



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.

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. **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). **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, etc. **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 (INCLUDING ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB))

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 includes** 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 insulating board. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4.1 HARDBOARD

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3 . **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)

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm^3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3 . **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

6.4.3 INSULATING BOARD

Fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm^3 . **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 as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. **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 waste 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 FOLDING BOXBOARD

Often referred to as cartonboard, 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, asphaltting, 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 BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD

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

11.4 WOODEN FURNITURE

Seats with wooden frames 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.

11.5 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

11.5.1 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 excludes** composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, but possibly laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt, in rolls or sheets.

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** sanitary paper produced stock.

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 USED IN PREPARING TABLES OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Unit	Metric Equivalents
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

Forest Products Measures

Product and Unit	Cubic Metres	Cubic Feet	1000 Board Feet	Standard (Petrograd)
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		
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
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

Approximate Equivalents for Forest Measures

Product and Unit	Cubic Metres	Cubic Feet
	Solid volume without bark	
SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS		
1 000 board/super feet	4.53	160
PULPWOOD (ROUND & SPLIT)		
1 stere	0.72	25.4
1 cord	2.55	90
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

Weight and Volume

Product	Kg/CUM			CUM/MT		
	G	C	NC	G	C	NC
WOOD FUEL, INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL	725	625	750	1.38	1.60	1.33
WOOD CHARCOAL	167					
SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS						
Tropical			730			1.37
Other		700	800		1.43	1.25
PULPWOOD (ROUND & SPLIT)	675	650	750	1.48	1.54	1.33
OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	750	700	800	1.33	1.43	1.25
SAWNWOOD		550	700		1.82	1.43
VENEER SHEETS	750			1.33		
PLYWOOD	650			1.54		
PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)	650			1.54		
HARDBOARD	950			1.053		
MDF (MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD)				2		
INSULATING BOARD	250			4		

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