

CHINESE TIMBER CIRCULATION: HISTORY, STATUS AND SUGGESTIONS



CFES Area Studies Working Paper, No.2

Ke Shuifa¹, Qiao Dan¹, and Kong Xiangzhi^{1,2}

¹College of agriculture and rural development, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872, China.

²Corresponding author.

Center for Far Eastern Studies, University of Toyama
3190 Gofuku, Toyama, Toyama 930-8555

April 2017

Chinese Timber Circulation: History, Status and Suggestions¹

Ke Shuifa Qiao Dan Kong Xiangzhi²

(College of agriculture and rural development, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872, China)

Abstract: Timber circulation system has gone through five stages to the present competitive market structure in China. Nowadays, the ways and patterns tend to diversify in China. Because of lacking the supply of timber in China, with the gradual increase in the gap, China's imports of timber channels are diversified, which accelerates the speed of the flow of wood and the increase in supply. Finally, some problems existing in the field of wood circulation in China are summarized, and some suggestions are put forward.

Keywords: Timber circulation; market management ; International trade; Innovation

Timber circulation is necessary for the reproduction of forestry. The contradiction between the seasonality of wood production and the consumption of the whole year, the region of production and the national consumption can only be solved by the circulation of timber (Guo Shufen, Nie Ying, 2010). Timber circulation refers to the process of the production, transportation, storage and production of wood, and it is the bridge and link between production and consumption. Reasonable timber circulation can optimize the allocation and utilization of forest resources in order to improve the use value and economic value of wood (Zhang Manlin, Wang Guolian et al., 2008). As the production can be promoted by circulation, timber circulation can promote the production of timber, modern wood circulation will promote the modernization of wood production, marketing is an important role in timber circulation, and timber market is linked to the production and consumption of medium. Under the market economy system, the timber market sale is controlled by the previous national plan, and now the system has changed to the present production and marketing direct meeting. For producers and consumers, this two-way choice expands the scope and space of options while reducing costs, making the form of timber circulation more direct. Through the circulation of wood, the goods can be transported more smoothly, promote the development of forestry production and the rational use of forest resources, and constantly meet the needs of the people of the country and the people's daily life (Chen Junfeng, 2016).

Yao Qingtan (1988) put forward the opinion that the reform of the timber circulation system is to adapt to the basic characteristics of wood, which is beneficial to the both macro control and management of the timber market and in long-term. Liu Shiqin (1993) based on the law and environment, which the timber circulation should follow, put forward the development strategies of timber circulation. Li Mao et al. (1993) analyze the timber circulation from the perspective of property rights. To handle the invigoration the timber circulation and protection of forest resources correctly, timber as a special commodity that must be controlled strictly by timber harvesting quota. Besides, timber production cannot be adjusted by the market completely; it should be control under the national

¹ This work was supported by the Major International (Regional) Joint Research Project of National Natural Science Foundation of China "Food Value Chain Upgrading in Transforming Food Markets" (Project Number: 71361140369).

² Corresponding author.

macroeconomic regulation (Wang Zhibao, 1994). Liu Chang (2014) has done a research about Chinese timber circulation by analyzing the distribution and supply of the timber. He revealed the relationship between timber supply and distribution of timber circulation fully. He also discussed how to minimize the cost of wood from the field of production into the field of consumption, and finally put forward the policy recommendations to ensure the stability of timber supply and the layout of the distribution of wood. The former mainly focused on the transportation modes and systems of timber circulation, they analyzed the necessity of implementing the cutting quota and the importance of strengthening the supervision of timber circulation from a variety of aspects.

1. The evolution course of circulation system of Chinese woods

The administration system of woods circulation is adapted to the whole economical administration system. With the continuous changes of China's macro economy, the agencies and methods of woods circulations in different times are changing. (Chen Guoliang, Liu Shiqin, Xu Xiangyang, 1993). The evolution of China's woods circulation experiences the following five stages (table 1). After the reform and opening-up policy, the supply and consumption of woods are in a state of fluctuating rise.

On account of the scarcity of woods resource, in order to establish and perfect the protect system of woods resource, China is serious in the controlling of the producing of woods. And the limit of felling and the relevant woods producing plans are made by the principle that the consumption is not more than producing. The relevant regimes of woods felling administration mainly include woods felling limit administration system, felling woods certificate system and yearly woods producing administration system. The transportation and business processing of woods are also be explicitly stipulated in woods laws.(Che Chengyun 2011).

Since 1978, rural areas breach the system that the properties are divided into three parts and are based on team. After carrying out household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output, the farmers become more and more cherish and make full use of the land. The productivity and contribution of land are also improved. However, the administration and protection of woods become weaker. The agencies, organizations and methods are invaluable, leading to the situation that nobody wants to cope with that. Since 1980, in order to release the relevant policies of rural areas, China enact NO.1 document. Some areas used to come up with the thought that we should make it strict on the mountain and ease off the mountain. But, in practice, there is no method to be strict on the mountain, which is in contrast with that off the mountain. Such as developing woods markets, enlarging circulation, releasing the process of woods and adding various ways and so on.

In 2006, the phenomenon was serious that the woods markets were in a mess, the business processing factories inflated, woods resource were risked. The Ministry of Forestry enacted a notice on improving the administration of woods business processing factories. The notice stressed that we should still carry on the old rules seriously and it is imperative to improve the supervision and administration of business process factories and finish the illegal business processing factories.

Since 21st century, in order to enhance the protection of forest resource and perfect the system of woods ecologies and industries, China have invested heavily and pushed the construction of six main projects. The foundation of two systems must be based on establish and improve serious administration and protection system. Perfecting woods resource protection system and strengthening the business processing and circulation of woods must be continued simultaneously.(Liu Gang, 2003)

Now, the circulation pattern of domestic woods markets has been changed radically. The extent of opening of markets becomes larger. The kinds of market dealing are become more various, establishing the dealing system fundamental market, area market and national market, forming the completing

market pattern. After the reform and opening-up policies, the system, machining and policies are changed greatly. The circulation pattern under traditional economy is changing into socialistic economy pattern. In 1999, the Ministry of foreign economy and trade cancel the business and administration methods. The enterprise that has the right of management of foreign trades all can agent and manage woods, which breaches the limit of upward transport stream. Now, China has breached the limit of traditional woods circulation and established new system that controlling the origin of market and no.1 market, and activating business and dealing and no.2 market. (Zhang Manlin, Wang Guolian, Jin Yanping, 2008).

Table1. The evolution of woods circulation in China

Time	Stage	Circulation system and features	Influence
1949-1952	free purchase and marketing	The main approach of woods circulation is market dealing. State-run enterprises, the ministry of trade, woods needed department, cooperation and individual woods businessman are included.	Woods are operated by many dealers. And the administration of that is in a mess, which leads that government can't control the growth and decline of woods.
1953-1980	unified purchase and sale	National woods operation department organize the purchase, distribution, orderings and deliveries. And the prices of the woods are also set by them. The ministry also administrates the production and circulation, which used to be administrated by woods department.	Completing planned production and circulation has improved the administration and control of forest resource.
1980-1984	gradually open	Nation gradually canceled the mission of unified purchase of south collective forest. After completing the planned production of nation, the woods producing counties are allowed to reserve some woods to use themselves.	The woods enterprise sale in many ways, which improves the lateral economic relationship with woods needed factories and contributes the woods circulation.
1985-1992	dual-track approach	Farmers are allowed to sell the woods by themselves and the state-run trees farms are allowed to operate comprehensively by felling during planting. The negotiating purchase and unified purchase of woods are paralleled and market adjusting and national planned distribution are paralleled. The circulation approaches of woods changes from single planned to multi-channels circulation. A series of woods circulation transport policies are published, forming the transport system of certificate.	On account of the neglect of the importance of the position and nature of woods, to some extent, the woods circulation system in this time stimulated felling and broke the ecology balances, regardless of guiding the production and protecting resource.
1992 年至 今	marker circulation system	Now, the circulation pattern of domestic woods markets has been changed radically. The extent of opening of markets becomes larger. The kinds of market dealing are become more various, establishing the dealing system fundamental market, area market and national market, forming the completing market pattern.	Our country has breached the limit of traditional woods circulation and established new system that controlling the origin of market and no.1 market, and activating business

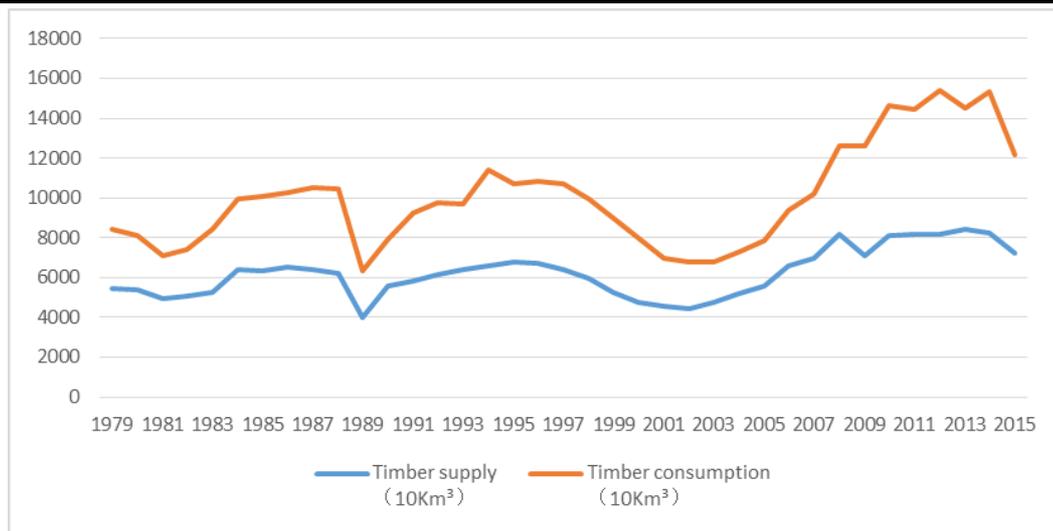


Fig.1. Supply and consumption of wood in China

2. Current woods circulation circumstance

2.1 woods circulation markets situation

Now, the main approaches of woods circulation are large-scale woods collecting and distribution centers, harbors, stations, exclusive shops, retailing shops, woods markets, e-commerce trading platforms, forest product dealing centers, exhibitions, trade fairs and so on. The stage of woods circulation is crucial. Hence, the normalizing of woods circulation markets has a great influence on whether the stage can become the essential bond. The normalizing market establishing depends on relevant policies. The specific woods circulation process is reflected in fig2.

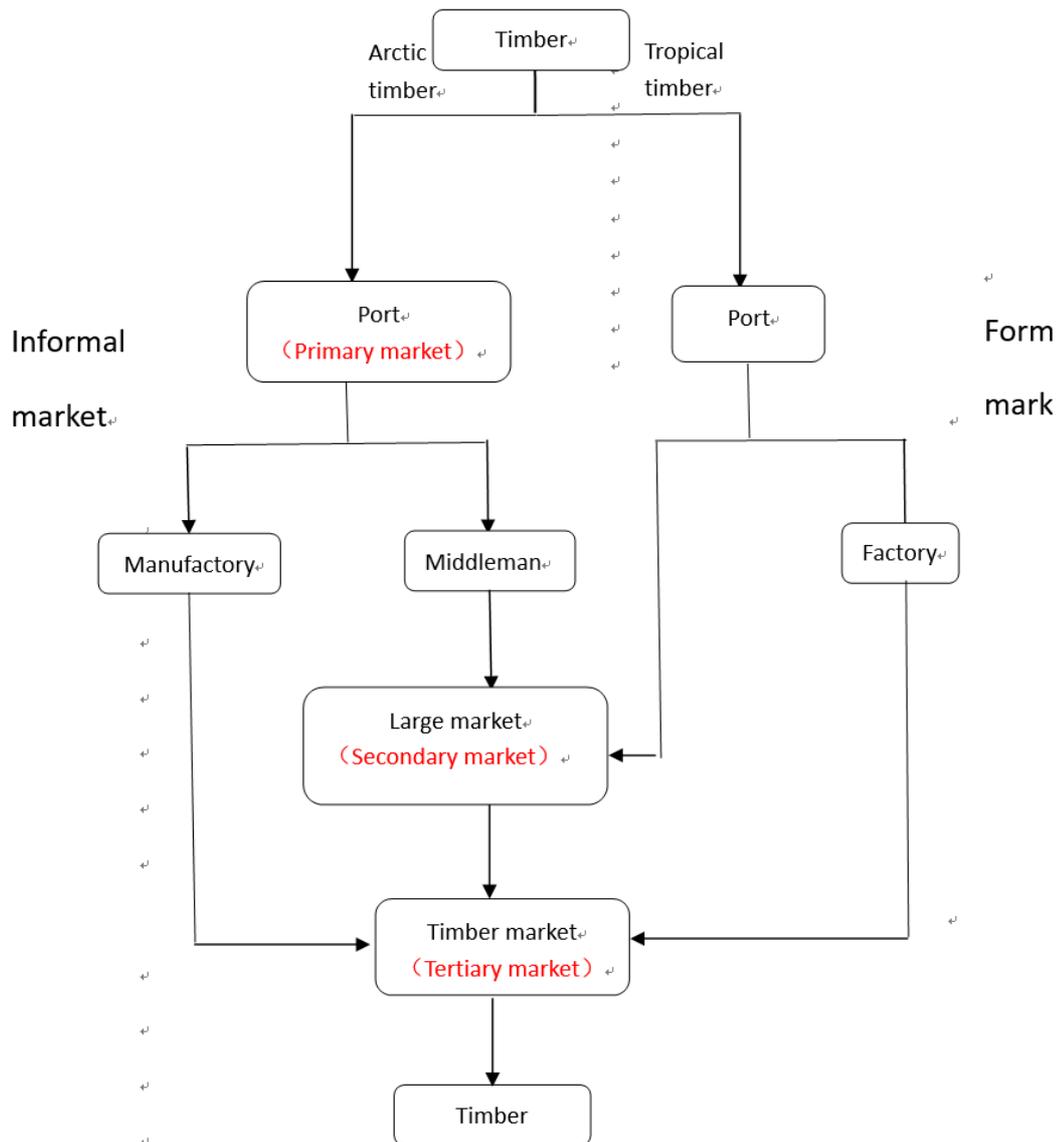


Fig.2. International timber market trading system

China's current woods markets are mainly as following. Among them, level one and two mainly carry on wholesaling, while level three mainly carries on retailing. Level one market: it can be called place of production woods markets. Its main missions are collecting dispersive woods produced by farmers and transporting them to woods collecting and distribution markets by natural flow and distributing to large trading areas. For importing woods, main importing port is level one market. Level two markets: it can be also called collective and distribution centers markets, which points the pivot that link producing markets with selling markets. Its locations are generally in provincial capitals or traffic junctions, which is convenient to organize woods transportation and comprehensive utilization. Level three markets: it can be also called woods selling markets. It usually locates near large woods collection and distribution centers or woods retailing markets of woods consumption cities. It mainly has three forms: booths, exclusive shops and supermarkets. As the final stage of woods circulation, it mainly sells various woods.

2.2 woods circulation trading situation

From 2000 to 2015, our national woods production and consumption have fluctuation dropped, while woods import quantum, woods quantum and export quantum have fluctuation rose.

China's international trading total amounts have rose from 4.744 billion dollars in 2000 to 74.263 billion dollars in 2015. It had a little drop in 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2014. The import total sums are basically equal to export total sums. Specific situation can be known from fig.3-5.

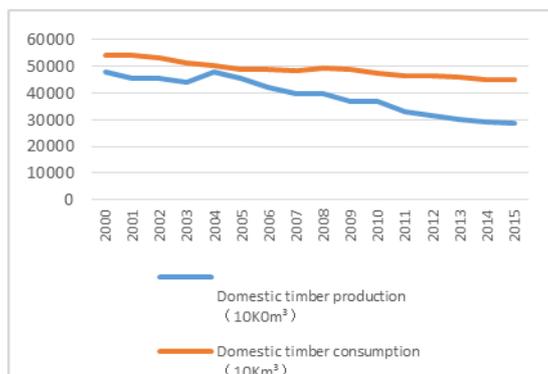


Fig.3. Production and consumption of wood in China

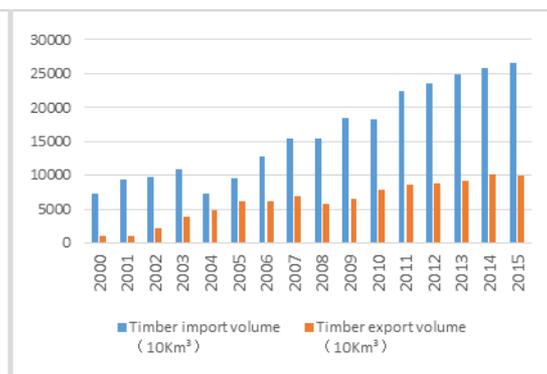


Fig.4. Imports and exports of timber in China

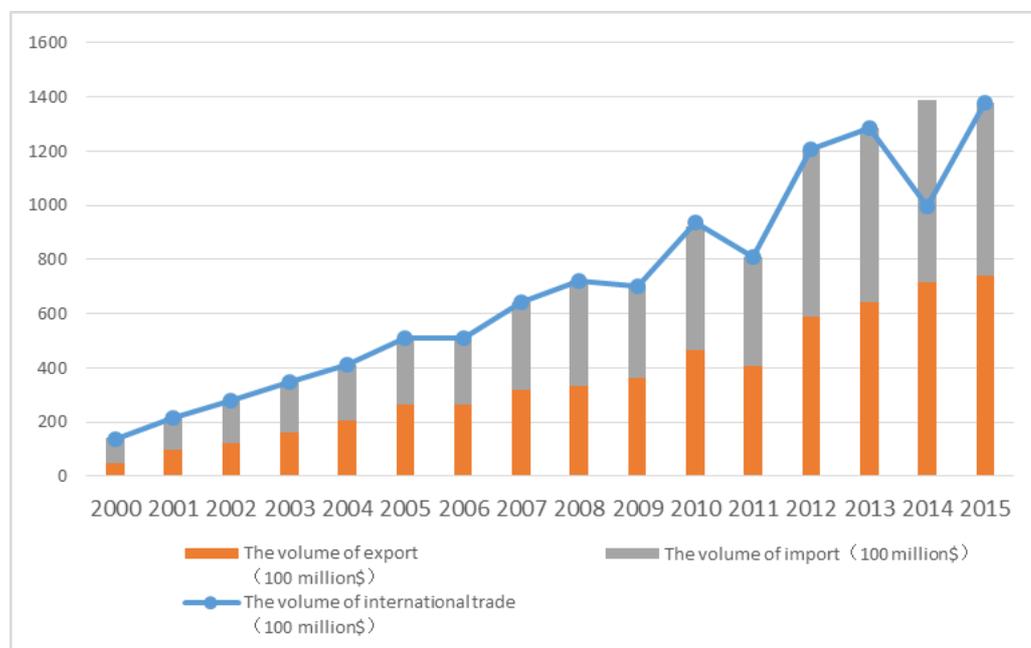


Fig.5. China's timber international trade situation

The productions of woods trading in China are converted timbers, logs, veneers, artificial boards (plywood, fiberboard and shaving board) and pulp paper. In the latest 15 years, China's converted timbers import quantum has rose continuously, especially after 2008. While the export quantum of that has been smooth and steady. And its quantities was small, which indicates that the lack of converted timbers in China. Both import and export quantum of log in China has fluctuated obviously. From 2003 to 2009, China have export quantum that is more than import quantum. After 2009, the situation has been opposite, which indicates the lack of domestic log supply. The import and export quantum of China keep rising and the former is more than the later. Our artificial boards export quantum has rose stably and the import quantum has declined continuously. The export quantum is more than the import, indicating that our artificial board supply is enough. The pulp paper import quantum have fluctuation rose while the export quantum have rose stably. The export quantum is more than the import quantum, indicating the lack of pulp paper. The main reason for that phenomenon is that there is no export of domestic

waster paper. Most of that is import, which takes a large part. Specific situation can be known from fig.6-10.



Fig.6.China's converted timber exports and imports

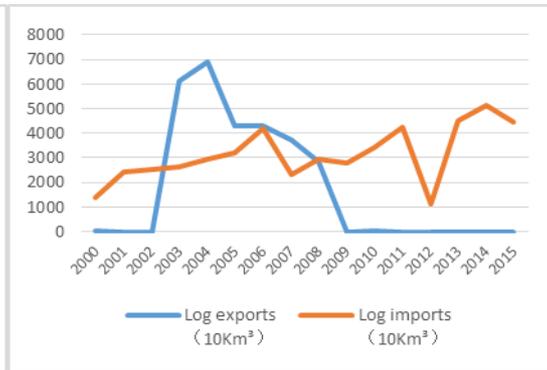


Fig.7.China's log exports and imports

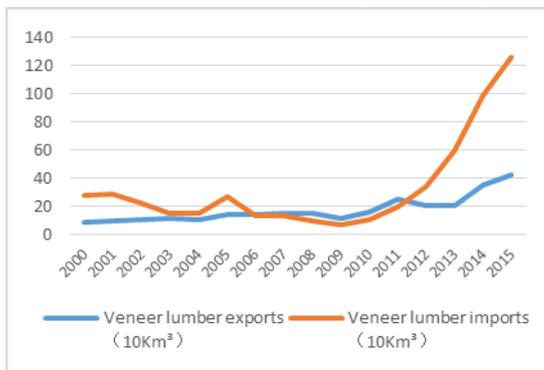


Fig.8.China's veneer lumber exports and imports

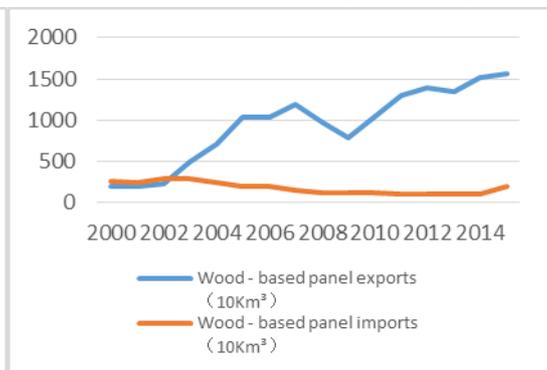


Fig.9.China's wood-based panel exports and imports

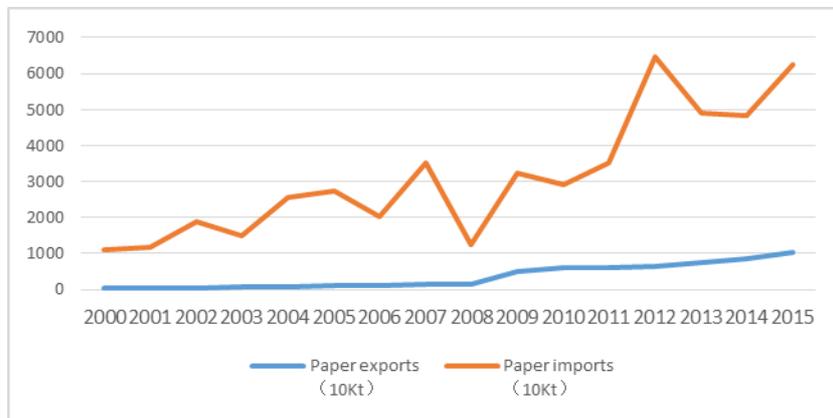


Fig.10.China's paper exports and imports

China's wood products export to the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and the United Kingdom. In these 15 years, the United States and Japan have been in the first and second export position, and Indonesia, Russia and the United States, are the major importing countries. Japan is one of the major import countries since 2004. Specific situation can be known in table 2. Japan as China's main export trading partners, the main export products were lumber, veneer, plywood, furniture, paper, and wood-based panels, and paper were mainly imported from 2000-2014. Japan has become China's largest export of converted timber accounted for more than 50% countries; particleboard and plywood exports led to a peak in 2001; the veneer had a rapid growth and achieved the maximum (34.92%); the others fluctuated slightly. Specific

situation can be known in fig.11.

Table2 China's wood products circulation international trade

Year	Exporter	The proportion	Importer	The proportion
2001	USA	67	Indonesia	12.89
2002	USA	37.36	USA	13.46
2003	USA	37.36	USA	13.46
2004	USA	38.47	Russia	14.01
2005	USA	37.67	Russia	15.58
2006	USA	37.13	Russia	16.75
2007	USA	33.55	USA	17.02
2008	USA	31.56	USA	18.25
2009	USA	28.09	USA	16.41
2010	USA	27.67	USA	17.95
2011	USA	24.94	USA	18.92
2012	USA	25.93	USA	18.63
2013	USA	25.68	USA	18.51
2014	USA	24.67	USA	17.19

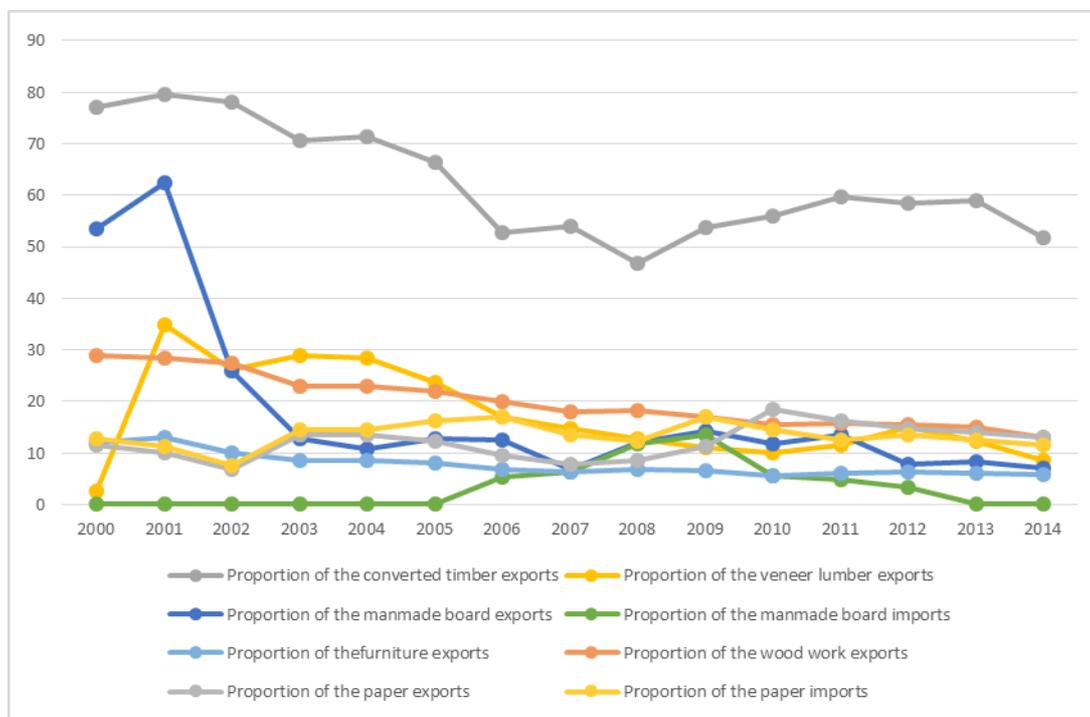


Fig.11. The trade situation of wood between China and Japan

3. The current policy of domestic timber circulation management

3.1 The policy of timber market management

(1) Organization and leadership of the timber market

In terms of the Organization and leadership of the market, *the Notification on the Strengthening of the Non timber allocation with Timber Management* released by the Ministry of Forestry and the State Administration of Industrial and Commercial Bureau in 1989 says that the collective forest county and the people's governments at or above the county level are supposed to create the conditions actively and establish a stable timber market gradually according to their actual needs. The timber market shall be supervised by the Administrative Department for Industry and Commerce, and Forestry departments cooperate closely. The Administrative Department for Industry and Commerce manages the market in the areas of wood timber market and usually supervises and inspects all timber business units.

(2) The management of the unified-distributed timber business units

The Notification on the Strengthening of the Non timber allocation with Timber Management says that the state-owned forest, collective forest and other units or individual businesses can engage in dealing in the timber which is under unified distribution according to law. Meanwhile, *the Notification* makes clear restrictions on business scope of the units which engage in dealing in the unified-distributed timber. The administrative department for Industry and Commerce should control Strictly and strengthen management when review individual businesses doing timber business. Other units and individuals shall not operate timber. All of the scattered wood and old wood of the farmers can be sold in the timber market with the proof of the villagers' committee and the cutting certificate.

(3) The regulation of timber market management

The regulation specifies the establishment, transaction licensing, and price and market management staff of the timber market. The establishment of timber market must be ratified by people's governments at or above the county level, and timber trade must be taken place in the market. The units which operate timber according to law shall apply for business licenses in accordance with the relevant provisions. You are not allowed to operate timber and semi-finished timber products when you do not obtain a business license.

(4) The punishment in violation of the provisions of the unified-distributed timber management

According to the current division of labor and relevant provisions of [1986] No. 181 industrial and commercial document which was jointly issued by the State Administration Bureau and State Forestry Department, organizations in every place can be in accordance with the following principles in the process of implementation. The administrative departments of industry and commerce, the price management department are responsible for the things involving the management of market and price. The administrative department of forestry shall be handled when things are in accordance with the provisions on administrative punishment for forestry. At the same time, forestry departments at all levels should take the initiative to cooperate with the administrative departments of industry and commerce and the price management department so that they can be conscientious in the performances of their duties.

3.2 The policy of timber transportation management

Forest Law clearly says that you must have the certificate if you want to transport timber. Competent Forestry Department is the organization of timber transport management. Timber checkpoint is responsible for the inspection of timber transportation. Meanwhile, the basic principles of forestry transportation management in 1990 figures out the purpose and requirement of timber transportation administration according to *Forest Law* and some other relevant laws and regulations, which was universal, observable and normative. Forestry Department issued three principles in 1990. ① the total amount of timber transportation out of province must be controlled. ② the timber transportation

management system must be uniformed. ③Each vehicle has only one certificate, and you must take it when transporting goods.

Additionally, there are also clear regulations about illegal timber transportation behavior (The people who transport timber are contrary to Forest Law, Timber Transportation Inspection and Supervision Measures and other provisions about timber transportation. And they transport timber by taking unfair means, without a license, or with a certificate which is not enough to prove that if all or part of the wood has legal sources and is in accordance with the provisions of timber transportation and sale policy.). There are also regulations prescribing that the people whose timber transportation behavior is illegal must be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law. Illegal behaviors are various, such as transporting timber without a license, the transported timber being not in accordance with the timber transportation certificate, using timber transportation certificate which is mock, resold, altered or overdue, being violent to the people who is against the timber transportation regulation. Forest Law clearly defined the method of disposition of these behaviors which are against the law or some other regulations.

4. China's timber international trade policy situation

The problems of China's total shortage of forest resources, the low quality of forest resources and unreasonable structure cannot be fundamentally resolved in short terms. In "13th Five-Year" period, the contradiction, which is the shortage of timber supply and social economic development, is still quite serious. Therefore, increasing timber imports is an inevitable choice to alleviate this contradiction. Timber international trade of forest resources is significant to alleviate the tense conflicts and promoting timber industry. The trade policy mainly includes tariff measures and non-tariff measures related to forest products trade. China's timber tariffs continue to decline so that the openness of forestry is increasing (Chen Liqiao, Chen Lijun, 2010). This situation has caused a surge and the rapid expansion of China's timber imports forest products export industries. Meanwhile, it can enhance the substitution timber imports to help to protect domestic forest resources and reduce the domestic circulation but increase the external circulation (Zhang Yanhong, Wu Feng Yi, 2012)

4.1. The import and export licensing system. China controls the import and export of forest products by this license. The products that have not been licensed by the relevant government cannot carry out import and export trade.

4.2. The import and export enterprise management policy. Business trading company on the import and export of forest products were centralized management by Chinese government. The procedures for determining the approval procedures, business scope, business activities and the relationship with the relevant departments of various forest products import and export companies are included.

4.3. The tariff management policies. According to the supply and demand of forest products and the status of international forest products trade in China in different periods, it can ensure domestic demand and national economic benefits.

(1)Excise domestic tax on wood products .From April 1, 2006, China will levy the wood products consumption tax, including solid wood floors, it refers to the floor, parquet, and the side end of the tongue used to decorate the walls of the ceiling, groove wood trim panels.

(2) Cancel or reduce the timber and wood products export tax rebates. From September 15, 2006, the abolition of the sleepers, cork and other wood products export tax rebates; plywood,

wood flooring, laminate wood export tax rebates, wooden windows, doors and furniture from the original 13% down to 11%.

(3) Impose export tariffs on wood products. From November 1, 2006, the wood chips, wood flooring and disposable chopsticks and other wood products should pay 10% export tariff.

(4) Encourage the utilization and alternative timber exports. Comprehensive utilization of timber-type laminate flooring, plywood, doors and windows of the export tax rebated from 13% to 5%. On the use of export fiberboard and particleboard and bamboo flooring and other times small timber production, the tax rate will remain 13%.

(5) Wood as a scarce resource-based goods, Chinese customs encourage imports them, so China has adopted preferential policies in tax rates on timber imports. China imposed on timber import tariff rate of 0%, and on VAT rate of log 13% and wooden 17%.

4.4. Product inspection and pick up policy. The quantity and quality of the forest products imported and exported shall be strictly supervised and inspected according to the standards stipulated in the contract, and the principles and regulations of the forest products on land delivery shall be carried out.

(1) Forbid part of the wood products to export. According to the 2006 November 3 release of "a new batch of processing trade ban catalog", since November 22, 2006, a total of 66 classes of wood and wood from endangered species of lumber produced and furniture are included, which cannot allowed to export.

(2) Customs and inspection and quarantine supervision. Enterprises can be allowed to export products with certificate documents by the custom. If the export of goods belonging to the protection of species, he must obtain the relevant departments issued by the export permit to allow the customs to release the goods.

4.5. NTB of import and export of forest products .There are many kinds of Non-tariff barriers of forest products, including import / export licenses, import quotas, import bans. In recent years, with the weakening of tariff and non-tariff barriers, the development of the export trade of forest products is severely restricted by the green trade barrier. It is two-fold for any country set up or not set up green trade barrier and technical trade barrier.

5. Conclusion and suggestions

5.1. Conclusion

5.1.1 The management of China's timber circulation market has changed from strict to flexible

China's timber circulation policy is mainly related to China's economic system. China's planned economic system gradually to the socialist market economic system, so the timber circulation policy from the unified purchase and sales to market system, from strict control of the state into a flexible national regulation and control.

5.1.2 China's timber circulation tends to diversify

China's direct circulation of timber and indirect circulation have developed together quickly. Not only by the timber producers directly to the consumer supply this single way, exhibition, e-commerce, futures and other modern forms of circulation are also integrated into the timber circulation, which is helpful to solve the contradiction between the singularity of timber production and the diversity of timber consumption.

5.1.3 Contradiction between China's timber market supply and demand

Domestic timber production cannot meet the needs of the market, which need a large amount of imports from abroad. However, the prices of imported timber affect the domestic timber market

volatility. In recent years, the domestic consumption has increased greatly, the rigid growth of timber demand and a series of ban on the domestic production of goods have caused insufficient supply of domestic timber, and the total supply and demand is still prominent contradiction.

5.1.4 Diversification trend of China's timber import channel is obvious

China's serious lack of forest resources, leading to China's dependence on foreign wood products are very high, has been at. China's major exporting countries are the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom; logs to see, the formation of Russia, Ukraine as the representative of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, represented by Oceania, and the United States, Canada, represented by the three major North American import regions. From the import of sawn timber, the formation of Russia, Finland as the representative of Europe, the United States, Canada, represented in North America, and Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines as the representative of the three major Southeast Asian imports. At the same time, Japan as China's export trading partners since 2013 began to increase exports to China timber, Kyushu, Japan and other wood production in order to make up for the domestic demand sluggish state, increased exports, which paper and cardboard is the main export Goods.

5.2. Suggestions

5.2.1 Improve the timber circulation policy system, strengthen the transport regulation

Timber market regulations are not sound, trading behavior is not standardized and timber transport circulation is poor. Our timber market lack of overall planning, there is no unified market rules, the management is not strict (Hu YanJie , Lin Fengming, Kun Shan Shi, 2014). Regulate the supervision and inspection of timber transportation, strengthen the construction management of key timber checkpoints, and innovate the supervision and inspection of wood transportation, improve the management mechanism of timber circulation.

5.2.2 Moderate relaxation of the timber circulation market

At present, China's timber market threshold is high, which greatly reduced the flow rate and timber supply. China can expand the scope of the certificate of timber transport certificate to expand the supply of timber market. At the same time, bamboo can be given more freedom, which means the workers have the right to operate and cut down. It is appropriate to relax the cutting restrictions of plantation. Not only can solve the problem of timber supply to a large extent, but also to greatly improve the enthusiasm of farmers.

5.2.3 Strengthen the international circulation of timber management

China is a forest production and a trade country, the certified forest products is more and more important to the international market. The certified forest products will become a permit to enter certain markets. This gives China's exports of forest products such as furniture and other wood products a lot of pressure (Geng Dandan, 2014). Strengthen the global timber circulation management, unified timber import and export standards, strengthen the timber certification to promote trade with others. Forest certification as a means and tools of innovation, which is in line with the requirements of world economic development and China's forestry sustainable development. According to the current development trend, forest certification will likely change the world's forest management model, and will have a huge impact on the world's forest trade at the same time,

Fest certification can affect the forest management by trade. By means of the forest products market regulation to protect the environment and promote sustainable forest management and forest products market access object is feasible (white sociology, 2014). The construction and

improvement of forest certification system can promote the progress and reform of timber circulation.

5.2.4 Innovative timber distribution channels

(1) The use of e-commerce platform to optimize the distribution channels

"Internet +" is the results and signs of industry and information technology integration as well as an important starting point to further promote information consumption (publicity South, 2013).The extensive application of Internet means has changed the traditional management methods and production methods of forestry, and realized the mutual promotion and coordinated development of forestry business and information technology. In the timber circulation, the rapid expansion of the scale of e-commerce and increasingly sophisticated information technology and services, not only can save transportation costs; but also continue to expand the market. Li Qi Fan refers that there will be the circulation of innovative practice to provide distribution base in the future. Large manufacturers and brands is accelerating the expansion of market share, they need professional skilled application of supply team (Li Qi Fan, 2011).

The use of e-commerce trading platform will change the wood industry especially the traditional pattern of trade. Development of electronic commerce allows people to easily purchase timber sales through the Internet, but by selling timber cannot transmitted over the networks, e-commerce logistics and distribution can effectively solve this problem (Na Liu Tsui, Lin Yahui, Qiu Rongzu, 2006) .

(2) Establish and improve commercial forest circulation system

According to functional use and production use, forests can be divided into ecological public welfare forest and commercial forest two categories. The public welfare forest is to maximize the ecological and social benefits of forests .While the commodity aimed to the market , which means they emphasize the pursuit of economic functions and benefits of forests. China should accelerate the law of a specific classification of forests, rather than simply to apply the management of public welfare forests in the management of commercial forests.

References

- [1] Guo Shufen, Nie Movies. Our circulation efficiency of timber constraints and cuts - Based on Supply Chain Theory [J]. Jiangsu Buyer theory, 2010 (10): 15-17.
- [2] Zhang Manlin, Wang Guolian, Jin Yanping. Change and Innovation in China Timber Circulation Model [J]. Agricultural Economy, 2008 (01): 94-98.
- [3] Chen Jun Feng. Timber Circulation and timber prices. [J] Private Technology, 2016 (09): 187.
- [4] He Dengcai. Issue further reform Timber Circulation System and thinking [J]. Chinese goods, 1987 (04): 13-14.
- [5] Yao Qingtan. Wood characteristics are thinking starting point to build the Southern Collective Forest Timber Circulation new system [J]. Problems of Forestry Economics, 1988 (02): 12-16.
- [6] Li Mao, Liu Shiqin . On Timber Circulation Reform [J]. Forestry economy, 1993 (03): 1-3.
- [7] Wang Zhibao. Our timber distribution system has undergone profound changes [J]. Beijing Wood Industry, 1994 (03): 44.
- [08] Liu Chang. Based on supply stability and layout of Timber Circulation research [D]. Beijing Forestry University, 2014.
- [09] Chen Guoliang, Liu Shiqin , Xu Xiangyang , and so on . Studies of macro-control of the flow of timber [J]. Forestry economy, 1993 (05): 1-8.
- [10] Car carrier. On the Problems and Countermeasures timber transport management [J]. Managers, 2011 (12): 209.
- [11] Liu Gang. Reflections on Strengthening Timber Circulation Management. [J] Jilin Forestry Science and Technology, 2003 (02): 31-32.
- [12] Hu Yanjie, Shi Kunshan , Tang Hongying . The Status of Timber Circulation [J]. Forestry economy, 2008 (10): 69-71.
- [13] Chen Liqiao, Chen Lijun . Influence and Countermeasures of Forest Products Trade Policy in forestry. [J] State Forestry Administration College, 2010 (01): 41-46.
- [14] Zhang Yanhong, Wu Fengyi . Forest products export tax rebate policy panoramic perspective [J]. Chinese Forestry Industry, 2012 (Z2): 99.
- [15] Geng Dandan . Forest certification to promote sustainable forest management [N]. China's Government Procurement News.
- [16] White will learn. Forest certification, so that the "basket" with more confidence [N]. China Green Times.
- [17] Zhang Yangnan: New Direction of Modern Forestry Development [J]. Nanjing Forestry University (Humanities and Social Sciences), 2013 (04): 77-81.
- [18] Li Qifan. Innovation and Opportunity China Timber Circulation [J]. International Wood, 2011 (06): 1.
- [19] Liu Nacui, Lin Yahui , Qiu Rongzu . Situation and Development Trend of China's timber logistics. [J] Logistics Technology, 2006 (08): 19-22.