

## Part I

### THE WORLD'S FORESTS AND FOREST INDUSTRY

In 1995, the world's forests had a growing stock of 307.3 billion cubic metres. The area of the world's forests, including natural and forest plantations, was estimated at 3,454 million hectares, or about one-fourth of the world's land area. Close to 55 per cent of the world's forests are located in developing countries, with the remaining 45 per cent in developed countries. The world's forests are equally divided between tropical/subtropical forests and temperate/boreal forest. Ninety-seven per cent of the world's forests are natural or semi-natural forest, with only three per cent being plantation forests. The world's coniferous, or softwood, forests are dominated by the former USSR with 57 per cent and North America, with 25 per cent of the total.

Canada's forests make up about 10.0 per cent of the world's forest land and covers an area larger than France, Spain and Portugal combined. These forests and the benefits they provide are critical to the health of the Canadian economy and environment.

### WORLD GROWING STOCK OF NON-TROPICAL SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS

Of the non-tropical stock, both softwood (coniferous) and hardwood (deciduous) tree species are found in Canadian forests.

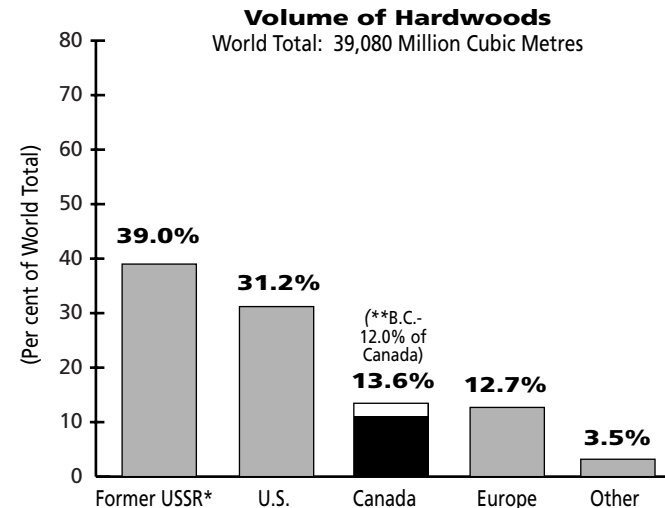
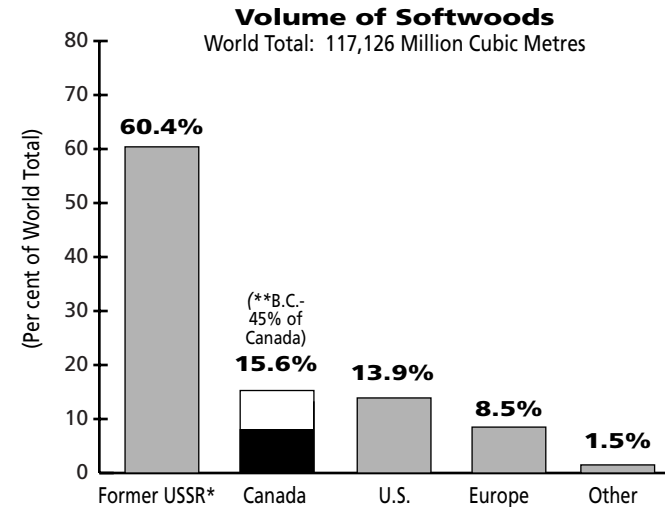
#### SOFTWOOD

Canada's reserve of 17,800 million cubic metres represents over 15 per cent of the non-tropical forest growing stock of softwoods in the world. The forests of British Columbia accounts for 45 per cent of the total Canadian softwood stock. While the softwood reserve of former USSR exceeds that of Canada, much of that country's softwood grows in remote or inaccessible areas.

#### HARDWOOD

Canada's reserve of 5,300 million cubic metres represents 13.6 per cent of the non-tropical forest growing stock of hardwoods in the world. British Columbia's hardwoods contribute 12.0 per cent of Canada's total hardwood stock.

### WORLD GROWING STOCK OF NON-TROPICAL SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS: 1995



Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization

## WORLD ROUNDWOOD HARVEST

Total world harvest in 1999 was 3.6 billion cubic metres. This included softwood and hardwood.

World fuelwood production in 1999 accounted for 1.7 billion cubic metres, or 47.2 per cent of the total world harvest.

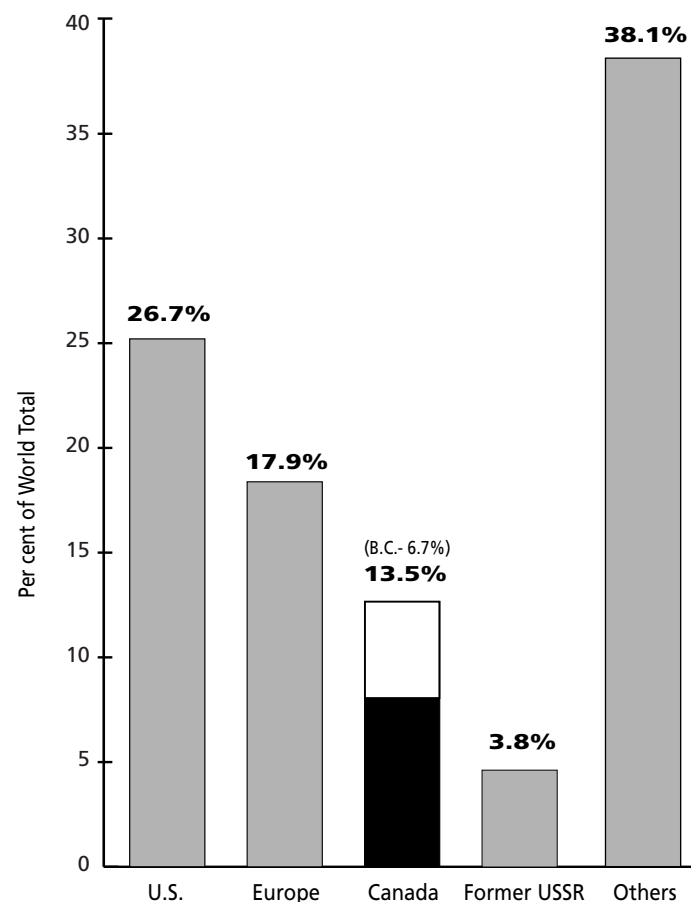
Industrial harvest production of hardwood and softwood in 1999 totalled 1.9 billion cubic metres accounting for 52.7 per cent.

## WORLD SOFTWOOD HARVEST

Canada's annual softwood timber harvest in 1999 represented 13.5 per cent of the world total and ranked third after the United States and Europe. In 1999 British Columbia's proportion of the world's softwood timber harvest was 6.6 per cent. British Columbia is a significant contributor to Canada's total softwood timber harvest and accounted for 49.0 per cent in 1999.

### WORLD SOFTWOOD HARVEST: 1999

World Total for 1999: 1.1 Billion Cubic Metres



## WORLD CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Between 1970 and 1990 there was a steady growth in forest products consumption. Softwood lumber consumption declined through most of the 1990s and ended 1999 with a slight increase. Meanwhile, consumption of panelboards, or reconstituted boards, steadily increased through most of the 1990s.

Between 1970 and 1990, softwood lumber consumption increased by 17 per cent from 312 million cubic metres in 1970 to over 364 million cubic metres in 1990. In 1999, consumption was 322.0 million cubic metres, up 7.7 per cent from 1995, but down significantly from 1990.

Hardwood lumber consumption between 1970 and 1990 increased 32 per cent from 94 million cubic metres to 124 million cubic metres. By 1999 consumption had decreased by 7.3 per cent to 114.0 million cubic metres.

Plywood consumption (hardwood and softwood) between 1970 and 1990, rose 45 per cent from 33 million cubic metres to 48 million cubic metres. From 1995 to 1999, plywood consumption has levelled off at 49.9 million cubic metres to 50.6 million cubic metres respectively.

Over the past 25 years, panelboard consumption (including veneer sheets, plywood, particleboard and fibreboard) has increased almost 100 per cent from 70 million cubic in 1970, to 139 million cubic metres in 1995. Between 1995 and 1996, consumption rose a further 39.6 per cent to 194.1 million cubic metres. By 1999 consumption totalled 161.3 million cubic metres.

Wood pulp consumption (hardwood and softwood) from 1970 to 1990 increased from 102 million metric tonnes to 155 million metric tonnes, an increase of 52 per cent. And from 1990 to 1995 consumption increased a further 8 per cent to 167.4 million tonnes and declined to 156.5, or 5.5 per cent in 1996. By 1999 consumption had risen to 160 million metric tonnes.

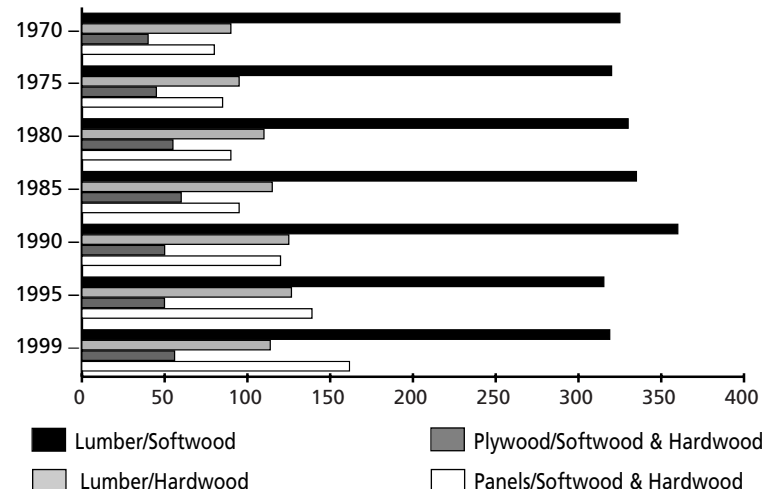
### Per Capita Consumption of Forest Products 1997

Region	Softwood Lumber m <sup>3</sup> /1000 people	Panelboards m <sup>3</sup> /1000 people	Paper & Paperboard tonnes/1000 people	Population (millions)
Canada	564	148	220	30.6
U.S.	442	162	329	274.0
W. Europe	123	65	206	728.9*
Germany	203	142	192	82.1
Japan	239	110	251	126.3

Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization \*Including Germany

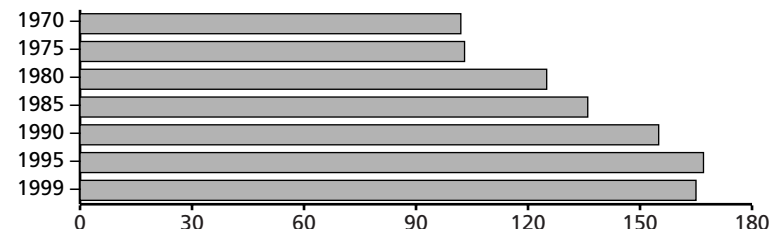
## WORLD CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS: 1970-1999

Million Cubic Metres



## World Wood Pulp/Softwood & Hardwood Consumption

Million Metric Tonnes



## World Projections of Forest Products Consumption

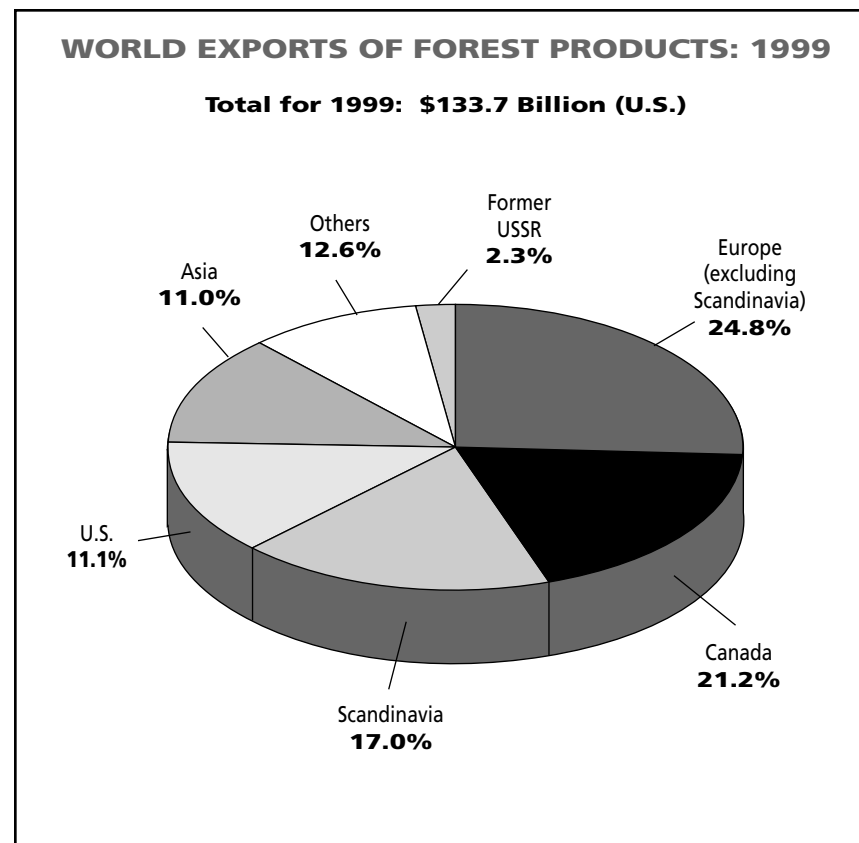
(Units 1000)	Year	2000	2010	%Chg.
Sawnwood Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )		439,659	469,338	6.8%
Woodbased Panel Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )		128,912	143,393	11.2%
Woodpulp Consumption (tonnes)		155,179	154,557	-0.4%

Source: FAO Provisional Outlook

Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization

## WORLD EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

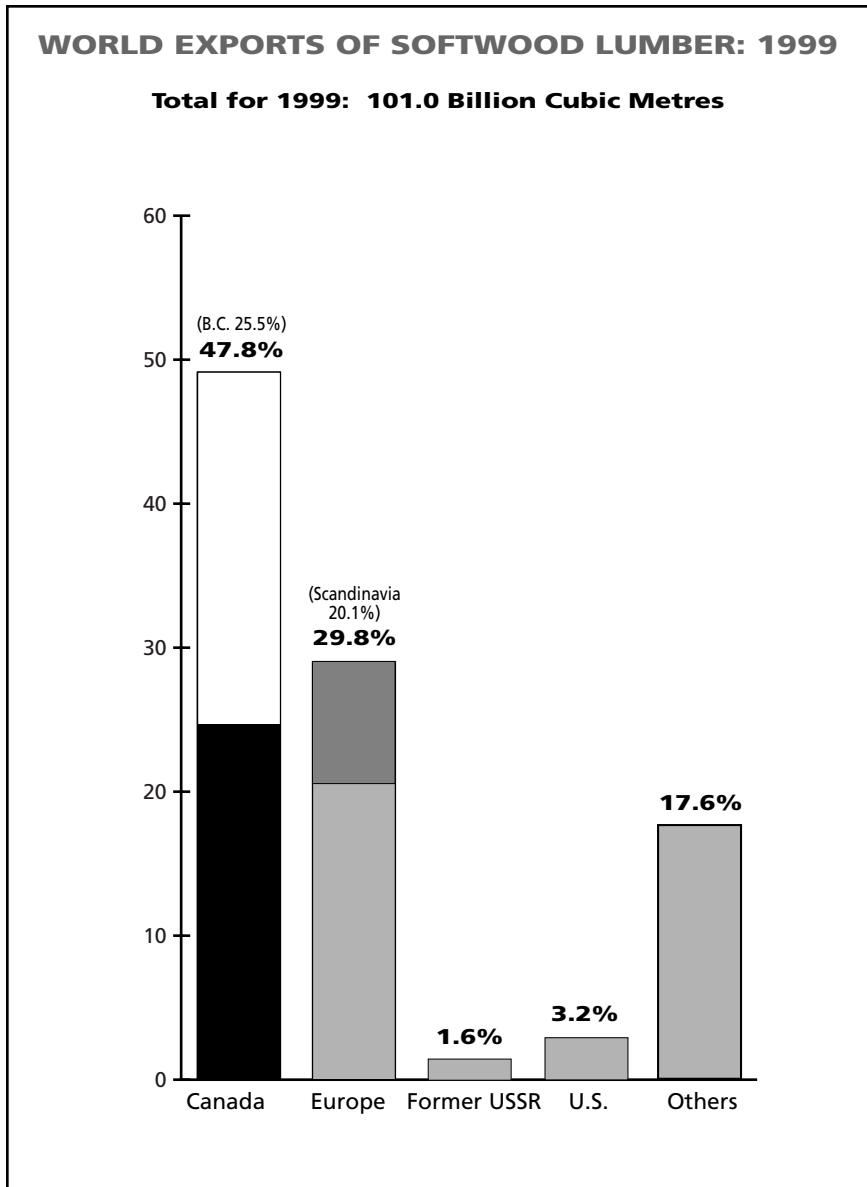
Canada exports more manufactured forest products than any other country. In 1999 Canada exported 21.2 per cent of total world exports. All of Europe, including Scandinavia, accounted for 41.8 per cent of exports. Asia represented 11.0 per cent, the U.S. 11.1 per cent, former USSR 2.3 per cent and all other countries 12.6 per cent.



## WORLD EXPORTS OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Canada is the world's largest exporter of softwood lumber. In 1999 Canada accounted for 47.8 per cent of the world's total export volume of 101.0 billion cubic metres, compared to Canada's share of 48.7% in 1998. British Columbia is the largest contributor (47.6%) to Canada's softwood lumber exports representing 25.5 per cent of the world total.

In 1999 Europe exported 28.4 per cent of the world's total softwood lumber, compared to 29.8 per cent in 1998, with Scandinavia accounting for over 20 per cent of Europe's total. The Former USSR exported 1.6 per cent, the U.S. exported 3.2 per cent and the remaining countries represented 17.6 per cent.



## WORLD EXPORTS OF PULP AND NEWSPRINT

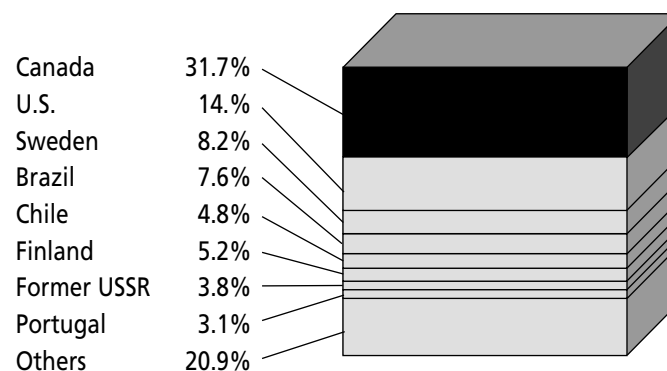
In 1999 world exports of wood pulp totalled 36.7 million tonnes, an increase of 5.8 per cent from the 1998 total of 34.7 million tonnes.

In 1999 world newsprint exports totalled 18.8 million tonnes, up 2.7 per cent from the 1998 total of 18.3 million tonnes.

Canada exports more wood pulp and newsprint than any other country in the world. In 1999 Canadian wood pulp exports amounted to 31.7 per cent of world total. Canadian newsprint exports were 44.1 per cent of the world total in 1999.

### WORLD EXPORTS OF PULP AND NEWSPRINT: 1999

#### Wood Pulp Total for 1999: 36.7 Million Tonnes



#### Newsprint Total for 1999: 18.8 Million Tonnes

