

216342



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
LIMITED

E/CN.14/WP.1/115
22 June 1978

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Seminar on Tropical Timber
Abidjan (Ivory Coast), 28-30 June 1978

PROBLEMS RELATING TO AFRICAN TRADE IN TROPICAL WOODS
AND THE PROSPECTS FOR SUCH TRADE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> | <u>Pages</u> |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| INTRODUCTION - - - - - | 1 - 5 | 1 |
| PART ONE: PRODUCTION OF AND TRADE IN TROPICAL WOOD IN THE FORM OF LOGS AND SAWNWOOD - - - - - | 6 - 33 | 2 |
| PART TWO: MAIN PROBLEMS AFFECTING AFRICAN TRADE IN TROPICAL WOOD - - - - - | 34 - 53 | 6 |
| PART THREE: SEEKING SOLUTIONS - - - - - | 54 - 72 | 10 |
| CONCLUSION - - - - - | 73 | 13 |

Tables:

- 1 : Volume of logs produced (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975
- 2 : Volume of sawnwood produced (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975
- 3 : Volume of logs exported (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975
- 4 : Volume of sawnwood exported (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975
- 5 : Value of log exports (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975
- 6 : Value of sawnwood exports (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975
- 7 : Unit value of log exports (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975
- 8 : Unit value of tropical sawnwood exports (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975

PROBLEMS RELATING TO AFRICAN TRADE IN TROPICAL WOODS
AND THE PROSPECTS FOR SUCH TRADE

INTRODUCTION

1. Wood is a very important product for Africa in that a number of countries in the region derive a considerable share of their export earnings from it. In 1975, the Congo, for example, derived 39 per cent of its total export earnings from wood; Gabon, 20 per cent, the Central African Empire, 17.8 per cent, the Ivory Coast, 14.8 per cent and the United Republic of Cameroon, 8 per cent. The wood industry also provides the rural population with a considerable number of jobs and is useful in combating migration to urban settlements.
2. The purpose of this study is to examine the main problems confronting African countries which export tropical woods, especially in their efforts to promote their exports on foreign markets and to combat excessive fluctuations in world prices.
3. The study is divided into three parts. The first part contains an overall appraisal of the development of the production of and trade in logs and tropical sawnwood since tropical wood is marketed as logs more than in any other form and sawnwood constitutes the most important category of processed wood, the other categories (veneers, plywood and particle board) playing an insignificant role.
4. In the second part, an analysis is made of the difficulties encountered in trading the tropical woods of Africa on the export market and the causes and consequences of problems related, inter alia, to the structure of the world market, the nature of exports and the conditions in which such wood is produced.
5. In the third part, an attempt is made to suggest solutions to the various discussed and to propose practical measures to supplement or strengthen the action already taken both by the exporting countries and at the regional and interregional levels.

PART ONE

PRODUCTION OF AND TRADE IN TROPICAL WOOD IN THE FORM OF LOGS AND SAWNWOOD

I. PRODUCTION

6. As is shown in table 1 of the statistical annex, the production of tropical logs in Africa mounted steadily between 1964 and 1975.

7. Despite this increase, Africa continued to account for less than 10 per cent of the world production of tropical logs. Actually, its share in the total volume on the world market was only 6 per cent in 1964 and 7 per cent in 1973 and 1975. Asia's share in the total volume produced was 18 per cent in 1964 rising to 27 per cent in 1975, while Latin America's share was 8 per cent in 1964 and 11 per cent in 1975.

8. Where tropical sawnwood is concerned, a glance at table 2 will show that here too, African production represented a very small share of the world production, rising from 1.8 to 3.1 million cubic metres between 1964 and 1975, these figures representing 2.7 and 3.5 per cent, respectively, of world production.

9. It should also be noted that African production of sawnwood continued to represent a small proportion of the volume of logs produced 16.8 per cent in 1964, rising to 20.7 per cent in 1975, or an increase of only 3.9 per cent in 12 years. This probably reflects the low degree of industrialization in Africa and the continent's limited capacity to process wood locally.

II. TRADE

A. Volume

10. A glance at table 3 shows that African countries exported 6.1 million cubic metres of tropical logs in 1964 and 8.5 million cubic metres in 1973, which represents an increase of 39.3 per cent in 10 years. The volume of these exports fell to 5.8 million cubic metres in 1975, which represents a 31.8 per cent reduction from 1973.

11. Africa's share in the volume of tropical logs on the world market halved between 1964 and 1975, from 30 to 16 per cent. During the same period Asia's share rose from 59 to 76 per cent while that of Latin America fell from 2 to less than 1 per cent.

12. While the share of the volume of African log exports in the production of logs remained relatively high, it dropped markedly during the period under review, falling from 57.6 per cent in 1964 to 47.7 per cent in 1973 and to 38.6 per cent in 1975.

13. The volume of exports of tropical sawnwood rose from 691,000 cubic metres in 1964 to 800,000 cubic metres in 1974, which represents a 15.8 per cent increase in 11 years (see table 4). However, this figure fell to 734,000 square metres in 1975, which represents a drop of 8.3 per cent from the previous year's figure.

14. Africa's share in the total volume of world exports of tropical sawnwood decreased steadily, dropping from 13 per cent to 9 per cent between 1964 and 1975, while the share of Asia, the leading region in production and exportation, rose from 27 per cent in 1964 to 42 per cent in 1975. Latin America, which is in second place where production is concerned, is in third place for trade, its share in the total volume of world exports having risen from 5.9 per cent in 1964 to 8.2 per cent in 1975.

B. Value

15. The total value of African exports of tropical logs nearly trebled during the period 1964-1975, rising from \$182 to 521 million (see table 5). In 1964 Africa accounted for 38 per cent of the total value of tropical logs traded in the world, but this figure fell to 32 per cent in 1975. Asia's exports amounted to about \$222 million in 1964 and about \$899 million in 1975, representing 47 and 55 per cent of total world exports in those years. Latin America accounted for \$12 million of total world exports in 1964 and for only \$5 million in 1975, its share falling from higher than 2 per cent to less than 1 per cent.

16. The value of African exports of tropical sawnwood rose from \$42 million in 1964 to \$88 million in 1975 (see table 6). Nevertheless, its share in the total value of world exports fell by 4 per cent, dropping from 13 per cent in 1964 to 9 per cent in 1975.

17. During the same period, the value of Asian exports, which was \$77 million in 1964, reached \$328 million in 1975, these figures representing 34 and 33 per cent of total world trade. The share of Latin American exports of tropical sawnwood rose by 5 per cent, from \$15 million in 1964 to \$96 million in 1975.

III. TRENDS IN UNIT VALUES AND WORLD PRICES

18. As shown in table 7, the unit value of African exports of tropical logs showed uneven growth during the period under review. From 1964 to 1971, the unit value of these exports remained relatively stable at about \$30 a cubic metre. This rose to \$38 in 1972, \$61 in 1973 and \$89 in 1975.

19. The unit value of Asian exports of tropical logs, which stayed in the neighbourhood of \$20 a cubic metre between 1964 and 1972, suddenly rose to \$34 in 1973 and \$41 in 1974, falling back to \$32 in 1975. The unit value of Latin American exports of tropical logs rose from \$28 a cubic metre in 1964 to \$38 in 1967, falling to \$32 in 1973 and rising again to \$64 in 1975.

20. The unit value of exports of tropical sawnwood remained higher than that of logs throughout the period under review. Thus (see table 8), the unit value of African exports of sawnwood, which stood at \$61 a cubic metre in 1964, or twice as high as that of logs, rose to \$120 in 1975, which was 25 per cent higher than the price of logs.

21. A similar pattern was shown in the other two regions which export tropical sawnwood. The unit value of Asian exports of sawnwood rose from \$54 in 1964 to \$95 in 1975, both of these figures being three times as high as the unit value of logs at the same time. The unit value of Latin American exports of tropical sawnwood rose from \$49 in 1964 to \$144 in 1975. In other words, it was twice as high as the price of logs in 1964 and over twice as high in 1975.

22. The pattern of world prices of tropical wood had much to do with the movements of unit values described above.

23. During the period 1965-1976, world log prices were relatively unstable, showing a slight tendency to rise between 1965 and 1972. After 1972 the rate of increase accelerated although prices fluctuated greatly in 1974 and 1975.

24. It might be interesting to indicate the price pattern of some of the most commonly traded African species.

25. The price of the Cameroonian "sapele", which was \$36.70 a cubic metre in 1965, rose to \$54.60 a cubic metre in 1972, to \$101.90 in 1973, and to \$152.90 in 1975.

26. The price of gaboon from the Congo rose from \$41.60 in 1965 to \$52.60 in 1972 and \$114.90 in 1974, falling to \$109.30 in 1976.

27. The price of Gabonese gaboon followed the same pattern but did not move so quickly, especially between 1973 and 1976.

28. The price of Ghanaian obeche rose from \$37.80 a cubic metre in 1965 to \$44.40 in 1972, \$83.50 in 1973 and \$106.70 in 1976.

29. All in all, world prices of sawnwood rose gradually between 1965 and 1972 and then spiralled during the period 1973-1976.

30. The Zairian standard limba, for example, rose in price from \$62.50 a cubic metre in 1965 to \$86.80 in 1972 and then climbed to \$113.10 in 1973 and \$180.60 in 1976. Similarly, sawnwood of the afromorsia standard species rose in price from \$77.10 in 1967 to \$127.10 in 1972, \$223.30 in 1973 and \$312.60 in 1976.

IV. DIRECTION OF TRADE

31. As in the case of trade in the vast majority of raw materials and other basic commodities, trade in African wood is directed mainly towards the industrialized countries, especially the countries members of the European Economic Community, Spain, Portugal and Japan.

32. France, which is one of the most important importers of wood, purchased 1.5 million cubic metres of tropical logs from Africa in 1974 and 1 million cubic metres in 1975. Switzerland, one of the least important wood-importing countries, imported 96,000 cubic metres of logs from Africa in 1973 and 39,000 cubic metres in 1975.

33. Little information is available on intra-African trade in tropical woods, but the few data on hand indicate that intra-regional trade is made up primarily of exports from West African to North African countries. In 1973, for example, Morocco imported nearly 74,673 tonnes of tropical wood from other parts of Africa. Tunisia imported 5,051 tonnes of roundwood and logs from Central and West Africa in 1976 as opposed to 2,694 tonnes in 1975 and 5,558 tonnes in 1974. The Ivory Coast exported 135,000 cubic metres of logs to other African countries in 1974, and Ghana's intra-African trade in logs amounted to 31,000 cubic metres in 1975.

PART TWO

MAIN PROBLEMS AFFECTING AFRICAN TRADE IN TROPICAL WOOD

34. In part one of this study light was thrown on the main features of African export trade in logs and tropical sawnwood, the most salient of which are the following:

- (i) African countries continue to export nearly 40 per cent of their log production;
- (ii) The volume of sawnwood produced is still low by comparison to the volume of logs. The volume of sawnwood exported is still lower;
- (iii) Africa's share in total world exports of logs decreased steadily between 1964 and 1975, while tropical Asia increased its share of the world log trade in both volume and value. The same may be said of sawnwood. This situation is rendered even more disconcerting by the fact that the unit value of African exports of both logs and sawnwood remained higher than the unit value of Asian exports;
- (iv) A study of the world prices of selected species demonstrated the magnitude of the fluctuations in the prices of African exports, especially logs.

35. The facts as summarized above are at the root of many of the pressing problems in African countries which export tropical wood. These countries are experiencing serious difficulties, especially in their efforts to increase their export earnings by raising prices continually and steadily and to organize production and supply according to their development needs.

36. Many factors are at the root of this situation. Some of them relate to the structure of world trade in tropical wood and to the special characteristics of African exports of tropical wood; others, to the present stage of development of the wood industry in Africa and in particular to the present state of forestry exports, and still others to inadequate means of transport.

A. Structure and character of the world market

(i) Competition offered by other woods and by synthetics

37. The world tropical wood market is supplied mainly from three zones of export, which are, in diminishing order of importance, East Asia, West and Central Africa and South America. Exports of forest products from all these areas have grown tremendously over the past 15 years; however, the share of tropical wood in world wood consumption is still small. In 1973 tropical wood represented less than 10 per cent of world consumption whereas resinous wood from the northern hemisphere, especially North America and Europe, accounted for 80 per cent. In other words, tropical woods from Africa compete with Asian wood as well as with hard- and softwoods from the temperate zones.

38. Moreover, like many other raw materials and basic commodities, tropical wood also encounters competition from synthetics on the world market

39. To solve these two problems, tropical wood should be made more competitive on the world market by reducing its unit cost and especially the production costs and by enhancing its quality. This objective will be examined in detail in the paragraph on the structure of exploitation. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, despite the cyclical nature of the building and furniture industries in the developed countries, the demand to which these industries give rise is clearly on the rise. The very large deficit of resinous wood from Europe and the United States seems to be increasing. In fact, it nearly doubled between 1965 and 1975 and cannot be filled by the production of the Soviet Union and Canada, where domestic consumption has been steadily growing.

40. Finally, tropical wood has so far managed to withstand the competition offered by hard- and softwood because of its special technical properties and its great decorative value and also because an increasingly large share of the softwood produced is used in the manufacture of wood pulp.

(ii) Difficulties in exporting processed wood to developed countries

41. As indicated above, the share of untreated wood in African wood exports is still very high by comparison with the amount of processed wood exported. This is highly prejudicial to the exporting countries for it deprives them of the opportunity of benefiting from the value added to the product when the raw material is treated. Since the value added constitutes the largest share of the final price on tropical wood, the importing industrialized countries benefit from this arrangement. Thus, for example, in 1975 the developed countries, which exported only 5.3 per cent of the volume of non-coniferous logs traded in the world, received 9.8 per cent of the total value of world exports of such logs, whereas the developing countries, which accounted for 93.6 per cent of the volume of world trade in non-coniferous logs, obtained only 89 per cent of the total receipts from their sale. The same is true where non-coniferous sawnwood is concerned. In 1975, the developed countries took 36.8 per cent of the earnings from this product with only 30.1 per cent of the volume of world trade, whereas the share of the developing countries in total earnings was 52 per cent although they contributed 59.8 per cent of the volume traded.

42. This situation can be explained in part by the fact that the producing countries do not have sufficient capacity to transform their wood locally and that tariff and non-tariff barriers make it very difficult to place transformed tropical wood on the markets of the developed countries.

(iii) Limited number of commercial species

43. African countries which export tropical wood are also handicapped by the fact that although a broad range of species are available, only a very limited number are marketed. In all of Africa, 221 species have been counted, of which 109 are traded. Ten types of commercial wood, derived from 13 species of tree represent 70 per cent of Africa's total exports of logs and sawnwood. Of the remaining 30 per cent, 23 per cent is accounted for by 92 different species and 7 per cent by unspecified species. In 1973, for example, two species alone - obeche and gaboon - accounted for 39 per cent of the total volume of exports of eight West and Central African countries, in which 105 commercial species had been counted. Moreover, obeche alone represents 16 per cent of West Africa's total reserves of

44. The fact that only a small number of species are marketed and that even they are scattered among the various exporting countries also operates in favour of the importers, who, by stirring up competition among the exporting countries, can reduce those countries' chances of obtaining a favourable price for their products.

(iv) Impact of transnationals and other intermediaries controlling the marketing channels

45. Like all other raw materials and basic commodities, tropical wood is marketed along channels which are controlled by transnational companies. These intermediaries negotiate long-term sales contracts with the final consumers and keep themselves informed of the needs and plans of those consumers, stockpile wood, manipulate prices, negotiate freight rates and the terms of transport of the wood with the shipping lines and, at the same time, keep the exporting countries from having immediate access to the information they need concerning the market and trends in demand. The effect of such action is to make the world wood market less transparent than it otherwise would be to the detriment of the exporting countries. Moreover, it reduces the effectiveness of national structures established by the producing countries to regulate trade, such as the Office congolais du bois established by the Government of the Congo and given full control over the marketing of wood on the domestic market and its exportation, and the Institut national du bois, which the Government of Gabon made responsible for its export trade in wood. In the Congo and Gabon the State fixes the price at which wood is purchased from the producers, but since it frequently lacks information concerning the world market, it is unable to fix the domestic price at a level which would allow its wood to remain competitive on the export market when all the other components of the world price are taken into account. Thus, for example, there is no guarantee that the price of Gabonese wood will be competitive on the world market since freight alone represents at least 30 per cent of the f.o.b. price on exportation.

46. Moreover, in some producing countries the exploitation of the forests is still in the hands of transnational companies. In Gabon 60 per cent of the logs produced are supplied by transnationals, which still control the structures responsible for exploiting the forests as in the days of the colonizers. In the Ivory Coast a large amount of wood is produced by foreign private undertakings although the State controls them by means of a system in which it authorizes undertakings to exploit the forest on a yearly basis.

47. In short, wood is one of those products which are vertically integrated by intermediaries which filter information concerning trends on the world market and conceal a large part of the final sales price on exportation.

B. Characteristics of the wood industry and conditions in which wood is produced

48. The conditions in which forests are exploited directly affect the competitiveness and profitability of tropical wood on the world market.

Reference will be made, inter-alia, to production costs and indirect expenses, to the irrational use of forest resources and to the characteristics of tropical forests in Africa. Another point which should be borne in mind is that in the coastal forests of Africa, although production costs are not very high, the commercial species are thinning out, which means that the forest reserves in the interior are being exploited more and more. These reserves are usually very difficult to reach and exploit; moreover, they are far from the ports, and this adds to the price of wood not only because of the cost of transportation but also because of indirect transport expenses which are usually incurred when consignments are immobilized at points of loading, shipment, trans-shipment and other points along the route.

49. In addition, tropical forests support many species, only a few of which are used; and this reduces the yield on the capital investment, especially that part which is spent on roads on which the timber produced can be carried out of the forest.

50. There are also technical difficulties related to the lack of an adequate industrial infrastructure in the producer countries. For example, the production equipment is technically very elaborate but fragile, and the manpower available locally is usually not very familiar with it. As a result it frequently breaks down and cannot be properly maintained.

51. Finally, almost all exploitation suffers from a lack of exact knowledge concerning the assets of the forest, especially the properties and distribution of the various species and the rate at which they are being depleted. Since there are hardly any exhaustive, up-to-date forest inventories, which are vital to any commercial operation and hence to any technical project, the forest resources of Africa are being exploited in an irrational manner by companies which pay the countries owning the resources a unit price which does not take the cost of renewing the forests into account.

C. Inadequate transport infrastructure

52. The marketing of tropical forest products has much to do with the conditions in which the wood is moved from the timber yards to the ports and to the fact that the shipping lines are charging exorbitant and discriminatory freight rates.

53. The inadequate river and rail transport infrastructure gives rise to serious problems, especially in that it causes delays in the delivery of the wood produced. These problems are especially serious in the land-locked countries and where wood from forest reserves located in the interior is concerned. Logs floated down river from the Central African Empire, for example, must remain in the water at a holding station 30 kilometres upstream from Brazzaville for from 3 to 7 months before they can be loaded onto a goods wagon and sent by train to the maritime port of Pointe Noire. These logs travel a total distance of nearly 1,750 kilometres between Bangui and Pointe Noire. As has already been indicated, transport costs and indirect expenses related to transport add to the price of exports.

PART THREE

SEEKING SOLUTIONS

54. The following points emerge from our analysis of international trade in tropical wood:

- (i) The share of the developing countries in the total value of world exports of tropical wood is very small by comparison with their contribution to the world market;
- (ii) The share of the developing countries in the final sales price is even smaller considering that transport costs alone represent 50 to 60 per cent of the c.i.f. price of the wood they export to the developed countries;
- (iii) World prices of tropical wood have fluctuated because the demand has been unsteady owing in part to the cyclical nature of the construction industry and to the economic situation in the importing countries;
- (iv) Tropical wood must compete with other materials on the world market.

55. The combined effect of these factors has been a steady decline in the export earnings of the producing countries, which, in turn, have experienced difficulties in implementing their development plans, balancing their domestic public finances and redressing their balance-of-payments and creating new jobs to relieve unemployment.

56. Various measures can be taken to remedy this situation, and action has in fact been recommended or attempted both at the level of the producing countries and at the regional, interregional and international level. These measures and efforts will be considered in the following sections.

A. Measures to be taken by the producing/exporting countries

57. To increase their export earnings, African countries must enhance their capacity to transform wood locally. As mentioned above, the development of local wood processing industries will allow the producing/exporting countries to benefit from the value added to their exports, which represents the greater part of the final sales price. Efforts must also be made to diversify and find new industrial uses of wood, not just to meet the growing, although fluctuating, demand of the developed countries but also to meet national and regional needs, which are no less important, especially in view of the circumstances of these developing countries without forest resources.

58. This approach will make it possible, to some extent at least, to alleviate the difficulty of finding outlets for transformed forest products on the markets of the developed countries, while at the same time promoting intra-African trade and co-operation among developing countries.

59. To make tropical wood better able to meet the competition offered on the world market by other categories of wood and by synthetics, an effort should be made to encourage R and D in this field, to rationalize forest exploitation, to promote secondary species which are little known or not used

at all at present, to reduce production costs, to improve and standardize the quality of products and finally to create maritime shipping lines, at the multinational level wherever possible.

60. Measures should be taken to encourage the taking of scientific inventories of forests, the application of improved practices in forestry and land utilization, the protection of ecologically unstable areas and the regeneration of woodlands by reafforestation.

61. Since most forests comprise mixed species, it is desirable to study the characteristics of each species (colour, density, resistance and specific uses to which it is put) and to try to put those species which are similar together, even though they may be different from a botanical point of view. This exercise would make it possible to grow certain species in the same location for promotional purposes and to use them in an integrated way, i.e. not only as sawnwood, veneers or plywood requiring a certain degree of industrial transformation but also to use them in the production of wood-pulp, shavings and fibres.

B. Measures to be taken at the regional level

62. The African Timber Organization created in 1976 is intended primarily to provide its member countries with the means for setting an optimal price in respect of their forest products through information exchange, the co-ordination of policies relating to trade and industry and reafforestation, the adoption of common measures for the standardization of products, taxation, freight rates, industrial and technical research and the carrying out of studies on the possibilities of creating a common market for forestry products.

63. This machinery should be used to promote regional co-operation with a view to supplementing and strengthening the efforts made by various countries in support of the development of trade in the forestry sector.

64. Such co-operation is made all the more necessary by the fact that the main problems to be solved are common to the tropical forest countries and that these countries have the potential for solving their problems in concert.

65. Most of the major problems which these countries have in common were touched on in part two of this paper. They include the number of under-utilized species, the high proportion of timber which is exported without being processed, the lack of diversity of the products, the failure to co-ordinate international regulations governing the classification of tropical forest products, extreme market and price fluctuations, high transport costs and difficulties in obtaining access to and participating in the exchange of information on the markets.

66. Moreover, in the interior of Africa, the basic facts concerning the exploitation and development of forest resources are frequently similar. In many countries, for example, forests are made up of mixed species whose properties are very different and where the techniques required for regeneration and environmental protection also vary widely. It would also be advantageous to act in common in pursuing activities relating to R and D and to the training of manpower.

67. Co-operation among the forest countries of Africa can also make it easier to find solutions to other problems:

- (i) It will make it possible to intensify intra-African trade by promoting the importation by countries lacking forest resources of an increasing large share of the wood and wood products which are still being exported to the developed world;
- (ii) It will facilitate the adoption of a common strategy for meeting the competition offered by the developed countries.

68. Such regional co-operation would make it possible to take common measures in respect of price supports and supply controls so that supplies could be adapted to the needs of the market with a view to off-setting any imbalance which might result from a fall in prices.

69. The African exporting countries might, for example:

- (i) Create multinational undertakings for the transformation of wood and promote intra-regional trade and trade with developing countries in other regions;
- (ii) Standardize their regulations governing the exploitation of forests and taxation and adopt a common code of conduct on exploitation, taxation, reforestation, the promotion of little known species and the use of by-products;
- (iii) Establish funds to finance the building up of stocks and, if possible, co-ordinate activities within the framework of the African Timber Organization;
- (iv) Set export quotas with a view to regulating the supply of the rare and most heavily traded species, such as obeche and gaboon;
- (v) Exchange information on production and transport costs and freight rates, standardization, types of wood, etc.,
- (vi) Co-ordinate their production and supply plans, for example those relating to the building up of stocks.

C. Measures to be taken at the interregional level

70. The efforts made by countries exporting tropical wood to find solution to their problems at the international level, including those to set up a common fund within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, have met with little success. These countries may combat the negative consequences of unstable world prices for their exports more effectively by strengthening their facilities for co-operation in production as well as in marketing and transport.

71. The information they exchange might, for example, relate to their production and R and D programmes and their methods for valorizing little known or under-utilized species as well as to such factors as the world market situation. They could also employ a standard nomenclature where the species, grades and categories of tropical woods traded are concerned.

They could co-ordinate their policies for controlling supplies by setting common export quotas and bottom prices - measures which would not be so effective if they were applied in isolation by each country or region.

72. They could also establish multinational maritime shipping lines and co-ordinate the laws and regulations governing the operations of trans-nationals working in the forestry sector in their territories.

CONCLUSION

73. Tropical wood represents an important source of export earnings in a not inconsiderable number of African countries. The undependable nature of these earnings, which is mainly due to fluctuations and to the tendency of the price of tropical wood to fall on world markets, does much to aggravate the economic difficulties of the exporting countries. Those countries take the backlash from the acute recessions in the developing countries, which have a harsh impact on the construction sector. Thus, whatever the expectations may be for the application of international measures or commodity agreements and arrangements, it is imperative for African wood-exporting countries to develop forest industries for the local processing of wood, to direct part of their output to their domestic market so that the importation of wood products can be substantially reduced and to export the rest to other developing countries with no forest resources.

Table 1: Volume of logs produced, 1964-1975
(in thousands of cubic metres) (ISIC - 242.3)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Algeria | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Angola | 270 | 280 | 295 | 320 | 560 | 740 | 720 | 910 | 580 | 556 | 556 | 556 |
| Benin | 18 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Burundi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Central African Empire | 134 | 173 | 176 | 170 | 201 | 306 | 306 | 306 | 306 | 574 | 331 | 225 |
| Congo | 635 | 612 | 691 | 656 | 777 | 820 | 801 | 837 | 751 | 521 | 521 | 521 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 436 | 426 | 463 | 500 | 500 | 530 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 |
| Ethiopia | 35 | 36 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Gabon | 1400 | 1450 | 1498 | 1531 | 1639 | 1835 | 1880 | 2030 | 2270 | 2360 | 1647 | 1500 |
| Gambia | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ghana | 1458 | 1594 | 1389 | 1342 | 1389 | 1595 | 1565 | 1446 | 1597 | 2076 | 1439 | 1439 |
| Guinea | 80 | 80 | 120 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Ivory Coast | 2249 | 2554 | 2608 | 2788 | 3266 | 4277 | 3461 | 3883 | 4118 | 4900 | 4629 | 4025 |
| Kenya | 26 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 32 | 26 | 54 | 58 | 58 |
| Liberia | 80 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 95 | 280 | 362 | 380 | 450 | 714 | 527 | 527 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 15 | 16 | 11 | 41 | 43 | 52 | 16 | 24 | 13 | 48 | 39 | 39 |
| Madagascar | 365 | 395 | 445 | 500 | 710 | 712 | 1005 | 1029 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1906 |
| Malawi | 4 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 32 | 33 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Mali | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Mauritius | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Mauritania | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Morocco | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mozambique | 440 | 460 | 400 | 350 | 369 | 365 | 324 | 279 | 295 | 325 | 325 | 325 |
| Nigeria | 1319 | 1367 | 1416 | 1359 | 1082 | 1262 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1633 | 1150 | 2195 |
| Rwanda | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Sao Tomé and Principe | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Senegal | 15 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 10 |

Table 1: Volume of logs produced, 1964-1975
(in thousands of cubic metres) (ISIC - 242.3) cont'd

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sierra Leone | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 24 | 16 | 21 | 34 | 32 |
| Somalia | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 28 |
| Sudan | 59 | 40 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 30 | 40 | 80 | 88 | 90 | 60 | 62 |
| Swaziland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Togo | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Tunisia | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 90 | 103 | 122 | 138 | 131 | 131 | 144 | 164 | 158 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 516 | 521 | 589 | 589 | 640 | 635 | 750 | 820 | 819 | 885 | 780 | 700 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 207 | 230 | 261 | 255 | 300 | 313 | 345 | 370 | 390 | 204 | 149 | 149 |
| Upper Volta | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Zaire | 425 | 450 | 450 | 488 | 500 | 520 | 540 | 560 | 580 | 583 | 525 | 510 |
| Zambia | 132 | 141 | 135 | 147 | 121 | 125 | 130 | 112 | 86 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Africa 1/ | 10520 | 11214 | 11414 | 11692 | 12749 | 14953 | 14783 | 15733 | 16026 | 17812 | 15021 | 15117 |
| Latin America | 14411 | 14728 | 14944 | 15423 | 16075 | 16441 | 18853 | 20214 | 19807 | 20645 | 21678 | 22389 |
| Asia (Far East) | 31786 | 34725 | 35408 | 39589 | 45411 | 48691 | 53793 | 54889 | 60988 | 73876 | 68429 | 56038 |
| World | 178281 | 179972 | 182019 | 187909 | 193924 | 202299 | 210932 | 213688 | 222347 | 241165 | 229725 | 206591 |
| Percentage share | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Africa | 5.90 | 6.23 | 6.27 | 6.22 | 6.57 | 7.39 | 7.01 | 7.36 | 7.21 | 7.39 | 6.54 | 7.32 |
| Latin America | 8.08 | 8.18 | 8.21 | 8.21 | 8.29 | 8.13 | 8.94 | 9.46 | 8.91 | 8.56 | 9.44 | 10.84 |
| Asia (Far East) | 17.83 | 19.29 | 19.45 | 21.07 | 23.42 | 24.07 | 25.50 | 25.69 | 27.43 | 30.63 | 29.79 | 27.13 |
| Rhodesia | 76 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975 - Rome, 1977

1/ Developing Africa, excluding Rhodesia.

Table 2: Volume of sawnwood produced (ISIC - 243.3), 1964 - 1975

(in thousands of cubic metres)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Algeria | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Angola | 90 | 95 | 100 | 93 | 190 | 281 | 240 | 339 | 199 | 228 | 200 | 150 |
| Benin | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Empire | 43 | 43 | 48 | 47 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 60 | 60 | 101 | 96 | 72 |
| Congo | 29 | 34 | 32 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Ethiopia | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Gabon | 30 | 31 | 31 | 36 | 35 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Gambia | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ghana | 342 | 450 | 398 | 215 | 262 | 365 | 359 | 340 | 348 | 370 | 453 | 350 |
| Guinea | 40 | 40 | 60 | 67 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Ivory Coast | 195 | 258 | 285 | 271 | 290 | 307 | 308 | 298 | 303 | 500 | 512 | 555 |
| Kenya | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 18 |
| Liberia | 40 | 45 | 42 | 30 | 25 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 60 | 50 | 82 | 82 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 7 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 18 | 18 |
| Madagascar | 47 | 50 | 70 | 80 | 83 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 119 | 41 | 41 |
| Malawi | 6 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Mali | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Morocco | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mozambique | 106 | 112 | 91 | 88 | 111 | 126 | 128 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Nigeria | 320 | 293 | 320 | 340 | 425 | 494 | 566 | 566 | 566 | 770 | 795 | 937 |
| Rwanda | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Senegal | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Sierra Leone | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 16 |
| Somalia | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 14 |
| Sudan | 11 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Swaziland | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Tunisia | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 38 | 50 | 49 | 59 | 60 | 56 | 63 | 78 | 70 | 28 | 78 | 78 |

Table 2: Volume of sawnwood produced (ISIC) - 243.3), 1964-1975

(In thousands of cubic metres) cont'd

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Republic of Cameroon | 85 | 76 | 82 | 77 | 92 | 108 | 120 | 120 | 112 | 119 | 115 | 100 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 87 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 102 | 112 | 122 | 130 | 140 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Upper Volta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Zaire | 141 | 157 | 150 | 142 | 145 | 150 | 160 | 179 | 180 | 200 | 190 | 200 |
| Zambia | 40 | 43 | 40 | 39 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 26 | 26 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Africa 1/ | 1766 | 1970 | 2009 | 1840 | 2157 | 2506 | 2603 | 2702 | 2566 | 3047 | 3120 | 3125 |
| Latin America | 6752 | 6717 | 7057 | 7184 | 7380 | 7900 | 7975 | 8349 | 8010 | 8218 | 8954 | 9447 |
| Asia (Far East) | 9383 | 9727 | 9895 | 10652 | 10730 | 11503 | 12114 | 11703 | 13808 | 14395 | 12923 | 14066 |
| World | 81174 | 82100 | 84029 | 85423 | 87523 | 93337 | 92685 | 94200 | 95928 | 97456 | 95327 | 90587 |
| <u>Percentage share</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Africa | 2.71 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.15 | 2.46 | 2.68 | 2.81 | 2.87 | 2.67 | 3.13 | 3.27 | 3.45 |
| Latin America | 8.32 | 8.18 | 8.40 | 8.41 | 8.43 | 8.46 | 8.60 | 8.86 | 8.35 | 8.43 | 9.39 | 10.43 |
| Asia | 11.56 | 11.85 | 11.78 | 12.47 | 12.26 | 12.32 | 13.07 | 12.42 | 14.39 | 14.77 | 13.56 | 15.53 |
| Rhodesia | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975, 1977.

1/ Developing Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 3: Volume of logs exported (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975 (thousands of cubic metres)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Angola | 104 | 103 | 107 | 109 | 171 | 180 | 152 | 133 | 148 | 219 | 219 | 219 |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Empire | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 155 | 131 | 82 |
| Congo | 537 | 526 | 556 | 504 | 570 | 609 | 592 | 603 | 473 | 312 | 400 | 400 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 409 | 400 | 457 | 413 | 437 | 400 | 380 | | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 1339 | 1225 | 1198 | 1180 | 1294 | 1593 | 1634 | 1287 | 1548 | 1749 | 1354 | 1400 |
| Ghana | 689 | 560 | 477 | 504 | 569 | 697 | 601 | 707 | 951 | 1090 | 434 | 434 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivory Coast | 4859 | 1905 | 1822 | 2173 | 2620 | 3327 | 2511 | 2933 | 3168 | 3497 | 3034 | 2419 |
| Kenya | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Liberia | 16 | 15 | 23 | 22 | 41 | 149 | 149 | 300 | 279 | 364 | 278 | 278 |
| Madagascar | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nigeria | 773 | 585 | 560 | 333 | 313 | 353 | 219 | 210 | 192 | 328 | 247 | 105 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | 6 | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| United Rep. of Cameroon | 228 | 218 | 28 | 279 | 364 | 426 | 511 | 546 | 515 | 703 | 647 | 430 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Zaire | 84 | 72 | 85 | 69 | 45 | 40 | 34 | 13 | 31 | 43 | 30 | 30 |
| Zambia | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Africa ^{1/} | 6063 | 5629 | 5587 | 5603 | 6451 | 7828 | 6837 | 6794 | 7367 | 8492 | 6809 | 5831 |
| Latin America | 413 | 537 | 554 | 394 | 390 | 378 | 362 | 302 | 217 | 524 | 216 | 76 |
| Asia (Far East) | 11820 | 13284 | 15691 | 17073 | 20967 | 24493 | 29032 | 30775 | 32177 | 39607 | 34184 | 28352 |
| World | 19908 | 21164 | 23790 | 25227 | 30162 | 35060 | 38796 | 40736 | 42872 | 52334 | 45109 | 37537 |
| <u>Percentage share</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | 30.45 | 26.59 | 23.48 | 22.21 | 21.38 | 24.89 | 17.62 | 16.67 | 17.18 | 16.22 | 15.09 | 15.53 |
| Latin America | 2.07 | 2.53 | 2.32 | 1.56 | 1.29 | 1.07 | 0.93 | 0.74 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.47 | 0.20 |
| Asia (Far East) | 59.37 | 62.76 | 65.95 | 67.67 | 69.51 | 69.86 | 74.83 | 75.54 | 75.05 | 75.68 | 75.78 | 75.53 |
| Rhodesia | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975 - Rome, 1977.

^{1/} Developing Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 4: Volume of sawnwood exported (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975

(in thousands of cubic metres)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ghana | 20 | 21 | 34 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 26 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Empire | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 55 | 38 |
| Congo | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 10 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 6 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sierra Leone | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Sierra Leone | 252 | 230 | 205 | 190 | 215 | 219 | 241 | 186 | 250 | 240 | 169 | 169 |
| Sierra Leone | | | 34 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Sierra Leone-Bissau | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Somali Coast | 96 | 153 | 182 | 183 | 188 | 169 | 183 | 163 | 163 | 238 | 275 | 212 |
| Togo | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Togo | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Malawi | 3 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Zambia | 106 | 112 | 91 | 88 | 90 | 80 | 86 | 67 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Nigeria | 87 | 82 | 74 | 53 | 60 | 66 | 47 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 27 | 27 |
| Principe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Principe | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sierra Leone | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 11 | 12 | 27 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 40 | 55 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 15 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Upper Volta | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Volta | 43 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 29 | 25 | 25 |
| Sierra Leone | 14 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | |

Table 4 (continued): Volume of sawnwood exported (ISIC - 243.3), 1964-1975

| | (in thousands of cubic metres) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Africa | 691 | 714 | 753 | 694 | 740 | 721 | 744 | 642 | 708 | 797 | 800 | 734 |
| Latin America | 312 | 315 | 325 | 341 | 400 | 505 | 585 | 552 | 622 | 871 | 876 | 669 |
| Asia (Far East) | 4440 | 1472 | 1497 | 1586 | 2072 | 2325 | 2518 | 2506 | 3120 | 4357 | 3721 | 3439 |
| World | 5303 | 5500 | 5819 | 5707 | 6340 | 6897 | 7186 | 7234 | 8398 | 10533 | 9026 | 8202 |
| <u>Percentage share</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Africa | 13.01 | 12.98 | 12.94 | 12.16 | 11.67 | 10.45 | 10.35 | 8.87 | 8.43 | 7.57 | 8.86 | 8.95 |
| Latin America | 5.88 | 5.73 | 5.59 | 5.98 | 6.31 | 7.32 | 8.14 | 7.63 | 7.41 | 8.27 | 9.71 | 8.16 |
| Asia | 27.15 | 26.76 | 25.73 | 27.79 | 32.68 | 33.71 | 35.04 | 34.64 | 37.15 | 41.37 | 41.23 | 41.92 |
| Rhodesia | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forestry Products, 1964-1975, Rome, 1977

... Developing Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 5: Value of log exports (ISIC-242.3) - 1964-1975

(in thousands of US dollars)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Angola | 2 878 | 2 840 | 3 236 | 3 418 | 5 837 | 6 928 | 5 898 | 5 071 | 5 305 | 8 534 | 8 534 | 8 534 |
| Benin | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 18 857 | 17 816 | 17 322 | 16 538 | 20 091 | 21 896 | 21 300 | 21 700 | 17 000 | 17 500 | 37 000 | 37 000 |
| Central African Empire | 95 | 103 | 112 | 136 | 472 | 939 | 970 | 970 | 970 | 10 618 | 11 266 | 8 500 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 8 500 | 8 000 | 9 700 | 8 300 | 9 400 | 8 600 | 8 700 | | 140 | 550 | 550 | 550 |
| Gambia | 35 433 | 31 876 | 31 047 | 29 467 | 32 360 | 40 644 | 38 782 | 32 200 | 55 300 | 87 840 | 125 000 | 190 000 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 43 | 24 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 64 689 | 60 765 | 60 093 | 72 436 | 86 735 | 116 457 | 84 716 | 93 327 | 127 096 | 239 639 | 216 442 | 162 798 |
| Kenya | 18 | 17 | 74 | 65 | 48 | 8 | 7 | 38 | | 1 | 7 | |
| Madagascar | 400 | 316 | 559 | 551 | 1 460 | 6 927 | 6 927 | 14 000 | 14 000 | 16 605 | 17 582 | 17 582 |
| Mali | 104 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 82 | 100 | 149 | 159 | 68 | 179 | 548 | 548 |
| Mozambique | | | | 20 | 13 | 13 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Nigeria | 151 | 170 | 112 | 114 | 140 | 163 | 135 | 293 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| Sierra Leone | 17 883 | 13 743 | 12 574 | 7 330 | 7 090 | 8 212 | 5 794 | 5 158 | 5 500 | 14 075 | 13 700 | 6 811 |
| St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | | | | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | 34 | | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Tanzania | | 9 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 22 | 35 | 24 | 4 | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 7 454 | 7 733 | 9 274 | 10 528 | 13 850 | 14 220 | 15 437 | 16 839 | 17 628 | 45 526 | 49 043 | 35 000 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 271 | 258 | 125 | 94 | 104 | 225 | 237 | 288 | 176 | 187 | 255 | 255 |
| Zambia | 2 415 | 2 203 | 2 330 | 1 974 | 1 081 | 960 | 800 | 500 | 1 484 | 3 200 | 3 250 | 3 250 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 | | | | | | 40 | 5 | | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Table 5: Value of log exports (ISIC-242.3) - 1964-1975 (cont'd).

(in thousands of US dollars)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Africa ^{1/} | 181 904 | 164 504 | 161 888 | 165 764 | 195 715 | 249 971 | 209 428 | 209 945 | 277 307 | 521 974 | 533 523 | 521 170 |
| Latin America | 11 638 | 16 640 | 18 481 | 15 118 | 13 451 | 13 755 | 11 787 | 9 706 | 7 015 | 16 996 | 10 519 | 4 854 |
| Asia (Far East) | 222 175 | 252 931 | 301 766 | 345 160 | 443 673 | 495 206 | 565 690 | 632 372 | 673 326 | 1 331 941 | 1 410 810 | 898 807 |
| World | 476 662 | 517 232 | 558 956 | 610 782 | 753 598 | 862 194 | 893 184 | 957 474 | 1 091 681 | 2 064 759 | 2 189 968 | 1 623 853 |
| <u>Percentage share</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Africa | 38.16 | 31.80 | 28.96 | 27.14 | 25.97 | 28.99 | 23.45 | 21.93 | 25.40 | 25.28 | 24.36 | 32.09 |
| Latin America | 2.44 | 3.22 | 3.31 | 2.48 | 1.78 | 1.60 | 1.32 | 1.01 | 0.64 | 0.82 | 0.48 | 0.30 |
| Asia (Far East) | 46.61 | 48.90 | 53.99 | 56.51 | 58.88 | 57.44 | 63.33 | 66.05 | 61.68 | 64.51 | 64.42 | 55.35 |
| Rhodesia | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975 - Rome, 1977.

^{1/} Developing Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 6: Value of sawwood exports - (ISIC - 243.3) - 1964-1975

(in thousands of US dollars)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Angola | 445 | 619 | 1034 | 780 | 753 | 867 | 1020 | 940 | 1266 ^F | 1953 ^F | 1953 ^F | 1953 ^F |
| Benin | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Empire | 457 | 438 | 452 | 573 | 736 | 1215 | 893 | 893 | 893 | 893 | 5000 | 4000 |
| Congo | 411 | 335 | 393 | 350 | 689 | 995 | 1200 | 1200 | 1800 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 250 | 200 | 300 | 280 | 130 | | | | 100 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gabon | 566 | 394 | 331 | 238 | 245 | 311 | 160 | 140 | 140 | 363 | 363 | 363 |
| Ghana | 18661 | 16009 | 13972 | 11223 | 12050 | 14664 | 16748 | 11484 | 16092 | 36327 | 26486 | 26486 |
| Guinea | | | 2755 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 | 3646 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 14 | 40 | 59 | 50 | 63 | 84 | 90 | 88 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| Ivory Coast | 7527 | 12153 | 12688 | 12790 | 13559 | 14686 | 15890 | 12758 | 13970 | 31640 | 40702 | 29785 |
| Kenya | 237 | 299 | 214 | 163 | 153 | 89 | 101 | 111 | 83 | 129 | 228 | 182 |
| Liberia | | 71 | 9 | | 1 | 13 | 13 | 140 | 360 | 25 | 28 | 28 |
| Madagascar | 12 | 26 | 21 | 21 | | 12 | 19 | 35 | 25 | 92 | 129 | 129 |
| Malawi | 199 | | 1 | 6 | 20 | 18 | 30 | 6 | 17 | 232 | 232 | 232 |
| Mozambique | 3780 | 4130 | 3286 | 3629 | 4157 | 4454 | 4936 | 3856 | 4635 | 4635 | 4635 | 4635 |
| Nigeria | 4291 | 4184 | 3641 | 2579 | 2874 | 3450 | 2893 | 2248 | 2560 | 3220 | 3435 | 3435 |
| Sao Tomé and Principe | | | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Togo | | 87 | 70 | 53 | 38 | 30 | 30 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Uganda | 462 | 451 | 371 | 409 | 523 | 495 | 641 | 509 | 514 | 382 | 266 | 197 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 903 | 941 | 1766 | 1432 | 2180 | 919 | 936 | 976 | 1240 | 2367 | 4680 | 5100 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1323 | 1404 | 1380 | 1138 | 1358 | 2492 | 1449 | 1331 | 542 | 928 | 987 | 987 |
| Upper Volta | | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaire | 2193 | 1890 | 1772 | 1509 | 1169 | 1200 | 1400 | 2100 | 3730 | 2900 | 3300 | 3300 |
| Zambia | 671 | 741 | 481 | 455 | 489 | 290 | 281 | 100 | | | | |

Table 6: Value of sawnwood exports 0 (ISIC - 243.3) - 1964 - 1975
(in thousands of US dollars) cont'd

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Africa 1/ | 42411 | 44426 | 45011 | 41333 | 44822 | 50133 | 52387 | 42826 | 51942 | 93116 | 99454 | 87842 |
| Latin America | 15426 | 17973 | 19816 | 20205 | 22551 | 28636 | 31056 | 33112 | 39229 | 65429 | 94468 | 96328 |
| Asia (Far East) | 77389 | 79531 | 76471 | 80274 | 105873 | 129008 | 137195 | 130163 | 182393 | 445699 | 392742 | 327995 |
| World | 323252 | 345537 | 364127 | 354595 | 387857 | 442082 | 468506 | 470595 | 671405 | 1107291 | 1165028 | 998085 |
| <u>Percentage share</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Africa | 13.12 | 12.86 | 12.36 | 11.66 | 11.56 | 11.34 | 11.18 | 9.10 | 7.74 | 8.41 | 8.54 | 8.80 |
| Latin America | 4.77 | 5.20 | 5.44 | 5.70 | 5.81 | 6.48 | 6.63 | 7.04 | 5.84 | 5.91 | 8.11 | 9.65 |
| Asia (Far East) | 23.94 | 23.02 | 21.00 | 22.64 | 27.30 | 29.18 | 29.28 | 27.66 | 27.17 | 40.25 | 33.71 | 32.86 |
| Rhodesia | 1910 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 | 1568 |

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975 - Rome, 1977

1/ Developing Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 7 : Unit value of log exports (ISIC - 242.3), 1964-1975

(in US dollars per cubic metre)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 28 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n Empire | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 69 | 86 | 104 |
| | 35 | 34 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 56 | 93 | 93 |
| | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 92 | 136 |
| | 33 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 27 | 34 | 71 | 115 | 115 |
| | 10 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 69 | 71 | 67 |
| | 90 | 43 | 46 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 32 | | | | |
| | 25 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 36 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 63 | 63 |
| | 20 | 15 | 28 | 50 | 37 | 29 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 119 | 152 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | 150 | 88 | 200 | | |
| | 66 | 63 | 75 | 63 | 56 | 51 | 64 | 75 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 43 | 55 | 65 |
| ncipie | | | 55 | 55 | 55 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 6 | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 30 | 50 | | | 30 | 41 | 55 | 117 | 80 | | |
| ic of Cameroon | 33 | 35 | 32 | 38 | 38 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 65 | 76 | 81 |
| c of Tanzania | 87 | 83 | 89 | 67 | 87 | 61 | 62 | 76 | 104 | 125 | 116 | 116 |
| | | 30 | 50 | | | 30 | 41 | 55 | 117 | 80 | | |
| | 29 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 40 | 48 | 74 | 109 | 109 |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 38 | 61 | 78 | 89 |
| | 28 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 49 | 64 |
| | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 34 | 41 | 32 |
| | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 39 | 49 | 43 |
| (1970 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 104.34 | 104.34 | 100.00 | 104.34 | 108.69 | 108.69 | 100.00 | 104.34 | 108.69 | 169.56 | 213.04 | 186.95 |
| | 96.77 | 93.54 | 93.54 | 96.77 | 96.77 | 103.22 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 122.58 | 196.77 | 251.61 | 287.09 |
| ca | 84.84 | 93.93 | 100.00 | 115.15 | 103.03 | 109.09 | 100.00 | 96.96 | 96.96 | 96.96 | 148.48 | 193.93 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 105.26 | 110.52 | 105.26 | 100.00 | 110.52 | 110.52 | 178.94 | 215.78 | 168.42 |
| | 20 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Yearbook of Forest Products, 1964-1975 - Rome, 1977.

Logging Africa, with the exception of Rhodesia.

Table 8 : Unit value of tropical sawnwood exports (ISIC-243.3), 1964-1975

(in US dollars per cubic metre)

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 23 | 29 | 30 | 38 | 50 | 67 | 60 | 42 | 48 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Empire | 30 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 74 | 58 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 91 | 105 |
| | 72 | 73 | 73 | 66 | 84 | 104 | 99 | 93 | 116 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| a | 25 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 22 | | | | 250 | 267 | 267 | 267 |
| | 57 | 67 | 79 | 72 | 70 | 74 | 80 | 56 | 48 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| | 74 | 70 | 68 | 59 | 56 | 67 | 70 | 62 | 64 | 151 | 157 | 157 |
| | | | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| | 79 | 79 | 70 | 70 | 72 | 87 | 87 | 78 | 86 | 133 | 148 | 140 |
| | 68 | 60 | 63 | 63 | 73 | 81 | 72 | 72 | 88 | 184 | 91 | 107 |
| | | | | | | 130 | 130 | 127 | 129 | 50 | 70 | 70 |
| | 60 | 65 | 105 | 105 | | 60 | 63 | 70 | 63 | 58 | 108 | 108 |
| | 66 | | | | | | | 60 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| | 36 | 37 | 36 | 41 | 46 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| | 49 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 52 | 61 | 58 | 72 | 95 | 128 | 128 |
| ncipe | | | 60 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | |
| | | 145 | 175 | 133 | 127 | 100 | 150 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 |
| | 70 | 76 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 76 | 82 | 85 | 86 | 75 | 111 | 104 |
| of Cameroon | 79 | 78 | 65 | 72 | 70 | 60 | 56 | 60 | 67 | 86 | 116 | 93 |
| of Tanzania | 86 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 93 | 103 | 69 | 83 | 113 | 147 | 190 | 190 |
| | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 51 | 54 | 48 | 47 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 57 | 99 | 100 | 134 | 134 |
| | 49 | 61 | 64 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 76 | 76 | 83 | | | |
| | 61 | 62 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 70 | 70 | 67 | 73 | 117 | 124 | 120 |
| | 49 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 56 | 57 | 53 | 60 | 63 | 75 | 108 | 144 |
| | 54 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 58 | 102 | 106 | 95 |
| | 61 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 80 | 105 | 129 | 122 |
| 970=100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 93.8 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 123.1 | 161.5 | 198.5 | 187.7 |
| | 87.1 | 88.6 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 104.3 | 167.1 | 177.1 | 171.4 |
| | 92.5 | 107.5 | 115.1 | 111.3 | 105.7 | 107.5 | 100.0 | 113.2 | 118.9 | 141.5 | 203.8 | 271.7 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 101.9 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 107.4 | 188.9 | 196.3 | 175.9 |
| | 103 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

E/CN.14/WP.1/115
Page 26