.7.1 PRINTED BOOKS**
Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets
- 12.7.2 NEWSPAPERS**
Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
- 12.7.3 OTHER PRINTED ARTICLES**
Children's picture, drawing or colouring books; music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated; maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed; plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing; unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes; cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title; transfers (decalcomania); printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings; calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks; other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs.

STANDARD CONVERSION FACTORS

A. Imperial – Metric Conversions

Imperial Unit	Metric Equivalent
1 inch	= 25.4 millimetres
1 square foot	= 0.0929 square metre
1 cubic foot	= 0.02832 cubic metre
1 short ton	= 0.9072 metric ton
1 long ton	= 1.016 metric ton

B. Forest Products Measures

JQ Code	Product and Unit	Cubic Metres	Cubic Feet	1000 Board Feet	Standard (Petrograd)
1	ROUNDWOOD				
	1 hoppus cubic foot	0.03605	1.273		
	1 ton of 5 hoppus cubic feet	1.8027	63.66		
	1 cunit	2.83	100		
	1 cord ¹	3.625	128		
	1 stere ¹	1	35.315		
	1 fathom ¹	6.1164	216		
5	SAWNWOOD				
	1 standard (Petrograd)	4.672	165	1.98	1
	1 000 board/super feet	2.36	83.33	1	0.505
	1 ton of 50 cubic feet	1.416	50	0.6	0.303
6	WOOD-BASED PANELS				
	1 000 square metres (1 millimetre thickness)	1	35.315	0.4238	
	1 000 square feet (1/8 inch thickness)	0.295	10.417	0.125	

¹ Stacked volume

C. Approximate Roundwood Factors

JQ Code	Product and Unit	Cubic Metres	Cubic Feet
		Solid volume without bark	
1.2.1	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS		
	1 000 board/super feet		160
1.2.2	PULPWOOD (ROUND & SPLIT)		
	1 stere	0.72	25.4
	1 cord	2.55	90
1.1	WOOD FUEL, INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL		
	1 stere	0.65	23
	1 cord	2.12	74.9
	1 000 stacked cubic feet	18.41	650

D. Approximate Weight and Volume Factors

JQ Code	Product	Kg/CUM			CUM/MT		
		G	C	NC	G	C	NC
1.1	WOOD FUEL, INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL	725	625	750	1.38	1.60	1.33
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	167					
1.2.1	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS						
1.2 NC.T	Tropical			730			1.37
1.2.1.C & .NC	Other		700	800		1.43	1.25
1.2.2	PULPWOOD (ROUND & SPLIT)	675	650	750	1.48	1.54	1.33
1.2.3	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	750	700	800	1.33	1.43	1.25
5	SAWNWOOD		550	700		1.82	1.43
6.1	VENEER SHEETS	750			1.33		
6.2	PLYWOOD	650			1.54		
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD, OSB, and OTHER	650			1.54		
6.4.1	HARDBOARD	950			1.053		
6.4.2	MDF (MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD)				2		
6.4.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	250			4		

Note: G = general; C = coniferous; NC = non-coniferous

The factors in tables C and D will vary between and within countries. Please use national factors where possible and indicate these in your response.