



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

**ANNUAL REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT
OF THE WORLD TIMBER SITUATION**

2007

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SUMMARY

This Review provides data on production and trade in tropical forest products in ITTO member countries, as well as overview statistics of production and trade of all timber products in these countries. Data are presented up to and including 2007 based on estimates mostly made in the third quarter of that year; these estimates should be viewed with caution due to the poor or missing data provided by many countries. The base year for analysis is 2006 as this is the latest year for which reliable data for most countries were available at the time of preparation. Statistics comparing tropical to all timber production and trade for all 60 ITTO member countries in 2006 are given in Table 1.

Production

Production of tropical industrial roundwood (logs) in ITTO producer countries totalled 125.4 million m³ in 2006, representing a decline (4.6%) from 2005. Log production in 2007 is estimated to remain relatively level at 124.9 million m³. The proportion of tropical logs in total industrial roundwood production from all forests in all ITTO member countries was 9.6% in 2006, a small decline from the 2005 level. In ITTO producer countries, the regional disparities in the rate of domestic conversion of primary products continued. Latin America's conversion of domestically produced logs to at least primary products was highest of the three regions, remaining at over 99% in 2005-2007. In Africa, the proportion of all logs produced that were converted domestically declined from 82.7% in 2005 to 81.1% in 2006. Asia-Pacific's domestic log processing remained at the same level from 2005 to 2006 at 88.3% and is anticipated to reach 89.1% in 2007. This reflects both increasing domestic demand for wood-based products resulting from growing populations and economies, and a growing emphasis on producing and exporting value-added products in this region.

Tropical sawnwood production by ITTO producers totalled 39.7 million m³ in 2006, a decrease of 1.3% from 2005 levels. In 2007 sawnwood production is anticipated to rise marginally by 1.2%. Tropical veneer production in producer countries has been cyclical over the last 4 years, declining by 6.4% in 2006 to just under 2.5 million m³ and rebounding to 2.51 million m³ in 2007. The decline in 2006 can largely be attributed to a 29% decrease in Ghana's tropical veneer production, which is expected to show a modest recovery in 2007. Malaysia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and the Philippines also show small decreases in 2006, while Indonesia, Thailand, Suriname and Gabon marginally increased production.

ITTO producer countries' tropical plywood production has been steadily declining since 2003 and totalled 13.6 million m³ in 2006. A slight decrease of 0.5% is expected in 2007 to 13.5 million m³. Indonesia's tropical plywood production has continuously decreased in recent years, declining significantly by 21% in 2006. Indonesia

ceded its position as the world's largest producer of tropical plywood to Malaysia in 2004. Malaysia remains the dominant producer at 5.4 million m³ in 2006 although this is estimated to decrease in 2007 to 5.3 million m³.

Some ITTO consumer countries continued to produce significant quantities of tropical timber products in 2007. China remained the only significant tropical log producer among ITTO consumer countries (1.4 million m³), followed by Australia (41,000 m³), these products being sourced from the tropical regions of both countries. Consumer countries produced over 1.1 million m³ of tropical-origin sawnwood, 0.9 million m³ of tropical-origin veneer and 6.3 million m³ of tropical-origin plywood in 2006, all (with the exception of China and Australia) from imported tropical logs. In 2007, ITTO consumer countries' production of tropical sawnwood, veneer, and plywood are estimated to remain at the same level while the production of tropical logs is expected to decrease by 6.6%.

Imports

Tropical hardwood log imports by ITTO consumer countries have continued their steady decline since 2003, decreasing by 4.0% in 2006 to 10.9 million m³. Apart from China, all the significant importers – Taiwan P.O.C., Japan, the Republic of Korea, France, Italy, Norway and Portugal – decreased their tropical log imports in 2006. China remains the largest tropical log importer, increasing by 3.4% in 2006 to 7.5 million m³. Although slightly less significant in terms of quantities imported, Spain, Germany and Belgium's tropical log imports rose in 2006. China's non-tropical log imports increased by 20.6% during the same period, mainly supplied by the Russian Federation. This situation is expected to change significantly in the medium-term following the Russian Federation's review of its forest sector policies, particularly the imposition of duties on exported logs which are scheduled to reach prohibitive levels by 2009.

If imports by producing members are taken into account, total tropical log imports for 2006 were 14.3 million m³, 2.1% less than 2005. The 2006 log import volume for all ITTO member countries was 1.1 million m³ higher than the export volume. This balance was at least partly provided by non-ITTO members, although under reporting of log exports, misclassification of imports, smuggling and/or statistical errors can also contribute to such gaps. Major non-ITTO tropical log suppliers include the Solomon Islands and Equatorial Guinea, with log exports in 2006 estimated at 1.0 million m³ and 456,000 m³ respectively. Japan's imports of tropical logs have continued their downward trend, decreasing marginally to 1.3 million m³ in 2006. Japan's imports have decreased strongly in the past five years due to its contracting economy, reduced supplies from Malaysia, competition from China for available log supplies, and substitution of softwood logs for tropical hardwood logs in plywood manufacture. India

Table 1. ITTO Summary Statistics (2006, million)

	Logs			Sawnwood			Veneer			Plywood		
	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)
Production (m ³)	1 313.2	126.8	(10)	362.2	40.9	(11)	10.2	3.3	(32)	70.0	19.8	(28)
Imports (m ³)	122.2	14.3	(12)	115.2	7.8	(7)	2.6	0.7	(27)	23.1	9.0	(39)
Imports (\$)	12 444.5	3 383.6	(27)	29 546.2	3 927.7	(13)	3 215.3	656.2	(20)	10 567.0	4 056.3	(38)
Exports (m ³)	57.0	13.2	(23)	103.7	11.6	(11)	3.2	1.1	(34)	25.4	10.4	(41)
Exports (\$)	6 348.2	2 206.9	(35)	26 465.2	3 678.8	(14)	2 808.1	765.3	(27)	11 141.2	4 605.3	(41)

maintains its position as ITTO's second largest importer of tropical logs although imports declined 7.2% from 3.2 million m³ in 2005 to 3.0 million m³ in 2006. India, Thailand and Malaysia are the major ITTO producer country log importers, India accounting for over 87% of total producer imports of 3.4 million m³ in 2006, and Thailand and Malaysia together accounting for 11.3%. Malaysia's tropical log imports progressively increased during the period 2003 to 2006, while those of Thailand and the Philippines (previously a large importer) declined.

Although China's imports of tropical sawnwood decreased by 11.5% from 2005 to 2006, it still remained the world's largest importer in 2006, accounting for a 39.5% share of ITTO consumer country imports. Malaysia and Thailand were the next largest importers, although they are also important tropical sawnwood producers. Thailand's imports decreased significantly (27.1%) from 2005 to 2006. Thailand's economy and construction activity slowed in 2006 following political uncertainties, resulting in a decline in demand for construction grade tropical sawnwood, principally supplied by Malaysia. Japan's imports of tropical sawnwood have continued their downward trend since the mid-1990s reaching 278,000 m³ in 2006.

The EU market continues to be important, importing 2.3 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2006. Although this represents a 14.2% decline from the 2005 level, imports are expected to increase in 2007 to an estimated level of 2.6 million m³. Imports of tropical sawnwood by all consumer countries decreased by 17.9%, from 7.3 million m³ in 2005 to 6.0 million m³ in 2006. Total ITTO tropical sawnwood imports declined by 18.2% to almost 7.8 million m³ in 2006 due to a greater percentage decline in producer country markets. However, total imports are expected to recover modestly in 2007, to a little over 8.1 million m³.

Total ITTO tropical veneer imports declined by 13.4% to 925,000 m³ from 2005 to 2006, and are expected to remain relatively level in 2007. The Republic of Korea remained the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer in 2006, with imports totalling 210,000 m³, a 15.6% decrease from the 2005 level. China, France and Italy were also important ITTO tropical veneer importers in 2006. France and Italy increased their imports over the 3-year period from 2004-2006. The EU imported 367,000 m³ of tropical veneer in

2006, and 368,000 m³ in 2007, approximately one third of total ITTO imports. Japan imported 30,000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2006, a small decrease from 2005 levels, but a significant decline from early 1990 levels. Japan, formerly a major tropical veneer importer, has become less significant than producer countries such as Mexico.

Tropical plywood importers are led by Japan, at 3.5 million m³ in 2006 after peaking at almost 4.6 million m³ in 2004. Imports continue to replace domestic production of tropical plywood in Japan due to reduced availability of tropical peeler logs and relatively low prices of imported plywood. However, overall demand and imports of tropical plywood are decreasing. Japan's imports made up 40% of total ITTO imports of nearly nine million m³ in 2006. Tropical plywood imports by ITTO members continued their moderate downward trend in 2006.

Exports

ITTO producer countries exported over 13 million m³ of tropical non-coniferous logs worth \$2.1 billion in 2006, with Malaysia (the largest exporter) providing about 36% of this volume, down from almost three-quarters of the ITTO total in the early 1990s. Malaysia's tropical log exports decreased by 19% in 2006, reflecting the country's increased emphasis on value-added processing. Papua New Guinea, Gabon and Myanmar were the next most significant log exporters. Producer exports of tropical non-coniferous logs in 2006, at 13.1 million m³ were up 0.8% from 2005 levels.

Tropical sawnwood exports by producer members declined by almost 16% from 13 million m³ in 2005 to 10.9 million m³ (worth \$3.1 billion) in 2006, and are expected to remain at the same levels (10.8 million m³) in 2007. Exports from the Latin American region fell from 2005 to 2006 (from 2.1 million m³ to 1.9 million m³ respectively), with strengthening currencies undermining export competitiveness, but are expected to rebound in 2007 (2.1 million m³). African exports also fell in 2006 (from 1.8 million m³ to 1.7 million m³), reversing a steady upward trend from 2003 to 2005. Sawnwood exports from Malaysia slumped 21.7% to 2.9 million m³ in 2006, again reflecting an increase in domestic secondary processing of primary wood products and decreased demand from Thailand.

Tropical veneer exports from ITTO producer countries decreased by almost 12.6% from 2005 to 2006 (from 1.1 million m³ to 1.0 million m³). Tropical plywood exports by producer members declined by 1.9%, to 9 million m³ in 2006, worth nearly \$3.8 billion, with Malaysia (5.1 million m³) and Indonesia (2.7 million m³) accounting for 75% of the total volume exported by the 60 ITTO members (10.4 million m³). Although China is not an ITTO producer, it remains the third largest exporter of tropical plywood, closely followed by Brazil.

ITTO consumer countries also exported or re-exported substantial quantities of tropical timber in 2006, accounted mainly by sawnwood and plywood exports of 679,000 m³ (worth \$518 million) and 1.5 million m³ (\$762 million) respectively. Log and veneer exports were smaller (146 000 m³/\$63 million and 96 000 m³/\$206 million respectively in 2006). Exports of tropical logs, sawnwood, and plywood by ITTO consumers increased significantly in 2006. Growth of China's tropical plywood exports continues, reaching 993 000 m³ in 2006, a 75% increase since 2003.

Prices

Prices for most primary tropical timber products and species remained strong during 2006, as supply of raw materials tightened, global economies expanded and consumer confidence improved in most markets. In 2007 to date, prices for many primary tropical timber products reached record highs, in response to strong demand in certain regions and restricted supplies from producer countries. A recent trend in the global tropical hardwood trade, brought about by increasing supply shortages, is a move to a higher value, lower volume trade in tropical wood products. However, this trend is uncertain given the slowing US economy. The USA is the final consumer market for a significant proportion of tropical wood products exports.

African log and sawnwood prices held on to gains made in 2005, with some species reaching new record highs in 2006 and 2007. Price gains were due to greater demand (including from China and India), shortages in supply of certain species exacerbated by export restrictions, as well as rising freight rates and/or taxes and similar levies. All these factors combined to encourage many producers to seek higher prices. In 2006 and 2007, sapele and African mahogany log prices rose significantly, driven up by steady demand. Following a decline in prices for iroko logs in early 2006, they remained stable thereafter. In 2007, log export quotas were either partially or fully implemented in the Republic of Congo and Gabon, further restricting supplies and causing further upward pressure on African log prices.

Log prices for Southeast Asian species continued to rise in 2007, some reaching unprecedented levels, but some prices eased at the end of 2007 reflecting slowing demand conditions in major markets. Price gains were due to the continuing effects of tightening supply of Southeast Asian

logs intensified by enforcement measures against illegal logging, restrictions on log exports and reduced logging quotas in Indonesia, even though the latter have been eased somewhat. Asian log price rises were supported by strong demand for certain species despite some resistance to higher prices by buyers from Japan, citing the downturn in demand for plywood within Japan. The significant price gains of logs from natural forests in Asia, led by meranti, exceeded the previous high levels of early 1997. Export log prices for rubberwood continued to rise dramatically due to Malaysia's prohibition of rubberwood log exports to ensure adequate supply of raw material for Malaysia's export oriented furniture sector and panel industries. Myanmar teak log prices continued to show greater month-on-month price volatility, particularly in the higher grade logs, although maintaining relative year-on-year price stability in real terms.

Prices for most Asian and African tropical sawnwood showed significant price gains in 2006 and 2007 as progressive tightening of supplies of most species dominated the trade. Iroko nominal prices reached a record high at the end of 2006 and had remained relatively firm through 2007 within periodic fluctuations of supply from Africa and demand from EU countries. Meranti and sapele also reached new record highs in late 2006 and 2007 before flattening out at the end of 2007. Prices of African mahogany (*Khaya* spp.) in the US market continued to soar through the third quarter of 2007 as the supply of the South American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) remained extremely limited.

There is increasing US market acceptance of African mahogany as a substitute for South American mahogany as familiarity grows among secondary products manufacturers and consumers. US demand for sapele as a mahogany substitute has also put upward pressure on its prices, which overtook iroko prices in late 2006. There is a continuing trend for some leading buyers to substitute West African sawnwoods for meranti from Malaysia, due to the latter's strong prices and supply limitation. South American supplies of tropical sawnwood were reported to be difficult to source by buyers in 2006 and 2007 and prices rose strongly. The Brazilian hardwood industry has been severely affected by large rises in production costs, a strengthening currency which is undermining export competitiveness, and government efforts to crack down on illegal logging.

Prices for Southeast Asian plywood continued rising in 2006 and 2007, reflecting continuous shortages in log availability, tighter control of illegal logging in Indonesia and elsewhere, bottlenecks in shipments, and higher production and material costs. Still higher prices have been in part held back by subdued consumption and continued deflation in Japan, which is the world's largest consumer, closely followed by China. Chinese "combi" tropical plywood products with poplar or bintagor cores continue gaining ground in major markets. Prices of Malaysian plywood continued to rise through 2006 and 2007 but

flattened out at the end of 2007 as the construction sectors in most major markets weakened. Prices of Brazilian tropical plywood also remained strong in 2006 and 2007 with strong consumer demand in North American and EU markets. However Brazil is facing strong competition from Chinese plywood exporters, and to some extent European plywood producers, for both its hardwood and softwood plywood. Price competitiveness, linked in part to exchange rate conditions, continue to drive plywood sourcing decisions in both Europe and the USA.

Secondary Products

Exports of secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) by ITTO producers continued their upward trend in 2006. Exports of SPWPs by these countries have been expanding steadily since ITTO began regularly tracking them in the mid-1990s. In value terms, SPWP exports by ITTO producers rose 9.2% in 2006 to reach almost \$11.1 billion, led by increases by Malaysia, the Philippines, Brazil and Mexico.

Six leading ITTO producer countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, Mexico and the Philippines) accounted for 93% of total ITTO producers' SPWP exports in 2006. Growth in the export value of SPWPs by ITTO consumers between 2005 and 2006 was strong (10.7%), due to China's rapid export growth during that period. Chinese SPWP exports rose by almost a quarter from 2005 to 2006, to over \$14.1 billion, consolidating its position as the world's largest SPWP exporter. China's rapid expansion has been due largely to global growth in demand for price competitive wooden furniture,

particularly in the USA, aided by low cost manufacturing in Southern China by joint venture companies from the USA, Taiwan Province of China and other Asian producers. Although not an ITTO member country, Vietnam was another major tropical producer of SPWPs which exhibited spectacular growth in exports, growing 80% by value from 2005 to 2006, to \$2.3 billion.

Japan and the USA remained the two largest markets for SPWP from ITTO producers in 2006, with such products making up 28% and 21% of their total SPWP markets respectively. The USA was the main market for both ITTO producers and consumers in value terms (\$5.2 billion and \$17.5 billion respectively). Growth in the market for wooden furniture has largely been driven by strong economic growth in the USA over the last decade. In 2007, growth is likely to slow significantly from the repercussions of the sub-prime mortgage crisis, which is likely to affect demand for SPWPs through reducing demand for new homes, reducing consumer wealth and generating financial turmoil due to mortgage defaults.

Although the EU imported a relatively small proportion of SPWPs from ITTO producers (15% of the EU SPWP market in 2006), the actual size of the market was large, with imports from ITTO producers imports valued at \$3.5 billion in 2006. EU imports increased by 8.5% from 2005 to 2006. Although the value of SPWP imports by ITTO consumers from ITTO producers grew rapidly over the last decade, from 2005 to 2006 imports remained level at \$10.9 billion.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

This report reviews developments in the global timber sector and wood markets, with a focus on tropical timber, in 2007. It contains data series on production and trade for 2003-2007, with a focus on the past three years. 2006 is used as the base year for all global comparisons and ITTO summary totals as this is the latest year for which reasonably reliable data for most countries were available at the time of preparation.

China's imports continue to drive the tropical log market despite a continued decline in imports since 2004. Many of China's tropical log imports are converted to plywood, with the country now the world's second largest producer and third largest exporter of this product. Japan remains the largest tropical plywood importer but imports have remained relatively stagnant since 2005. Many producer countries continue their shift from primary to secondary processed wood products exports in 2007, with trade in these products continuing to rise while the level of primary tropical timber products trade declines. China dominates the trade in secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) and although some of these products utilised tropical hardwoods, China remains a major competitor with ITTO producer countries in SPWP markets.

ITTO and its member countries remained fully committed to implementing sustainable forest management in the tropics, including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and carbon sequestration through restoration, thus contributing to strategies aiming at addressing the issue of climate change. Recognising the importance of tropical forests in climate change mitigation, ITTO convened two side events at the Conference of Parties (COP 13) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bali, Indonesia. ITTO, which has been promoting sustainable forest management (SFM) in the tropics for two decades, shared its experience in enhancing sustainable tropical forest management and its connection with reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries in the tropics (REDD).

A decision on REDD was adopted by the COP, which encourages Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to, inter alia: continue reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation on a voluntary basis; support capacity building initiatives and facilitate technology transfer to developing countries; and submit views on how to address outstanding methodological issues on forests by March 2008. One of the topics of most interest to tropical countries was how to formulate sound and simple methodologies to assess carbon stocks in the context of REDD. The role of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries is expected to play a large role in future discussions under the Protocol and in a post-2012 regime. ITTO will be convening a meeting on SFM and climate change in spring 2008 to help the Organization develop

its approach to helping countries meet the challenges and opportunities of climate change and REDD. In 2007, policy interest in alternative energy sources intensified, driven by energy security interests in the US, Europe's concerns over commitments to the Kyoto Protocol, and escalating oil prices. ITTO has responded to a growing interest in the role of wood-based bioenergy in the future global energy economy, convening an international conference in 2007 on wood-based bioenergy in collaboration with FAO and the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. The conference was attended by about 90 people from 32 countries.

ITTO continued to participate actively in the work of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) in 2007 and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) established to facilitate its work. The Organization undertook missions to additional member countries to promote sustainable forest management in 2007. ITTO also continued to strengthen its collaboration with the various processes aimed at establishing criteria and indicators for ascertaining the status of forest management (Montreal, Tarapoto, ATO etc.). ITTO convened additional national level field training workshops to encourage forest management unit level reporting based on its revised Criteria and Indicators for the Measurement of Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests in 2007. ITTO also continued work on forest law enforcement (FLE) in 2007, convening regional workshops on improving forest law compliance and governance in Southeast Asia and Central America. Full reports on all these activities are contained in separate reports to the Council or available from the Secretariat.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) continued to expand its work in regulating the trade in tropical timber. ITTO was active in collaborating with CITES to build capacity to implement CITES requirements for listed tropical timber species. A side event at the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14) to CITES took stock of these efforts and examined potential areas for future collaboration and assistance to range states, strengthening the support that both organizations provide to countries with regard to the responsible management of tropical forests and timber trade.

Partly due to concerns over FLE and legality of timber supplies, timber certification and responsible purchasing policies remained topical issues in 2007 for both ITTO producer and consumer countries. The EU intensified efforts to tackle illegal logging through the EU Forest, Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative. FLEGT negotiations were underway through the development of legality licensing systems under the terms of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with several tropical producer countries. In the USA, an amendment to the Lacey Act awaited Congressional action. The Act

makes it illegal to import, sell or process fish or wildlife produced illegally in foreign countries. The Amendment would extend its protection to timber illegally harvested outside of the USA, placing an obligation on importing companies to demonstrate the legality of timber products. Many other relevant developments have occurred in 2007 in ITTO member countries. This Review attempts to summarize some of these in relation to their impacts on the production and trade in tropical timber.

Scope and Structure

This Review includes data appendices on total timber production volumes and trade volumes/values for all ITTO members. These data are included to assist placing tropical timber in a global context, as called for in the ITTA (1994). However, as recommended by the 1997 Technical Working Group on ITTO's Statistical Functions, the focus of the Review remains on tropical timber. The Review consists of four substantive chapters. The first chapter summarizes developments in major markets for tropical timber. This chapter includes a discussion of current and projected economic conditions in many countries. The second chapter provides an analysis of production, consumption, trade and prices for the primary tropical timber products covered by the ITTA (tropical logs, sawnwood, veneer and plywood). A third chapter describes trade in secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) with a focus on tropical countries where these products are playing an ever greater role. The final chapter of the Review provides brief notes of relevant trends and developments in ITTO member countries not covered elsewhere.

Data Sources and Limitations

Statistics in the Review have been derived from members' responses to the 2007 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JQ) wherever possible; the JQ can be downloaded from the ITTO website (www.itto.or.jp) and includes definitions of all products covered here. ITTO is responsible for sending the JQ to all of its producer members and Japan, while responses from other consumer members are forwarded from JQ partner agencies (UNECE, Eurostat and FAO). The number of countries responding to the 2007 JQ was down by 7 from the response level in 2006 (49 replies from 59 members in 2006 to 42 replies from 60 members in 2007). Only 19 of 33 producer countries (26 of 33 in 2006) responded, while 23 of 27 consumer countries provided at least partial responses in 2007. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Togo, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Myanmar, Vanuatu, Bolivia, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Egypt, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg did not respond to the 2007 JQ.

Unless otherwise noted, all value units quoted in this Review are in nominal US dollars, while volumes are reported in cubic metres. "Tropical timber," as defined in ITTOs governing treaty (ITTA, 1994), includes only tropical hardwood saw and veneer logs, sawnwood, veneer and plywood. This Review includes tropical softwoods (coniferous species), which are of growing importance to many countries, in the figures given for all timber. As trade

figures for saw and veneer logs are impossible to collect from existing customs classification systems, which do not distinguish between different types of industrial roundwood, figures for log trade and production given in the Review now refer to total industrial roundwood.

Estimates of trade figures for Hong Kong, Macau Special Administrative Regions (SAR) and Taiwan Province of China (POC) have been largely based on UN COMTRADE data (if available) since none of the three provide statistics directly to ITTO. Trade flow statistics for many developed countries are also derived from COMTRADE since most developed countries do not complete the direction of trade tables in the JQ. This often causes difficulties when the aggregate totals given by the countries in the JQ do not coincide with the corresponding trade figures reported in these databases.

As in previous years many of the statistics that were received from members via the JQ contained significant and obvious errors in one or more data categories. Only 12 producer and 19 consumer members met the 15 August 2007 deadline for responding to the JQ and some of the remaining 11 responses were received at ITTO Secretariat as late as March 2007, not allowing sufficient time for analysis and clarification where necessary. Table 2 shows a breakdown of responses to the JQ, illustrating the problems that many countries still have in providing information to ITTO and providing a subjective indicator of the quality of the data on which this Review is based.

Many members substantially revised statistics for 2004-2006 submitted in the 2007 JQ from those submitted in previous years. This, together with the detection of errors, resulted in several modifications and amendments to statistics; the data series presented here can differ (even substantially) from those in previous editions of the Review. Several supplementary sources were consulted to verify members' responses to the JQ, to fill in incomplete or obviously incorrect responses and to provide data for non-responding countries.

These supplementary sources are listed in the References as well as in the notes preceding the Appendices. Estimates of production and trade are, where possible, derived for incomplete responses and non responding countries based on direction of trade statistics reported by trading partners, information on processing capacity (if available) and the other sources listed. Comparisons with global totals or totals for all tropical countries for primary products are based on statistics from the FAOSTAT database, the latest summary of global forest statistics available. All other data used in the preparation of the Review are compiled in Appendices 1 - 5.

Most members that responded to the 2007 JQ reported at least some categories of data for both 2006 and 2007. Many members failed, however, to report any partial year data or forecasts for 2007; caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting the estimates for these countries and

the ITTO totals for 2007 given here. Countries for which estimates were made (or alternate sources used) are identified by the superscripts used in the Appendices.

Despite the best efforts of the Secretariat to ensure data consistency and accuracy it should be noted that discrepancies exist between available data sources in many categories, for both producing and consuming countries. The final statistics compiled for presentation here are the result of analysis and synthesis of the available

data sources by the Secretariat, and of consultations with member countries and other agencies.

The assistance of those countries that responded to the 2007 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire is gratefully acknowledged, as is the support of the FAO Forestry Department, the UNECE Timber Section, Eurostat Unit F-1, the United Nations Statistical Office, and the ITTO Market Information Service in providing relevant primary and supplementary data for the Review.

Table 2. Data Quality Indicators	
No responses: (18 of 60 countries)	<i>Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, India, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Nigeria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu.</i>
Good responses: (25 of 42 countries)	<i>Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Republic of Congo, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Suriname, United States, Venezuela.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All major sections complete. •Internally consistent (material balance, year on year trends, unit values, compatibility between tables). •More or less consistent with trade partner reports.
Incomplete or erroneous responses: (17 of 42 countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tropical trade data missing or unusable: 4 of 23 Consumer responses. •Tropical production data missing or unusable: 5 of 23 Consumer responses. •Production data missing or unusable: 6 of 19 Producer responses. •Tropical species trade data missing or unusable: 7 of 19 Producer responses; 12 of 23 Consumer responses.

2. MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

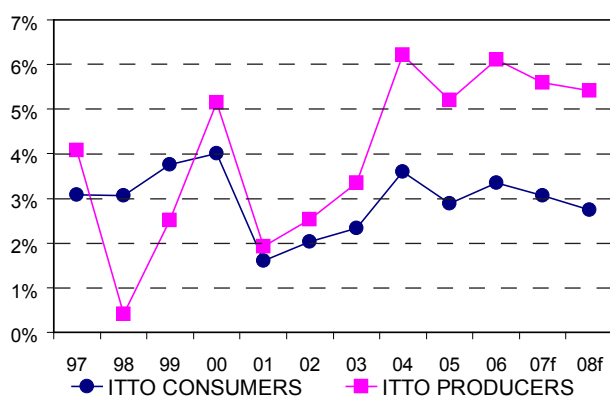
This chapter provides a brief analysis of general developments in tropical timber markets as well as an overview of tropical timber trade in 2006-2007. The analysis is based on responses to the JFSQ submitted by members, International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics and a review of other available literature.

Economic Trends

Global

In late 2007, IMF reported that global output (real GDP) grew by 5.2% in the first half of 2007, the global economy having experienced its strongest sustained period of growth since the early 1970s. Despite strong global economic growth in the third quarter, world GDP slowed markedly in the fourth quarter following uncertainty in global financial markets originating from the US subprime mortgage crisis. In response to moderation in economic expansion in late 2007, IMF revised the World Economic Outlook in January 2008, estimating that global growth had declined to 4.9 percent (on an annual basis) in 2007, and projecting further deceleration in growth to 4.1 percent in 2008 in response to continuing financial turbulence. IMF notes significant downside risks to the outlook for global growth in 2008, the main risk being that ongoing turmoil in financial markets may further reduce domestic demand in the advanced economies and create more significant spillovers into emerging market and developing economies. Further risks noted by IMF include “potential inflation pressures, volatile oil markets, the impact on emerging markets of strong capital inflows, and continued large global imbalances. Key longer-term issues relate to addressing obstacles to sustained growth from population aging and the increasing resistance to globalization”.

Figure 1 shows the trends in GDP growth for ITTO producers and consumers over the last 10 years. The strong global economic expansion in 2007 was led by strong GDP growth in the emerging market and developing economies, with China, India and Russia accounting for one-half of global growth in 2007. Economic performance



Source: IMF 2007

Fig. 1: ITTO Producers and Consumers Real GDP Growth 1997-2008

in the emerging market and developing economies has outgrown the advanced economies since 1990, real GDP growth reaching an estimated 7.8% (on an annual basis) in 2007 compared with 2.6% in the advanced economies. The global economic expansion in 2007 drove real GDP growth upwards in Africa (ITTO and non-ITTO countries) and the Middle East, both regions increasing from 5.8% in 2006 to 6.0% in 2007. In Developing Asia and the Western Hemisphere regions, growth moderated at 9.6% and 5.4% respectively. The IMF expects growth in output in developing countries to ease to 6.9% in 2008, well above the 1.8% growth expected in advanced economies.

Inflation was contained in the advanced economies in the first half of 2007 but picked up in the latter half of the year and in a number of emerging market and developing countries. This reflected strong growth in domestic demand and rising food prices, largely attributed to the increased use of corn and other food items for biofuel production. In 2007, crude oil prices increased owing to a stronger growth in demand than had been anticipated by OPEC, a smaller than expected rise of non-OPEC output, and continuing geopolitical concerns. Although the global economy adjusted with relative ease to oil price increases, in early 2008 inflationary pressures were caused by further oil price spikes which threatened household real incomes in all economies. Average non-fuel primary commodity prices (US\$) climbed by 28.4% in 2006, due mostly to buoyant global demand, particularly in China, which has kept both non-fuel (metal) and fuel (oil) commodity prices at high levels. Food prices have also spiked upwards, causing particular concern in developing countries where food represents a significant proportion of consumption. Average non-fuel primary commodity prices were predicted to contract by 12.2% in 2007 in anticipation of slowing global growth.

World trade volume (exports plus imports) continued improving in 2006 with a year-on-year increase of 9.2%, up from 7.5% in 2005. IMF predicted growth in world trade volume to slow in 2007 but still expand by a solid 6.6%. Although trade growth for both imports and exports grew in 2006, their rate of growth was predicted to contract in 2007 in both developed and developing countries. IMF notes the global concerns regarding persistent large trade imbalances (particularly in the USA), increasing the risk of disorderly adjustments to the US current account deficit, and the threat of rising protectionist pressures and pressures for increased trade restrictions.

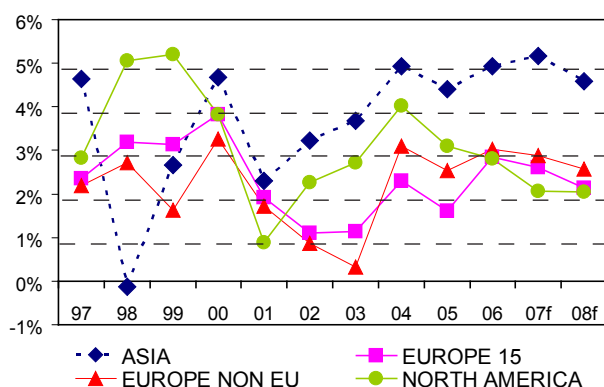
ITTO Consumers

Figure 2 shows trends in GDP growth for ITTO consumer regions from 1997 to 2008.

The USA

The USA, the world's largest economy, experienced a significant economic downturn in the latter part of 2007

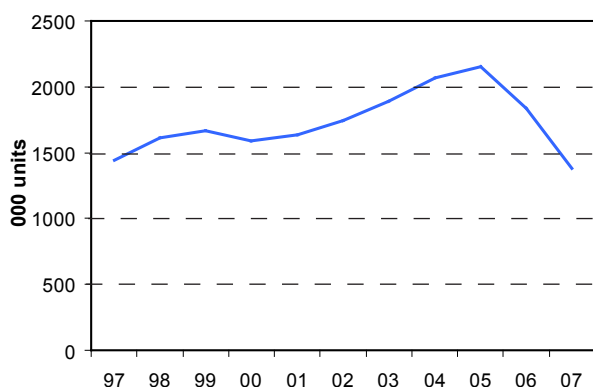
related to corrections in the residential housing sector, causing speculation regarding the repercussions of a possible US recession for the global economy. Although export growth was strong in 2007 as the US dollar weakened, US economic growth slowed in 2007, with IMF estimating real GDP growth at 2.2%, down from 2.9% in 2006. Inflation in the USA has been relatively high in recent years, and was estimated at 2.7% in 2007, although down from 3.2% in 2006, with inflation pressures moderating from the weakening economy. The USA has experienced relatively low unemployment (4.7% in 2007) but this is being threatened by the economic slowdown.



Source: IMF 2007

Fig. 2: ITTO Consumer Regions Real GDP Growth 1997-2008

Current difficulties in the US economy stem from financial problems in the subprime mortgage market for residential housing which is threatening the wider US economy, and a large current account deficit. (These issues are related in that house price appreciation has increased consumer wealth and reduced consumer incentive to save). US annual real house prices have declined sharply since 2005, leading to a decline in US residential housing investment (Figure 3). In early 2008 projected housing starts fell below 1.1 million.



Annual data, new privately owned housing starts

Source: US Census Bureau

Fig. 3: US Housing Starts 1997-2007

A decline in real house prices is expected to impact consumer spending, as credit expansion has been made possible by appreciating house prices. IMF notes that a number of advanced economies' housing markets outside the USA could be vulnerable to a correction in house

prices, with tightening credit conditions and associated risks to economic growth. Uncertainties for the US economic outlook have risen with recent indications (early 2008) of weakening manufacturing and housing sector activity, employment and consumption. Export growth and declining imports are, however, expected to provide some offset to the weakening housing sector.

European Union

Average GDP growth in 2007 for Euro area countries slowed marginally to 2.6% following the region's best economic performance period since 2000, with GDP growth reaching 2.8% in 2006. GDP growth to 2007 was driven by an increase in investment spending, particularly in Germany, in response to high regional and global demand for machinery and equipment, increased construction activity and robust exports from the region. Euro area economic growth equalled the average growth for all advanced economies in 2007 but the marginal slowing of growth was in response to the continuing appreciation of the euro, higher interest rates and the economic slowdown in the USA.

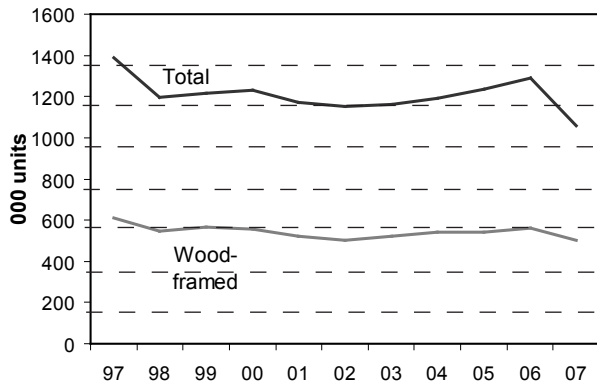
IMF predicts growth to slow further to 1.6% in 2008, 0.2 percentage points less than the average for advanced economies, in response to economic contagion from the US sub-prime mortgage crisis and global financial market turbulence. Construction activity in the region boomed in 2006 but weakened in 2007. EUROCONSTRUCT estimated growth in real construction at 3.8% in 2006, slowing to 2.0% in 2007. In 2008 growth in construction activity is anticipated to slow further to 1.4%, with tightening of global credit conditions affecting residential investment.

Real GDP growth in Germany (which comprises one-third of the EU economy), reached 2.9% in 2006 but slowed to 2.4% in 2007, when a value-added-tax hike reduced private consumption. France, Italy and Portugal has underperformed compared to the Euro area average over the last two years. GDP growth in 2007 for the three economies was estimated at 1.9%, 1.7% and 1.8% respectively. All three economies experienced a slowing of growth in 2005, rebounding in 2006 before stagnating again in 2007. The UK economy has experienced a strong and steady period of growth since it peaked at 3.3% in 2004. It slowed to 1.8% in 2005 but reached 3.1% in 2007, well above the average growth for the Euro area. Growth is expected to moderate in 2008 and housing construction activity is expected to weaken.

Japan

The Japanese economy grew slightly in 2007 with GDP growth of 1.9%, having recovered from a recession in 2002 when the economy shrank by 0.3%. This recovery reflected strong export performance, although offset somewhat by a sharp downturn in housing investment. Residential housing starts declined significantly in the last quarter of 2007, dipping to their lowest levels since 1967 at 1.06 million units for the year ended December

2007 (Figure 4). This sharp decline is reported to be due to poor implementation of the new Building Standard Law in mid-2007, the new rules intended to crack down on the falsification of earthquake resistance data for buildings. Housing starts are expected to experience an upswing as the Japanese housing industry adjusts to the new rules in 2008.



Source: Japan Lumber Reports, various issues

Fig. 4: Japan Housing Starts 1997-2007

Despite a relatively steady four-year recovery, economic commentators note Japan's political failure in addressing economic risks – namely the reliance on trade for GDP growth, in the light of turmoil in the US housing and credit markets, low productivity growth and weak consumption growth. Following a long period of deflation, with consumer prices averaging an annual average decrease of 0.2% in the last decade, Japan experienced inflation of 0.3% in 2006 but had no growth in consumer prices in 2007 and IMF noting that “deflation [had] still not [yet been] decisively beaten”.

The unemployment rate declined to 4.0% in 2007 but wages had not increased, wages being held down by demographic changes to the workforce. Japan's demographic profile presents risks to economic growth. Japan has had zero population growth for the last five years and a declining and ageing work force, 21% of the population in 2007 being over age 65. Although IMF notes that direct exposure of the Japanese financial system to the US subprime mortgage market is limited, revised economic projections indicate further easing in Japan's real GDP growth to 1.5% in 2008.

China

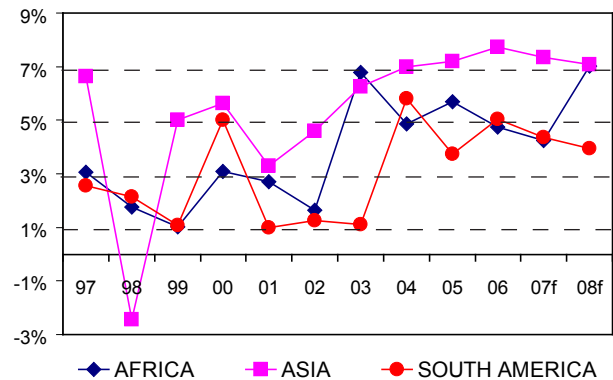
China's economy continued to grow at relatively high levels in 2006 and 2007, expanding by over 11% in both years as exports and investments (including outbound investments) accelerated. China's growth is projected to decelerate while still remaining impressive, from 11.4% in 2007 to 10.0% in 2008. Although the US economy is important to China, the share of China's exports to the USA has decreased from 34% in 1999 to 21% in 2007 with intra-regional trade and trade with other emerging economies becoming more important. The government is attempting to increase the contribution of private consumption to overall growth. IMF (2007)

notes that the projected easing of growth may not occur if monetary policy does not allow a faster appreciation of the exchange rate. Faster growth, however, poses higher risks in overinvestment. Other risks to export growth include a lack of protection of intellectual property rights, growing protectionism in key export markets and rising costs in manufacturing, which are causing rapid growth in the manufacturing base in other parts of Asia – particularly Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and India.

China's demographic profile also provides risks to China's manufacturing base in the longer term. Global Demographics (2007) estimates that the working age population, and ultimately the labour force, will peak in 2011, stagnate in size and then start to decline by 2019.

ITTO Producers

Figure 5 shows GDP growth trends in ITTO producer regions from 1997 to 2008.



Source: IMF 2007

Fig. 5: ITTO Producer Regions real GDP Growth 1997-2008

ITTO Asian producer countries continued to grow strongly in 2007, with GDP growth at 7.4%, although growth has slowed marginally since it peaked in 2006 at 7.7% following a period of sustained growth since the Asian economic crisis in 1998. ITTO Asian producer countries are also experiencing relatively high population growth and affluence. Malaysia – the wealthiest of the ITTO Asian producers with GDP/capita of \$5,266 in 2007 – has a relatively high population growth rate, averaging 1.9% per annum from 2002 to 2007. The other major ITTO producer in the region - Indonesia – also has a high average growth rate (1.3% over the last 5 years) and a relatively large population (218 million in 2007).

In the ITTO African producer countries, growth slowed in 2006 and 2007, to 4.7% and 4.2% respectively. It is expected to rebound to 7.0% in 2008 due to new production facilities in oil exporting countries, rising fuel and commodity based exports and diversification of export markets. IMF estimates inflation in the Africa region, which had been running in double-digits since 2001, to reach 6.6% in 2007.

In 2006, GDP growth in ITTO South American producer economies increased on 2005 levels, but declined slightly

in 2007 to 4.3%. IMF (2007) predicts GDP growth to slow further in 2008 with Mexico and Central American countries at risk from the US slowdown because of trade linkages. Brazil was selected along with Russia, India and China by investment bank Goldman Sachs as the four BRICs – the developing economies that would share dominance of the world economy by 2050 – but has not yet achieved its economic potential. GDP has grown strongly since 2005, reaching an estimated 4.4% in 2007. Brazil's currency has continued to strengthen relative to the US dollar, although the Brazilian economy is not overly dependent on the US market, exports to other destinations have increased and domestic demand is strong.

Tropical Timber Trade Overview

The direction of trade tables for 2006 in Appendix 2 were derived from responses to the 2007 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JQ) and other sources listed in the notes accompanying the Appendices. Minor trade flows are not included in Appendix 2, with only the top twelve importers and exporters for each product included. These countries accounted for over 90% of total trade of the four products in 2006. Direction of trade statistics are not collected directly via the JFSQ from most consumer countries. Data for UNECE and other countries that did not provide trade flows via the JFSQ was extracted from the UN COMTRADE database where available. This often caused difficulties in many cases where figures aggregated from these databases were significantly different from the total trade figures provided in the JFSQ. Directions of trade for tropical logs, sawnwood and plywood are also depicted in Figures 6, 7 and 8 for major trade flows.

Total values (US dollars) of 2005 and 2006 imports and exports by product are summarized in Appendix 1, together with unit values based on reported trade volumes. Value data is reported poorly or not at all by many member countries. Values have in many cases been estimated using average unit values. Many countries made errors or omissions in providing trade data, particularly by failing to distinguish tropical wood imports and exports from those of all timbers. Many countries also have serious problems in their customs statistics for tropical timber, with misclassification of imports and failure to count tropical species/ products grouped in "Others" categories of customs classification systems. If available, other data sources were used when data provided was obviously flawed. Entries in the tables of Appendix 2 consist of exporters' reports (*italicised*) and importers' reports (**bold**).

The discrepancies which are illustrated by many of these entries can be due to a number of factors, as detailed in ITTO's studies of trade statistics discrepancies under Council Decision 6(XXXI). Carelessness or inadequate training of reporting officials or correspondents is often a prime reason; this can only be remedied with better training and supervision, particularly in the application of customs classification systems. Problems with consistency in conversion factors (some countries report weights

and/or surface areas instead of volumes) and/or product definitions can explain some discrepancies. Also, different scaling or measurement systems are sometimes used in different countries. Definitions of the reporting period may differ from exporter to importer, or shipments sent at the end of one period may not arrive until the following. Imports destined for re-export may not be correctly recorded, and (re-) exports of tropical timber from non-tropical countries may not be recognized as tropical by the importing country. Finally, timber theft as well as smuggling and transfer pricing to avoid tariffs, quotas and/or taxes have been documented for several tropical forest products and in several countries. It is clear that if ITTO is to fulfil its mandate to ensure greater transparency in the tropical timber market, major improvements in the collection and reporting of trade statistics are still required, in both producing and consuming countries. The sections on exports in this and the next chapter use exporters' reports unless stated otherwise; those on imports use importers' reports.

Exports

The composition of primary tropical timber exports for 2005-2007 from the ITTO producing regions is shown in Table 3. The contribution of logs to total primary timber exports of ITTO producers (in terms of both value and roundwood equivalent - rwe - volume) has fallen dramatically from over 60% in the 1980s to 22% in 2007. Only Africa continues to export a significant volume of tropical logs compared to processed primary products, with log exports making up 19% of Africa's log production and 45% of Africa's total export volume in 2007. The Asia Pacific region has replaced significant log exports with the export of secondary processed primary products, as detailed in Chapter 4. Asian log exports made up just over a fifth of Asia's total primary product export volume in 2007 (under 12% of log production).

Latin American tropical log exports are a small fraction of both production and total primary exports. Total roundwood equivalent export volume as a percentage of log production increased marginally in Latin America from 0.7% in 2005 to 1.2% in 2007, and increased in Africa from 17.4% to 18.9% but decreased in Asia-Pacific from 12.2% to 9.7%. Total ITTO producer member exports (rwe) of tropical primary products have declined since 2005, to 54.4 million m³ in 2007. Levels of primary product exports from all three regions are complemented by increased exports of secondary processed wood products (SPWPs), as detailed in Chapter 4.

Imports

Table 4 provides an overview of the dependence of major ITTO importers on tropical wood products in 2004 and 2006. Major importers are defined here as those with imports of at least 100 000 m³ of one or more tropical products. Table 4 indicates for which products each country qualifies as a major importer by denoting the relevant figures in **bold**; only Korea and Taiwan P.O.C. qualify as major importers of tropical timber under this

Table 3. Tropical Primary Product Exports by Producing Regions, 2004-2007 (1000 m³ rwe).

Region	Log Production			Log Exports			Processed Exports			Total Exports		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Africa	17 356	17 988	18 029	3 015	3 406	3 406	4 339	4 200	4 202	7 354	7 606	7 608
Asia-Pacific	79 904	75 429	73 726	9 734	9 268	8 378	35 970	32 624	32 165	45 704	41 892	40 543
Latin America	34 205	32 010	33 151	237	415	391	6 574	5 589	5 856	6 811	6 004	6 247
Total	131 465	125 427	124 906	12 986	13 089	12 175	46 883	42 413	42 223	62 347	56 768	54 398

criterion in all primary product categories. Taiwan P.O.C. is the most dependent of the major consumer importers on tropical timber, with a significant proportion of its log, veneer and plywood imports of tropical origin. Expectedly, given the dominance of tropical plywood in international plywood trade, several of the countries in Table 4 have a fairly high dependence on tropical plywood imports (although this dependence is decreasing in some cases), with China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan POC dependent on tropical sources for close to or over 50% of total imports.

However, with the exception of France and the UK, the tropical portion of plywood imports in all the major ITTO importing countries declined between 2004 and 2006, reflecting the increasing importance of softwoods in world plywood production and trade. Tropical sawnwood has a lower market share in most non-tropical countries, with only Hong Kong S.A.R. dependent on it for around half of their total sawnwood imports. Only Taiwan POC amongst major consumers reported imports of a greater proportion of tropical than non-tropical logs in 2007. Korea and Taiwan P.O.C. were the only major tropical veneer importers in 2007.

The major ITTO producer country importers in Table 4 (with the exception of Mexico which trades extensively with the USA) are more dependent on tropical timber for their imported wood needs. This is changing, however, with for example, India, Malaysia and the Philippines now sourcing substantial quantities of timber imports from non-tropical areas.

Apart from the adverse impacts of the US economic slowdown on global consumption, a number of other developments in several of the consumer countries in Table 4 will likely affect demand for tropical timber in the near future. The EU is developing a scheme to restrict imports of timber to those legally sourced from volunteer partners under its "Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade" initiative. The EU is working with a number of ITTO producer countries to develop Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) under which partner countries would be subject to

strict licensing requirements. Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia and Cameroon are now engaged in formal negotiations and Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Liberia and Gabon are likely to begin formal negotiations. In several countries, government procurement agencies have made commitments

Table 4. Tropical Proportion of Total Imports by Major ITTO Importers, 2004, 2006 (%).

Consumer Members	Logs		Sawnwood		Veneer		Plywood	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
Australia	41.1	32.0	16.8	19.9	38.3	28.7	28.8	23.3
Belgium	1.1	2.3	11.2	8.2	23.6	21.2	41.1	33.2
China	26.5	21.3	39.1	34.5	64.2	68.6	61.5	59.0
France	23.3	16.0	11.0	10.8	61.5	65.8	24.1	24.8
Germany	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.5	21.9	25.3	10	9.8
Hong Kong S.A.R.	41.3	30.7	51.2	46.2	14.0	13.6	57.3	43.4
Italy	3.3	2.8	4.3	3.1	37.0	41.9	16.8	11.1
Japan	12.9	12.8	4.1	3.3	32.6	32.5	88.8	69.2
Netherlands	6.7	2.0	14.2	13.6	33.1	44.4	36.5	35.1
Portugal	56.3	40.8	45.0	35.0	41.3	21.8	25.6	22.2
Republic of Korea	7.0	3.9	34.5	15.2	77.9	81.7	91.3	84.3
Spain	3.5	4.4	10.3	11.2	29.5	25.5	7.5	2.5
Taiwan P.O.C.	81.1	74.7	36.1	27.7	81.2	83.5	76.6	65.0
U.K.	3.7	4.2	2.7	2.4	43.3	42.3	13.0	15.0
USA	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	5.3	4.4	32.1	24.6
Producer Members								
India	84.6	75.6	21.4	69.8	68.5	62.4	62.2	31.7
Malaysia	67.0	68.0	89.7	79.4	14.7	9.2	9.1	26.3
Mexico	0.8	3.9	1.0	0.9	20.6	24.5	42.4	30.7
Philippines	83.0	36.4	44.7	34.3	74.9	9.2	7.5	10.1
Thailand	92.3	95.6	44.5	32.4	91.8	69.6	48.1	35.9

to buy legally produced and certified products, creating demand for certified products. ITTO producer countries are under-represented in the supply of certified wood products, with only about six percent of the world's certified forests in developing countries (ITTO 2006). At least eleven countries have developed timber procurement policies in public sector construction – UK, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Japan and New Zealand.

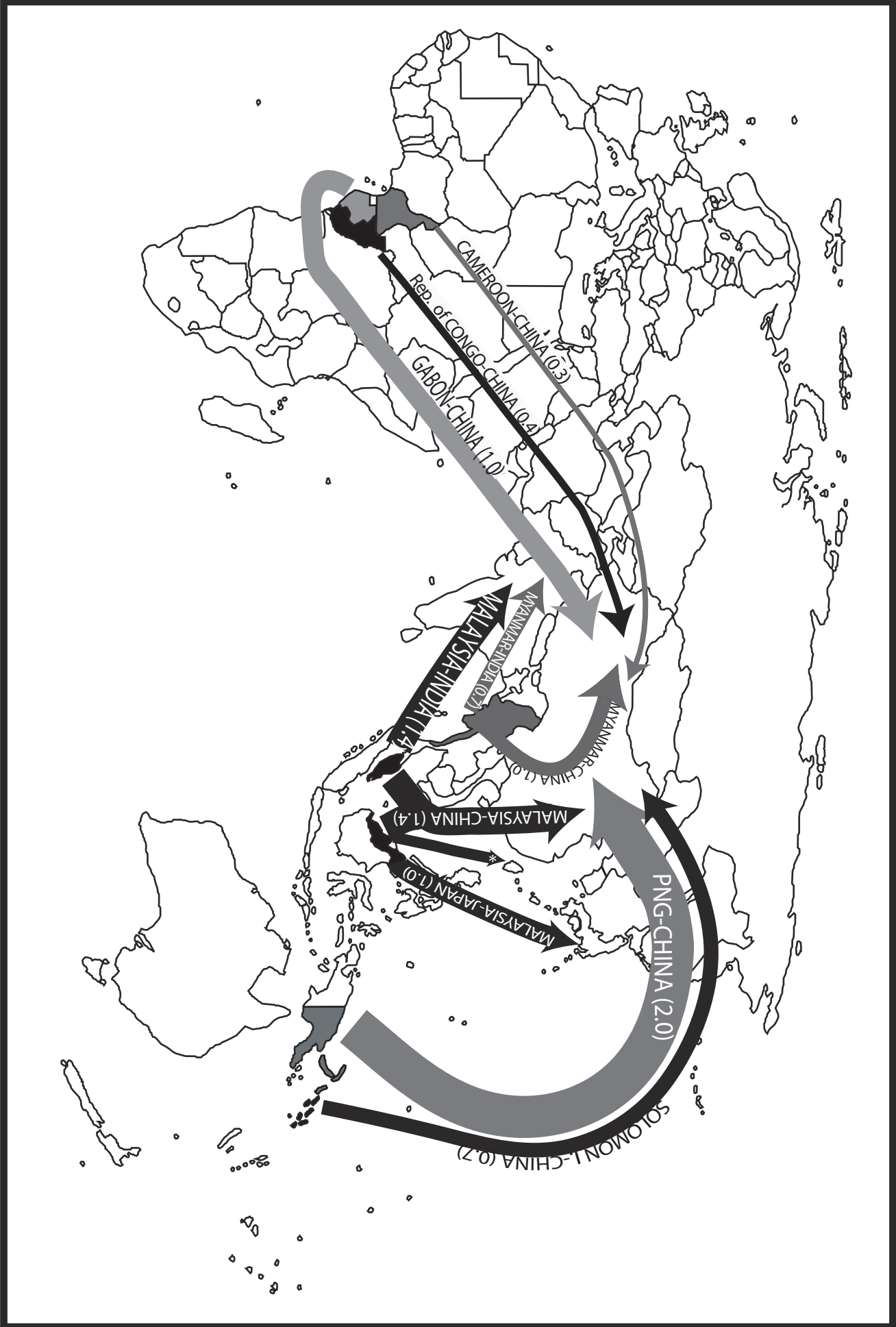
Public procurement generally accounts for about 15% to 20% of the demand for timber products but the indirect effect of respective policies is significantly higher. Government policies differ widely by the extent to which they demand that wood must be “verified legal” or “verified sustainable” and their requirements for certification. This has caused/created uncertainty for tropical timber suppliers and demand for a common approach for

standards of legal origin and legal compliance as well as verification procedures.

Private sector purchasing policies and codes of conduct have also grown in importance during the past few years, especially in the USA and Western Europe. Several EU industry associations, for example, have demonstrated a strong commitment to procure only legally sourced timber and give preference to products from sustainable sources.

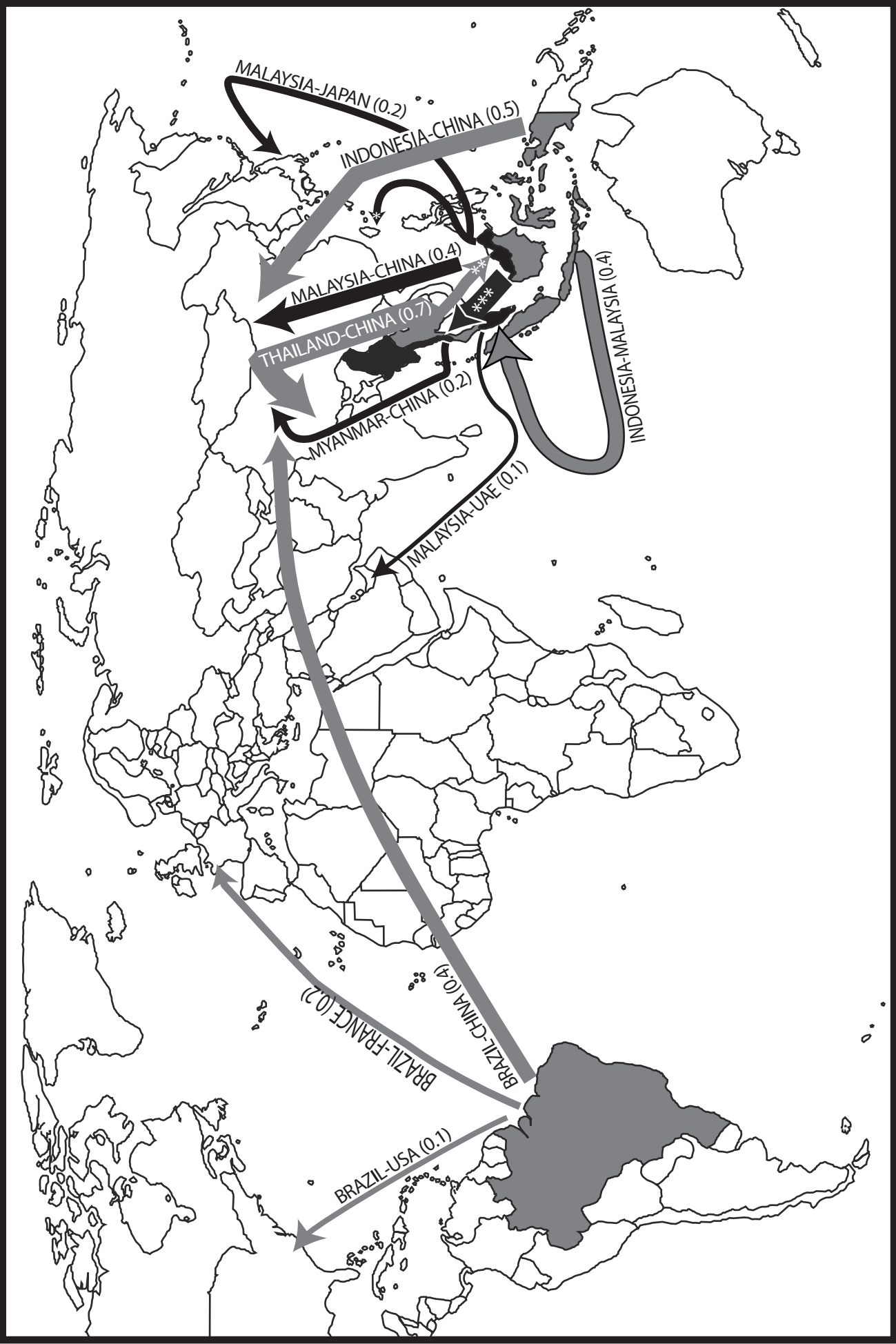
The EU Timber Trade Action Plan (TTAP) is seeking to address issues such as illegality by working through industry-led national organizations. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies are becoming an important marketing tool for many companies which are responding to market demand for products perceived as environmentally and socially acceptable.

Fig. 6: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Industrial Roundwood 2006 (million m³).



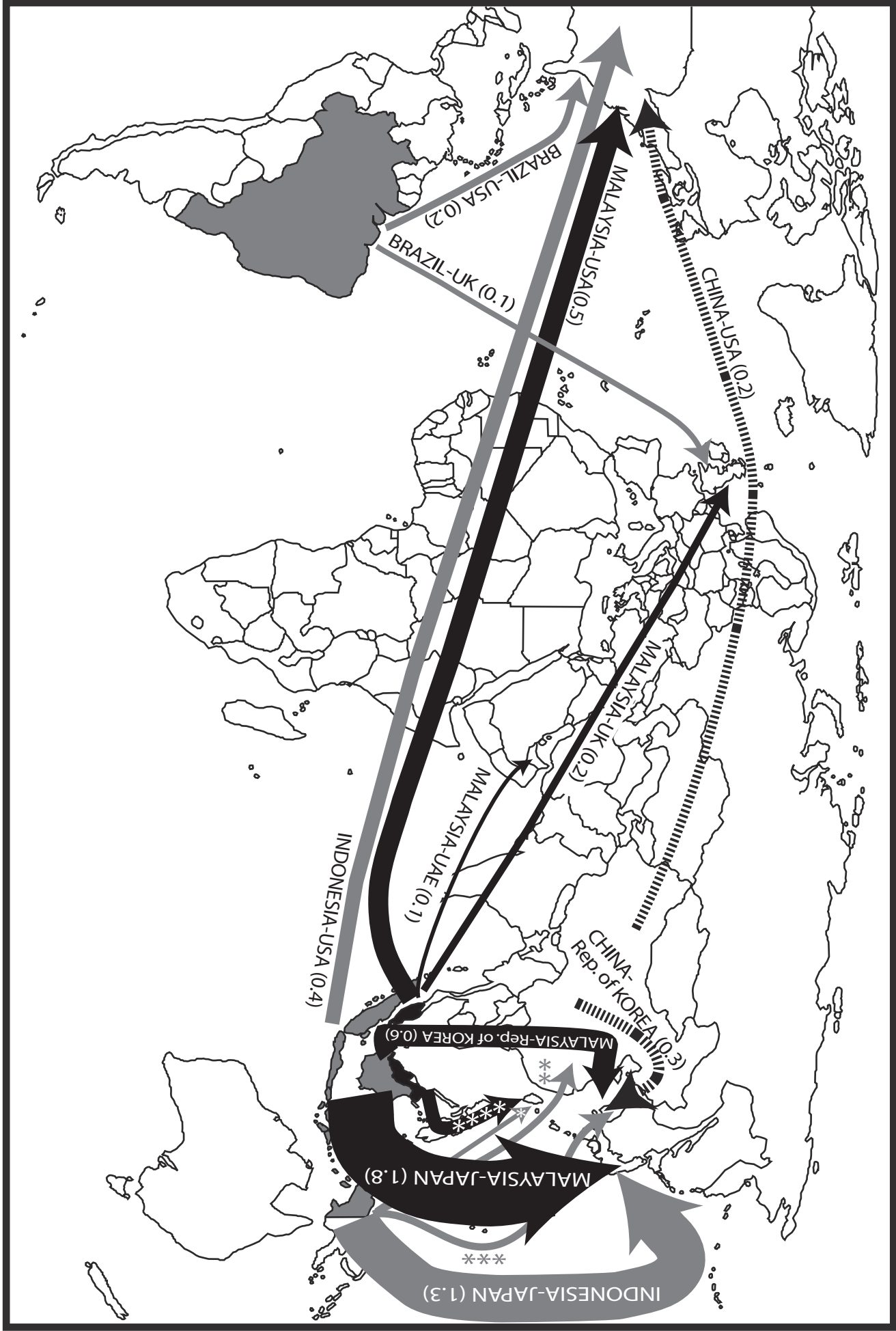
* MALAYSIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.5).
Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE

Fig. 7: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Sawwood 2006 (million m³).



*MALAYSIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.2), **THAILAND-MALAYSIA (0.3), ***MALAYSIA-THAILAND (0.6).
Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE.

Fig. 8: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Plywood 2006 (million m³).



*INDONESIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.1), **INDONESIA-CHINA (0.2), ***INDONESIA-Rep. of KOREA (0.2), ****MALAYSIA-TAIWAN P.O.C. (0.4).
Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE.

3. PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

This chapter provides statistics on production and trade of primary tropical forest products in ITTO producer and consumer countries, as well as price trends for selected products. Appendix 6 contains the Market Statement released in October 2007 by the UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, providing an overview of developments in important markets for non-tropical primary timber products.

Data Sources and Conventions

Data on production presented here has been derived from JFSQ returns and supplemented by other available data sources (see Appendix 1). Production statistics in many ITTO member countries are often weak or non-existent. Many producer countries lack systems to measure both forest and industrial outputs, while many consumer countries are unable or unwilling to distinguish the processing of tropical timber from all timber processing. In several cases, production figures have been derived from available log supply. Apparent domestic consumption (production plus imports minus exports) statistics do not include changes in stock levels, which in the past were generally not reported or reported incorrectly by countries and which are therefore no longer collected.

As in previous years, production figures for many countries (including important producers like Cameroon, Central African Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, India, Nigeria, Myanmar and Papua New Guinea) were either not provided or unusable in 2007 and have been estimated from other sources and/or trade levels (if reported). Production figures for these countries should therefore be viewed with caution. Some countries (e.g. Honduras, Venezuela) include tropical softwoods in the production data reported to ITTO. Where distinguished, these products were included in the figures for all timbers but not for tropical timber in Appendix 1. Several countries (e.g. Brazil, Indonesia) are reported by various sources to have high levels of "unofficial" industrial roundwood production. Unless estimates of such "unofficial" production could be independently verified, only official production figures are presented here.

The following sections also report on exports, imports and price trends for each of the four primary tropical timber product categories covered by the ITTA. Detailed trade statistics are presented in Appendices 1 and 2, with data sources given in the notes preceding the Appendices. Major species in trade, together with volumes and average prices when these were reported, are summarized by country in Appendix 3.

Price trends through late 2007 for several important tropical log and sawnwood species and various grades and thicknesses of plywood from each exporting region are contained in Appendix 4 and serve as the basis for the analyses presented here. Nominal prices were reported

biweekly by the ITTO/International Trade Center Market News Service (MNS) from 1990 until the end of 1995, and have continued to be reported by the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS) from then onwards. The nominal price series from these sources were converted to real 1990 US dollars using IMF exchange rate series and the IMF Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial countries. Both nominal and real price trends are given in Appendix 4.

As not all species are reported regularly, and since the MIS has added coverage of new products/species, some price series commence later than 1990 and may contain gaps. An attempt has been made to prepare price trend charts for a range of species/products identified as important in international trade. However, the products covered in the Review's price trend analyses may change from year to year since some species may drop out of regular international trade due to export bans or restrictions. Details of species banned from export by individual countries are included in the Country Notes, where this data has been provided by members. Species are identified by internationally accepted pilot/trade and scientific names; the local names of timber species used by producer countries, where they differ from pilot/trade names, are given in Appendix 3.

Average prices for species/products traded in 2006-2007 are also included in Appendix 3 for those countries that provided this data in the 2007 JFSQ. No attempt has been made to adjust or verify these nominal prices. Finally, Appendix 1 contains the average unit values of exports and imports for all products and countries in 2005-2006. These figures are highly aggregated based on total value and volume trade statistics and therefore include all species, grades and markets for each product. They are also, in many cases, based on estimates due to poor responses on trade values in the JFSQ.

Industrial Roundwood

Production

The production of tropical industrial roundwood ("logs") in ITTO producer member countries has been declining progressively since 2004, falling to 126.3 million m³ in 2007 (down from 135.8 million m³ in 2004). Figure 9 shows ITTO's five major tropical log producers for 2005-2007, ranked by 2006 production, as well as aggregate production by all other members. With the exception of Brazil, all other countries in the top five had declining or stable production during the period 2005-2007. Brazil's production declined between 2005 and 2006, from 26.6 to 23.8 million m³, but is expected to increase to 24.5 million m³ in 2007 in response to increasing domestic demand from the construction industry. Malaysian production has been declining since 2004, when production reached 24.4 million m³, to 22.2 million m³ in 2006. Malaysian tropical log production is still less than half of the levels of the early 1990s and

is estimated to decline further to 20.5 million m³ in 2007 in line with government policy to implement sustainable forest management. Under the Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) log production is expected to decline progressively to 2010, with more domestic wood processing into exportable value-added products and reduced availability of logs for export. Indonesia's production declined in 2006 to 19.8 million m³ from 22.5 million m³ in 2005. Both Indonesia and Brazil's log production estimates are likely to be considerably higher if unofficial/illegal harvests are taken into account.

Figure 9 illustrates the dominance of the top four tropical log producing countries (Brazil, Malaysia, India and Indonesia) which together accounted for almost three-quarters of total ITTO production in 2006. Unfortunately, Indonesia, like India, has never provided reliable official production figures to ITTO, necessitating the use of estimates based on reported exports and assumed domestic consumption. Nigeria was the fifth largest tropical log producer in 2006, with production totalling 7.1 million m³. Thailand's production (5.1 million m³ in 2006) is based almost entirely on its rubberwood and other plantation resources. Appendix 1 (Table 1-1-d) shows that four other ITTO producer members (Nigeria, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Gabon, and Cameroon) had log production exceeding 2 million m³ in 2006. Peru's production has been progressively increasing over the last four years and is estimated to reach 2.1 million m³ in 2007.

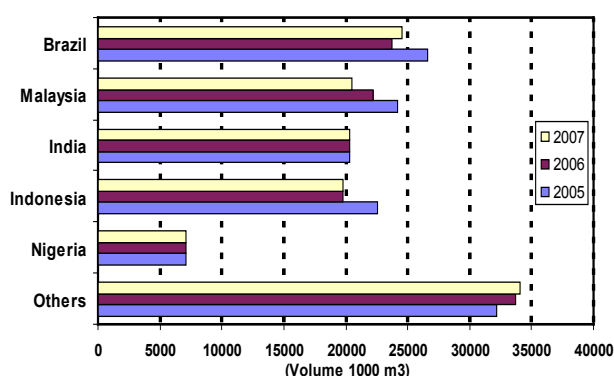


Fig. 9: Major Tropical Log Producers

Two ITTO consuming countries produced logs from their tropical forest resources in industrial quantities in 2006: China (1.4 million m³) and Australia (41,000 m³). China's production has decreased since 2004 when it reached 2.7 million m³. The bulk of China's tropical log production comes from its southern provinces of Hainan Island and Yunnan. Log production from these areas is almost entirely consumed domestically. Australia's much smaller production is from north Queensland and is also consumed domestically.

The regional breakdown of tropical log production amongst ITTO producer members is given in Appendix 1 (Table 1-1-d); the Asia Pacific region produced about 60% of ITTO members' tropical hardwood logs in 2006. Latin American's share of production was about 26%, with the

African region accounting for the remainder (about 14%).

Consumption

Figure 10 shows that tropical log consumption for 2005-2007 was closely linked to production trends in the top four countries. Tropical log consumption in Brazil and Indonesia declined sharply between 2005 and 2006 - by nearly 11% in Brazil and by 12% in Indonesia. Malaysian consumption declined less rapidly to 17.7 million m³ in 2006 and Indian consumption remained relatively level. China remained the fifth largest tropical log consumer with consumption increasing slightly in 2006 to 9.0 million m³.

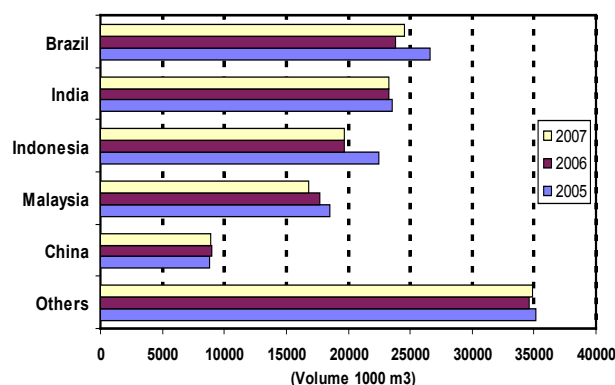


Fig. 10: Major Tropical Log Consumers

The top five log consuming countries accounted for nearly three-quarters of total ITTO consumption of tropical logs in 2005 and 2006. At a regional level, domestic tropical log consumption decreased in Asia-Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean but increased marginally in Africa between 2005 and 2006. In 2007 these trends are expected to continue except in Latin America/Caribbean, where strong consumption in Brazil, Mexico and Peru is anticipated. The proportion of log production utilized domestically (i.e. log production minus log exports) averaged about 88% in Asia in 2006-2007. In Latin America logs processed domestically accounted for virtually all production. African producers domestically consumed an average of 81% of their total log production in 2006-2007. While there will be short-term reversals when log exports will surge due to economic conditions, population and economic growth coupled with a focus on further processing will ultimately contribute to rising domestic log processing in producing countries.

Imports

Figure 6 (Section 2) shows the major trade flows for tropical logs in 2006. Total imports of tropical hardwood logs by ITTO members decreased 6% to 14.4 million m³ in 2006, about 8% (or 1.2 million m³) greater than total tropical log exports reported by all members. The gap between reported imports and exports was 14% in 2005 and 18% in 2003. Differences between reported ITTO imports and exports are to some extent made up by reported log exports from the Solomon Islands (1 million m³ in 2006), Equatorial Guinea (456,000 m³ in 2006), Viet Nam (138,000 m³ in 2006), Mozambique (129,000 m³ in 2006), and Laos

(102,000 m³ in 2006), the five largest non ITTO tropical log exporters. Other non member tropical log exporters are less significant (all under 100,000 m³ per year) and include Guinea, Benin, Costa Rica, Singapore and Madagascar. The reported sum of all tropical log exports by non-ITTO tropical countries in 2006 was 2.1 million m³, leaving up to 3 million m³ plus tropical imports by non-ITTO members (estimated to be around 900,000 m³) to be accounted for by unrecorded or under-reported exports and/or over-reported imports from both members and non members.

Figure 11 shows the top ITTO tropical log importers in 2005-2007 ranked by import volume in 2006. China continued to dominate world imports of tropical logs, importing 7.6 million m³ in 2006, a 3.4% increase from 2005. China's high economic growth rate and rising domestic consumption, sustained growth in exports of secondary manufactured wood products and incentives for exports (reductions in export tax incentives have not been fully implemented) point to continued growth in log imports to support the wood processing industry. Import growth may, however, be slightly dampened by an increase in timber harvesting from Chinese plantations. Industrial timber harvest has been increasing since 2003 and is reported to have reached levels prior to the implementation of the National Forest Protection Plan which curtailed harvests from 1998.

Although largely of non-tropical species, China's plantation resources are increasingly being used as substitutes for wood products and product components manufactured from tropical logs, such as plywood. China's tropical log imports, which accounted for approximately half of total ITTO imports in 2005-2006, have almost tripled since the mid-1990s, with PNG, Malaysia, Myanmar, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo the main sources. China's imports of non tropical logs are large (approximately 65% of all log imports) with Russia providing the bulk of the 28 million m³ imported in 2006. China's total log imports from all sources reached 35 million m³ in 2006, a 16% increase over 2005 and with most of the increase attributed to an increase in imports from Russia. In the medium term, tropical log exporters may benefit from the implementation of an export tax imposed on Russian logs, scheduled to reach prohibitive levels by 2009, although the trade impact of the tax has not

yet been apparent in the trade statistics. Official Chinese statistics do not include Taiwan P.O.C. nor Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s, so the figures used here for these importers are based on the U.N. Comtrade database or estimates. Hong Kong S.A.R.'s tropical log imports have declined sharply since 2000, possibly due to improved accounting of re-exports to China. Taiwan P.O.C. is still a significant importer, although imports declined sharply in 2006 to 585,000 m³. Imports were overwhelmingly from Malaysia (93%) with smaller volumes from Papua New Guinea, Gabon, Guyana, Cameroon and Myanmar, although the latter reported no exports in the opposite direction.

India, now the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, brought in just over 3.0 million m³ in 2006, down 7% from a peak in 2005. Imports were mostly from Malaysia and Myanmar but with an increasing component from Africa. While India has had sustained economic growth over the past decade and a large population, India's rate of growth in total and tropical log imports has not matched that of China's. India's wood processing sector is unlikely to match China's highly competitive export oriented sector. A number of factors limit India's wood processing competitiveness including poor infrastructure and barriers to foreign investment.

Japan, the third largest ITTO tropical log importer, continues to become less significant in the tropical log trade, with declining imports over the last 15 years. Tropical log imports were 1.4 million m³ in 2006, declining to 1.1 million m³ in 2007 following a significant decline in Japanese residential housing starts in late 2007. Japanese demand for tropical logs in 2006 continued to be met primarily (78%) by output from Malaysia. Japan Lumber Journal reported that Japan's log imports from Malaysia in 2007 had declined significantly, primarily due to transportation problems which considerably reduced shipping transport capacity between Japan and Sarawak. Japan's log imports from Malaysia are mostly from Sarawak, although the volume and proportion of total log imports from Sabah has been increasing in recent years. Smaller tropical log volumes are imported from Papua New Guinea (13%) and the remainder from Myanmar and Africa (mainly Gabon, the Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic).

Russia continued to be Japan's major log supplier, with imports from that country accounting for 47% of total log imports of 10.6 million m³ in 2006. As with other countries reliant on Russian log supplies such as China, this situation is likely to change as attention shifts to investment in value-added processing in Russia in response to the imposition of log export duties. Readjustments in Japan's wood processing sector are likely as Russian larch is now a preferred species for plywood manufacture in Japan and has maintained highly competitive prices relative to tropical logs.

EU countries imported approximately 1.1 million m³ of tropical logs in 2006, down 4% from 2005. Most EU

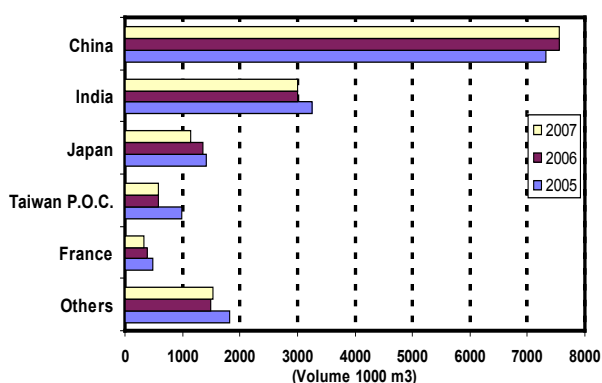


Fig. 11: Major Tropical Log Importers

tropical log imports continue to come from African producers. Imports by France (the largest EU tropical log importer and the world's fifth largest tropical log importer) decreased by 19% to 392,000 m³ in 2006 as log export restrictions in some of its main suppliers (Cameroon, Gabon, Liberia and the Republic of Congo) were tightened. French imports were anticipated to decrease further to 320,000 m³ in 2007.

Exports

Figure 12 shows the major ITTO tropical log exporters in 2005-2007, ranked by 2006 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports were almost 13.1 million m³ in 2006. Log exports by producer members are estimated to decrease by 7.0% in 2007 to 12.2 million m³. Although Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical logs, with 4.7 million m³ exported in 2006 (35.6% of ITTO producer member exports), tropical log exports declined 19% from 2005 levels. Appendix 2 (Table 2-1) shows that Malaysia's major log customers are all in Asia, with China, India, Japan and Taiwan P.O.C., accounting for 88% of the reported log export volume in 2006.

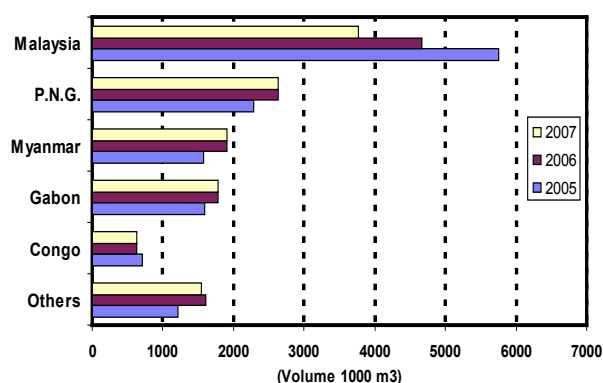


Fig. 12: Major Tropical Log Exporters

In 2004, ITTO reported Malaysia's large log trade discrepancy with China (140% or almost 1.6 million m³) in sharp contrast to its relatively close agreement with other importers' reports. The reason suggested was the possibility of substantial mislabelling or misreporting of the source(s) of China's imported tropical logs. In 2006, this discrepancy was minimal (18%), suggesting that efforts to tackle illegal log trafficking in the region may have taken effect. In 2007, Malaysia's exports are estimated to decline to 3.8 million m³ as tropical log supplies tighten and more tropical logs are processed domestically.

Papua New Guinea is the second largest tropical log exporter, with exports reaching 2.6 million m³ in 2006, a 16% increase over the 2005 level. However, PNG's log exports still remain below the pre-Asian financial crisis level of almost 3 million m³ per year. Appendix 2 shows that the Chinese market accounted for about 78% of PNG's exports in 2006, the remainder destined for Japan, the Republic of Korea, India and Thailand.

Log exports by Myanmar (the third largest tropical log exporter at almost 1.9 million m³) increased by 21% in

2006. Myanmar's main trading partners are China and India, which together accounted for 87% of Myanmar's tropical log exports. In October 2007 the EU announced a ban on imports of wood products from Myanmar and imposed other sanctions affecting the wood processing sector, in response to human rights violations in the country. The trade impacts on Myanmar's log exports, however, were expected to be minimal in 2007 although more active purchasing was recorded at the end of 2007 in anticipation of the import ban. Although EU countries are insignificant to Myanmar's log trade, importing less than 1% of Myanmar's tropical log exports in 2006, they are major end-markets for teak products processed in China and other ITTO member countries. The new regulation was enforced in March 2008 and affects both products imported directly from Myanmar and indirectly via other countries.

Gabon's tropical log exports also increased from 1.6 million m³ in 2005 to 1.8 million m³ in 2006 and are estimated to remain level in 2007. Log export quotas were under negotiation in 2007 to be fully implemented in 2008, possibly dampening prospects for an increase in log exports in 2008. The regulation, intended to reduce the share of log exports in the product mix, stipulates that only those producers with operational processing facilities are allowed to export a specified percentage of the concessionaire's exports. Gabon's log exports in 2006 were predominantly to China (59%), which has overtaken EU markets such as France, Italy and Portugal in recent years.

Due to its ongoing log export ban and tighter controls to regulate illegal trade, Indonesia's tropical log exports are now minimal, stabilizing at an estimated 62,000 m³ in 2006 and 2007. Indonesia signed agreements in 2003-2004 to stem illegal log flows with some major trading partners (e.g. China, Japan and the UK), while Malaysia introduced legislation banning the import of logs and squared timber from Indonesia. Despite these measures, trade figures continued to show major discrepancies.

In 2004, ITTO reported that China's reported imports were far greater than the level reported by Indonesian customs authorities, supporting the claims of many observers that substantial undocumented or illegal Indonesian log exports continued to take place. In 2006, the discrepancy between Indonesia and China's reported tropical log trade continued, although not in the magnitude of previous years. In 2006, China reported tropical log imports from Indonesia of 35,752 m³ while Indonesia reported tropical log exports to China of 4 m³. Africa supplies the majority of the remainder of world tropical hardwood log exports. Gabon was the region's largest exporter (and, as noted above, ITTO's fourth largest), but the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Central African Republic also exported substantial quantities of logs in 2006. Although now the fifth largest ITTO tropical log exporter, the Republic of Congo's exports had been declining since 2004 to 633,000 m³ in 2006 and 2007. Exports may decline further following

the implementation of a log export quota system in 2008. Cameroon's tropical log exports have doubled from the depressed levels of 2005, reaching 491,000 m³ in 2006, but down significantly from the peak levels of the mid-1990s. Cameroon is promoting increased local processing and has imposed limitations on log exports for certain species which appear to have variable impacts. About 61% of log exports were to China in 2006. Although the EU is the largest destination for Cameroon's wood products exports, EU countries have replaced sawntimber for logs in the import product mix.

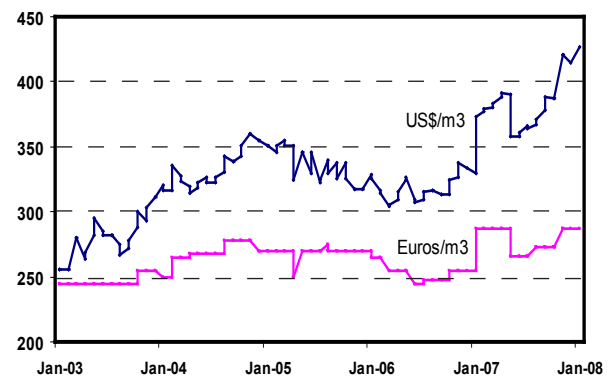
Liberia was previously a significant tropical log exporter but log exports dropped to zero in 2004. After resolving a long running civil war in 1998 (which led to drastic decreases in official log production and exports for most of the 1990's), log exports grew rapidly to offset declines from other African countries. However, due to renewed conflict, the U.N. Security Council imposed a ban on imports of logs from the country in mid-2003. The U.N. embargo was intended to halt the use of timber export revenues to fund illegal arms transactions. The embargo forced main importers such as China and France to look to other sources. It was initially imposed for ten months but was renewed for another year in 2004 despite continued pleas from the Liberian transitional government. The U.N. imposed ban was lifted in 2006 after the Government of Liberia instituted a series of regulatory reforms.

Exports of tropical logs by consumer countries increased by 5.8% to 146,000 m³ in 2006 but were estimated to decrease to 93,000 m³ in 2007. Consumer countries did not in general provide detailed breakdowns of exports or re-exports of tropical timber products (value or destination), but a significant portion of this trade is known to be conducted between EU countries.

Prices

Appendix 4-1 shows indicative real (1990) and nominal FOB price trends for export logs of two West African and five Southeast Asian species as well as domestic price trends for Malaysian rubberwood logs (this species is used mainly in the domestic market for the manufacture of furniture and furniture parts for export). Price trends for some of the more important internationally traded species of West African logs showed some instability but continued to rise rapidly to new highs in 2007, with the rate of increase being at least partially due to exchange rate fluctuations (prices rose more rapidly in US dollar terms than in euros). The improvement of log prices in euros reflected greater demand (including from China and India); disruptions in log supply due to political unrest in the West African region; and increasing log export restrictions in the region, with log quota systems being implemented in the Republic of Congo and Gabon in 2007. Some instability also occurred for a short period in 2007 when China abruptly halted log imports from West Africa following a substantial stockpile of logs at the ports, and in late 2007 when China reduced demand for non-premium species.

After reaching record lows of \$132/m³ (\$171/m³ nominal) in late 2001, Cameroon's khaya prices continued to rise during most of 2002-2007 to reach a high of \$217/m³ (\$320/m³ nominal) in December 2007. The continuing trend in rising prices was due to both supply- and demand-side factors. Log shortages from the region have been the result of new and tougher regulations on forest concessions and chronic logistics problems. On the demand side, khaya prices have benefited from increased demand for substitutes for South American mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.) for which supply has declined since its inclusion in Appendix II of CITES in 2003. Further price rises have been partly restrained by market substitution for khaya by more readily available Southeast Asian species.



Nominal FOB log export prices, UK market

Source: ITTO MIS

Figure 13: Sapelli Log Prices in US Dollars and Euros, January 2003-January 2008

Prices for sapelli (or sapele), another reddish brown timber from the Congo Basin found in countries from Liberia to Gabon, recovered from a downward trend between 2005 and mid-2006, when prices were affected by the strengthening US dollar and weak EU demand, in addition to strong price competition from Asian meranti, an alternative red/brown timber which is quoted in US dollars. From mid-2006, prices have trended upwards in nominal and real US dollars, reaching a high of \$400/m³ (nominal) at the end of 2007. However, when quoted in euros (the currency in which sapelli is commonly invoiced) prices have been rising at a slower pace than in US dollars, due to the weakening US dollar in 2007. Although prices in euros were rising slower than in US dollars, price rises in euros reflected difficulties in supply. Figure 13 shows differences in trends of sapelli log export prices in US dollars and euros for the UK market. Appendix 4-1-b shows that after the sharp drop during the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and 1998, prices of some species of Asian logs have now recovered from pre-crisis levels, after a six year period to mid-2005 when prices remained in a trough, followed by a period of rapid increase during 2006 and 2007 where in some cases prices reached new record highs.

In Malaysia, selangan batu and kapur log prices rose steadily and sharply in 2006-2007, from \$146/m³ (\$210/m³ nominal) and \$132/m³ (\$190/m³ nominal) in January 2006

to \$198/m³ (\$292/m³ nominal) and \$177/m³ (\$260/m³ nominal) in October 2007. In 2006, Selangan batu prices well surpassed the previous high price levels of the 1990's, reaching record highs in October 2006. Prices were driven up by limited supplies and strong demand in China and India. After October 2007 prices stabilised and trended slightly downwards reflecting slowing demand conditions in all major markets. Japanese importers also pressed for price reductions in late 2007, citing the slowdown in demand for plywood in Japan.

Real prices for keruing and meranti logs also rose continuously between 2005 and mid-2007, slowing in the last quarter 2007 and trending downward in early 2008. In October 2007 nominal prices for keruing reached a 15-year high of \$282/m³ (\$192/m³ real) before declining slightly to \$275/m³ in March 2008. In nominal terms, meranti log prices followed a similar trend, reaching \$315/m³ at the end of 2007, the highest level since mid-1993, with prices settling to \$305/m³ (nominal) in March 2008. Apart from shortages in supply of Asian logs and restrictions on log exports from Indonesia, firming prices for these products were due also to continued strengthening of demand in China and India which have been importing a wide variety of sizes and grades. Japan (the traditional market for Asian logs but now declining) preferred larger sizes and much tighter grading at lower prices. For Japanese importers, the rising ocean freight rates in 2007 were offset somewhat by the appreciation of the yen relative to the US dollar, although continued substitution of softwoods for tropical hardwoods in the Japanese plywood industry has eased prices. In the UK market, the decline in prices in recent months has been reportedly due to declining demand in the UK as high prices and limited supplies have forced buyers to seek alternative species.

Domestic price trends for Malaysian rubberwood logs since early 1996 are also shown in Appendix 4-1-b. Virtually all of Malaysia's rubberwood resources are directed to local wood manufacturing and the fast growing furniture export sector. After reaching a low of \$18/m³ (\$23/m³ nominal) in early 1998, rubberwood log prices rose gradually during 1999-2001 and rebounded sharply and steadily through 2002 to mid-2007. Domestic rubberwood logs were trading at \$168/m³ (\$247/m³ nominal) in late 2007, a new record high for this species, before flattening by March 2008. In addition to the increasing demand for rubberwood in Malaysia's fast growing secondary wood processing industry, the surge in prices was driven by prices of natural rubber, which soared along with prices of oil-based synthetic rubber. This persuaded rubber planters to continue tapping existing trees and delay re-planting, resulting in reduced timber supply. Another factor driving up rubberwood log prices was the increased demand from the MDF and particleboard industry that competes fiercely with sawmills for rubberwood logs.

Prices surged despite the re-imposition of export restrictions on rubberwood logs and sawnwood. The area of rubber plantations in Malaysia continued to decline as

plantation companies switched to oil palm from which returns are higher than for latex and timber. Rubberwood supply has since moved to small holder sources rather than estates, creating concerns about the sustainability of supply and logistical issues which have created further upward price pressure. Despite government incentives for the private sector to plant rubber trees, and further export restrictions being imposed on fingerjointed sawnwood, prices continued to rise before easing at the end of 2007.

Appendix 4-1-c shows price trends of three grades of Myanmar teak logs from mid-1997 when data for this product began to be regularly collected by the MIS. Teak 4th grade logs are generally used for sliced veneer production while SG-2 to SG-4 grades are for sawing. Prices for teak logs, which were practically unaffected during the 1997 Asian financial turmoil, have generally risen since then, with prices escalating since late 2006. In the case of 4th and SG-2 teak grades, real prices peaked in early 2003 at \$2,041/m³ (\$2,740/m³ nominal) and \$1,191/m³ (\$1,598/m³ nominal) and then fluctuated sharply from month to month to mid-2006. Factors contributing to the price instability during this period included externally applied trade control measures, internal administrative changes and switch of teak-auction currency from the US dollar to the euro.

Periodic fluctuations in the higher teak grades are regarded as normal and reflect the small volumes traded, seasonal fluctuations in log availability, and periods of overpricing followed by market price corrections. In late 2006 prices for the higher grades of teak rose dramatically in response to strong demand for natural rather than plantation grown teak. In early 2008, prices for all grades of teak reached new record levels as purchasing activities stepped up before the EU import ban was imposed. A growing demand for teak substitutes, such as iroko, has already been reported and may contribute to some price dampening in 2008. Real prices for 4th grade and SG-2 logs reached \$2,667/m³ (\$3,925/m³ nominal) and \$1,301/m³ (\$1,914/m³ nominal) respectively in March 2008.

Prices for SG-4 grade teak have been comparatively less volatile than those of the other two grades. SG-4 teak prices have risen steadily over the last two years, reaching record highs of \$1,350/m³ (\$1,985/m³ nominal) in September 2007, before declining slightly to the end of 2007. As is the case with many other Asian producers, a larger proportion of Myanmar's teak is now processed domestically into higher value-added products, supported by government policy to expand domestic manufacturing. This development has reduced the supply of teak logs available for export.

Sawnwood

Production

Production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO producing countries totalled 39.8 million m³ in 2006, down 1.4% from 2005. Tropical sawnwood production in these countries

is estimated to recover to 40.3 million m³ in 2007 due to increases in Latin America/Caribbean and to a lesser extent, Asia-Pacific. Africa, which makes up only 11% of ITTO production, still suffers from weak infrastructure and environmentally demanding export markets that constrain major investments in wood processing. Until 2006, tropical sawnwood production in Africa had been gradually rising due to log export bans and requirements for further processing in many countries. Production in Latin America, which comprised 42% of ITTO tropical sawnwood production, grew by over 21% to 17.1 million m³ between 2005 and 2006. Asian production declined 5% over the same period, to 18.3 million m³ in 2006. The Asian region accounted for around 46% of tropical sawnwood production in producer countries in 2006.

Figure 14 shows the major ITTO producers of tropical sawnwood in the 2005-2007 period, ranked by 2006 production. Brazil was the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood producer, totalling 14.7 million m³ in 2006, and estimated to increase to 15.0 million m³ in 2007. Malaysia (51.3 million m³), India (4.9 million m³), Indonesia (3.9 million m³) and Thailand (2.9 million m³) were other major producers of tropical sawnwood in 2006. Production in all of these countries was estimated to be relatively stable in 2007. Malaysia's tropical sawnwood production is estimated to increase 1.4% to 5.2 million m³ in 2007.

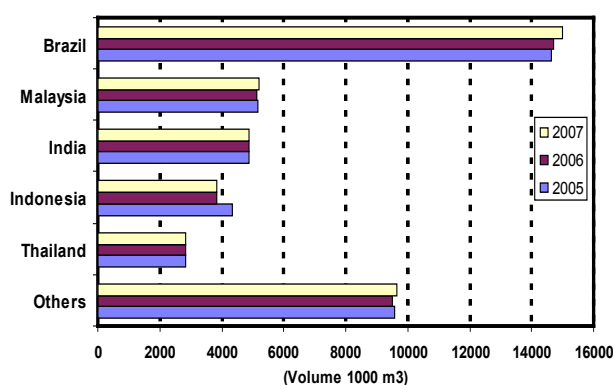


Fig. 14: Major Tropical Sawnwood Producers

The top five tropical sawnwood producing countries comprised over 79% of ITTO sawnwood production in 2006. Appendix 1 shows that six other ITTO producer and consumer countries (Nigeria, Myanmar, Cameroon, China, Peru and Ghana) produced over 500 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2006. Production remains relatively stable in 2007 in all of these countries, except for China where production is estimated to increase by 4.6% between 2006 and 2007.

Consumption

Figure 15 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical sawnwood, ranked by 2006 consumption. Consumption of tropical sawnwood by ITTO consumer countries has continued on a downward trend since 2004, declining by 17.1% between 2005 and 2006, from 7.8 million m³ to 6.5 million m³. In contrast, consumption by producer

countries has been growing since 2004, reaching 30.7 million m³ in 2006, a 3.7% increase on the previous year, and estimated to reach 31.3 million m³ in 2007. The five countries in Figure 15 accounted for over 76% of ITTO members' consumption of tropical sawnwood in 2006.

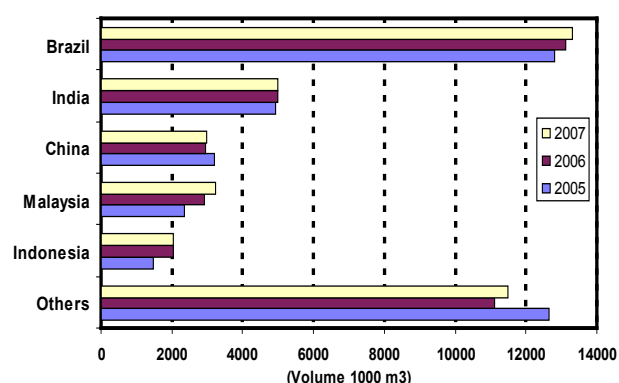


Fig. 15: Major Tropical Sawnwood Consumers

Brazil remains the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood consumer at over 13.1 million m³ (up 2.5% from 2005) in 2006, and estimated to climb to 13.3 million m³ in 2007 with strong sawntimber demand in the growing construction sector. India was second, consuming around 5 million m³ in 2006. China and Malaysia follow in third and fourth place, with tropical sawnwood consumption of over 2.9 million m³ in both countries. Both increased consumption in 2007, Malaysia more sharply than China. Nigeria was the largest (and only major) tropical sawnwood consumer in Africa, with consumption remaining stable at nearly 2 million m³ in 2006 and 2007. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption continued to decline in 2006 (by 18%) and is estimated to plummet further by 27% in 2007 to 294,000 m³ due to the rapid decrease in housing starts in 2007. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption had been falling for several years to 2006-2007 due to the country's slowing economy, strong competition from imported softwoods and more recently, an increase in availability of domestic log supplies.

Imports

Figure 7 (Section 2) shows the major trade flows for tropical sawnwood in 2006. Total ITTO imports of tropical sawnwood declined 18.3% to 7.9 million m³ in 2006 but are estimated to recover to 8.1 million m³ in 2007. Figure 16 shows the major ITTO sawnwood importers in 2005-2007, ranked by 2006 import volume. With imports of almost 2.4 million m³ in 2006, China is the top ITTO tropical sawnwood importer, although year-on-year imports declined by 11.6%. China's main tropical sawnwood suppliers in 2006 were Thailand (30%), Indonesia (19%), Malaysia (16%), Brazil (14%) and Myanmar (7%). Imports from African countries (Gabon, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana) were less than 3% of China's tropical sawnwood imports in 2006.

A significant feature of the tropical sawnwood trade is that 60% of the global trade is within the Asia region.

Malaysia imported 786,000 m³ of tropical sawnwood (down 21%) in 2006, 98% from Indonesia and Thailand. The significant year-on-year decline was due to a sharp decrease in supply from Indonesia. Thailand imported 628,000 m³ in 2006 (down 27%), 97% from Malaysia, mostly lower grade material for the construction industry. Imports from Malaysia declined significantly in 2006 due to a slowdown in private sector construction activity.

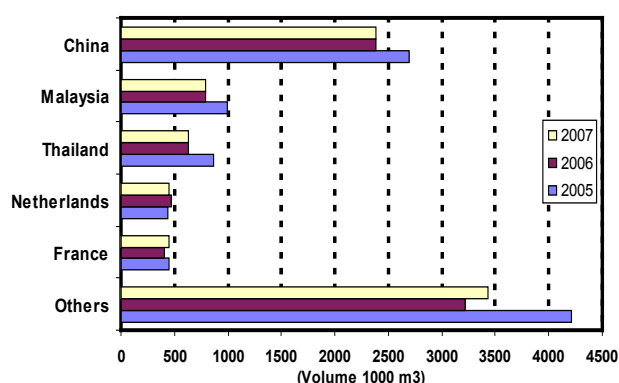


Fig. 16: Major Tropical Sawnwood Importers

Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries decreased by 14% in 2006 to just less than 2.4 million m³ due mainly to significant declines in imports from Italy, Spain, and to a lesser extent, the UK. Both Italy and Spain were expected to recover from their downturns in 2007, and the UK to remain level. The decline in EU tropical sawnwood imports has been attributed to a number of factors including: a lack of availability of certified timber (in the UK); fashion changes to lighter colour timbers; loss of SPWP manufacturing capacity as a result of strong competition from Asian manufacturers (particularly China); substitution by non-tropical sawnwood in furniture and joinery manufacture; and growing interest in non-tropical hardwood imports from East European countries which are perceived to have better trading relationships than tropical supplying countries. Brazil and Cameroon are the major sources for EU tropical sawnwood imports, which are estimated to increase 13% in 2007 to nearly 2.7 million m³.

The Netherlands (the fourth largest ITTO importer) is also the largest importer of tropical sawnwood in the EU, absorbing 465,000 m³ in 2006 (up 5% from 2005) and estimated to decrease slightly in 2007 to 450,000 m³. The Netherlands' imports are primarily from Brazil, Cameroon, Malaysia, Indonesia and Belgium. France became the fifth largest tropical sawnwood importer in 2006, despite an 8% decline to 409,000 m³. As the size of the bar for "Others" in Figure 10 indicates, the tropical sawnwood market is the most diversified of all primary tropical timber products, with the five largest importers accounting for only about 60% of total ITTO imports in 2006.

Exports

Figure 17 shows the major ITTO tropical sawnwood exporters in 2005-2007, ranked by 2006 export volume. ITTO producers exported a total of almost 11.0 million m³

of tropical sawnwood in 2006, down nearly 16% from 2005. This large decrease was mostly due to significant declines in exports from Indonesia and Malaysia. ITTO members account for most of the global exports of tropical sawnwood, with Madagascar (820,000 m³), Malawi (425,000 m³), South Africa (276,000 m³), Paraguay (183,000 m³) and Singapore (161,000 m³) the only significant non-member exporters in 2006.

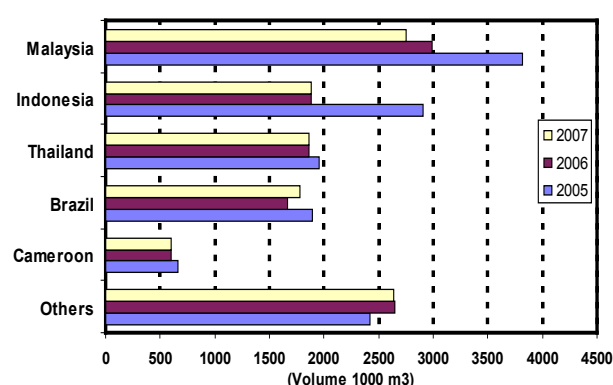


Fig. 17: Major Tropical Sawnwood Exporters

Malaysia continues to lead in the exports of tropical sawnwood, with the 3.0 million m³ exported in 2006 constituting 27% of total ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's exports declined by 22% in 2006 from a peak in 2005 of 3.8 million m³. Most of this decline was due to a large drop in exports to Thailand, and to a lesser extent, the Netherlands. Malaysia's tropical sawnwood exports to Thailand are used mainly in the construction industry which experienced a boom period in 2005 before easing in 2006 and 2007. Appendix 2 (Table 2-2) shows that Malaysia's other major sawnwood customers in 2006 were China, Japan, Taiwan POC, Hong Kong S.A.R., Belgium, France and Italy. There were, however, large discrepancies between the trade flows reported by Malaysia and trading partners Japan and China in 2006. Exports from Malaysia are expected to decline further in 2007 to 2.7 million m³.

Indonesia's exports of tropical sawnwood also declined significantly in 2006 to 1.9 million m³, 35% less than 2005 levels. Estimates for Indonesia's exports of tropical sawnwood have severely underestimated total trade in previous years, particularly with China. In 2006, a large discrepancy continues to exist between Indonesia's official reports of exports to Malaysia, and Malaysian reports of imports from Indonesia. However, a substantial reduction in the magnitude of discrepancies identified in previous years suggests that an apparent large undocumented flow of sawnwood out of the country appears to be lessening. Thailand's exports of tropical sawnwood declined 5% to 1.9 million m³ in 2006. Thai exports were predominantly to China and Malaysia. Thailand's reported exports to Malaysia in 2006 were one-third the volume of Malaysia's reported imports, indicating the continued problems in Asian countries with unreported trade flows in tropical sawnwood.

Brazil is the fourth largest ITTO tropical sawnwood

exporter, with exports totalling 1.7 million m³ in 2006, down 12% from 2006 levels. Brazil's major sawnwood markets are China, France, the Netherlands (where there is also a large discrepancy between reported trade flows) and Spain. Brazil's exports are estimated to increase to 1.8 million m³ in 2007. Cameroon decreased exports slightly to 604,000 m³, down 8% in 2006, with exports mainly to European destinations – Spain, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Cameroon's exports were also stable in 2007.

ITTO consumer countries export small volumes of tropical sawnwood, totalling 79,000 m³ in 2006. Most of these exports (69%) are from EU countries and most of the trade is intra-regional, within the EU. Belgium, a larger tropical sawnwood exporter than many producer countries, was the main EU tropical sawnwood exporter at 190,000 m³ in 2006, followed by Germany and the Netherlands. Total consumer country exports of tropical sawnwood dropped to 637,000 m³ in 2007, due to a decline of 8% (to 432,000 m³) in EU exports.

Prices

Real (1990) and nominal sawnwood FOB price trends for three Ghanaian species, two Malaysian species and three Latin American species of tropical sawnwood are featured in Appendix 4-2.

The demand for African mahogany (khaya or acajou, one of the continent's most valuable sawnwood export species) has been on an upward trend following restrictions on the supply of South American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), a species strongly favoured by US consumers. In 2001 real prices were at a low of \$304/m³ (\$396/m³ nominal) but have been rising since then, reaching \$553/m³ (\$814/m³ nominal) at the close of 2007. Prices in euros, however, were flat in the last quarter of 2007. Although demand was reported to be strong in EU countries in 2007, strong price competition from alternative species (particularly meranti) and slowing demand in the USA have flattened prices. Although the USA has been the major traditional market for khaya, the unfavourable exchange rate between the US dollar and euro resulted in reduced exports of khaya to the USA.

Wawa (or obeche) sawnwood prices reached a record high of \$331/m³ (\$445/m³ nominal) by mid-2003 when UK importers increased buying to replenish stocks. Wawa prices then declined in 2004 due to greater supply of sawn wawa from Ghana and a quiet UK market, a reflection of long term shifts in the furniture manufacturing sector towards the outsourcing of furniture components. Wawa prices firmed and recovered in 2004 before declining gradually (both in euros and dollars) to \$233/m³ (\$334/m³ nominal) in early 2006. The overall market for wawa in Western Europe has been shrinking as manufacturers either relocate or import mouldings and other semi-finished components from Africa or low-cost locations in Eastern Europe and Asia. Wawa demand has also been affected by MDF substitution in some European markets. Until mid-

2007 prices remained relatively stable before increasing to a high in nominal terms of \$459/m³ (\$312/m³ real) in late 2007, driven by strong demand for white timbers in the mouldings and sauna industries.

After reaching a new low of \$321/m³ (\$423/m³ nominal) in early 2002, real prices for iroko (or odum, currently West Africa's most valuable sawnwood export species) rebounded and rose steadily, reaching a peak of \$596/m³ (\$836/m³ nominal) in early 2005. FOB prices for iroko sawn timber subsequently firmed due to disruption of iroko trade in Côte d'Ivoire (affected by a serious political crisis) and robust demand in the UK, Germany and Mediterranean countries. At the end of 2005 prices weakened due to high stocks in Europe and increased supply from D.R. of Congo and Gabon. Prices then increased marginally to the end of 2006, reaching a new high in nominal terms of \$857/m³ (\$596/m³ real) in the last quarter of 2007, and remaining relatively stable within periodic fluctuations of supply from Africa and demand from EU countries.

Prices for Malaysian dark red meranti sawnwood, which rebounded in 2002 due to the tight supply of the species in sawmills in Peninsular Malaysia and the Indonesian ban on log exports, continued an upward trend throughout most of 2003-2005 as Indonesia extended its ban to sawnwood exports in 2004. Prices for dark red meranti sawnwood in the UK market reached a six year high of \$524/m³ (\$733/m³ nominal) in early 2005, before declining gradually to \$492/m³ (\$689/m³ nominal) by the end of 2005 as the US dollar strengthened against the pound. Prices in British pounds continued to firm for the remainder of the year, due to restrictions on log and sawnwood imports from Indonesia and increased diversion of logs to plywood mills that deprived Malaysian sawmills of an important source of raw material. Prices then remained stable in British pounds to the end of 2007, although rising in US dollars, with prices at year-end decreasing slightly to \$517/m³ (\$761/m³ nominal).

Although Asian suppliers to the EU have benefited, compared to African suppliers, from the weakness of the US dollar, EU demand for dark red meranti is reported to be slow at the beginning of 2008 due to reduced activity in the construction sector. Prices will, however, be balanced by supply restrictions resulting from continued growth in the secondary processing industries in Malaysia and the steady, successful crackdown on illegal logging in Indonesia. After declining for most of the 1995-2001 period and firming in 2002, seraya (also known as light red meranti, a medium density utility timber) scantlings prices were stable in a narrow range of \$376-384/m³ (\$505-515/m³ nominal) in 2003. Nominal and real prices moved up sharply in early 2004 due largely to increased demand for this species in Japan (despite its declining overall demand for tropical sawnwood) and, to a lesser extent, in Europe. Seraya scantlings prices declined slightly in late 2004 and early 2005, climbing to \$513/m³ (\$755/m³ nominal) in mid-2007 and remaining relatively stable to the year-end 2007.

After reaching a peak in 2002, trade in Latin American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*, the region's most valuable species) slowed significantly following a total ban on logging, transportation, processing and trade of all mahogany products imposed by Brazil's IBAMA and the subsequent inclusion of this species in Appendix II of CITES in 2003. Since mid-2003, internationally traded mahogany sawnwood has been largely from Peru. Prices for Peruvian mahogany to the US market, which were at \$879/m³ (\$1,180/m³ nominal) in 2003, started to climb in 2004 following the species' inclusion in CITES Appendix II. Prices continued upwards in 2005 after the establishment of a mahogany export quota in Peru and continued to trend upwards to late 2006 (in nominal terms). Prices levelled in 2007 as the restricted supplies of Peruvian mahogany shifted demand to more readily available substitute species such as khaya, sapelli, ipe and garapa. By early 2008, prices had declined to \$1,265/m³ (\$1,861/m³ nominal).

After peaking at a high of \$524/m³ (\$680/m³ nominal) in early 2001, real prices for jatoba sawnwood declined steadily for most of 2001-2004, reaching \$387/m³ (\$530/m³ nominal) in late 2004 due mainly to a sharp slide in the Brazilian real. Prices for this Brazilian species rebounded in 2005, due mainly to a strong recovery of the Brazilian real, and further increased to late 2006 when prices reached \$562/m³ (\$810/m³ nominal). Prices flattened as the species lost competitiveness with other internationally trade sawnwoods, and then increased marginally to early 2008, reaching \$570/m³ (\$838/m³ nominal). Brazilian producers have been developing new markets for tropical sawnwood species like jatoba in East Asia and elsewhere in order to reduce their dependence on the US market.

A graph showing Brazilian pine sawnwood price trends is included in Appendix 4-2 to allow comparison of prices of a relevant coniferous species with those of tropical hardwoods. After reaching new lows of \$89/m³ (\$120/m³ nominal) in early 2003, Brazilian pine sawnwood prices increased gradually for most of 2004 due to strong US demand. Prices retreated slightly in early 2005 before rising again to \$96/m³ (\$135/m³ nominal) where they remained until early 2006.

Unlike jatoba sawnwood prices, sawn pine prices were less affected by the devaluation of the real as prices were supported by strong demand in export markets for value added pine products such as clear blocks, blanks and mouldings. In early 2006, pine sawnwood prices began to decline steadily, reaching a record low of \$69/m³ (\$101/m³ nominal) in mid-2007. The main cause was severe price competition from other softwood sawnwood suppliers.

Veneer

Production

Production of tropical veneer in ITTO producer countries amounted to nearly 2.5 million m³ in 2007. Although

production figures should not include veneer used in domestic plywood production, this distinction is often ignored because most veneer production is destined for the plywood industry and the volumes of decorative veneers produced and traded internationally are very small. Veneer production in producing countries decreased by 6.4% in 2006 but is estimated to remain relatively level in 2007. The Asian region produced nearly 1.5 million m³ of tropical veneer in 2006, Africa produced 662,00 m³ and Latin America produced 367,000 m³. Veneer production decreased in Asia, Latin America, and Africa (down 3.8%, 2.7%, and 13.5% respectively) in 2006. The main ITTO veneer producers in 2005-2007 are shown in Figure 18.

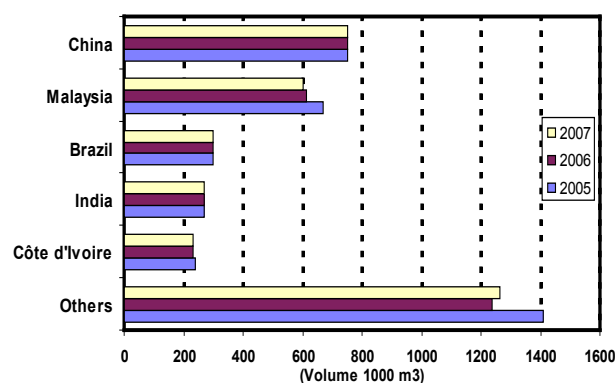


Fig. 18: Major Tropical Veneer Producers

Although an ITTO consumer country, China remains ITTO's largest tropical veneer producer with production totalling 750,000 m³ in 2006 and estimated to be stable in 2007. Chinese production accounts for over 22% of total ITTO veneer production. Malaysia, for many years the largest tropical veneer producer, produced 612,000 m³ in 2006. Malaysian production rose to 670,000 m³ in 2005 before dropping by 8.7% in 2006. Production is estimated to decline further to 600,000 m³ in 2007. Brazil was ITTO's third largest tropical veneer producer with 300,000 m³ in 2006. Its production made up 81.7% of ITTO's Latin American total in 2006 and 8.8% of total ITTO veneer production. India was ITTO's fourth largest tropical veneer producer, with 270,000 m³ in 2006. India's production rose 12.1% between 2004 and 2005, and has remained at that level to 2007.

Côte d'Ivoire is the only African country in the top five tropical veneer producers, displacing Ghana's position in 2006 following a 29% decrease in Ghana's production to 212,000 m³. Côte d'Ivoire increased veneer production by 16.5% (to 240,000 m³) in 2005 but decreased production in 2006 to 233,000 m³ where it is expected to remain level in 2007. The top five tropical veneer producing countries comprised nearly two-thirds of ITTO veneer production in 2006. ITTO consuming countries produced 903,000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2006, down 7.1% from 2005 levels. Consumer production is estimated to remain stable in 2007. In addition to China, which accounted for the bulk of ITTO consumer countries' production (83%), the only other significant producer was the Republic of Korea.

Consumption

Consumption of veneer in all ITTO member countries, in furniture and other secondary processing industries (but not destined for plywood), fell by 6.8% to just over 3.2 million m³ in 2006. Consumption in ITTO consumer countries is estimated to decline slightly to just under 3.2 million m³ in 2007. Figure 19 shows the major ITTO consumers of tropical veneer from 2005-2007.

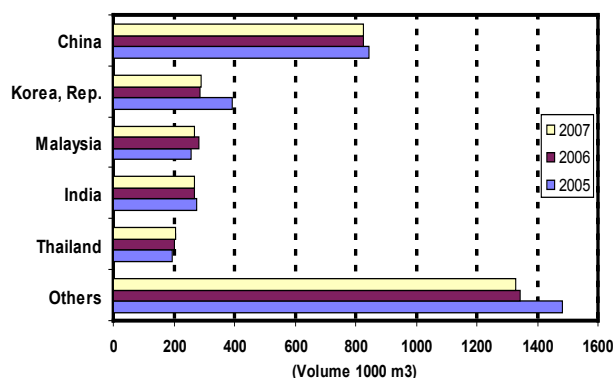


Fig. 19: Major Tropical Veneer Consumers

China maintained its position as ITTO's largest tropical veneer consumer in 2006, followed by the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, India and Thailand, among other countries. Chinese tropical veneer consumption decreased by 2.0% to 827,000 m³ in 2006 and remained stable in 2007. Despite the decline, China accounted for nearly half of ITTO consumer countries' tropical veneer consumption. Tropical wood veneers are used as a decorative face in furniture, solid composite flooring and wooden doors in China's domestic and export markets and tropical veneer consumption has followed China's growth in those industries.

The Republic of Korea's tropical veneer consumption declined significantly by 26.7% to 288,000 m³ in 2006. Malaysia became ITTO's third largest tropical veneer consumer with consumption of 281,000 m³ in 2006, up 9.3% on 2005. Consumption will dip slightly in 2007 to 269,000 m³. India and Thailand are the next highest consumers, with consumption totalling 269,000 m³ and 202,000 m³ respectively. The EU (mostly France and Italy and to a lesser extent, Denmark, Spain and Germany) is also a major tropical veneer consumer, with 317,000 m³ in 2006, down 14% from 2005. The top five tropical veneer consuming countries comprised just over 58% of total ITTO veneer consumption in 2006.

Imports

Many importing countries do not differentiate between the various types of veneer and plywood (e.g. softwood/hardwood, temperate/tropical) in trade statistics. For plywood, different species of veneers (softwoods and hardwoods) are increasingly used in production. The lack of resolution in trade statistics is compounded by the fact that countries use a wide variety of scales to measure trade in panel products. Some countries use volume (as

is reported here), some use surface area and still others use weight. All of these can be reported in metric or imperial units, depending on the country. Many countries report only aggregate trade, combining tropical and non-tropical veneers and panels. Some also aggregate veneer and plywood into a single category. The discrepancies in trade partner reports in Appendix 2 for veneer can also be partially due to the use of different conversion factors in different countries. The adoption of a standard measurement system for veneer and panel products is a priority if improvements in the accuracy of these statistics are to be achieved.

Figure 20 shows the major ITTO veneer importers for 2005-2007, ranked in order of 2006 import volume. Total ITTO tropical veneer imports decreased 13.5% to 925,000 m³ in 2006, followed by a marginal decrease of less than 1% in 2007.

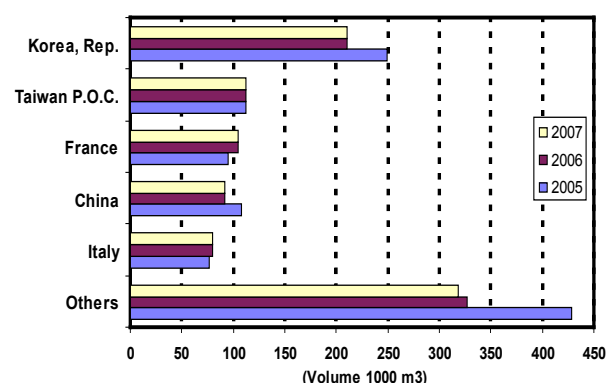


Fig. 20: Major Tropical Veneer Importers

The Republic of Korea, the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer, imported 210,000 m³ in 2006 and was estimated to remain stable in 2007. Taiwan P.O.C. is the second largest tropical veneer importer, at around 112,000 m³ in 2006 followed by France at 104,000 m³. Taiwan P.O.C.'s tropical veneer imports have been falling since 2003, having rebounded from a low in the early 2000's. Taiwan P.O.C.'s furniture and other secondary processing industries have become less competitive than other Asian locations, with significant production capacity being relocated to lower cost facilities in China, Vietnam, the Philippines and other countries over the last decade. Meanwhile, China's imports (previously ITTO's largest in the early 2000's) continued to decline, to 92,000 m³ in 2006 and expected to remain the same in 2007. China's consumption of tropical veneer is now predominantly supplied by veneer produced in China from imported tropical logs. EU imports of tropical veneer reached a peak of 424,000 m³ in 2005 but declined 13.4% in 2006 to 367,000 m³, and expected to remain level in 2007.

Nevertheless, the EU still accounted for nearly 40% of total ITTO imports in 2006. The majority of European imports are from African producers (mainly Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Ghana). Japan, formerly a major tropical veneer importer, is now less significant,

with imports continuing to decline to 30,000 m³ in 2006 and 24,000 m³ in 2007. ITTO's figures for Mexico were previously based on an incorrect classification and the figures have been adjusted based on COMTRADE data. Mexico was previously rated as the largest importer of tropical veneer, but based on new information is now an insignificant importer.

Exports

Figure 21 shows the top ITTO tropical veneer exporters in 2005-2007, ranked in order of 2006 export volume.

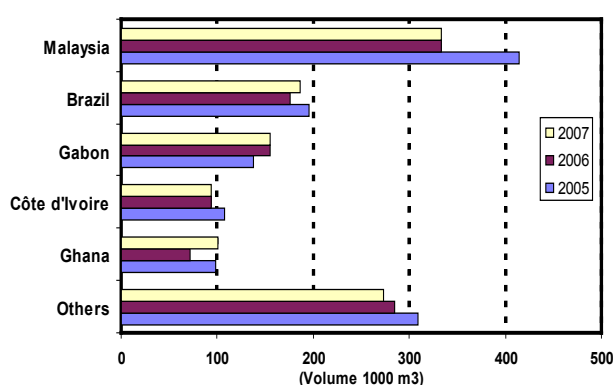


Fig. 21: Major Tropical Veneer Exporters

Total ITTO producer member exports decreased by 13%, from a peak in 2005, to just over 1 million m³ in 2006. They were expected to remain level in 2007. Malaysia continues to be ITTO's dominant veneer exporter, although there was a large year-on-year decline (nearly 20%) in exports in 2006. This decrease can be attributed to a declining availability of tropical log supplies to Malaysia's veneer industry and the growth in domestic consumption of tropical veneer to support Malaysia's expanding secondary processing industries, so that less is available for export. Malaysia's tropical veneer exports of 333,000 m³ in 2006 accounted for about one-third of the ITTO producer member total. Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) shows that Malaysian exports are mainly directed to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan P.O.C., Indonesia, Japan and China.

Brazil was the second largest tropical veneer exporter in 2006 with exports of 176,000 m³. Exports had declined 10.2% from 2005 levels, following a peak in that year of 196,000 m³. Exports are expected to rebound slightly in 2007 to 186,000 m³. Brazil's exports of veneer are predominantly to EU destinations, and have been less affected by the strengthening Brazilian currency than exports to the US. Tropical veneer exports from the African region were nearly a third of exports from all ITTO countries, with Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana rated in the top 5 exporting countries. Most of the African tropical veneer exports went to EU destinations. Gabonese tropical veneer exports increased by 12% between 2005 and 2006 reaching 155,000 m³ and it is expected to remain stable in 2007. Côte d'Ivoire's exports have been declining since 2004 and reached 94,000 m³ in 2006, 45% less than the 2004 level. Ghana's exports have also been declining in

recent years, reaching 71,000 m³ in 2006 but expected to rebound to 101,000 m³ in 2007.

The EU accounted for 61,000 m³ of total consumer country tropical veneer exports of 96,000 m³ in 2006, remaining stable in 2007. Germany and Spain were the largest EU tropical veneer exporters.

Prices

The international market for tropical veneers remains relatively small (around 7% of ITTO producers' total export value of primary tropical timber products in 2006) and is mainly for decorative sliced veneer. The market for sliced veneer is rather specialized and there are no clear benchmark species whose prices reflect overall market trends. Tropical veneer prices are therefore not regularly covered by the ITTO MIS and are also not regularly quoted by any other readily available source. Appendix 1 (Tables 1-2-b and 1-2-d) shows the average unit value of tropical veneer imports and exports, while Appendix 3 provides details of the species and (in some cases) grades of veneer traded by countries together with average prices. Appendices 1 and 3 show that consuming country exports of tropical veneer were usually of much higher value than those from producer countries, with the differences more pronounced than for other tropical products.

Plywood

Production

Production of tropical plywood in ITTO producing countries totalled 13.6 million m³ in 2006, down 6.5% from 2005 and is expected to remain relatively stable in 2007. The main ITTO plywood producers in 2005-2007 are shown in Figure 22.

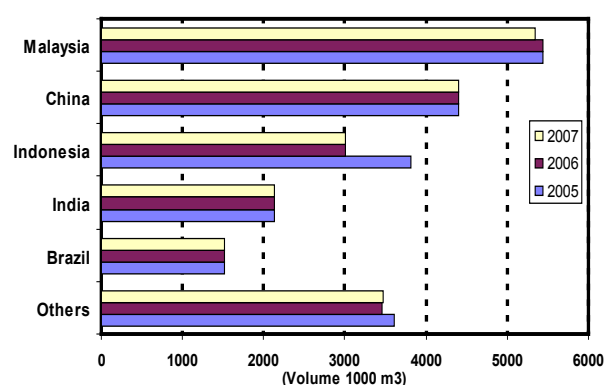


Fig. 22: Major Tropical Plywood Producers

Malaysia's plywood production remained stable in 2006 at 5.4 million m³ and is estimated to decline marginally to 5.3 million m³ in 2007. Malaysia's wood-based industries, including plywood, have been targeted to grow under the government's Third Industrial Master Plan 2006-2020, but issues of industrial overcapacity in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and restricted log availability may constrain these targets. China is now the second largest tropical plywood producer, overtaking Indonesia in 2005. Tropical plywood production has been stable at 4.4 million m³ since

2004 and is based on imported tropical hardwood logs (for face veneers) and other log supplies. It's rapid increase in plywood production in the last decade has supplied both the booming Chinese construction industry and a growing export industry.

Following steady reductions in production from 2001 to 2003 (when it was 6.1 million m³), Indonesia plywood production fell sharply to 4.5 million m³ in 2004, allowing Malaysia to take over as the top ITTO producer. Indonesian plywood production has continued to decline steadily since then, reaching 3.0 million m³ in 2006, about half the level of 2003, mainly due to reductions in logging quotas and crackdowns on illegal log flows which have restricted the log availability for plywood production. India's tropical plywood production based largely on imported tropical logs, as in China, has also risen rapidly over the last decade. India's production reached 2.1 million m³ in 2005 and has remained stable to 2007. Brazil's tropical plywood production in 2005 reached 1.5 million m³ and has remained stable to 2007, production growth being restricted by the declining value of exports to the USA. The top five tropical plywood producing countries accounted for 83% of ITTO plywood production in 2006. Taiwan POC, Japan, Ecuador, the Philippines and France were also significant producers of tropical plywood in 2005-06, accounting for most of the remaining 17%.

Japan's plywood production has fallen significantly since the 1980s when it supported the major trade in Asian tropical logs. Japan plywood manufacture now uses predominantly softwood logs - Russian larch and more recently, Japanese sugi and larch - as improvements in veneer manufacturing have enabled a transition to the smaller diameter Russian and Japanese logs. The Japanese plywood industry is now using more domestic logs due to:

- the tightening log supply from Russia (due to a combination of a diversion of Russia's log exports to China and the enforcement of a log export tax which will restrict supplies further);
- the growing availability of Japanese sugi and larch resources; and
- technical developments in sugi, veneer and plywood processing, including efficient peeling of small logs, and pressing processes to enable pressing of "softer" veneer to produce plywood of sufficient strength for floor bases.

ITTO consuming countries produced almost 6.4 million m³ of tropical plywood in 2006 (about 32% of total ITTO production), the same level as 2005, and expected to remain stable in 2007.

Consumption

Figure 23 shows the top ITTO consumers of tropical plywood for 2005-2007. Aggregate consumption in consumer countries decreased by 12% between 2004 and 2005 but remained relatively stable at 13.3 million m³ in 2006. Consumption is expected to increase marginally

in 2007 to 13.5 million m³. Japan's consumption rose in 2004 as it was increasingly able to source imports that were compliant with a new formaldehyde emission standard introduced in 2003. Consumption fell sharply (21.9%) in 2005 as coniferous plywood and substitute panels continued to make inroads into the market. Consumption increased marginally in 2006 and 2007, although more recent official estimates for 2007 have been revised downward following a marked decline in housing starts in late 2007. China's consumption of tropical plywood reached 4.1 million m³ in 2004 and declined in 2005 and 2006, to 3.6 million m³. While Chinese consumption is predicted to remain strong, tropical plywood consumption in most traditional markets will at best remain stable and is more likely to fall in future as substitutes and more efficient uses are increasingly adopted.

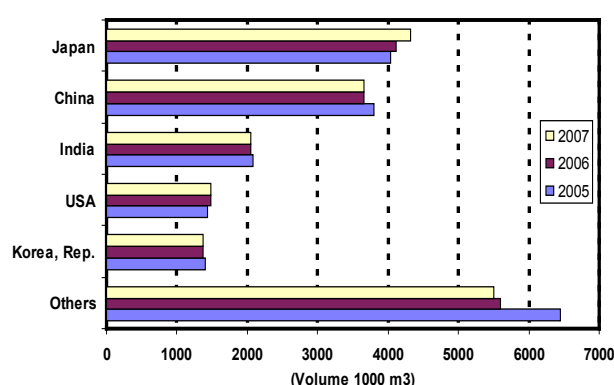


Fig. 23: Major Tropical Plywood Consumers

Aggregate consumption of plywood in producing countries decreased by 13.3% from 5.8 million m³ in 2005 to 5.0 million m³ in 2006, due largely to a large decrease in consumption in Indonesia. Aggregate consumption fell by a further 2.1% in 2007 to 4.9 million m³ due to reduced consumption in Brazil as exports grew faster than production. India has rapidly increased its consumption of tropical plywood in recent years, growing by 20.0% between 2003 and 2006 to just around 2.1 million m³ in 2006 and 2007. The top five tropical plywood consuming countries accounted for about two-thirds of total ITTO consumption in 2006.

Imports

Figure 8 (Section 2) shows the major trade flows for tropical plywood in 2006, highlighting the dominance of Japan and the USA as the major import markets and Malaysia and Indonesia as the major suppliers. Figure 24 shows the major ITTO plywood importers for 2005-2007, ranked by import volume in 2006. Total ITTO imports of tropical plywood remained stable at 8.8 million m³ between 2005 and 2006, following a sharp 16% decline between 2004 and 2005. Imports are expected to increase slightly by 2.9% in 2007. The majority of all tropical plywood imports are sourced from Malaysia and Indonesia (53% and 37% respectively in 2006 for the top importer, Japan). As noted in the plywood production section, Japan continues to replace domestic hardwood plywood

production with softwoods, imported plywood (tropical and non tropical) and substitutes like OSB and MDF. Tropical plywood imports increased modestly between 2005 and 2006 to 3.5 million m³, although this was down 23% from a peak in 2004. Japan's imports experienced a significant drop in 2003 largely due to the inability to source sufficient supplies of plywood from Indonesia that were compliant with a new standard restricting formaldehyde emissions from building materials, introduced by the Japanese government that year. Imports rebounded in 2004 after sufficient mills in Indonesia were certified to produce according to the new standard. In 2006 imports increased due to rising housing starts and construction activity, together with difficulty in obtaining tropical logs for domestic production in the face of competition from China.

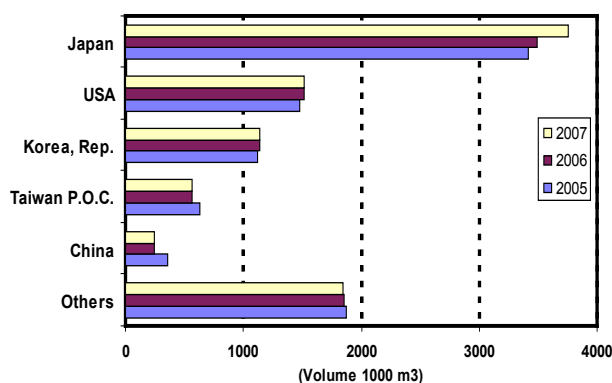


Fig. 24: Major Tropical Plywood Importers

Although the official ITTO estimate for 2007 shows a further increase in imports of tropical plywood in 2007, unofficial data show a decline in imports as housing starts eased in late 2007 (see Section 2). The outlook for Japan's plywood demand and imports is not favourable in the medium to long-term given the forecasts for slowing economic growth and the implications of Japan's demographic profile. Low prices (compared to the cost of domestic production) also continue to make imported plywood more attractive than domestic production. Japan has also converted much of its tropical plywood processing capacity to handle smaller imported Russian larch logs, resulting in higher imports to partially offset the resulting drop in domestic tropical plywood production.

The USA remained ITTO's second largest tropical plywood importer in 2006 at over 1.5 million m³, a small increase from 2005 (2.3%) but 20.3% less than a peak attained in 2004. Malaysia was the major supplier to the USA (34.9%), followed by Indonesia (25.5%) and most of the rest from China (16.5%) and Brazil (11.6%).

China is a more important supplier to the USA than to Japan, with the USA importing 16.5% of its tropical plywood from China, compared to only 1.2% of Japan's imports being from China. The price competitiveness of tropical and non-tropical hardwood plywood (and other products) from China has been a major concern for the US hardwood plywood industry. The US International Trade

Commission launched a formal investigation of the legality of wood product supplies from China and other countries that could be affecting the US hardwood industry. The report is due by June 2008. The Republic of Korea was ITTO's third largest tropical plywood importer in 2006, at over 1.1 million m³. After many years being Korea's main plywood supplier, Indonesia has now been replaced by Malaysia and China. Malaysia accounted for almost 54% of Korean imports in 2006, compared to China's 25.6% and Indonesia's 16.5%. China's imports have been steadily declining, dropping 31.6% in 2006 to 244,000 m³ before stabilising in 2007. This trend is expected to continue as the domestic plywood industry flourishes. Taiwan POC was also a substantial tropical plywood importer in 2006 (565,000 m³), from Malaysia (62.1%), Indonesia (24.3%), and China (12.7%).

EU imports of tropical plywood totalled about 1.0 million m³ in 2006, level with 2005 levels. EU imports are mostly accounted for by the UK, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Most of the EU's tropical plywood came from Brazil, China, Indonesia and Malaysia, with inter-European trade also playing a fairly large role in many countries' imports. Malaysia has a trade advantage in EU plywood markets compared to Indonesia, the GSP tariff rate for Malaysian plywood being 3.5% compared with Indonesia's 7%.

China continued to export growing volume of tropical plywood to the EU, particularly to the UK where quality and pricing concerns regarding this product have been raised, particularly regarding core composition, formaldehyde levels and technical board properties. In 2007 there was considerable EU market uncertainty about Chinese tropical plywood imports due to an anti-dumping investigation. European importers had applied for an extension of existing anti-dumping duties on okoume plywood to include plywood with other red-faced tropical surface veneers - bintangor, red canarium, kedondong - coming from China. Although the EU decided in December 2007 that no duties would be applied, the one year delay in implementing a decision caused uncertainty and slackening of demand for Chinese plywood.

Exports

Figure 25 shows the major ITTO tropical plywood exporters in 2005-2007. In 2006, exports from ITTO producer countries declined by 1.9% to just under 9 million m³. Tropical plywood exports by producers remained relatively stable in 2007. Malaysia remains the largest tropical plywood exporter at 5.2 million m³ in 2006 and 2007. Malaysia's share of ITTO producer countries' exports has been growing, from 42% in 2003 to nearly 58% in 2006, reflecting Indonesia's declining importance in the plywood trade. Malaysia's exports are mainly to Japan, the USA, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan POC. The EU, particularly the UK, is also an important market, with Malaysia able to supply significant volumes of certified plywood to the EU at small price premiums. Indonesia was traditionally Malaysia's major competitor

in the tropical plywood trade, but its exports have declined significantly in recent years and Malaysia now dominates the tropical plywood export trade. Although Indonesia's plywood exports increased by 3.4% to 2.7 million m³ in 2006 and remained at that level in 2007, they have declined 31.4% over the last 5 years and are considerably down from highs of around 10 million m³ (or 85% of total ITTO producer exports) in the early 1990s.

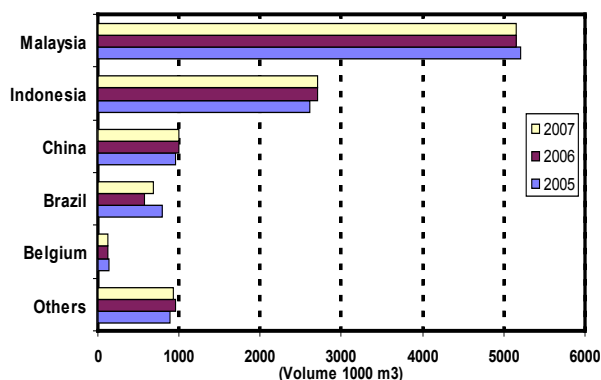


Fig. 25: Major Tropical Plywood Exporters

Latin American tropical plywood exports decreased by 26.9% in 2006 to 0.7 million m³. Most of the decrease was attributed to a sharp decline in Brazil's exports. Brazil's tropical plywood exports decreased 28.1% to 572,000 m³ in 2006 before rebounding to 684,000 m³ in 2007. Brazil's exports are predominantly to the USA (37.5%) and the UK (24.7%) with exports being affected by movement of the Brazilian currency relative to the US dollar. Africa's plywood exports are relatively insignificant on a global scale but increased in 2006 by 31.1% to 173,000 m³. Ghana is Africa's main tropical plywood exporter, accounting for over 60% of the region's total in 2006.

ITTO consumer country exports of tropical plywood have been growing progressively in recent years, reaching 1.6 million m³ in 2006, a year-on-year increase of 5.6%. Almost all of this increase is due to large growth in China's exports of tropical plywood which reached 993,000 m³, a 75% increase on 2003 levels. China's boom in tropical plywood exports to markets such as the EU, Taiwan POC and Japan is notable since it is largely based on logs sourced from ITTO producer countries, many of which have been steadily losing share in these plywood markets. Chinese exports initially comprised mainly okoume plywood (now subject to heavy tariffs in the EU) and later included other "combi" plywood products with a domestic poplar core and tropical bintangor or meranti face. Chinese plywood products are comparatively lighter and cheaper than Southeast Asian products while their quality has improved noticeably in recent years. In 2007, a number of factors have emerged that may undermine China's plywood export competitiveness, including the gradual removal of tax benefits for Chinese plywood exporters (although these were not fully implemented by the end of 2007), increased competition for wood raw materials in China, rising labour and fuel costs, and difficulties in supplying

environmentally certified products from China due to the complexity of supply chains. Tropical plywood exports from the EU grew by 8.8% to 457,000 m³ in 2006, when it accounted for slightly more than 29% of consumer exports. EU exports were mainly from Belgium and France in 2006. Total consumer country exports of tropical plywood increased by 3.5% to 473,000 m³ in 2007.

Prices

Appendix 4-3 includes graphs showing recent trends in real FOB prices for various grades and thicknesses of Indonesian, Malaysian and Brazilian plywood. The main tropical species used in the manufacture of plywood for export in 2005-2007 are given in Appendix 3. For Southeast Asian plywood, the focus of this analysis is on Indonesian prices which are usually closely correlated with Malaysian prices. After reaching record lows in early 2002, real prices of Indonesian BB/CC moisture resistant (MR) plywood hovered around \$179/m³ (\$240/m³ nominal), \$153/m³ (\$205/m³ nominal) and \$117/m³ (\$158/m³ nominal) for 2.7 mm, 3 mm and 6-18 mm thicknesses, respectively for most of 2002 and early 2003. Prices were depressed due to a weak housing market in Japan. Prices rebounded from mid-2003 when supply tightened after Japanese authorities introduced new standards (Japan Agricultural Standards, JAS) for low formaldehyde emissions on plywood for structural use. Prices for 2.7 mm, 3 mm and 6-18 mm panels continued to rise steadily from 2004 to mid-2007 due to growing log supply problems (in Indonesia and Malaysia), strong demand in the USA and the UK and bottlenecks in shipments.

Prices for these plywood thicknesses reached ten-year highs (in nominal terms) of around \$500/m³, \$460/m³ and \$410/m³ respectively by mid-2007, with prices for MR 6-18mm BB/CC grades surpassing a price peak in 1996. Price gains reflected declining log availability as a result of reduced logging quotas in Indonesia; increased control on illegal logging; and bottlenecks in shipping capacities. Further price rises were prevented by fierce competition from cheaper Chinese combi plywood and mounting concern over illegal logging that led some large importers to switch away from Indonesian plywood altogether. Indonesian plywood export prices continued a strong upward trend in the first half of 2007 but reached a plateau in the latter part of the year before moving downward in the first three months of 2008 as the construction sectors in most major markets weakened.

Chinese plywood products have continued to gain ground in Europe and other major markets due to highly competitive pricing and a dwindling availability of Southeast Asian plywood. However, the price advantage of China's plywood exports may be challenged in 2008 by rising labour, energy and raw materials costs, the progressive removal of export incentives available to plywood manufacturers, and the strengthening of the Chinese currency against the US dollar. These pressures, as well as the EU's concerns regarding quality of plywood supply and emerging demand for environmentally certified products,

are likely to result in some consolidation of China's plywood industry around the larger and more efficient manufacturing facilities. Brazilian tropical plywood prices continued to recover from a low period between 2000-2003 due to strong demand, particularly in the USA and the UK. Prices of white virola plywood (5.2 mm), the most popular Brazilian product, which reached record lows in early 2003 of \$164/m³ (\$220/m³ nominal), rose in steps from January 2007 to early 2008, reaching \$460/m³ (nominal) in March 2008. Brazilian exporters continued adjusting production to the new requirements under the compulsory "CE marking" standard for the manufacture of structural plywood introduced in the EU in early 2004 (norm EN 13986). The growing but still insufficient supply of "CE marked" product has also contributed to increased white virola plywood prices.

Prices for Brazilian elliotis pine plywood (15 mm), included here for comparison purposes, were less severely affected during the 1997-98 market turbulence than Brazil's tropical plywood exports but stabilised at around \$123/m³ (\$162/m³ nominal) between 2000 and mid-2003. Low prices were blamed on weak demand in Europe. By mid-2003 the strength of housing demand in the USA started to have an impact on demand. Brazilian exporters began to switch their focus from Europe to the USA and prices began to move up. In the first quarter of 2004, Brazilian elliotis pine plywood prices reached \$215/m³ (\$295/m³ nominal). Brazilian suppliers of softwood plywood increased their deliveries to the USA to become its major supplier, well ahead of the former main source country, Canada. However, prices for elliotis pine plywood declined sharply at the end of 2004 to \$135/m³ (\$185/m³ nominal) due to overstocking in the USA. In 2005, demand picked up again and prices firmed until mid-2005, when Brazilian softwood plywood lost its duty free status in the USA under the GSP system due to high import levels. In addition, the EU imposed a 7% duty on the product after the duty free annual quota was exceeded. Prices picked up again at the beginning of 2006, and then stabilised at \$250/m³ (nominal). After a small

price rise in August 2007, elliotis pine plywood prices have remained relatively level since August 2007 at about \$270/m³ (nominal) due to subdued demand caused by buyer uncertainty regarding the downturn in the US economy, uncertainty regarding US exchange rate volatility and subsequent impacts on prices. Brazil has been facing strong price competition from Chinese plywood exporters, who have had the competitive advantage of more favourable exchange rates and lower production costs. US and EU demand for construction materials, including plywood, are expected to decline further in 2008 as domestic housing markets slow, putting downward pressure on plywood prices.

The graphs for C&F prices of Japanese plywood imports from Indonesia in Appendix 4-3-d show that after halving during the Asian economic crisis and mostly declining until early 2002 (due to the slow Japanese construction sector), real prices for concrete form board panels, floor base and thin panels recovered gradually until mid-2004. Contributing factors were the effects of tighter Indonesian log supplies on plywood exports and strong demand for Indonesian plywood that is compliant with new JAS regulations on formaldehyde emissions. Prices of Japanese plywood imports lost momentum in the second half of 2004 due to substitution by cheaper Chinese and softwood plywood products.

In 2006, as Indonesian plywood supplies were further restricted by lack of availability of raw material, and Japanese housing starts and construction activity surged, nominal and real prices rose continually, reaching a record peak in late 2006 of \$595/m³, \$700/m³ and \$800/m³ (nominal prices) for concrete form panels, floor bases and thin panels respectively. In 2007, Japanese plywood import prices plummeted due to a rapid decline in housing starts and construction activity, and a weakening yen which reduced import demand. Substitution by OSB, particleboard and MDF at the price peak also weakened demand. At the end of 2007 nominal prices had stabilised at \$370/m³, \$460/m³ and \$615/m³ respectively.

4. TRADE AND PRICES OF SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS

The importance of secondary processed wood products (SPWP) to ITTO members is reflected by their inclusion in both the ITTA's objective of promoting further processing of tropical timbers, and in Goal 1 of the ITTO Yokohama Action Plan providing for the Organization to undertake "regular assessments ... on secondary products".

Secondary processed wood products (SPWP) trends in 2006 were similar to those in 2005. The USA continued to be the largest overall importer of SPWP, with Mexico maintaining its position as the biggest producer country importer of SPWP. China's growing trade importance continued in 2006 as its export levels leapt in 2006. Prices for some SPWPs had jumped, in particular those from Malaysia as further restrictions were placed on the use of rubberwood for certain products in 2006.

ITTO members from South and East Asia and Latin America were particularly active in trade of SPWP. Africa continued to show conspicuously lower activity, due to limited SPWP processing capabilities in the region. More attention to building processing skills, enhancing technology and collecting accurate data has to be given to the region in order for it to be a larger actor in SPWP trade.

The SPWP trade data presented here was extracted from the UN Commodity Trade Statistics (COMTRADE) database which contains time series of trade statistics up to 2006 for most developed and some developing countries. This chapter is based on these trade value data for the 2002-2006 period which are summarized as Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5.

SPWP Data Collection and Trade Classification

All trade data for China in Appendix 5 includes aggregate figures from mainland China, Hong Kong S.A.R. and Macao S.A.R. In order to maintain consistency in data reported for different years in Appendix 5, only EU-15 members are included in EU figures despite accession of 12 new members since 2004 (of which only Poland had joined ITTO as of early 2008). Producers' totals may be underestimates due to non-reporting or partial reporting to COMTRADE by some countries, especially for 2006. "Mirror" statistics from partner countries were used to supplement missing information and to generate aggregate totals in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 of Appendix 5.

This approach, while helping to fill in gaps for individual countries, also contributes to the narrowing of gaps between the aggregate statistics of importers and exporters. For example, the value of ITTO consumer imports from producer countries in Table 5-1 exceeded the value of producer exports to consumer countries in Table 5-7

by 10.3% in 2006, a difference that can be reasonably accounted for by insurance and freight charges, and differences between reporting periods, shipment departures and arrivals, etc..

Figures in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5 have been ranked by 2006 trade figures, the reference year for this analysis although (as noted above) 2006 figures were still preliminary or missing in many cases (particularly for producer countries) at the time of downloading the data from COMTRADE in early 2008.

Table 5 shows the SPWP categories employed in the analysis together with their corresponding trade nomenclature in the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC, Rev.3) and in the 1996 and 2002 versions of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System or HS 96/02). The primary categories of tropical SPWP in trade are wooden furniture and parts (the major category, accounting on average for almost two thirds of trade values); builder's woodwork (joinery and carpentry); other SPWP (packing, wooden boxes, etc.; casks, barrels, vats and other cooper's products; picture frames; table/kitchenware and other articles for domestic/ decorative use; and tools, handles, brooms and other manufactured products); and mouldings (continuously shaped or profiled wood, including mouldings, unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring, beaded wood, dowels, etc). Since furniture and parts of cane and bamboo have become important non wood tropical forest products exports for many ITTO member countries, these products are also included in this analysis. It should be noted that other SPWP analyses sometimes cover product categories not included here (e.g. "other" furniture parts) which may or may not include wood. This analysis includes only those products explicitly specified as including wood or non-wood products such as bamboo and rattan.

SPWP Trade

Imports

Major importers of SPWP

Table 5-1 (Appendix 5) shows the top ten importers of SPWP from all sources together with the proportions accounted for by ITTO producers and consumers for 2002 to 2006. Imports of SPWP by ITTO consumers represented 89% of the world's imports of these products in 2006. ITTO producers accounted for 15% (nearly \$11 billion) of total SPWP imports by consumers in 2006, approximately the same percentage as in 2003-2005 but down from 17% in 2002. Figure 26 shows that the value of SPWP imports from ITTO producers kept recording new highs in 2004-2006. For the first time in 2005, the value of SPWP imports from ITTO producers exceeded

Table 5. SPWP Categories and International Trade Nomenclature Classification			
SPWP Category	Description	Classification	
		SITC Rev.3	HS 96/HS 02
Wooden furniture and parts	Seats, not elsewhere stated (n.e.s), with wooden frames, Furniture, n.e.s., of wood	821.16 821.5	9401.61, 9401.69 9403.30 60
Builders' woodwork	Builders' joinery and carpentry	635.3	4418
Other SPWP	Packaging, cable drums, pallets, etc.	635.1	4415
	Coopers' products and parts	635.2	4416
	Wood products for domestic/ decorative use, excluding furniture	635.4	4414, 4419, 4420
	Other manufactured wood products	635.9	4417, 4421
Mouldings	Continuously shaped or profiled wood (e.g. mouldings, unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring, beaded wood, dowels, etc.)	248.3 248.5	4409
Cane and bamboo furniture and parts	Seats of cane, bamboo, etc. Furniture of other material like bamboo	821.13 821.79	9401.50 9403.80

the total value of the primary tropical timber product imports by ITTO consumers, and this may prove to have been a historic turning point as the gap widened further in 2006.

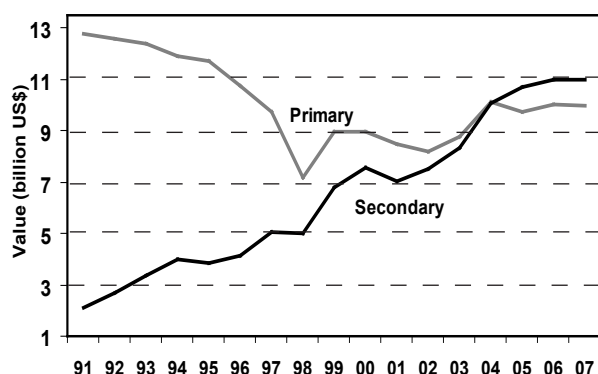


Fig.26: ITTO Consumer Imports of Primary and Secondary Tropical Timber Products, 1991-2007.

ITTO consumer imports of SPWPs from ITTO producer countries grew by about 34% between 2002 and 2006, slower than the 62% growth in imports of these products from all sources. ITTO consumer imports of SPWP from other ITTO consumer countries have grown rapidly (also by 62%) over the same period. Both consumers' and producers' market shares of total consumer imports have remained stable for the past several years, the former at around two-thirds of the total consumer SPWP market worth \$71.4 billion in 2006, and the latter at about one-sixth of the total.

The proportion of SPWP imports from ITTO producers accounted for by the top ten ITTO importers reached 88% in 2006, maintaining similar levels over the past five years. The USA was by far the world's largest single-

country importer of SPWPs with nearly \$25 billion worth of imports in 2006 (31.2% of world SPWP imports), up about 5% from \$23.8 billion in 2005. The USA was also the largest importer from ITTO producer countries with imports from these countries worth \$5.2 billion. ITTO producers accounted for 21% of US SPWP imports in 2006, about the same as in 2005. US imports of SPWP have increased about four-fold in the last decade and by 51% in the last five years. The US market has been the main engine driving international SPWP (primarily furniture) trade during this period.

Continued growth in US SPWP imports has been propelled by a strong housing market and related demand for interior wood products. US imports come predominantly from other ITTO consumers (70% in 2006), whose share of the US market has been relatively steady over the last three years. US imports from ITTO consumer countries grew by 51% in value from 2002 to 2006, while imports from producer countries grew about 38%. In 2007 and 2008, it is expected that US imports of SPWP will fall slightly, as a result of a slowing US economy and lower housing starts. In particular, Brazil, which ties most of its contracts to the US dollar, saw demand from the USA weaken in late 2007. The financial problems affecting the US economy had a milder impact on Europe, with the UK's economy most affected. The UK economy, coupled with more stringent EU timber import regulation, cooled demand for both primary and secondary wood products, into early 2008.

The EU's aggregate imports of SPWP still exceeded those of the USA in 2006, with the fifteen member states importing \$32.1 billion of these products, up from \$29.6 billion in 2005. EU imports of SPWP, which grew moderately for several years until 2002, have since picked up speed, growing by nearly 66% over the five years to

2006. SPWP import growth over that period was due to higher imports by all of the top EU importers, contributing significantly to global trade expansion in these products.

Table 5-1 shows that EU countries continued to import a relatively small proportion of their total SPWP from ITTO producer countries (15% in 2006, up only 4% from 2002 levels). EU imports from ITTO producers have grown by almost 67% in the five years up to 2006, about the same as the growth in imports from ITTO consumers and the overall growth rate. The EU is gradually increasing imports of SPWP at the expense of primary wood products and shifting manufacturing facilities to lower cost countries, mainly in Eastern Europe.

Germany is the largest EU SPWP importer by value (\$6.3 billion in 2006) but significantly smaller than the USA in global imports. Only 10% of Germany's imports in 2006 were provided by ITTO producers (the same levels as 2005) compared with 71% by ITTO consumers. The UK followed Germany closely as the EU's second largest importer of SPWP in 2006. The UK has seen rather steady growth of SPWP imports over the last several years, even though there was a slight retrenchment in the value of its imports from 2004 to 2005 with further declines expected in 2007-2008 as noted above. ITTO tropical producer countries, however, have a relatively large share of the UK market, accounting for 19% of its SPWP imports in 2006.

Table 5-1 shows that France remained the third largest EU SPWP importer for the second consecutive year and was the fifth largest at the global level. French SPWP imports rose 8.2% to \$4.5 billion in 2006, 32% higher than in 2002. Japan was the fourth largest global importer, with its total SPWP import value rising 5.0% from 2005 to 2006. Japan's share of SPWP imports from ITTO producer countries has declined since 2002 (from 31% to 28%) while the share from ITTO consumers has risen from 59% to 63% over the same period.

While transportation costs, tariff levels and regional marketing relationships play a role in determining market share held by ITTO producers in the major import markets for SPWPs, there is clearly a substantial opportunity for all producing countries to increase their market share, particularly in the large and growing market for these products in Europe.

Major SPWP imports by Product Type

The breakdown of 2006 SPWP imports by major product categories for the most important global importers is presented in Table 5-2. Wooden furniture and parts are the most valuable SPWP traded between ITTO producer and consumer countries. About three-fifths of SPWP imports by ITTO consumers were wooden furniture and parts, compared with other SPWPs (15%) and builder's woodwork (15%). The USA was the world's largest importer of wooden furniture (and all other SPWP categories), with over \$16.5 billion by value entering the country in 2006, representing 33% of the world's imports

of wooden furniture and parts. Estimates from China indicate that over half of its wood furniture exports goes to the US market.

Table 5-3 in Appendix 5 shows the top tropical importers of SPWP ranked by 2006 values (tropical countries being defined by ITTO as those with more than 50% of their land area within the tropical latitudes). As expected, many ITTO producer countries imported comparatively small volumes of these products. This table also contains important non-ITTO tropical countries. While still small compared to the major importers shown in Table 5-1, SPWP imports by several ITTO producers were becoming relatively significant despite generally high tariff levels on these products. The proportion of ITTO producer imports coming from other producers has risen since 2002, while the share of imports from ITTO consumers has been declining.

Mexico was the largest tropical importer of SPWP, with imports valued at \$568 million in 2006, mostly (80%) from ITTO consumers. Mexican SPWP imports accounted for 37% of the SPWP imports by ITTO producers. Singapore, Malaysia and India are other significant tropical importers of SPWPs. SPWP imports by ITTO producers nearly doubled between 2002 and 2006, with significant increases in Malaysia, India and Mexico.

Table 5-4 in Appendix 5 presents a breakdown of the categories of SPWP imported by major tropical importers. In 2006, ITTO producers imported \$868 million worth of wooden furniture and parts, the main SPWP category. Around 68% of producers' wooden furniture imports were from ITTO consumer countries.

Mexico was the largest tropical importer of wooden furniture (nearly \$297 million), other SPWP (almost \$117 million), mouldings (\$95 million) and builder's woodwork (\$45 million). Singapore was the largest tropical importer of cane and bamboo furniture and parts (almost \$50 million) followed by Mexico (\$45 million) and India (about \$36 million). Thailand was, after Mexico, the second largest ITTO producer importer of builder's woodwork (about \$12 million). Malaysia was, after Mexico, the second largest ITTO producer importer for wooden furniture and parts (\$138 million), other SPWP (nearly \$41 million) and mouldings (about \$40 million). Venezuela had the greatest proportion of wooden furniture in its SPWP imports at 52% in 2006, while Barbados was the only tropical importer country in Table 5-4 that imported a greater proportion of mouldings (46%) than of wooden furniture or other SPWP.

Exports

Major exporters of SPWP

Table 5-5 in Appendix 5 shows the top exporters of SPWP ranked by value in 2006. ITTO consumers exported \$56.6 billion of SPWP in 2006, accounting for 74% of aggregate world exports, the same proportion as 2002. With SPWP exports of \$14.1 billion in 2006, China was

again the world's largest exporter of SPWP. This figure accounted for almost one-quarter of ITTO consumer SPWP exports, up from 17% in 2002. The strong upward trend of growth in China (including Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s) has been evident since 1990 and it has steadily climbed in the rankings of top exporters, overtaking Germany as the world's third largest exporter in 1997 and Canada as the world's second largest exporter in 2001, before displacing Italy from the top position in 2003. China's SPWP exports climbed 24.7% in 2006 and have more than doubled over the 2002-2006 period. China's rapid growth has been helped by its booming exports of wooden furniture to the USA.

Table 6 shows the breakdown of Chinese imports and exports based on data available in COMTRADE. The table shows that 96% of China's exports of SPWP in 2006 originated from mainland China. China's imports flowing to or through Hong Kong also fell 16% between 2004 and 2006. While China was likely to keep its place as the world's largest SPWP exporter in 2007 and 2008, there are indications that limited access to raw materials may negatively impact on its export competitiveness in the medium term. In particular, the severe winter weather in 2007/08 was expected to limit raw material availability and affect import and export levels in 2008.

Italy's SPWP exports, which had remained relatively stable at just over \$6 billion between 1995 and 2003, reached almost \$7.4 billion in 2006, an increase of 19% since 2002. Its exports peaked at \$7.6 billion in 2004 and fell to \$7.3 billion in 2006, due to unfavourable euro/dollar exchange rates and competition from China and other low cost producers. Italy's exports comprised just under one-fourth of the \$28.5 billion worth of EU SPWP exports in 2006. The EU-15 accounted for half of ITTO consumer country exports of SPWP in 2006. Italy has long been particularly successful in furniture markets because of its high quality, fashionable designs, skilful labour, state of the art technology, good service and access to high value markets. Upholstered furniture and chairs constitute the main types of wooden furniture exported by Italy. The Italian furniture sector had, nevertheless, come under increased pressure from low cost competitors (notably China and Eastern Europe), particularly due to a strong euro. Italian furniture manufacturers have been continuing to strive for market differentiation based on product quality and design, and product innovation to cope with increased competition from cheaper markets, gaining market share in some cases.

With the EU's greater reliance on raw materials from its newer members, it is likely that processing of primary tropical timber products into SPWPs may decrease. Trends in European SPWP production may also shift, due to weakening overall demand in the USA and some European economies, and slowing demand for tropical SPWPs in Europe, which has led some companies to cut back expansion and at times close existing processing facilities.

Table 6. China SPWP imports and exports, 2006 [million US\$ (% share)]

Exporter	To	Imports		Exports	
China	World	210		13 606	
	ITTO Prod.	15	(3)	221	(1)
	ITTO Con.	167	(83)	12 352	(90)
Hong Kong S.A.R.	World	763		516	
	ITTO Prod.	22	(3)	16	(3)
	ITTO Con.	733	(92)	466	(90)
Macao S.A.R.	World	42		2	
	ITTO Prod.	0.7	(1)	0	(0)
	ITTO Con.	40	(95)	1	(95)
Total	World	1 015		14 123	
	ITTO Prod.	38	(0)	237	(0)
	ITTO Con.	940	(99)	12 819	(99)

Note: Exports from Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s include re-export as per COMTRADE definitions; reported Chinese exports to both were minor.
Source: COMTRADE.

Germany is the world's third largest SPWP exporter. In the furniture sector, German companies benefited from increased kitchen sales and strong demand for seating/upholstery in 2006, accounting for about 60% of total German furniture exports. Canada and Poland are also important exporters of SPWP. Italy's SPWP exports were impacted by Poland's SPWP exports, which have more than doubled during the same period, rapidly approaching Germany's export levels. Poland's wood processing sector has been substantially privatized and German investment has helped develop it into one of the largest in Europe. Polish furniture exports are largely produced in wholly or partially German-owned factories. The top three furniture exporters to Germany are Poland, Italy and China.

Indonesia and Malaysia remained the only ITTO producer countries among the world's top exporters. Indonesian SPWP exports have grown by 34% since 2002 to reach over \$2.8 billion in 2006, encouraged by government incentives to establish downstream processing facilities and plantations to further boost the sector's output by 2009. Malaysia's SPWP exports have also been growing steadily and substantially, although they fell briefly in 2001 before

reaching just over \$2.3 billion in 2006. Malaysia's SPWP exports grew by 53% between 2002 and 2006, outpacing Indonesia's 34% growth. Indonesian and Malaysian SPWP exports continue to face strong competition from China in the USA, EU and Japanese markets. As a result, Indonesia and Malaysia are looking to expand their exports to non-traditional markets such as the Gulf Cooperation Council member countries.

Major SPWP Exports by Product Type

A breakdown of the types of SPWP exported by major exporters in 2006 is illustrated in Table 5-6. Around 60% of the world's SPWP exports consisted of wooden furniture, mostly shipped to ITTO consumers. China was the world's largest exporter of wooden furniture at over \$9 billion in 2006, growing 27% from 2005 levels, followed by Italy, Germany and Poland at \$6.0 billion, \$4.1 billion and \$3.2 billion respectively.

China has seen an impressive upward trend in furniture production driven by strong growth in both furniture exports and domestic consumption. From 1995 to 2006, the total value of wooden furniture exports rose ten-fold from \$932 million to \$9 billion. The major destinations have been the USA, the EU and Japan although markets have been developed in a significant number of other countries.

Many US manufacturers have outsourced the production of semi-finished components or nearly finished furniture pieces to Chinese original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), with only final finishing to high US market standards carried out in their own plants. Most Chinese exports to the US are now from OEMs. Since 2002, China has replaced Canada as the leading supplier of furniture to the USA. However, USA and Canada were expected to have only marginal growth in their imports of furniture in 2007, limiting China's potential market growth in this area.

The rapid growth and low prices of Chinese exports have led to concerns by other participants in major markets. In mid-2005, the US Department of Commerce imposed anti-dumping duties ranging from 4.8% to 198% on Chinese wooden bedroom furniture imported into the USA following representation by the US furniture manufacturing industry. Although the growth of bedroom furniture imports from China slowed, the net effect of this ruling was limited, as even with the imposed tariffs, furniture manufactured in China was more price competitive than US manufactured products.

After China joined the WTO in 1999, experts noted that US wood products manufacturers could be adversely affected by the move. The US International Trade Commission indicated that in mid-2008 it would complete a report on conditions affecting the competitiveness of US hardwood plywood and wood flooring industries, in which China's role will be closely examined. The report is expected to lead to congressional action on the issue.

The extent of China's growth may be limited by market factors in 2007 and 2008. In 2007, IKEA and B&Q implemented green procurement policies and other markets have demanded higher environmental standards for Chinese wood products. These increased demands will raise costs of Chinese products, thereby reducing China's price competitiveness.

Malaysia's exports of wooden furniture make up the bulk of its SPWP exports (84%). Malaysia was the world's eighth largest exporter of wooden furniture in 2006 and the second largest supplier among tropical producers (after Vietnam). A majority of Malaysian furniture is manufactured from rubberwood, which has been successfully marketed in the USA, the EU and Japan. Indonesian wooden furniture is made of timber species such as meranti, rubberwood, mahogany, bangkirai, agathis and nyatoh. Around half of this is produced in the greater Jakarta area and the other half in East Java. Rattan furniture and parts are exported from Sumatra and Kalimantan. However, most Indonesian rattan is exported unprocessed to the furniture industries of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Canada was the world's largest exporter of builder's woodwork, valued at \$1.8 billion in 2006, followed by EU countries – Austria (\$1.2 billion), Germany (\$1.1 billion), and Denmark (\$717 million). Builder's woodwork includes windows, doors and their frames and parquet panels, among other products. Indonesia and Malaysia were the most important ITTO producer country exporters of builder's woodwork, valued at \$586 million and \$280 million respectively in 2006.

China also leads world exports of other SPWP (packaging/pallets, casks, barrels, etc.), valued at \$2.9 billion in 2006. China and EU countries account for over 56% of world exports of other SPWP, with Indonesia the only significant ITTO producer country exporting these products, valued at \$309 million in 2006.

The total value of mouldings exports from all countries is small compared with other categories of SPWP, valued at \$5.2 billion in 2006. China and the EU countries dominate exports, at \$735 million and \$1.3 billion respectively. Much of the EU trade is intra-regional, with EU countries and the USA (the largest single country importer) the major destinations for moulding exports.

Cane and bamboo furniture exports from ITTO consumers were about \$1.4 billion in 2006, but China was the only consumer country with substantial production and exports of cane and bamboo furniture based on domestic raw materials. Removing China's exports from the ITTO consumer total still leaves almost \$907 million of consumer country exports based largely on imported raw materials, illustrating a potential market opportunity for producer countries.

Tropical Exporters of SPWP

Table 5-7 in Appendix 5 shows other major tropical

exporters of SPWP (apart from Indonesia and Malaysia reported in Table 5-5) ranked by value of 2006 exports. Vietnam, Brazil, Thailand, Mexico and the Philippines all had exports valued at over \$800 million in 2006. Eight of the countries in Table 5-7 were ITTO producers, which, together with Indonesia and Malaysia, accounted for nearly 98% of total ITTO producer exports of SPWP in 2006. ITTO producers accounted for about 15% of world SPWP exports in 2005. ITTO producers' exports of SPWP amounted to about \$11.2 billion in 2006. Table 5-8 provides a breakdown of the categories of SPWP exports for major tropical exporters. Over half of ITTO producers' exports of SPWP consisted of wooden furniture in 2006. However, the main types of SPWP produced and exported vary significantly from country to country.

Vietnam's SPWP exports have expanded significantly, reaching \$2.27 billion in 2006, up six-fold from 2002, a 79% increase from the 2005 level. Vietnam overtook Brazil in 2006 to become the third largest tropical exporter, rapidly approaching the sales levels of Indonesia and Malaysia. Vietnam is expected to continue its growth in 2007 when exports should reach nearly \$2.4 billion. This sharp upward trend has been aided by a bilateral trade agreement signed with the USA in 2001, but a substantial part of Vietnam's exports also went to the EU, China and Japan in 2006. Vietnam was the third largest exporter of SPWPs to Japan, after China and Thailand, and the fourth largest in Southeast Asia. However, Vietnam's SPWP production is heavily dependent on raw material imports, with over 80% of the wood processed coming in as either roundwood from neighbouring countries such as Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, or as round or sawnwood from regional trading partners like Malaysia and Indonesia, or as sawnwood from more distant countries including the USA, New Zealand, Finland and Sweden. Nevertheless, it is expected that Vietnam's wood processing industry will have more growth opportunities in 2007 as a result of the country's recent accession to the WTO.

Vietnam's SPWP export boom has largely been based on furniture, the major category of its SPWP exports (89% in 2006). Production costs in Vietnam were reportedly even lower than in China, attracting significant foreign investment including that of furniture manufacturers from China.

Brazil

Since 1998, Brazil's SPWP exports have grown almost four-fold to over \$2 billion in 2006. Brazil overtook Mexico in 2001 and Thailand in 2003 to become the third largest tropical exporter but lost that position in 2006 to Vietnam. Brazil's SPWP exports, mainly to the USA, Europe and Latin America (notably Chile and Mexico), include significant amounts of pine and some eucalypts, as well as temperate-zone hardwood species from its non-tropical southern region. In 2007/08, Brazilian exporters have been impacted by the effects of the falling US dollar on the value of their exports. To compensate for this, many Brazilian SPWP manufacturers have focused on value-

adding activities, which have helped boost the total value of exports in 2006. However, in anticipation of further weakening of the US economy, the Brazilian government is devising strategies to help manufacturers offset losses as of early 2008.

Brazil was the most important Latin American SPWP exporter of builder's woodwork and mouldings, and second largest "other SPWP" exporter. Most of Brazilian export furniture is made from solid pine and reconstituted panels. Brazil's southern states of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Parana are the country's leading furniture producers.

While most of Brazil's wooden furniture exports are non-tropical, tropical SPWP exports are also growing. Tropical exports of furniture and other SPWP mainly originate from the northern Brazilian state of Pará and have been growing since 1999. Brazil has gained a share in the supply of wooden furniture (particularly bedroom categories) to the USA and exports have been increasing, despite the appreciation of the Brazilian real relative to the US dollar. From 2005, all Brazilian furniture started bearing a seal of guarantee granted by the Brazilian Association of Furniture Industries (ABIMÓVEL), an initiative aimed at stimulating exports. Although exports of furniture were expected to increase in value by over 6% in 2007, some Brazilian manufacturers were experiencing difficulty in maintaining export supply in the fourth quarter of 2007, with some manufacturers forced to lay off employees or close in early 2008. The market volatility experienced by Brazilian furniture exporters in late 2007 was expected to continue due to the uncertain US economy. The majority of Brazilian contracts were negotiated in US dollars, which often results in reduced profitability for Brazilian exporters. However, with many products being diverted to EU markets, Brazil managed to maintain its upswing in exports in 2006 although it is not clear whether this trend would continue. Furthermore, the lack of raw materials in Brazil is expected to impact on the extent of Brazil's outputs in late 2007 and early 2008.

Thailand

Thai exports of SPWP have risen in value over the last five years but fell modestly in 2006. Thailand was the second largest tropical exporter of "other SPWP" (after Indonesia) and the fourth largest tropical exporter of furniture, after Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia. Thai SPWP exports are mainly destined for the USA, Japan and Europe. In 2006, the Thai Furniture Association recognized that China and Vietnam were increasing their market shares in Japan and the USA and advised exporters to devise a strategy to find new markets, especially the Middle East. Like Malaysia, Thailand has linked the development of its furniture industry to its rubberwood resources. The ban on logging in Thailand's native forests imposed in 1991 increased its dependence on imports as well as on former rubber plantations for wood supplies. Policies favour further processing over exports of rubberwood logs and sawnwood.

Mexico

Mexico has been the sixth largest tropical country exporter of SPWPs since 2004, although a large proportion of its exports come from its temperate coniferous forests. Mexico's SPWP exports rebounded 24.8% from 2003 to 2006 to reach \$1.23 billion. Other tropical Latin American SPWP exporters were minor compared to Brazil and Mexico. The main categories of Mexican SPWP exports were wooden furniture (65% of Mexico's total SPWP exports) and other SPWP (about 20%). Most of Mexico's furniture and other SPWP exports are shipped to the USA, its main trading partner.

The Philippines

The Philippines' SPWP exports also rebounded after 2003. SPWP exports had grown gradually from 2003 to 2005, after experiencing minor setbacks in 2001 to 2003. The Philippines' exports jumped 134% in 2006, rising from about \$357.6 million in 2005 to nearly \$838 million in 2006.

Regional Trends in SPWP Exports

Table 5-7 in Appendix 5 also shows that Asia Pacific was the dominant exporting region in the tropics (68% of all ITTO producers' SPWP exports in 2006), with Latin America (primarily Brazil and Mexico) a distant second (31%). Africa's exports of SPWP were negligible. In contrast to other regions, "other SPWP" exports are the major component (about 60%) of Africa's SPWP exports. Although value added processing in the African region is relatively insignificant, SPWP exports grew gradually until 2005, reaching a peak of \$180 million in that year, but sliding to \$141 million in 2006. African SPWP exports were mainly directed to EU and US markets. The relatively low level of SPWP exports from Africa has been due largely to a lack of sectoral investment and logistics infrastructure. Nevertheless, many African governments such as Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon are encouraging the development of secondary processing industries.

Despite African policies to increase SPWP exports, the relative share of SPWP exports between the three tropical regions is unlikely to change significantly in the medium-term as countries in all three regions continue to express their desire to focus on downstream processing capacity. Additionally, with various EU Voluntary Partnership Agreements being negotiated, for instance with Ghana, it is expected that access to EU markets may be somewhat restricted once the schemes come into effect.

From a global perspective, the combined value of SPWP exports from all ITTO producer countries was only 15% of total world trade. Although developing countries enjoy some degree of tariff relief under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or other schemes for SPWP in many of the major markets, these benefits have been eroded (relative to the trade terms offered to non GSP countries) by general tariff reductions in many countries through successive rounds of multilateral and bilateral

trade negotiations. Tariffs in many countries remain high, however, compared to those for primary products like logs and sawnwood. The development of new processing technologies (e.g. veneer lamination), utilization of lower-grade materials in less-visible components, and utilization of new raw material supplies (e.g. durian wood) allow the use of a wider range of tropical wood species in furniture and other SPWP production in ITTO producer countries and consequent increases in production and exports. The contribution of SPWP to the forest sectors of ITTO producers and other developing countries will continue to grow, with corresponding reductions in production and especially exports of primary tropical timber products.

SPWP Trade Discrepancies

The statistics reported by the major exporters of SPWP in Table 5-7 in Appendix 5 who reported to COMTRADE can differ substantially from the corresponding import values reported by the major importers of SPWP in Table 5-1. Discrepancies in trade figures can be due to a number of factors as identified in the previous chapter: partial or non-reporting of exports to COMTRADE; differences in reporting periods; exchange rate discrepancies; transfer pricing, etc.

Table 7 compares the different values reported by five major exporters of SPWP plus aggregate producer exports (in italics) with the import statistics recorded in COMTRADE for the EU, the USA, Japan and all ITTO consumers. Table 7 shows that China's export figures still have significant discrepancies with import figures for EU and the USA. The table shows an overall 57% discrepancy with ITTO consumers' import figures in 2006. Table 7 also identifies Indonesia and Malaysia's discrepancies with ITTO consumers' import figures (26% and 14% respectively). In contrast to previous years, however, these discrepancies have been reduced, largely due to crackdowns on the illegal trade, increased capacity building on statistics in these countries and improved data collection methods.

SPWP Prices

Appendix 4-4 contains real and nominal price graphs for Malaysian and Indonesian secondary processed sawnwood (mouldings) as well as for Malaysian furniture parts and selected rubberwood furniture items from mid 1997 through 2007, based on the nominal prices reported by the ITTO Market Information Service. Nominal prices (normal lines in the graphs) were deflated or converted into constant (or real) 1990 prices (bold lines) using the IMF Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial countries. Until 2007, prices for SPWP have generally been more stable than prices for primary products. However, real export prices of Malaysian mouldings plunged by 22% during the Asian financial crisis (compared to up to 37% for Asian tropical logs) and were then stable or declining until mid-2004. Prices have been on the rise in 2006 and 2007, reflecting price increases in meranti products as a

Table 7: Direction of SPWP Trade for Main Partners, 2006 (million US\$)								
Export Import	EU	ITTO Consumers	China	Brazil	Indonesia	Thailand	Malaysia	ITTO Producers
EU		23 290	4 493	630	1 567	305	547	3 548
		<i>25 139</i>	<i>2 514</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>1 035</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>2 733</i>
Japan	501	2 590	1 901	13	356	292	200	1 159
	<i>503</i>	<i>2 214</i>	<i>1 538</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>1 443</i>
US	1 693	17 488	10 659	1 225	905	552	1 013	5 208
	<i>1 848</i>	<i>13 245</i>	<i>6 039</i>	<i>1 116</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>4 471</i>
ITTO Consumers	20 180		20 177	1 967	3 188	1 275	2 137	10 973
	<i>24 103</i>		<i>12 819</i>	<i>1 782</i>	<i>2 537</i>	<i>1 147</i>	<i>1 870</i>	<i>9 844</i>
<i>Figures in bold denote imports recorded by importing country/region. figures in italics denote exports by exporting country/region.</i>								
<i>Source: COMTRADE.</i>								

result of reduced log supplies. Red meranti mouldings Grades A and B rose to \$733/m³-\$753/m³ (nominal) at the end of 2007 and were falling slightly as of early 2008.

After the Asian financial crisis in 1997-98, prices for Indonesian SPWP were also relatively stable or declining until early 2004. Indonesian red meranti mouldings Grades A and B traded at real prices between \$379/m³-\$474/m³ and \$317/m³-\$372/m³ through that period. Prices for both grades of Indonesian red meranti mouldings were 14% and 10% lower than the corresponding Malaysian products in those years, respectively. Price declines for these secondary products were caused by strong price competition between manufacturers in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in the face of decreased demand. However, prices for both grades of Indonesian mouldings continue to rise, competing with Malaysian prices for mouldings, and reaching \$688/m³-\$720/m³ and \$608/m³-\$652/m³ (nominal) by the end of 2007, a marginal 1.2% and 3.5% rise, respectively from end 2006 levels.

Real prices for Malaysian selangan batu decking declined from 2002 and reached a low of \$394/m³ (\$540/m³ nominal) in early 2004. Selangan batu decking prices have risen steadily since then, reaching \$479/m³ (\$705/m³ nominal) at the end of 2007. Appendix 4-4 also shows prices from late 1997 or later for Malaysian furniture (windsor chairs of rubberwood) and furniture parts (two grades of rubberwood table tops). Prices for Windsor chairs and lower grade (semi finished) rubberwood table tops are given per piece, while those for top grade rubberwood table tops are quoted on a volume (m³) basis. Real prices for semi finished dining table tops (solid rubberwood laminated), rubberwood windsor chairs and top grade rubberwood table tops were, like most other

Malaysian forest products, severely affected by the Asian financial crisis. By mid-1998, real prices for the first two products had plunged by 40% and 25%, respectively, to \$25 (\$30 nominal) and \$7 (\$8 nominal) per piece. Real prices of these products continued to decline for some years subsequently, reaching lows of under \$15/piece and \$6/piece respectively, in late 2001 or later. Prices for these two products improved slightly in 2003-2004 and were at \$16/piece (\$22/piece nominal) and over \$6/piece (\$9/piece nominal), respectively at the end of 2004.

For many years, furniture manufacturers had continued to absorb the increasing costs of rubberwood raw material, which was in increasingly short supply in 2005-2006, and maintained supplies of their semi-finished products to export markets at loss-making prices in many instances. Prices for windsor chairs were relatively stable, maintaining previous year price levels around \$7-10 per piece. However, due to further restrictions on the export of sawn rubberwood in 2006, prices for Malaysian furniture have tripled or quadrupled in some cases by end 2006, as seen in Appendix 4-4. Prices for windsor chairs had risen to \$31-44 per piece and rose more than \$20 by the end of 2007.

Rubberwood products were not the only product experiencing gains. Indonesia sought higher prices for SPWP due to rising shipping costs and reduced raw material availability. Nominal prices for red meranti mouldings (Grade A) were \$632-637 at the beginning of 2006 and rose to \$581-711 by year end. Prices were also rising by another \$20 during 2007. Continued pressure on raw material availability and shipping costs were expected to contribute to slight price rises in 2008.

5.COUNTRY NOTES

The following notes provide details of relevant recent developments in ITTO member countries, including information on trade barriers, new or increased processing capacity, trans national forestry investment, the role of forest plantations in wood supply, forest law enforcement activities and domestic economic trends, as solicited through the JFSQ. Where possible, they are supplemented by information from other sources; nevertheless, the quality and length of these notes are determined largely by the quality and length of the original submissions by members.

Due to the availability of relatively more accessible information in other sources, less effort was made to supplement the scant JFSQ information provided by consumer countries on these topics. Most of the information presented here for producer countries is as of mid-2007, although selected information considered relevant for some countries has been repeated from the 2006 Review when no new information or the same information given previously was provided. Countries for which the majority (or all) of the information was provided in last year's Review are denoted by "(2006)" after the country name.

Producer Countries

Africa

Cameroon (2006)

Harvesting and marketing of roundwood are subject to these quota measures: all logging companies may export 30% of harvested logs, but 70% is reserved for local processing. Granting of export permits to a number of companies is expected to have a positive impact on timber production and trade in Cameroon in the future. However, permission to export roundwood is for a limited period and intended to foster foundation of new forest-sector industrial firms. These terms were initially set out in Law 34/01 of 20 January 1994, which remains in force, according to which all logging companies are allowed to export the above-stated 30% of their logs only within the first five years following company establishment.

After expiry of that five-year initial grace period, 100% of the firm's harvested logs are to be processed locally. However these rules are not inflexible: for example, the continued export of any one of a number of designated lesser known species is allowable to promote them in international markets. Cameroon is in the early stages of an agreement to regulate timber exports as part of the EU Voluntary Partnership Agreements. In 2008, Cameroon suspended 27 logging firms for failing to justify the origin of the timber they were exporting.

Côte d'Ivoire (2006)

Measures such as the ban on exports of timber - logs, blockwares and cants - other than teak, in force since 1995,

are aimed at promoting local processing. Furthermore, in order to prevent excessive and uncontrolled logging, the logging of community teak is subject to specific approval by the Ministry of Water and Forests. Also, a draft revision of the Forestry Code takes into account tree ownership which will now belong to the farmer, in order to encourage the establishment of forest plantations among the communities.

Under current policy, reforestation in proportion with logged volumes is mandatory for forest companies in order to ensure the sustainable supply of raw materials to local industries. Non-dried iroko sawnwood is also subject to an export quota. Following the evaluation of the forest sector in 1998, a Framework Programme for Sustainable Forest Management is under implementation. The programme, to be executed by a Technical Multidisciplinary Unit, comprises various projects, including those for the development of tropical timber processing capacities.

Out of 400 potential species, about 60 are currently utilized. The enhancement of utilizing lesser known species is the trend but their technical properties are unknown, and forestry research is unfortunately presently at a stand-still in Côte d'Ivoire. Other than the traditional use of timber in roof framing, timber is little used as a major construction material in Côte d'Ivoire. This is due to the fact that producers tend to apply export prices within the local market. In urban areas, the use of gas is becoming widespread to the detriment of charcoal and fuelwood.

More than 65% of the forest industries established in Côte d'Ivoire belong to foreigners, in particular French, Lebanese, Italian and Spanish companies. Out of 30 000 employees, 25% are foreigners, and 85% of the corporate capital amounting to FCFA 70 billion is owned by foreigners. The current military, social and political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire is having a negative impact on the timber economy. As a result, data on the forest and wood industries is not available. Pending reunification of the country which would permit conducting an evaluation of the timber sector, the control of forest products from areas occupied by the former rebellion is proving somewhat difficult.

From the colonial times to the present, Côte d'Ivoire has achieved reforestation of 200,000 ha with, in particular, teak, frake, framire and cedrela. The annual extent of forest plantation development is about 10,000 ha/year on average. The production of plantation industrial roundwood averages 130,000 m³ per year against a total annual production estimated at 2 million m³.

Congo, Republic of

In 2006, the Republic of Congo's forest authorities report adopting an objective to decrease the timber wastes

generated by forest logging and by mechanical processing of timber. They indicate that among the 300 species inventoried in Republic of Congo tropical forests, some 80 species are logged, among which over 40 species are exported. In Republic of Congo, the actual forest plantation area is reported in 2006 as approximately 60,000 ha. The corresponding annual rate of plantation establishment is 2,500 ha/year. Production of plantation roundwood is reported to be approximately 500,000 m³. Republic of Congo is in the early stages of an agreement to regulate timber exports as part of the EU Voluntary Partnership Agreements.

Gabon (2006)

In 2005, a quota was established for each operator by the SNBG on the production of okoume; sawnwood qualifies for tax exemption; and a new forestry law authorizes the granting of increasingly larger areas for the implementation of management plans with cutting cycles exceeding 20 years. As a deterrent measure, tariff rates for non-processed timber (roundwood) have been increased by 15% to 20%. Also, monthly quotas on free log sales have been enacted to encourage companies which adopt integrated utilization systems including forest management, harvesting and processing. Consideration is also being given to decrease of forest fees for companies engaged in sustainable forest management and timber processing.

Planned infrastructure improvements include rehabilitation of the Owendo and Port Gentil harbors, as well as restructuring of the railways to enhance, among other things, the transport of forest products.

Current trends in utilization include in addition to the main species such as okoume, padouk and kevazingo, also emerging species such as white longhi, pao-rosa and beli. Non-timber products which are actually collected in significant volumes across the country include rattan, marantaceae leaves, *Gnetum africanum* leaves and *Garcinia cola* bark, besides traditional charcoal making. Studies have been conducted on the non-timber products industries to evaluate their importance in terms of generated revenue, and specific regulations for them are being developed.

As for domestic consumption, strong competition from cement against timber in construction should be noted. Structural timber originates from local products but imported office furniture made of non-tropical timber is in high demand. On the national level, the excessive cost of processed timber is a source of dissatisfaction.

Granted land areas comprise 11,316,304 hectares distributed as follows: Temporary logging licenses 38.6%, industrial licenses 42.85%, plots located in Areas in the Vicinity of Railways 18.55%. The largest companies belong to major corporate groups with over 75% of their capital held by international firms. The land area tax is 600 CFA francs per hectare annually for concessions not managed on the basis of management plans, CFA 300/ha/year for licenses with management plans, and

CFA 200/ha/year for felling areas excluded from logging. The net plantation land area is estimated at 25,000 ha due to illegal clearing done by village communities. A forest plantation program is being considered to reduce the pressure on the natural forests as well as to support the forestry-sector industrialization program.

A new log export quota system was introduced in 2007, stipulating that only those producers with operational processing facilities are allowed to export a specified percentage of the concessionaire's exports. The quota system was implemented at the end of 2007 with the goal of gradually reducing the share of logs in the total export mix to 25% by 2012. A first Africa national standard, the Pan African Forest Certification System PAFC Gabon, was submitted in early 2007 to the PEFC Council for endorsement.

Ghana (2006)

The Wood Industries Training Centre (WITC) at Ejisu near Kumasi in the Ashanti Region has been providing training and skills upgrading to the industry, notably machine operators and management staff, all aimed at enhancing production of quality wood products for export.

The policy of the Forestry Commission to refund 1% of the FOB value of tertiary wood products to exporting companies continued throughout the year under review. The policy is an incentive aimed at encouraging the timber industry to expand value addition, in the short to medium-term, through the downstream processing and export of wood products.

Promotional efforts by the Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD) of the Forestry Commission (FC) to bring Lesser Used Species (LUS) to international market acceptability are yielding fruitful results. There is a growing share of LUS in the overall composition of wood products exports. Another driving factor however is the fast dwindling availability of the well known traditional timber species and in line with current Forest Management Plans that are being adopted.

Minor tropical forest products, bamboo, rattan and cane are steadily gaining application in the growing furniture sector of the industry, thereby increasing their contribution to the country's economy and employment. Herbal medicine is another important forest product making significant contribution to the economy of the country.

Annual housing requirements are estimated at between 110,000 to 140,000 units annually but housing delivery is estimated at 30,000 units per annum. Vibrant domestic housing activity and housing starts therefore continued during the year 2005, especially in the urban and metropolitan towns and cities. There has been increasing substitution of wood with plastic, glasses, steel and PVC in several public and private housing projects. The use of non-wood office and household items such as plastic chairs and tables, steel cabinets and foam and leather-

combined furniture as well as glass tables has been on the ascendency. Nevertheless, some LUS continue to enjoy appreciable utilization by real estate developers.

No new significant investments in the timber industry, particularly in the secondary and tertiary processing sectors, were reported during the year. On the other hand, a number of mostly small scale processing mills are reported to have been largely inactive due to tightening raw material situation and liquidity problems.

Government's efforts to curb illegal forest operations, especially illegal logging and trade in chain sawn lumber, continued throughout the year. Measures taken include monitoring with the assistance of the military, confiscation of seized parcels and the prosecution of offenders before the law courts. However, such illegal operators are reportedly becoming sophisticated in their operations due to improved communication technology. About 163 arrests were reportedly made in the course of the year under review. Concerns have however been expressed about the low and non deterrent fines imposed on such offenders.

Meanwhile, Ghana commenced the implementation of a Validation of Legal Timber Programme, VLTP during the year. The Programme reinforces the country's commitment and efforts at ensuring the sustainable management of her forest resources. It has the twin objective of reviewing existing timber flow and forest control systems to improve the timber and associated fiscal flow system and also maintaining Ghana's access to the changing international wood markets.

The development of plantations to restore Ghana's forest cover continued to attract the attention of the Forestry Commission, which planted more than 10,000 hectares through the Forest Services Division. About 81,000 hectares have been planted to date throughout the country, with mainly teak (*Tectona grandis*) and indigenous timber species like mahogany (*Khaya* spp.) and ofram (*Terminalia superba*).

In 2005, wood products from plantation species, notably teak (*Tectona grandis*), gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*), cedrella (*Cedrela odorata*) and rubberwood constituted about 20% in terms of volume and at least 15% in value terms of total wood products exports. Encouraging private sector involvement in the Forest Plantation Development programme, which is a Presidential Special Initiative, is a major objective, especially in the development of commercial plantations in degraded forests.

On 13 December 2007, Ghana signed the interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), or EPA-lite, with the European Union. The agreement would provisionally allow 80% of some European goods into the Ghanaian market duty-free and quota-free while Ghana will continue to have 100% access to the EU market, with the exception of sugar and rice. The EPA was established as a bilateral

business partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and designed to replace the Cotonou Agreement which expired on 31 December 2007. The signing of the agreement was intended to avoid disruptions of trade with the EU, since under the World Trade Organization (WTO) rules, the EU "would be required to place tariffs on Ghana's exports."

Formal negotiations on a voluntary partnership agreement (VPA) between Ghana and the EU were initiated in February 2007 and are continuing, with the hope that the new agreement will reduce illegal logging and deforestation in the country. Additionally, as the EU is a major trading partner of Ghana, the VPA could reverse the downturn in timber sales to Europe. Preparations towards the VPA are based on consensus over five points including the legal standard/definition; a system of verification of legality; a Chain of Custody (log tracking) system; an independent monitoring system in a wider institutional setting; and impacts assessment and mitigating measures.

Liberia

Prior to the imposition and lifting of sanctions, Liberia's Forestry Development Authority (FDA) had various fees such as severance, reforestation, conservation, research, etc for log production. These fees have been replaced by a single stumpage fee based on percentage of fob log prices. Similarly, log and wood products export fees will be based on the percentage of fob prices. Land rental and administrative fees have also been adjusted.

The new reform law provides for two types of contracts, Timber Sales Contract (TSC) and Forest Management Contract (FMC) to be awarded through competitive bidding. Timber Sales Contract (TSC) applies to areas less than 5,000ha and Forest Management Contract (FMC) for areas more than 50,000ha. Contract duration for TSC is 3 years while FMC is 25 years but subject to review every 5 years. The two types of contracts are subject to sustainable forest management practices. The country's Forest Management Policy centers on three areas - Commercial, Community and Conservation. Of the 9.5 million ha of forests, 4.0 million ha have been set aside for Commercial and Community, and 1.7 million ha (30%) for Conservation (protected areas). This means that the allowable annual cut for sustainable forest management is 750,000 to 800,000 m³.

Additionally, each company is compelled to carry out EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) of its concession areas and deposit US\$150,000 to US\$200,000 performance bond. Post annual inspections will be conducted by the FDA. Any damage done to the environment which has not been mitigated will be subject to fines.

During the 14 years of civil war in Liberia, all processing facilities were damaged or looted. Since then, no large-scale mills have been installed. This is because contracts have not been awarded to companies to commence commercial

logging for export of round logs and processed wood. Domestic production and consumption are mostly based on chain saw lumber. However, the new regulations drawn from the New National Forestry Reform Law give a grace period of two years to companies to establish processing plants.

Before the UN ban on exports of Liberia timber products in 2003, remarkable progress was made in 2000 to 2003. Prior to 2000, only 28 species were exploited and traded. In 2000 to 2003, 62 species of lesser-known and lesser-used species beside premium species were utilized.

The move changed the trend of species composition extracted in comparison to premium species. Thus with the commencement of logging activities in the country, there is an expectation of higher production and trade in lesser-known and used species. Again, these species have become prominent in the local market. Unfortunately, minor tropical forest products commercialization has not featured prominently in Liberia. They remain underexploited for production and utilization.

The domestic building activity is much vibrant than in previous years as this is postwar era in Liberia. Citizens are rebuilding their homes. Tropical wood is the only source of product used in housing especially roofing members, doors, face boards, and door frames. However, few houses use non-wood products (aluminum and plastic sheets) in combination with wood. Therefore, there is not a significant alternative impact on tropical wood consumption in Liberia.

Sanctions were placed on Liberia timber exports in June 2003. Although the sanctions have been lifted, reforms in the forest sector continue. Commercial logging and export of round logs and processed wood are expected to commence in October 2007. There are provisions in the New National Forestry Reform Law regarding foreign and domestic involvement in the sector. All previous concession agreements have been cancelled by the Government of Liberia. Composition of foreign and domestic involvement will be reported in the next review.

The New National Forestry Reform Law, section 5.3 (g and h) state:

g: In an effort to reestablish a vibrant domestic forestry sector, the Government shall set bids on Forest Management Contracts (FMC) covering a land area of between 50,000 ha and 99,999 ha only for qualified bidders that demonstrate at least 51% ownership by Liberian citizens. However, if no qualified Liberian bidders present tenders for the contracts or secure the contract during one bidding cycle, the Authority may re-bid the contract through a process only open to qualified bidders that demonstrate 51% ownership by Liberian citizens.

h: All Forest Management Contracts covering 100,000 ha to 400,000 ha shall be open to all Liberians as well as international investors.

The new forestry law gives more powers to the FDA in dealing with violators of the law. However, in the absence of commercial logging and export of timber and timber products, there were no arrests or penalty as production and consumption were limited to the domestic market.

Liberia has established 11,000 ha of plantations in eleven project sites with both exotic and indigenous species.

Togo (2006)

Steps taken to achieve SFM in Togo recently included: recruitment of 300 additional forest rangers and forest police, assigned to duties including manning of control and measurement checkpoints; extension programmes to increase awareness of people in the countryside concerning the benefits of reforestation, especially by the Taungya method and establishment of forest-tree nurseries and private plantations. The ODEF (state forestry administration) has acquired a portable sawmill.

A total of 19 tropical timber species out of approximately 80 in the forest are currently utilized in Togo, besides several non-timber forest products. There is no high-capacity sawmill for processing wood domestically. Carpentry for housing construction is the main end-use for wood products. Concrete slab construction competes with carpentry in housing construction, as do plastic and metal chairs against wooden ones in the domestic market for home furnishings.

The current area of forest plantations is 40,000 ha, with 600 to 1000 ha newly established annually. The share of industrial roundwood derived from plantations is only around 1%.

Asia-Pacific

Fiji (2006)

There is a 25% tariff on imported timber. So far, little has been done on capacity building for further processing of wood products.

Exports of Fiji mahogany and pine sawnwood are expected to increase from 2006-2007 onward. Export of other native species will remain stable. Lesser-used species and non-timber forest products are current subjects of research and development for both the domestic and export markets.

In the housing sector, the outlook is for an increase in domestic building activity. However, there is a strong competition from non-wood products, even reaching into the rural areas.

There is no foreign investment in the forestry sector of Fiji. The system and customs of land tenure comprise the main factor limiting forest resource development.

A comprehensive review of the National Forest Policy was being conducted in 2006. There are 45,000 ha of industrial pine plantations and 50,000 ha of industrial mahogany plantations.

Indonesia (2006)

In cooperation with its principal trading partners, Indonesia continues to develop and implement more effective measures to monitor, regulate and ensure the legality of both harvesting and trade in tropical forest products, especially in the recognized problem area of log exports. Indonesia has recently signed agreements for these purposes with some major trading partners (e.g. China, Japan and the UK). The Dutch private sector building industry announced that they would only purchase Indonesian wood products that were certified to be legally harvested and from sustainably managed forests.

The Indonesian Ecolabeling Agency (LEI) has established joint ventures to provide certified timber products and handicrafts to the international furniture market, teaming up with forest management groups in the Wonogiri district in Central Java and Gunungkidul district in Yogyakarta and the Indonesian Furniture and Handicraft Industry Association (Asmindo). The high cost of obtaining eco-labelling certification has been a hindrance to the progress of the eco-labelling programme.

State-owned forestry companies rehabilitated forest and land covering a total of 56,000 ha at a cost of Rp256 billion. State-owned companies have the responsibility to undertake the rehabilitation programme, known as Gerhan, which had a forest rehabilitation target in 2007 of 900,000 ha. Indonesia's harvest quota for natural timber (excluding community forests and plantations) in 2007 was increased to 9.1 million m³/ annum, a year-on-year increase of 12%.

The harvest quota was reduced between 2001 and 2005 to achieve sustained yield and reduce overcapacity in the sawntimber and plywood industries, which the government considers has been achieved to a certain extent.

Current tax provisions account for about 30 percent of total production costs. These taxes are:

- Forest resources provision (about Rp. 65 000-70 000/m³)
- Reforest fund (amount charges based on province)
- Land area tax (charges based on province)
- Export tax: 5% on wood that can be further processed, and another 15% for veneer exports

The log VAT was cancelled in January 2007.

A recent regulation by the Minister of Trade dated February 2007, governs the high value wood products that are allowed for export. This decree further prevents the exports of wood products with minimum value-added to avoid log and sawn timber taxes, but still can be processed as raw material in the countries of destination. This decree provides technical specifications for wood products to identify high value-added products that can be processed into as end products, such as decorative, profile for door and window frames, panels, flooring, and pallets. Since 2002, GOI banned log exports and since 2004 has banned sawn timber exports. Alternative woods commonly being used are durian, mango, and rubber.

Malaysia (2006)

Malaysia's major log customers are still all in Asia, especially China, Taiwan P.O.C., India and Japan. However Malaysia introduced legislation banning the import of logs and squared timber from Indonesia in 2005.

Current tariff rates are as follows (logs and sawnwood - tropical and non-tropical - have zero tariffs):

Veneer Tropical Face: 0% Core: 20%

Veneer Non Tropical Face: 0% Core: 20%

Plywood Tropical: 25-40%

No other duties are imposed on imported tropical timber products except for minimal administrative fees imposed on imported timber (irrespective of source).

With the full implementation of SFM, log production has been reduced significantly and is expected to decline further in 2007 and 2008. Under the recently launched Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010), the GOM expects log output to decline progressively to 19.6 million m³ by 2010. The exportable log surplus is likely to decline, as more logs are processed into value-added timber products such as lumber, plywood, mouldings and furniture. Exports will be dictated by the available log production volume in the future. Log export is subject to availability of log export quota set at 1,000,000 m³.

Strategies incorporated in the short and medium term plan for expanding timber processing capacity are the provision of tax rebate or processing incentives to the millers and log producers, provision of land infrastructure, establishment of shipping facilities, and the setting up of special areas for timber based activities namely TPZ (Timber Processing Zone).

Basically there have been increasing numbers of species being utilized and traded and this is very much the function of market demand and related to the general condition of the global economy. With slight improvements in the global and local economic situation, there have been signs of an upward trend in construction activities notably in to housing and real estate development.

The Malaysian timber certification scheme, operated by the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC), continued to make some progress in 2006. Denmark, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the Netherlands, France, Japan and Hamburg (Germany) have included the MTCC scheme as one of its accepted certification schemes in its Environmental Guidelines for Purchasing Tropical Timber. Malaysia is currently negotiating with the EU on its Forestry Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement, as well as taking steps to submit the MTCC timber certification scheme for endorsement within the PEFC's framework for mutual recognition.

Planted forests play an increasingly important role in ensuring that sustainable forest management is achieved.

To support the development of planted forest, the Sarawak state government has implemented two programmes. The first is the reforestation programme which is implemented by the Forest Department, Sarawak. The second programme is the establishment of planted forests under which licences are issued to the private sector to enable them to establish forest plantations.

Myanmar (2006)

Import/export licences, timber production and timber products trade permits from the Ministry of Commerce are required to export wood products. There are no quotas or incentives which affect production and trade. Suspension of GSP privilege by the US and the EU may be considered as a disincentive to forest development and management. No non tariff barriers exist, except for the timber certification requirement which was not until now compulsory.

Private entrepreneurs are being encouraged to undertake downstream processing and to make advance arrangements for sharing roundwood raw materials. Private enterprises are further encouraged to use lesser known species and to penetrate the world markets. There are no short-term plans for expanding sawmilling capacity.

In 2007, the EU implemented measures prohibiting European imports of logs and other wood products from Myanmar. The measures also forbid European companies from providing machinery to and investments in Myanmar timber companies.

As a developing country, Myanmar's domestic timber consumption has been increasing due to utilization in development of infrastructure. However, some buildings are being constructed with cement and iron (mild steel rod).

Current Extent of Forest Plantations (Up to 2005) = 854,303 ha

Annual Establishment of Forest Plantations = 30,350 ha

Proportion of industrial roundwood production from plantation = N.A.

Papua New Guinea (2006)

The government increased the royalty for log exports to enable landowners to receive more benefits from PNG's timber industry. From January 2008 timber companies will pay landowners K30 (USD10.17)/m³ of log exports, compared with the previous rate of K10 (USD3.39)/m³. The levy for sawn and premium timber has increased from K15 (USD5.01)/m³ to K35 (USD11.87)/m³ and from K5 (USD1.70)/m³ to K10. The government announced in its 2008 national budget that in order to offset the cost to the industry, it will reduce the log export tax. There is limited promotion of lesser used species in PNG.

Philippines

The Philippines' current tariff rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free

Logs Non Tropical: Free

Sawn Tropical: 7%

Sawn Non Tropical: 7%

Veneer Tropical: 7%

Veneer Non Tropical: 7%

Plywood Tropical: 15%

Plywood Non Tropical: 15%

Forest plantation establishments enjoy the following incentives:

- a) Income tax holidays;
- b) Tax and duty free importation of capital equipment;
- c) Tax credit on domestic capital;
- d) Deduction for labor expenses after the tax holiday;
- e) Exemption from wharfage dues and export taxes and duties;
- f) Exemption from constructor's tax.

The Philippine Government particularly the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), is in the process of rationalizing the wood-based processing plants in the country. All DENR Regional offices are instructed to prepare their respective Regional Wood Processing Plans (RWPPs).

In 2005, log production from natural forests was 96,276 m³ and plantations were 744,704 m³. *Paraserianthes falcataria*, *Gmelina arborea* and *Acacia mangium* rank 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

Forest rangers are regularly deployed in specified checkpoints to abate transportation of illegally cut timber. The East Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) initiative brings timber producing countries in the Asia Pacific region together with various timber consuming countries. It aims to combat illegal logging, associated trade of illegal timber and corruption through regional dialogues, information sharing and concerned actions. The total area planted in 2005 was 16,498 ha. The total area planted by the govt. was 7,187 ha., while 9,311 ha. were planted through the effort of the non-government sector, which is primarily composed of Industrial Forest Management Agreements.

Thailand (2006)

Thailand's tropical log production is based almost entirely on its rubberwood and other plantation resources. In the first half of 2007, new housing starts, including condominiums, fell sharply, although they were expected to recover at the end of 2007. The real estate sector is expected to recover in 2008 in anticipation of economic growth and relative political stability after the general election at the end of 2007.

Latin America

Brazil

The Congress has approved a Law for Forest Management in public areas (forests), which will permit contracts between Government and concessionaires for long term

forest management plans. The Law is important to tackle illegal logging within public forests, particularly in the Amazon region.

In order to strengthen forest law enforcement against illegal logging, some measures were taken as follows:

- 1) In 2005/2006 around 500 people were arrested in connection with illegal logging, of which more than 100 were public servants.
- 2) The Forestry Authority (IBAMA) launched a new computer-based system to control trade and transportation of timber and other forest products. The system is based on tracking all operations of trade and transportation, having as reference the credit of timber generated by the Forest Management Plan YPO or legal forest conversion grant.

The government is concentrating efforts against deforestation in 32 municipalities with the largest deforested areas in the last few years. A governmental decree in December 2007 included provisions that landowners must register their properties with precise measurements using new technologies and proper monitoring. Violators are now subject to penalties such as losing access to bank credit, losing property and additional fines. In addition, illegal deforestation will result in an embargo being placed on the land and its production capabilities, which means that the penalty will be applied to buyers of animals or products coming from the identified area.

The total area of forest plantation is 5,400,000 ha. The annual establishment rate is 550,000 ha/yr.

Bolivia

The Bolivian wood products sector was facing uncertainty in 2007 because of political turmoil. A referendum to vote the new constitution proposal is to take place in 2008 and may affect the sustainable management of forests and the legal wood supply to the wood products industry.

The Bolivian Forestry Commission abolished Resolution 30/2007 of 3 April 2007 which restricted and forbade sawnwood exports. The restriction had been adversely affecting the forest sector, particularly small and medium producers. About 40% of total Bolivian exports of wood products are sawnwood while 60% are processed products such as floors, furniture and doors.

The Bolivian Forestry Chamber carried out several forestry events in 2007, including the third version of the Wood Industry Round Table, the second business meeting for forest indigenous communities and the first National Forest Congress, which petitioned for a number of changes to the forestry sector.

Colombia

The Forest Incentive Certificate (Certificado de Incentivo Forestal-CIF) is an economic incentive mechanism to promote direct investment in the establishment of

protection and production forest plantations on lands suitable for forestry.

Also relevant is the promulgation of the National Forest Regime Law No. 1021 of 2006, which is aimed at promoting sustainable development and encouraging modernisation of the Colombian forest sector to increase industry competitiveness. This will be achieved by providing forest investment guarantees and promoting the provision of preferential development credit facilities for the sector to establish clear standards for both national and foreign investors, as well as developing a Forest Investment Fund and other incentives within the tax regulatory framework.

The National Forest Development Plan (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal-PNDF) contains a strategic national forest management vision for the next 25 years. It is based on the participation of stakeholders concerned with forest resources and ecosystems and is geared to promoting strategies and programmes related to zoning, ecosystem conservation and restoration, forest ecosystem management and utilisation, and the adoption of a forest-chain based strategy for commercial reforestation, industrial development and forest product trade. In this context, the Government has been promoting the signing of Production Chain Competitiveness Agreements and the development of forest production clusters to contribute to the improvement of national forest sector production. The following competitiveness agreements have been signed to date at the national level-Pulp, Paper and Cardboard; Particleboard, Plywood and Timber Furniture; Rubberwood and related industries; and Guadua (bamboo) and related industries. At the regional level, seven competitiveness agreements have been signed so far with Antioquia, Cordoba, Magdalena Bajo Seco, Caldas, Santander – Sur Cesar, Valle – Cauca and Orinoquia.

The different varieties of traditionally harvested species such as cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and oak (*Quercus humboldtii*) are being replaced with other species such as Guayacan (*Lafoensia speciosa*, *Guaiacum officinali*) and Marfil (*Simarouba amara*).

The construction sector is the major driver of the Colombian economy, generating employment and boosting the consumption of raw materials. The construction sector reportedly experienced a 24.6% growth in 2006 according to the data provided by the Colombian Chamber of Construction (CAMACOL). This was the second-best growth rate achieved throughout the country's economic history. The construction sector has become the leading sector of the Colombian economy, as unlike other sectors of the economy, it responds more quickly to positive or negative conditions determined by both the political and economic performance at the national level.

According to the data provided by the Technical Department of the Bank of the Republic, direct foreign investment in Colombia in 2006 amounted to US\$6,295 million, thus exceeding the country's goal which had

been set at US\$6,000 million for that year. The sectors that experienced the greatest growth during 2006 were: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries, which received US\$33 million as compared to a total of US\$6 million received in 2005, making it one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy. The USA, with a total of US\$1,525 million was the main source of investment in 2006, followed by Spain (US\$497 million) and the Virgin Islands (US\$353 million). The main investing countries within the region were Panama (US\$256 million) and Venezuela (US\$60 million).

After the promulgation of Forestry Law No. 1021 of 2006, the National Government issued Decree No. 2300 related to the establishment of commercial plantations, production plantation establishment and forest management plans, and certification of reforestation investments. The issuing of other decrees related to forest management, forest harvesting, protection forest plantations and urban forestry is currently under way.

At present, there are 209,248 ha of forest plantations in the country. Preliminary data indicate an annual plantation establishment rate of 50,000 ha.

Guatemala

The US – Dominican Republic – Central America Free Trade Agreement (US-DRCAFTA) was signed a year ago but its impact so far has not been as expected. Similarly, the expected tariff relief has not yet been smoothly implemented but after a review it will undoubtedly be incorporated into the agreement in the short term. The entry into force of the FTA has attracted investors interested in forest projects because of the facilities provided in the sector. Existing weaknesses in the forest sector call for a technological upgrade of harvesting operations, particularly the upgrade of equipment.

The major incentive-providing initiatives are the Forest Incentives Programme (a government programme), and direct payment for environmental forest services for the implementation of reforestation and forest management projects on land suitable for forestry. Foreign investment is encouraged, particularly when implemented with strong partners at the local level. The insufficient capacity of the forest industry to process small diameter timber and lesser-known broadleaved species is a disincentive for future production. A major problem is the investors' lack of knowledge on adequate technologies at the local level, as well as the lack of specialised professionals, although in theory there are markets for the country's secondary broadleaved species. After the signing of the Free Trade Agreement with the US, the forest sector could be adversely affected by its limited competitiveness, which could in turn lead to an increase in forest product imports and thus have a negative impact on the balance of trade. Producers have limited capacity to meet market requirements, which is associated with the lack of access to information and limitations in the aggregation and management of supply.

There is a National Forestry Agenda up to 2012, which includes a number of actions, institutional arrangements, studies, programs and projects grouped by areas such as forest conservation and protection, sustainable management and production, trade and industry, environmental services and institutional strengthening. Within this framework, projects are being implemented in various areas such as genetic improvement of tropical species, market promotion of Guatemalan certified timber and timber products, and strengthening of the forest information system, among others. The Strategic Plan for 1998-2015 has also been established; it includes aspects related to the promotion of forest management, industrialisation and production, among others, and in particular the organised opening of timber markets.

Priority is currently being given to the development of markets for secondary species, as the shortage of traditional species (cedar and mahogany) becomes increasingly apparent. New alternatives are being sought in the international market for abundant lesser-known species. The national forest industry is now trying to specialise in the harvesting of new species that may be introduced into the market. Forest concessions can provide a substantial supply to meet the demand for tropical timber in the national market and penetrate the international market. The timber produced by these forest concessions has been certified.

There is an upward trend in the cost of construction materials. The demand for low-cost housing is high due to the country's population growth (with an annual rate of 3.5%). An increase of 10-15% is still reported in the demand for prefabricated houses made of impregnated wood, which is mostly met with timber imported from Canada and to a lesser extent with locally produced timber. Opportunities for local timber from existing plantations, especially from coniferous species, constitute a good production incentive so this timber could help meet the demand for raw material in that sector, which is currently imported. Forest sector financing is still expensive as compared to other neighbouring countries with an annual rate of 20-25%, which has been affected by the increased cost of fuel and speculation over working capital flows. The cost of labour may still be the only favourable factor.

Although reliable data is unavailable, unofficial sources report a foreign involvement rate of no more than 30%. In general, access to reliable sources is hampered by the fact that foreign involvement is usually in the form of public corporations or limited companies. Most foreign capital is from the USA (70%), although recently European (20%) and South American (10%) capitals have also been reported.

No major amendments have been made to the forestry legislation over the last 12 months. Technical and regulatory documents are being used to regulate and standardise criteria for the use, management and conservation of forest resources. These still include inter alia the forest products

transport regulations, the Forest Incentives Program Regulations and the Forest Stewardship Regulations, as well as other forest-related regulations and standards.

Area of forest plantations: 120 445 ha (to be verified)

Annual establishment rate: 12 000 ha/year

Guyana

A log export policy is expected to be put in place shortly to discourage the export of logs and encourage more value-added production.

Minimum royalties are being reviewed to ensure companies that have forest concessions beneficially utilize them. A number of private companies have expanded or are expanding their operations to increase the production of sawn and processed wood.

Lesser used species are becoming more important for the sector as a result of more international companies with experience in promotion and sale of lesser used species entering the Guyanese markets. Previously under-utilized species such as bulletwood, tonk bean, mora, etc are also being used more extensively.

A new Guyana Forestry Commission Act has recently been passed in parliament. The draft Forestry Act is expected to be tabled shortly. The Guyana Forestry Commission is stepping up its quality control activities to ensure quality products are being exported. In 2008 greater emphasis will be placed on retooling and capacity building to enable companies to successfully meet the demands of the international market in a competitive manner. Some of the issues that will be targeted under new regulations include: the need for more mechanization; the use of modern facilities and technologies; better consumer loyalty; improved safety and more processing activities.

Honduras

No tariff rates are applied to roundwood imports, except for phytosanitary requirements, but processed timber products are subject to various tariff rates, including a 15% rate on all types of species, plus a 12% value-added tax (VAT); the administrative rate of 0.5% has been eliminated.

The elimination of the 0.5% administrative rate has served as a tariff-related incentive for imports. For invoice values of US\$3,000 or more, no tariff barriers are applied to imports or exports, except for phytosanitary restrictions.

Discussion of the new draft forestry legislation by the National Congress has just been completed. Agreement has been reached with all forest sector stakeholders and the bill is currently under review by the Supreme Court of Justice for ratification.

The results of intensive studies carried out on 27 non-traditional tropical timber species to be introduced into the domestic market were completed; one of these – Laurel (*Cordia alliodora*) – has had very good acceptance in the furniture industry for the manufacturing of both internal

and external furniture parts. Pine sawnwood is still a major component of the construction industry; its price (by board foot of timber) has remained relatively stable over the last few years. The country's construction industry is currently booming, particularly in the construction of urban and suburban housing complexes.

Foreign involvement is through public corporations (Honduran/foreign capital), which makes it difficult to quantify the number of foreign interests and their nationality. However, foreign capital investment in the largest sawmills of Honduras or sawmills with the highest sawnwood production levels is mostly from Cuba, Nicaragua, Italy and USA. Nevertheless, about 80% of capital stakes in primary timber industry companies are held by Honduran nationals, including small and medium sawmills and agroforestry cooperatives (small organised rural groups), while the secondary processing industry has approximately 60% of national capital.

Over 550 forest-related complaints were filed in 2006 for forestry law infringement in the different forest regions of the country.

It is estimated that there are currently about 32,200 ha of reforested areas implemented by different stakeholders throughout the country. Pine plantations account for 80% of this total, but due to lack of management, most of these plantations have not yet been incorporated into the sawnwood production process. More than 1,400 hectares were reforested in 2006 with the planting of over 1.6 million seedlings. This has marked the beginning of the National Environmental Conservation and Reforestation Programme established by the Presidency of the Republic (through Executive Decree No. PCM-02-2006).

Mexico

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: 10%

Logs Non tropical: 10%

Sawn Tropical: 15%

Sawn Non tropical: 10% or 15%

Veneer Tropical: 15%

Veneer Non tropical: 15%

Plywood Tropical: 15% or 20%

Plywood Non tropical: 15% or 20%

Current restrictions include those imposed by the forest and environmental legislation to authorize the harvesting of tropical forests in Mexico.

There is an economic incentives programme to promote commercial forest plantations which is mainly geared to the use of (native and introduced) tropical species. Furthermore, there is a forest development programme, which provides economic incentives to forest producers wishing to embark on further timber processing (i.e. value-added processing of products). Expected trends show that the proportion of tropical timber species in the composition of trade will increase in the medium- and long-term (10 to

20 years). The share of tropical timber species is currently 5% as compared to non-tropical coniferous species which dominate the market with a 95% share. The proportion of tropical species should increase to 45% in 20 years because of the economic incentives program for plantations. With regard to lesser-used tropical species and secondary products, it is expected that their use should significantly increase by 20% through the forest development program currently under implementation.

The national demand for tropical timber has always been high as reflected in the prices attracted by these species in the domestic market; for example, the price of a cubic meter of red cedar or mahogany is six times higher than that of a cubic meter of pine. Furthermore, tropical timber species are much more sought after for decorative uses than coniferous timber species, and the demand for tropical timber in these applications is increasing. Annual growth rate in tropical timber consumption in Mexico is estimated at 4%.

Given Mexico's land tenure structure, foreign involvement is very limited but tends to be higher in forest plantations; foreign investments are currently estimated to account for 5% of total investments.

Over the last few years, tropical forest controls to prevent illegal logging have significantly increased through the Federal Bureau for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA -Procuraduría Federal de Protección del Ambiente), which is the agency in charge of enforcing the General Sustainable Forest Development Law promulgated in 2003. It is estimated that the imposition of penalties and fines has increased by 50% over the last three years.

The area of forest plantations is currently estimated at 140,000 ha, 70,000 ha of which include coniferous and non-coniferous tropical species. The annual plantation establishment rate in 2005 was 20,000 ha, and it is expected to increase to 24,000 ha in 2006. The proportion of plantation roundwood production (270,000 m³) was 4% of Mexico's total roundwood production in 2005 and is expected to increase to 5% (285,000 m³) in 2006. The objective is to increase it to 300% (18 million m³) of the roundwood volume harvested from natural forests (6 million m³) by the year 2030.

Peru

Import tariffs for tropical timber products still remain at 15% of the FOB value.

There is an export quota of 23,239 m³ for *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany). In addition, there are incentives in place, such as the Amazonian Law, which stipulates tax exemptions for fuel and payment of income tax and general sales tax (GST). In the case of exports, there is also a drawback facility involving tax rebates of up to 5% of the FOB value for including imported products. Tariff rates depend on target markets; for example, in the US market there is a flat rate of 0%. The forest legislation provides

for the promotion and processing of forest products. In this context, the legislation promotes the harvesting of a larger number of species, optimal utilisation, higher value added and production chain integration, with a view to contributing to sustainable forest management.

The current trend in the domestic market is to focus on a larger number of species; in this context, over 300 species are being marketed at the domestic level and most of them are lesser-known species. The trade in these species is important for the forest sector because an increase in forest productivity is expected as a result of good tropical forest management practices. Harvesting rights are granted through concessions, permits, etc., particularly in the Departments of Madre de Dios, Ucayali, San Martin, Huanuco and Loreto.

Timber is used mainly in the building sector but limited to formwork and, to a lesser extent, fine carpentry applications (finishes). Current mortgage facilities and interests do not favour the construction of timber housing. However, a housing programme has been established promoting the use of forest species in fine carpentry applications (finishes). Furthermore, the existence of wood substitutes has limited the use of timber.

The interest of foreign investors is reflected in forest concession processes carried out in permanent production forests over the past years. The Peruvian Government has taken a number of law enforcement actions which led to the seizing of a total of 21,374 m³ of roundwood and 6,203 m³ of sawnwood of different species. In addition, a field monitoring program was established to monitor compliance with management plans, and a total of 52 forest concessions and permits have been monitored through this program. Peru is conducting a series of intervention and seizures through which it has been able to recover roundwood and sawnwood of different species. Besides field inspections, forest concessions and forest permits are controlled by verifying compliance of management plans.

Most registered plantations in Peru are part of reforestation programmes with species such as eucalypts, pines and native species from the highlands region. A total of 797,866 ha has so far been reforested. The reforestation rate is 21,068 ha/year. Furthermore, the National Reforestation Plan 2005-2024 was approved last year. The production of roundwood eucalypts and pines originating from forest plantations is 194,711 m³.

Suriname

The Act on the timber export taxes of November 1946 has been revised in March 2005. With this revision logs and semi-processed timber can be exported within CARICOM, duty free. On logs exported outside CARICOM there is a tax that varies between 20% and 18% of the export price and on semi-processed timber a tax that varies between 15% and 5% of the export price. If Bruynzeel Suriname Houtmaatschappij, one of the largest logging and processing state-owned companies, has been privatised as

planned, the new owner expects both logging and timber processing to increase significantly. The foreign company, Tacoba Consultant Suriname NV, has been conducting tests on the production of veneers. If the test succeeds it is envisaged that veneer production and export will take place. If the veneer plant of Bruynzeel Suriname Houtmaatschappij and Tacoba Forestry Consultant Suriname NV becomes operational as planned, lesser known species which currently are not marketable as sawn wood, will be utilized for the production of veneer.

Ten companies out of the total 200 logging companies in Suriname are foreign owned. Of the foreign owned companies, 10 are from China, 1 from Malaysia, 1 from the Netherlands and 1 from the USA. Out of a total of 133 valid licenses and a total area of 1,475,000 ha of concessions in the country, foreign companies have 18 valid concessions licences with a total area of 600,000 ha under their management.

The computerized log tracking system (named LogPro) of which the development was initiated in 1998 with the assistance of FAO, has been fine-tuned significantly in the past years and is currently an effective tool to monitor timber harvesting to determine the source of timber brought to the market and thus combat illegal logging, as well as to ascertain adequate payment of the fees due to the government, amongst other things. In 2005 preparations have advanced successfully for the establishment of the Forest and Nature Management Authority of Suriname, which will enhance law enforcement significantly.

During the 1960s about 15,000 ha of experimental forest plantations of diverse species including pine were established. Since that time there have been no plantation establishment activities. In the last 5 years the proportion of industrial roundwood production from these plantations has been less than 1%.

Venezuela

Incentives for SFM and forest development include income tax exemption for all primary activities, the identification of new sites for forest management within areas designated for forest production throughout the country, and a public forest financing fund for forest plantations and agroforestry systems coordinated by the Fund for Agricultural, Forest and Related Development (FONDAFA) and in the area of forest industry, coordinated by the Development Bank (BANDES).

The operation and production of the private company Fibranova C.A. has strengthened the country's particleboard industry, which is reflected in the production data submitted in the JQ.

Based on the "Ecological-Social and Land-Use Management Review for the Caura Region" carried out by this Ministry and in accordance with policy guidelines for forest conservation, the Land Management Plan and Use Regulations for the El Caura Forest Reserve

have been proposed for the utilisation of non-timber forest products. The harvesting of timber products is only allowed for traditional indigenous uses. This will require the development of forest management plans aimed at the harvesting of non-timber products and will therefore lead to the diversification of forest species in the country's trade.

Furthermore, a study was carried out within the framework of the Cuba-Venezuela cooperation agreement, on the current status and potential of non-timber forest products in the Protected Forest Area known as "Merejina", in the state of Delta Amacuro, with a view to guiding the development of integrated non-timber forest product (NTFP) management projects in native community areas. In this context, an inventory of NTFPs has found the presence of up to 66 plant taxa, including main uses and a map of major species range areas.

Mortgage interest rates in the country range from 5.68% to 11.36%. The housing deficit is estimated at 1,640,000 units. The Venezuelan Government, through PETROCASA, will produce between 15,000 and 18,000 PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) housing units per year. In addition, the Corporación Venezolana de Guayana-Productos Forestales de Oriente (CVG-PROFORCA) will build 50,000 houses per year within the framework of the Timber Housing Project. Furthermore, the Villanueva Mission will promote the construction of housing, and plans to establish a housing development in the initial stages for the relocation of families currently settled in high-risk areas.

Foreign investment is regulated by the relevant legislation in the country, particularly the involvement of national manpower. There are no statistics available on foreign involvement in the forest sector, but major companies include Terranova C.A., Fibranova C.A. and Smurfit de Venezuela.

Environmental crimes are addressed through administrative sanctions and the imposition of fines, which currently are not significant. The legal instrument that is currently being developed for the forest sector will lead to the establishment of a new integrated forest management and sustainable forest development model that will take into consideration the new social structure in the country.

The area of forest plantations in 2006 was estimated at 812,959 ha. The average plantation establishment rate in 2005-2006 was approximately 19,000-22,000 ha/year. Industrial roundwood production was approximately 1,337,792 m³, including coniferous and non-coniferous species.

The "Tree Mission" (Misión Árbol) program created in 2006 with a view to contributing to the rehabilitation and maintenance of forests in the country through reforestation for protection and production purposes has led to the planting of 4,092 ha at the national level in 2006.

Consumer Countries

Asia-Pacific

Australia

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free

Logs Non Tropical: Free

Sawn Tropical: Variable, Free - 4% or 5%

Sawn Non Tropical: Free - 4% or 5%

Veneer Tropical: Variable, Free - 4%

Veneer Non Tropical: 5%

Plywood Tropical: Variable, Free - 4% or 5%

Plywood Non Tropical: 5%

The current Government policy places a number of restrictions on the extraction of wood from native forests (hardwood), and there is no harvesting of logs from government native forests in tropical regions in Australia. In the short term there are no plans for expanding capacity for further processing of tropical timber products. Several private companies are in the process of establishing plantations in Northern Australia based on tropical timber species and sandalwood that should lead to the production of small volumes of tropical timber in the medium to longer term. Roundwood removals from Australia's forests declined by 0.9% in 2005-06 to 26.7 million m³. The decline in removals was due to lower harvest levels from native forests, which have fallen steadily since 2002-03.

The volume of logs harvested from native forests declined by 13.0% in 2005. In contrast, the volume of removals from broadleaved plantations has increased steadily over the past decade.

After increasing by 61.4% in 2004-05, broadleaved plantation removals increased by a further 28.7% in 2005-06. Tropical timber imports are expected to remain around current levels, however, imports of tropical plywood are expected to increase in the short term due to a temporary fall in domestic production.

Housing starts declined by 4% in 2005 to 151,800 units and fell by 1% in 2006, but then are forecast to recover in 2007, increasing by 3% to 154,000 units (HIA). Prime interest rates are forecast to rise from 9.1% in 2006 to 9.8% in 2007. Despite the decline in housing starts sawnwood production increased slightly in 2006 based on import replacement and a continuation of strong export growth to Asia. These factors are likely to lead to a decline in imports of both non-tropical and tropical sawnwood in 2006. In 2007 imports of tropical timber are expected to increase in line with the increase in housing activity. There has been an increase in the domestic use of and imports of hardwood laminated flooring. Total plantation area 2006: 1,817,800 ha (broadleaved 807,400 ha; coniferous 1,001,100 ha). Plantations established 2006: 78,900 ha (broadleaved 67,280 ha; coniferous 11,110 ha). Proportion of industrial roundwood harvested from plantations 2005-06: 68%

Japan

In recent years, plywood industries of Japan have shifted their use of materials from tropical timber to coniferous timber. The rate of coniferous plywood production was increasing, and approached 70% of total domestic plywood production in 2006.

The volume of imported plywood with at least one outer ply of 14 major tropical species has been declining from 1995 to 2006. Annual housing starts for 2006 increased by 4.4% to 1,290,000 units.

The percentage of wooden housing starts for 2006 was 43.3% of total housing starts, a year-on-year decrease of 0.6%.

Rep. of Korea

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free

Logs Non Tropical: Free

Sawn Tropical: 5%

Sawn Non Tropical: 5%

Veneer Tropical: 5%

Veneer Non Tropical: 5%

Plywood Tropical: 8%

Plywood Non Tropical: 8%

Europe

France

The current tariffs are the same as the European Community tariffs.

As of mid-2006 there were no specific national regulations pertaining to the timber trade, except for those of the European Union. There were also no projects of significant importance for expanding capacity to process tropical timber.

According to a Circular of the Prime Minister dated 5 April 2005 relating to public markets, tropical wood should be certified as being from forests that are being sustainably managed. The French government has adopted the national forestry program over the period 2006-2015.

Over the period from 1992 to 2004, the area of France under forest cover increased by an annual average of 43,000 ha per year. However this was the net result of new forest growth of about 96,000ha/yr on land not previously forested recently, versus 53,000 ha per year of forest loss due to conversion of forested lands to other uses.

Of the 96,000 ha per year in gross forest gain, 90% was due to natural colonization by trees and other forest vegetation, 10% to plantation establishment.

Germany

In January 2007, a public procurement regulation entered into force at federal level, aimed at the acquisition of wood products exclusively originating from sustainable timber sources (evidence by credible certification schemes

like FSC/PEFC). The regulation is available in English ([www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_757138/SharedDocs/Gesetzestexte/H/HolzbeschaffungErlassEN.html](http://www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_757138/SharedDocs/Gesetzestexte/H/HolzbeschaffungErlassEN.html?nn=757138)). It is hoped that this regulation may contribute to influence timber trade via market forces towards sustainability and legality.

The market share of timber houses in the building sector is slowly growing (currently about 14 %). Future trends in timber utilisation are increasingly towards renovation and reconstruction. Tropical timber is mainly processed for furniture (interior and exterior), flooring, fences, constructions (e.g. bridges, noise protection walls).

Norway

No specific factors are expected to have significant impacts on the very limited trade of tropical timber products in Norway in the near future. There are no plans for expanding capacity for (further) processing of tropical timber products. Lesser-used tropical timber species have limited importance. Norway does not expect significant changes in tropical timber consumption caused by strong domestic factors.

Until 2006, a Finnish company was the majority owner in Norway's largest sawmill group. In December 2006 their holdings were sold to a Norwegian group, thus reducing the foreign involvement in the timber sector significantly. The new Norwegian forestry legislation went into force in January 2006. Forest plantations occupy approximately 300,000 ha. Establishment rate: approximately 110 ha were established in 2005. Proportion of industrial roundwood production from plantations: less than 2.5%.

Poland

Current import tariff rates correspond with the European Union Customs Duty Tariff. Poland is basically self-sufficient in terms of timber supply. Tropical wood imports are insignificant in the Polish wood market. Foreign trade of wood products derived from tropical wood is of relatively minor significance: imports of tropical

sawnwood constitutes 5% of total imports, veneer sheets 4%, plywood around 6% (export: less than 1%, 5%, and 3%, respectively).

In Poland the problem of lack of production capacity for processing tropical timber and making products from this wood does not exist. A potential further increase in the consumption of tropical timber and tropical wood products will depend on the value of demand.

In the coming years, significant changes in the species composition of processed tropical timber and products made of this wood in Poland are not expected. The most common species of tropical wood in Poland are: merandi, bakau, palisander.

Due to the minor significance of the tropical wood market in Poland, the impact of other factors stimulating the wood market is also limited. In 2006 foreign investment in Poland accounted for 14.7 billion USD (in the years 1990-2006 it was 109 billion USD in total). The cumulative value of foreign direct investment in the timber sector amounted to about USD5,300 million in the years 1990-2006, amounting to 5% of the total value of inflow into Poland. Foreign capital has the strongest influence on the development of the furniture, wood-based panels and paper industries.

In the last five years the value of losses due to harmful activities in forests, was within the limits of: PLN 6.2-7.6 million in State Forests. In 2005 it was PLN 7.4 million which meant a year-on-year increase of 5.7%. There were over 14 thousand cases of harmful activities in forests. With regard to the value of losses-of most significance is theft of timber from forest-56% (in 2005-9455 cases, valued at PLN 4.1 million), theft or destruction of property in Forest Districts accounts for 26% and poaching-18%. Fighting against harmful activities in forests is one of the main duties of the workers of the Forest Service (there were over 14,000 of them in 2005, of which 994 were forest guards).

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Far East Economic Review	Maskayu
Financial Times	Random Lengths International
Forest Certification Watch	STA Review
Furniture Design and Manufacturing Asia	The Economist
Hardwood Review Global	Timber Trade Journal
Inwood International	Tropical Forest Update
(US) International Wood Products Association	USDA Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN Reports
ITTO Market Information Service	Wood Based Panels International
Japan Forest Products Journal	Wood Furniture – International Market Review
Japan Lumber Journal	Wood Markets
Japan Lumber Reports	

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Data on production, trade and consumption by country. Unit values may differ for equivalent volumes/values due to rounding. Domestic Consumption = Production + Imports - Exports
Appendix 2	Major trade flows by product. Figures reported by importers are shown in bold typeface while those corresponding to export reports are in italics. Only major trading relationships (the top twelve importers and exporters for each category) are presented.
Appendix 3	Major species traded.
Appendix 4	Prices of major tropical timber products.
Appendix 5	Trade in secondary processed wood products.
Appendix 6	2007-2008 ECE/FAO Timber Committee market statement.

Export values/prices in Appendices 1, 3, 4 and 5 are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

SOURCES:

The 2007 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire is the main source of the appendices. Other sources are indicated by the superscripts after the figures.

ITTO SUPERSCRIPTS

C	COMTRADE database.
CB	COMTRADE MIRROR STATISTICS from COMTRADE database.
F	FAOSTAT database.
R	Figure rounded down to zero.
I	ITTO estimate.
*	Other unofficial data including country statistical reports, trade journals, ITTO project reports, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reports.
G	Global Trade Atlas.
W	<u>Adjustment from weight (usually metric tons) to volume assuming the following factors (unless different conversion factors are reported):</u> coniferous logs – 1.43m ³ /ton; non-coniferous tropical logs – 1.37m ³ /ton; non-coniferous non-tropical logs – 1.25m ³ /ton; coniferous sawnwood – 1.82m ³ /ton; non-coniferous sawnwood – 1.43m ³ /ton; veneer – 1.33m ³ /ton; plywood – 1.54m ³ /ton.
--	Data not available or impossible to calculate (i.e. divide by zero).

UNECE SUPERSCRIPTS

E1	Validated (Supplied by official national correspondent and approved by secretariat analyst).
E2	Official (From country, supplied by official national correspondent. Can be modified due to obvious errors [wrong units]).
E3	Estimated-analyst (An educated estimate made by secretariat based upon knowledge and non-official sources).
E4	Calculated, exclusively generated by Microsoft Access program for aggregates (both regional and product) and special calculations (e.g. consumption).
E5	Repeated.
E6	Not Publish but counted in totals.
E7	Provisional (a very rough estimate by secretariat).
E8	Estimated-technical (An estimate based on technical validation rules to make the data fit).
E9	National estimate (Unofficial data provided by official source).
TCF	Timber Committee Forecasts held in Geneva in October 2007.
ITCF	ITTO Secretariat estimates based on TCF.

APPENDIX 1

Production and Trade of Timber, 2002-2007

Table 1-1-a. Production and Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers	58
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Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	159811	159706	159815	161168	175673	48121	48166	48672	53276	51664
		C	109507	109488	109271	109618	110757	32383	32995	33836	38159	36883
		NC	50305	50218	50545	51550	64916	15738	15171	14836	15118	14781
	Sawn	All	38975	45072	44694	51493	55033	19625	20571	18303	18339	17123
		C	31904	33762	32147	34971	35952	11780	12789	12238	12690	11527
		NC	7071	11310	12547	16521	19081	7845	7782	6065	5649	5596
	Ven	All	4486	4462	4410	4394	4395	964	807	755	677	693
		C	2169	2123	2113	2171	2171	72	89	73	71	72
		NC	2316	2339	2296	2223	2224	892	717	681	606	621
	Ply	All	26093	26055	30325	32665	32789	7737	8466	7910	8279	8691
		C	14482	14208	19891	19312	19366	845	1004	944	1066	1103
		NC	11611	11848	10434	13353	13424	6892	7462	6965	7213	7589
Australia	Logs	All	25714	26333	26333	26904	28778	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I
		C	13911	14520	14520	14196	14863	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^R
		NC	11803	11813	11813	12708	13915	2 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I
	Sawn	All	4411	4668	4687	4784	4952	778 ^F	804 ^F	701 ^F	570 ^F	533
		C	3088	3415	3456	3596	3812	652 ^F	655 ^F	563 ^F	444 ^F	394
		NC	1323	1253	1231	1188	1140	126 ^F	149 ^F	138 ^F	126 ^F	139
	Ven	All	5	5	4	4	5	15 ^F	19 ^F	21 ^F	27 ^F	30
		C	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	10	16	15
		NC	3	3	2	2	3	12	11	12	11	16
	Ply	All	219	146	156	145	130	166 ^F	193 ^F	194 ^F	230 ^F	269
		C	202	128	137	128	114	101	122	115	146	165
		NC	17	18	19	17	16	65	70	79	84	103
China	Logs	All	94664 ^F	94668 ^F	94669 ^F	94665 ^F	106754 [*]	26979 ^F	27642 ^F	30439 ^F	35451 ^I	35449 ^I
		C	60758 ^F	60755 ^F	60758 ^F	60754 ^F	60754 ^I	15163 ^F	16192 ^F	18989 ^F	23016 ^{CB}	23014 ^I
		NC	33907 ^F	33914 ^F	33912 ^F	33911 ^F	46000 [*]	11816 ^F	11450 ^F	11450 ^F	12435 ^I	12435 ^I
	Sawn	All	11269 [*]	17350 [*]	17903	24865	28800 [*]	7134 ^F	7628 ^F	6680 ^I	6906 ^I	6906 ^I
		C	6761 [*]	8450 [*]	7710 [*]	10665 ^I	12000 [*]	1936 ^F	2264 ^F	2590 ^{CB}	2946 ^{CB}	2946 ^I
		NC	4508 [*]	8900 [*]	10193 ^I	14200 [*]	16800 [*]	5198 ^F	5364 ^F	4089	3960	3960 ^I
	Ven	All	2949 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	205 ^C	153 ^C	151	134	134 ^I
		C	949 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	36 ^C	4 ^C	4	3	3 ^I
		NC	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	169 ^C	149 ^C	147	130	130 ^I
	Ply	All	21023 ^I	20900 ^I	25150	27288	27288 ^I	750 ^C	740 ^C	589	413	413 ^I
		C	11500 ^I	11000 ^I	16681	15762	15762 ^I	312 ^C	254 ^C	209	141	141 ^I
		NC	9523 ^I	9900 ^I	8469	11526	11526 ^I	438 ^C	486 ^C	380	272	272 ^I
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	193 ^C	75 ^C	81 ^C	88 ^C	88 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	58 ^C	3 ^C	13 ^C	8 ^C	8 ^I
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	135 ^C	72 ^C	68 ^C	80 ^C	80 ^I
	Sawn	All	55 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	1100 ^C	862 ^C	543 ^C	454 ^C	454 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	230 ^C	159 ^C	128 ^C	116 ^C	116 ^I
		NC	55 ^I	25 ^I	25 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	870 ^C	703 ^C	415 ^C	338 ^C	338 ^I
	Ven	All	30 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	98 ^I	40 ^I	32 ^I	26 ^I	26 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I
		NC	30 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	97 ^C	38 ^C	27 ^C	23 ^C	23 ^I
	Ply	All	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	453 ^{CB}	375 ^{CB}	284 ^{CB}	312 ^{CB}	312 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	120 ^{CB}	114 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	131 ^{CB}	131 ^I
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	333 ^{CB}	260 ^{CB}	205 ^{CB}	181 ^{CB}	181 ^I
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	14 ^I	27 ^I	27 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	13 ^I
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	9 ^C	9 ^C	0 ^C	14 ^C	14 ^I
	Ven	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	20 ^C	21 ^C	11 ^I	29 ^C	29 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	14 ^C	14 ^C	0 ^C	24 ^C	24 ^I
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	6 ^C	8 ^C	11 ^{CB}	5 ^C	5 ^I
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	26 ^I	26 ^I	26 ^I	26 ^I	26 ^I	1142 ^W	1221 ^C	1191 ^C	784 ^I	784 ^I
		C	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	163 ^W	178 ^C	159 ^C	162 ^C	162 ^I
		NC	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	978 ^W	1042 ^C	1033 ^C	622 ^{CB}	622 ^I
	Sawn	All	12 ^I	11 [*]	9 [*]	10 [*]	8 [*]	949 ^W	1265 ^C	1140 ^C	1021 ^I	1021 ^I
		C	10 [*]	8 [*]	7 [*]	8 [*]	8 [*]	529 ^W	695 ^C	585 ^C	617 ^C	617 ^I
		NC	2 ^I	3 [*]	2 [*]	2 [*]	0 [*]	421 ^W	570 ^C	555 ^C	404 ^{CB}	404 ^I
	Ven	All	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	187 ^W	152 ^C	131 ^C	135 ^C	135 ^I
		C	0	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	3 ^W	11 ^C	3 ^C	6 ^C	6 ^I
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	184 ^W	141 ^C	128 ^C	129 ^C	129 ^I
	Ply	All	560 ^I	665 ^I	687 ^I	731 ^I	781 ^I	666 ^W	794 ^C	838 ^C	869 ^I	869 ^I
		C	10 [*]	15 [*]	15 [*]	14 [*]	14 [*]	92 ^W	165 ^C	191 ^C	275 ^{CB}	275 ^I
		NC	550 ^I	650 ^I	672 ^I	717 ^I	767 ^I	574 ^W	630 ^C	647 ^C	594 ^C	594 ^I
Japan	Logs	All	15171	15615	16166	16609	17057	12639	12681	10654	10582	8973 ^G
		C	12605	13167	13695	14017	14395	10468	10742	8977	9021	7748 ^G
		NC	2566	2448	2471	2592	2662	2171	1939	1677	1561	1225 ^G
	Sawn	All	13929	13603	12825	12554	12893	8849	9123	8395	8505	7329 ^G
		C	13550	13263	12517	12228	12558	8077	8553	7902	8060	6947 ^G
		NC	379	340	308	326	335	772	570	493	445	382 ^G
	Ven	All	60 ^I	60	60 ^I	60 ^I	60 ^I	124	135	109	93	100
		C	10 ^I	10	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	27	60	47	39	42
		NC	50 ^I	50	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	97	75	62	54	58
	Ply	All	3024	3149	3212	3314	3403	4221	5122	4733	5046	5419
		C	1893	2230	2249	2484	2551	158	293	294	241	259
		NC	1131	919	963	830	852	4063	4829	4439	4805	5161

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country	
8943	6401	6004	6770	7403	198989	201471	202483	207674	219934	All	Logs	Asia-Pacific	
8629	6111	5825	6484	7063	133260	136372	137281	141293	140578	C			
313	290	179	286	340	65729	65099	65201	66382	79356	NC			
3315	3343	3234	3574	3651	55285	62300	59762	66257	68505	All	Sawn		
1964	2271	2382	2699	2694	41720	44281	42004	44963	44786	C			
1351	1072	852	875	957	13565	18020	17759	21295	23720	NC			
367	300	287	332	320	5082	4968	4877	4738	4767	All	Ven		
142	142	151	167	155	2099	2070	2036	2074	2088	C			
225	159	136	165	166	2983	2898	2842	2664	2679	NC			
2276	3510	5763	8469	8468	31555	31010	32471	32476	33013	All	Ply		
1136	2043	3507	5713	5712	14191	13168	17329	14665	14756	C			
1140	1468	2256	2756	2756	17364	17842	15142	17811	18257	NC			
1275 ^F	1048 ^F	749 ^F	1065 ^F	1320	24441	25286	25585	25841	27460	All	Logs	Australia	
1107 ^F	854 ^F	655 ^F	879 ^F	1077	12804	13666	13865	13317	13786	C			
168 ^F	194 ^F	94 ^F	186 ^F	243	11637	11621	11720	12524	13674	NC			
68 ^F	154 ^F	243 ^F	344 ^F	396	5121	5318	5145	5010	5089	All	Sawn		
35 ^F	120 ^F	208 ^F	305 ^F	355	3705	3950	3811	3735	3851	C			
33 ^F	34 ^F	35 ^F	39 ^F	41	1416	1368	1334	1275	1238	NC			
4 ^I	6	3	3	4	16	18	22	27	31	All	Ven		
2 ^C	4	2	2	3	3	6	9	15	14	C			
2	2	1	1	1	14	12	13	12	18	NC			
2 ^I	5 ^I	5	5	3	383	334	345	370	395	All	Ply		
1 ^I	4 ^I	3	3	2	302	247	249	271	277	C			
1 ^I	1 ^I	1	2	1	82	87	96	99	118	NC			
9	6 ^C	7	4	3 [*]	121634	122304	125102	130112	142200	All	Logs	China	
0 ^R	0 ^C	1	0 ^R	0 [*]	75920	76946	79746	83770	83768	C			
9	6 ^C	6	4	3 [*]	45714	45358	45356	46342	58432	NC			
523	475 ^C	615	808	1000 [*]	17880	24503	23967	30962	34706	All	Sawn		
165	188 ^C	271	340	450 [*]	8532	10526	10030	13271	14496	C			
358	287 ^C	345	468	550 [*]	9348	13977	13938	17691	20210	NC			
106	110 ^C	104	144	144 ^I	3048	3043	3048	2990	2990	All	Ven		
4	2 ^C	4	10	10 ^I	981	1002	1001	993	993	C			
102	108 ^C	100	133	133 ^I	2067	2041	2047	1997	1997	NC			
2040	3222 ^C	5540	8243	8243 ^I	19732	18418	20199	19459	19459	All	Ply		
1002	1855 ^C	3382	5605	5605 ^I	10810	9399	13508	10298	10298	C			
1039	1367 ^C	2158	2637	2637 ^I	8922	9019	6691	9161	9161	NC			
124 ^I	82 ^C	69 ^{CR}	82 ^C	82 ^I	73	-2	17	11	11	All	Logs	(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	
0 ^{CBR}	6 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I	57	-3	12	6	6	C			
124 ^C	76 ^C	67 ^C	80 ^C	80 ^I	16	2	5	5	5	NC			
1008 ^C	763 ^C	481 ^C	375 ^C	375 ^I	147	124	87	93	93	All	Sawn		
102 ^C	73 ^C	66 ^C	63 ^C	63 ^I	128	86	62	53	53	C			
905 ^C	690 ^C	415 ^C	312 ^C	312 ^I	19	38	25	40	40	NC			
117 ^{CR}	37 ^C	20 ^C	18 ^I	18 ^I	11	13	22	10	10	All	Ven		
11 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	-10	2	5	3	3	C			
106 ^C	37 ^C	20 ^C	18 ^C	18 ^I	21	11	17	7	7	NC			
12 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	55 ^C	76 ^C	76 ^I	446	350	234	241	241	All	Ply		
7 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	4 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	112	91	74	129	129	C			
4 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	51 ^C	74 ^C	74 ^I	334	259	160	112	112	NC			
0 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	2	2	1	1	1	All	Logs	(Macao S.A.R.)	
0 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	0	0	0	C			
0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	NC			
2 ^C	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	10	10	14	26	27	All	Sawn		
0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	3	3	14	13	13	C			
2 ^C	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	7	6	-0	14	14	NC			
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	All	Ven		
0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C			
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	NC			
7 ^C	6 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	13	15	11	29	28	All	Ply		
0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	14	14	0	24	24	C			
7 ^C	6 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	-1	1	11	5	5	NC			
9 ^C	16 ^C	14 ^C	16 ^I	16 ^I	1159	1231	1204	794	794	All	Logs	(Taiwan Province of China)	
2 ^C	6 ^C	5 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I	178	190	171	177	177	C			
6 ^C	10 ^C	9 ^C	13 ^{CB}	13 ^I	981	1041	1033	617	617	NC			
55 ^C	65 ^C	58 ^C	54 ^C	54 ^I	906	1211	1091	977	975	All	Sawn		
19 ^C	23 ^C	13 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^I	520	680	579	613	613	C			
36 ^C	42 ^C	45 ^C	42 ^C	42 ^I	386	531	512	364	362	NC			
8 ^C	9 ^C	12 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^I	229	193	169	173	173	All	Ven		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{RI}	3	11	3	5	5	C			
8 ^C	9 ^C	12 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^I	226	182	166	168	168	NC			
50 ^I	41 ^I	38 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	1176	1419	1487	1555	1605	All	Ply		
20 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^I	82	166	191	277	277	C			
30 ^C	27 ^C	24 ^C	33 ^C	33 ^I	1094	1252	1295	1277	1327	NC			
7	7 ^I	22 ^I	32 ^I	31 ^I	27803	28289	26798	27159	25999	All	Logs	Japan	
6	7	22	30	30	23067	23902	22650	23008	22113	C			
1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	2 ^{CI}	1 ^G	4736	4387	4148	4151	3886	NC			
14	18	20	17	29 ^G	22764	22708	21200	21042	20193	All	Sawn		
5	11	13	12	25 ^G	21622	21805	20406	20276	19480	C			
9	7	7	5	4 ^G	1142	903	794	766	713	NC			
6	1 ^C	2 ^I	2 ^I	1	178	194	167	151	159	All	Ven		
0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CI}	0	37	70	57	48	52	C			
6	1 ^C	2	1	1	141	124	110	103	107	NC			
15	9	10	12	12	7230	8262	7935	8348	8811	All	Ply		
3	4	2	7	7	2048	2519	2541	2718	2803	C			
12	5	8	5	5	5182	5743	5394	5630	6008	NC			

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	All	1740	2037	2350	2444	2444	7163 ^F	6540 ^F	6301 ^I	6366 ^F	6366
		C	1235	1426	1595	1728	1728	6530 ^F	5878 ^F	5697 ^F	5951 ^F	5951
	NC	505	611	755	716	716	633 ^F	662 ^F	604 ^C	415 ^F	415	
		Sawn	All	4380 ^F	4366 ^F	4366 ^F	4366 ^F	3466 ^I	763	834	775	804
	C		4200 ^F	4200 ^F	4200 ^F	4200 ^F	3300 ^I	334	438	424	466	466
	NC	180 ^F	166 ^F	166 ^F	166 ^F	166 ^I	429	396	351	338	338	
		Ven	All	714 ^F	616 ^F	574 ^F	544 ^F	544	332	303	305	257
	C		571	430	430	465	465	2	2	3	2	2
	NC	143	186	144	79	79	330	301	302	255	255	
		Ply	All	888 ^F	758 ^F	680 ^F	741 ^F	741	1444	1203	1242	1351 ^I
	C		533	432	404	513	513	42	33	48	93	93 ^I
	NC	355	326	276	228	228	1402	1170	1194	1258 ^C	1258 ^I	
Nepal	Logs	All	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{RI}
	NC	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^I	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	
		Sawn	All	630 ^F	630 ^F	630 ^F	630 ^F	630 ^I	0 ^{RI}	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F
	C		20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^I	0 ^{FR}	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I
	NC	610 ^F	610 ^F	610 ^F	610 ^F	610 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{RI}	
		Ven	All	39	39 ^I	39 ^I	39 ^I	39 ^I	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}
	C		0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	NC	39	39 ^I	39 ^I	39 ^I	39 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	
		Ply	All	30 ^F	30 ^F	30 ^F	30 ^F	30 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	1 ^I
	C		0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	NC	30	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	5 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1	
New Zealand	Logs	All	21230 ^F	19761 ^F	19005 ^F	19254 ^F	19348 ^I	2	2 ^F	3	3	2 ^G
		C	20981 ^F	19604 ^F	18686 ^F	18906 ^F	19000 [*]	0 ^R	0 ^F	1	1	0 ^{GR}
	NC	249 ^F	157 ^F	319 ^F	348 ^F	348 ^I	2	2 ^F	2	2	2 ^G	
		Sawn	All	4289 ^F	4419 ^F	4249 ^F	4269 ^F	4269 ^I	40	41 ^F	54	51
	C		4275 ^F	4406 ^F	4238 ^F	4254 ^F	4254 ^I	19	21 ^F	30	26	26 ^G
	NC	14 ^F	13 ^F	11 ^F	15 ^F	15 ^I	20	20 ^F	23	24	22 ^G	
		Ven	All	638 ^F	681 ^F	672 ^F	694 ^F	694 ^I	2	1	3	5
	C		637	681	671	694	694 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1 ^G
	NC	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^I	1	1	3	4	10 ^G	
		Ply	All	344 ^F	402 ^F	405 ^F	412 ^F	412 ^I	13	18 ^C	19	28
	C		344	402	405	412	412 ^I	7	9 ^C	9	14	14 ^I
	NC	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	6	9 ^C	10	14	14 ^I	
ECE Regions	Logs	All	863613	912270	949449	916875	903883	61376	61135	68584	64199	63871
		C	650080	698048	729943	696379	681039	37258	36928	41421	39668	38999
	NC	213533	214222	219506	220496	222843	24118	24207	27162	24532	24872	
		Sawn	All	230501	244495	249201	247352	250550	81050	88533	88430	84484
	C		196590	209219	213126	211566	215732	70653	77007	77727	74922	69653
	NC	33911	35276	36075	35785	34818	10397	11525	10702	9562	9567	
		Ven	All	2389	2541	2616	2502	2400	2523	3041	1939	1742
	C		1118	1272	1367	1292	1157	904	1209	529	444	466
	NC	1271	1269	1249	1210	1243	1619	1831	1411	1298	1446	
		Ply	All	20700	20918	20444	19544	19788	10506	12522	12983	13333
	C		16543	16708	16509	15686	15837	4027	4583	4960	4520	4768
	NC	4157	4210	3935	3858	3951	6479	7939	8023	8813	9205	
EU	Logs	All	270199	277185	304757	274221	269537	49116	49632	55390	52121	51895
		C	217469	223387	251343	221258	214884	28168	28886	31544	30418	30258
	NC	52730	53798	53413	52963	54653	20947	20746	23845	21703	21637	
		Sawn	All	83920	86741	88077	91570	96660	40438	41132	41258	41346
	C		76869	80043	81670	85009	89947	33167	33730	34148	34589	35763
	NC	7051	6698	6408	6560	6713	7270	7402	7109	6757	6744	
		Ven	All	1279	1271	1326	1308	1205	962	1046	1119	1136
	C		551	555	600	610	474	171	172	162	186	201
	NC	728	716	726	698	731	791	874	957	950	1058	
		Ply	All	3581	3698	3629	3608	3752	5571	6075	5911	6193
	C		1584	1647	1769	1814	1879	2351	2521	2411	2442	2678
	NC	1997	2051	1861	1794	1873	3219	3554	3500	3752	4137	
Austria	Logs	All	13719 ^{E4}	12943 ^{E4}	12786 ^{E4}	14430 ^{E4}	14430 ^I	7498 ^{E4}	8812 ^{E4}	8629 ^{E4}	9102 ^{E4}	8094 ^I
		C	12774 ^{E4}	11973 ^{E4}	11846 ^{E4}	13514 ^{E4}	13514 ^I	6379 ^{E1}	7650 ^{E1}	7517 ^{E1}	7808 ^{E1}	6800 ^{TCF}
	NC	945 ^{E4}	970 ^{E4}	940 ^{E4}	916 ^{E4}	916 ^I	1119 ^{E1}	1162 ^{E1}	1112 ^{E1}	1294 ^{E1}	1294 ^I	
		Sawn	All	10473 ^{E4}	11133 ^{E4}	11074 ^{E4}	10507 ^{E4}	12000 ^{TCF}	1443 ^{E4}	1489 ^{E4}	1500 ^{E4}	1881 ^{E4}
	C		10263 ^{E1}	10917 ^{E1}	10884 ^{E1}	10265 ^{E1}	11700 ^{TCF}	1227 ^{E1}	1274 ^{E1}	1286 ^{E1}	1641 ^{E1}	1300 ^{TCF}
	NC	210 ^{E1}	216 ^{E1}	190 ^{E1}	242 ^{E1}	300 ^{TCF}	216 ^{E1}	215 ^{E1}	214 ^{E1}	240 ^{E1}	220 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	23	23	23	23 ^{E4}	23 ^{TCF}	37 ^{E4}	48 ^{E4}	56 ^{E4}	61 ^{E4}
	C		23	23 ^{E3}	23 ^{E3}	23 ^{E3}	23 ^{ITCF}	8 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	22 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	29 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	45 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	186 ^{E4}	186 ^{E4}	195 ^{E4}	195 ^{E4}	195 ^{TCF}	180 ^{E4}	144 ^{E4}	140 ^{E4}	140 ^{E4}
	C		186 ^{E3}	186 ^{E3}	195 ^{E3}	195 ^{E3}	195 ^{ITCF}	89 ^{E1}	58 ^{E1}	54 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	59 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	91 ^{E1}	86 ^{E1}	86 ^{E1}	87 ^{E1}	96 ^{ITCF}	
Belgium	Logs	All	4215 ^{E4}	4250 ^{E4}	4300 ^{E4}	4405 ^{E4}	4405 ^I	2667 ^{E4}	2879 ^{E4}	3187 ^{E4}	3255 ^{E4}	3255 ^I
		C	3175 ^{E4}	3235 ^{E4}	3285 ^{E4}	3375 ^{E4}	3375 ^I	1033 ^{E1}	1165 ^{E1}	1048 ^{E1}	1586 ^{E1}	1586 ^I
	NC	1040 ^{E4}	1015 ^{E4}	1015 ^{E4}	1030 ^{E4}	1030 ^I	1634 ^{E1}	1714 ^{E1}	2140 ^{E1}	1668 ^{E1}	1668 ^I	
		Sawn	All	1215 ^{E4}	1235 ^{E4}	1285 ^{E4}	1520 ^{E4}	1500 ^{TCF}	2129 ^{E4}	2249 ^{E4}	2467 ^{E4}	2503 ^{E4}
	C		1000 ^{E1}	1035 ^{E1}	1075 ^{E1}	1300 ^{E2}	1300 ^{TCF}	1504 ^{E1}	1653 ^{E1}	1868 ^{E1}	1878 ^{E1}	1800 ^{TCF}
	NC	215 ^{E1}	200 ^{E1}	210 ^{E1}	220 ^{E2}	200 ^{TCF}	624 ^{E1}	596 ^{E1}	599 ^{E1}	625 ^{E3}	500 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	48 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	40 ^{TCF}	29 ^{E4}	31 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E3}	2 ^{ITCF}
	NC	48 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	39 ^{E2}	40 ^{ITCF}	24 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	28 ^{E3}	31 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	20 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	20 ^{TCF}	572 ^{E4}	624 ^{E4}	521 ^{E4}	499 ^{E4}
	C		1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E9}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	208 ^{E1}	240 ^{E1}	189 ^{E1}	184 ^{E3}	221 ^{ITCF}
	NC	19 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{E2}	20 ^{ITCF}	364 ^{E1}	384 ^{E1}	332 ^{E1}	315 ^{E3}	379 ^{ITCF}	

Exports					Domestic Consumption							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country
0 ^{RI}	1 ^C	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	8903	8576	8651	8810	8810	All	Logs	Korea, Rep. of
0 ^{CBR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	7765	7303	7292	7679	7679	C		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1138	1273	1359	1131	1131	NC		
13	17	12	15	15	5130	5183	5129	5155	4255	All	Sawn	
8	10	9	11	11	4526	4628	4615	4655	3755	C		
5	7	3	4	4	604	555	514	500	500	NC		
1	1	1 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^{RI}	1045	918	878	799	800	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CI}	0 ^{RI}	573	432	433	466	467	C		
1	1	1	1	1	472	486	445	333	333	NC		
49	60	15	12	12	2283	1901	1907	2080	2080	All	Ply	
6	7	3	9	9	569	458	449	597	597	C		Nepal
43	53	12	3	3	1714	1443	1458	1483	1483	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	All	Logs	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	1260	1261	1260	1260	1260	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	630	631	631	631	631	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	20	21	21	21	21	C		
0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	610	610	610	610	610	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	40	41	40	40	40	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	C		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	39	40	40	40	40	NC		New Zealand
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	35	30	30	31	31	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	35	30	30	31	31	NC		
7518 ^F	5240 ^F	5143 ^F	5571 ^F	5951 ^G	13714	14523	13865	13686	13398	All	Logs	
7513 ^F	5237 ^F	5141 ^F	5570 ^F	5951 ^G	13468	14367	13546	13337	13049	C		
5 ^F	3 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^{GR}	246	156	319	349	349	NC		
1632 ^F	1848 ^F	1805 ^F	1960 ^F	1781 ^G	2697	2612	2498	2360	2536	All	Sawn	
1630 ^F	1846 ^F	1802 ^F	1956 ^F	1778 ^G	2664	2581	2466	2325	2502	C		
2 ^F	2 ^F	3 ^F	4 ^F	3 ^G	32	31	32	35	33	NC		
125 ^F	135 ^F	144 ^F	152 ^F	142 ^G	515	546	530	546	563	All	Ven	ECE Regions
125	135	144	152	141 ^G	513	546	528	543	554	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^G	2	1	3	3	9	NC		
101 ^F	138 ^F	100	76 ^F	76 ^I	256	282	324	364	364	All	Ply	
97	137	98	75	75 ^I	254	275	316	351	351	C		
4	2	2	1	1 ^I	2	7	8	12	12	NC		
33499	34069	38271	36976	34333	891490	939335	979762	944099	933420	All	Logs	ECE Regions
24820	25280	29419	28784	27031	662518	709696	741945	707263	693007	C		
8679	8789	8852	8192	7303	228972	229639	237817	236836	240413	NC		
79219	84729	86146	85943	83183	232333	248299	251485	245892	246587	All	Sawn	
72942	78014	79359	79236	76817	194301	208212	211494	207252	208568	C		
6277	6715	6787	6707	6366	38032	40086	39990	38640	38019	NC		
2406	2757	1914	1798	1647	2507	2825	2642	2446	2664	All	Ven	
771	961	925	851	746	1251	1521	971	886	876	C		
1634	1796	989	947	901	1256	1304	1671	1561	1788	NC		
4502	4774	4739	4761	4661	26703	28666	28687	28116	29101	All	Ply	
2477	2638	2572	2595	2508	18092	18653	18897	17611	18098	C		EU
2025	2136	2168	2166	2153	8610	10013	9790	10505	11003	NC		
16061	17680	20924	19909	17797	303254	309137	339223	306433	303636	All	Logs	
10648	12585	15256	14610	13234	234989	239688	267631	237065	231908	C		
5412	5095	5668	5299	4563	68265	69449	71591	69368	71727	NC		
36112	38533	39919	41614	41470	88245	89340	89416	91302	97697	All	Sawn	
33981	36241	37522	39145	39210	76055	77532	78296	80454	86500	C		
2131	2292	2397	2469	2260	12190	11808	11120	10848	11197	NC		
480	486	480	469	478	1761	1831	1965	1975	1986	All	Ven	
148	156	156	156	159	574	571	607	640	516	C		
332	330	325	313	319	1187	1260	1359	1335	1470	NC		Belgium
2969	3218	3115	3316	3361	6183	6555	6425	6486	7206	All	Ply	
1498	1612	1578	1707	1699	2437	2556	2602	2549	2857	C		
1470	1606	1538	1609	1661	3746	3999	3823	3937	4349	NC		
769 ^{E1}	935 ^{E4}	836 ^{E4}	718 ^{E4}	580 ^{TCF}	20448	20820	20579	22814	21944	All	Logs	Austria
519 ^{E1}	638 ^{E1}	601 ^{E1}	544 ^{E1}	500 ^{TCF}	18634	18985	18762	20778	19814	C		
250 ^{E1}	297 ^{E1}	235 ^{E1}	174 ^{E1}	80 ^{TCF}	1814	1835	1817	2036	2130	NC		
6772 ^{E4}	7396 ^{E4}	7281 ^{E4}	6889 ^{E4}	7630 ^{TCF}	5144	5226	5293	5499	5890	All	Sawn	
6626 ^{E1}	7246 ^{E1}	7111 ^{E1}	6694 ^{E1}	7400 ^{TCF}	4864	4945	5059	5212	5600	C		
146 ^{E1}	150 ^{E1}	170 ^{E1}	195 ^{E1}	230 ^{TCF}	280	281	234	287	290	NC		
30 ^{E4}	35 ^{E4}	33 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}	40 ^{TCF}	30	36	46	48	50	All	Ven	
4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{ITCF}	27	29	32	40	42	C		
26 ^{E1}	30 ^{E1}	29 ^{E1}	33 ^{E1}	37 ^{ITCF}	3	7	14	8	8	NC		
262 ^{E4}	265 ^{E4}	287 ^{E4}	311 ^{E4}	280 ^{ITCF}	104	65	48	24	69	All	Ply	Belgium
207 ^{E1}	213 ^{E1}	226 ^{E1}	231 ^{E1}	208 ^{ITCF}	68	31	23	17	46	C		
55 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	61 ^{E1}	80 ^{E1}	72 ^{ITCF}	36	34	25	7	24	NC		
1077 ^{E4}	1067 ^{E4}	1079 ^{E4}	742 ^{E4}	725 ^{TCF}	5805	6062	6408	6918	6935	All	Logs	
721 ^{E1}	744 ^{E1}	685 ^{E1}	550 ^{E1}	550 ^{TCF}	3487	3656	3647	4411	4411	C		
356 ^{E1}	322 ^{E1}	394 ^{E1}	192 ^{E1}	175 ^{TCF}	2318	2407	2761	2507	2523	NC		
1084 ^{E4}	1266 ^{E4}	1425 ^{E4}	1396 ^{E4}	1300 ^{TCF}	2259	2218	2327	2627	2500	All	Sawn	
830 ^{E1}	944 ^{E1}	1057 ^{E1}	1000 ^{E1}	1000 ^{TCF}	1675	1744	1886	2178	2100	C		
254 ^{E1}	322 ^{E1}	368 ^{E1}	396 ^{E3}	300 ^{TCF}	585	474	441	449	400	NC		
30 ^{E4}	19 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	20 ^{TCF}	48	51	52	56	53	All	Ven	Belgium
16 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}	-11	1	3	3	2	C		
14 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	14 ^{E3}	20 ^{ITCF}	58	50	49	53	51	NC		
436 ^{E4}	474 ^{E4}	423 ^{E4}	403 ^{E4}	450 ^{TCF}	156	171	117	116	170	All	Ply	
135 ^{E1}	163 ^{E1}	156 ^{E1}	134 ^{E3}	150 ^{ITCF}	73	78	32	50	71	C		
300 ^{E1}	311 ^{E1}	267 ^{E1}	268 ^{E3}	300 ^{ITCF}	83	93	85	67	99	NC		

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Denmark	Logs	All	810 ^{E4}	568 ^{E4}	1682 ^{E4}	1196 ^{E4}	700 ^{TCF}	582 ^{E4}	491 ^{E4}	848 ^{E4}	848 ^{E4}	848 ^I
		C	688 ^{E4}	478 ^{E4}	1559 ^{E4}	1060 ^{E4}	611 ^{TCF}	255 ^{E1}	196 ^{E1}	245 ^{E1}	245 ^{E5}	245 ^I
	NC	123 ^{E4}	90 ^{E4}	122 ^{E4}	136 ^{E4}	89 ^{TCF}	327 ^{E1}	295 ^{E1}	604 ^{E1}	604 ^{E5}	604 ^I	
		Sawn	All	248 ^{E4}	196 ^{E4}	196 ^{E4}	196 ^{E4}	196 ^I	2302 ^{E4}	2351 ^{E4}	2201 ^{E4}	2201 ^{E4}
	C		225 ^{E1}	175 ^{E1}	175 ^{E5}	175 ^{E5}	175 ^I	2172 ^{E1}	2066 ^{E3}	2025 ^{E3}	2025 ^{E5}	2750 ^{TCF}
	NC	23 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	21 ^{E5}	21 ^{E5}	21 ^I	130 ^{E3}	285 ^{E1}	176 ^{E1}	176 ^{E5}	210 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	78 ^{E4}	123 ^{E4}	125 ^{E4}	125 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	10 ^{E1}	7 ^{E3}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{E5}	8 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	68 ^{E1}	116 ^{E1}	117 ^{E3}	117 ^{E5}	117 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	17 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	394 ^{E4}	413 ^{E4}	371 ^{E4}	371 ^{E4}
	C		17 ^{E1}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	226 ^{E3}	255 ^{E1}	226 ^{E1}	226 ^{E5}	229 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	168 ^{E3}	157 ^{E1}	146 ^{E1}	146 ^{E5}	148 ^{ITCF}	
Finland	Logs	All	49246 ^{E4}	49281 ^{E4}	47116 ^{E4}	45521 ^{E4}	45521 ^I	12869 ^{E4}	12961 ^{E4}	16031 ^{E4}	14655 ^{E4}	14655 ^I
		C	43118 ^{E4}	43226 ^{E4}	40928 ^{E4}	39575 ^{E4}	39575 ^I	6041 ^{E1}	6242 ^{E1}	8411 ^{E1}	7140 ^{E1}	7140 ^I
	NC	6128 ^{E4}	6055 ^{E4}	6188 ^{E4}	5946 ^{E4}	5946 ^I	6827 ^{E1}	6719 ^{E1}	7620 ^{E1}	7515 ^{E1}	7515 ^I	
		Sawn	All	13745 ^{E4}	13544 ^{E4}	12269 ^{E4}	12227 ^{E4}	12682 ^{TCF}	338 ^{E4}	404 ^{E4}	511 ^{E4}	578 ^{E4}
	C		13645 ^{E1}	13460 ^{E1}	12190 ^{E1}	12145 ^{E1}	12600 ^{TCF}	272 ^{E1}	341 ^{E1}	448 ^{E1}	515 ^{E1}	500 ^{TCF}
	NC	100 ^{E1}	84 ^{E1}	79 ^{E1}	82 ^{E1}	82 ^{TCF}	66 ^{E1}	63 ^{E1}	63 ^{E1}	63 ^{E1}	63 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	84 ^{E4}	79 ^{E4}	79 ^{E4}	89 ^{E4}	89 ^{TCF}	11 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	12 ^{E4}
	C		63 ^{E9}	66 ^{E1}	66 ^{E5}	78 ^{E1}	78 ^{ITCF}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}
	NC	21 ^{E9}	13 ^{E1}	13 ^{E5}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{ITCF}	10 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	12 ^{E1}	12 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	1300 ^{E4}	1350 ^{E4}	1305 ^{E4}	1415 ^{E4}	1450 ^{TCF}	67 ^{E4}	76 ^{E4}	96 ^{E4}	107 ^{E4}
	C		780 ^{E1}	810 ^{E1}	785 ^{E1}	845 ^{E1}	865 ^{ITCF}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	14 ^{ITCF}
	NC	520 ^{E1}	540 ^{E1}	520 ^{E1}	570 ^{E1}	585 ^{ITCF}	59 ^{E1}	68 ^{E1}	83 ^{E1}	85 ^{E1}	86 ^{ITCF}	
France	Logs	All	30540 ^{E4}	31289 ^{E4}	28253 ^{E4}	30140 ^{E4}	30500 ^I	2250 ^{E4}	2175 ^{E4}	2344 ^{E4}	2449 ^{E4}	2295 ^I
		C	19679 ^{E4}	20262 ^{E4}	18205 ^{E4}	19480 ^{E4}	19480 ^I	1097 ^{E1}	1202 ^{E1}	1391 ^{E1}	1661 ^{E1}	1661 ^I
	NC	10861 ^{E4}	11027 ^{E4}	10048 ^{E4}	10660 ^{E4}	11020 ^I	1153 ^{E1}	973 ^{E1}	953 ^{E1}	788 ^{E1}	634 ^{TCF}	
		Sawn	All	9539 ^{E4}	9774 ^{E4}	9715 ^{E4}	9950 ^{E4}	10250 ^{TCF}	3526 ^{E4}	3829 ^{E4}	4023 ^{E4}	3774 ^{E4}
	C		7440 ^{E1}	7717 ^{E1}	7748 ^{E1}	8000 ^{E1}	8300 ^{TCF}	2935 ^{E1}	3222 ^{E1}	3401 ^{E1}	3197 ^{E1}	3570 ^{TCF}
	NC	2099 ^{E1}	2057 ^{E1}	1967 ^{E1}	1950 ^{E1}	1950 ^{TCF}	591 ^{E1}	607 ^{E1}	622 ^{E1}	578 ^{E1}	600 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	84 ^{E4}	61 ^{E4}	71 ^{E4}	76 ^{E4}	70 ^{TCF}	138 ^{E4}	152 ^{E4}	152 ^{E4}	159 ^{E4}
	C		25 ^{E1}	18 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	23 ^{E1}	21 ^{ITCF}	39 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	34 ^{E1}	38 ^{ITCF}
	NC	59 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	50 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	49 ^{ITCF}	98 ^{E1}	115 ^{E1}	116 ^{E1}	125 ^{E1}	141 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	415 ^{E4}	435 ^{E4}	415 ^{E4}	431 ^{E4}	450 ^{TCF}	363 ^{E4}	383 ^{E4}	411 ^{E4}	411 ^{E4}
	C		114 ^{E1}	124 ^{E1}	109 ^{E1}	109 ^{E1}	114 ^{ITCF}	140 ^{E1}	151 ^{E1}	154 ^{E1}	152 ^{E1}	168 ^{ITCF}
	NC	301 ^{E1}	311 ^{E1}	306 ^{E1}	322 ^{E1}	336 ^{ITCF}	223 ^{E1}	232 ^{E1}	257 ^{E1}	259 ^{E1}	287 ^{ITCF}	
Germany	Logs	All	45415 ^{E4}	48657 ^{E4}	50905 ^{E4}	54000 ^{E4}	45700 ^I	2519 ^{E4}	2227 ^{E4}	3005 ^{E4}	2975 ^{E4}	2700
		C	36413 ^{E4}	39682 ^{E4}	41837 ^{E4}	45213 ^{E4}	37000 ^{TCF}	2244 ^{E1}	1906 ^{E1}	2707 ^{E1}	2659 ^{E1}	2500
	NC	9002 ^{E4}	8975 ^{E4}	9068 ^{E4}	8787 ^{E4}	8700 ^I	275 ^{E1}	321 ^{E1}	298 ^{E1}	316 ^{E1}	200	
		Sawn	All	17596 ^{E4}	19538 ^{E4}	21931 ^{E4}	24420 ^{E4}	26250 ^{TCF}	4931 ^{E4}	5162 ^{E4}	4878 ^{E4}	4821 ^{E4}
	C		16525 ^{E1}	18449 ^{E1}	20803 ^{E1}	23242 ^{E1}	25000 ^{TCF}	4279 ^{E1}	4520 ^{E1}	4264 ^{E1}	4228 ^{E1}	4900
	NC	1071 ^{E3}	1089 ^{E3}	1128 ^{E1}	1178 ^{E1}	1250 ^{TCF}	652 ^{E1}	642 ^{E1}	614 ^{E1}	593 ^{E1}	820	
		Ven	All	392 ^{E4}	392 ^{E4}	392 ^{E4}	392 ^{E4}	250 ^{TCF}	167 ^{E4}	163 ^{E4}	168 ^{E4}	159 ^{E4}
	C		392 ^{E5}	392 ^{E5}	392 ^{E5}	392 ^{E5}	250 ^{ITCF}	19 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	25
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	148 ^{E1}	143 ^{E1}	148 ^{E1}	134 ^{E1}	101	
		Ply	All	245 ^{E4}	283 ^{E4}	236 ^{E4}	235 ^{E4}	230 ^{TCF}	1103 ^{E4}	1214 ^{E4}	1142 ^{E4}	1225 ^{E4}
	C		245 ^{E3}	283 ^{E3}	236 ^{E3}	235 ^{E3}	230 ^{ITCF}	452 ^{E3}	448 ^{E3}	399 ^{E3}	420 ^{E3}	474 ^I
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	651 ^{E3}	766 ^{E3}	744 ^{E3}	805 ^{E3}	911 ^I	
Greece	Logs	All	599 ^{E4}	469 ^{E4}	519 ^{E4}	519 ^{E4}	420 ^{TCF}	348 ^{E4}	280 ^{E4}	282 ^I	190 ^I	190 ^I
		C	311 ^{E4}	296 ^{E4}	329 ^{E4}	329 ^{E4}	261 ^{TCF}	136 ^{E3}	137 ^{E3}	117 ^I	113 ^I	113 ^I
	NC	288 ^{E4}	172 ^{E4}	189 ^{E4}	189 ^{E4}	159 ^{TCF}	212 ^{E3}	143 ^{E3}	165 ^I	77 ^I	77 ^I	
		Sawn	All	191 ^{E4}	191 ^{E4}	191 ^{E4}	191 ^{E4}	191 ^{TCF}	1002 ^{E4}	918 ^{E4}	874 ^{E4}	948 ^{E4}
	C		74 ^{E1}	74 ^{E1}	74 ^{E1}	74 ^{E5}	74 ^{TCF}	833 ^{E3}	725 ^{E1}	705 ^{E1}	792 ^{E1}	792 ^{TCF}
	NC	117 ^{E1}	117 ^{E1}	117 ^{E1}	117 ^{E5}	117 ^{TCF}	169 ^{E3}	193 ^{E1}	170 ^{E1}	156 ^{E1}	156 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	16 ^{E4}	24 ^{E4}	27 ^{E4}	24 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	14 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	23 ^{E1}	22 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	38 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}	13 ^{TCF}	51 ^{E4}	58 ^{E4}	68 ^{E4}	81 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	18 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	22 ^{ITCF}
	NC	38 ^{E3}	38 ^{E3}	38 ^{E3}	13 ^{E5}	13 ^{ITCF}	33 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	48 ^{E1}	59 ^{E1}	59 ^{ITCF}	
Ireland	Logs	All	2653 ^{E4}	2542 ^{E4}	2629 ^{E4}	2655 ^{E4}	1827 ^{TCF}	163 ^{E4}	194 ^{E4}	233 ^{E4}	208 ^{E4}	325 ^I
		C	2635 ^{E4}	2540 ^{E4}	2625 ^{E4}	2649 ^{E4}	1817 ^{TCF}	135 ^{E1}	170 ^{E1}	211 ^{E1}	187 ^{E1}	300 ^{TCF}
	NC	18 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	4 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	10 ^{TCF}	28 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	25 ^{TCF}	
		Sawn	All	1005 ^{E4}	939 ^{E4}	1015 ^{E4}	1094 ^{E4}	1121 ^{TCF}	849 ^{E4}	704 ^{E4}	955 ^{E4}	990 ^{E4}
	C		996 ^{E1}	937 ^{E1}	1014 ^{E1}	1091 ^{E1}	1116 ^{TCF}	769 ^{E1}	613 ^{E1}	819 ^{E1}	869 ^{E1}	820 ^{TCF}
	NC	9 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	5 ^{TCF}	80 ^{E1}	91 ^{E1}	136 ^{E1}	122 ^{E1}	125 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	5 ^{E4}	7 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	105 ^{E4}	131 ^{E4}	150 ^{E4}	150 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	63 ^{E1}	81 ^{E1}	77 ^{E1}	85 ^{E1}	77 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	42 ^{E1}	51 ^{E1}	74 ^{E1}	65 ^{E1}	58 ^{ITCF}	
Italy	Logs	All	2639 ^{E4}	2883 ^{E4}	3017 ^{E4}	3013 ^{E4}	3013 ^I	4323 ^{E4}	4614			

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country	
249 ^{E4}	306 ^{E4}	645 ^{E4}	645 ^{E4}	645 ^I	1144	752	1885	1399	903	All	Logs	Denmark	
180 ^{E1}	238 ^{E1}	550 ^{E1}	550 ^{E5}	550 ^I	762	436	1254	754	305	C			
69 ^{E1}	69 ^{E1}	94 ^{E1}	94 ^{E5}	94 ^I	381	317	631	645	598	NC			
127 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	143 ^{E4}	143 ^{E4}	200 ^{TCF}	2422	2414	2253	2253	2956	All	Sawn		
97 ^{E1}	95 ^{E3}	89 ^{E3}	89 ^{E5}	150 ^{TCF}	2300	2146	2111	2111	2775	C			
30 ^{E1}	38 ^{E1}	55 ^{E1}	55 ^{E5}	50 ^{TCF}	123	268	142	142	181	NC			
5 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{TCF}	73	117	119	119	119	All	Ven		
2 ^{E3}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	1 ^{ITCF}	8	6	7	7	7	C			
4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E3}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E5}	4 ^{ITCF}	64	111	112	112	112	NC			
110 ^{E4}	116 ^{E4}	103 ^{E4}	103 ^{E4}	103 ^{TCF}	301	297	268	268	274	All	Ply		
54 ^{E1}	55 ^{E1}	47 ^{E1}	47 ^{E5}	47 ^{ITCF}	189	201	178	178	182	C			
56 ^{E1}	61 ^{E3}	55 ^{E1}	55 ^{E5}	55 ^{ITCF}	112	96	90	90	93	NC			
432 ^{E4}	525 ^{E4}	748 ^{E4}	709 ^{E4}	709 ^I	61683	61717	62399	59468	59468	All	Logs	Finland	
421 ^{E1}	515 ^{E1}	708 ^{E1}	668 ^{E1}	668 ^I	48738	48953	48631	46048	46048	C			
11 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	40 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	41 ^I	12944	12764	13768	13420	13420	NC			
8169 ^{E4}	8226 ^{E4}	7663 ^{E4}	7728 ^{E4}	7815 ^{TCF}	5915	5722	5117	5077	5430	All	Sawn		
8152 ^{E1}	8209 ^{E1}	7649 ^{E1}	7712 ^{E1}	7800 ^{TCF}	5765	5593	4990	4948	5300	C			
16 ^{E1}	18 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	15 ^{TCF}	149	129	127	129	130	NC			
78 ^{E4}	77 ^{E4}	71 ^{E4}	78 ^{E4}	78 ^{TCF}	16	12	19	24	24	All	Ven		
63 ^{E1}	60 ^{E1}	55 ^{E1}	62 ^{E1}	62 ^{ITCF}	1	7	11	17	17	C			
16 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{ITCF}	16	5	9	7	7	NC			
1172 ^{E4}	1234 ^{E4}	1173 ^{E4}	1250 ^{E4}	1250 ^{TCF}	195	191	228	272	300	All	Ply		
684 ^{E1}	714 ^{E1}	676 ^{E1}	727 ^{E1}	720 ^{ITCF}	104	103	123	140	159	C			
488 ^{E1}	520 ^{E1}	497 ^{E1}	523 ^{E1}	530 ^{ITCF}	91	88	105	132	141	NC			
4111 ^{E4}	3851 ^{E4}	3862 ^{E4}	3592 ^{E4}	3592 ^I	28679	29614	26735	28997	29203	All	Logs	France	
2174 ^{E1}	2103 ^{E1}	2138 ^{E1}	1987 ^{E1}	1987 ^I	18601	19361	17458	19154	19154	C			
1937 ^{E1}	1748 ^{E1}	1723 ^{E1}	1604 ^{E1}	1604 ^I	10078	10252	9278	9843	10050	NC			
1386 ^{E4}	1377 ^{E4}	1469 ^{E4}	1476 ^{E4}	1300 ^{TCF}	11679	12226	12269	12248	13120	All	Sawn		
858 ^{E1}	863 ^{E1}	973 ^{E1}	955 ^{E1}	950 ^{TCF}	9517	10076	10176	10241	10920	C			
528 ^{E1}	514 ^{E1}	496 ^{E1}	521 ^{E1}	350 ^{TCF}	2162	2150	2093	2007	2200	NC			
56 ^{E4}	39 ^{E4}	37 ^{E4}	35 ^{E4}	35 ^{TCF}	166	174	186	199	214	All	Ven		
2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}	62	52	53	54	55	C			
54 ^{E1}	36 ^{E1}	33 ^{E1}	32 ^{E1}	31 ^{ITCF}	103	122	133	146	159	NC			
187 ^{E4}	192 ^{E4}	196 ^{E4}	217 ^{E4}	230 ^{TCF}	591	626	629	625	675	All	Ply		
75 ^{E1}	80 ^{E1}	86 ^{E1}	98 ^{E1}	100 ^{ITCF}	179	196	176	163	182	C			
112 ^{E1}	112 ^{E1}	110 ^{E1}	119 ^{E1}	130 ^{ITCF}	412	430	453	462	493	NC			
4592 ^{E4}	5589 ^{E4}	6819 ^{E4}	6686 ^{E4}	4900 ^{TCF}	43342	45295	47091	50289	43500	All	Logs	Germany	
3148 ^{E1}	4289 ^{E1}	5175 ^{E1}	5165 ^{E1}	3900 ^{TCF}	35509	37299	39369	42707	35600	C			
1444 ^{E1}	1300 ^{E1}	1644 ^{E1}	1521 ^{E1}	1000 ^{TCF}	7833	7996	7722	7582	7900	NC			
4706 ^{E4}	6212 ^{E4}	7391 ^{E4}	8057 ^{E4}	8302 ^{E4}	17821	18488	19418	21184	23668	All	Sawn		
4113 ^{E1}	5526 ^{E1}	6624 ^{E1}	7283 ^{E1}	7504 ^{E1}	16691	17443	18443	20187	22396	C			
593 ^{E1}	686 ^{E1}	767 ^{E1}	774 ^{E1}	798 ^{E1}	1130	1045	975	997	1272	NC			
120 ^{E4}	127 ^{E4}	118 ^{E4}	99 ^{E4}	100 ^{TCF}	439	428	442	452	276	All	Ven		
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	410	411	411	416	274	C			
119 ^{E1}	126 ^{E1}	117 ^{E1}	98 ^{E1}	99 ^{ITCF}	29	17	31	36	2	NC			
200 ^{E4}	265 ^{E4}	287 ^{E4}	297 ^{E4}	300 ^{TCF}	1148	1232	1091	1163	1315	All	Ply		
98 ^{E3}	136 ^{E3}	140 ^{E3}	148 ^{E3}	150 ^{ITCF}	599	594	495	507	554	C			
102 ^{E3}	129 ^{E3}	147 ^{E3}	149 ^{E3}	150 ^{ITCF}	549	638	596	656	761	NC			
4 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	4 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	944	747	800	705	610	All	Logs	Greece	
1 ^{E3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	3 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	446	433	446	439	374	C			
3 ^{E3}	1 ^{E3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	498	315	354	266	236	NC			
11 ^{E4}	18 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}	12 ^{E4}	12 ^{TCF}	1182	1091	1052	1127	1127	All	Sawn		
3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E3}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{TCF}	904	797	774	862	862	C			
8 ^{E1}	16 ^{E3}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{TCF}	278	294	278	265	265	NC			
1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{TCF}	16	23	26	23	23	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RITCF}	2	1	2	1	1	C			
0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	14	21	24	22	21	NC			
8 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}	13 ^{TCF}	81	86	94	82	81	All	Ply		
1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	18	16	18	21	21	C			
7 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{ITCF}	64	70	76	61	61	NC			
340 ^{E4}	255 ^{E4}	338 ^{E4}	308 ^{E4}	308 ^I	2476	2482	2524	2555	1844	All	Logs	Ireland	
340 ^{E1}	254 ^{E1}	338 ^{E1}	308 ^{E1}	308 ^I	2431	2456	2499	2528	1809	C			
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	45	26	25	27	35	NC			
511 ^{E4}	411 ^{E4}	447 ^{E4}	393 ^{E4}	402 ^{TCF}	1344	1232	1523	1692	1664	All	Sawn		
506 ^{E1}	409 ^{E1}	444 ^{E1}	390 ^{E1}	400 ^{TCF}	1259	1141	1389	1569	1536	C			
5 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{TCF}	85	91	134	122	128	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	1 ^{E4}	0 ^{RITCF}	5	7	9	10	11	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RITCF}	2	3	3	3	3	C			
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RITCF}	3	3	6	7	8	NC			
1 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{TCF}	105	129	149	149	134	All	Ply		
0 ^{RE1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RITCF}	63	79	76	84	77	C			
0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{ITCF}	42	50	73	65	57	NC			
11 ^{E4}	17 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	14 ^I	6952	7481	7758	7485	7485	All	Logs	Italy	
3 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^I	3161	3361	3581	3626	3626	C			
8 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	9 ^I	3791	4120	4177	3859	3859	NC			
151 ^{E4}	157 ^{E4}	161 ^{E4}	169 ^{E4}	174 ^{TCF}	8863	9084	9156	9442	8940	All	Sawn		
30 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	50 ^{E1}	62 ^{E1}	64 ^{TCF}	6380	6806	6918	7296	6770	C			
121 ^{E1}	114 ^{E1}	111 ^{E1}	107 ^{E1}	110 ^{TCF}	2483	2278	2239	2147	2170	NC			
28 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}	36 ^{TCF}	624	628	622	623	726	All	Ven		
2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	16	16	15	15	18	C			
26 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	28 ^{E1}	34 ^{E1}	34 ^{ITCF}	608	613	607	608	708	NC			
208 ^{E4}	201 ^{E4}	146 ^{E4}	239 ^{E4}	200 ^{TCF}	861	865	776	671	794	All	Ply		
74 ^{E1}	56 ^{E1}	40 ^{E1}	90 ^{E1}	75 ^{ITCF}	175	207	196	184	235	C			
135 ^{E1}	145 ^{E1}	106 ^{E1}	148 ^{E1}	125 ^{ITCF}	686	659	580	486	559	NC			

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Luxembourg	Logs	All	239 ^{E4}	264 ^{E4}	237 ^{E4}	255 ^{E4}	200 ^I	1475 ^{E4}	420 ^{E4}	406 ^{E4}	351 ^{E4}	351 ^I
		C	124 ^{E4}	90 ^{E4}	120 ^{E4}	132 ^{E4}	77 ^{TCF}	1410 ^{E1}	333 ^{E3}	313 ^{E1}	321 ^{E3}	321 ^I
	NC	115 ^{E4}	174 ^{E4}	117 ^{E4}	123 ^{E4}	123 ^I	66 ^{E1}	87 ^{E3}	93 ^{E1}	31 ^{E3}	31 ^I	
		Sawn	All	133 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	133 ^{TCF}	54 ^{E4}	64 ^{E4}	58 ^{E4}	57 ^{E4}
	C		113 ^{E5}	113 ^{E5}	113 ^{E5}	113 ^{E5}	113 ^{TCF}	38 ^{E1}	46 ^{E3}	44 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	37 ^{TCF}
	NC	20 ^{E5}	20 ^{E5}	20 ^{E5}	20 ^{E5}	20 ^{TCF}	16 ^{E1}	18 ^{E3}	14 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}
	C		0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RI}
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RI}	
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	10 ^{E4}	12 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	4 ^{E3}	5 ^{E3}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	6 ^{E3}	7 ^{E3}	7 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^{ITCF}	
Netherlands	Logs	All	754 ^{E4}	736 ^{E4}	820 ^{E4}	819 ^{E4}	820 ^I	378 ^{E4}	275 ^{E4}	316 ^{E4}	390 ^{E4}	350
		C	544 ^{E4}	550 ^{E4}	607 ^{E4}	600 ^{E4}	600	241 ^{E1}	165 ^{E1}	221 ^{E1}	323 ^{E1}	280
	NC	210 ^{E4}	186 ^{E4}	213 ^{E4}	219 ^{E4}	220	137 ^{E1}	110 ^{E1}	95 ^{E1}	67 ^{E1}	70	
		Sawn	All	269 ^{E4}	273 ^{E4}	279 ^{E4}	265 ^{E4}	275	3163 ^{E4}	3175 ^{E4}	3100 ^{E4}	3399 ^{E4}
	C		164 ^{E1}	175 ^{E1}	176 ^{E1}	180 ^{E1}	175	2547 ^{E1}	2523 ^{E1}	2481 ^{E1}	2751 ^{E1}	2600
	NC	105 ^{E1}	98 ^{E1}	103 ^{E1}	86 ^{E1}	100	616 ^{E1}	652 ^{E1}	619 ^{E1}	648 ^{E1}	600	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0	37 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	27 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0	13 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	10
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0	24 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	20	
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0	527 ^{E4}	542 ^{E4}	526 ^{E4}	603 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0	206 ^{E1}	217 ^{E1}	199 ^{E1}	230 ^{E1}	250
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0	321 ^{E1}	325 ^{E1}	327 ^{E1}	373 ^{E1}	350	
Poland	Logs	All	27204 ^{E4}	29337 ^{E4}	28531 ^{E4}	28767 ^{E4}	29300	663 ^{E4}	943 ^{E4}	2009 ^{E4}	1814 ^{E4}	2100
		C	19965 ^{E4}	21752 ^{E4}	21357 ^{E4}	21656 ^{E4}	22000	199 ^{E1}	297 ^{E1}	887 ^{E1}	710 ^{E1}	800
	NC	7239 ^{E4}	7585 ^{E4}	7174 ^{E4}	7111 ^{E4}	7300	464 ^{E1}	646 ^{E1}	1122 ^{E1}	1104 ^{E1}	1300	
		Sawn	All	3360 ^{E4}	3743 ^{E4}	3360 ^{E4}	3607 ^{E4}	3850	424 ^{E4}	530 ^{E4}	669 ^{E4}	541 ^{E4}
	C		2792 ^{E1}	3102 ^{E1}	2813 ^{E1}	3018 ^{E1}	3200	205 ^{E1}	271 ^{E1}	372 ^{E1}	255 ^{E1}	300
	NC	568 ^{E1}	641 ^{E1}	547 ^{E1}	589 ^{E1}	650	219 ^{E1}	259 ^{E1}	297 ^{E1}	286 ^{E1}	300	
		Ven	All	90 ^{E4}	107 ^{E4}	110 ^{E4}	72 ^{E4}	118	24 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	35 ^{E4}	31 ^{E4}
	C		9 ^{E9}	16 ^{E9}	17 ^{E9}	13 ^{E9}	22	3 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5
	NC	81 ^{E9}	91 ^{E9}	93 ^{E9}	60 ^{E9}	96	21 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	31	
		Ply	All	289 ^{E4}	342 ^{E4}	361 ^{E4}	385 ^{E4}	390	78 ^{E4}	100 ^{E4}	119 ^{E4}	116 ^{E4}
	C		52 ^{E9}	68 ^{E9}	66 ^{E9}	85 ^{E9}	86	8 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	14
	NC	237 ^{E9}	274 ^{E9}	295 ^{E9}	300 ^{E9}	304	70 ^{E1}	90 ^{E1}	106 ^{E1}	105 ^{E1}	105	
Portugal	Logs	All	9073 ^{E4}	10269 ^{E4}	10146 ^{E4}	10205 ^{E4}	10205 ^I	468 ^{E4}	364 ^{E4}	362 ^{E4}	284 ^{E4}	284 ^I
		C	3332 ^{E4}	3977 ^{E4}	3268 ^{E4}	3501 ^{E4}	3501 ^I	70 ^{E1}	44 ^{E1}	92 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	53 ^I
	NC	5741 ^{E4}	6292 ^{E4}	6878 ^{E4}	6704 ^{E4}	6704 ^I	398 ^{E1}	320 ^{E1}	270 ^{E1}	231 ^{E1}	231 ^I	
		Sawn	All	1383 ^{E4}	1060 ^{E4}	1010 ^{E4}	1010 ^{E4}	1010 ^{TCF}	263 ^{E4}	280 ^{E4}	333 ^{E4}	286 ^{E4}
	C		910 ^{E1}	954 ^{E1}	909 ^{E1}	909 ^{E1}	909 ^{TCF}	56 ^{E1}	46 ^{E1}	110 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	110 ^{TCF}
	NC	473 ^{E1}	106 ^{E1}	101 ^{E1}	101 ^{E1}	101 ^{TCF}	207 ^{E1}	234 ^{E1}	223 ^{E1}	233 ^{E1}	223 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	30 ^{TCF}	35 ^{E4}	46 ^{E4}	48 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}
	C		24 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	25 ^{ITCF}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}
	NC	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}	30 ^{E1}	42 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	47 ^{E1}	43 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	25 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{TCF}	30 ^{E4}	39 ^{E4}	52 ^{E4}	54 ^{E4}
	C		4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}	12 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	20 ^{ITCF}
	NC	21 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{ITCF}	18 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	32 ^{E1}	29 ^{E1}	32 ^{ITCF}	
Spain	Logs	All	14075 ^{E4}	14235 ^{E4}	13351 ^{E4}	14109 ^{E4}	14109 ^I	3191 ^{E4}	2973 ^{E4}	3640 ^{E4}	3841 ^{E4}	4688 ^I
		C	8645 ^{E4}	8725 ^{E4}	8191 ^{E4}	7710 ^{E4}	7710 ^I	1226 ^{E1}	1367 ^{E1}	1440 ^{E1}	1643 ^{E1}	2490 ^{TCF}
	NC	5430 ^{E4}	5510 ^{E4}	5160 ^{E4}	6399 ^{E4}	6399 ^I	1965 ^{E1}	1606 ^{E1}	2200 ^{E1}	2198 ^{E1}	2198 ^I	
		Sawn	All	3630 ^{E4}	3730 ^{E4}	3660 ^{E4}	3806 ^{E4}	3902 ^{TCF}	3496 ^{E4}	3326 ^{E4}	3391 ^{E4}	3373 ^{E4}
	C		2710 ^{E1}	2730 ^{E1}	2750 ^{E1}	2860 ^{E1}	3000 ^{TCF}	2450 ^{E1}	2259 ^{E1}	2392 ^{E1}	2543 ^{E1}	2690 ^{TCF}
	NC	920 ^{E1}	1000 ^{E1}	910 ^{E1}	946 ^{E1}	902 ^{TCF}	1046 ^{E1}	1067 ^{E1}	999 ^{E1}	830 ^{E1}	772 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	55 ^{E4}	56 ^{E4}	58 ^{E4}	60 ^{E4}	60 ^I	137 ^{E4}	139 ^{E4}	156 ^{E4}	161 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^I	33 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	42 ^{ITCF}
	NC	55 ^{E1}	56 ^{E1}	58 ^{E1}	60 ^{E1}	60 ^I	104 ^{E1}	104 ^{E1}	117 ^{E1}	126 ^{E1}	152 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	460 ^I	466 ^I	557 ^I	468 ^I	550 ^{TCF}	117 ^{E4}	120 ^{E4}	126 ^{E4}	157 ^{E4}
	C		90 ^I	91 ^I	271 ^{E1}	228 ^{E1}	270 ^{ITCF}	29 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	29 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	61 ^{ITCF}
	NC	370 ^{E1}	375 ^{E1}	286 ^{E1}	240 ^{E1}	280 ^{ITCF}	88 ^{E1}	89 ^{E1}	97 ^{E1}	118 ^{E1}	186 ^{ITCF}	
Sweden	Logs	All	61200 ^{E4}	61400 ^{E4}	92300 ^{E4}	56100 ^{E4}	60300 ^{TCF}	9021 ^{E4}	9398 ^{E4}	8686 ^{E4}	6664 ^{E4}	6664 ^I
		C	57600 ^{E4}	57800 ^{E4}	88100 ^{E4}	53200 ^{E4}	56100 ^{TCF}	5001 ^{E1}	5207 ^{E1}	4019 ^{E1}	3158 ^{E1}	3158 ^I
	NC	3600 ^{E4}	3600 ^{E4}	4200 ^{E4}	2900 ^{E4}	4200 ^{TCF}	4020 ^{E1}	4191 ^{E1}	4667 ^{E1}	3506 ^{E1}	3506 ^I	
		Sawn	All	16800 ^{E4}	16900 ^{E4}	17600 ^{E4}	18000 ^{E4}	18660 ^{TCF}	381 ^{E4}	336 ^{E4}	348 ^{E4}	384 ^{E4}
	C		16640 ^{E1}	16740 ^{E1}	17440 ^{E1}	17840 ^{E1}	18500 ^{TCF}	236 ^{E1}	204 ^{E1}	193 ^{E1}	211 ^{E1}	200 ^{TCF}
	NC	160 ^{E1}	160 ^{E1}	160 ^{E1}	160 ^{E1}	160 ^{TCF}	145 ^{E1}	132 ^{E1}	155 ^{E1}	173 ^{E1}	175 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	15 ^{E4}	15 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	55 ^{TCF}	29 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	25 ^{E4}	25 ^{E4}
	C		5 ^{E5}	5 ^{E5}	45 ^{E3}	45 ^{E3}	45 ^{ITCF}	13 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	10 ^{ITCF}
	NC	10 ^{E5}	10 ^{E5}	10 ^{E5}	10 ^{E5}	10 ^{ITCF}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	15 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	75 ^{E4}	71 ^{E4}	92 ^{E4}	92 ^{E4}	93 ^{TCF}	161 ^{E4}	164 ^{E4}	189 ^{E4}	197 ^{E4}
	C		75 ^{E1}	71 ^{E3}	92 ^{E3}	92 ^{E3}	93 ^{ITCF}	90 ^{E1}	89 ^{E1}	113 ^{E1}	115 ^{E1}	116 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{ITCF}	71 ^{E1}	75 ^{E1}	76 ^{E1}	82 ^{E1}	84 ^{ITCF}	
U.K.	Logs	All	7817 ^{E4}	8062 ^{E4}	8165 ^{E4}	8088 ^{E4}	8088 ^I	700 ^{E4}	625 ^{E4}	657 ^{E4}	610 ^{E4}	610 ^I
		C	7455 ^{E4}	7744 ^{E4}	7864 ^{E4}	7923 ^{E4}	7923 ^I	550 ^{E1}	495 ^{E1}	564 ^{E1}	520 ^{E1}	520 ^I
	NC	362 ^{E4}	318 ^{E4}	301 ^{E4}	165 ^{E4}	165 ^I	151 ^{E1}	130 ^{E1}	93 ^{E1}	89 ^{E1}	90 ^{TCF}	
		Sawn	All	2742 ^{E4}	2772 ^{E4}							

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country	
219 ^{E4}	255 ^{E4}	292 ^{E4}	224 ^{E4}	224 ^I	1496	429	350	383	328	All	Logs	Luxembourg	
182 ^{E1}	230 ^{E1}	264 ^{E1}	191 ^{E1}	191 ^I	1351	193	169	261	206	C			
36 ^{E1}	25 ^{E3}	28 ^{E1}	32 ^{E3}	32 ^I	145	236	182	121	121	NC			
45 ^{E4}	51 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	38 ^{TCF}	142	147	136	152	152	All	Sawn		
43 ^{E1}	48 ^{E3}	50 ^{E1}	27 ^{E1}	27 ^{TCF}	108	111	107	123	123	C			
2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E3}	5 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{TCF}	34	35	29	29	29	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{TCF}	1	1	0	0	1	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}	0	0	0	0	0	C			
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}	0	0	0	0	0	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RITCF}	10	12	11	10	10	All	Ply		
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RITCF}	4	4	4	4	4	C			
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RITCF}	6	7	7	6	6	NC			
481 ^{E4}	590 ^{E4}	461 ^{E4}	570 ^{E4}	450	651	421	675	639	720	All	Logs	Netherlands	
373 ^{E1}	413 ^{E1}	341 ^{E1}	448 ^{E1}	350	412	302	486	474	530	C			
108 ^{E1}	177 ^{E1}	120 ^{E1}	122 ^{E1}	100	240	119	189	165	190	NC			
400 ^{E4}	388 ^{E4}	488 ^{E4}	555 ^{E4}	500	3032	3060	2891	3109	2975	All	Sawn		
317 ^{E1}	272 ^{E1}	361 ^{E1}	418 ^{E1}	375	2394	2426	2296	2513	2400	C			
83 ^{E1}	116 ^{E1}	127 ^{E1}	137 ^{E1}	125	639	634	594	597	575	NC			
8 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	5	29	19	21	30	25	All	Ven		
1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1	12	9	7	8	9	C			
7 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4	17	11	14	22	16	NC			
32 ^{E4}	46 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	60 ^{E4}	60	495	496	486	543	540	All	Ply		
5 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	10	201	208	193	219	240	C			
27 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	34 ^{E1}	49 ^{E1}	50	294	288	293	324	300	NC			
942 ^{E4}	974 ^{E4}	558 ^{E4}	412 ^{E4}	470	26925	29306	29982	30169	30930	All	Logs	Portugal	
845 ^{E1}	898 ^{E1}	506 ^{E1}	359 ^{E1}	400	19318	21151	21738	22006	22400	C			
97 ^{E1}	76 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	53 ^{E1}	70	7607	8155	8244	8163	8530	NC			
945 ^{E4}	868 ^{E4}	656 ^{E4}	604 ^{E4}	710	2839	3405	3373	3544	3740	All	Sawn		
685 ^{E1}	643 ^{E1}	479 ^{E1}	457 ^{E1}	550	2313	2730	2706	2816	2950	C			
260 ^{E1}	225 ^{E1}	177 ^{E1}	146 ^{E1}	160	527	675	666	729	790	NC			
19 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	24 ^{E4}	23 ^{E4}	28	95	116	121	80	126	All	Ven		
5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2	8	17	19	16	25	C			
14 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	26	88	99	102	64	101	NC			
149 ^{E4}	171 ^{E4}	177 ^{E4}	137 ^{E4}	165	218	271	304	365	344	All	Ply		
37 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	45 ^{E1}	42 ^{E1}	45	23	37	34	54	55	C			
112 ^{E1}	130 ^{E1}	132 ^{E1}	95 ^{E1}	120	195	234	270	311	289	NC			
1018 ^{E4}	1009 ^{E4}	1274 ^{E4}	1414 ^{E4}	1332 ^I	8523	9624	9234	9075	9157	All	Logs	Portugal	
53 ^{E1}	61 ^{E1}	91 ^{E1}	133 ^{E1}	51 ^{TCF}	3349	3960	3269	3421	3503	C			
965 ^{E1}	948 ^{E1}	1183 ^{E1}	1281 ^{E1}	1281 ^I	5174	5664	5965	5654	5654	NC			
298 ^{E4}	319 ^{E4}	375 ^{E4}	456 ^{E4}	375 ^{TCF}	1348	1021	968	840	968	All	Sawn		
274 ^{E1}	293 ^{E1}	344 ^{E1}	426 ^{E1}	344 ^{TCF}	692	707	675	536	675	C			
24 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	30 ^{E1}	31 ^{TCF}	656	314	293	304	293	NC			
35 ^{E4}	34 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	42 ^{E4}	38 ^{TCF}	28	40	40	43	40	All	Ven		
26 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	27 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	27 ^{ITCF}	3	4	3	7	3	C			
9 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	11 ^{ITCF}	25	36	37	36	37	NC			
10 ^{E4}	8 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	8 ^{E4}	10 ^{TCF}	45	52	63	67	63	All	Ply		
9 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	7 ^{ITCF}	7	16	18	24	18	C			
1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{ITCF}	38	36	45	43	45	NC			
194 ^{E4}	168 ^{E4}	203 ^{E4}	224 ^{E4}	197 ^{TCF}	17072	17040	16788	17726	18600	All	Logs	Spain	
103 ^{E1}	90 ^{E1}	74 ^{E1}	67 ^{E1}	143 ^{TCF}	9768	10002	9557	9286	10057	C			
91 ^{E1}	78 ^{E1}	129 ^{E1}	157 ^{E1}	54 ^{TCF}	7304	7038	7231	8440	8543	NC			
141 ^{E4}	80 ^{E4}	96 ^{E4}	117 ^{E4}	132 ^{TCF}	6985	6976	6955	7062	7232	All	Sawn		
109 ^{E1}	45 ^{E1}	58 ^{E1}	68 ^{E1}	87 ^{TCF}	5051	4944	5084	5335	5603	C			
32 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	38 ^{E1}	49 ^{E1}	45 ^{TCF}	1934	2032	1871	1727	1629	NC			
44 ^{E4}	41 ^{E4}	46 ^{E4}	37 ^{E4}	37 ^{TCF}	148	154	168	184	217	All	Ven		
9 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	9 ^{ITCF}	24	26	29	26	33	C			
35 ^{E1}	32 ^{E1}	36 ^{E1}	28 ^{E1}	28 ^{ITCF}	124	128	139	158	184	NC			
88 ^{E4}	114 ^{E4}	117 ^{E4}	124 ^{E4}	146 ^{TCF}	489	472	566	501	651	All	Ply		
47 ^{E1}	62 ^{E1}	65 ^{E1}	91 ^{E1}	107 ^{ITCF}	72	60	235	176	224	C			
41 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	33 ^{E1}	39 ^{ITCF}	417	412	331	325	427	NC			
1520 ^{E4}	1522 ^{E4}	3095 ^{E4}	3004 ^{E4}	3020 ^I	68701	69277	97891	59760	63943	All	Logs	Sweden	
1492 ^{E1}	1497 ^{E1}	3089 ^{E1}	2998 ^{E1}	2998 ^I	61109	61511	89030	53360	56260	C			
28 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	22 ^{TCF}	7592	7766	8862	6401	7684	NC			
11011 ^{E4}	11259 ^{E4}	11898 ^{E4}	13217 ^{E4}	12215 ^{TCF}	6170	5977	6050	5167	6820	All	Sawn		
10996 ^{E1}	11247 ^{E1}	11887 ^{E1}	13203 ^{E1}	12200 ^{TCF}	5880	5697	5746	4848	6500	C			
16 ^{E1}	12 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	14 ^{E1}	15 ^{TCF}	289	281	304	319	320	NC			
22 ^{E4}	45 ^{E4}	52 ^{E4}	49 ^{E4}	50 ^{TCF}	22	-1	28	31	30	All	Ven		
16 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	46 ^{E1}	44 ^{E1}	45 ^{ITCF}	2	-21	8	11	10	C			
6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}	20	20	20	20	20	NC			
39 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{TCF}	197	207	253	260	265	All	Ply		
31 ^{E1}	22 ^{E3}	22 ^{E3}	22 ^{E3}	22 ^{ITCF}	134	138	183	185	187	C			
8 ^{E1}	6 ^{E3}	6 ^{E3}	6 ^{E3}	6 ^{ITCF}	63	69	70	76	78	NC			
104 ^{E4}	618 ^{E4}	700 ^{E4}	644 ^{E4}	631 ^I	8414	8069	8122	8053	8067	All	Logs	U.K.	
93 ^{E1}	610 ^{E1}	692 ^{E1}	631 ^{E1}	631 ^I	7912	7629	7736	7812	7812	C			
11 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	502	440	386	241	255	NC			
356 ^{E4}	371 ^{E4}	358 ^{E4}	365 ^{E4}	365 ^{TCF}	11101	11054	10634	10278	10515	All	Sawn		
342 ^{E1}	356 ^{E1}	343 ^{E1}	356 ^{E1}	355 ^{TCF}	10263	10226	9936	9679	9990	C			
14 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	10 ^{TCF}	838	828	698	599	525	NC			
5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}	23	25	65	52	51	All	Ven		
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	7	9	3	15	15	C			
3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{ITCF}	15	16	61	37	36	NC			
67 ^{E4}	91 ^{E4}	115 ^{E4}	126 ^{E4}	125 ^{TCF}	1186	1383	1342	1371	1520	All	Ply		
41 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	58 ^{E1}	57 ^{E1}	56 ^{ITCF}	528	588	618	543	604	C			
25 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	57 ^{E1}	69 ^{E1}	69 ^{ITCF}	659	795	724	828	916	NC			

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Europe Non-EU	Logs	All	11002	11337	12524	11701	11690	3094	3105	3350	2680	2683
		C	10493	10867	11956	11087	11275	2373	2364	2481	2029	2029
		NC	509	470	567	614	415	722	742	870	651	655
	Sawn	All	3531	3735	3917	4057	4258	1185	1259	1442	1444	1324
		C	3400	3613	3800	3941	4150	1057	1144	1320	1322	1200
		NC	131	122	117	116	108	128	115	121	122	124
	Ven	All	10	10	10	5	5	13	16	19	14	21
		C	7	7	7	2	2	3	3	4	3	4
		NC	3	3	3	2	2	10	13	15	11	16
	Ply	All	43	43	43	33	33	177	197	201	208	259
		C	38	38	38	29	29	110	124	125	127	146
		NC	5	5	5	4	4	67	73	76	81	113
Norway	Logs	All	6989 ^{E4}	7353 ^{E4}	8490 ^{E4}	7417 ^{E4}	7690 ^{TCF}	2722 ^{E4}	2866 ^{E4}	3145 ^{E4}	2334 ^{E4}	2334 ^I
		C	6939 ^{E4}	7304 ^{E4}	8427 ^{E4}	7350 ^{E4}	7625 ^{TCF}	2101 ^{E1}	2202 ^{E1}	2344 ^{E1}	1749 ^{E1}	1749 ^I
		NC	50 ^{E4}	49 ^{E4}	63 ^{E4}	67 ^{E4}	65 ^{TCF}	622 ^{E1}	664 ^{E1}	801 ^{E1}	585 ^{E1}	585 ^I
	Sawn	All	2186 ^{E4}	2230 ^{E4}	2326 ^{E4}	2389 ^{E4}	2383 ^{TCF}	814 ^{E4}	877 ^{E4}	1042 ^{E4}	1035 ^{E4}	954 ^{TCF}
		C	2160 ^{E1}	2203 ^{E1}	2300 ^{E1}	2361 ^{E1}	2350 ^{TCF}	756 ^{E1}	829 ^{E1}	986 ^{E1}	983 ^{E1}	900 ^{TCF}
		NC	26 ^{E1}	27 ^{E9}	26 ^{E9}	28 ^{E9}	33 ^{TCF}	58 ^{E1}	47 ^{E1}	56 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	54 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	8 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	15 ^{TCF}
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	6 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	12 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	28 ^{TCF}	28 ^{TCF}	47 ^{E4}	57 ^{E4}	56 ^{E4}	64 ^{E4}	116 ^{TCF}
		C	28 ^{E5}	28 ^{E5}	28 ^{E5}	28 ^{E5}	28 ^I	20 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	44 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	27 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	30 ^{E1}	40 ^{E1}	72 ^{ITCF}
Switzerland	Logs	All	4013 ^{E4}	3984 ^{E4}	4034 ^{E4}	4285 ^{E4}	4000 ^{TCF}	372 ^{E4}	240 ^{E4}	206 ^{E4}	346 ^{E4}	350 ^I
		C	3554 ^{E4}	3563 ^{E4}	3529 ^{E4}	3737 ^{E4}	3650 ^{TCF}	272 ^{E1}	162 ^{E1}	137 ^{E1}	280 ^{E1}	280 ^I
		NC	459 ^{E4}	421 ^{E4}	504 ^{E4}	548 ^{E4}	350 ^{TCF}	100 ^{E1}	78 ^{E1}	69 ^{E1}	66 ^{E1}	70 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	1345 ^{E4}	1505 ^{E4}	1591 ^{E4}	1668 ^{E4}	1875 ^{TCF}	371 ^{E4}	383 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	409 ^{E4}	370 ^{TCF}
		C	1240 ^{E1}	1410 ^{E1}	1500 ^{E1}	1580 ^{E1}	1800 ^{TCF}	301 ^{E1}	315 ^{E1}	334 ^{E1}	339 ^{E1}	300 ^{TCF}
		NC	105 ^{E1}	95 ^{E1}	91 ^{E1}	88 ^{E1}	75 ^{TCF}	70 ^{E1}	68 ^{E1}	65 ^{E1}	70 ^{E1}	70 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	10 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}	5 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}
		C	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}
		NC	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	15 ^{E4}	15 ^{E4}	15 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}	130 ^{E4}	140 ^{E4}	145 ^{E4}	143 ^{E4}	143 ^{TCF}
		C	10 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	10 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	90 ^{E1}	98 ^{E1}	99 ^{E1}	102 ^{E1}	102 ^{ITCF}
		NC	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}	40 ^{E1}	42 ^{E1}	46 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	41 ^{ITCF}
North America	Logs	All	582412	623748	632168	630953	622656	9166	8398	9843	9399	9292
		C	422118	463794	466643	464034	454880	6717	5679	7396	7222	6712
		NC	160294	159954	165526	166919	167776	2449	2719	2447	2177	2580
	Sawn	All	143051	154019	157206	151725	149632	39427	46142	45731	41693	35389
		C	116322	125563	127656	122616	121635	36428	42133	42259	39010	32690
		NC	26729	28456	29550	29109	27997	2999	4009	3472	2683	2699
	Ven	All	1100	1260	1280	1190	1190	1548	1979	801	591	633
		C	560	710	760	680	680	730	1035	362	255	261
		NC	540	550	520	510	510	818	944	438	337	372
	Ply	All	17076	17177	16771	15903	16003	4758	6250	6871	6932	6900
		C	14921	15023	14702	13843	13929	1566	1938	2424	1952	1945
		NC	2155	2155	2069	2060	2074	3192	4312	4447	4980	4955
Canada	Logs	All	176799 ^{E4}	205617 ^{E4}	208712 ^{E4}	203104 ^{E4}	192473 ^I	6615 ^{E4}	5961 ^{E4}	6274 ^{E4}	6477 ^{E4}	6929 ^I
		C	141610 ^{E4}	168247 ^{E4}	166004 ^{E4}	160395 ^{E4}	149764 ^{TCF}	4530 ^{E1}	3560 ^{E1}	4265 ^{E2}	4579 ^{E2}	4579 ^I
		NC	35189 ^{E4}	37370 ^{E4}	42709 ^{E4}	42709 ^{E4}	42709 ^I	2085 ^{E1}	2401 ^{E1}	2009 ^{E2}	1898 ^{E2}	2350 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	56892 ^{E4}	60952 ^{E4}	60187 ^{E4}	58709 ^{E4}	56027 ^{TCF}	1537 ^{E4}	2150 ^{E4}	2226 ^{E4}	1584 ^{E4}	1834 ^I
		C	55132 ^{E3}	59136 ^{E3}	58470 ^{E3}	57067 ^{E3}	54531 ^{TCF}	411 ^{E8}	488 ^{E8}	648 ^{E8}	527 ^{E8}	732 ^I
		NC	1760 ^{E1}	1816 ^{E1}	1717 ^{E1}	1642 ^{E1}	1496 ^{TCF}	1126 ^{E1}	1661 ^{E9}	1578 ^{E2}	1057 ^{E2}	1102 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	700 ^{E4}	860 ^{E4}	880 ^{E4}	790 ^{E4}	790 ^I	226 ^{E4}	275 ^{E4}	267 ^{E4}	271 ^{E4}	312 ^{TCF}
		C	560 ^{E8}	710 ^{E8}	760 ^{E8}	680 ^{E8}	680 ^I	18 ^{E1}	39 ^{E1}	36 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	41 ^{ITCF}
		NC	140 ^{E8}	150 ^{E8}	120 ^{E8}	110 ^{E8}	110 ^I	208 ^{E1}	236 ^{E1}	231 ^{E2}	236 ^{E2}	271 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	2206 ^{E4}	2344 ^{E4}	2322 ^{E4}	2252 ^{E4}	2100 ^{TCF}	509 ^{E4}	350 ^{E4}	690 ^{E4}	785 ^{E4}	800 ^{TCF}
		C	1906 ^{E1}	2044 ^{E1}	2020 ^{E2}	1959 ^{E2}	1827 ^{ITCF}	134 ^{E1}	114 ^{E8}	263 ^{E2}	299 ^{E9}	305 ^{ITCF}
		NC	300 ^{E9}	300 ^{E1}	302 ^{E2}	293 ^{E2}	273 ^{ITCF}	375 ^{E1}	236 ^{E8}	427 ^{E2}	486 ^{E9}	495 ^{ITCF}
U.S.A.	Logs	All	405613 ^{E4}	418131 ^{E4}	423456 ^{E4}	427849 ^{E4}	430183	2551 ^{E4}	2437 ^{E4}	3569 ^{E4}	2922 ^{E4}	2363 ^I
		C	280508 ^{E4}	295547 ^{E4}	300639 ^{E4}	303639 ^{E4}	305116	2187 ^{E1}	2119 ^{E1}	3131 ^{E2}	2643 ^{E2}	2133 ^{TCF}
		NC	125105 ^{E4}	122584 ^{E4}	122817 ^{E4}	124210 ^{E4}	125067	364 ^{E1}	318 ^{E1}	438 ^{E2}	279 ^{E2}	230 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	86159 ^{E4}	93067 ^{E4}	97020 ^{E4}	93016 ^{E4}	93605	37890 ^{E4}	43992 ^{E4}	43504 ^{E4}	40109 ^{E4}	33555 ^{TCF}
		C	61190 ^{E1}	66428 ^{E1}	69187 ^{E2}	65549 ^{E2}	67104	36017 ^{E3}	41645 ^{E3}	41610 ^{E3}	38483 ^{E3}	31958 ^{TCF}
		NC	24969 ^{E1}	26640 ^{E1}	27833 ^{E3}	27467 ^{E3}	26501	1873 ^{E1}	2347 ^{E1}	1894 ^{E2}	1626 ^{E2}	1597 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{TCF}	1322 ^{E4}	1704 ^{E4}	534 ^{E4}	320 ^{E4}	320 ^{TCF}
		C	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	712 ^{E1}	996 ^{E8}	326 ^{E2}	220 ^{E2}	220 ^{ITCF}
		NC	400 ^{E8}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{ITCF}	610 ^{E1}	708 ^{E8}	207 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	101 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	14870 ^{E4}	14833 ^{E4}	14449 ^{E4}	13651 ^{E4}	13903	4249 ^{E4}	5900 ^{E4}	6181 ^{E4}	6147 ^{E4}	6100 ^{TCF}
		C	13015 ^{E1}	12979 ^{E1}	12682 ^{E2}	11884 ^{E2}	12102	1432 ^{E1}	1824 ^{E1}	2161 ^{E2}	1653 ^{E2}	1640 ^{ITCF}
		NC	1855 ^{E1}	1855 ^{E1}	1767 ^{E2}	1767 ^{E2}	1801	2817 ^{E1}	4076 ^{E1}	4020 ^{E2}	4494 ^{E2}	4460 ^{ITCF}
North Africa	Logs	All	30	60	39	39	39	105	116	214	97	97
		C	0	26	9	9	9	67	80	157	77	77
		NC	30	34	30	30	30	38	36	57	20	20
	Sawn	All	3	34	12	12	12	2375	2249	2888	3671	3671
		C	0	33	11	11	11	2003	1936	2469	3251	3251
		NC	3	1	1	1	1	372	313	419	420	420
	Ven	All	7	20	7	7	7	22	17	25	20	20
		C	5	12	5	5	5	9	1	1	2	2
		NC	2	8	2	2	2	13	16	24	18	18
	Ply	All	30	8	28	28	28	250	296	351	401	401
		C	25	2	20	20	20	25	63	69	114	114
		NC	5	6	8	8	8	225	233	282	287	287

Exports					Domestic Consumption							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country
2145	2089	1939	2467	2403	11951	12354	13935	11914	11970	All	Logs	Europe Non-EU
1862	1866	1688	2102	2102	11003	11365	12749	11013	11201	C		
283	223	251	365	301	948	989	1186	901	769	NC		
758	679	662	726	707	3958	4315	4696	4775	4875	All	Sawn	
726	646	630	693	675	3731	4111	4491	4570	4675	C		
32	33	32	33	32	227	204	206	205	200	NC		
8	7	6	6	7	14	19	23	12	18	All	Ven	
1	1	1	1	1	9	10	11	5	6	C		
7	6	6	5	6	6	10	12	8	13	NC		
5	4	3	5	11	215	236	241	236	281	All	Ply	
2	2	1	2	5	146	160	162	154	170	C		
4	2	2	2	6	69	75	79	82	111	NC		
397 ^{E4}	348 ^{E4}	524 ^{E4}	741 ^{E4}	730 ^I	9314	9871	11111	9010	9293	All	Logs	Norway
396 ^{E1}	344 ^{E1}	519 ^{E1}	729 ^{E1}	729 ^I	8643	9161	10252	8370	8644	C		
1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	1 ^{TCF}	671	710	859	640	649	NC		
559 ^{E4}	481 ^{E4}	442 ^{E4}	474 ^{E4}	277 ^{TCF}	2441	2625	2926	2950	3060	All	Sawn	
558 ^{E1}	479 ^{E1}	441 ^{E1}	472 ^{E1}	275 ^{TCF}	2358	2553	2845	2872	2975	C		
1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{TCF}	83	72	81	78	85	NC		
0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	1 ^{TCF}	7	10	14	9	15	All	Ven	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}	2	2	3	2	3	C		
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{ITCF}	6	8	11	7	11	NC		
2 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	8 ^{TCF}	73	84	82	91	136	All	Ply	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}	47	53	53	51	68	C		
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	4 ^{ITCF}	26	30	29	39	68	NC		
1748 ^{E4}	1741 ^{E4}	1416 ^{E4}	1727 ^{E4}	1673 ^I	2637	2483	2824	2904	2677	All	Logs	Switzerland
1466 ^{E1}	1522 ^{E1}	1170 ^{E1}	1373 ^{E1}	1373 ^I	2360	2203	2497	2643	2557	C		
282 ^{E1}	219 ^{E1}	246 ^{E1}	354 ^{E1}	300 ^{TCF}	277	280	327	261	120	NC		
199 ^{E4}	198 ^{E4}	220 ^{E4}	252 ^{E4}	430 ^{TCF}	1517	1690	1771	1825	1815	All	Sawn	
168 ^{E1}	167 ^{E1}	189 ^{E1}	221 ^{E1}	400 ^{TCF}	1373	1558	1646	1698	1700	C		
31 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	30 ^{TCF}	144	132	125	127	115	NC		
8 ^{E4}	7 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	6 ^{TCF}	7	9	9	4	4	All	Ven	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	7	7	8	3	3	C		
7 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}	0	1	2	1	1	NC		
3 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	3 ^{TCF}	142	152	158	145	145	All	Ply	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{ITCF}	99	107	109	102	102	C		
2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	43	45	49	43	43	NC		
15292	14301	15407	14600	14133	576286	617845	626604	625752	617815	All	Logs	North America
12309	10829	12474	12071	11694	416526	458644	461565	459184	449898	C		
2984	3472	2933	2528	2439	159759	159201	165040	166567	167917	NC		
42348	45517	45565	43604	41006	140129	154644	157372	149815	144015	All	Sawn	
38235	41127	41207	39398	36932	114515	126569	128708	122228	117393	C		
4113	4390	4358	4205	4073	25615	28074	28665	27587	26623	NC		
1917	2264	1428	1322	1162	731	975	653	459	660	All	Ven	
622	805	769	694	587	668	940	353	241	354	C		
1295	1459	659	629	576	63	35	300	218	306	NC		
1529	1552	1621	1441	1289	20305	21876	22021	21395	21614	All	Ply	
978	1024	993	886	803	15509	15937	16133	14909	15071	C		
551	528	628	555	486	4796	5939	5888	6485	6543	NC		
5004 ^{E4}	3899 ^{E4}	5592 ^{E4}	4962 ^{E4}	4890 ^{TCF}	178410	207679	209394	204619	194512	All	Logs	Canada
4688 ^{E1}	3568 ^{E1}	5158 ^{E2}	4642 ^{E2}	4650 ^{TCF}	141452	168239	165111	160332	149693	C		
316 ^{E1}	331 ^{E1}	434 ^{E2}	320 ^{E2}	240 ^{TCF}	36958	39440	44284	44287	44819	NC		
37983 ^{E4}	41100 ^{E4}	41185 ^{E4}	38997 ^{E4}	36399 ^{TCF}	20446	22002	21228	21296	21462	All	Sawn	
36609 ^{E8}	39732 ^{E8}	39837 ^{E8}	37915 ^{E8}	35449 ^{TCF}	18934	19893	19281	19679	19814	C		
1374 ^{E1}	1368 ^{E1}	1348 ^{E2}	1082 ^{E2}	950 ^{TCF}	1512	2109	1947	1617	1648	NC		
835 ^{E4}	1047 ^{E4}	1045 ^{E4}	952 ^{E4}	792 ^{TCF}	91	88	102	109	310	All	Ven	
505 ^{E1}	664 ^{E1}	714 ^{E2}	631 ^{E2}	524 ^{ITCF}	73	85	82	84	197	C		
330 ^{E1}	383 ^{E1}	331 ^{E2}	321 ^{E2}	268 ^{ITCF}	18	3	20	25	113	NC		
1017 ^{E4}	1027 ^{E4}	1118 ^{E4}	949 ^{E4}	788 ^{TCF}	1698	1667	1894	2088	2112	All	Ply	
669 ^{E1}	664 ^{E1}	652 ^{E2}	519 ^{E2}	430 ^{ITCF}	1371	1494	1631	1739	1702	C		
348 ^{E1}	363 ^{E1}	466 ^{E2}	430 ^{E2}	358 ^{ITCF}	327	173	263	349	410	NC		
10288 ^{E4}	10402 ^{E4}	9815 ^{E4}	9638 ^{E4}	9243 ^{TCF}	397876	410166	417210	421133	423303	All	Logs	U.S.A.
7621 ^{E1}	7261 ^{E1}	7316 ^{E2}	7429 ^{E2}	7044 ^{TCF}	275074	290405	296454	298852	300205	C		
2668 ^{E1}	3141 ^{E1}	2499 ^{E2}	2208 ^{E2}	2199 ^{TCF}	122801	119761	120756	122281	123098	NC		
4365 ^{E4}	4417 ^{E4}	4380 ^{E4}	4607 ^{E4}	4607 ^I	119684	132642	136144	128518	122553	All	Sawn	
1626 ^{E3}	1395 ^{E3}	1370 ^{E3}	1483 ^{E3}	1483 ^I	95581	106677	109427	102549	97579	C		
2739 ^{E1}	3022 ^{E3}	3010 ^{E2}	3123 ^{E2}	3123 ^I	24103	25965	26718	25970	24975	NC		
1082 ^{E4}	1217 ^{E4}	383 ^{E4}	370 ^{E4}	370 ^{TCF}	640	887	551	350	350	All	Ven	
117 ^{E1}	141 ^{E8}	55 ^{E2}	63 ^{E2}	63 ^{ITCF}	595	855	271	157	157	C		
965 ^{E1}	1076 ^{E8}	328 ^{E2}	308 ^{E2}	308 ^{ITCF}	45	32	280	193	193	NC		
512 ^{E4}	525 ^{E4}	503 ^{E4}	492 ^{E4}	501 ^{TCF}	18607	20209	20127	19307	19502	All	Ply	
309 ^{E1}	360 ^{E1}	341 ^{E2}	367 ^{E2}	373 ^{ITCF}	14138	14443	14502	13170	13369	C		
203 ^{E1}	165 ^{E1}	162 ^{E2}	125 ^{E2}	128 ^{ITCF}	4469	5766	5625	6136	6133	NC		
1	0	0	0	0	134	176	253	136	136	All	Logs	North Africa
0	0	0	0	0	67	106	166	86	86	C		
0	0	0	0	0	67	70	87	50	50	NC		
1	0	1	0	0	2376	2282	2899	3683	3683	All	Sawn	
1	0	1	0	0	2002	1968	2480	3261	3261	C		
0	0	1	0	0	374	314	419	421	421	NC		
0	0	0	0	0	29	36	31	26	27	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	14	13	6	7	7	C		
0	0	0	0	0	15	24	25	20	20	NC		
0	1	1	0	0	280	304	378	429	429	All	Ply	
0	0	1	0	0	50	64	89	133	133	C		
0	0	0	0	0	230	239	290	295	295	NC		

Table 1-1-a. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Egypt	Logs	All	30 ^I	60	39 ^I	39 ^I	39 ^I	105 ^I	116 ^F	214 ^C	97 ^{CB}	97 ^I
		C	0	26	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	67 ^C	80 ^F	157 ^C	77 ^{CB}	77 ^I
		NC	30 ^I	34	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	38 ^F	36 ^F	57 ^C	20 ^{CB}	20 ^I
	Sawn	All	3 ^I	34	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	2375 ^C	2249 ^I	2888 ^{CB}	3671 ^C	3671 ^I
		C	0	33	11 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^I	2003 ^C	1936 ^{CB}	2469 ^{CB}	3251 ^C	3251 ^I
		NC	3 ^I	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	372 ^C	313 ^F	419 ^{CB}	420 ^C	420 ^I
	Ven	All	7 ^I	20	7 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^I	22 ^I	17 ^I	25 ^I	20 ^{CB}	20 ^I
		C	5 ^I	12	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	9	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	2 ^I
		NC	2 ^I	8	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	13 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	18 ^{CB}	18 ^I
	Ply	All	30 ^I	8	28 ^I	28 ^I	28 ^I	250 ^{CB}	296 ^{CB}	351 ^{CB}	401 ^{CB}	401 ^I
		C	25 ^I	2	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	25 ^{CB}	63 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	114 ^{CB}	114 ^I
		NC	5 ^I	6	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	225 ^{CB}	233 ^{CB}	282 ^{CB}	287 ^{CB}	287 ^I
Consumers Total	Logs	All	1023454	1072036	1109303	1078082	1079594	109602	109417	117469	117573	115632
		C	759586	807563	839222	806005	791805	69709	70003	75414	77903	75959
		NC	263868	264473	270081	272077	287789	39893	39414	42055	39669	39673
	Sawn	All	269479	289602	293906	298856	305595	103050	111352	109621	106493	100014
		C	228494	243014	245284	246549	251695	84436	91732	92435	90862	84431
		NC	40985	46588	48622	52308	53900	18614	19620	17186	15631	15583
	Ven	All	6882	7023	7033	6903	6802	3508	3864	2719	2438	2625
		C	3293	3407	3486	3468	3332	984	1300	603	516	540
		NC	3589	3616	3547	3435	3469	2524	2565	2116	1922	2085
	Ply	All	46823	46981	50796	52238	52605	18493	21284	21243	22013	23066
		C	31050	30917	36420	35018	35223	4898	5649	5973	5699	5985
		NC	15773	16064	14377	17219	17383	13596	15634	15270	16313	17081
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1257835	1299282	1346560	1313298	1315538	114216	113151	122031	122257	120309
		C	816572	862392	905114	880140	866093	70454	70625	76001	78647	76709
		NC	441263	436891	441446	433158	449445	43762	42527	46031	43611	43600
	Sawn	All	331073	351477	357416	362225	370349	112624	118330	116836	115268	110367
		C	248878	263678	267543	269193	275100	90384	94511	95338	95135	89941
		NC	82195	87799	89873	93032	95249	22240	23819	21498	20133	20425
	Ven	All	10402	10428	10507	10204	10118	3721	4066	2919	2621	2821
		C	4034	4151	4241	4220	4085	1012	1336	634	560	597
		NC	6368	6277	6266	5983	6033	2710	2729	2286	2061	2225
	Ply	All	64339	64893	69607	70099	70431	19378	22230	22276	23184	24459
		C	33365	34637	40711	39310	39536	5375	6150	6503	6399	6859
		NC	30974	30257	28896	30789	30895	14003	16080	15773	16785	17600

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country	
1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	134	176	253	136	136	All	Logs	Egypt	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	67	106	166	86	86	C			
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	67	70	87	50	50	NC			
1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	2376	2282	2899	3683	3683	All	Sawn		
1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	2002	1968	2480	3261	3261	C			
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^C	0 ^F	0 ^I	374	314	419	421	421	NC			
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	29	36	31	26	27	All	Ven		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	14	13	6	7	7	C			
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	15	24	25	20	20	NC			
0 ^R	1 ^{CB}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	280	304	378	429	429	All	Ply		
0	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	50	64	89	133	133	C			
0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	230	239	290	295	295	NC			
42442	40470	44275	43745	41736	1090614	1140982	1182497	1151909	1153490	All	Logs	Consumers Total	
33449	31392	35244	35267	34094	795845	846174	879392	848641	833671	C			
8993	9079	9031	8478	7643	294769	294808	303105	303268	319819	NC			
82535	88072	89382	89518	86834	289994	312882	314146	315832	318775	All	Sawn		
74907	80285	81742	81935	79511	238023	254461	255978	255476	256615	C			
7628	7787	7640	7583	7323	51971	58421	58168	60356	62160	NC			
2772	3058	2201	2130	1968	7618	7830	7550	7211	7459	All	Ven		
913	1103	1076	1018	901	3364	3603	3012	2966	2972	C			
1859	1955	1125	1112	1067	4254	4226	4538	4244	4487	NC			
6778	8285	10503	13230	13129	58538	59980	61537	61021	62542	All	Ply		
3614	4681	6079	8308	8220	32334	31886	36314	32410	32987	C			
3165	3604	4424	4922	4909	26204	28094	25222	28611	29555	NC			
56057	53491	57527	57042	54147	1315994	1358943	1411065	1378513	1381700	All	Logs	ITTO Total	
33696	31813	35507	35450	34278	853329	901203	945608	923337	908524	C			
22361	21678	22020	21592	19869	462664	457739	465457	455176	473176	NC			
95535	102133	105224	103754	99868	348161	367675	369028	373739	380847	All	Sawn		
77021	82517	83908	83775	81483	262240	275672	278973	280553	283559	C			
18514	19616	21317	19980	18386	85921	92002	90055	93186	97289	NC			
3854	4231	3433	3214	3097	10270	10263	9993	9611	9842	All	Ven		
967	1168	1141	1083	970	4079	4320	3733	3697	3711	C			
2887	3063	2292	2131	2127	6191	5943	6260	5914	6131	NC			
18818	20475	23418	25430	25703	64898	66648	68465	67853	69187	All	Ply		
5187	7646	9800	11559	11763	33553	33141	37414	34149	34632	C			
13631	12830	13618	13871	13939	31345	33507	31051	33704	34555	NC			

Table 1-1-b. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Asia-Pacific	Logs	2189	2769	1505	1450	1354	11276	10415	10084	9778	9572
	Sawn	926	1355	829	871	894	4633	4697	4122	3401	3311
	Ven	964	1002	960	892	892	647	516	519	456	447
	Ply	5610	5956	5916	5925	5912	5889	6994	5772	5647	5912
Australia	Logs	20	20	27	41	45 ^I	2	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Sawn	5	5	0	0	0	111	135	124	113	124
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	9	8	4
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	63	53	60
China	Logs	2160 [*]	2740 [*]	1469 [*]	1400 [*]	1300 [*]	8023 ^C	7312 ^C	7313 ^C	7558	7558 ^I
	Sawn	564 [*]	1050 [*]	573 [*]	650 [*]	680 [*]	2855 ^C	2979 ^C	2692	2381	2383 ^I
	Ven	750 ^I	750 ^I	750 ^I	750 ^I	750 ^I	128 ^C	98 ^C	108	92	92 ^I
	Ply	4000 ^I	4400 ^I	4400 ^I	4400 ^I	4400 ^I	408 ^C	455 ^C	357	244	244 ^I
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	91 ^C	31 ^C	19 ^C	27 ^C	27 ^I
	Sawn	40 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	509 ^C	442 ^C	253 ^C	209 ^C	209 ^I
	Ven	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	70 ^C	6 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^I
	Ply	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	238 ^{CB}	215 ^{CB}	167 ^{CB}	135 ^{CB}	135 ^I
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	4 ^C	4 ^C	0 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^I
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	6 ^C	7 ^C	4 ^{CB}	4 ^C	4 ^I
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	917 ^W	990 ^C	992 ^C	585 ^{CB}	585 ^I
	Sawn	1 ^I	1 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	352 ^W	456 ^C	465 ^C	283 ^{CB}	283 ^I
	Ven	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	172 ^W	124 ^C	112 ^C	112 ^C	112 ^I
	Ply	500 ^I	600 ^I	610 ^I	667 ^I	717 ^I	546 ^W	608 ^C	632 ^C	565 ^C	565 ^I
Japan	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1785	1623	1417 ^C	1356 ^C	1149 ^G
	Sawn	200	177	167	126	129	490	378	328 ^C	278 ^C	167
	Ven	20 ^I	20	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	40	44	34 ^C	30 ^C	24
	Ply	750 ^I	625	625 ^I	625 ^I	563 ^I	3295	4550	3419	3493	3751
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	458	457	342	251	251
	Sawn	116 [*]	107 [*]	74 [*]	80 [*]	70 [*]	306	288	251	122	122
	Ven	143 ^I	186	144	79	79	228	236	249	210	210
	Ply	355	326	276	228	228	1331	1098	1124	1139	1139 ^I
Nepal	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	1 ^I
	Sawn	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
	Ply	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	5 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
New Zealand	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^G
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	6	14 ^C	9	10	18 ^G
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^G
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	4	6	7	12 ^{CI}	12 ^I
ECE Regions	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1485	1349	1291	1147	1113
	Sawn	420	281	268	274	268	2724	3038	3204	2611	2940
	Ven	12	9	12	11	11	407	448	465	388	389
	Ply	370	364	488	465	465	2896	3083	2588	2688	2649
EU	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1357	1204	1127	1080	1046
	Sawn	416	278	267	271	267	2414	2593	2757	2365	2678
	Ven	12	9	12	11	11	307	344	424	367	368
	Ply	370	364	488	464	465	1400	1114	1008	1049	1009
Austria	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E5}	0 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{E5}	17 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	15 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^I	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E5}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^I
	Ply	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{TCF}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{E5}	18 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	19 ^I
Belgium	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	24 ^{E1}	33 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	75 ^I	35 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	10 ^{E2}	10 ^{TCF}	246 ^{E1}	252 ^{E1}	276 ^{E1}	206 ^{E1}	250 ^{TCF}
	Ven	8 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	5 ^{E2}	5 ^I	9 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^I
	Ply	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E2}	5 ^I	284 ^{E1}	257 ^{E1}	190 ^{E1}	165 ^{E3}	165 ^I
Denmark	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	7 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E5}	7 ^I
	Sawn	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	42 ^{E1}	60 ^{E1}	49 ^{E1}	49 ^{E5}	53 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	32 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	47 ^{E3}	47 ^{E5}	50 ^{TCF}
	Ply	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{TCF}	84 ^{E3}	55 ^{E1}	45 ^{E1}	45 ^{E5}	45 ^I
Finland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	8 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^I	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^I
	Ply	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{TCF}

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Product	Country
28	25	18	12	12	13437	13159	11571	11216	10914	Logs	Asia-Pacific
140	42	91	127	131	5420	6009	4860	4144	4075	Sawn	
30	20	16	19	18	1581	1498	1463	1329	1320	Ven	
611	743	1024	1082	1083	10888	12207	10664	10489	10741	Ply	
20 ^I	3	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	17	25	41	45	Logs	Australia
1	1	1	1	0 ^R	114	140	123	113	124	Sawn	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	8	7	9	8	4	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	55	55	63	53	60	Ply	
4	4 ^I	0 ^R	0	0 [*]	10180	10048	8781	8958	8858	Logs	China
94	11 ^C	69	89	89 ^I	3325	4018	3196	2941	2974	Sawn	
28	18 ^C	14	15	15 ^I	850	830	844	827	827	Ven	
567	707 ^C	951	993	993 ^I	3841	4147	3806	3651	3651	Ply	
1 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	95	26	16	32	32	Logs	(Hong Kong S.A.R.)
23 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	20 ^I	526	454	264	205	205	Sawn	
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	80	10	9	4	4	Ven	
4 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	51 ^C	74 ^C	74 ^I	239	213	121	67	67	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	Logs	(Macao S.A.R.)
2 ^C	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CRI}	0 ^{RI}	3	1	-0	5	5	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
7 ^C	6 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	-1	1	3	4	4	Ply	
3 ^C	7 ^C	7 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^I	917	986	988	578	578	Logs	(Taiwan Province of China)
14 ^C	17 ^C	15 ^C	16 ^C	16 ^I	340	441	450	267	267	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	212	163	152	151	151	Ven	
22 ^C	19 ^C	16 ^C	13 ^C	13 ^I	1024	1190	1226	1218	1268	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^G	1785	1623	1417	1356	1148	Logs	Japan
4	5	1	1	3 ^G	686	550	494	403	294	Sawn	
1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^I	0	59	64	54	49	44	Ven	
5	3	4	2	2	4040	5172	4040	4116	4312	Ply	
0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	458	457	342	251	251	Logs	Korea, Rep. of
2	3	1	1	1	420	392	324	201	191	Sawn	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	1 ^I	0 ^I	371	422	393	288	289	Ven	
2	1	1	0	1 ^I	1684	1423	1399	1367	1366	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	0	0	-0	-0	-0	Logs	Nepal
0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	0	0	-0	0	0	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	Ply	
0 ^R	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{GR}	1	1	0	0	1	Logs	New Zealand
0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	2 ^G	6	14	9	10	15	Sawn	
0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^G	0	0	1	-0	-0	Ven	
4	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0	5	6	12	12	Ply	
104	116	120	134	80	1381	1233	1171	1013	1033	Logs	ECE Regions
365	448	517	552	506	2778	2871	2954	2333	2702	Sawn	
103	107	81	76	78	316	350	396	322	322	Ven	
513	540	463	488	504	2753	2908	2614	2664	2609	Ply	
97	108	103	113	70	1259	1096	1025	967	976	Logs	EU
331	409	463	470	432	2500	2463	2561	2166	2513	Sawn	
78	75	67	61	63	240	278	369	317	317	Ven	
485	493	420	457	473	1285	985	1076	1056	1001	Ply	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	1	1	-1	1	0	Logs	Austria
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{TCF}	10	10	15	15	12	Sawn	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^I	1	1	2	1	1	Ven	
6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E5}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^I	2	2	12	13	13	Ply	
11 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	47 ^{E1}	10 ^{TCF}	12	17	28	28	25	Logs	Belgium
142 ^{E1}	173 ^{E1}	184 ^{E1}	190 ^{E3}	170 ^{TCF}	109	85	100	26	90	Sawn	
6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E3}	5 ^I	12	7	10	6	6	Ven	
200 ^{E1}	192 ^{E1}	134 ^{E1}	118 ^{E3}	118 ^I	88	69	61	52	52	Ply	
5 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E5}	4 ^I	2	0	2	2	2	Logs	Denmark
6 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	25 ^{E5}	17 ^{TCF}	36	51	24	24	36	Sawn	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E5}	2 ^{TCF}	31	40	43	43	48	Ven	
28 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	24 ^{E5}	24 ^I	56	36	21	21	21	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^I	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	Logs	Finland
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	6	5	7	7	8	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^I	1	2	1	1	1	Ply	

Table 1-1-b. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
France	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	579 E1	507 E1	483 E1	392 E1	320 TCF
	Sawn	156 E1	152 E1	149 E1	150 E1	150 TCF	386 E1	412 E1	444 E1	409 E1	450 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 I	77 E1	94 E1	95 E1	104 E1	104 I
	Ply	268 E1	268 E1	265 E1	266 E1	266 I	96 E1	92 E1	99 E1	102 E1	102 I
Germany	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	83 E1	98 E1	97 E1	106 E1	180
	Sawn	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 I	139 E1	154 E1	174 E1	171 E1	175
	Ven	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 TCF	29 E1	36 E3	44 E3	40 E3	34
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	143 E3	122 E3	122 E3	120 E3	120 I
Greece	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	53 E3	41 E3	47 E1	34 E1	34 I
	Sawn	2 E5	2 E5	2 E5	2 E5	2 TCF	80 E3	98 E1	20 E1	20 E1	20 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 TCF	5 E1	7 E1	7 E1	8 E1	7 TCF
	Ply	8 E3	8 E3	8 E3	8 E5	8 I	14 E1	20 E1	21 E1	19 E1	14 I
Ireland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	8 E1	5 E1	13 E1	13 E1	13 I
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	54 E1	62 E1	85 E1	71 E1	21 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 I	2 E1	1 E1	1 E1	1 E1	1 I
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	25 E1	34 E1	58 E1	46 E1	19 I
Italy	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	200 E1	154 E1	138 E1	125 E1	143 TCF
	Sawn	90 E3	70 E3	60 E3	60 E3	60 I	309 E1	331 E1	335 E1	243 E1	420 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 I	61 E1	69 E1	77 E1	79 E1	79 I
	Ply	75 E1	66 E1	49 E1	45 E1	45 I	103 E1	98 E1	68 E1	64 E1	64 I
Luxembourg	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	1 E1	1 E1	0 RE1	3 E1	3 I
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	1 E1	2 E3	2 E1	3 E1	3 TCF
	Ven	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 I	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RI
	Ply	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 TCF	4 E3	5 E3	4 E1	3 E1	3 I
Netherlands	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	33 E1	19 E1	12 E1	8 E1	10
	Sawn	22 E1	19 E1	19 E1	19 E1	15	392 E1	450 E1	443 E1	465 E1	450
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0	15 E1	10 E1	13 E1	16 E1	15
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0	213 E1	198 E1	194 E1	212 E1	200
Poland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1 E1	4 E1	3 E1	2 E1	4
	Sawn	1 E9	3 E9	4 E9	5 E9	5	30 E1	37 E1	37 E1	29 E1	30
	Ven	1 E9	1 E9	2 E9	3 E9	3	2 E1	2 E1	2 E1	1 E1	2
	Ply	6 E9	5 E9	6 E9	8 E9	9	7 E1	8 E1	10 E1	4 E1	8
Portugal	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	240 E1	205 E1	151 E1	116 E1	101 TCF
	Sawn	140 E1	27 E1	25 E1	25 E1	25 TCF	107 E1	126 E1	115 E1	100 E1	115 TCF
	Ven	2 E1	2 E1	2 E1	2 E1	2 I	17 E1	19 E1	18 E1	12 E1	18 TCF
	Ply	9 E1	12 E1	11 E1	11 E1	11 I	6 E1	10 E1	14 E1	12 E1	14 I
Spain	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	103 E1	105 E1	107 E1	170 E1	170 I
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	336 E1	341 E1	541 E1	379 E1	470 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 I	41 E1	41 E1	43 E1	41 E1	41 I
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	144 E1	121 E1	121 I	9 E1	9 E1	3 E1	4 E1	4 I
Sweden	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	2 E1	3 E1	3 E1	2 E1	2 TCF
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	14 E1	13 E1	17 E1	12 E1	13 TCF
	Ven	1 E5	1 E5	1 E5	1 E5	1 I	2 E1	3 E1	3 E1	3 E1	3 I
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	3 E1	4 E1	5 E1	7 E1	7 I
U.K.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	22 E1	23 E1	23 E1	26 E1	25 TCF
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	262 E1	237 E1	195 E1	183 E1	185 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 I	12 E1	13 E1	61 E1	2 E1	4 I
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	400 E1	192 E1	156 E1	224 E1	224 I
Europe Non-EU	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	123	137	157	63	63
	Sawn	3	3	1	3	1	18	22	24	23	21
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	9	15	15
Norway	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	122 E1	135 E1	154 E1	60 E1	60 I
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	3 E1	3 E1	3 E1	2 E1	2 TCF
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0 I	1 E1	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RI
	Ply	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 TCF	4 E1	2 E1	3 E1	7 E1	7 I
Switzerland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	1 E1	2 E1	2 E1	4 E1	4 TCF
	Sawn	3 E1	3 E1	1 E1	3 E1	1 TCF	15 E1	19 E1	21 E1	21 E1	19 TCF
	Ven	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 I	0 RE3	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 RE1	0 I
	Ply	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 E1	0 TCF	7 E1	6 E1	6 E1	8 E1	8 I
North America	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	7	3	4
	Sawn	1	0	0	0	0	292	422	423	223	241
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	99	103	41	20	20
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	1485	1961	1572	1624	1624

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Product	Country
28 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	12 ^{TCF}	551	482	459	376	308	Logs	France
25 ^{E1}	28 ^{E1}	32 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	35 ^{TCF}	517	536	561	524	565	Sawn	
22 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{TCF}	55	87	91	102	102	Ven	
109 ^{E1}	108 ^{E1}	104 ^{E1}	110 ^{E1}	110 ^I	255	253	260	258	258	Ply	
18 ^{E1}	18 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	17 ^{TCF}	65	80	75	89	163	Logs	Germany
60 ^{E1}	65 ^{E1}	80 ^{E1}	75 ^{E1}	75 ^{TCF}	79	89	94	96	100	Sawn	
13 ^{E1}	19 ^{E3}	19 ^{E3}	16 ^{E3}	19	16	17	26	25	15	Ven	
28 ^{E3}	34 ^{E3}	43 ^{E3}	42 ^{E3}	42 ^I	115	88	80	79	78	Ply	
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	53	41	47	33	34	Logs	Greece
6 ^{E1}	15 ^{E3}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{TCF}	75	85	20	20	19	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RTCF}	4	6	6	8	6	Ven	
7 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^I	15	20	20	16	11	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	8	5	13	13	13	Logs	Ireland
4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	50	61	84	70	21	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RTCF}	2	1	1	1	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RTCF}	25	34	58	46	19	Ply	
5 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^I	195	145	136	124	142	Logs	Italy
11 ^{E1}	18 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	20 ^{TCF}	388	383	377	284	460	Sawn	
6 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	7 ^I	56	62	70	72	72	Ven	
50 ^{E1}	50 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	64 ^{E1}	64 ^I	128	114	86	44	44	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	3 ^{E3}	3 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Logs	Luxembourg
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE3}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{TCF}	1	2	2	2	2	Sawn	
0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RTCF}	3	5	4	3	3	Ply	
16 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	20	16	-4	-14	-11	-10	Logs	Netherlands
45 ^{E1}	71 ^{E1}	84 ^{E1}	84 ^{E1}	75	369	397	378	401	390	Sawn	
5 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3	10	3	10	14	12	Ven	
17 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	26 ^{E1}	40	197	177	175	186	160	Ply	
0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0	1	4	3	2	4	Logs	Portugal
1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4	30	37	37	31	31	Sawn	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	1	2	2	3	4	4	Ven	
6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5	7	8	12	8	12	Ply	
5 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{TCF}	235	199	147	113	98	Logs	Portugal
10 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	8 ^{TCF}	237	144	132	119	132	Sawn	
7 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	6 ^I	12	14	14	7	14	Ven	
0 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	3 ^I	15	20	22	22	22	Ply	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	102	104	106	170	170	Logs	Spain
10 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	12 ^{E1}	20 ^{E1}	14 ^{TCF}	326	334	529	359	456	Sawn	
15 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^I	26	24	28	30	30	Ven	
18 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^I	-9	-13	145	124	124	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	2	3	3	2	2	Logs	Sweden
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{TCF}	12	12	14	10	11	Sawn	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^I	2	3	3	2	2	Ven	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E3}	1 ^{E3}	1 ^{E3}	1 ^I	2	3	4	6	6	Ply	
5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	17	19	19	24	25	Logs	U.K.
8 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	5 ^{TCF}	254	232	188	180	180	Sawn	
2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^I	10	10	59	-0	1	Ven	
16 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	40 ^{E1}	48 ^{E1}	48 ^I	384	168	116	176	176	Ply	
0	1	9	15	3	123	136	147	49	60	Logs	Europe Non-EU
1	1	3	1	0	20	24	22	25	22	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Ven	
1	1	0	0	0	9	8	8	15	15	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	11 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	122	134	154	49	60	Logs	Norway
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	3	3	3	2	2	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	1	0	0	0	0	Ven	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{Ri}	3	2	2	7	7	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	9 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{TCF}	1	2	-7	-0	1	Logs	Switzerland
0 ^{RE3}	1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	18	22	19	23	20	Sawn	
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{Ri}	7	6	6	8	8	Ply	
7	7	8	6	7	-1	1	-1	-3	-3	Logs	North America
34	38	52	81	74	259	384	371	142	167	Sawn	
24	32	15	15	15	75	71	26	5	5	Ven	
27	46	43	31	31	1458	1915	1529	1593	1593	Ply	

Table 1-1-b. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Canada	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	4 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	1 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	33 ^{E1}	79 ^{E1}	69 ^{E2}	46 ^{E2}	64 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	17 ^{E1}	12 ^{E1}	10 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	6 ^I
	Ply	0	0	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	233 ^{E1}	65 ^{E8}	95 ^{E2}	113 ^{E9}	113 ^I
U.S.A.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	3 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0	259 ^{E1}	343 ^{E1}	354 ^{E2}	177 ^{E2}	177 ^I
	Ven	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	82 ^{E1}	91 ^{E8}	31 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	14 ^I
	Ply	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0	1252 ^{E1}	1896 ^{E1}	1477 ^{E2}	1511 ^{E2}	1511 ^I
North Africa	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	15	23	23	20	20
	Sawn	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	0
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	14	8	8
	Ply	4	1	8	8	8	119	144	141	97	97
Egypt	Logs	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	15 ^I	23 ^I	23 ^I	20 ^{C1}	20 ^I
	Sawn	3 ^I	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	0 ^I
	Ven	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	9 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	8 ^I
	Ply	4 ^I	1	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	119 ^{CB}	144 ^{CB}	141 ^{CB}	97 ^{CB}	97 ^I
Consumers Total	Logs	2189	2769	1505	1450	1354	12776	11788	11398	10944	10705
	Sawn	1349	1637	1098	1146	1163	7362	7735	7328	6014	6252
	Ven	976	1011	972	903	903	1063	974	998	852	843
	Ply	5984	6321	6412	6397	6385	8904	10222	8501	8432	8657
ITTO Total	Logs	132693	135828	132970	126877	126260	16239	14703	15269	14396	14158
	Sawn	41833	40517	41431	40934	41451	9136	9866	9646	7882	8123
	Ven	3708	3625	3640	3399	3415	1182	1095	1069	925	916
	Ply	21185	20510	20913	19961	19887	9249	10587	8883	8805	9059

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*		
5 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	7 ^{E2}	5 ^{E9}	5 ^I	-1	0	-1	-3	-4	Logs	Canada
3 ^{E1}	7 ^{E1}	23 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	24 ^{TCF}	31	72	46	11	40	Sawn	
6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	2 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^I	11	7	8	2	2	Ven	
1 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^I	232	62	93	112	112	Ply	
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{TCF}	-0	1	0	0	1	Logs	U.S.A.
31 ^{E1}	31 ^{E1}	29 ^{E2}	46 ^{E2}	50 ^{TCF}	228	312	325	131	127	Sawn	
18 ^{E5}	27 ^{E8}	13 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	11 ^I	64	64	18	3	3	Ven	
26 ^{E1}	43 ^{E1}	41 ^{E2}	30 ^{E2}	30 ^I	1226	1853	1436	1481	1481	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	15	23	23	20	20	Logs	North Africa
0	0	0	0	0	8	2	3	4	1	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	9	10	14	8	8	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	123	144	149	105	105	Ply	
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	15	23	23	20	20	Logs	Egypt
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^F	0 ^I	8	2	3	4	1	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	9	10	14	8	8	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	123	144	149	105	105	Ply	
131	142	138	146	93	14834	14415	12765	12248	11967	Logs	Consumers Total
505	490	609	679	637	8206	8882	7817	6481	6778	Sawn	
133	127	97	96	96	1907	1858	1873	1659	1650	Ven	
1124	1284	1487	1570	1587	13764	15259	13426	13259	13455	Ply	
13342	12727	13124	13235	12268	135590	137803	135114	128038	128149	Logs	ITTO Total
11360	12196	13649	11640	11514	39608	38188	37429	37175	38060	Sawn	
1124	1236	1262	1114	1142	3765	3484	3447	3211	3190	Ven	
10431	10430	10588	10495	10586	20003	20667	19208	18271	18361	Ply	

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Africa	Logs	All	18551	17996	17473	18105	18146	5	0	11	1	1
		C	187	105	118	116	116	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	18365	17891	17356	17988	18029	5	0	11	1	1
	Sawn	All	4265	4301	4419	4445	4412	14	5	73	7	7
		C	43	43	43	43	43	2	3	68	2	2
		NC	4222	4258	4376	4402	4369	12	2	5	5	5
	Ven	All	734	710	774	672	686	7	8	2	1	0
		C	9	9	9	9	9	0	3	0	0	0
		NC	725	701	765	662	676	7	5	2	1	0
	Ply	All	409	429	470	461	451	22	18	36	5	5
		C	39	40	39	42	42	5	3	3	2	2
		NC	370	389	431	419	409	16	15	33	3	3
Cameroon	Logs	All	1680	1780	2051	2330	2330 ^I	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	1650	1750	2021	2300	2300 ^I	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	668 ^I	712 ^I	712 ^I	712 ^I	712 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	658	702	702 ^F	702 ^F	702 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	All	51 ^I	54 ^I	63 ^I	48 ^I	48 ^I	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I
		C	1 ^I	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	50	53	62 ^I	47 ^I	47 ^I	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
	Ply	All	44 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	45 ^I	1 ^W	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	1 ^C	1 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	39	40	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	1 ^W	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
Central African Republic	Logs	All	521 ^I	575 ^I	575 ^I	575 ^I	575 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	516	570	570 ^I	570 ^I	570 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	71 ^I	109 ^I	109 ^I	109 ^I	109 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	69	107	107 ^I	107 ^I	107 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	All	1	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	All	3 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	2	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	130 ^I	155 ^I	180 ^I	205 ^I	205 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	11 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	125 ^I	150 ^I	175 ^I	200 ^I	200 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	11 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	61 ^I	72 ^I	83 ^I	94 ^I	94 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	65 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	64 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	59 ^I	70 ^I	81 ^I	92 ^I	92 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	1437 ^I	1453 ^I	1387 ^I	1332	1332 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	87 ^I	5 ^I	18 ^I	16	16 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1350	1448	1369	1316	1316 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	168	200	209	268	268 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0	0 ^{CBR}	0	0
		NC	168	200	209	268	268 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Ven	All	26	9	14	5 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	26	9	14	5 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	4	0	6	6	6 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	4	0	6	6	6 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	1932 ^I	1708 ^I	1377 ^I	1334 ^I	1334 ^I	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
		C	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
		NC	1902	1678	1347	1304	1304 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	518 ^I	518 ^I	518 ^I	420 ^I	420 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	503	503	503 ^I	405	405 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	211 ^I	211 ^I	245 ^I	238 ^I	238 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		NC	206	206	240	233	233 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
	Ply	All	82 ^I	82 ^I	81 ^I	79 ^I	79 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		C	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	62	62	61	59	59 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
Gabon	Logs	All	3568 ^I	3505 ^I	3205 ^I	3505 ^I	3505 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3563	3500	3200	3500	3500 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	233 ^I	135 ^I	232 ^I	237 ^I	237 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	231	133	230	235	235 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	142 ^I	132 ^I	147 ^I	162 ^I	162 ^I	6	8	2	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^R	3	0	0	0
		NC	140 ^I	130 ^I	145	160 ^I	160 ^I	6	5	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	101	103 ^I	146 ^I	143 ^I	143 ^I	12 ^I	13 ^I	27 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	101	103 ^I	146 ^I	142	142 ^I	12	13	26	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Ghana	Logs	All	1420 ^I	1370 ^I	1220 ^I	1324 ^I	1365 ^I	5	0	0	0	0
		C	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1400	1350	1200	1304	1345	5	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	506 ^I	490 ^I	530 ^I	537 ^I	530 ^I	0	0	1 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0	0	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}
		NC	496	480	520	527	520	0	0	1	0 ^I	0
	Ven	All	301 ^I	301	301 ^I	213 ^I	227 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	300	300	300	212	226	0	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Ply	All	118 ^I	140 ^I	133 ^I	128 ^I	118 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	13 ^I	13 ^I	13 ^I	13 ^I	13 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	105	127	120	115	105	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
Liberia	Logs	All	550 [*]	280 ^F	280 ^F	300 ^F	300 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
		NC	550 [*]	280 ^F	280 ^F	300 ^F	300 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	25 ^I	50 ^I	10 ^I	52 ^I	25 ^I	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^I	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	25 ^F	50 ^F	10 ^I	52 ^I	25 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Nigeria	Logs	All	7105 ^I	7105 ^I	7105 ^I	7105 ^I	7105 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I
	Sawn	All	2002 ^I	2002 ^I	2002 ^I	2002 ^I	2002 ^I	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
	Ply	All	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	56 ^I	56 ^I	7 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	4 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CI}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^I
Togo	Logs	All	208	65	94	94	94 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	208	65	94	94	94 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	13	13	14	14	14 ^I	10	0	4	4	4 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	13	13	14	14	14 ^I	10	0	4	4	4 ^I
	Ven	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	All	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0 ^I	1	1 ^I	1	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^I	0 ^I
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	1	1	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	79372	85161	85260	80827	79124	4494	3482	4442	4568	4555
		C	3750	5352	5356	5398	5398	659	477	516	661	660
		NC	75622	79809	79904	75429	73726	3835	3005	3926	3907	3894
	Sawn	All	28060	27388	29224	28325	28444	3051	3482	3689	3641	3629
		C	8162	9454	10033	10057	10057	376	338	361	383	382
		NC	19898	17934	19191	18268	18387	2675	3144	3328	3258	3247
	Ven	All	1709	1616	1620	1558	1558	167	144	153	132	131
		C	96	99	94	90	90	20	24	21	33	30
		NC	1613	1517	1526	1468	1468	146	120	132	99	101
	Ply	All	13282	12646	12711	11952	11867	314	338	381	543	666
		C	36	841	778	857	857	189	216	231	351	463
		NC	13246	11805	11932	11095	11010	125	121	150	192	202
Cambodia	Logs	All	130 ^I	130 ^I	118 ^F	118 ^F	118 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	125 ^I	125 ^F	113 ^F	113 ^F	113 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	82 ^I	82 ^I	74 ^I	74 ^I	74 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	80 ^I	80 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	All	21 ^I	24 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	1 ^I	4 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	All	27 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	25 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
Fiji	Logs	All	380	447	466	390	390 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^{RI}
		C	260	315	300	300	300 ^I	0 ^R	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	120	132	166	90	90 ^I	0	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	84	96 ^I	95 ^I	90	90 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	2 ^C	6 ^{CB}	6 ^I
		C	35	45	40	45	45 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0	2 ^C	6 ^{CB}	6 ^I
		NC	49	51 ^I	55 ^I	45	45 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	All	11 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I
		C	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	0	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I
		NC	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*			
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1425	1370	1220	1324	1365	All	Logs	Ghana
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	20	20	20	20	20	C		
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1405	1350	1200	1304	1345	NC		
207 ^I	214 ^I	259 ^I	269 ^I	227 ^I	299	276	272	270	305	All	Sawn	
8 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	7 ^I	2	6	5	5	5	C		
199	210	253	262	220	297	270	267	265	300	NC		
108 ^I	103	98 ^I	72 ^I	101	193	198	203	142	126	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	1	1	1	1	1	C		
108	103	98	71	101	192	197	202	141	125	NC		
92 ^I	87 ^I	68 ^I	106 ^I	73 ^I	26	53	65	22	45	All	Ply	
12 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	0	1	0	2	11	13	C		Liberia
80	74	58	104	73	25	53	62	11	32	NC		
484 ^F	0 ^C	0	0	0 ^I	66	280	280	300	300	All	Logs	
0 ^F	0 ^C	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
484 ^F	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0 ^I	66	280	280	300	300	NC		
8 ^F	1 ^C	0	0	0 ^I	18	52	12	52	25	All	Sawn	
0 ^F	1 ^C	0	0	0 ^I	2	2	2	0	0	C		
8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0 ^I	17	50	10	52	25	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	NC		Nigeria
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	1	3	1	1	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	1	0	1	1	C		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	3	0	0	NC		
98 ^C	40 ^I	38 ^I	32 ^I	32 ^I	7007	7065	7068	7073	7073	All	Logs	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	5	5	5	5	5	C		
98 ^C	40 ^F	38 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	32 ^I	7002	7060	7062	7068	7068	NC		
26 ^{CB}	28 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	69 ^I	1976	1975	1955	1934	1933	All	Sawn	
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	2	1	2	2	1	C		
26 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	68 ^{CB}	68 ^I	1975	1974	1953	1932	1932	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	1	All	Ven	Togo
0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	1	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	62	56	58	58	58	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	4	0	1	1	1	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	58	55	57	57	57	NC		
17	29	54	54	54 ^I	191	36	40	40	40	All	Logs	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
17	29	54	54	54 ^I	191	36	40	40	40	NC		
3 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	20	11	17	17	18	All	Sawn	Asia-Pacific
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	20	11	17	17	18	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	0	0	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	0	0	NC		
9234	9003	9954	9446	8555	74631	79640	79749	75949	75124	All	Logs	
198	322	219	160	160	4211	5507	5653	5899	5899	C		
9036	8680	9734	9286	8396	70420	74133	74096	70050	69225	NC		
7794	7908	9760	8678	7237	23317	22962	23154	23288	24835	All	Sawn	
95	80	103	88	82	8444	9712	10291	10352	10356	C		
7699	7828	9657	8590	7155	14874	13250	12862	12936	14479	NC		
621	585	580	497	498	1254	1175	1193	1193	1192	All	Ven	
14	37	23	29	30	102	85	93	93	91	C		
607	548	558	468	468	1152	1090	1100	1100	1101	NC		
9210	8575	8893	8968	8971	4386	4409	4199	3527	3562	All	Ply	
59	873	802	916	922	166	184	207	292	399	C		Cambodia
9152	7702	8091	8052	8050	4220	4225	3991	3235	3163	NC		
0 ^I	3 ^{RI}	3 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I	130	127	115	118	118	All	Logs	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	5	5	5	5	5	C		
0 ^{CBR}	3 ^F	3 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	125	122	110	113	113	NC		
80 ^C	77 ^I	57 ^{CB}	63 ^{CB}	63 ^I	2	6	17	11	11	All	Sawn	
0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	2	2	2	1	1	C		
80 ^C	77 ^C	56 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^I	0	4	16	10	10	NC		
2 ^C	6 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	19	20	20	20	20	All	Ven	
1 ^C	4 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	-0	0	0	0	0	C		
1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	19	19	20	20	20	NC		Fiji
20 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^F	1 ^I	8	4	7	7	11	All	Ply	
3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	-1	1	1	2	2	C		
16 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^I	1 ^I	9	3	5	5	9	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	380	447	465	390	390	All	Logs	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	260	315	300	300	300	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	120	132	165	90	90	NC		
9	7	15	11 ^{CB}	11 ^I	76	89	82	84	84	All	Sawn	
3	0 ^R	2	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	32	45	40	50	50	C		
6	7	13	10 ^{CB}	10 ^I	43	45	42	35	35	NC		
2	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I	0 ^I	7	7	8	8	8	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
2	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	7	7	8	8	8	NC		
7 ^I	6 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^{CB}	1 ^I	4	5	9	11	11	All	Ply	
2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	1	1	3	3	3	C		
6	4 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	3	4	6	8	8	NC		

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
India	Logs	All	18828 ^F	22810 ^F	23191 ^F	23192 ^F	23192 ^I	3482 ^I	2597 ^F	3685 ^F	3980 ^I	3980 ^I
		C	2719 ^F	2502 ^F	2879 ^F	2879 ^F	2879 ^I	493 ^F	401 ^F	441 ^F	578 ^F	578 ^I
		NC	16109 ^F	20308 ^F	20312 ^F	20313 ^F	20313 ^I	2989 ^C	2196 ^F	3245 ^F	3402 ^C	3402 ^I
	Sawn	All	11880 ^F	13661 ^F	14789 ^F	14789 ^F	14789 ^I	96 ^I	98 ^I	113 ^I	183 ^I	183 ^I
		C	7990 ^F	9300 ^F	9900 ^F	9900 ^F	9900 ^I	53 ^C	56 ^G	28 ^F	18 ^{CB}	18 ^I
		NC	3890 ^F	4361 ^F	4889 ^F	4889 ^F	4889 ^I	43 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	85 ^{CB}	165 ^F	165 ^I
	Ven	All	256 ^I	267 ^I	280 ^I	280 ^I	280 ^I	7 ^C	10 ^C	18 ^C	15 ^C	15 ^I
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	3 ^C	2 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^I
		NC	246	257	270	270 ^I	270 ^I	4 ^C	7 ^C	13 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^I
	Ply	All	1781 ^I	1957 ^I	2174 ^I	2154 ^I	2154 ^I	23 ^I	20 ^{CB}	39 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	31 ^I
		C	21 ^I	21 ^I	44 ^I	24 ^I	24 ^I	9 ^C	6 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	17 ^I
		NC	1760	1936	2130	2130 ^I	2130 ^I	13 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	14 ^I
Indonesia	Logs	All	26206 ^I	24847 ^I	24233	21602	21602 ^I	104 ^W	76 ^W	116 ^W	64 ^W	64 ^I
		C	206 ^F	1847 ^I	1643 ^I	1840 ^I	1840 ^I	53 ^W	6 ^W	31 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^I
		NC	26000 ^I	23000 ^I	22590 ^I	19762 ^I	19762 ^I	51 ^W	70 ^W	84 ^W	50 ^W	50 ^I
	Sawn	All	7620 ^F	4330 ^F	4330 ^I	3853 ^I	3853 ^I	126 ^W	172 ^W	204 ^W	263 ^W	263 ^I
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	92 ^W	98 ^W	107 ^W	161 ^W	161 ^I
		NC	7620 ^F	4330 ^F	4330 ^I	3853 ^I	3853 ^I	34 ^W	74 ^W	98 ^W	102 ^W	102 ^I
	Ven	All	361 ^I	227 ^I	227 ^I	256	256 ^I	10 ^W	13 ^W	14 ^W	23 ^W	23 ^I
		C	72 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	68 ^I	68 ^I	4 ^W	4 ^W	5 ^W	8 ^W	8 ^I
		NC	289	155	155 ^I	188 ^I	188 ^I	6 ^W	8 ^W	9 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^I
	Ply	All	6111	5317 ^I	4534 ^I	3812 ^I	3812 ^I	2 ^W	10 ^W	32 ^W	90 ^W	90 ^I
		C	0	803 ^I	714 ^I	800 ^I	800 ^I	1 ^W	4 ^W	18 ^W	48 ^W	48 ^I
		NC	6111	4514	3820 ^I	3012 ^I	3012 ^I	1 ^W	7 ^W	14 ^W	43 ^W	43 ^I
Malaysia	Logs	All	21807	24675	24483	22475	20733 ^I	119	109	79 ^I	162 ^I	162 ^I
		C	276	276	264	233	233 ^I	10 ^C	16 ^F	21 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	52 ^I
		NC	21531	24399	24219	22242	20500 ^I	109	93	58 ^F	110 ^F	110 ^I
	Sawn	All	4789 ^I	4954 ^I	5193 ^I	5149 ^I	5220 ^I	839 ^I	1125	1065	990	990 ^I
		C	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	10 ^C	0	22	18	18 ^I
		NC	4769	4934	5173	5129	5200 ^I	829	1125	1043	972	972 ^I
	Ven	All	653 ^I	647 ^I	680 ^I	622 ^I	610 ^I	24 ^C	22 ^C	22 ^C	24 ^C	24 ^I
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^{CR}	6 ^C	6 ^C	7 ^C	7 ^I
		NC	643	637	670	612	600 ^I	24 ^C	16 ^C	16 ^C	17 ^C	17 ^I
	Ply	All	4771	4734	5433 ^I	5433	5350 ^I	35 ^{CB}	108 ^{CB}	54 ^{CB}	127 ^{CB}	127 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	19 ^{CB}	96 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	87 ^{CB}	87 ^I
		NC	4771	4734	5433 ^I	5433	5350 ^I	16 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	41 ^I
Myanmar	Logs	All	4238 ^I	4203 ^I	4262 ^I	4136 ^I	4136 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	234 ^I	356 ^I	215 ^I	91 ^I	91 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	4004 ^I	3847 ^I	4047 ^I	4045 ^I	4045 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	1000 ^I	1056 ^I	1530 ^I	977 ^I	977 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	105 ^I	77 ^I	61 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	895 ^I	979 ^I	1469 ^I	897 ^I	897 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ven	All	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	All	128 ^I	117 ^I	110 ^I	86 ^I	86 ^I	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{RI}
		C	8 ^I	10 ^I	13 ^I	26 ^I	26 ^I	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	120 ^I	107 ^I	97 ^I	60 ^I	60 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	2350 ^I	2250 ^I	2536 ^I	2908 ^I	2908 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I
		C	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I
		NC	2300 ^I	2200 ^I	2486 ^I	2858 ^I	2858 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	60 ^I	60 ^I	61 ^I	61 ^I	61 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	51 ^I	51 ^I	51 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	All	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
	Ply	All	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	12 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I
		C	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	2 ^C	2 ^I
		NC	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^I
Philippines	Logs	All	503	768	841	876	915	356	178	165	65	53
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	48	14	8	3	3
		NC	503	768	841	876	915	308	164	157	62	50
	Sawn	All	246	339	288	468	516	338	247	363	261	249
		C	0	0	0	0	0	67	44	45	26	25
		NC	246	339	288	468	516	272	203	317	235	224
	Ven	All	152	180	133	95	102	93	60	67	37	36
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	12	8	2	8	6
		NC	152	180	133	95	102	81	52	65	29	30
	Ply	All	351	386	314	317	310	49	42	78	75	146
		C	0	0	0	0	0	42	39	71	64	125
		NC	351	386	314	317	310	6	4	7	11	21
Thailand	Logs	All	4900 ^I	5000 ^I	5100 ^I	5100 ^I	5100 ^I	434 ^F	520 ^F	396 ^I	294 ^I	293 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	56 ^F	40 ^F	15	13	13 ^I
		NC	4900 ^I	5000 ^I	5100 ^I	5100 ^I	5100 ^I	378 ^F	480 ^F	381 ^I	281 ^I	281 ^I
	Sawn	All	2285 ^I	2796 ^I	2850 ^I	2850 ^I	2850 ^I	1650	1835	1940 ^I	1935 ^I	1935 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	154	138	156	151	151 ^I
		NC	2285 ^I	2796 ^I	2850 ^I	2850 ^I	2850 ^I	1497	1698	1784 ^F	1784 ^F	1784 ^I
	Ven	All	160 ^I	165 ^I	175 ^I	180 ^I	185 ^I	33 ^I	38 ^I	33 ^I	33 ^I	33 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^I
		NC	160 ^I	165 ^I	175 ^I	180 ^I	185 ^I	31	35 ^I	30 ^C	29 ^I	29 ^I
	Ply	All	90 ^I	100 ^I	110 ^I	115 ^I	120 ^I	204 ^I	155	175 ^{CB}	214 ^I	267 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	117 ^C	70 ^{CB}	92 ^{CB}	131 ^C	184 ^I
		NC	90 ^I	100 ^I	110 ^I	115 ^I	120 ^I	87	85 ^{CB}	83 ^{CB}	83 ^I	83 ^I

Exports					Domestic Consumption							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Species	Product	Country
6 ^F	4 ^F	7 ^F	3 ^F	3 ^I	22304	25403	26869	27169	27169	All	Logs	India
3 ^F	3 ^F	5 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	3209	2900	3315	3456	3456	C		
3 ^F	1 ^F	2 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	19095	22503	23554	23714	23714	NC		
7 ^F	15 ^F	15 ^F	19 ^F	19 ^I	11969	13744	14888	14953	14953	All	Sawn	
0 ^F	1 ^F	3 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	8043	9354	9926	9917	9917	C		
6 ^F	13 ^F	12 ^F	18 ^F	18 ^I	3926	4390	4962	5036	5036	NC		
7 ^C	17 ^C	19 ^C	22 ^C	22 ^C	255	260	279	273	273	All	Ven	
5 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^I	8	0	3	3	3	C		
3 ^C	5 ^C	7 ^C	10 ^C	10 ^I	247	259	276	270	270	NC		
77 ^I	40 ^I	109 ^G	106 ^C	106 ^I	1727	1938	2104	2079	2079	All	Ply	
16 ^C	5 ^C	36 ^G	22 ^C	22 ^I	14	22	16	19	19	C		
61 ^G	34 ^G	72 ^G	84 ^C	84 ^I	1713	1916	2088	2060	2060	NC		
229 ^I	140 ^I	104 ^{CB}	63 ^{CB}	63 ^I	26080	24783	24244	21603	21603	All	Logs	Indonesia
0 ^{RW}	0 ^{RI}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	258	1853	1673	1853	1853	C		
229 ^{CB}	139 ^{CB}	102 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^I	25823	22930	22572	19750	19750	NC		
2558 ^I	2825 ^I	2923 ^{CB}	1899 ^{CB}	1899 ^I	5188	1677	1611	2217	2217	All	Sawn	
16 ^W	7 ^W	17 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	15 ^I	76	91	90	146	146	C		
2542 ^{CB}	2818 ^{CB}	2907 ^{CB}	1884 ^{CB}	1884 ^I	5112	1586	1521	2071	2071	NC		
68 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	49 ^I	51 ^I	51 ^I	303	171	192	227	227	All	Ven	
6 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	4 ^C	8 ^C	8 ^I	70	69	73	69	69	C		
62 ^{CB}	61 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	44 ^I	233	102	119	159	159	NC		
5092 ^{WI}	4009 ^W	3411 ^W	3549 ^I	3549 ^I	1021	1319	1156	354	354	All	Ply	
0 ^I	803 ^W	714 ^W	844 ^W	844 ^I	1	4	18	4	4	C		
5092 ^{WI}	3205 ^W	2696 ^W	2705 ^{CB}	2705 ^I	1020	1315	1138	350	350	NC		
5583	5303	5887 ^I	4773	3883 ^I	16343	19481	18675	17864	17012	All	Logs	Malaysia
115 ^C	185 ^C	128 ^C	113	113 ^I	171	107	157	172	172	C		
5468	5118	5759	4660	3770 [*]	16172	19374	18518	17692	16840	NC		
2540	2780	4343 ^C	4223 ^C	2765 ^I	3088	3299	1915	1916	3445	All	Sawn	
20 ^C	18 ^C	27 ^C	15 ^C	15 ^I	10	2	15	23	23	C		
2520	2762	4316 ^C	4207 ^C	2750 [*]	3078	3297	1900	1894	3422	NC		
462 [*]	408	419 ^I	341 ^I	341 ^I	215	261	282	305	293	All	Ven	
0	12 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	8 ^I	10	4	10	9	9	C		
462 [*]	396	414	333	333 ^I	205	257	272	296	284	NC		
3875	4349	5201 ^I	5155 ^I	5155 ^I	931	493	286	405	322	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	19	96	41	87	87	C		
3875	4349	5201 ^C	5155 ^C	5155 ^I	912	396	245	319	236	NC		
1355	1497	1660 ^I	1963 ^{CB}	1963 ^I	2884	2706	2602	2172	2172	All	Logs	Myanmar
75 ^{CB}	127 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	43 ^{CB}	43 ^I	159	229	131	47	47	C		
1280	1370	1576	1920 ^{CB}	1920 ^I	2724	2477	2471	2125	2125	NC		
482	331	275 ^F	364 ^I	364 ^I	518	725	1255	613	613	All	Sawn	
55 ^{CB}	53 ^{CB}	50 ^F	50 ^F	50 ^I	50	25	11	30	30	C		
427 ^{CB}	278 ^{CB}	225 ^F	314 ^{CB}	314 ^I	468	701	1244	583	583	NC		
5 ^I	9 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	15 ^I	12	8	5	2	2	All	Ven	
0	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	2	2	1	1	1	C		
5 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	14 ^I	10	6	4	1	1	NC		
65 ^{CB}	57 ^{CB}	60 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	69 ^I	64	60	50	18	17	All	Ply	
5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	13 ^I	4	5	7	14	13	C		
60 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	54 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	56 ^I	60	56	43	4	4	NC		
2019 [*]	2016 [*]	2282 ^I	2638 ^I	2638 ^I	331	234	254	270	270	All	Logs	Papua New Guinea
4 ^F	4 ^F	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	46	46	50	50	50	C		
2015 [*]	2012 [*]	2282	2638	2638 ^I	285	188	204	220	220	NC		
20 ^C	44 ^C	46 ^I	51 ^I	46 ^I	40	16	15	10	15	All	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	3 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	0 ^I	10	10	7	5	10	C		
20 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	43 ^I	46 ^I	46 ^I	30	6	8	5	5	NC		
69 ^C	65 ^I	73 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^I	11	15	7	21	21	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
69 ^{CB}	65 ^{CB}	73 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^I	11	15	7	21	21	NC		
3 ^C	4 ^F	11 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	9	8	2	9	9	All	Ply	
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	2	3	3	C		
2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	8	7	1	6	6	NC		
0 ^R	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	859	944	1006	941	968	All	Logs	Philippines
0 ^R	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	48	12	8	3	3	C		
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	811	932	998	938	965	NC		
119	125	130	184	207	465	461	520	545	558	All	Sawn	
0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	67	44	45	26	25	C		
119	125	130	184	207	398	417	475	518	533	NC		
4	7	7	6	7	240	233	193	126	131	All	Ven	
2	1	1	0 ^R	1	10	7	2	8	5	C		
3	7	6	6	6	230	225	191	118	126	NC		
16	48	40	20	27	383	380	352	372	429	All	Ply	
10	38	22	17	22	32	1	48	48	103	C		
7	10	18	3	5	351	380	304	324	326	NC		
42 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	8 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	5292	5485	5488	5391	5390	All	Logs	Thailand
0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	55	39	15	13	13	C		
41 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	8 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	5237	5445	5473	5378	5377	NC		
1973 ^I	1699 ^I	1953 ^I	1863 ^{CB}	1863 ^I	1962	2933	2836	2921	2921	All	Sawn	
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	152	137	155	150	150	C		
1972 ^C	1698 ^F	1953 ^C	1863 ^{CB}	1863 ^I	1810	2796	2681	2771	2771	NC		
2 ^C	2 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^C	1 ^I	191	201	206	212	217	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I	2	3	3	4	4	C		
2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I	189	198	203	207	212	NC		
55 ^{CB}	53 ^{CB}	53 ^{CB}	57 ^{CB}	57 ^{CB}	239	202	232	272	330	All	Ply	
22 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	19 ^I	95	53	72	112	164	C		
34 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	33 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	38 ^I	144	149	160	160	165	NC		

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Vanuatu	Logs	All	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^{RI}	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^F	2 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	1 ^F	1 ^I
		NC	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I
	Sawn	All	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^F	2 ^F	4 ^I	4 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^{CB}	2 ^F	2 ^F	4 ^{CB}	4 ^I
		NC	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	1 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		NC	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	136458	124090	134524	136285	138673	115	252	108	116	122
		C	53049	49372	60418	68621	68773	86	144	70	82	89
		NC	83409	74718	74105	67664	69901	29	108	38	34	33
	Sawn	All	29269	30187	29867	30599	31899	6509	3491	3452	5127	6717
		C	12178	11167	12183	12545	13305	5569	2438	2473	3887	5127
		NC	17090	19020	17684	18054	18594	939	1053	979	1240	1590
	Ven	All	1078	1079	1079	1071	1072	40	50	45	51	65
		C	637	637	652	653	653	7	10	10	11	26
		NC	441	442	428	418	420	33	40	36	40	39
	Ply	All	3825	4837	5630	5449	5508	548	590	615	623	722
		C	2240	2839	3473	3393	3415	283	281	295	346	409
		NC	1585	1998	2156	2056	2093	265	310	320	277	313
Bolivia	Logs	All	655 ^I	735 ^I	815 ^I	908 ^I	908 ^I	1	1	2	1 ^I	1 ^I
		C	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I
		NC	650	730	810	903	903 ^I	1	1	2	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
	Sawn	All	348 ^I	403 ^I	409 ^I	460 ^I	460 ^I	4	3	6	5 ^I	5 ^I
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	1	2	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
		NC	347	402	408	459	459 ^I	3	2	4	4 ^F	4 ^I
	Ven	All	4	9	4	8 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	4	9	4	7	7 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	5 ^I	6 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	2	3	6 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
Brazil	Logs	All	120539 ^F	106758 ^F	117887 ^I	118753 ^I	120589 ^I	19 ^C	14	12 ^I	18 ^I	15 ^I
		C	44123 ^F	39399 ^F	51387 ^I	59339 ^I	59339 ^I	7 ^C	5	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I
		NC	76416 ^F	67359 ^F	66500 ^I	59414 ^I	61250 ^I	12 ^C	9	11	16	14
	Sawn	All	23090	23500	23557	23797	24700 ^I	88 ^C	60	154	134	144
		C	8660	7400	8935	9078	9700 ^I	16 ^C	9	61	46	54
		NC	14430	16100	14622	14719	15000 ^I	72 ^C	51	92	88	90
	Ven	All	550 ^I	550 ^I	550 ^I	550 ^I	550 ^I	10 ^C	8	10 ^I	13	27
		C	250 ^I	250 ^I	250 ^I	250 ^I	250 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1	1 ^I	2	18
		NC	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	9 ^C	7	10	10	10
	Ply	All	3230	3810	4692 ^I	4692 ^I	4692 ^I	1 ^I	1	8	8	8
		C	2010	2430	3169 ^I	3169 ^I	3169 ^I	1 ^I	1	8	7	7
		NC	1220	1380	1523 ^I	1523 ^I	1523 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1
Colombia	Logs	All	3136	3011	2551	2913	2962	2	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	1091	1061	952	1041	1058	0 ^R	2	0	0	0 ^R
		NC	2045	1949	1598	1873	1904	2	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0
	Sawn	All	599	623	407	389	446	1 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^I	3 ^I	1 ^I
		C	144	149	98	93	107	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	1	2 ^{CB}	1
		NC	455	473	309	296	339	1 ^{CB}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^R
	Ven	All	1	1	1	1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1
		NC	1	1	1	1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I
	Ply	All	39 ^I	41	43	45	52	5 ^C	4 ^C	8 ^C	10 ^C	5 ^I
		C	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	3 ^C	1 ^C	3 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^I
		NC	38	41	43	45	52	2 ^C	3 ^C	5 ^C	6 ^C	1
Ecuador	Logs	All	1620 ^I	1750 ^I	1750 ^I	1750 ^I	1750 ^I	0 ^R	1 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
		C	380 ^I	700 ^I	700 ^I	700 ^I	700 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
		NC	1240 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	0 ^R	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	750 ^F	755	755 ^F	755 ^F	755 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	150 ^F	95	95 ^F	95 ^F	95 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	600 ^F	660 ^F	660 ^F	660 ^F	660 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	All	121 ^I	121	121 ^I	121 ^I	121 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	86 ^I	86	86 ^I	86 ^I	86 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	36 ^I	36	36 ^I	36 ^I	36 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	132 ^I	487	487 ^I	487 ^I	487 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^C	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}
		C	32	149	149 ^I	149 ^I	149 ^I	1	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	100 ^I	338	338 ^I	338 ^I	338 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{RI}
Guatemala	Logs	All	383	419	442 ^I	443	443 ^I	2 ^I	12 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{RI}
		C	263	148	190	363	363 ^I	1	12	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
		NC	120	271	252	80	80 ^I	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	120 ^I	150 ^I	150 ^I	54	54 ^I	1 ^C	3 ^I	12 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I
		C	80 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	33	33 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	5 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I
		NC	40 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	21	21 ^I	1 ^C	3 ^{CB}	6 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I
	Ven	All	19 ^I	19 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	19 ^I	19 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	20 ^I	20 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	4 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	3 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^I
		NC	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*			
0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	30	31	32	32	32	All	Logs	Vanuatu
0 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^I	0	0	0	1	1	C		
0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	30	31	31	31	31	NC		
7 ^I	7 ^I	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	9	11	15	17	17	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	1	2	2	4	4	C		
7 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	8	9	12	13	13	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
397	480	264	430	435	136175	123862	134368	135970	138360	All	Logs	
41	95	25	8	11	53094	49422	60463	68694	68851	C		
356	386	239	422	424	83081	74440	73905	67276	69510	NC		
3914	4482	4260	3773	4061	31863	29196	29059	31953	34555	All	Sawn	
1994	2132	2044	1730	1874	15753	11473	12612	14702	16558	C		
1920	2349	2215	2044	2186	16109	17723	16447	17250	17998	NC		Latin America/ Caribbean
125	144	250	219	235	993	985	875	902	903	All	Ven	
36	27	38	31	34	607	620	623	632	644	C		
88	117	212	188	200	386	365	252	270	259	NC		
2655	3422	3858	3033	3437	1718	2006	2387	3039	2793	All	Ply	
1479	2058	2887	2308	2598	1044	1062	882	1430	1226	C		
1176	1364	971	725	839	674	944	1505	1608	1567	NC		
4	6	6 ^C	13 ^C	13 ^I	652	730	812	896	896	All	Logs	Bolivia
0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	5	5	5	5	5	C		
4	6	6 ^C	13 ^C	13 ^I	647	725	807	891	891	NC		
43	54	59 ^F	95 ^C	95 ^I	309	352	356	370	370	All	Sawn	
0	0	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^I	1	2	3	1	1	C		
43	54	59	94 ^{CB}	94 ^I	307	349	353	369	369	NC		
1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I	3	8	3	7	7	All	Ven	
0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	1	1	C		
1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I	3	8	3	6	6	NC		
0 ^R	2	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^I	5	4	4	4	4	All	Ply	
0	0	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I	3	3	1	1	1	C		
0 ^R	2	3 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	2	1	3	3	3	NC		
123	100	25	14 ^I	16	120435	106672	117874	118757	120588	All	Logs	Brazil
34	93	20	7 ^{CB}	10	44097	39312	51368	59333	59330	C		
90	8	5	7	6	76338	67360	66507	59424	61258	NC		
3374 ^I	3868 ^I	3653	3167	3410	19804	19692	20058	20764	21434	All	Sawn	
1700 ^C	1830 ^C	1761	1505	1633	6975	5580	7235	7619	8120	C		
1674 ^F	2038 ^F	1891	1662	1777	12828	14113	12823	13145	13314	NC		
114 ^C	132	234	207	220	446	426	327	356	357	All	Ven	
35 ^C	26	37	31	34	215	224	213	221	233	C		
79 ^C	105 ^C	196	176	186	231	202	113	134	124	NC		
2497 ^I	3243 ^I	3668	2868	3268	734	569	1033	1832	1432	All	Ply	
1468 ^{CB}	2040 ^{CB}	2872	2297	2584	543	391	305	879	592	C		
1029 ^C	1202 ^C	795	572	684	191	178	728	952	840	NC		
55 ^I	65	17	10	6	3083	2947	2534	2904	2956	All	Logs	Colombia
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1091	1063	952	1040	1058	C		
55 ^C	65	17	9	6	1992	1884	1582	1863	1898	NC		
15	2	3	5	2 ^I	584	622	405	387	445	All	Sawn	
14	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	131	149	98	94	108	C		
2	2	3	4	2	454	472	307	292	338	NC		
1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	2	2	2	3	All	Ven	
1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	-0	1	1	1	1	C		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	2	2	2	2	NC		
9	9	6	9	0 ^I	35	36	44	46	57	All	Ply	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0	4	1	3	3	4	C		
9	9	6	8	0 ^R	31	35	41	43	53	NC		
72	117 ^C	35 ^C	90 ^I	90 ^I	1548	1634	1715	1661	1660	All	Logs	Ecuador
4	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	376	700	700	700	700	C		
69	117 ^C	35 ^C	90 ^C	90 ^I	1171	934	1015	961	960	NC		
23 ^I	29 ^I	34 ^I	37 ^I	37 ^I	727	726	721	719	718	All	Sawn	
5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I	145	89	91	92	92	C		
18 ^C	22 ^C	30 ^C	34 ^C	34 ^I	582	638	630	627	627	NC		
1 ^I	1 ^C	2 ^I	2 ^C	2 ^I	121	121	120	120	120	All	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{RI}	86	86	86	86	86	C		
1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I	35	35	34	34	34	NC		
69 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^I	64	410	403	404	403	All	Ply	
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	30	149	150	150	150	C		
67 ^{CB}	77 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^I	34	261	254	254	253	NC		
15	10	3	2 ^I	1 ^I	371	421	440	443	442	All	Logs	Guatemala
0 ^R	1	2	1 ^C	1 ^I	264	159	188	362	362	C		
14	9	1	1	0 ^I	107	262	252	80	80	NC		
23 ^I	35 ^I	54 ^I	49 ^I	49 ^I	98	119	108	7	7	All	Sawn	
11	18	33	28 ^C	28 ^I	69	32	22	6	6	C		
11 ^C	16 ^C	21 ^C	21	21 ^I	29	86	86	2	2	NC		
1	1	1	0 ^R	1 ^I	18	18	20	20	19	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	15	15	15	C		
1 ^I	1 ^I	1	0 ^R	1 ^I	18	18	5	5	4	NC		
3	6	16	5	5 ^I	21	17	18	29	29	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	8	0 ^R	0 ^I	3	2	5	14	14	C		
3 ^I	6 ^I	8 ^C	5	5 ^I	18	14	13	15	15	NC		

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Guyana	Logs	All	251	366	381	474	488	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	251	366	381	474	488	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	38	56 ^I	58	68	71	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	38	56 ^I	58	68	71	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^C	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0
	Ply	All	75	54	37	34	40	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	75	54	37	34	40	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	Logs	All	801	920	935	950	881	10	0	0 ^R	1	1
		C	780	898	920	930	860	10	0	0 ^R	1	1
		NC	21	22	15	20	21	0 ^R	0	0	0	0 ^R
	Sawn	All	433 ^I	467 ^I	406	412	430	12	9 ^I	24	14	25
		C	420	454	400	403	420	11	9	20	9	20
		NC	13 ^I	13 ^I	7	9	10	1	0 ^{CR}	4	6	5
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	9	9	9	14	10	2	2	2	3	3
		C	9	9	9	14	10	1	2	2	3	2
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1
Mexico	Logs	All	6280	6912	6182	6193	6518	76	193	76	79	88
		C	5499	6202	5138	4991	5136	65	124	65	71	78
		NC	781	710	1044	1202	1383	11	69	11	7	10
	Sawn	All	2739	2962	2674	2830	3010	6318	3310	3141	4851	6385
		C	2454	2716	2222	2280	2340	5475	2348	2298 ^C	3742	4927
		NC	286	246	452	549	670	843	962	843	1109	1458
	Ven	All	350 ^I	350 ^I	350 ^I	350 ^I	350 ^I	24 ^C	35 ^C	26 ^C	31 ^C	31 ^I
		C	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	4 ^C	5 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^I
		NC	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	50 ^I	21 ^C	30 ^C	22 ^C	27 ^C	27 ^I
	Ply	All	195 ^I	247	148	46	78	482	509	514	519	620 ^I
		C	180 ^I	237	123	37	63	240	232	240	292	354
		NC	15 ^I	9	25	9	15	242	277	274	227	266
Panama	Logs	All	100 ^F	93 ^F	155 ^F	160 ^F	160 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	6 ^I	6 ^I
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^F	9 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	6 ^F	6 ^I
		NC	100 ^F	93 ^F	146 ^F	151 ^F	151 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	All	27 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	7	10	7	5	2
		C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	6	9	7	4	1
		NC	27 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	1	1
	Ven	All	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^R	0	0	0
		NC	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	11	10	11	5	1
		C	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	5	6	6	1	0 ^R
		NC	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	6	4	6	3	1
Peru	Logs	All	1294	1621	1742	1804	2166	0 ^R	26	12	5	7
		C	12	18	14	31	37	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	2	2
		NC	1282	1603	1728	1774	2129	0 ^R	26	10	4	5
	Sawn	All	528	671	743	856	1027	17	22	23	26	31
		C	6	9	7	16	19	16	20	22	25	29
		NC	522	662	736	840	1008	1	2	1	1	2
	Ven	All	10	6 ^I	10 ^I	6 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	10	6 ^I	10 ^I	6 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	All	106 ^I	134 ^I	131 ^I	71 ^I	83 ^I	2	2	4	3	3
		C	5 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	1	2	3	2	3
		NC	101	124	121	61	73	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
Suriname	Logs	All	155	159	181	193	193	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	155	159	181	193	192	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	All	56	58	65	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	56	58	65	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	All	0	0	0	3	3 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	0	0	0	3	3 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	All	2	1	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^I	4	6	4	5	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	1 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2
		NC	2	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	3	6	4	4	3
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	70	50	60	70 ^I	65 ^I	4	3	4	4 ^I	4 ^I
		C	5	5	5	15 ^F	15 ^I	2	1	1	1 ^C	1 ^I
		NC	65	46	55	55	50 ^I	2	2	3	3 ^F	3 ^I
	Sawn	All	39 ^I	32	50	40	41 ^I	46	40	60	58 ^I	58 ^I
		C	3 ^I	3	4	6	9 ^I	43	38	58	56 ^{CB}	56 ^I
		NC	36 ^I	29	46	34	32 ^I	3	2	2	2 ^F	2 ^I
	Ven	All	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
		C	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	18	26	22	23 ^C	23 ^I
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	16	23	19	22 ^C	22 ^I
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	2	3	3	1 ^C	1 ^I

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*			
66	71	123	200	219	185	295	258	274	269	All	Logs	Guyana
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
66	71	123	200	219	185	295	258	274	269	NC		
27	40	22	34	36	11	16	36	34	35	All	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
27	40	22	34	36	11	16	36	34	35	NC		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
53	49	37	24	27	22	5	0	10	13	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		Honduras
53	49	37	24	27	22	5	0	10	13	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	3 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0	811	920	933	951	882	All	Logs	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	790	898	921	931	861	C		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	21	22	13	20	21	NC		
193 ^I	165 ^I	175 ^I	157 ^I	176	252	312	255	270	279	All	Sawn	
180	152	169	153	170	251	311	250	259	270	C		
13 ^C	13 ^C	6 ^C	4 ^C	6	1	1	5	11	9	NC		
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		Mexico
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	0	0	0	0	NC		
0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	11	11	11	17	12	All	Ply	
0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	10	11	11	17	11	C		
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	NC		
5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	5 ^I	29	6350	7100	6252	6267	6577	All	Logs	
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	0 ^R	0 ^R	5561	6325	5200	5062	5214	C		
3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	29	789	775	1052	1204	1363	NC		
38 ^{CB}	51 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	36 ^I	9019	6221	5772	7645	9359	All	Sawn	
37 ^{CB}	48 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	30	7892	5016	4483	5992	7236	C		
1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^I	1128	1205	1289	1653	2123	NC		Panama
2 ^C	3 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	372	382	375	379	379	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	303	305	304	304	304	C		
2 ^C	3 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	69	77	70	74	74	NC		
9	9	9	4	6 ^I	668	747	653	561	693	All	Ply	
8	8	2	1	2	412	461	361	327	415	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	6	2	4	257	286	292	234	277	NC		
40	80	30	77	40	61	14	126	89	126	All	Logs	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	15	15	C		
40	80	30	77	40	60	13	116	74	111	NC		Peru
7	20	9	10	2 ^I	27	21	28	25	31	All	Sawn	
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	7	9	7	4	2	C		
7	19	9	10	2	20	12	21	21	29	NC		
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^I	1	1	1	0	0	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	NC		
0 ^R	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	11	10	11	4	1	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	5	6	6	1	0	C		
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	6	4	6	3	1	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RI}	1294	1647	1752	1809	2172	All	Logs	Suriname
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	12	18	15	32	39	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1282	1629	1737	1777	2133	NC		
118	145	166	172	206	427	548	600	711	852	All	Sawn	
3	11	3	1	2	19	19	26	39	47	C		
115	134	164	170	204	408	529	574	672	805	NC		
5	6	10	6	7	5	1	1	0	1	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
5	6	10	6	7	5	0	1	0	1	NC		
15	25	32	33	40	93	111	102	40	46	All	Ply	
0 ^I	7	1	7	8	6	4	13	6	5	C		Trinidad and Tobago
15 ^I	18	32	27	32	86	107	90	34	41	NC		
3	6	9	19	20	152	153	171	174	173	All	Logs	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	C		
3	6	9	19	20	152	153	171	174	172	NC		
8	5	5	6	7	49	53	61	63	63	All	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
8	5	5	6	7	48	53	60	63	62	NC		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	5	7	5	5	6	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	5	6	5	5	4	NC		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	74	53	64	74	69	All	Logs	
0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	7	6	6	16	16	C		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	66	47	58	58	53	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	84	72	109	98	99	All	Sawn	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	46	40	62	62	66	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	39	32	47	36	34	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	2	2	2	2	2	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	18	26	21	23	23	All	Ply	
0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	16	23	19	21	21	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	2	3	3	1	1	NC		

Table 1-1-c. Production, Trade and Consumption of All Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m³)

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Venezuela	Logs	All	1173	1295	1443	1673	1550	0 ^R	0	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0
		C	890	936	1098	1197	1250	0	0	0	0 ^R	0
		NC	283	359	345	476	300	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Sawn	All	501	479	562	838	805	16	32	25 ^I	28 ^I	63
		C	260	289	371	538	580	2	3	0 ^{CR}	2 ^C	37
		NC	241	190	191	300	225	14	30	25	26	26
	Ven	All	20	20 ^F	20 ^F	9	9	3	4	5	4	4
		C	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0	0	2	3	4	3	3
		NC	20	20 ^F	20 ^F	9	9	1	1	1	1	1
	Ply	All	12	28	43	20	25 ^I	18	26	39	43	49
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	11	11	11	11	10
		NC	12	28	43	20	25 ^I	7	15	28	33	39
Producers Total	Logs	All	234381	227247	237257	235216	235943	4614	3734	4562	4684	4677
		C	56986	54829	65892	74135	74288	745	621	586	743	750
		NC	177395	172418	171365	161081	161656	3869	3113	3976	3941	3928
	Sawn	All	61594	61876	63510	63369	64754	9574	6978	7215	8775	10353
		C	20383	20664	22259	22645	23405	5948	2779	2903	4272	5511
		NC	41210	41211	41251	40724	41349	3626	4199	4312	4502	4842
	Ven	All	3520	3405	3474	3300	3317	213	202	201	183	197
		C	741	744	755	752	753	27	37	31	44	56
		NC	2779	2661	2719	2548	2564	186	165	170	140	140
	Ply	All	17516	17912	18810	17862	17825	884	946	1032	1171	1393
		C	2315	3720	4291	4291	4313	477	500	529	699	874
		NC	15201	14193	14519	13570	13512	407	446	503	472	518
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1257835	1299282	1346560	1313298	1315538	114216	113151	122031	122257	120309
		C	816572	862392	905114	880140	866093	70454	70625	76001	78647	76709
		NC	441263	436891	441446	433158	449445	43762	42527	46031	43611	43600
	Sawn	All	331073	351477	357416	362225	370349	112624	118330	116836	115268	110367
		C	248878	263678	267543	269193	275100	90384	94511	95338	95135	89941
		NC	82195	87799	89873	93032	95249	22240	23819	21498	20133	20425
	Ven	All	10402	10428	10507	10204	10118	3721	4066	2919	2621	2821
		C	4034	4151	4241	4220	4085	1012	1336	634	560	597
		NC	6368	6277	6266	5983	6033	2710	2729	2286	2061	2225
	Ply	All	64339	64893	69607	70099	70431	19378	22230	22276	23184	24459
		C	33365	34637	40711	39310	39536	5375	6150	6503	6399	6859
		NC	30974	30257	28896	30789	30895	14003	16080	15773	16785	17600

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*			
13	20	6	1	1 ^I	1160	1275	1437	1672	1549	All	Logs	Venezuela
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	890	936	1098	1197	1250	C		
13	20	6	1	1 ^I	270	339	339	475	299	NC		
44	69	38	6	6 ^I	472	443	549	860	862	All	Sawn	
44	66	37	6	6	218	225	334	534	611	C		
1	2	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	254	217	215	326	251	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^I	23	24	25	13	13	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	3	3	3	3	C		
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^{Ri}	21	21	21	10	10	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{Ri}	30	54	82	63	74	All	Ply	
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{Ri}	11	11	11	11	10	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{Ri}	19	43	71	53	64	NC		
13615	13020	13251	13297	12411	225380	217960	228568	226604	228210	All	Logs	
247	421	263	182	185	57484	55029	66216	74696	74853	C		
13368	12599	12989	13115	12226	167896	162932	162352	151908	153357	NC		
13001	14061	15843	14237	13035	58167	54793	54882	57907	62072	All	Sawn	
2115	2232	2166	1840	1972	24217	21211	22995	25077	26944	C		
10886	11829	13676	12397	11063	33951	33582	31887	32830	35129	NC		
1081	1173	1232	1084	1129	2652	2433	2443	2400	2384	All	Ven	
54	65	65	65	69	715	716	721	730	740	C		
1028	1109	1166	1018	1060	1937	1717	1722	1670	1644	NC		Producers Total
12040	12191	12915	12201	12573	6360	6668	6928	6832	6645	All	Ply	
1574	2965	3721	3251	3543	1219	1255	1100	1740	1645	C		
10466	9226	9194	8949	9030	5142	5413	5828	5093	5000	NC		
56057	53491	57527	57042	54147	1315994	1358943	1411065	1378513	1381700	All	Logs	
33696	31813	35507	35450	34278	853329	901203	945608	923337	908524	C		
22361	21678	22020	21592	19869	462664	457739	465457	455176	473176	NC		
95535	102133	105224	103754	99868	348161	367675	369028	373739	380847	All	Sawn	
77021	82517	83908	83775	81483	262240	275672	278973	280553	283559	C		
18514	19616	21317	19980	18386	85921	92002	90055	93186	97289	NC		
3854	4231	3433	3214	3097	10270	10263	9993	9611	9842	All	Ven	
967	1168	1141	1083	970	4079	4320	3733	3697	3711	C		
2887	3063	2292	2131	2127	6191	5943	6260	5914	6131	NC		
18818	20475	23418	25430	25703	64898	66648	68465	67853	69187	All	Ply	
5187	7646	9800	11559	11763	33553	33141	37414	34149	34632	C		ITTO Total
13631	12830	13618	13871	13939	31345	33507	31051	33704	34555	NC		

Table 1-1-d. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Africa	Logs	18365	17891	17356	17988	18029	5	0	10	0	0
	Sawn	4222	4258	4376	4402	4369	12	0	5	4	4
	Ven	725	701	765	662	676	6	5	2	0	0
	Ply	370	389	431	419	409	16	14	31	1	1
Cameroon	Logs	1650	1750	2021	2300	2300 ^I	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	658	702	702 ^F	702 ^F	702 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	50	53	62 ^I	47 ^I	47 ^I	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
	Ply	39	40	40 ^I	40 ^I	40 ^I	1 ^W	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
Central African Republic	Logs	516	570	570 ^I	570 ^I	570 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	69	107	107 ^I	107 ^I	107 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	2	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	125 ^I	150 ^I	175 ^I	200 ^I	200 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	59 ^I	70 ^I	81 ^I	92 ^I	92 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Congo, Rep.	Logs	1350	1448	1369	1316	1316 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	168	200	209 ^I	268 ^I	268 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0
	Ven	26	9	14 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	4	0	6 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	1902	1678	1347	1304	1304 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
	Sawn	503	503	503 ^I	405	405 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	206	206	240	233	233 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	62	62	61	59	59 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
Gabon	Logs	3563	3500	3200	3500	3500 ^I	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	231	133	230	235	235 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	140 ^I	130 ^I	145	160 ^I	160 ^I	6	5	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	101	103 ^I	146 ^I	142	142 ^I	12	13	26	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
Ghana	Logs	1400	1350	1200	1304	1345	5	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	496	480	520	527	520	0	0	1	0 ^I	0
	Ven	300	300	300	212	226	0	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Ply	105	127	120	115	105	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
Liberia	Logs	550 [*]	280 ^I	280 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	25 ^I	50 ^I	10	52	25	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Nigeria	Logs	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	7100 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I
	Ven	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^I	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
Togo	Logs	208	65	94	94	94 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	13	13	14	14	14 ^I	10	0	4	4	4 ^I
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	1	1	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}
Asia-Pacific	Logs	75622	79809	79904	75429	73726	3441	2908	3835	3429	3429
	Sawn	19893	17934	19191	18263	18382	1687	2009	2152	1704	1705
	Ven	1613	1517	1526	1468	1468	97	99	49	53	53
	Ply	13246	11805	11932	11095	11010	120	107	135	166	173
Cambodia	Logs	125 ^I	125 ^I	113 ^F	113 ^I	113 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	80 ^I	80 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	72 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	0 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	25 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
Fiji	Logs	120	132	166	90 ^I	90 ^I	0	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	49	51	55	40	40 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	8	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I
India	Logs	16109 ^I	20308 ^I	20312 ^I	20313 ^I	20313 ^I	2776 ^C	2196 ^I	3245 ^I	3011 ^C	3011 ^I
	Sawn	3890 ^I	4361 ^I	4889 ^I	4889 ^I	4889 ^I	10 ^C	21 ^{CB}	51 ^{CB}	127 ^{CB}	127 ^I
	Ven	246	257	270	270 ^I	270 ^I	3 ^C	7 ^C	12 ^C	9 ^C	9 ^I
	Ply	1760	1936	2130	2130 ^I	2130 ^I	12 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	28 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^I
Indonesia	Logs	26000 [*]	23000 [*]	22590 ^I	19762 ^I	19762 ^I	1 ^W	10 ^W	6 ^W	4 ^W	4 ^I
	Sawn	7620 ^F	4330 ^F	4330 ^I	3853 ^I	3853 ^I	23 ^W	50 ^W	65 ^W	73 ^W	73 ^I
	Ven	289	155	155 ^I	188 ^I	188 ^I	6 ^W	8 ^W	9 ^W	14 ^W	14 ^I
	Ply	6111	4514	3820 ^I	3012 ^I	3012 ^I	1 ^W	6 ^W	12 ^W	38 ^W	38 ^I

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Product	Country
3976	3532	3015	3406	3406	14394	14359	14350	14583	14624	Logs	Africa
1264	1649	1803	1710	1720	2969	2609	2578	2697	2653	Sawn	
332	444	397	363	392	399	263	370	300	284	Ven	
138	160	132	173	142	248	244	330	247	268	Ply	
413 ^{CB}	361 ^{CB}	245 ^{CB}	491 ^{CB}	491 ^I	1237	1389	1775	1809	1809	Logs	Cameroon
480	682	659	604 ^C	604 ^I	179	20	43	98	98	Sawn	
30	32 ^{CB}	39 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	36 ^I	20	21	23	12	11	Ven	
12	23	23	6 ^{CB}	6 ^I	28	18	18	34	34	Ply	
130 ^{CB}	98 ^{CB}	95 ^{CB}	99 ^{CB}	99 ^I	386	472	475	471	471	Logs	Central African Republic
50 [*]	44 [*]	53 ^C	15 ^{CB}	15 ^I	19	63	54	92	92	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
1	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	Ply	
58	110 ^{CB}	144 ^{CB}	178 ^{CB}	178 ^I	67	40	40	23	23	Logs	Congo, Dem. Rep.
20 ^{CB}	26 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	68 ^{CB}	68 ^I	39	44	39	24	24	Sawn	
1	1	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	Ply	
776	844	710 ^I	633 ^I	633 ^I	574	604	659	683	683	Logs	Congo, Rep.
141	143	163 ^I	181 ^I	181 ^I	27	57	46	86	86	Sawn	
16	9	13 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^I	10	0	1	1	1	Ven	
0	0	2 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	4	0	4	3	3	Ply	
73	122	142	133 ^{CB}	133 ^I	1829	1556	1204	1171	1171	Logs	Côte d'Ivoire
216	393	379	364 ^C	364 ^I	287	110	124	41	41	Sawn	
121	170	108 ^C	94 ^C	94 ^I	85	36	133	139	139	Ven	
19	40	26 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	30 ^I	43	22	35	29	29	Ply	
1928	1928	1586	1786	1786 ^I	1635	1572	1614	1714	1714	Logs	Gabon
124	124	207	199 ^F	199 ^I	108	9	23	36	36	Sawn	
56 ^C	129 ^C	138 ^C	155 ^C	155 ^I	90	6	9	5	5	Ven	
26 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	30 ^I	87	93	149	112	112	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1405	1350	1200	1304	1345	Logs	Ghana
199	210	253	210	220	297	270	267	317	300	Sawn	
108	103	98	71	101	192	197	202	141	125	Ven	
80	74	58	104	73	25	53	62	11	32	Ply	
484 ^F	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0 ^I	66	280	280	300	300	Logs	Liberia
8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0 ^I	17	50	10	52	25	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	3	0	0	Ply	
98 ^C	40 ^F	38 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	32 ^I	7002	7060	7062	7068	7068	Logs	Nigeria
24 ^{CB}	26 ^{CB}	46 ^{CB}	68 ^{CB}	68 ^I	1976	1974	1955	1932	1932	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	1	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	58	55	55	55	55	Ply	
17	29	54	54	54 ^I	191	36	40	40	40	Logs	Togo
2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	21	11	17	17	18	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	0	0	Ply	
9034	8677	9734	9268	8378	70028	74041	74005	69590	68777	Logs	Asia-Pacific
7696	7732	9056	7262	7025	13884	12211	12286	12705	13062	Sawn	
576	548	558	467	455	1134	1069	1018	1053	1066	Ven	
8006	7623	8012	8052	8050	5360	4289	4055	3209	3134	Ply	
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	3 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	125	125	110	113	113	Logs	Cambodia
80 ^C	76 ^C	56 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^I	0	4	16	10	10	Sawn	
1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	19	19	20	20	20	Ven	
16 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^I	1 ^I	9	3	5	5	9	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	120	132	165	90	90	Logs	Fiji
6	4	3	4 ^{CB}	4 ^I	43	47	52	36	36	Sawn	
2	1	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	7	7	8	8	8	Ven	
6	4 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	3	4	6	8	8	Ply	
3 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	18882	22503	23554	23322	23322	Logs	India
6 ^I	13 ^I	12 ^I	18 ^I	18 ^I	3894	4368	4928	4998	4998	Sawn	
3 ^C	5 ^C	7 ^C	10 ^C	10 ^I	247	259	275	269	269	Ven	
61 ^G	34 ^G	72 ^G	84 ^C	84 ^I	1712	1914	2085	2056	2056	Ply	
228 ^{CB}	139 ^{CB}	102 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^I	25773	22871	22495	19704	19704	Logs	Indonesia
2542 ^I	2818 ^I	2907 ^I	1884 ^I	1884 ^I	5101	1562	1488	2042	2042	Sawn	
62 ^{CB}	61 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	31 ^I	233	102	119	159	171	Ven	
3946 ^W	3127 ^W	2617 ^W	2705 ^{CB}	2705 ^I	2166	1394	1215	345	345	Ply	

Table 1-1-d. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Malaysia	Logs	21531	24399	24219	22242	20500	56	73	58	110	110 ^I
	Sawn	4769	4934	5173	5129	5200	757	1009	999	786	786 ^I
	Ven	643	637	670	612	600	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	2 ^I
	Ply	4771	4734	5433 ^I	5433	5350	15 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	33 ^{CB}	33 ^I
Myanmar	Logs	4004 ^I	3847 ^I	4047 ^I	4045 ^I	4045 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Sawn	895 ^I	979 ^I	1469 ^I	897 ^I	897 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ven	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Ply	120 ^I	107 ^I	97 ^I	60 ^I	60 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
Papua New Guinea	Logs	2300 ^I	2200 ^I	2486 ^I	2858 ^I	2858 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I
	Sawn	50 ^I	50 ^I	51 ^I	51 ^I	51 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ven	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
	Ply	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^I
Philippines	Logs	503	768	841	876	915	230 ^I	147 ^I	144 ^I	24 ^C	24 ^I
	Sawn	246	339	288	468	516	210 ^I	110 ^I	175 ^I	90 ^C	90 ^I
	Ven	152	180	133	95	102	64 ^I	45 ^I	7	3	4
	Ply	351	386	314	317	310	5	3	7	8	15
Thailand	Logs	4900	5000	5100	5100	5100	378 ^F	480 ^F	381	281	281 ^I
	Sawn	2280	2796	2850	2850	2850	687 ^{CB}	816 ^{CB}	862 ^{CB}	628 ^{CB}	628 ^I
	Ven	160	165	175	180	185	23	35 ^I	21 ^C	23 ^C	23 ^I
	Ply	90	100	110	115	120	85	75 ^{CB}	77 ^{CB}	77 ^I	77 ^I
Vanuatu	Logs	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^{CR}	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	0 ^I	2 ^F	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	36518	35359	34205	32010	33151	17	7	26	22	23
	Sawn	16368	16689	16766	17123	17537	74	121	162	159	163
	Ven	394	395	377	367	369	15	16	20	20	20
	Ply	1585	1995	2138	2050	2083	209	244	216	206	228
Bolivia	Logs	650	730	810	903	903 ^I	1	1	2	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I
	Sawn	347	402	408	459	459 ^I	3	2	4	4 ^I	4 ^I
	Ven	4	9	4	7	7 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	2	3	6 ^I	6 ^I	6 ^I	0 ^I	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
Brazil	Logs	29700	28000	26600	23765	24500	11 ^C	2 ^C	7 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	13 ^I
	Sawn	14430 ^I	14500	14622	14719	15000	25 ^C	51	86	79	83
	Ven	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	300 ^I	7 ^C	7 ^I	10	10	10
	Ply	1220 ^I	1380	1523 ^I	1523 ^I	1523 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	1	1
Colombia	Logs	2045	1949	1598	1873	1904	2	0	0	0	0 ^I
	Sawn	455	473	309	296 ^I	339 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	1	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0
	Ven	1	1	1	1	1	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I
	Ply	38	41	43 ^I	45 ^I	52 ^I	2 ^C	3 ^C	5 ^C	6 ^C	1 ^I
Ecuador	Logs	1240 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	1050 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	87 ^I	87 ^I	87 ^I	87 ^I	87 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ven	36 ^I	36	36 ^I	36 ^I	36 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	100 ^I	338	338 ^I	338 ^I	338 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^I
Guatemala	Logs	120	271	252	80	80 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
	Sawn	40 ^I	100 ^I	100 ^I	21 ^I	21 ^I	0 ^{CR}	2 ^{CB}	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I
	Ven	19 ^I	19 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
Guyana	Logs	251	366	381	474	488	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	38	56 ^I	58	68	71	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0
	Ply	75	54	37	34	40	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	Logs	21	22	15	15 ^I	21	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}
	Sawn	13 ^I	13 ^I	7 ^I	9 ^I	10 ^I	0	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	Logs	606 ^I	710	1044	1202	1383	1	2	4 ^C	3 ^C	3
	Sawn	77	94	107	191	191 ^I	30 ^{CB}	34 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	44 ^I
	Ven	3	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	6 ^C	7 ^C	7 ^C	8 ^C	8 ^I
	Ply	15 ^I	6	6	3	5	192	216	185	159	181
Panama	Logs	100 ^I	93 ^I	146 ^I	151 ^I	151 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0	0 ^{CR}	0
	Sawn	27 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	1
	Ven	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	2	1	1	1	1

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*		
5468	5118	5759	4660 ^C	3770 [*]	16119	19354	18518	17692	16840	Logs	Malaysia
2520	2762	3815 ^C	2986 ^C	2750 [*]	3006	3181	2357	2929	3236	Sawn	
462 [*]	396	414	333	333 ^I	183	244	257	281	269	Ven	
3875	4349	5201 ^C	5155 ^C	5155 ^I	911	395	242	311	228	Ply	
1280	1370	1576	1903 ^{CB}	1903 ^I	2724	2477	2471	2142	2142	Logs	Myanmar
425 ^{CB}	270 ^{CB}	225 ^I	312 ^{CB}	312 ^I	470	709	1244	585	585	Sawn	
5 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	14 ^I	10	6	4	1	1	Ven	
60 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	54 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	56 ^I	60	55	43	4	4	Ply	
2015 [*]	2012 [*]	2282	2638	2638 ^I	285	188	204	220	220	Logs	Papua New Guinea
19 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	43 ^I	46 ^I	35 ^I	31	9	8	5	16	Sawn	
38 ^C	65 ^{CB}	73 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^I	42	15	7	21	21	Ven	
2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	10 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^C	8	6	0	6	6	Ply	
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	733	915	985	900	939	Logs	Philippines
119	42	41	89	99	337	407	422	469	507	Sawn	
3	7	6	5	6	213	219	134	93	100	Ven	
7	10	18	3	5	350	379	303	321	320	Ply	
40 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	8 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	5238	5445	5473	5377	5377	Logs	Thailand
1972 ^C	1698 ^I	1953 ^C	1860 ^{CB}	1860 ^I	995	1915	1759	1618	1618	Sawn	
2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I	181	198	194	202	207	Ven	
34 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	33 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	38 ^I	141	139	154	154	159	Ply	
0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	30	31	31	30	30	Logs	Vanuatu
6 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^I	8	9	12	13	13	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ply	
201	377	237	415	391	36334	34988	33995	31617	32783	Logs	Latin America/ Caribbean
1894	2324	2182	1990	2133	14549	14486	14747	15292	15567	Sawn	
83	117	210	188	199	326	294	186	199	190	Ven	
1162	1364	958	700	807	632	875	1396	1556	1504	Ply	
4	6	6 ^C	13 ^C	13 ^I	647	725	807	891	891	Logs	Bolivia
43	54	59	82 ^{CB}	82 ^I	307	349	353	381	381	Sawn	
1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^I	3	8	3	6	6	Ven	
0 ^R	2	3 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	2	1	3	3	3	Ply	
6 ^C	6 ^C	3	1	2	29705	27996	26603	23777	24511	Logs	Brazil
1674 ^I	2038 ^I	1891	1662	1777	12781	12513	12817	13136	13306	Sawn	
79 ^C	105 ^C	196	176	186	228	202	114	134	124	Ven	
1029 ^C	1202 ^C	795	572	684	191	178	728	952	840	Ply	
54 ^C	65	17 ^I	9 ^I	6 ^I	1992	1884	1581	1863	1898	Logs	Colombia
2	2 ^C	3 ^I	4 ^I	2 ^I	454	472	307	292	337	Sawn	
0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	2	2	2	1	2	Ven	
9	9	6 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^{RI}	31	35	41	43	53	Ply	
11	117 ^C	35 ^C	90 ^C	90 ^I	1229	933	1015	960	960	Logs	Ecuador
3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^I	84	85	83	83	83	Sawn	
1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^I	35	35	34	34	34	Ven	
67 ^{CB}	77 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^I	34	261	254	254	253	Ply	
1	2	1	1 ^I	0 ^I	119	269	252	79	80	Logs	Guatemala
7 ^C	11 ^C	13 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^I	34	91	89	10	10	Sawn	
1 ^I	1 ^I	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I	18	18	2	1	1	Ven	
3 ^I	6 ^I	8 ^C	5 ^I	5 ^I	18	14	13	15	15	Ply	
66	71	123	200	219	185	295	258	274	269	Logs	Guyana
27	40	22	34	36	11	16	36	34	35	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
53	49	37	24	27	22	5	0	10	13	Ply	
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	21	22	13	15	21	Logs	Honduras
13 ^C	13 ^C	6 ^C	4 ^C	6 ^I	0	1	2	7	6	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ply	
3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	1	604	707	1045	1200	1386	Logs	Mexico
1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I	106	126	143	232	232	Sawn	
2 ^C	3 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^I	7	8	8	8	8	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	3	1 ^{CB}	0 ^R	207	222	188	161	186	Ply	
40	80	30	76	40	60	13	116	75	111	Logs	Panama
7	19	9	9	2	20	11	21	21	29	Sawn	
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Ven	
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	Ply	

Table 1-1-d. Production, Trade and Consumption of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers (1000 m3)

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Peru	Logs	1282	1603	1728	1774	2129	0	0	10	4	5
	Sawn	522	662	736	840	1008	0	1	1	1	2
	Ven	10	6 ^I	10 ^I	6 ^I	8 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	101	124	121	61	73	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
Suriname	Logs	155	159	181	193	192	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	56	58	65	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	0	0	0	3	3 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^R
	Ply	2	1	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	3	6	4	4	3
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	65	46	55	55	50 ^I	2	2	3	1 ^C	1 ^I
	Sawn	36 ^I	23	46	34	28 ^I	2	2	2	1 ^C	1 ^I
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	1	3	3	1 ^C	1 ^I
Venezuela	Logs	283	359	345	476	300	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	241	190	191	300 ^I	225 ^I	13	27	25	26	26 ^I
	Ven	20	20 ^F	20 ^F	9 ^I	9 ^I	1	1	1	1	1 ^I
	Ply	12	28	43	20 ^I	25 ^I	7	14	18	33	39 ^I
Producers Total	Logs	130504	133059	131465	125427	124906	3463	2915	3871	3451	3452
	Sawn	40484	38880	40333	39788	40288	1773	2131	2319	1868	1872
	Ven	2732	2614	2668	2497	2512	118	121	71	73	73
	Ply	15201	14190	14501	13564	13502	345	365	382	373	402
ITTO Total	Logs	132693	135828	132970	126877	126260	16239	14703	15269	14396	14158
	Sawn	41833	40517	41431	40934	41451	9136	9866	9646	7882	8123
	Ven	3708	3625	3640	3399	3415	1182	1095	1069	925	916
	Ply	21185	20510	20913	19961	19887	9249	10587	8883	8805	9059

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	Product	Country
0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1282	1603	1737	1777	2133	Logs	Peru
109	134	164	170	204	413	529	573	672	805	Sawn	
0	6	10	6	7	10	0	1	0	1	Ven	
1	18	22	3	4	100	107	99	58	70	Ply	
3	6	9	19	20	152	153	171	174	172	Logs	Suriname
8	5	5	6	7	48	53	60	63	62	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	5	6	5	5	4	Ply	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	66	47	58	56	51	Logs	Trinidad and Tobago
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	38	26	47	35	28	Sawn	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	1	3	3	1	1	Ply	
13	20	6	1	1 ^I	270	339	339	475	299	Logs	Venezuela
1	2	1	0 ^R	0 ^I	253	215	215	326	251	Sawn	
0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	21	21	21	10	10	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	19	42	61	53	64	Ply	
13211	12586	12986	13089	12175	120756	123388	122349	115790	116183	Logs	Producers Total
10855	11706	13041	10961	10878	31402	29306	29611	30694	31282	Sawn	
991	1109	1165	1018	1046	1859	1626	1574	1552	1540	Ven	
9306	9146	9101	8925	8998	6240	5408	5781	5012	4906	Ply	
13342	12727	13124	13235	12268	135590	137803	135114	128038	128149	Logs	ITTO Total
11360	12196	13649	11640	11514	39608	38188	37429	37175	38060	Sawn	
1124	1236	1262	1114	1142	3765	3484	3447	3211	3190	Ven	
10431	10430	10588	10495	10586	20003	20667	19208	18271	18361	Ply	

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	6033701	6400040	124	120	412790	507912	69	75
		C	3420248	3590164	101	94	344436	421108	59	65
		NC	2613452	2809876	176	186	68354	86805	382	304
	Sawn	All	5182315	5392760	283	294	1101263	1184097	340	331
		C	3071542	3250956	251	256	711996	755239	299	280
		NC	2110773	2141803	348	379	389267	428858	457	490
	Ven	All	448829	455835	595	674	266994	278400	930	838
		C	43831	42182	599	597	70521	57132	467	342
		NC	404997	413653	594	683	196473	221268	1443	1340
	Ply	All	3099650	3672762	392	444	1978691	2988158	343	353
		C	407120	446955	431	419	965908	1658871	275	290
		NC	2692531	3225807	387	447	1012782	1329287	449	482
	Total	All	14764495	15921397	--	--	3759738	4958568	--	--
		C	6942741	7330257	--	--	2092861	2892350	--	--
		NC	7821753	8591140	--	--	1666877	2066218	--	--
Australia	Logs	All	905 ^F	700 ^F	905	467	47960 ^F	72335 ^F	64	68
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	--	--	33075 ^F	49950 ^F	50	57
		NC	905 ^F	700 ^F	905	467	14885 ^F	22385 ^F	159	121
	Sawn	All	301500 ^F	267000 ^F	430	468	76250 ^F	91120 ^F	314	265
		C	213000 ^F	176250 ^F	378	397	50000 ^F	62850 ^F	240	206
		NC	88500 ^F	90750 ^F	641	720	26250 ^F	28270 ^F	750	725
	Ven	All	18565	21193	870	789	4929	4415	1590	1284
		C	2913	4969	306	312	3096	3198	1407	1290
		NC	15652	16224	1326	1488	1833	1217	2037	1267
	Ply	All	94014	115012	486	500	4237	3635	937	791
		C	54722	69616	477	476	2942	2138	913	721
		NC	39292	45397	499	542	1296	1496	995	916
China	Logs	All	3375756 ^F	3640578 ^I	111	103	2040	1368	295	320
		C	1418043 ^F	1424931 ^{CB}	75	62	91	94	123	828
		NC	1957713 ^F	2215648	171	178	1950	1275	315	306
	Sawn	All	1490295 ^I	1687066 ^I	223	244	278588	352847	453	437
		C	299573 ^{CB}	377869 ^{CB}	116	128	112869	130688	417	384
		NC	1190721	1309197	291	331	165719	222159	481	474
	Ven	All	121181	118163	800	884	128529	171508	1238	1195
		C	7496	7010	1826	2050	4344	14094	1238	1355
		NC	113686	111153	772	853	124185	157414	1238	1182
	Ply	All	276681	197174	470	477	1838431	2856074	332	347
		C	84134	51746	402	366	904325	1605064	267	286
		NC	192547	145427	507	535	934106	1251010	433	474
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	40910 ^C	52834 ^C	504	603	43293 ^C	52667 ^C	629	644
		C	1440 ^C	1132 ^C	108	147	559 ^C	512 ^C	389	238
		NC	39469 ^C	51702 ^C	582	648	42733 ^C	52154 ^C	634	655
	Sawn	All	197442 ^C	176903 ^C	364	390	170787 ^C	150052 ^C	355	400
		C	20030 ^C	17885 ^C	157	154	12170 ^C	11773 ^C	184	187
		NC	177412 ^C	159018 ^C	427	471	158617 ^C	138280 ^C	382	443
	Ven	All	51956 ^I	47136 ^I	1614	1808	32996 ^C	29305 ^C	1635	1658
		C	7719 ^{CB}	7273 ^{CB}	1511	2078	39 ^C	7 ^C	2030	653
		NC	44237 ^C	39863 ^C	1634	1766	32957 ^C	29298 ^C	1635	1659
	Ply	All	80763 ^{CB}	96060 ^{CB}	285	308	37455 ^C	36566 ^C	686	480
		C	22074 ^{CB}	39405 ^{CB}	282	300	2237 ^C	1263 ^C	562	504
		NC	58688 ^{CB}	56655 ^{CB}	286	314	35218 ^C	35303 ^C	695	480
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	47 ^I	161 ^I	1017	1390	0 ^I	0 ^C	--	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	47 ^{CB}	161 ^{CB}	1017	1390	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Sawn	All	2367 ^I	4424 ^I	168	162	29 ^C	674 ^I	420	862
		C	2367 ^{CB}	2345 ^{CB}	168	180	7 ^C	71 ^{CI}	161	186
		NC	0 ^C	2078 ^C	--	146	22 ^C	603 ^{CI}	905	1507
	Ven	All	62 ^{CB}	2 ^C	377	433	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	1758
		C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	113	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	62 ^{CB}	2 ^C	377	433	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	1758
	Ply	All	3533 ^I	3313 ^C	311	114	327 ^C	91 ^I	414	572
		C	0 ^C	2687 ^C	--	114	0 ^C	5 ^C	--	517
		NC	3533 ^{CB}	626 ^C	311	115	327 ^C	86 ^{CB}	414	575

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	204798 ^C	112319 ^I	172	143	8244 ^C	8633 ^I	603	554
		C	22486 ^C	19688 ^C	142	121	1928 ^C	1468 ^{CB}	412	667
		NC	182312 ^C	92630 ^{CB}	177	149	6316 ^C	7165 ^{CB}	702	535
	Sawn	All	296379 ^C	234687 ^I	260	230	48462 ^C	44671 ^C	841	831
		C	127365 ^C	136698 ^C	218	222	21111 ^C	16362 ^C	1618	1414
		NC	169014 ^C	97989 ^{CB}	305	243	27352 ^C	28309 ^C	613	671
	Ven	All	64047 ^C	70055 ^C	488	520	25230 ^I	23110 ^I	2074	2017
		C	1069 ^C	2086 ^C	306	355	1455 ^{CB}	1237 ^{CB}	2495	2437
		NC	62979 ^C	67969 ^C	493	527	23775 ^C	21872 ^C	2053	1997
	Ply	All	260854 ^C	282136 ^I	311	325	24642 ^I	37570 ^I	641	838
		C	57628 ^C	71601 ^{CB}	302	260	6545 ^{CB}	5246 ^{CB}	446	459
		NC	203226 ^C	210535 ^C	314	354	18097 ^C	32325 ^C	760	968
Japan	Logs	All	1701829	1835794	160	173	3422	4964 ^I	154	157
		C	1364843	1470367	152	163	3255	3473	148	116
		NC	336986	365427	201	234	167	1491 ^{CI}	580	941
	Sawn	All	2630699	2733063	313	321	12649	11243	632	661
		C	2298002	2410013	291	299	5108	4083	393	340
		NC	332697	323050	675	726	7541	7160	1077	1432
	Ven	All	98904	90885	907	977	13060	13634 ^I	5823	6992
		C	22388	19011	476	487	928	3471 ^{CI}	3819	3654
		NC	76516	71874	1234	1331	12132	10163	6066	10163
	Ply	All	1939237	2418427	410	479	6759	7478	676	623
		C	150413	131336	512	545	1701	2201	851	314
		NC	1788824	2287091	403	476	5058	5277	632	1055
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	All	707379 ^I	755751 ^F	112	119	206 ^I	179 ^I	474	447
		C	612728 ^F	673470 ^F	108	113	44 ^C	7 ^C	338	289
		NC	94651 ^C	82281 ^F	157	198	162 ^{CB}	172 ^{CB}	534	457
	Sawn	All	224538	250469	290	312	8167	8104	681	540
		C	90689	109266	214	234	5891	5612	655	510
		NC	133849	141203	381	418	2276	2492	759	623
	Ven	All	90946	105315	298	410	1650 ^I	4889 ^I	1403	2392
		C	1803	1619	601	810	245 ^C	3842 ^{CI}	1392	3680
		NC	89143	103696	295	407	1405	1047	1405	1047
	Ply	All	427765	542712 ^I	344	402	20396	7979	1360	665
		C	30021	72033	625	775	2919	4946	973	550
		NC	397744	470679 ^C	333	374	17477	3033	1456	1011
Nepal	Logs	All	64 ^F	77 ^F	65	65	829 ^I	1607 ^I	1798	2511
		C	10 ^F	10 ^F	58	58	3 ^F	4 ^F	47	48
		NC	54 ^F	67 ^F	67	67	826 ^{CB}	1603 ^{CB}	2080	2883
	Sawn	All	268 ^F	268 ^F	177	177	21 ^I	39 ^I	737	540
		C	256 ^F	256 ^F	174	174	0	0	--	--
		NC	12 ^F	12 ^F	308	308	21 ^{CB}	39 ^{CB}	737	540
	Ven	All	674 ^{CB}	605 ^{CB}	582	795	0	0	--	--
		C	280 ^{CB}	115 ^{CB}	588	698	0	0	--	--
		NC	395 ^{CB}	490 ^{CB}	579	822	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	0 ^C	284 ^I	--	212	0	0	--	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	284 ^{CB}	--	212	0	0	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	All	2013	1826	632	682	306796 ^F	366159 ^F	60	66
		C	698	566	733	873	305480 ^F	365600 ^F	59	66
		NC	1315	1261	589	621	1316 ^F	559 ^F	658	799
	Sawn	All	38827	38881	722	767	506310 ^F	525346 ^F	281	268
		C	20259	20375	669	772	504840 ^F	523800 ^F	280	268
		NC	18568	18506	790	762	1470 ^F	1546 ^F	490	387
	Ven	All	2493	2481	802	547	60600	31538	420	207
		C	163	100	349	134	60413	31282	419	206
		NC	2329	2381	882	629	187	256	1236	586
	Ply	All	16804	17644	884	629	46442 ^I	38765 ^I	464	508
		C	8128	8531	875	594	45240	38009	461	507
		NC	8676	9113	892	666	1203 ^C	756 ^C	610	549

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
ECE Regions	Logs	All	4846571	4886444	71	76	3576090	3684926	93	100
		C	2609517	2702977	63	68	2349296	2401218	80	83
		NC	2237055	2183467	82	89	1226795	1283708	139	157
	Sawn	All	21222958	21579629	240	255	20249712	21400284	235	249
		C	16128800	16381854	208	219	16850257	17767166	212	224
		NC	5094158	5197775	476	544	3399455	3633118	501	542
	Ven	All	2319961	2520613	1196	1447	1957126	1948730	1022	1084
		C	404025	478891	764	1078	405690	411295	439	483
		NC	1915936	2041723	1358	1573	1551436	1537435	1569	1623
	Ply	All	5741467	6215841	442	466	2915758	3129448	615	657
		C	1880352	1783812	379	395	1281863	1376500	498	530
		NC	3861115	4432029	481	503	1633895	1752948	754	809
	Total	All	34130957	35202528	--	--	28698686	30163388	--	--
		C	21022693	21347534	--	--	20887105	21956180	--	--
		NC	13108264	13854994	--	--	7811581	8207208	--	--
► EU	Logs	All	3909552	3999548	71	77	1467328	1541432	70	77
		C	1989463	2093708	63	69	910227	961297	60	66
		NC	1920088	1905841	81	88	557101	580135	98	109
	Sawn	All	11179000	12161585	271	294	9437533	10812963	236	260
		C	7340413	8206625	215	237	8049387	9281684	215	237
		NC	3838586	3954960	540	585	1388146	1531279	579	620
	Ven	All	1519850	1818880	1358	1601	997890	1013686	2077	2160
		C	148385	168399	916	905	119768	132822	769	850
		NC	1371466	1650481	1432	1737	878122	880865	2704	2813
	Ply	All	3164817	3332188	535	538	2213733	2448853	711	739
		C	1132666	1140227	470	467	894000	1003957	567	588
		NC	2032151	2191961	581	584	1319733	1444897	858	898
	Total	All	19773219	21312201	--	--	14116483	15816934	--	--
		C	10610927	11608958	--	--	9973381	11379759	--	--
		NC	9162291	9703243	--	--	4143102	4437175	--	--
Austria	Logs	All	599278 ^{E4}	713812 ^{E4}	69	78	79508 ^{E4}	76708 ^{E4}	95	107
		C	514617 ^{E1}	604838 ^{E1}	68	77	53178 ^{E1}	51839 ^{E1}	88	95
		NC	84661 ^{E1}	108975 ^{E1}	76	84	26330 ^{E1}	24870 ^{E1}	112	143
	Sawn	All	389397 ^{E4}	521389 ^{E4}	260	277	1485858 ^{E4}	1620648 ^{E4}	204	235
		C	263698 ^{E1}	369960 ^{E1}	205	225	1396930 ^{E1}	1509040 ^{E1}	196	225
		NC	125699 ^{E1}	151429 ^{E1}	587	631	88928 ^{E1}	111608 ^{E1}	523	572
	Ven	All	84986 ^{E4}	109017 ^{E4}	1518	1787	83437 ^{E4}	89352 ^{E4}	2528	2482
		C	9384 ^{E1}	13484 ^{E1}	722	674	8159 ^{E1}	6761 ^{E1}	2040	2254
		NC	75601 ^{E1}	95534 ^{E1}	1758	2330	75278 ^{E1}	82591 ^{E1}	2596	2503
	Ply	All	99855 ^{E4}	99256 ^{E4}	713	709	202888 ^{E4}	235573 ^{E4}	707	757
		C	34654 ^{E1}	34135 ^{E1}	642	644	147066 ^{E1}	161622 ^{E1}	651	700
		NC	65201 ^{E1}	65122 ^{E1}	758	749	55822 ^{E1}	73951 ^{E1}	915	924
Belgium	Logs	All	143452 ^{E4}	168967 ^{E4}	45	52	92067 ^{E4}	81935 ^{E4}	85	110
		C	56206 ^{E1}	77841 ^{E1}	54	49	49007 ^{E1}	44793 ^{E1}	72	81
		NC	87246 ^{E1}	91126 ^{E1}	41	55	43060 ^{E1}	37142 ^{E1}	109	194
	Sawn	All	671200 ^{E4}	782643 ^{E4}	272	313	417132 ^{E4}	505489 ^{E4}	293	362
		C	333459 ^{E1}	426681 ^{E1}	179	227	185644 ^{E1}	254434 ^{E1}	176	254
		NC	337741 ^{E1}	355962 ^{E1}	564	570	231488 ^{E1}	251055 ^{E1}	630	634
	Ven	All	58788 ^{E4}	64729 ^{E4}	2115	2148	33581 ^{E4}	34280 ^{E4}	2458	2466
		C	2038 ^{E1}	1996 ^{E1}	853	864	966 ^{E1}	381 ^{E1}	3579	3461
		NC	56750 ^{E1}	62733 ^{E1}	2234	2255	32615 ^{E1}	33899 ^{E1}	2436	2458
	Ply	All	278711 ^{E4}	269088 ^{E4}	535	539	245518 ^{E4}	239263 ^{E4}	580	594
		C	81653 ^{E1}	80150 ^{E1}	432	436	65492 ^{E1}	56561 ^{E1}	419	422
		NC	197058 ^{E1}	188938 ^{E1}	594	599	180027 ^{E1}	182702 ^{E1}	675	681
Denmark	Logs	All	51523 ^{E4}	51523 ^{E4}	61	61	43961 ^{E4}	43961 ^{E4}	68	68
		C	26433 ^{E1}	26433 ^{E5}	108	108	31249 ^{E1}	31249 ^{E5}	57	57
		NC	25089 ^{E1}	25089 ^{E5}	42	42	12712 ^{E1}	12712 ^{E5}	135	135
	Sawn	All	592395 ^{E4}	592395 ^{E4}	269	269	54868 ^{E4}	54868 ^{E4}	383	383
		C	481711 ^{E1}	481711 ^{E5}	238	238	19577 ^{E1}	19577 ^{E5}	221	221
		NC	110684 ^{E1}	110684 ^{E5}	630	630	35292 ^{E1}	35292 ^{E5}	643	643
	Ven	All	48745 ^{E4}	48745 ^{E4}	390	390	11923 ^{E4}	11923 ^{E4}	1896	1896
		C	4516 ^{E1}	4516 ^{E5}	555	555	312 ^{E1}	312 ^{E5}	281	281
		NC	44229 ^{E1}	44229 ^{E5}	378	378	11611 ^{E1}	11611 ^{E5}	2242	2242
	Ply	All	134562 ^{E4}	134562 ^{E4}	363	363	37813 ^{E4}	37813 ^{E4}	368	368
		C	78558 ^{E1}	78558 ^{E5}	348	348	21159 ^{E1}	21159 ^{E5}	448	448
		NC	56004 ^{E1}	56004 ^{E5}	385	385	16654 ^{E1}	16654 ^{E5}	301	301

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Finland	Logs	All	804837 ^{E4}	751875 ^{E4}	50	51	64277 ^{E4}	66498 ^{E4}	86	94
		C	464321 ^{E1}	399753 ^{E1}	55	56	59024 ^{E1}	61830 ^{E1}	83	93
		NC	340515 ^{E1}	352123 ^{E1}	45	47	5253 ^{E1}	4668 ^{E1}	131	114
	Sawn	All	128201 ^{E4}	147585 ^{E4}	251	255	1616427 ^{E4}	1825189 ^{E4}	211	236
		C	78212 ^{E1}	94877 ^{E1}	174	184	1608731 ^{E1}	1816446 ^{E1}	210	236
		NC	49989 ^{E1}	52708 ^{E1}	793	840	7696 ^{E1}	8743 ^{E1}	525	570
	Ven	All	15267 ^{E4}	15948 ^{E4}	1329	1279	51832 ^{E4}	55503 ^{E4}	728	716
		C	129 ^{E1}	338 ^{E1}	1431	939	24232 ^{E1}	27650 ^{E1}	438	449
		NC	15138 ^{E1}	15610 ^{E1}	1328	1289	27600 ^{E1}	27853 ^{E1}	1741	1742
	Ply	All	47828 ^{E4}	51060 ^{E4}	498	476	748456 ^{E4}	822155 ^{E4}	638	658
		C	5873 ^{E1}	6399 ^{E1}	436	290	308845 ^{E1}	339419 ^{E1}	457	467
		NC	41955 ^{E1}	44661 ^{E1}	508	524	439611 ^{E1}	482737 ^{E1}	884	923
France	Logs	All	286404 ^{E4}	305503 ^{E4}	122	125	265564 ^{E4}	286377 ^{E4}	69	80
		C	76574 ^{E1}	104240 ^{E1}	55	63	84255 ^{E1}	90474 ^{E1}	39	46
		NC	209830 ^{E1}	201263 ^{E1}	220	256	181309 ^{E1}	195904 ^{E1}	105	122
	Sawn	All	1188252 ^{E4}	1226705 ^{E4}	295	325	387144 ^{E4}	424201 ^{E4}	264	287
		C	814964 ^{E1}	870325 ^{E1}	240	272	169683 ^{E1}	188202 ^{E1}	174	197
		NC	373288 ^{E1}	356379 ^{E1}	600	617	217461 ^{E1}	235999 ^{E1}	439	453
	Ven	All	153282 ^{E4}	159056 ^{E4}	1011	1003	97448 ^{E4}	95634 ^{E4}	2654	2695
		C	21385 ^{E1}	20569 ^{E1}	604	610	5525 ^{E1}	4403 ^{E1}	1428	1444
		NC	131897 ^{E1}	138486 ^{E1}	1135	1109	91923 ^{E1}	91231 ^{E1}	2798	2813
	Ply	All	292668 ^{E4}	295699 ^{E4}	713	720	200208 ^{E4}	221301 ^{E4}	1020	1019
		C	102581 ^{E1}	102459 ^{E1}	668	674	60331 ^{E1}	69175 ^{E1}	700	706
		NC	190087 ^{E1}	193239 ^{E1}	739	747	139877 ^{E1}	152126 ^{E1}	1270	1277
Germany	Logs	All	309798 ^{E4}	341781 ^{E4}	103	115	504894 ^{E4}	540502 ^{E4}	74	81
		C	169954 ^{E1}	194938 ^{E1}	63	73	335246 ^{E1}	367738 ^{E1}	65	71
		NC	139844 ^{E1}	146842 ^{E1}	469	465	169648 ^{E1}	172764 ^{E1}	103	114
	Sawn	All	1285975 ^{E4}	1376402 ^{E4}	264	286	1823339 ^{E4}	2051706 ^{E4}	247	255
		C	953613 ^{E1}	1017213 ^{E1}	224	241	1399183 ^{E1}	1608691 ^{E1}	211	221
		NC	332363 ^{E1}	359189 ^{E1}	541	606	424156 ^{E1}	443015 ^{E1}	553	572
	Ven	All	266384 ^{E4}	263633 ^{E4}	1586	1658	320821 ^{E4}	294973 ^{E4}	2719	2980
		C	15525 ^{E1}	19802 ^{E1}	776	792	2937 ^{E1}	3208 ^{E1}	2937	3208
		NC	250859 ^{E1}	243831 ^{E1}	1695	1820	317884 ^{E1}	291765 ^{E1}	2717	2977
	Ply	All	627255 ^{E4}	680534 ^{E4}	549	556	241140 ^{E4}	256867 ^{E4}	840	865
		C	183407 ^{E3}	192716 ^{E3}	460	459	100733 ^{E3}	109677 ^{E3}	720	743
		NC	443848 ^{E3}	487818 ^{E3}	597	606	140407 ^{E3}	147190 ^{E3}	955	985
Greece	Logs	All	38156 ^I	32096 ^I	135	169	53 ^{E4}	1815 ^{E4}	297	519
		C	21153 ^{E1}	22604 ^{E1}	181	200	9 ^{E1}	1705 ^{E1}	287	552
		NC	17003 ^{E1}	9492 ^{E1}	103	123	45 ^{E1}	110 ^{E1}	299	268
	Sawn	All	212820 ^{E4}	241113 ^{E4}	243	254	6777 ^{E4}	4823 ^{E4}	517	389
		C	140705 ^{E1}	184939 ^{E1}	200	234	1112 ^{E1}	1412 ^{E1}	240	352
		NC	72115 ^{E1}	56174 ^{E1}	425	360	5665 ^{E1}	3411 ^{E1}	668	407
	Ven	All	44919 ^{E4}	48932 ^{E4}	1664	2019	954 ^{E4}	1054 ^{E4}	1344	830
		C	4442 ^{E1}	3159 ^{E1}	2010	2106	28 ^{E1}	48 ^{E1}	1424	606
		NC	40477 ^{E1}	45773 ^{E1}	1633	2014	926 ^{E1}	1006 ^{E1}	1341	845
	Ply	All	41945 ^{E4}	52269 ^{E4}	614	642	13055 ^{E4}	16844 ^{E4}	1150	1322
		C	12730 ^{E1}	13567 ^{E1}	638	609	1063 ^{E1}	1130 ^{E1}	622	779
		NC	29215 ^{E1}	38702 ^{E1}	605	655	11992 ^{E1}	15714 ^{E1}	1244	1392
Ireland	Logs	All	65003 ^{E4}	73510 ^{E4}	280	354	13143 ^{E4}	13294 ^{E4}	39	43
		C	41466 ^{E1}	49699 ^{E1}	196	266	12982 ^{E1}	13269 ^{E1}	38	43
		NC	23537 ^{E1}	23811 ^{E1}	1107	1150	160 ^{E1}	25 ^{E1}	1235	837
	Sawn	All	306419 ^{E4}	299566 ^{E4}	321	303	68032 ^{E4}	65407 ^{E4}	152	167
		C	214028 ^{E1}	220858 ^{E1}	261	254	65604 ^{E1}	63644 ^{E1}	148	163
		NC	92392 ^{E1}	78709 ^{E1}	679	647	2428 ^{E1}	1763 ^{E1}	759	757
	Ven	All	18090 ^{E4}	17265 ^{E4}	1956	1568	893 ^{E4}	1812 ^{E4}	14888	2107
		C	9337 ^{E1}	7218 ^{E1}	2668	2214	445 ^{E1}	853 ^{E1}	44539	7750
		NC	8753 ^{E1}	10046 ^{E1}	1522	1296	448 ^{E1}	959 ^{E1}	8958	1279
	Ply	All	77962 ^{E4}	71063 ^{E4}	518	474	289 ^{E4}	718 ^{E4}	192	653
		C	38800 ^{E1}	41590 ^{E1}	504	489	122 ^{E1}	447 ^{E1}	191	520
		NC	39162 ^{E1}	29473 ^{E1}	533	455	167 ^{E1}	271 ^{E1}	194	1130

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Italy	Logs	All	477542 ^{E4}	511376 ^{E4}	100	114	6717 ^{E4}	6812 ^{E4}	465	472
		C	185304 ^{E1}	203083 ^{E1}	78	89	896 ^{E1}	2215 ^{E1}	271	378
		NC	292238 ^{E1}	308292 ^{E1}	122	140	5821 ^{E1}	4597 ^{E1}	523	536
	Sawn	All	1910439 ^{E4}	2181524 ^{E4}	247	277	125953 ^{E4}	150180 ^{E4}	783	891
		C	1214030 ^{E1}	1462767 ^{E1}	197	228	17767 ^{E1}	23218 ^{E1}	355	375
		NC	696409 ^{E1}	718757 ^{E1}	449	495	108186 ^{E1}	126961 ^{E1}	975	1190
	Ven	All	300267 ^{E4}	321361 ^{E4}	1650	1696	141030 ^{E4}	148018 ^{E4}	4690	4076
		C	13878 ^{E1}	17185 ^{E1}	1946	2394	7472 ^{E1}	8037 ^{E1}	3292	3406
		NC	286389 ^{E1}	304175 ^{E1}	1638	1669	133558 ^{E1}	139981 ^{E1}	4804	4123
	Ply	All	317396 ^{E4}	341120 ^{E4}	597	593	155182 ^{E4}	203213 ^{E4}	1060	852
		C	123864 ^{E1}	136386 ^{E1}	548	538	47760 ^{E1}	77202 ^{E1}	1189	856
		NC	193532 ^{E1}	204734 ^{E1}	633	637	107422 ^{E1}	126011 ^{E1}	1011	850
Luxembourg	Logs	All	27380 ^{E4}	30535 ^{E4}	68	87	16852 ^{E4}	20822 ^{E4}	58	93
		C	19066 ^{E1}	23497 ^{E1}	61	73	15123 ^{E1}	17152 ^{E1}	57	90
		NC	8313 ^{E1}	7039 ^{E1}	90	227	1730 ^{E1}	3670 ^{E1}	62	114
	Sawn	All	16429 ^{E4}	20847 ^{E4}	283	368	11210 ^{E4}	13532 ^{E4}	204	359
		C	9326 ^{E1}	10667 ^{E1}	213	290	9354 ^{E1}	8989 ^{E1}	187	336
		NC	7103 ^{E1}	10181 ^{E1}	499	514	1856 ^{E1}	4543 ^{E1}	383	416
	Ven	All	341 ^{E4}	585 ^{E4}	1482	3897	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	--	--
		C	150 ^{E1}	224 ^{E1}	1495	5593	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	--	--
		NC	191 ^{E1}	361 ^{E1}	1472	3280	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	--	--
	Ply	All	5897 ^{E4}	6628 ^{E4}	520	647	79 ^{E4}	23 ^{E4}	526	564
		C	2115 ^{E1}	2100 ^{E1}	520	537	70 ^{E1}	19 ^{E1}	542	1856
		NC	3783 ^{E1}	4528 ^{E1}	520	715	8 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	423	133
Netherlands	Logs	All	26314 ^{E4}	33013 ^{E4}	83	85	22568 ^{E4}	33039 ^{E4}	49	58
		C	13075 ^{E1}	20056 ^{E1}	59	62	15116 ^{E1}	24526 ^{E1}	44	55
		NC	13238 ^{E1}	12958 ^{E1}	139	193	7452 ^{E1}	8513 ^{E1}	62	70
	Sawn	All	909593 ^{E4}	1113158 ^{E4}	293	328	199174 ^{E4}	240973 ^{E4}	408	434
		C	502660 ^{E1}	623252 ^{E1}	203	227	83511 ^{E1}	103018 ^{E1}	231	247
		NC	406933 ^{E1}	489906 ^{E1}	658	756	115663 ^{E1}	137955 ^{E1}	910	1009
	Ven	All	31227 ^{E4}	41648 ^{E4}	1144	1160	15011 ^{E4}	16560 ^{E4}	2544	2760
		C	6147 ^{E1}	11329 ^{E1}	759	1133	883 ^{E1}	1243 ^{E1}	883	731
		NC	25080 ^{E1}	30319 ^{E1}	1306	1171	14128 ^{E1}	15317 ^{E1}	2883	3562
	Ply	All	305692 ^{E4}	354365 ^{E4}	581	588	33845 ^{E4}	40414 ^{E4}	850	675
		C	89469 ^{E1}	103149 ^{E1}	450	448	3653 ^{E1}	5726 ^{E1}	609	507
		NC	216222 ^{E1}	251217 ^{E1}	661	674	30192 ^{E1}	34688 ^{E1}	893	714
Poland	Logs	All	98880 ^{E4}	97503 ^{E4}	49	54	41946 ^{E4}	43895 ^{E4}	75	106
		C	34632 ^{E1}	31333 ^{E1}	39	44	34873 ^{E1}	36444 ^{E1}	69	101
		NC	64249 ^{E1}	66170 ^{E1}	57	60	7073 ^{E1}	7452 ^{E1}	134	140
	Sawn	All	167317 ^{E4}	194677 ^{E4}	250	360	176537 ^{E4}	194359 ^{E4}	269	322
		C	71135 ^{E1}	79103 ^{E1}	191	310	88618 ^{E1}	102136 ^{E1}	185	223
		NC	96182 ^{E1}	115574 ^{E1}	324	404	87918 ^{E1}	92223 ^{E1}	496	630
	Ven	All	65883 ^{E4}	72260 ^{E4}	1866	2331	56276 ^{E4}	60513 ^{E4}	2335	2586
		C	5145 ^{E1}	5711 ^{E1}	1225	1165	2713 ^{E1}	2348 ^{E1}	1180	1806
		NC	60738 ^{E1}	66549 ^{E1}	1953	2550	53563 ^{E1}	58165 ^{E1}	2457	2632
	Ply	All	68897 ^{E4}	80427 ^{E4}	579	691	139837 ^{E4}	157118 ^{E4}	791	1149
		C	11930 ^{E1}	13134 ^{E1}	904	1162	31284 ^{E1}	36954 ^{E1}	692	876
		NC	56968 ^{E1}	67292 ^{E1}	538	640	108553 ^{E1}	120164 ^{E1}	825	1272
Portugal	Logs	All	98943 ^{E4}	91421 ^{E4}	273	322	85603 ^{E4}	96613 ^{E4}	67	68
		C	6966 ^{E1}	5830 ^{E1}	76	110	5564 ^{E1}	6823 ^{E1}	61	51
		NC	91978 ^{E1}	85592 ^{E1}	341	371	80039 ^{E1}	89790 ^{E1}	68	70
	Sawn	All	162590 ^{E4}	159540 ^{E4}	488	558	74087 ^{E4}	93512 ^{E4}	198	205
		C	19595 ^{E1}	18976 ^{E1}	178	358	61406 ^{E1}	78352 ^{E1}	179	184
		NC	142996 ^{E1}	140564 ^{E1}	641	603	12681 ^{E1}	15160 ^{E1}	409	505
	Ven	All	63444 ^{E4}	71602 ^{E4}	1322	1302	29279 ^{E4}	27528 ^{E4}	770	655
		C	9251 ^{E1}	15808 ^{E1}	1850	1976	9787 ^{E1}	10342 ^{E1}	362	398
		NC	54193 ^{E1}	55794 ^{E1}	1260	1187	19491 ^{E1}	17185 ^{E1}	1772	1074
	Ply	All	28663 ^{E4}	31519 ^{E4}	551	584	4668 ^{E4}	4293 ^{E4}	467	537
		C	11262 ^{E1}	13154 ^{E1}	563	526	3892 ^{E1}	3100 ^{E1}	556	517
		NC	17401 ^{E1}	18366 ^{E1}	544	633	776 ^{E1}	1193 ^{E1}	259	596

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Spain	Logs	All	245930 ^{E4}	250188 ^{E4}	68	65	14148 ^{E4}	15895 ^{E4}	70	71
		C	67847 ^{E1}	78334 ^{E1}	47	48	3408 ^{E1}	2846 ^{E1}	46	42
		NC	178083 ^{E1}	171854 ^{E1}	81	78	10740 ^{E1}	13048 ^{E1}	83	83
	Sawn	All	1017343 ^{E4}	990981 ^{E4}	300	294	49589 ^{E4}	65925 ^{E4}	517	563
		C	507659 ^{E1}	542226 ^{E1}	212	213	20651 ^{E1}	24396 ^{E1}	356	359
		NC	509684 ^{E1}	448755 ^{E1}	510	541	28938 ^{E1}	41529 ^{E1}	762	848
	Ven	All	260179 ^{E4}	479843 ^{E4}	1668	2980	94753 ^{E4}	112836 ^{E4}	2060	3050
		C	34526 ^{E1}	31087 ^{E1}	885	888	16718 ^{E1}	24624 ^{E1}	1672	2736
		NC	225652 ^{E1}	448755 ^{E1}	1929	3562	78035 ^{E1}	88212 ^{E1}	2168	3150
	Ply	All	90931 ^{E4}	114521 ^{E4}	722	729	111668 ^{E4}	129800 ^{E4}	954	1047
		C	20711 ^{E1}	28063 ^{E1}	714	720	58964 ^{E1}	79844 ^{E1}	907	877
		NC	70221 ^{E1}	86458 ^{E1}	724	733	52704 ^{E1}	49957 ^{E1}	1014	1514
Sweden	Logs	All	518561 ^{E4}	404238 ^{E4}	60	61	174230 ^{E4}	168663 ^{E4}	56	56
		C	230686 ^{E1}	182738 ^{E1}	57	58	173651 ^{E1}	167584 ^{E1}	56	56
		NC	287876 ^{E1}	221500 ^{E1}	62	63	578 ^{E1}	1079 ^{E1}	101	210
	Sawn	All	182550 ^{E4}	206082 ^{E4}	525	537	2847085 ^{E4}	3411367 ^{E4}	239	258
		C	51602 ^{E1}	68656 ^{E1}	267	326	2839769 ^{E1}	3398921 ^{E1}	239	257
		NC	130948 ^{E1}	137426 ^{E1}	845	794	7315 ^{E1}	12445 ^{E1}	665	889
	Ven	All	63205 ^{E4}	60290 ^{E4}	2510	2412	42943 ^{E4}	43688 ^{E4}	826	892
		C	8771 ^{E1}	9412 ^{E1}	997	941	32704 ^{E1}	32969 ^{E1}	711	749
		NC	54433 ^{E1}	50879 ^{E1}	3323	3392	10240 ^{E1}	10718 ^{E1}	1707	2144
	Ply	All	121968 ^{E4}	119083 ^{E4}	645	606	19568 ^{E4}	19809 ^{E4}	699	707
		C	64871 ^{E1}	61546 ^{E1}	574	535	15655 ^{E3}	15847 ^{E3}	712	720
		NC	57097 ^{E1}	57537 ^{E1}	751	706	3914 ^{E3}	3962 ^{E3}	652	660
U.K.	Logs	All	117550 ^{E4}	142206 ^{E4}	179	233	41796 ^{E4}	44602 ^{E4}	60	69
		C	61163 ^{E1}	68492 ^{E1}	108	132	36647 ^{E1}	40811 ^{E1}	53	65
		NC	56387 ^{E1}	73715 ^{E1}	606	824	5149 ^{E1}	3791 ^{E1}	658	289
	Sawn	All	2038080 ^{E4}	2106976 ^{E4}	248	272	94322 ^{E4}	90785 ^{E4}	263	249
		C	1684018 ^{E1}	1734413 ^{E1}	223	241	81847 ^{E1}	81208 ^{E1}	239	228
		NC	354062 ^{E1}	372564 ^{E1}	537	663	12474 ^{E1}	9577 ^{E1}	828	1140
	Ven	All	44843 ^{E4}	43967 ^{E4}	647	767	17708 ^{E4}	20013 ^{E4}	3720	3762
		C	3759 ^{E1}	6560 ^{E1}	766	395	6886 ^{E1}	9643 ^{E1}	4414	5212
		NC	41084 ^{E1}	37407 ^{E1}	638	918	10822 ^{E1}	10371 ^{E1}	3382	2989
	Ply	All	624587 ^{E4}	630994 ^{E4}	429	422	59519 ^{E4}	63650 ^{E4}	518	505
		C	270190 ^{E1}	233122 ^{E1}	400	389	27909 ^{E1}	26076 ^{E1}	481	457
		NC	354397 ^{E1}	397872 ^{E1}	454	444	31609 ^{E1}	37574 ^{E1}	556	545
►Europe Non-EU	Logs	All	218695	179433	65	67	144984	189141	75	77
		C	151311	119710	61	59	122714	157095	73	75
		NC	67384	59723	77	92	22270	32046	89	88
	Sawn	All	506458	535490	351	371	139685	168701	211	232
		C	397723	422429	301	320	128580	157321	204	227
		NC	108735	113061	898	926	11105	11380	343	343
	Ven	All	37607	35412	1961	2517	21314	21147	3535	3433
		C	6467	5190	1525	1578	2156	2981	4068	3171
		NC	31140	30222	2084	2804	19158	18166	3483	3480
	Ply	All	219934	224844	1096	1083	5788	8169	1867	1761
		C	114687	120777	918	953	1923	4162	1780	1883
		NC	105246	104067	1390	1287	3865	4007	1913	1649
	Total	All	982694	975180	--	--	311771	387159	--	--
		C	670189	668107	--	--	255373	321560	--	--
		NC	312506	307072	--	--	56398	65599	--	--
Norway	Logs	All	200050 ^{E4}	151171 ^{E4}	64	65	28610 ^{E4}	42720 ^{E4}	55	58
		C	144319 ^{E1}	103743 ^{E1}	62	59	28442 ^{E1}	42050 ^{E1}	55	58
		NC	55731 ^{E1}	47428 ^{E1}	70	81	169 ^{E1}	670 ^{E1}	33	60
	Sawn	All	331094 ^{E4}	345717 ^{E4}	318	334	94438 ^{E4}	112655 ^{E4}	214	238
		C	281831 ^{E1}	298442 ^{E1}	286	304	93539 ^{E1}	111574 ^{E1}	212	236
		NC	49262 ^{E1}	47275 ^{E1}	880	906	898 ^{E1}	1081 ^{E1}	809	591
	Ven	All	17435 ^{E4}	15373 ^{E4}	1252	1701	579 ^{E4}	789 ^{E4}	3045	2254
		C	3815 ^{E1}	2636 ^{E1}	1185	1131	147 ^{E1}	426 ^{E1}	1629	1776
		NC	13619 ^{E1}	12738 ^{E1}	1272	1898	432 ^{E1}	363 ^{E1}	4320	3296
	Ply	All	62571 ^{E4}	77943 ^{E4}	1126	1216	2010 ^{E4}	3299 ^{E4}	1844	2075
		C	27085 ^{E1}	27048 ^{E1}	1056	1114	958 ^{E1}	2246 ^{E1}	1956	2099
		NC	35486 ^{E1}	50895 ^{E1}	1187	1279	1052 ^{E1}	1053 ^{E1}	1753	2025

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Switzerland	Logs	All	18646 ^{E4}	28262 ^{E4}	91	82	116374 ^{E4}	146422 ^{E4}	82	85
		C	6992 ^{E1}	15967 ^{E1}	51	57	94273 ^{E1}	115046 ^{E1}	81	84
		NC	11653 ^{E1}	12295 ^{E1}	169	185	22101 ^{E1}	31376 ^{E1}	90	89
	Sawn	All	175365 ^{E4}	189773 ^{E4}	439	464	45248 ^{E4}	56046 ^{E4}	206	222
		C	115892 ^{E1}	123987 ^{E1}	347	366	35041 ^{E1}	45747 ^{E1}	186	207
		NC	59473 ^{E1}	65786 ^{E1}	913	941	10207 ^{E1}	10299 ^{E1}	327	328
	Ven	All	20173 ^{E4}	20039 ^{E4}	3842	3984	20735 ^{E4}	20359 ^{E4}	3551	3504
		C	2652 ^{E1}	2555 ^{E1}	2600	2661	2009 ^{E1}	2555 ^{E1}	4566	3650
		NC	17520 ^{E1}	17484 ^{E1}	4142	4296	18726 ^{E1}	17804 ^{E1}	3468	3484
	Ply	All	157362 ^{E4}	146901 ^{E4}	1085	1024	3777 ^{E4}	4870 ^{E4}	1879	1597
		C	87602 ^{E1}	93729 ^{E1}	883	915	964 ^{E1}	1916 ^{E1}	1635	1681
		NC	69760 ^{E1}	53172 ^{E1}	1523	1295	2813 ^{E1}	2954 ^{E1}	1981	1547
►North America	Logs	All	718324	707463	73	75	1963778	1954353	127	134
		C	468742	489559	63	68	1316354	1282826	106	106
		NC	249582	217904	102	100	647424	671526	221	266
	Sawn	All	9537500	8882554	209	213	10672494	10418620	234	239
		C	8390664	7752800	199	199	8672289	8328161	210	211
		NC	1146836	1129754	330	421	2000204	2090459	459	497
	Ven	All	762503	666321	952	1127	937923	913896	657	691
		C	249173	305301	688	1198	283767	275492	369	397
		NC	513330	361020	1171	1073	654156	638404	993	1015
	Ply	All	2356717	2658809	343	384	696237	672426	430	467
		C	632998	522808	261	268	385940	368382	389	416
		NC	1723718	2136001	388	429	310297	304044	494	548
	Total	All	13375044	12915147	--	--	14270432	13959295	--	--
		C	9741577	9070468	--	--	10658351	10254862	--	--
		NC	3633467	3844679	--	--	3612081	3704433	--	--
Canada	Logs	All	423800 ^{E4}	409943 ^{E4}	68	63	509601 ^{E4}	489170 ^{E4}	91	99
		C	222051 ^{E2}	233766 ^{E2}	52	51	455110 ^{E2}	444031 ^{E2}	88	96
		NC	201749 ^{E2}	176177 ^{E2}	100	93	54491 ^{E2}	45138 ^{E2}	126	141
	Sawn	All	549749 ^{E4}	560951 ^{E4}	247	354	8708490 ^{E4}	8208251 ^{E4}	211	210
		C	123802 ^{E2}	141359 ^{E2}	191	268	8187128 ^{E2}	7736634 ^{E2}	206	204
		NC	425947 ^{E2}	419592 ^{E2}	270	397	521361 ^{E2}	471617 ^{E2}	387	436
	Ven	All	187454 ^{E4}	198794 ^{E4}	702	734	427768 ^{E4}	407190 ^{E4}	409	428
		C	11851 ^{E2}	13010 ^{E2}	329	372	214690 ^{E2}	197030 ^{E2}	301	312
		NC	175603 ^{E2}	185784 ^{E2}	760	787	213078 ^{E2}	210161 ^{E2}	644	655
	Ply	All	176349 ^{E4}	214505 ^{E4}	256	273	530478 ^{E4}	484977 ^{E4}	474	511
		C	49500 ^{E2}	60111 ^{E2}	188	201	272834 ^{E2}	236733 ^{E2}	418	456
		NC	126848 ^{E2}	154394 ^{E2}	297	318	257644 ^{E2}	248244 ^{E2}	553	577
U.S.A.	Logs	All	294524 ^{E4}	297520 ^{E4}	83	102	1454177 ^{E4}	1465183 ^{E4}	148	152
		C	246691 ^{E2}	255793 ^{E2}	79	97	861244 ^{E2}	838795 ^{E2}	118	113
		NC	47833 ^{E2}	41727 ^{E2}	109	150	592933 ^{E2}	626388 ^{E2}	237	284
	Sawn	All	8987751 ^{E4}	8321603 ^{E4}	207	207	1964004 ^{E4}	2210369 ^{E4}	448	480
		C	8266862 ^{E2}	7611441 ^{E2}	199	198	485161 ^{E2}	591527 ^{E2}	354	399
		NC	720889 ^{E2}	710162 ^{E2}	381	437	1478843 ^{E2}	1618842 ^{E2}	491	518
	Ven	All	575049 ^{E4}	467527 ^{E4}	1078	1460	510155 ^{E4}	506706 ^{E4}	1333	1368
		C	237322 ^{E2}	292291 ^{E2}	727	1330	69077 ^{E2}	78463 ^{E2}	1260	1254
		NC	337727 ^{E2}	175236 ^{E2}	1629	1742	441078 ^{E2}	428243 ^{E2}	1346	1392
	Ply	All	2180368 ^{E4}	2444305 ^{E4}	353	398	165759 ^{E4}	187449 ^{E4}	330	381
		C	583498 ^{E2}	462697 ^{E2}	270	280	113106 ^{E2}	131649 ^{E2}	332	359
		NC	1596870 ^{E2}	1981607 ^{E2}	397	441	52653 ^{E2}	55801 ^{E2}	325	447
North Africa	Logs	All	28308	13569	132	140	34	11	252	193
		C	20762	10637	132	138	0	6	--	148
		NC	7546	2932	133	146	34	6	252	286
	Sawn	All	409671	554510	142	151	209	32	145	246
		C	319649	456792	129	141	36	32	60	246
		NC	90022	97718	215	232	173	0	206	--
	Ven	All	23962	24570	972	1251	319	135	1303	651
		C	1331	3059	1385	1901	8	50	619	624
		NC	22631	21511	955	1193	310	85	1344	668
	Ply	All	105575	124633	301	311	268	184	488	524
		C	20281	37068	293	326	268	184	488	524
		NC	85294	87565	303	305	0	0	--	--
	Total	All	567516	717282	--	--	830	363	--	--
		C	362024	507555	--	--	312	272	--	--
		NC	205493	209727	--	--	518	90	--	--

Table 1-2-a. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Egypt	Logs	All	28308 ^C	13569 ^{CB}	132	140	34 ^C	11 ^I	252	193
		C	20762 ^C	10637 ^{CB}	132	138	0 ^C	6 ^C	--	148
		NC	7546 ^C	2932 ^{CB}	133	146	34 ^C	6 ^{CB}	252	286
	Sawn	All	409671 ^{CB}	554510 ^C	142	151	209 ^I	32 ^I	145	246
		C	319649 ^{CB}	456792 ^C	129	141	36 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	60	246
		NC	90022 ^{CB}	97718 ^C	215	232	173 ^C	0 ^F	206	--
	Ven	All	23962 ^I	24570 ^{CB}	972	1251	319 ^{CB}	135 ^{CB}	1303	651
		C	1331 ^C	3059 ^{CB}	1385	1901	8 ^{CB}	50 ^{CB}	619	624
		NC	22631 ^{CB}	21511 ^{CB}	955	1193	310 ^{CB}	85 ^{CB}	1344	668
	Ply	All	105575 ^{CB}	124633 ^{CB}	301	311	268 ^C	184 ^C	488	524
		C	20281 ^{CB}	37068 ^{CB}	293	326	268 ^C	184 ^C	488	524
		NC	85294 ^{CB}	87565 ^{CB}	303	305	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Consumers Total	Logs	All	10908580	11300053	93	96	3988914	4192850	90	96
		C	6050527	6303778	80	81	2693732	2822332	76	80
		NC	4858053	4996275	116	126	1295183	1370518	143	162
	Sawn	All	26814944	27526898	245	258	21351184	22584413	239	252
		C	19519991	20089602	211	221	17562289	18522437	215	226
		NC	7294953	7437296	424	476	3788896	4061976	496	536
	Ven	All	2792751	3001019	1027	1231	2224439	2227266	1010	1045
		C	449187	524131	745	1015	476219	468478	443	460
		NC	2343564	2476888	1108	1289	1748220	1758788	1554	1581
	Ply	All	8946693	10013236	421	455	4894716	6117789	466	462
		C	2307752	2267835	386	398	2248039	3035555	370	365
		NC	6638940	7745401	435	475	2646677	3082235	598	626
	Total	All	49462968	51841207	--	--	32459254	35122318	--	--
		C	28327458	29185346	--	--	22980278	24848802	--	--
		NC	21135510	22655861	--	--	9478976	10273516	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	11770392	12444562	96	102	5677339	6348239	99	111
		C	6098516	6364286	80	81	2726426	2851019	77	80
		NC	5671876	6080276	123	139	2950913	3497219	134	162
	Sawn	All	28687339	29546286	246	256	24974556	26465215	237	255
		C	20022088	20576126	210	216	17924209	18916334	214	226
		NC	8665251	8970160	403	446	7050347	7548882	331	378
	Ven	All	2986430	3215366	1023	1227	2775480	2808122	808	874
		C	487969	571181	770	1020	507944	506243	445	467
		NC	2498461	2644186	1093	1283	2267536	2301879	989	1080
	Ply	All	9460488	10567034	425	456	9471982	11141274	404	438
		C	2550699	2583806	392	404	2989440	4074548	305	352
		NC	6909788	7983228	438	476	6482543	7066726	476	509
	Total	All	52904649	55773248	--	--	42899357	46762850	--	--
		C	29159273	30095399	--	--	24148019	26348144	--	--
		NC	23745376	25677849	--	--	18751339	20414706	--	--

Table 1-2-b. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Asia-Pacific	Logs	1788130	1914903	177	196	9330	9431	514	790
	Sawn	1364179	1244331	331	366	59590	62452	655	490
	Ven	154428	155896	298	342	14580	26330	939	1353
	Ply	2197465	2534346	381	449	316863	345788	309	320
	Total	5504202	5849477	--	--	400363	444002	--	--
Australia	Logs	138	257	332	535	1223	89 ^R	477	228
	Sawn	75769	77480	610	684	523	549	399	998
	Ven	7512	6650	840	863	69	41	1003	11259
	Ply	31961	31076	508	581	351	17	1006	1032
China	Logs	1298124 ^C	1487361	178	197	90	0	200	--
	Sawn	762082	786281	283	330	42283	42015	611	470
	Ven	21868	15981	203	174	9056	8710	666	599
	Ply	176065	124565	494	511	266419	298383	280	301
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	9491 ^C	16948 ^C	492	630	2512 ^{CB}	121 ^{CB}	302	2640
	Sawn	110534 ^C	97497 ^C	437	466	1526 ^{CB}	2176 ^{CB}	421	111
	Ven	11406 ^{CB}	7494 ^{CB}	2341	2107	2437 ^{CB}	2723 ^{CB}	1939	1834
	Ply	47440 ^{CB}	45094 ^{CB}	285	333	35218 ^C	35303 ^C	695	480
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	0 ^C	31 ^{CB}	--	512	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Sawn	0 ^C	591 ^C	--	118	22 ^C	603 ^{CI}	905	1507
	Ven	56 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2193	1038	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	1758
	Ply	2682 ^{CB}	546 ^C	765	125	327 ^C	86 ^{CB}	414	575
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	165327 ^C	75692 ^{CB}	167	129	4790 ^C	7544 ^C	735	698
	Sawn	139643 ^C	64596 ^{CB}	301	229	12877 ^C	16004 ^C	869	1031
	Ven	38512 ^C	45873 ^C	344	408	151 ^C	3449 ^{CB}	1342	2962
	Ply	193725 ^C	196790 ^C	306	349	11819 ^C	10074 ^C	733	757
Japan	Logs	263128 ^C	290980 ^C	186	215	119 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2579	2649
	Sawn	186736 ^C	167937 ^C	569	605	938	841	938	841
	Ven	23266 ^C	24089 ^C	682	796	2672 ^C	10163 ^I	7069	10163
	Ply	1394686	1730878	408	496	1894	1730	474	865
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	51688	43381	151	173	17 ^{CB}	60 ^{CB}	1867	548
	Sawn	81851	42167	326	346	1405	264	1405	264
	Ven	50251	55053	202	262	64 ^C	1047 ^I	1328	1047
	Ply	341844	398952	304	350	649	0	649	--
Nepal	Logs	33 ^{CB}	104	208	208	579 ^{CB}	1603 ^{CB}	2291	2883
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	15 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	910	--
	Ven	395 ^{CB}	490 ^{CB}	579	822	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0 ^C	258 ^{CB}	--	205	0	0	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	202	150	1186	1055	0	10	--	371
	Sawn	7564	7783	849	767	0	0	--	--
	Ven	1162 ^I	263 ^{CB}	953	1811	130	198	2327	729
	Ply	9062	6187 ^{CI}	1309	519	186 ^C	195	426	719
ECE Regions	Logs	460032	471571	356	411	43507	54201	363	404
	Sawn	2059347	1922334	643	736	407177	455750	787	826
	Ven	465826	429067	1002	1107	177053	180191	2175	2358
	Ply	1203038	1314718	465	489	391900	417011	847	854
	Total	4188245	4137690	--	--	1019637	1107152	--	--
► EU	Logs	450048	464875	399	430	41146	51916	401	459
	Sawn	1759540	1747221	638	739	376623	410934	814	875
	Ven	414416	400622	978	1092	157391	159719	2366	2610
	Ply	626578	673963	622	643	380010	403143	906	882
	Total	3250582	3286681	--	--	955169	1025712	--	--
Austria	Logs	0 ^{E1}	772 ^{E1}	--	772	276 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	276	--
	Sawn	14073 ^{E1}	16668 ^{E1}	828	980	2519 ^{E1}	2511 ^{E1}	1260	1256
	Ven	6020 ^{E1}	8921 ^{E1}	2007	2974	3829 ^{E1}	5184 ^{E1}	3829	2592
	Ply	14231 ^{E1}	14472 ^{E1}	791	762	3184 ^{E1}	3761 ^{E1}	531	627

Table 1-2-b. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Belgium	Logs	16641 ^{E1}	44426 ^C	384	592	6814 ^{E1}	20215 ^{E1}	448	429
	Sawn	182347 ^{E1}	194061 ^{E1}	661	943	130925 ^{E1}	141448 ^{E1}	712	744
	Ven	14809 ^{E1}	13606 ^{E1}	1959	2133	8954 ^{E1}	13105 ^{E1}	2137	2621
	Ply	113520 ^{E1}	99835 ^{E1}	598	604	87575 ^{E1}	77996 ^{E1}	653	659
Denmark	Logs	5897 ^{E1}	5897 ^{E5}	881	881	3133 ^{E1}	3133 ^{E5}	727	727
	Sawn	41457 ^{E1}	41457 ^{E5}	854	854	15721 ^{E1}	15721 ^{E5}	629	629
	Ven	19058 ^{E1}	19058 ^{E5}	403	403	7595 ^{E1}	7595 ^{E5}	1968	1968
	Ply	18885 ^{E1}	18885 ^{E5}	419	419	8824 ^{E1}	8824 ^{E5}	371	371
Finland	Logs	62 ^{E1}	80 ^{E1}	1549	1148	79 ^{E1}	218 ^{E1}	718	871
	Sawn	8438 ^{E1}	9796 ^{E1}	1185	1214	458 ^{E1}	724 ^{E1}	1348	1064
	Ven	2462 ^{E1}	2594 ^{E1}	1810	1764	94 ^{E1}	86 ^{E1}	2358	2867
	Ply	1457 ^{E1}	1659 ^{E1}	1204	1005	83 ^{E1}	96 ^{E1}	486	506
France	Logs	157655 ^{E1}	144979 ^{E1}	326	370	15755 ^{E1}	10468 ^{E1}	657	660
	Sawn	266871 ^{E1}	248130 ^{E1}	601	607	23658 ^{E1}	26189 ^{E1}	747	754
	Ven	85044 ^{E1}	92888 ^{E1}	895	889	10709 ^{E1}	7198 ^{E1}	3060	3076
	Ply	68362 ^{E1}	71252 ^{E1}	691	701	132997 ^{E1}	141755 ^{E1}	1280	1291
Germany	Logs	48745 ^{E1}	57399 ^{E1}	503	541	5672 ^{E1}	9854 ^{E1}	258	580
	Sawn	113942 ^{E1}	137325 ^{E1}	655	803	71658 ^{E1}	75959 ^{E1}	896	1013
	Ven	40137 ^{E3}	39013 ^{E3}	904	970	47683 ^{E3}	43765 ^{E3}	2547	2791
	Ply	86408 ^{E3}	92665 ^{E3}	706	769	53396 ^{E3}	52639 ^{E3}	1248	1258
Greece	Logs	14035 ^{E1}	8506 ^{E1}	297	252	0 ^{E5}	31 ^{E1}	--	114
	Sawn	18427 ^{E1}	18750 ^{E1}	902	920	2369 ^{E1}	2597 ^{E1}	987	934
	Ven	9046 ^{E1}	10087 ^{E1}	1371	1269	204 ^{E1}	204 ^{E1}	728	927
	Ply	13349 ^{E1}	12407 ^{E1}	632	640	11514 ^{E1}	15417 ^{E1}	1243	1394
Ireland	Logs	14652 ^{E1}	15867 ^{E1}	1167	1233	5 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	549	1055
	Sawn	54224 ^{E1}	36638 ^{E1}	640	519	1878 ^{E1}	1118 ^{E1}	2609	2329
	Ven	1354 ^{E1}	976 ^{E1}	909	717	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	--	--
	Ply	27383 ^{E1}	19729 ^{E1}	475	429	37 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	413	--
Italy	Logs	62237 ^{E1}	66428 ^{E1}	451	531	2105 ^{E1}	1332 ^{E1}	1385	958
	Sawn	231781 ^{E1}	201210 ^{E1}	691	827	22206 ^{E1}	26994 ^{E1}	1200	1378
	Ven	107855 ^{E1}	118450 ^{E1}	1400	1493	24600 ^{E1}	26591 ^{E1}	3540	3724
	Ply	59121 ^{E1}	60812 ^{E1}	866	956	35724 ^{E1}	45124 ^{E1}	1141	700
Luxembourg	Logs	174 ^{E1}	1354 ^{E1}	405	459	24 ^{E1}	1517 ^{E1}	397	579
	Sawn	1210 ^{E1}	2279 ^{E1}	498	803	265 ^{E1}	361 ^{E1}	384	424
	Ven	83 ^{E1}	121 ^{E1}	1376	12127	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	--	--
	Ply	2102 ^{E1}	2818 ^{E1}	520	829	8 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	750	112
Netherlands	Logs	4905 ^{E1}	5320 ^{E1}	427	657	1709 ^{E1}	1316 ^{E1}	68	70
	Sawn	307458 ^{E1}	380063 ^{E1}	694	817	77884 ^{E1}	85598 ^{E1}	931	1024
	Ven	12295 ^{E1}	15569 ^{E1}	968	967	3250 ^{E1}	3730 ^{E1}	1250	2072
	Ply	137254 ^{E1}	162040 ^{E1}	709	763	20008 ^{E1}	23574 ^{E1}	1076	893
Poland	Logs	1582 ^{E1}	2046 ^{E1}	479	853	37 ^{E1}	119 ^{E1}	371	1186
	Sawn	27777 ^{E1}	30428 ^{E1}	761	1035	4039 ^{E1}	4270 ^{E1}	1010	1124
	Ven	4703 ^{E1}	5774 ^{E1}	2352	4441	3153 ^{E1}	2087 ^{E1}	3941	5218
	Ply	6309 ^{E1}	7267 ^{E1}	650	1690	3065 ^{E1}	5247 ^{E1}	851	1280
Portugal	Logs	59309 ^{E1}	48960 ^{E1}	393	422	1879 ^{E1}	1514 ^{E1}	470	505
	Sawn	72884 ^{E1}	68847 ^{E1}	634	688	3471 ^{E1}	3396 ^{E1}	434	566
	Ven	12054 ^{E1}	9122 ^{E1}	670	760	8758 ^{E1}	7717 ^{E1}	1460	1102
	Ply	6540 ^{E1}	8824 ^{E1}	467	735	489 ^{E1}	455 ^{E1}	163	455
Spain	Logs	43575 ^{E1}	37427 ^{E1}	407	220	934 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	934	--
	Sawn	269567 ^{E1}	209414 ^{E1}	498	553	8997 ^{E1}	16811 ^{E1}	750	841
	Ven	55252 ^{E1}	53802 ^{E1}	1285	1312	26518 ^{E1}	29921 ^{E1}	1768	2720
	Ply	1911 ^{E1}	3605 ^{E1}	637	901	2819 ^{E1}	2917 ^{E1}	1410	2917
Sweden	Logs	3083 ^{E1}	1796 ^{E1}	1028	912	255 ^{E1}	407 ^{E1}	1698	2037
	Sawn	16486 ^{E1}	13572 ^{E1}	970	1180	4622 ^{E1}	3256 ^{E1}	1651	1628
	Ven	6140 ^{E1}	7298 ^{E1}	2026	2733	5052 ^{E1}	5698 ^{E1}	5052	2849
	Ply	3619 ^{E1}	5069 ^{E1}	724	774	536 ^{E3}	543 ^{E3}	536	543

Table 1-2-b. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Consumers - Value (1000\$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value	Unit Value	Value	Unit Value	Value	Unit Value	Value	Unit Value
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
U.K.	Logs	17496 ^{E1}	23618 ^{E1}	758	912	2468 ^{E1}	1772 ^{E1}	636	817
	Sawn	132599 ^{E1}	138583 ^{E1}	680	757	5951 ^{E1}	3979 ^{E1}	851	1217
	Ven	38104 ^{E1}	3343 ^{E1}	620	1365	6991 ^{E1}	6836 ^{E1}	2720	2513
	Ply	66127 ^{E1}	92623 ^{E1}	424	413	19752 ^{E1}	24793 ^{E1}	493	518
►Europe Non-EU	Logs	8848	5539	57	88	406	746	44	51
	Sawn	22831	21990	954	955	1019	358	373	606
	Ven	1703	2171	2620	3193	747	1249	9337	7348
	Ply	11779	20603	1362	1370	483	295	2099	2268
	Total	45161	50303	--	--	2655	2647	--	--
Norway	Logs	7643 ^{E1}	3463 ^{E1}	50	58	5 ^{E1}	586 ^{E1}	226	55
	Sawn	4346 ^{E1}	3547 ^{E1}	1367	1584	295 ^{E1}	118 ^{E1}	2271	984
	Ven	497 ^{E1}	655 ^{E1}	2368	2517	24 ^{E1}	52 ^{E1}	2361	1722
	Ply	4385 ^{E1}	11501 ^{E1}	1680	1542	402 ^{E1}	215 ^{E1}	2117	2389
Switzerland	Logs	1206 ^{E1}	2076 ^{E1}	490	551	402 ^{E1}	160 ^{E1}	44	39
	Sawn	18485 ^{E1}	18442 ^{E1}	891	888	723 ^{E1}	240 ^{E1}	278	510
	Ven	1206 ^{E1}	1517 ^{E1}	2740	3612	723 ^{E1}	1198 ^{E1}	10333	8554
	Ply	7394 ^{E1}	9101 ^{E1}	1224	1201	80 ^{E1}	80 ^{E1}	2009	1996
►North America	Logs	1137	1157	156	333	1955	1539	236	240
	Sawn	276977	153123	655	687	29535	44458	568	548
	Ven	49708	26274	1226	1310	18916	19223	1275	1276
	Ply	564681	620152	359	382	11407	13573	265	437
	Total	892502	800706	--	--	61814	78793	--	--
Canada	Logs	474 ^{E2}	253 ^{E2}	79	127	1708 ^{E2}	1237 ^{E2}	244	247
	Sawn	24940 ^{E2}	21979 ^{E2}	361	478	15994 ^{E2}	17953 ^{E2}	695	513
	Ven	8693 ^{E2}	8103 ^{E2}	869	1350	1369 ^{E2}	2131 ^{E2}	684	533
	Ply	30087 ^{E2}	34316 ^{E2}	317	304	1186 ^{E2}	904 ^{E2}	593	904
U.S.A.	Logs	663 ^{E2}	904 ^{E2}	518	615	247 ^{E2}	302 ^{E2}	194	216
	Sawn	252037 ^{E2}	131144 ^{E2}	712	742	13541 ^{E2}	26505 ^{E2}	467	574
	Ven	41015 ^{E2}	18171 ^{E2}	1343	1292	17547 ^{E2}	17092 ^{E2}	1368	1545
	Ply	534594 ^{E2}	585836 ^{E2}	362	388	10221 ^{E2}	12669 ^{E2}	249	422
North Africa	Logs	3837	2900	167	145	0	0	--	176
	Sawn	441	983	266	366	59	0	662	--
	Ven	9769	5732	696	734	34	2	1658	663
	Ply	41198	32848	292	339	0	0	--	--
	Total	55245	42462	--	--	93	2	--	--
Egypt	Logs	3837 ^I	2900 ^{CI}	167	145	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	--	176
	Sawn	441 ^{CB}	983 ^{CB}	266	366	59 ^{CB}	0 ^F	662	--
	Ven	9769 ^{CB}	5732 ^{CB}	696	734	34 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1658	663
	Ply	41198 ^{CB}	32848 ^{CB}	292	339	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Consumers Total	Logs	2252000	2389374	198	218	52837	63632	383	436
	Sawn	3423968	3167648	467	527	466826	518202	767	763
	Ven	630024	590696	631	693	191667	206523	1977	2154
	Ply	3441701	3881912	405	460	708763	762799	477	486
	Total	9747692	10029629	--	--	1420094	1551156	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	3039769	3383656	199	235	1697360	2206986	129	167
	Sawn	4109564	3927276	426	498	3642525	3678841	267	316
	Ven	686593	656208	642	709	743753	765300	589	687
	Ply	3637478	4056315	409	461	4548950	4605364	430	439
	Total	11473405	12023456	--	--	10632589	11256491	--	--

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Africa	Logs	All	2971	406	259	378	530002	780971	175	228
		C	52	0	229	--	4000	3192	223	226
		NC	2919	406	260	378	526001	777779	174	228
	Sawn	All	15925	955	217	139	808700	865564	444	485
		C	15111	470	222	211	7540	8144	401	371
		NC	813	485	152	104	801159	857420	444	486
	Ven	All	1095	584	553	1031	291054	295366	725	804
		C	122	73	1598	1411	5252	3126	1107	664
		NC	973	511	511	992	285802	292241	720	806
	Ply	All	53495	2236	1498	443	103717	95795	635	481
		C	1727	895	569	398	16512	13880	517	521
		NC	51769	1342	1584	479	87205	81914	663	474
	Total	All	73486	4181	--	--	1733472	2037696	--	--
		C	17012	1438	--	--	33305	28342	--	--
		NC	56474	2744	--	--	1700168	2009354	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	All	0	0 ^C	--	--	94969 ^{CB}	173575 ^{CB}	386	353
		C	0	0 ^C	--	--	61 ^{CB}	126 ^{CB}	418	380
		NC	0	0 ^C	--	--	94908 ^{CB}	173449 ^{CB}	386	353
	Sawn	All	0	0 ^C	--	--	283308 ^I	341857 ^I	425	560
		C	0	0 ^C	--	--	2827 ^{CB}	1998 ^{CB}	378	304
		NC	0	0 ^C	--	--	280481	339860 ^C	426	563
	Ven	All	91 ^I	291 ^I	611	810	56487 ^{CB}	60167 ^{CB}	1427	1689
		C	0	0 ^C	--	--	245 ^{CB}	92 ^{CB}	1548	971
		NC	91 ^{CB}	291 ^{CB}	611	810	56242 ^{CB}	60075 ^{CB}	1427	1691
	Ply	All	86	284 ^C	252	418	35729 ^I	4743 ^{CB}	1328	486
		C	1	97 ^C	241	316	2268 ^{CB}	1803 ^{CB}	522	498
		NC	85	187 ^C	252	503	33461	2941 ^{CB}	1483	478
Central African Republic	Logs	All	0 ^I	0 ^C	--	--	42141 ^I	44277 ^I	442	446
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	--	--	42141 ^{CB}	44277 ^{CB}	442	446
	Sawn	All	148 ^I	0 ^C	393	--	17226 ^I	11027 ^{CB}	325	711
		C	1 ^C	0 ^C	282	--	9 ^{CB}	257 ^{CB}	294	703
		NC	146 ^{CB}	0 ^C	394	--	17217 ^C	10769 ^{CB}	325	712
	Ven	All	27 ^C	0 ^C	562	--	4 ^I	254 ^{CB}	1737	2511
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	--	--
		NC	27 ^C	0 ^C	562	--	4 ^{CB}	254 ^{CB}	1737	2511
	Ply	All	7 ^I	30 ^I	226	206	19 ^C	14 ^{CB}	227	223
		C	7 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	226	206	19 ^C	14 ^{CB}	227	223
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	2592 ^I	4 ^I	245	193	53752 ^{CB}	73900 ^{CB}	372	415
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	19 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	858	--
		NC	2592 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	245	193	53733 ^{CB}	73900 ^{CB}	372	415
	Sawn	All	14543 ^{CB}	0 ^C	225	--	33659 ^{CB}	53525 ^{CB}	796	773
		C	14501 ^{CB}	0 ^C	225	--	1 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	282	820
		NC	42 ^{CB}	0 ^C	363	--	33657 ^{CB}	53463 ^{CB}	796	773
	Ven	All	16 ^I	1 ^I	384	3458	2030 ^I	4112 ^I	1794	1830
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	16 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	384	3458	2030 ^{CB}	4112 ^{CB}	1794	1830
	Ply	All	362 ^I	270 ^{CB}	485	464	54 ^I	67 ^I	638	964
		C	362 ^{CB}	249 ^{CB}	485	453	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	21 ^{CB}	--	664	54 ^{CB}	67 ^{CB}	638	964
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	138039 ^I	132875 ^I	190	206
		C	0	0	--	--	3900 ^I	2976 ^I	220	220
		NC	0	0	--	--	134139 ^F	129899	189	205
	Sawn	All	48 ^{CB}	15 ^I	501	349	53815	61732	330	340
		C	33 ^{CB}	0	390	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	14 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	1461	349	53815 ^I	61732	330	340
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	2526	1419	194	358
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	2526	1419	194	358
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	477	1356	242	455
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	477	1356	242	455

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	11 ^I	93 ^{CB}	285	196	34616 ^I	43219 ^{CB}	243	323
		C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	21 ^{CB}	90 ^{CB}	283	373
		NC	11 ^C	93 ^{CB}	285	196	34595	43129 ^{CB}	243	323
	Sawn	All	104 ^C	76 ^C	683	708	168985 ^I	165973 ^C	440	447
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2374 ^{CB}	2702 ^C	468	371
		NC	104 ^C	76 ^C	683	708	166611	163271 ^C	439	448
	Ven	All	11 ^I	2 ^I	1299	1161	69542 ^I	63176 ^I	621	657
		C	2 ^{CB}	2 ^C	2672	1161	4888 ^{CB}	2852 ^{CB}	1096	1395
		NC	9 ^C	0 ^{CB}	1132	--	64654 ^C	60324 ^C	601	641
	Ply	All	180 ^C	1 ^C	632	514	24436 ^I	25743 ^I	573	516
		C	163 ^C	1 ^{CB}	633	514	9645 ^C	10393 ^C	597	517
		NC	18 ^C	0 ^C	625	--	14791 ^{CB}	15350 ^{CB}	558	515
Gabon	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	152536	302167	96	169
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	152536	302167	96	169
	Sawn	All	23 ^I	101 ^C	788	1026	125298 ^F	96845 ^F	605	486
		C	1	36 ^C	1426	2574	149 ^F	75 ^F	594	329
		NC	21 ^C	65 ^C	765	768	125149 ^F	96770 ^F	605	487
	Ven	All	821 ^I	19 ^I	500	859	103230 ^F	117192 ^{CB}	750	743
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^F	110 ^{CB}	--	46
		NC	821 ^I	19 ^C	500	859	103230 ^C	117081 ^C	750	754
	Ply	All	46058 ^I	235 ^I	1724	546	20094 ^{CB}	24322 ^{CB}	863	806
		C	365 ^C	235 ^C	530	546	363 ^{CB}	273 ^{CB}	625	608
		NC	45693 ^I	0 ^{CB}	1755	--	19731 ^{CB}	24048 ^{CB}	869	809
Ghana	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	338 ^I	268 ^I	232	152	110097 ^I	120195 ^I	425	447
		C	131 ^{CB}	268 ^{CB}	140	152	1869 ^{CB}	2616 ^{CB}	333	386
		NC	207 ^F	0 ^I	395	--	108228	117579	427	449
	Ven	All	0	66 ^I	--	1556	57006 ^I	48892 ^I	582	684
		C	0	0	--	--	57 ^C	65 ^C	771	393
		NC	0	66 ^{CB}	--	1556	56949	48828	582	684
	Ply	All	330 ^C	194 ^I	832	664	22901 ^I	39549 ^I	334	372
		C	158 ^C	104 ^C	716	650	4213 ^{CB}	1397 ^{CB}	391	582
		NC	172 ^C	90 ^C	976	680	18688	38152	324	367
Liberia	Logs	All	87 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	2303	2997	0	0	--	--
		C	6 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	2814	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	81 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	2274	2997	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	415 ^I	153 ^{CB}	174	307	0	0	--	--
		C	413 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	174	188	0	0	--	--
		NC	2 ^F	131 ^{CB}	400	344	0	0	--	--
	Ven	All	77 ^I	0 ^C	4707	--	0	0	--	--
		C	77 ^{CB}	0 ^C	4707	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1139 ^{CB}	326 ^{CB}	360	325	0	0	--	--
		C	60 ^{CB}	178 ^{CB}	416	275	0	0	--	--
		NC	1079 ^{CB}	148 ^{CB}	357	415	0	0	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	All	267 ^I	221 ^I	369	442	10925 ^I	7553 ^I	286	233
		C	46 ^{CB}	0 ^C	206	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	221 ^F	221 ^F	442	442	10925 ^{CB}	7553 ^{CB}	286	233
	Sawn	All	118 ^{CB}	153 ^{CB}	451	410	15826 ^{CB}	13938 ^{CB}	336	203
		C	31 ^{CB}	144 ^{CB}	246	429	311 ^{CB}	433 ^{CB}	857	681
		NC	87 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	641	247	15515 ^{CB}	13505 ^{CB}	332	199
	Ven	All	53 ^{CB}	203 ^{CB}	704	1459	161 ^{CB}	148 ^{CB}	1348	2079
		C	43 ^{CB}	71 ^{CB}	721	1419	62 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	1114	1683
		NC	10 ^{CB}	132 ^{CB}	641	1481	99 ^{CB}	142 ^{CB}	1552	2101
	Ply	All	5195 ^I	883 ^I	1715	485	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	476	1328
		C	610 ^{CI}	0 ^C	651	--	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	602	1328
		NC	4585 ^{CB}	883 ^{CB}	2191	485	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	253	--

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

			Imports				Exports			
Country	Product	Species	Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Togo	Logs	All	14 ^I	9 ^I	180	190	3024	3405 ^I	56	63
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	14 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	180	190	3024	3405 ^F	56	63
	Sawn	All	189	189 ^I	47	47	487 ^I	472 ^I	532	550
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	189	189 ^I	47	47	487 ^{CB}	472 ^{CB}	532	550
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	68 ^I	6 ^I	477	739
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	68 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	477	739
	Ply	All	136	13 ^I	136	144	3 ^I	0 ^C	392	--
		C	0	0 ^I	--	--	1 ^C	0 ^C	843	--
		NC	136	13 ^I	136	144	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	330	--
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	836049	1118922	188	245	1113608	1342668	112	142
		C	34805	44631	67	68	22206	20504	101	128
		NC	801244	1074292	204	275	1091402	1322164	112	142
	Sawn	All	1293804	1426791	351	392	1924535	1913937	197	221
		C	135099	123868	374	323	26515	20376	257	231
		NC	1158705	1302923	348	400	1898021	1893561	197	220
	Ven	All	119533	129397	779	978	205406	213020	354	428
		C	25982	33116	1216	1009	17565	28180	773	957
		NC	93551	96281	708	968	187842	184841	337	395
	Ply	All	139997	205557	367	378	3814849	3951148	429	441
		C	94929	141103	411	402	339030	443791	423	484
		NC	45068	64453	300	335	3475819	3507357	430	436
Total	All	2389383	2880667	--	--	7058399	7420773	--	--	
	C	290815	342718	--	--	405316	512851	--	--	
	NC	2098569	2537949	--	--	6653083	6907923	--	--	
Cambodia	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	347 ^I	94 ^I	103	308
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	347 ^F	94 ^{CB}	103	308
	Sawn	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	17293 ^{CB}	15122 ^{CB}	306	241
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	47 ^{CB}	202 ^{CB}	279	345
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	17246 ^{CB}	14920 ^{CB}	306	240
	Ven	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	383 ^I	66 ^I	1025	357
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	383 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	1025	357
	Ply	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2998 ^{CB}	2977 ^F	570	602
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	401 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	618	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2597 ^{CB}	2977 ^I	564	602
Fiji	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	351 ^I	314 ^{CB}	566	744
		C	0	0	--	--	26	0 ^{CB}	555	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	325 ^{CB}	314 ^{CB}	567	744
	Sawn	All	1347 ^C	2244 ^{CB}	553	393	10016 ^I	9967 ^{CB}	668	880
		C	946 ^C	2237 ^{CB}	583	394	661	678 ^{CB}	426	664
		NC	401 ^C	7 ^{CB}	492	272	9355 ^{CB}	9288 ^{CB}	695	901
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	202 ^I	425 ^I	894	1150
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	202 ^I	425 ^C	894	1150
	Ply	All	1419 ^I	1016 ^I	951	806	2692 ^I	1299 ^{CB}	763	802
		C	1325 ^C	930 ^C	973	888	1156 ^{CB}	888 ^{CB}	821	770
		NC	95	86 ^I	722	403	1537 ^C	411 ^{CB}	724	881
India	Logs	All	631887 ^F	925786 ^I	171	233	1889 ^F	699 ^F	257	215
		C	26887 ^F	35267 ^F	61	61	1200 ^F	500 ^F	247	244
		NC	605000 ^F	890519 ^C	186	262	689 ^F	199 ^F	277	166
	Sawn	All	25765 ^I	33880 ^I	227	186	4137 ^F	8831 ^F	281	476
		C	4436 ^F	2213 ^{CB}	157	125	937 ^F	201 ^F	341	365
		NC	21329 ^{CB}	31667 ^F	251	192	3200 ^F	8630 ^F	267	479
	Ven	All	11167 ^C	14173 ^C	631	939	15033 ^C	19648 ^C	807	881
		C	5437 ^C	5874 ^C	1075	1283	6289 ^C	7404 ^C	536	617
		NC	5730 ^C	8299 ^C	453	789	8745 ^C	12244 ^C	1266	1191
	Ply	All	8847 ^{CB}	15061 ^{CB}	229	484	20457 ^G	27851 ^C	188	262
		C	4147 ^{CB}	8077 ^{CB}	526	466	7151 ^G	7387 ^C	198	333
		NC	4700 ^{CB}	6984 ^{CB}	153	505	13306 ^G	20464 ^C	184	244

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Indonesia	Logs	All	26156	16887	226	263	19414 ^{CB}	15317 ^{CB}	186	242
		C	1146	1708	36	122	361 ^{CB}	375 ^{CB}	182	349
		NC	25011	15179	297	301	19053 ^{CB}	14943 ^{CB}	186	240
	Sawn	All	78154	93325	383	355	664903 ^{CB}	522689 ^{CB}	227	275
		C	36471	52668	342	327	9986 ^{CB}	8062 ^{CB}	596	552
		NC	41683	40657	427	398	654917 ^{CB}	514627 ^{CB}	225	273
	Ven	All	19590	25522	1445	1125	32783 ^I	41523 ^I	674	809
		C	6282	8498	1289	1033	8677 ^C	16671 ^C	2068	2177
		NC	13307	17024	1533	1177	24106 ^{CB}	24852 ^{CB}	542	569
	Ply	All	8868	23533	277	261	1374670	1987473 ^I	403	560
		C	4997	12407	284	260	305434	411573 ^C	428	488
		NC	3871	11127	270	261	1069236	1575900 ^{CB}	397	583
Malaysia	Logs	All	19810 ^I	35820 ^I	250	221	665549 ^C	616919 ^C	113	129
		C	1429 ^{CB}	3714 ^{CB}	67	72	13771 ^C	16058 ^C	107	142
		NC	18381 ^F	32106 ^F	317	292	651778 ^C	600862 ^C	113	129
	Sawn	All	548454	681541	515	688	910376 ^C	959131 ^C	210	227
		C	48551	26386	2207	1466	9836 ^C	6740 ^C	358	436
		NC	499903	655155	479	674	900541 ^C	952391 ^C	209	226
	Ven	All	44580 ^C	49007 ^C	2046	2019	125687 ^{CB}	118398 ^{CB}	300	347
		C	9420 ^C	12584 ^C	1683	1683	1605 ^{CB}	3573 ^{CB}	292	421
		NC	35160 ^C	36422 ^C	2172	2169	124082 ^{CB}	114825 ^{CB}	300	345
	Ply	All	18192 ^{CB}	40959 ^{CB}	336	322	2343720 ^I	1861372 ^I	451	361
		C	11783 ^{CB}	27471 ^{CB}	289	317	0	0	--	--
		NC	6409 ^{CB}	13487 ^{CB}	482	332	2343720 ^{CB}	1861372 ^C	451	361
Myanmar	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	286160 ^I	538830 ^{CB}	172	274
		C	0	0	--	--	6820 ^{CB}	3540 ^{CB}	81	82
		NC	0	0	--	--	279340	535289 ^{CB}	177	279
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	88230 ^F	100119 ^I	321	275
		C	0	0	--	--	3530 ^F	3530 ^F	71	71
		NC	0	0	--	--	84700 ^F	96589 ^{CB}	376	308
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	4586 ^{CB}	7362 ^{CB}	386	496
		C	0	0	--	--	564 ^{CB}	422 ^{CB}	846	402
		NC	0	0	--	--	4022 ^{CB}	6940 ^{CB}	359	503
	Ply	All	103 ^{CB}	287 ^{CB}	208	431	17051 ^{CB}	22084 ^{CB}	284	320
		C	76 ^{CB}	240 ^{CB}	208	491	2736 ^{CB}	4680 ^{CB}	433	368
		NC	28 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	209	266	14315 ^{CB}	17404 ^{CB}	266	309
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	0 ^I	0	--	--	138593 ^I	170284 ^I	61	65
		C	0 ^I	0	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	0	--	--	138593	170284	61	65
	Sawn	All	7 ^I	0 ^C	191	--	16066 ^I	17955 ^I	348	349
		C	7 ^{CB}	0 ^C	191	--	798 ^{CB}	475 ^{CB}	232	87
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	15268 ^I	17480 ^I	357	380
	Ven	All	19 ^C	22 ^C	458	1804	14039 ^I	13666 ^I	193	230
		C	18 ^C	0 ^C	436	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	1 ^C	22 ^C	1767	1804	14039 ^I	13666 ^I	193	230
	Ply	All	381 ^C	740 ^C	418	272	4915 ^I	3260 ^I	464	588
		C	44 ^C	408 ^C	340	213	395 ^{CB}	314 ^{CB}	668	703
		NC	337 ^{CI}	332 ^C	431	412	4520 ^I	2947 ^I	452	578
Philippines	Logs	All	23868	19742	145	303	3	20	61	70
		C	1959	967	250	287	3	20	61	70
		NC	21909	18775	139	304	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	117743	95708	325	367	8484	13198	65	72
		C	12360	10305	274	390	0	5	--	1811
		NC	105383	85404	332	364	8484	13193	65	72
	Ven	All	17923	11574	268	311	3712	4019	566	686
		C	1488	2199	644	261	221	110	428	484
		NC	16436	9375	255	325	3491	3909	578	694
	Ply	All	55158	51119	707	680	17778	9619	444	482
		C	50350	43430	713	675	10285	8218	465	498
		NC	4808	7689	651	712	7493	1401	419	407

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Thailand	Logs	All	134216 ^I	120525 ^I	339	410	1301 ^I	182 ^I	162	58
		C	3379	2920	228	231	25 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	409	369
		NC	130837 ^I	117606 ^I	344	419	1277 ^C	170 ^C	160	55
	Sawn	All	521928 ^I	519465 ^I	269	268	204271 ^I	266400 ^{CB}	105	143
		C	31928	29465	205	195	687 ^{CB}	476 ^{CB}	774	810
		NC	490000 ^F	490000 ^F	275	275	203584 ^C	265924 ^{CB}	104	143
	Ven	All	26195 ^I	29048 ^I	784	881	8981 ^I	7914 ^C	4298	5461
		C	3278 ^{CB}	3909 ^{CB}	967	960	208 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1616	--
		NC	22917 ^C	25139 ^I	764	870	8773 ^C	7914 ^C	4474	5461
	Ply	All	46844 ^{CB}	72708 ^I	267	339	30566 ^{CB}	35212 ^{CB}	575	615
		C	22143 ^{CB}	48007 ^C	241	366	11472 ^{CB}	10730 ^{CB}	567	554
		NC	24701 ^{CB}	24701 ^I	296	296	19095 ^{CB}	24482 ^{CB}	580	646
Vanuatu	Logs	All	112 ^F	162 ^F	72	68	1 ^I	9 ^I	597	285
		C	6 ^F	56 ^F	65	61	0 ^F	0 ^F	--	--
		NC	106 ^F	106 ^F	73	73	1 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	597	285
	Sawn	All	407 ^F	627 ^I	175	166	759 ^{CB}	526 ^{CB}	443	540
		C	400 ^F	593 ^{CB}	174	161	33 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	629	928
		NC	7 ^F	34 ^F	280	351	727 ^{CB}	519 ^{CB}	437	536
	Ven	All	59 ^I	51 ^I	630	810	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		C	59 ^{CB}	51 ^{CB}	630	810	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Ply	All	185 ^{CB}	134 ^C	499	297	2 ^I	0 ^C	1095	--
		C	65 ^{CB}	134 ^C	458	297	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1095	--
		NC	120 ^{CB}	0 ^C	525	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	22792	25180	211	218	44815	31750	170	74
		C	13133	15877	188	193	6488	4991	257	602
		NC	9659	9302	252	277	38327	26758	161	63
	Sawn	All	562666	591642	163	115	890136	1101301	209	292
		C	351887	362186	142	93	327865	365376	160	211
		NC	210779	229456	215	185	562271	735925	254	360
	Ven	All	73052	84367	1612	1668	54581	72470	219	331
		C	12678	13860	1330	1283	8909	6460	236	207
		NC	60373	70507	1688	1773	45672	66010	216	351
	Ply	All	320303	346004	520	555	658700	976542	171	322
		C	146291	173973	495	503	385859	581322	134	252
		NC	174012	172032	544	621	272841	395220	281	545
	Total	All	978812	1047193	--	--	1648232	2182063	--	--
		C	523988	565896	--	--	729120	958150	--	--
		NC	454823	481296	--	--	919112	1223913	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	All	231	166 ^I	100	196	1103 ^C	2476 ^C	196	197
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	231	166 ^{CB}	100	196	1103 ^C	2476 ^C	196	197
	Sawn	All	1544	1393 ^I	257	286	29972 ^F	50541 ^C	510	534
		C	303	153 ^{CB}	144	177	55 ^C	262 ^C	424	230
		NC	1240	1240 ^F	318	310	29917	50278 ^{CB}	510	537
	Ven	All	119 ^I	168 ^I	822	802	3130 ^C	3435 ^C	2395	2764
		C	59 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	836	1174	24 ^C	155 ^C	621	2126
		NC	60 ^C	146 ^C	808	765	3105 ^C	3280 ^C	2450	2804
	Ply	All	32 ^{CB}	29 ^I	899	839	1948 ^C	2086 ^C	369	443
		C	29 ^{CB}	25 ^{CB}	968	949	724 ^C	871 ^C	294	453
		NC	3 ^{CB}	3 ^C	556	428	1224 ^C	1215 ^C	434	436
Brazil	Logs	All	1494 ^I	2396 ^I	120	137	1793	1170 ^I	72	84
		C	69 ^F	69 ^F	61	61	1310	389 ^F	65	53
		NC	1425	2327	126	142	483	781	100	119
	Sawn	All	10734	11414	70	85	882712	846409	242	267
		C	6565	4923	107	107	303866	275314	173	183
		NC	4168	6491	45	74	578846	571095	306	344
	Ven	All	7227 ^I	9634 ^I	705	763	68479	69560	293	337
		C	828 ^I	1828 ^C	1516	759	6742	5505	180	178
		NC	6399	7806	660	764	61737	64055	314	364
	Ply	All	2287	2695	283	338	785770	650482	214	227
		C	2008	2199	259	309	558294	454382	194	198
		NC	279	497	856	589	227476	196100	286	343

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Colombia	Logs	All	40	61	181	255	2242	1223	131	128
		C	0	0	--	--	26	51	420	324
		NC	40	61	181	255	2216	1172	130	124
	Sawn	All	391 ^I	1391 ^I	424	526	754	1429	234	295
		C	188	910 ^{CB}	341	539	89	233	387	338
		NC	203 ^C	481 ^C	548	501	665	1195	222	288
	Ven	All	3489 ^C	4259 ^C	2349	2452	28	179	1216	396
		C	1168 ^C	1607 ^C	1883	2065	1	2	14254	836
		NC	2321 ^C	2652 ^C	2684	2766	27	178	1190	395
	Ply	All	3781 ^C	5177 ^C	502	513	3206	5553	510	617
		C	1575 ^C	2438 ^C	568	579	1	1171	1271	1049
		NC	2206 ^C	2740 ^C	463	465	3206	4382	510	556
Ecuador	Logs	All	0 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	--	247	4526 ^C	8380 ^I	130	94
		C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	2 ^C	14 ^{CB}	597	461
		NC	0 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	--	247	4524 ^C	8366 ^C	130	93
	Sawn	All	37 ^C	140 ^C	402	423	36660 ^I	47287 ^I	1074	1292
		C	19 ^C	53 ^C	340	343	1017 ^{CB}	986 ^{CB}	228	331
		NC	19 ^C	88 ^C	491	492	35643 ^C	46301 ^C	1201	1378
	Ven	All	844 ^C	974 ^C	2369	2607	3928 ^I	4554 ^C	2378	2945
		C	282 ^C	81 ^C	1892	1785	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	298	--
		NC	561 ^C	893 ^C	2713	2721	3928 ^C	4554 ^C	2380	2945
	Ply	All	371 ^C	535 ^I	582	455	38148 ^{CB}	38251 ^{CB}	452	453
		C	212 ^C	209 ^C	549	582	106 ^{CB}	33 ^{CB}	489	593
		NC	159 ^C	327 ^{CB}	631	399	38042 ^{CB}	38218 ^{CB}	452	453
Guatemala	Logs	All	638 ^I	750 ^I	526	487	194	213 ^I	65	105
		C	9 ^F	7 ^C	62	183	42	27 ^{CI}	21	42
		NC	629 ^C	743 ^{CB}	590	494	152	185	152	134
	Sawn	All	5024 ^C	1164 ^C	424	498	13979 ^I	12324 ^I	261	252
		C	1784 ^C	207 ^C	326	350	4600	5049 ^C	139	178
		NC	3240 ^C	958 ^C	508	547	9379 ^C	7275	458	353
	Ven	All	1062 ^I	105 ^{CB}	1090	1077	576	357	576	807
		C	3 ^{CB}	53 ^{CB}	1417	963	0	0	--	--
		NC	1059 ^C	51 ^{CB}	1089	1227	576	357	576	807
	Ply	All	1200 ^C	1319 ^C	351	296	11811	1519	754	292
		C	970 ^C	1148 ^C	334	279	4290	69	536	252
		NC	229 ^C	170 ^C	445	502	7521 ^C	1450	980	294
Guyana	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	13482	23992	110	120
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	13482	23992	110	120
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	8762	15377	398	452
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	8762	15377	398	452
	Ven	All	0	1 ^C	--	2393	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0 ^C	--	1015	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	1 ^C	--	3359	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	11330	8796	306	367
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	11330	8796	306	367
Honduras	Logs	All	89	256	295	285	493 ^I	7 ^I	196	199
		C	89	256	295	285	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	493 ^C	7 ^C	196	199
	Sawn	All	3189	3129	135	219	37824 ^I	37875 ^I	216	242
		C	2337	1595	120	186	36573 ^C	37001 ^C	217	242
		NC	852	1534	203	269	1251 ^C	874 ^C	204	241
	Ven	All	571 ^I	278 ^I	1182	1695	0	0	--	--
		C	374 ^{CB}	258 ^{CB}	2039	1964	0	0	--	--
		NC	197	19 ^C	658	597	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1210	1687	637	625	68	51	676	508
		C	1152	1626	640	625	68	51	676	508
		NC	58	61	579	610	0	0	--	--

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Mexico	Logs	All	15173	15821	200	201	1777 ^{CB}	1735 ^I	276	328
		C	11852 ^C	12976	182	182	481 ^{CB}	16	167	167
		NC	3321	2845	302	387	1295 ^{CB}	1718 ^{CB}	363	331
	Sawn	All	514622	541536	164	112	17180 ^{CB}	14864 ^{CB}	409	416
		C	318172 ^C	330158	138	88	14194 ^{CB}	11348 ^{CB}	389	372
		NC	196450	211378	233	191	2986 ^{CB}	3516 ^{CB}	540	668
	Ven	All	54842 ^C	64425 ^C	2070	2071	4488 ^C	6336 ^C	2396	2445
		C	7262 ^C	7573 ^C	1683	1683	97 ^C	139 ^C	1958	1958
		NC	47580 ^C	56852 ^C	2145	2137	4390 ^C	6197 ^C	2407	2459
	Ply	All	272446	292023	530	563	3751	2109 ^I	436	583
		C	122372	147921	510	507	1135	763	491	521
		NC	150075	144102	548	635	2616	1347 ^{CB}	416	626
Panama	Logs	All	27 ^I	1524 ^I	276	252	1876	4806	63	62
		C	27 ^{CB}	1500 ^F	276	251	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	24 ^C	--	309	1876	4806	63	62
	Sawn	All	2483	1585	339	329	721	737	78	73
		C	2224	1140	321	285	22	37	435	337
		NC	259	445	665	549	700	700	76	70
	Ven	All	86	129	961	862	26	0	319	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	86	129	961	862	26	0	319	--
	Ply	All	5687	2350	510	514	0	36	--	324
		C	2373	832	420	599	0	36	--	324
		NC	3314	1518	601	477	0	0	--	--
Peru	Logs	All	4019	3003	343	547	520 ^{CB}	160 ^{CB}	644	347
		C	540	449	274	293	120 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	976	986
		NC	3479	2555	358	645	400 ^{CB}	146 ^{CB}	584	327
	Sawn	All	6148	7137	266	276	95598	115322	575	672
		C	5562	6473	257	264	692	454	273	309
		NC	585	665	404	492	94906	114868	580	675
	Ven	All	391	362	2442	1984	5016	3179	526	516
		C	134	8	2681	737	0	0	--	--
		NC	257	354	2334	2061	5016	3179	526	516
	Ply	All	1194	1147	325	441	18455	20202	569	608
		C	1049	959	305	406	364	4115	460	633
		NC	146	188	633	788	18091	16087	572	602
Suriname	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	1382	2437	146	131
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1382	2437	146	131
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	1411	1936	300	312
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1411	1936	300	312
	Ven	All	0	17	--	664	0	0	--	--
		C	0	7	--	1360	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	10	--	490	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1612	2047	402	455	2 ^I	45 ^I	544	353
		C	22	100	512	500	0	0	--	--
		NC	1590	1947	401	453	2 ^{CB}	45 ^{CB}	544	353
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	1061	1102 ^I	280	258	41 ^I	26 ^I	508	213
		C	547	602 ^C	484	475	1	2 ^I	315	315
		NC	514	500 ^F	193	167	40 ^{CB}	25 ^C	518	209
	Sawn	All	15474	16971 ^I	258	290	462	152 ^{CI}	1053	1120
		C	14712	15930 ^{CB}	252	282	121	107 ^C	558	1067
		NC	762	1041 ^F	489	521	341	45 ^C	1535	1267
	Ven	All	105 ^I	63 ^I	1093	708	192 ^C	66 ^C	1187	1000
		C	43 ^C	11 ^{CB}	580	436	167 ^C	64 ^C	1186	984
		NC	62 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	2835	813	25 ^C	2 ^C	1195	1756
	Ply	All	10951	12912 ^C	497	560	1012 ^C	336 ^C	1357	1249
		C	9539	11907 ^C	492	550	1006 ^C	327 ^C	1359	1298
		NC	1413	1004 ^C	533	715	6 ^C	9 ^C	1141	524

Table 1-2-c. Trade of All Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Venezuela	Logs	All	21 ^I	75 ^I	309	533	202	82	32	87
		C	0	18	--	639	0	0	--	--
		NC	21 ^{CB}	57 ^{CB}	309	507	202	82	32	87
	Sawn	All	3020 ^I	5780 ^I	121	206	6347	1093	169	175
		C	20 ^C	644 ^C	352	382	6275	1050	169	172
		NC	3000 ^F	5136	120	195	72	42	136	301
	Ven	All	4316	3953	903	1036	733 ^I	2	3392	1113
		C	2524	2412	716	854	390 ^I	2	3483	1095
		NC	1792	1541	1430	1558	342 ^I	0	3295	13333
	Ply	All	19531	24083	498	555	82	0	968	1950
		C	4991	4609	445	432	43	0	874	--
		NC	14540	19475	519	595	40	0	1096	1950
Producers Total	Logs	All	861812	1144508	189	244	1688425	2155389	127	162
		C	47989	60508	82	81	32695	28687	125	157
		NC	813823	1084000	205	275	1655730	2126701	127	162
	Sawn	All	1872395	2019388	260	230	3623371	3880802	229	273
		C	502097	486524	173	114	361920	393897	167	214
		NC	1370298	1532864	318	340	3261451	3486906	238	281
	Ven	All	193679	214347	965	1168	551041	580857	447	536
		C	38782	47049	1252	1077	31725	37765	487	578
		NC	154897	167298	913	1197	519316	543092	445	533
	Ply	All	513795	553797	498	473	4577266	5023485	354	412
		C	242947	315971	459	452	741401	1038994	199	320
		NC	270848	237827	538	504	3835865	3984491	417	445
	Total	All	3441681	3932041	--	--	10440103	11640532	--	--
		C	831815	910053	--	--	1167740	1499342	--	--
		NC	2609866	3021989	--	--	9272363	10141190	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	11770392	12444562	96	102	5677339	6348239	99	111
		C	6098516	6364286	80	81	2726426	2851019	77	80
		NC	5671876	6080276	123	139	2950913	3497219	134	162
	Sawn	All	28687339	29546286	246	256	24974556	26465215	237	255
		C	20022088	20576126	210	216	17924209	18916334	214	226
		NC	8665251	8970160	403	446	7050347	7548882	331	378
	Ven	All	2986430	3215366	1023	1227	2775480	2808122	808	874
		C	487969	571181	770	1020	507944	506243	445	467
		NC	2498461	2644186	1093	1283	2267536	2301879	989	1080
	Ply	All	9460488	10567034	425	456	9471982	11141274	404	438
		C	2550699	2583806	392	404	2989440	4074548	305	352
		NC	6909788	7983228	438	476	6482543	7066726	476	509
	Total	All	52904649	55773248	--	--	42899357	46762850	--	--
		C	29159273	30095399	--	--	24148019	26348144	--	--
		NC	23745376	25677849	--	--	18751339	20414706	--	--

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Africa	Logs	2595	84	265	1417	525748	776903	174	228
	Sawn	670	330	133	79	800253	832736	444	487
	Ven	938	300	507	728	285802	292241	720	806
	Ply	47384	489	1543	552	87205	81914	663	474
	Total	51587	1203	--	--	1699008	1983793	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	0	0 ^C	--	--	94746 ^{CB}	173138 ^{CB}	386	353
	Sawn	0	0 ^C	--	--	280481	339860 ^C	426	563
	Ven	91 ^{CB}	239 ^{CB}	611	668	56242 ^{CB}	60075 ^{CB}	1427	1691
	Ply	85	187 ^C	252	503	33461	2941 ^{CB}	1483	478
Central African Republic	Logs	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	--	--	42051 ^{CB}	44256 ^{CB}	441	446
	Sawn	113 ^{CB}	0 ^C	378	--	17216 ^C	10526 ^{CB}	325	721
	Ven	6 ^C	0 ^C	571	--	4 ^{CB}	254 ^{CB}	1737	2511
	Ply	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	2500 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	258	193	53733 ^{CB}	73616 ^{CB}	372	415
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	33280 ^{CB}	52590 ^{CB}	795	771
	Ven	15 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	376	3459	2030 ^{CB}	4112 ^{CB}	1794	1830
	Ply	0 ^C	21 ^{CB}	--	664	54 ^{CB}	67 ^{CB}	638	964
Congo, Rep.	Logs	0	0	--	--	134139 ^I	129899 ^I	189	205
	Sawn	14 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1461	--	53815 ^I	61732 ^I	330	340
	Ven	0	0	--	--	2526 ^I	1419 ^I	194	358
	Ply	0	0	--	--	477 ^I	1356 ^I	242	455
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	34595	42885 ^{CB}	243	322
	Sawn	104 ^C	76 ^C	683	708	166611	163271 ^C	439	448
	Ven	5 ^C	0 ^C	712	--	64654 ^C	60324 ^C	601	641
	Ply	18 ^C	0 ^C	626	--	14791 ^{CB}	15350 ^{CB}	558	515
Gabon	Logs	0	0	--	--	152536	302167	96	169
	Sawn	21 ^C	65 ^C	765	768	125149 ^F	96770 ^F	605	487
	Ven	821 ^I	3 ^C	500	283	103230 ^C	117081 ^C	750	754
	Ply	45693 ^I	0 ^{CB}	1755	--	19731 ^{CB}	24048 ^{CB}	869	809
Ghana	Logs	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	207 ^F	0 ^I	395	--	108228	94045	427	449
	Ven	0	58 ^{CB}	--	1364	56949	48828	582	684
	Ply	166 ^C	63 ^C	1074	856	18688	38152	324	367
Liberia	Logs	81 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	2274	2997	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	1079 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	357	473	0	0	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	10925 ^{CB}	7537 ^{CB}	286	232
	Sawn	20 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	542	--	14988 ^{CB}	13505 ^{CB}	329	199
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	99 ^{CB}	142 ^{CB}	1552	2101
	Ply	208 ^C	139 ^{CB}	1536	779	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	253	--
Togo	Logs	14 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	180	158	3024	3405 ^I	56	63
	Sawn	189	189 ^I	47	47	486 ^{CB}	438 ^{CB}	531	526
	Ven	0	0	--	--	68 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	477	739
	Ply	136	13 ^I	136	144	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	330	--
Asia-Pacific	Logs	778081	987406	203	288	1091265	1321026	112	143
	Sawn	653767	715508	304	420	1648808	1578249	182	217
	Ven	30575	37426	619	712	187811	184735	337	395
	Ply	37302	51688	277	311	3447755	3507357	430	436
	Total	1499725	1792028	--	--	6375638	6591367	--	--
Cambodia	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	347 ^I	94 ^{CB}	103	308
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	17028 ^{CB}	14920 ^{CB}	306	240
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	383 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	1025	357
	Ply	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2597 ^{CB}	2977 ^I	564	602

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Fiji	Logs	0	0	--	--	325 ^{CB}	314 ^{CB}	567	744
	Sawn	32 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	532	--	1902	2017 ^{CB}	576	554
	Ven	0	0	--	--	202	425 ^C	894	1150
	Ply	95 ^I	86 ^{CB}	722	403	1537 ^C	411 ^{CB}	724	881
India	Logs	605000 ^I	833942 ^C	186	277	689 ^I	199 ^I	277	166
	Sawn	8980 ^{CB}	15698 ^{CB}	175	123	3200 ^I	8630 ^I	267	479
	Ven	4731 ^C	6416 ^C	398	681	8745 ^C	12244 ^C	1266	1191
	Ply	2810 ^{CB}	4284 ^{CB}	101	434	9863 ^G	20464 ^C	136	244
Indonesia	Logs	1848	1565	286	388	18917 ^{CB}	14879 ^{CB}	186	240
	Sawn	27810	30807	430	419	654917 ^I	514627 ^I	225	273
	Ven	13307	17024	1533	1177	24106 ^{CB}	24852 ^{CB}	542	569
	Ply	3411	10350	281	275	1044616	1575900 ^{CB}	399	583
Malaysia	Logs	18381 ^F	32106 ^F	317	292	651777 ^C	600810 ^C	113	129
	Sawn	398724	530478	399	675	665507 ^C	653726 ^C	174	219
	Ven	3094 ^C	5323 ^{CB}	2144	2388	124082 ^{CB}	114825 ^{CB}	300	345
	Ply	4557 ^{CB}	10091 ^{CB}	464	302	2343720 ^{CB}	1861372 ^C	451	361
Myanmar	Logs	0	0	--	--	279340	534267 ^{CB}	177	281
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	84700 ^I	96235 ^{CB}	376	308
	Ven	0	0	--	--	4022 ^{CB}	6940 ^{CB}	359	503
	Ply	0	0	--	--	14315 ^{CB}	17404 ^{CB}	266	309
Papua New Guinea	Logs	0 ^I	0	--	--	138593	170284	61	65
	Sawn	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	--	--	15268 ^I	17480 ^I	357	380
	Ven	1 ^C	22 ^C	1767	1804	14039 ^I	13666 ^I	193	230
	Ply	218 ^{CI}	332 ^C	451	412	4520 ^I	2947 ^I	452	578
Philippines	Logs	21909	2359 ^C	153	99	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	57511 ^I	17046 ^C	329	190	1976	4863	48	55
	Ven	736	846	111	246	3460	3803	578	717
	Ply	4591	5038	651	665	7493	1401	419	407
Thailand	Logs	130837	117434	344	419	1277 ^C	170 ^C	160	55
	Sawn	160702 ^{CB}	121445 ^{CB}	187	193	203584 ^C	265231 ^{CB}	104	143
	Ven	8706 ^C	7796 ^C	420	338	8773 ^C	7914 ^C	4474	5461
	Ply	21508 ^{CB}	21508 ^I	280	280	19095 ^{CB}	24482 ^{CB}	580	646
Vanuatu	Logs	106 ^F	0 ^C	73	--	1 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	597	285
	Sawn	7 ^I	34 ^I	280	351	727 ^{CB}	519 ^{CB}	437	536
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Ply	113 ^{CB}	0 ^C	514	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Latin America\ Caribbean	Logs	7092	6792	272	308	27510	45425	116	109
	Sawn	31160	43791	192	275	726639	749654	333	377
	Ven	25056	27787	1267	1374	78473	81802	373	435
	Ply	111092	122226	514	594	305227	253294	319	362
	Total	174400	200595	--	--	1137849	1130175	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	231	166 ^{CB}	100	196	1103 ^C	2463 ^C	196	196
	Sawn	1240	1240 ^I	318	310	29917	34559 ^{CB}	510	421
	Ven	52 ^C	112 ^C	803	758	3105 ^C	3280 ^C	2450	2804
	Ply	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	622	689	1224 ^C	1215 ^C	434	436
Brazil	Logs	1332 ^{CB}	2539 ^{CB}	197	196	351	78	107	130
	Sawn	3899	6153	45	77	578846	571095	306	344
	Ven	6393	7806	659	764	61613	64055	315	364
	Ply	279	497	856	589	227476	196100	286	343
Colombia	Logs	0	0	--	--	2216 ^I	1172 ^I	130	124
	Sawn	12 ^{CB}	9 ^C	200	504	645 ^I	1195 ^I	222	288
	Ven	1612 ^C	1980 ^C	2389	2558	27 ^I	178	1190	395
	Ply	2168 ^C	2704 ^C	462	465	3206 ^I	4382 ^I	510	556

Table 1-2-d. Trade of Tropical Timber by ITTO Producers - Value (1000 \$ and \$/m³)

Country	Product	Imports				Exports			
		Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Ecuador	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	4524 ^C	8366 ^C	130	93
	Sawn	3 ^C	31 ^C	480	495	2121 ^{CB}	2200 ^{CB}	511	557
	Ven	141 ^C	285 ^C	2311	2171	3928 ^C	4554 ^C	2380	2945
	Ply	92 ^C	137 ^{CB}	476	243	38042 ^{CB}	38218 ^{CB}	452	453
Guatemala	Logs	517 ^C	10 ^C	588	252	152	185 ^I	152	134
	Sawn	1345 ^C	366 ^C	532	748	5468 ^C	5268 ^C	405	483
	Ven	880 ^C	3 ^C	974	1270	0	357 ^I	--	807
	Ply	88 ^C	109 ^C	420	497	7521 ^C	1450 ^I	980	294
Guyana	Logs	0	0	--	--	13482	23992	110	120
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	8762	15377	398	452
	Ven	0	1 ^C	--	3359	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0	0	--	--	11330	8796	310	367
Honduras	Logs	0	0	--	--	493 ^C	7 ^C	196	199
	Sawn	814 ^C	1573 ^C	749	756	1248 ^C	874 ^C	206	241
	Ven	182 ^C	19 ^C	626	599	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Mexico	Logs	1020 ^C	1169 ^C	272	381	1288 ^{CB}	1718 ^{CB}	367	331
	Sawn	20521 ^{CB}	27827 ^{CB}	500	632	2201 ^{CB}	1624 ^{CB}	487	597
	Ven	14339 ^C	15574 ^C	2082	2044	4390 ^C	6197 ^C	2407	2459
	Ply	94081	96132	510	604	4383 ^I	738 ^{CB}	1392	626
Panama	Logs	0	19 ^C	--	315	1876	4755	63	62
	Sawn	39	172	658	491	700	570	76	60
	Ven	24	54	1209	1083	26	0	319	--
	Ply	739	334	690	608	0	0	--	--
Peru	Logs	3479	2555	358	645	400 ^{CB}	146 ^{CB}	584	327
	Sawn	136	665	184	492	94906	114868	580	675
	Ven	257	354	2334	2061	5016	3179	526	516
	Ply	146	188	633	788	11998	2341	549	765
Suriname	Logs	0	0	--	--	1382	2437	146	131
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	1411	1936	300	312
	Ven	0	10 ^I	--	490	0	0	--	--
	Ply	1590	1947	401	453	2 ^{CB}	45 ^{CB}	544	353
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	514	335 ^C	193	295	40 ^{CB}	25 ^C	518	209
	Sawn	762	619 ^{CB}	489	749	341	45 ^C	1535	1266
	Ven	34 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	4376	765	25 ^C	2 ^C	1195	1756
	Ply	1413	702 ^C	533	617	6 ^C	9 ^C	1141	524
Venezuela	Logs	0	0	--	--	202	82	32	87
	Sawn	2388	5136	96	195	72	42	136	301
	Ven	1143	1541	1073	1558	342 ^I	0	3295	13333
	Ply	10497	19475	572	595	40	0	1096	1950
Producers Total	Logs	787769	994282	204	288	1644523	2143354	127	164
	Sawn	685597	759628	296	407	3175700	3160639	244	288
	Ven	56569	65512	797	895	552086	558777	474	549
	Ply	195778	174403	513	468	3840187	3842565	422	431
	Total	1725712	1993826	--	--	9212496	9705336	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	3039769	3383656	199	235	1697360	2206986	129	167
	Sawn	4109564	3927276	426	498	3642525	3678841	267	316
	Ven	686593	656208	642	709	743753	765300	589	687
	Ply	3637478	4056315	409	461	4548950	4605364	430	439
	Total	11473405	12023456	--	--	10632589	11256491	--	--

APPENDIX 2

Direction of Trade in Volume of Primary Tropical Timber Products between Major ITTO Producers and Consumers in 2006

Table 2-1. Logs	119
Table 2-2. Sawnwood	120
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Table 2-1. Trade of Tropical Logs, 2006 (m ³)														
Exporters	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Myanmar	Gabon	Congo, Rep. of	Cameroon	Guyana	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Côte d'Ivoire	Central African Rep.	Ecuador	Panama	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
China	1,411,956	2,064,261	987,555	958,028	367,006	299,189	64,093	4,297	734	22,381	645	802	1,376,665	7,557,612
	1,152,000	2,064,261	970,650	1,061,360	377,092	299,189	77,699	4,297	734	22,381	802	1,492		
India	1,362,729	35,571	693,118	112,440	5,881	3,777	52,952	16	105,490	319	76,239	38,911	523,106	3,010,549
	1,396,000	35,571	693,118	130,811	11,194	3,777	78,694	16	105,490	319	62,797	66,073		
Japan	1,051,057	181,565	1,104	5,097	1,114	789	-	1,506	-	1,625	-	-	111,799	1,355,656
	1,031,000	181,565	1,104	2,672	169	789	-	1,506	-	1,625	-	-		
Taiwan, P.O.C.	543,001	-	-	23,123	-	1,860	2,609	-	-	-	-	856	13,969	585,418
	543,000	7,179	37,350	-	9,659	3,638	10,363	1,968	-	-	-	833		
France*	136	-	784	225,280	73,683	22,735	1	60,953	148	14,877	-	-	-6,307	392,290
	0	-	784	214,878	62,423	22,735	24	60,953	148	14,877	-	-		
Thailand	63,053	26,619	136,113	13,684	-	84	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	39,991	280,590
	56,000	26,619	136,074	156	25	84	2,727	-	-	-	-	-		
Korea, Rep. of	88,000	90,000	-	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	68,000	251,000
	0	45,513	233	-	116	949	-	80	-	655	-	-		
Spain	42	-	135	15,945	19,684	15,011	-	273	291	19,996	-	-	98,623	170,000
	0	-	135	18807	12,778	15,011	-	273	291	19,996	-	16		
Italy**	4,119	-	9,448	66,732	60,018	51,648	82	29,749	-	12,167	2	-	-108,975	124,990
	0	-	9,448	56,281	29,679	51,648	109	29,749	-	12,167	-	-		
Portugal***	8	-	-	27,201	27,784	14,867	-	62,569	-	8,027	-	-	-24,456	116,000
	0	-	-	22,349	53,353	14,867	-	62,569	-	8,027	-	-		
Malaysia		-	12,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000	110,000
		-	11,647	6,410	292	49	41	-	-	-	49	-		
Germany****	998	-	3,966	54,098	22,170	34,208	-	1,102	165	7,943	35	-	-18,685	106,000
	0	-	3,966	38,513	18,300	34,208	-	1,102	165	7,943	-	-		
Others														
	481,703	277,587	38,209	233,763	57,585	43,769	30,343	14,990	26,244	11,184	25,866	7,976		
Total Exports	4,659,703	2,638,295	1,902,718	1,786,000	632,665	490,713	200,000	177,503	133,072	99,174	89,514	76,390		

Figures in **bold** denote imports recorded by importing country. Figures in *italics* denote exports recorded by exporting country

*France reported 583,758m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE but over this volume 164,752m³ were imported from Belgium.

**Italy reported more than 243,000m³ to COMTRADE.

***Spain reported 150,032m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE.

****Germany reported 155,167m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE.

Table 2-2. Trade of Tropical Sawnwood, 2006 (m ³)														
Exporters	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand	Brazil	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Myanmar	Ghana	Gabon	Belgium	Congo, Rep. of	Peru	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
China	376,036	449,677	706,443	324,872	17,038	8,715	174,629	7,176	21,144	622	10,685	48,478	235,199	2,380,714
	458,382 ^C	449,677 ^{CB}	705,096 ^{CB}	386,660	8,705 ^C	7,929 ^C	173,408 ^{CB}	4,801	17,358 ^C	143 ^C	20,175	19,262	1,219 ^I	
Malaysia		394,000	373,781	3,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,219 ^I	786,000
		781,254 ^{CB}	1,130,271 ^{CB}	4,240	1,838 ^C	7,182 ^C	4,399 ^{CB}	2,300	1,757 ^C	- ^C	1,066	-		
Thailand	606,651	66		15,715	267	43	-	179	-	-	-	-	4,892 ^{CB}	627,813
	606,651 ^C	8,037 ^{CB}		27,360	267 ^C	43 ^C	92,465 ^{CB}	477	- ^C	- ^C	-	-		
Netherlands	18,980	15,218	662	86,688	62,311	3,542	1,184	1,918	5,877	15,704	-	393	252,823	465,300
	20,844 ^C	15,218 ^{CB}	662 ^{CB}	203,510	78,831 ^C	12,899 ^C	1,184 ^{CB}	4,835	8,770 ^C	44,562 ^C	32,577	516		
France	21,157	12,144	162	184,590	64,687	17,171	598	28,771	13,675	14,951	32,248	-	18,866	409,020
	13,556 ^C	12,144 ^{CB}	162 ^{CB}	184,590	64,257 ^C	17,171 ^C	598 ^{CB}	11,997	15,600 ^C	26,597 ^C	7,383	-		
Spain	-	910	35	84,258	98,893	58,660	585	2,736	2,295	-	9,891	446	120,291	379,000
	33 ^C	910 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	123,330	102,279 ^C	69,570 ^C	585 ^{CB}	1,684	2,385 ^C	61 ^C	18,892	394		
Taiwan, P.O.C	199,140	1,689	6,082	4,960	59	-	-	105	90	-	-	355	70,020	282,500
	199,140 ^C	12,628 ^{CB}	2,589 ^{CB}	6,170	59 ^C	- ^C	4,064 ^{CB}	345	90 ^C	- ^C	80	355		
Japan	165,775	76,058	1,885	7,267	102	306	594	415	120	-	144	70	24,798	277,534
	761,509 ^C	77,121 ^{CB}	1,885 ^{CB}	7,780	257 ^C	430 ^C	594 ^{CB}	264	78 ^C	16 ^C	114	-		
Italy*	17,365	8,456	2,262	18,644	90,593	60,109	10,103	21,319	44,449	158	7,068	1,009	-38,195	243,340
	10,167 ^C	8,546 ^{CB}	2,262 ^{CB}	21,620	123,656 ^C	64,553 ^C	10,103 ^{CB}	11,074	57,460 ^C	132 ^C	9,356	30		
Hong Kong, S.A.R.	52,944	31,792	6,120	36,381	19,837	-	408	247	1,616	-	1,717	15,376	43,005	209,443
	38,370 ^C	31,792 ^{CB}	6,120 ^{CB}	37,730	13,213 ^C	149 ^C	408 ^{CB}	407	1,096 ^C	- ^C	-	2,803		
Belgium	24,066	8,210	16	28,285	60,010	7,861	335	4,420	5,534		2,144	130	64,859	205,870
	12,254 ^C	8,210 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	48,250	67,441 ^C	6,602 ^C	335 ^{CB}	5,754	7,538 ^C		16,247	-		
United Kingdom	16,525	2,793	1,788	6,565	34,804	12,741	892	7,247	-	4,671	3,368	33	91,573	183,000
	11,461 ^C	2,793 ^{CB}	1,788 ^{CB}	3,830	22,568 ^C	18,986 ^C	892 ^{CB}	12,209	222 ^C	8,420 ^C	13,497	89		
Others														
	853,667 ^C	475,667 ^I	8,968 ^{CB}	607,151	120,448 ^C	158,724 ^C	23,272 ^{CB}	153,413	86,496 ^I	110,069 ^I	61,978 ^I	146,697		
Total Exports	2,986,034	1,883,997	1,859,854	1,662,221	603,819	364,238	312,307	209,560	198,850	190,000	181,365	170,146		

Figures in **bold** denote imports recorded by importing country. Figures in *italics* denote exports recorded by exporting country

*Italy reported 312,817m³ of tropical sawnwood imports to COMTRADE

Table 2-3. Trade of Tropical Veneer, 2006 (m ³)														
Exporters	Malaysia	Brazil	Gabon	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Papua New Guinea	Indonesia	Cameroon	Germany	China	Myanmar	U.S.A	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
Korea, Rep. of	114,979 ^C	1,000	-	-	33 ^C	22,000	-	-	1,000	45,000	4,000	3,000	18,988 ^I	210,000
	97,000 ^I	7,035	- ^C	- ^C	161	14,725 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	41 ^C	415 ^C	2,281 ^{CB}	- ^C		
Taiwan, P.O.C.	84,380 ^C	459 ^C	- ^C	31 ^C	3 ^C	18,935 ^C	1,032 ^C	2 ^C	9 ^C	6,459 ^C	- ^C	0 ^C	1,154 ^C	112,464 ^C
	100,000	542	- ^C	1 ^C	-	18,935 ^{CB}	1,032 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	17 ^C	3,708 ^C	- ^{CB}	517 ^C		
France	1 ^C	62 ^C	31,359 ^C	1,278 ^C	1,066 ^C	- ^C	- ^C	636 ^C	700 ^C	13 ^C	0 ^C	30 ^C	69,315 ^I	104,460 ^{E1}
	0	342	91,264 ^C	3,031 ^C	1,000	- ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	636 ^{CB}	391 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^{CB}	92 ^C		
China	29,776	1,876	1,817	94	623	8,133	27,705	547	159 ^C		2,917	1,379 ^C	16,624 ^I	91,650
	26,000	3,495	2,575 ^C	- ^C	120	8,133 ^{CB}	27,596 ^{CB}	547 ^{CB}	1,129 ^C		2,347 ^{CB}	602 ^C		
Italy*	15 ^C	1,037 ^C	14,497 ^C	29,033 ^C	7,287 ^C	- ^C	30 ^C	28,780 ^C	975 ^C	245 ^C	61 ^C	202 ^C	-2,802 ^I	79,360 ^{E1}
	0	1,407	24,383 ^C	29,588 ^C	8,921 ^C	- ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	28,780 ^{CB}	1,458 ^C	59 ^C	61 ^{CB}	188 ^C		
Denmark	- ^C	72 ^C	- ^C	100 ^C	1,486 ^C	- ^C	- ^C	- ^C	2,155 ^C	26 ^C	5 ^C	26 ^C	43,430 ^I	47,300 ^{E5}
	0	205	302 ^C	140 ^C	475	- ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	563 ^C	- ^C	5 ^{CB}	- ^C		
Spain	- ^C	1,299 ^C	711 ^C	17,381 ^C	5,119 ^C	- ^C	17 ^C	1,346 ^C	2,894 ^C	1,238 ^C	- ^C	180 ^C	10,815 ^I	41,000 ^{E1}
	0	19,277	857 ^C	17,061 ^C	6,084 ^C	- ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	1,346 ^{CB}	188 ^C	179 ^C	- ^{CB}	146 ^C		
Germany	670 ^C	178 ^C	431 ^C	14,985 ^C	3,818 ^C	- ^C	957 ^C	320 ^C		186 ^C	- ^C	29 ^C	18,626 ^I	40,200 ^{E3}
	1,000	316	338 ^C	14,414 ^C	5,945 ^C	- ^{CB}	957 ^{CB}	320 ^{CB}		21 ^C	- ^{CB}	120 ^C		
Japan	25,379 ^C	5 ^C	- ^C	- ^C	27 ^C	2 ^C	3,949 ^C	- ^{CB}	30 ^C	271 ^C	36 ^C	1 ^C	544 ^C	30,244 ^C
	33,000	395	- ^C	- ^C	-	2 ^{CB}	3,949 ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	33 ^C	18 ^C	36 ^{CB}	12 ^C		
Thailand	10,032 ^C	954 ^C	10 ^C	- ^C	136 ^C	- ^C	996 ^C	- ^C	79 ^C	261 ^C	1,935 ^C	511 ^C	8,116 ^C	23,030 ^C
	5,000	1,455	- ^C	- ^C	41	- ^{CB}	996 ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	80 ^C	451 ^C	1,935 ^{CB}	- ^C		
Netherlands	- ^C	50 ^C	2,288 ^C	- ^C	119 ^C	- ^C	145 ^C	- ^C	906 ^C	457 ^C	- ^C	96 ^C	12,039 ^I	16,100 ^{E1}
	0	385	7,796 ^C	84 ^C	115	- ^{CB}	145 ^{CB}	- ^{CB}	287 ^C	24 ^C	- ^{CB}	63 ^C		
Indonesia	1,385 ^W	273 ^W	14 ^W	0 ^W	8 ^W	0 ^W		16 ^W	652 ^W	- ^W	299 ^W	2,722 ^W	9,093	14,462 ^W
	34,000	733	81 ^C	- ^C	7	- ^{CB}		16 ^{CB}	139 ^C	630 ^C	299 ^{CB}	146 ^C		
Others														
	37,000	140,176	27,637 ^C	29,724 ^C	48,479	17,650 ^I	8,875 ^{CB}	3,850 ^{CB}	11,354 ^I	9,027 ^I	6,834 ^{CB}	9,176 ^I		
Total Exports	333,000	175,763	155,233 ^C	94,043 ^C	71,348	59,445 ^I	43,666 ^{CB}	35,535 ^{CB}	15,680 ^{E3}	14,534	13,798 ^{CB}	11,062 ^{E2}		

Figures in **bold** denote imports recorded by importing country. Figures in *italics* denote exports recorded by exporting country

*Italy reports 96,486m³ of tropical veneer imports to COMTRADE

Table 2-4. Trade of Tropical Plywood, 2006 (m³)

Exporters	Malaysia	Indonesia	China	Brazil	Belgium	France	Ghana	Ecuador	India	Hong Kong, S.A.R.	Italy	Myanmar	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
Japan	1,861,842	1,306,942	42,091	82	-	27	-	-	2,812	560	1,546	215	276,883	3,493,000
	<i>2,490,752</i>	<i>1,306,942</i>	<i>51,774</i>	<i>0</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>56</i>	-	<i>215</i>		
U.S.A.	528,374	385,510	249,101	175,797	447	1,614	1,773	55,815	14,119	5,002	729	-	92,772	1,511,053
	<i>450,512</i>	<i>385,510</i>	<i>249,101</i>	<i>214,060</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>2,067</i>	<i>2,465</i>	<i>55,815</i>	<i>6,568</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>164</i>	-		
Korea, Rep. of *	613,776	200,667	292,881	-	-	-	-	-	408	1,741	-	44,279	-14,752	1,139,000
	<i>475,263</i>	<i>200,667</i>	<i>79,201</i>	<i>0</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>44,279</i>		
Taiwan P.O.C.	351,848	136,811	71,753	-	-	-	-	36	-	4	474	-	3,688	564,614
	<i>377,281</i>	<i>136,811</i>	<i>52,249</i>	<i>0</i>	-	-	-	<i>36</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>151</i>	-	-		
China	46,904	178,648		0	32	21	0	0	42	1,165	111	0	16,999	243,922
	<i>93,706</i>	<i>178,648</i>		<i>0</i>	-	<i>32</i>	-	-	-	<i>67,227</i>	-	-		
United Kingdom**	199,651	37,847	121,295	144,153	4,350	6,434	1,252	-	4,304	-	2,081	6,778	-304,145	224,000
	<i>139,090</i>	<i>37,847</i>	<i>26,805</i>	<i>141,017</i>	<i>3,066</i>	<i>6,989</i>	<i>1,056</i>	-	<i>2,877</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3,104</i>	<i>6,778</i>		
Netherlands	9,035	16,909	28,952	3,832	34,057	56,796	-	-	497	-	2,496	-	59,726	212,300
	<i>4,413</i>	<i>16,909</i>	<i>24,632</i>	<i>5,015</i>	<i>80,304</i>	<i>67,967</i>	-	-	<i>637</i>	-	<i>1,573</i>	-		
Belgium*	13,035	97,197	15,499	27,742		3,339	8,739	-	-	-	2,058	-	-2,219	165,390
	<i>15,984</i>	<i>97,197</i>	<i>15,499</i>	<i>25,217</i>		<i>5,623</i>	<i>9,004</i>	-	-	<i>5</i>	<i>730</i>	-		
Mexico	72,793	10,696	19,695	6,172	-	-	-	19,121	-	-	-	-	30,769	159,246
	<i>72,793</i>	-	<i>19,695</i>	<i>6,521</i>	-	-	-	<i>21,164</i>	-	-	-	-		
Hong Kong, S.A.R.	30,938	31,593	62,659	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	-	10,095	135,285
	<i>30,938</i>	<i>29,669</i>	<i>62,659</i>	<i>0</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>3</i>		<i>0</i>	-		
Germany	3,118	42,395	5,613	26,521	5,162	6,700	33	-	-	79	11,810	-	19,049	120,480
	<i>5,389</i>	<i>42,395</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>30,243</i>	<i>11,003</i>	<i>5,201</i>	-	-	<i>11</i>	-	<i>25,181</i>	-		
Canada	19,267	23,811	9,763	9,028	-	107	315	43	102	210	96	-	50,258	113,000
	<i>2,154</i>	<i>23,811</i>	<i>6,741</i>	<i>3,306</i>	-	-	-	<i>43</i>	-	-	<i>2</i>	-		
Others														
	<i>996,706</i>	<i>248,487</i>	<i>401,700</i>	<i>146,386</i>	<i>23,855</i>	<i>21,941</i>	<i>91,377</i>	<i>7,268</i>	<i>73,872</i>	<i>6,113</i>	<i>33,681</i>	<i>5,043</i>		
Total Exports	5,154,981	2,704,893	992,752	571,765	118,320	109,820	103,902	84,326	84,031	73,619	64,450	56,315		

Figures in **bold** denote imports recorded by importing country. Figures in *italics* denote exports recorded by exporting country

*The Rep. of Korea reports 1,162,399m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE. Belgium reports 224,925m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE.

**United Kingdom reports 224,000m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE

APPENDIX 3

Major Tropical Species Traded in 2005 and 2006

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<<An asterisk (‘*’) next to a country name (or year) means that country did not provide new data in 2007 for that product/year and that data previously presented in the 2006 *Review* is being repeated.>>

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This note provides details of species included under various sub-headings of Chapter 44 of the Harmonized System (HS) of customs classification. It is not a comprehensive list of HS codes, but it provides a key for those countries in Appendix 3 that reported species trade according to such codes (Brazil, Finland, France, New Zealand, Norway and Portugal). Note that extensions of the HS beyond 6 digits are country or region specific and the same species may therefore appear under more than one code in the following list if different countries categorize it differently. Some countries have provided 10 or 8 digit HS codes with no explanation; please refer to the corresponding 8 or 6 digit code for these. For the purposes of the HS and in the descriptions that follow, “Tropical Wood” means one of the following species:

Abura, Acajou d’Afrique, Afromosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dark Red Meranti, Dibétou, Doussié, Fremiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jekitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Light Red Meranti, Limba, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany, Makoré, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Meranti Bakau, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Obeche, Okoumé, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Paduk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Palissandre de Para, Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Rose, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Ramin, Sapelli, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sipo, Sucupira, Suren, Teak, Tiama, Tola, Virola, White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti.

Note that species from tropical countries other than those listed above are still considered tropical timber by ITTO and, if correctly recorded by customs authorities, are included as “Others” in categories 4403.99, 4407.99, 4408.90 and 4412.99.

HS Code	Description
4403.41-49	Tropical Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared. (ITTO: Logs)
4403.41	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
4403.49	Other Tropical Wood
4403.49.00.03	Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas
4403.49.00.09	Not elsewhere specified in 4403.41 or 4403.49
4403.49.10	Sapelli, Acajou d’Afrique and Iroko
4403.49.20	Okoumé
4403.49.30	Obéché
4403.49.40	Sipo
4403.49.50	Limba
4403.49.60	Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou and Azobé
4403.49.70	Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Imbuia, Balsa, Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4403.49.90	Other Tropical Wood
4403.99	Other non-coniferous
4407.24-29	Tropical Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm. (ITTO: Sawnwood)
4407.24	Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Imbuia and Balsa
4407.24.00.10	Virola (Baboen)
4407.24.00.20	Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
4407.24.00.30	Mahogany, American (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4407.24.00.40	Balsa
4407.24.00.90	Other
4407.24.10	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.24.90	Other
4407.25	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
4407.25.31	Planed: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.25.39	Planed: Other
4407.25.50	Sanded
4407.25.60	Other: Dark red Meranti and Light Red Meranti
4407.25.80	Other: Meranti Bakau

4407.26	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.26.31	Planed: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.26.39	Planed: Other
4407.26.50	Sanded
4407.26.70	Other: White Lauan and White Meranti
4407.26.80	Other: White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.29	Other Tropical Wood
4407.29.00.10	Teak
4407.29.00.20	Other
4407.29.10	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.20	Planed: Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4407.29.31	Other: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.29.39	Other
4407.29.50	Sanded
4407.29.61	Other: Azobé
4407.29.69	Other: Other
4407.29.70	Other: Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.90.01	Wood, tropical; Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.90.09	Wood, tropical; Not elsewhere specified in item no. 4407.29, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.99	Other Tropical Wood
4407.99	Other non-coniferous

4408.31-90	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other tropical wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm. (ITTO: Veneer)
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4408.31	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4408.31.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.31.21	Planed
4408.31.25	Sanded
4408.31.30	Other
4408.39	Other Tropical Wood
4408.39.00.10	Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
4408.39.00.20	Mahogany, African (Acajou d'Afrique)
4408.39.00.30	Mahogany, American (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4408.39.00.90	Other
4408.39.11-35	White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose:
4408.39.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.39.21	Planed
4408.39.25	Sanded
4408.39.31	Other: Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm
4408.39.35	Other: Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm
4408.39.51-99	Other
4408.39.81	Other: Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm: Makoré, iroko, tiama, mansonie, ilomba, dibétou, azobé, White Meranti, white seraya, Yeloow Meranti, alan, keruing, ramin, kapur, teak, jongkong, merbau, jelutong, kempas, imbuia and balsa
4408.39.89	Other
4408.39.90.09	White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
4408.39.91	Of a thickness exceeding 1mm: Makoré, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonie, Ilomba, Dibétou, Azobé, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Imbuia and Balsa
4408.39.99	Other
4408.90	Other non-coniferous
4408.90.08.41	Tropical hardwoods, not elsewhere specified in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick

4412.13-99	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood. (ITTO: Plywood)
4412.13	Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
4412.13.10	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered
4412.13.10.01	Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, overlaid, including veneered
4412.13.10.09	Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, not overlaid, or veneered
4412.13.10.19	Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
4412.13.10.20	Teak
4412.13.10.30	Other, Philippine Mahogany (Lauan)
4412.13.10.80	Other, Mahogany
4412.13.10.90	Other
4412.13.11	Okoumé
4412.13.19	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4412.13.90	Other
4412.13.90.19	Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
4412.13.90.90	Other
4412.14	Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
4412.22	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
4412.22.10	Containing at least one layer of particle board
4412.22.10.00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
4412.22.90.00	Other
4412.22.91	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard
4412.23	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, at least one outer ply non coniferous, at least one layer of particleboard
4412.92	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, both outer plys coniferous with at least one ply of tropical wood
4412.92.10.00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
4412.92.90.00	Other
4412.92.99	Other
4412.99	Other

Species Codes and Species Description for Indonesia

Species Code	Description
Industrial Roundwood	
440349100	White Meranti
440349600	Teak
440349700	Jelutong
440349900	Other kinds of tropical woods
440399100	Wood in the rough of other woods, for pulping
440399940	Wood in the rough of iron group
440399950	Other wood in the rough of Sandalwood, Laka
440399960	Other wood in the rough of Kuku, Perupuk, Sonokeling, Sonokembang
440399990	Wood in the rough of other woods
440341100	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti
440341200	Meranti Bakau
440349300	Keruing
440349400	Ramin
440399910	Wood in the rough of Pulai group
440399970	Other wood in the rough of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon, Johar, Karet
440399980	Other wood in the rough of Cempakadurian Burung, Rengas, Sindur
440349500	Kapur
Sawnwood	
440724100	Sawn lengthwise but not planed, sanded of Virola, Mahogany
440724200	Sliced or peeled but not planed, sanded of Virola, Mahogany
440724300	Virola, Mahogany for parquet flooring
440724900	Other form of Virola, Mahogany
440725100	Sawn lengthwise but not planed, sanded of Dark Red Meranti
440725200	Sliced or peeled but not planed, sanded of Dark Red Meranti
440725300	Dark Red Meranti for parquet floor
440725900	Other form of Dark Red Meranti
440726110	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of White Meranti
440726120	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Yellow Meranti
440726190	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of other White Lauan
440726210	Sliced or peeled but not planed of White Meranti
440726290	Sliced or peeled but not planed of other White Lauan
440726310	Parquet flooring of White Meranti
440726390	Parquet flooring of other White Lauan
440726910	Other forms of White Meranti, NES
440726990	Other forms of White Lauan, NES
440729110	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Teak
440729120	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Ramin
440729130	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
440729190	Other sawn lengthwise but not planed tropical wood, NES
440729210	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Teak
440729230	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
440729290	Other sliced or peeled but not planed tropical wood, NES
440729310	Parquet flooring of Teak
440729320	Parquet flooring of Ramin
440729330	Parquet flooring of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
440729390	Other parquet flooring of tropical wood, NES
440729910	Other forms of Teak
440729920	Other forms of Ramin
440729930	Other forms of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
440729990	Other forms of tropical wood, NES

Species Code	Description
440799110	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Ebony
440799120	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Sandalwood
440799130	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Kuku, Sungkai, Sonokembang
440799140	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon
440799150	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Balau, Bangkirai
440799190	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of other wood
440799210	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Ebony
440799220	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Kuku, Sungkai, Sonokembang
440799230	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon
440799240	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Balau, Bangkirai
440799290	Sliced or peeled but not planed of other wood
440799310	Other wood sawn, but not planed of Sandalwood
440799320	Other wood sawn, but not planed of Balau/Damar-Laut, Bangkirai
440799390	Other wood sawn, but not planed of other wood
440799911	Parquet flooring of Ebony
440799912	Parquet flooring of Sandalwood
440799913	Parquet flooring of Kuku, Sungkai, Sonokembang
440799914	Parquet flooring of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon
440799915	Parquet flooring of Balau/Damar-Laut, Bangkirai
440799919	Parquet flooring of other wood for other purposes
440799991	Other wood sawn of Ebony for other purposes
440799993	Other wood sawn of Kuku, Sungkai, Sonokembang for other purposes
440799994	Other wood sawn of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon for other purposes
440799995	Other wood sawn of Balau/Damar-Laut, Bangkirai for other purposes
440799999	Other wood sawn of other wood for other purposes
Veneer	
440831100	Veneer sheets of Dark Red Meranti, rotary peeled
440831900	Other veneer sheets of Dark Red Meranti
440839100	Other veneer sheets of tropical wood in rotary shelled
440839900	Other veneer sheets of tropical wood in other forms NES
440890100	Veneer sheets of other wood, peeled by rotaring
440890900	Other veneer sheets of other woods
Plywood	
441213000	Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood with at least 6 mm thickness
441214000	Other plywood with at least 6 mm thickness, with at least one ply of non coniferous
441222000	Other plywood with at least one ply tropical wood containing particle board
441223000	Other plywood with at least one ply of non-coniferous wood
441229000	Other plywood containing particle wood with at least 1 ply tropical wood

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
CONSUMERS					
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	542
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	--
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Canada	2005	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	105
Canada	2005	4403.99.00.99		4	66
Canada	2006	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	310
Canada	2006	4403.99.00.99		2	72
Canada	2006	4403.99.00.20		0 ^R	108
China	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	85	444
China	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1068	237
China	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	323	160
China	2005	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur	196	178
China	2005	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	mengaris	121	250
China	2005	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas	100	162
China	2005		others	520	238
China	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	85	507
China	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1068	257
China	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	323	193
China	2006	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur	196	190
China	2006	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	mengaris	121	374
China	2006	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas	100	169
China	2006		others	682	276
France	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	165	258
France	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	79	376
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	45	491
France	2005	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	1	533
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2005		others	192	333
France	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	110	398
France	2006	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	59	398
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	55	398
France	2006	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	5	398
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2006		others	163	398
Germany	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	97	504
Germany	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	106	580
Netherlands	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	399
Netherlands	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	682
Netherlands	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	594
Netherlands	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	453
Netherlands	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	1203
Netherlands	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	937
Poland	2005	44.03.49.95	(see accompanying notes)	2	445
Poland	2005	44.03.49.10		1	344
Poland	2006	44.03.49.95	(see accompanying notes)	1	1252
Poland	2006	44.03.49.10		0 ^R	986
Portugal	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	66	387
Portugal	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	315
Portugal	2005		others	84	398

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Portugal	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	53	416
Portugal	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2006	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	531
Portugal	2006		others	62	425
Spain	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	107	411
Spain	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	170	237
Sweden	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	3	1190
Sweden	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	2	1027
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	413	179
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	365	195
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	136	208
Japan	2005	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2005	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	8	166
Japan	2005	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2005	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2005	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2005	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	652
Japan	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	373	214
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	391	232
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	110	242
Japan	2006	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2006	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	4	201
Japan	2006	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2006	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2006	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2006	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	3	514
Japan	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
New Zealand	2005	4403.49.00.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2470
New Zealand	2005	4403.49.00.05		0 ^R	2154
New Zealand	2005		others	1	820
Norway	2005	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	292
Norway	2006	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	9	176
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.10.00		1	154
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.20.20		12	202
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.20.30		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.20.40		2	88
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.99.90.11		4	145
Rep. of Korea	2005		others	314	148
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	21	118
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.49.10.00		4	1818
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.49.20.20		4	219
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.49.20.40		2	168
Rep. of Korea	2006		others	220	174
USA	2005	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.03.49.00.00		1	662

Table 3-1-a. Major Tropical Log Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
USA	2006	44.03.41.00.00		0 ^R	--
USA	2006	44.03.49.00.00		1	616
PRODUCERS					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2005	44.03.41.200	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	433
Indonesia	2005	44.03.49.400		0 ^{WR}	462
Indonesia	2005	44.03.49.900		0 ^{WR}	368
Indonesia	2005	44.03.99.980		5 ^W	208
Indonesia	2005	44.03.99.990		1 ^W	762
Indonesia	2006	44.03.41.200		0 ^{WR}	61904
Indonesia	2006	44.03.49.400		1 ^W	439
Indonesia	2006	44.03.99.980		1 ^W	459
Indonesia	2006	44.03.99.990		2 ^W	330
Thailand	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	122	582
Thailand	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	11	203
Thailand	2005	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	1	442
Thailand	2005	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	1	160
Thailand	2005	<i>Hevea Brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.	pararubber wood	0 ^R	57
Thailand	2005	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	27	12
Thailand	2005		others	218	551
Thailand	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	114	681
Thailand	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	2	264
Thailand	2006	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	0 ^R	458
Thailand	2006	<i>Dalbergia olveri</i>	ching-chan or ket-daeng	0 ^R	1038
Thailand	2006	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	0 ^R	479
Thailand	2006	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	18	21
Thailand	2006		others	106	286
<u>Latin America</u>					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi]	100
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Guaiaicum</i> spp.	guayacan		
Brazil	2005		others	0 ^R	91
Mexico	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	643
Mexico	2005	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	1	140
Mexico	2005	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^I	1341
Mexico	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	734
Mexico	2006	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	1	153
Mexico	2006	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	2	503
Peru	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	10	358
Peru	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	4	645
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	oak	0 ^R	716
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	1	160
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	1	230

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
CONSUMERS					
Australia	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	4	473
Australia	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Australia	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Australia	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	35	577
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Australia	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white luan	2	626
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Australia	2005	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	Merbau	34	697
Australia	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	Keruing		
Australia	2005	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur		
Australia	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	3	544
Australia	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Australia	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Australia	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	30	633
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Australia	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white luan	2	765
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Australia	2006	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	Merbau	32	851
Australia	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	Keruing		
Australia	2006	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	Kapur		
Canada	2005	4407.24	(see accompanying notes)	10	634
Canada	2005	4407.25		0 ^R	685
Canada	2005	4407.29		26	487
Canada	2005	4407.99		33	175
Canada	2006	4407.24	(see accompanying notes)	5	851
Canada	2006	4407.25		0 ^R	748
Canada	2006	4407.26		0 ^R	879
Canada	2006	4407.29		16	851
Canada	2006	4407.99		25	155
EU					
Finland	2005	44.07.24	(see accompanying notes)	1	412
Finland	2005	44.07.26		0 ^R	--
Finland	2005	44.07.29		6	255
Finland	2005	44.07.99		2	597
Finland	2006	44.07.24	(see accompanying notes)	1	894
Finland	2006	44.07.25		0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.07.26		0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.07.29		7	1287
Finland	2006	44.07.99		2	891
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	17	760
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	4	731
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white luan		
France	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	4	489
France	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2005		others	419	594
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	22	606
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	4	606
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	2	606
France	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2006		others	381	606
Germany	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	162	649
Germany	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	159	788
Netherlands	2005	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	10	489
Netherlands	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	187	796
Netherlands	2005		others	246	625
Netherlands	2006	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	10	514
Netherlands	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	208	966
Netherlands	2006		others	242	691
Poland	2005	44.07.29.69	(see accompanying notes)	13	759
Poland	2005	44.07.99.96		4	654
Poland	2005	44.07.25.90		8	839
Poland	2005	44.07.29.95		7	571
Poland	2006	44.07.29.69	(see accompanying notes)	13	827
Poland	2006	44.07.99.96		6	611
Poland	2006	44.07.25.90		5	1018
Poland	2006	44.07.29.95		4	742
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	1	256
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	245
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2005		others		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	1	792
Portugal	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2006		others		
Spain	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	541	498
Spain	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	379	552
Sweden	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	17	969
Sweden	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	11	1179
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	37	556
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	6	526
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	2	2151
Japan	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	1	804
Japan	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2005	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood	1	3082
Japan	2005	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2005		others	161	615
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	27	564
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	5	671
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	2462
Japan	2006	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	1	333
Japan	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2006	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood	1	3715
Japan	2006	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2006		others	134	664
New Zealand	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	2	624
New Zealand	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	0 ^R	1352
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	6	1881
New Zealand	2005	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	0 ^R	1852
New Zealand	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	1420
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
New Zealand	2005		others	7	519
Norway	2005	44.07.24.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.07.25.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.07.26.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.07.29.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.07.24.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.07.25.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.07.26.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.07.29.00		2	1670
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.24.20.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.24.40.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.25.00.00		32	430
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.26.00.00		20	316
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.29.10.00		5	407
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005		others	194	306

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.24.20.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.24.40.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.25.00.00		25	426
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.26.00.00		14	330
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.29.10.00		3	581
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.07.29.30.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006		others	204	353
USA	2005	44.07.24.0000	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.07.24.0005		0.554	477
USA	2005	44.07.24.0010		65	363
USA	2005	44.07.24.0025		43	1154
USA	2005	44.07.24.0030		20	1149
USA	2005	44.07.24.0090		26	325
USA	2005	44.07.24.0095		18	552
USA	2005	44.07.25.0000		18	693
USA	2005	44.07.26.0000		0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.07.29.0000		0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.07.29.0005		7	2230
USA	2005	44.07.29.0010		6	740
USA	2005	44.07.29.0025		7	470
USA	2005	44.07.29.0030		25	523
USA	2005	44.07.29.0090		62	817
USA	2005	44.07.29.0095		57	661
USA	2006	44.07.24.0000	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
USA	2006	44.07.24.0005		0 ^R	651
USA	2006	44.07.24.0010		36	390
USA	2006	44.07.24.0025		17	1407
USA	2006	44.07.24.0030		8	1132
USA	2006	44.07.24.0090		8	457
USA	2006	44.07.24.0095		6	449
USA	2006	44.07.25.0000		12	843
USA	2006	44.07.26.0000		0 ^R	747
USA	2006	44.07.29.0000		0 ^R	--
USA	2006	44.07.29.0005		5	1695
USA	2006	44.07.29.0010		4	307
USA	2006	44.07.29.0025		2	575
USA	2006	44.07.29.0030		14	558
USA	2006	44.07.29.0090		36	713
USA	2006	44.07.29.0095		28	828
PRODUCERS					
Asia-Pacific					
Indonesia	2005	44.07.24.100	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^W	722
Indonesia	2005	44.07.24.900		0 ^{WR}	465
Indonesia	2005	44.07.25.100		2 ^W	275
Indonesia	2005	44.07.26.190		0 ^{WR}	324
Indonesia	2005	44.07.26.990		0 ^{WR}	3104
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.110		0 ^{WR}	201
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.120		0 ^{WR}	3522
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.130		1 ^W	450
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.310		0 ^{WR}	2506
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.930		0 ^{WR}	570
Indonesia	2005	44.07.99.150		60 ^W	422
Indonesia	2005	44.07.99.190		0 ^{WR}	627
Indonesia	2005	44.07.99.999		0 ^{WR}	703
Indonesia	2006	44.07.24.100	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^W	490
Indonesia	2006	44.07.25.100		0 ^{WR}	504
Indonesia	2006	44.07.25.900		3 ^W	396
Indonesia	2006	44.07.26.190		0 ^{WR}	415
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.110		0 ^{WR}	831
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.130		1 ^W	383
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.190		1 ^W	396
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.310		0 ^{WR}	1161
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.930		0 ^{WR}	742
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.150		65 ^W	408
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.995		0 ^{WR}	320
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.999		1 ^W	793

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Thailand	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	21	633
Thailand	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	134	190
Thailand	2005	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	21	352
Thailand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	saya/light red meranti	4	267
Thailand	2005	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	takien	47	186
Thailand	2005	<i>Dalbergia olveri</i>	ching-chan/ket-daeng	1	422
Thailand	2005	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	24	170
Thailand	2005	<i>Hevea Brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.	pararubber wood	1	178
Thailand	2005		others	1742	271
Thailand	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	33	430
Thailand	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	155	199
Thailand	2006	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	11	405
Thailand	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	saya/light red meranti	4	276
Thailand	2006	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	takien	24	316
Thailand	2006	<i>Dalbergia olveri</i>	ching-chan/ket-daeng	1	353
Thailand	2006	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	23	187
Thailand	2006	<i>Hevea Brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.	pararubber wood	1	232
Thailand	2006		others	434	965
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	1	490
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	2	449
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> king	mara	4	386
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> vell.	cedro		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	almendrillo		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	quina quina		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	cuta		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i> tul.	morado	0 ^R	6815
Bolivia	2005		others		
Brazil	2005	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	imbuia		
Brazil	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa		
Brazil	2005	<i>Cedrella</i> spp.	cedro		
Brazil	2005	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe		
Brazil	2005	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim		
Brazil	2005	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	19	55
Brazil	2005	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	0 ^R	52
Brazil	2005	<i>Astronium balansae</i>	urundei	5	18
Brazil	2005	<i>Amendoim</i> spp.	amendoim	3	21
Brazil	2005	<i>Parapiptadenia</i> spp.	angico preto	0 ^R	133
Brazil	2005		others	4	19
Brazil	2005			54	44
Brazil	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa	0 ^R	4244
Brazil	2006	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	0 ^R	214
Brazil	2006	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	10	86
Brazil	2006	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	0 ^R	72
Brazil	2006	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	7	22
Brazil	2006	<i>Astronium balansae</i>	urundei	3	21
Brazil	2006	<i>Amendoim</i> spp.	amendoim	1 ^R	30
Brazil	2006	<i>Parapiptadenia</i> spp.	angico preto	3	33
Brazil	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mogno-	0 ^R	207
Brazil	2006	<i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	3 ^R	42
Brazil	2006	<i>Myroxylon</i> spp.	cabreuva parda	0 ^R	226
Brazil	2006		others	52	52
Mexico	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	69	361
Mexico	2005	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	659
Mexico	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	916
Mexico	2005	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	okubé/iroko	1	828
Mexico	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	107	98
Mexico	2005	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	15	444
Mexico	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	109	214
Mexico	2006	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1586
Mexico	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	1231
Mexico	2006	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	okubé/iroko	1	952
Mexico	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	57	271
Mexico	2006	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	12	542

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Panama	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	
Panama	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba		
Panama	2005	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	corotu		
Peru	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	1	184
Peru	2005	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	shihuahuaco		
Peru	2005	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	nogal		
Peru	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba		
Peru	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	cumala		
Peru	2006	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	1	492
Peru	2006	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	shihuahuaco		
Peru	2006	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	nogal		
Peru	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba		
Peru	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	cumala		
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0	385
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0	413
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	--
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Mora</i> spp.	mora	0 ^R	224
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	1	539
Venezuela	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Virola	5	105
Venezuela	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	5	105
Venezuela	2005	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia	5	105
Venezuela	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa	5	105
Venezuela	2005	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Haya	5	105
Venezuela	2006	<i>Quercus Agrifolia</i>	Encina	0 ^R	889
Venezuela	2006	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	0 ^R	889
Venezuela	2006	<i>Diplotropis</i> spp.	Alcornoque	0 ^R	889
Venezuela	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Virola	0 ^{RI}	875
Venezuela	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	0 ^{RI}	875
Venezuela	2006	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	Imbuia	0 ^{RI}	875
Venezuela	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	Balsa	0 ^{RI}	875
Venezuela	2006	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Haya	0 ^{RI}	1174

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
CONSUMERS					
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	935
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	798
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Canada	2005	44.08.31.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2047
Canada	2005	44.08.39.10.10		0 ^R	1656
Canada	2005	44.08.39.10.20		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.08.39.10.90		0 ^R	1747
Canada	2005	44.08.39.90.10		1	683
Canada	2005	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^R	1765
Canada	2005	44.08.39.90.90		3	1319
Canada	2005	44.08.90.10.29		0 ^R	1414
Canada	2005	44.08.90.90.29		6	636
Canada	2005	44.08.90.90.30		0 ^R	1852
Canada	2006	44.08.31.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1782
Canada	2006	44.08.39.10.10		0 ^R	414
Canada	2006	44.08.39.10.90		0 ^R	1703
Canada	2006	44.08.39.90.10		1	698
Canada	2006	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^R	1993
Canada	2006	44.08.39.90.90		2	1444
Canada	2006	44.08.90.10.29		0 ^R	1735
Canada	2006	44.08.90.90.29		3	1371
Canada	2006	44.08.90.90.30		0 ^R	590
EU					
Finland	2005	44.08.31	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Finland	2005	44.08.39		1	2886
Finland	2005	44.08.90		0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.08.31	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2853
Finland	2006	44.08.39		1	1959
Finland	2006	44.08.90		0 ^R	654
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	87	819
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2005		limba		
France	2005		okoumé		
France	2005		acajou		
France	2005		sapelli		
France	2005		mahogany		
France	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	2613
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005		others	8	1595
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	97	827
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2006		limba		
France	2006		okoumé		
France	2006		acajou		
France	2006		sapelli		
France	2006		mahogany		
France	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	2636
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2006		others	7	1609
Germany	2005	44.08.30		52	720
Germany	2006	44.08.30		36	861
Netherlands	2005		others	13	968
Netherlands	2006		others	15	972

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Poland	2005	44.08.39.85	(see accompanying notes)	1	2476
Poland	2005	44.08.39.31		1	2034
Poland	2006	44.08.39.85	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	5390
Poland	2006	44.08.39.31		0 ^R	2721
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2005		others	18	668
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	435
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2006		others	11	789
Spain	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	43	1284
Spain	2006	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	41	1311
Sweden	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	3	2025
Sweden	2006	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	3	2728
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	14	469
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padok	0 ^R	--
Japan	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	--
Japan	2005		tsuge	1	1272
Japan	2005		tagayasan		
Japan	2005	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--
Japan	2005		others	13	611
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	10	514
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padok	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006		tsuge	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006		tagayasan		
Japan	2006		others	12	745
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	760
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	468
New Zealand	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	10248
New Zealand	2005		others	1	207
Norway	2005	44.08.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.31.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.39.10		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.39.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.31.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.39.10		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.39.90		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.08.39.90.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.08.39.90.40		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.08.39.90.50		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005		others	249	198

Table 3-1-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.08.39.90.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.08.39.90.50		3 ^R	266
Rep. of Korea	2006		others	206	258
USA	2005	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	406
USA	2005	44.08.39.01.00		191	209
USA	2006	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1572
USA	2006	44.08.39.01.00		89	199
PRODUCERS					
Asia-Pacific					
Indonesia	2005	44.08.31.900	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	687
Indonesia	2005	44.08.39.900		2 ^W	903
Indonesia	2005	44.08.90.900		7 ^W	1700
Indonesia	2006	44.08.31.900	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^W	658
Indonesia	2006	44.08.39.900		5 ^W	762
Indonesia	2006	44.08.90.900		9 ^W	1447
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	6	121
Philippines	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2005		others	1 ^I	1000
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	3	282
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i> Tul.	morado	3 ^I	299
Bolivia	2005	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Terminalia amazonica</i>	verdolago		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Platymiscium ulei</i>	tarara		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero		
Bolivia	2005		others		
Brazil	2005	<i>Shorea</i> sp.	dark red meranti, etc,	0 ^R	5484
Brazil	2005	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	0 ^R	222
Brazil	2005	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	3	129
Brazil	2005		others	6	917
Brazil	2006	<i>Shorea</i> sp.	dark red meranti, etc,	0 ^R	7596
Brazil	2006	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	107
Brazil	2006	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	2	171
Brazil	2006		others	7	1086
Mexico	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	833
Mexico	2005	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	1169
Mexico	2005	44.08.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	2 ^I	3657
Mexico	2005	44.08.39.99		7 ^I	4412
Mexico	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	334
Mexico	2006	44.08.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	6 ^I	2330
Mexico	2006	44.08.39.99		9 ^I	3770
Panama	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1423
Peru	2005	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	Lupuna	0 ^R	2334
Peru	2005	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	Higuerilla		
Peru	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	Cedro		
Peru	2005	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	Copaiba		
Peru	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Caoba	0 ^R	2061
Peru	2006	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	Lupuna		
Peru	2006	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	Higuerilla		
Peru	2006	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	Cedro		
Peru	2006	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	Copaiba		
Peru	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Caoba		
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	0 ^R	719
Venezuela	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	536
Venezuela	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti	0 ^R	536
Venezuela	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	536

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
CONSUMERS					
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	58	504
Australia	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing		
Australia	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Australia	2005		others	6	522
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	48	584
Australia	2006	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing		
Australia	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Australia	2006		others	8	502
Canada	2005	44.12.13.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	5	427
Canada	2005	44.12.13.90.11		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.13.90.12		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.13.90.13		4	247
Canada	2005	44.12.13.90.19		26	255
Canada	2005	44.12.13.90.90		14	316
Canada	2005	44.12.14.10.90		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.14.90.19		23	281
Canada	2005	44.12.14.90.90		4	812
Canada	2005	44.12.22.10.00		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.22.90.10		1	186
Canada	2005	44.12.22.90.90		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.23.00.10		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.23.00.90		0 ^R	--
Canada	2005	44.12.29.00.10		5	404
Canada	2005	44.12.29.00.90		13	270
Canada	2006	44.12.13.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	6	462
Canada	2006	44.12.13.90.12		4	2
Canada	2006	44.12.13.90.13		2	305
Canada	2006	44.12.13.90.19		30	275
Canada	2006	44.12.13.90.90		19	336
Canada	2006	44.12.14.10.90		7	128
Canada	2006	44.12.14.90.19		24	299
Canada	2006	44.12.14.90.90		3	916
Canada	2006	44.12.22.90.10		1	198
Canada	2006	44.12.22.90.90		0 ^R	--
Canada	2006	44.12.23.00.10		0 ^R	--
Canada	2006	44.12.23.00.90		1	105
Canada	2006	44.12.29.00.10		6	417
Canada	2006	44.12.29.00.90		9	289
EU					
Finland	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	1	1595
Finland	2005	44.12.14		1 ^I	764
Finland	2005	44.12.22		0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	2	949
Finland	2006	44.12.14		0 ^R	499
Finland	2006	44.12.22		0 ^R	2155
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	24	754
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2005		limba		
France	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
France	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2005		others	75	673

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	30	752
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2006		limba		
France	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
France	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2006		others	72	679
Germany	2005	44.12.13		122	701
Germany	2006	44.12.13		124	736
Netherlands	2005		others	194	709
Netherlands	2006		others	208	766
Poland	2005	44.12.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	5	836
Poland	2005	44.12.22.99		4	205
Poland	2006	44.12.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	3	1240
Poland	2006	44.12.22.99		1	307
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	8	391
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	6	588
Portugal	2005		others		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	1	996
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2006		others		
Portugal	2006		others	14	582
Spain	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	2	955
Spain	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	4	900
Sweden	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	5	723
Sweden	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	7	773
Japan	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	722	414
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2005		others	2697	406
Japan	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	725	500
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2006		others	2768	495
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	4	1134
New Zealand	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
New Zealand	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
New Zealand	2005		others	3	535

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Norway	2005	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	1	585
Norway	2005	44.12.13.09		2	1158
Norway	2005	44.12.22.00		1	1482
Norway	2006	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	2	511
Norway	2006	44.12.13.09		9	441
Norway	2006	44.12.22.00		6	1083
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	140	299
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.20.00		14	289
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.30.00		176	296
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.40.00		586	309
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.50.00		79	320
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.60.00		130	287
Rep. of Korea	2005		others	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	142	343
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.20.00		11	333
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.30.00		209	346
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.40.00		573	358
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.50.00		83	358
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.12.13.60.00		121	326
Rep. of Korea	2006		others	0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.12.13.05.20	(see accompanying notes)	24	352
USA	2005	44.12.13.40.40		11	505
USA	2005	44.12.13.40.50		27	501
USA	2005	44.12.13.40.60		1028	317
USA	2005	44.12.13.40.70		165	467
USA	2005	44.12.13.51.50		2	607
USA	2005	44.12.13.51.60		40	366
USA	2005	44.12.13.51.70		14	1418
USA	2005	44.12.13.60.00		48	350
USA	2005	44.12.14.31.40		2	1531
USA	2005	44.12.22.31.40		0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.12.22.31.50		1	1974
USA	2005	44.12.22.31.60		17	354
USA	2005	44.12.22.31.70		11	340
USA	2005	44.12.22.41.00		23	230
USA	2005	44.12.23.01.00		63	489
USA	2005	44.12.29.36.40		1	546
USA	2006	44.12.13.05.20	(see accompanying notes)	58	282
USA	2006	44.12.13.40.40		17	602
USA	2006	44.12.13.40.50		24	446
USA	2006	44.12.13.40.60		1023	351
USA	2006	44.12.13.40.70		192	494
USA	2006	44.12.13.51.30		0 ^R	83
USA	2006	44.12.13.51.50		0 ^R	122
USA	2006	44.12.13.51.60		34	312
USA	2006	44.12.13.51.70		15	1108
USA	2006	44.12.13.60.00		43	388
USA	2006	44.12.14.31.40		2	1435
USA	2006	44.12.22.31.40		1	900
USA	2006	44.12.22.31.50		1	2050
USA	2006	44.12.22.31.60		13	348
USA	2006	44.12.22.31.70		5	775
USA	2006	44.12.22.41.00		16	258
USA	2006	44.12.23.01.00		66	488
USA	2006	44.12.29.36.40		0 ^R	1336
PRODUCERS					
Asia-Pacific					
Indonesia	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	11 ^W	251
Indonesia	2005	44.12.14		1 ^W	787
Indonesia	2005	44.12.22		0 ^{WR}	112
Indonesia	2005	44.12.23		0 ^{WR}	255
Indonesia	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	34 ^W	244
Indonesia	2006	44.12.14		3 ^W	600
Indonesia	2006	44.12.23		0 ^{WR}	75

Table 3-1-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Imported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	7 ^R	656
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	8 ^R	630
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> cambess.	palo maria	0 ^R	294
Bolivia	2005	<i>Melia azederach</i> L.	paraíso		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	serebo		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ficus glabrata</i> H.B.K	bibosi		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	mapajo		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ceiba</i> spp.	hoja de yuca		
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro		
Bolivia	2005		others		
Brazil	2005		others	0 ^R	856
Brazil	2006		others	1	589
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	100 ^I	762
Mexico	2005	44.12.29.99		10 ^I	1084
Mexico	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	10 ^I	704
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.99		4 ^I	1127
Mexico	2005	44.12.23.99		8 ^I	800
Mexico	2006	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	93 ^I	813
Mexico	2006	44.12.29.99		12 ^I	1065
Mexico	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	10 ^I	723
Mexico	2006	44.12.13.99		3 ^I	1271
Mexico	2006	44.12.23.99		6 ^I	857
Peru	2005	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	Capaiba	0 ^R	633
Peru	2005	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	Caupuri		
Peru	2005	<i>Virola</i> sp., <i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	Cumala		
Peru	2005	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	Loromicuna		
Peru	2005	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	Lupuna		
Peru	2006	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	Capaiba	0 ^R	788
Peru	2006	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	Caupuri		
Peru	2006	<i>Virola</i> sp., <i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	Cumala		
Peru	2006	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	Loromicuna		
Peru	2006	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	Lupuna		
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	0 ^R	2492

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Logs Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
PRODUCERS					
Cameroon	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	54	204
Cameroon	2005	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	37	176
Cameroon	2005	<i>Cylicodiscus gabonensis</i>	okan / adoum	15	178
Cameroon	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	17	128
Cameroon	2005	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	eyong	8	217
Cameroon	2005	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	dabéma	7	555
Cameroon	2005	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	4	129
Cameroon	2005		others	12	153
Cameroon	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	79	274
Cameroon	2006	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	39	297
Cameroon	2006	<i>Cylicodiscus gabonensis</i>	okan / adoum	33	362
Cameroon	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	22	211
Cameroon	2006	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	eyong	14	485
Cameroon	2006	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	dabéma	14	358
Cameroon	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	5	219
Cameroon	2006	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	4	287
Cameroon	2006		others	19	307
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	Okoumé	383	348
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	150	368
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	33	468
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Clorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko/kambala	35	404
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Nucléa diderrichi</i>	Bilinga	5	235
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Guaréa cédatra</i>	Bossé	21	326
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Entandrophragma angolens</i>	Tiama	8	271
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Gambeya lacoutina</i>	Longhi blanc	8	663
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	Okoumé	288	211
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	123	213
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	28	283
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Clorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko/kambala	23	244
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Nucléa diderrichi</i>	Bilinga	18	142
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Guaréa cédatra</i>	Bossé	13	196
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Entandrophragma angolens</i>	Tiama	4	159
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Gambeya lacoutina</i>	Longhi blanc	8	383
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	142	243
Gabon	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	802	96
Gabon	2005	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padouk	134	75
Gabon	2005	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	59 ^I	72
Gabon	2005	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé	34 ^I	119
Gabon	2005	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	21	58
Gabon	2005	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	izombé	18 ^I	64
Gabon	2005		others	517	120
Togo	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	54	56
Asia-Pacific					
Indonesia	2005	44.03.41.100	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	498
Indonesia	2005	44.03.49.500		0 ^R	4371
Indonesia	2005	44.03.99.100		0 ^R	625
Indonesia	2005	44.03.99.990		0 ^R	65
Indonesia	2006	44.03.49.400	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	1095
Indonesia	2006	44.03.99.990		0 ^R	70
Myanmar	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	496	406
Myanmar	2005	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	385	72
Myanmar	2005	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	7	80
Myanmar	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	634	71
Myanmar	2005	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	0 ^R	190
Myanmar	2005	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	htaukkyant	28	71

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Logs Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Myanmar	2005	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	hnaw	3	99
Myanmar	2005	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	thingan	2	71
Myanmar	2005	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	sagawa	6	71
Myanmar	2005	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	taung-thayet	11	71
Myanmar	2005	<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i>	khaung-mu	3	71
Myanmar	2005	<i>Pentacme siamensis</i>	ingyin	0 ^R	51
Thailand	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	8	171
Thailand	2005		others	0 ^R	80
Thailand	2006	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	2	57
Thailand	2006		others	1	100
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi	0 ^R	25
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado	3	440
Bolivia	2005	<i>Guaiaacum</i> spp.	guayacan	0 ^R	71
Brazil	2005		others	3	107
Brazil	2006		others	1	130
Colombia	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	5	119
Guyana	2005	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	26	103
Guyana	2005	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	35	126
Guyana	2005	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	darina	4	86
Guyana	2005	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	25	91
Guyana	2005	<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	limonaballi	3	89
Guyana	2005	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	suya	2	68
Guyana	2005	<i>Diploptropis Purpurea</i>	tatabu	2	92
Guyana	2005	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	2	89
Guyana	2005	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	4	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	arisauro	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Clathrotropis</i> spp.	aromata	0 ^R	98
Guyana	2006	<i>Pouteria guianensis</i>	asepoko	0 ^R	80
Guyana	2006	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp.	barataballi	1	4
Guyana	2006	<i>Catostemma Commune</i>	baromalli	0 ^R	3620
Guyana	2006	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	black kakaralli	1	109
Guyana	2006	<i>Licaria cannella</i>	brown silverballi	0 ^R	101
Guyana	2006	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bulletwood	8	105
Guyana	2006	<i>Parinari</i> spp.	burada	3	97
Guyana	2006	<i>Licania</i> spp.	counta	0 ^R	80
Guyana	2006	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>	cowwood	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006		crook	0 ^R	100
Guyana	2006	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	5	94
Guyana	2006	<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i>	devildoer	0 ^R	86
Guyana	2006	<i>Parahancornia</i> spp.	dukali	0 ^R	83
Guyana	2006	<i>Brosimum</i> spp.	dukaliaballi	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	durban pine	0 ^R	88
Guyana	2006	<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i>	fiddlewood	0 ^R	160
Guyana	2006	<i>Buchenavia fanshawei</i>	fukadi	1	87
Guyana	2006	<i>chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	59	106
Guyana	2006	<i>Alexa</i> spp.	hiariballi	0 ^R	86
Guyana	2006	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	haudan	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>	hububalli	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	huruasa	0 ^R	88
Guyana	2006	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	6	105
Guyana	2006	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	kakaralli	0 ^R	96
Guyana	2006	<i>Couepia</i> spp.	kouta	0 ^R	80
Guyana	2006	<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>	korokororo	0 ^R	80
Guyana	2006	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.	kuruhara	0 ^R	94
Guyana	2006	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp.	limonaballi	3	93
Guyana	2006	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	locust	0 ^R	100
Guyana	2006	<i>Moronobea</i> spp.	manniballi	0 ^R	78
Guyana	2006	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	manni	0 ^R	82

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Logs Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Guyana	2006	<i>Inga alba</i>	maporokon	0 ^R	84
Guyana	2006	<i>Lecythis zabucajo</i>	monkey pot	1	93
Guyana	2006	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	34	108
Guyana	2006	<i>Siparuna</i> spp.	muniridan	1	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Platonia insignis</i>	pakuri	0 ^R	82
Guyana	2006	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	purpleheart	46	156
Guyana	2006	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	red cedar	0 ^R	89
Guyana	2006	<i>Brownea</i> spp.	rose of the mountain	0 ^R	100
Guyana	2006	<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>	sawari	0 ^R	83
Guyana	2006	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	sawariskin silverballi	0 ^R	100
Guyana	2006	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	4	109
Guyana	2006	<i>Hebapetalum humiriifolium</i>	shiballidan	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Quassia simarouba</i>	simarupa	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Hieronyma laxiflora</i>	suradan	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	suya	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Diploptropis purpurea</i>	tatabu	3	103
Guyana	2006	<i>Humeria</i> spp.	tauroniro	1	98
Guyana	2006	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	tonka bean	2	86
Guyana	2006	<i>Trattinickia rhoifolia</i>	ulu	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Couratari guianensis</i>	wadara	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Eperua falcata</i>	wallaba	3	101
Guyana	2006	<i>Swartzia</i> spp.	wamara	5	98
Guyana	2006	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	warimia	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Tapirira</i> spp.	wamiri	0 ^R	85
Guyana	2006	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	washiba	1	97
Guyana	2006	<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>	white silverballi	2	102
Guyana	2006	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	wild cocoa	0 ^R	90
Guyana	2006	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	yarula	0 ^R	238
Guyana	2006	<i>Aniba hypoglaucia</i>	yellow silverballi	0 ^R	85
Mexico	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	761
Mexico	2005	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	0 ^R	250
Mexico	2005	44.03.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	1	386
Mexico	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	1117
Mexico	2006	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	0 ^R	381
Mexico	2006	44.03.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	1	226
Panama	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	30	63
Panama	2005	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	corotu		
Peru	2005	44.03.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	104
Suriname	2005	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	5	167
Suriname	2005	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bolletrie	1	117
Suriname	2005	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	maka-grin	1	126
Suriname	2005	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purperhart	0 ^R	120
Suriname	2005	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	0 ^R	120
Suriname	2005	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	gindya-udu	0 ^R	113
Suriname	2005		others	2	123
Suriname	2006	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	5	167
Suriname	2006	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bolletrie	1	117
Suriname	2006	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	maka-grin	1	126
Suriname	2006	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purperhart	0 ^R	120
Suriname	2006	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	0 ^R	120
Suriname	2006	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	gindya-udu	0 ^R	113
Suriname	2006		others	2	123
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	1967
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	0 ^R	1616
CONSUMERS					
Australia	2005	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	3	477
Australia	2006	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	0 ^R	227
Canada	2005	44.03.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	3271
Canada	2005	44.03.99.90		7	243
Canada	2006	44.03.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	5	247

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Logs Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
EU					
Finland	2006	44.03.49	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	877
Finland	2006	44.03.99		0 ^R	--
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	854
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	4	708
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	255
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	489
France	2005		others	18	690
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	659
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	2	659
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	659
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	659
France	2006		others	13	659
Germany	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	22	539
Germany	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	17	564
Netherlands	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	1318
Netherlands	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2005		others	25	62
Netherlands	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	1330
Netherlands	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2006		others	17	47
Portugal	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	3	428
Portugal	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2005	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005		others	1	585
Portugal	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	2	566
Portugal	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2006	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006		others	1	380
Spain	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	1	934
Spain	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Sweden	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1742
Sweden	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2056
Japan	2005	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.03.49.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2006	44.03.49.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	45
USA	2005	44.03.49.00.00		1	202
USA	2006	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	31
USA	2006	44.03.49.00.00		1	271

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
PRODUCERS					
Africa					
Cameroon	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	167	325
Cameroon	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	120	350
Cameroon	2005	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	105	483
Cameroon	2005	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé	38	389
Cameroon	2005	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	39	411
Cameroon	2005	<i>Azelia pachyloba</i>	doussié blanc	37	640
Cameroon	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	15	237
Cameroon	2005	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	14	340
Cameroon	2005		others	125	569
Cameroon	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	118	286
Cameroon	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	89	422
Cameroon	2006	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	50	417
Cameroon	2006	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé	39	417
Cameroon	2006	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	24	795
Cameroon	2006	<i>Azelia pachyloba</i>	doussié blanc	20	638
Cameroon	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	13	311
Cameroon	2006	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	12	514
Cameroon	2006		others	89	836
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	106	590
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	13	598
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Clorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko/kambala	9	437
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Triplochiton scléroxylon</i>	Ayous	9	749
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Guaréea cédatra</i>	Bossé	9	576
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Khaya anthothéka</i>	Acajou /khaya	4	578
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Miletia laurentii</i>	Wengué	3	566
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	128	335
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Sipo	16	348
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Clorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko/kambala	4	338
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Triplochiton scléroxylon</i>	Ayous	8	406
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Guaréea cédatra</i>	Bossé	6	333
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Khaya anthothéka</i>	Acajou /khaya	2	746
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Miletia laurentii</i>	Wengué	2	326
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Milicia regia</i>	iroko	90	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	samba	70	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	acajou	34	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	framiré	35	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto	25	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	21	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Nauclea diderichii</i>	badi	4	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	bahia	14	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Pitadeniastrium africanum</i>	dabema	4	439
Gabon	2005	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	8	297
Gabon	2005	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	17	104
Gabon	2005	<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	ozigo	1	277
Gabon	2005	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	3	373
Gabon	2005	<i>Nauclea diderichii</i>	bilanga	1	195
Gabon	2005		others	110 ¹	444
Ghana	2005	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Wawa / Obeche	74	331
Ghana	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	70	412
Ghana	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	24	286
Ghana	2005	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	17	755
Ghana	2005	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Odum	9	806
Ghana	2005	<i>Papao</i>	Papao/Apa	9	622
Ghana	2005	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	4	487
Ghana	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	4	689
Ghana	2005		Other species (36)	42	407
Ghana	2006	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Wawa / Obeche	64	352
Ghana	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	46	384
Ghana	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	20	311
Ghana	2006	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	16	829
Ghana	2006	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Odum	6	867

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Ghana	2006	<i>Papao</i>	Papao/Apa	7	783
Ghana	2006	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	4	522
Ghana	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	5	725
Ghana	2006		Other species (42)	41	425
Togo	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	2	73
Asia-Pacific					
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	dakua makadre	1	611
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Deccussocarpus vitiensis</i>	dakua salusalu	1	611
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Myristica castaneifolia</i>	kaudamu	0 ^R	547
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Dacridium</i> spp.	yaka	0 ^R	576
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.	damanu	0 ^R	499
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Endorsepermum</i> spp.	kauvula	0 ^R	500
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Gmelina vitiensis</i>	rosawa	0 ^R	500
Indonesia	2005	44.07.24.100		0 ^{WR}	371
Indonesia	2005	44.07.25.100		0 ^{WR}	638
Indonesia	2005	44.07.25.900		0 ^{WR}	453
Indonesia	2005	44.07.26.190		0 ^{WR}	560
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.110		0 ^{WR}	583
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.130		0 ^{WR}	550
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.190		0 ^{WR}	955
Indonesia	2005	44.07.29.930		9 ^W	205
Indonesia	2005	44.07.99.150		0 ^{WR}	317
Indonesia	2005	44.07.99.999		4 ^W	240
Indonesia	2006	44.07.24.100		0 ^{WR}	84
Indonesia	2006	44.07.24.900		0 ^{WR}	526
Indonesia	2006	44.07.25.100		0 ^{WR}	545
Indonesia	2006	44.07.25.900		10 ^W	939
Indonesia	2006	44.07.26.190		0 ^{WR}	236
Indonesia	2006	44.07.26.990		0 ^{WR}	641
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.120		0 ^{WR}	1013
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.130		0 ^{WR}	529
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.190		0 ^{WR}	307
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.310		0 ^{WR}	780
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.930		16 ^W	615
Indonesia	2006	44.07.29.990		1 ^W	371
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.150		1 ^W	741
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.995		31 ^W	492
Indonesia	2006	44.07.99.999		2 ^W	298
Myanmar	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	50	3803
Myanmar	2005	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	8	441
Myanmar	2005	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	0 ^R	516
Myanmar	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i>	in/kanyin	0 ^R	330
Myanmar	2005	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	0 ^R	814
Myanmar	2005	<i>Dalbergia Oliveri</i>	tamalan	0 ^R	1000
Myanmar	2005	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	htaukkyant	1	391
Myanmar	2005	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	hnaw	0 ^R	409
Myanmar	2005	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	taung-thayet	0 ^R	167
Philippines	2005	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	moluccan sau	41	48
Philippines	2006	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	moluccan sau	89	55
Thailand	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Lf.	Teak	5	3429
Thailand	2005	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Pra-du	2	1349
Thailand	2005	<i>Hevea Brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.	Pararubber wood	0 ^R	684
Thailand	2005	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Eucalyptus	1324	178
Thailand	2005		Others	29	1419
Thailand	2006	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Lf.	Teak	7	3187
Thailand	2006	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Pra-du	2	1198
Thailand	2006	<i>Hevea Brasiliensis</i> Muell. Arg.	Pararubber wood	1271	237
Thailand	2006		Others	32	1459

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla king</i>	mara	8	1110
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis vell.</i>	cedro	11	528
Bolivia	2005	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	8	436
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	5	424
Bolivia	2005	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	almendrillo	4	340
Bolivia	2005	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	quina quina	3	372
Bolivia	2005	<i>Hymenea courbaril L.</i>	cuta	2	439
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon tul.</i>	morado	1	943
Bolivia	2005		others	16	328
Brazil	2005	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	imbuia	1	629
Brazil	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa	12	336
Brazil	2005	<i>Cedrella</i> spp.	cedro	34	482
Brazil	2005	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	259	423
Brazil	2005	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	0 ^R	264
Brazil	2005	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	6	232
Brazil	2005	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	0 ^R	487
Brazil	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mogno-	3	758
Brazil	2005	<i>Aspidospema</i> spp./ <i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	1	416
Brazil	2005	<i>Myroxylon</i> spp.	cabreuva parda	1	504
Brazil	2005		others	1574	282
Brazil	2006	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	imbuia	1	641
Brazil	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa	10	389
Brazil	2006	<i>Cedrella</i> spp.	cedro	24	596
Brazil	2006	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	220	458
Brazil	2006	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	0 ^R	480
Brazil	2006	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	11	242
Brazil	2006	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	0 ^R	615
Brazil	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mogno-	2	572
Brazil	2006	<i>Aspidospema</i> spp./ <i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	1	541
Brazil	2006	<i>Myroxylon</i> spp.	cabreuva parda	0 ^R	577
Brazil	2006		others	1392	321
Guyana	2005	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	3	394
Guyana	2005	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	16	431
Guyana	2005	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	10	480
Guyana	2005	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	locust	1	496
Guyana	2005	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	6	275
Guyana	2005	<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	tauroniro	1	388
Guyana	2006	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	Arisauro	0 ^R	400
Guyana	2006	<i>Catostemma Commune</i>	Baromalli	0 ^R	363
Guyana	2006	<i>Licaria cannella</i>	Brown Silverballi	0 ^R	458
Guyana	2006	<i>Parinari</i> spp.	Burada	1	12
Guyana	2006	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Bulletwood	1	770
Guyana	2006	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Cassava Tree	0 ^R	358
Guyana	2006	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Crabwood	1	479
Guyana	2006	<i>Ormosia coutinhoi</i>	Crook	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Dimorphandra conjugata</i>	Dakama	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Dalli	0 ^R	389
Guyana	2006	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	Darina	0 ^R	378
Guyana	2006	<i>Sextonia rubra</i>	Determa	0 ^R	382
Guyana	2006	<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i>	Devildoer	0 ^R	371
Guyana	2006	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Duka	0 ^R	400
Guyana	2006	<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>	Dukali	0 ^R	451
Guyana	2006	<i>Buchenavia fanshawei</i>	Fukadi	0 ^R	356
Guyana	2006	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Futui	0 ^R	371
Guyana	2006	<i>chlorocardium rodiei</i>	Greenheart	17	464
Guyana	2006	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Haiairballi	0 ^R	400
Guyana	2006	<i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>	Hububalli	0 ^R	413
Guyana	2006	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Huruasa	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Antonia ovata</i>	Inyak	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Vochysia ferruginea</i>	iteballi	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Leguminosae</i>	itikiboroballi	0 ^R	408
Guyana	2006	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	3	399
Guyana	2006	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	kakaralli	0 ^R	389
Guyana	2006	<i>Alchornea triplinerva</i>	Kanakudiballi	0 ^R	424
Guyana	2006	<i>Ocotea oblonga</i>	kereti	0 ^R	384

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Guyana	2006	<i>Strychnis cogens</i>	Kumarawa	0 ^R	361
Guyana	2006	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> spp.	Limonaballi	0 ^R	361
Guyana	2006	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Locust	2	539
Guyana	2006	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	Long john	0 ^R	1514
Guyana	2006	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	Maho	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Moronobea</i> spp.	Manniballi	0 ^R	276
Guyana	2006	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	Manni	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Inga alba</i>	Maporokon	0 ^R	400
Guyana	2006	<i>Lecythis zabuajo</i>	Monkey pot	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora	6	285
Guyana	2006	<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>	Muniridan	0 ^R	1575
Guyana	2006	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp	Purpleheart	10	527
Guyana	2006	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Red Cedar	1	750
Guyana	2006	<i>Brownea</i> spp.	Rose of the Mountain	0 ^R	57
Guyana	2006	<i>Dichapetalaceae</i>	Sawariskin S/balli	0 ^R	339
Guyana	2006	<i>Aspidosperma album</i>	Shibadan	0 ^R	298
Guyana	2006	<i>Quassia simarouba</i>	Simarupa	0 ^R	891
Guyana	2006	<i>Moraceae</i>	Snakewood	0 ^R	424
Guyana	2006	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	Suya	0 ^R	363
Guyana	2006	<i>Diplotropis purpurea</i>	Tatabu	3 ^R	4012
Guyana	2006	<i>Humeria</i> spp.	Tauroniro	1	414
Guyana	2006	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	Tonka Bean	0 ^R	360
Guyana	2006	<i>Couratari guianensis</i>	Wadara	0 ^R	35
Guyana	2006	<i>Eperua falcata</i>	Wallaba	0 ^R	392
Guyana	2006	<i>Swartzia</i> spp.	Wamara	0 ^R	400
Guyana	2006	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	Washiba	0 ^R	805
Guyana	2006	<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>	White Silverballi	0 ^R	387
Guyana	2006	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	Yarula	0 ^R	469
Guyana	2006		Others	0 ^R	317
Mexico	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	202
Mexico	2005	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1088
Mexico	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	1	1173
Mexico	2005	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	689
Mexico	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	2117
Mexico	2006	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2970
Mexico	2006	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	1	1361
Mexico	2006	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	12	12
Panama	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	9	76
Panama	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba		
Panama	2005	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	corotu		
Peru	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Caoba	164	579
Peru	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	Cedro		
Peru	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Cumala		
Peru	2005	<i>Junglan</i> spp.	Nogal		
Peru	2005	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	Shihuahuaco	170	675
Peru	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Caoba		
Peru	2006	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	Cedro		
Peru	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Cumala		
Peru	2006	<i>Junglan</i> spp.	Nogal		
Peru	2006	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	Shihuahuaco		
Suriname	2005	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	Basralocus	2	307
Suriname	2005	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Bolletrie	1	235
Suriname	2005	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Groenhart	0 ^R	347
Suriname	2005	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	Maka-grin	0 ^R	320
Suriname	2005	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	Grofolo	0 ^R	304
Suriname	2005		Others	1	306
Suriname	2006	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	Basralocus	2	327
Suriname	2006	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Bolletrie	0 ^R	337
Suriname	2006	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Groenhart	0 ^R	335
Suriname	2006	<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	Meri	1	272

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Suriname	2006	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	Maka-grin	0 ^R	317
Suriname	2006	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	Gele kabbes	0 ^R	351
Suriname	2006	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	Grofolo	0 ^R	302
Suriname	2006	<i>Vochysia tomentosa</i>	Wana-kwari	0 ^R	331
Suriname	2006		Others	1	288
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	819
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	1778
Trinidad & Tobago	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	524
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	0 ^R	1819
Venezuela	2005	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	haya	0 ^R	2333
CONSUMERS					
Canada	2005	440724	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	660
Canada	2005	440726		0 ^R	1550
Canada	2005	440729		0 ^R	1113
Canada	2005	440799		23	691
Canada	2006	440726		0 ^R	126
Canada	2006	440729		0 ^R	1206
Canada	2006	440799		35	512
EU					
Finland	2005	44.07.24	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Finland	2005	44.07.26		2	773
Finland	2005	44.07.29		0 ^R	--
Finland	2005	44.07.99		0 ^R	4655
Finland	2006	44.07.24	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	122
Finland	2006	44.07.25		0 ^R	509
Finland	2006	44.07.26		0 ^R	403
Finland	2006	44.07.29		0 ^R	1472
Finland	2006	44.07.99		0 ^R	2446
France	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	1	898
France	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	749
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	521
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2005		others	31	744
France	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	2	753
France	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	753
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	753
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2006		others	33	753
Germany	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	77	866
Germany	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	74	980

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Netherlands	2005	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	27	682
Netherlands	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	9	968
Netherlands	2005		others	48	1061
Netherlands	2006	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	23	728
Netherlands	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	10	1148
Netherlands	2006		others	43	1125
Poland	2005	44.07.29.69	(see accompanying notes)	1	571
Poland	2005	44.07.25.90		1	1035
Poland	2006	44.07.29.69	(see accompanying notes)	1	1187
Poland	2006	44.07.99.96		1	709
Poland	2006	44.07.25.90		1	1215
Poland	2006	44.07.29.95		0 ^R	872
Portugal	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2005		others	8	400
Portugal	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2006	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2006		others	6	518
Spain	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	12	749
Spain	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	20	840
Sweden	2005	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	3	1649
Sweden	2006	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	2	1626
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	704
Japan	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Japan	2005	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Japan	2005	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2005		others	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	701
Japan	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2006		others	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.07.24.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.07.29.00		0 ^R	--

Table 3-2-b. Major Tropical Sawwood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Norway	2006	44.07.25.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.07.29.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005		others	1	1405
Rep. of Korea	2006		others	1	264
USA	2005	44.07.24.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	22	464
USA	2005	44.07.25.00.00		0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.07.26.00.00		3	424
USA	2005	44.07.29.00.00		3	633
USA	2006	44.07.24.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	28	543
USA	2006	44.07.25.00.00		0 ^R	485
USA	2006	44.07.26.00.00		1	397
USA	2006	44.07.29.00.00		17	642

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
PRODUCERS					
<u>Africa</u>					
Cameroon	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	46	5807
Cameroon	2005	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	aningré A	7	167
Cameroon	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	2	307
Cameroon	2005	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	1	2471
Cameroon	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	1	35
Cameroon	2005	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto	0 ^R	416
Cameroon	2005	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	eyong	1	951
Cameroon	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager	1	2280
Cameroon	2005		others	2	603
Cameroon	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	35	721
Cameroon	2006	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	aningré A	6	98
Cameroon	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	1	463
Cameroon	2006	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	1	203
Cameroon	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	0 ^R	27
Cameroon	2006	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto	0 ^R	4429
Cameroon	2006	<i>Eribroma oblongum</i>	eyong	0 ^R	6527
Cameroon	2006	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager	0 ^R	2471
Cameroon	2006		others	1	856
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	13	612
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Dacryodes pubescens</i>	Safoukala	0 ^R	3568
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Aucoumea klainéa</i>	Okoumé	4	358
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Oxystigma oxyphyllum</i>	Tchitola	0 ^R	359
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Rhodognaphalon bréviscupe</i>	Alone	0 ^R	382
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager	181	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Bombax costatum</i>	kapokier		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Chrysophyllum spp.</i>	aniegre		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	ako		
Gabon	2005	44.08.30		112	802
Ghana	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	48	274
Ghana	2005	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Asanfina	14	1023
Ghana	2005	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	7	418
Ghana	2005	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	5	1938
Ghana	2005	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	6	627
Ghana	2005	<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i> ; <i>C. zenkeri</i>	Essa	4	310
Ghana	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	3	1063
Ghana	2005	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Makore	3	1091
Ghana	2005		Others (25 species)	9	682
Ghana	2006	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	30	293
Ghana	2006	<i>Aningeria spp.</i>	Asanfina	12	1067
Ghana	2006	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	5	675
Ghana	2006	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	4	1901
Ghana	2006	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	4	747
Ghana	2006	<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i> ; <i>C. zenkeri</i>	Essa	3	363
Ghana	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	4	1070
Ghana	2006	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Makore	3	1105
Ghana	2006		Others (27 species)	7	724
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Myristica castaneifolia</i>	kaudamu	0 ^R	659
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	dakua makadre	0 ^R	1378
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Calophyllum spp</i>	damanu	0 ^R	57
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Endorsepermum spp</i>	kauvula	0 ^R	1258
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Sterculia vitiensis</i>	waciwaci	0 ^R	833
Fiji Islands	2005		others	0 ^R	870
Indonesia	2005	44.12.13		2451 ^W	398
Indonesia	2005	44.12.14		5 ^W	304
Indonesia	2005	44.12.22		159 ^W	429
Indonesia	2005	44.12.23		1 ^W	326

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Indonesia	2006	44.12.13		2036 ^W	497
Indonesia	2006	44.12.14		3 ^W	263
Indonesia	2006	44.12.22		122 ^W	539
Indonesia	2006	44.12.23		0 ^W	348
Myanmar	2005	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	9571
Myanmar	2005		others	2	579
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	6	577
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	5	761
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i> Tul.	morado	2	1514
Bolivia	2005	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	0 ^R	1720
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa	0 ^{RI}	1527
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro	0 ^R	1353
Bolivia	2005	<i>Terminalia amazonica</i>	verdolago	0 ^R	1700
Bolivia	2005	<i>Platymiscium ulei</i>	tarara	0 ^R	1340
Bolivia	2005	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	0 ^R	1223
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero	0 ^R	--
Bolivia	2005		others	0 ^R	631
Brazil	2005	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	2	996
Brazil	2005	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	0 ^R	850
Brazil	2005		others	194	307
Brazil	2006	<i>Shorea</i> sp.	dark red meranti, etc,	0 ^R	3314
Brazil	2006	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	1256
Brazil	2006		others	174	357
Mexico	2005	44.08.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	8	102
Mexico	2005	44.08.39.99		72	47
Mexico	2006	44.08.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	101	19
Mexico	2006	44.08.39.99		107	39
Panama	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	325
Peru	2005	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna	10	526
Peru	2005	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	higuerilla		
Peru	2005	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro		
Peru	2005	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba		
Peru	2006	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna	6	516
Peru	2006	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	higuerilla		
Peru	2006	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro		
Peru	2006	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba		
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	0 ^R	1552
CONSUMERS					
Canada	2005	44.08.31.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1474
Canada	2005	44.08.39.00		0 ^R	1246
Canada	2005	44.08.90.99		2	617
Canada	2006	44.08.39.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2069
Canada	2006	44.08.90.99		4	514
EU					
Finland	2005	44.08.39	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.08.39	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	3306
Finland	2006	44.08.90		0 ^R	5029
France	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	2	3315
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2005		limba		
France	2005		okoumé		
France	2005		acajou		
France	2005		sapelli		
France	2005		mahogany		
France	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		

Table 3-2-c. Major Tropical Veneer Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	5829
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2005		others	1	2226
France	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	1	3344
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2006		limba		
France	2006		okoumé		
France	2006		acajou		
France	2006		sapelli		
France	2006		mahogany		
France	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	5880
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2006		others	1	2246
Germany	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	21	2597
Germany	2006	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	19	2693
Netherlands	2005		others	3	1249
Netherlands	2006		others	1	2175
Poland	2006	44.08.39.31	(see accompanying notes)	1	3314
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2005		others	6	1416
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2006		others	7	1038
Spain	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	15	1767
Spain	2006	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	11	2718
Sweden	2005	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	1	32
Sweden	2006	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	2	26
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2005		others	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2006		others	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.31.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.39.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.31.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.08.39.90		0 ^R	--
Norway	2005	44.08.39.90		0 ^R	--
USA	2005	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	36	266
USA	2005	44.08.39.01.00		46	176
USA	2006	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	53	238
USA	2006	44.08.39.01.00		18	259

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
PRODUCERS					
<u>Africa</u>					
Cameroon	2005	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	14	2139
Cameroon	2005	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	2	381
Cameroon	2005	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa / nkanang	2	332
Cameroon	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	3	256
Cameroon	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager	0 ^R	406
Cameroon	2005	<i>Antrocaryon klaineana</i>	onzabili / angongui	0 ^R	283
Cameroon	2005	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	aiélé / abel	0 ^R	1874
Cameroon	2005		others	0 ^R	614
Cameroon	2006	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obéché	6	440
Cameroon	2006	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	3	382
Cameroon	2006	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa / nkanang	2	3031
Cameroon	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké	1	248
Cameroon	2006	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager	1	757
Cameroon	2006	<i>Antrocaryon klaineana</i>	onzabili / angongui	0 ^R	760
Cameroon	2006	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	agba / tola	0 ^R	867
Cameroon	2006	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	aiélé / abel	0 ^R	4101
Cameroon	2006		others	0 ^R	8000
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Rhodognaphalon bréviscupe</i>	Alone	1	763
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Aucoumea Klaineana</i>	Okoumé	0 ^R	5792
Congo, Rep.	2005	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	0 ^R	761
Congo, Rep.	2006	<i>Aucoumea Klaineana</i>	Okoumé	3	455
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Entandophragma cylindricum</i>	aboudikro	51	439
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	ako		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	fromager		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Bombax costatum</i>	kapokier		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Pitadeniastrium africanum</i>	ilomba		
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	bahia		
Ghana	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	37	301
Ghana	2005	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	8	325
Ghana	2005	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	3	328
Ghana	2005	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	4	395
Ghana	2005	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	0 ^R	375
Ghana	2005	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	Asanfina	2	422
Ghana	2005	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie	0 ^R	321
Ghana	2005	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i>	African Walnut	0 ^R	383
Ghana	2005		Others (10 species)	2	471
Ghana	2006	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	57	331
Ghana	2006	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	19	370
Ghana	2006	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Ofram	6	454
Ghana	2006	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	7	449
Ghana	2006	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	0 ^R	304
Ghana	2006	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	Asanfina	4	502
Ghana	2006	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie	0 ^R	2737
Ghana	2006	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i>	African Walnut	0 ^R	462
Ghana	2006		Others (13 species)	10	402
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>	dakua makadre	1	806
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Myristica castaneifolia</i>	kaudamu		
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Endorsepermum spp.</i>	kauvula		
Fiji Islands	2005	<i>Sterculia vitiensis</i>	waciwaci		
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.110	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	448
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.120		0 ^{WR}	308
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.130		6 ^W	586
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.150		42 ^W	601
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.190		0 ^{WR}	1317
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.911		0 ^{WR}	440
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.913		1 ^W	352
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.915		527 ^W	552
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.919		0 ^{WR}	266
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.929		0 ^{WR}	696
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.995		4 ^W	294
Indonesia	2005	44.09.20.999		1 ^W	412

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Indonesia	2006	44.09.20.110	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	766
Indonesia	2006	44.09.20.130		5 ^W	1223
Indonesia	2006	44.09.20.150		5 ^W	748
Indonesia	2006	44.09.20.915		466 ^W	816
Indonesia	2006	44.09.20.929		0 ^{WR}	703
Myanmar	2005	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	79	237
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	18	416
Philippines	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	3	467
Philippines	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Latin America					
Bolivia	2005	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> cambess.	palo maria	1	474
Bolivia	2005	<i>Melia azederach</i> L.	paraíso	0 ^R	1080
Bolivia	2005	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	serebo	0 ^R	811
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ficus glabrata</i> H.B.K	bibosi	0 ^R	828
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	mapajo	0 ^R	717
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero	0 ^R	405
Bolivia	2005	<i>Ceiba</i> spp.	hoja de yuca	0 ^R	261
Bolivia	2005	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro	0 ^R	162
Bolivia	2005		others	0 ^R	47
Brazil	2005		others	795	286
Brazil	2006		others	572	343
Guyana	2005	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	baromalli	36	309
Guyana	2006	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	baromalli	24	367
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	1153
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.99		2 ^{RI}	55
Mexico	2005	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^{RI}	365
Mexico	2005	44.12.23.99	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^R	439
Mexico	2005	44.12.29.99		0 ^R	1002
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	4272
Mexico	2005	44.12.13.99		1 ^{RI}	2842
Mexico	2005	44.12.23.99		439 ^{RI}	470
Mexico	2005	44.12.29.99		0 ^{RI}	460
Peru	2005	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	loromicuna	22	545
Peru	2005	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2005	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	caupuri		
Peru	2005	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2005	<i>Virola</i> spp./ <i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	cumala		
Peru	2006	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	loromicuna	3	765
Peru	2006	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2006	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	caupuri		
Peru	2006	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2006	<i>Virola</i> spp./ <i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	cumala		
Trinidad & Tobago	2005		others	1	1326
CONSUMERS					
EU					
Finland	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Finland	2005	44.12.22		0 ^R	--
Finland	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1119
Finland	2006	44.12.22		0 ^R	306
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	93	1284
France	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2005		limba		
France	2005		obeche		
France	2005	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2005	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2005	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2005	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2005	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		

Table 3-2-d. Major Tropical Plywood Species Exported by ITTO Members

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2005		others	11	1241
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	95	1295
France	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2006		limba		
France	2006		obeche		
France	2006	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2006	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2006	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2006	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2006	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2006		others	14	1251
Germany	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	46	1204
Germany	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	44	1231
Netherlands	2005		others	19	1075
Netherlands	2006		others	60	354
Poland	2005	44.12.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1224
Poland	2005	44.12.22.99		1	1312
Poland	2005	44.12.22.91		2	499
Poland	2006	44.12.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	801
Poland	2006	44.12.22.99		0 ^R	2485
Poland	2006	44.12.22.91		3	497
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	2	128
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2005	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2005	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2005	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	1	331
Portugal	2005		others		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2006	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2006	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2006	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2006		others		
Portugal	2006		others	2	336
Spain	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	2	1409
Spain	2006	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	1	2914
Sweden	2005	44.12.13	(see accompanying notes)	1	535
Japan	2005		others	4	474
Japan	2006		others	2	865
Norway	2005	44.12.13.09		2	411
Norway	2006	44.12.13.01		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.12.13.09		0 ^R	--
Norway	2006	44.12.22.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2005	44.12.13.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	438
USA	2005	44.12.13.00.02	(see accompanying notes)	33	307
USA	2005	44.12.23.01.00		9	561
USA	2006	44.12.13.00.02	(see accompanying notes)	25	428
USA	2006	44.12.23.01.00		15	626

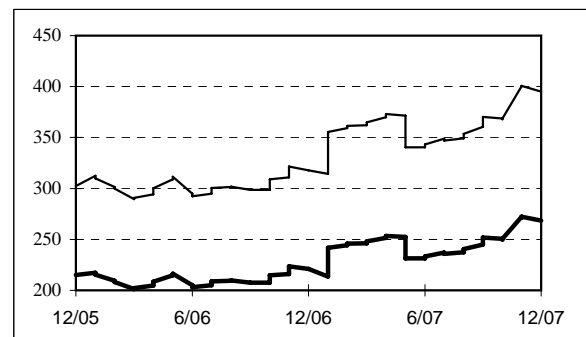
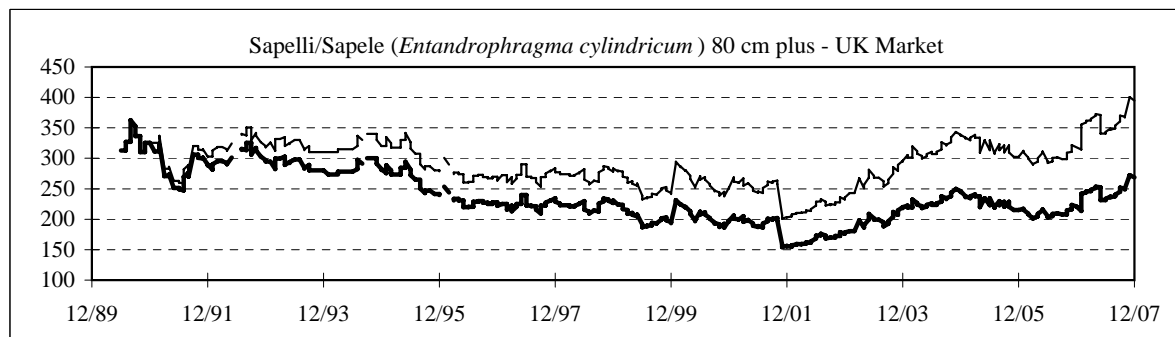
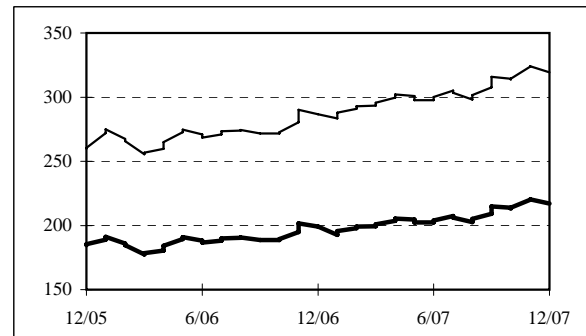
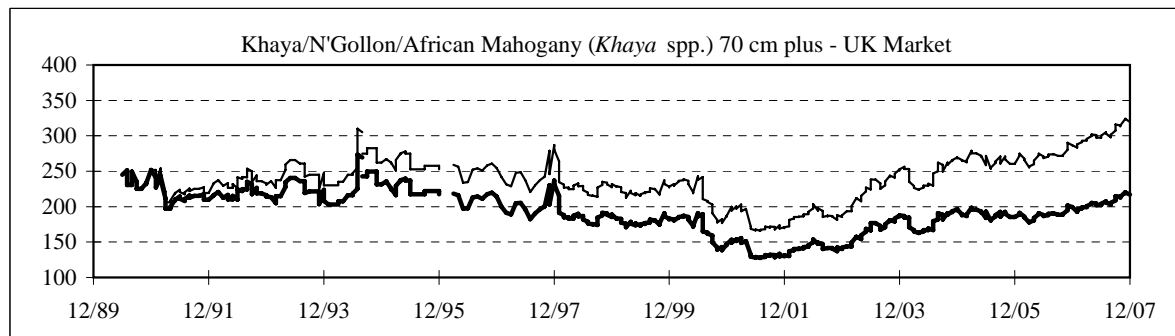
APPENDIX 4

Prices of Major Topical Timber and Selected Competing Softwood Products

4-1. Logs	167
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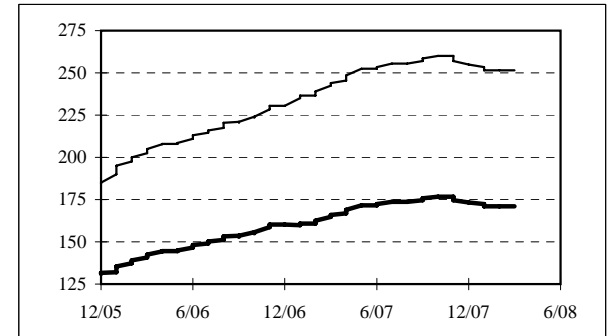
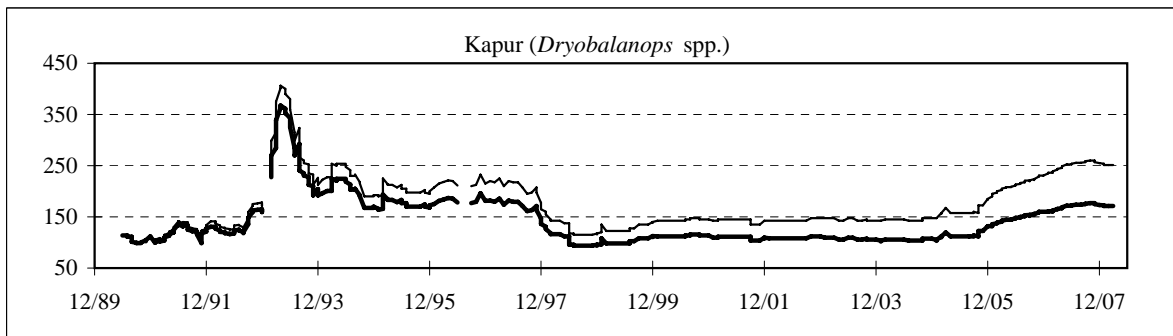
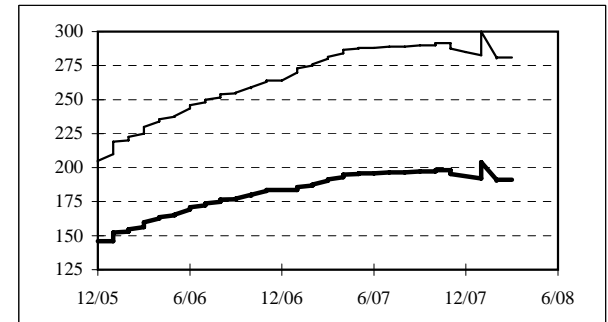
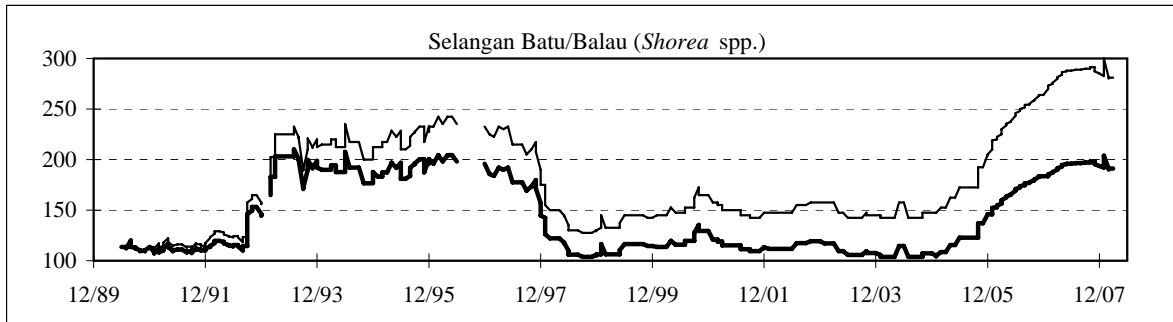
4-1-a. Price of Cameroon Logs, 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Cameroon. Grades are Loyal et Marchand or equivalent.



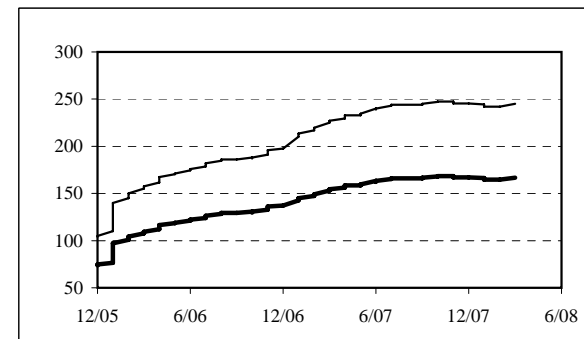
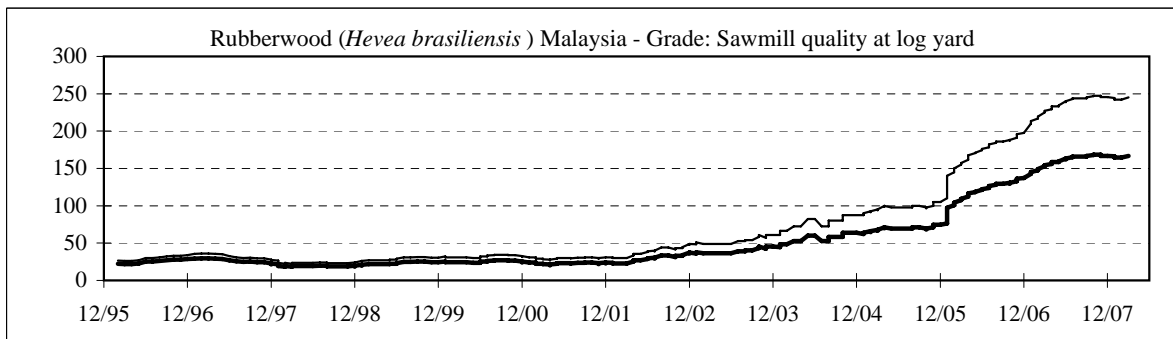
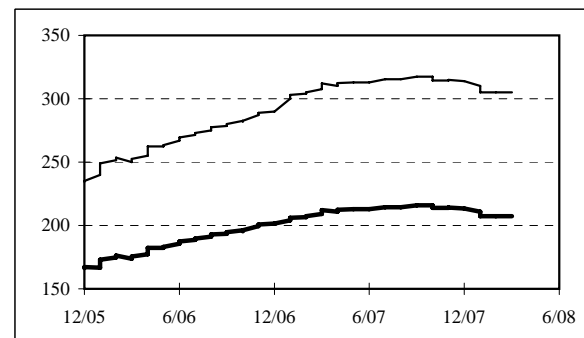
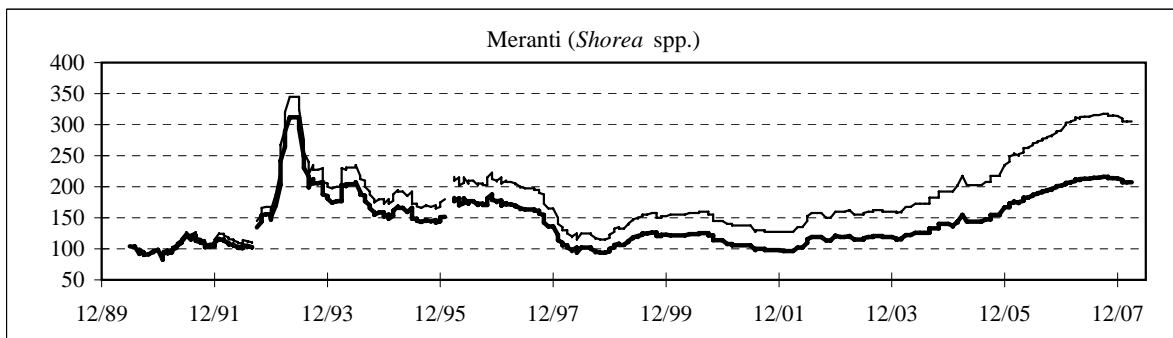
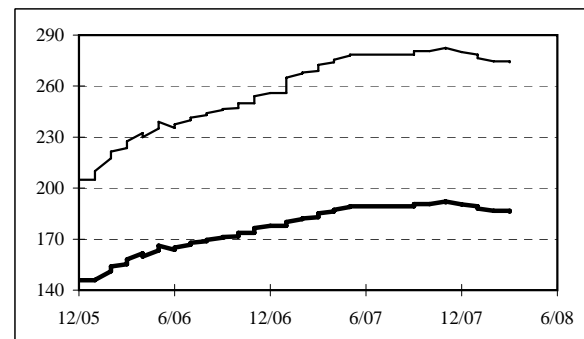
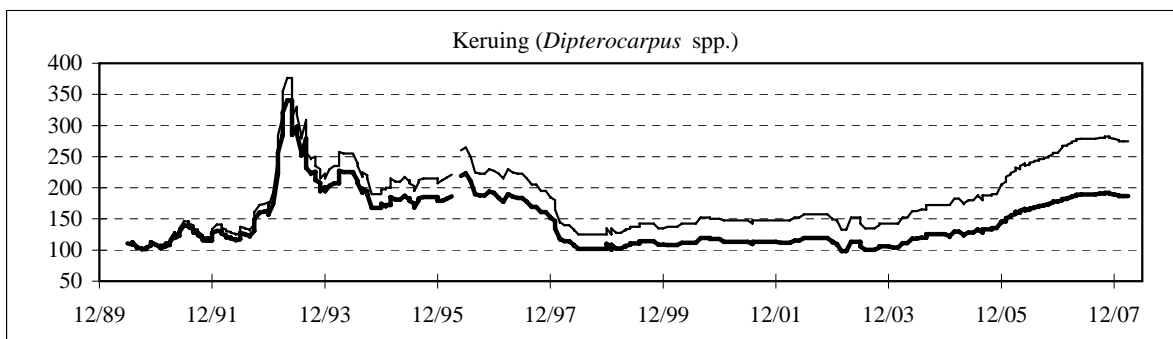
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs, 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Malaysia. Grades are Sawmill Quality and up.



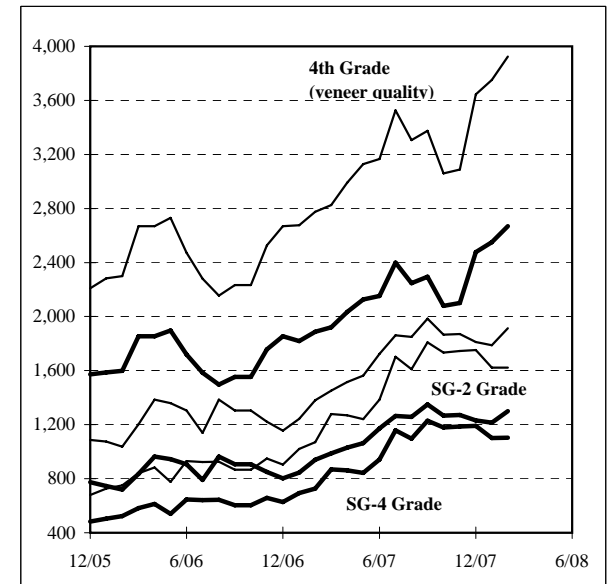
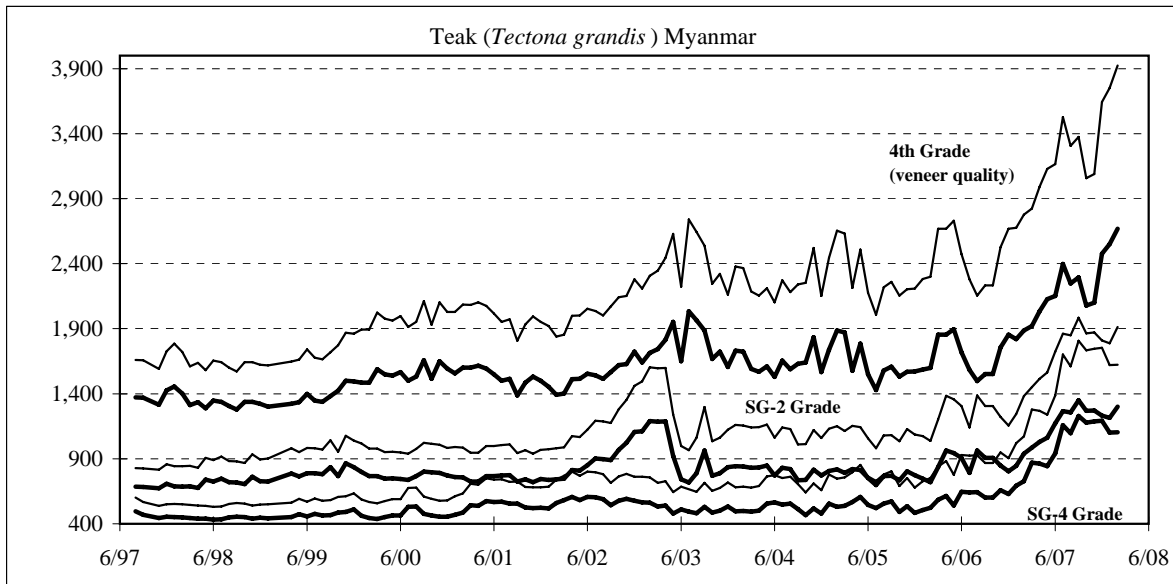
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs (cont.), 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices for Keruing and Meranti and domestic prices for Rubberwood in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Malaysia. Grades are Sawmill Quality and up.



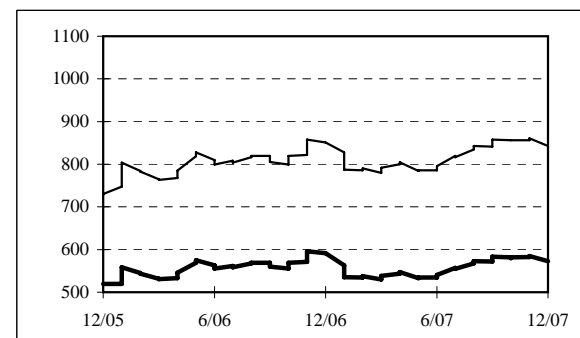
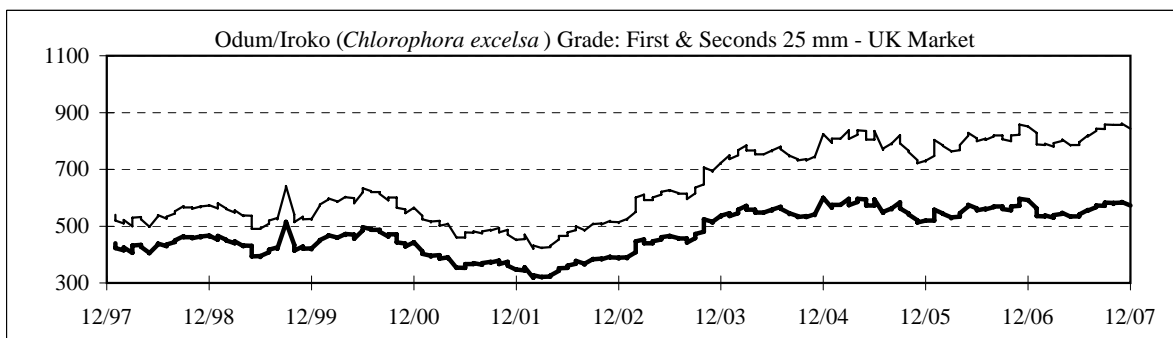
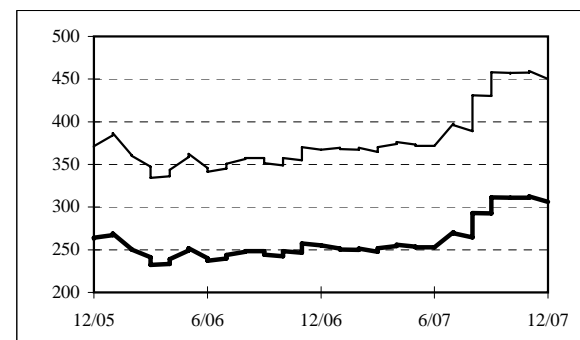
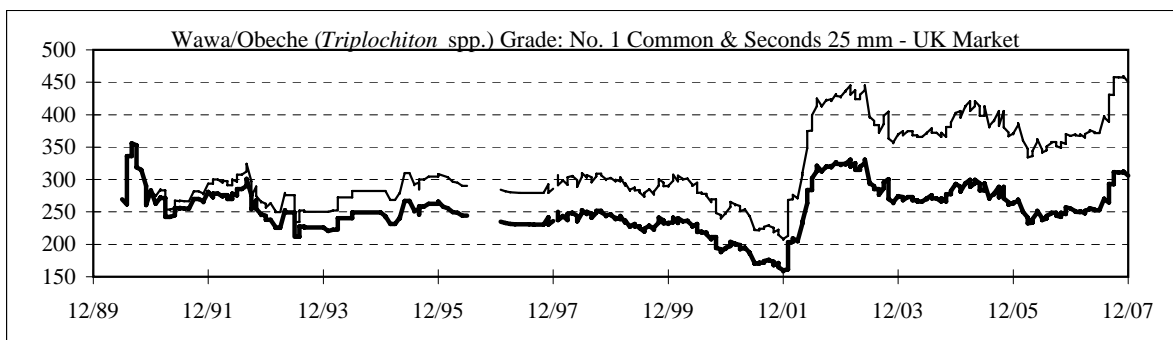
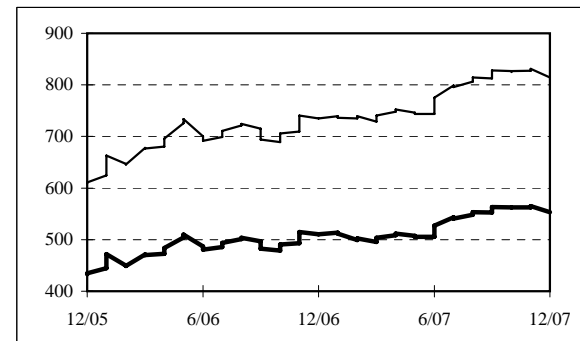
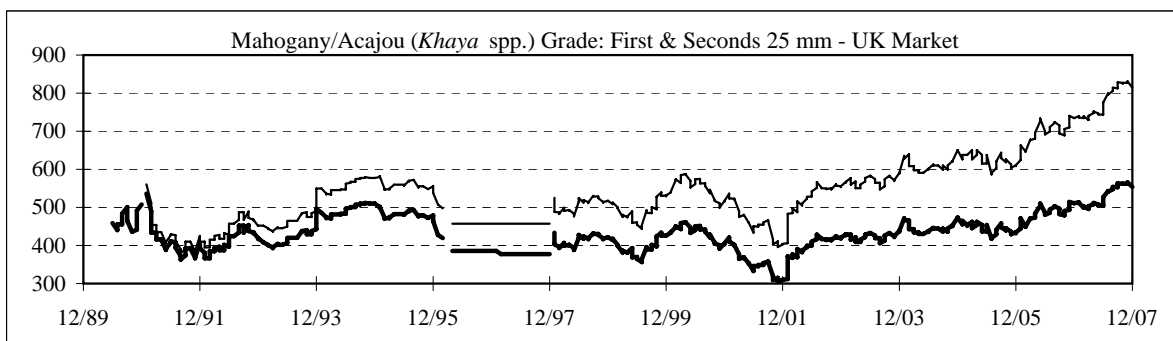
4-1-c. Price of Myanmar Teak Logs, 1997-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices for three Teak grades in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB and domestic prices trends for these species, respectively.



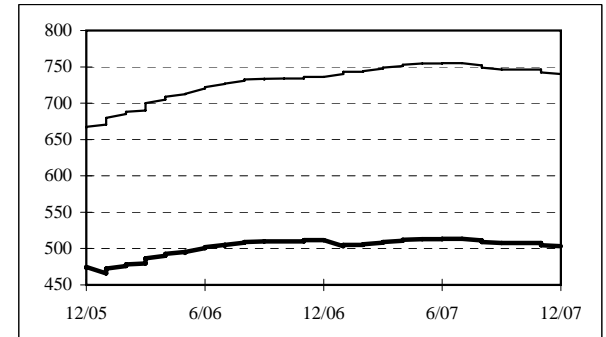
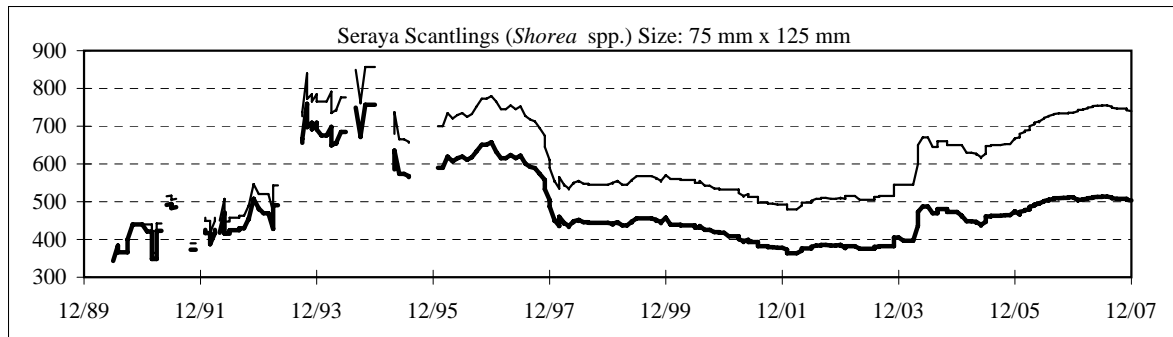
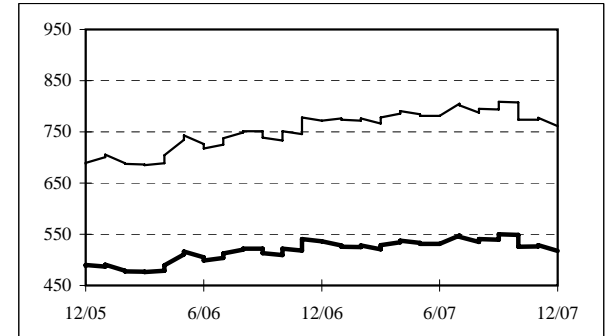
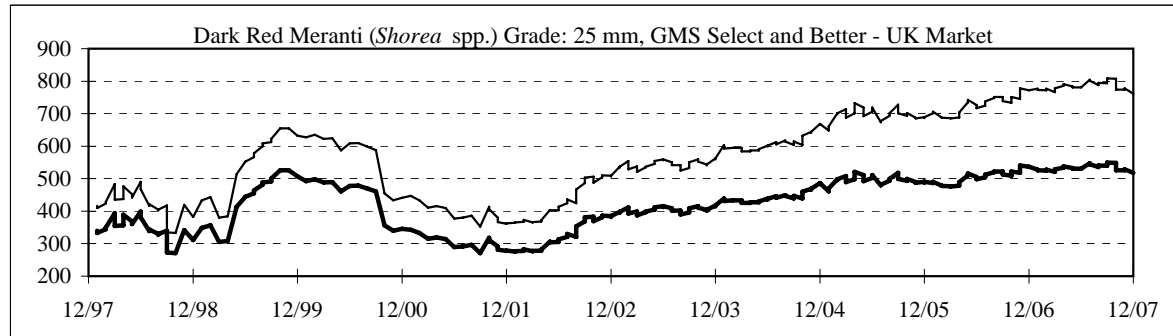
4-2-a. Price of Ghanaian Sawwood, 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends.



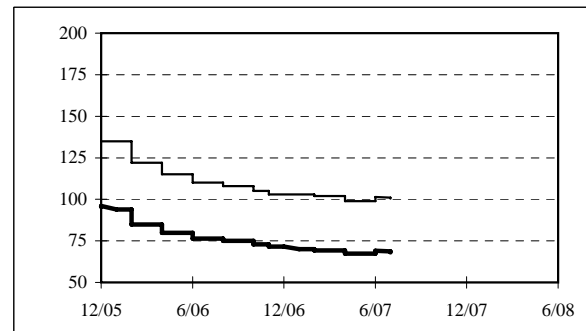
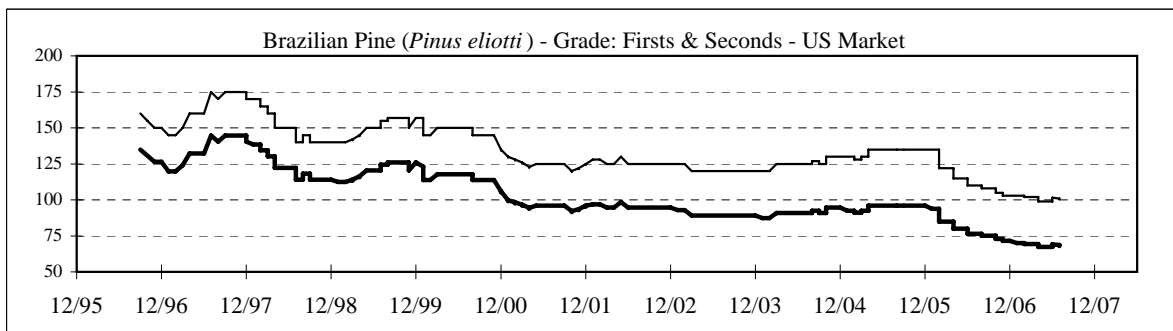
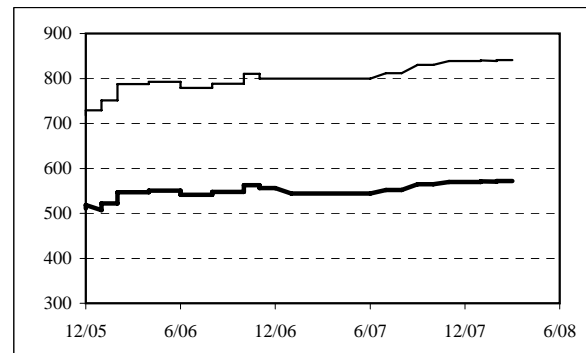
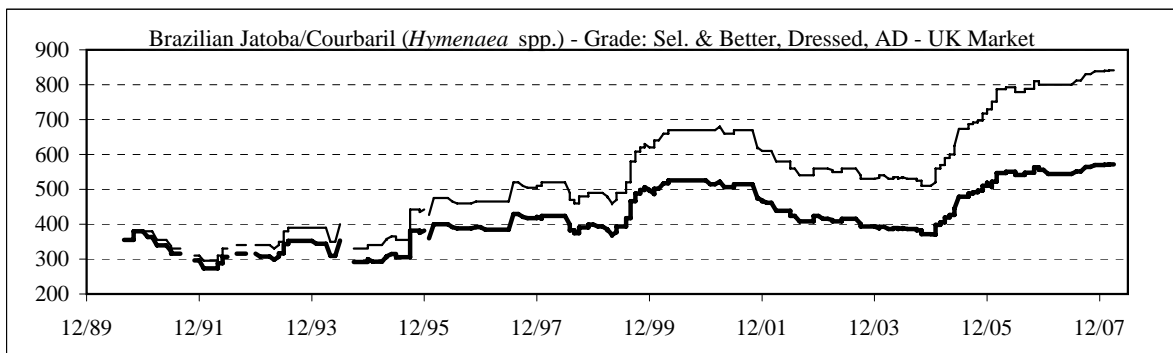
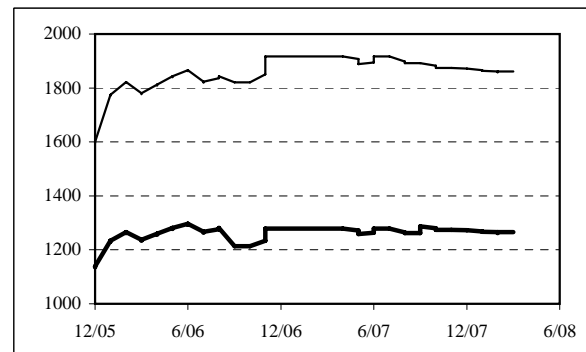
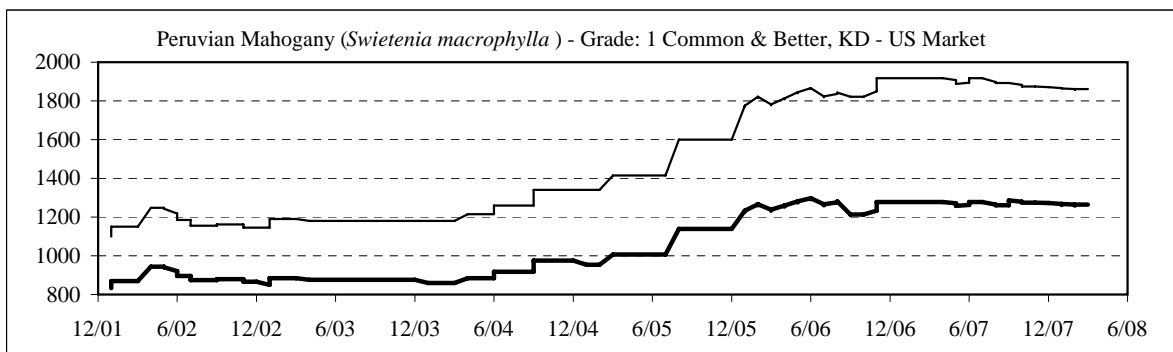
4-2-b. Price of Malaysian Sawwood, 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends. Grades are Kiln Dried.



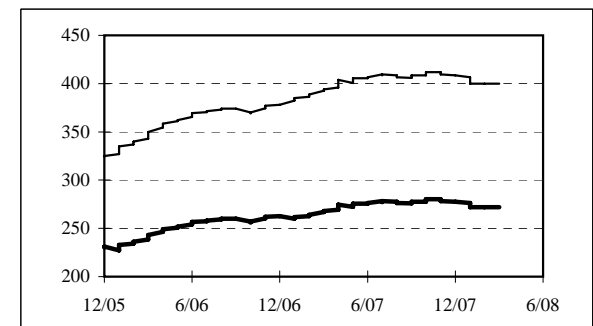
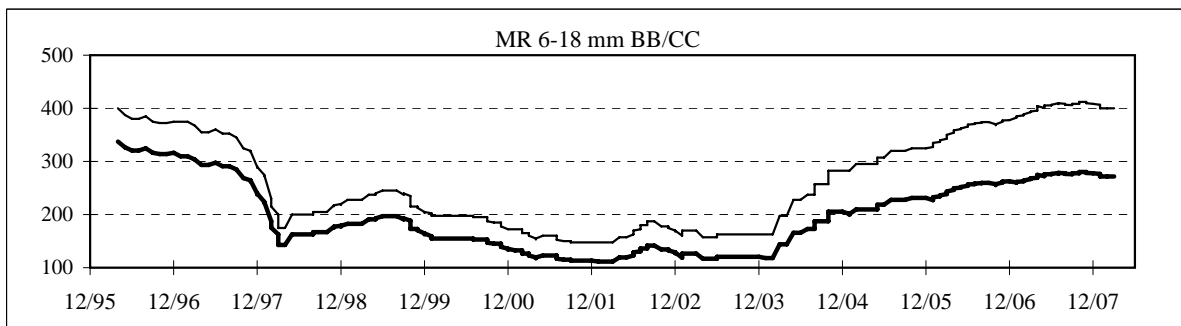
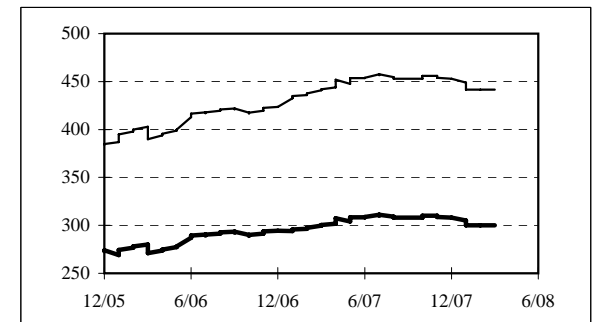
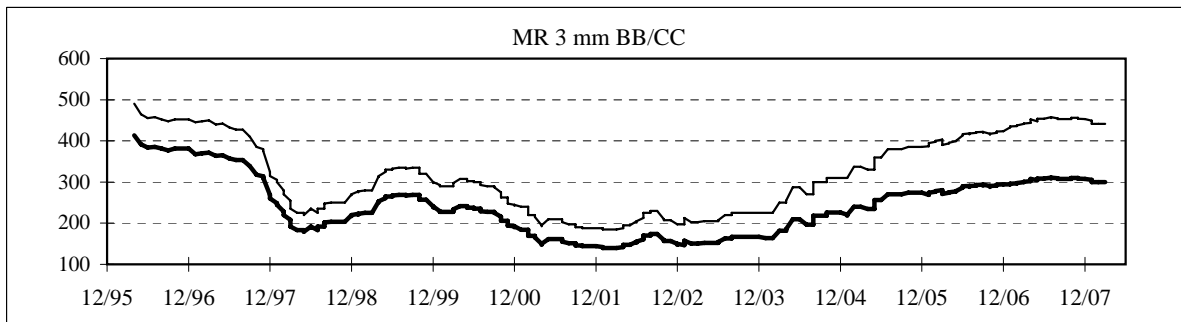
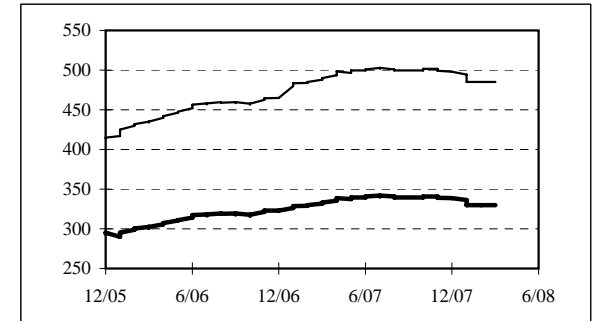
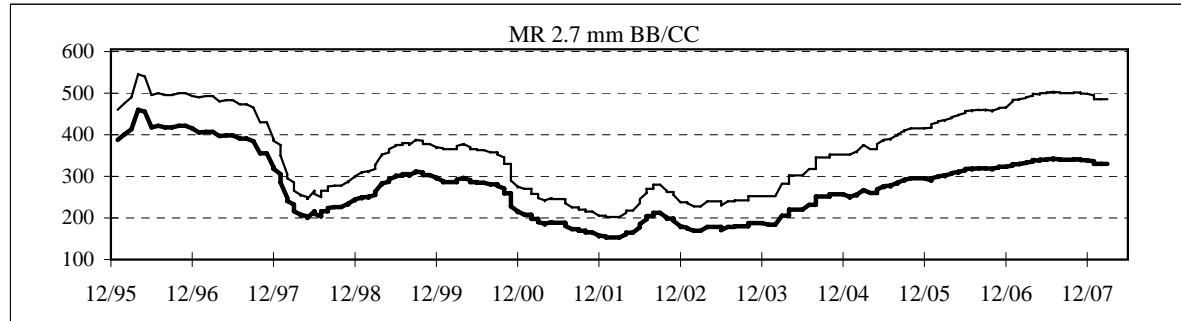
4-2-c. Price of Latin American Sawnwood, 1990-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends.



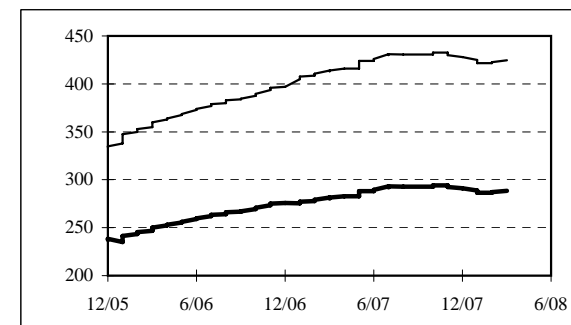
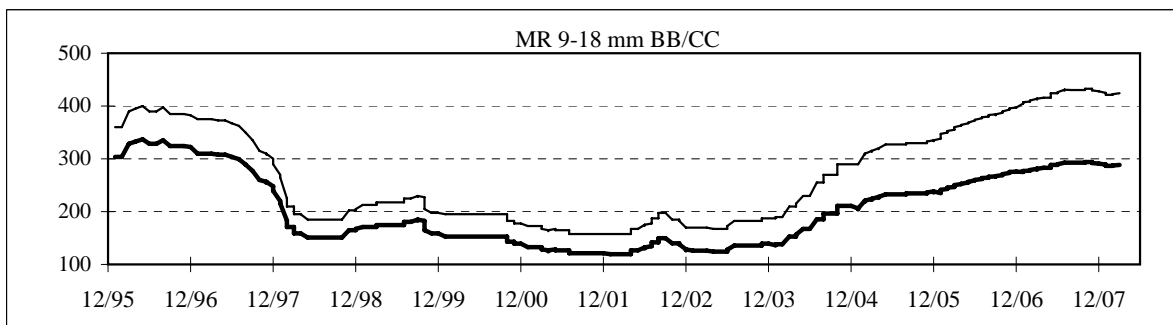
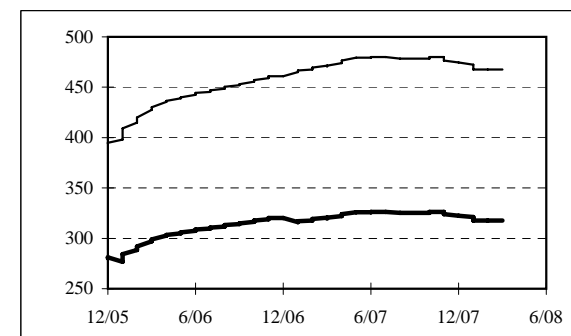
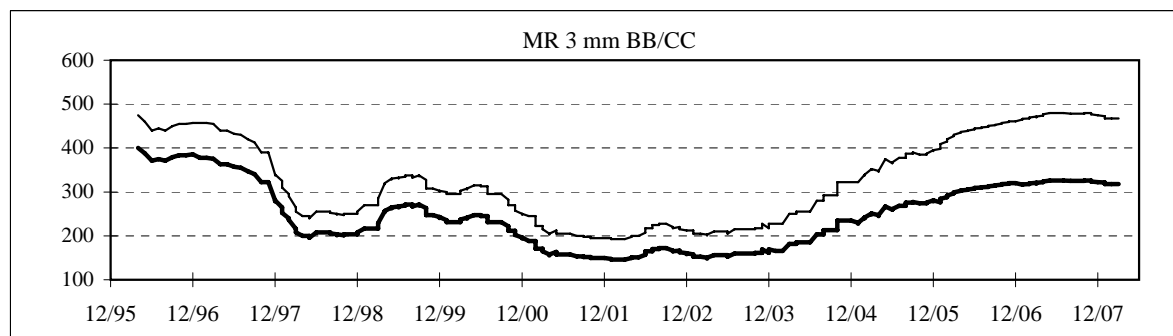
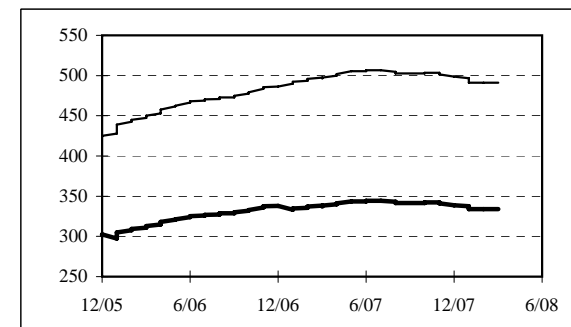
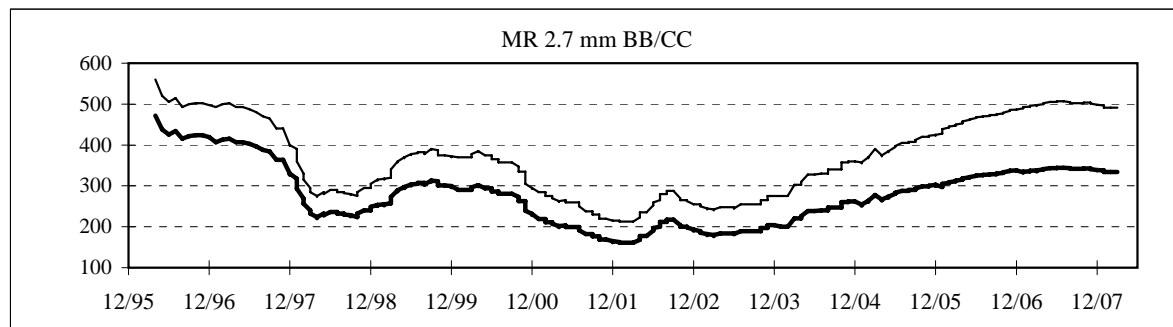
4-3-a. Price of Indonesian Plywood, 1996-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends.



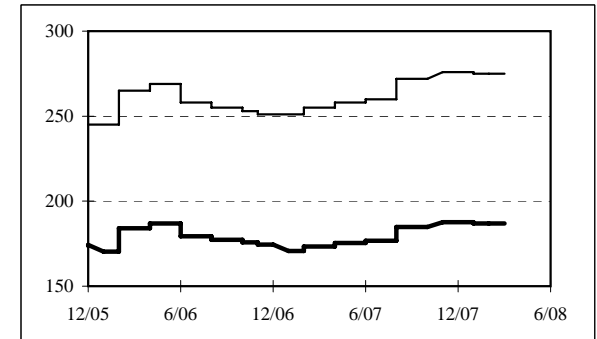
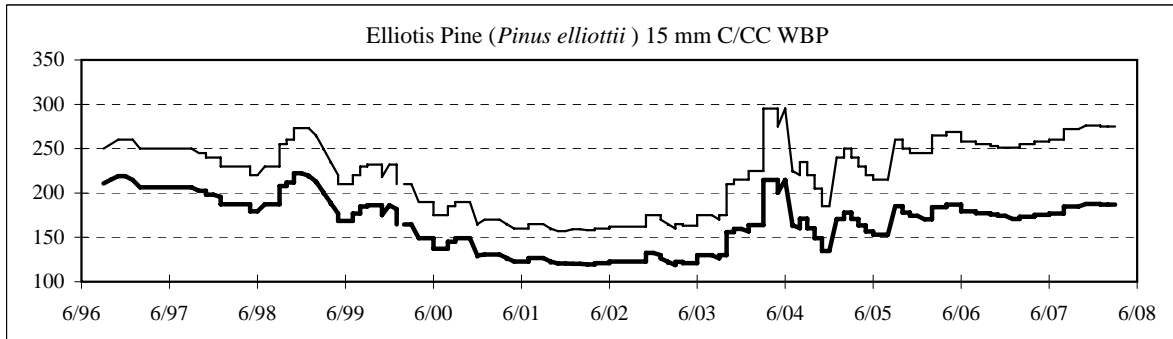
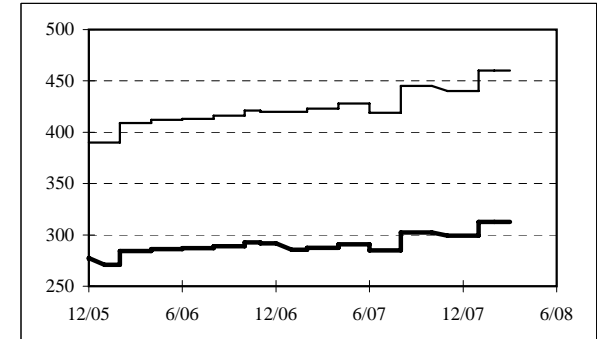
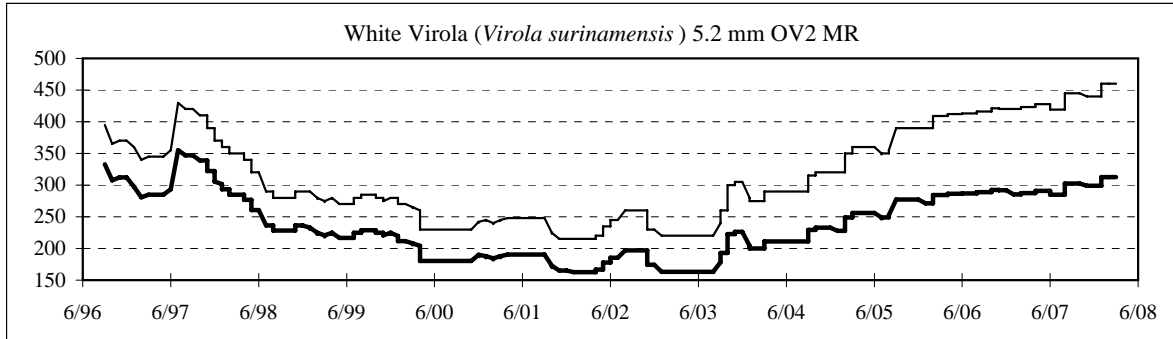
4-3-b. Price of Malaysian Plywood, 1996-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends.



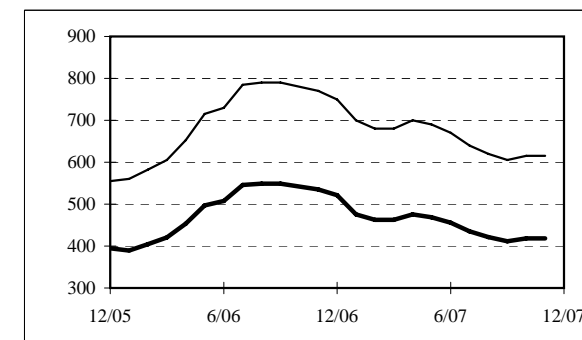
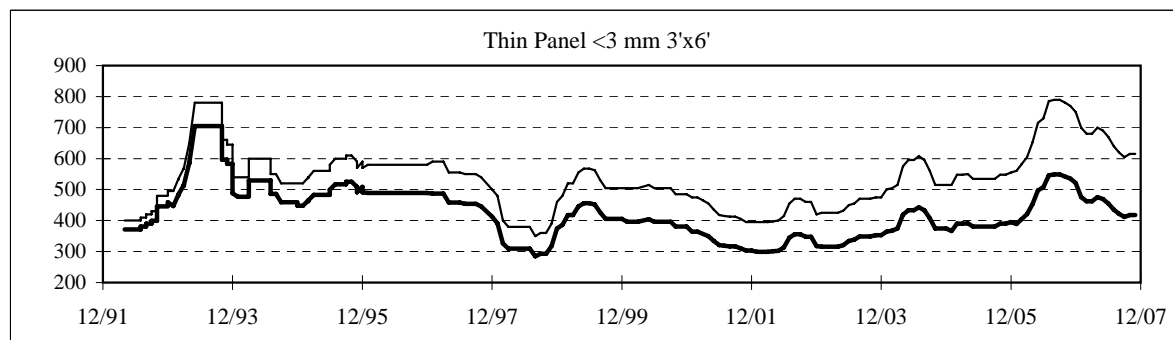
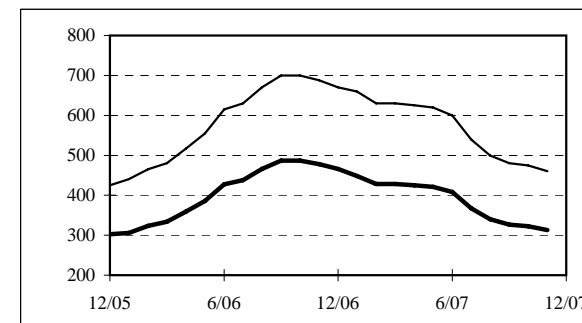
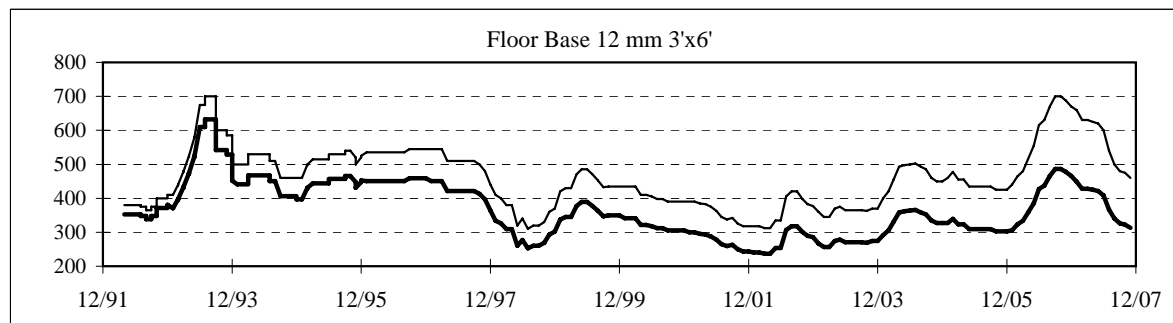
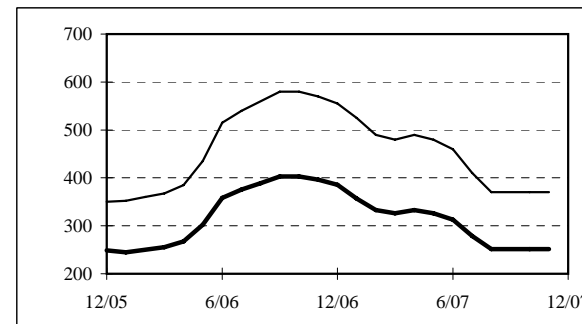
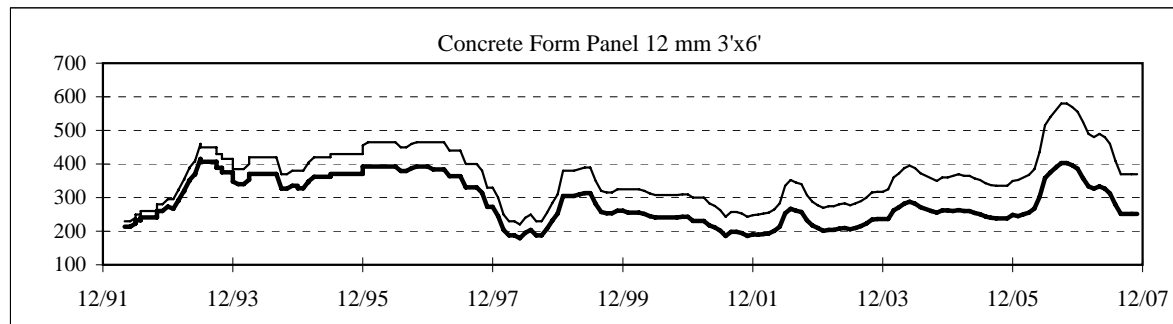
4-3-c. Price of Brazilian Plywood, 1996-2007

Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends.



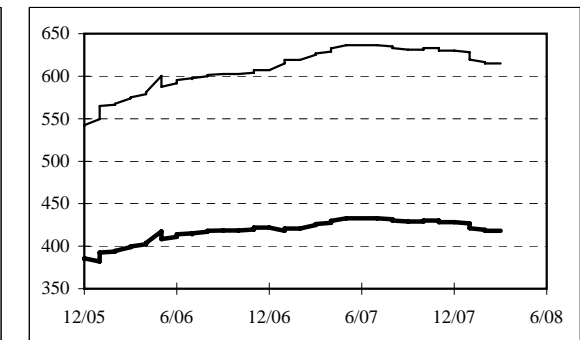
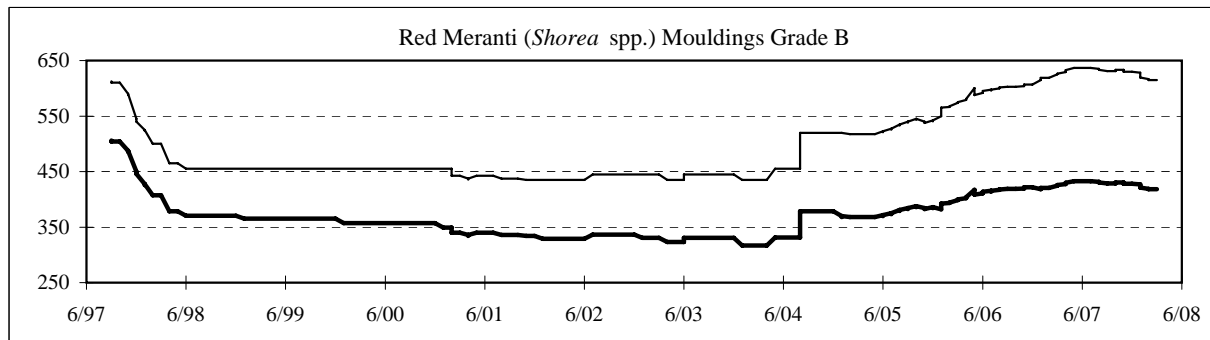
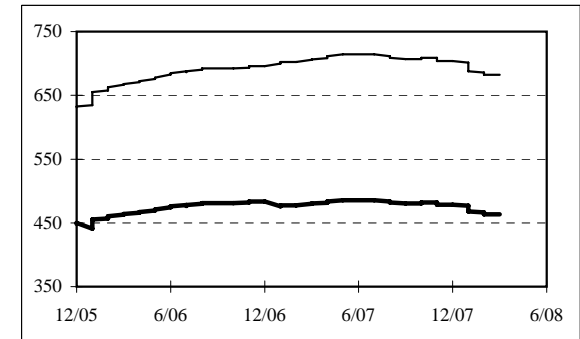
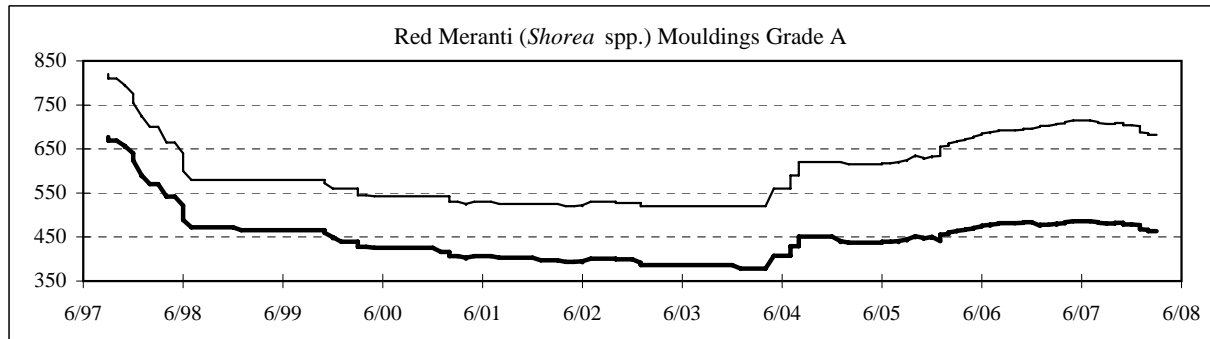
4-3-d. Price of Japanese Plywood Imports, 1992-2007

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are C&F to Japan from Indonesia. Grades for all products are B/BB Moisture Resistant.



4-4-a. Price of Secondary Processed Sawwood Products from Indonesia, 1997-2007

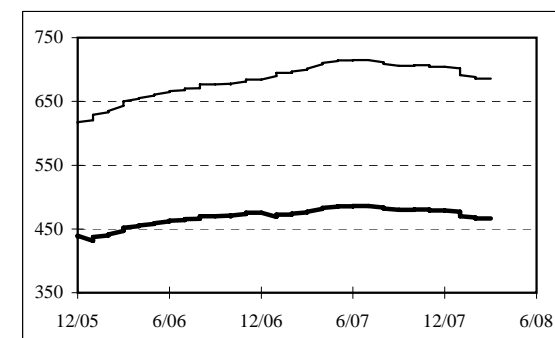
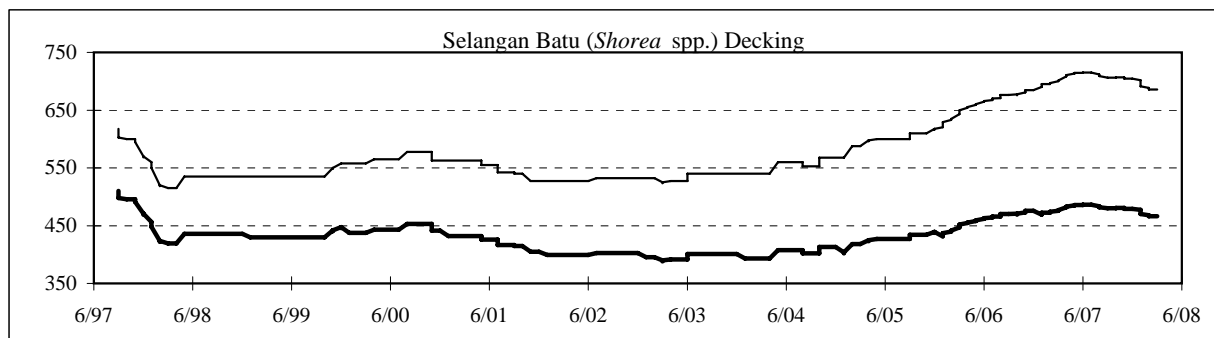
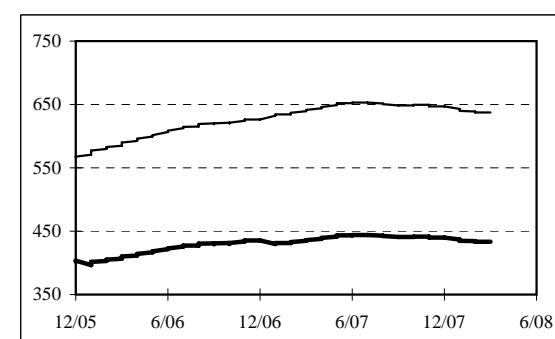
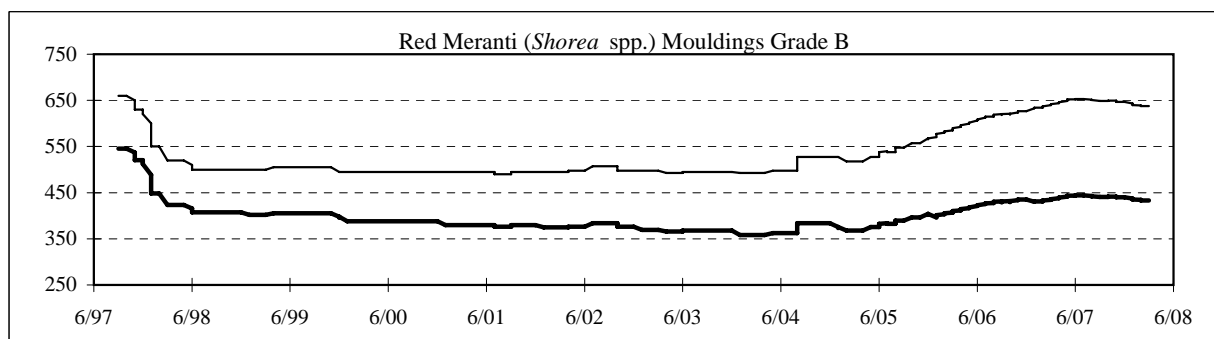
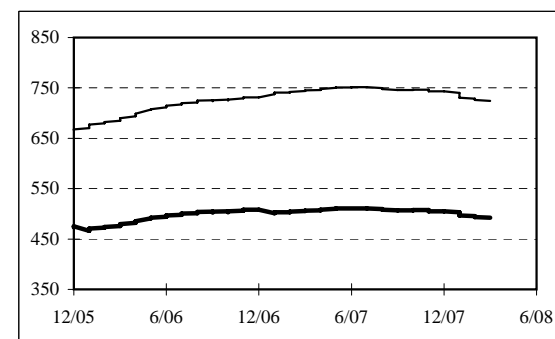
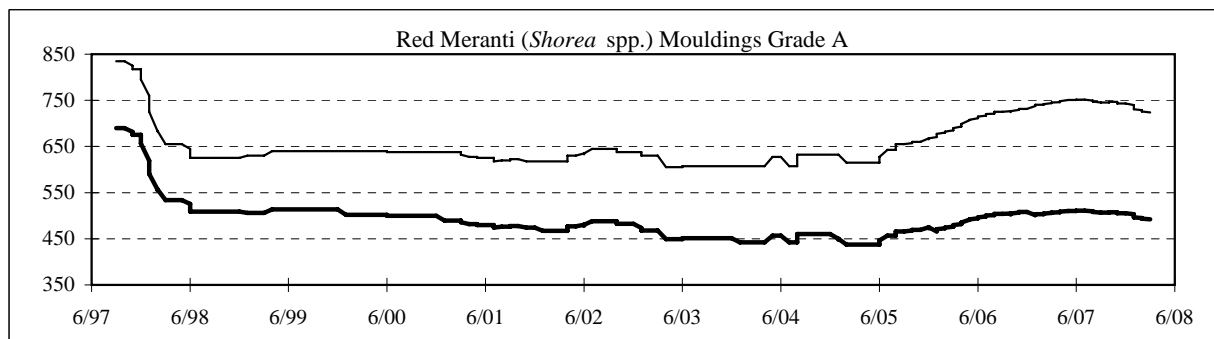
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Indonesia.



4-4-b. Price of Secondary Processed Sawwood Products from Malaysia, 1997-2007

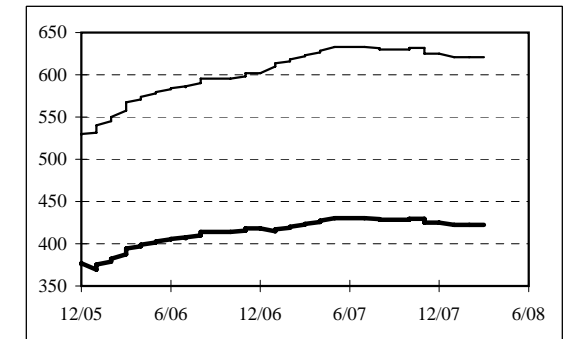
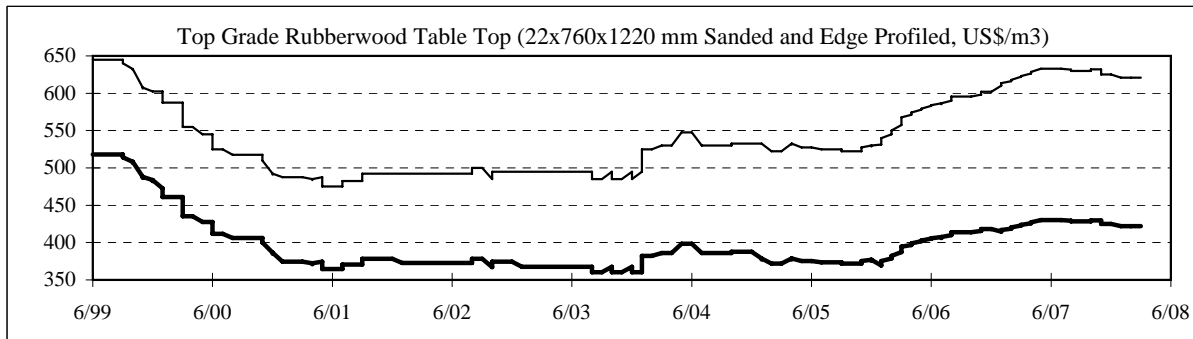
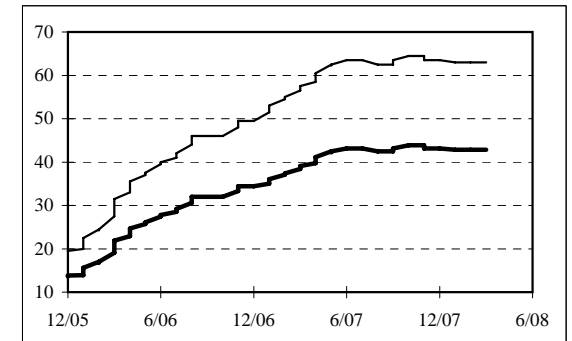
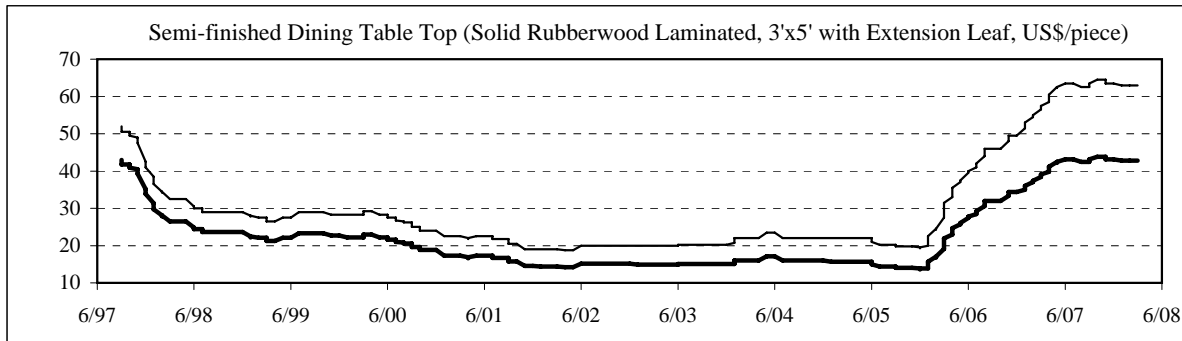
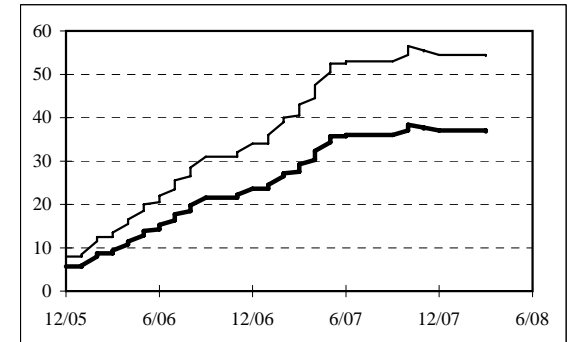
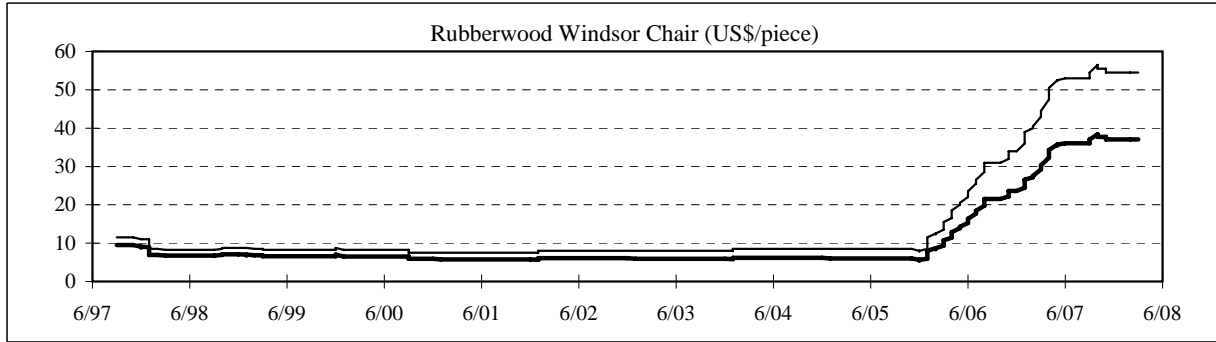
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries).

Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Malaysia.



4-4-c. Price of Furniture and Furniture Parts from Malaysia, 1997-2007

Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Malaysia.



APPENDIX 5

Trade in Secondary Processed Wood Products, 2002-2006

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Table 5-1. Major Importers of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]											
Importer	From	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
European Union+	World	19,381,870		23,842,909		28,072,700		29,579,492		32,096,252	
of which:	ITTO Prod.	2,129,233	(11)	2,601,722	(11)	3,158,718	(16)	3,389,337	(16)	3,547,669	(15)
	ITTO Con.	14,066,520	(73)	17,181,266	(72)	20,217,258	(72)	21,383,702	(72)	23,289,610	(73)
Germany	World	4,613,321		3,856,782		5,690,499		5,994,423		6,321,438	
	ITTO Prod.	283,235	(9)	331,004	(6)	402,347	(7)	443,822	(10)	464,374	(10)
	ITTO Con.	3,318,547	(72)	5,452,623	(71)	3,997,282	(70)	4,233,818	(71)	4,481,694	(71)
United Kingdom	World	3,536,461		4,476,017		5,662,394		5,430,000		5,863,398	
	ITTO Prod.	551,739	(22)	648,320	(20)	757,353	(18)	743,329	(19)	818,784	(19)
	ITTO Con.	2,476,875	(70)	3,240,464	(72)	4,162,159	(74)	3,969,809	(73)	4,287,636	(73)
France	World	2,695,467		3,266,900		4,040,812		3,280,823		3,550,274	
	ITTO Prod.	308,399	(15)	376,950	(16)	463,937	(16)	542,317	(17)	544,451	(15)
	ITTO Con.	2,016,755	(75)	2,422,595	(74)	2,983,619	(74)	4,452,113	(74)	4,780,896	(74)
Netherlands	World	1,456,176		1,675,016		1,925,072		1,995,056		2,242,915	
	ITTO Prod.	261,823	(26)	303,129	(26)	372,776	(28)	417,542	(31)	450,559	(30)
	ITTO Con.	1,001,418	(69)	1,145,548	(68)	1,310,066	(68)	1,346,128	(67)	1,522,868	(68)
Belgium	World	1,406,998		1,702,459		2,025,809		2,110,866		1,745,319	
	ITTO Prod.	168,088	(12)	209,729	(15)	253,089	(16)	260,721	(16)	275,931	(16)
	ITTO Con.	1,152,082	(82)	1,357,359	(80)	1,583,399	(78)	1,676,318	(79)	2,231,712	(78)
Italy	World	1,107,675		1,399,851		1,754,414		1,925,757		2,167,599	
	ITTO Prod.	177,836	(16)	238,419	(17)	304,214	(30)	311,492	(16)	304,761	(14)
	ITTO Con.	667,404	(60)	794,183	(57)	1,018,800	(58)	1,147,843	(60)	1,309,632	(60)
USA	World	16,494,273		18,396,179		21,705,967		23,827,551		24,983,743	
	ITTO Prod.	3,787,094	(23)	3,932,117	(30)	4,760,174	(22)	5,163,274	(22)	5,207,712	(21)
	ITTO Con.	11,565,771	(70)	13,245,732	(72)	15,290,859	(70)	16,680,233	(70)	17,488,218	(70)
Japan	World	2,905,287		3,310,166		3,828,152		3,933,759		4,130,981	
	ITTO Prod.	902,958	(31)	997,625	(30)	1,179,068	(31)	1,146,820	(29)	1,158,847	(28)
	ITTO Con.	1,728,512	(59)	2,034,784	(61)	2,340,547	(61)	2,450,515	(62)	2,589,706	(63)
Canada	World	1,439,638		1,651,853		2,101,917		2,433,245		2,892,879	
	ITTO Prod.	224,815	(16)	249,127	(15)	306,391	(15)	334,754	(14)	352,553	(12)
	ITTO Con.	1,129,247	(78)	1,294,277	(78)	1,665,263	(79)	1,933,766	(79)	2,345,450	(81)
Switzerland	World	1,361,764		1,598,898		1,867,654		2,021,997		2,206,094	
	ITTO Prod.	22,014	(2)	23,072	(1)	26,077	(1)	29,422	(1)	33,914	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,284,861	(94)	1,510,345	(94)	1,745,587	(93)	1,888,079	(93)	2,065,548	(94)
ITTO Consumers	World	45,027,276		52,574,948		61,789,504		66,313,589		71,378,767	
	ITTO Prod.	7,512,261	(17)	8,334,522	(16)	10,051,016	(16)	10,689,070	(16)	10,972,686	(15)
	ITTO Con.	32,555,163	(72)	38,236,324	(73)	44,489,618	(72)	47,776,435	(72)	51,657,888	(72)
World*	World	49,514,153		57,824,556		68,179,136		74,046,599		80,087,687	
	ITTO Prod.	8,180,523	(17)	9,167,788	(16)	11,017,678	(16)	11,855,247	(16)	12,200,886	(15)
	ITTO Con.	35,472,018	(72)	41,583,356	(72)	48,571,741	(71)	52,751,625	(71)	57,293,185	(72)
+ EU 15 country members. China includes People's Republic of China plus Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions - see text for breakdown.											
* World total includes mirror statistics obtained due to incomplete trade data for soome countries (see text).											

Table 5-2. Types of SPWP Imported by Major Importers, 2006 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts		Builder's Woodwork		Other SPWP		Mouldings		Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts	
European Union+	World	19,653,319		4,901,507		4,858,046		1,976,541		706,838	
	ITTO Prod.	1,805,917	(9)	577,948	(12)	401,271	(8)	532,278	(27)	230,253	(33)
	ITTO Con.	14,521,536	(74)	3,593,119	(73)	3,565,334	(73)	1,234,041	(62)	375,578	(53)
Germany	World	3,799,163		856,557		1,252,412		290,050		123,256	
	ITTO Prod.	172,042	(5)	85,439	(10)	89,429	(7)	70,325	(24)	47,139	(38)
	ITTO Con.	2,833,499	(75)	567,732	(66)	848,284	(68)	181,736	(63)	50,443	(41)
United Kingdom	World	4,048,575		778,122		577,076		328,742		130,881	
	ITTO Prod.	511,595	(13)	154,842	(20)	72,740	(13)	45,979	(14)	33,626	(26)
	ITTO Con.	2,925,936	(72)	572,060	(74)	442,592	(77)	259,697	(79)	87,349	(67)
France+	World	3,210,505		434,750		760,748		238,385		136,504	
	ITTO Prod.	329,371	(10)	55,581	(13)	52,626	(7)	77,286	(32)	29,585	(22)
	ITTO Con.	2,375,783	(74)	347,163	(80)	599,465	(79)	146,664	(62)	81,197	(59)
Belgium	World	1,388,292		245,438		377,942		172,854		47,185	
	ITTO Prod.	114,670	(8)	37,200	(15)	24,402	(6)	81,450	(47)	18,207	(39)
	ITTO Con.	1,135,230	(82)	188,631	(77)	314,838	(83)	84,295	(49)	22,323	(47)
Netherlands	World	1,424,486		262,114		314,711		193,724		47,878	
	ITTO Prod.	176,688	(12)	67,173	(26)	43,872	(14)	141,436	(73)	21,388	(45)
	ITTO Con.	1,048,215	(74)	171,490	(65)	244,789	(78)	37,941	(20)	20,431	(43)
Italy	World	819,387		550,394		443,369		296,594		57,854	
	ITTO Prod.	109,263	(13)	41,836	(8)	38,423	(9)	86,272	(29)	28,965	(50)
	ITTO Con.	443,172	(54)	400,013	(73)	279,626	(63)	163,961	(55)	22,858	(40)
USA	World	16,474,822		2,960,824		3,047,196		1,872,124		628,775	
	ITTO Prod.	3,232,831	(20)	495,704	(17)	658,960	(22)	677,484	(36)	142,731	(23)
	ITTO Con.	11,803,768	(72)	2,303,307	(78)	2,186,401	(72)	737,308	(39)	457,432	(73)
Japan	World	1,858,815		879,711		995,150		321,117		76,186	
	ITTO Prod.	507,139	(27)	284,879	(32)	235,298	(24)	101,402	(32)	30,127	(40)
	ITTO Con.	1,087,922	(59)	537,994	(61)	725,802	(73)	201,678	(63)	36,308	(48)
Canada	World	1,782,155		276,052		345,346		447,483		41,841	
	ITTO Prod.	208,674	(12)	9,972	(4)	50,365	(15)	74,859	(17)	8,680	(21)
	ITTO Con.	1,446,362	(81)	259,291	(94)	282,391	(82)	329,323	(74)	28,081	(67)
Switzerland	World	1,409,224		428,650		243,739		73,172		51,306	
	ITTO Prod.	10,430	(1)	2,488	(1)	17,685	(7)	1,569	(2)	1,741	(3)
	ITTO Con.	1,336,181	(95)	398,609	(93)	212,429	(87)	70,563	(96)	47,764	(93)
ITTO Consumers	World	44,353,360		10,177,279		10,164,208		5,095,243		1,588,675	
	ITTO Prod.	6,148,418	(14)	1,473,838	(14)	1,403,305	(14)	1,517,535	(30)	429,589	(27)
	ITTO Con.	32,658,485	(74)	7,644,116	(75)	7,543,046	(74)	2,807,639	(55)	1,004,600	(63)
World*	World	49,759,182		11,387,940		11,277,983		5,713,306		1,949,275	
	ITTO Prod.	6,838,920	(14)	1,581,832	(14)	1,542,143	(14)	1,729,960	(30)	508,029	(26)
	ITTO Con.	36,328,080	(73)	8,362,732	(73)	8,267,107	(73)	3,095,444	(54)	1,239,819	(64)

+ EU 15 country members. China includes People's Republic of China plus Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions - see text for breakdown.

* World total includes mirror statistics obtained due to incomplete trade data for some countries (see text).

Table 5-3. Major Tropical Importers of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]											
Importer	From	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Mexico	World	367,663		404,215		409,580		487,097		567,969	
	ITTO Prod.	33,121	(9)	40,842	(10)	50,879	(12)	60,875	(12)	76,793	(14)
	ITTO Con.	311,197	(85)	336,491	(83)	334,864	(82)	394,058	(81)	455,404	(80)
Singapore	World	239,066		322,476		300,723		304,353		344,514	
	ITTO Prod.	135,700	(57)	217,698	(68)	190,171	(63)	175,698	(58)	181,611	(53)
	ITTO Con.	92,100	(39)	93,268	(29)	97,662	(32)	116,355	(38)	149,348	(43)
Malaysia	World	97,854		114,883		165,961		184,348		231,665	
	ITTO Prod.	21,568	(22)	26,440	(23)	37,819	(23)	34,745	(19)	49,892	(22)
	ITTO Con.	64,274	(66)	74,059	(64)	104,572	(63)	118,921	(65)	135,894	(59)
India	World	24,834		40,067		62,906		119,709		197,680	
	ITTO Prod.	7,658	(31)	14,412	(36)	18,345	(29)	31,160	(26)	44,004	(22)
	ITTO Con.	14,699	(59)	21,355	(53)	38,257	(61)	73,937	(62)	129,454	(65)
Thailand	World	31,001		37,282		52,937		38,046		48,409	
	ITTO Prod.	8,246	(27)	9,864	(26)	14,918	(28)	16,072	(42)	27,051	(56)
	ITTO Con.	18,389	(59)	20,788	(56)	29,770	(56)	63,939	(168)	87,276	(180)
Venezuela	World	46,037		18,485		29,861		48,473		70,334	
	ITTO Prod.	16,352	(36)	6,391	(35)	12,786	(43)	25,671	(53)	40,146	(57)
	ITTO Con.	28,736	(62)	11,719	(63)	16,638	(56)	22,021	(45)	28,753	(41)
Dominican Republic*	World	37,054,966		37,804,615		46,671,241		28,014,625		48,067,342	
	ITTO Prod.	6,522,081	(18)	7,925,333	(21)	10,143,083	(22)	5,609,919	(20)	8,799,525	(18)
	ITTO Con.	27,801,387	(75)	28,921,013	(77)	35,435,141	(76)	20,536,296	(73)	37,778,266	(79)
Oman	World	34,372		15,296		40,649		45,383		59,914	
	ITTO Prod.	5,771	(17)	6,776	(44)	5,059	(12)	5,189	(11)	6,736	(11)
	ITTO Con.	14,086	(41)	38,297	(250)	16,929	(42)	19,537	(43)	27,776	(46)
Vietnam*	World	8,628		16,098		14,733		17,885		46,907	
	ITTO Prod.	2,824	(33)	5,316	(33)	3,950	(27)	5,445	(30)	12,135	(26)
	ITTO Con.	4,650	(54)	6,770	(42)	9,085	(62)	10,905	(61)	32,866	(70)
Indonesia	World	10,058		15,660		24,895		41,898		50,940	
	ITTO Prod.	977	(10)	1,374	(9)	2,225	(9)	5,347	(13)	10,423	(20)
	ITTO Con.	7,657	(76)	12,582	(80)	19,986	(80)	27,366	(65)	30,875	(61)
Cayman Isl.*	World	5,964		10,741		24,329		6,681		41,063	
	ITTO Prod.	103	(2)	437	(4)	467	(2)	77	(1)	801	(2)
	ITTO Con.	5,830	(98)	10,256	(95)	23,798	(98)	6,545	(98)	40,114	(98)
Barbados	World	32,567		33,244		34,203		37,322		40,717	
	ITTO Prod.	11,570	(36)	13,504	(41)	12,475	(36)	14,838	(40)	15,367	(38)
	ITTO Con.	20,127	(62)	18,855	(57)	19,410	(57)	21,914	(59)	24,918	(61)
ITTO Producers*	World	767,757		835,246		938,219		1,238,052		1,531,636	
	ITTO Prod.	136,379	(18)	157,093	(19)	200,941	(21)	262,527	(21)	345,144	(23)
	ITTO Con.	556,001	(72)	595,843	(71)	651,258	(69)	842,714	(68)	1,017,072	(66)
* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Cayman Isl. (2002-2006) and Dominican Republic and Vietnam (2006)											

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Cayman Isl. (2002-2006) and Dominican Republic and Vietnam (2006)

Table 5-4. Types of SPWP Imported by Major Tropical Importers, 2006 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts		Builder's Woodwork		Other SPWP		Mouldings		Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts	
Mexico	World	297,553		45,236		116,986		94,929		45,236	
	ITTO Prod.	47,020	(16)	5,618	(12)	8,235	(7)	10,080	(11)	5,618	(12)
	ITTO Con.	239,557	(81)	37,146	(82)	91,328	(78)	80,269	(85)	37,146	(82)
Singapore	World	187,621		20,525		68,721		17,566		50,078	
	ITTO Prod.	95,830	(51)	13,077	(64)	47,045	(68)	14,445	(82)	11,212	(22)
	ITTO Con.	83,579	(45)	6,497	(32)	19,246	(28)	2,393	(14)	37,631	(75)
Malaysia	World	138,397		7,661		40,753		39,769		1,859	
	ITTO Prod.	6,342	(5)	3,935	(51)	7,584	(19)	31,635	(80)	393	(21)
	ITTO Con.	99,509	(72)	3,477	(45)	23,872	(59)	7,174	(18)	5,083	(273)
India	World	123,574		7,858		23,534		6,722		35,990	
	ITTO Prod.	29,549	(24)	769	(10)	958	(4)	1,735	(26)	10,990	(31)
	ITTO Con.	79,861	(65)	6,672	(85)	18,633	(79)	4,684	(70)	19,602	(54)
Thailand	World	32,826		12,536		20,401		10,745		10,765	
	ITTO Prod.	8,767	(27)	9,591	(77)	4,721	(23)	3,577	(33)	393	(4)
	ITTO Con.	21,603	(66)	2,283	(18)	12,687	(62)	4,262	(40)	7,571	(70)
Venezuela	World	41,356		3,935		12,115		11,290		1,636	
	ITTO Prod.	21,857	(53)	1,071	(27)	5,791	(48)	11,090	(98)	335	(20)
	ITTO Con.	18,518	(45)	2,747	(70)	6,084	(50)	1,177	(10)	1,285	(79)
Dominican Rep.*	World	23,671		5,223		12,331		1,444		4,003	
	ITTO Prod.	5,428	(23)	1,707	(33)	1,179	(10)	517	(36)	1,312	(33)
	ITTO Con.	17,985	(76)	3,477	(67)	10,738	(87)	904	(63)	2,331	(58)
Oman	World	50,880		1,719		4,931		369		2,012	
	ITTO Prod.	5,016	(10)	187	(11)	961	(19)	125	(34)	445	(22)
	ITTO Con.	25,170	(49)	640	(37)	1,130	(23)	104	(28)	729	(36)
Vietnam*	World	20,893		4,502		14,738		4,701		2,072	
	ITTO Prod.	5,224	(0)	2,246	(28)	825	(1)	3,615	(14)	223	(0)
	ITTO Con.	14,996	(1)	2,084	(26)	13,192	(11)	916	(3)	1,676	(2)
Indonesia	World	30,898		4,423		6,779		5,283		3,555	
	ITTO Prod.	4,237	(14)	2,468	(56)	511	(8)	2,613	(49)	592	(17)
	ITTO Con.	18,912	(61)	1,804	(41)	4,978	(73)	2,365	(45)	2,812	(79)
Cayman Isl.*	World	17,036		4,040		1,787		469		996	
	ITTO Prod.	420	(2)	3	(0)	11	(1)	19	(4)	15	(2)
	ITTO Con.	16,574	(97)	4,035	(100)	1,762	(99)	450	(96)	977	(98)
Barbados	World	12,077		7,040		2,164		16,913		2,520	
	ITTO Prod.	3,055	(25)	3,311	(47)	240	(11)	7,830	(46)	930	(37)
	ITTO Con.	8,897	(74)	3,701	(53)	1,898	(88)	9,080	(54)	1,340	(53)
ITTO Producers*	World	868,444		122,385		269,743		185,305		85,756	
	ITTO Prod.	188,405	(22)	33,968	(28)	35,767	(13)	64,992	(35)	22,010	(26)
	ITTO Con.	590,207	(68)	80,478	(66)	189,321	(70)	107,075	(58)	49,988	(58)

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Dominican Republic, Vietnam and Cayman Isl. (2002-2006)

Table 5-5. Major Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]											
Exporter	To	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
European Union+	World	20,318,481		23,112,242		25,977,700		26,342,972		28,527,435	
	ITTO Prod.	198,895	(1)	212,449	(1)	233,520	(1)	241,992	(1)	326,843	(1)
	ITTO Con.	17,706,978	(87)	20,144,855	(87)	22,531,902	(87)	22,726,270	(86)	24,102,839	(84)
Italy	World	6,190,490		6,789,270		7,628,865		7,280,500		7,389,424	
	ITTO Prod.	87,190	(1)	91,412	(1)	92,126	(1)	93,149	(1)	126,305	(2)
	ITTO Con.	4,937,757	(80)	5,421,374	(80)	6,024,057	(79)	5,564,689	(76)	5,321,779	(72)
Germany	World	3,415,540		3,808,082		4,422,689		5,300,276		6,220,796	
	ITTO Prod.	15,954	(0)	16,862	(0)	25,310	(1)	31,230	(1)	45,184	(1)
	ITTO Con.	3,075,049	(90)	3,397,510	(89)	3,948,165	(89)	4,760,241	(90)	5,518,608	(89)
Denmark	World	2,058,335		2,397,111		2,694,974		2,530,929		2,606,337	
	ITTO Prod.	8,420	(0)	8,877	(0)	13,015	(0)	14,733	(1)	17,207	(1)
	ITTO Con.	1,961,626	(95)	2,281,448	(95)	2,545,048	(94)	2,379,662	(94)	2,423,011	(93)
France	World	1,608,566		1,811,612		1,979,114		1,974,658		2,176,082	
	ITTO Prod.	17,079	(1)	20,079	(1)	26,788	(1)	24,965	(1)	36,491	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,417,739	(88)	1,574,935	(87)	1,698,498	(86)	1,730,321	(88)	1,877,610	(86)
Austria	World	945,497		1,235,558		1,448,488		1,697,572		1,983,466	
	ITTO Prod.	1,453	(0)	1,602	(0)	2,157	(0)	3,161	(0)	4,899	(0)
	ITTO Con.	847,630	(90)	1,116,125	(90)	1,297,452	(90)	1,488,591	(88)	1,693,055	(85)
China+	World	6,016,215		7,478,452		9,503,231		11,420,962		14,123,428	
	ITTO Prod.	67,905	(1)	78,381	(1)	105,171	(1)	148,112	(1)	236,691	(2)
	ITTO Con.	5,656,454	(94)	7,027,135	(94)	8,883,285	(93)	10,522,123	(92)	12,818,818	(91)
Canada	World	4,356,390		4,578,078		5,201,658		5,340,478		5,197,363	
	ITTO Prod.	4,183	(0)	4,277	(0)	5,291	(0)	7,380	(0)	8,886	(0)
	ITTO Con.	4,334,181	(99)	4,548,162	(99)	5,167,728	(99)	5,291,116	(99)	5,137,796	(99)
Poland	World	2,445,781		3,203,927		4,066,981		4,437,277		4,814,892	
	ITTO Prod.	12,852	(1)	14,350	(0)	17,282	(0)	23,408	(1)	28,352	(1)
	ITTO Con.	2,097,804	(86)	2,744,658	(86)	3,477,109	(85)	3,758,914	(85)	4,029,225	(84)
Indonesia	World	2,121,411		2,237,319		2,510,426		2,842,741		2,833,329	
	ITTO Prod.	39,831	(2)	44,885	(2)	47,565	(2)	48,857	(2)	65,117	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,876,854	(88)	1,982,937	(89)	2,231,201	(89)	2,538,778	(89)	2,537,302	(90)
USA	World	1,696,938		1,830,654		2,014,041		2,240,007		2,540,030	
	ITTO Prod.	212,258	(13)	258,003	(14)	265,192	(13)	282,856	(13)	309,193	(12)
	ITTO Con.	1,238,114	(73)	1,339,775	(73)	1,494,383	(74)	1,644,488	(73)	1,907,534	(75)
Malaysia	World	1,537,599		1,660,344		1,984,253		2,127,142		2,347,361	
	ITTO Prod.	34,750	(2)	42,258	(3)	57,781	(3)	65,441	(3)	86,357	(4)
	ITTO Con.	1,270,980	(83)	1,327,256	(80)	1,612,251	(81)	1,731,179	(81)	1,870,114	(80)
ITTO Consumers	World	35,754,694		41,263,486		47,990,238		51,079,561		56,595,269	
	ITTO Prod.	510,130	(1)	585,503	(1)	646,780	(1)	729,099	(1)	937,389	(2)
	ITTO Con.	31,874,392	(89)	36,769,638	(89)	42,678,359	(89)	45,110,047	(88)	49,194,020	(87)
World*	World	48,350,503		55,521,222		65,706,279		70,391,843		76,034,987	
	ITTO Prod.	743,855	(2)	859,229	(2)	979,088	(1)	1,125,557	(2)	1,415,865	(2)
	ITTO Cons.	42,646,596	(88)	48,933,850	(88)	57,747,374	(88)	61,266,990	(87)	65,284,007	(86)
+ EU 15 country members. China includes People's Republic of China plus Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions - see text for breakdown.											
* ITTO estimate for 1999-2003 due to incomplete trade data (see text).											

Table 5-6. Types of SPWP Exported by Major Exporters, 2006 [1000 US\$; (% share)]											
Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts		Builder's Woodwork		Other SPWP		Mouldings		Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts	
European Union+	World	18,215,601		5,251,940		2,980,836		1,334,116		744,939	
	ITTO Prod.	227,026	(1)	34,658	(1)	30,756	(1)	5,276	(0)	29,126	(4)
	ITTO Con.	15,249,651	(84)	4,534,332	(86)	2,596,832	(87)	1,189,697	(89)	532,325	(71)
Italy	World	6,021,676		367,134		361,969		230,120		408,523	
	ITTO Prod.	98,185	(2)	4,333	(1)	3,934	(1)	1,074	(0)	18,777	(5)
	ITTO Con.	4,342,388	(72)	220,494	(60)	302,634	(84)	195,245	(85)	261,015	(64)
Germany	World	4,108,705		1,088,069		699,593		259,225		65,204	
	ITTO Prod.	29,427	(1)	3,711	(0)	10,760	(2)	964	(0)	322	(0)
	ITTO Con.	3,728,977	(91)	924,180	(85)	598,055	(85)	208,529	(80)	58,867	(90)
Denmark	World	1,771,207		717,346		88,020		21,522		8,240	
	ITTO Prod.	14,467	(1)	1,465	(0)	1,260	(1)	14	(0)		(0)
	ITTO Con.	1,639,283	(93)	677,526	(94)	79,480	(90)	18,963	(88)	7,758	(94)
France	World	1,203,137		198,658		653,786		89,257		31,242	
	ITTO Prod.	25,341	(2)	4,010	(2)	3,347	(1)	687	(1)	3,103	(10)
	ITTO Con.	1,040,232	(86)	174,601	(88)	559,559	(86)	83,552	(94)	19,663	(63)
Austria	World	566,873		1,168,808		84,666		155,333		7,784	
	ITTO Prod.	905	(0)	3,713	(0)	190	(0)	87	(0)	3	(0)
	ITTO Con.	452,716	(80)	1,031,521	(88)	68,642	(81)	135,617	(87)	4,558	(59)
China+	World	9,014,034		971,644		2,914,973		735,418		487,357	
	ITTO Prod.	140,331	(2)	10,822	(1)	61,578	(2)	6,582	(1)	17,377	(4)
	ITTO Con.	8,143,750	(90)	884,414	(91)	2,664,813	(91)	703,117	(96)	422,722	(87)
Canada	World	2,420,442		1,835,419		648,411		277,585		15,504	
	ITTO Prod.	3,755	(0)	2,529	(0)	1,843	(0)	568	(0)	189	(1)
	ITTO Con.	2,390,401	(99)	1,821,012	(99)	639,257	(99)	272,469	(98)	14,655	(95)
Poland	World	3,243,299		576,833		783,515		156,563		54,679	
	ITTO Prod.	26,591	(1)	397	(0)	1,300	(0)	1	(0)	61	(0)
	ITTO Con.	2,666,650	(82)	485,380	(84)	717,542	(92)	142,347	(91)	17,304	(32)
Indonesia	World	1,191,240		585,776		309,291		391,817		355,203	
	ITTO Prod.	22,974	(2)	13,731	(2)	12,923	(4)	7,804	(2)	7,683	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,074,625	(90)	534,924	(91)	267,805	(87)	349,725	(89)	310,221	(87)
USA	World	1,270,180		386,524		497,260		310,428		75,636	
	ITTO Prod.	125,809	(10)	19,971	(5)	86,073	(17)	65,098	(21)	12,240	(16)
	ITTO Con.	965,961	(76)	311,736	(81)	348,957	(70)	232,246	(75)	48,632	(64)
Malaysia	World	1,743,597		280,079		89,547		217,276		16,860	
	ITTO Prod.	67,835	(4)	11,396	(4)	3,674	(4)	1,901	(1)	1,549	(9)
	ITTO Con.	1,376,885	(79)	222,001	(79)	56,442	(63)	204,992	(94)	9,793	(58)
ITTO Consumers	World	34,941,642		9,375,204		7,971,081		2,913,103		1,394,237	
	ITTO Prod.	537,937	(2)	72,093	(1)	189,542	(2)	78,022	(3)	59,794	(4)
	ITTO Con.	30,075,489	(86)	8,350,316	(89)	7,087,272	(89)	2,633,283	(90)	1,047,657	(75)
World*	World	45,134,001		13,203,418		10,441,636		5,198,802		2,057,129	
	ITTO Prod.	819,736	(2)	126,493	(1)	266,391	(3)	112,842	(2)	90,401	(4)
	ITTO Cons.	38,244,687	(85)	11,567,666	(88)	9,161,533	(88)	4,713,770	(91)	1,596,349	(78)

+ EU 15 country members. France includes Monaco.China includes People's Republic of China plus Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R. - see text for breakdown.

*World total includes mirror statistics obtained due to incomplete trade data for some countries (see text). Macao S.A.R. includes mirror statistics.

Table 5-7. Major Tropical Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]+											
Exporter	To	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Vietnam*	World	382,325		577,373		983,537		1,264,726		2,266,848	
	ITTO Prod.	10,736	(3)	5,717	(1)	10,799	(1)	7,550	(1)	16,253	(1)
	ITTO Con.	315,431	(83)	517,864	(90)	902,503	(92)	1,197,641	(95)	2,180,593	(96)
Brazil	World	988,089		1,180,974		1,780,062		1,818,916		2,057,980	
	ITTO Prod.	30,365	(3)	39,625	(3)	61,042	(3)	63,202	(3)	76,839	(4)
	ITTO Con.	905,494	(92)	1,067,479	(90)	1,600,406	(90)	1,610,685	(89)	1,782,385	(87)
Thailand	World	1,086,606		1,151,563		1,314,339		1,327,451		1,246,469	
	ITTO Prod.	14,728	(1)	15,411	(1)	19,601	(1)	22,515	(2)	28,277	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,035,209	(95)	1,095,172	(95)	1,241,313	(94)	1,242,296	(94)	1,146,890	(92)
Mexico	World	908,278		898,411		986,013		1,088,679		1,120,890	
	ITTO Prod.	3,868	(0)	2,780	(0)	2,802	(0)	4,950	(0)	5,950	(1)
	ITTO Con.	900,252	(99)	891,495	(99)	976,319	(99)	1,074,197	(99)	1,106,908	(99)
India	World	62,794		116,377		216,955		242,999		323,038	
	ITTO Prod.	897	(1)	1,538	(1)	1,983	(1)	3,456	(1)	4,328	(1)
	ITTO Con.	54,576	(87)	100,307	(86)	191,918	(88)	207,598	(85)	283,025	(88)
Philippines	World	329,032		331,934		342,276		357,570		837,983	
	ITTO Prod.	2,472	(1)	3,932	(1)	3,063	(1)	2,676	(1)	4,858	(1)
	ITTO Con.	309,866	(94)	311,174	(94)	318,314	(93)	336,009	(94)	812,033	(97)
Singapore	World	84,172		85,555		90,472		99,015		120,092	
	ITTO Prod.	12,626	(15)	32,301	(38)	32,872	(36)	37,855	(38)	41,822	(35)
	ITTO Con.	50,168	(60)	37,066	(43)	36,968	(41)	39,097	(39)	44,018	(37)
Colombia	World	31,478		55,583		48,865		65,525		82,197	
	ITTO Prod.	14,428	(46)	9,205	(17)	19,188	(39)	29,005	(44)	48,466	(59)
	ITTO Con.	12,021	(38)	41,156	(74)	23,330	(48)	28,795	(44)	27,820	(34)
Honduras	World	23,938		30,572		21,366		12,741		13,015	
	ITTO Prod.	900	(4)	3,470	(11)	2,097	(10)	849	(7)	1,696	(13)
	ITTO Con.	14,443	(60)	17,049	(56)	12,058	(56)	7,079	(56)	5,300	(41)
Peru	World	25,283		24,788		35,131		49,183		75,537	
	ITTO Prod.	416	(2)	334	(1)	701	(2)	1,297	(3)	1,294	(2)
	ITTO Con.	24,341	(96)	23,960	(97)	33,135	(94)	46,748	(95)	72,510	(96)
ITTO Africa	World	45,112		60,553		86,805		179,801		140,721	
	ITTO Prod.	155	(0)	1,154	(2)	510	(1)	1,689	(1)	3,109	(2)
	ITTO Con.	43,218	(96)	54,928	(91)	79,497	(92)	172,553	(96)	132,816	(94)
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	5,141,736		5,504,282		6,374,430		6,899,430		7,589,412	
	ITTO Prod.	92,751	(2)	108,198	(2)	130,021	(2)	142,964	(2)	189,043	(2)
	ITTO Con.	4,550,988	(89)	4,822,260	(88)	5,600,221	(88)	6,056,892	(88)	6,649,934	(88)
ITTO Latin America	World	2,047,111		2,269,522		2,961,358		3,154,509		3,454,129	
	ITTO Prod.	55,904	(3)	60,939	(3)	92,182	(3)	105,871	(3)	142,669	(4)
	ITTO Con.	1,898,648	(93)	2,089,217	(92)	2,705,133	(91)	2,853,695	(90)	3,061,243	(89)
ITTO Producers	World	7,233,960		7,834,358		9,422,594		10,233,741		11,184,263	
	ITTO Prod.	148,811	(2)	170,292	(2)	222,714	(2)	250,525	(2)	334,823	(3)
	ITTO Cons.	6,492,855	(90)	6,966,407	(89)	8,384,852	(89)	9,083,140	(89)	9,843,994	(88)
+ Indonesia and Malaysia (the largest tropical exporters) are included with the group of major global exporters in Table 5.5											
* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Viet Nam (2006).											

Table 5-8. Types of SPWP Exported by Major Tropical Exporters, 2006 [1000 US\$; (% share)]+											
Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts		Builder's Woodwork		Other SPWP		Mouldings		Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts	
Viet Nam*	World	2,026,007		8,083		117,828		26,321		88,607	
	ITTO Prod.	7,274	(0)	97	(1)	6,427	(5)	348	(1)	2,105	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,973,122	(97)	6,683	(83)	96,737	(82)	22,578	(86)	81,471	(92)
Brazil	World	761,442		513,480		175,813		605,891		1,353	
	ITTO Prod.	52,000	(7)	11,377	(2)	9,262	(5)	3,980	(1)	218	(16)
	ITTO Con.	562,225	(74)	476,741	(93)	153,289	(87)	589,403	(97)	725	(54)
Thailand	World	829,019		48,942		252,637		76,363		39,506	
	ITTO Prod.	16,153	(2)	695	(1)	3,943	(2)	3,246	(4)	4,238	(11)
	ITTO Con.	772,323	(93)	41,380	(85)	235,667	(93)	70,065	(92)	27,454	(69)
Mexico	World	732,881		93,934		220,879		69,188		4,005	
	ITTO Prod.	4,216	(1)	838	(1)	803	(0)	41	(0)	51	(1)
	ITTO Con.	722,478	(99)	92,230	(98)	219,273	(99)	69,143	(100)	3,782	(94)
India	World	267,563		5,413		44,575		4,018		1,467	
	ITTO Prod.	3,169	(1)	138	(3)	979	(2)	15	(0)	26	(2)
	ITTO Con.	238,948	(89)	4,171	(77)	35,440	(80)	3,224	(80)	1,240	(85)
Philippines	World	112,681		621,615		30,510		135		73,072	
	ITTO Prod.	1,540	(1)	1,016	(0)	376	(1)	-		1	(0)
	ITTO Con.	101,690	(90)	615,127	(99)	28,180	(92)	64	(47)	66,970	(92)
Singapore	World	60,737		7,430		26,869		8,109		16,946	
	ITTO Prod.	20,607	(34)	1,456	(20)	11,974	(45)	1,506	(19)	6,276	(37)
	ITTO Con.	22,353	(37)	4,299	(58)	4,186	(16)	5,786	(71)	7,392	(44)
Colombia	World	61,900		4,534		4,997		9,593		1,171	
	ITTO Prod.	34,930	(56)	2,915	(64)	2,594	(52)	7,785	(81)	240	(20)
	ITTO Con.	22,291	(36)	1,156	(25)	1,966	(39)	1,725	(18)	680	(58)
Honduras	World	3,728		1,619		6,840		577		249	
	ITTO Prod.	95	(3)	246	(15)	1,351	(20)	1	(0)	2	(1)
	ITTO Con.	852	(23)	573	(35)	3,516	(51)	349	(60)	8	(3)
Peru	World	15,812		2,872		4,075		52,646		131	
	ITTO Prod.	256	(2)	119	(4)	148	(4)	666	(1)	103	(79)
	ITTO Con.	15,291	(97)	2,295	(80)	3,724	(91)	51,184	(97)	14	(11)
ITTO Africa*	World	7,290		7,843		84,030		41,318		239	
	ITTO Prod.	67	(1)	29	(0)	2,946	(4)	31	(0)	35	(15)
	ITTO Con.	7,092	(97)	7,118	(91)	80,761	(96)	37,759	(91)	84	(35)
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	4,144,661		1,541,882		727,012		689,626		486,230	
	ITTO Prod.	111,774	(3)	26,977	(2)	21,900	(3)	12,967	(2)	15,423	(3)
	ITTO Con.	3,564,596	(86)	1,417,605	(92)	623,922	(86)	628,081	(91)	415,728	(86)
ITTO Latin America	World	1,607,907		657,014		425,113		756,672		7,421	
	ITTO Prod.	96,181	(6)	16,069	(2)	16,394	(4)	13,252	(2)	771	(10)
	ITTO Con.	1,337,993	(83)	600,633	(91)	390,220	(92)	727,134	(96)	5,260	(71)
ITTO Producers	World	5,759,859		2,206,739		1,236,155		1,487,617		493,891	
	ITTO Prod.	208,023	(4)	43,075	(2)	41,241	(3)	26,251	(2)	16,230	(3)
	ITTO Cons.	4,909,683	(85)	2,025,357	(92)	1,094,904	(89)	1,392,975	(94)	421,073	(85)

+ Indonesia and Malaysia (the largest tropical exporters) are included with the group of major global exporters in Table 5.6

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used Viet Nam.

APPENDIX 6

UN/ECE Timber Committee Market Statement on Forest Products Markets in 2007 and 2008

UNECE Timber Committee Statement on Forest Products Markets in 2007 and Prospects for 2008

The UNECE Timber Committee adopted the entire official text below on 11 October 2007.

I. Overview of forest products markets in 2007 and 2008

The first joint UNECE Timber Committee and International Softwood Conference Market Discussions emphasized the new market situation developing from governments' commitments and industries' actions to fight climate change, mainly through the promotion of renewable energy sources, especially woodfuels. All wood markets are affected, both positively and negatively, and new opportunities and challenges are evolving for the sector, from forest owners, to wood processors, to wood energy consumers. Forest products markets are forecast to decline in North America, and dramatically for sawn softwood, due to the crash in the United States housing market, in contrast to positive developments in Europe and Russia.

Policy decisions and markets are interacting in complex ways, developing new opportunities and constraints for market actors. One example is policies to promote bioenergy, which, together with the high oil price, have already caused a steep rise in the consumption of wood for energy, and opened the prospect of significant new markets. This is the topic of the policy forum organised in connection with the Committee's session (see separate press release).

Public procurement policies. Increasingly, procurement policies, by public agencies or private firms (for instance large publishing groups or building supplies wholesalers and DIY outlets), are adding other criteria than price and performance to the decision making process. Many purchasers are now insisting that forest products must come from sustainable, or at least legal, sources, and that this be verifiable, in order to maintain credibility with public opinion.

In the UK, for example, the Government announced that from April 2009 its central departments will purchase only timber and timber products that derive from sustainably managed forests or are licensed under the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) regulation; from April 2015 only sustainably produced timber will be purchased. This policy is at present under consultation and may be modified. Purchasers also aim to minimise the environmental impact of whole systems, for instance through "green building" requirements aimed to reduce energy requirements of creating and occupying buildings. How these requirements, whether for sustainability of forest management or for energy efficiency, are specified in detail is already influencing markets for forest products.

Corporate social responsibility. The private sector is responding to purchasing requirements by developing its own best practice guidelines: the UK Timber Trade Federation (TTF) issues specific guidance on buying compliance through its Code of Conduct for purchases from high risk countries. Companies are also developing more ambitious corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies, aimed at demonstrating the positive social impact of their operations, including safety and health, avoidance of "conflict timber", respect for indigenous peoples, children, and local populations. It is to be expected that the social dimension of companies' operations will become subject to more intense scrutiny in the future. Such policies can be a means for shaping consumer perceptions, and gaining a competitive edge, as well as international recognition and an improved perception of the company. The Quebec Wood Export Bureau called for mutual recognition of trade associations' CSR policies in order to facilitate trade between importers and exporters. It was suggested that the Timber Committee be more involved in CSR.

Russia. Russia has made changes in its forest sector policies which will influence conditions for trading partners, in particular the imposition of duties on exported logs, scheduled to reach prohibitive levels by 2009, in order to encourage domestic processing of wood, and investment in the Russian wood processing industries. Importers of Russian roundwood and other market actors are considering how to adapt to the changed supply situation. The new Russian Forest Code, adopted in January 2007, unifies national forest policy and promotes structural reform.

Wood promotion. There was broad agreement that the time was ripe to promote wood's role in tackling climate change. Several countries, mainly in Europe, have successfully raised public awareness through promotion campaigns though there is still a need to persuade key influential groups, such as parliamentarians. The 2010 Vancouver Olympics and the 2012 London Olympics represent a major opportunity to showcase wood. There is a need also to establish confidence in standards of forest management to counter the idea that using wood is bad for the environment, a message that the concrete and steel lobbies have presented in misleading marketing campaigns. Certification was highlighted as an important communication tool. The need for a consistent approach in describing specifications for wood to aid the choice of wood for construction was identified.

Certified forest products. Certified forest area is approaching 300 million hectares worldwide in mid 2007, with most in the UNECE region's forests. Chain-of-custody – tracing wood products back to their origins to verify legality and sustainability – is important

to achieve the full benefits of certification. In North America, most chain-of-custody certificates are held by the paper industry, which along with publishers, are key drivers of certification. Another driver is the US Green Building Council which developed the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating systems which specify certified wood products, although it accepts only the Forest Stewardship Council system. Trade associations stressed the need for green building rating systems to have a more inclusive approach and accept all internationally recognized sustainable forest management (SFM) standards such as CSA (Canadian Standards Association SFM Standard), PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes) and SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative) and also have a life-cycle analysis based approach. Almost half of LEED projects are by government agencies, mostly due to mandatory requirements. States' forestland is increasingly certified in the US, and the federal forestlands are under consideration for certification. Acceleration in certification for woodfuel, in conjunction with fire reduction, was forecast to drive further certification in the US.

CE marking and stress grading. The availability of new techniques for non-destructive testing of sawnwood and engineered structural components is enabling wood to compete in new markets where it could substitute for steel or concrete elements. The adoption of stress grading will be essential to comply with the European Union directive on CE marking for construction timber, which is due to take effect from 1 September 2008, having been postponed at the industry's request from 1 September 2007. The state of readiness of producers to comply with CE marking varies widely but users were adamant that buyers would become more selective and would expect producers to be ready to implement CE marking in 2008.

Markets for modified softwood. New processes that overcome some of wood's traditional weak points, such as moisture sensitivity, dimensional instability and lack of resistance against fungi, are creating 'new materials' that open up new marketing possibilities for both softwood and hardwood, which should allow wood to take market share from competing building materials.

II. Economic situation

Growth in the global economy is strong, over 5% in 2007, with a slowdown of growth in the US, a levelling off in Europe and Japan and rapid growth in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Growth rates in EU15 and North America in 2007 are expected to be around 2.5%, with higher rates (5-7%) in eastern Europe, Caucasus and central Asia. Similar growth rates are expected for 2008. The high price of oil and the financial turmoil linked to hedge funds are slowing down growth. The US dollar has fallen steadily since 2001 against the euro, the Canadian dollar and other currencies, and is

expected to fall further as reaction to the continuing US current account and budget deficits. The US housing market is experiencing serious problems, with falling house prices, growing inventory of unsold houses and housing starts now below 1 million per year (annual rate). Housing permits as of August 2007 are also down by over 40% compared to August 2005. Europe shows some symptoms of a similar problem in the housing market, but by no means so severe as in the US, although it is already feeling the effects of the housing crisis in the US, transmitted through the financial markets. Higher interest rates and declines in house prices affect the broader economy through reducing demand for new homes, reducing consumer wealth and generating financial turmoil due to mortgage defaults.

III. Market sector developments

Wood raw materials. Strong sawnwood and pulp markets in 2006 brought roundwood prices into record highs. Total removals in the UNECE region reached 1.3 billion m³, only marginally below the exceptional level of 2005 that was influenced by significant volumes of storm-damaged timber, especially in Sweden. European removals are forecast to increase by 5.4% in 2007 as Swedish removals recover from the post-storm level of 2006. Looking ahead to 2008, removals are forecast to remain almost unchanged, in spite of the drastic reduction in housing starts in the US. The introduction by Russia of rising export taxes on roundwood, with the full impact for softwood being felt by January 2009 and for hardwood (mainly birch) by January 2011 will undoubtedly cause a significant reduction in exports. Russian exports of roundwood are expected to peak in 2006: softwood log exports at 20.5 million m³ are forecast to halve to 11.0 million in 2008. Some countries have come to depend heavily on Russian-sourced roundwood and already have begun to look for other sources, as well as investing in Russia.

Wood energy. The increasing use of wood for energy throughout the UNECE region, driven by policy measures and high oil prices, is reshaping markets for wood and presents both a challenge and an opportunity for the forest and wood processing sectors. The rapidly evolving market dynamic presents a challenge also for public policy development, which will have to try to balance the needs of the established wood products sector and the bio-energy sector.

Demand for processed fuels such as wood pellets is at record levels, resulting in shortages and higher prices in parts of Europe. Manufacturers, who until now have relied on sawdust as their main raw material, are having to look to other materials, such as wood chips and roundwood, to keep pace with the burgeoning demand. One source is the expanding volume of trees killed by the mountain pine beetle in British Columbia, Canada. Currently about 80% of pellet production from North America is exported to Europe.

Recent efforts to improve data quality have revealed that in many countries much more wood is used for energy than previously reported. Official figures often do not include: 1. wood that was harvested and used by individuals and which did not enter the market, and 2. wood from outside forests and recovered wood.

Sawn softwood. Overall in the UNECE region, sawn softwood markets are forecast to decline from record levels in 2006, due to the collapse in the US housing market. From a high annual rate of construction of 2.3 million housing starts in early 2006, the Timber Committee heard a forecast for only half that amount in 2008. US consumption of sawn softwood is expected to fall by 10.8% in 2007, and a further 2.3% in 2008, down to 90.9 million m³. Production in North America (US and Canada) is predicted to fall by 5.8% in 2007, and another 1.0% in 2008, down to 116.1 million m³. US imports are forecast to fall even more, by 17.1%. With low sawnwood prices, and a weak US dollar, many European exporters have withdrawn from the US market, and although the US remains Canada's prime export market, Canadian suppliers are exploring opportunities in offshore markets. Low sawnwood prices have also triggered the maximum export charges provided for under the renegotiated Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) on Canadian shipments of sawn softwood to the US. A SLA dispute in autumn 2007 is being submitted to an arbitration tribunal. North America is forecast to return to being a net exporter of sawnwood.

In contrast to North America, European sawmillers are forecast to increase production in 2007, by 4.3%, and another 0.4% in 2008, to a record 116.2 million m³. European mills which had in 2006 experienced log supply problems and higher prices, to some extent driven by energy policies, suddenly found a reversal in January 2007 when two windstorms caused heavy damage to forests in Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland and southern Sweden. As roundwood supplies returned to normal levels over the year, prices rose, along with sawnwood prices. European consumption of sawn softwood is forecast to grow too, peaking in 2007 at 108.1 million m³.

The Russian sawmilling sector expects benefits from export taxes on roundwood, and both foreign and domestic investment. Production is forecast to leap by 8.9% in 2007 and by a further 11.8% in 2008, to reach 24.1 million m³. Most of the increase is destined for export markets, which could rise by 9 to 10% in each of the next two years, reaching 18.4 million m³ in 2008.

The Committee discussed the new requirement that structural timber in the European Union have a CE mark from September 2008. Companies in several supplying subregions, including many in Russia, were not ready for this requirement and this could constrain Russian exports to Europe.

Sawn hardwood. Sawn hardwood markets are forecast to remain buoyant in the UNECE region. European markets are forecast to grow by about 2.4% in 2007 for both consumption and production, with little changes in trade. In North America, sawn hardwood production, similar to sawn softwood, is forecast to fall in 2007, but by much less, only 1.7%, to 28.5 million m³, and a recovery is forecast for 2008. Europe, US and China are demanding European and American white oak, and sawnwood prices rose in 2007. Beech demand is up too, with a rise in prices. A new study in the US aims to ensure hardwoods are traded with confidence in terms of legality, coinciding with a proposed Senate bill to combat illegal logging. Developments in tropical sawnwood according to the International Tropical Timber Organization include a slowing decline in forest cover, a decrease in log exports in favour of value-added processing and continued illegal logging. Tropical sawn softwood trade is not currently significant on global markets as the majority of plantation-produced softwoods are used domestically.

Wood-based panels. European panel markets are forecast to continue growth in 2007 and 2008 in production and consumption, despite rising energy and wood raw material costs and global competition. Rising wood prices, in part driven by renewable energy policies, and resulting uncertainties with regard to wood availability, as well as difficulties to source supply from small forests owners are challenges confronting the European woodworking industries. MDF and OSB are expected to increase production and expand market share at a fast pace, due to higher demand from the construction industry, the revival of the furniture sector, packaging and flooring. Plywood production is expected to remain stable, facing difficulties because of severe competition from South American and Asian countries. The production of particleboard, by far the most important panel type in Europe, has been increasing steadily, though it lost market share due to the rapid expansion of other panel types. It is forecast to reach a record 47.5 million m³ in 2008. Capacity expansions mainly in eastern Europe are projected, mostly to satisfy domestic demand.

North American panel markets are forecast to remain relatively stable at 2006 levels, with slight increases for 2008, despite a sharp decrease in construction activity. After a decline of particleboard production in 2007, an increase in 2008 is forecast. OSB production is expected to continue gaining market share from plywood. Plywood lost market share, mostly to imports, especially from China.

Russian particle board and MDF production is forecast to grow in 2008 by 8% and 52%, respectively, over 2007 levels, although they remain low in comparison with other subregions. Until 2008, increases in production are forecasted for domestic use by the construction and furniture industry and exports, mainly to neighbouring

CIS countries. The trend of increasing production of plywood is forecast to continue, to satisfy export markets, mainly in the EU. Plywood is by far the most important panel type in the Russian Federation, which produces and exports more plywood than any other European country.

Paper, paperboard and woodpulp. The paper and paperboard sector in the UNECE region is marked by expansion in Russia, where consumption is forecast to increase by 5.1% between 2006 and 2007, contrasting with the situation for other regions where little change is expected in production or consumption.

European consumption will remain around 97 million m.t. from 2006 to 2008, and North American consumption just below 101 million m.t. over the same

period. In other parts of the world, stronger increases were reported for many grades. Asian production grew by 9% in 2006, compared to 3.2% for Europe and 0.1% for North America. Capacity expansion for paper has been correspondingly stronger in Asia and Latin America than in Europe or North America. Pulp consumption is expected to remain stable in all three sub-regions, although European pulp production is forecast to increase by over 1 million m.t. and exports by 0.6 million m.t.

The Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) reported that in its member countries (most of western Europe) in 2006 consumption of recovered paper exceeded consumption of virgin pulp for the first time, despite exports of recovered paper to Asia of over 7 million m.t.