

plywood, we are substituting for 3.2 cubic metres of coniferous sawtimber or 5 cubic metres of roundwood. This forms the basis of a major new programme that has been devised for increasing the production of a very necessary commodity.

Much has been written recently about the problems facing the pulp-and-paper industry. Actually, we are still a long way behind the advanced countries when it comes to papermaking. Our industry is just now being assigned the task of increasing the per capita consumption of paper to 80 kilogrammes by the year 2005 (in 1990 it will be 41 kg). For the most part, this increase will come about through more efficient processing of raw materials, rather than an expansion of timber fellings. If we increase the capacities for paperboard production, then during the period up to 2005 we shall be able to save some 120 million cubic metres of high-quality timber which is currently being used to produce wood packing material. The introduction of new production processes in the pulp-and-paper industry will greatly increase the consumption of shade intolerant hardwood species - by up to 21 per cent by 1995 and by up to 30 per cent by 2005.

I could be wrong -- for such a growth in production would be unthinkable without an increase in the consumption of ligneous raw material. There is not question that it is not only the raw material that is needed, but also the modernization of plants and the building of new enterprises. But above all else it is necessary to weigh each cubic metre on the scales. At present, we are faced with a situation in which, due to the lack of sophisticated wood calculation facilities, both in the logging camps and woodworking enterprises, tens of thousands of people