



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

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

2009

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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 in all timber products in these countries. Data are presented up to and including 2009 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 2008 as it is the latest year for which reliable data for most countries were available at the time of preparation.

ITTO Summary Statistics (2008, million)												
	Logs			Sawnwood			Veneer			Plywood		
	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)
Production (m ³)	1151.2	141.0	(12)	323.8	44.0	(14)	10.3	4.1	(40)	71.6	18.4	(26)
Imports (m ³)	103.5	12.9	(12)	87.8	8.1	(9)	2.4	0.8	(33)	18.4	6.7	(36)
Imports (\$)	14794.8	3884.9	(26)	25322.1	3960.1	(15)	2992.8	849.8	(28)	10249.7	3863.1	(38)
Exports (m ³)	54.5	11.8	(22)	83.0	10.0	(12)	2.4	0.8	(34)	21.9	8.0	(37)
Exports (\$)	7678.5	2831.9	(36)	23518.8	3418.8	(15)	2792.7	863.4	(31)	11374.7	3828.1	(34)

Production

Following depressed global market conditions and widespread production curtailments in the wood processing sector, production of tropical industrial roundwood (logs) in ITTO member countries declined marginally to 141.0 million m³ in 2008 and 140.0 million m³ in 2009. The proportion of tropical logs to total industrial roundwood production from all forests in ITTO member countries was 12.2% in 2008, a small rise from the 2007 level. During the period 2007 to 2009 there were regional differences in production growth trends in ITTO producer regions, with Africa's production increasing while those of Asia-Pacific and Latin America had declined. Regional disparities in the rate of domestic conversion of primary products continued with Latin America's conversion of domestically produced logs to at least primary products being highest of the three regions, remaining at over 99% in 2007-2009. In Africa, despite measures to promote value-added processing in some countries, the proportion of all logs produced that were converted domestically dropped at an aggregate regional level from 82.5% in 2008 to 81.2% in 2009. Asia-Pacific's domestic log processing rose from 90.4% to 91.1% over the same period, reflecting increasing domestic demand for wood-based products resulting from population and economic growth, as well as greater emphasis on producing and exporting value-added products in the region.

Tropical sawnwood production by ITTO members increased slightly in 2008 and declined to 41.1 million m³ in 2009, with most of the decrease occurring in the Asian region. Production in Latin America grew 6% in 2008 with Brazil accounting for bulk of the increase, as high economic growth and construction demand fuelled an increase in domestic sawnwood demand. Although exports of tropical veneer were negatively impacted by the downturn in furnishing and furniture manufacturing in

most destination markets in 2008 and 2009, tropical veneer production in ITTO member countries increased over the period 2006 to 2009, reaching 4.1 million m³ in 2009. All regions experienced rising production although the largest gains were in the Asian region, where production climbed 11% in 2008.

ITTO producer countries' tropical plywood production has been steadily falling since 2003, dropping to 12.2 million m³ in 2008, a year-on-year decline of 9%. Production curtailment and plant closures escalated in 2008 in all major producer countries in response to depressed demand in major consuming countries. Production is expected to have remained at low levels in 2009, based on data forecasts provided by members in mid-2009. Malaysia, China and Indonesia dominate tropical plywood production among ITTO countries, although Indonesia's production has continuously dropped in recent years, mainly due to reduction in logging quotas and crackdowns on illegal log flows that have restricted log availability for plywood production. Indonesia ceded its position as the world's largest producer of tropical plywood in 2004 to Malaysia.

Imports

China and India dominated tropical log imports in 2007 to 2009, although China's imports declined while India's import growth slowed during the period. Tropical hardwood log imports by ITTO consumer countries have been steadily declining over the last 5 years, dropping 14% in 2008 to 12.9 million m³ and expected to decline further to 11.0 million m³ in 2009. Most of this decrease is due to a sharp drop (19% to 5.6 million m³) in China and in most other significant ITTO importing countries as demand for raw material in the wood processing industries contracted. China's sustained growth in tropical log imports until 2007 reflected her high economic growth rate and rising

domestic consumption, sustained growth in exports of secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) and incentives for exports. However, as the global financial crisis took effect in 2008, China's wood processing industry was impacted by reduced demand for exports of tropical processed wood products (mainly wooden furniture and plywood) to traditional export markets and by a reduction in tax rebates for some wood product export items (although they were partially reinstated in 2009). To a lesser extent, demand was also depressed by a downturn in the domestic construction industry, although a recovery in the housing sector has been reported in 2010. In 2010, domestic demand is expected to recover although export demand for China's processed wood products remains uncertain, particularly in major traditional export markets such as the EU.

Major non-ITTO tropical log suppliers include the Solomon Islands and Equatorial Guinea, with their log exports in 2008 estimated at 1.3 million m³ and 272 000 m³ respectively. While tropical log imports declined in 2008 in most major importing countries, India, now the second largest importer, brought in 3.3 million m³, up marginally from 2007. Japan's imports of tropical logs have been declining in recent years, dropping sharply to 0.7 million m³ in 2008 and 0.5 million m³ in 2009 as housing starts plunged, reducing construction activity and demand for plywood.

A significant feature of the tropical sawnwood trade is that most of the global trade (67%) is within the Asia region. Total ITTO imports declined to 8.1 million m³ in 2008 and are estimated to decline further in 2009 as demand conditions deteriorate in consuming countries. Although Thailand was the largest importer, with three-quarters of its imports from Malaysia, significant discrepancies between Thailand and Malaysia's reported trade suggest that the reported data may be unreliable. China's tropical sawnwood imports increased in 2009, with a recovery in domestic demand more than compensating for the depressed demand in China's export oriented wood manufacturing industries. Malaysia's imports plummeted to 374 000 m³ in 2008, 39% less than the previous year and over 60% less than the 2005 level. Malaysia's suppliers were mostly from within the Asian region, with 87% of imports from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries dropped to 2.1 million m³ in 2008 with the decline worsening in late 2008. In 2009, as economic conditions in most EU countries continued to deteriorate and consumption declined further, tropical sawnwood imports plunged to 1.7 million m³, the lowest level that ITTO has recorded since documenting statistics on the tropical sawnwood trade. Serious setbacks in the construction sectors in Spain and Portugal resulted in significant declines in tropical sawnwood imports in both countries in 2008 and 2009.

Total ITTO tropical veneer imports contracted by 5% between 2007 and 2008 to 829 000 m³, and are expected to have fallen more rapidly (by 17%) in 2009, as demand

for veneer weakened in the furniture and furnishing industries in major importing countries. The Republic of Korea remained the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer in 2008, with imports totalling 164 000 m³, significantly less than the high of 249 000 m³ in 2005. Taiwan POC, Italy, France and China were also important ITTO tropical veneer importers in 2008. China's imports (previously ITTO's largest in the early 2000s) have continued to decline with China's supply of tropical veneer now supplied predominantly by production from imported tropical logs.

Although tropical plywood imports by all ITTO member countries have been dropping continuously since 2004, imports dropped sharply in 2008 to 6.7 million m³, a year-on-year decline of 16%. Japan and the USA, the dominant importers of tropical plywood, together accounted for about half of total ITTO imports, although both countries' imports fell sharply in 2008. The bulk of all tropical plywood imports are sourced from Malaysia and Indonesia, with most of the remainder from Brazil and China. Japan's tropical plywood imports had fallen 25% in 2007 as a result of rising prices of imported Indonesian and Malaysian plywood and a dip in housing starts - caused by poor implementation of the new Building Standard Law. In 2008, housing starts did not recover as economic conditions deteriorated, resulting in a further slump in demand. In late 2009, with housing starts declining further and depressed prices, Malaysian suppliers were reportedly switching to other markets leading to severely reduced inventories in Japan. The downturn in the housing sector in the USA led to tropical plywood imports declining sharply in 2008 to 800 000 m³, down 44% on 2007. In 2008, imports from China and Malaysia - the two major supplying countries - decreased dramatically while Indonesia maintained its volume of US imports. In 2009, demand was expected to remain at depressed levels. Tropical plywood of Chinese origin was expected to be further challenged by growing demand for green building products given the general difficulty of tracking supply chains for environmental certification.

Exports

ITTO producer countries exported 11.8 million m³ of tropical logs in 2008 with Malaysia, the largest exporter, accounting for about 35% of the volume, down from almost three-quarters of the ITTO total in the early 1990s. In 2008, Malaysia's tropical log exports contracted 8% on 2007 levels and 26% from 2005 levels, reflecting declining log production in line with government policy to implement sustainable forest management, continued emphasis on value-added processing and significant downturn in demand in some major consuming countries. Papua New Guinea, Gabon and Myanmar were the other significant log exporters, but Gabon's log exports are expected to plummet in 2010 following the implementation of the log export ban. Tropical sawnwood exports by producer members in 2008 dropped 15% to 9.5 million m³ and are expected to have remained almost unchanged

in 2009. Exports from the Latin American region fell from 2.2 million m³ in 2007 to 1.3 million m³ in 2008, with Brazil's exports plunging as the currency continued to appreciate relative to the US dollar and as domestic demand grew and export demand waned. African exports also fell in 2008 (from 1.9 million m³ to 1.7 million m³), with significant declines in Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. Malaysia, the largest tropical sawnwood exporter, recorded exports of 3.7 million m³ in 2008, constituting 37% of total ITTO producer member exports and an increase of 31% on the 2007 level. Nearly all of the increase can be attributed to a significant increase in exports to Thailand, the major market. Total ITTO producer member's exports of veneer declined by 28% between 2007 and 2008 to 727 000 m³ and were expected to remain at a similar level in 2009. Malaysia continues to dominate exports, even though there was a large year-on-year decline (29%) in 2008, with exports dropping to 304 000 m³. Malaysia's exports continue to be constrained by 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. Tropical plywood exports from ITTO producer countries fell by 17% in 2008 to 7.3 million m³, the lowest level in ITTO's statistical records. Malaysia (4.5 million m³) and Indonesia (2.1 million m³) accounted for over 80% of the total volume exported by ITTO members (8.0 million m³). Brazil and China (although not an ITTO producer) were also important tropical plywood exporters, although China's exports fell to 210 000 m³ in 2008, a 50% decline on the previous year and a nearly 80% drop on the 2006 level. In 2009 and 2010, EU anti-dumping duties remain on Chinese okoumé-faced plywood while an EC review takes place. The export competitiveness of Chinese tropical plywood has also been affected by difficulties in supplying environmentally certified products from China due to the complexity of supply chains, quality concerns and rising production costs.

Prices

Price trends for some of the more important internationally traded species of West African logs (iroko, sapele and khaya) plunged in mid to late 2008 as the effects of the global economic downturn on demand took hold initially in the US and the UK followed by other EU markets. However, in 2009, although demand remained relatively low in the EU, prices remained firm (albeit at a relatively low level) or trended upward (in euros) as roundwood supplies and importer's inventories dwindled because of low purchasing activity, and as suppliers diverted their exports to China and India, where demand had remained relatively stable.

Real log prices for Southeast Asian species (meranti, keruing and kapur) were impacted in early 2009 by deteriorating demand conditions in China, India, the Middle East and EU and plummeting ocean freight rates in response to movements in the price of crude oil, resulting in a rapid decline in log prices. In the UK market, during

the period of relatively high prices and limited supplies, buyers were forced to seek alternative species, reducing demand further. At the end of 2008, low demand in India was reported to have caused an excess supply of kapur (and keruing) on global markets, which contributed to further downward pressure on prices. During 2009, log prices remained stable at low levels as demand in all major markets remained depressed, resisting upward price pressure from rapidly increasing freight rates.

The demand for African mahogany sawnwood (khaya or acajou, one of the continent's most valuable sawnwood export species) fell rapidly from mid-2008 arising from strong price competition between the African supplying countries – Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Cameroon. Prices picked up again in 2009, reflecting restricted supplies, and the relatively small volumes being traded, with increases in ocean freight rates impacting CIF prices. Wawa (or obeche) sawnwood prices increased to a high in mid-2008, driven by strong demand for white timbers in the mouldings and sauna industries and a reduction in supply from Ghana. Real prices dipped to a low in February 2009 as prices were adjusted downwards in response to decreasing demand and comparatively high stocks in EU markets. From early 2009, prices trended upwards, again reflecting supply adjustments to match demand.

Until late 2007, prices for iroko sawnwood (or odum, currently West Africa's most valuable sawnwood export species) remained relatively stable, reaching a high in mid-2008 before dropping in late 2008 and early 2009. Demand from UK and Irish importers – both major markets for iroko in the EU – were reported to be affected by very low demand in the building and carpentry sectors as their economies slowed in late 2008. The price volatility for iroko (and other tropical sawnwood species) during 2008 and 2009 reflects some reluctance by buyers to make long term purchase contracts during a period of economic uncertainty. Apart from a drop in September 2009, prices trended upwards through 2009, as production and supplies from producer countries remained low, with producers slowing production rather than increasing export volumes to demand constrained markets.

Prices for Malaysian dark red meranti sawnwood in the UK market rose considerably in early 2008, reaching a peak in mid-2008, with Asian suppliers to the EU benefiting, compared to African suppliers, from the weakness of the US dollar during this period. In late 2008, prices began to slide in US dollar terms although rising in UK pounds to the end of 2008, as Malaysian suppliers sought to push prices up in UK pounds (the currency in which dark red meranti sawnwood is traded) as it devalued steeply relative to the US dollar during this period. Prices declined in UK pounds from early 2009 until September 2009, as consumption weakened and as the UK currency strengthened. Prices trended upwards in US dollars until early 2010, with upward price pressure from rising freight costs and very limited supplies. Prices for Southeast Asian tropical plywood rose steadily to mid-2007 mainly

due to supply-side constraints and robust demand in the US and the UK. Further price rises were prevented by competition from Chinese combi-plywood. Prices reached a plateau in the latter part of 2007 before sliding rapidly in the last quarter of 2008, as global demand weakened (including in Middle Eastern markets) and competition intensified between supply sources. By the end of 2009, real prices had dropped to the lowest levels in 3 years. At the end of 2009 and early 2010, Asian exporters were seeking to push up CIF prices on the basis of reduced supplies, improved demand in the Middle East and Japan and mounting freight rates. However, a continuation of depressed demand conditions has kept prices at relatively low levels.

In contrast to other plywood products, which have trended downwards because of reduced demand, FOB prices of Brazilian white virola destined for the US continued to rise in 2008 as Brazilian supplies were in short supply, with white virola plywood's competitiveness increasing as the Brazilian currency weakened relative to the US dollar in 2008. With supplies remaining limited and sustained domestic demand, prices held in 2009 and early 2010, with upward price pressure from a strengthening Brazilian currency relative to the US dollar.

Secondary Products

In 2008, annual growth in world imports of SPWPs slowed significantly to 1%, even though it reached a record value of \$92.5 billion. SPWP imports by many major importers such as the USA, Japan and some EU countries had declined. As markets began to shrink in major importing countries due to the weak demand caused by the global financial and economic crises, the growth of world's imports of SPWPs slowed down significantly. This trend continued in the first half of 2009, suggesting a possible decline in annual global imports of SPWPs in 2009. Wooden furniture and parts constitutes more than 60% of global SPWP trade, followed by builder's woodwork, other SPWPs, mouldings, and cane and bamboo furniture and parts.

Despite a significant (12%) drop on the previous year, the USA continued to dominate global SPWP imports, with \$21 billion worth of imports in 2008, accounting for 27% of ITTO consumer imports and 23% of world imports. The dramatic drop in US imports was the major contributor to world SPWP import growth slowing to 1% in 2008, from nearly 20% in 2007. Germany continued to be the largest EU consumer with \$6.8 billion, slightly up from last year. Following Germany, France's imports increased

10%, replacing the UK as the second largest EU importer, while the UK and Italy's SPWP imports declined. For the first time in the past 5 years, Japan's imports declined by more than 3%.

Tropical countries continued to import comparatively smaller volumes of SPWP products. In 2008, ITTO producers imported \$2.6 billion from the world, accounting for only 3% of the consumer imports but the import value had grown 40% on the previous year. Mexico, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Brazil were the major tropical importers of SPWP. Among tropical countries, Indonesia and Brazil increased their SPWP imports substantially during the same period.

ITTO consumers exported \$68.2 billion of SPWPs in 2008, accounting for 75% of the world's exports. With SPWP exports valued at \$16.4 billion, China has continued to be the world's largest exporter since 2003, accounting for 24% of ITTO consumers' exports. However, due to weak demand from China's major markets, particularly the decline in wooden furniture imports from the USA, the rapid growth of China's SPWP exports appeared to slow down in 2008. The annual growth rate was less than 2%, compared with 20% on average over the past few years and this trend has continued in early 2009. Similarly, growth in the EU's SPWP exports slowed, with Italy and Germany being the two major exporters in the EU. Poland maintained its fourth position, with exports growing 10% on the previous year.

SPWP exports from most of the major tropical exporters (except Vietnam) declined slightly in 2008. ITTO producers accounted for 12% of world SPWP exports in 2008, with the share remaining stable over the past three years. Asia-Pacific was the dominant ITTO producer region, accounting for more than 70% of ITTO producers' exports, followed by Latin America (28%). African SPWP exports remain at very low levels. Vietnam's SPWP exports have expanded significantly in recent years and in 2007 it became the largest tropical exporter of SPWPs. Although figures for 2009 are unavailable, anecdotal reports suggest that Vietnam has maintained its export growth despite the downturn in global markets. In 2008, Vietnam's SPWP exports reached \$3.4 billion, 13% up on 2007. Following Vietnam, ITTO producer countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, the Philippines and Mexico, were all major exporters of SPWPs. ITTO producers continued to play a more significant role in global mouldings exports compared with exports of other SPWP items, accounting for almost 30% of world exports of wooden mouldings in 2008.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

This report reviews developments in the global timber sector and wood markets, with a focus on tropical timber, in 2009. It contains data series on production and trade for 2005-2009, with a focus on the past three years. The year 2008 is used as the base 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.

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 five substantive chapters. This chapter summarizes developments in major markets for tropical timber, including a discussion of current and projected economic conditions in ITTO regions. 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). The 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. For the first time, the Review provides summaries of two important ITTO work programme activities on tropical timber markets, with chapter four analyzing the competitiveness of tropical timbers and chapter five summarizing predictions of the future outlook for the tropical timber market.

Data Sources and Limitations

Statistics in the Review have been derived from members' responses to the 2009 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JQ) wherever possible; the JQ can be downloaded from the ITTO website (www.itto.int) 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 country responses (40 replies from 60 members) and quality of responses were down slightly on the 2009 JQ. Only 15 of 33 producer countries (18 of 33 in 2008) responded, while 25 of 27 consumer countries provided at least partial responses in 2009. Australia, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Togo, Vanuatu and Venezuela did not respond to the 2009 JQ.

Unless otherwise indicated, 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 timbers. 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 gives rise to difficulties when the aggregate totals given by the countries in the JQ do not match 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. 9 producer and 16 consumer members met the 30 September 2009 deadline for responding to the JQ and some of the remaining 15 responses were received at ITTO Secretariat as late as March 2010, thereby depriving the Secretariat of 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 encounter in providing information to ITTO and in providing a subjective indicator of the quality of the data on which this Review is based.

Many members substantially revised statistics for 2006-2008 in the 2009 JQ they submitted. 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. 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 2009 JQ reported at least some categories of data for both 2008 and 2009. Many members were not able, however, to report any partial year data or forecasts for 2009; caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting the estimates for these countries and the ITTO totals for 2009 provided in this Review. Countries for which estimates were made (or alternate sources used) are identified by the superscripts used in the Appendices. Where countries provided estimates for 2009, an added uncertainty regarding the accuracy of these estimates has been about the timing of recovery of tropical timber markets from the impacts of the

global financial and economic crisis, the impact of which has been more pervasive and longer than anticipated. 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 cooperation of those countries that responded to the 2009 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 1.1. Data Quality Indicators	
No responses: (20 of 60 countries)	<i>Australia, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Togo, Vanuatu, Venezuela.</i>
Good responses: (27 of 40 countries)	<i>Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA.</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: (13 of 40 countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tropical trade data missing or unusable: 9 of 25 Consumer responses. •Tropical production data missing or unusable: 8 of 25 Consumer responses. •Production data missing or unusable: 7 of 15 Producer responses. •Tropical species trade data missing or unusable: 5 of 15 Producer responses; 14 of 25 Consumer responses.

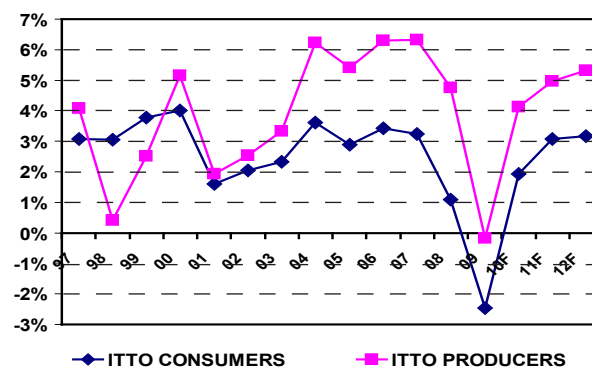
Market Developments

Economic Trends

The global financial crisis and recession in major export markets of the USA and Europe reached its height in 2009 with most economies beginning to recover moderately in 2010 although at varying levels. Figure 1.1 shows the trends in GDP growth for ITTO producers and consumer over the last 12 years and IMF forecasts to 2012. The latest IMF forecasts (IMF 2010) expect the advanced economies to expand by 2.25% in 2010 and by 2.5% in 2011. Growth in emerging and developing economies is projected to be over 6.25% during 2010/2011 following a modest 2.5% in 2009. IMF (2010) considers that economies that are off to a strong start are likely to continue to lead the recovery (particularly in the Asian region) as growth in others is held back by serious damage to financial sectors and household balance sheets. The recovery in major advanced economies is expected to be sluggish compared with recoveries from previous recessions. IMF (2010) also notes that cross border financial flows from advanced to emerging economies had picked up in early 2010, bringing with them

some real effective exchange rate changes – depreciation of the US dollar and appreciation of floating currencies of some other advanced and emerging economies - but the changes had been relatively limited. The exceptions were some significant appreciation of the currencies of some Middle Eastern economies and the Japanese yen. However, currencies of a number of emerging Asian economies remain undervalued, particularly the renminbi.

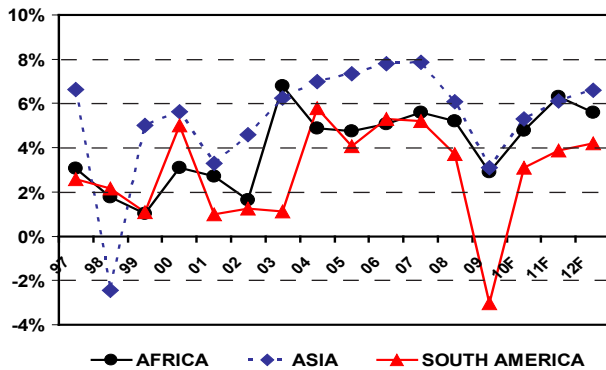
Fig. 1.1: ITTO Producers and Consumers
Real GDP Growth 1997-2012



Source: IMF 2010

Although GDP growth had continued to slow in all ITTO producer regions in 2009, growth picked up in 2010 and is forecast to continue to rise to 2012 (Figure 1.2). GDP growth in the South American region had decelerated at a faster pace than the other regions in 2008 and 2009 reflecting the fall in commodity prices, declining exports and strong trading links with the USA.

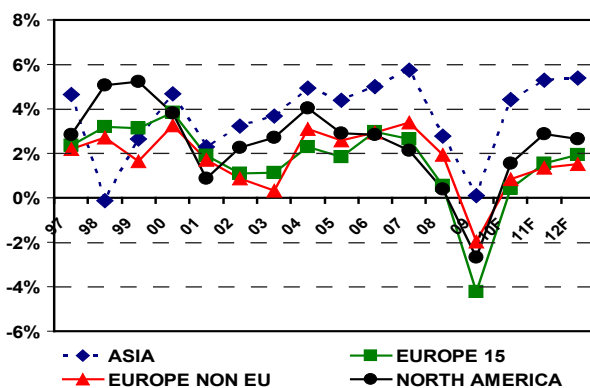
**Fig. 1.2: ITTO Producer Regions
Real GDP Growth 1997-2012**



Source: IMF 2010

Forecasts of GDP growth in ITTO consumer regions are shown in Figure 1.3.

**Fig. 1.3: ITTO Consumer Regions
Real GDP Growth 1997-2012**



Source: IMF 2010

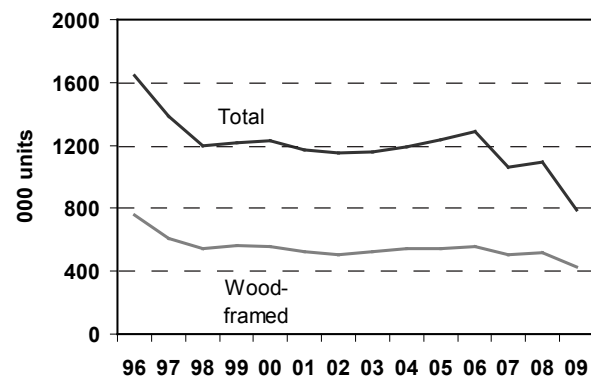
The Asian economies (producer and consumer) are leading the recovery from recession (with the exception of Japan), with China expected to continue to lead Asia's growth over the near term. The strong economic rebounds across the region have been driven by normalisation of trade following its collapse in 2008, a resumption of capital inflows into the region, large and speedy implementation of stimulus packages and a recovery of China's domestic demand. A large proportion of Asia's fiscal stimulus packages have been directed to public infrastructure projects (which has helped to offset some declines in residential and non-residential building activity), creating employment and providing subsidies to small businesses.

China, India and Vietnam (not an ITTO member) are expected to register the strongest construction growth in the Asian region over the next few years due to their

rapid urbanization and industrialisation, with both civil engineering and residential and non-residential building expected to register strong growth. The IMF suggests that Asia's export driven economies, in the face of continued weak external demand conditions, will need to redirect towards domestic sources of growth.

Although exports have helped to support a tentative recovery in Japan's economy, domestic demand is likely to remain weak as a result of the reemergence of deflation, continued excess capacity and a weak labour market. Continued appreciation of the yen in 2010 could dampen the contribution of exports to growth. The Japanese residential housing market weakened further in 2009, although the decline in wood-framed housing starts was no as rapid as non-wood housing starts (Figure 1.4).

Fig. 1.4: Japan Housing Starts 1996-2009

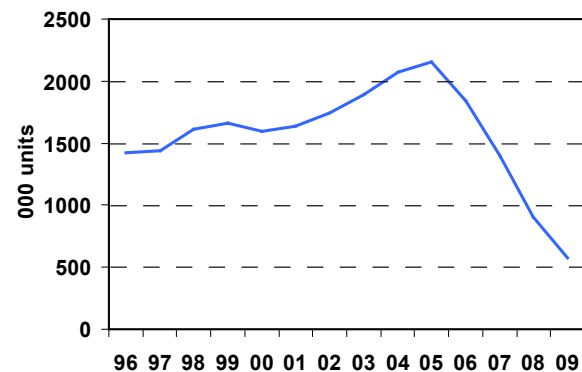


Source: Japan Lumber Reports, various issues

IMF (2010) notes that a stimulus-led recovery is underway in the USA in 2010, although recovery is expected to be gradual. There is uncertainty and risk if there is continued weakness of the real estate sector or fresh turbulence in financial markets.

US residential housing starts (Figure 1.5) continued to trend downwards and reached a record low in 2009. Although there were indications that the trend had begun to reverse, in May 2010, the US Bureau of the Census provided a revised seasonally adjusted annual estimate of 593,000 units, significantly lower than anticipated.

Fig. 1.5: US Housing Starts 1996-2009



Annual data, new privately owned housing starts
Source: US Census Bureau

In the advanced European economies, economic recovery is expected to be gradual and uneven, with moderate recovery expected in Germany, France and then United Kingdom, while Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain are expected to come out of the recession only slowly. The IMF (2010) notes downside risks in recovery in the region as the possibility of contagion exists if the Greek financial instability leads to a full blown sovereign debt crisis and the risk of spillovers to the euro area economies from current account imbalances in peripheral economies occurs.

Euroconstruct estimated construction output in the Euroconstruct zone had fallen 8.4% in 2009, the construction market accounting for 11% of GDP in the region. With the exception of Switzerland and Poland, all countries experienced negative construction growth, with the greatest declines in construction output in Spain and Ireland. Construction output also declined very steeply in the United Kingdom (by 12.6%) which is an important tropical timber consumer market. Italy had also performed poorly, with construction output declining more sharply than the Euroconstruct average. The downturn was attributed to a substantial drop in new residential construction (22.5%), as well as a sharp decline in new non-residential construction (12.7%). Civil engineering is the only market segment which had not declined in 2009.

In 2010, Euroconstruct predicts that total construction output will not decline any further after the strong downturn in 2009, but is expected to stagnate until 2012. New residential construction and new non-residential construction segments are expected to continue their downturn. A recovery to the pre-recession levels is not foreseen until 2012. To counteract the economic downturn, several European countries have launched fiscal stimulus packages with measures to specifically assist the construction sector. However Euroconstruct notes that the phasing out of stimulus packages, along with the required consolidation of public finances, is likely to negatively impact public construction activity in some European countries in the medium term.

Market Policy Trends

Energy efficiency in the construction sector

Mounting concerns about energy security, global warming and the risk of catastrophic climate change combined with national commitments to Kyoto targets have led to numerous policy initiatives to improve energy efficiency in wood consuming countries. The built environment has been a key focus of many of these initiatives. It is globally responsible for between 30 and 40% of energy use and CO₂ emissions (UNEP 2009).

Furthermore, compared with many other industry sectors, the opportunities to reduce energy consumption and emissions in the construction sector tend to be regarded as easier to achieve and more substantial. For tropical

hardwoods, these various measures have particular implications for the supply of materials to window and door manufacturers. Heat loss through windows and external doors may be substantial, only exceeded by the potential loss through the roof, so building regulations tend to focus heavily on the u-values of these components. Manufacturers are increasingly looking to improve energy performance without loss of price competitiveness.

Energy efficiency standards in construction are often linked to Green Building Initiatives (GBIs) which attempt to provide a broader measure of the environmental performance of whole buildings. GBIs include LEED and Green Globes in North America, BREEAM in the UK, CASBEE in Japan, HQE in France, and DGNB in Germany.

The available data suggests that GBIs are beginning to make very significant headway in the USA and UK although most other markets are still some way behind. However, a considerable amount of work is required to ensure that energy efficiency standards give appropriate credit to the environmental attributes of wood products, particularly tropical wood products, and that the industry fully understands and has access to reliable objective research on life cycle environmental impacts of tropical wood products.

REDD initiatives and carbon markets

Forests are now at the very heart of international efforts to counter the threat of climate change. During 2009 there was a strong political focus on hammering out the foundations for a possible future international framework for “reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation” (REDD) in the run-up to the UNFCCC’s 15th Conference of the Parties held in Copenhagen in December 2009. Policy makers are also keeping a close eye on progress of the Obama administration’s “Cap and Trade” Bill which could alter attitudes to inclusion of forestry offsets into international carbon trading mechanisms. At the same time UN agencies are deeply engaged in efforts to develop international architecture for REDD, notably through the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the UN-REDD initiative. At present much work is focused on tropical countries preparation of “Readiness Plans” for REDD and pilot projects to demonstrate the potential of the concept.

By placing a value on a key environmental attribute of standing forests, REDD initiatives have significant potential to alter the economics of tropical land management and the dynamics of the tropical timber trade. The need to integrate, in a consistent and systematic manner, all environmental services including carbon and non-carbon environmental services within a comprehensive SFM framework for tropical forests is already recognised by ITTO under its thematic programme on “Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests” (REDDES).

FLEG initiatives

Numerous policy measures are now being implemented with the aim of improving forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) and countering the trade in illegal harvested timber. These measures are being promoted and co-ordinated through various intergovernmental processes such as the World Bank led regional FLEG processes, the European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, the ITTO/FAO regional workshop process on forest law compliance and governance, and other regional efforts such as by the Central African Forestry Commission (COMIFAC), the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, the Asian Forest Partnership, ASEAN, and the Amazon Treaty Organization (OTCA). The emergence of a concerted international response to the problem of illegal logging has significant potential to increase the competitiveness of legally sourced tropical timber by removing cheaper illegal products from the market and by tackling a major factor which undermines their reputation and acts as a constant drag on marketing.

Through the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process, the EU is providing support to some ITTO member countries for assessing and improving legality assurance systems, policy analysis, and communication activities. In July 2009, Ghana and the Republic of Congo signed FLEGT VPAs with the EU, while formal negotiations are underway in Cameroon, Malaysia and Indonesia. VPA Licensed Timber is not expected to arrive on the European market at least until 2012. Support for measures to improve forest governance is also provided through EU FLEGT programmes covering respectively Asia and the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) group of countries. However, there are increasing concerns about the need to achieve an appropriate balance between the need to improve forest law enforcement while avoiding imposition of extra costs on legitimate operators.

Public sector procurement policies

At present around 12 national governments worldwide have introduced some form of procurement policy for timber, including Brazil, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and several EU member states. Procurement policies and guidelines are also being developed and implemented in several other countries with potential to impact on the demand for wood products, including in Australia, the United States, and China. Rather than merely seeking to avoid wood from illegal sources, several government authorities have moved rapidly to require that wood must be certified sustainable. The Belgian and German governments have set a minimum requirement for timber to be sustainable and effectively recognise only FSC and PEFC as appropriate evidence. The UK and Netherlands governments adopted a more phased approach, accepting both legally verified and certified sustainable timber for a period of time¹ before moving to a policy of requiring

only sustainable or FLEGT VPA licensed when available. The Norwegian government has simply banned the use of all tropical wood in public sector contracts arguing that no certification system can credibly certify sustainability in the tropics.

Not all government procurement policies are so restrictive. For example, the French and the Japanese government procurement policies draw no distinction between legally verified and certified sustainable wood products and accept a wide range of approaches to demonstrate compliance; in France, the provision of various legal documents such as forest management plans and, in Japan, conformance to industry codes of conduct. Nevertheless, a common failing of all timber procurement policies is that these are rarely matched by the imposition of equivalent controls on the legality and sustainability of alternative materials. As the requirements for timber may be complicated and convoluted, the policies have potential to act as a strong incentive to avoid wood and use other materials instead.

The jury is also still out on the extent to which Europe's FLEGT VPA licensing process will impact on the relative competitiveness of tropical hardwoods in the European market. An impact assessment commissioned by the Dutch government on a potential EU-Malaysia VPA concluded that the competitiveness of FLEGT licensed timber could actually be undermined in the EU without additional efforts to ensure that no significant extra costs or bureaucratic delays are imposed on licensed timber, and that wood from potentially illegal sources in non-VPA countries is reliably removed from European supply chains.

Consumer country legislation designed to remove illegal wood from trade

Frustration at the limitations of public procurement policies and private initiatives to guarantee removal of illegal wood from supply chains has encouraged a regulatory approach in the US and EU. On 22 May 2008, the US Lacey Act was amended with the intent of extending its application to include illegally harvested timber. The amendment makes it illegal to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, any plants or products made from plants - with limited exceptions - that were harvested or taken in violation of a domestic or foreign law. The Act gives the government the power to fine and jail individuals and companies that import timber products harvested, transported or sold in violation of the laws of the country in which the timber was originally harvested.

An important principle of the Lacey Act is that the burden of proof is on the US government to demonstrate that the violators knew or should have known of the underlying violation. The amended Act includes new

¹ Certified sustainable or FLEGT VPA Licensed timber was introduced as the minimum requirement for public sector contracts on 1 April

2009 in the UK and will be introduced at the beginning of 2010 in the Netherlands.

import declaration requirements that require information on the tree species of imported wood products and the name of the country where the timber was harvested. However it does not require the importer to have all of the information necessary to be certain of the legal origin of the wood. Instead the importer must collect information that, depending on what it suggests about the origin of the wood, should prompt further inquiry by the importer to assure its legality.

In October 2008, the European Commission proposed similar legislation that would oblige European operators who place timber and timber products for the first time on the Community market to apply a “due diligence system” designed to reduce the risk of illegal wood entering European supply chains. The expectation is that a law along these lines will be introduced sometime in 2010, with detailed requirements for due diligence systems being phased in over a period of years.

The impact of both pieces of legislation is still uncertain. It is not yet clear how successful the US authorities will be in bringing successful prosecutions under the Lacey Act given the challenges of establishing a reliable chain of evidence. The impact of the European law is likely to be heavily dependent on the specific requirements for due diligence systems introduced and the sanctions imposed, details that have yet to be worked out. In broad terms however, the new legislation in both the US and the EU is expected to encourage importers to seek further assurances – typically backed by independent third parties - that wood is from legal sources in areas or regions where the risk of illegal logging is judged to be high, while imposing few extra demands on wood suppliers in regions where the risk

of illegal logging is judged to be low. Since illegal logging is widely perceived to be a more serious issue in tropical countries, the new requirements are likely to fall most heavily on suppliers of tropical wood products.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an increasingly important component of global business strategy. Definitions of CSR vary but generally include references to voluntary actions by corporations, over and above compliance with legal requirements, to address the interests of wider society. The key implication of the CSR trend is that it considerably broadens the range of issues traditionally regarded as falling within the remit of corporate action. The UN Global Compact, which is used the basis of the CSR policies for many of the world’s largest companies, encompasses principles covering human rights, labour standards, environment, and anti-corruption².

Whilst the rapid emergence of CSR activities, which is particularly prominent amongst larger companies in consumer countries, may be seen as detrimental to the international competitiveness of the tropical wood industry, there are opportunities that CSR policies will demand a more rational and informed decision-making approach on balancing the impacts of different materials and taking account of broader issues such as community development. An implication of the rise of CSR is that it heightens the importance of engagement by all materials supplying sectors, including the tropical timber sector, in various initiatives now underway to guide and harmonise CSR procedures and standards.

² See <http://www.unglobalcompact.org>

2. PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

Highlights

- Following depressed global market demand, trade in tropical roundwood, sawnwood, veneer and plywood plunged in 2008 and remained at low levels in 2009.
- China and India dominated tropical log imports in 2007 to 2009, although China's imports declined while India's growth slowed during the period. In the medium term, tropical roundwood demand in both China and India is expected to be sustained by their strong domestic markets, stimulated by high economic growth and incentives to both countries' building industries.
- China's tropical sawnwood imports increased in 2009, with domestic demand more than compensating for the depressed demand from China's export-oriented wood remanufacturing industries.
- Japan's tropical wood product imports were impacted by a 28% plunge in housing starts in 2009 which reduced construction activity and dampened demand for tropical primary wood products.
- In 2009, as economic conditions in most EU countries continued to deteriorate and consumption declined further, tropical sawnwood imports into EU plunged to 1.7 million m³, the lowest level that ITTO has recorded since documenting statistics on the tropical sawnwood trade.
- Log exports from African countries declined in 2008 as log export restrictions became tighter and demand dwindled, particularly in EU markets. In 2009, as the impact of the global recession resulted in significant reduction of wood processing production capacity, log export regulations were relaxed in many African producer countries to maintain revenues and business under poor trading conditions.
- Although tropical producer countries, particularly in the African region, are under-represented in the global supply of environmentally certified wood products, the increase in area of certified forest concessions in West Africa and the Congo Basin (Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon), from a zero base in 2006 to around 5 million ha. in 2009, implies that an increase in production of certified wood products from the African region is expected.
- Gabon introduced a log export ban in 2010 which is expected to lead to a readjustment of sources of supply and prices in 2010, with significant impacts on the tropical plywood industries in China and France, which use significant volumes of okoumé veneers.
- Some price volatility was evident for tropical primary wood products during 2008 and 2009 reflecting some reluctance by buyers to make long term forward purchasing contracts during a period of economic uncertainty in addition to fluctuations in exchange rates and the cost of ocean freight.
- Although wood product prices trended downwards because of the unfavourable demand conditions, tropical exporters restricted supplies to meet the weak demand conditions, preventing prices from falling further.
- In 2009, demand for African roundwood species remained relatively low in the EU, but prices remained firm (albeit at a relatively low level) or trended upward (in euros) as roundwood supplies and importers' inventories dwindled because of low purchasing activity, and as suppliers diverted their exports to China and India, where demand had remained relatively stable.

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 2009 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, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Nigeria, Myanmar and Papua New Guinea) were either not provided or unusable in 2009 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. An emerging challenge in analyzing trade data for tropical wood products has been the increase in trade between countries that do not provide trade data to COMTRADE and do not provide JQ returns. In these cases, the Secretariat provides estimates based on the best alternative sources of information available at the time of publication. Price trends through late 2009 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. 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 2007-2008 are also included in Appendix 3 for those countries that provided this data in the 2009 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 2007-2008. 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.

Average prices for species/products traded in 2007-2008 are also included in Appendix 3 for those countries that provided this data in the 2009 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 2007-2008. 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.

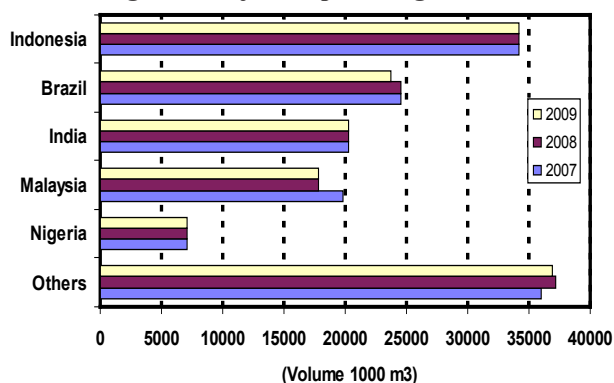
Industrial Roundwood

Production

Following depressed global market conditions, the production of tropical industrial roundwood (“logs”) in ITTO producer member countries declined in 2008 and 2009, reaching 134.8 million m³ in 2009 (down from 137.4 million m³ in 2007). Figure 2.1 shows ITTO's five major tropical log producers for 2007-2009, ranked by 2008 production, as well as aggregate production by all

other members. Although a number of producer member countries show stable production during the period, this generally reflects the insufficiency of data provided by members¹ and hence the estimates must be considered tentative. Indonesia's production, which had increased between 2006 and 2007 in response to increasing GDP growth and domestic demand from the construction industry, levelled in 2008 and 2009 at 34.1 million m³.

Fig. 2.1: Major Tropical Log Producers



Although increasing unemployment in Indonesia is expected to place pressure on natural forests for conversion to agriculture and Indonesia's log export ban was amended in 2009 to allow plantation grown logs to be exported due to low returns from domestic consumption, Indonesia's roundwood production will continue in the medium to long-term to be supply constrained with the wood processing sector already having a significant overcapacity and continued reports of relatively high rates of illegal roundwood consumption.

Malaysian production has been declining rapidly in recent years, dropping to 17.8 million m³ in 2008, a year-on-year decline of 10%. Malaysian tropical log production remains less than half of the levels of the early 1990s and was estimated to remain low in 2009 in line with depressed global economic conditions and government policy to implement sustainable forest management. Brazil's tropical roundwood production is mainly concentrated in the northern states of Pará, Amazonas and Mato Grosso, with the plantation estates located in the non-tropical south and southeast regions of the country. Production remained relatively stable at around 24 million m³ in 2008 and 2009, with dwindling export demand being compensated by strong domestic demand. Similar to the situation in Indonesia, Brazil's log production estimates are likely to be considerably higher if unofficial/illegal harvests are taken into account.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the dominance of the top four tropical log producing countries (Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia and India) which together accounted for almost three-quarters of total ITTO production in 2008. Unfortunately, India has not provided reliable official production figures to ITTO,

¹ In the absence of data from official or unofficial sources data is repeated from the previous year.

necessitating the use of estimates based on reported exports and assumed domestic consumption. Although Nigeria has also not provided reliable production estimates, our latest estimate shows that Nigeria was the fifth largest tropical log producer in 2008, with production totaling 7.1 million m³. Thailand's production (5.1 million m³ in 2008) is based almost entirely on its rubberwood and other plantation resources. Appendix 1 (Table 1-1-d) shows four other ITTO producer members (Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Gabon, Peru and Cameroon) with log production exceeding 2 million m³ in 2008.

Two ITTO consuming countries produced logs from their tropical forest resources in industrial quantities in 2008: China (5.0 million m³) and Australia (45,000 m³). The bulk of China's tropical log production comes from its southern provinces of Hainan Island and Yunnan. China State Forestry Administration's latest forest inventory report, released in late 2009, notes the increase in China's plantation forest area which has also contributed to a greater proportion of total production. Although only 11.8 million ha of forested land was in the tropical forest regions, the SFA acknowledged the benefits of China's production moving to the more productive southern provinces. Log production from these areas is almost entirely consumed domestically. Australia's much smaller production is from north Queensland and is also consumed domestically.

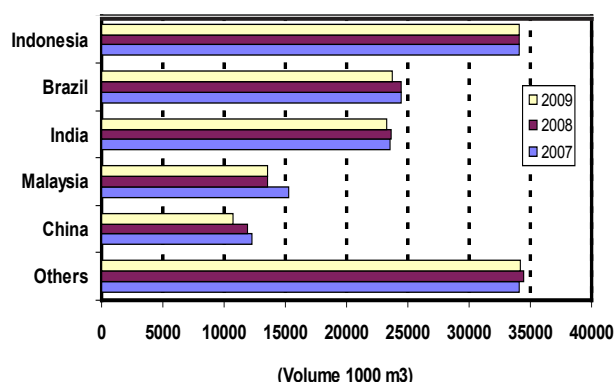
The regional breakdown of tropical log production amongst ITTO producer members is given in Appendix 1 (Table 1-1-d); the Asia-Pacific region produced about 63% of ITTO members' tropical hardwood logs in 2008. Latin American's share of production was about 23%, with the African region accounting for the remainder (about 14%). During the period 2007 to 2009 there were regional differences in production growth trends, with Africa's production increasing while that of Asia-Pacific and Latin America had declined. These differences may reflect a lag effect from the global downturn in wood products demand, with African supplier countries having a comparatively larger proportion of unprocessed wood products in the export mix. Anecdotal reports for 2009 suggest that production may have declined considerably in West Africa in 2009, with demand from both domestic sawmills and traditional export markets diminishing rapidly. The increase in area of certified forestry concessions in West Africa and the Congo Basin (Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon), from a zero base in 2006 to around 5 million ha. in 2009, implies that an increase in production of certified wood products from the African region is expected.

Consumption

Figure 2.2 shows that tropical log consumption for 2007-2009 was closely linked to production trends in the top four countries. Tropical log consumption in Brazil and Indonesia remained level during the period although Brazil's consumption declined marginally in 2009. Malaysia's consumption declined by 11% to 13.6 million m³ in 2008 and Indian consumption remained relatively level. China remained the fifth largest tropical

log consumer with consumption declining 3% in 2008 to 11.9 million m³ from a high in 2007.

Fig. 2.2: Major Tropical Log Consumers



The top five log consuming countries accounted for three-quarters of total ITTO consumption of tropical logs in 2008 and 2009. At a regional level, domestic tropical log consumption declined in 2008 in Asia-Pacific and remained stable in Latin America/Caribbean. In the African ITTO producer region, consumption increased 7% to 15.6 million m³. Most of the decrease in Asia can be attributed to a decline in Malaysian consumption, with Gabon and the Republic of Congo accounting for Africa's consumption growth. As none of the top 4 tropical log consuming countries provided production estimates for 2009, estimates of domestic consumption in 2009 are unreliable and are unlikely to account for the full impact of the global financial crisis on domestic consumption of tropical logs (and other tropical wood products).

The proportion of log production utilized domestically averaged about 90% in Asia in 2007-2008. 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 2007 and 2008. While there will be short-term reversals when log exports surge due to economic conditions, in the longer term, population and economic growth coupled with a focus on further processing will ultimately contribute to rising domestic log processing in most producing countries. In the near term, however, reduced FDI activity has resulted in mill closures in most ITTO producer countries, dampening the prospects for increased domestic processing, particularly, although not limited to, the African region.

Imports

Figure 2.20 (at the end of this section) shows the major trade flows for tropical logs in 2008. Total imports of tropical hardwood logs by ITTO members declined 14% to 12.9 million m³ in 2008, about 8% (or 1.0 million m³) greater than total tropical log exports reported by all members. The gap between reported imports and exports was 11% in 2006 and 13% in 2005. Differences between reported ITTO imports and exports in 2008 are to some extent made up by reported log exports from the Solomon Islands (1.3 million m³), Equatorial Guinea

(272 000 m³), Mozambique (262 000 m³), Laos (217 000 m³) and Costa Rica (77 000 m³), 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 Viet Nam, Guinea, Benin, Zimbabwe, and Malawi. The reported sum of all tropical log exports by non-ITTO tropical countries in 2008 was 2.5 million m³, leaving up to 2.6 million m³ plus tropical imports by non-ITTO members (estimated to be around 100 000 m³) to be accounted for by unrecorded or under-reported exports and/or over-reported imports from both members and non members.

Fig. 2.3: Major Tropical Log Importers

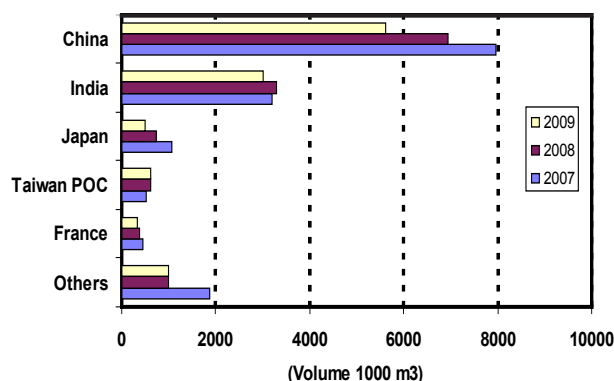


Figure 2.3 shows the top ITTO tropical log importers in 2007-2009 ranked by import volume in 2008. China and India dominate tropical roundwood imports, together accounting for nearly 80% of total ITTO tropical roundwood imports in 2008. China's imports² which had peaked at 8.0 million m³ in 2007, declined 13% in 2008 although it remained the dominant country market, importing 54% of the share of total ITTO tropical log imports. The sustained growth in tropical log imports until 2007 reflected China's high economic growth rate and rising domestic consumption, sustained growth in exports of secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) and incentives for exports. However, as the global financial crisis took effect in 2008, China's wood processing industry was impacted by reduced demand for exports of tropical processed wood products (mainly wooden furniture and plywood) to traditional export markets and by a reduction in tax rebates for some wood product export items (although they were partially reinstated in 2009). To a lesser extent, demand was also depressed by a downturn in the domestic construction industry, although a recovery in the housing sector has been reported in 2010. Significant restructuring of the wood-based processing industry, particularly plywood, has occurred in 2008 and 2009, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises. China's wood processing industry has been losing competitiveness relative to other Asian producers, with costs of manufacturing rising in response to increasing costs of labour and raw materials. As a consequence, tropical log imports decreased to 6.9 million m³ in 2008 and 5.6 million m³ in 2009, the lowest levels in 5 years.

² Official Chinese statistics do not include Taiwan POC nor Hong Kong and Macao SARs

In 2010, domestic demand is expected to recover although export demand for China's processed wood products remains uncertain, particularly in major traditional export markets such as the EU.

Papua New Guinea, Gabon, Malaysia, Myanmar, and the Republic of Congo are China's main tropical log sources, with the proportion of tropical log imports from PNG and the Solomon Islands (not an ITTO member) increasing considerably in recent years. China's imports of non-tropical logs are large and amounted to 23 million m³ in 2008 - approximately 78% of all log imports. The proportion of total imports from Russia has declined following the implementation in 2008 of the Russian log export tax on softwood species and large-diameter birch logs (which was increased from 20% to 25% of the customs declared log value). However, a further planned increase to 80% of the log value was postponed firstly in January 2009 and again in October 2009 (until 2011) because of the negative impact of the global economic slowdown on Russia's wood industry. The uncertainty and delay associated with full implementation of the tax has provided urgency among Chinese importers to seek alternative log sources, including from ITTO producer countries. China's total log imports from all sources amounted to 29.5 million m³ in 2008, declining to 28.0 million m³ in 2009.

While tropical log imports declined between 2007 and 2008 in most of the major consuming countries, India, now the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, brought in 3.3 million m³ in 2008, up marginally from 2007. Nearly 70% of India's imports are from Malaysia and Myanmar but with an increasing component from Africa. While a number of factors limit India's wood processing competitiveness, including poor infrastructure and barriers to foreign investment, tropical roundwood demand has been stimulated by high economic growth and incentives to the building industry.

Japan's tropical log imports, which are used predominantly in Japan's plywood industry, have been impacted in 2008 and 2009 by strong price competition from imported tropical plywood and softwood plywood, and in 2009 by a 28% plunge in housing starts which reduced construction activity and dampened demand for plywood. Tropical log imports dropped to 0.5 million m³ in 2009, a dramatic decline on previous years. Plywood mills had curtailed production by 20% to 30% in 2009 because of depressed markets. Japanese demand for tropical logs in 2008 continued to be met primarily by imports from Malaysia, mostly from Sarawak (nearly 80%) with the remainder from Sabah. Smaller tropical log volumes are imported from Papua New Guinea (13%) and the remainder from Myanmar and Africa (mainly Gabon, Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, and Democratic Republic of Congo). Russia was Japan's major log supplier in 2007, accounting for 45% of Japan's total log imports of 9.0 million m³. However, in 2008, Russia's share of total log imports declined to 29% as Japanese manufacturers began to shift to alternative supplies since

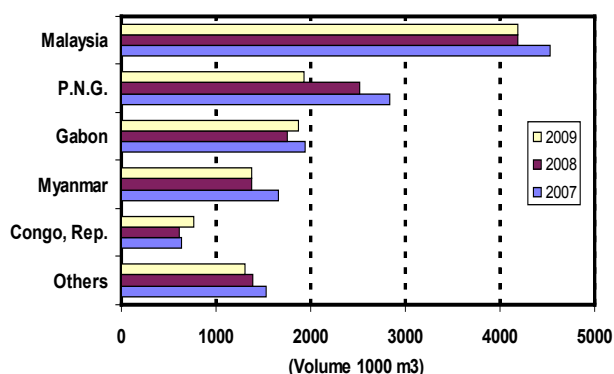
Russian logs became more expensive (in mid-2008) and in anticipation of a further prohibitive log export tax increase in January 2009 (that was not implemented). Russia's share is expected to have fallen further in 2009 and 2010 as further delays in implementation of the log export tax has allowed importers to establish alternative log sources (as has been the situation with China). Taiwan POC is still a significant importer, with imports stabilizing at about 550,000 m³ over the last 3 years. Malaysia is the main supplier, providing nearly all the tropical log imports in 2008.

Imports of tropical logs by EU countries decreased sharply from 1.2 million m³ in 2007 to 0.84 million m³ in 2008 and remaining at a relatively low level in 2009. The downturn of over 36% reflected the deteriorating market conditions in EU countries and falling demand from EU wood processors, as well as investment in processing capacity in African countries. With the exception of Portugal, tropical log imports by the major EU importing countries – France, Italy, Spain and Germany – had fallen dramatically in 2008 with little recovery evident in 2009. Imports by France (the largest EU tropical log importer and the world's fifth largest tropical log importer) decreased by 16% to 370 000 m³ in 2008 as demand softened and 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 330 000 m³ in 2009 amid uncertainty about the extent and timing of market recovery. Despite falling demand and prices, in the latter part of 2008 as the US currency strengthened relative to EU currencies, West African suppliers (who trade in euros and UK pounds) were reported to have some advantage in EU markets compared with Asian suppliers (who trade in US dollars). However, this advantage diminished in 2009 as the trend reversed. In 2009, as EU importers purchased only small quantities of roundwood, the roundwood quality demands were reported as being very high.

Exports

Figure 2.4 shows the major ITTO tropical log exporters in 2007-2009³, ranked by 2008 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports totaled 11.8 million m³ in 2008. Although Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical logs, with 4.2 million m³ exported in 2008 (35% of ITTO producer member exports), tropical log exports declined 8% from 2007 levels and 26% 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 POC accounting for 90% of the reported log export volume in 2008. In contrast to Malaysia, which has a range of export markets, Papua New Guinea's exports are dependent on one market – China – which accounted for nearly 90% of PNG's exports of 2.5 million m³ in 2008.

³ Total log export data for ITTO producer countries in 2009 (at 11.4 million m³) is tentative as most ITTO producer countries did not provide export data for 2009 in the JFSQ 2009 and data is not available yet from other international sources such as COMTRADE. Where there is insufficient data or other information on which to base an estimate, the estimate provided is the figure from the previous year.

Fig. 2.4: Major Tropical Log Exporters

China has been increasing its share of PNG's exports over the last 5 years. India has replaced Japan as PNG's second largest log export destination, although both countries each accounted for less than 100 000 m³ of PNG's log exports in 2008.

Gabon's tropical log exports, which reached a peak of 1.9 million m³ in 2007, declined to 1.8 million m³ in 2008 and increased slightly in 2009. Gabon's log exports in 2008 were predominantly to China (61%), which has overtaken EU markets in recent years. In 2008, ITTO reported an increase in exports of species other than okoumé (the major species traded) to India, the third largest export destination after China and France, but anecdotal reports indicate that the impact of the recession has been to concentrate trade on a small number of well known species, including okoumé. The increase in Gabon's log exports in 2009 had occurred despite log export quotas implemented in 2008 which were intended to reduce the share of log exports in the product mix. The regulation stipulated that only those producers with operational processing facilities are allowed to export a specified percentage of the concessionaire's exports. However, the global recession had resulted in a significant reduction of production capacity in the forestry sector because of the impacts of the economic downturn on demand and prices in traditional export markets. In this environment, log exports were permitted to continue to maintain revenues and business under poor trading conditions. However, in January 2010, Gabon announced more severe log export restrictions to prohibit the export of undressed roundwood. The ban was not implemented until May 2010, with roundwood buying activity from China reportedly becoming hectic in the interim period. The ban is expected to lead to a readjustment of sources of supply and prices in 2010, with significant impacts on the tropical plywood industries in China and France, which use significant volumes of okoumé veneers.

Log exports by Myanmar (the fourth largest tropical log exporter at 1.4 million m³) declined by 17% in 2008. Myanmar's main trading partners are India and China, which together accounted for 87% of Myanmar's tropical log exports. China's imports of tropical logs from Myanmar declined 22% to 462 000 m³ in 2008 as demand for finished teak products in China's SPWP markets

declined. In the EU, boatbuilders and outdoor furniture manufacturers, increasingly concerned about security of supply and the public acceptability of teak from Myanmar, were reported to be seeking alternative sources of teak and substitute species. During the same period, exports to India increased by over 200%, with India becoming the major destination of Myanmar log exports. In 2009, however, Indian importers were reporting shortages of Myanmar teak and were seeking alternative supplies, including plantation teak logs (which are now regarded as being of sufficient quality) from Ghana, Benin, Sudan and Tanzania. Teak is a well known and preferred species in India, with its demand having been sustained by high construction needs and GDP growth.

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 third largest), but the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Côte d'Ivoire also exported substantial quantities of logs in 2008. The Republic of Congo's log exports declined in 2008 to about 612 000 m³ but recovered strongly in 2009 to 770 000 m³. Although a log export quota system was implemented in 2008, China - the major importer - reported a 19% year-on-year increase in log imports from Republic of Congo to 395 000 m³. In 2010, with the log export ban imminent in Gabon, importers were increasingly seeking supplies of okoumé from the Republic of Congo and other African suppliers. In 2009 the Republic of Congo became the second country, after Ghana, to conclude a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Commission, the first legal exports under the new system being expected in 2011. The Agreement, which requires wood product exports to EC countries to be supported by licenses showing that the products have been legally harvested and are from sustainably managed sources, is expected to reassure European consumers of the origin of products imported from the Republic of Congo. The Republic of Congo's main log markets in the EU are France, Spain, Portugal and Italy. Cameroon's tropical log exports declined to 258 000 m³ in 2008. Although log exports were expected to decline further in 2009, exports recovered slightly to 265 000 m³ with Cameroon relaxing log export controls as the wood processing sector suffered significant setbacks under depressed global market conditions. Ghana's log export ban covers all species with the exception of plantation logs, predominantly teak.

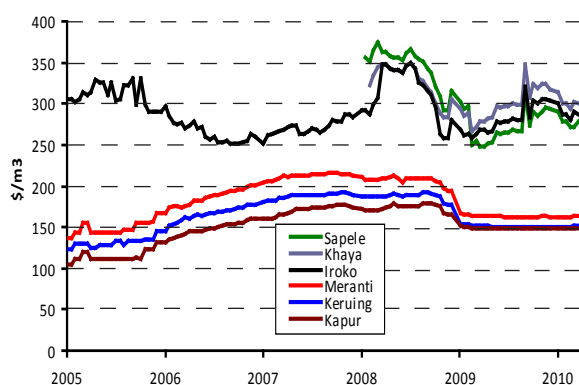
Exports of tropical logs by consumer countries were relatively insignificant and have been declining since 2005 to 79 000 m³ in 2008 and an estimated 62 000 m³ in 2009. Consumer countries did not in general provide detailed breakdowns of exports or re-exports of tropical timber products (value or destination), but a significant portion of this trade is known to be conducted between EU countries.

Prices

Figure 2.5 summarises real (1990) log price trends for three West African and three Southeast Asian species from

January 2005 to March 2010, while Appendix 4-1 shows nominal and real log price trends for a more detailed range of species⁴. Price trends for some of the more important internationally traded species of West African logs (iroko, sapele and khaya) rose continuously during 2007 reaching a peak in early 2008, 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).

Fig. 2.5 Tropical log price trends, 2005-2010.



Note: Prices in constant 1990 US dollars per cubic metre (deflated by the IMF Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Data series for sapele and African mahogany are only available from January 2008.

The improvement of log prices in euros reflected greater demand during this period (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. Until mid-2008, prices remained relatively stable, assisted by China's high level of investment in the region and tightening of log export restrictions, which had restricted supply. In mid to late 2008, prices plunged as the effects of the global economic downturn on demand took hold initially in the USA and the UK followed by other EU markets. However, in 2009, although demand remained relatively low in the EU, prices remained firm (albeit at a relatively low level) or trended upward (in euros) as roundwood supplies and importer's inventories dwindled because of low purchasing activity, and as suppliers diverted their exports to China and India, where demand had remained relatively stable.

Log prices for Southeast Asian species (meranti, keruing and kapur) rose continuously between 2005 and mid-2007, slowing in the last quarter 2007 but remaining relatively stable until September 2008, after which they sharply declined as demand plummeted in all major markets. Apart from shortages in supply and restrictions on log exports from Indonesia, firming prices for these products in 2007 were due to continued strengthening of demand in China and India during this period, both markets having imported a wide variety of sizes and

grades. The maintenance of relatively high prices during mid-2007 to late 2008 in an uncertain market was due to continued strong demand in China, India and the Middle East, and continued upward price pressure caused by rising ocean freight rates. By early 2009, the demand conditions in China, India, the Middle East and EU had deteriorated, ocean freight rates plummeted in response to movements in the price of crude oil, and log prices rapidly declined. At the end of 2008, low demand in India was reported to have caused an excess supply of kapur (and keruing) on global markets, which contributed to further downward pressure on prices. During 2009, log prices (which are free-on-board and do not include the freight component) remained stable at low levels as demand in all major markets remained depressed, resisting upward price pressure from rapidly increasing freight rates.

Sawnwood

Production

Production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO producing countries totaled 41.6 million m³ in 2008, a marginal increase on the 2007 level. Production decreased to 41.1 million m³ in 2009, with most of the decrease occurring in the Asia-Pacific region. Although many African producer countries have introduced log export restrictions and requirements for further processing, the region continues to provide a relatively small proportion of ITTO tropical sawnwood production (11% in 2008 and 2009).

In 2009, anecdotal reports suggested a more significant downturn in tropical sawnwood production in 2009 than has been provided in Table 1-1-d in Appendix 1. The sawmilling industries in the region were reported as being severely impacted by declining prices (although prices picked up in 2009) and reduced demand in traditional export markets, with reports of mill closures and cessation of construction of new mills reported in Gabon, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire. The economic crisis in the developed economies was also expected to result in less foreign direct investment in the region, constraining the investment required to develop wood processing facilities that are internationally competitive.

Production in Latin America, which comprised 44% of ITTO tropical sawnwood production, grew by 6% between 2007 and 2008 to 18.5 million m³ and is anticipated to remain level in 2009. With the exception of Mexico, all the major producers in the region increased their production in 2008 although Brazil accounted for the bulk of the increase, with high economic growth and construction demand fuelling an increase in domestic sawnwood demand. Sawnwood production in the Asia-Pacific region declined 4% in 2008 to approximately 18.4 million m³ and declined further in 2009 to 18.0 million m³.

However, aggregate figures for the Asian region are speculative given the lack of data on sawnwood production in all the major producing countries - India, Indonesia,

⁴ 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 being used mainly in the domestic market for the manufacture of furniture and furniture parts for export)

Malaysia and Thailand - over this period. The Asian region accounted for around 44% of tropical sawnwood production in producer countries in 2008.

Fig. 2.6: Major Tropical Sawnwood Producers

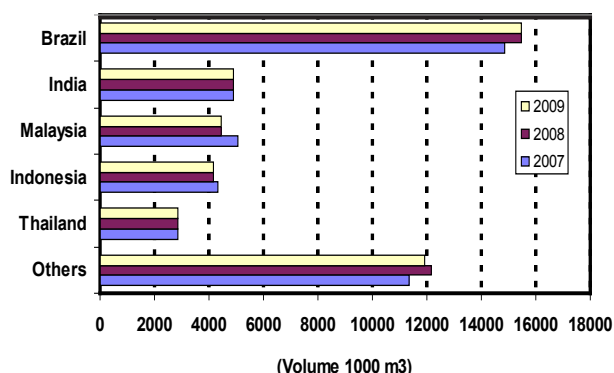


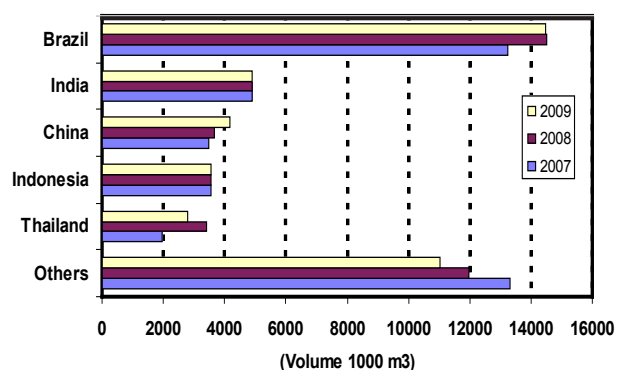
Figure 2.6 shows the major ITTO producers of tropical sawnwood in the 2007-2009 period, ranked by 2008 production. Brazil was the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood producer, totaling 15.5 million m³ in 2008, with production growing steadily over the last 5 years. India (4.9 million m³), Malaysia (4.5 million m³), Indonesia (4.2 million m³) and Thailand (2.9 million m³) were other major producers of tropical sawnwood in 2008.

The top five tropical sawnwood producing countries comprised over 76% of ITTO sawnwood production in 2008. Appendix 1 shows that seven other ITTO producer and consumer countries (Nigeria, Myanmar, China, Cameroon, Peru, Colombia and Ghana) produced over 500 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2008. China and Ghana provided sawnwood production estimates for 2009, predicting a year-on-year increase of 11% and 2% respectively.

Consumption

Figure 2.7 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical sawnwood, ranked by 2008 consumption. Consumption by ITTO consumer countries declined between 2007 and 2008 to around 7.0 million m³, and is estimated to remain at this relatively low level in 2009. Consumption by producer countries totaled 35.0 million m³ in 2008, a

Fig. 2.7: Major Tropical Sawnwood Consumers

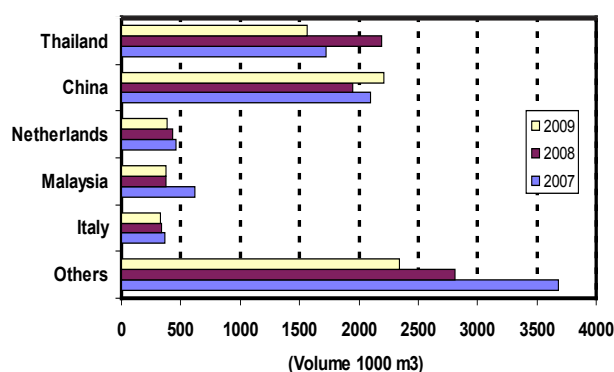


6% increase on the 2007 level, and is estimated to decline to 34.0 million m³ in 2009. The five countries in Figure 2.7 accounted for over 76% of ITTO members' consumption of tropical sawnwood in 2008. Brazil remains the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood consumer at over 14.5 million m³ in 2008 (up 9.7% from 2007), with strong sawntimber demand in the growing construction sector. India was second, consuming around 5 million m³ in 2008. China and Indonesia follow in third and fourth place, with tropical sawnwood consumption of 3.7 million m³ and 3.5 million m³ respectively. China increased consumption in 2009, while Indonesia remained level. Thailand was the fifth largest consumer at 3.4 million m³ in 2008. Nigeria was the only major tropical sawnwood consumer in Africa with consumption at approximately 1.8 million m³ in 2008 and 2009. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption has declined steadily in recent years, dropping to 263 000 m³ in 2008 and plummeting further to 198 000 m³ in 2009. Although the fall in consumption in 2008 and 2009 can be attributed to the global economic downturn, consumption has been continuously falling for several years due to the country's lacklustre economy, strong competition from imported softwoods and more recently, an increase in availability of domestic log supplies.

Imports

Figure 2.21 (at the end of this section) shows the major trade flows for tropical sawnwood in 2008. Total ITTO imports of tropical sawnwood declined to 8.1 million m³ in 2008 and are estimated to decline further to 7.2 million m³ in 2009 as demand conditions continue to deteriorate in consuming countries. Figure 2.8 shows the major ITTO sawnwood importers in 2007-2009, ranked by 2008 import volume. Thailand was the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood importer in 2008, with three-quarters of the imports from Malaysia. However, there are significant discrepancies between Thailand and Malaysia's reported tropical sawnwood trade (over 1 million m³) and between Thailand and its other supplying countries, suggesting that Thailand's sawnwood trade statistics may be unreliable⁵.

Fig. 2.8: Major Tropical Sawnwood Importers



⁵ Thailand also reported significant imports from Laos (not an ITTO member country) of over 2.8 million m³ in 2008 which were not able to be verified by Laos export statistics and are significantly higher than sawnwood production data for Laos provided by FAOstat.

With imports of nearly 2.0 million m³ in 2008, China is the second largest ITTO tropical sawnwood importer, although year-on-year imports declined by 7.1% as demand for sawnwood in the export-oriented furniture industry began to slow. In contrast to Thailand, China has a larger range of tropical sawnwood suppliers, the main suppliers in 2008 being Thailand (41%), Indonesia (12%), Malaysia (13%), Brazil (8%), the Philippines (9%) and Myanmar (5%). 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 2008. In 2009, China's tropical sawnwood imports increased to 2.2 million m³, as domestic demand more than compensated for the depressed demand from China's export-oriented wood remanufacturing industries. The tropical sawnwood trade continues to be dominated by trade within the Asia-Pacific region, with about 65% of the global trade being within the region. Malaysia's imports plummeted to 374 000 m³ in 2008, 39% less than the previous year and over 60% less than the 2005 level. Malaysia's suppliers were mostly from the Asian region, with 87% of imports in 2008 from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries dropped to 2.1 million m³ in 2008 with the decline worsening in late 2008. In 2009, as economic conditions in most EU countries continued to deteriorate and consumption declined further, tropical sawnwood imports plunged to 1.7 million m³, the lowest level that ITTO has recorded since documenting statistics on the tropical sawnwood trade. All the major importing countries in the EU region reported significant reductions in imports in 2008 and 2009. The Netherlands was the largest EU importer (and ITTO's third largest) in 2008, although imports had declined to 428 000 m³ in 2008 and forecast to decline further to 385 000 m³ in 2009. The Netherlands was supplied mainly by Cameroon, Brazil and Malaysia. Italy was the fifth largest ITTO importer and the second largest importer of tropical sawnwood in the EU, with imports totaling 336 000 m³ in 2008 and remaining relatively stable in 2009. Italy's imports were mainly from countries within Africa – Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Significant setbacks in the construction sectors in Spain and Portugal resulted in sharp declines in tropical sawnwood imports by both countries in 2008 and 2009.

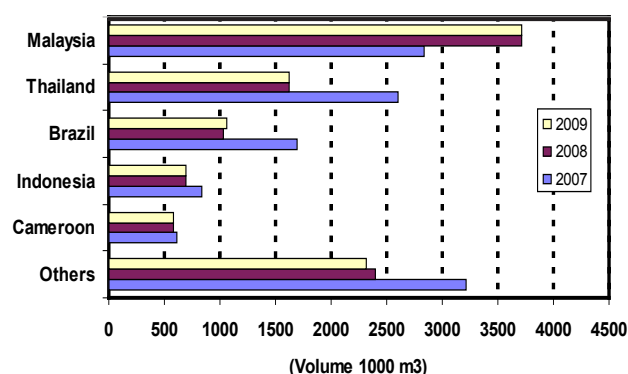
Although the downturn in demand for tropical sawnwood in the EU countries from 2007 can be largely attributed to the general effects of the global economic slowdown, a number of other factors have been impacting the market competitiveness of tropical sawnwood in recent years, including a lack of availability of certified timber (in the UK); 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. Although demand for

certified sawnwood products in the EU is growing, it is still at a relatively low level while the level of certification in the tropical hardwood sector is significantly lower than for softwoods. The UK, and to a lesser extent the Netherlands, have progressed further than other EU markets in establishing markets for certified products and there are some indications that the economic downturn has widened the distinction between the small number of environmentally proactive timber traders supplying the sustainable construction market, and the larger group of companies that are primarily focused on price.

Exports

Figure 2.9 shows the major ITTO tropical sawnwood exporters in 2007-2009, ranked by 2008 export volume. ITTO producers exported 9.5 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2008, down 15% from the 2007 export volume. ITTO members account for most of the global exports of tropical sawnwood, with Madagascar (130 000 m³), South Africa (122 000 m³), Kenya (102 254 m³), Singapore (97 000 m³) and Malawi (88 000 m³) the only significant non-member exporters in 2008.

Fig. 2.9: Major Tropical Sawnwood Exporters



Malaysia, the largest tropical sawnwood exporter, recorded exports of 3.7 million m³ in 2008, constituting 37% of total ITTO producer member exports and an increase of 31% on the 2007 level. Nearly all of the increase can be attributed to a sharp rise in exports to Thailand, the major market⁶. Appendix 2 (Table 2-2) shows that Malaysia's other major sawnwood customers in 2008 were China, Taiwan POC, and Japan. As discussed previously, there was a large discrepancy between the tropical sawnwood trade flow reported by

⁶ Although data provided to COMTRADE by both trading partners (Malaysia and Thailand) indicated a significant increase in tropical sawnwood trade in 2008 (notwithstanding the large discrepancy in the reported trade flow, as discussed previously), other information suggests that this data may be unreliable. The export dependent Thai economy, for example, had been severely impacted in 2008 and 2009 by the contraction in global demand, which impacted all sectors of the Thai economy including the construction sector. (Although the domestic economy grew strongly in early 2010, this is likely to be undermined by the impact of the European debt crisis and the current political unrest). The Secretariat is seeking clarification on these figures from the Malaysian and Thailand authorities.

Malaysia and trading partner Thailand, and also with Japan in 2008, indicating the continued problems of unreported trade flows in Asian countries for tropical sawnwood.

Thailand's exports of tropical sawnwood dropped to 1.6 million m³ in 2008, a substantial decline from 2.6 million m³ in 2007. Thai exports were predominantly to China, Taiwan POC and Malaysia. Although the discrepancies between Thailand's reported trade with China and Malaysia were less than in previous years, Thailand reported exports of 597 000 m³ to Taiwan POC in 2008 whilst Taiwan POC reported negligible imports from Thailand.

Brazil is the third largest ITTO tropical sawnwood exporter, with exports totaling 1.0 million m³ in 2008, down 39% from 2007 levels. Exports plunged as the currency continued to appreciate relative to the US dollar (until August 2008), domestic demand grew and demand in Brazil's major sawnwood export markets declined. Brazil's major markets in 2008 were the Netherlands, China, France and the USA (with large discrepancies between all the major reported trade flows). Brazil's exports are estimated to remain level in 2009.

Indonesia's exports of tropical sawnwood declined dramatically in 2008 to 698 000 m³, less than half of exports in 2006. Estimates for Indonesia's exports of tropical sawnwood have understated total trade in previous years, particularly with China. In 2008, large discrepancies continued to exist between Indonesia's official reports of exports to Malaysia and China, and their respective reports of imports from Indonesia. Cameroon's exports declined slightly in 2008 to 578 000 m³ with exports mainly to European destinations – Italy, the Netherlands, France and Belgium. Cameroon's exports were expected to decline further in 2009 as demand and prices in EU markets remained subdued.

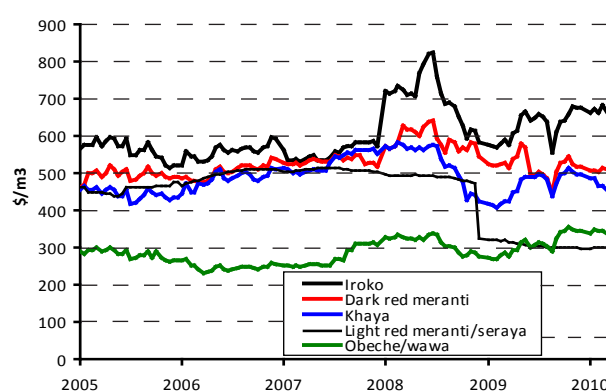
ITTO consumer countries exported small volumes of tropical sawnwood, totaling 501 000 m³ in 2008, with exports expected to drop to 399 000 m³ in 2009. Most of these exports (84%) are from EU countries and most of the trade is intra-regional, within the EU. Belgium, a larger tropical sawnwood exporter than many producer countries, was the main EU tropical sawnwood exporter with 119 000 m³ in 2008, followed by the Netherlands and Germany.

Prices

Real (1990) and nominal sawnwood FOB price trends for three Ghanaian species, two Malaysian species and two Latin American species of tropical sawnwood are featured in Appendix 4-2. Figure 2.10 summarises real prices for three African species (iroko, khaya and obeche/wawa) and two Malaysian species (light red meranti/seraya and dark red meranti) from January 2005 to March 2010. The demand for African mahogany (khaya or acajou, one of the continent's most valuable sawnwood export species) rose steadily to the end of 2007 following

restrictions on the supply of South American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), a species strongly favoured by US consumers. 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 flattened prices. Prices fell rapidly from mid-2008, reaching \$408/m³ (\$600/m³ nominal) in February 2009. Strong price competition was reported during this period between the African supplying countries – Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Cameroon. Prices in UK pounds, however, plateaued in the last quarter of 2007 and 2008, while the price decrease from mid-2008 in US dollars reflected a significant strengthening of the US dollar relative to the UK pound. Prices picked up again in 2009, reflecting restricted supplies and the relatively small volumes being traded, as well as increases in ocean freight rates which impacted CIF prices.

Fig. 2.10 Tropical sawnwood price trends, 2005-2010



Note: Prices in constant 1990 US dollars per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF Consumer Price Index for industrial countries)

Until mid-2007, wawa (or obeche) sawnwood prices reflected a decline in the overall market for wawa in Western Europe, as manufacturers either relocated or imported mouldings and other semi-finished components from Africa or low-cost locations in Eastern Europe and Asia. Wawa demand was also affected by MDF substitution in some European markets. Prices increased to a high in nominal terms of \$496/m³ (\$337/m³ real) in mid-2008, driven by strong demand for white timbers in the mouldings and sauna industries and a reduction in supply from Ghana. Real prices dipped to a low of \$270/m³ (\$398/m³ nominal) in February 2009 as prices were adjusted downwards in response to decreasing demand and comparatively high stocks in EU markets. From early 2009, prices trended upwards, again reflecting supply adjustments to reductions in demand.

Until late 2007, prices for iroko (or odum, currently West Africa's most valuable sawnwood export species) remained relatively stable within periodic fluctuations of supply from Africa and demand from EU countries. Real prices reached a high of \$824/m³ (\$1212/m³ nominal) in July 2008 with demand from India and China remaining steady. Although demand for iroko in EU markets was reported to be subsiding during this period, prices

remained firm because exporters reduced supplies rather than prices to match low demand. In late 2008 and early 2009, prices dropped in US dollars – to \$839/m³ (nominal) – while remaining relatively flat in UK pounds. Demand from UK and Irish importers – both major markets for iroko in the EU – were reported to be affected by very low requirement in the building and carpentry sectors as their economies slowed in late 2008. The price volatility for iroko (and other tropical sawnwood species) during 2008 and 2009 reflected some reluctance by buyers to make long term purchase contracts during a period of economic uncertainty. Apart from a drop in September 2009, prices trended upwards through 2009, as production and supplies from producer countries remained low, with producers slowing production rather than increasing export volumes to demand-constrained markets.

Prices for Malaysian dark red meranti sawnwood in the UK market rose considerably in early 2008, reaching a peak of \$638/m³ (939/m³ nominal) in mid-2008, with Asian suppliers to the EU benefiting, compared to African suppliers, from the weakness of the US dollar during this period. In late 2008, prices began to slide in US dollar terms although rising in UK pounds to the end of 2008, as Malaysian suppliers sought to push prices up in UK pounds (the currency in which dark red meranti sawnwood is traded) as it depreciated steeply relative to the US dollar during this period. Prices declined in UK pounds from early 2009 until September 2009, as consumption weakened and as the UK currency strengthened.

Prices trended upwards in US dollars until early 2010, with upward price pressure from rising freight costs and very limited supplies. Seraya (also known as light red meranti, a medium density utility timber) scantlings prices remained relatively stable, hovering around \$500/m³ (real) during the period 2006 to 2008. Prices dropped sharply in early 2009 as the global economic slowdown took effect, reducing demand in EU markets and in Malaysia's domestic wood working industries, with high inventories forcing suppliers to reduce export prices to buyers. Although remaining relatively steady in 2009 and early 2010, prices had not recovered to previous levels. In EU markets, importers' quotes in 2009 were reportedly spanning a relatively wide range of prices with considerable differences between Malaysian and Indonesian supplies. In the UK, price premiums for tropical sawnwood supplied under private sector legality verification systems were reported as typically in the range of 3% to 15% with most at the lower end of the range. The highest price premiums reported for tropical sawnwood in the UK were in the range of 20% to 50% for FSC certified products from Africa and Brazil.

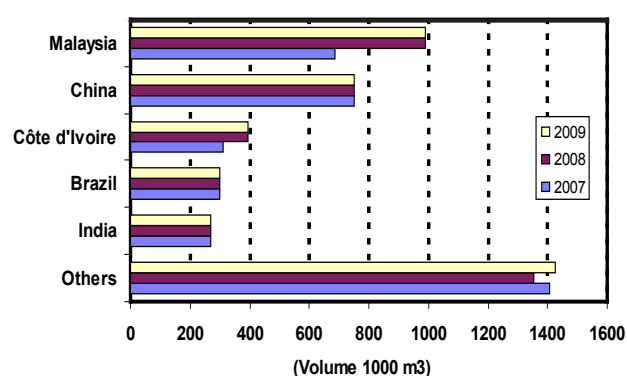
Veneer

Production

Production of tropical veneer in ITTO producer countries amounted to nearly 3.2 million m³ in 2008. 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. Although exports of tropical veneer were negatively impacted by the downturn in furnishing and furniture manufacturing in most destination markets in 2008 and 2009, veneer production in producing countries increased by 13% in 2008 and was estimated to increase further to 3.3 million m³ in 2009. The Asian producer region (excluding China) produced nearly 1.9 million m³ of tropical veneer in 2008, Africa produced 918 000 m³ and Latin America produced 362 000 m³. Veneer production increased in all regions in 2008, the largest gain being in the Asian region (up 11%). ITTO veneer producers in 2007-2009 are shown in Figure 2.11.

Fig. 2.11: Major Tropical Veneer Producers



Malaysia's tropical veneer production amounted to nearly 1 million m³, accounting for 24% of total ITTO veneer production in 2008. Malaysian production has been rising since 2006, increasing 62% over the 2-year period. Although an ITTO consumer country, China is ITTO's second largest tropical veneer producer and has increased its veneer manufacturing capacity considerably in recent years. As reliable information on China's tropical veneer production is unavailable, our best estimate is production totaling 750 000 m³ in 2008, accounting for 18% of total ITTO veneer production.

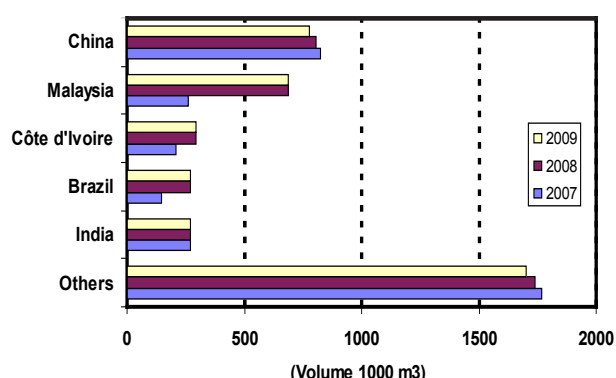
Côte d'Ivoire is the only African country in the top five tropical veneer producers. Côte d'Ivoire's veneer production has been increasing steadily in recent years with significant investment in processing in Côte d'Ivoire by European companies. Veneer production increased by 27% (to 396 000 m³) in 2008. Although reliable production data is not available for 2009, it is likely that production had been curtailed given the dependence of the export-oriented industry on EU markets (Italy, Spain, and Germany) whose furniture and woodwork industries had been stagnating during the period. Brazil was ITTO's fourth largest tropical veneer producer with 300 000 m³ in 2008, dominating production in the ITTO Latin America/Caribbean region. India was ITTO's fifth largest tropical veneer producer, with 270 000 m³ in 2008. The top five tropical veneer producing countries comprised about two-thirds of ITTO veneer production

in 2008. ITTO consuming countries produced 875 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2008, marginally down on the 2007 level. Consumer production is estimated to remain stable in 2008. China accounted for the bulk of ITTO consumer countries' production (86%), with production declining to marginal levels in the Republic of Korea, which was previously a significant producer. In the EU countries, production of tropical veneer from imported tropical logs has been affected by the lack of availability of veneer quality logs of higher value species, with strong competition for raw material from China. In 2009, European veneer plants were reportedly facing major capacity utilization problems, with weak consumption and lack of availability of quality veneer logs from tropical supplying countries.

Consumption

Consumption⁷ of veneer in all ITTO member countries, in furniture and other secondary processing industries (but not destined for plywood), increased by 17% to 4.1 million m³ in 2008. Consumption in ITTO consumer countries is estimated to remain at approximately the same level in 2009, although a decline in consumption of wooden furniture and other products using wood veneer in the ITTO consumer countries will more than offset a marginal rise in consumption in the producer countries. Figure 2.12 shows the major ITTO consumers of tropical veneer from 2007-2009.

Fig. 2.12: Major Tropical Veneer Consumers



China maintained its position as ITTO's largest tropical veneer consumer in 2008, followed by Malaysia, Côte d'Ivoire, Brazil and India, among other countries. In 2007 China's consumption declined slightly in 2008 to 806 000 m³ and is forecast to decline slightly in 2009 to 780 000 m³. Domestic consumption was reported to have dropped following the conclusion of the Olympic Games in mid-2008 but it continues to account for over 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. Malaysia's tropical veneer consumption

increased considerably in 2008 to 689,000 m³ from 262,000 m³ in 2007. Côte d'Ivoire's consumption reached 293,000 m³ in 2008 but it is likely that this figure represents some input to the country's plywood industry. Consumption in both Brazil and India reached 270 000 m³ in 2008, with a number of other countries - the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Ghana, Thailand and Taiwan POC - sustaining a relatively large consumption base. The EU (mostly Italy and France and to a lesser extent, Germany and Spain) was also a major tropical veneer consumer, with 266 000 m³ in 2008, down 15% from 2007. Veneer consumption has been negatively impacted by the downturn in building activity and consumer spending, as well as competition from imitation veneer and other surfaces. The top five tropical veneer consuming countries comprised about 57% of total ITTO veneer consumption in 2008.

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.

Fig. 2.13: Major Tropical Veneer Importers

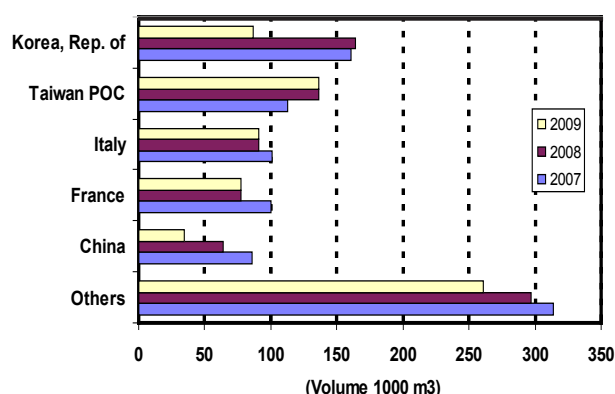


Figure 2.13 shows the major ITTO veneer importers for 2007-2009, ranked in order of 2008 import volume. Total ITTO tropical veneer imports decreased 5% to 829 000 m³ in 2008, followed by a larger decline of 17% in 2009 to 686 000 m³. Although the Republic of Korea, remains the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer, importing

⁷ Consumption data presented in this report have been derived from production and trade data and not obtained from direct country source data. As such, the data should be interpreted with caution.

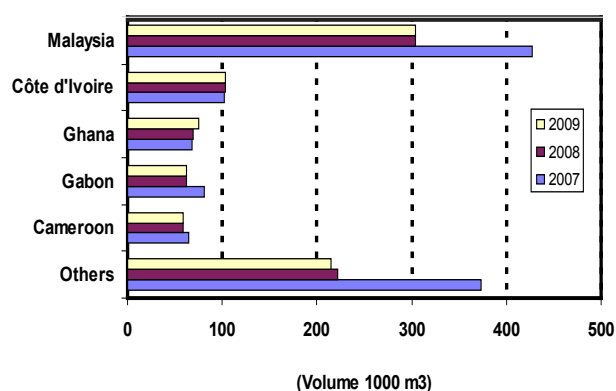
164 000 m³ in 2008, imports are significantly less than the high of 249 000 m³ in 2005. Taiwan POC is the second largest tropical veneer importer, at around 136 000 m³ in 2008 followed by Italy at 91 000 m³. China's imports (previously ITTO's largest in the early 2000's) have continued to decline, to 84 000 m³ in 2008 and are expected to drop to 34 000 m³ in 2009. China's consumption of tropical veneer is now predominantly supplied by veneer produced in China from imported tropical logs.

EU imports of tropical veneer have declined slightly since 2006, dropping to 317 000 m³ in 2008 and 314 000 m³ in 2009. The EU accounted for 38% of total ITTO imports in 2008. The majority of European imports are from African producers (mainly Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon and Cameroon), although in 2009 there had been a shift in supply sources of tropical hardwood veneer with the Republic of Congo and Gabon increasing market share at the expense of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In 2008, EU door manufacturers, who are major users of wood veneer, were reported to be affected by the downturn in the housing industries in several EU countries, with new housing reported to be more affected than interior remodeling. Spain's imports of veneer were severely affected by the downturn in door manufacturing activity resulting from a collapse in construction activity in 2008 and 2009. However, although the EU's total imports of veneer (softwood and hardwood) halved between 2008 and 2009, imports of tropical veneer remained level. In addition to the downturn in door and furniture manufacturing, in some EU markets wood veneer has been progressively losing market share to other surfaces, including glass and plastics.

Exports

Figure 2.14 shows the top ITTO tropical veneer exporters in 2007-2009, ranked in order of 2008 export volume.

Fig. 2.14: Major Tropical Veneer Exporters



Total ITTO producer member's exports declined by 28% between 2007 and 2008 to 727 000 m³ and were expected to remain at a similar level in 2009. Malaysia continues to dominate exports, even though there was a large year-on-year decline (29%) in 2008, with exports dropping to 304 000 m³. Malaysia's exports continue to be constrained by 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. In 2007, exports had increased because of a growing market for Malaysian veneer in the Middle East – notably Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Qatar - which together accounted for nearly half of Malaysia's exports. In 2008 and 2009, a downturn in construction activity in Middle Eastern markets reduced demand for veneer in the furniture and other woodworking industries in the Middle East in addition to other traditional export markets. Malaysia's tropical veneer exports in 2008 accounted for 42% of the ITTO producer member total. Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) shows that Malaysian exports to ITTO member countries are mainly directed to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan POC, Japan, the Philippines and China, with large discrepancies in reported trade flows between Malaysia and all major importing countries.

Côte d'Ivoire's tropical veneer exports have remained relatively stable in recent years, totaling 103 000 m³ in 2008. Tropical veneer exports from the African region were nearly a third of exports from all ITTO countries, with Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Ghana also rated in the top 5 exporting countries. Most of the African tropical veneer exports went to EU destinations. Gabon's exports have been falling steadily in recent years, dropping 55% between 2005 and 2008, when exports totaled 62,000 m³. Brazil was the second largest ITTO tropical veneer exporter in 2008, but exports dropped to 41 000 m³ in 2008, with Brazil's exports to the USA impacted until late 2008 by the continued strengthening of the Brazilian currency relative to the US dollar. The EU accounted for 77 000 m³ of total consumer country tropical veneer exports of 91 000 m³ in 2008, with exports declining in 2009 to 84 000 m. Belgium and Germany were the largest EU tropical veneer exporters.

Prices

The international market for tropical veneers remains relatively small 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.

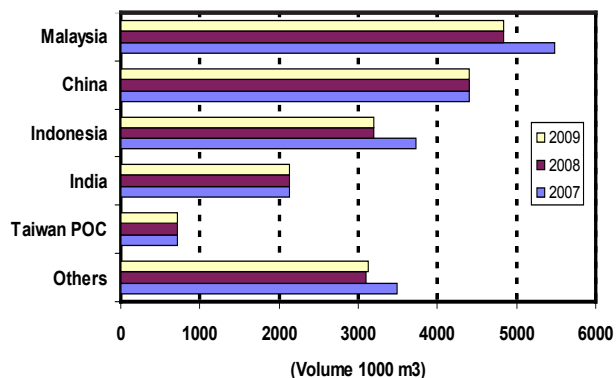
Plywood

Production

The main ITTO plywood producers in 2007-2009 are shown in Figure 2.15. Production of tropical plywood in

ITTO producer countries totaled 12.2 million m³ in 2008, a year-on-year decline of 9%. Production curtailment and plant closures worsened in 2008 in all major producer countries in response to depressed demand in major consuming countries. Malaysia, the largest tropical plywood producer, with a heavily export oriented plywood industry, experienced decline in exports of 12% between 2007 and 2008 to 4.8 million m³ as demand diminished in traditional export markets, particularly the USA.

Fig. 2.15: Major Tropical Plywood Producers



China's tropical plywood production, which had grown dramatically until the end of 2007, began to slow in 2008 when the value-added tax (VAT) rebate for plywood was reduced from 11% to 5%, the Chinese currency appreciated relative to other major currencies (diminishing returns to the sector), and demand declined dramatically in the USA, the major export market. In 2009 production was likely to have declined further, with significant plant closures reported in the major producing provinces in response to rising raw material and labour costs and general weakening of export prices. Over the last decade, China's coniferous plywood production has continued to grow while non-coniferous plywood production has declined. Tropical plywood production has typically comprised of a poplar substrate with tropical veneers but is now shifting to domestically grown eucalypt cores (to address quality concerns) and more recently, low priced substrates such as palm or coconut (for producers seeking lower production costs). Analysis of China's tropical plywood production is somewhat limited by the lack of data provided by China or from available alternative sources.

Indonesian plywood production has continued to contract to 3.2 million m³ in 2008, less than half the level of 2003. Reductions in log availability for plywood production (caused by overexploitation of forests in previous years, a sharp decline in legally sanctioned logging quotas and improvements in forest law enforcement practices), demand constraints in Indonesia's major export markets and a decline in price competitiveness compared with Malaysian plywood in some markets, have all contributed to the drop in Indonesia's production levels. The industry's problems have also been compounded by high production costs and out-of-date technology. India's tropical plywood production, based largely on imported tropical logs as in China, has also expanded significantly over the

last decade. Production might have increased in 2009 following significant subsidies to the growing housing sector. India's tropical plywood production typically uses species such as balau, merbau and keruing from Malaysia and teak from a variety of sources for face veneer, with domestic plantation species for core veneer.

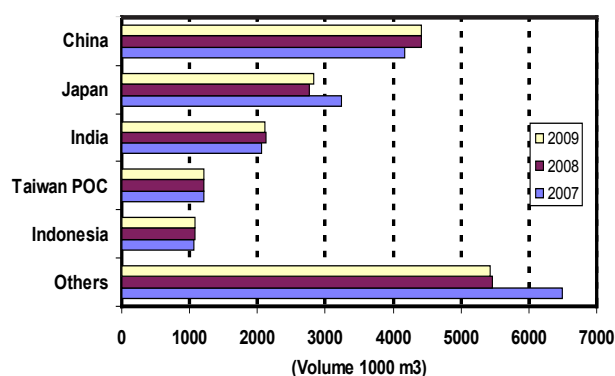
Taiwan POC was ITTO's fifth largest tropical plywood producer in 2008, with production at 717 000 m³. Brazil's tropical plywood production has declined sharply in recent years from 1.4 million m³ in 2004, to only 599 000 m³ in 2008. Production was restricted until late 2008 (and from mid-2009) by the declining value of exports to the USA as the Brazilian currency strengthened relative to the US dollar. The top five tropical plywood producing countries accounted for 82% of ITTO plywood production in 2008. Japan, Ecuador, the Philippines and France were also significant producers of tropical plywood in 2007-09, accounting for most of the remaining 18%.

ITTO's 2008 "Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation" provides detailed information on Japan's tropical plywood production, which has fallen significantly since the 1980s when it supported the major trade in Asian tropical logs. The plywood market remained depressed in 2009 as housing starts plunged, and tropical plywood mills in Japan were reportedly curtailing production to meet reduction in demand and log shortages. In early 2010, however, some mills were reporting a shift back to tropical plywood production in response to a collapse of the softwood plywood market at the end of 2009.

Consumption

Figure 2.16 shows the top ITTO consumers of tropical plywood for 2007-2009.

Fig. 2.16: Major Tropical Plywood Consumers



Aggregate consumption in consumer countries has been declining in recent years as competition from other materials has intensified, with increasing adoption of substitute products such as OSB and other engineered wood products in structural applications, and MDF, plastics and other composite materials in non-structural applications. In 2008, consumption dropped 10% as housing sectors collapsed in many consumer markets and as substitution trends continued, particularly in the

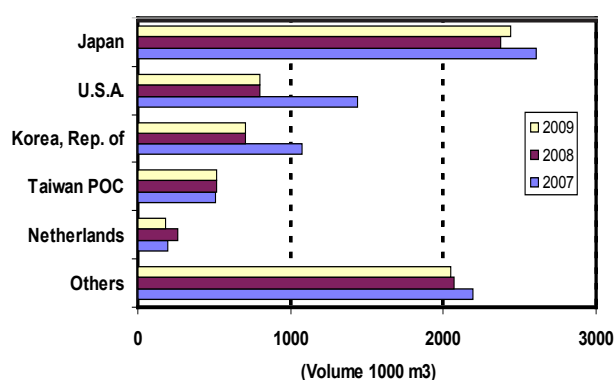
“mature” markets in EU countries, the USA and Japan. In contrast to those economies, China’s consumption of tropical plywood reached a high of 4.4 million m³ in 2008 and 2009. In November 2008, in response to the global economic crisis, China’s government introduced a significant stimulus package for housing and infrastructure projects which was expected to strengthen the housing sector significantly in 2009, suggesting that the plywood consumption estimate provided for 2009 is likely to be underestimated. Japan’s consumption has fallen sharply in recent years as coniferous plywood and substitute panels continued making inroads into the market and as housing starts plummeted in 2007 and again in 2009.

Aggregate consumption of plywood in producing countries increased by 3%, from 5.2 million m³ in 2007 to 5.3 million m³ in 2008. India’s tropical plywood consumption reached 2.1 million m³ in 2008⁸. In 2009, India’s housing sector, a significant plywood end user, was supported by a government stimulus package including loan subsidies and taxation incentives for the building industry, designed to relieve the shortage of both urban and rural dwellings. As a proportion of India’s total panel consumption, plywood consumption is relatively high (about 78%) although MDF and particleboard are reportedly increasing their market share. The top five tropical plywood consuming countries accounted for about two-thirds of total ITTO consumption in 2008.

Imports

Figure 2.22 (at the end of this section) shows the major trade flows for tropical plywood in 2008, while Figure 2.17 shows the major ITTO plywood importers for 2007-2009, ranked by import volume in 2008. Japan and the USA, the dominant importers of tropical plywood, together accounted for about half of total ITTO imports, although both countries’ imports fell sharply in 2008.

Fig. 2.17: Major Tropical Plywood Importers



The bulk of tropical plywood imports are sourced from Malaysia and Indonesia, while most of the remainder from Brazil and China. Japan’s tropical plywood imports

⁸ Estimates of domestic tropical plywood consumption for India are considered tentative, given that India has not provided production data in the JFSQ since 2005 and there is a lack of other information on which to base informed estimates for production for 2007-2009. Domestic consumption data is derived from production and trade estimates.

fell 25% in 2007 as a result of rising prices of imported Indonesian and Malaysian plywood and a dip in housing starts - caused by poor implementation of the new Building Standard Law. In 2008, housing starts did not recover as economic conditions deteriorated, resulting in a further slump in demand, with tropical plywood imports dropping to 2.4 million m³ in 2008 and remaining at a relatively low level in 2009. In late 2009, with low demand and depressed prices, Malaysian suppliers were reportedly switching to other markets, leading to severely reduced inventories in Japan. Japan-based tropical plywood mills were reported to have curtailed production by 20 to 30 percent in 2009 because of a depressed domestic market. Japan’s demographic profile indicates a declining population (assuming a continuation of Japan’s low rate of inward migration) with the outlook for Japan’s plywood demand and imports being unfavourable in the medium to long-term.

The downturn in the housing sector in the USA led to tropical plywood imports declining sharply in 2008 to 800 000 m³, down 44% on 2007. In 2008, imports from China and Malaysia – the two major supplying countries – decreased dramatically while Indonesia maintained its volume of US imports. All tropical plywood imports, including those of Chinese origin, will be under close scrutiny following amendments to the US Lacey Act - effected in 2008 - which require US importers to ensure that their imports of tropical plywood (among other wood products) are from legal sources. In 2009, demand was expected to remain at depressed levels. Tropical plywood of Chinese origin will be further challenged by growing demand for green building products (i.e. products certified by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™.) given the general difficulty of tracking supply chains for environmental certification.

EU imports of tropical plywood declined marginally in 2008 to about 1.3 million m³ with a further decline forecast in 2009 to 1.2 million m³. EU imports are mostly accounted for by the Netherlands, the UK, Germany, France and Belgium with most imports originating from Brazil, China, Indonesia and Malaysia. Intra-European trade also plays a fairly large role in many countries’ imports, although there are large data discrepancies between reporting EU countries.

EU tropical plywood imports, particularly from Asian sources, have also been losing market share to plywood grades of Russian origin, particularly birch plywood, due to significant price reductions for this material during 2008 and 2009. In 2009, the more competitively priced Malaysian tropical plywood had gained ground in EU markets at the expense of supplies from Brazilian and Indonesian sources, following production capacity falling significantly in both countries, mounting environmental concerns about Indonesian plywood, and a larger proportion of Brazilian plywood being diverted to the growing domestic market. With the lowering of price

expectations in EU markets, some plywood manufacturers have been cutting costs on log quality glues and other raw materials, resulting in quality issues becoming more prevalent.

Chinese tropical plywood continues to be supplied to EU markets at competitive prices but there continue to be concerns about quality, particularly with regard to core composition, formaldehyde levels and technical board properties. Market players are concerned that the poor quality of China's okoumé-faced plywood could damage the reputation of okoumé plywood from other sources (including that produced in the EU). However, some improvement in quality of Chinese plywood has been evident following improvement in core composition with the introduction of hardwood (eucalypt) core materials as an alternative to poplar. Okoumé plywood imported from China is also subject to anti-dumping duties that have been applied since November 2004. The duties would have expired in 2009 but remain in place while an EC expiry review and a partial interim review, requested by the European Federation of the Plywood Industry, take place. The duration of the reviews, initiated on 11 November 2009, is expected to be 15 months.

Although statistics on imports of certified tropical plywood products are unavailable (as they are undifferentiated in the HS codes), the economic downturn has resulted in a higher proportion of new building work in the UK being dependent on public sector finance. This, combined with the trend towards the trade being increasingly concentrated on a limited number of larger importers and merchants, have added to the pressure on suppliers to demonstrate that products are FSC or PEFC certified. Demand for certified plywood products has tended to favour birch and softwood plywood alternatives. EU importers also report waning demand for uncertified Chinese sourced tropical plywood.

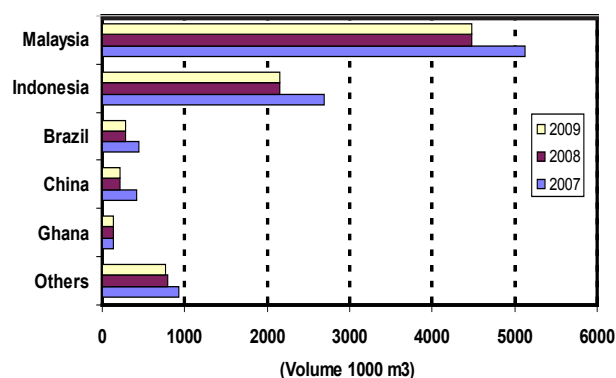
The Republic of Korea and Taiwan also imported significant volumes of tropical plywood in 2008 while Middle Eastern countries – Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Jordan – are also important to the trade.

Exports

Figure 2.18 shows the major ITTO tropical plywood exporters in 2007-2009. Tropical plywood exports from ITTO producer countries fell by 17% in 2008 to 7.3million m³, the lowest level in ITTO's statistical records. Malaysia remained the largest tropical plywood exporter at 4.5 million m³ in 2008, with nearly half of its exports destined for Japan and the remainder to Taiwan POC, the Republic of Korea, the UK and the USA. The EU, particularly the UK, is an important market, as Malaysia was able to supply significant volumes of certified plywood to the EU, fetching small price premiums in the UK market. Indonesia's exports have dropped sharply in recent years, declining in 2008 to 2.1 million m³, about 20% less than the previous year and considerably lower than the highs of around 10 million m³ (or 85% of total ITTO producer exports) in the early 1990s. Brazil's exports shrank 60%

between 2005 and 2008 to 391 000 m³. Besides increasing volumes being diverted to the surging domestic market, the Brazilian industry has faced diminishing supplies of tropical logs due to clampdowns on illegal logging and competition in export markets from Asian producers (particularly China and Malaysia). The strengthening of the Brazilian currency relative to the US dollar until mid-2008 and post-March 2009, had affected the profitability of Brazil's exports to the USA and EU markets. In 2009, exports remained at relatively low levels.

Fig. 2.18: Major Tropical Plywood Exporters



Africa's tropical plywood exports remain relatively insignificant on a global scale. Exports from ITTO producer countries surged in 2007 to 263 000 m³ but shrank in 2008 to 214 000 m³ as demand plunged in EU countries – the major destination markets for African producers' tropical plywood exports. Ghana is Africa's main tropical plywood exporter and has increased its share of Africa's plywood exports from 50% of the region's total in 2007 to nearly 65% in 2008, with the industry being assisted by government incentives to encourage value-added wood processing. Tropical plywood exports from Gabon – the second largest exporter in the region - have remained relatively stable at around 50 000 m³/annum. The impact of the recently implemented log export ban on Gabon's plywood industry is as yet unknown, although analysts expect a tightening in global supply of okoumé plywood as there are doubts whether Gabon's veneer capacity (which produces mainly standard dimension veneers for core material) will be of sufficient scale (at least in the short to medium term) to support an increase in both Gabon's plywood production and veneer exports to the EU plywood industry.

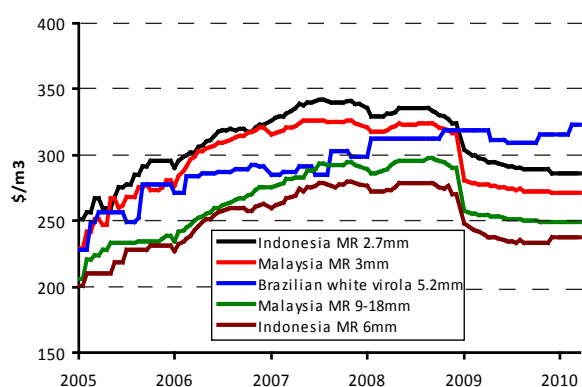
Tropical plywood exports from consumer countries fell 19% between 2007 and 2008, dropping to 742 000 m³. China's exports of tropical plywood plunged to 210 000 m³ in 2008, a 50% decline on the previous year and a nearly 80% drop on the 2006 level. As indicated earlier, in 2009 and 2010, EU anti-dumping duties remain on Chinese okoumé-faced plywood while an EC review takes place. The export competitiveness of Chinese tropical plywood has also been affected by difficulties in supplying environmentally certified products from China due to the complexity of supply chains, quality concerns and rising production costs. China's tropical plywood exports

to markets such as the EU, Taiwan POC and Japan have been largely based on logs sourced from tropical producer countries, many of which have been steadily losing market share in these plywood markets. Tropical plywood exports from the EU have remained at a similar level from 2007 to 2009, accounting for about 60% of consumer exports in 2008. EU exports were mainly from Belgium and France in 2008.

Prices

Appendix 4-3 includes graphs showing historical trends in nominal and real FOB prices for various grades and thicknesses of Indonesian, Malaysian and Brazilian plywood while Figure 2.19 summarises real FOB prices from January 2005 to March 2010 for an indicative range of Malaysian, Indonesian and Brazilian plywood grades and sizes.

Fig. 2.19 Tropical plywood price trends, 2005-2010



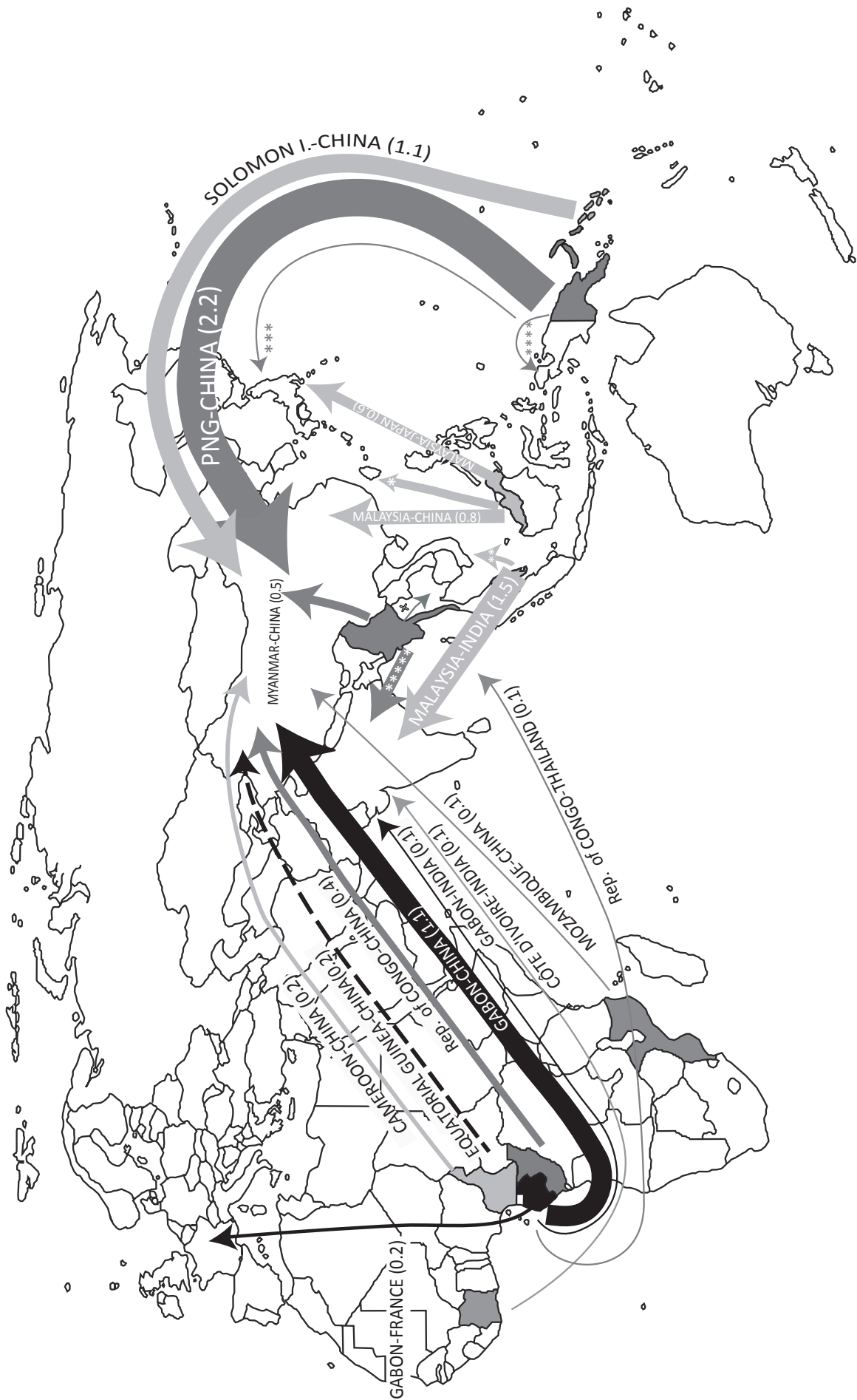
Note: Prices in constant 1990 US dollars per cubic meter, FOB (deflated by the IMF Consumer Price Index for industrial countries).

Prices for Asian panels rose steadily from 2005 to mid-2007, mainly due to supply-side constraints and robust demand in the USA and the UK. Further price rises were prevented by price competition from Chinese combi-plywood. Prices reached a plateau in the latter part of 2007 before sliding rapidly in the last quarter of 2008, as global

demand weakened (including in Middle Eastern markets) and competition intensified between supply sources. In 2008, Indonesian plywood prices had declined despite the depreciation of the Indonesian currency against major traded currencies. By the end of 2009, real prices had dropped to \$285/m³, \$271/m³, and \$234/m³ for 2.7 mm, 3 mm and 6-18 mm panels respectively, the lowest levels in 3 years. At the end of 2009 and early 2010, Asian exporters were seeking to push up CIF prices on the basis of reduced supplies, improved demand in the Middle East and Japan and mounting freight rates. However, a continuation of depressed demand conditions has kept prices at relatively low levels.

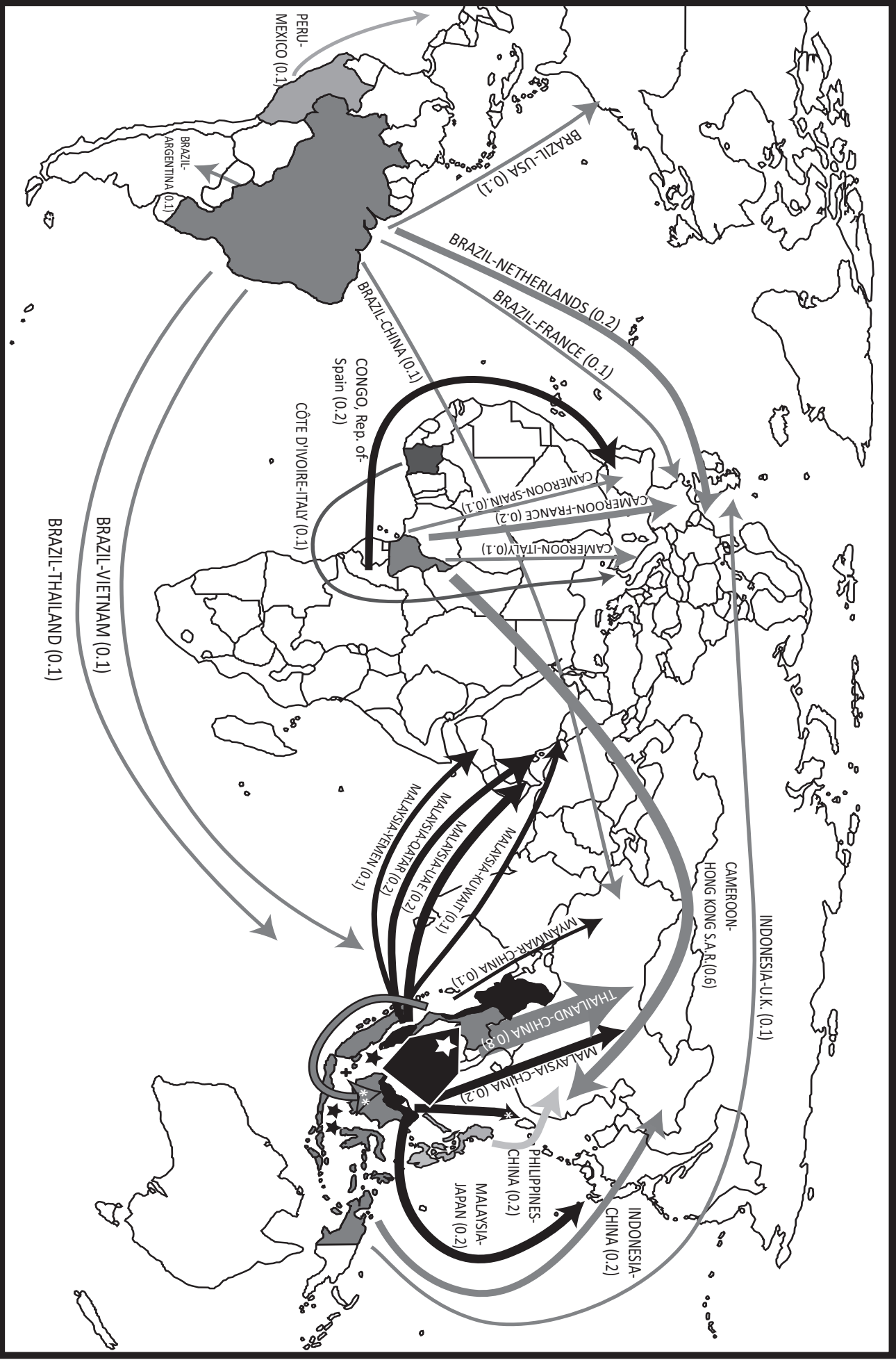
In contrast to other plywood products, which have trended downwards because of reduced demand, FOB prices of Brazilian white virola destined for the USA continued to rise in 2008 as Brazilian supplies were in short supply, with white virola plywood's competitiveness increasing as the Brazilian currency weakened relative to the US dollar in 2008. With supplies remaining limited and domestic demand sustained, prices held in 2009 and early 2010, with upward price pressure from a strengthening Brazilian currency relative to the US dollar. Until recently, Chinese plywood products have had a competitive advantage in Europe and other major markets due to highly competitive pricing and a dwindling availability of Southeast Asian plywood. However, as demand for all grades of plywood began to plummet in late 2008, the price advantage of China's plywood exports has eroded somewhat as a number of EU importers shifted their purchasing activity to Russian birch plywood. In EU markets, the economic downturn has narrowed the price differential between certified and uncertified plywood products as the relative availability of certified material has increased and exporters have reduced their prices of certified product in an effort to maintain market share. Those exporters with access to certified material have been aggressively marketing their products, emphasizing that they can provide environmentally certified product at little or no price premium.

Fig. 2.20: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Industrial Roundwood 2008 (million m³).



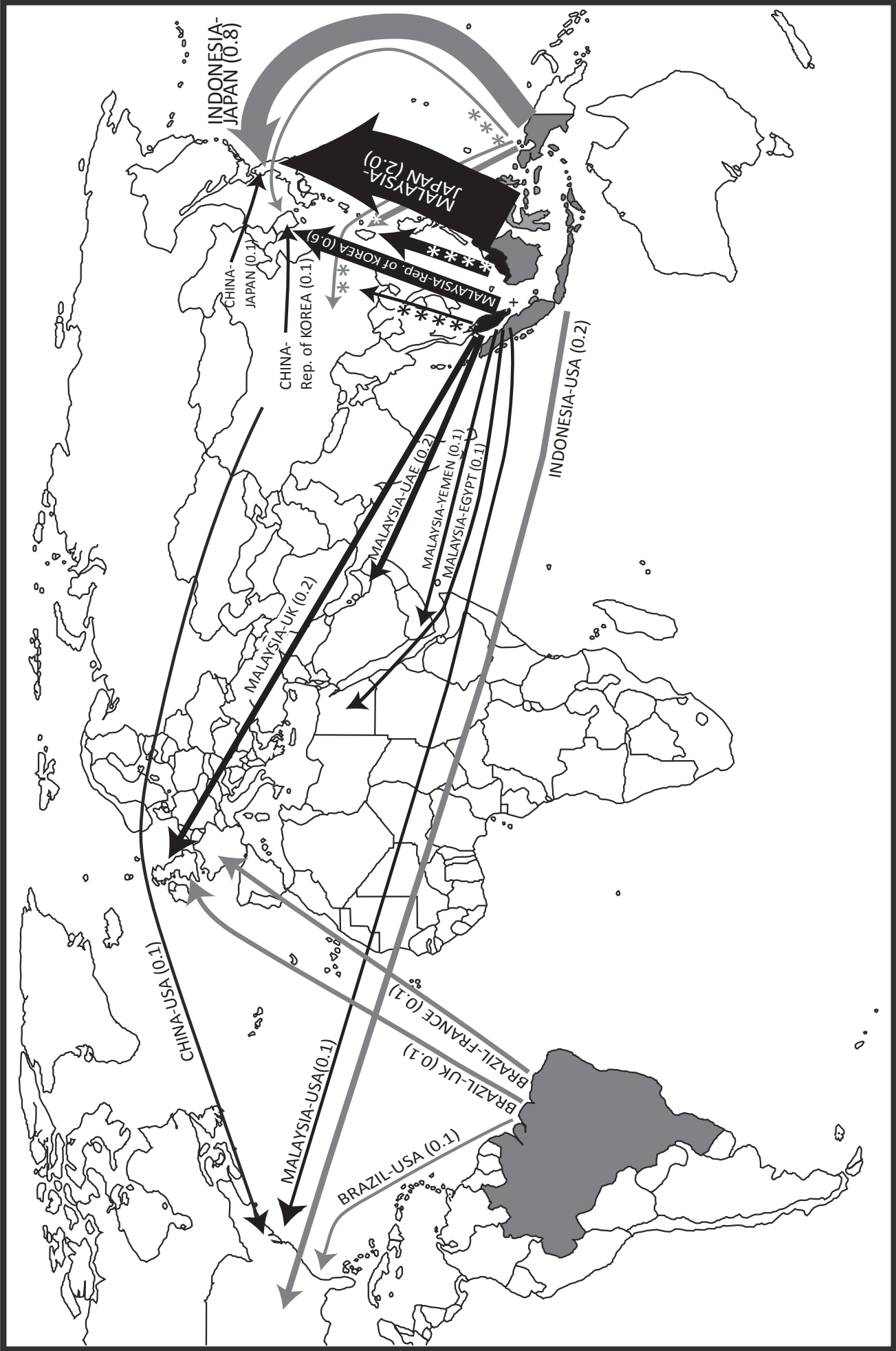
* MALAYSIA-TAIWAN POC (0.5), ** MALAYSIA-VIETNAM (0.3), *** PNG-JAPAN (0.2), **** PNG-INDONESIA (0.1), ***** MYANMAR-INDIA (0.7), + MYANMAR-THAILAND (0.1). Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE. Major directions of trade as recorded by exporting countries.

Fig. 2.21: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Sawnwood 2008 (million m³).



*MALAYSIA-TAIWAN POC (0.2), **THAILAND-MALAYSIA (0.2), ★ MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE (0.2), ★★ INDONESIA-MALAYSIA (0.1), + MALAYSIA-INDONESIA (0.1), ☆ MALAYSIA-THAILAND (2.6) [2]
Sources: ITTO, COMTRADE. Major directions of trade as recorded by exporting countries.

Fig. 2.22: Major Trade Flows: Tropical Plywood 2008 (million m³).



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

3. TRADE AND PRICES OF SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS

Highlights

- ITTO consumer countries continued to dominate global trade in secondary processed wood products (SPWPs), accounting for 60% of the global trade and more than 80% of the world's imports in 2008.
- Among ITTO producer regions, the Asian and Latin American regions were still active in trade, while the African region continued to show lower activity, constrained by limited processing capabilities.
- As markets began to shrink in major importing countries due to the weak demand caused by the global financial and economic crises, the growth of world's imports of SPWPs slowed down significantly.
- For the first time since 2001, SPWP imports by ITTO consumer countries declined, including in particular the USA, Japan and some EU countries, with this trend continuing in the first half of 2009.
- Although the USA continued to dominate overall imports, accounting for 23% of the world's imports of all SPWP products, imports dropped 12% between 2007 and 2008. EU's import growth slowed during the same period to 1.3%, compared with nearly 20% in the previous year, while Japan's declined by more than 3%.
- China has been the largest global exporter of SPWPs since 2003, although growth in SPWP exports appeared to slow dramatically from 20% annual growth on average over the past few years to less than 2% in 2008.
- ITTO tropical producers' exports declined slightly in 2008, accounting for 12% of the world's exports, and most producer country exports were from the Asia-Pacific region (70%) followed by Latin America (28%).
- Wooden furniture and parts constitutes more than 60% of global SPWP trade, followed by builder's woodwork, other SPWPs, mouldings, and cane and bamboo furniture and parts.
- US wooden furniture imports dropped 10% in 2008 as housing starts and consumer spending continued to decline.
- With both export and domestic markets in difficulty, growth in China's wooden furniture exports slowed sharply, after nearly twenty years of rapid growth at an average rate of around 30%.
- ITTO producers continued to play a more significant role in global mouldings exports compared with exports of other SPWP items, accounting for almost 30% of world exports of wooden mouldings in 2008.

This chapter provides statistics and analysis of trade of secondary processed wood products in ITTO producer and consumer countries.

SPWP Data Sources and Trade Classification

The SPWP trade data presented here was extracted from the COMTRADE database which at the time of preparation contained time series of trade statistics up to 2008 for most developed and some developing countries. This chapter is based on these trade value data for the 2004-2008 period which are summarized in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5.

Data in these tables has been ranked by 2008 trade figures, the reference year for this analysis, although 2008 figures were still preliminary or missing in many cases (particularly for producer countries) at the time of downloading the data from COMTRADE in early 2010.

As the base year is 2008, the more recent impacts of the global financial and economic crises are not captured in the analysis of this data. Where possible, however, comments are provided on the impacts of the crisis in 2009 and 2010 on SPWP trade.

Appendix 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, 2002 and 2007 versions of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System or HS 96/02/07).

The primary categories of tropical SPWP in trade are wooden furniture and parts (the major category, accounting on the average for almost two thirds of trade values); builders' 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 forest products such as bamboo and rattan. It should also be noted that tropical and non-tropical SPWPs are not differentiated in the trade statistics and that data presented in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5 include all species.

Secondary Processed Wood Products Trade Overview

Major importers of SPWPs

As in previous years, ITTO consumers were the major SPWP importers, accounting for more than 83% of the world's imports in 2008 and most of the global trade (60%) is between ITTO consumer countries. In 2008, annual growth in world imports of SPWPs slowed significantly to 1%, even though imports reached a record value of \$92.5 billion. SPWP imports by many major importers such as the USA, Japan and some EU countries had declined. This trend had continued in the first half of 2009, suggesting a possible decline in annual global imports of SPWPs in 2009.

Despite a significant (12%) drop in imports on the previous year, the USA continued to dominate global SPWP imports, with \$21 billion worth of imports in 2008, accounting for 27% of ITTO consumer imports and 23% of world imports. The sizeable drop in US imports was the major contributor to world SPWP import growth slowing to 1% in 2008, from nearly 20% in 2007. Germany continued to be the largest EU consumer with \$6.8 billion, slightly up from last year. Following Germany, France's imports increased 10%, replacing the UK as the second largest EU importer, while the UK and Italy's SPWP imports declined. For the first time in the past 5 years, Japan's imports declined by more than 3%.

Tropical countries continued to import comparatively smaller volumes of SPWP products. In 2008, ITTO producers imported \$2.6 billion from the world, accounting for only 3% of the consumer imports but the import value had grown 40% on the previous year. Mexico, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Brazil were the major tropical importers of SPWP. Among tropical countries, Indonesia and Brazil increased their SPWP imports substantially during the same period.

Major exporters of SPWPs

ITTO consumers exported \$68.2 billion of SPWPs in 2008, accounting for 75% of the world's exports. With SPWP exports valued at \$16.4 billion, China has continued to be the world's largest exporter since 2003, accounting for 24% of ITTO consumers' exports. However, due to weak demand from China's major markets, as particularly reflected by the decline in wooden furniture imports from the USA, the rapid growth of China's SPWP exports appeared to have slowed down in 2008. The annual growth rate was less than 2%, compared with 20% on the average over the past few years and this trend has continued in early 2009. Similarly, growth in the EU's SPWP exports slowed, with Italy and Germany being the two major exporters in the EU. Poland maintained its fourth position, with exports growing 10% on the previous year. SPWP exports from most of the major tropical exporters (except Vietnam) declined slightly in 2008. ITTO producers accounted for 12% of world SPWP exports in 2008, with the share remaining stable over the past three years. Asia-Pacific was the dominant ITTO producer

region, accounting for more than 70% of ITTO producers' exports, followed by Latin America (28%). African SPWP exports remain at very low levels.

Vietnam's SPWP exports have expanded significantly in recent years and in 2007 it became the largest tropical exporter of SPWPs. Although figures for 2009 are unavailable, anecdotal reports suggest that Vietnam has maintained its export growth despite the downturn in global markets. This year's SPWP exports reached \$3.4 billion, 13% up on 2007. Following Vietnam, ITTO producer countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, the Philippines and Mexico, were the major exporters of SPWPs.

Wooden Furniture and Parts

Wooden furniture and parts is the major SPWP product of ITTO producer and consumer countries and constitutes more than 60% of trade between them, followed by builder's woodwork, other SPWPs, mouldings, and cane and bamboo furniture and parts. The most important importers and exporters of wooden furniture and parts in 2008 are shown in Tables 5-2 and 5-6 in Appendix 5.

Exports of Wooden Furniture and Parts

ITTO consumers exported \$ 44.5 billion of wooden furniture and parts in 2008, an increase of 10% from 2007. Exports by ITTO consumers accounted for 79% of world exports, slightly less than the previous year. Most of the trade in wooden furniture and parts (77%) was between ITTO consumer countries. In addition to the tropical supplying countries, this analysis focuses on exports from the two major wooden furniture exporters – China and Italy – as both countries import considerable volumes of tropical primary products for use in their domestic furniture industries. Although tropical wooden furniture items are unable to be differentiated in the HS codes, it can be assumed that wooden furniture exports from these two countries will include a considerable volume/value of tropical wooden furniture items and therefore trends are relevant to the tropical trade.

China has been the world's largest exporter of wooden furniture and parts since 2005, based on more than ten years' expansion at around 30% average annual growth rate of furniture production and exports. In 2007 and 2008, China was the only exporter with exports of wooden furniture and parts exceeding \$10 billion. Similar to the previous year, China accounted for one-fifth of world exports and more than one-quarter of ITTO consumers' exports in 2008. Wooden furniture and parts was also China's largest wood product export item, accounting for one-third of wood product exports and two-thirds of SPWP exports.

China's growth in wooden furniture production and exports to 2007 reflected sustained growth in the world economy and associated strong global demand for furniture, and adoption of export-oriented strategies

and policies, particularly in the wooden furniture sector. China's wooden furniture exports had become dependent on the USA, the EU and Japan, with the US market receiving almost half of China's wooden furniture exports. In order to increase their profitability, many US and European furniture manufacturers were either increasing their investment in production in China or outsourcing the production of semi-finished pieces to China, as Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM) became the main strategy to the US market. CNFA (2009) estimates that around 60% of Chinese wooden furniture exports were from foreign furniture companies while nearly 90% of furniture products made by Chinese small and medium-sized enterprises were produced for OEM.

In addition to strong competition from other producers and exporters to low and medium-quality furniture markets, China has also faced serious trade frictions with its major trading partners, particularly the USA and some European countries, who have faced pressure from domestic producers to impose tariffs and other trade measures to protect their domestic markets against low cost imports from China. Since 2004, the Chinese wooden bedroom furniture industry had been subject to US anti-dumping measures which have had a significant impact on furniture enterprises including US invested companies. In 2008, the US Lacey Act amendments as well as EU's newly issued technical standards and forest certification requirements could potentially further weaken the competitiveness of China's furniture exports to the US and EU markets.

During the latter half of 2008 and early 2009, the impact of the global economic crisis on global furniture trade became evident. Demand for furniture in major markets, especially the USA, appeared to have sharply declined due to a slowdown in the housing construction market. China's export-oriented furniture manufacturers suffered from a lack of new orders as housing starts and consumer spending rapidly slumped. After nearly twenty years of rapid expansion at an average annual growth in value of around 30%, China's wooden furniture export appeared to slow down sharply, increasing by only 3% in 2008.

Following the deterioration in the international trading environment, China's furniture industry has undergone considerable restructuring, with furniture enterprises taking advantage of national economic stimulation policies, including the resumption of VAT rebates for furniture exports, and the downsizing of less competitive enterprises. Exporters have also been exploring newly emerging markets such as the Middle East, Russia, and ASEAN countries, to reduce reliance on the US market. As a result of these efforts, the share of wooden furniture exports to the US market declined from 48% in 2007 to 35% in 2009 (CNFA 2009). Another export strategy has been to divert some furniture production from wooden bedroom furniture items (which have been subject to US anti-dumping measures) to seats with wooden frames. These strategies and other measures such as technology upgrades and focusing on expansion of the domestic

market, will assist China in maintaining its comparative advantage in furniture manufacturing and export compared with other major exporters. The China National Furniture Association has provided an optimistic prediction of China's export value in 2009 for wooden furniture and parts at over \$12 billion, an increase of 9% on the previous year.

Italy maintained its position as the world second largest exporter of wood furniture and parts in 2008, with exports valued at \$ 7.5 billion. Although exports increased 7% between 2007 and 2008, the rate had slowed considerably compared with the previous year's growth (17%). The major markets for Italy's furniture exports were in the EU region - France, the UK and Germany. Russia and the USA were also major destinations. During 2008, although exports declined significantly (by more than 10%) to the UK, USA, Germany and Spain, exports to France and Austria remained stable. However, there was a significant increase in exports to Russia and the United Arab Emirates. Italy's furniture industry has faced similar difficulties in other EU countries in recent years. Sharp increases in prices of raw materials and the appreciation of the euro relative to other major currencies (to mid-2008) have been major obstacles to further development of the sector, together with competition from lower cost furniture producers. The economic slowdown in Europe and the USA caused by the global financial crisis further worsened the potential growth in furniture exports in 2009, although cost hikes were given a reprieve. Italian furniture has advantages in product quality and innovative design, which provide a competitive edge in high value wooden furniture niches compared with other major exporters such as China.

Fig. 3.1: Major Tropical Exporters of Wooden Furniture and Parts

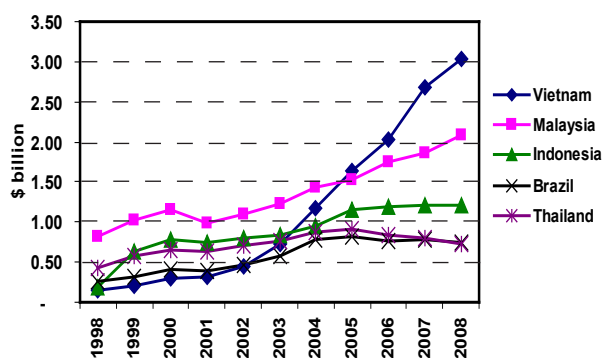


Figure 3.1 shows the major ITTO producer country exporters of wooden furniture and parts over the last decade. Malaysia exported \$2.08 billion of wooden furniture in 2008, up 7% on the previous year. In contrast to other tropical producers, most of Malaysia's wooden furniture production is based on lower cost raw materials such as rubberwood and particleboard, making it cost competitive relative to other producers. In order to encourage diversification of markets and products, Malaysia's furniture industry has been active in trade

fairs and exhibitions in recent years. Owing to successful marketing and promotion, Malaysian furniture products have gained increasing acceptance in international markets. Nevertheless, as Malaysian furniture manufacturers and exporters are dependent on US, Japan and EU markets, and have been facing other obstacles such as increasing labor cost in furniture production, furniture exports in 2009 and 2010 were not expected to grow.

Indonesia was the second largest furniture exporter among ITTO tropical producers. In 2008, Indonesia exported \$1.21 billion worth of wooden furniture, a slight increase of 1% over the previous year. According to the Indonesian Furniture and Handicraft Producers Association (ASMINDO), 75% of Indonesia's furniture production is exported. As with Malaysia, the USA, EU and Japan were the major markets, which together accounted for about 80% of Indonesia's furniture exports. In addition to increasing costs for labor and freight, as well as the rising costs of raw materials which had been undermining the competitiveness of Indonesia's exports, the economic recession in Indonesia's major markets were expected to result in a significant decrease in wooden furniture exports in 2009.

Vietnam, although not an ITTO member country, is the largest wooden furniture exporter located in the tropical region. In 2008, nearly 90% of Vietnam's SPWP exports were of wooden furniture and parts and export growth has been impressive in recent years, growing at about 30% per annum. The significant expansion of Vietnam's furniture industry mainly benefited from bilateral trade agreement with the USA from 2001 and foreign direct investment from the USA, Europe, Japan and Taiwan POC, as well as improvements in Vietnam's industry competitiveness compared with China's. Although Vietnam's furniture export markets are more diversified than those of many other exporters of tropical wooden furniture, with exports to more than 100 countries, the major markets are still concentrated in the USA, the EU and Japan, which collectively account for more than 60% of Vietnam's exports of wooden furniture and parts.

Vietnam's furniture industry has been heavily dependent on imports of primary wood products. As Vietnam's domestic wood resources are inadequate to meet the rapid growth in demand, around 80% of primary wood products are imported from Malaysia, Brazil, the USA, New Zealand and some neighboring countries. As with China, Vietnam's furniture sector has been comparatively more vulnerable to the impacts of the global economic crisis because it is sensitive to both the import and export environment. Instability of supply and demand would significantly affect both manufacturers and exporters.

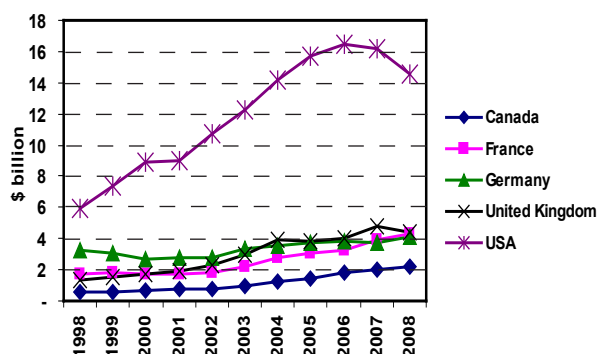
In 2008, the value of Vietnam's exports of wooden furniture reached a record high of \$3.03 billion. The annual growth in exports in 2008 – at 13% - was significantly higher than most other major furniture exporters who were beginning to be severely impacted by the global downturn

in furniture demand. However, although export growth in 2008 was comparatively high, it had slowed considerably from a 32% increase in 2007. Anecdotal reports suggest that export growth had slowed further in 2009, caused by weak demand in major markets. In the medium term, wooden furniture exports are expected to pick up following recovery in some global markets, coupled by comparatively low production costs and improving product quality.

Imports of Wooden Furniture and Parts

Figure 3.2 shows the major importers of wooden furniture and parts over the last decade. ITTO consumers imported \$46.8 billion of wooden furniture and parts in 2008, a year-on-year decrease of 4%. ITTO consumers accounted for 85% of the total world imports of \$54.86 billion in 2008, a marginal decline on the previous year, while producer countries' imports (\$1.49 billion) remained relatively low at less than 3% of total world imports.

Fig. 3.2: Major Importers of Wooden Furniture and Parts



The USA continued to be the largest country importer of wooden furniture and parts with imports valued at \$14.5 billion, accounting for nearly 31% of total imports by ITTO consumers and 27% of the world's imports in 2008. As forecast in last year's report, US imports of wooden furniture and parts had declined substantially (10%) from the 2007 level, due to the weakness of market demand resulting from plummeting housing starts and reduced household income. With the effects of the global financial and economic crisis extending to the first half of 2009, it is expected that US imports of wooden furniture and parts will continue to fall in 2009. Future growth in wooden furniture imports will be dependent on the extent and timing of recovery of the US economy as US furniture demand is strongly linked to housing starts and household income.

The EU's aggregate imports of wooden furniture and parts in 2008 were valued at \$22.7 billion, down 2% from 2007. Although the decrease was not as drastic as that of the USA, it was a significant drop compared with the growth in 2007 at 18%. The EU accounted for more than 48% of ITTO consumers' and 41% of the world's import value, similar to that of the previous year. The UK remained the world's second largest importer, at \$4.8 billion, but down

9% from 2007. France's imports rose 9.9% over the same period, from \$3.9 to \$4.3 billion. Although the growth rate was reduced by half, France remained in third position in world wooden furniture imports followed by Germany, whose imports increased by 8% to \$ 4.08 billion. Similar to the USA, the EU's furniture demand had been severely affected by the global financial and economic crises. Continuation of weak consumer confidence had resulted in a sharp drop in furniture imports starting from the second half of 2008. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this trend had continued in 2009. Outside the EU and USA, Canada, Japan and Switzerland continue to play an important role in global imports of wooden furniture and parts. In contrast to 2007, imports increased in all three countries by 8%, 4% and 6% respectively, but growth in 2009 was not expected to be positive.

Although imports in 2008 by ITTO producers remained small compared to major consumer country importers, the import value had increased significantly by more than 40% to \$1.49 billion. Mexico remains the largest tropical importer of wooden furniture and parts, with imports valued at \$346 million, an increase of 8% from 2007. Singapore, the second largest tropical importer, expanded imports by 15% to \$256 million in 2008. Malaysia and India were also important tropical importers of wooden furniture and parts, with Malaysia's imports jumping dramatically by 56% to \$238 million and India's imports were valued at \$223 million, up 30% on the previous year. It was notable that the increase in Indonesian imports of wooden furniture jumped from \$36.8 million to \$158.3 million, a more than a four-fold increase between 2007 and 2008.

Builders' Woodwork and Joinery

The top ten importers and exporters of builders' woodwork and joinery ranked by value in 2008 are shown in Tables 5.2 and 5.6 in Appendix 5. Builders' woodwork and joinery is also a major SPWP traded item which includes windows, doors and their frames, parquet panels, concrete shuttering, shingles and shakes. Demand for builder's woodwork and joinery is derived from demand for residential and non-residential construction, including renovation and repairs.

Exports of builders' woodwork and joinery

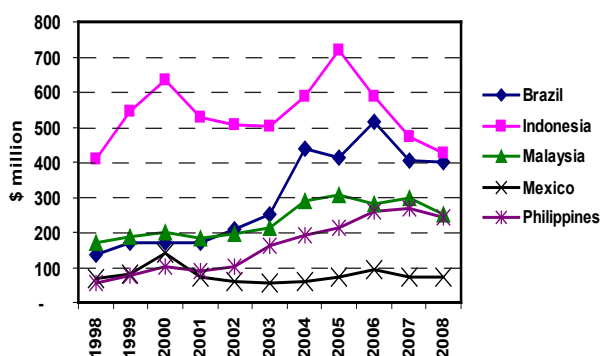
World exports of builder's woodwork, the second largest SPWP item, totaled \$14.1 billion by value in 2008, slightly lower than 2007. Most of the exports (70% by value) were from ITTO consumer countries and a significant proportion of the trade is non-tropical.

Austria, Germany and Canada are the leading exporters of builders' woodwork. In 2008, Austria overtook Canada as the largest exporter, with exports valued at \$1.46 billion, up 4% from the previous year. Germany's exports also increased in 2008 (by 5%) and were valued at \$1.33 billion, but Canada's exports (predominantly to the USA) were down 25% on the 2007 level. Builders' woodwork and

joinery produced in these countries is predominantly softwood, and to a lesser extent temperate hardwood, with most exports destined to EU and North American markets. China also exported a significant amount of builder's woodwork, valued at \$998 million in 2008, down 8% since 2007. Although the tropical component of China's exports of builders' woodwork and joinery is not differentiated in the trade statistics, it may be significant.

In 2008, the value of exports of builder's woodwork from ITTO producer countries was \$2.16 billion, a small increase from 2007, with exports from the Asia-Pacific region increasing while Latin America's exports dropping marginally. The African region's exports fell by 57%, although the region's share of ITTO producer trade was minimal at less than 1%. The Philippines was the largest ITTO producer country exporter, with exports valued at \$895 million, followed by Indonesia (\$426 million), Brazil (\$402 million) and Malaysia (\$249 million) (Figure 3.3). The Philippines' growth in exports of builders' woodwork and joinery was more than 20%, while Indonesia's exports dropped 10% in 2008. There was also a notable decline in Malaysia's exports of builders' woodwork (16%). Among Latin American producers, Brazil's exports also declined by 1% due to weak demand in major markets.

Fig. 3.3: Major Tropical Exporters of Builders' Woodwork and Joinery



Imports of builders' woodwork and joinery

World imports of builders' woodwork totaled \$12.3 billion by value in 2008, slightly lower than 2007. More than 80% of imports (valued at \$10.1 billion) were from ITTO consumer countries, 7.9% less than 2007.

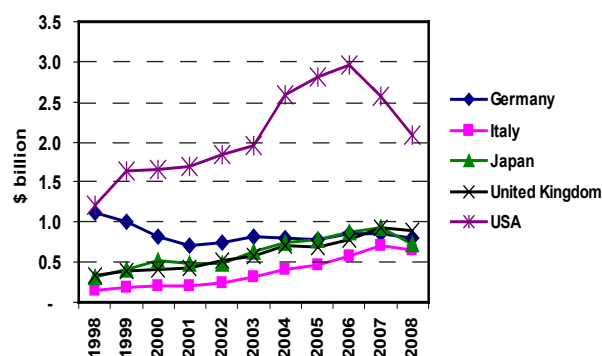
The USA, the world largest importer of builders' woodwork, imported \$2.08 billion by value in 2008 (Figure 3.4), representing 17% of the world's total imports. The slump in the US housing sector during 2008 directly resulted in falling demand for builders' woodwork and joinery, with imports dropping 19% in 2008 compared to the previous year. As the US housing sector had not recovered in 2009, US imports of builders' woodwork and joinery were not expected to have recovered in 2009.

In 2008, EU aggregate imports of builders' woodwork and joinery were valued at \$5.37 billion, accounting for 44% of the world's imports, a year-on-year decline of 6.6%.

The UK was the world's second largest importing country with imports valued at \$902 million. Germany overtook Japan as the third largest importer, with imports down 8% on the 2007 level. Among the EU consumers, Italy and France were also important importers. In contrast, France's imports increased significantly to \$631 million, an increase of 17% on 2007.

As the EU's housing market had not recovered in 2009, aggregate EU imports of builders' woodwork and joinery in 2009 were expected to decline although the decline was not expected to be significant in some countries. Germany's window market was reported as beginning to recover in 2009, driven by the growth of the non-residential construction market, but the growth was relatively slow. In 2010, a growth in wooden window sales in Germany in public buildings was expected as a result of a government economic stimulus package encouraging public building construction. In Western Europe, wooden windows account for the largest market share (48%) of the window market but this share is being challenged by other materials such as aluminium and PVC. In Germany, the market share for wood-framed windows was expected to decline in 2010 because smaller manufacturers cannot easily comply with the technical requirements under amended energy efficiency standards. Japan's imports declined from \$926 million in 2007 to \$732 million in 2008, a sharp drop of 21%. In Japan, both housing starts and housing renovation slowed down in 2008 and 2009.

Fig. 3.4: Major Importers of Builders' Woodwork and Joinery



Although imports of builder's woodwork and joinery by ITTO producer countries were relatively small, (less than 3% of the world's total) imports jumped from \$141 million to \$323 million between 2007 and 2008, a dramatic 129% increase. In 2008, Indonesia overtook Mexico as the largest tropical importer with imports valued at \$85.6 million although Mexico also increased its imports to \$61 million, followed by Singapore, Malaysia and India.

Other Secondary Processed Wood Products

The top ten importers and exporters of "other SPWPs" are shown in Tables 5.2 and 5.6 in Appendix 5. "Other

SPWPs” are the third largest SPWP item and includes a wide variety of products such as picture frames, tableware and kitchenware and other small wooden items, as well as cable drums, pallets, etc.

Exports of other SPWPs

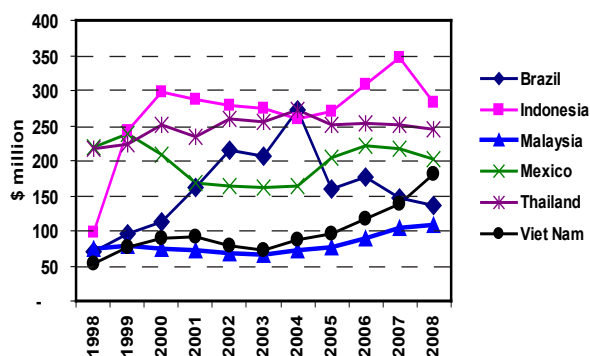
World exports of “other SPWPs” were valued at \$11.73 billion in 2008, an increase of 2% on the previous year. Similar to other SPWP items, the bulk of the trade is between ITTO consuming countries, which accounted for 64% of world exports in 2008.

China was the largest exporter of “other SPWPs” accounting for 22% of world exports valued at \$2.6 billion. Similar to builders’ woodwork and joinery, exports declined in 2008 – by 9% – due to dwindling demand in the USA, the major market. The Chinese Academy of Forestry estimated that China’s exports of other SPWPs have also declined in 2009 as there had not been a significant recovery in US housing starts.

Poland, the second largest exporter (although not of tropical items), maintained “other SPWP” exports at around \$1 billion, about the same level as the previous year although export growth had slowed considerably compared with 2007. The EU’s aggregate exports in 2008 were valued at \$3.8 billion, a 7% increase from the previous year. Major exporters in the EU such as Germany (\$962 million), France (\$929 million) and Italy (\$446 million) all enjoyed year-on-year export growth, while US exports of other SPWPs were also up (by 30%) to \$683 million.

The largest ITTO producer exporter of “other SPWPs” was Indonesia (Figure 3.5), which constituted 25% of ITTO producer exports in 2008. Following Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico, Vietnam and Brazil were the major tropical exporters in 2008. However, the aggregate exports of ITTO producers continued to account for less than 10% of world exports of other SPWPs in 2008.

Fig. 3.5: Major Tropical Exporters of Other SPWPs

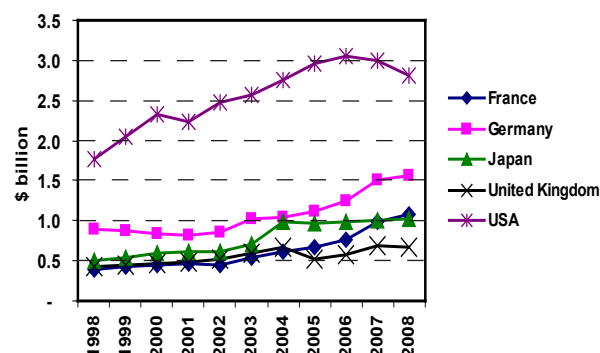


Imports of other SPWPs

In 2008, imports by the major “other SPWP” importers including the USA, Germany, France and Japan were all in excess of \$1 billion each (Figure 3.6). The USA was still the major importing market for “other SPWPs”, absorbing

\$2.8 billion worth and accounting for 22% of total “other SPWPs” in 2008 although imports had declined 6% compared with the previous year.

Fig. 3.6: Major Importers of Other SPWPs



The EU continued to be the most important regional destination for “other SPWP” exports, with the aggregate imports (\$5.9 billion) in 2008 more than double that of the USA and down 2.6% from the previous year’s level. With more uncertainties in the EU economy, growth in other SPWP imports was not expected to recover in 2009 or 2010. Nevertheless, Germany and France increased their import of “other SPWPs” marginally to \$1.6 billion and \$1 billion respectively while Japan maintained the same level at \$1 billion.

ITTO producer country imports of “other SPWPs” was less than 3% of world total imports, accounting for only \$371 million in 2008, but representing a year-on-year increase of 24%. Mexico was the largest tropical importer with imports of other SPWPs at \$128 million, one-third of all ITTO producer imports, followed by Singapore, India and Indonesia.

Mouldings

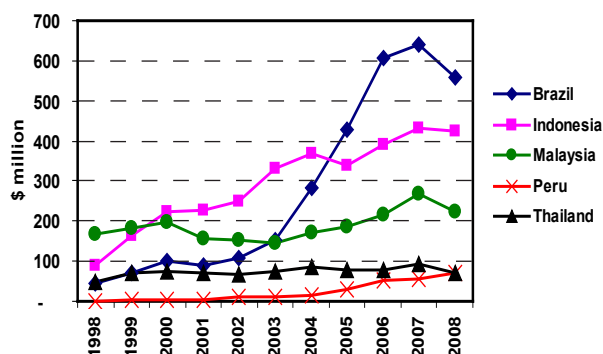
The top ten importers and exporters of mouldings ranked by value in 2008 are shown in Tables 5.2 and 5.6 in Appendix 5. Mouldings includes continuously shaped or profiled wood, including mouldings, unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring, beaded wood, dowels, etc.

Exports of mouldings

World exports of mouldings were valued at \$5.3 billion in 2008, down 5% from 2007. ITTO consumer countries are less significant in the mouldings trade than for other SPWP items, accounting for 56% of world mouldings exports. Exports from the Asian region continued to dominate, with China the largest exporter of wooden mouldings by value, although exports had decreased by 1.4% to reach \$782 million in 2008. ITTO producers played a relatively significant role in mouldings exports compared with other items of SPWPs (Figure 3.7). Although there was an 8% drop in mouldings exports by ITTO producers in 2008, their share of world exports was 29%, significantly higher than for other SPWP items. At the producer regional level, Latin America and Asia-Pacific accounted for

96% of ITTO producer country exports of mouldings in 2008, with the export value decreasing by 10% for Latin American exporters, and 9% for Asia-Pacific exporters, while Africa's mouldings exports grew by 10%.

Fig. 3.7: Major Tropical Exporters of Mouldings



Brazil was the world's second largest exporter and the largest ITTO producer country exporter, with exports valued at \$559 million in 2008, a decline of 13% on the 2007 level. The decline in Brazil's growth is attributed to significant downsizing of the mouldings industry in Brazil following the downturn in the construction sector in the USA, the major market. From mid-2007, Brazil's competitiveness in the US market had been affected by the continued strengthening of the Brazilian currency to the US dollar (until late 2008). Although Brazil is a tropical producer country, a significant volume of mouldings exports are softwoods, mainly pine species, produced predominantly in the non-tropical regions of the country. Indonesia was the next largest global exporter of mouldings, with exports decreasing by 1% to \$425 million in 2008, followed by Germany, the USA and Canada, with their exports valued at \$325 million, \$295 million and \$259 million respectively in 2008.

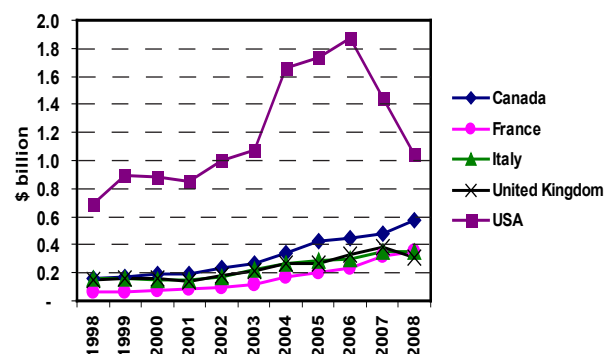
In the Latin America region, Peru (with exports valued at \$70 million in 2008) and Mexico (\$50 million) were also important in the mouldings trade. Peru's exports increased by 25% in 2008, overtaking Mexico. The major exporters of mouldings in Latin America region have been adversely affected by decreased demand in the US and Canadian markets, resulting in a significant diversion of exports to Asian markets. Indonesia and Malaysia were the major mouldings exporters in the Asia-Pacific region, accounting for nearly 90% of mouldings exports in this producer region and more than 20% of all ITTO producers' exports. The global economic slowdown negatively affected Indonesia and Malaysia's overall mouldings exports in 2008 (both declining by 16%) and this trend seemed to be continuing in 2009.

Imports of mouldings

World imports of mouldings totaled \$5.4 billion by value in 2008, 10% lower than 2007. More than 85% of imports (valued at \$4.6 billion) were from ITTO consumer countries, although their imports had declined 12% from the 2007 level. Affected by the financial crisis and sluggish

real estate industry, mouldings imports declined sharply in the USA in 2008, decreasing by 28% from \$1.45 billion in 2007 to \$1.04 billion in 2008 (Figure 3.8). Canada, the second largest importer, increased its imports of mouldings by 21% to \$578 million, while Japan's imports dropped from \$318 million to \$283 million during the same period.

Fig. 3.8: Major Importers of Mouldings



Moulding imports by EU countries declined 13% by value in 2008 to \$2 billion with most major importers in the region, such as the UK, Germany, Netherlands and Belgium, following the trend in declining moulding imports.

The UK experienced the largest fall among EU countries, with overall imports of mouldings dropping 20% to \$307 million. Germany's imports dropped 8% (\$256 million). Italy maintained imports at \$348 million, overtaking the UK as the largest importer in the EU. Bucking this trend, France's imports grew 7% to \$346 million in 2008.

ITTO producer country imports of mouldings were only 3% of total world imports, amounting to \$193 million in 2007. However, their imports had jumped 43% to \$277 million in 2008. Malaysia replaced Mexico as the largest tropical country importer with imports of mouldings at \$63 million, followed by Indonesia and Brazil.

In 2009, the real estate market further shrank in the USA, leading to a significant decline in demand for mouldings. It was expected that the USA and other major importers, such as Japan and most of the EU countries, would further decrease their imports of mouldings from both producers and consumers in 2009.

Bamboo and Cane Furniture and Parts

Table 5-6 in Appendix 5 shows the top exporters of bamboo and cane furniture and parts by value in 2008. As bamboo and cane furniture and parts have become an important non-wood tropical forest products exports for many ITTO member countries, these products are also included in this report. Bamboo and cane furniture and parts includes seats of cane, bamboo, etc., furniture of other material like bamboo etc.

Exports of Bamboo and Cane Furniture and Parts

Exports of bamboo and cane furniture and parts totaled \$2.54 billion in 2008, with 76% of world exports being from ITTO consumer countries. Exports from ITTO producer countries only constituted 20% of world exports. In 2008, exports from ITTO consumer countries increased significantly (by 32%) to reach \$1.93 billion while exports from ITTO producer countries decreased by 7% to \$506 million during the same period.

The largest exporters of bamboo and cane furniture products were China, Indonesia and Italy. In 2008, as in previous years, China dominated exports of cane and bamboo furniture and parts. China's exports of these products jumped 50% by value from \$599 million to \$897 million between 2007 and 2008, with dramatic growth in its exports to ITTO producer countries (193%). The USA, Japan, the EU and Singapore as well as other Southeast Asian countries were the major markets. Although affected by the economic downturn, China's exports to most of the major markets increased markedly in 2008, with bamboo and rattan furniture items gaining advantage during the economic recession because of their relatively low cost compared with other wooden furniture items. This trend is expected to continue in 2009 especially after the resumption of VAT rebates for export, although growth may be tempered by weak demand in housing markets in major importing countries.

Following China, Indonesia, Italy and Vietnam were also significant in the trade, and total exports of these three countries were equivalent to those of China. Italian exports increased by 10.4% to \$386 million, while Indonesia and Vietnam's exports declined by 3.6% and 0.3% respectively. These four major exporters accounted for 70% of the world's exports of bamboo and cane furniture and parts. China's exports were predominantly furniture, while Indonesia's exports were mainly seats, which accounted for one half of the total exports in 2008. In addition to Indonesia, ITTO producers such as the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia were also notable exporters of bamboo and cane furniture and parts. The Philippines and Indonesia were the world's leading

suppliers of rattan parts. From a regional perspective, Asia-Pacific producers accounted for the bulk (more than 95%) of ITTO producer country exports. Many Latin American and African countries are rich in bamboo and rattan resources but their exports are insignificant.

Following increasing consumption of bamboo and cane furniture and parts, many ITTO producer countries have been exploring the use of bamboo and rattan as alternatives to wood in SPWP manufacture and exports. In recent years, Latin American countries have set up specialized agencies to promote bamboo and rattan technology and industry development.

Imports of Bamboo and Cane Furniture and Parts

World imports of bamboo and cane furniture and parts declined 3% in 2008, with 76% of world imports from ITTO consumer countries. Although ITTO producer countries only imported 8% of world imports, their value doubled between 2007 and 2008. In 2008, imports by the USA, the dominant importer, were valued at \$604 million, down 4%, while imports by EU countries were \$645 million, 15% less than 2007. With the exception of France, whose imports had increased slightly in 2008 (by 6%), all other major EU importers, including the UK, Germany, and Italy, had declining imports.

Although trends in imports of bamboo and cane furniture and parts in 2009 are likely to be similar to that of 2008, future prospects, at least in the mid-term outlook, are rather optimistic. As the availability of wood resources become more constrained and as consumer demand becomes more diverse, bamboo and rattan products have been replacing some wood-based products. For example, the computer company Dell has announced that it will be shipping computers in packaging made from bamboo as an alternative to molded paper pulp, foams and corrugate. The company plans to expand its use of bamboo packaging, (which it considers to be strong, cost-effective and environmentally acceptable) to more products in early 2010. As the development of new technologies and more value-added bamboo and rattan products increase, market demand is expected to rise.

4. THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TROPICAL TIMBER¹

Highlights

- The tropical hardwood sector faces some very significant challenges with its market position being threatened by a wide and increasing range of innovative products. Tropical hardwoods suffer from declining price expectations and falling raw material quality, have a very significant image problem, and are being squeezed by a whole host of policy measures.
- The industry stands at a crossroads. One way leads to a progressive loss of market share for tropical hardwoods to alternative wood and non-wood products, particularly in the low-volume high-value markets of more developed countries. This may be linked to increased consumption of tropical hardwoods in the lower-value, higher-volume markets of emerging economies. In this scenario, only the uncertain possibility of a huge influx of international REDD funding holds out any real prospect of preventing high levels of tropical forest degradation and conversion to alternative uses.
- There are, however, opportunities to build on the considerable technical, aesthetic, and environmental strengths of tropical hardwoods to enhance access to high-value markets.
- By doing so, much greater value may be derived from every cubic metre of wood harvested, more jobs may be protected and created in rural areas which lack alternative sources of income, more emissions may be offset and carbon stored in the forest and in durable hardwood products, and the incentives for forest conversion may be reduced.
- Achievement of these objectives will depend partly on the development of tropical forest management regimes that combine sustainable timber production with income from a wide range of environmental services.
- It will also require significant new investment in design-led marketing, political lobbying, value-added processing, product development, and certification.
- Facilitation of efforts at international level to bring together producer governments, large corporations dealing in tropical hardwoods, and trade associations to develop an industry-wide generic marketing campaign for tropical hardwoods, is encouraged.
- Tropical wood industries are encouraged to focus on developing opportunities for tropical hardwoods in higher value niche markets where long-term competitiveness will lie in tight conformance to emerging quality and environmental standards and in supply of 'knowledge-based products'.
- Special emphasis should be placed on improving the regularity and consistency of wood supply through improved logistics, increased dependence on resources managed for long-term sustained yield, including both plantations and managed natural forests, training in wood handling, and other efforts to improve the efficiency of wood processing operations.

¹ By Rupert Oliver, Forest Industries Intelligence Limited.

Introduction

This chapter summarises the main findings of an ITTO study¹ which evaluated the competitive position of tropical wood products vis-à-vis other products (wood and non-wood) in selected markets. The chapter considers substitution trends and policy measures impacting on global consumption of tropical wood products and also provides case studies on the competitive position of tropical hardwoods in the European and North American plywood sector, sapele and meranti window frames in the European window sector and tropical hardwood veneers in the European interiors sector. The chapter concludes with recommendations to improve tropical wood's competitiveness.

Substitution Trends

Tropical hardwood availability declines while consumption is forecast to increase

An analysis of global forest resource data (FAO 2005) suggests that the availability and quality of large diameter tropical hardwood logs of primary wood species is generally declining and that this trend is set to continue. Efforts to improve forestry practices and reverse the decline in tropical forest resources are constrained in many regions due to an unfavourable investment climate; severe institutional, financial and technical constraints; and illegal activities and corruption. Selective logging is the primary focus of concession management in most areas, but there may be little attention to post-harvest silviculture, while unregulated harvesting is leading to further degradation.

In contrast, the forest resource areas of the temperate zones are generally either stable or increasing (FAO 2005). The forests of the temperate zone are more productive per unit area, and are attracting more investment to further improve levels of productivity and stand quality and for establishment of plantations. Overall this implies continuing loss of competitiveness for tropical hardwoods compared to non-wood products. Declining availability of tropical hardwoods is reflected in trade statistics. Overall, there has been a decline in the share of tropical logs in global log imports in ITTO member countries from around 30% in 1994 to 12% in 2008 (ITTO 2009). During this period the volume of tropical sawnwood and plywood produced annually in ITTO producer countries has generally declined, from around 44 million m³ to 42 million m³, and from 23 million m³ to 18 million m³ respectively. Veneer production in ITTO producer countries has remained broadly flat at around 3 million m³. Meanwhile, domestic and regional consumption of wood products in tropical regions is expected to generally increase, driven by strong population growth and rising per capita consumption. New demand is also being generated in emerging markets, notably China where a

massive wood supply-demand gap is forecast which will be particularly pronounced for decorative hardwoods from large diameter logs.

Plantations an incomplete solution

High yields and quick economic returns relative to management of natural tropical forests for timber suggest that plantations have potential to off-set declining wood supply in tropical regions. Some tropical countries now have ambitious programmes to expand plantation area. However the log and wood quality supplied by plantations is not directly comparable to that supplied by natural forests. Their further development in tropical regions requires significant reorientation of national wood industries to harvest and process larger volumes of small dimension and low density material. Furthermore, analysis of current trends indicates that tropical regions have fallen well behind other regions in plantation development. Only 15.6 million hectares (14%) of the world's plantations are in countries fully located in the tropical zone, the vast majority of this being in Southeast Asia. During the 1990s, the majority of new plantations were being established in temperate regions. Since 2000 the vast majority of new plantations have been established in China (FAO 2009).

New technology benefits softwoods and temperate hardwoods more than tropical hardwoods

Research and development in the tropical wood sector is falling significantly behind other sectors of the international wood industry (FAO 2009). Efforts have been made, notably in Southeast Asia, to use modern technologies to improve the product quality and range of applications of wood products from tropical hardwood plantations and natural forests. Research has focused on smaller dimension and less durable material, including FSC certified tropical wood. However many of the new wood treatment technologies being developed are more likely to threaten rather than to enhance the current market position of tropical hardwoods. Whilst tropical hardwoods have been the benchmark for technical wood property performance, global research has focused on improving the ability of softwoods to match the technical performance of tropical hardwoods, rather than on the development of new and innovative products and applications to extend the market share of tropical hardwoods.

For example, a major competitive threat for tropical hardwoods is ongoing efforts to modify the characteristics of temperate hardwoods and softwoods to improve their performance through heat treatment, acetylation, chemical impregnation, and a wide range of new surface technologies. Often the specific intent of these processes is to mimic the aesthetics, durability, stability and strength of tropical hardwoods. Other competitive threats have emerged from the development of new engineered wood products and wood-plastic composites which utilise small diameter wood, wood chips and residues. Many of these alternative products are sold with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of

¹ Oliver R. and Donkor B. (2010): *Monitoring the competitiveness of tropical timber. ITTO Technical Series (in press). International Tropical Timber Organization, Yokohama.*

Forest Certification (PEFC) certification to increase their marketability, particularly in the public sector in North Western Europe and North America. At present over 97% of the world's production of FSC or PEFC certified industrial roundwood is derived from forests in North America and Europe (UNECE 2009).

Technical innovations have yet to fully close the gap allowing alternative wood and non-wood products to cost effectively match all aspects of tropical hardwoods performance. However, significant resources are now being devoted by large corporations in industrialised countries to improve these processes and extend capacity.

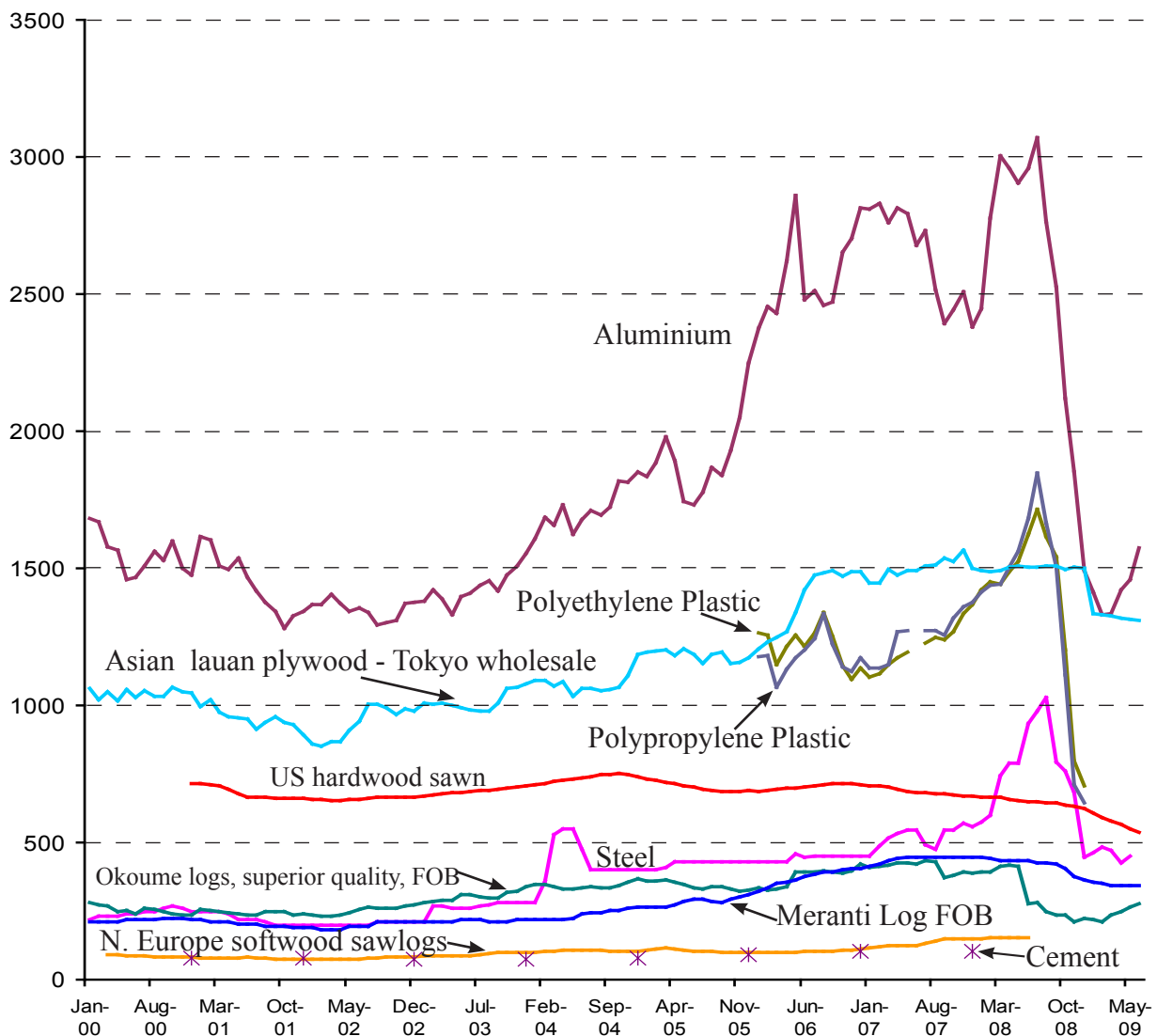
Lack of equivalent levels of access to new technology in developing countries is likely to become a more significant threat to the competitiveness of tropical hardwood in the future, particularly as new high-tech and capital intensive forms of research such as biotechnology, nanotechnology and information and communication technologies have an increasing impact on the performance of materials.

Tropical wood in relation to non-wood materials

Tropical wood's competitive position cannot be defined only in relation to other wood products. A host of non-wood materials are available to consumers, specifiers and designers, many of which may be directly substituted for wood products. Key competing non-wood materials include cement/concrete products, steel, aluminium and plastics; and to a lesser extent ceramic tiles, glass, gypsum and natural stone. Innovation in these alternative materials sectors implies opportunities to substitute tropical timbers are rising.

The value of global materials consumption rose strongly between 2000 and 2008, a period characterised by strong growth in construction activity in many parts of the world, particularly China and the United States (Global Industry Analysts 2008). Overall, "timber" is estimated to have held a 12% share of the value of world building material consumption (excluding plastics) in 2008, a slight erosion of share from 13% at the start of the decade. Over the

Figure 4.1: Price trends for commodities used in construction and the manufacture of building products January 2000 to May 2009 (\$/Mt).
Sources: World Bank (2009), Hardwood Review (2000-2009), ITTO (2009), UNECE (2008, 2009)



same period, cement and concrete products increased their share of global building material consumption from 46% to 49%, while metals, tiles and glass all maintained share at 12%, 20% and 8% respectively.

Analysis of price trends for competing wood and non-wood commodities over the last decade indicates that all commodities, with the exception of cement, have exhibited high levels of price volatility (Figure 4.1). Products such as aluminium, steel and plastic which require high levels of energy during manufacture have had particularly dramatic price rises before and during the energy crises in mid-2008. In contrast, cement seems to benefit from relatively stable and very low pricing. Low prices, wide availability, and simple application explain cement's huge and growing popularity in the global construction market. A very sharp decline in commodity prices for plastic, aluminium and steel in the second half of 2008, even more dramatic than the fall in wood prices during this period, suggests a renewed challenge to wood's overall position in the market.

All wood products have certain technical and performance constraints compared to other materials in particular applications. An analysis of wood's technical properties, drawing on research at the University of Cambridge, indicates that wood cannot match the toughness of steel or composites, lacks the strength-to-weight ratio of aluminium, is more difficult to recycle than most metals, and cannot be extruded or moulded.

On the other hand wood performs particularly well on issues of energy content, aesthetics, thermal insulation, and health. In fact, there are a whole range of environmental issues which undermine the competitiveness of most alternative materials compared to wood. The "durability" of tropical hardwoods is also one of its major strengths. The concept of 'durability' as generally applied within the wood sector – simply the ability to withstand biodegradation – is much narrower than the concept applied by contemporary designers. The latter also takes account of the concept of adaptability, the extent to which a material can cope with changes in lifestyle and fashion, and on the ability of materials to maintain social integration and aesthetic values. This broader concept of durability plays even more to the strengths of tropical hardwood than the narrower concept of durability applied in the wood sector.

External factors impacting on the competitiveness of tropical hardwoods

A wide range of key external factors have been impacting on the relative competitiveness of tropical wood. Four of these issues are having, or may potentially have, a particularly profound impact on the future of tropical hardwood markets:

- **Emergence of China and Vietnam as major wood processing hubs:** on one level, the emergence of China and Vietnam as major processing hubs may

be seen as undermining the efforts of tropical timber producing countries to develop their own downstream processing industries. On the other hand, it may equally be argued that both countries have contributed to increased competitiveness of tropical hardwood products. For example, the recent massive expansion of China's wood flooring sector has made a wider range of wood flooring products, including those based on tropical hardwoods, available to consumers in many areas of the world at highly competitive prices. This has been a significant factor helping to boost wood's overall market share in the global flooring market. Vietnam has played a similar role in the market for garden furniture. More recently, there are signs that the role of China in the international tropical hardwood trade may be changing once again. During the current downturn, Chinese manufacturers have been switching their focus to the domestic market where growth opportunities continue to exist. Meanwhile, quality concerns together with rising costs in China and increasing demand for products to be supplied just-in-time is undermining China's competitiveness in other major consumer markets.

- **Climate change and REDD:** the development of a new international framework on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has significant potential to alter the economics of tropical land management. Studies have shown that, on a purely financial basis, forest conversion to alternative land uses such as oil palm is often many times more profitable than sustainable forestry and that this has been a major driver of deforestation. REDD programmes could counter this trend by placing an economic value on the carbon storage capacity of sustainably managed forests. Much depends on the outcome of on-going negotiations within the UNFCCC process. The UK Eliasch Review suggests that close to US\$30 billion per year would be required to halve the rate of forest loss and its associated impacts on climate change, which is beyond the level of financing committed by the international community to date (Eliasch, 2008). And at project level, research has shown that even if REDD credits were priced at the level of carbon credits traded in existing compliance markets, the profits from forest protection for carbon sequestration would fall short of the profits derived from conversion to oil palm agriculture in Indonesia (Butler et al, 2009). This suggests that the tropical forest sector cannot rely on the REDD framework to guarantee future profitability. It highlights the importance of maximising payments for a wide range of environmental services beyond carbon, including forest-derived goods and services that benefit local and regional economies.
- **Policy initiatives targeting illegal logging:** recent years have seen the emergence of a concerted international response to the problem of illegal

logging through various Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) initiatives at international and national level. These initiatives have significant potential to increase the competitiveness of legally sourced tropical timber by removing cheaper illegal products from the market and by tackling a major factor which undermines their reputation and acts as a constant drag on marketing. Some FLEG policy measures have clear potential to boost the competitiveness of tropical timbers in a very direct way. For example, many bilateral development programmes (such as the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process) contribute resources to developing countries to assist strengthening of forest governance. On the other hand, poorly conceived, disproportionate and discriminatory policy measures to tackle illegal logging which add costs to legitimate forestry operations may have a detrimental effect on the international competitiveness of tropical hardwoods. The jury is still out on whether policy initiatives like the FLEGT VPAs, public sector procurement policies, the US Lacey Act amendment and the EU's proposed "due diligence" legislation, will achieve an appropriate balance improving enforcement while not imposing unnecessary costs on legitimate operators.

- **Global design trends:** Product and building design trends are critically important to the future competitiveness of the tropical wood industry. These trends offer both opportunities and threats for tropical hardwoods. Very strong interest in sustainability in the design profession, combined with designers' lack of knowledge of tropical forest issues, often results in strong prejudices against the use of tropical timber. Growing interest in mixing of materials is undermining the competitiveness of tropical hardwoods in sectors where it has been dominant in the past, such as garden furniture. On the other hand, moves towards

"natural", "timeless", "authentic", "minimalist" and "individual" products in the interiors sector could be turned to the benefit of tropical hardwoods with appropriate marketing.

Tropical hardwood plywood in Europe and North America

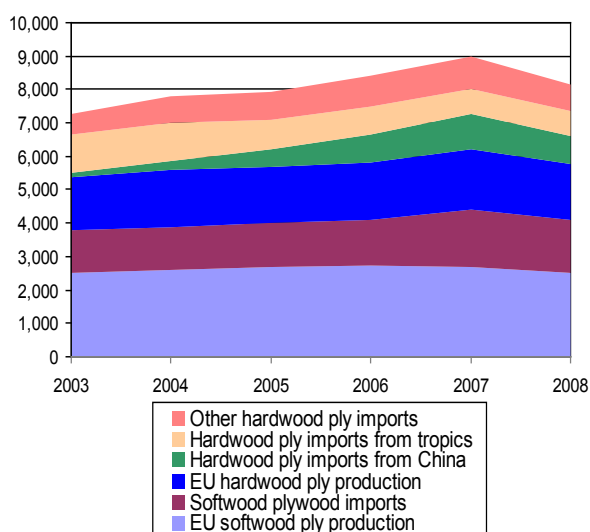
In the past, tropical hardwood plywood's competitiveness in the EU and US markets has been built heavily on the manufacturer's ready access to large dimension logs at relatively low prices. As tropical log supplies have become scarce and log prices have risen (until 2008), and as temperate producers have become adept at producing high performance composite panels from softwood resources, tropical hardwood plywood's competitiveness has inevitably declined.

For example, in Europe 15 years ago tropical hardwood plywood was widely used for interior doors and cabinets, a niche now dominated by veneered MDF. The introduction of new low priced, combi-plywood products from China (which are classified as tropical plywood in the HS codes but use exterior tropical plywood veneers with a lower grade core material) has sped the decline in tropical plywood imports from tropical supplying countries.

Overall, supply of plywood products to the EU market increased from around 7 million m³ in 2003 to 9 million m³ in 2007 and then declined to around 8 million m³ in 2008 (Figure 4.2). The market is split evenly between softwood-faced and hardwood-faced plywood. In the hardwood sector, imported plywood has been taking market share from domestic plywood.

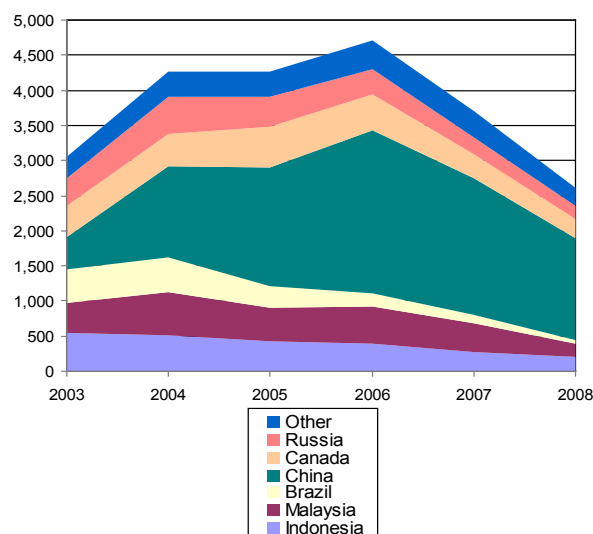
Between 2002 and 2007, China gained significant market share at the expense of tropical hardwood suppliers. During this period, tropical hardwood plywood's share

Fig. 4.2: EU plywood supply 2003 to 2008 (1000 m³)



Source: Forest Industries Intelligence Ltd (2009)

Fig. 4.3: US Hardwood Plywood and Engineered Wood Flooring Imports by supply country 2003-2008 (1000 m³)



Source: Global Trade Atlas (2009)

of all hardwood plywood imports fell from over 50% to less than 20%. Of tropical hardwood plywood suppliers, Indonesia and Brazil lost market share during the period 2002 to 2007, while Malaysia maintained market share.

The market shift to Chinese plywood has been even more dramatic in the United States (Figure 4.3). US imports of hardwood plywood and flooring rose dramatically between 2003 and 2006 from 3 million m³ to 4.7 million m³, but then declined sharply to 2.5 million m³ in 2008. China was responsible for all the increase in US imports of hardwood plywood and flooring during the period 2003 and 2006. All the leading tropical hardwood plywood producers lost market share over the period 2003 to 2008. Brazil suffered the greatest loss of market share, followed by Indonesia.

A large part of tropical producer countries' loss of plywood market share in the EU and US has been related to price, the product being significantly more expensive than most other materials. The price difference does not reflect any long term increase in tropical plywood prices. In early 2009, Malaysian tropical hardwood plywood was trading at the same price point (in US\$) as Indonesian plywood eleven years before. The price "gap" is therefore entirely due to the introduction of lower priced alternatives over the last decade, particularly Chinese combi-plywood. The fact that tropical producer countries' plywood prices have not seen substantial increase over the last decade, a period when tropical log prices rose significantly, is indicative of much tighter margins in the industry. Meanwhile Chinese combi-plywood has been offered at very low prices in the European market, trading at prices lower than OSB and little more than MDF over the four years to mid 2009.

More recently, the ability to conform to technical standards governing the performance of panel products, together with new requirements for low formaldehyde emissions and legality verification, is becoming an increasingly important competitiveness factor in both the EU and the US. Ensuring full compliance with such standards has become a key part of US and EU domestic industry strategy to counter the competitiveness of imported products. At the same time, major importers have become increasingly sensitive to accusations of inferior quality and are now going to greater lengths to ensure conformance to tougher quality standards amongst their overseas suppliers.

Smaller Chinese mills, many of which were producing sub-standard product, have been a particular target for these measures. Buying in China is increasingly concentrated on a limited number of mainly larger mills that have responded well to these new demands. The threat posed to the large mills in Malaysia, Indonesia and Brazil from the myriad small producers of cheap plywood in China seems to be on the wane. This is already showing up in the trade statistics. In 2008, EU imports of hardwood plywood from China suffered a reversal, while imports from tropical countries remained more stable. As a result, in terms of market share, tropical countries, particularly Malaysia, made up some of the ground lost to China.

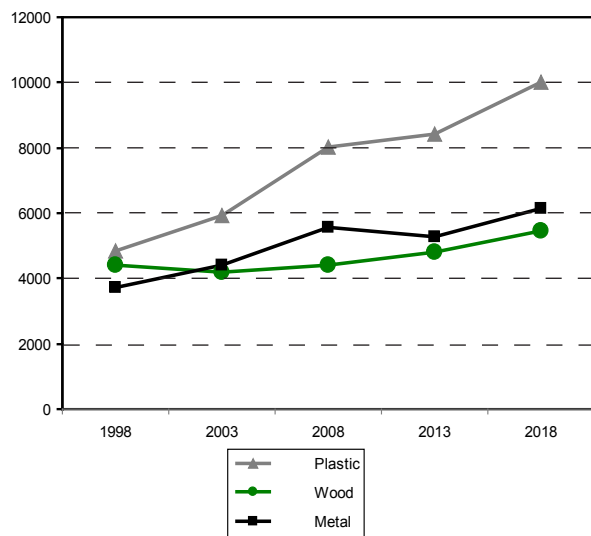
Sapele and meranti for window frames in Europe

Sapele and meranti are the dominant tropical hardwoods used in the European windows sector, particularly in the Netherlands, Germany and the UK. Overall, European annual imports of sapele (logs and lumber) are around 350 000 m³ and of meranti (lumber and laminated scantlings) are around 250 000 m³. The two species often compete directly with one another in Europe, the choice depending on relative prices which fluctuate widely depending on availability of supply and exchange rate movements.

The European window sector is becoming a more challenging one for tropical hardwoods. Even as wood windows are beginning to reclaim market share lost to uPVC earlier this decade (see Figures 4.4 and 4.5), most of these gains are expected to be achieved by softwoods, engineered wood products and wood plastic composites manufactured in northern European countries. A key challenge for tropical hardwoods in the European wood window sector is that high-spec hardwood windows tend to be more expensive than softwood windows and considerably more expensive than uPVC. All wood window products struggle to compete on price against uPVC due to the extra processing required during manufacture. The price competitiveness of wood windows is even more challenging when the extra costs associated with forest certification are taken into account, costs not borne by manufacturers using alternative materials.

While meranti and sapele have been favoured for their technical attributes, following innovation and new product development some alternatives are already ahead of tropical wood with respect to specific technical qualities. For example, thermally-treated wood may conform to durability class 1 and is now regularly offered with significantly longer life guarantees than either sapele or meranti. The move to fully factory finished windows is also tending to increase the focus on consistent compliance with very tight size specifications to avoid wastage and technical standards for strength, durability, and stability. This is becoming progressively more important than factors such as versatility and ease of on-site working which have often favoured tropical hardwoods. Nevertheless, there is still a small but significant number of European window manufacturers and end-users that favour the look of tropical hardwoods, and appreciate their qualities of natural durability and stability. Malaysian and Indonesian wood suppliers are adapting to new market demands for more consistent raw material through development and supply of laminated products, which is helping to maintain position in the market. Availability is much less of a problem for sapele and meranti in the European market than for other tropical species since large volumes are typically held in stock by importers. In fact greater availability of sapele and meranti has been a key factor boosting competitiveness in relation to thermally treated wood. Longer-term, there is potential

Fig. 4.4: Value of Western European Wood Window Market by Product (million US\$)



Source: Forest Industries Intelligence Ltd (2009)

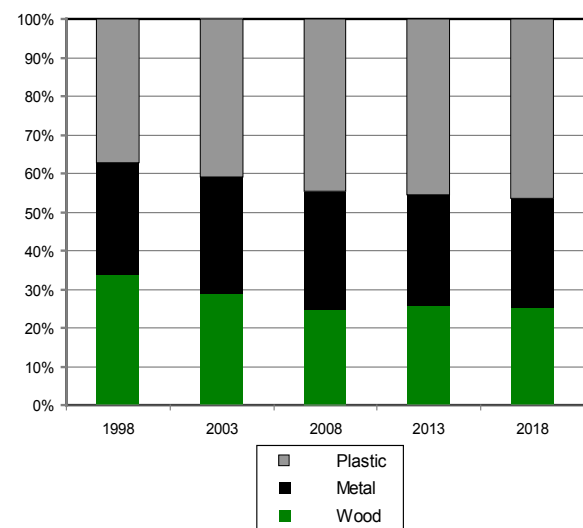
to maintain, even to extend, the share of tropical hardwoods in the European window sector. However significant resources need to be committed to proactive marketing and to ensuring rising availability of certified sustainable product. A partial solution to the problem of relatively high raw material cost lies in emerging interest in whole life costing. Promoting whole-life costing is a key part of the strategy adopted by suppliers of thermally treated softwood to develop market share and is also relevant to the tropical hardwood sector. This strategy relies on the simple observation that while up-front prices will be higher, very significant savings may be made longer term through purchase of low maintenance and energy efficient products.

Interest in energy efficiency is impacting directly on the types and specifications of wood required in the European window sector. For example, demand for triple glazed units has been rising rapidly. In Germany these units now account for around 30% of the total window market. Due to the need for greater stability and strength in the frame to carry the triple glazing, standard 72x86 mm scantlings have been losing market share to thicker dimension products. Market players consider that in the long term this trend will most likely boost prospects for engineered softwoods and metals. However, tough new requirements for strength and consistency could also be made to work in favour of tropical hardwoods.

Tropical hardwood veneers in the European interiors sector

The European surface materials market is important to the tropical hardwood sector due to the use of sliced veneer in doors, flooring and furniture, and also because European furniture designers and manufacturers are influential in setting fashions for interiors worldwide, impacting on the choice of all materials, both wood and non-wood.

Fig. 4.5: Share of Western European Wood Window Market By Product



Source: Forest Industries Intelligence Ltd (2009)

The fortunes of wood veneer products in Europe have undergone major changes in the last two decades. From the early 1990s onwards, Western European wood products manufacturers have faced mounting competition, first from Eastern Europe and then from East Asia. This encouraged a major shift from solid lumber in favour of reconstituted wood panels covered with a decorative veneer as a cost saving measure. At the same time, another much more negative trend for wood veneers has emerged and progressively deepened. Wood veneers have progressively lost market share to non-wood alternatives with the development of a range of new technologies.

A wide range of surface finishing technologies are now available, developed with the intent of replicating the look, feel and performance of real wood veneers including impregnated décor paper, vinyl foils (PVC), and direct printing. At the same time, the utility and range of applications for these technologies has greatly expanded as a result of substantial improvement in the dimensional accuracy and surface properties of wood-based panels and the development of High Performance Coatings (HPCs) which greatly enhance levels of durability, wear, and mechanical and thermal resistance. European manufacturing capacity for many of these alternative products is now substantial and, in some cases, has significantly overshot the level of demand. For example, supply of laminate flooring increased from near zero in 1995, to 275 million m² in 2001 and hit 507 million m² in 2007. These various pressures have meant that the European market for surface materials is intensely competitive. There is considerable pressure on all manufacturers to cut costs while at the same time maintaining high and consistent quality and reliability of service. Increasingly, all suppliers have to market new and innovative products, backed with appropriate technical information and design recommendations, if they are to maintain market share. This in turn implies very high barriers to market entry

requiring considerable capital investment, product and market knowledge. The essential need to be close to the consumer means that a very high proportion of value-added associated with the veneer sector is carried out in Europe itself rather than in supplying countries.

Analysis of trade and production data suggests fairly static consumption of decorative wood veneers in the EU over the 2001-2008 period at a level of around 2 million m³ per year. Given that this was a period of significant growth in EU manufacturing of wood-based panels, furniture, building materials, and non-wood surface materials, a significant loss of market share for wood veneer against non-wood surfaces can be assumed over the last decade. While some tropical countries have increased exports of sliced veneer to the EU-25 over the last decade, this is more a result of policy measures to restrict log exports from those countries than an indication of any strong increase in the relative competitiveness of tropical sliced veneers. The rapid progress and expansion of non-wood substitutes in high-volume, low-end sectors of the European market for surface materials, suggests negligible opportunities for expansion of markets for standard tropical hardwood veneers in these sectors. There may once have been some potential to expand lower-end markets for veneers in the southern European door sector, but the recent economic downturn in Spain, Portugal and Italy and the mounting competitive pressure from non-wood substitutes, suggests this is no longer a viable option.

Fashion trends have also been working against tropical hardwoods. While a few highly variegated tropical species (such as rosewood) and brown/black species (such as teak and wenge) are still quite popular in the European surfaces market, red tropical hardwoods are very much out of fashion. Current demand is concentrated on species with pronounced grain, texture and natural variation. This combined with a requirement for large volumes and consistency has increasingly focused attention on a limited range of temperate species, particularly oak. Ready availability, versatility, and familiarity have meant that designers have continued to favour oak even as fashions have shifted over the last decade from lighter to darker colours – a trend which would otherwise be expected to favour many tropical species.

In fact, there were strong indications at European trade shows in 2009 and early 2010 that oak flooring is increasingly replacing tropical species, even for products in the darkest shades. Another parallel trend, which also aims to greatly expand the versatility of readily available species, is the development of reconstituted veneer products by the traditional veneer suppliers. This represents an attempt by wood veneer manufacturers to combine the natural benefits of wood veneer with variety and flexibility of laminates. Using raw materials originating from plantations and other abundant forest resources, backed in most cases by some form of certification, procedures have been developed to reconstruct high-quality woods through a precise industrial process.

Maintaining and increasing access of real wood veneers to relatively high-volume markets in Europe is likely to be heavily dependent on the success of innovative new products like Danzer's "Vinterio" and Alpi's "Alpilignum". The latter, which includes ayous in the mix of wood species used as a substrate, suggests that there could be a role for some higher volume tropical hardwoods in these innovative products. However, this will require further technical development work in association with large veneer companies and will also be dependent on reliable environmental certification.

However the best opportunities for tropical hardwood veneer are likely to lie at the high-value, low-volume end of the market where the custom designer may select a flitch of veneers with which to produce a work of art or to satisfy the design brief of a particular client. In this part of the market, a significant premium may be placed on the range of species to choose from, natural characteristics, and the 'narrative' and environmental qualities associated with each species. The sheer range and variety of tropical hardwoods compared to temperate hardwoods suggests opportunities to expand market share in this part of the market. Even at the upper end of the market, there is no doubt that competitive pressure from non-wood substitutes will continue to intensify for wood veneers as technical developments are improving the look and feel of these substitutes.

The tropical hardwood veneer industry can build on the fact that the desire for the look of wood is strong and there are indications that consumers and designers at the high end of the market are still seeking the naturalness, sustainability, warmth, and performance of real wood. However, this cannot be taken for granted and there is a critical need for active engagement with the European design community to maintain and rebuild market share.

Improving Tropical Wood's Competitiveness

ITTO is encouraged to facilitate efforts at international level to bring together producer governments, large corporations dealing in tropical hardwoods, and trade associations, to develop an industry-wide generic marketing campaign for tropical hardwoods. A core objective would be both to influence architectural and design trends in industrialised countries in favour of tropical hardwoods and to build a strong cadre of designers in tropical countries.

Tropical wood industries are encouraged to focus on developing opportunities for tropical hardwoods in higher value niche markets. Seeking to compete in large-volume, low-value commodity markets where softwoods and other cheaper commodities dominate is unlikely to be a sustainable long-term strategy. They need to maintain a commitment to full conformance to emerging quality, environmental and forest certification standards. Long-term competitiveness, particularly in higher value niche markets, is likely to lie in ensuring tight conformance to these standards and supply of 'knowledge-based products'.

Special emphasis also needs to be placed on improving the regularity and consistency of wood supply through improved logistics, increased dependence on resources managed for long-term sustained yield, including both plantations and managed natural forests, training in wood handling, and other efforts to improve the efficiency of wood processing operations.

Drawing on the results of this study, the governments of tropical countries are encouraged to undertake more detailed reviews of the global positioning and competitiveness of their national tropical wood products industries with a view to developing realistic long-term market development strategies.

5. LONG-TERM OUTLOOK FOR THE TROPICAL TIMBER MARKET¹

Highlights

- Qualitative scenario planning and quantitative economic analysis have been combined to estimate the impact of long-term global and sector trends on tropical timber markets and forests. In this chapter one of the four plausible scenarios (a scenario of the world in which the tropical forest industry may thrive in 2020) and model predictions are presented.
- Between 1995 and 2005 forest area in tropical producer countries declined by 0.5% per year. This decline could be halted by trends toward forest protection through Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation, and expansion of plantation forests under the Clean Development Mechanism, driven by a post-Kyoto agreement to mitigate climate change and adoption of cost-effective approaches to forest governance.
- From the mid-1990s to 2005 global consumption of tropical wood products was stagnant or declining, due to substitution by non-tropical and non-wood products. The global economic crisis exacerbated this trend. Study predictions suggest that tropical sawnwood and plywood consumption from 2010 to 2020 could increase through a return to high economic growth post-crisis, particularly in emerging economies, and increased consumer preferences for tropical timber products driven by certification harmonisation, cost-effective approaches to ensuring legality, and strategies to increase tropical timber product competitiveness.
- Global production of tropical sawnwood and plywood will remain in tropical producer countries which have stronger economic growth post-crisis and where improvements in wood processing occur due to improved investment environments.
- Though North America and Europe remain dominant producers and consumers, especially of softwood products, Asia & Pacific and Latin America are gaining, particularly in production of more processed products. If trends in stronger economic growth, expansion of plantation forests, and improvements in processing in Asia & Pacific continue, this region is predicted to surpass North American and European production of reconstituted panels and close the gap with these regions in non-tropical hardwood sawnwood production.
- Historically, growth in production of fibre-based and secondary processed wood products has been more rapid than for traditional solidwood products. Model predictions suggest greater than 5.5% per year growth in production of fibre-based and secondary processed wood products in Asia & Pacific and Latin America if there remains a consumer preference for these products, and plantation forest expansion and processing improvements continue.
- Over the last two decades, forest product prices have declined. Given the important influence of economic growth on historical forest product prices, model predictions suggest that the global economic crisis will lead to a dip in prices due to lower global demand. Beyond the crisis, growth in prices will be dependent on robust economic growth and strengthening preferences for tropical timber products, combined with a reduction in forest available for supply due to expansion of protected forest area.

¹ By James Turner, Scion.

Introduction¹

Changes in the global trading environment for tropical timbers are occurring at a rapid pace. This requires a longer term view to enable tropical timber industry policy decisions to be effective. Knowledge of how the tropical forest products sector is likely to evolve with the external changes that may occur to 2020 will allow those involved in the sector to make more informed decisions for the future.

This chapter summarises the results of an ITTO study to estimate the impact of long-term global and sector trends and drivers on tropical timber markets and forests. Acknowledging that the long-term future of tropical timber markets and forests is unpredictable, a scenario planning process (Schwartz 1996) was used to develop plausible scenarios of the future outlook for tropical timber markets. The results of one of four scenarios – a world in which the tropical forest industry may thrive in 2020 – is presented in this chapter.

Quantitative predictions of forest resources and wood products consumption, production, trade and prices to 2020 were made using a version of the Global Forest Products Model with tropical timber and secondary processed wood products included (Turner 2010). The GFPM is an economic model, which integrates the four major components of the global forest sector; wood supply, wood processing, product demand, and trade (Buongiorno et al. 2003). Forest products are interrelated by supply and demand equations, and manufacturing input-output coefficients and costs. Countries are linked by trade.

An important strength of the approach used to produce forecasts of the tropical timber market is that all the assumptions in the economic model are explicit. Furthermore, all the projections can be reproduced and the assumptions deemed unrealistic changed. In so doing scientific economic analysis has been merged with the art of scenario planning to arrive at richer predictions of the tropical timber market.

Trends and Drivers in the Tropical Timber Market

During the past decade a number of key trends have had a major impact on tropical forests and their related industries. These trends include demographic change, economic expansion accompanied by regional and global disruptions, trade liberalisation, and increasing environmental awareness (Turner 2010).

These trends have had both positive and negative influences on the tropical timber market by contributing to; (i) continued global forest loss, though at a slowing rate, (ii) little to no growth in global consumption of tropical sawnwood and plywood, (iii) a global shift in consumption

of raw material and primary processed wood products from tropical hardwoods to softwoods and non-tropical hardwoods, (iv) an increasing concentration of production and consumption of tropical wood products in tropical producer countries, (v) the rapid emergence of Asia & Pacific and Latin America as producers of processed forest products, (vi) a rapid growth in production of fibre-based products, and exports of secondary processed products by tropical producer countries, and (vi) a general long-term downward trend in wood product prices.

These historical trends are described here in more detail and how they may play out to 2020, with particular attention to how they could be positively influenced by macro drivers, both external and internal, to the tropical forest sector.

Tropical forest resources

Between 1990 and 2005 global forest area decreased by 125 million ha; approximately the land area of Angola. Deforestation, due to logging and conversion of forest to agricultural uses (Contreras-Hermosilla 2000), occurred almost entirely in the tropics, particularly in Africa and Latin America (FAO 2005) (Table 5.1). Nevertheless, the same regions, especially Latin America, did offset some of this loss through establishment of plantation forests (FAO, 2005).

Table 5.1 Country and regional forest area change (% per year) to 2020. Sources: FAO (2005) 1995-2005, model predictions 2006-2020

Region*	Actual		Predicted 2006-2020
	1995-2000	2000-2006	
Africa	-0.4	-0.4	0.2
Latin America	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1
Asia & Pacific	-0.1	0.1	1.1
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	0.4	0.9
ROW	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
ITTO Producers	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
ITTO Consumers	0.2	0.5	1.1
World	-0.2	-0.2	0.1

**Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.*

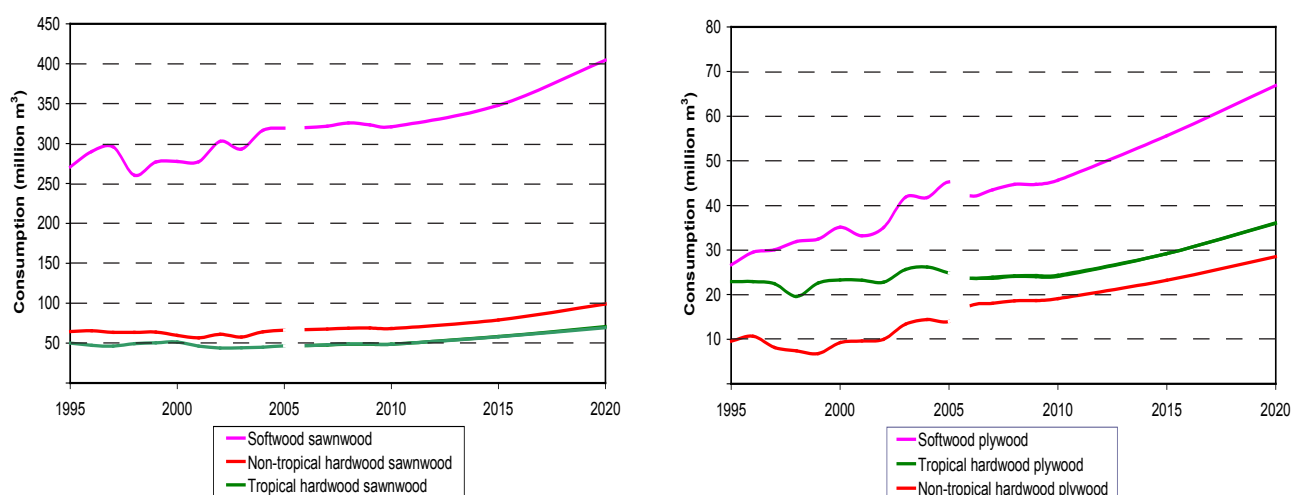
ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Given the important influence that relative returns to forestry and agriculture have on forest loss (Eliasch 2008) a key future trend influencing forest area change is the emergence of markets for ecosystem services from tropical forests, which would increase the value of land

¹ This Chapter summarises some of the results presented in Turner (2010). The full report includes a detailed description of the methods and assumptions used to arrive at the trends presented in this chapter.

Figure 5.1 Historical (1995-2005) and predicted (2006-2020) softwood, tropical hardwood and non-tropical hardwood sawnwood and plywood consumption.



remaining in forest, and expansion of plantation forestry. Potential drivers of this trend are a post-Kyoto agreement encouraging uptake of strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), and expansion of plantation forests under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Another important driver is the adoption of cost-effective approaches to ensure strong forest governance. Monitoring, verification, and enforcement) will be needed to ensure legality for purchasers of carbon credits from REDD and CDM activities (Contreras-Hermosilla 2000).

If the trends toward uptake of REDD and CDM occur it could reverse the historic loss of tropical forests in producer countries, lead to increased forest area in China, Malaysia, and India, and slow forest loss in Brazil and Indonesia to almost zero by 2020 (Table 5.1). Such a slowing of forest loss would, however, require a significant change in tropical forest area under protection (up to 40% of forest area) and at least a 50% increase in the current rate of plantation forest establishment in tropical forest areas (Carle & Holmgren 2008).

Consumption of tropical wood products

From the mid-1990s to 2005 global consumption of tropical wood products has been stagnant, with a 0.7% per year decline in sawnwood consumption and a modest 0.8% per year increase in plywood (including veneer) consumption (Figure 5.1). Predictions using the GFPM suggest that the global economic crisis has had a small negative impact on global consumption of all wood products, especially softwood sawnwood and plywood. The global economic crisis is predicted to have had less of an impact on tropical wood product consumption (Figure 5.1), in part because a large share of consumption of these products is in countries less affected by the economic slowdown; China, India, and Brazil (World Bank 2009).

Towards 2020, a combination of positive trends influencing wood product demand and supply would need to occur

to support higher than historical growth in global tropical wood product consumption. Important demand-side trends include a return to high economic growth post-crisis, particularly in major emerging economies such as China, India and Brazil, and increasing consumer preferences for tropical timber products. The latter would need to be driven by harmonisation of processes and criteria across certification schemes (Simula et al. 2009), adoption of cost-effective approaches to monitoring, verification, and enforcement of legality (Mertens & Méthot 2008), and strategies to increase the competitiveness of tropical timber products relative to substitute products (Oliver & Donkor 2010). At the same time increased wood supply from plantation forests and improvements in tropical timber processing, driven by increased investment in tropical countries, would ensure growth in wood product prices did not dampen demand growth. If these trends occur model predictions suggest tropical sawnwood and plywood consumption from 2010 to 2020 could increase 3.7% and 4.0% per year, respectively.

Substitution from tropical to non-tropical wood products

During the period from 1995 to 2006 there has been a global trend in log, sawnwood, and plywood consumption away from tropical hardwoods to softwoods and to a lesser extent, non-tropical hardwoods (Tables 5.2 and 5.3). As a result, tropical hardwoods have had a declining share in consumption of these products by tropical producers, especially in Asia & Pacific and Latin America. While tropical producer country consumption of wood products is predominantly tropical hardwoods (67% of harvests, 85% of sawnwood, and 87% of plywood in 1995), the share of these in consumption has declined (50% of harvests, 57% of sawnwood and 76% of plywood in 2006). This trend has, in part, been driven by an increase in the use of tropical hardwood plantation forests, for pulp and energy production (ITTO 2007). In Africa, tropical wood products are a significantly larger share of wood product consumption, with only a modest decline in share

from 1995 to 2006 (Tables 5.2 and 5.3), products are a significantly larger share of wood product consumption,

with only a modest decline in share from 1995 to 2006 (Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

Table 5.2 Share (%) of softwood, tropical hardwood and non-tropical hardwood in total sawnwood consumption, by region, historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020).
Sources: ITTO and FAO for 1995 to 2006 and model predictions for 2020

Regions*	Commodity	Actual			Predicted 2020
		1995	2000	2006	
Africa	Softwood	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7
	Tropical	100.0	99.7	99.1	99.0
	Hardwood	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
Latin America	Softwood	24.7	43.7	43.1	47.2
	Tropical	75.3	51.2	54.8	50.9
	Hardwood	0.0	5.1	2.1	1.9
Asia & Pacific	Softwood	60.5	58.7	61.2	54.2
	Tropical	25.7	32.8	19.4	19.5
	Hardwood	13.8	8.5	19.4	26.3
North America	Softwood	79.1	78.3	81.6	82.1
	Tropical	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Hardwood	20.7	21.5	18.1	17.7
Europe	Softwood	82.8	85.1	90.7	90.6
	Tropical	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.4
	Hardwood	13.1	11.8	7.0	7.0
ROW	Softwood	68.4	66.8	66.2	68.1
	Tropical	8.0	11.5	11.2	8.7
	Hardwood	23.6	21.7	22.6	23.2
ITTO Producers	Softwood	15.2	27.2	39.6	45.8
	Tropical	84.3	69.0	56.5	50.4
	Hardwood	0.5	3.8	4.0	3.8
ITTO Consumers	Softwood	78.2	83.8	82.6	76.5
	Tropical	5.2	5.4	3.8	4.7
	Hardwood	16.6	10.8	13.6	18.8
World	Softwood	70.3	71.5	73.7	70.7
	Tropical	13.0	13.2	10.8	12.1
	Hardwood	16.7	15.4	15.5	17.2

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region. ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Towards 2020 a strengthening of consumer preferences for tropical sawnwood and plywood and strong economic growth in key countries such as China and India is predicted to lead to a marginal increase in the share of tropical sawnwood in consumption to 12% by 2020 and a slowing in the decline in the share of tropical in plywood consumption to 27%. The predicted growth in China's consumption of tropical sawnwood contributes to the

reversal in Asia & Pacific's decline in tropical share of sawnwood consumption (Table 5.2). Even if there is an increased preference for tropical sawnwood and plywood in Europe and North America, shares of tropical in total wood products consumption are predicted to grow insignificantly. This is due to the combination of already low levels of tropical wood product consumption and slower economic growth in these regions.

Table 5.3 Share (%) of softwood, tropical hardwood and non-tropical hardwood in total plywood consumption, by region, historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020).
Sources: ITTO and FAO for 1995 to 2006 and model predictions for 2020

Regions*	Commodity	Actual			Predicted 2020
		1995	2000	2006	
Africa	Softwood	0.0	8.2	3.1	3.4
	Tropical	100.0	91.8	96.6	96.5
	Hardwood	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Latin America	Softwood	42.2	57.6	58.3	57.4
	Tropical	62.3	31.4	35.6	32.9
	Hardwood	n.a.	11.0	6.1	9.7
Asia & Pacific	Softwood	22.4	31.0	39.7	42.1
	Tropical	62.4	57.3	39.2	33.8
	Hardwood	15.2	11.7	21.1	24.0
North America	Softwood	74.9	82.2	70.1	72.1
	Tropical	7.1	7.7	9.4	9.3
	Hardwood	18.0	10.1	20.4	18.6
Europe	Softwood	43.1	39.0	39.2	38.0
	Tropical	28.8	19.9	17.9	17.7
	Hardwood	28.1	41.1	42.9	44.4
ROW	Softwood	65.6	69.1	73.6	76.6
	Tropical	34.4	30.9	26.4	23.4
	Hardwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITTO Producers	Softwood	14.3	29.7	21.1	22.2
	Tropical	87.1	63.5	76.2	73.7
	Hardwood	0.0	6.7	2.6	4.1
ITTO Consumers	Softwood	31.6	39.1	45.5	47.3
	Tropical	49.5	42.1	27.7	23.7
	Hardwood	18.9	18.8	26.8	29.1
World	Softwood	45.1	51.9	50.5	50.8
	Tropical	38.8	34.4	28.4	27.0
	Hardwood	16.1	13.6	21.1	22.2

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region. ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Concentration of tropical wood product production and consumption in tropical countries

Not surprisingly global production of tropical sawnwood and plywood is concentrated in the tropical producer countries (Tables 5.4 and 5.5). In 2006, Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia and India were the largest producers of tropical sawnwood (63% of world production) and plywood (59% of world production). China though,

was the second largest producer of tropical plywood, having surpassed Indonesian production. Brazil, India and Indonesia are also large consumers of tropical sawnwood, followed by China, Vietnam and Malaysia. Tropical plywood is the only tropical product for which developed countries are among the top consumers; Japan (16% of world consumption), the United States (7.4%) and France (1.8%). Trends toward stronger economic growth post-economic crisis and continued improvements in processing in key Asia & Pacific and Latin America

countries, are predicted to lead to a continued concentration of production and consumption of tropical timber products in tropical producer countries (Tables 5.4 and 5.5). This is particularly the case for China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil and Peru. Potential drivers of the trend toward improved tropical timber processing are better investment environments in tropical producer countries, brought about by a reduction in corruption, and improved forest governance, through third-party monitoring (Canby & Raditz 2005). Sources of non-Western investment are potentially tropical producer country governments supporting industry development, and private sector investment from emerging economies (particularly China) seeking primary and secondary processed wood products for their expanding markets.

Table 5.4 Historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020) regional shares of world production of tropical sawnwood. Sources: ITTO and FAO 1995 to 2006, model predictions for 2020

Region*	Actual			Predicted 2020
	1995	2000	2006	
Africa	4.4	8.6	9.5	8.6
Latin America	34.2	32.0	34.6	40.4
Asia & Pacific	51.7	46.6	42.2	38.7
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.5
ROW	8.1	11.5	13.5	11.8
ITTO Producers	87.3	83.8	82.8	81.4
ITTO Consumers	4.6	4.6	3.7	6.8

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.

ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Table 5.5 Historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020) regional shares of world production of tropical plywood. Sources: ITTO and FAO 1995 to 2006, model predictions for 2020

Region*	Actual			Predicted 2020
	1995	2000	2006	
Africa	2.5	4.4	4.7	4.4
Latin America	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.4
Asia & Pacific	85.7	83.9	82.8	83.9
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.0
ROW	2.6	2.7	4.2	3.4
ITTO Producers	71.5	75.6	65.9	67.1
ITTO Consumers	25.8	21.7	29.9	29.5

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.

ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Emergence of Latin America and Asia-Pacific producers

In the past, global wood products consumption and production has been concentrated in North America and Europe. Though North America and Europe remain the dominant producers and consumers, especially of softwood products, Asia & Pacific and Latin America are gaining, particularly in production of more processed products such as plywood, paper and paperboard, and secondary processed products. Most of this growth occurred in China, and to a lesser extent in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea. This change has been driven by a combination of stronger economic growth, lower manufacturing costs, development of forest plantations, and in some cases protection of processing industries in these countries.

If trends towards stronger economic growth, expansion of plantation forests and improvements in manufacturing costs and wood conversions in Asia & Pacific and Latin America continue, the historical shift in wood product production to these regions is predicted to continue. As discussed previously key drivers of these trends are ongoing strengthening of investment environments and forest governance in these regions. Model predictions suggest that the above trends would lead to Asia & Pacific experiencing large growth in production of a number of secondary processed wood products. The region is predicted to surpass North American and European production of reconstituted panels by 2020 (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020) regional shares of world production of reconstituted panels. Sources: ITTO and FAO 1995 to 2006, model predictions for 2020

Region*	Actual			Predicted 2020
	1995	2000	2006	
Africa	4.4	8.6	9.5	8.6
Latin America	34.2	32.0	34.6	40.4
Asia & Pacific	51.7	46.6	42.2	38.7
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.5
ROW	8.1	11.5	13.5	11.8
ITTO Producers	87.3	83.8	82.8	81.4
ITTO Consumers	4.6	4.6	3.7	6.8

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.

ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

The main countries predicted to increase panel production are China, Malaysia and Thailand. The Asia & Pacific region could also close the gap with North America and Europe in non-tropical hardwood sawnwood production (Table 5.7) with most of the increase in production predicted to come from China.

Table 5.7 Historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020) regional shares of world production of non-tropical hardwood sawnwood. Sources: ITTO and FAO 1995 to 2006, model predictions for 2020

Region*	Actual			Predicted 2020
	1995	2000	2006	
Africa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Latin America	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.8
Asia & Pacific	19.9	7.2	23.2	30.6
North America	47.6	54.7	44.5	33.7
Europe	11.4	12.7	6.6	5.6
ROW	21.1	23.8	25.0	29.3
ITTO Producers	0.3	2.1	1.1	1.8
ITTO Consumers	32.8	21.3	31.9	37.2

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.

ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region

Production of fibre-based and secondary processed wood products

Historically, growth in production of fibre-based products¹ and secondary processed wood products² has been more rapid than for primary solidwood products (Table 5.7). This is particularly the case in Asia & Pacific and Latin America. As with agricultural products, this trend has been driven by an increasing demand for more sophisticated, differentiated products as incomes grow (Antle 1999). This is reflected in income growth being associated with stronger increases in demand for more processed wood products, compared with less processed products (Simangunsong and Buongiorno 2001). At the same time, there has been a reduction in tariff escalation, reducing the import price of more processed wood products relative to primary wood products (Turner et al. 2006).

Where there is a stronger consumer preference for these products, relative to less processed products, the trend toward increased production of fibre-based and secondary processed products is predicted to continue. Other trends supporting the continuation of this shift are expansion of plantation forests providing a low cost source of wood fibre (Carle & Holmgren 2008) and improvements in processing, especially for reconstituted panels and secondary processed products in countries in Latin America and Asia & Pacific.

¹ reconstituted panels, wood pulp, and paper and paperboard

² builder's carpentry and joinery, wooden furniture and other SPWP

Table 5.8 Historical (1995-2006) and predicted (2020) regional growth rates of world production of softwood sawnwood, reconstituted panels, and wooden furniture. Sources: ITTO and FAO 1995 to 2006, model predictions 2006 to 2020

Commodity*	Region	Actual		Predicted 2006-2020
		1995-2000	2000-2006	
Softwood sawnwood	Africa	-	-	5.5
	Latin America	11.6	1.8	4.7
	Asia & Pacific	-6.8	4.9	1.3
	North America	-1.4	1.4	1.8
	Europe	3.4	2.5	0.3
	ROW	1.1	3.2	2.7
	ITTO Producers	9.4	8.8	4.7
	ITTO Consumers	0.5	2.2	0.5
Reconstituted panels	Africa	29.3	-16.8	5.9
	Latin America	9.3	4.9	3.3
	Asia & Pacific	4.6	10.2	5.6
	North America	6.7	1.1	2.0
	Europe	6.8	2.0	2.0
	ROW	3.6	6.8	5.4
	ITTO Producers	9.6	5.2	2.3
	ITTO Consumers	6.9	4.3	3.7
Wooden furniture	Africa	9.0	5.8	1.9
	Latin America	13.3	6.3	3.3
	Asia & Pacific	35.1	14.0	3.9
	North America	-	-	3.8
	Europe	4.7	-5.4	3.0
	ROW	-	27.4	2.2
	ITTO Producers	18.8	8.9	2.8
	ITTO Consumers	10.2	5.4	4.0

*Africa, Latin America and Asia & Pacific regions include both ITTO producer and consumer countries in each region.

ROW (Rest of World) includes all non-ITTO member countries.

Europe includes ITTO consumer countries in that region. Model predictions suggest that these trends would lead to strong growth in fibre-based and secondary processed wood product production in Asia & Pacific (greater than 5.5% per year growth) and Latin America (greater than 6.0% per year). The key producers in Asia & Pacific are likely to be China for reconstituted panels, wood pulp, paper and paperboard, and all secondary processed wood products, Malaysia and Thailand for reconstituted panels and wooden furniture, and Indonesia for wood pulp, paper and paperboard and other secondary processed products. The key producer in Latin America for fibre-based products and secondary processed products is likely to be Brazil. Africa, particularly Nigeria, also has potential to experience comparable growth in production of fibre-based products (Table 5.8).

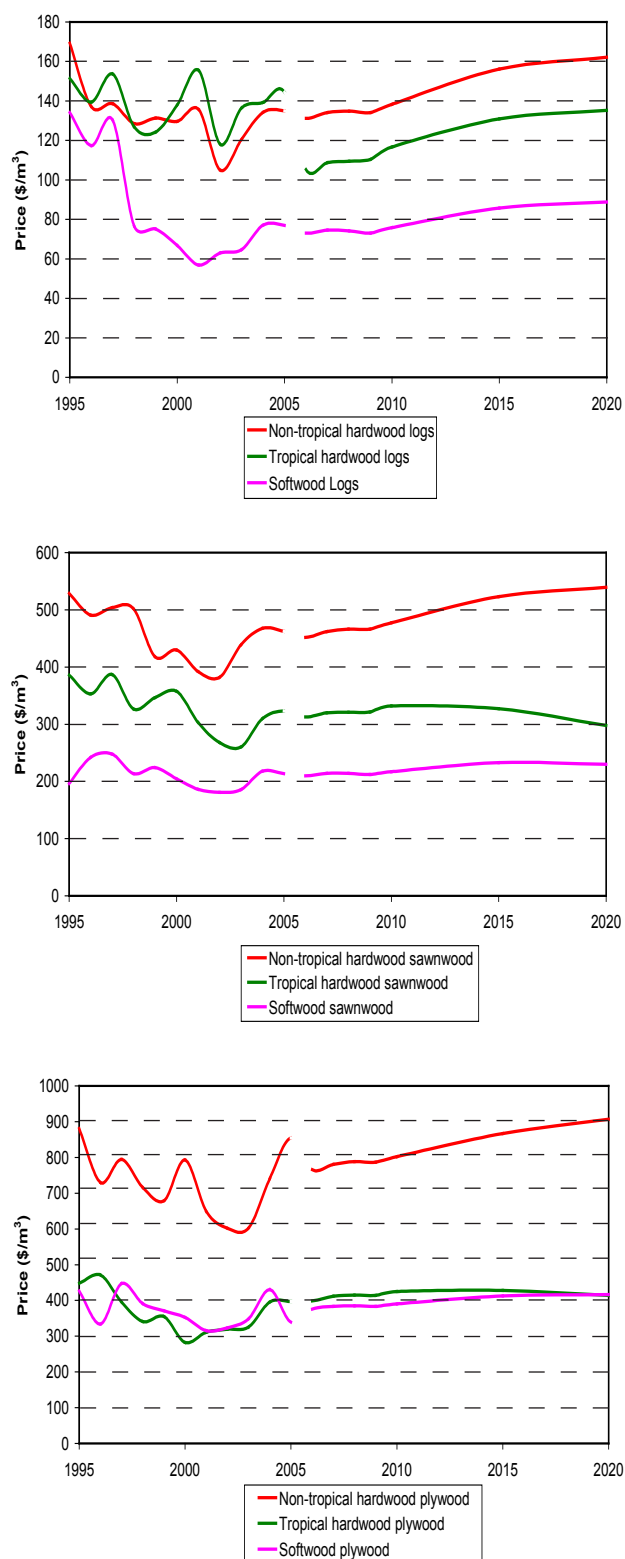
Wood product prices

Historically, forest product prices have declined, though from 2000 to 2008 prices increased in line with growth in all commodity prices driven by the expansion in global demand and fuelled by strong economic growth (World Bank 2009) (Figure 5.2). Prices for tropical and non-tropical hardwood logs are similar and have moved together, from 1995 to 2007, while softwood logs have been priced lower (Figure 5.2).

The price of sawnwood has paralleled the price of logs as roundwood is a major component of the total cost of sawmilling, though there is a clear difference in the price of tropical and non-tropical hardwood, and softwood sawnwood; tropical hardwood sawnwood being priced lower than non-tropical (Figure 5.2). Non-tropical hardwood also responded more strongly to increased global demand from 2003.

Given the important influence of economic growth on historical forest product prices, model predictions of future prices suggest that the global economic crisis will lead to a dip in prices due to lower global demand. Beyond the crisis, a combination of increased demand for wood products and reduced wood supply would be needed to increase prices, particularly for tropical hardwood logs and sawnwood (Figure 5.2). Trends toward robust economic growth and strengthening preferences for tropical timber products would be important influences on increased demand for tropical timber products. A reduction in forest available for supply due to expansion of protected forest area for provision of ecosystem services, particularly in the tropics, would reduce wood supply. Key drivers of these trends have been discussed earlier. Another important influence on forest product prices is changes in processing technology; conversion rates and manufacturing costs. An improvement in major producer country processing technology through higher conversion rates and lower manufacturing costs would lead to prices for tropical logs, sawnwood and plywood growing less, resulting in tropical product prices moving closer to those of softwoods (Figure 5.2).

Fig. 5.2 Historical (1995-2005) and predicted (2006-2020) softwood, tropical hardwood and non-tropical hardwood log, sawnwood, and plywood prices



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 USDA Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN Reports
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 Wood Furniture-International Market Review
 Wood Markets

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SOURCES:

The 2008 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire is the main source of the appendices. Other sources are indicated by the superscripts after the figures.

ITTO SUPERSSCRIPTS

C	COMTRADE database.
CB	COMTRADE MIRROR STATISTICS from COMTRADE database.
F	FAOSTAT database.
R	Figure rounded down to zero.
I	ITTO estimate.
X	Repeated data.
*	Other unofficial data including country statistical reports, trade journals, ITTO project reports, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reports.
G	Global Trade Atlas.
W	Adjustment from weight (usually metric tons) to volume assuming the following factors (unless different conversion factors are reported): 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 SUPERSSCRIPTS

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 2008.
ITCF	ITTO Secretariat estimates based on TCF.

APPENDIX 1

Production and Trade of Timber, 2005-2009

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N.B. Domestic Consumption = Production + Imports - Exports.

Unit values may differ for equivalent volumes/values due to rounding.

Export values/prices are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	115376	127498	133981	144135	144046	49104	54360	52634	41382	39521
		C	69243	73853	74756	78357	78282	34536	39164	36518	28611	30039
		NC	46133	53645	59225	65778	65764	14568	15196	16116	12771	9482
	Sawn	All	44694	51458	53718	53131	53076	18310	18326	16968	16319	16247
		C	32147	34909	33960	33539	33486	12241	12690	11743	11761	11745
		NC	12547	16549	19759	19592	19591	6070	5636	5225	4558	4501
	Ven	All	4410	4365	4306	4046	3927	752	691	674	583	514
		C	2113	2142	2111	1865	1746	73	71	119	85	83
		NC	2296	2223	2195	2181	2181	679	620	556	498	431
	Ply	All	30325	32657	40820	40027	39992	7999	8395	7053	6110	6210
		C	19891	19304	24108	26744	26711	946	1033	1106	934	938
		NC	10434	13353	16712	13283	13281	7053	7362	5947	5176	5272
Australia	Logs	All	26333	26735 ^F	27182 ^I	28461 ^I	28461 ^X	9 ^{CB}	2 ^I	6 ^{CB}	4 ^I	4 ^X
		C	14520	14379 ^F	14580 ^I	14913 ^I	14913 ^X	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X
		NC	11813	12356 ^F	12602 ^I	13548 ^I	13548 ^X	6 ^{CB}	1 ^C	3 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^X
	Sawn	All	4687	4784 ^F	5064 ^F	5372 ^I	5372 ^X	701 ^F	570 ^I	566	734 ^C	734 ^X
		C	3456	3596 ^F	3929 ^F	4263 ^I	4263 ^X	563 ^F	444	443	617 ^C	617 ^X
		NC	1231	1188 ^F	1135 ^F	1109 ^I	1109 ^X	138 ^F	126 ^F	123	117 ^C	117 ^X
	Ven	All	4	4	5	5 ^X	5 ^X	21	29	35	20 ^I	20 ^X
		C	2	2	2	2 ^X	2 ^X	10	16	18	10 ^{CB}	10 ^X
		NC	2	2	3	3 ^X	3 ^X	12	12	17	10 ^C	10 ^X
	Ply	All	156	145	130	134 ^I	118 ^I	194 ^F	226 ^C	209 ^I	223 ^C	223 ^X
		C	137	128	114	118 ^I	102 ^I	115	131 ^C	142 ^{CB}	145 ^C	145 ^X
		NC	19	17	16	16 ^X	16 ^X	79	95 ^C	67 ^C	79 ^C	79 ^X
China	Logs	All	50230 ^I	61120 ^I	64920 ^I	73573	73573 ^X	30087 ^I	35451 ^I	37100	29534	28054 ^G
		C	20730 ^I	24800 ^I	23250 ^I	26348 ^I	26348 ^X	18989 ^F	23016 ^{CB}	23238	18542	20297 ^G
		NC	29500 ^I	36320 ^I	41670 ^I	47225 ^I	47225 ^X	11098 ^C	12435 ^C	13862	10993	7757 ^G
	Sawn	All	17903 ^I	24865 ^I	28291 ^I	28410	28410 ^X	6680 ^I	6905 ^I	6503	7091	7040 ^I
		C	7710 ^I	10665 ^I	10700 ^I	10900 ^I	10900 ^X	2590 ^{CB}	2946 ^{CB}	2804	3645	3645 ^X
		NC	10193 ^I	14200 ^I	17590 ^I	17510 ^I	17510 ^X	4089 ^C	3959 ^C	3699	3446	3394 ^G
	Ven	All	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^I	3000 ^X	3000 ^X	151	134	130	92	72 ^G
		C	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^I	1000 ^X	1000 ^X	4	3	4	4	2 ^G
		NC	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^I	2000 ^X	2000 ^X	147	130	126	88	71 ^G
	Ply	All	25150	27288	35616 ^I	35409	35409 ^X	589	460 ^I	304	294	294 ^X
		C	16681	15762	20587 ^I	23553	23553 ^X	209	141	85	52	52 ^X
		NC	8469	11526	15029 ^I	11856	11856 ^X	380	319 ^{CB}	219	242	242 ^X
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	160 ^C	159 ^I	138 ^C	76 ^C	76 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	13 ^C	8 ^C	18 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^X
		NC	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	147 ^{CB}	151 ^{CB}	120 ^C	72 ^C	72 ^X
	Sawn	All	25 ^X	15 ^I	15 ^X	15 ^X	15 ^X	544 ^C	454 ^C	395 ^C	298 ^I	298 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	128 ^C	116 ^C	141 ^C	138 ^C	138 ^X
		NC	25 ^X	15 ^I	15 ^X	15 ^X	15 ^X	416 ^C	338 ^C	255 ^C	160 ^{CB}	160 ^X
	Ven	All	10 ^X	2 ^I	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	32 ^I	37 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}
		NC	10 ^X	2 ^I	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	27 ^C	34 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X
	Ply	All	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	283 ^{CB}	312 ^{CB}	242 ^{CB}	223 ^{CB}	223 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	78 ^{CB}	131 ^{CB}	140 ^{CB}	141 ^{CB}	141 ^X
		NC	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	205 ^{CB}	181 ^{CB}	102 ^{CB}	83 ^{CB}	83 ^X
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	All	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	18 ^{CB}	18 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	14 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X
	Ven	All	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}
		NC	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	11 ^I	18 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^C	2 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	11 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	26 ^X	26 ^X	26 ^X	26 ^X	26 ^X	1191 ^C	830 ^{CB}	675 ^I	681 ^I	681 ^X
		C	17 ^X	17 ^X	17 ^X	17 ^X	17 ^X	159 ^C	205 ^{CB}	119 ^C	98 ^C	98 ^X
		NC	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	1033 ^C	625 ^{CB}	556 ^{CB}	583 ^{CB}	583 ^X
	Sawn	All	9 ^X	10 ^X	8 ^I	8 ^X	8 ^X	1142 ^C	1019 ^I	1113 ^C	1058 ^C	1058 ^X
		C	7 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	587 ^C	617 ^C	705 ^C	703 ^C	703 ^X
		NC	2 ^X	2 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	555 ^C	402 ^{CB}	408 ^C	355 ^C	355 ^X
	Ven	All	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	131 ^C	135 ^C	132 ^C	147 ^C	147 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	3 ^C	6 ^C	6 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X
		NC	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	128 ^C	129 ^C	126 ^C	146 ^C	146 ^X
	Ply	All	687 ^I	731 ^I	781 ^I	781 ^X	781 ^X	925 ^I	992 ^{CB}	836 ^C	790 ^I	790 ^X
		C	15 ^X	14 ^X	14 ^X	14 ^X	14 ^X	191 ^C	277 ^{CB}	286 ^C	253 ^{CB}	253 ^X
		NC	672 ^I	717 ^I	767 ^I	767 ^X	767 ^X	734 ^{CB}	716 ^{CB}	550 ^C	537 ^C	537 ^X
Japan	Logs	All	16166	16609	17650	17709	17620	10654	10582	8973	6228	5848
		C	13695	14017	15162	14975	14900	8977	9021	7748	5362	5035
		NC	2471	2592	2488	2734	2720	1677	1561	1225	866	813
	Sawn	All	12825	12554	11632	10884	10830	8395	8505	7354	6522	6509
		C	12517	12228	11411	10688	10635	7902	8060	6947	6208	6196
		NC	308	326	221	196	195	493	445	407	314	313
	Ven	All	60 ^X	60 ^X	60 ^X	60 ^X	60 ^X	109	95	76	66	68
		C	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	47	40	22	20	21
		NC	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	62	55	54	46	47
	Ply	All	3212	3314	3073	2586	2573	4733	5046	4064	3583	3683
		C	2249	2484	2424	2156	2145	294	241	246	140	144
		NC	963	830	649	430	428	4439	4805	3818	3443	3539

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country	
6189	6757	7196	7622	8642	158291	175101	179419	177894	174925	All	Logs	Asia-Pacific	
5926	6485	6978	7514	8526	97853	106532	104296	99454	99796	C			
263	272	219	109	117	60438	68569	75123	78440	75130	NC			
2941	3335	3094	2904	2786	60062	66449	67592	66546	66537	All	Sawn		
2426	2714	2507	2305	2299	41962	44885	43195	42995	42932	C			
516	621	587	599	488	18101	21565	24396	23551	23604	NC			
277	326	321	308	273	4885	4730	4659	4321	4168	All	Ven		
151	165	155	157	155	2035	2049	2075	1794	1674	C			
126	161	166	151	118	2850	2682	2585	2527	2493	NC			
5823	8563	8889	7353	7363	32501	32490	38984	38784	38840	All	Ply		
3583	5803	6647	5630	5640	17254	14534	18567	22048	22010	C			
2240	2760	2242	1723	1723	15247	17955	20416	16736	16830	NC			
922 ^{CB}	1062 ^C	1145 ^C	847 ^I	847 ^X	25420	25675	26043	27618	27618	All	Logs	Australia	
756 ^{CB}	881 ^C	972 ^C	779 ^C	779 ^X	13767	13500	13611	14138	14138	C			
166 ^{CB}	182 ^C	173 ^C	68 ^{CB}	68 ^X	11653	12175	12432	13480	13480	NC			
346 ^C	397	368	265 ^{CB}	265 ^X	5042	4957	5262	5841	5841	All	Sawn		
247 ^C	320	318	182 ^{CB}	182 ^X	3772	3720	4054	4698	4698	C			
100 ^C	77	50	83 ^{CB}	83 ^X	1270	1237	1208	1143	1143	NC			
3	5 ^I	9 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^X	22	28	31	11	11	All	Ven		
2	1	6	3 ^C	3 ^X	9	17	15	9	9	C			
1	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	13	11	17	2	2	NC			
9	20 ^I	17 ^I	14 ^{CB}	14 ^X	341	352	322	343	327	All	Ply		
3	15 ^{CB}	8 ^C	9 ^{CB}	9 ^X	249	244	248	254	238	C			
6 ^C	5 ^{CI}	9 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X	92	108	74	90	90	NC			
79 ^I	25 ^I	4	3	11 ^G	80238	96547	102016	103105	101616	All	Logs	China	
1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RG}	39718	47816	46488	44890	46645	C			
78 ^{CB}	25 ^{CB}	4	3	11 ^G	40520	48731	55528	58215	54971	NC			
615	808	747	685	555 ^G	23967	30962	34047	34816	34895	All	Sawn		
271	340	282	216	198 ^G	10030	13271	13222	14329	14347	C			
345	468	465	469	357 ^G	13938	17691	20824	20487	20548	NC			
104	144	152	146	114 ^G	3048	2990	2978	2946	2958	All	Ven		
4	10	8	14	16 ^G	1001	993	997	990	986	C			
100	133	145	132	99 ^G	2047	1997	1981	1956	1972	NC			
5540	8243	8716	7185	7185 ^X	20199	19506	27204	28518	28518	All	Ply		
3382	5605	6547	5528	5528 ^X	13508	10298	14125	18077	18077	C			
2158	2637	2169	1657	1657 ^X	6691	9208	13079	10441	10441	NC			
9 ^I	16 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^X	157	148	134	72	72	All	Logs	(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	
1 ^C	2 ^C	6 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^X	12	6	12	2	2	C			
7 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	7 ^I	145	142	122	70	70	NC			
80 ^I	84 ^I	86 ^I	61 ^I	61 ^X	489	385	324	253	253	All	Sawn		
66 ^C	63 ^C	79 ^C	57 ^C	57 ^X	62	53	62	81	81	C			
13 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X	427	332	262	171	171	NC			
1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	41	37	33	7	7	All	Ven		
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	5	3	0	0	0	C			
1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	36	34	32	7	7	NC			
40 ^{CB}	83 ^I	24 ^I	28 ^{CB}	28 ^X	248	234	223	201	201	All	Ply		
11 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	20 ^X	67	122	133	121	121	C			
30 ^{CB}	74 ^C	17 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	8 ^X	181	112	90	80	80	NC			
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1	1	1	1	1	All	Logs	(Macao S.A.R.)	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C			
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1	1	1	1	1	NC			
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1 ^I	1 ^X	18	17	17	9	9	All	Sawn		
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	14	13	12	6	6	C			
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^X	4	5	5	3	3	NC			
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	1	1	1	1	1	All	Ven		
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C			
0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	1	1	1	1	1	NC			
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	11	18	6	11	11	All	Ply		
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	-0	2	5	4	4	C			
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	11	16	1	6	6	NC			
14 ^C	52 ^C	41 ^C	31 ^C	31 ^X	1204	804	660	676	676	All	Logs	(Taiwan Province of China)	
5 ^C	2 ^C	4 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^X	171	220	133	113	113	C			
9 ^C	50 ^C	38 ^C	28 ^C	28 ^X	1033	584	527	564	564	NC			
63 ^I	54 ^C	63 ^C	46 ^I	46 ^X	1088	975	1058	1020	1020	All	Sawn		
18 ^{CB}	12 ^C	11 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^X	576	613	703	699	699	C			
45 ^C	42 ^C	52 ^C	34 ^{CB}	34 ^X	512	362	355	321	321	NC			
21 ^{CB}	18 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	7 ^X	161	167	167	190	190	All	Ven		
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	3	5	5	0	0	C			
20 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	7 ^X	158	161	162	190	190	NC			
36 ^I	35 ^C	38 ^C	46 ^C	46 ^X	1577	1688	1579	1525	1525	All	Ply		
12 ^{CB}	2 ^C	2 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X	194	289	298	266	266	C			
24 ^C	33 ^C	36 ^C	45 ^C	45 ^X	1383	1399	1281	1259	1259	NC			
22 ^I	30 ^I	19	48	46	26798	27161	26604	23889	23423	All	Logs	Japan	
22	30	18	47	45	22650	23008	22892	20290	19890	C			
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1	1	1	4148	4153	3712	3599	3533	NC			
20	17	29	43	43	21200	21042	18957	17363	17296	All	Sawn		
13	12	25	39	39	20406	20276	18333	16857	16791	C			
7	5	4	4	4	794	766	624	506	504	NC			
2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	167	154	135	125	127	All	Ven		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	57	50	32	30	30	C			
2	1	1	1	1	110	104	103	95	96	NC			
10	12	13	10	10	7935	8348	7124	6159	6247	All	Ply		
2	7	8	7	7	2541	2718	2662	2289	2282	C			
8	5	5	3	3	5394	5630	4462	3870	3964	NC			

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	All	2350	2444	2680	2702	2702	6998 ^I	7327 ^I	5738 ^I	4853	4853
		C	1595	1728	1895	1910	1910	6394 ^{CB}	6912 ^{CB}	5392	4600	4600
		NC	755	716	785	792	792	604 ^C	415	347 ^C	253	253
	Sawn	All	4366 ^F	4366 ^F	3798 ^I	3798 ^X	3798 ^X	775	804	966	564	564
		C	4200 ^F	4200 ^F	3654 ^I	3654 ^X	3654 ^X	424	466	664	421	421
		NC	166 ^F	166 ^F	144 ^I	144 ^X	144 ^X	351	338	302	143	143
	Ven	All	574 ^F	544	481	376	376	305	257	256	244 ^I	195
		C	430	465	431	340	340	3	2	66	49	49
		NC	144	79	50	36	36	302	255	190	195 ^C	146
	Ply	All	680	741	764	667	667	1242	1297	1359 ^I	953 ^I	953 ^I
		C	404	513	547	487	487	48	93	187 ^C	187 ^X	187 ^X
		NC	276	228	217	180	180	1194	1204	1172	765	765
Nepal	Logs	All	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^X	1260 ^X	2 ^I	3 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^F	1260 ^X	1260 ^X	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Sawn	All	630 ^F	630 ^F	630 ^F	630 ^X	630 ^X	2 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		C	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^F	20 ^X	20 ^X	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	610 ^F	610 ^F	610 ^F	610 ^X	610 ^X	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Ven	All	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
		NC	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	39 ^X	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
	Ply	All	30 ^F	30 ^F	30 ^F	30 ^X	30 ^X	2 ^I	2 ^{CB}	3 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^X
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	1 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	30 ^X	30 ^X	30 ^X	30 ^X	30 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I	3 ^X
New Zealand	Logs	All	19005 ^F	19298	20257	20398	20398 ^X	3	6	4	4	4
		C	18686 ^F	18912	19852	20194	20194 ^X	1	1	0	0	0
		NC	319 ^F	386	405	204	204 ^X	2	5	4	4	4
	Sawn	All	4249 ^F	4234	4280	4014	4014 ^X	54	50	52	42	34
		C	4238 ^F	4192	4237	4006	4006 ^X	30	26	26	22	19
		NC	11 ^F	42	43	7	7 ^X	23	24	26	20	15
	Ven	All	672 ^F	665	668	513	394	1 ^I	4 ^I	11	7	4
		C	671	665	668	513	394	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	1	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	4	10	7	4
	Ply	All	405 ^F	404	422	416	410	19	42 ^I	30	30	30
		C	405	404	422	416	410	9	16 ^C	14	12	12
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	10	26	16	18	18
ECE Regions	Logs	All	940984	884136	897704	776753	613529	68242	64278	65353	56479	49672
		C	729032	675198	689175	582130	480443	41422	39550	40938	33858	29624
		NC	211952	208938	208529	194623	133086	26820	24728	24416	22621	20048
	Sawn	All	249201	247615	236733	205424	172212	88430	85045	82231	62865	50230
		C	213126	212044	202987	174919	144148	77727	75597	72170	54835	43559
		NC	36075	35571	33746	30505	28064	10702	9448	10062	8029	6671
	Ven	All	2616	2634	2332	2105	1907	1837	1811	1763	1448	1344
		C	1367	1318	1108	1003	819	529	517	396	279	276
		NC	1249	1316	1225	1102	1088	1309	1294	1368	1169	1068
	Ply	All	20419	19508	18771	15929	14855	12983	13643	12461	10516	9263
		C	16509	15642	14837	12592	11760	4960	4934	4290	4178	3521
		NC	3911	3866	3935	3337	3096	8023	8709	8171	6338	5742
EU	Logs	All	304757	275239	315218	275617	172352	55048	52753	55168	48292	41984
		C	251343	222050	261510	220993	144796	31545	30911	33187	27790	23590
		NC	53413	53189	53708	54624	27556	23503	21842	21981	20503	18393
	Sawn	All	88077	91945	95128	87239	74437	41258	41946	46830	37508	31749
		C	81670	85487	88498	81419	69477	34148	35275	39211	31564	26983
		NC	6408	6458	6630	5820	4959	7109	6670	7619	5944	4766
	Ven	All	1326	1330	1326	1200	1002	1017	1057	1081	965	837
		C	600	616	608	602	418	162	187	203	150	126
		NC	726	714	719	598	584	856	870	878	816	711
	Ply	All	3605	3601	3725	3318	2743	5911	6373	7061	6431	5351
		C	1769	1798	1705	1594	1229	2411	2506	2771	2697	2290
		NC	1836	1802	2019	1724	1515	3500	3867	4290	3734	3061
Austria	Logs	All	12786 ^{E4}	14430 ^{E4}	16521 ^{E4}	16772 ^{E4}	10170 ^{TCF}	8629 ^{E4}	9102 ^{E4}	8722 ^{E4}	7550 ^{E4}	6138 ^I
		C	11846 ^{E4}	13514 ^{E4}	15570 ^{E4}	15722 ^{E4}	9800 ^{TCF}	7517 ^{E2}	7808 ^{E2}	7325 ^{E2}	6418 ^{E2}	5000 ^{TCF}
		NC	940 ^{E4}	916 ^{E4}	951	1049 ^{E4}	370 ^{TCF}	1112 ^{E2}	1294 ^{E2}	1397 ^{E2}	1132 ^{E2}	1138 ^X
	Sawn	All	11074 ^{E4}	10507 ^{E4}	11816 ^{E4}	11990 ^{E4}	8470 ^{TCF}	1500 ^{E4}	1881 ^{E4}	1707 ^{E4}	1638 ^{E4}	1568 ^{TCF}
		C	10884 ^{E2}	10265 ^{E2}	11580 ^{E2}	11750 ^{E2}	8270 ^{TCF}	1286 ^{E2}	1641 ^{E2}	1446 ^{E2}	1420 ^{E2}	1378 ^{TCF}
		NC	190 ^{E2}	242 ^{E2}	236 ^{E2}	240 ^{E2}	200 ^{TCF}	214 ^{E2}	240 ^{E2}	261 ^{E2}	218 ^{E2}	190 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	23 ^{E4}	43 ^{E4}	45 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	36 ^{TCF}	56 ^{E4}	61 ^{E4}	63 ^{E4}	50 ^{E4}	45 ^{TCF}
		C	23 ^{E3}	29 ^{E3}	31 ^{E3}	33 ^{E3}	30 ^{ITCF}	13 ^{E2}	20 ^{E2}	16 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	11 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0 ^{E3}	14 ^{E3}	14 ^{E3}	7 ^{E3}	6 ^{ITCF}	43 ^{E2}	41 ^{E2}	47 ^{E2}	38 ^{E2}	34 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	195 ^{E4}	178 ^{E4}	258 ^{E4}	268 ^{E4}	300 ^{TCF}	140 ^{E4}	140 ^{E4}	172 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	105 ^{TCF}
		C	195 ^{E3}	178 ^{E2}	126 ^{E3}	176 ^{E3}	195 ^{TCF}	54 ^{E2}	53 ^{E2}	67 ^{E2}	52 ^{E2}	41 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	132 ^{E3}	92 ^{E3}	105 ^{TCF}	86 ^{E2}	87 ^{E2}	105 ^{E2}	81 ^{E2}	64 ^{ITCF}
Belgium	Logs	All	4300 ^{E4}	4405 ^{E4}	4275 ^{E4}	4000 ^{E4}	2420 ^{TCF}	3188 ^{E4}	3284 ^{E4}	4094 ^{E4}	3251 ^{E4}	3251 ^X
		C	3285 ^{E4}	3375 ^{E4}	3275 ^{E4}	3060 ^{E4}	1800 ^{TCF}	1048 ^{E1}	1435 ^{E2}	2397 ^{E1}	1718 ^{E1}	1718 ^X
		NC	1015 ^{E4}	1030 ^{E4}	1000 ^{E4}	940 ^{E4}	620 ^{TCF}	2140 ^{E1}	1849 ^{E2}	1697 ^{E1}	1533 ^{E1}	1533 ^X
	Sawn	All	1285 ^{E4}	1520 ^{E4}	1555 ^{E4}	1400 ^{E4}	1230 ^{TCF}	2467 ^{E4}	2213 ^{E4}	2861 ^{E4}	2612 ^{E4}	1695 ^{TCF}
		C	1075 ^{E2}	1300 ^{E2}	1325 ^{E2}	1200 ^{E2}	1050 ^{TCF}	1868 ^{E1}	1688 ^{E2}	2019 ^{E1}	1848 ^{E1}	1300 ^{TCF}
		NC	210 ^{E2}	220 ^{E2}	230 ^{E2}	200 ^{E2}	180 ^{TCF}	599 ^{E1}	525 ^{E2}	843 ^{E1}	764 ^{E1}	395 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	38 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	25 ^{TCF}	27 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	45 ^{E4}	42 ^{E4}	30 ^{TCF}
		C	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	8 ^{ITCF}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E3}	10 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	8 ^{ITCF}
		NC	37 ^{E2}	39 ^{E3}	40 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	17 ^{ITCF}	25 ^{E1}	38 ^{E3}	35 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	22 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	20 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	15 ^{E4}	10 ^{TCF}	521 ^{E4}	610 ^{E4}	672 ^{E4}	633 ^{E4}	505 ^{TCF}
		C	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	189 ^{E1}	201 ^{E1}	265 ^{E2}	252 ^{E2}	197 ^{ITCF}
		NC	20 ^{E2}	20 ^{E3}	20 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	10 ^{ITCF}	332 ^{E1}	409 ^{E3}	407 ^{E2}	381 ^{E2}	308 ^{ITCF}

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*			
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	1	1	9348	9771	8418	7555	7555	All	Logs	Korea, Rep. of
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	7989	8640	7287	6510	6510	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0	0 ^R	1	1	1359	1131	1132	1044	1044	NC		
12	15	18	8	8	5129	5155	4747	4354	4354	All	Sawn	
9	11	15	7	7	4615	4655	4304	4068	4068	C		
3	4	4	1	1	514	500	443	286	286	NC		
1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	878	800	736	619	571	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	433	467	497	389	389	C		
1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	445	333	239	230	182	NC		
15	12	5	2	2	1907	2026	2118	1618	1618	All	Ply	
3	9	4	1	1	449	597	731	674	674	C		
12	3	2	1	1	1458	1429	1387	944	944	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	1261	1262	1260	1260	1260	All	Logs	Nepal
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	1261	1262	1260	1260	1260	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	632	631	630	630	630	All	Sawn	
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	21	21	20	20	20	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	610	610	610	610	610	NC		
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	40	40	41	40	40	All	Ven	
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	40	40	41	40	40	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^I	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	32	32	31	30	30	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	1	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	30	31	31	30	30	NC		
5143 ^F	5571 ^I	5978 ^I	6684	7698	13865	13733	14283	13718	12704	All	Logs	New Zealand
5141 ^F	5570	5978	6683	7697	13546	13343	13874	13511	12497	C		
2 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^{CR}	1	1	319	390	409	207	207	NC		
1805 ^F	1960	1781	1794	1807	2498	2324	2551	2262	2241	All	Sawn	
1802 ^F	1956	1777	1792	1804	2466	2262	2486	2236	2221	C		
3 ^F	4	4	2	3	32	62	65	25	19	NC		
144 ^F	155 ^I	141	138	135	528	514	538	382	263	All	Ven	
144	152	140	138	135	528	513	529	375	259	C		
0 ^R	3 ^{CB}	1	0	0	0	1	9	7	4	NC		
172 ^I	159 ^C	75	66 ^I	76 ^I	252	287	377	380	364	All	Ply	
170 ^C	156 ^C	71	64	74	244	264	365	364	348	C		
2	3 ^C	4	2 ^C	2 ^X	8	23	12	16	16	NC		
38271	38120	38860	34895	26351	970954	910293	924198	798337	636851	All	Logs	ECE Regions
29419	29378	30195	26214	19605	741035	685369	699918	589774	490462	C		
8852	8742	8665	8681	6745	229920	224924	224280	208563	146389	NC		
86146	86551	81388	68311	54941	251484	246109	237576	199978	167501	All	Sawn	
79359	79736	74516	62638	50902	211494	207904	200642	167116	136805	C		
6787	6815	6872	5672	4039	39990	38205	36935	32862	30696	NC		
1914	1839	1578	1306	1113	2540	2605	2517	2248	2138	All	Ven	
925	854	591	449	372	971	981	912	833	722	C		
989	985	987	857	741	1569	1624	1606	1414	1416	NC		
4745	4848	4651	4383	3287	28657	28303	26581	22062	20831	All	Ply	
2608	2625	2385	2207	1658	18860	17951	16741	14563	13622	C		
2137	2223	2266	2176	1629	9797	10352	9840	7499	7208	NC		
20924	21375	23073	19805	12520	338881	306617	347313	304105	201816	All	Logs	EU
15256	15507	17240	14191	8418	267632	237454	277458	234592	159969	C		
5668	5868	5834	5614	4102	71249	69163	69855	69513	41847	NC		
39919	42235	43335	39527	32022	89416	91655	98623	85220	74164	All	Sawn	
37522	39652	40047	36595	30428	78296	81110	87662	76388	66033	C		
2397	2583	3288	2932	1595	11120	10545	10961	8832	8130	NC		
480	510	571	508	384	1863	1877	1836	1658	1454	All	Ven	
156	159	144	124	106	607	643	667	628	438	C		
325	351	427	383	278	1257	1234	1169	1030	1016	NC		
3121	3402	3238	3036	2265	6395	6571	7548	6713	5828	All	Ply	
1614	1736	1529	1433	1022	2565	2568	2948	2858	2497	C		
1507	1665	1709	1603	1244	3829	4003	4600	3855	3332	NC		
836 ^{E4}	718 ^{E4}	876 ^{E4}	974 ^{E4}	350 ^{TCF}	20579	22814	24367	23348	15958	All	Logs	Austria
601 ^{E2}	544 ^{E2}	719 ^{E2}	849 ^{E2}	300 ^{TCF}	18762	20778	22176	21291	14500	C		
235 ^{E2}	174 ^{E2}	157 ^{E2}	125 ^{E2}	50 ^{TCF}	1817	2036	2191	2056	1458	NC		
7281 ^{E4}	6889 ^{E4}	7842 ^{E4}	7196 ^{E4}	5664 ^{TCF}	5293	5499	5681	6432	4374	All	Sawn	
7111 ^{E2}	6694 ^{E2}	7637 ^{E2}	7013 ^{E2}	5514 ^{TCF}	5059	5212	5389	6157	4134	C		
170 ^{E2}	195 ^{E2}	205 ^{E2}	184 ^{E2}	150 ^{TCF}	234	287	292	274	240	NC		
33 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}	37 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	24 ^{TCF}	46	68	71	61	57	All	Ven	
4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	32	46	44	42	39	C		
29 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	22 ^{ITCF}	14	22	27	19	18	NC		
287 ^{E4}	311 ^{E4}	285 ^{E4}	141 ^{E4}	141 ^X	48	7	145	260	264	All	Ply	
226 ^{E2}	231 ^{E2}	121 ^{E2}	104 ^{E2}	104 ^X	23	0	72	123	132	C		
61 ^{E2}	80 ^{E2}	164 ^{E2}	37 ^C	37 ^X	25	7	73	137	132	NC		
1079 ^{E4}	1025 ^{E4}	814 ^{E4}	1026 ^{E4}	575 ^{TCF}	6409	6664	7555	6225	5096	All	Logs	Belgium
685 ^{E1}	565 ^{E1}	576 ^{E1}	514 ^{E1}	375 ^{TCF}	3648	4245	5096	4263	3143	C		
394 ^{E1}	460 ^{E2}	238 ^{E1}	512 ^{E3}	200 ^{TCF}	2761	2419	2459	1962	1953	NC		
1425 ^{E4}	1065 ^{E4}	2002 ^{E4}	1948 ^{E4}	925 ^{TCF}	2327	2668	2414	2064	2000	All	Sawn	
1057 ^{E1}	750 ^{E2}	1187 ^{E1}	1172 ^{E1}	725 ^{TCF}	1886	2238	2156	1876	1625	C		
368 ^{E1}	315 ^{E2}	815 ^{E1}	776 ^{E1}	200 ^{TCF}	441	430	258	188	375	NC		
13 ^{E4}	22 ^{E4}	32 ^{E4}	24 ^{E4}	26 ^{TCF}	52	58	53	38	28	All	Ven	
0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	3	3	10	16	13	C		
13 ^{E1}	22 ^{E3}	32 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	24 ^{ITCF}	49	55	43	22	15	NC		
423 ^{E4}	470 ^{E4}	386 ^{E4}	470 ^{E4}	400 ^{TCF}	118	160	306	178	115	All	Ply	
156 ^{E1}	156 ^{E3}	134 ^{E2}	184 ^{E2}	156 ^{ITCF}	33	45	131	68	41	C		
267 ^{E1}	314 ^{E3}	252 ^{E2}	286 ^{E2}	244 ^{ITCF}	85	115	175	110	74	NC		

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

			Production					Imports					
Country	Product	Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	
Denmark	Logs	All	1682 ^{E4}	1196 ^{E4}	1460 ^{E4}	1680 ^{E4}	530 ^{TCF}	506 ^I	395 ^{E4}	464 ^C	303 ^C	303 ^X	
		C	1559 ^{E4}	1060 ^{E4}	1299 ^{E4}	1299 ^{E4}	450 ^{TCF}	245 ^{E2}	125 ^{E2}	335 ^C	202 ^C	202 ^X	
	NC	122 ^{E4}	136 ^{E4}	161 ^{E4}	381 ^{E4}	80 ^{TCF}	261 ^C	270 ^{E1}	129 ^C	101 ^C	101 ^X		
		Sawn	All	196 ^{E4}	300 ^{E4}	300 ^{E4}	300 ^{E4}	300 ^{TCF}	2201 ^{E4}	2186 ^{E4}	2623 ^C	1793 ^C	2201 ^{TCF}
	C		175 ^{E5}	250 ^{E2}	250 ^{E2}	250 ^{E5}	250 ^{TCF}	2025 ^{E3}	2038 ^{E2}	2430 ^C	1646 ^C	2025 ^{TCF}	
	NC	21 ^{E5}	50 ^{E2}	50 ^{E2}	50 ^{E5}	50 ^{TCF}	176 ^{E2}	148 ^{E2}	193 ^C	147 ^C	176 ^{TCF}		
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	0	0 ^{TCF}	24 ^I	20 ^{E4}	22 ^C	20 ^C	20 ^X
	C		0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^X	8 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	4 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^X	
	NC	0 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^I	0 ^X	15 ^C	15 ^{E2}	19 ^C	17 ^C	17 ^X		
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	1 ^I	5 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}	13 ^X	371 ^{E4}	308 ^I	268 ^C	349 ^I	389 ^{TCF}
	C		0 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	8 ^{E3}	8 ^X	226 ^{E2}	181 ^{E2}	194 ^C	236 ^C	315 ^{ITCF}	
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E5}	5 ^X	146 ^{E2}	127 ^C	74 ^C	113 ^{E1}	74 ^{ITCF}		
Finland	Logs	All	47116 ^{E4}	45521 ^{E4}	51406 ^{E4}	45965 ^{E4}	45965 ^X	16031 ^{E4}	14655 ^{E4}	12942 ^{E4}	13371 ^{E4}	13371 ^X	
		C	40928 ^{E4}	39575 ^{E4}	44592 ^{E4}	38612 ^{E4}	38612 ^X	8411 ^{E2}	7140 ^{E2}	6187 ^{E2}	5818 ^{E2}	5818 ^X	
	NC	6188 ^{E4}	5946 ^{E4}	6814 ^{E4}	7353 ^{E4}	7353 ^X	7620 ^{E2}	7515 ^{E2}	6755 ^{E2}	7553 ^{E2}	7553 ^X		
		Sawn	All	12269 ^{E4}	12227 ^{E4}	12477 ^{E4}	9881 ^{E4}	7570 ^{TCF}	511 ^{E4}	578 ^{E4}	626 ^{E4}	468 ^{E4}	435 ^{TCF}
	C		12190 ^{E2}	12145 ^{E2}	12400 ^{E2}	9800 ^{E2}	7500 ^{TCF}	448 ^{E2}	515 ^{E2}	561 ^{E2}	423 ^{E2}	400 ^{TCF}	
	NC	79 ^{E2}	82 ^{E2}	77 ^{E2}	81 ^{E2}	70 ^{TCF}	63 ^{E2}	63 ^{E2}	65 ^{E2}	46 ^{E2}	35 ^{TCF}		
		Ven	All	79 ^{E4}	89 ^{E4}	66 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	60 ^{TCF}	11 ^{E4}	12 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	41 ^{E4}	23 ^{TCF}
	C		66 ^{E5}	78 ^{E2}	59 ^{E3}	51 ^{E3}	55 ^{ITCF}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	
	NC	13 ^{E5}	11 ^{E2}	7 ^{E3}	4 ^{E3}	5 ^{ITCF}	11 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	40 ^{E2}	23 ^{ITCF}		
		Ply	All	1305 ^{E4}	1415 ^{E4}	1410 ^{E4}	1265 ^{E4}	750 ^{TCF}	96 ^{E4}	107 ^{E4}	116 ^{E4}	122 ^{E4}	100 ^{TCF}
	C		785 ^{E2}	845 ^{E2}	869 ^{E2}	802 ^{E2}	472 ^{ITCF}	13 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	25 ^{ITCF}	
	NC	520 ^{E2}	570 ^{E2}	541 ^{E2}	463 ^{E2}	278 ^{ITCF}	83 ^{E2}	85 ^{E2}	92 ^{E2}	90 ^{E2}	75 ^{ITCF}		
	France	Logs	All	28253 ^{E4}	28592 ^{E4}	29817 ^{E4}	27651 ^{E4}	17000 ^{TCF}	2344 ^{E4}	2601 ^{E4}	3181 ^{E4}	2346 ^{E4}	1500 ^{TCF}
			C	18205 ^{E4}	18973 ^{E4}	19634 ^{E4}	17967 ^{E4}	12000 ^{TCF}	1391 ^{E2}	1693 ^{E2}	2147 ^{E9}	1473 ^{E9}	900 ^{TCF}
		NC	10048 ^{E4}	9619 ^{E4}	10182 ^{E4}	9683 ^{E4}	5000 ^{TCF}	953 ^{E2}	908 ^{E2}	1034 ^{E9}	874 ^{E9}	600 ^{TCF}	
			Sawn	All	9715 ^{E4}	9992 ^{E4}	9965 ^{E4}	9687 ^{E4}	9200 ^{TCF}	4023 ^{E4}	3995 ^{E4}	4630 ^{E4}	3992 ^{E4}
		C		7748 ^{E2}	8050 ^{E2}	8073 ^{E2}	7962 ^{E2}	7600 ^{TCF}	3401 ^{E2}	3336 ^{E2}	4026 ^{E9}	3537 ^{E9}	3400 ^{TCF}
		NC	1967 ^{E2}	1943 ^{E2}	1893 ^{E2}	1725 ^{E2}	1600 ^{TCF}	622 ^{E2}	660 ^{E2}	604 ^{E9}	455 ^{E9}	430 ^{TCF}	
Ven			All	71 ^{E4}	76 ^{E4}	69 ^{E4}	63 ^{E4}	60 ^{TCF}	152 ^{E4}	160 ^{E4}	160 ^{E4}	124 ^{E4}	120 ^{TCF}
		C	21 ^{E2}	23 ^{E2}	21 ^{E9}	19 ^{E9}	18 ^{ITCF}	35 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	37 ^{E9}	29 ^{E9}	28 ^{ITCF}	
NC		50 ^{E2}	53 ^{E2}	48 ^{E9}	44 ^{E9}	42 ^{ITCF}	116 ^{E2}	125 ^{E2}	122 ^{E9}	95 ^{E9}	92 ^{ITCF}		
		Ply	All	415 ^{E4}	431 ^{E4}	378 ^{E4}	360 ^{E4}	350 ^{TCF}	411 ^{E4}	445 ^{E4}	459 ^{E4}	503 ^{E4}	480 ^{TCF}
C			109 ^{E2}	109 ^{E2}	101 ^{E9}	120 ^{E9}	116 ^{ITCF}	154 ^{E2}	150 ^{E2}	139 ^{E9}	140 ^{E9}	130 ^{ITCF}	
NC		306 ^{E2}	322 ^{E2}	277 ^{E9}	240 ^{E9}	234 ^{ITCF}	257 ^{E2}	295 ^{E2}	320 ^{E9}	363 ^{E9}	350 ^{ITCF}		
Germany		Logs	All	50905 ^{E4}	54000 ^{E4}	68029 ^{E4}	46806 ^{E4}	32600 ^{TCF}	3005 ^{E4}	3669 ^{E4}	4692 ^{E4}	4130 ^{E4}	2300 ^{TCF}
			C	41837 ^{E4}	45213 ^{E4}	59159 ^{E4}	38277 ^{E4}	29000 ^{TCF}	2707 ^{E2}	3343 ^{E2}	4182 ^{E2}	3714 ^{E2}	2000 ^{TCF}
		NC	9068 ^{E4}	8787 ^{E4}	8870 ^{E4}	8529 ^{E4}	3600 ^{TCF}	298 ^{E2}	326 ^{E2}	510 ^{E2}	416 ^{E2}	300 ^{TCF}	
			Sawn	All	21931 ^{E4}	24420 ^{E4}	25063 ^{E4}	23060 ^{E4}	19300 ^{TCF}	4878 ^{E4}	5307 ^{E4}	7116 ^{E4}	5862 ^{E4}
		C		20803 ^{E2}	23242 ^{E2}	23922 ^{E2}	21966 ^{E2}	18500 ^{TCF}	4264 ^{E2}	4675 ^{E2}	6137 ^{E2}	5055 ^{E2}	3000 ^{TCF}
		NC	1128 ^{E2}	1178 ^{E2}	1141 ^{E2}	1094 ^{E2}	800 ^{TCF}	614 ^{E2}	632 ^{E2}	979 ^{E2}	807 ^{E2}	400 ^{TCF}	
	Ven		All	392 ^{E4}	392 ^{E4}	395 ^{E4}	393 ^{E4}	200 ^{TCF}	168 ^{E4}	171 ^{E4}	256 ^{E4}	221 ^{E4}	140 ^{TCF}
		C	392 ^{E5}	392 ^{E5}	392 ^{E2}	390 ^{E3}	198 ^{ITCF}	20 ^{E2}	29 ^{E2}	30 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	15 ^{ITCF}	
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	3 ^{E3}	3 ^{E5}	2 ^{ITCF}	148 ^{E2}	143 ^{E2}	226 ^{E2}	195 ^{E2}	125 ^{ITCF}		
		Ply	All	236 ^{E4}	235 ^{E4}	229 ^{E4}	204 ^{E4}	160 ^{TCF}	1142 ^{E4}	1314 ^{E4}	1516 ^{E4}	1274 ^{E4}	880 ^{TCF}
	C		236 ^{E3}	235 ^{E2}	229 ^{E3}	204 ^{E3}	160 ^{ITCF}	399 ^{E3}	514 ^{E2}	516 ^{E1}	481 ^{E1}	326 ^{ITCF}	
	NC	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	744 ^{E3}	800 ^{E2}	1000 ^{E1}	793 ^{E1}	554 ^{ITCF}		
	Greece	Logs	All	519 ^{E4}	462 ^{E4}	948 ^{E4}	948 ^{E4}	756 ^{TCF}	282 ^{E4}	216 ^{E4}	170 ^{E4}	201 ^I	201 ^X
			C	329 ^{E4}	303 ^{E4}	801 ^{E4}	801 ^{E4}	634 ^{TCF}	117 ^{E3}	128 ^{E8}	86 ^{E8}	117 ^{E5}	117 ^X
		NC	189 ^{E4}	159 ^{E4}	147 ^{E4}	147 ^{E4}	122 ^{TCF}	165 ^{E3}	88 ^{E1}	84 ^{E8}	84 ^X	84 ^X	
			Sawn	All	191 ^{E4}	108 ^{E4}	108 ^{E4}	108 ^{E4}	108 ^{TCF}	874 ^{E4}	898 ^{E4}	928 ^{E4}	928 ^{E4}
		C		74 ^{E1}	64 ^{E1}	64 ^{E1}	64 ^{E5}	64 ^{TCF}	705 ^{E1}	796 ^{E1}	820 ^{E1}	820 ^{E5}	820 ^{TCF}
		NC	117 ^{E1}	44 ^{E1}	44 ^{E1}	44 ^{E5}	44 ^{TCF}	170 ^{E1}	102 ^{E1}	109 ^{E1}	109 ^{E5}	109 ^{TCF}	
Ven			All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	27 ^{E4}	24 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	29 ^{TCF}
		C	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	1 ^{ITCF}	
NC		0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	25 ^{E1}	23 ^{E1}	27 ^{E1}	27 ^{E5}	27 ^{ITCF}		
		Ply	All	13 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{TCF}	68 ^{E4}	82 ^{E4}	38 ^I	68 ^I	68 ^I
C			0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	20 ^{E1}	22 ^{E1}	15 ^{E1}	15 ^{E5}	15 ^{ITCF}	
NC		13 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	21 ^{E1}	21 ^{E5}	21 ^{ITCF}	48 ^{E1}	59 ^{E1}	23 ^{CB}	53 ^C	53 ^X		
Ireland		Logs	All	2629 ^{E4}	2655 ^{E4}	2678 ^{E4}	1972 ^{E4}	1152 ^{TCF}	233 ^{E4}	208 ^{E4}	264 ^{E4}	326 ^{E4}	288 ^I
			C	2625 ^{E4}	2649 ^{E4}	2671 ^{E4}	1971 ^{E4}	1150 ^{TCF}	211 ^{E2}	187 ^{E2}	214 ^{E2}	288 ^{E2}	250 ^{TCF}
		NC	4 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	7 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	2 ^{TCF}	21 ^{E2}	21 ^{E2}	50 ^{E2}	38 ^{E2}	38 ^{E2}	
			Sawn	All	1015 ^{E4}	1094 ^{E4}	1094 ^{E4}	697 ^{E4}	591 ^{TCF}	955 ^{E4}	995 ^{E4}	724 ^{E4}	412 ^{E4}
		C		1014 ^{E2}	1091 ^{E2}	1091 ^{E2}	696 ^{E2}	590 ^{TCF}	819 ^{E2}	869 ^{E2}	600 ^{E2}	346 ^{E2}	275 ^{TCF}
		NC	1 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{TCF}	136 ^{E2}	127 ^{E2}	124 ^{E2}	65 ^{E2}	55 ^{TCF}	
	Ven		All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	9 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	17 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}
		C	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	1 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	6 ^{E1}	8 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}		
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	150 ^{E4}	150 ^{E4}	261 ^I	171 ^I	171 ^I
	C		0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	77 ^{E2}	85 ^{E2}	97 ^C	67 ^C	67 ^X	
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	74 ^{E2}	65 ^{E2}	164 ^{E2}	104 ^{E2}	104 ^{E2}		
	Italy	Logs	All	3017 ^{E4}	3013 ^{E4}	2991 ^{E4}	2650 ^{E4}	1050 ^{TCF}	4755 ^{E4}	4486 ^{E4</}			

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country	
645 ^{E4}	698 ^I	997 ^I	520 ^I	520 ^X	1542	893	927	1462	312	All	Logs	Denmark	
550 ^{E2}	541 ^C	854 ^{E2}	410 ^{E1}	410 ^X	1254	643	780	1091	242	C			
94 ^{E2}	157 ^{E2}	143 ^{CB}	111 ^{CB}	111 ^X	289	249	147	371	70	NC			
143 ^{E4}	208 ^I	160 ^I	317 ^I	143 ^{TCF}	2253	2278	2763	1776	2357	All	Sawn		
89 ^{E3}	74 ^C	127 ^C	142 ^C	89 ^{TCF}	2111	2214	2553	1753	2186	C			
55 ^{E2}	134 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	174 ^{E1}	55 ^{TCF}	142	64	210	23	171	NC			
6 ^{E4}	20 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	3 ^I	6 ^{TCF}	17	2	20	17	14	All	Ven		
1 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{ITCF}	7	2	4	3	3	C			
5 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^C	6 ^{ITCF}	10	1	16	14	11	NC			
72 ^{E4}	47 ^C	30 ^I	48 ^I	103 ^{TCF}	299	262	243	314	299	All	Ply		
47 ^{E2}	33 ^C	23 ^C	32 ^{E1}	46 ^{ITCF}	178	149	171	212	277	C			
25 ^C	14 ^C	7 ^{E2}	16 ^C	57 ^{ITCF}	121	113	72	102	22	NC			
748 ^{E4}	709 ^{E4}	647 ^{E4}	710 ^{E4}	260 ^I	62399	59468	63701	58626	59076	All	Logs	Finland	
708 ^{E2}	668 ^{E2}	606 ^{E2}	664 ^{E2}	215 ^{TCF}	48631	46048	50173	43765	44215	C			
40 ^{E2}	41 ^{E2}	41 ^{E2}	45 ^{E2}	45 ^X	13768	13420	13528	14861	14861	NC			
7663 ^{E4}	7728 ^{E4}	7081 ^{E4}	5992 ^{E4}	5007 ^{TCF}	5117	5077	6023	4357	2998	All	Sawn		
7649 ^{E2}	7712 ^{E2}	7066 ^{E2}	5981 ^{E2}	5000 ^{TCF}	4990	4948	5896	4242	2900	C			
15 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	7 ^{TCF}	127	129	128	115	98	NC			
71 ^{E4}	78 ^{E4}	73 ^{E4}	62 ^{E4}	40 ^{TCF}	19	24	7	34	43	All	Ven		
55 ^{E2}	62 ^{E2}	59 ^{E2}	52 ^{E2}	33 ^{ITCF}	11	17	0	0	22	C			
16 ^{E2}	16 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	7 ^{ITCF}	9	7	7	33	21	NC			
1173 ^{E4}	1250 ^{E4}	1229 ^{E4}	1083 ^{E4}	600 ^{TCF}	228	272	297	304	250	All	Ply		
676 ^{E2}	727 ^{E2}	664 ^{E2}	633 ^{E2}	348 ^{ITCF}	123	140	229	200	149	C			
497 ^{E2}	523 ^{E2}	565 ^{E2}	450 ^{E2}	252 ^{ITCF}	105	132	68	104	101	NC			
3862 ^{E4}	3695 ^{E4}	3966 ^{E4}	3505 ^{E4}	1850 ^{TCF}	26735	27498	29032	26492	16650	All	Logs	France	
2138 ^{E2}	2047 ^{E2}	2148 ^{E9}	1923 ^{E9}	950 ^{TCF}	17458	18619	19634	17517	11950	C			
1723 ^{E2}	1648 ^{E2}	1818 ^{E9}	1583 ^{E9}	900 ^{TCF}	9278	8879	9399	8974	4700	NC			
1469 ^{E4}	1561 ^{E4}	1452 ^{E4}	1194 ^{E4}	1130 ^{TCF}	12269	12427	13144	12485	11900	All	Sawn		
973 ^{E2}	968 ^{E2}	933 ^{E9}	747 ^{E9}	700 ^{TCF}	10176	10418	11166	10753	10300	C			
496 ^{E2}	593 ^{E2}	519 ^{E9}	448 ^{E9}	430 ^{TCF}	2093	2009	1978	1732	1600	NC			
37 ^{E4}	37 ^{E4}	33 ^{E4}	27 ^{E4}	25 ^{TCF}	186	199	195	160	155	All	Ven		
4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	4 ^{E9}	3 ^{E9}	3 ^{ITCF}	53	54	54	45	43	C			
33 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	30 ^{E9}	24 ^{E9}	22 ^{ITCF}	133	145	140	115	112	NC			
196 ^{E4}	225 ^{E4}	227 ^{E4}	223 ^{E4}	220 ^{TCF}	629	651	610	640	610	All	Ply		
86 ^{E2}	82 ^{E2}	92 ^{E9}	91 ^{E9}	88 ^{ITCF}	176	177	148	169	158	C			
110 ^{E2}	143 ^{E2}	136 ^{E9}	132 ^{E9}	132 ^{ITCF}	453	474	462	471	452	NC			
6819 ^{E4}	7557 ^{E4}	7674 ^{E4}	6712 ^{E4}	4900 ^{TCF}	47091	50113	65047	44224	30000	All	Logs	Germany	
5175 ^{E2}	5867 ^{E2}	6117 ^{E2}	5483 ^{E2}	4000 ^{TCF}	39369	42689	57224	36508	27000	C			
1644 ^{E2}	1690 ^{E2}	1557 ^{E2}	1229 ^{E2}	900 ^{TCF}	7722	7423	7823	7716	3000	NC			
7391 ^{E4}	8789 ^{E4}	10359 ^{E4}	8581 ^{E4}	4800 ^{TCF}	19418	20938	21820	20341	17900	All	Sawn		
6624 ^{E2}	7973 ^{E2}	9318 ^{E2}	7757 ^{E2}	4500 ^{TCF}	18443	19944	20741	19264	17000	C			
767 ^{E2}	816 ^{E2}	1041 ^{E2}	824 ^{E2}	300 ^{TCF}	975	994	1079	1077	900	NC			
118 ^{E4}	116 ^{E4}	173 ^I	161 ^{E4}	100 ^{TCF}	442	448	478	453	240	All	Ven		
1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^C	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}	411	420	421	415	212	C			
117 ^{E2}	115 ^{E2}	172 ^{E2}	160 ^{E2}	99 ^{ITCF}	31	28	57	38	28	NC			
287 ^{E4}	321 ^{E4}	368 ^{E4}	320 ^{E4}	190 ^{TCF}	1091	1228	1377	1159	850	All	Ply		
140 ^{E3}	166 ^{E2}	139 ^{E1}	115 ^{E1}	67 ^{ITCF}	495	583	606	571	419	C			
147 ^{E3}	155 ^{E2}	229 ^{E1}	206 ^{E1}	123 ^{ITCF}	596	645	771	588	431	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	4 ^C	9 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^X	800	674	1109	1139	947	All	Logs	Greece	
0 ^{RE1}	3 ^C	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{RX}	446	427	885	918	751	C			
0 ^{RE1}	1 ^C	7 ^{E1}	10 ^C	10 ^X	354	247	224	221	196	NC			
13 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	14 ^{TCF}	1052	997	1023	1025	1023	All	Sawn		
5 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	5 ^{TCF}	774	856	878	881	878	C			
8 ^{E1}	5 ^{E1}	9 ^{E1}	9 ^{E5}	9 ^{TCF}	278	141	144	144	144	NC			
1 ^{E4}	1 ^I	2 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	2 ^{TCF}	26	23	26	26	26	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{ITCF}	2	1	1	1	1	C			
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E5}	2 ^{ITCF}	24	22	25	25	25	NC			
11 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}	18 ^I	16 ^I	3 ^{TCF}	70	90	41	73	86	All	Ply		
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	2 ^{ITCF}	18	21	13	12	13	C			
10 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	16 ^{CB}	13 ^C	1 ^{ITCF}	52	69	28	61	73	NC			
338 ^{E4}	308 ^{E4}	308 ^{E4}	258 ^{E4}	225 ^{TCF}	2524	2555	2634	2040	1215	All	Logs	Ireland	
338 ^{E2}	308 ^{E2}	295 ^{E2}	247 ^{E2}	225 ^{TCF}	2499	2528	2590	2012	1175	C			
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	13 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	25	27	44	28	40	NC			
447 ^{E4}	393 ^{E4}	381 ^{E4}	389 ^{E4}	392 ^{TCF}	1523	1697	1437	720	529	All	Sawn		
444 ^{E2}	390 ^{E2}	378 ^{E2}	387 ^{E2}	390 ^{TCF}	1389	1569	1313	655	475	C			
3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{TCF}	134	127	124	65	54	NC			
0 ^{CR}	1 ^{E4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{TCF}	9	10	18	8	9	All	Ven		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{ITCF}	3	3	10	3	3	C			
0 ^{CR}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{ITCF}	5	7	8	5	5	NC			
2 ^{E4}	1 ^I	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{TCF}	149	149	260	171	171	All	Ply		
1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{ITCF}	76	84	97	67	67	C			
1 ^{E2}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{ITCF}	73	64	164	103	104	NC			
14 ^{E4}	14 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	33 ^{E4}	33 ^X	7758	7485	7260	6094	4495	All	Logs	Italy	
3 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	20 ^C	23 ^{E2}	23 ^X	3581	3626	3366	2951	2229	C			
11 ^{E2}	9 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	11 ^X	4177	3859	3894	3144	2265	NC			
161 ^{E4}	169 ^{E4}	287 ^I	243 ^{E4}	220 ^{TCF}	9156	9442	9444	7874	7430	All	Sawn		
50 ^{E2}	62 ^{E2}	150 ^{E2}	127 ^{E2}	110 ^{TCF}	6918	7296	7188	6117	5840	C			
111 ^{E2}	107 ^{E2}	136 ^C	116 ^{E2}	110 ^{TCF}	2239	2147	2257	1757	1590	NC			
30 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}	70 ^I	54 ^I	30 ^{TCF}	622	623	582	510	521	All	Ven		
2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	5 ^C	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	15	15	13	12	8	C			
28 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	64 ^{E2}	52 ^{CB}	28 ^{ITCF}	607	608	569	499	513	NC			
183 ^I	239 ^{E4}	162 ^I	184 ^{E4}	170 ^{TCF}	739	671	846	767	730	All	Ply		
77 ^C	90 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	22 ^{ITCF}	159	184	184	249	231	C			
106 ^{E2}	148 ^{E2}	131 ^C	160 ^{E2}	148 ^{ITCF}	580	486	662	518	499	NC			

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

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Luxembourg	Logs	All	237 ^{E4}	255 ^{E4}	270 ^{E4}	332 ^{E4}	170 ^{TCF}	406 ^{E4}	678 ^{E4}	1038 ^{E4}	462 ^{E4}	462 ^X
		C	120 ^{E4}	132 ^{E4}	97 ^{E4}	97 ^{E4}	110 ^{TCF}	313 ^{E1}	544 ^{E1}	804 ^{E1}	353 ^{E1}	353 ^X
	NC	117 ^{E4}	123 ^{E4}	173 ^{E4}	235 ^{E4}	60 ^{TCF}	93 ^{E1}	134 ^{E1}	234 ^{E1}	109 ^{E1}	109 ^X	
		Sawn	All	133 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	133 ^X	133 ^X	133 ^X	58 ^{E4}	112 ^{E4}	148 ^{E4}	135 ^{E4}
	C		113 ^{E5}	113 ^{E5}	113 ^X	113 ^X	113 ^X	44 ^{E1}	92 ^{E1}	125 ^{E1}	117 ^{E1}	41 ^{TCF}
	NC	20 ^{E5}	20 ^{E5}	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	14 ^{E1}	21 ^{E3}	23 ^{E3}	18 ^{E3}	25 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}
	C		0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RX}
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RX}	
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	11 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	11 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	4 ^{E1}	3 ^{E8}	2 ^{E3}	2 ^{E3}	2 ^X
	NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	7 ^{E1}	8 ^{E8}	7 ^{E3}	9 ^{E3}	9 ^X	
Netherlands	Logs	All	820 ^{E4}	817 ^{E4}	732 ^{E4}	828 ^{E4}	390 ^{TCF}	316 ^{E4}	390 ^{E4}	467 ^{E4}	353 ^{E4}	225 ^{TCF}
		C	607 ^{E4}	600 ^{E4}	515 ^{E4}	570 ^{E4}	300 ^{TCF}	221 ^{E2}	323 ^{E2}	407 ^{E2}	308 ^{E2}	200 ^{TCF}
	NC	213 ^{E4}	217 ^{E4}	217 ^{E4}	258 ^{E4}	90 ^{TCF}	95 ^{E2}	67 ^{E2}	60 ^{E2}	45 ^{E2}	25 ^{TCF}	
		Sawn	All	279 ^{E4}	265 ^{E4}	273 ^{E4}	243 ^{E4}	231 ^{TCF}	3100 ^{E4}	3399 ^{E4}	3434 ^{E4}	3101 ^{E4}
	C		176 ^{E2}	180 ^{E2}	184 ^{E2}	159 ^{E2}	150 ^{TCF}	2481 ^{E2}	2751 ^{E2}	2794 ^{E2}	2498 ^{E2}	2273 ^{TCF}
	NC	103 ^{E2}	86 ^{E2}	89 ^{E2}	84 ^{E2}	81 ^{TCF}	619 ^{E2}	648 ^{E2}	641 ^{E2}	602 ^{E2}	552 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	27 ^{E4}	36 ^{E4}	38 ^{E4}	35 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	8 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	14
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	19 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	18	
		Ply	All	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	526 ^{E4}	603 ^{E4}	608 ^{E4}	635 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	199 ^{E2}	230 ^{E2}	247 ^{E2}	291 ^{E2}	204
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	327 ^{E2}	373 ^{E2}	361 ^{E2}	344 ^{E2}	241	
Poland	Logs	All	28531 ^{E4}	28767 ^{E4}	32461 ^{E4}	30470 ^{E4}	14450 ^{TCF}	2009 ^{E4}	1814 ^{E4}	2088 ^{E4}	1868 ^{E4}	1920
		C	21357 ^{E4}	21656 ^{E4}	25480 ^{E4}	23571 ^{E4}	11800 ^{TCF}	887 ^{E2}	710 ^{E2}	1020 ^{E2}	709 ^{E2}	620
	NC	7174 ^{E4}	7111 ^{E4}	6981 ^{E4}	6899 ^{E4}	2650 ^{TCF}	1122 ^{E2}	1104 ^{E2}	1069 ^{E2}	1159 ^{E2}	1300	
		Sawn	All	3360 ^{E4}	3607 ^{E4}	4417 ^{E4}	3786 ^{E4}	3810 ^{TCF}	669 ^{E4}	541 ^{E4}	805 ^{E4}	918 ^{E4}
	C		2813 ^{E2}	3018 ^{E2}	3770 ^{E2}	3299 ^{E2}	3300 ^{TCF}	372 ^{E2}	255 ^{E2}	456 ^{E2}	589 ^{E2}	700 ^{TCF}
	NC	547 ^{E2}	589 ^{E2}	647 ^{E2}	487 ^{E2}	510 ^{TCF}	297 ^{E2}	286 ^{E2}	348 ^{E2}	329 ^{E2}	390 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	110 ^{E4}	72 ^{E4}	89 ^{E4}	82 ^{E4}	80 ^{TCF}	35 ^{E4}	31 ^{E4}	40 ^{E4}	39 ^{E4}
	C		17 ^{E9}	13 ^{E2}	16 ^{E9}	18 ^{E9}	17 ^{ITCF}	4 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	7
	NC	93 ^{E9}	60 ^{E2}	73 ^{E9}	64 ^{E9}	63 ^{ITCF}	31 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	32 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	33	
		Ply	All	361 ^{E4}	385 ^{E4}	440 ^{E4}	395 ^{E4}	400 ^{TCF}	119 ^{E4}	116 ^{E4}	162 ^{E4}	157 ^{E4}
	C		66 ^{E9}	85 ^{E2}	97 ^{E9}	95 ^{E9}	96 ^{ITCF}	13 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	50 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	30
	NC	295 ^{E9}	300 ^{E2}	343 ^{E9}	300 ^{E9}	304 ^{ITCF}	106 ^{E2}	105 ^{E2}	112 ^{E2}	123 ^{E2}	130	
Portugal	Logs	All	10146 ^{E4}	10205 ^{E4}	10223 ^{E4}	10266 ^{E4}	7999 ^I	362 ^{E4}	335 ^{E4}	746 ^{E4}	521 ^{E4}	521
		C	3268 ^{E4}	3501 ^{E4}	3637 ^{E4}	2935 ^{E4}	2200 ^{TCF}	92 ^{E2}	58 ^{E2}	172 ^{E2}	178 ^{E2}	178
	NC	6878 ^{E4}	6704 ^{E4}	6586 ^{E4}	7331 ^{E4}	5799 ^I	270 ^{E2}	277 ^{E2}	574 ^{E2}	343 ^{E2}	343	
		Sawn	All	1010 ^{E4}	1010 ^{E4}	1011 ^{E4}	1010 ^{E4}	1053 ^{TCF}	333 ^{E4}	258 ^{E4}	302 ^{E4}	203 ^{E4}
	C		909 ^{E2}	909 ^{E2}	910 ^{E2}	909 ^{E2}	850 ^{TCF}	110 ^{E2}	56 ^{E2}	68 ^{E2}	38 ^{E2}	38
	NC	101 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	203 ^{TCF}	223 ^{E2}	202 ^{E2}	234 ^{E2}	165 ^{E2}	165	
		Ven	All	30 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	28 ^{E4}	31 ^{TCF}	48 ^{E4}	57 ^{E4}	47 ^I	41 ^{E4}
	C		25 ^{E2}	25 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	24 ^{ITCF}	5 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	10 ^{ITCF}
	NC	5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	7 ^{ITCF}	43 ^{E2}	49 ^{E2}	40 ^C	33 ^{E2}	40 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	21 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	22 ^{E4}	31 ^{E4}	20 ^{TCF}	52 ^{E4}	61 ^{E4}	70 ^I	62 ^{E4}
	C		5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	4 ^{ITCF}	20 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	29 ^{E2}	21 ^{E2}	21
	NC	16 ^{E2}	16 ^{E2}	18 ^{E2}	25 ^{E3}	16 ^{ITCF}	32 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	41 ^C	42 ^{E2}	42	
Spain	Logs	All	13351 ^{E4}	14109 ^{E4}	12546 ^{E4}	14325 ^{E4}	4500 ^{TCF}	3640 ^{E4}	3841 ^{E4}	3965 ^{E4}	2860 ^{E4}	772 ^{TCF}
		C	8191 ^{E4}	7710 ^{E4}	6612 ^{E4}	7240 ^{E4}	3500 ^{TCF}	1440 ^{E2}	1643 ^{E2}	1812 ^{E2}	944 ^{E2}	684 ^{TCF}
	NC	5160 ^{E4}	6399 ^{E4}	5934 ^{E4}	7084 ^{E4}	1000 ^{TCF}	2200 ^{E2}	2198 ^{E2}	2153 ^{E2}	1916 ^{E2}	88 ^{TCF}	
		Sawn	All	3660 ^{E4}	3806 ^{E4}	3332 ^{E4}	3142 ^{E4}	2450 ^{TCF}	3391 ^{E4}	3373 ^{E4}	4015 ^{E4}	2446 ^{E4}
	C		2750 ^{E2}	2860 ^{E2}	2180 ^{E2}	2295 ^{E2}	2000 ^{TCF}	2392 ^{E2}	2543 ^{E2}	3079 ^{E2}	1909 ^{E2}	1094 ^{TCF}
	NC	910 ^{E2}	946 ^{E2}	1152 ^{E2}	847 ^{E2}	450 ^{TCF}	999 ^{E2}	830 ^{E2}	936 ^{E2}	537 ^{E2}	304 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	58 ^{E4}	60 ^{E4}	79 ^{E4}	73 ^{E4}	120 ^{TCF}	156 ^{E4}	161 ^{E4}	115 ^{E4}	108 ^{E4}
	C		0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	19 ^{E2}	18 ^{E2}	29 ^{ITCF}	39 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	9 ^{ITCF}
	NC	58 ^{E2}	60 ^{E2}	60 ^{E2}	56 ^{E2}	91 ^{ITCF}	117 ^{E2}	126 ^{E2}	82 ^{E2}	90 ^{E2}	49 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	557 ^{E4}	468 ^{E4}	450 ^{E4}	250 ^{E4}	250 ^X	126 ^{E4}	157 ^{E4}	258 ^{E4}	101 ^{E4}
	C		271 ^{E2}	228 ^{E2}	200 ^{E2}	100 ^{E2}	100 ^X	29 ^{E2}	39 ^{E2}	74 ^{E2}	40 ^{E2}	20 ^{ITCF}
	NC	286 ^{E2}	240 ^{E2}	250 ^{E2}	150 ^{E2}	150 ^X	97 ^{E2}	118 ^{E2}	184 ^{E2}	61 ^{E2}	30 ^{ITCF}	
Sweden	Logs	All	92300 ^{E4}	58700 ^{E4}	72300 ^{E4}	63100 ^{E4}	28100 ^{TCF}	8686 ^{E4}	6664 ^{E4}	7364 ^{E4}	6781 ^{E4}	6781 ^X
		C	88100 ^{E4}	54500 ^{E4}	68290 ^{E4}	59910 ^{E4}	27900 ^{TCF}	4019 ^{E2}	3158 ^{E2}	3569 ^{E2}	3377 ^{E2}	3377 ^X
	NC	4200 ^{E4}	4200 ^{E4}	4010 ^{E4}	3190 ^{E4}	200 ^{TCF}	4667 ^{E2}	3506 ^{E2}	3795 ^{E2}	3404 ^{E2}	3404 ^X	
		Sawn	All	17600 ^{E4}	18300 ^{E4}	18738 ^{E4}	17601 ^{E4}	15900 ^{TCF}	348 ^{E4}	384 ^{E4}	409 ^{E4}	381 ^{E4}
	C		17440 ^{E2}	18190 ^{E2}	18637 ^{E2}	17500 ^{E2}	15800 ^{TCF}	193 ^{E2}	211 ^{E2}	265 ^{E2}	271 ^{E2}	200 ^{TCF}
	NC	160 ^{E2}	110 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	101 ^{E2}	100 ^{TCF}	155 ^{E2}	173 ^{E2}	144 ^{E2}	110 ^{E2}	110 ^{TCF}	
		Ven	All	55 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	43 ^{E4}	47 ^{E4}	40 ^{TCF}	25 ^{E4}	25 ^{E4}	21 ^{E4}	13 ^{E4}
	C		45 ^{E3}	45 ^{E2}	35 ^{E3}	38 ^{E3}	32 ^{ITCF}	9 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}
	NC	10 ^{E5}	10 ^{E2}	8 ^{E3}	9 ^{E3}	8 ^{ITCF}	16 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	11 ^{ITCF}	
		Ply	All	92 ^{E4}	92 ^{E4}	72 ^{E4}	75 ^{E4}	70 ^{TCF}	189 ^{E4}	197 ^{E4}	240 ^{E4}	192 ^{E4}
	C		92 ^{E3}	92 ^{E5}	72 ^{E3}	75 ^{E3}	70 ^{ITCF}	113 ^{E2}	115 ^{E2}	140 ^{E2}	125 ^{E2}	120 ^{ITCF}
	NC	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	76 ^{E2}	82 ^{E2}	100 ^{E2}	67 ^{E2}	65 ^{ITCF}	
U.K.	Logs	All	8165 ^{E4}	8113 ^{E4}	8562 ^{E4}	7853 ^{E4}	5100 ^{TCF}	657 ^{E4}	415 ^{E4}	671 ^{E4}	491 ^{E4}	472 ^I
		C	7864 ^{E4}	7949 ^{E4}	8439 ^{E4}	7738 ^{E4}	5040 ^{TCF}	564 ^{E2}	325 ^{E2}	584		

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country	
292 ^{E4}	371 ^{E4}	299 ^{E4}	313 ^I	313 ^X	350	562	1010	482	320	All	Logs	Luxembourg	
264 ^{E1}	320 ^{E1}	257 ^{E1}	200 ^{E1}	200 ^X	169	356	644	249	263	C			
28 ^{E1}	51 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	112 ^{CB}	112 ^X	182	206	366	232	57	NC			
55 ^{E4}	57 ^{E4}	67 ^{E4}	89 ^{E4}	89 ^I	136	189	215	179	111	All	Sawn		
50 ^{E1}	40 ^{E1}	41 ^{E1}	68 ^{E1}	68 ^{TCF}	107	165	198	162	86	C			
5 ^{E1}	17 ^{E8}	25 ^{E1}	21 ^{E8}	21 ^X	29	24	17	17	25	NC			
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	0	0	0	C			
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	8 ^{E4}	5 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^X	11	3	4	6	6	All	Ply		
0 ^{RE1}	2 ^{E2}	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	4	1	2	2	2	C			
0 ^{RE1}	6 ^{E2}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X	7	2	2	4	4	NC			
461 ^{E4}	570 ^{E4}	661 ^{E4}	489 ^{E4}	270 ^{TCF}	675	636	538	693	345	All	Logs	Netherlands	
341 ^{E2}	448 ^{E2}	563 ^{E2}	392 ^{E2}	250 ^{TCF}	486	474	359	486	250	C			
120 ^{E2}	122 ^{E5}	98 ^{E2}	97 ^{E2}	20 ^{TCF}	189	162	179	206	95	NC			
488 ^{E4}	555 ^{E4}	601 ^{E4}	423 ^{E4}	388 ^{TCF}	2891	3109	3107	2921	2668	All	Sawn		
361 ^{E2}	418 ^{E2}	452 ^{E2}	289 ^{E2}	269 ^{TCF}	2296	2513	2525	2368	2154	C			
127 ^{E2}	137 ^{E2}	149 ^{E2}	133 ^{E2}	119 ^{TCF}	594	597	582	553	514	NC			
6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	7 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	8 ^{TCF}	21	30	31	27	24	All	Ven		
1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3	7	8	12	12	11	C			
5 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	5	14	22	18	15	13	NC			
40 ^{E4}	60 ^{E4}	55 ^{E4}	51 ^{E4}	50 ^{TCF}	486	543	553	584	395	All	Ply		
6 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	13 ^{E2}	13	193	219	236	278	191	C			
34 ^{E2}	49 ^{E2}	45 ^{E2}	38 ^{E2}	37	293	324	317	306	204	NC			
558 ^{E4}	412 ^{E4}	336 ^{E4}	369 ^{E4}	240 ^{TCF}	29982	30169	34213	31969	16130	All	Logs	Portugal	
506 ^{E2}	359 ^{E2}	267 ^{E2}	280 ^{E2}	160 ^{TCF}	21738	22006	26232	24000	12260	C			
53 ^{E2}	53 ^{E2}	69 ^{E2}	89 ^{E2}	80 ^{TCF}	8244	8163	7981	7969	3870	NC			
656 ^{E4}	604 ^{E4}	625 ^{E4}	481 ^{E4}	540 ^{TCF}	3373	3544	4597	4222	4360	All	Sawn		
479 ^{E2}	457 ^{E2}	495 ^{E2}	358 ^{E2}	420 ^{TCF}	2706	2816	3731	3529	3580	C			
177 ^{E2}	146 ^{E2}	130 ^{E2}	123 ^{E2}	120 ^{TCF}	666	729	865	693	780	NC			
24 ^{E4}	23 ^{E4}	26 ^{E4}	25 ^{E4}	25 ^{TCF}	121	80	103	96	95	All	Ven		
2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4	19	16	21	19	20	C			
22 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	23 ^{E2}	21 ^{E2}	21	102	64	82	77	75	NC			
177 ^{E4}	137 ^{E4}	148 ^{E4}	133 ^{E4}	130 ^{TCF}	304	365	454	419	430	All	Ply		
45 ^{E2}	42 ^{E2}	69 ^{E2}	53 ^{E2}	52	34	54	79	75	74	C			
132 ^{E2}	95 ^{E2}	79 ^{E2}	80 ^{E2}	78	270	311	376	343	356	NC			
1274 ^{E4}	1422 ^{E4}	1526 ^{E4}	1345 ^{E4}	1332 ^I	9234	9118	9443	9442	7188	All	Logs	Portugal	
91 ^{E2}	134 ^{E2}	115 ^{E2}	18 ^{E2}	5 ^{TCF}	3269	3425	3694	3095	2373	C			
1183 ^{E2}	1288 ^{E2}	1411 ^{E2}	1327 ^{E2}	1327	5965	5693	5749	6347	4815	NC			
375 ^{E4}	462 ^{E4}	635 ^{E4}	294 ^{E4}	282 ^I	968	806	678	919	974	All	Sawn		
344 ^{E2}	432 ^{E2}	512 ^{E2}	278 ^{E2}	278	675	533	466	668	609	C			
31 ^{E2}	30 ^{E2}	123 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	4 ^{TCF}	293	273	212	251	365	NC			
38 ^{E4}	43 ^{E4}	41 ^{E4}	35 ^{E4}	35	40	44	35	33	46	All	Ven		
27 ^{E2}	27 ^{E2}	30 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	22	3	6	3	8	12	C			
11 ^{E2}	16 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	13 ^{E2}	13	37	38	33	25	34	NC			
10 ^{E4}	8 ^{E4}	29 ^{E4}	44 ^{E4}	44	63	74	63	49	38	All	Ply		
7 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	21 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7	18	25	12	19	17	C			
3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	37 ^{E2}	37	45	49	51	30	21	NC			
203 ^{E4}	224 ^{E4}	365 ^{E4}	466 ^I	417 ^I	16788	17726	16147	16718	4855	All	Logs	Spain	
74 ^{E2}	67 ^{E2}	162 ^{E3}	136 ^{E2}	86 ^{TCF}	9557	9286	8263	8049	4098	C			
129 ^{E2}	157 ^{E2}	203 ^{E2}	331 ^{CB}	331 ^X	7231	8440	7884	8669	757	NC			
96 ^{E4}	117 ^{E4}	138 ^{E4}	140 ^I	88 ^{TCF}	6955	7062	7209	5447	3760	All	Sawn		
58 ^{E2}	68 ^{E2}	87 ^{E2}	82 ^{E2}	59 ^{TCF}	5084	5335	5172	4123	3035	C			
38 ^{E2}	49 ^{E2}	51 ^{E2}	59 ^{CB}	29 ^{TCF}	1871	1727	2037	1324	725	NC			
46 ^{E4}	37 ^{E4}	39 ^{E4}	48 ^{E4}	33 ^{TCF}	168	184	155	133	145	All	Ven		
10 ^{E2}	9 ^{E2}	9 ^{E2}	13 ^{E2}	9 ^{ITCF}	29	26	43	23	29	C			
36 ^{E2}	28 ^{E2}	30 ^{E2}	36 ^{E2}	24 ^{ITCF}	139	158	112	110	116	NC			
117 ^{E4}	124 ^{E4}	162 ^{E4}	213 ^{E4}	111 ^{TCF}	566	501	546	138	189	All	Ply		
65 ^{E2}	91 ^{E2}	129 ^{E2}	111 ^{E2}	58 ^{ITCF}	235	176	145	30	62	C			
52 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	103 ^{E2}	53 ^{ITCF}	331	325	401	108	127	NC			
3095 ^{E4}	3004 ^{E4}	3808 ^{E4}	2349 ^{E4}	505 ^{TCF}	97891	62360	75856	67532	34376	All	Logs	Sweden	
3089 ^{E2}	2998 ^{E2}	3794 ^{E2}	2334 ^{E2}	500 ^{TCF}	89030	54660	68065	60952	30777	C			
6 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	5 ^{TCF}	8862	7701	7791	6579	3599	NC			
11898 ^{E4}	13217 ^{E4}	11347 ^{E4}	12006 ^{E4}	12120 ^{TCF}	6050	5467	7800	5976	4090	All	Sawn		
11887 ^{E2}	13203 ^{E2}	11332 ^{E2}	11984 ^{E2}	12100 ^{TCF}	5746	5198	7570	5786	3900	C			
11 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	15 ^{E2}	22 ^{E2}	20 ^{TCF}	304	269	230	189	190	NC			
52 ^{E4}	49 ^{E4}	30 ^{E4}	22 ^{E4}	20 ^{TCF}	28	31	34	38	32	All	Ven		
46 ^{E1}	44 ^{E2}	27 ^{E2}	20 ^{E3}	18 ^{ITCF}	8	11	15	19	15	C			
6 ^{E1}	5 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E3}	2 ^{ITCF}	20	20	19	19	17	NC			
28 ^{E4}	52 ^{E4}	63 ^{E4}	45 ^{E4}	40 ^{TCF}	253	236	249	221	215	All	Ply		
22 ^{E3}	46 ^{E1}	60 ^{E3}	39 ^{E1}	34 ^{ITCF}	183	161	152	161	156	C			
6 ^{E3}	6 ^{E1}	4 ^{E3}	7 ^{E1}	6 ^{ITCF}	70	76	96	61	59	NC			
700 ^{E4}	644 ^{E4}	758 ^{E4}	727 ^{E4}	719 ^I	8122	7884	8475	7617	4853	All	Logs	U.K.	
692 ^{E2}	631 ^{E2}	746 ^{E2}	719 ^{E2}	719 ^X	7736	7643	8277	7441	4743	C			
8 ^{E2}	13 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	386	241	198	177	110	NC			
358 ^{E4}	415 ^{E4}	346 ^{E4}	222 ^{E4}	220 ^{TCF}	10634	10454	11269	8482	7690	All	Sawn		
343 ^{E2}	407 ^{E2}	326 ^{E2}	205 ^{E2}	200 ^{TCF}	9936	9856	10720	8054	7330	C			
15 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	19 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	20 ^{TCF}	698	598	549	428	360	NC			
5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	10 ^{TCF}	65	52	28	24	20	All	Ven		
2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	7 ^{ITCF}	3	15	16	10	7	C			
3 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3 ^{ITCF}	61	37	13	14	13	NC			
115 ^{E4}	136 ^{E4}	70 ^{E4}	59 ^{E4}	60 ^{TCF}	1342	1361	1554	1431	1180	All	Ply		
58 ^{E2}	51 ^{E2}	33 ^{E2}	25 ^{E2}	25 ^{ITCF}	618	549	673	623	508	C			
57 ^{E2}	86 ^{E2}	36 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	35 ^{ITCF}	724	811	882	809	672	NC			

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

			Production					Imports				
Country	Product	Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Europe Non-EU	Logs	All	12524	11567	12510	11886	11009	3350	2816	2843	2148	1988
		C	11956	10951	11826	11202	10632	2481	2111	2174	1862	1720
		NC	567	616	684	684	377	870	705	669	286	267
	Sawn	All	3917	4057	3943	3768	3458	1442	1445	1598	1386	1225
		C	3800	3941	3837	3648	3350	1320	1336	1486	1279	1120
		NC	117	116	106	121	108	121	109	112	107	105
	Ven	All	10	5	6	5	5	19	14	14	13	13
		C	7	2	0	1	1	4	3	3	2	2
		NC	3	2	6	4	4	15	10	11	11	11
	Ply	All	43	5	6	10	8	201	193	199	192	151
		C	38	1	1	2	1	125	109	134	134	99
		NC	5	4	5	8	7	76	83	65	58	52
Norway	Logs	All	8490 ^{E4}	7282 ^{E4}	8212 ^{E4}	8071 ^{E4}	8069 ^X	3145 ^{E4}	2333 ^{E4}	2539 ^{E4}	1808 ^{E4}	1808 ^X
		C	8427 ^{E4}	7214 ^{E4}	8138 ^{E4}	7982 ^{E4}	7982 ^X	2344 ^{E2}	1749 ^{E2}	1988 ^{E2}	1570 ^{E2}	1570 ^X
		NC	63 ^{E4}	68 ^{E4}	74 ^{E4}	88 ^{E4}	87 ^X	801 ^{E2}	585 ^{E2}	550 ^{E2}	237 ^{E2}	237 ^X
	Sawn	All	2326 ^{E4}	2389 ^{E4}	2402 ^{E4}	2228 ^{E4}	1978 ^{TCF}	1042 ^{E4}	1035 ^{E4}	1173 ^{E4}	936 ^{E4}	835 ^{TCF}
		C	2300 ^{E2}	2361 ^{E2}	2374 ^{E2}	2200 ^{E2}	1950 ^{TCF}	986 ^{E2}	983 ^{E2}	1135 ^{E2}	901 ^{E2}	800 ^{TCF}
		NC	26 ^{E9}	28 ^{E2}	28 ^{E2}	28 ^{E2}	28 ^{TCF}	56 ^{E2}	52 ^{E2}	37 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	35 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	0	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	14 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	9 ^{E4}	8 ^{E4}	8 ^{TCF}
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^{ITCF}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	11 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	28 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{E4}	0 ^{TCF}	56 ^{E4}	64 ^{E4}	73 ^{E4}	61 ^{E4}	61 ^{TCF}
		C	28 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	26 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	26 ^{ITCF}
		NC	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{ITCF}	30 ^{E2}	40 ^{E2}	43 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	35 ^{ITCF}
Switzerland	Logs	All	4034 ^{E4}	4285 ^{E4}	4298 ^{E4}	3816 ^{E4}	2940 ^{TCF}	206 ^{E4}	482 ^I	305 ^I	341 ^{E4}	180 ^{TCF}
		C	3529 ^{E4}	3737 ^{E4}	3687 ^{E4}	3220 ^{E4}	2650 ^{TCF}	137 ^{E2}	362 ^C	186 ^{E2}	292 ^{E2}	150 ^{TCF}
		NC	504 ^{E4}	548 ^{E4}	611 ^{E4}	596 ^{E4}	290 ^{TCF}	69 ^{E2}	120 ^{E2}	119 ^F	48 ^{E2}	30 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	1591 ^{E4}	1668 ^{E4}	1541 ^{E4}	1540 ^{E4}	1480 ^{TCF}	400 ^{E4}	409 ^{E4}	425 ^{E4}	450 ^{E4}	390 ^{TCF}
		C	1500 ^{E2}	1580 ^{E2}	1463 ^{E2}	1448 ^{E2}	1400 ^{TCF}	334 ^{E2}	352 ^{E2}	351 ^{E2}	378 ^{E2}	320 ^{TCF}
		NC	91 ^{E2}	88 ^{E2}	78 ^{E2}	93 ^{E2}	80 ^{TCF}	65 ^{E2}	57 ^{E2}	74 ^{E2}	73 ^{E2}	70 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	10 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	5 ^{TCF}
		C	7 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	0 ^{E9}	1 ^{E9}	1 ^{ITCF}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}
		NC	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	6 ^{E9}	4 ^{E9}	4 ^{ITCF}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	15 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	10 ^{E4}	8 ^{TCF}	145 ^{E4}	128 ^{E4}	126 ^{E4}	131 ^{E4}	90 ^{TCF}
		C	10 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E9}	2 ^{E9}	1 ^{ITCF}	99 ^{E2}	85 ^{E2}	103 ^{E2}	107 ^{E2}	73 ^{ITCF}
		NC	5 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	5 ^{E9}	8 ^{E9}	7 ^{ITCF}	46 ^{E2}	44 ^{E2}	23 ^{E2}	23 ^{E2}	17 ^{ITCF}
North America	Logs	All	623703	597330	569976	489249	430168	9843	8709	7342	6039	5701
		C	465732	442197	415839	349935	325014	7396	6528	5577	4206	4314
		NC	157971	155133	154137	139314	105154	2447	2181	1765	1833	1387
	Sawn	All	157206	151613	137661	114417	94318	45731	41655	33803	23970	17255
		C	127656	122616	110652	89853	71321	42259	38986	31473	21993	15455
		NC	29550	28997	27009	24565	22997	3472	2669	2330	1977	1800
	Ven	All	1280	1300	1000	900	900	801	740	668	470	495
		C	760	700	500	400	400	362	327	190	127	148
		NC	520	600	500	500	500	438	413	478	343	347
	Ply	All	16771	15903	15041	12601	12104	6871	7078	5201	3893	3761
		C	14702	13843	13130	10996	10530	2424	2319	1386	1347	1132
		NC	2069	2060	1910	1605	1574	4447	4759	3815	2546	2629
Canada	Logs	All	200247 ^{E4}	185196 ^{E4}	191205 ^{E4}	152638 ^{E4}	129156 ^{TCF}	6274 ^{E4}	5787 ^{E4}	5100 ^{E4}	4609 ^{E4}	4087 ^{TCF}
		C	165093 ^{E4}	151823 ^{E4}	156794 ^{E4}	124980 ^{E4}	115992 ^{TCF}	4265 ^{E1}	3885 ^{E1}	3483 ^{E1}	3035 ^{E1}	2816 ^{TCF}
		NC	35154 ^{E4}	33373 ^{E4}	34411 ^{E4}	27658 ^{E4}	13164 ^{TCF}	2009 ^{E1}	1902 ^{E1}	1617 ^{E1}	1574 ^{E1}	1271 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	60187 ^{E4}	58709 ^{E4}	52284 ^{E4}	41548 ^{E4}	33934 ^{TCF}	2226 ^{E4}	1546 ^{E4}	1635 ^{E4}	1835 ^{E4}	1584 ^{TCF}
		C	58470 ^{E3}	57067 ^{E3}	50883 ^{E3}	40437 ^{E3}	33134 ^{TCF}	648 ^{E8}	503 ^{E8}	532 ^{E8}	710 ^{E3}	684 ^{TCF}
		NC	1717 ^{E1}	1642 ^{E1}	1401 ^{E1}	1111 ^{E1}	800 ^{TCF}	1578 ^{E1}	1043 ^{E1}	1103 ^{E1}	1125 ^{E3}	900 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	880 ^{E4}	900 ^{E4}	600 ^{E4}	500 ^{E4}	500 ^{TCF}	267 ^{E4}	271 ^{E4}	305 ^{E4}	208 ^{E4}	178 ^{TCF}
		C	760 ^{E8}	700 ^{E8}	500 ^{E8}	400 ^{E8}	400 ^{ITCF}	36 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	27 ^{E1}	8 ^{E1}	5 ^{ITCF}
		NC	120 ^{E8}	200 ^{E8}	100 ^{E8}	100 ^{E8}	100 ^{ITCF}	231 ^{E1}	236 ^{E1}	278 ^{E1}	200 ^{E1}	173 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	2322 ^{E4}	2252 ^{E4}	2639 ^{E4}	2225 ^{E4}	1882 ^{TCF}	690 ^{E4}	685 ^{E4}	804 ^I	833 ^I	750 ^{TCF}
		C	2020 ^{E1}	1959 ^{E1}	2295 ^{E1}	1936 ^{E1}	1637 ^{ITCF}	263 ^{E1}	420 ^{E1}	427 ^{E1}	677 ^{E1}	500 ^{ITCF}
		NC	302 ^{E1}	293 ^{E1}	344 ^{E1}	289 ^{E1}	245 ^{ITCF}	427 ^{E1}	265 ^{E1}	377 ^C	156 ^{CB}	250 ^{ITCF}
U.S.A.	Logs	All	423456 ^{E4}	412134 ^{E4}	378771 ^{E4}	336611 ^{E4}	301012	3569 ^{E4}	2922 ^{E4}	2242 ^{E4}	1430 ^{E4}	1614 ^{TCF}
		C	300639 ^{E4}	290374 ^{E4}	259045 ^{E4}	224955 ^{E4}	209022	3131 ^{E1}	2643 ^{E1}	2094 ^{E1}	1171 ^{E1}	1498 ^{TCF}
		NC	122817 ^{E4}	121760 ^{E4}	119726 ^{E4}	111656 ^{E4}	91990	438 ^{E1}	279 ^{E1}	148 ^{E1}	259 ^{E1}	116 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	All	97020 ^{E4}	92903 ^{E4}	85377 ^{E4}	72869 ^{E4}	60384 ^{TCF}	43504 ^{E4}	40109 ^{E4}	32168 ^{E4}	22136 ^{E4}	15671 ^{TCF}
		C	69187 ^{E1}	65549 ^{E1}	59769 ^{E1}	49416 ^{E1}	38187 ^{TCF}	41610 ^{E3}	38483 ^{E8}	30941 ^{E8}	21283 ^{E8}	14771 ^{TCF}
		NC	27833 ^{E3}	27355 ^{E1}	25608 ^{E1}	23454 ^{E1}	22197 ^{TCF}	1894 ^{E1}	1626 ^{E1}	1227 ^{E1}	852 ^{E1}	900 ^{TCF}
	Ven	All	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{E4}	400 ^{TCF}	534 ^{E4}	469 ^{E4}	363 ^{E4}	262 ^{E4}	317 ^{TCF}
		C	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{ITCF}	326 ^{E1}	292 ^{E1}	163 ^{E1}	119 ^{E1}	143 ^{ITCF}
		NC	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{E5}	400 ^{ITCF}	207 ^{E1}	177 ^{E1}	200 ^{E1}	143 ^{E1}	174 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	All	14449 ^{E4}	13651 ^{E4}	12402 ^{E4}	10376 ^{E4}	10222 ^{TCF}	6181 ^{E4}	6393 ^{E4}	4397 ^{E4}	3059 ^{E4}	3011 ^{TCF}
		C	12682 ^{E1}	11884 ^{E1}	10835 ^{E1}	9060 ^{E1}	8893 ^{ITCF}	2161 ^{E1}	1899 ^{E1}	959 ^{E1}	670 ^{E1}	632 ^{ITCF}
		NC	1767 ^{E1}	1767 ^{E1}	1566 ^{E1}	1316 ^{E1}	1329 ^{ITCF}	4020 ^{E1}	4494 ^{E1}	3439 ^{E1}	2389 ^{E1}	2379 ^{ITCF}
North Africa	Logs	All	39	39	39	39	39	123	97	121	174	174
		C	9	9	9	9	9	91	77	96	145	145
		NC	30	30	30	30	30	32	20	25	29	29
	Sawn	All	12	12	12	12	12	3300	3671	3583	4035	4035
		C	11	11	11	11	11	2777	3251	3011	3364	3364
		NC	1	1	1	1	1	523	420	572	671	671
	Ven	All	7	7	7	7	7	19	21	24	22	22
		C	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	0	1	1
		NC	2	2	2	2	2	18	19	24	21	21
	Ply	All	28	28	28	28	28	351	401	403	486	486
		C	20	20	20	20	20	69	114	173	167	167
		NC	8	8	8	8	8	282	287	230	319	319

Exports					Domestic Consumption								
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country	
1939	2467	2277	2052	1597	13935	11916	13076	11982	11400	All	Logs	Europe Non-EU	
1688	2102	1967	1644	1318	12749	10960	12033	11421	11035	C			
251	365	310	408	279	1186	956	1043	562	365	NC			
662	725	734	863	992	4696	4777	4807	4292	3691	All	Sawn		
630	692	701	836	970	4491	4585	4622	4090	3500	C			
32	33	33	27	22	206	192	185	201	191	NC			
6	6	6	4	3	23	12	14	14	14	All	Ven		
1	1	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	2	C			
6	5	5	3	2	12	7	13	12	12	NC			
3	5	6	6	5	241	193	199	197	154	All	Ply		
1	2	2	2	3	162	108	132	134	97	C			
2	2	4	3	2	79	85	67	63	57	NC			
524 ^{E4}	741 ^{E4}	949 ^{E4}	897 ^{E4}	897 ^X	11111	8875	9801	8981	8980	All	Logs	Norway	
519 ^{E2}	729 ^{E2}	940 ^{E2}	868 ^{E2}	868 ^X	10252	8234	9187	8685	8685	C			
5 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	29 ^{E2}	29 ^X	859	641	614	296	295	NC			
442 ^{E4}	473 ^{E4}	387 ^{E4}	416 ^{E4}	552 ^{TCF}	2926	2951	3187	2747	2261	All	Sawn		
441 ^{E2}	471 ^{E2}	386 ^{E2}	414 ^{E2}	550 ^{TCF}	2845	2873	3123	2687	2200	C			
1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{TCF}	81	78	64	61	61	NC			
0 ^{RE4}	0 ^{RE4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{TCF}	14	9	8	7	7	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RITCF}	3	2	1	1	1	C			
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RITCF}	11	7	7	6	7	NC			
1 ^{E4}	2 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{E4}	1 ^{TCF}	82	62	72	60	60	All	Ply		
0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}	53	23	30	26	25	C			
1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{ITCF}	29	39	42	34	35	NC			
1416 ^{E4}	1727 ^{E4}	1327 ^I	1155 ^{E4}	700 ^{TCF}	2824	3040	3275	3001	2420	All	Logs	Switzerland	
1170 ^{E2}	1373 ^{E2}	1027 ^{E2}	776 ^{E2}	450 ^{TCF}	2497	2726	2846	2736	2350	C			
246 ^{E2}	354 ^{E2}	301 ^C	379 ^{E2}	250 ^{TCF}	327	314	429	265	70	NC			
220 ^{E4}	252 ^{E4}	347 ^{E4}	446 ^{E4}	440 ^{TCF}	1771	1825	1620	1544	1430	All	Sawn		
189 ^{E2}	221 ^{E2}	316 ^{E2}	422 ^{E2}	420 ^{TCF}	1646	1712	1498	1404	1300	C			
31 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	31 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	20 ^{TCF}	125	114	121	141	130	NC			
6 ^{E4}	6 ^{E4}	5 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	3 ^{TCF}	9	3	6	7	7	All	Ven		
0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{ITCF}	8	2	0	1	1	C			
5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	2	1	6	5	6	NC			
2 ^{E4}	3 ^{E4}	4 ^{E4}	4 ^{E4}	4 ^{TCF}	158	130	127	137	94	All	Ply		
1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	109	85	103	108	72	C			
1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	49	45	24	29	22	NC			
15407	14278	13509	13038	12234	618139	591761	563808	482250	423635	All	Logs	North America	
12474	11768	10989	10379	9870	460654	436956	410427	343762	319458	C			
2933	2509	2521	2659	2364	157485	154805	153381	138488	104177	NC			
45565	43590	37319	27921	21926	157372	149677	134146	110466	89647	All	Sawn		
41207	39392	33767	25208	19504	128708	122210	108358	86638	67272	C			
4358	4198	3551	2713	2422	28665	27467	25788	23829	22375	NC			
1428	1323	1001	794	725	653	717	667	576	669	All	Ven		
769	694	446	324	265	353	333	244	203	282	C			
659	630	555	470	460	300	383	424	373	387	NC			
1621	1442	1407	1341	1016	22021	21539	18834	15152	14849	All	Ply		
993	887	854	771	633	16133	15275	13661	11572	11029	C			
628	555	553	570	383	5888	6264	5173	3581	3820	NC			
5592 ^{E4}	4640 ^{E4}	3560 ^{E4}	2838 ^{E4}	3415 ^{TCF}	200929	186343	192745	154409	129828	All	Logs	Canada	
5158 ^{E1}	4339 ^{E1}	3365 ^{E1}	2659 ^{E1}	3306 ^{TCF}	164200	151369	156912	125356	115502	C			
434 ^{E1}	301 ^{E1}	195 ^{E1}	179 ^{E1}	109 ^{TCF}	36729	34974	35833	29053	14326	NC			
41185 ^{E4}	38984 ^{E4}	33190 ^{E4}	24219 ^{E4}	18328 ^{TCF}	21228	21271	20729	19164	17191	All	Sawn		
39837 ^{E8}	37909 ^{E8}	32385 ^{E8}	23735 ^{E8}	18008 ^{TCF}	19281	19661	19030	17412	15811	C			
1348 ^{E1}	1075 ^{E1}	805 ^{E1}	484 ^{E1}	320 ^{TCF}	1947	1610	1699	1752	1380	NC			
1045 ^{E4}	953 ^{E4}	656 ^{E4}	514 ^{E4}	410 ^{TCF}	102	218	249	194	268	All	Ven		
714 ^{E1}	631 ^{E1}	402 ^{E1}	295 ^{E1}	234 ^{ITCF}	82	104	125	113	171	C			
331 ^{E1}	322 ^{E1}	254 ^{E1}	219 ^{E1}	176 ^{ITCF}	20	114	124	81	97	NC			
1118 ^{E4}	950 ^{E4}	964 ^{E4}	835 ^{E4}	346 ^{TCF}	1894	1987	2479	2223	2286	All	Ply		
652 ^{E1}	520 ^{E1}	570 ^{E1}	445 ^{E1}	183 ^{ITCF}	1631	1859	2152	2168	1954	C			
466 ^{E1}	430 ^{E1}	394 ^{E1}	390 ^{E1}	163 ^{ITCF}	263	128	327	55	332	NC			
9815 ^{E4}	9638 ^{E4}	9949 ^{E4}	10200 ^{E4}	8819 ^{TCF}	417210	405418	371063	327841	293807	All	Logs	U.S.A.	
7316 ^{E1}	7429 ^{E1}	7624 ^{E1}	7720 ^{E1}	6564 ^{TCF}	296454	285587	253515	218406	203956	C			
2499 ^{E1}	2208 ^{E1}	2326 ^{E1}	2480 ^{E1}	2255 ^{TCF}	120756	119831	117548	109435	89851	NC			
4380 ^{E4}	4607 ^{E4}	4128 ^{E4}	3703 ^{E4}	3599 ^{TCF}	136144	128406	113417	91303	72456	All	Sawn		
1370 ^{E3}	1483 ^{E8}	1382 ^{E8}	1473 ^{E8}	1497 ^{TCF}	109427	102549	89328	69226	51461	C			
3010 ^{E1}	3123 ^{E1}	2746 ^{E1}	2229 ^{E1}	2102 ^{TCF}	26718	25857	24089	22077	20995	NC			
383 ^{E4}	370 ^{E4}	345 ^{E4}	280 ^{E4}	316 ^{TCF}	551	499	418	382	401	All	Ven		
55 ^{E1}	63 ^{E1}	44 ^{E1}	29 ^{E1}	32 ^{ITCF}	271	229	119	90	111	C			
328 ^{E1}	308 ^{E1}	301 ^{E1}	251 ^{E1}	284 ^{ITCF}	280	269	300	292	290	NC			
503 ^{E4}	492 ^{E4}	443 ^{E4}	506 ^{E4}	670 ^{TCF}	20127	19552	16356	12929	12563	All	Ply		
341 ^{E1}	367 ^{E1}	284 ^{E1}	326 ^{E1}	450 ^{ITCF}	14502	13416	11509	9404	9075	C			
162 ^{E1}	125 ^{E1}	159 ^{E1}	180 ^{E1}	220 ^{ITCF}	5625	6136	4846	3525	3488	NC			
1	0	2	0	0	160	136	158	212	212	All	Logs	North Africa	
1	0	0	0	0	98	86	105	154	154	C			
0	0	1	0	0	62	50	53	58	58	NC			
1	0	1	1	1	3312	3683	3594	4046	4046	All	Sawn		
1	0	0	0	0	2788	3261	3022	3374	3374	C			
0	0	0	1	1	524	421	573	671	671	NC			
0	0	0	0	0	26	28	31	29	29	All	Ven		
0	0	0	0	0	6	7	5	6	6	C			
0	0	0	0	0	20	21	26	23	23	NC			
2	0	1	1	1	377	429	430	513	513	All	Ply		
0	0	0	0	0	89	133	193	187	187	C			
2	0	1	0	0	289	295	237	327	327	NC			

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Egypt	Logs	All	39 ¹	39 ^x	39 ^x	39 ^x	39 ^x	123 ^{CB}	97 ^{CB}	121 ^{CB}	174 ^{CB}	174 ^x
		C	9 ¹	9 ^x	9 ^x	9 ^x	9 ^x	91 ^{CB}	77 ^{CB}	96 ^{CB}	145 ^{CB}	145 ^x
		NC	30 ¹	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	32 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	25 ^{CB}	29 ^{CB}	29 ^x
	Sawn	All	12 ¹	12 ^x	12 ^x	12 ^x	12 ^x	3300 ^C	3671 ^C	3583 ^C	4035 ^C	4035 ^x
		C	11 ¹	11 ^x	11 ^x	11 ^x	11 ^x	2777 ^C	3251 ^C	3011 ^C	3364 ^C	3364 ^x
		NC	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	523 ^C	420 ^C	572 ^C	671 ^C	671 ^x
	Ven	All	7 ¹	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	19 ¹	21 ^{CB}	24 ¹	22 ^{CB}	22 ^x
		C	5 ¹	5 ^x	5 ^x	5 ^x	5 ^x	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
		NC	2 ¹	2 ^x	2 ^x	2 ^x	2 ^x	18 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	21 ^x
	Ply	All	28 ¹	28 ^x	28 ^x	28 ^x	28 ^x	351 ^{CB}	401 ^{CB}	403 ^{CB}	486 ^{CB}	486 ^x
		C	20 ¹	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	69 ^{CB}	114 ^{CB}	173 ^{CB}	167 ^{CB}	167 ^x
		NC	8 ¹	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	282 ^{CB}	287 ^{CB}	230 ^{CB}	319 ^{CB}	319 ^x
Consumers Total	Logs	All	1056398	1011672	1031724	920926	757614	117468	118735	118108	98035	89368
		C	798283	749059	763939	660496	558733	76048	78792	77552	62614	59809
		NC	258115	262613	267785	260431	198881	41420	39943	40557	35421	29559
	Sawn	All	293907	299085	290463	258567	225300	110040	107042	102782	83219	70511
		C	245284	246963	236958	208469	177644	92745	91537	86924	69960	58668
		NC	48622	52121	53505	50098	47656	17295	15505	15858	13259	11843
	Ven	All	7033	7006	6645	6158	5840	2609	2523	2462	2053	1880
		C	3486	3465	3224	2873	2570	602	590	514	365	360
		NC	3547	3541	3421	3285	3271	2006	1933	1948	1688	1520
	Ply	All	50772	52194	59619	55984	54875	21333	22439	19918	17112	15959
		C	36420	34966	38965	39356	38491	5975	6080	5569	5279	4626
		NC	14352	17228	20655	16628	16385	15358	16359	14348	11833	11333
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1292731	1254572	1265144	1152545	988912	122129	123198	123640	103454	94841
		C	863550	822726	819665	715883	614133	76649	79456	78490	63523	60742
		NC	429181	431846	445480	436662	374780	45480	43741	45151	39931	34099
	Sawn	All	357091	363240	355170	323833	291544	115675	112499	108509	87804	74585
		C	267512	269637	260185	231841	201687	94540	93273	88840	71041	59721
		NC	89579	93603	94985	91992	89857	21134	19226	19669	16763	14864
	Ven	All	10496	10429	10424	10272	10031	2781	2686	2619	2220	2035
		C	4234	4286	4087	3738	3434	633	634	565	410	404
		NC	6262	6143	6337	6534	6597	2148	2052	2055	1810	1631
	Ply	All	68578	69361	76722	71622	70932	22439	23771	21228	18449	17336
		C	40537	38662	42560	42743	41912	6512	6857	6331	6170	5543
		NC	28041	30699	34162	28879	29020	15927	16914	14897	12280	11793

Exports					Domestic Consumption							
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country
1 C	0 RI	2 I	0 RI	0 RX	160	136	158	212	212	All	Logs	Egypt
1 C	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	98	86	105	154	154	C		
0 CR	0 CBR	1 C	0 CR	0 RX	62	50	53	58	58	NC		
1 I	0 RI	1 CB	1 CB	1 X	3312	3683	3594	4046	4046	All	Sawn	
1 CB	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	2788	3261	3022	3374	3374	C		
0 CR	0 I	0 CR	1 CB	1 X	524	421	573	671	671	NC		
0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	26	28	31	29	29	All	Ven	
0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	6	7	5	6	6	C		
0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	20	21	26	23	23	NC		
2 I	0 RI	1 I	1 I	1 X	377	429	430	513	513	All	Ply	
0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 CBR	0 RX	89	133	193	187	187	C		
2 CB	0 C	1 CB	0 CR	0 RX	289	295	237	327	327	NC		
44461	44877	46058	42518	34993	1129405	1085530	1103775	976444	811988	All	Logs	Consumers Total
35345	35864	37173	33728	28131	838986	791987	804318	689382	590411	C		
9115	9014	8885	8790	6862	290419	293543	299457	287061	221577	NC		
89089	89886	84483	71215	57728	314858	316241	308762	270570	238084	All	Sawn	
81785	82450	77023	64944	53201	256244	256050	246859	213485	183112	C		
7303	7436	7460	6272	4527	58615	60191	61904	57085	54972	NC		
2191	2166	1899	1614	1386	7450	7363	7208	6597	6334	All	Ven	
1076	1019	746	605	527	3012	3036	2992	2633	2403	C		
1115	1147	1153	1009	859	4439	4327	4216	3964	3931	NC		
10570	13411	13542	11737	10650	61535	61221	65995	61360	60184	All	Ply	
6192	8428	9033	7837	7298	36203	32618	35501	36798	35818	C		
4378	4983	4509	3899	3352	25332	28603	30494	24562	24365	NC		
58594	57879	59396	54520	46621	1356265	1319891	1329389	1201478	1037133	All	Logs	ITTO Total
35591	36088	37454	33877	28281	904607	866094	860701	745529	646593	C		
23003	21791	21942	20644	18340	451658	453796	468688	455949	390539	NC		
103263	104201	98254	82998	69565	369502	371538	365424	328639	296563	All	Sawn	
83950	84238	78765	66299	54565	278102	278671	270260	236582	206844	C		
19314	19962	19490	16699	15001	91400	92867	95165	92057	89720	NC		
3391	3266	3010	2438	2230	9886	9849	10033	10054	9836	All	Ven	
1139	1083	849	700	637	3728	3837	3803	3447	3200	C		
2251	2184	2161	1737	1592	6159	6012	6230	6607	6636	NC		
22772	25820	25546	21912	20899	68245	67312	72404	68160	67369	All	Ply	
10051	11884	12218	10706	10231	36997	33635	36673	38207	37224	C		
12721	13936	13328	11206	10668	31248	33677	35730	29953	30145	NC		

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Asia-Pacific	Logs	3072	3075	4404	5054	5154	10135	9623	9886	8391	6850
	Sawn	829	1780	1628	1972	2190	4035	3365	3166	2711	2899
	Ven	960	892	863	849	849	521	446	416	399	279
	Ply	5916	5925	5964	5700	5700	5778	5711	4528	3959	4026
Australia	Logs	27	41	45 ^I	45 ^X	45 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^X	84 ^C	80 ^C	83 ^C	71 ^C	71 ^X
	Ven	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^X	6 ^C	4	9	4 ^C	4 ^X
	Ply	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^X	63	66 ^C	59 ^C	68 ^C	68 ^X
China	Logs	3036 ⁺	3025 ⁺	4350 ⁺	5000 ⁺	5100 ⁺	7313 ^C	7718 ^C	7957	6940	5617 ^G
	Sawn	573	1559	1450 ⁺	1800 ⁺	2000 ⁺	2643 ^C	2383 ^C	2101	1952	2207 ^G
	Ven	750 ^I	750 ^I	750 ^I	750 ^X	750 ^X	108	86 ^C	86	64	34 ^G
	Ply	4400 ^I	4400 ^I	4400 ^I	4400 ^X	4400 ^X	357	292 ^{CB}	191	218	218 ^X
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	69 ^{CB}	58 ^{CB}	44 ^C	28 ^C	28 ^X
	Sawn	15 ^X	15 ^X	15 ^X	15 ^X	15 ^X	253 ^C	209 ^C	162 ^C	106 ^{CB}	106 ^X
	Ven	5 ^X	2 ^I	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	12 ^C	10 ^C	11 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X
	Ply	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	167 ^{CB}	135 ^{CB}	79 ^{CB}	70 ^{CB}	70 ^X
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
	Ven	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X
	Ply	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	992 ^C	589 ^{CB}	524 ^{CB}	550 ^{CB}	550 ^X
	Sawn	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ^X	0 ^X	465 ^C	282 ^{CB}	343 ^C	300 ^C	300 ^X
	Ven	40 ^X	40 ^X	40 ^X	40 ^X	40 ^X	112 ^C	112 ^C	113 ^C	136 ^C	136 ^X
	Ply	610 ^I	667 ^I	717 ^I	717 ^X	717 ^X	637 ^{CB}	574 ^{CB}	505 ^C	514 ^C	514 ^X
Japan	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	1417 ^C	1003	1062 ^C	723 ^C	505
	Sawn	167	126	93	87	87	328 ^C	278 ^C	238 ^C	177 ^C	113
	Ven	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	34 ^C	23	34 ^C	27 ^C	15
	Ply	625 ^X	625 ^X	625 ^X	398 ^I	398 ^X	3419	3493	2609	2373	2439
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	342	251	299 ^C	148	148
	Sawn	74 ⁺	80 ⁺	70 ^I	70 ^X	88 ^X	251	122	225	96	96
	Ven	144	79	50	36	36	249	210	161	164 ^C	87
	Ply	276	228	217	180	180	1124	1139	1075	701	701
Nepal	Logs	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	1 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Sawn	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Ven	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
	Ply	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I	3 ^X
New Zealand	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^R	1 ^C	0	1	1
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	9	10	13	7	4
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1	2	1
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
ECE Regions	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1224	1354	1326	841	834
	Sawn	268	334	374	387	373	3204	2915	3028	2463	2041
	Ven	12	15	44	26	24	374	406	391	347	345
	Ply	488	477	472	431	447	3257	3370	2876	2242	2163
EU	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1192	1275	1232	823	823
	Sawn	267	331	371	384	370	2757	2495	2585	2084	1731
	Ven	12	15	44	26	24	333	373	349	317	314
	Ply	488	477	472	431	447	1258	1348	1341	1335	1256
Austria	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	2 ^I	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	0	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{TCF}	17 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	16 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	10 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E3}	2 ^{E3}	5 ^{E3}	2 ^{E3}	0 ^I	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	4 ^X
	Ply	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{TCF}	18 ^{E2}	19 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^X
Belgium	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	43 ^{E1}	33 ^{E2}	36 ^{E1}	38 ^{E1}	35 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	8 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	10 ^{E2}	10 ^{TCF}	276 ^{E1}	270 ^{E2}	260 ^{E1}	211 ^{E1}	180 ^{TCF}
	Ven	7 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	11 ^{E3}	7 ^{E3}	7 ^I	8 ^{E1}	35 ^{E2}	12 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	8 ^{ITCF}
	Ply	5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	5 ^{E2}	5 ^I	190 ^{E1}	300 ^{E2}	135 ^{E2}	156 ^{E2}	156 ^X
Denmark	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	7 ^{E1}	59 ^{E2}	21 ^{E2}	5 ^{E1}	5 ^X
	Sawn	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	17 ^{E3}	0 ^{TCF}	49 ^{E2}	51 ^{E2}	58 ^C	49 ^C	49 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^I	0 ^X	8 ^C	7 ^{E2}	11 ^C	8 ^C	8 ^X
	Ply	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	5 ^{E2}	5 ^{E5}	5 ^X	45 ^{E2}	28 ^{E2}	25 ^C	27 ^C	27 ^X
Finland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	7 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	6 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E5}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^{E3}	0 ^X	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^X
	Ply	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^X	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^X

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*		
20	26	16	17	17	13187	12672	14275	13428	11987	Logs	Asia-Pacific
100	127	102	90	34	4764	5018	4692	4593	5054	Sawn	
17	43	12	10	6	1464	1295	1267	1239	1122	Ven	
1008	1086	456	242	242	10686	10549	10035	9417	9483	Ply	
3	0 CR	2 CB	0 CBR	0 RX	25	41	44	45	45	Logs	Australia
8 CB	0 CR	0 CR	1 C	1 X	76	80	83	70	70	Sawn	
0 R	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX	5	4	9	4	4	Ven	
5 CB	4 CI	7 CB	4 CB	4 X	58	62	52	64	64	Ply	
3 CB	1 CB	0 R	0	0 G	10346	10742	12307	11940	10717	Logs	China
69	89	81	73	17 G	3147	3852	3470	3679	4190	Sawn	
14	40 CB	10	8	5 G	844	797	826	806	780	Ven	
951	993	414	210	210 X	3806	3699	4176	4408	4408	Ply	
7 CB	14 CB	2 CB	6 CB	6 X	67	50	47	27	27	Logs	(Hong Kong S.A.R.)
6 CB	20 CB	5 CB	3 CB	3 X	262	204	172	118	118	Sawn	
1 CB	2 CB	1 CB	1 CB	1 X	16	9	12	2	2	Ven	
30 CB	74 C	17 CBI	8 CB	8 X	142	67	67	67	67	Ply	
0 C	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX	1	1	1	1	1	Logs	(Macao S.A.R.)
0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	1 C	1 X	1	1	2	0	0	Sawn	
0 C	0 CR	0 C	0 C	0 I	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
1 CB	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX	3	5	0	5	5	Ply	
7 C	11 C	11 C	9 C	9 X	988	581	516	545	545	Logs	(Taiwan Province of China)
15 C	16 C	12 C	10 C	10 X	450	267	330	290	290	Sawn	
2 CB	1 CB	1 CB	0 CBR	0 RX	150	151	151	175	175	Ven	
16 C	13 C	14 C	14 C	14 X	1231	1227	1208	1217	1217	Ply	
0 CBR	0 CBR	1	1	1	1417	1003	1061	722	504	Logs	Japan
1	1	1	1	1	494	403	330	263	198	Sawn	
0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX	54	43	54	47	35	Ven	
4	2	1	1	1	4040	4116	3233	2770	2836	Ply	
0 CBR	0	0 R	0 R	0 R	342	251	299	147	147	Logs	Korea, Rep. of
1	1	2	1	1	324	201	292	166	184	Sawn	
0 CR	0	0 R	0 R	0 R	393	289	211	200	123	Ven	
1	0	2	1	1	1399	1367	1290	880	880	Ply	
0 CBR	1 CB	0 I	0 X	0 X	1	2	0	0	0	Logs	Nepal
0 CBR	0 CB	0 CB	0 CB	0 X	0	0	0	0	0	Sawn	
0 CB	0 CBR	0 CB	0 CBR	0 X	1	1	2	1	1	Ven	
0 CB	0 CBR	2 CB	3 CB	3 X	0	0	1	0	0	Ply	
0	0 CR	0	0 R	0	0	1	0	1	1	Logs	New Zealand
0	0 CR	0 R	0 R	0	9	10	13	7	4	Sawn	
0 R	0 CR	0 R	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	Ven	
0 R	0 CR	0 CR	1 C	1 X	6	7	7	6	6	Ply	
92	99	95	62	45	1133	1254	1231	780	789	Logs	ECE Regions
519	522	525	411	366	2953	2727	2877	2439	2049	Sawn	
81	100	95	81	78	305	320	340	292	291	Ven	
469	533	463	500	482	3276	3315	2884	2173	2129	Ply	
90	87	89	58	41	1102	1188	1143	765	782	Logs	EU
464	458	500	397	341	2559	2368	2456	2071	1761	Sawn	
66	85	81	77	73	279	302	313	266	265	Ven	
426	502	428	454	436	1320	1323	1385	1313	1268	Ply	
1 E2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RX	1	1	0	0	0	Logs	Austria
2 E2	2 E2	3 E2	4 E2	3 TCF	15	15	13	6	7	Sawn	
1 E2	2 E2	2 E2	2 E2	2 X	2	3	8	4	2	Ven	
6 E2	6 E2	5 E2	1 E2	1 X	12	13	5	6	6	Ply	
15 E1	15 E2	22 E1	29 E1	17 TCF	28	18	14	8	18	Logs	Belgium
184 E1	180 E2	155 E1	119 E1	95 TCF	100	100	117	102	95	Sawn	
4 E1	20 E2	23 E2	18 E2	15 I	11	20	0	0	0	Ven	
134 E1	152 C	99 E2	105 E2	105 X	61	153	43	56	56	Ply	
4 E2	23 E2	16 E2	3 C	3 X	2	36	5	2	2	Logs	Denmark
25 E2	10 C	10 C	25 C	25 TCF	24	42	48	41	24	Sawn	
4 E2	8 E2	3 CB	2 CB	2 X	4	0	7	6	6	Ven	
12 C	3 CB	7 E2	4 C	4 X	33	25	23	28	28	Ply	
0 I	0 I	0 I	0 RE2	0 RX	0	0	0	0	0	Logs	Finland
0 RE2	1 E2	3 E2	2 E2	2 TCF	7	7	4	4	4	Sawn	
0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RX	1	1	1	2	2	Ven	
0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RX	1	1	1	2	2	Ply	

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
France	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	483 E2	439 E2	443 E9	370 E9	330 TCF
	Sawn	149 E2	143 E2	141 E2	146 E2	140 TCF	444 E2	412 E2	426 E9	302 E9	280 TCF
	Ven	0 E5	0 E2	0 E9	0 E9	0 X	95 E2	104 E2	100 E9	78 E9	78 X
	Ply	265 E2	266 E2	241 E9	205 E9	234 ITCF	99 E2	110 E2	131 E9	194 E9	194 X
Germany	Logs	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 TCF	97 E2	107 E2	105 E2	66 E2	60 TCF
	Sawn	0 E5	0 E2	0 E2	0 E3	0 X	174 E2	181 E2	171 E2	152 E2	120 TCF
	Ven	0 E5	0 E5	3 E3	3 E5	2 ITCF	44 E3	37 E2	34 E1	37 E1	37 X
	Ply	0 E2	0 E5	0 E5	0 E5	0 ITCF	122 E3	133 E2	149 C	202 C	202 X
Greece	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 X	47 E1	17 E1	36 E1	36 E5	36 X
	Sawn	2 E5	29 E1	29 E1	29 E5	29 TCF	20 E1	14 E1	19 E1	19 E5	19 TCF
	Ven	0 E5	0 E1	0 E1	0 E5	0 X	7 E1	8 E1	10 E1	10 E5	10 ITCF
	Ply	8 E3	21 E1	21 E1	21 E5	21 X	21 E1	14 E1	9 CB	21 C	21 X
Ireland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	13 E1	3 E2	2 E2	0 RE2	0 R
	Sawn	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	85 E1	54 E1	18 E3	24 E2	22 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	1 E3	0 E2	0	1 E1	1 E1	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 R
	Ply	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	58 E1	46 E1	69 C	84 E2	84
Italy	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	191 C	286 C	255 C	91 E2	143 TCF
	Sawn	60 E3	100 E2	100 ¹	100 X	100 X	335 E2	312 C	362 C	336 C	330 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 X	77 E2	96 C	101 C	91 C	91 X
	Ply	49 E2	45 E2	50 E2	51 E2	51 X	103 C	105 C	140 E2	74 E2	74 X
Luxembourg	Logs	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 X	0 RE1	6 E1	2 E1	3 E1	3 X
	Sawn	0	0	0 E2	0 E2	9 TCF	2 E1	7 E8	4 E8	3 E8	0 RTC
	Ven	0 E5	0 E5	0 E2	0 E2	0 ITCF	0 RE1	0 CBR	0 RE3	0 RE3	0 RX
	Ply	0 E5	0 E5	0 E2	0 E2	0 ITCF	4 E1	8 E8	7 E3	8 E3	8 X
Netherlands	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	22 CB	8 E2	7 E2	7 E2	6 TCF
	Sawn	19 E2	19 E2	20 E2	18 E2	17 TCF	443 E2	465 E2	459 E2	428 E2	385 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	13 E2	16 E2	17 E2	14 E2	13
	Ply	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	194 E2	212 E2	195 E2	263 E2	184
Poland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	3 E2	2 E2	6 E2	1 E2	2 TCF
	Sawn	4 E9	5 E2	8 E2	10 E2	10 TCF	37 E2	29 E2	36 E2	39 E2	40 TCF
	Ven	2 E9	3 E2	3 E2	4 E9	5	2 E2	1 E2	2 E2	1 E2	2
	Ply	6 E9	8 E2	12 E9	8 E9	10	10 E2	4 E2	14 E2	17 E2	17
Portugal	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	151 E2	116 E2	126 E2	129 E2	128
	Sawn	25 E2	25 E2	25 E2	25 E2	40 TCF	115 E2	100 E2	128 E2	90 E2	51 TCF
	Ven	2 E2	2 E2	1 E2	3 E2	3	18 E2	16 E2	10 C	9 E2	9
	Ply	11 E2	11 E2	11 E2	25 E3	10	14 E2	20 E2	21 C	10 E2	10
Spain	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 X	107 E2	170 E2	170 E2	61 E2	61 X
	Sawn	0 E1	0 E2	35 E2	29 E2	15 TCF	541 E2	379 E2	437 E2	278 E2	124 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	20 E2	7 E2	7 X	43 E2	41 E2	35 E2	40 E2	40 ITCF
	Ply	144 E2	121 E2	125 E2	111 E3	111 X	3 E2	4 E2	59 E2	6 E2	6 X
Sweden	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	3 E2	2 E2	4 E2	3 E2	2 TCF
	Sawn	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	17 E2	12 E2	9 E2	6 E2	6 TCF
	Ven	1 E5	1 E2	0 E1	0 E1	0 X	3 E2	3 E2	3 E2	3 E2	3 X
	Ply	0 E2	0 E2	0 E3	0 E3	0 ITCF	5 E2	7 E2	7 E2	11 E2	11 X
U.K.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	23 E2	26 E2	17 E2	13 E2	10 TCF
	Sawn	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	195 E2	183 E2	175 E2	133 E2	110 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 X	10 ¹	2 E2	9 E2	10 E2	10 X
	Ply	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 X	371 CB	336 CB	367 CB	252 CB	252 X
Europe Non-EU	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	2	64	84	7	7
	Sawn	1	3	3	3	3	24	18	21	21	19
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	9	15	15	12	12
Norway	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	0 CR	60 E2	81 E2	5 E2	5 TCF
	Sawn	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 E2	0 TCF	3 E2	2 E2	2 E2	2 E2	2 TCF
	Ven	0	0 E2	0 E3	0 E3	0 ITCF	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RX
	Ply	0 E5	0 E2	0 E3	0 E3	0 ITCF	3 E2	7 E2	10 E2	7 E2	7 X
Switzerland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 TCF	2 E2	4 E2	3 E2	2 E2	2 TCF
	Sawn	1 E2	3 E2	3 E5	3 E5	3 TCF	21 E2	15 E2	19 E2	19 E2	17 TCF
	Ven	0 E2	0 E2	0 E9	0 E9	0 X	0 RE2	1 E2	0 RE2	0 RE2	0 RX
	Ply	0 E2	0 RE2	0 E2	0 E2	0 X	6 E2	8 E2	5 E2	5 C	5 X
North America	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	29	15	11	11	4
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	423	402	421	359	291
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	41	32	41	30	30
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	1991	2008	1520	894	894

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*		
24 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	13 ^{E9}	8 ^{E9}	6 ^{TCF}	459	422	430	362	324	Logs	France
32 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	34 ^{E9}	24 ^{E9}	20 ^{TCF}	561	520	534	424	400	Sawn	
4 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3 ^{E9}	3 ^{E9}	3 ^X	91	102	97	75	75	Ven	
104 ^{E2}	130 ^{E2}	115 ^{E9}	102 ^{E9}	102 ^X	260	246	258	296	325	Ply	
22 ^{E2}	20 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	9 ^{E2}	10 ^{TCF}	75	87	79	57	50	Logs	Germany
80 ^{E2}	89 ^{E2}	104 ^{E2}	75 ^{E2}	65 ^{TCF}	94	92	67	77	55	Sawn	
19 ^{E3}	20 ^{E2}	19 ^{E1}	16 ^{E1}	16 ^X	26	17	18	24	23	Ven	
43 ^{E3}	45 ^{E2}	32 ^C	78 ^C	78 ^X	80	88	117	125	125	Ply	
0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RE5}	0 ^{RX}	47	17	36	36	36	Logs	Greece
2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1	1 ^{TCF}	20	41	47	47	47	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E5}	1 ^X	6	8	10	10	10	Ven	
9 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	11 ^{CB}	12 ^C	1 ^X	20	24	19	31	41	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^I	13	3	2	0	0	Logs	Ireland
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E3}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{TCF}	82	52	18	23	22	Sawn	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE3}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{ITCF}	1	1	1	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{ITCF}	58	46	69	84	84	Ply	
2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{TCF}	189	285	254	89	142	Logs	Italy
19 ^{E2}	20 ^{E2}	34 ^{E2}	24 ^{E2}	20 ^{TCF}	377	393	429	412	410	Sawn	
7 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	8 ^C	9 ^{E2}	9 ^X	70	89	93	82	82	Ven	
49 ^C	64 ^{E2}	67 ^{E2}	65 ^{E2}	65 ^X	103	85	123	60	60	Ply	
0 ^{RE1}	2 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RX}	0	4	2	3	3	Logs	Luxembourg
1 ^{E1}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{CBR}	9 ^{TCF}	2	6	4	3	0	Sawn	
0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{E1}	6 ^{E2}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	4	2	6	7	7	Ply	
15 ^{CB}	5 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{TCF}	7	3	4	4	4	Logs	Netherlands
84 ^{E2}	84 ^{E2}	89 ^{E2}	79 ^{E2}	70 ^{TCF}	378	401	390	367	332	Sawn	
3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^R	10	14	16	14	13	Ven	
19 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	19 ^{E2}	28 ^{E2}	20	175	186	176	235	164	Ply	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{TCF}	3	2	6	1	2	Logs	Portugal
4 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^{TCF}	37	31	41	41	43	Sawn	
1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0	3	4	5	5	7	Ven	
4 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	7	12	8	15	18	20	Ply	
4 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{RTCF}	147	113	123	127	128	Logs	Portugal
8 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	19 ^{CB}	11 ^{E2}	3 ^{TCF}	132	119	134	104	88	Sawn	
6 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	9 ^{E2}	9	14	11	4	3	3	Ven	
3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	8 ^{E2}	4 ^C	4 ^X	22	29	24	32	17	Ply	
1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^X	106	169	166	61	61	Logs	Spain
12 ^{E2}	20 ^{E2}	35 ^{E2}	18 ^{E2}	8 ^{TCF}	529	359	437	289	131	Sawn	
15 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	11 ^{E2}	14 ^{E2}	14 ^X	28	30	44	33	33	Ven	
2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	17 ^{E2}	17 ^I	17 ^X	145	124	167	101	101	Ply	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{TCF}	3	2	4	2	2	Logs	Sweden
3 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	3 ^{TCF}	14	10	7	3	3	Sawn	
1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E3}	1 ^X	3	2	2	2	2	Ven	
1 ^{E3}	1 ^{E1}	4 ^{E3}	6 ^{E1}	6 ^X	4	6	3	5	5	Ply	
2 ^{CB}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	0 ^{TCF}	21	26	17	12	10	Logs	U.K.
7 ^{E2}	3 ^{E2}	7 ^{E2}	6 ^{E2}	10 ^{TCF}	188	180	167	127	100	Sawn	
3 ^{E2}	2 ^C	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^X	7	0	7	8	8	Ven	
40 ^{E2}	50 ^{E2}	32 ^{E2}	26 ^{E2}	26 ^X	331	286	335	225	225	Ply	
0	11	4	2	2	2	53	80	5	5	Logs	Europe Non-EU
3	1	1	1	1	22	20	23	23	21	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Ven	
0	0	0	3	2	8	15	14	9	10	Ply	
0 ^{RE2}	11 ^{E2}	4 ^{E2}	2 ^{E2}	2 ^{TCF}	0	49	77	3	3	Logs	Norway
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{TCF}	3	2	2	1	2	Sawn	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{ITCF}	2	7	10	7	6	Ply	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{TCF}	2	4	3	2	2	Logs	Switzerland
3 ^{E2}	0 ^{RE2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{E2}	1 ^{TCF}	19	18	22	21	19	Sawn	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	0 ^{RE2}	3 ^{E2}	2 ^{ITCF}	6	8	5	3	3	Ply	
1	2	2	2	2	28	13	9	9	2	Logs	North America
52	63	24	13	24	371	339	397	346	267	Sawn	
15	15	15	4	4	26	17	27	25	25	Ven	
43	31	35	43	43	1948	1976	1485	851	851	Ply	

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Canada	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	6 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	69 ^{E1}	38 ^{E1}	60 ^{E1}	54 ^{E8}	42 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^I	10 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	6 ^{E1}	3 ^{E1}	3 ^X
	Ply	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^X	95 ^{E1}	42 ^{E1}	85 ^{E1}	94 ^{E1}	94 ^X
U.S.A.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 ^{TCF}	23 ^C	13 ^C	9 ^C	10 ^C	3 ^{TCF}
	Sawn	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{TCF}	354 ^{E1}	364 ^{E1}	361 ^{E1}	305 ^{E1}	249 ^{TCF}
	Ven	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{ITCF}	31 ^{E1}	28 ^{E1}	35 ^{E1}	27 ^{E1}	27 ^X
	Ply	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	0 ^X	1896 ^C	1966 ^C	1435 ^C	800 ^C	800 ^X
North Africa	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Sawn	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	6	4	4
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	12	10	10
	Ply	8	8	8	8	8	142	97	140	153	153
Egypt	Logs	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^X
	Sawn	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	3 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X
	Ven	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	9 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^X
	Ply	8 ^I	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	142 ^{CB}	97 ^{CB}	140 ^{CB}	153 ^{CB}	153 ^X
Consumers Total	Logs	3072	3075	4404	5054	5154	11360	10977	11213	9233	7685
	Sawn	1098	2114	2003	2360	2564	7239	6283	6199	5178	4944
	Ven	972	906	907	875	873	904	861	819	756	633
	Ply	6412	6410	6443	6139	6155	9176	9178	7544	6355	6342
ITTO Total	Logs	134238	136659	141848	141035	139968	15115	14390	15057	12881	10990
	Sawn	41709	43422	43306	43975	43738	10172	8748	8942	8089	7205
	Ven	3636	3457	3726	4059	4134	951	914	873	829	686
	Ply	20083	19882	19950	18384	18416	9623	9632	8012	6719	6686

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{TCF}	6	2	2	1	1	Logs	Canada
23 ^{E1}	17 ^{E1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{RE1}	0 ^{TCF}	46	21	60	54	42	Sawn	
2 ^{E1}	4 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	1 ^X	8	0	4	1	1	Ven	
2 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E8}	6 ^{E8}	6 ^X	93	41	83	88	88	Ply	
1 ^{E1}	1 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{E1}	2 ^{TCF}	22	12	7	8	1	Logs	U.S.A.
29 ^{E1}	46 ^{E1}	24 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	24 ^{TCF}	325	318	337	292	225	Sawn	
13 ^{E1}	11 ^{E1}	13 ^{E1}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	18	17	22	24	24	Ven	
41 ^{E1}	30 ^{E1}	33 ^{E1}	37 ^{E1}	37 ^X	1855	1936	1402	763	763	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Logs	North Africa
0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	5	5	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	9	9	12	10	10	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	149	105	148	161	161	Ply	
0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	1	1	1	Logs	Egypt
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	1	4	6	5	5	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	9	9	12	10	10	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	149	105	148	161	161	Ply	
111	126	111	79	62	14320	13926	15507	14209	12777	Logs	Consumers Total
619	649	627	501	399	7717	7748	7575	7037	7108	Sawn	
98	144	108	91	84	1777	1624	1618	1540	1422	Ven	
1477	1619	920	742	724	14111	13969	13067	11751	11773	Ply	
13954	12878	13128	11836	11443	135400	138171	143777	142080	139516	Logs	ITTO Total
11264	11636	11803	10044	9991	40618	40535	40445	42021	40952	Sawn	
1234	1180	1116	818	817	3353	3191	3484	4070	4003	Ven	
9740	10572	9733	8044	8029	19966	18941	18229	17059	17073	Ply	

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Africa	Logs	All	17633	18805	18175	18949	18857	10	1	1	8	8
		C	25	25	25	25	25	0	0	0	1	1
	Sawn	All	17608	18780	18150	18924	18832	10	1	1	7	7
		C	4688	4732	4688	4716	4724	76	8	4	11	11
	Ven	All	12	12	12	12	12	68	2	2	7	7
		C	4676	4720	4676	4704	4712	8	5	2	4	4
	Ply	All	757	711	827	919	947	7	0	1	1	1
		C	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	756	710	826	918	946	6	0	1	0	0
		C	440	449	436	467	445	41	19	19	26	26
	NC	All	14	14	14	14	14	8	17	13	23	23
		C	426	434	422	452	430	32	2	6	3	3
Cameroon	Logs	All	2269 ¹	2778 ¹	2274 ¹	2266 ¹	2266 ^x	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	1 RI	1 ^x
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 C	0 ^x
	Sawn	All	2269 ^x	2778 ^x	2274 ^x	2266 ^x	2266 ^x	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	1 CB	1 ^x
		C	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	773 ¹	773 ^x	773 ^x	2 ¹	0 CBR	1 CB	0 CBR	0 RX
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	1000 ¹	1000 ^x	773 ^x	773 ^x	773 ^x	2 CB	0 CBR	1 CB	0 CBR	0 RX
	Ply	All	53 ¹	76 ¹	85 ¹	79 ¹	79 ^x	0 RI	0 CR	0 RI	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0 C	0 C	0 CBR	0 RX
	NC	All	53 ¹	76 ¹	85 ¹	79 ¹	79 ^x	0 CBR	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	36 ¹	27 ¹	32 ¹	24 ¹	24 ^x	0 WR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 WR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	36 ¹	27 ¹	32 ¹	24 ¹	24 ^x	0 WR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
Central African Republic	Logs	All	449 ¹	620 ¹	533 ¹	533 ^x	533 ^x	0 ¹	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 ^x
		C	0	0	0	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 ^x
	Sawn	All	449 ¹	620 ¹	533 ¹	533 ^x	533 ^x	0 CB	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 ^x
		C	69 ¹	82 ¹	95 ¹	95 ^x	95 ^x	0 RI	0 FR	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 CR	0 FR	0 C	0 C	0 ^x
		C	69 ¹	82 ¹	95 ¹	95 ^x	95 ^x	0 CBR	0 FR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
	Ply	All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 CR	0 C	0 C	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 CBR	0 RX
	NC	All	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 CR	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 ^x
		C	0 ^{RI}	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 C	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	0 ^{RI}	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 CBR	0 C	0 ^x
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ^x	300 ^x	9 ¹	0 RI	0 CBR	5 CB	5 ^x
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
	Sawn	All	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	9 CB	0 CBR	0 CBR	4 CB	4 ^x
		C	81 ¹	92 ¹	92 ¹	92 ^x	92 ^x	65 CB	1 ¹	0 CBR	2 CB	2 ^x
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	64 CB	0 C	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	81 ¹	92 ¹	92 ^x	92 ^x	92 ^x	0 CBR	1 CB	0 CBR	1 CB	1 ^x
	Ply	All	1 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ^x	3 ^x	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 ¹
	NC	All	1 ^x	3 ¹	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ^x	1 ^x	3 CB	3 CB	3 ¹	2 CB	2 ^x
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	2 CB	3 CB	3 CB	2 CB	2 ^x
		C	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 CB	0 CBR	0 C	0 CBR	0 RX
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	1369 ¹	1316 ¹	1316 ¹	1981 ¹	1981 ^x	0	0	0 RI	1 CB	1 ^x
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0	1 CB	1 ^x
	Sawn	All	1369	1316	1316 ^x	1981 ¹	1981 ^x	0	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	209 ¹	268 ¹	369 ¹	369 ^x	369 ^x	0 CBR	0 RI	0 CBR	0 CR	0 RX
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 CBR	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	209	268	369 ¹	369 ^x	369 ^x	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 C	0 ^x
	Ply	All	14 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	10 ¹	10 ^x	0 RI	0 RI	0 CBR	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
	NC	All	14	5 ¹	5 ^x	10 ¹	10 ^x	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 C	0 ^x
		C	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ^x	6 ^x	5 CB	0 RI	0 CBR	1 CB	1 ^x
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	5 CB	0 C	0 CBR	1 CB	1 ^x
		C	6	6	6 ^x	6 ^x	6 ^x	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	1347 ¹	1408 ¹	1469 ¹	1469 ^x	1469 ^x	0 CR	0 RI	0 ¹	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 CR	0 RX
	Sawn	All	1347	1408	1469	1469 ^x	1469 ^x	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CB	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	503 ¹	442 ¹	456 ¹	471 ¹	471 ¹	0 CR	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 C	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	503 ¹	442 ¹	456 ¹	471 ¹	471 ^x	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX
	Ply	All	240 ¹	262 ¹	313 ¹	396 ^x	396 ^x	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 CBR	0 CR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX
	NC	All	240	262 ¹	313 ¹	396 ¹	396 ^x	0 CR	0 CB	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	61 ¹	88 ¹	82 ¹	81 ¹	81 ^x	0 CR	0 RI	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CR	0 CR	0 RX
		C	61	88 ¹	82 ¹	81 ¹	81 ^x	0 CR	0 C	0 CBR	0 CR	0 RX
Gabon	Logs	All	3200 ¹	3500 ¹	3400 ¹	3400 ^x	3400 ^x	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
	Sawn	All	3200	3500	3400	3400 ^x	3400 ^x	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
		C	230 ¹	235 ¹	296 ¹	296 ^x	296 ^x	0 RI	0 CR	0	0	0 ^x
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 R	0 CR	0	0	0 ^x
		C	230	235	296 ^x	296 ^x	296 ^x	0 CR	0 CR	0	0	0 ^x
	Ply	All	145 ¹	150 ¹	182 ¹	182 ^x	182 ^x	2	0 CR	0 RI	0 RI	0 RX
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
	NC	All	145	150	182	182 ^x	182 ^x	2	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	146 ¹	142 ¹	85 ¹	85 ^x	85 ^x	27 ¹	0 CR	1 CB	0 CBR	0 RX
	NC	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^x	0 ^x	1 C	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CBR	0 RX
		C	146 ¹	142	85	85 ^x	85 ^x	26	0 CR	0 CBR	0 CB	0 ^x

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*			
2997	3422	3550	3306	3560	14647	15384	14625	15651	15305	All	Logs	Africa
0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	26	26	C		
2996	3422	3550	3306	3560	14621	15359	14600	15625	15279	NC		
1880	1727	1872	1694	1704	2884	3012	2820	3032	3032	All	Sawn	
0	1	1	1	1	80	14	13	18	18	C		
1880	1727	1872	1693	1703	2804	2999	2806	3014	3014	NC		
389	353	321	303	309	375	359	506	616	639	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	C		
389	353	321	303	309	374	358	505	615	638	NC		
135	194	263	214	211	346	274	192	278	260	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	22	31	27	37	37	C		
135	194	263	214	211	324	243	165	241	222	NC		
146 ^I	316 ^I	266 ^I	258 ^I	265 ^I	2123	2462	2008	2009	2002	All	Logs	Cameroon
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
146 ^I	316 ^I	266 ^I	258 ^I	265 ^I	2123	2462	2008	2009	2002	NC		
661 ^I	601 ^I	613 ^I	578 ^I	578 ^X	341	399	161	195	195	All	Sawn	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
661 ^I	601 ^I	613 ^I	578 ^I	578 ^X	341	399	161	195	195	NC		
39 ^I	57 ^I	64 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^X	14	19	21	20	20	All	Ven	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
39 ^{CB}	57 ^I	64 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^X	14	19	21	20	20	NC		
23 ^I	20 ^I	24 ^I	18 ^I	18 ^X	14	7	8	6	6	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
23	20 ^I	24 ^I	18 ^I	18 ^X	14	7	8	6	6	NC		
87 ^I	97 ^I	78 ^I	81 ^I	81 ^X	363	522	455	452	452	All	Logs	Central African Republic
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
87 ^{CB}	97 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	81 ^{CB}	81 ^X	363	522	455	452	452	NC		
10 ^I	18 ^I	19 ^I	22 ^I	22 ^X	59	64	76	73	73	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
10 ^{CB}	18 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	22 ^{CB}	22 ^X	59	64	76	73	73	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	1	1	1	1	1	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	1	1	1	1	1	NC		
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	1	1	1	1	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	0	1	1	1	1	NC		
127 ^I	205 ^I	298 ^I	226 ^I	226 ^X	182	95	2	79	79	All	Logs	Congo, Dem. Rep.
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
127 ^{CB}	205 ^{CB}	298 ^{CB}	226 ^{CB}	226 ^X	182	95	2	79	79	NC		
44 ^I	74 ^I	62 ^I	61 ^I	62 ^X	102	19	30	33	32	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	64	0	0	0	0	C		
44 ^{CB}	74 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	61 ^{CB}	61 ^X	37	19	30	32	32	NC		
1 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^X	0	1	2	2	2	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	0	1	2	2	2	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^X	4	4	4	3	3	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	2	3	3	2	2	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	2	1	1	1	1	NC		
710 ^I	633 ^I	649 ^I	612 ^I	770 ^I	659	683	667	1370	1212	All	Logs	Congo, Rep.
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	1	1	C		
710	633	649 ^{CB}	612 ^{CB}	770 ^I	659	683	667	1369	1211	NC		
163 ^I	181 ^I	283 ^I	265 ^I	265 ^X	46	86	86	104	104	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
163 ^F	181 ^F	283 ^I	265 ^{CB}	265 ^X	46	86	86	104	104	NC		
5 ^I	2 ^I	4 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^X	10	3	1	1	1	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
5 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	9 ^X	10	3	1	1	1	NC		
2 ^I	3 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	10	3	4	6	6	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	5	0	0	1	1	C		
2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	5	3	4	5	5	NC		
142 ^I	138 ^I	110 ^I	125 ^I	125 ^X	1204	1271	1358	1344	1344	All	Logs	Côte d'Ivoire
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
142	138 ^{CB}	110 ^{CB}	125 ^{CB}	125 ^X	1204	1271	1358	1344	1344	NC		
501 ^I	364 ^I	327 ^I	252 ^I	252 ^X	2	78	130	219	219	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
501 ^{CB}	364 ^C	327 ^C	252 ^C	252 ^X	2	78	130	219	219	NC		
108 ^I	94 ^I	102 ^I	103 ^I	103 ^X	133	168	210	293	294	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
108 ^C	94 ^C	102 ^C	103 ^C	103 ^X	133	168	210	293	293	NC		
29 ^I	23 ^I	50 ^I	11 ^I	11 ^X	32	65	33	70	70	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0	0	C		
29 ^{CB}	23 ^C	50 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^X	32	65	32	70	70	NC		
1586 ^I	1769 ^I	1938 ^I	1757 ^I	1870 ^I	1614	1731	1462	1643	1530	All	Logs	Gabon
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
1586	1769	1938	1757 ^{CB}	1870 ^I	1614	1731	1462	1643	1530	NC		
207 ^I	207 ^I	253 ^I	157 ^I	157 ^X	23	28	43	139	139	All	Sawn	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
207	207	253	157 ^{CB}	157 ^X	23	28	43	139	139	NC		
138 ^I	125 ^I	81 ^I	62 ^I	62 ^X	9	25	101	120	120	All	Ven	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
138 ^C	125	81 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^X	9	25	101	120	120	NC		
23 ^I	45 ^I	58 ^I	46 ^I	46 ^X	150	97	28	39	39	All	Ply	
0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	1	0	0	0	0	C		
23 ^{CB}	45	58	46 ^{CB}	46 ^X	149	97	27	39	39	NC		

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Ghana	Logs	All	1220 ^I	1324 ^I	1324 ^I	1412 ^I	1320 ^I	0	0	0	0	0 ^I
		C	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1200	1304	1304	1392	1300	0	0	0	0	0 ^X
	Sawn	All	530 ^I	537 ^I	530 ^I	523 ^I	532 ^I	1 ^I	5 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		C	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X
		NC	520	527	520	513	522	1	4 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	301 ^I	213 ^I	236 ^I	246 ^I	274 ^I	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0	0	0	0	0 ^X
		NC	300	212	235	245	273	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	133 ^I	128 ^I	173 ^I	213 ^I	191 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C	13 ^X	13 ^X	13 ^X	13 ^X	13 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		NC	120	115	160	200	178	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
Liberia	Logs	All	280 ^I	360 ^I	360 ^I	360 ^X	360 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	280 ^F	360 ^F	360 ^F	360 ^X	360 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Sawn	All	50 ^F	60	60	80	80 ^I	2 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^X	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	50 ^F	60	60	80	80 ^I	0 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^I
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^I
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0	0 ^X	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
Nigeria	Logs	All	7105 ^X	7105 ^X	7105 ^X	7105 ^X	7105 ^X	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X
		C	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	7100 ^X	7100 ^X	7100 ^X	7100 ^X	7100 ^X	1 ^F	1 ^F	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X
	Sawn	All	2002 ^X	2002 ^X	2002 ^X	2002 ^X	2002 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^I	3 ^C	3 ^X
		C	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{FR}	1 ^C	1 ^X
		NC	2000 ^X	2000 ^X	2000 ^X	2000 ^X	2000 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	2 ^C	2 ^X
	Ven	All	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	1 ^X	1 ^X	5 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	1 ^X	1 ^X	5 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	56 ^I	56 ^X	56 ^X	56 ^X	56 ^X	0 ^C	14 ^I	12 ^I	15 ^I	15 ^X
		C	1 ^I	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^C	12 ^C	7 ^C	12 ^C	12 ^X
		NC	55 ^X	55 ^X	55 ^X	55 ^X	55 ^X	0 ^C	2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
Togo	Logs	All	94 ^I	94 ^I	94 ^I	123 ^I	123 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	94	94 ^X	94 ^X	123 ^I	123 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	All	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^I	14 ^X	14 ^X	4	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	14	14	14 ^X	14 ^X	14 ^X	4	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^X	1 ^X	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	1	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	5 ^I	5 ^X
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	1	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	85260	89303	93022	90795	90921	4549	4333	5419	5299	5340
		C	5356	5507	5538	5511	5512	527	583	855	815	825
		NC	79904	83796	87484	85284	85409	4021	3750	4563	4484	4516
	Sawn	All	29224	29399	29264	28501	28659	3692	3613	3476	3374	2784
		C	10033	10057	10057	10057	10057	401	466	453	385	401
		NC	19191	19342	19207	18444	18602	3291	3147	3022	2989	2383
	Ven	All	1626	1564	1777	2016	2056	121	112	105	120	110
		C	95	91	97	98	98	21	33	37	35	35
		NC	1531	1473	1680	1918	1958	99	79	68	84	76
	Ply	All	12404	12830	12842	11608	12013	448	669	586	555	633
		C	898	987	982	972	972	231	405	365	400	438
		NC	11505	11843	11860	10636	11041	217	264	221	155	195
Cambodia	Logs	All	118 ^I	118 ^I	118 ^I	118 ^X	118 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		C	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	5 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	113 ^F	113 ^F	113 ^F	113 ^X	113 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Sawn	All	74 ^I	74 ^X	74 ^X	74 ^X	74 ^X	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{FR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
		C	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
		NC	72 ^I	72 ^X	72 ^X	72 ^X	72 ^X	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	20 ^I	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I	0 ^X
		C	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X
	Ply	All	12 ^X	12 ^X	12 ^X	12 ^X	12 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		NC	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
Fiji	Logs	All	466	466 ^X	466 ^X	466 ^X	466 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}
		C	300	300 ^X	300 ^X	300 ^X	300 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	166	166 ^X	166 ^X	166 ^X	166 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	All	95 ^I	90	90 ^X	90 ^X	90 ^X	6 ^I	6 ^{CB}	3 ^C	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		C	40	45	45 ^X	45 ^X	45 ^X	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	3 ^C	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		NC	55 ^I	45	45 ^X	45 ^X	45 ^X	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	9 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	11 ^X	11 ^X	11 ^X	11 ^X	11 ^X	2 ^C	3 ^I	1 ^I	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	3 ^X	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		NC	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	8 ^X	0 ^{CR}	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*			
116 ^I 0 ^I	175 ^I 0 ^I	75 ^I 0 ^I	87 ^I 0 ^I	60 ^I 0 ^X	1104 20	1149 20	1249 20	1325 20	1260 20	All C	Logs	Ghana
116 ^{CB}	175 ^{CB}	75	87	60	1084	1129	1229	1305	1240	NC		
253 ^I 0 ^I	210 ^I 0 ^I	206 ^I 0 ^I	191 ^I 0 ^I	200 ^I 0 ^X	278 11	333 12	326 11	337 15	338 15	All C	Sawn	
253	210 ^I	206	191	200	267	321	315	322	322	NC		
98 ^I 0 ^I	71 ^I 0 ^I	68 ^I 0 ^I	70 ^I 0 ^I	75 ^I 0 ^X	203 1	142 1	168 1	177 1	199 1	All C	Ven	
98	71 ^I	68	70	75	202	141	167	176	198	NC		
58 ^I 0 ^I	104 ^I 0 ^I	129 ^I 0 ^I	138 ^I 0 ^I	135 ^I 0 ^X	76 13	24 13	45 13	77 15	58 15	All C	Ply	
58	104 ^I	129	138	135	62	11	32	62	43	NC		
0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	1 ^I 0 ^I	5 ^I 0 ^X	280 0	360 0	360 0	359 0	355 0	All C	Logs	Liberia
0	0	0 ^C	1 ^I	5 ^I	280	360	360	359	355	NC		
0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^{RI} 0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI} 0 ^I	0 ^{RI} 0 ^I	1 ^I 0 ^X	52 2	60 0	60 0	80 0	79 0	All C	Sawn	
0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1 ^I	50	60	60	80	79	NC		
0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^C 0 ^C	0 ^C 0 ^C	0 ^X 0 ^X	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	All C	Ven	
0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^C 0 ^C	0 ^C 0 ^C	0 ^X 0 ^X	3 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	All C	Ply	
0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	3	0	0	0	0	NC		
38 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	32 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	70 ^I 0 ^{CB}	64 ^I 0 ^I	64 ^X 0 ^X	7067 5	7073 5	7036 5	7042 5	7042 5	All C	Logs	Nigeria
38 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	70 ^{CB}	64 ^{CB}	64 ^X	7062	7068	7031	7037	7037	NC		
40 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	70 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	108 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	163 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	163 ^X 1 ^X	1963 2	1932 2	1894 2	1842 2	1842 2	All C	Sawn	
39 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	69 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	107 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	163 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	163 ^X 0 ^{RX}	1961 5	1931 0	1893 1	1840 1	1840 1	NC All	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	5	0	1	1	1	NC		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	56	70	68	71	71	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	1	14	9	14	14	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	55	57	59	57	57	NC		
45 ^I 0 ^I	56 ^I 0 ^I	66 ^I 0 ^I	95 ^I 0 ^I	95 ^X 0 ^X	49 0	38 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	All C	Logs	Togo
45 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	95 ^{CB}	95 ^X	49	38	28	29	29	NC		
1 ^I 0 ^I	2 ^I 0 ^I	2 ^I 0 ^I	4 ^I 0 ^I	4 ^X 0 ^X	17 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	All C	Sawn	
1 ^{CB} 0 ^{RI}	2 ^{CB} 0 ^{RI}	2 ^{CB} 0 ^{RI}	4 ^{CB} 0 ^I	4 ^X 0 ^X	17 1	12 0	13 1	11 1	11 1	NC All	Ven	
0 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I 0 ^{CB}	0 ^X 0 ^X	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	C NC		
0 ^{RI} 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^X 0 ^X	1 0	0 0	0 0	5 5	5 5	All C	Ply	
0 ^I 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^I 0 ^I	0 ^X 0 ^X	0 1	0 0	0 0	5 0	5 0	C NC		
10869 221 10647 7902 112 7791 562 25 536 8146 922 7224	9223 222 9001 8635 41 8594 529 33 496 9128 1123 8005	9423 274 9148 7824 74 7750 544 26 518 9049 1088 7961	8395 145 8250 7117 106 7011 389 16 373 7724 1027 6697	7806 146 7660 7093 81 7012 400 29 371 7735 1035 6700	78940 5662 73278 25014 10323 14691 1185 91 1094 4706 208 4498	84413 5868 78545 24377 10482 13895 1147 91 1056 4371 269 4102	89018 6119 82899 24916 10436 14480 1338 108 1231 4379 259 4120	87700 6181 81518 24758 10336 14422 1747 117 1629 4440 345 4094	88455 6191 82264 24350 10377 13973 1767 104 1662 4911 375 4535	All C NC All C NC All C All C NC	Logs Sawn Ven Ply	Asia-Pacific
3 ^I 0 ^C	0 ^{RI} 0 ^C	16 ^{CB} 0 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB} 0 ^{CB}	3 ^X 0 ^X	115 5	118 5	102 5	115 5	115 5	All C	Logs	Cambodia
3 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	16 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	110	113	97	110	110	NC		
56 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	28 ^I 1 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	17 ^{CB} 0 ^{CB}	17 ^X 0 ^X	19 2	46 2	40 2	58 3	58 3	All C	Sawn	
56 ^{CB} 0 ^{RI}	28 ^F 0 ^{RI}	34 ^{CB} 2 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB} 0 ^C	17 ^X 0 ^X	17 20	44 20	38 18	55 20	55 20	NC All	Ven	
0 ^C 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C 2 ^{CB}	0 ^C 0 ^C	0 ^X 0 ^X	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 20	0 20	C NC		
5 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^X 0 ^{RX}	7 1	11 2	12 2	13 3	13 3	All C	Ply	
5 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	6	9	10	10	10	NC		
1 ^I 0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR} 0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR} 0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RI} 0 ^C	0 ^{RX} 0 ^X	465 300	466 300	466 300	466 300	466 300	All C	Logs	Fiji
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	166	166	166	166	166	NC		
21 ^I 7 ^C	14 ^{CB} 3 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB} 2 ^{CB}	10 ^X 2 ^X	80 38	82 48	80 46	86 49	86 49	All C	Sawn	
14 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	11 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	12 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	8 ^{CB} 0 ^{CBR}	8 ^X 0 ^{RX}	42 9	34 9	34 10	37 9	37 9	NC All	Ven	
0 ^{CBR} 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR} 0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR} 0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB} 0 ^C	0 ^X 0 ^X	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	C NC		
3 ^I 1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB} 1 ^{CB}	2 ^X 1 ^X	9 3	12 3	10 3	11 4	11 4	All C	Ply	
2 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	6	9	7	7	7	NC		

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

			Production					Imports					
Country	Product	Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	
India	Logs	All	23191 ^F	23192 ^F	23192 ^F	23192 ^X	23192 ^X	3748 ^I	3608 ^I	4652 ^I	4792 ^I	4853 ^I	
		C	2879 ^F	2879 ^F	2879 ^F	2879 ^X	2879 ^X	452 ^{CB}	500 ^{CB}	793 ^{CB}	747 ^{CB}	747 ^X	
	Sawn	NC	20312 ^F	20313 ^F	20313 ^F	20313 ^X	20313 ^X	3296 ^C	3108 ^C	3859 ^C	4045 ^C	4106 ^{GI}	
		All	14789 ^F	14789 ^F	14789 ^F	14789 ^X	14789 ^X	76 ^I	72 ^{CB}	57 ^C	83 ^C	87 ^{GI}	
	Ven	C	9900 ^F	9900 ^F	9900 ^F	9900 ^X	9900 ^X	28 ^F	18 ^{CB}	13 ^C	26 ^C	41 ^{GI}	
		NC	4889 ^F	4889 ^F	4889 ^F	4889 ^X	4889 ^X	47 ^I	54 ^C	45 ^C	56 ^C	47 ^{GI}	
	Ply	All	280 ^I	280 ^X	285 ^I	290 ^I	290 ^X	9 ^I	15 ^C	17 ^C	25 ^C	19 ^{GI}	
		C	10 ^X	10 ^X	15 ^I	20 ^I	20 ^X	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^C	7 ^C	4 ^{GI}	
		NC		270	270 ^X	270 ^X	270 ^X	270 ^X	4 ^{CB}	11 ^C	12 ^C	18 ^C	15 ^{GI}
			All	2174 ^I	2154 ^I	2154 ^X	2154 ^X	2521 ^X	39 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	50 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	106 ^I
		C		44 ^I	24 ^I	24 ^X	24 ^X	24 ^X	8 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	34 ^{CB}	43 ^{CB}	43 ^X
			NC	2130	2130 ^X	2130 ^X	2130 ^X	2497 ^X	31 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	63 ^{GI}
Indonesia	Logs	All	24233	29733 ^I	36010	35992 ^I	35992 ^X	116 ^W	64 ^W	52 ^W	60 ^W	60	
		C	1643 ^I	1840 ^I	1840 ^X	1842 ^I	1842 ^X	31 ^W	14 ^W	7 ^W	7 ^W	7 ^X	
	Sawn	NC	22590 ^I	27893 ^F	34170 ^I	34150 ^I	34150 ^X	84 ^W	50 ^W	45 ^W	53 ^W	53 ^X	
		All	4330 ^X	4330 ^X	4330 ^X	4169 ^I	4169 ^X	204 ^W	263 ^W	262 ^W	289 ^W	289 ^X	
	Ven	C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	107 ^W	161 ^W	136 ^W	155 ^W	155 ^X	
		NC	4330 ^X	4330 ^X	4330 ^X	4169 ^I	4169 ^X	98 ^W	102 ^W	126 ^W	134 ^W	134 ^X	
	Ply	All	227 ^X	256	299	284 ^I	284 ^X	14 ^W	23 ^W	27 ^W	28 ^W	28 ^X	
		C	72 ^X	68 ^I	68 ^X	64 ^I	64 ^X	5 ^W	8 ^W	11 ^W	13 ^W	13 ^X	
		NC		155 ^X	188 ^I	231 ^I	220 ^I	220 ^X	9 ^W	14 ^W	16 ^W	15 ^W	15 ^X
			All	4534	4534 ^I	4534 ^X	3990 ^I	3990 ^X	32 ^W	90 ^W	73 ^I	60 ^I	60 ^X
		C		714 ^I	800 ^I	800 ^X	790 ^I	790 ^X	18 ^W	48 ^W	46 ^W	39 ^W	39 ^X
			NC	3820 ^I	3734 ^I	3734 ^X	3200 ^I	3200 ^X	14 ^W	43 ^W	28 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	21 ^X
Malaysia	Logs	All	24483	22475	20072	18012	18012 ^X	52 ^{CB}	90 ^{CB}	81 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	66 ^X	
		C	264	233	264	235	235 ^X	21 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	43 ^{CB}	43 ^X	
	Sawn	NC	24219	22242	19808	17777	17777 ^X	31 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	46 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	23 ^X	
		All	5193 ^I	5149 ^I	5084 ^I	4486 ^I	4486 ^X	1101 ^I	1073 ^I	923 ^I	543 ^I	543 ^X	
	Ven	C	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	20 ^X	58 ^{CB}	101 ^{CB}	83 ^{CB}	57 ^{CB}	57 ^X	
		NC	5173	5129	5064	4466	4466 ^X	1043 ^C	972	841 ^C	486 ^C	486 ^X	
	Ply	All	680 ^I	622 ^I	742 ^I	1015 ^I	1015 ^X	22 ^C	24 ^C	24 ^C	28 ^C	28 ^X	
		C	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	6 ^C	7 ^C	8 ^C	7 ^C	7 ^X	
		NC		670	612	732	1005	1005 ^X	16 ^C	17 ^C	16 ^C	21 ^C	21 ^X
			All	5126 ^I	5563 ^I	5601 ^I	4957 ^I	4957 ^X	54 ^{CB}	129 ^{CB}	113 ^{CB}	130 ^{CB}	130 ^X
		C		120 ^X	130 ^I	120 ^I	120 ^X	120 ^X	41 ^{CB}	88 ^{CB}	75 ^{CB}	84 ^{CB}	84 ^X
			NC	5006	5433	5481	4837	4837 ^I	13 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	47 ^X
Myanmar	Logs	All	4262 ^I	4245 ^I	4245 ^X	4245 ^X	4245 ^X	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		C	215 ^I	200 ^I	200 ^X	200 ^X	200 ^X	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
	Sawn	NC	4047 ^I	4045 ^I	4045 ^X	4045 ^X	4045 ^X	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		All	1530 ^I	1610 ^I	1610 ^X	1610 ^X	1610 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	
	Ven	C	61 ^I	80 ^I	80 ^X	80 ^X	80 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		NC	1469 ^I	1530 ^F	1530 ^X	1530 ^X	1530 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	
	Ply	All	22 ^X	22 ^X	32 ^I	32 ^X	32 ^X	0	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	
		C	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	0	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	
		NC		20 ^X	20 ^X	30 ^I	30 ^X	30 ^X	0	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
			All	110 ^I	112 ^I	116 ^I	116 ^X	116 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C		13 ^I	26 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^X	30 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
			NC	97 ^I	86 ^I	86 ^X	86 ^X	86 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	2536 ^I	2908 ^I	2908 ^X	2908 ^X	2908 ^X	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		C	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
	Sawn	NC	2486 ^I	2858 ^I	2858 ^X	2858 ^X	2858 ^X	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		All	61 ^I	61 ^X	61 ^X	61 ^X	61 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	
	Ven	C	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	
		NC	51 ^I	51 ^X	51 ^X	51 ^X	51 ^X	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
	Ply	All	80 ^X	80 ^X	81 ^I	81 ^X	81 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	1 ^I	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	
		NC		80 ^X	80 ^X	80 ^X	80 ^X	80 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
			All	12 ^X	12 ^X	13 ^I	13 ^X	13 ^X	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
		C		2 ^X	2 ^X	3 ^I	3 ^X	3 ^X	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X
			NC	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
Philippines	Logs	All	841	1036	881	732	857	165	65	101	77	89	
		C	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^X	8	3	7	3	4	
	Sawn	NC	841	1036	881	732	857 ^I	157	62	95	74	85	
		All	288	432	362	358	516	363	261	174	135	165	
	Ven	C	0	0 ^F	0 ^F	0 ^X	0 ^X	45	26	40	14	17	
		NC	288	432 ^F	362	358	516 ^I	317	235	134	120	148	
	Ply	All	133	95	124	100	140	67	37	25	27	24	
		C	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	2	8	9	3	5	
		NC		133	95 ^I	124	100	140 ^I	65	29	16	24	19
			All	314	317	281	235	273	144 ^I	145 ^I	119 ^I	73 ^I	111
		C		0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	71	64	55 ^C	57	95
			NC	314	317 ^I	281	235	273 ^I	73 ^{CB}	81 ^{CB}	65 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	16
Thailand	Logs	All	5100 [*]	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	466 ^I	504 ^I	532 ^I	303 ^I	272 ^I	
		C	0 [*]	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	15	13	13 ^C	15 ^C	24 ^C	
	Sawn	NC	5100 [*]	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	5100 ^X	452 ^{CB}	491 ^{CB}	518 ^{CB}	289 ^{CB}	249 ^{CB}	
		All	2850 [*]	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	1940 ^I	1935 ^I	2051 ^I	2313 ^I	1689 ^I	
	Ven	C	0 [*]	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	156	151	176 ^{CB}	121 ^C	121 ^X	
		NC	2850 [*]	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	2850 ^X	1784 ^F	1784 ^F	1875 ^{CI}	2192 ^{CI}	1568 ^{CI}	
	Ply	All	175 [*]	180 [*]	185 [*]	185 ^X	185 ^X	9 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	
		C	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^X	0 ^X	3 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X	
		NC		175 [*]	180 [*]	185 [*]	185 ^X	185 ^X	6 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
			All	110 [*]	115 [*]	120 [*]	120 ^X	120 ^X	175 ^{CB}	267 ^I	222 ^{CB}	217 ^I	217 ^X
		C		0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 ^X	0 ^X	92 ^{CB}	184 ^{CB}	149 ^{CB}	169 ^C	169 ^X

Exports										Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*								
11 ^I	18 ^I	9 ^I	11 ^C	7 ^{GI}	26928	26782	27835	27973	28038	All	Logs	India					
5 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{GI}	3326	3377	3672	3626	3625	C							
7 ^C	16 ^C	9 ^{CB}	11 ^C	6 ^{GI}	23602	23405	24163	24347	24413	NC							
15 ^F	18 ^C	23 ^I	59 ^I	17 ^{GI}	14850	14843	14823	14813	14860	All	Sawn						
3 ^F	1 ^C	5 ^{CB}	22 ^{CB}	1 ^{GI}	9926	9917	9907	9905	9940	C							
12 ^F	17 ^C	18 ^C	37 ^C	16 ^{GI}	4924	4926	4916	4908	4920	NC							
21 ^C	20 ^C	13 ^I	17 ^I	24 ^{GI}	268	276	289	298	284	All	Ven						
14 ^C	12 ^C	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	14 ^{GI}	2	3	17	25	10	C							
7 ^C	8 ^C	10 ^C	15 ^C	10 ^{GI}	267	273	272	273	274	NC							
33 ^C	41 ^C	118 ^C	43 ^I	46 ^I	2180	2144	2085	2177	2581	All	Ply						
11 ^C	13 ^C	31 ^C	14 ^C	17 ^{GI}	41	29	27	53	50	C							
21 ^C	28 ^C	87 ^C	29 ^{CB}	29 ^X	2139	2115	2059	2124	2531	NC							
104 ^{CB}	63 ^I	82 ^I	72 ^{CB}	72 ^X	24244	29734	35981	35980	35980	All	Logs	Indonesia					
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	1673	1853	1847	1847	1847	C							
102 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	82 ^{CB}	70 ^{CB}	70 ^X	22572	27881	34133	34133	34133	NC							
1979 ^{CB}	1920 ^I	970 ^I	835 ^{CB}	835 ^X	2555	2673	3623	3623	3623	All	Sawn						
21 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	45 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	32 ^X	85	147	91	124	124	C							
1957 ^{CB}	1906 ^{CB}	925 ^{CB}	804 ^{CB}	804 ^X	2470	2526	3532	3499	3499	NC							
49 ^{CB}	49 ^I	31 ^I	17 ^I	17 ^X	192	230	295	295	295	All	Ven						
5 ^{CB}	8 ^W	8 ^W	6 ^W	6 ^X	72	69	71	71	71	C							
44 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	120	161	224	224	224	NC							
3411 ^W	3593 ^I	3487 ^I	2929 ^I	2929 ^X	1156	1031	1120	1120	1120	All	Ply						
714 ^W	844 ^W	800 ^W	783 ^W	783 ^X	18	4	45	45	45	C							
2696 ^W	2749 ^{CB}	2687 ^C	2146 ^C	2146 ^X	1138	1027	1075	1075	1075	NC							
5780 ^C	4772 ^C	4648	4368	4368 ^X	18755	17792	15505	13710	13710	All	Logs	Malaysia					
128 ^C	113 ^C	108	107	107 ^X	157	172	192	171	171	C							
5652 ^C	4660 ^C	4540	4261	4261 ^X	18597	17620	15314	13539	13539	NC							
3230 ^I	4223 ^C	3338 ^C	4132 ^C	4132 ^X	3065	1999	2669	897	897	All	Sawn						
28 ^C	15 ^C	14 ^C	39 ^C	39 ^X	51	105	89	38	38	C							
3202 ^F	4207 ^C	3324 ^C	4094 ^C	4094 ^X	3014	1894	2581	858	858	NC							
413 ^{CB}	390 ^{CB}	441 ^{CB}	309 ^{CB}	309 ^X	289	256	325	734	734	All	Ven						
6 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X	10	9	4	12	12	C							
407 ^{CB}	382 ^{CB}	427 ^{CB}	304 ^{CB}	304 ^X	279	247	321	722	722	NC							
4535 ^C	5369 ^C	5282 ^C	4625	4625 ^X	645	323	432	462	462	All	Ply						
145 ^C	214 ^C	150 ^C	139 ^I	139 ^X	16	4	45	65	65	C							
4391 ^C	5155 ^C	5132 ^C	4486 ^I	4486 ^X	629	319	387	398	398	NC							
2946 ^I	2082 ^I	1825 ^I	1411 ^{CB}	1411 ^X	1316	2163	2420	2834	2834	All	Logs	Myanmar					
84 ^{CB}	106 ^F	165 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	32 ^X	131	94	35	168	168	C							
2862 ^{CB}	1976 ^{CB}	1660 ^{CB}	1379 ^{CB}	1379 ^X	1185	2069	2385	2666	2666	NC							
468 ^{CB}	322 ^I	573 ^I	178 ^{CB}	178 ^X	1062	1288	1037	1432	1432	All	Sawn						
48 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X	13	74	77	74	74	C							
420 ^{CB}	316 ^{CB}	570 ^{CB}	172 ^{CB}	172 ^X	1050	1214	960	1359	1358	NC							
9 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	28 ^{CB}	29 ^{CB}	29 ^X	13	6	4	3	3	All	Ven						
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	1	1	1	0	0	C							
9 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	27 ^X	11	5	3	3	3	NC							
60 ^{CB}	69 ^{CB}	66 ^I	18 ^{CB}	18 ^X	50	43	53	100	100	All	Ply						
6 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	29 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	8 ^X	7	14	4	24	24	C							
54 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^X	43	30	49	76	76	NC							
2014 ^I	2283 ^I	2835 ^I	2515 ^I	1930 ^I	522	625	73	393	978	All	Logs	Papua New Guinea					
2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	48	50	50	50	50	C							
2012	2282	2835	2515	1930 ^I	474	576	23	343	928	NC							
49 ^{CB}	48 ^I	53 ^{CB}	40 ^{CB}	40 ^X	12	13	8	21	21	All	Sawn						
3 ^{CB}	1 ^F	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	7	9	8	9	9	C							
46 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	50 ^{CB}	39 ^{CB}	39 ^X	5	4	1	12	12	NC							
58 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	22	38	61	70	70	All	Ven						
0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	0	0	1	1	1	C							
58 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	22	38	60	69	69	NC							
4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X	9	10	9	11	11	All	Ply						
1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	2	3	4	4	4	C							
4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	7	7	5	7	7	NC							
0 ^R	1 ^I	0 ^R	4 ^I	4 ^X	1006	1100	982	806	943	All	Logs	Philippines					
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1 ^X	8	3	7	3	4	C							
0	1 ^{CB}	0	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	998	1097	976	803	939	NC							
130	186 ^I	213 ^I	218 ^I	237	520	507	323	274	444	All	Sawn						
0	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	0 ^R	45	25	38	11	17	C							
130	184	211 ^C	215	237	475	482	285	264	427	NC							
7	6	7	4	7	193	126	142	123	157	All	Ven						
1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	8	9	3	5	C							
6	6	7	4	7	191	118	134	120	152	NC							
40	20	37	43 ^I	52	418	442	364	265	332	All	Ply						
22	17	27	38	43	48	48	27	19	52	C							
18	3	9	6 ^C	9	370	394	337	246	280	NC							
8 ^I	3 ^C	7 ^I	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	5558	5601	5625	5392	5361	All	Logs	Thailand					
0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	15	13	12	12	21	C							
8 ^C	3 ^C	5 ^C	8 ^{CB}	8 ^X	5544	5588	5613	5381	5341	NC							
1954 ^I	1876 ^I	2606 ^C	1623 ^C	1623 ^X	2836	2908	2296	3540	2916	All	Sawn						
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	154	151	176	121	121	C							
1953 ^C	1876 ^{CB}	2606 ^C	1623 ^C	1623 ^X	2681	2758	2119	3419	2795	NC							
4 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	2 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^X	180	186	194	195	195	All	Ven						
0 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^R	3	1	3	4	4	C							
4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X	177	185	191	190	190	NC							
54 ^{CB}	28 ^I	50 ^I	59 ^I	59 ^X	231	354	293	278	278	All	Ply						
20 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	42 ^C	42 ^X	72	163	102	127	127	C							
34 ^{CB}	7 ^C	2 ^C	17 ^{CB}	17 ^X	160	192	191	151	151	NC							

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Vanuatu	Logs	All	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	2 ^F	2 ^F	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^C	0 ^x
		C	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{FR}	1 ^F	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
		NC	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^{FR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	All	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	2 ^F	4 ^I	3 ^{CB}	3 ^I	3 ^x
		C	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	2 ^F	4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^x
		NC	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ven	All	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	All	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Ri}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
		C	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
		NC	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	133439	134791	122223	121875	121521	102	128	112	112	125
		C	59885	68134	50162	49851	49862	73	82	82	93	107
		NC	73554	66657	72061	72024	71658	29	46	30	19	18
	Sawn	All	29272	30024	30755	32050	32861	1866	1836	2247	1200	1278
		C	12183	12605	13158	13303	13974	1326	1267	1460	689	645
		NC	17089	17419	17597	18746	18887	540	569	786	511	633
	Ven	All	1079	1148	1176	1179	1187	45	51	51	47	44
		C	652	729	765	765	765	10	11	13	9	8
		NC	428	419	410	413	422	36	40	38	37	36
	Ply	All	4963	3889	3824	3563	3599	617	643	706	756	719
		C	3204	2695	2599	2401	2435	297	355	384	467	456
		NC	1758	1194	1225	1163	1164	320	288	322	289	263
Bolivia	Logs	All	817 ^I	910 ^I	910 ^x	910 ^x	910 ^x	2	6 ^I	7 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^x
		C	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
		NC	810	903	903 ^x	903 ^x	903 ^x	2	6 ^C	7 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^x
	Sawn	All	409 ^I	461 ^I	461 ^x	461 ^x	461 ^x	6	2 ^C	2 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^R
		C	1 ^x	2 ^I	2 ^x	2 ^x	2 ^x	2	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	408	459	459 ^x	459 ^x	459 ^x	4	1 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	4	8 ^I	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0	1 ^I	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	4	7	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	9 ^I	9 ^x	11 ^I	11 ^x	11 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{RX}
		C	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	6 ^I	6 ^x	8 ^I	8 ^x	8 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
Brazil	Logs	All	117887	118753	105131 ^F	105131 ^x	105131 ^x	12 ^I	16 ^I	8	7	7
		C	51387 ^I	59339 ^I	40381 ^F	40381 ^x	40381 ^x	1 ^F	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0
		NC	66500 ^I	59414 ^I	64750 ^F	64750 ^x	64750 ^x	11	16	8	7	7
	Sawn	All	23557	23797	24414	24987	24987 ^x	154	134	146	103	106
		C	8935	9078	9577	9532	9532 ^x	61	46	40	16	16
		NC	14622	14719	14837	15455	15455 ^x	92	88	105	87	90
	Ven	All	550 ^x	550 ^x	550 ^x	550 ^x	550 ^x	10 ^I	13	12	12	13
		C	250 ^x	250 ^x	250 ^x	250 ^x	250 ^x	1 ^I	2	2	1	1
		NC	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	10	10	11	11	11
	Ply	All	4025 ^I	3044	2878	2669	2669 ^x	8	8	8 ^I	4	4
		C	2900 ^I	2375	2188	2070	2070 ^x	8	7	7	4	4
		NC	1125	669	690	599	599 ^x	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
Colombia	Logs	All	2551	2913	2962	2046	2046 ^x	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2 ^I	0 ^R
		C	952	1041	1058	863	863 ^x	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	1598	1873	1904	1183	1183 ^x	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2 ^{CB}	0 ^R
	Sawn	All	407	389	381	723	723 ^x	1 ^I	2 ^C	5 ^C	3 ^I	3
		C	98	93	92	173	173 ^x	1	1 ^C	5 ^C	2 ^{CB}	3
		NC	309	296	290	549	549 ^x	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0
	Ven	All	1	1	1	2	2 ^x	1 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^C	0 ^R
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^x	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^R
		NC	1	1	1	2	2 ^x	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	0 ^R
	Ply	All	43	45	53	76	76 ^x	8 ^C	10 ^C	15 ^C	16 ^{CB}	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^x	3 ^C	4 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^{CB}	2
		NC	43	45	53	76	76 ^x	5 ^C	6 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^{CB}	0
Ecuador	Logs	All	741 ^x	728	757	757	711 ^I	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{RC}	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
		C	165 ^x	254	266	266	473	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	576 ^x	474	491	491	238 ^I	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
	Sawn	All	160 ^x	350	393 ^I	393 ^I	428	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	95 ^x	107	107 ^F	107 ^x	118	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	65 ^x	243	286	286	310	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	121 ^x	198 ^I	234 ^I	234 ^x	243 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^x
		C	86 ^x	162	198	198	198 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	36 ^x	36 ^x	36 ^x	36 ^x	45 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	487 ^x	487 ^x	487 ^x	487 ^x	487 ^x	1 ^C	1 ^I	1 ^{CR}	1 ^{CR}	1 ^x
		C	149 ^x	149 ^x	149 ^x	149 ^x	149 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^x
		NC	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
Guatemala	Logs	All	442	443	443 ^x	443 ^x	443 ^x	1 ^I	2 ^I	1 ^{CB}	2 ^I	2 ^x
		C	190	363	363 ^x	363 ^x	363 ^x	0 ^{FR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^x
		NC	252	80	80 ^x	80 ^x	80 ^x	1 ^C	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^x
	Sawn	All	150 ^x	54	54 ^x	54 ^x	54 ^x	12 ^C	2 ^C	44 ^C	39 ^C	39 ^x
		C	50 ^x	33	33 ^x	33 ^x	33 ^x	5 ^C	1 ^C	40 ^C	35 ^C	35 ^x
		NC	100 ^x	21	21 ^x	21 ^x	21 ^x	6 ^C	2 ^C	4 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^x
	Ven	All	20 ^I	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x
		C	15 ^I	15 ^x	15 ^x	15 ^x	15 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	5 ^I	5 ^x	5 ^x	5 ^x	5 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	3 ^C	4 ^C	5 ^C	7 ^C	7 ^x
		C	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	3 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^C	6 ^C	6 ^x
		NC	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*			
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	31	32	30	30	30	All	Logs	Vanuatu
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^I	0	1	0	0	0	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	31	31	30	30	30	NC		
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	15	17	16	15	15	All	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	2	4	3	3	3	C		
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	12	13	13	11	11	NC		
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	1	1	1	All	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	1	1	1	C		
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
268	356	365	302	262	133273	134564	121970	121684	121384	All	Logs	Latin America/ Caribbean
24	2	7	4	4	59934	68215	50238	49939	49965	C		
244	354	358	298	258	73340	66349	71733	71745	71419	NC		
4392	3953	4075	2972	3041	26746	27907	28927	30278	31098	All	Sawn	
2052	1747	1667	1249	1282	11456	12125	12951	12743	13337	C		
2340	2206	2408	1723	1759	15290	15782	15975	17535	17761	NC		
249	219	246	131	135	875	979	981	1094	1096	All	Ven	
38	31	76	79	82	623	709	702	695	692	C		
211	188	169	52	53	252	271	279	399	404	NC		
3922	3086	2693	2237	2303	1658	1446	1837	2082	2015	All	Ply	
2938	2332	2097	1842	1897	564	717	886	1026	993	C		
984	754	596	396	405	1095	729	952	1056	1022	NC		
6 ^C	9 ^I	9 ^{CB}	4 ^I	4 ^X	814	907	908	908	908	All	Logs	Bolivia
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	7	7	7	7	7	C		
6 ^C	9 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	4 ^C	4 ^X	807	900	901	901	901	NC		
59 ^F	98 ^{CB}	151 ^{CB}	66 ^I	66 ^X	356	366	312	396	396	All	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	3	0	1	2	2	C		
59	95 ^{CB}	150 ^{CB}	65 ^C	65 ^X	353	366	310	394	394	NC		
1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^I	3 ^C	3 ^X	3	7	6	5	5	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	1	1	1	1	C		
1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^X	3	6	5	4	4	NC		
5 ^C	5 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	2 ^I	2 ^X	4	4	3	9	9	All	Ply	
2 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	1	2	2	2	2	C		
3 ^C	4 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^X	3	2	1	7	7	NC		
25	7	19	22	23	117874	118762	105121	105116	105116	All	Logs	Brazil
20	1	0 ^R	0	0	51368	59338	40381	40381	40381	C		
5	7	18	22	23	66507	59424	64740	64735	64735	NC		
3653	3167	3167	2102	2165	20058	20764	21393	22988	22928	All	Sawn	
1761	1505	1468	1074	1106	7235	7619	8150	8474	8442	C		
1891	1662	1699	1028	1059	12823	13145	13243	14514	14485	NC		
234	207	238 ^I	120	124	327	356	324	442	439	All	Ven	
37	31	76 ^C	79	81	213	221	176	172	170	C		
196	176	162	41	42	113	134	149	270	269	NC		
3668	2868	2518	2087	2150	366	184	368	586	524	All	Ply	
2872	2297	2073	1806	1860	36	85	123	268	214	C		
795	572	445	281	289	330	98	245	319	310	NC		
17	9 ^I	18 ^I	23 ^I	23 ^X	2534	2904	2944	2026	2024	All	Logs	Colombia
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	952	1040	1058	863	863	C		
17	9 ^C	18 ^C	23 ^C	23 ^X	1582	1864	1886	1163	1161	NC		
3	5	8 ^I	10 ^I	10 ^X	405	386	378	715	715	All	Sawn	
0 ^R	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	98	94	96	175	176	C		
3	4	8 ^C	10 ^C	10 ^X	307	292	283	539	539	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	2	2	5	5	2	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	1	1	2	1	0	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	2	2	3	3	2	NC		
6	9	8 ^I	4 ^I	4 ^X	44	46	60	87	73	All	Ply	
0 ^R	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	3	3	10	11	1	C		
6	8	7 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^X	41	43	50	76	72	NC		
35 ^C	64 ^{CB}	72 ^I	74 ^I	74 ^X	706	665	684	683	638	All	Logs	Ecuador
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	165	254	265	264	472	C		
35 ^C	64 ^{CB}	72 ^I	73 ^C	73 ^X	541	410	419	419	166	NC		
34 ^I	37 ^I	42 ^I	55 ^I	55 ^X	126	314	351	338	374	All	Sawn	
4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X	91	104	104	102	113	C		
30 ^C	34 ^C	39 ^C	50	50 ^X	35	210	246	236	260	NC		
2 ^I	2 ^I	2 ^I	3 ^C	3 ^X	120	196	233	232	241	All	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	86	162	198	198	198	C		
2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^{CB}	3 ^C	3 ^X	34	34	34	33	42	NC		
140 ^I	108 ^I	80 ^I	67 ^I	67 ^X	348	380	408	421	421	All	Ply	
55 ^C	23 ^C	8 ^C	15 ^C	15 ^X	95	127	142	135	135	C		
85 ^{CB}	85 ^{CB}	72 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	52 ^X	253	253	266	286	286	NC		
8 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	435	440	442	443	443	All	Logs	Guatemala
2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	188	363	363	363	363	C		
6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	247	77	79	80	80	NC		
54 ^I	46 ^C	51 ^C	43 ^C	43 ^X	108	10	47	50	50	All	Sawn	
33	28 ^C	29 ^C	28 ^C	28 ^X	22	6	44	41	41	C		
21 ^C	18 ^C	22 ^C	16 ^C	16 ^X	86	5	3	9	9	NC		
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	20	20	20	21	21	All	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	15	15	16	15	15	C		
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	5	5	5	5	5	NC		
10 ^I	8 ^I	5 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^X	24	27	30	35	35	All	Ply	
5 ^C	3 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X	8	11	13	15	15	C		
5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	16	15	16	21	21	NC		

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Guyana	Logs	All	381	474	425	361	299	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
		NC	381	474	425	361	299 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^X
	Sawn	All	58	68	74	67	64	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	58	68	74	67	64 ^I	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Ply	All	37	34	39	21	21	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^I	1 ^I	1 ^X
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	37	34	39	21	21 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}
Honduras	Logs	All	935	960	881	770	770 ^X	0 ^R	1 ^I	2 ^I	4	4
		C	920	930	860	750	750 ^X	0 ^R	1	1	3	3
		NC	15	30	21	20	20 ^X	0	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	1	1
	Sawn	All	406	420 ^I	379	379	349	24	14	23	47	47
		C	400	403	370	370	342	20	9	19	46	46
		NC	7	17 ^I	9	9	7	4	6	5	1	1
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	All	9	14	6	6	10	2	3	3	4	4
		C	9	14	6	6	10	2	3	2	4	4
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0 ^R
Mexico	Logs	All	6182	5792	6306	6425	6210	76	92 ^I	73	86	101
		C	5138	4953	5602	5482	5299	65	71	62	82	96
		NC	1044	839	704	942	911	11	21 ^{CB}	11	4	5
	Sawn	All	2674	2650	2686	2814	3615	1555 ^I	1528 ^I	1880 ^I	870 ^I	991 ^X
		C	2222	2324	2366	2409	3094	1150 ^I	1087 ^I	1229 ^{CB}	473 ^{CB}	473 ^X
		NC	452	326	321	405	521	405 ^{CB}	441 ^{CB}	651	397	517
	Ven	All	350 ^X	350 ^X	350 ^X	350 ^X	350 ^X	26 ^C	31 ^C	30 ^C	25 ^C	25 ^X
		C	300 ^X	300 ^X	300 ^X	300 ^X	300 ^X	4 ^C	4 ^C	7 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^X
		NC	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	50 ^X	22 ^C	27 ^C	23 ^C	21 ^C	21 ^X
	Ply	All	148	134	233	162	194	514	519	568 ^C	588 ^C	588 ^X
		C	123	133	232	153	183	240	292	311 ^C	378 ^C	378 ^X
		NC	25	1	1	9	11	274	227	257 ^C	210 ^C	210 ^X
Panama	Logs	All	78 ^I	83 ^I	70	60	42	0 ^{RI}	6 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	9 ^F	9	9	9	1	0 ^{CBR}	6 ^F	0 ^R	0 ^R	0
		NC	69	74 ^I	61	51	41	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Sawn	All	30 ^I	30 ^I	30 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^X	7	5	7	13	3
		C	0 ^I	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	0 ^R	7	4	6	12	3
		NC	30 ^X	30 ^X	30 ^X	9 ^I	9 ^X	0 ^R	1	1	1	0 ^R
	Ven	All	1 ^X	0 ^I	0 ^{RX}	0 ^{RX}	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	1	0 ^R
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0
		NC	1 ^X	0 ^I	0 ^{RX}	0 ^{RX}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R
	Ply	All	0 ^X	0 ^X	2	2 ^X	1	11	5	5	19	4
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	6	1	0 ^R	4	2
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	2 ^I	2 ^X	1	6	3	5	15	2
Peru	Logs	All	1742	1804	1972	2366	2366 ^X	6 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	14 ^I	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		C	14	31	8	10	10 ^X	5 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X
		NC	1728	1774	1963	2356	2356 ^X	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
	Sawn	All	743	856	937	1124	1124 ^X	23	26	40	48	48 ^X
		C	7	16	4	5	5 ^X	22	25	39	47	47 ^X
		NC	736	840	932	1119	1119 ^X	1	1	1	1	1 ^X
	Ven	All	10 ^I	7 ^I	4	4	4 ^X	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^X	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}
		NC	10 ^I	7 ^I	4	4	4 ^X	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
	Ply	All	131 ^I	71 ^I	79 ^I	92 ^I	92 ^X	4	2 ^C	7 ^C	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X
		C	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	10 ^X	3	2 ^C	7 ^C	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X
		NC	121	61	69	82	82 ^X	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X
Suriname	Logs	All	181	193	166	189	190	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0
		C	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	181	193	166	189	190	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0
	Sawn	All	65	69	57	60	65	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
		C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
		NC	65	69	57	60	65	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Ven	All	0	3	3 ^I	3 ^X	3 ^X	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R
		C	0	0	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	0	3	3 ^I	3 ^X	3 ^X	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0
	Ply	All	1 ^F	1 ^F	0 ^R	1	1	4	5	5	5	5
		C	0	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1
		NC	1 ^I	1 ^I	0 ^R	1	1	4	4	5	5	4
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	60 ^I	65 ^I	65 ^X	65 ^X	50	4 ^I	3 ^I	7 ^I	1	2
		C	5 ^X	10	10 ^X	10 ^X	5	1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	1	1
		NC	55	55 ^X	55 ^X	55 ^X	45	3	1 ^C	2 ^C	0	1
	Sawn	All	50	41 ^F	41 ^F	29	32	60	57 ^I	62 ^I	53 ^I	17
		C	4	9 ^F	9 ^F	2	3	58	56 ^{CB}	60 ^{CB}	52 ^C	15
		NC	46	32 ^F	32 ^F	28	28	2	1 ^C	2 ^F	2	2
	Ven	All	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	2 ^X	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
		C	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
		NC	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	1 ^X	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	All	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	22	42 ^{CB}	40 ^{CB}	45 ^I	37 ^I
		C	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	19	29 ^{CB}	26 ^{CB}	35 ^C	35 ^X
		NC	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	0 ^X	3	13 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	3

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Species	Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*			
123	200	171	103	91	258	274	254	258	208	All	Logs	Guyana
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
123	200	171	103	91 ⁱ	258	274	254	258	208	NC		
22	34	44	48	49	36	34	30	19	15	All	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
22	34	44	48	49 ⁱ	36	34	30	19	15	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		
37	24	24	16	17	2	12	16	6	5	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	C		
37	24	24	16	17 ⁱ	0	10	15	5	4	NC		
3 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	933	961	883	774	774	All	Logs	Honduras
0	0	0	0	0	921	931	861	753	753	C		
3 ^c	0	0	0	0	13	30	22	21	21	NC		
175 ⁱ	170 ⁱ	141 ⁱ	125	125	255	264	260	301	271	All	Sawn	
169	153	131	121	121	250	259	257	295	267	C		
6 ^c	17 ^c	10 ^c	4	4	5	6	4	6	4	NC		
0	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0 ^c	0 ^x	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	4 ^c	3 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	11	17	5	6	10	All	Ply	
0 ^R	0 ^R	4 ^c	3	3	11	17	4	6	10	C		
0	0	0	0 ^c	0 ^x	0	0	1	0	0	NC		
6 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^x	6252	5878	6367	6505	6306	All	Logs	Mexico
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	5201	5023	5658	5563	5395	C		
4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^x	1052	854	709	942	911	NC		
47 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	25 ^{CB}	25 ^x	4181	4137	4529	3660	4581	All	Sawn	
42 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	19 ^x	3330	3376	3564	2863	3549	C		
5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^x	851	761	966	796	1032	NC		
2 ^c	3 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	2 ^x	375	379	378	373	373	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	304	304	307	303	303	C		
2 ^c	3 ^c	2 ^c	2 ^c	2 ^x	70	74	71	69	69	NC		
11 ⁱ	9 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	651	644	800	748	779	All	Ply	
2	1	1	2	3	361	423	542	529	558	C		Panama
9 ^c	7 ^c	1 ^c	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	290	221	258	219	221	NC		
30	37 ⁱ	49 ⁱ	37 ^{CB}	7	49	52	21	23	35	All	Logs	
0	0	0 ^R	0	0	9	15	9	9	1	C		
30	37 ^{CB}	49 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	7	39	37	12	14	34	NC		
9	10	16	3 ⁱ	3	28	25	21	19	9	All	Sawn	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	0 ^R	7	4	7	11	3	C		
9	10	16	2 ^c	3	21	21	15	8	6	NC		
0 ^R	0	0	0 ⁱ	0	1	0	1	1	0	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0 ^{CB}	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	NC		Peru
0	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	11	4	7	21	5	All	Ply	
0	0 ^R	0	0	0	6	1	0	4	2	C		
0	0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^R	0	6	3	7	17	3	NC		
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^x	1746	1806	1985	2369	2369	All	Logs	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^x	18	33	22	14	14	C		
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	1728	1773	1963	2355	2355	NC		
293 ^{CB}	333 ^{CB}	408 ^{CB}	487 ⁱ	487 ^x	474	549	569	685	685	All	Sawn	
5 ^{CB}	12 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	24	29	41	51	51	C		
288 ^{CB}	321 ^{CB}	405 ^{CB}	486 ^c	486 ^x	450	521	528	634	634	NC		
10	6	1	3 ^c	3 ^x	1	1	3	2	2	All	Ven	Suriname
0 ^{CB}	0	0	0 ^c	0 ^x	0	0	0	0	0	C		
10	6	1	3 ^c	3 ^x	1	1	3	2	2	NC		
45 ⁱ	55 ⁱ	44 ⁱ	54 ⁱ	54 ^x	90	18	42	43	43	All	Ply	
1	7	8	13 ^c	13 ^x	13	5	9	1	1	C		
44 ^{CB}	49 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	41 ^x	78	12	33	42	42	NC		
9	19	13	29	30	171	175	154	160	160	All	Logs	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
9	19	13	29	30	171	174	153	160	160	NC		
5	6	8	7	10	61	63	49	54	55	All	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	C		Trinidad and Tobago
5	6	8	7	10	60	63	49	53	55	NC		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	All	Ven	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	5	5	5	6	6	All	Ply	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	NC		
0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	64	68	72	66	52	All	Logs	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x	6	12	16	11	6	C		
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	58	56	56	55	45	NC		Trinidad and Tobago
1 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ⁱ	0 ^{RI}	2	109	98	103	83	46	All	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	2	62	65	69	53	16	C		
1 ^c	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	47	33	34	29	30	NC		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^R	2	2	2	2	2	All	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	C		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^R	1	1	1	1	1	NC		
1 ^c	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	1	21	41	40	45	37	All	Ply	
1 ^c	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	1	19	28	26	35	34	C		
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	13	14	10	2	NC		

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports				
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Venezuela	Logs	All	1443	1673	2136	2352	2352 ^x	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{Ri}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Rx}
		C	1098	1197	1598	1710	1710 ^x	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Rx}
		NC	345	476	538	642	642 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{Rx}
	Sawn	All	562	838	848	950	950 ^x	25 ^I	64	36 ^I	23 ^C	23 ^x
		C	371	538	598	670	670 ^x	0 ^{CR}	38	21 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^x
		NC	191	300	250	280	280 ^x	25	26	15 ^F	17 ^C	17 ^x
	Ven	All	20 ^F	9	3 ^I	5 ^I	5 ^x	5	4	3 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^x
		C	0 ^F	0	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	4	3	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^x
		NC	20 ^F	9	3	5	5 ^x	1	1	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x
	Ply	All	43	20	6 ^I	7 ^I	7 ^x	39	43	48 ^C	61 ^C	61 ^x
		C	0	0	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	11	11	14 ^C	19 ^C	19 ^x
		NC	43	20	6	7	7 ^x	28	33	34 ^C	42 ^C	42 ^x
Producers Total	Logs	All	236333	242899	233420	231619	231298	4660	4463	5532	5419	5474
		C	65266	73667	55726	55387	55399	600	665	938	909	933
		NC	171066	169233	177695	176232	175899	4060	3798	4594	4510	4541
	Sawn	All	63184	64155	64707	65266	66244	5634	5457	5727	4585	4073
		C	22228	22673	23227	23372	24043	1795	1736	1916	1081	1053
		NC	40956	41482	41480	41894	42201	3839	3721	3811	3505	3020
	Ven	All	3463	3423	3779	4114	4191	173	163	157	167	155
		C	748	821	863	864	864	31	44	50	45	43
		NC	2715	2602	2916	3249	3326	142	119	107	122	112
	Ply	All	17806	17168	17102	15638	16057	1106	1332	1311	1337	1378
		C	4117	3696	3595	3387	3422	537	776	762	890	917
		NC	13689	13472	13507	12251	12635	569	555	549	447	461
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1292731	1254572	1265144	1152545	988912	122129	123198	123640	103454	94841
		C	863550	822726	819665	715883	614133	76649	79456	78490	63523	60742
		NC	429181	431846	445480	436662	374780	45480	43741	45151	39931	34099
	Sawn	All	357091	363240	355170	323833	291544	115675	112499	108509	87804	74585
		C	267512	269637	260185	231841	201687	94540	93273	88840	71041	59721
		NC	89579	93603	94985	91992	89857	21134	19226	19669	16763	14864
	Ven	All	10496	10429	10424	10272	10031	2781	2686	2619	2220	2035
		C	4234	4286	4087	3738	3434	633	634	565	410	404
		NC	6262	6143	6337	6534	6597	2148	2052	2055	1810	1631
	Ply	All	68578	69361	76722	71622	70932	22439	23771	21228	18449	17336
		C	40537	38662	42560	42743	41912	6512	6857	6331	6170	5543
		NC	28041	30699	34162	28879	29020	15927	16914	14897	12280	11793

Exports					Domestic Consumption							
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Species	Product	Country
6	1	0 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	1437	1672	2136	2352	2352	All	Logs	Venezuela
0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	1098	1197	1598	1710	1710	C		
6	1	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	339	475	538	642	642	NC		
38	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	549	896	884	972	972	All	Sawn	
37	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	334	570	619	675	675	C		
1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	215	326	265	297	297	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RX}	25	13	6	9	9	All	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CB}	0 ^X	3	3	2	3	3	C		
0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	21	10	4	6	6	NC		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	0 ^{RX}	82	63	54	68	68	All	Ply	
0 ^R	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	11	11	14	19	19	C		
0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	71	53	40	48	48	NC		
14133	13001	13338	12003	11628	226860	234361	225614	225035	225144	All	Logs	
246	224	281	149	150	65621	74107	56382	56147	56182	C		
13887	12777	13057	11854	11478	161239	160254	169232	168888	168962	NC		
14175	14315	13772	11783	11838	54644	55297	56662	58069	58480	All	Sawn	
2164	1788	1742	1356	1364	21859	22621	23401	23097	23732	C		
12011	12527	12030	10427	10474	32785	32676	33261	34972	34748	NC		Producers
1200	1101	1111	824	843	2436	2485	2825	3457	3502	All	Ven	Total
63	64	102	95	110	716	801	811	814	798	C		
1136	1037	1009	729	733	1720	1685	2014	2643	2705	NC		
12202	12409	12004	10175	10249	6710	6091	6409	6800	7186	All	Ply	
3860	3456	3185	2868	2933	794	1017	1172	1409	1406	C		
8342	8953	8819	7307	7316	5916	5074	5237	5391	5780	NC		
58594	57879	59396	54520	46621	1356265	1319891	1329389	1201478	1037133	All	Logs	
35591	36088	37454	33877	28281	904607	866094	860701	745529	646593	C		
23003	21791	21942	20644	18340	451658	453796	468688	455949	390539	NC		
103263	104201	98254	82998	69565	369502	371538	365424	328639	296563	All	Sawn	
83950	84238	78765	66299	54565	278102	278671	270260	236582	206844	C		
19314	19962	19490	16699	15001	91400	92867	95165	92057	89720	NC		
3391	3266	3010	2438	2230	9886	9849	10033	10054	9836	All	Ven	ITTO Total
1139	1083	849	700	637	3728	3837	3803	3447	3200	C		
2251	2184	2161	1737	1592	6159	6012	6230	6607	6636	NC		
22772	25820	25546	21912	20899	68245	67312	72404	68160	67369	All	Ply	
10051	11884	12218	10706	10231	36997	33635	36673	38207	37224	C		
12721	13936	13328	11206	10668	31248	33677	35730	29953	30145	NC		

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Africa	Logs	17608	18780	18150	18924	18802	8	0	0	5	5
	Sawn	4676	4720	4676	4704	4712	7	4	1	3	3
	Ven	756	710	826	918	946	6	0	0	0	0
	Ply	426	434	422	452	430	31	0	5	1	1
Cameroon	Logs	2269 [*]	2778 [*]	2274 [*]	2266 [*]	2266 ^x	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	1000 ⁱ	1000 ^x	773 [*]	773 ^x	773 ^x	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ven	53 ⁱ	76 ⁱ	85 ⁱ	79 ⁱ	79 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ply	36 ⁱ	27 ⁱ	32 ⁱ	24 ⁱ	24 ^x	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
Central African Republic	Logs	449 ⁱ	620 ⁱ	533 ⁱ	533 ^x	533 ^x	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	69 ⁱ	82 ⁱ	95 ⁱ	95 ^x	95 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ven	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	0 ^R	1 ⁱ	1 ⁱ	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^x
	Sawn	81 ⁱ	92 ⁱ	92 ^x	92 ^x	92 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
	Ven	1 ^x	3 ⁱ	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Congo, Rep.	Logs	1369	1316	1316 ^x	1981 ⁱ	1981 ^x	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	209 ⁱ	268 ⁱ	369 ⁱ	369 ^x	369 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ven	14 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ^x	10 ⁱ	10 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	6 ⁱ	6 ⁱ	6 ^x	6 ^x	6 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	1347	1408	1469	1469 ^x	1469 ^x	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	503 ⁱ	442	456	471	471 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ven	240	262	313	396	396 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	61	88	82	81	81 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
Gabon	Logs	3200	3500	3400	3400 ^x	3400 ^x	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
	Sawn	230	235	296 [*]	296 ^x	296 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0 ^x
	Ven	145	150	182	182 ^x	182 ^x	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ply	146 ⁱ	142	85	85 ^x	85 ^x	26	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
Ghana	Logs	1200	1304	1304	1392	1300	0	0	0	0	0 ^x
	Sawn	520	527	520	513	522	1	4 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	300	212	235	245	273	0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ply	120	115	160	200	178	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Liberia	Logs	280 ^x	360 ⁱ	360 ^x	360 ^x	330 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ⁱ
	Sawn	50 ⁱ	60	60	80	80	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ⁱ
	Ply	0 ^x	0 ^x	0	0	0 ^x	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
Nigeria	Logs	7100 ^x	7100 ^x	7100 ^x	7100 ^x	7100 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x
	Sawn	2000 ^x	2000 ^x	2000 ^x	2000 ^x	2000 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	2 ^C	2 ^x
	Ven	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ⁱ	1 ^x	1 ^x	5 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ply	55 ^x	55 ^x	55 ^x	55 ^x	55 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	4 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x
Togo	Logs	94	94 ^x	94 ^x	123 ⁱ	123 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	14	14	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	4	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	1	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
Asia-Pacific	Logs	79904	83796	87484	85284	85409	3731	3397	3832	3637	3295
	Sawn	19191	19337	19202	18439	17964	2764	2303	2494	2741	2117
	Ven	1531	1473	1635	1904	1944	21	33	34	54	34
	Ply	11505	11843	11860	10636	10674	199	237	203	139	131
Cambodia	Logs	113 ⁱ	113 ^x	113 ^x	113 ^x	113 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	72 ⁱ	72 ^x	72 ^x	72 ^x	72 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ven	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
	Ply	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Fiji	Logs	166	166 ^x	166 ^x	166 ^x	166 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Sawn	55	40	40 ^x	40 ^x	40 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	8 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
India	Logs	20312 ⁱ	20313 ^x	20313 ^x	20313 ^x	20313 ^x	3118 ^C	2834 ^C	3209 ^C	3303 ^C	3000 ^{GI}
	Sawn	4889 ⁱ	4889 ^x	4889 ^x	4889 ^x	4889 ^x	47 ^{CB}	17 ^C	24 ^C	30 ^C	29 ^{GI}
	Ven	270	270 ^x	270 ^x	270 ^x	270 ^x	2 ^{CB}	9 ^C	10 ^C	15 ^C	11 ^{GI}
	Ply	2130	2130 ^x	2130 ^x	2130 ^x	2130 ^x	28 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	22 ^{CB}	15 ^{GI}
Indonesia	Logs	22590 ⁱ	27893 ^F	34170 ⁱ	34150 ⁱ	34150 ^x	6 ^W	4 ^W	7 ^W	13 ^W	13 ^x
	Sawn	4330 ^x	4330 ^x	4330 ^x	4169 ⁱ	4169 ^x	65 ^W	73 ^W	72 ^W	72 ^W	72 ^x
	Ven	155 ^x	188 ⁱ	231 ⁱ	220 ⁱ	220 ^x	9 ^W	14 ^W	16 ^W	15 ^W	15 ^x
	Ply	3820 ⁱ	3734 ⁱ	3734 ^x	3200 ⁱ	3200 ^x	12 ^W	38 ^W	22 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	19 ^x

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Product	Country
2996	3421	3541	3297	3550	14620	15359	14609	15633	15257	Logs	Africa
1817	1677	1869	1688	1698	2867	3047	2807	3018	3017	Sawn	
389	353	321	303	309	374	358	504	615	638	Ven	
135	194	263	214	211	323	241	165	240	221	Ply	
146 ⁺	316 ⁺	266 ⁺	258 ⁺	265 ⁺	2123	2462	2008	2008	2001	Logs	Cameroon
661 ⁺	601 ⁺	613 ⁺	578 ⁺	578 ^x	341	399	160	195	195	Sawn	
39 ^{CB}	57 ⁺	64 ⁺	59 ⁺	59 ⁺	14	19	21	20	20	Ven	
23	20 ⁺	24 ⁺	18 ⁺	18 ^x	14	7	8	6	6	Ply	
87 ^{CB}	97 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	81 ^{CB}	81 ^x	363	522	455	452	452	Logs	Central
10 ^{CB}	18 ^{CB}	19 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	21 ^x	59	65	76	74	74	Sawn	African
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	Republic
0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x	0	1	1	1	1	Ply	
127 ^{CB}	205 ^{CB}	298 ^{CB}	225 ^{CB}	225 ^x	181	95	2	79	79	Logs	Congo, Dem.
39 ^{CB}	68 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	61 ^{CB}	61 ^x	42	24	30	32	32	Sawn	Rep.
1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	0	1	2	2	2	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	2	1	1	1	1	Ply	
710 ⁺	633 ⁺	640 ^{CB}	612 ^{CB}	770 ⁺	659	683	676	1369	1211	Logs	Congo, Rep.
163 ⁺	181 ⁺	283 ^{CB}	265 ^{CB}	265 ^x	46	86	86	104	104	Sawn	
5 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	9 ^x	10	3	1	1	1	Ven	
2 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	4	3	4	5	5	Ply	
142	137 ^{CB}	110 ^{CB}	116 ^{CB}	116 ^x	1204	1271	1359	1353	1353	Logs	Côte d'Ivoire
444 ^{CB}	364 ^C	327 ^C	252 ^C	252 ^x	59	78	130	219	219	Sawn	
108 ^C	94 ^C	102 ^C	103 ^C	103 ^x	133	168	210	293	293	Ven	
29 ^{CB}	23 ^C	50 ^C	11 ^C	11 ^x	32	65	32	70	70	Ply	
1586	1769	1938	1757 ^{CB}	1870 ⁺	1614	1731	1462	1643	1530	Logs	Gabon
207	207	253	155 ^{CB}	155 ^x	23	28	43	141	141	Sawn	
138 ^C	125	81 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	62 ^x	9	25	101	120	120	Ven	
23 ^{CB}	45	58	46 ^{CB}	46 ^x	149	97	27	39	39	Ply	
116 ^{CB}	175 ^{CB}	75	87	60	1084	1129	1229	1305	1240	Logs	Ghana
253	210	206	191	200	267	321	315	322	322	Sawn	
98	71	68	70	75	202	141	167	175	198	Ven	
58	104	129	138	135	62	11	32	62	43	Ply	
0	0	0 ^C	1	5	280	360	360	359	325	Logs	Liberia
0	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	1	50	60	60	80	79	Sawn	
0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x	3	0	0	0	0	Ply	
38 ^{CB}	32 ^{CB}	70 ^{CB}	64 ^{CB}	64 ^x	7062	7068	7030	7037	7037	Logs	Nigeria
38 ^{CB}	26 ^{CB}	106 ^{CB}	161 ^{CB}	161 ^x	1962	1974	1894	1841	1841	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	5	0	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	55	55	59	56	56	Ply	
45 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	66 ^{CB}	95 ^{CB}	95 ^x	49	38	28	28	28	Logs	Togo
1 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^x	17	12	13	11	11	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ^x	1	0	0	0	0	Ply	
10604	8983	9130	8173	7583	73031	78210	82186	80748	81120	Logs	Asia-Pacific
6626	7290	7155	6512	6515	15329	14350	14542	14669	13566	Sawn	
536	496	517	372	371	1016	1009	1152	1586	1607	Ven	
7145	8005	7954	6697	6694	4560	4075	4108	4078	4111	Ply	
3 ⁺	0 ^{CBR}	16 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^x	110	113	97	110	110	Logs	Cambodia
56 ^{CB}	28 ⁺	34 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	17 ⁺	16	44	38	55	55	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^x	20	20	18	20	20	Ven	
5 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x	6	9	10	10	10	Ply	
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	165	166	166	166	166	Logs	Fiji
4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^x	51	36	38	38	38	Sawn	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{RX}	8	8	8	8	8	Ven	
2 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^x	6	8	7	7	7	Ply	
7 ^C	16 ^C	9 ^{CB}	11 ^C	6 ^{GI}	23423	23131	23512	23605	23307	Logs	India
12 ⁺	15 ^C	17 ^C	35 ^C	15 ^{GI}	4924	4891	4896	4884	4903	Sawn	
7 ^C	8 ^C	10 ^C	15 ^C	10 ^{GI}	264	272	270	270	271	Ven	
21 ^C	28 ^C	87 ^C	29 ^{CB}	29 ^x	2137	2112	2057	2123	2116	Ply	
102 ^{CB}	62 ^{CB}	79 ^{CB}	67 ^{CB}	67 ^x	22495	27835	34098	34095	34095	Logs	Indonesia
1657 ^{CB}	1607 ^{CB}	835 ^{CB}	698 ^{CB}	698 ^x	2738	2796	3567	3543	3543	Sawn	
44 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	23 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^x	120	161	224	224	224	Ven	
2617 ^W	2749 ^{CB}	2687 ^C	2146 ^C	2146 ^x	1215	1022	1070	1073	1073	Ply	

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Malaysia	Logs	24219	22242	19808	17777	17777 ^x	11 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Sawn	5173	5129	5064 ^I	4466 ^I	4466 ^x	999	786	618 ^C	374 ^C	374 ^x
	Ven	670	612	687	991	991 ^x	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^x
	Ply	5006	5433	5481	4837 ^I	4837 ^x	10 ^{CB}	34 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	36 ^x
Myanmar	Logs	4047 ^I	4045 ^I	4045 ^x	4045 ^x	4045 ^x	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	1469 ^I	1530 ^I	1530 ^x	1530 ^x	897 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	20 ^x	20 ^x	30 ^I	30 ^x	30 ^x	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	97 ^I	86 ^I	86 ^x	86 ^x	86 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^x
Papua New Guinea	Logs	2486 ^I	2858 ^I	2858 ^x	2858 ^x	2858 ^x	0 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	51 ^I	51 ^x	51 ^x	51 ^x	51 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ven	80 ^x	80 ^x	80 ^x	80 ^x	80 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	10 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Philippines	Logs	841	1036	881	732	857 ^I	144 ^I	62 ^I	95	32 ^C	32 ^x
	Sawn	288	432 ^I	362 ^I	358 ^I	516 ^I	175 ^I	88 ^{CB}	60 ^{CB}	74 ^{CB}	74 ^x
	Ven	133	95 ^I	124 ^I	100 ^I	140 ^I	7	3	4	20	5
	Ply	314	317 ^I	281 ^I	235 ^I	273 ^I	72 ^{CB}	78 ^{CB}	65 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	15 ^x
Thailand	Logs	5100 [*]	5100 ^x	5100 ^x	5100 ^x	5100 ^x	452 ^{CB}	491 ^{CB}	518 ^{CB}	289 ^{CB}	249 ^C
	Sawn	2850 [*]	2850 ^x	2850 ^x	2850 ^x	2850 ^x	1478 ^{CI}	1338 ^{CI}	1720 ^{CI}	2192 ^{CI}	1568 ^{CI}
	Ven	175 [*]	180 [*]	185 [*]	185 ^x	185 ^x	3 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^x
	Ply	110 [*]	115 [*]	120 [*]	120 ^x	120 ^x	77 ^{CB}	77 ^I	71 ^{CB}	46 ^{CB}	46 ^x
Vanuatu	Logs	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	1 ^F	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	14 ^x	0 ^I	0 ^I	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ven	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Ply	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	33654	31008	31811	31774	30603	16	16	11	5	6
	Sawn	16744	17250	17426	18473	18498	162	159	247	167	142
	Ven	377	368	359	362	371	20	20	20	19	18
	Ply	1740	1194	1225	1157	1157	216	216	260	225	211
Bolivia	Logs	810	903	903 ^x	903 ^x	903 ^x	2	5 ^C	5 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x
	Sawn	408	459	459 ^x	459 ^x	459 ^x	4	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ven	4	7	7 ^x	7 ^x	7 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	6 ^I	6 ^x	8 ^I	8 ^x	8 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Brazil	Logs	26600 [*]	23765 [*]	24500 [*]	24500 ^x	23696 ^x	7 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	0 ^R	3 ^{CB}	3 ^x
	Sawn	14622	14719	14837	15455	15455 ^x	86	79	93	84	87
	Ven	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	300 ^x	10	10	11	11	11
	Ply	1125	669	690	599	599 ^x	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
Colombia	Logs	1598	1873	1904	1183	1183 ^x	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0
	Sawn	309 ^I	296 ^I	290 ^I	549 ^I	549 ^x	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0
	Ven	1	1	1	2	2 ^x	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^R
	Ply	43 ^I	45 ^I	53 ^I	76 ^I	76 ^x	5 ^C	6 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^{CB}	0
Ecuador	Logs	576 ^x	474	491	491	238 ^I	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Sawn	65 ^x	243 ^I	286 ^I	286 ^x	310 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ven	36 ^x	36 ^x	36 ^x	36 ^x	45 ^I	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ply	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	338 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
Guatemala	Logs	252	80	80 ^x	80 ^x	80 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Sawn	100 ^x	21 ^I	21 ^x	21 ^x	21 ^x	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^x
	Ven	1 ^I	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ply	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	20 ^x	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^x
Guyana	Logs	381	474	425	361	299 ^I	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^x
	Sawn	58	68	74	67	64	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R
	Ply	37	34	39	21	21	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R
Honduras	Logs	15	30	21	20	20 ^x	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^C	0
	Sawn	7 ^I	17 ^I	9 ^I	9 ^I	7 ^I	1 ^C	2 ^C	5 ^C	0 ^C	0
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R
Mexico	Logs	1044	839	704	942	911	4 ^C	2	5	1	1
	Sawn	107	157	149	132	132 ^x	41 ^{CB}	47 ^{CB}	129 ^C	60 ^C	33
	Ven	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	3 ^x	7 ^C	8 ^C	6 ^C	5 ^C	5 ^x
	Ply	6	1	1	3	4	185	159	206 ^C	171 ^C	171 ^x
Panama	Logs	69 ^I	74 ^I	61	51	41	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Sawn	30 ^x	30 ^x	30 ^x	9 ^I	9 ^x	0 ^R	0	1	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ven	1 ^x	0 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R
	Ply	0 ^x	0 ^x	2	2 ^x	1	1	1	3	1	0 ^R

Exports					Domestic Consumption					Product	Country
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*		
5652 ^C	4660 ^C	4531 ^C	4188 ^C	4188 ^X	18577	17588	15280	13589	13589	Logs	Malaysia
2401 ^C	3239 ^{CB}	2836 ^C	3715 ^C	3715 ^X	3771	2676	2847	1125	1125	Sawn	
407 ^{CB}	382 ^{CB}	427 ^{CB}	304 ^{CB}	304 ^X	264	233	262	689	689	Ven	
4391 ^C	5155 ^C	5132 ^C	4486 ^I	4486 ^X	625	312	380	387	387	Ply	
2819 ^{CB}	1959 ^{CB}	1654 ^{CB}	1378 ^{CB}	1378 ^X	1228	2086	2391	2667	2667	Logs	Myanmar
399 ^{CB}	315 ^{CB}	569 ^{CB}	172 ^{CB}	172 ^X	1070	1216	961	1359	725	Sawn	
9 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	27 ^X	11	5	3	3	3	Ven	
54 ^{CB}	56 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	10 ^X	43	29	49	76	76	Ply	
2012	2282	2835	2515	1930 ^I	474	576	23	343	928	Logs	Papua New Guinea
41 ^{CB}	44 ^{CB}	46 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	35 ^X	10	7	5	16	16	Sawn	
58 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	11 ^{CB}	11 ^X	22	38	60	69	69	Ven	
4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	6	6	5	7	7	Ply	
0	1 ^{CB}	0	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	985	1097	976	761	886	Logs	Philippines
101 ^C	164 ^{CB}	211 ^C	214	237 ^I	361	356	211	218	353	Sawn	
6	5	6	3 ^C	6	134	93	122	117	138	Ven	
18	3	3	6 ^C	3	368	392	343	245	285	Ply	
8 ^C	3 ^C	5 ^C	7 ^{CB}	7 ^X	5544	5588	5613	5381	5341	Logs	Thailand
1953 ^C	1874 ^{CB}	2604 ^C	1622 ^C	1622 ^X	2375	2314	1966	3420	2796	Sawn	
4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	2 ^C	1 ^C	1 ^X	174	180	186	186	186	Ven	
34 ^{CB}	7 ^C	2 ^C	17 ^{CB}	17 ^X	153	185	188	149	149	Ply	
0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}	31	30	30	30	30	Logs	Vanuatu
2 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	3 ^X	12	13	13	11	11	Sawn	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	Ply	
242	348	345	288	248	33428	30676	31477	31491	30362	Logs	Latin America/ Caribbean
2202	2020	2152	1342	1379	14704	15390	15521	17297	17261	Sawn	
211	187	169	52	53	185	200	209	329	336	Ven	
983	754	596	391	400	973	656	889	990	968	Ply	
6 ^C	9 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	4 ^C	4 ^X	807	900	899	900	900	Logs	Bolivia
59	82 ^{CB}	106 ^{CB}	51 ^C	51 ^X	353	377	353	408	408	Sawn	
1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ^X	3	6	5	4	4	Ven	
3 ^C	4 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	1 ^C	1 ^X	3	2	1	7	7	Ply	
3	1	6	13	13	26603	23772	24494	24490	23685	Logs	Brazil
1891	1662	1699	1028	1059	12817	13136	13231	14511	14482	Sawn	
196	176	162	41	42	114	134	149	270	269	Ven	
795	572	445	276	284	330	98	245	324	315	Ply	
17 ^I	9	18 ^C	23 ^C	23 ^X	1581	1864	1886	1161	1161	Logs	Colombia
3 ^I	4 ^I	7 ^C	10 ^C	10 ^X	307	292	282	539	539	Sawn	
0 ^{RI}	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	2	2	3	3	2	Ven	
6 ^I	8 ^I	7 ^C	4 ^C	4 ^X	41	43	50	76	72	Ply	
35 ^C	63 ^{CB}	72	73 ^C	73 ^X	541	410	419	418	166	Logs	Ecuador
5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	6 ^X	60	238	281	280	304	Sawn	
2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^{CB}	3 ^C	3 ^X	34	34	34	33	42	Ven	
85 ^{CB}	85 ^{CB}	72 ^{CB}	52 ^{CB}	52 ^X	253	253	266	286	286	Ply	
6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	2 ^X	247	76	78	78	78	Logs	Guatemala
13 ^C	11 ^C	12 ^C	8 ^C	8 ^X	89	10	10	14	14	Sawn	
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{RX}	15	15	16	20	20	Ply	
123	200	171	103	91	258	274	254	258	208	Logs	Guyana
22	34	44	48	49	36	34	30	19	15	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
37	24	24	16	17	1	10	15	5	4	Ply	
3 ^C	0	0	0	0	13	30	21	20	20	Logs	Honduras
6 ^C	17 ^C	10 ^C	4 ^I	4 ^I	2	2	4	5	3	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ven	
0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ^X	0	0	0	0	0	Ply	
4 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	6 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	4 ^X	1045	835	702	939	908	Logs	Mexico
4 ^{CB}	3 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	5 ^X	143	201	273	187	160	Sawn	
2 ^C	3 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^X	8	8	7	6	6	Ven	
9 ^C	7 ^C	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	183	153	207	174	174	Ply	
30	37 ^{CB}	49 ^{CB}	37 ^{CB}	7	39	37	12	14	34	Logs	Panama
9	9	16	2 ^C	3	21	21	15	8	6	Sawn	
0 ^R	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Ven	
0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	1	1	5	3	1	Ply	

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Peru	Logs	1728	1774	1963	2356	2356 ^x	0 ^c	0 ^c	0 ^c	0 ^c	0 ^x
	Sawn	736	840	932	1119	1119 ^x	1	1	1	1	1 ^x
	Ven	10 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	4	4	4 ^x	0 ^r	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cbr}	0 ^r
	Ply	121	61	69	82	82 ^x	0 ^r	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cr}	0 ^c	0 ^x
Suriname	Logs	181	193	166	189	190	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	65	69	57	60	65	0	0 ^c	0 ^{cbr}	0 ^{cbr}	0
	Ven	0	3	3 ⁱ	3 ^x	3 ^x	0	0 ^{cr}	0	0	0
	Ply	1 ⁱ	1 ⁱ	0 ^r	1	1	4	4	5	5	4
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	55	55 ^x	55 ^x	55 ^x	45	3	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	1
	Sawn	46	32 ⁱ	32 ^x	28 ⁱ	28	2	1 ^c	2 ⁱ	2	2
	Ven	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	1 ^x	0 ^{cbr}	0 ^{cbr}	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r
	Ply	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	0 ^x	3	12 ^{cb}	14 ^{cb}	10 ^{cb}	3
Venezuela	Logs	345	476	538	642	642 ^x	0	0 ^{cb}	0 ^{cb}	0 ^{cbr}	0 ^r
	Sawn	191	300 ⁱ	250 ⁱ	280 ⁱ	280 ^x	25	26	15 ^f	17 ^c	17 ^x
	Ven	20 ^f	9 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ^x	1	1	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^x
	Ply	43	20 ⁱ	6 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	7 ^x	18	33	26 ^c	33 ^c	33 ^x
Producers Total	Logs	131166	133584	137444	135981	134814	3756	3413	3844	3648	3306
	Sawn	40611	41308	41304	41615	41174	2933	2466	2743	2911	2261
	Ven	2664	2551	2820	3184	3261	47	53	54	73	52
	Ply	13671	13472	13507	12245	12261	447	454	468	365	344
ITTO Total	Logs	134238	136659	141848	141035	139968	15115	14390	15057	12881	10990
	Sawn	41709	43422	43306	43975	43738	10172	8748	8942	8089	7205
	Ven	3636	3457	3726	4059	4134	951	914	873	829	686
	Ply	20083	19882	19950	18384	18416	9623	9632	8012	6719	6686

Exports					Domestic Consumption						
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Product	Country
1 ^{CB}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	1 ^{CB}	1 ^X	1727	1773	1963	2355	2355	Logs	Peru
183 ^{CB}	186 ^{CB}	239 ^{CB}	172 ^{CB}	172 ^X	554	656	694	948	948	Sawn	
10	6	1	3 ^C	3 ^X	1	1	3	1	1	Ven	
44 ^{CB}	49 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	41 ^{CB}	41 ^X	78	12	33	41	41	Ply	
9	19	13	29	30	171	174	153	160	160	Logs	Suriname
5	6	8	7	10	60	63	49	53	55	Sawn	
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	Ven	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	Ply	
0 ^{CBR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0	0	58	56	56	55	45	Logs	Trinidad and Tobago
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	47	33	34	29	30	Sawn	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0 ^R	1	1	1	1	1	Ven	
0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CBR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	12	14	10	2	Ply	
6	1	0 ^C	0 ^C	0 ^X	339	475	538	642	642	Logs	Venezuela
1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RX}	215	326	265	297	297	Sawn	
0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	21	10	4	6	6	Ven	
0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RX}	61	53	32	39	39	Ply	
13842	12752	13017	11758	11381	121080	124245	128271	127871	126739	Logs	Producers Total
10645	10986	11176	9543	9591	32900	32787	32870	34984	33844	Sawn	
1136	1036	1008	727	733	1575	1568	1866	2530	2580	Ven	
8263	8953	8813	7302	7305	5855	4972	5162	5308	5299	Ply	
13954	12878	13128	11836	11443	135400	138171	143777	142080	139516	Logs	ITTO Total
11264	11636	11803	10044	9991	40618	40535	40445	42021	40952	Sawn	
1234	1180	1116	818	817	3353	3191	3484	4070	4003	Ven	
9740	10572	9733	8044	8029	19966	18941	18229	17059	17073	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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	8203542	7547890	156	182	578240	598142	80	78
		C	4700297	4331776	129	151	524078	562498	75	75
		NC	3503246	3216114	217	252	54162	35645	248	328
	Sawn	All	5620749	5453173	331	334	1147220	1103127	371	380
		C	3474292	3454084	296	294	804454	712745	321	309
		NC	2146457	1999089	411	439	342766	390382	584	652
	Ven	All	507762	461050	753	791	304075	344754	947	1118
		C	57066	53647	481	628	52322	63856	338	407
		NC	450695	407403	811	818	251753	280898	1517	1855
	Ply	All	3253922	3193083	461	523	3732264	3549494	420	483
		C	541070	492673	489	527	2345928	2157359	353	383
		NC	2712852	2700410	456	522	1386336	1392136	618	808
	Total	All	17585975	16655197	--	--	5761799	5595517	--	--
		C	8772725	8332181	--	--	3726782	3496457	--	--
		NC	8813250	8323016	--	--	2035017	2099060	--	--
Australia	Logs	All	3089 ^{CB}	821 ^I	497	190	94814 ^C	65547 ^X	83	77
		C	485 ^{CB}	334 ^{CB}	149	88	70369 ^C	54526 ^C	72	70
		NC	2604 ^{CB}	487 ^C	878	914	24445 ^C	11021 ^{CB}	141	161
	Sawn	All	418208	357619 ^C	738	487	124433	96038 ^{CB}	338	362
		C	289491	260157 ^C	653	422	83663	47173 ^{CB}	263	259
		NC	128717	97462 ^C	1046	832	40770	48865 ^{CB}	814	587
	Ven	All	37095	30530 ^I	1049	1534	15319 ^I	32578 ^I	1666	2382
		C	8662	6073 ^{CB}	474	584	7597	6029 ^C	1333	2021
		NC	28433	24457 ^C	1664	2572	7722 ^{CB}	26549 ^{CB}	2207	2483
	Ply	All	135225 ^I	135353 ^C	647	606	12663 ^I	8105 ^{CB}	752	586
		C	92238 ^{CB}	83221 ^C	648	575	8535 ^C	6362 ^{CB}	1038	695
		NC	42987 ^C	52131 ^C	646	662	4128 ^{CB}	1743 ^{CB}	479	374
China	Logs	All	5349287	5175836	144	175	1211	986	325	349
		C	2398332	2406763	103	130	17	21	252	211
		NC	2950955	2769073	213	252	1194	965	327	354
	Sawn	All	1768080	2023883	272	285	389927	401405	522	586
		C	515484	721837	184	198	130753	106234	463	491
		NC	1252596	1302046	339	378	259173	295170	557	629
	Ven	All	135718	98504	1045	1075	200086	243925	1313	1672
		C	5306	5409	1229	1313	8485	22954	1115	1621
		NC	130411	93095	1039	1063	191601	220971	1324	1677
	Ply	All	170383	167469	560	570	3577941	3400530	411	473
		C	39651	26562	465	510	2245549	2059743	343	373
		NC	130732	140907	597	583	1332391	1340787	614	809
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	71614 ^C	46764 ^C	521	615	3076 ^I	2461 ^I	344	282
		C	2214 ^C	1101 ^C	125	243	1121 ^C	510 ^C	189	230
		NC	69400 ^C	45663 ^C	579	638	1955 ^{CB}	1951 ^{CB}	650	300
	Sawn	All	151519 ^C	84386 ^I	383	283	20256 ^I	16159 ^I	234	266
		C	23455 ^C	25677 ^C	167	186	17682 ^C	13899 ^C	225	244
		NC	128064 ^C	58709 ^{CB}	503	367	2574 ^{CB}	2260 ^{CB}	328	606
	Ven	All	33641 ^{CB}	20165 ^{CB}	1039	3507	3041 ^{CB}	2213 ^{CB}	1973	2376
		C	2008 ^{CB}	1173 ^{CB}	1843	3596	745 ^{CB}	467 ^{CB}	1122	2037
		NC	31633 ^{CB}	18992 ^{CB}	1011	3502	2295 ^{CB}	1746 ^{CB}	2618	2487
	Ply	All	100274 ^{CB}	91518 ^{CB}	415	410	10835 ^I	13445 ^{CB}	455	486
		C	62506 ^{CB}	57639 ^{CB}	446	410	5660 ^{CB}	9405 ^{CB}	786	481
		NC	37768 ^{CB}	33880 ^{CB}	372	409	5175 ^{CB}	4040 ^{CB}	312	498
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	373 ^I	269 ^I	2047	2282	34 ^C	2 ^X	205	156
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	373 ^{CB}	269 ^{CB}	2047	2282	34 ^C	2 ^C	205	156
	Sawn	All	4485 ^{CB}	2705 ^{CB}	258	266	113 ^{CB}	283 ^I	364	212
		C	2769 ^{CB}	1602 ^{CB}	231	259	33 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	176	237
		NC	1716 ^{CB}	1103 ^{CB}	318	277	80 ^{CB}	257 ^C	645	210
	Ven	All	259 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	2325	1357	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		C	3 ^{CB}	2 ^{CB}	769	401	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	256 ^{CB}	7 ^{CB}	2385	5811	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Ply	All	6671 ^{CB}	5070 ^{CB}	1106	478	42 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	359	547
		C	3585 ^{CB}	2041 ^{CB}	725	468	17 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	687	469
		NC	3086 ^{CB}	3029 ^{CB}	2836	485	26 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	275	671

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	109491 ^I	102067 ^I	162	150	27445 ^C	21562 ^C	665	703
		C	24638 ^C	21163 ^C	207	215	1716 ^C	1809 ^C	490	696
		NC	84853 ^{CB}	80904 ^{CB}	153	139	25728 ^C	19753 ^C	682	703
	Sawn	All	289276 ^C	286289 ^C	260	271	46042 ^C	49463 ^I	728	1081
		C	143767 ^C	151281 ^C	204	215	14040 ^C	14913 ^C	1287	1257
		NC	145509 ^C	135008 ^C	357	381	32002 ^C	34550 ^{CB}	611	1020
	Ven	All	71691 ^C	69827 ^C	543	475	39774 ^{CB}	21438 ^{CB}	2627	2893
		C	2362 ^C	495 ^C	404	711	1833 ^{CB}	1972 ^{CB}	2408	2896
		NC	69329 ^C	69332 ^C	550	474	37941 ^{CB}	19466 ^{CB}	2639	2893
	Ply	All	304998 ^C	305865 ^I	365	387	35592 ^C	40456 ^C	948	884
		C	91788 ^C	90213 ^{CB}	321	357	1537 ^C	1978 ^C	989	1657
		NC	213210 ^C	215652 ^C	387	402	34055 ^C	38478 ^C	947	864
Japan	Logs	All	1757986	1381625	196	222	3428	6983	180	145
		C	1441145	1136078	186	212	2789	5671	155	121
		NC	316841	245547	259	284	639	1312	639	1312
	Sawn	All	2635901	2365428	358	363	15502	25437	535	592
		C	2319582	2093380	334	337	10456	19286	418	495
		NC	316319	272048	777	866	5046	6151	1262	1538
	Ven	All	85522	82947	1125	1257	10930 ^I	11222 ^I	9857	8681
		C	15701	16496	714	825	272 ^{CB}	972 ^{CB}	2497	3320
		NC	69821	66451	1293	1445	10658	10250	10658	10250
	Ply	All	1920114	1847400	472	516	6461	6313	497	631
		C	125396	87189	510	623	2524	2903	316	415
		NC	1794718	1760211	470	511	3937	3410	787	1137
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	All	909031 ^I	837655	158	173	210	557	957	582
		C	833483	766330	155	167	50	25	844	275
		NC	75548 ^C	71325	218	282	160	533	998	614
	Sawn	All	305247	288351	316	512	8228	7345	454	883
		C	156539	175772	236	417	6275	5458	429	792
		NC	148708	112578	492	790	1952	1888	554	1325
	Ven	All	139830	154840 ^I	547	635	1386	1917	2942	4565
		C	22572	23722	343	484	36	52	742	631
		NC	117258	131117 ^C	618	673	1349	1865	3196	5515
	Ply	All	593504 ^I	618814 ^I	437	650	3423	3341	652	1678
		C	114669 ^C	133903 ^X	612	714	2113	1289	583	1555
		NC	478835	484910	409	634	1310	2051	803	1766
Nepal	Logs	All	4 ^I	7 ^I	400	234	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		C	0 ^C	7 ^{CB}	--	234	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
		NC	4 ^{CB}	0 ^C	400	--	0 ^I	0 ^X	--	--
	Sawn	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	132	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	132	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
	Ven	All	1021 ^{CB}	1121 ^{CB}	484	578	65 ^{CB}	151 ^{CB}	429	242
		C	222 ^{CB}	277 ^{CB}	775	340	59 ^{CB}	100 ^{CB}	444	249
		NC	799 ^{CB}	844 ^{CB}	438	752	5 ^{CB}	51 ^{CB}	310	230
	Ply	All	307 ^I	819 ^{CB}	97	264	470 ^I	752 ^{CB}	255	247
		C	0 ^C	118 ^{CB}	--	1126	0 ^I	38 ^{CB}	--	454
		NC	307 ^{CB}	701 ^{CB}	97	234	470 ^{CB}	713 ^{CB}	255	241
New Zealand	Logs	All	2668	2846	667	711	448023 ^I	500044	75	75
		C	0	0	--	--	448016	499936	75	75
		NC	2668	2846	667	711	6 ^C	108	650	108
	Sawn	All	48032	44513	924	1060	542718	506997	305	283
		C	23204	24377	892	1108	541551	505755	305	282
		NC	24828	20136	955	1007	1168	1241	292	621
	Ven	All	2985	3107	271	444	33475	31310	237	227
		C	230	0	230	--	33295	31310	238	227
		NC	2755	3107	276	444	180	0	180	--
	Ply	All	22447	20775	748	693	84836	76521 ^I	1131	1162
		C	11238	11786	803	982	79992	75623	1127	1182
		NC	11209	8989	701	499	4845	898 ^C	1211	481

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
ECE Regions	Logs	All	6214430	5717911	95	101	4520528	4297978	116	123
		C	3389867	2987842	83	88	2866091	2661496	95	102
		NC	2824563	2730068	116	121	1654437	1636482	191	189
	Sawn	All	23552093	17997105	286	286	22956283	18742944	282	274
		C	17457123	13002347	242	237	19328501	15622921	259	249
		NC	6094970	4994758	606	622	3627782	3120023	528	550
	Ven	All	2654108	2263740	1505	1563	2037947	1778461	1291	1362
		C	329463	259593	833	931	340293	270717	575	603
		NC	2324645	2004147	1700	1714	1697653	1507745	1721	1759
	Ply	All	6780316	6138885	544	584	3385165	3265743	728	745
		C	1906139	1772963	444	424	1386292	1311625	581	594
		NC	4874177	4365922	597	689	1998873	1954118	882	898
	Total	All	39200947	32117641	--	--	32899922	28085126	--	--
		C	23082591	18022746	--	--	23921177	19866759	--	--
		NC	16118355	14094895	--	--	8978746	8218367	--	--
► EU	Logs	All	5407517	5095461	98	106	2234966	2152051	97	109
		C	2831584	2566162	85	92	1476872	1332357	86	94
		NC	2575933	2529299	117	123	758094	819694	130	146
	Sawn	All	15802884	12487435	337	333	13789569	11753338	318	297
		C	10864590	8471182	277	268	11961747	10030008	299	274
		NC	4938294	4016252	648	676	1827822	1723330	556	588
	Ven	All	1935716	1683877	1790	1744	1191365	1104818	2085	2176
		C	180183	157415	887	1051	147113	139735	1020	1124
		NC	1755533	1526462	1999	1872	1044252	965083	2444	2517
	Ply	All	4270821	4089748	605	636	2670856	2626087	825	865
		C	1369195	1301400	494	483	1017905	989624	666	690
		NC	2901626	2788348	676	747	1652952	1636463	967	1021
	Total	All	27416938	23356521	--	--	19886756	17636295	--	--
		C	15245552	12496159	--	--	14603636	12491724	--	--
		NC	12171385	10860362	--	--	5283119	5144571	--	--
Austria	Logs	All	805614 ^{E4}	732326 ^{E4}	92	97	107111 ^{E4}	116774 ^{E4}	122	120
		C	660204 ^{E2}	599908 ^{E2}	90	93	76796 ^{E2}	89236 ^{E2}	107	105
		NC	145410 ^{E2}	132418 ^{E2}	104	117	30315 ^{E2}	27538 ^{E2}	193	220
	Sawn	All	579101 ^{E4}	558754 ^{E4}	339	341	2117945 ^{E4}	1913192 ^{E4}	270	266
		C	399169 ^{E2}	384938 ^{E2}	276	271	1987254 ^{E2}	1775890 ^{E2}	260	253
		NC	179932 ^{E2}	173816 ^{E2}	689	797	130691 ^{E2}	137302 ^{E2}	638	748
	Ven	All	130518 ^{E4}	120554 ^{E4}	2072	2431	104273 ^{E4}	85078 ^{E4}	2818	3006
		C	12861 ^{E2}	11706 ^{E2}	804	1018	8461 ^{E2}	8184 ^{E2}	2820	3273
		NC	117657 ^{E2}	108848 ^{E2}	2503	2857	95812 ^{E2}	76895 ^{E2}	2818	2980
	Ply	All	128742 ^{E4}	115281 ^{E4}	749	867	265660 ^{E4}	141372 ^{E4}	932	1004
		C	46826 ^{E2}	32155 ^{E2}	699	622	106884 ^{E2}	90484 ^{E2}	883	870
		NC	81916 ^{E2}	83127 ^{E2}	780	1024	158777 ^{E2}	50888 ^C	968	1382
Belgium	Logs	All	277024 ^{E4}	251314 ^{E4}	68	77	112368 ^{E4}	179464 ^{E4}	138	175
		C	142910 ^{E1}	118006 ^{E1}	60	69	59002 ^{E1}	56352 ^{E1}	102	110
		NC	134113 ^{E1}	133309 ^{E1}	79	87	53366 ^{E1}	123113 ^{E1}	224	241
	Sawn	All	998306 ^{E4}	877781 ^{E4}	349	336	660041 ^{E4}	585161 ^{E4}	330	300
		C	579637 ^{E1}	502799 ^{E1}	287	272	377508 ^{E1}	352606 ^{E1}	318	301
		NC	418669 ^{E1}	374982 ^{E1}	497	491	282533 ^{E1}	232555 ^{E1}	347	300
	Ven	All	71896 ^{E4}	64553 ^{E4}	1598	1537	43856 ^{E4}	31916 ^{E4}	1371	1330
		C	4331 ^{E2}	4545 ^{E2}	433	413	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	--	--
		NC	67566 ^{E2}	60009 ^{E2}	1930	1936	43856 ^{E2}	31916 ^{E2}	1371	1330
	Ply	All	317819 ^{E4}	328283 ^{E4}	473	519	198037 ^{E4}	278570 ^{E4}	513	593
		C	84560 ^{E2}	93249 ^{E2}	319	370	48242 ^{E2}	66627 ^{E2}	360	362
		NC	233259 ^{E2}	235034 ^{E2}	573	617	149796 ^{E2}	211942 ^{E2}	594	741
Denmark	Logs	All	66817 ^C	55242 ^C	144	182	75261 ^I	49099 ^I	75	94
		C	34312 ^C	25147 ^C	102	125	56224 ^{E1}	33988 ^{E1}	66	83
		NC	32504 ^C	30095 ^C	252	298	19037 ^{CB}	15112 ^{CB}	133	136
	Sawn	All	828683 ^C	628740 ^C	316	351	68541 ^I	84669 ^I	429	267
		C	685244 ^C	506135 ^C	282	308	32020 ^C	43210 ^C	252	303
		NC	143440 ^C	122606 ^C	745	832	36521 ^{E1}	41459 ^{E1}	1116	238
	Ven	All	53688 ^C	44315 ^C	2405	2184	12470 ^{E4}	11062 ^I	3756	3183
		C	4501 ^C	3373 ^C	1190	1185	209 ^{E1}	253 ^{E1}	2981	3621
		NC	49187 ^C	40942 ^C	2653	2348	12261 ^{E1}	10809 ^C	3773	3174
	Ply	All	174327 ^C	200590 ^I	651	575	28911 ^I	27697 ^I	971	582
		C	115442 ^C	124843 ^C	595	529	18776 ^C	17050 ^{E1}	815	541
		NC	58885 ^C	75747 ^{E1}	799	671	10135 ^{E1}	10648 ^C	1499	662

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Finland	Logs	All	1045909 ^{E4}	1288320 ^{E4}	81	96	84707 ^{E4}	99243 ^{E4}	131	140
		C	537093 ^{E2}	561190 ^{E2}	87	96	79367 ^{E2}	93746 ^{E2}	131	141
		NC	508816 ^{E2}	727131 ^{E2}	75	96	5339 ^{E2}	5496 ^{E2}	131	122
	Sawn	All	214359 ^{E4}	159338 ^{E4}	342	340	2246120 ^{E4}	1697697 ^{E4}	317	283
		C	145149 ^{E2}	106336 ^{E2}	259	251	2235894 ^{E2}	1689345 ^{E2}	316	282
		NC	69211 ^{E2}	53002 ^{E2}	1060	1165	10226 ^{E2}	8352 ^{E2}	681	751
	Ven	All	21645 ^{E4}	31817 ^{E4}	1555	771	58765 ^{E4}	56905 ^{E4}	802	911
		C	405 ^{E1}	645 ^{E1}	1556	709	30931 ^{E2}	32471 ^{E2}	522	630
		NC	21240 ^{E1}	31172 ^{E1}	1555	773	27834 ^{E2}	24435 ^{E2}	1984	2242
	Ply	All	72742 ^{E4}	85042 ^{E4}	624	698	918332 ^{E4}	896490 ^{E4}	747	828
		C	11551 ^{E2}	16415 ^{E2}	477	521	347465 ^{E2}	348151 ^{E2}	523	550
		NC	61191 ^{E2}	68627 ^{E2}	663	760	570867 ^{E2}	548339 ^{E2}	1011	1220
France	Logs	All	426660 ^{E4}	373854 ^{E4}	134	159	374452 ^{E4}	347693 ^{E4}	94	99
		C	170452 ^{E2}	126815 ^{E2}	79	86	121006 ^{E2}	116343 ^{E2}	56	61
		NC	256208 ^{E2}	247039 ^{E2}	248	283	253447 ^{E2}	231349 ^{E2}	139	146
	Sawn	All	1688215 ^{E4}	1530317 ^{E4}	365	383	482826 ^{E4}	435535 ^{E4}	333	365
		C	1223130 ^{E2}	1135213 ^{E2}	304	321	201077 ^{E2}	171036 ^{E2}	216	229
		NC	465085 ^{E2}	395104 ^{E2}	770	868	281749 ^{E2}	264498 ^{E2}	543	591
	Ven	All	201059 ^{E4}	168860 ^{E4}	1260	1364	115713 ^{E4}	99525 ^{E4}	3456	3705
		C	21385 ^{E2}	21169 ^{E2}	574	732	5049 ^{E2}	5365 ^{E2}	1434	1896
		NC	179674 ^{E2}	147690 ^{E2}	1469	1556	110664 ^{E2}	94159 ^{E2}	3694	3918
	Ply	All	383400 ^{E4}	396973 ^{E4}	835	790	298643 ^{E4}	297459 ^{E4}	1313	1334
		C	107321 ^{E2}	110161 ^{E2}	773	789	104435 ^{E2}	109981 ^{E2}	1138	1214
		NC	276079 ^{E2}	286812 ^{E2}	862	790	194208 ^{E2}	187478 ^{E2}	1432	1417
Germany	Logs	All	531039 ^{E4}	463252 ^{E4}	113	112	794700 ^{E4}	725980 ^{E4}	104	108
		C	355822 ^{E2}	330258 ^{E2}	85	89	581853 ^{E2}	551859 ^{E2}	95	101
		NC	175217 ^{E2}	132994 ^{E2}	344	320	212847 ^{E2}	174121 ^{E2}	137	142
	Sawn	All	1697749 ^{E4}	1422136 ^{E4}	239	243	3036161 ^{E4}	2592060 ^{E4}	293	302
		C	1270125 ^{E2}	1046726 ^{E2}	207	207	2482265 ^{E2}	2079396 ^{E2}	266	268
		NC	427625 ^{E2}	375410 ^{E2}	437	465	553896 ^{E2}	512664 ^{E2}	532	622
	Ven	All	328798 ^{E4}	266415 ^{E4}	1284	1205	349447 ^{E4}	332313 ^{E4}	2025	2064
		C	16619 ^{E2}	14802 ^{E2}	554	569	3197 ^{E2}	2664 ^{E2}	5379	2664
		NC	312179 ^{E2}	251613 ^{E2}	1381	1290	346250 ^{E2}	329649 ^{E2}	2013	2060
	Ply	All	975525 ^{E4}	935640 ^{E4}	644	734	344336 ^{E4}	327075 ^{E4}	935	1021
		C	223583 ^{E1}	228404 ^{E1}	433	475	98275 ^{E1}	85881 ^{E1}	706	750
		NC	751942 ^{E1}	707236 ^{E1}	752	891	246061 ^{E1}	241194 ^{E1}	1075	1173
Greece	Logs	All	21382 ^{E4}	19477 ^I	126	97	991 ^I	1255 ^I	108	129
		C	11050 ^{E1}	9145 ^{E5}	128	78	303 ^{CB}	9 ^{E5}	144	287
		NC	10332 ^{E1}	10332 ^X	123	123	688 ^{E1}	1247 ^C	97	128
	Sawn	All	322068 ^{E4}	322067 ^{E4}	347	347	8639 ^{E4}	7461 ^{E4}	627	656
		C	246833 ^{E1}	246832 ^{E5}	301	301	2020 ^{E1}	842 ^{E1}	388	301
		NC	75235 ^{E1}	75235 ^{E5}	691	691	6618 ^{E1}	6618 ^{E5}	772	772
	Ven	All	64066 ^{E4}	64066 ^{E4}	2246	2246	3408 ^{E4}	3408 ^{E4}	1593	1593
		C	4167 ^{E1}	4167 ^{E5}	2894	2894	170 ^{E1}	170 ^{E5}	772	772
		NC	59898 ^{E1}	59898 ^{E5}	2212	2212	3239 ^{E1}	3239 ^{E5}	1687	1687
	Ply	All	23704 ^I	45473 ^I	624	669	15885 ^I	22792 ^I	882	1435
		C	9912 ^{E1}	9912 ^{E5}	672	672	1966 ^{E1}	3617 ^{E1}	902	1239
		NC	13793 ^{CB}	35561 ^C	593	669	13919 ^{CB}	19174 ^C	880	1480
Ireland	Logs	All	103559 ^{E4}	71484 ^{E4}	392	220	25271 ^{E4}	21144 ^{E4}	82	82
		C	67819 ^{E2}	47547 ^{E2}	317	165	17886 ^{E2}	14424 ^{E2}	61	58
		NC	35740 ^{E2}	23937 ^{E2}	715	633	7384 ^{E2}	6720 ^{E2}	568	635
	Sawn	All	344270 ^{E4}	207249 ^{E4}	476	503	97274 ^{E4}	79650 ^{E4}	255	205
		C	242232 ^{E2}	133463 ^{E2}	404	385	94969 ^{E2}	77666 ^{E2}	251	200
		NC	102038 ^{E2}	73786 ^{E2}	823	1127	2305 ^{E2}	1984 ^{E2}	768	1096
	Ven	All	19657 ^{E4}	13174 ^{E4}	1156	1546	1191 ^{E4}	1465 ^{E4}	4107	6659
		C	8022 ^{E2}	3615 ^{E2}	802	1086	715 ^{E2}	1260 ^{E2}	7949	9003
		NC	11636 ^{E2}	9559 ^{E2}	1662	1842	476 ^{E2}	204 ^{E2}	2378	2556
	Ply	All	132275 ^I	86925 ^I	507	508	381 ^C	153 ^C	675	411
		C	46707 ^C	28731 ^C	482	427	133 ^C	2 ^C	661	592
		NC	85569 ^{E2}	58194 ^{E2}	522	561	247 ^C	151 ^C	683	410

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Italy	Logs	All	567291 ^{E4}	466573 ^{E4}	132	134	9749 ^{E4}	10816 ^{E4}	322	326
		C	211685 ^{E2}	205088 ^{E2}	109	117	4758 ^C	3489 ^{E2}	243	154
		NC	355606 ^{E2}	261485 ^{E2}	151	151	4991 ^{E2}	7327 ^{E2}	466	693
	Sawn	All	2622201 ^{E4}	1977174 ^{E4}	327	294	203432 ^I	192030 ^{E4}	709	790
		C	1672176 ^{E2}	1427282 ^{E2}	260	257	49835 ^{E2}	44194 ^{E2}	331	348
		NC	950025 ^{E2}	549892 ^{E2}	596	469	153596 ^C	147836 ^{E2}	1125	1276
	Ven	All	377675 ^I	350582 ^I	2076	2130	190595 ^I	179776 ^I	2730	3345
		C	16979 ^{E2}	14133 ^{E2}	2122	2827	15283 ^C	9572 ^{E2}	2874	5259
		NC	360696 ^C	336449 ^C	2074	2108	175312 ^{E2}	170204 ^{CB}	2718	3278
	Ply	All	330075 ^{E4}	365366 ^{E4}	561	689	149712 ^I	197992 ^{E4}	922	1074
		C	95000 ^{E2}	128136 ^{E2}	459	485	35979 ^{E2}	35388 ^{E2}	1162	1457
		NC	235075 ^{E2}	237230 ^{E2}	617	892	113733 ^C	162604 ^{E2}	866	1016
Luxembourg	Logs	All	50965 ^{E4}	32997 ^{E4}	49	71	28196 ^{E4}	29017 ^I	94	93
		C	31592 ^{E1}	22066 ^{E1}	39	63	23848 ^{E1}	20575 ^{E1}	93	103
		NC	19372 ^{E1}	10931 ^{E1}	83	100	4348 ^{E1}	8442 ^{CB}	105	75
	Sawn	All	30773 ^{E4}	31459 ^{E4}	208	233	17124 ^{E4}	22313 ^{E4}	257	250
		C	14486 ^{E1}	16028 ^{E1}	115	137	11373 ^{E1}	15964 ^{E1}	276	234
		NC	16287 ^{E3}	15431 ^{E3}	715	856	5752 ^{E1}	6349 ^{E1}	226	305
	Ven	All	787 ^{E4}	476 ^{E4}	3027	3176	2 ^I	32 ^I	8652	1949
		C	359 ^{E1}	150 ^{E1}	3987	4985	0 ^I	32 ^{CB}	--	1949
		NC	428 ^{E1}	327 ^{E1}	2518	2724	2 ^C	0 ^I	8652	--
	Ply	All	6582 ^{E4}	8570 ^{E4}	741	801	2609 ^I	3331 ^I	556	746
		C	1047 ^{E1}	1208 ^{E1}	585	629	0 ^I	21 ^C	--	403
		NC	5535 ^{E1}	7362 ^{E1}	781	839	2609 ^{CB}	3309 ^{CB}	556	750
Netherlands	Logs	All	45513 ^{E4}	36607 ^{E4}	97	104	57591 ^{E4}	44050 ^{E4}	87	90
		C	27444 ^{E2}	24737 ^{E2}	67	80	42461 ^{E2}	28859 ^{E2}	75	74
		NC	18069 ^{E2}	11869 ^{E2}	299	263	15130 ^{E2}	15192 ^{E2}	154	157
	Sawn	All	1400615 ^{E4}	1287900 ^{E4}	408	415	304511 ^{E4}	262498 ^{E4}	507	621
		C	833979 ^{E2}	717865 ^{E2}	299	287	142455 ^{E2}	95648 ^{E2}	315	331
		NC	566636 ^{E2}	570035 ^{E2}	884	947	162056 ^{E2}	166850 ^{E2}	1091	1252
	Ven	All	52653 ^{E4}	50473 ^{E4}	1389	1426	25066 ^{E4}	32796 ^{E4}	3387	3685
		C	14303 ^{E2}	14517 ^{E2}	1007	1044	1491 ^{E2}	1456 ^{E2}	828	766
		NC	38351 ^{E2}	35957 ^{E2}	1618	1672	23575 ^{E2}	31340 ^{E2}	4210	4477
	Ply	All	424880 ^{E4}	467589 ^{E4}	699	736	46936 ^{E4}	46520 ^{E4}	852	907
		C	118621 ^{E2}	150676 ^{E2}	481	518	5940 ^{E2}	8545 ^{E2}	566	647
		NC	306259 ^{E2}	316913 ^{E2}	848	921	40996 ^{E2}	37975 ^{E2}	919	997
Poland	Logs	All	155694 ^{E4}	143917 ^{E4}	75	77	44075 ^{E4}	47099 ^{E4}	131	128
		C	66216 ^{E2}	53451 ^{E2}	65	75	35256 ^{E2}	37516 ^{E2}	132	134
		NC	89478 ^{E2}	90466 ^{E2}	84	78	8818 ^{E2}	9583 ^{E2}	127	108
	Sawn	All	297005 ^{E4}	332195 ^{E4}	369	362	235612 ^{E4}	202190 ^{E4}	377	420
		C	152872 ^{E2}	183803 ^{E2}	335	312	141880 ^{E2}	105004 ^{E2}	287	293
		NC	144133 ^{E2}	148393 ^{E2}	414	451	93732 ^{E2}	97186 ^{E2}	722	791
	Ven	All	88291 ^{E4}	91091 ^{E4}	2227	2329	63178 ^{E4}	59006 ^{E4}	2472	2385
		C	7113 ^{E2}	7812 ^{E2}	899	1585	3481 ^{E2}	5284 ^{E2}	1222	1264
		NC	81179 ^{E2}	83279 ^{E2}	2558	2436	59696 ^{E2}	53721 ^{E2}	2629	2613
	Ply	All	132210 ^{E4}	130982 ^{E4}	815	835	145906 ^{E4}	143000 ^{E4}	986	1072
		C	57247 ^{E2}	33478 ^{E2}	1139	991	74571 ^{E2}	59625 ^{E2}	1085	1117
		NC	74964 ^{E2}	97505 ^{E2}	670	793	71335 ^{E2}	83375 ^{E2}	900	1042
Portugal	Logs	All	142351 ^{E4}	99416 ^{E4}	191	191	124751 ^{E4}	158658 ^{E4}	82	118
		C	12695 ^{E2}	14465 ^{E2}	74	81	6881 ^{E2}	6508 ^{E2}	60	370
		NC	129656 ^{E2}	84951 ^{E2}	226	247	117870 ^{E2}	152150 ^{E2}	84	115
	Sawn	All	216947 ^{E4}	175875 ^{E4}	718	867	127391 ^{E4}	92325 ^{E4}	201	314
		C	30461 ^{E2}	22443 ^{E2}	448	594	110836 ^{E2}	79644 ^{E2}	216	286
		NC	186487 ^{E2}	153432 ^{E2}	797	930	16554 ^{E2}	12681 ^{E2}	135	832
	Ven	All	82053 ^I	71173 ^{E4}	1729	1756	34171 ^{E4}	32526 ^{E4}	833	928
		C	16383 ^{E2}	20436 ^{E2}	2340	2627	13513 ^{E2}	12170 ^{E2}	450	560
		NC	65670 ^C	50736 ^{E2}	1624	1550	20658 ^{E2}	20356 ^{E2}	1878	1528
	Ply	All	43338 ^I	47426 ^{E4}	620	759	4397 ^{E4}	5212 ^{E4}	152	119
		C	16334 ^{E2}	14128 ^{E2}	563	686	2312 ^{E2}	854 ^{E2}	110	116
		NC	27004 ^C	33298 ^{E2}	660	796	2085 ^{E2}	4358 ^{E2}	261	119

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Spain	Logs	All	316441 ^{E4}	279492 ^{E4}	80	98	27756 ^{E4}	53120 ^I	76	114
		C	99263 ^{E2}	63053 ^{E2}	55	67	9356 ^{E2}	17000 ^{E2}	58	125
		NC	217178 ^{E2}	216439 ^{E2}	101	113	18399 ^{E1}	36120 ^{CB}	91	109
	Sawn	All	1269019 ^{E4}	779589 ^{E4}	316	319	80950 ^{E4}	75397 ^I	587	538
		C	716704 ^{E2}	394724 ^{E2}	233	207	34023 ^{E2}	32372 ^{E2}	391	397
		NC	552315 ^{E2}	384865 ^{E2}	590	717	46928 ^{E2}	43026 ^{CB}	920	734
	Ven	All	304187 ^{E4}	222625 ^{E4}	2653	2064	129557 ^{E4}	125999 ^{E4}	3322	2610
		C	32012 ^{E2}	24547 ^{E2}	969	1405	27088 ^{E2}	28760 ^{E2}	3010	2277
		NC	272175 ^{E2}	198078 ^{E2}	3333	2192	102469 ^{E2}	97240 ^{E2}	3416	2728
	Ply	All	205337 ^{E4}	93052 ^{E4}	796	918	177755 ^{E4}	169453 ^{E4}	1097	794
		C	57837 ^{E2}	29685 ^{E2}	785	740	123762 ^{E2}	118747 ^{E2}	959	1075
		NC	147500 ^{E2}	63367 ^{E2}	800	1035	53994 ^{E2}	50707 ^{E2}	1636	493
Sweden	Logs	All	680670 ^{E4}	645652 ^{E4}	92	95	309952 ^{E4}	218600 ^{E4}	81	93
		C	310649 ^{E2}	295532 ^{E2}	87	88	306544 ^{E2}	215641 ^{E2}	81	92
		NC	370021 ^{E2}	350119 ^{E2}	97	103	3408 ^{E2}	2958 ^{E2}	243	196
	Sawn	All	257355 ^{E4}	192627 ^{E4}	629	506	3963739 ^{E4}	3419537 ^{E4}	349	285
		C	110380 ^{E2}	96494 ^{E2}	417	357	3953072 ^{E2}	3405399 ^{E2}	349	284
		NC	146975 ^{E2}	96133 ^{E2}	1021	874	10668 ^{E2}	14138 ^{E2}	711	656
	Ven	All	60153 ^{E4}	49805 ^{E4}	2864	3906	38710 ^{E4}	34361 ^{E4}	1290	1544
		C	7704 ^{E2}	2221 ^{E2}	1101	2961	28928 ^{E1}	25356 ^{E3}	1071	1274
		NC	52449 ^{E2}	47584 ^{E2}	3746	3965	9782 ^{E1}	9005 ^{E3}	3261	3848
	Ply	All	153050 ^{E4}	16130 ^{E4}	638	84	35830 ^{E4}	36443 ^{E4}	568	802
		C	78525 ^{E2}	9686 ^{E2}	561	78	30021 ^{E1}	31404 ^{E3}	504	812
		NC	74525 ^{E2}	6444 ^{E2}	745	95	5809 ^{E1}	5038 ^{E3}	1627	744
U.K.	Logs	All	170590 ^{E4}	135540 ^{E4}	254	276	58036 ^{E4}	50039 ^{E4}	77	69
		C	92378 ^{E2}	69755 ^{E2}	158	165	55329 ^{E2}	46812 ^{E2}	74	65
		NC	78212 ^{E2}	65785 ^{E2}	899	953	2706 ^{E2}	3227 ^{E2}	218	458
	Sawn	All	3036217 ^{E4}	2004233 ^{E4}	359	341	139263 ^{E4}	91624 ^{E4}	403	413
		C	2542015 ^{E2}	1550101 ^{E2}	320	283	105266 ^{E2}	61793 ^{E2}	322	301
		NC	494202 ^{E2}	454132 ^{E2}	945	1138	33997 ^{E2}	29831 ^{E2}	1759	1768
	Ven	All	78589 ^{E4}	73898 ^{E4}	2374	2458	20962 ^{E4}	18649 ^{E4}	4547	2989
		C	13041 ^{E2}	9577 ^{E2}	756	685	8596 ^{E2}	6738 ^{E2}	5655	1787
		NC	65548 ^{E2}	64322 ^{E2}	4136	4000	12366 ^{E2}	11912 ^{E2}	4002	4823
	Ply	All	766814 ^{E4}	766427 ^{E4}	472	514	37527 ^{E4}	32529 ^{E4}	539	552
		C	298684 ^{E2}	290535 ^{E2}	423	449	19145 ^{E2}	13246 ^{E2}	577	528
		NC	468130 ^{E2}	475892 ^{E2}	510	565	18382 ^{E2}	19282 ^{E2}	504	569
►Europe Non-EU	Logs	All	244680	206630	86	96	206927	202068	91	98
		C	173146	164889	80	89	170661	157807	87	96
		NC	71534	41741	107	146	36266	44261	117	108
	Sawn	All	730202	647571	457	467	208035	215130	283	249
		C	613853	526215	413	412	194556	201965	277	242
		NC	116349	121357	1041	1129	13479	13164	409	493
	Ven	All	41210	42441	2935	3329	21091	15409	3575	3833
		C	4962	4024	1879	2074	3680	2928	3505	3853
		NC	36248	38417	3180	3554	17411	12481	3590	3829
	Ply	All	242587	256567	1220	1335	9875	11857	1674	2110
		C	153206	155763	1146	1164	5077	6810	2208	3124
		NC	89381	100804	1369	1725	4798	5047	1333	1467
	Total	All	1258679	1153210	--	--	445928	444464	--	--
		C	945167	850891	--	--	373974	369510	--	--
		NC	313512	302319	--	--	71954	74954	--	--
Norway	Logs	All	213069 ^{E4}	171699 ^{E4}	84	95	64239 ^{E4}	66514 ^{E4}	68	74
		C	158463 ^{E2}	140058 ^{E2}	80	89	63621 ^{E2}	64504 ^{E2}	68	74
		NC	54606 ^{E2}	31642 ^{E2}	99	133	618 ^{E2}	2011 ^{E2}	65	68
	Sawn	All	506861 ^{E4}	396292 ^{E4}	432	424	122519 ^{E4}	105705 ^{E4}	316	254
		C	465349 ^{E2}	358232 ^{E2}	410	398	121054 ^{E2}	103474 ^{E2}	314	250
		NC	41512 ^{E2}	38060 ^{E2}	1109	1091	1465 ^{E2}	2231 ^{E1}	857	941
	Ven	All	17098 ^{E4}	15478 ^{E4}	1881	2029	2319 ^{E4}	1233 ^{E4}	2209	2090
		C	2042 ^{E2}	1337 ^{E2}	1260	1337	1094 ^{E2}	241 ^{E2}	2233	1606
		NC	15057 ^{E2}	14142 ^{E2}	2016	2133	1225 ^{E2}	992 ^{E2}	2188	2255
	Ply	All	101674 ^{E4}	102297 ^{E4}	1387	1669	3117 ^{E4}	3055 ^{E4}	2195	2297
		C	42578 ^{E2}	38555 ^{E2}	1387	1463	2408 ^{E2}	1899 ^{E2}	2150	3063
		NC	59096 ^{E2}	63742 ^{E2}	1388	1823	710 ^{E2}	1156 ^{E2}	2366	1628

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Switzerland	Logs	All	31612 ^I	34931 ^{E4}	104	103	142688 ^I	135554 ^{E4}	107	117
		C	14684 ^{E2}	24831 ^{E2}	79	85	107040 ^{E2}	93303 ^{E2}	104	120
		NC	16928 ^F	10099 ^{E2}	142	209	35648 ^C	42251 ^{E2}	118	111
	Sawn	All	223341 ^{E4}	251279 ^{E4}	525	558	85515 ^{E4}	109425 ^{E4}	246	245
		C	148505 ^{E2}	167983 ^{E2}	423	445	73502 ^{E2}	98492 ^{E2}	233	234
		NC	74836 ^{E2}	83297 ^{E2}	1007	1147	12014 ^{E2}	10933 ^{E2}	385	449
	Ven	All	24111 ^{E4}	26963 ^{E4}	4871	5266	18772 ^{E4}	14176 ^{E4}	3870	4133
		C	2920 ^{E2}	2687 ^{E2}	2863	2859	2586 ^{E2}	2687 ^{E2}	4618	4405
		NC	21191 ^{E2}	24276 ^{E2}	5392	5808	16185 ^{E2}	11489 ^{E2}	3773	4074
	Ply	All	140913 ^{E4}	154270 ^{E4}	1122	1178	6758 ^{E4}	8802 ^{E4}	1508	2052
		C	110628 ^{E2}	117208 ^{E2}	1075	1091	2670 ^{E2}	4911 ^{E2}	2263	3148
		NC	30285 ^{E2}	37062 ^{E2}	1335	1578	4088 ^{E2}	3892 ^{E2}	1239	1425
►North America	Logs	All	562232	415820	77	69	2078635	1943858	154	149
		C	385136	256791	69	61	1218558	1171332	111	113
		NC	177096	159028	100	87	860076	772526	341	291
	Sawn	All	7019007	4862099	208	203	8958680	6774476	240	243
		C	5978680	4004950	190	182	7172199	5390948	212	214
		NC	1040327	857149	446	433	1786481	1383528	503	510
	Ven	All	677182	537422	1014	1143	825491	658234	825	829
		C	144318	98155	760	773	189500	128054	425	396
		NC	532865	439267	1114	1281	635991	530180	1147	1127
	Ply	All	2266908	1792570	436	460	704433	627799	501	468
		C	383738	315800	277	234	363310	315191	425	409
		NC	1883170	1476770	494	580	341123	312608	617	548
Canada	Logs	All	350503 ^{E4}	303067 ^{E4}	69	66	401309 ^{E4}	300788 ^{E4}	113	106
		C	204416 ^{E1}	171086 ^{E1}	59	56	357970 ^{E1}	273236 ^{E1}	106	103
		NC	146087 ^{E1}	131981 ^{E1}	90	84	43339 ^{E1}	27552 ^{E1}	222	154
	Sawn	All	540598 ^{E4}	478008 ^{E4}	331	261	6976830 ^{E4}	5059401 ^{E4}	210	209
		C	147282 ^{E1}	157074 ^{E1}	277	221	6612313 ^{E1}	4806752 ^{E1}	204	203
		NC	393316 ^{E1}	320934 ^{E1}	357	285	364517 ^{E1}	252649 ^{E1}	453	522
	Ven	All	201068 ^{E4}	160275 ^{E4}	659	771	320192 ^{E4}	243615 ^{E4}	488	474
		C	13667 ^{E1}	8041 ^{E1}	506	1005	130888 ^{E1}	88684 ^{E1}	326	301
		NC	187401 ^{E1}	152234 ^{E1}	674	761	189304 ^{E1}	154931 ^{E1}	745	707
	Ply	All	215943 ^I	191592 ^I	269	230	511846 ^{E4}	397626 ^{E4}	531	476
		C	82629 ^{E1}	83086 ^{E1}	194	123	258619 ^{E1}	187110 ^{E1}	454	420
		NC	133314 ^C	108506 ^{CB}	354	694	253227 ^{E1}	210516 ^{E1}	643	540
U.S.A.	Logs	All	211729 ^{E4}	112753 ^{E4}	94	79	1677326 ^{E4}	1643070 ^{E4}	169	161
		C	180720 ^{E1}	85705 ^{E1}	86	73	860588 ^{E1}	898096 ^{E1}	113	116
		NC	31009 ^{E1}	27048 ^{E1}	209	105	816737 ^{E1}	744974 ^{E1}	351	300
	Sawn	All	6478409 ^{E4}	4384091 ^{E4}	201	198	1981850 ^{E4}	1715075 ^{E4}	480	463
		C	5831398 ^{E1}	3847876 ^{E1}	188	181	559886 ^{E1}	584196 ^{E1}	405	397
		NC	647011 ^{E1}	536215 ^{E1}	527	629	1421964 ^{E1}	1130879 ^{E1}	518	507
	Ven	All	476115 ^{E4}	377147 ^{E4}	1312	1440	505299 ^{E4}	414619 ^{E4}	1466	1481
		C	130650 ^{E1}	90114 ^{E1}	802	757	58611 ^{E1}	39370 ^{E1}	1329	1379
		NC	345464 ^{E1}	287033 ^{E1}	1726	2008	446687 ^{E1}	375249 ^{E1}	1486	1493
	Ply	All	2050965 ^{E4}	1600978 ^{E4}	466	523	192587 ^{E4}	230173 ^{E4}	435	455
		C	301109 ^{E1}	232714 ^{E1}	314	347	104691 ^{E1}	128081 ^{E1}	368	393
		NC	1749856 ^{E1}	1368264 ^{E1}	509	573	87896 ^{E1}	102092 ^{E1}	554	567
North Africa	Logs	All	19786	30145	164	173	169	85	106	333
		C	15448	22509	161	155	18	1	102	217
		NC	4338	7635	177	266	151	84	106	335
	Sawn	All	713494	795674	199	197	294	663	386	648
		C	591622	662872	196	197	161	98	365	309
		NC	121872	132802	213	198	134	565	414	799
	Ven	All	27293	32173	1114	1462	245	166	1067	1701
		C	62	2449	1659	1790	42	27	778	976
		NC	27231	29725	1114	1441	204	139	1154	1990
	Ply	All	169883	219296	421	451	809	333	581	584
		C	76292	71286	441	427	149	299	328	658
		NC	93591	148010	406	464	659	35	704	298
	Total	All	930455	1077288	--	--	1517	1248	--	--
		C	683423	759116	--	--	369	425	--	--
		NC	247032	318171	--	--	1148	823	--	--

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Egypt	Logs	All	19786 ^{CB}	30145 ^{CB}	164	173	169 ^I	85 ^I	106	333
		C	15448 ^{CB}	22509 ^{CB}	161	155	18 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	102	217
		NC	4338 ^{CB}	7635 ^{CB}	177	266	151 ^C	84 ^C	106	335
	Sawn	All	713494 ^C	795674 ^C	199	197	294 ^I	663 ^{CB}	386	648
		C	591622 ^C	662872 ^C	196	197	161 ^{CB}	98 ^{CB}	365	309
		NC	121872 ^C	132802 ^C	213	198	134 ^{CB}	565 ^{CB}	414	799
	Ven	All	27293 ^I	32173 ^{CB}	1114	1462	245 ^{CB}	166 ^{CB}	1067	1701
		C	62 ^C	2449 ^{CB}	1659	1790	42 ^{CB}	27 ^{CB}	778	976
		NC	27231 ^{CB}	29725 ^{CB}	1114	1441	204 ^{CB}	139 ^{CB}	1154	1990
	Ply	All	169883 ^{CB}	219296 ^{CB}	421	451	809 ^I	333 ^I	581	584
		C	76292 ^{CB}	71286 ^{CB}	441	427	149 ^C	299 ^{CB}	328	658
		NC	93591 ^{CB}	148010 ^{CB}	406	464	659 ^{CB}	35 ^C	704	298
Consumers Total	Logs	All	14437758	13295946	122	136	5098937	4896205	111	115
		C	8105611	7342128	105	117	3390187	3223995	91	96
		NC	6332147	5953818	156	168	1708750	1672210	192	190
	Sawn	All	29886335	24245952	291	291	24103797	19846733	285	279
		C	21523036	17119303	248	245	20133115	16335764	261	252
		NC	8363299	7126649	527	538	3970682	3510969	532	560
	Ven	All	3189162	2756963	1295	1343	2342267	2123382	1233	1316
		C	386591	315689	752	864	392657	334600	526	553
		NC	2802571	2441275	1439	1446	1949610	1788782	1691	1774
	Ply	All	10204121	9551265	512	558	7118237	6815571	526	581
		C	2523501	2336923	453	443	3732369	3469282	413	443
		NC	7680620	7214341	535	610	3385869	3346288	751	858
	Total	All	57717376	49850126	--	--	38663238	33681891	--	--
		C	32538739	27114043	--	--	27648328	23363641	--	--
		NC	25178637	22736083	--	--	11014910	10318250	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	15756882	14805036	127	143	7840966	7678545	132	141
		C	8186812	7421719	104	117	3421891	3253540	91	96
		NC	7570070	7383317	168	185	4419076	4425005	201	214
	Sawn	All	31234202	25322101	288	288	27753057	23518823	282	283
		C	22006158	17440911	248	246	20483967	16752206	260	253
		NC	9228044	7881190	469	470	7269090	6766616	373	405
	Ven	All	3400055	2992816	1298	1348	3057720	2792664	1016	1146
		C	440195	368722	780	899	429516	363346	506	519
		NC	2959860	2624094	1441	1450	2628205	2429318	1216	1398
	Ply	All	10816218	10249673	510	556	11579751	11374732	453	519
		C	2851609	2773883	450	450	4688190	4659399	384	435
		NC	7964610	7475790	535	609	6891561	6715332	517	599
	Total	All	61207356	53369625	--	--	50231495	45364764	--	--
		C	33484773	28005235	--	--	29023563	25028492	--	--
		NC	27722583	25364390	--	--	21207931	20336272	--	--

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Asia-Pacific	Logs	2328326	2178081	236	260	16403	14442	1044	869
	Sawn	1243773	1140636	393	421	76684	80627	753	899
	Ven	203389	208138	489	521	18597	16342	1507	1715
	Ply	2211891	2080967	489	526	188343	143333	413	592
	Total	5987379	5607822	--	--	300027	254744	--	--
Australia	Logs	136 ^{CB}	309 ^C	689	1872	750 ^{CB}	189 ^{CB}	488	653
	Sawn	66356 ^C	60974 ^C	801	860	111 ^C	362 ^C	684	517
	Ven	8481	9709 ^C	919	2558	83 ^C	274 ^C	2587	5126
	Ply	38741 ^C	46362 ^C	658	677	3492 ^{CB}	1591 ^{CB}	508	355
China	Logs	1932164	1875963	243	270	7	0	350	--
	Sawn	704485	738180	335	378	52925	55409	657	757
	Ven	37133 ^C	42738	431	667	9398	9491	972	1187
	Ply	108705	119452	570	548	168193	125813	406	598
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	23452 ^C	16152 ^C	530	571	1674 ^{CB}	1888 ^{CB}	745	297
	Sawn	82776 ^C	27593 ^{CB}	512	261	2245 ^{CB}	1470 ^{CB}	434	535
	Ven	7507 ^C	2670 ^C	691	1973	2295 ^{CB}	1746 ^{CB}	2618	2487
	Ply	32847 ^{CB}	28377 ^{CB}	418	406	5175 ^{CB}	4040 ^{CB}	312	498
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	10 ^{CB}	4 ^C	527	252	34 ^C	2 ^C	205	156
	Sawn	817 ^{CB}	606 ^{CB}	385	358	79 ^{CB}	257 ^C	684	210
	Ven	99 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	3169	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Ply	2892 ^{CB}	2826 ^{CB}	5345	526	26 ^{CB}	15 ^{CB}	275	671
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	68815 ^{CB}	67495 ^{CB}	131	123	13253 ^C	10830 ^C	1242	1228
	Sawn	119549 ^C	110616 ^C	349	368	19181 ^C	21539 ^C	1543	2154
	Ven	51027 ^C	55767 ^C	453	411	3932 ^{CB}	1911 ^{CB}	3120	3916
	Ply	196065 ^C	203940 ^C	388	397	9016 ^C	8570 ^C	642	630
Japan	Logs	248094 ^C	180496 ^C	234	250	631	1310	631	1310
	Sawn	159215 ^C	131751 ^C	669	745	1000	886	1000	886
	Ven	28555 ^C	28557 ^C	845	1044	2704 ^C	2489 ^C	14295	15304
	Ply	1418534	1267536	544	534	749	810	749	810
Korea, Rep. of	Logs	55652 ^C	37201	186	252	54	222	738	1684
	Sawn	98084	63865	436	663	1083	619	464	890
	Ven	69561	67596 ^C	433	412	114	419	2727	5176
	Ply	409232	408456	381	583	1161	1570	729	1555
Nepal	Logs	4 ^{CB}	0 ^C	400	--	0 ^I	0 ^X	--	--
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
	Ven	799 ^{CB}	844 ^{CB}	438	752	0 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	--	277
	Ply	307 ^{CB}	701 ^{CB}	97	234	452 ^{CB}	704 ^{CB}	260	241
New Zealand	Logs	0	461	--	461	0	0	--	32
	Sawn	12491	7051	961	1007	61	86	722	983
	Ven	226	257	226	128	71	0	256	--
	Ply	4568	3318	653	474	80 ^C	220 ^C	819	276
ECE Regions	Logs	537532	438368	405	521	59720	47429	628	768
	Sawn	2533874	2275369	837	924	556989	478052	1061	1162
	Ven	606085	555587	1549	1600	220767	205198	2315	2526
	Ply	1804780	1506955	628	672	514525	512920	1111	1026
	Total	5482271	4776279	--	--	1352000	1243598	--	--
► EU	Logs	526560	433381	428	526	58616	46456	659	801
	Sawn	2195729	1932150	849	927	538374	467874	1077	1177
	Ven	549358	502952	1574	1587	197066	195733	2447	2549
	Ply	966736	937286	721	702	498297	490788	1165	1081
	Total	4238383	3805768	--	--	1292352	1200852	--	--
Austria	Logs	397 ^{E2}	838 ^{E2}	903	1950	0 ^{E2}	0 ^{E2}	--	--
	Sawn	16314 ^{E2}	12197 ^{E2}	1020	1220	3618 ^{E2}	4979 ^{E2}	1206	1214
	Ven	12060 ^{E2}	11281 ^{E2}	2412	2820	8212 ^{E2}	8363 ^{E2}	4106	3801
	Ply	9721 ^{E2}	7626 ^{E2}	972	1089	8800 ^{E2}	1327 ^{E2}	1760	1474

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Belgium	Logs	22968 ^{E1}	26512 ^{E1}	640	701	14071 ^{E1}	19590 ^{E1}	654	667
	Sawn	258289 ^{E1}	218543 ^{E1}	992	1037	173867 ^{E1}	138744 ^{E1}	1121	1170
	Ven	16035 ^{E2}	14708 ^{E2}	1336	1337	23710 ^{E2}	17208 ^{E2}	1031	956
	Ply	85382 ^{E2}	101191 ^{E2}	632	649	57150 ^{E2}	64862 ^{E2}	577	618
Denmark	Logs	7230 ^{E1}	3477 ^{E1}	339	682	6922 ^{E1}	1950 ^C	429	578
	Sawn	58922 ^C	46612 ^C	1012	957	14725 ^C	19192 ^C	1450	766
	Ven	26456 ^C	23220 ^C	2494	2868	7654 ^{CB}	5211 ^{CB}	2418	2749
	Ply	16922 ^C	17312 ^C	679	648	10135 ^{E1}	2808 ^C	1499	762
Finland	Logs	0 ^{E2}	63 ^{E2}	--	899	0 ^I	0 ^{E2}	--	344
	Sawn	10593 ^{E2}	10481 ^{E2}	1622	1832	1875 ^{E2}	1644 ^{E2}	721	861
	Ven	3221 ^{E2}	6898 ^{E2}	2191	4393	162 ^{E2}	249 ^{E2}	2705	4977
	Ply	2015 ^{E2}	2771 ^{E2}	1471	1189	173 ^{E2}	148 ^{E2}	1570	1846
France	Logs	179833 ^{E2}	169241 ^{E2}	406	457	10926 ^{E2}	7475 ^{E2}	824	930
	Sawn	334354 ^{E2}	266131 ^{E2}	785	881	30121 ^{E2}	24865 ^{E2}	897	1033
	Ven	117967 ^{E2}	99135 ^{E2}	1180	1278	7371 ^{E2}	5392 ^{E2}	2311	2106
	Ply	109851 ^{E2}	108139 ^{E2}	837	559	178933 ^{E2}	167816 ^{E2}	1560	1641
Germany	Logs	68147 ^{E2}	48148 ^{E2}	649	730	18211 ^{E2}	8819 ^{E2}	700	980
	Sawn	156693 ^{E2}	149141 ^{E2}	916	981	111394 ^{E2}	91060 ^{E2}	1071	1214
	Ven	38228 ^{E1}	36044 ^{E1}	1133	985	62748 ^{E1}	62128 ^{E1}	3268	4008
	Ply	142926 ^C	132010 ^C	956	652	59543 ^C	59054 ^C	1835	762
Greece	Logs	8070 ^{E1}	8070 ^{E5}	223	223	7 ^C	7 ^{E5}	1359	680
	Sawn	29246 ^{E1}	29246 ^{E5}	1543	1543	2208 ^{E1}	1088	1840	1649
	Ven	14961 ^{E1}	14961 ^{E5}	1468	1468	957 ^{E1}	957 ^{E5}	1877	1877
	Ply	5575 ^{CB}	13857 ^C	602	650	11818 ^{CB}	18936 ^C	1065	1644
Ireland	Logs	2553 ^{E2}	582 ^{E2}	1277	1421	0 ^{E2}	44 ^{E2}	--	2206
	Sawn	46847 ^{E1}	26836 ^{E2}	2547	1142	1545 ^{E3}	19 ^{E2}	1818	956
	Ven	1465 ^{E2}	516 ^{E2}	5633	1564	377 ^{E3}	0 ^{E2}	2094	--
	Ply	39334 ^C	40984 ^{E2}	567	486	247 ^C	0 ^{E2}	683	--
Italy	Logs	102563 ^C	73027 ^{E2}	402	802	1483 ^{E2}	3478 ^{E2}	1216	1526
	Sawn	251049 ^C	261018 ^C	693	777	36368 ^{E2}	33813 ^{E2}	1085	1413
	Ven	162633 ^C	162055 ^C	1617	1789	30460 ^C	35177 ^{E2}	4060	3944
	Ply	85403 ^{E2}	79720 ^{E2}	610	1077	62131 ^{E2}	68639 ^{E2}	933	1058
Luxembourg	Logs	873 ^{E1}	1367 ^{E1}	378	401	9 ^{E2}	11 ^{E1}	933	1058
	Sawn	3047 ^{E1}	2608 ^{E1}	715	855	261 ^{E1}	183 ^{CB}	5218	731
	Ven	70 ^{E1}	58 ^{E1}	6983	5771	0 ^{E2}	0 ^I	--	--
	Ply	5318 ^{E1}	7045 ^{E1}	781	839	268 ^{CB}	547 ^{CB}	253	564
Netherlands	Logs	8009 ^{E2}	3773 ^{E2}	1144	547	3022 ^{E2}	956 ^{E2}	944	299
	Sawn	443471 ^{E2}	451856 ^{E2}	967	1056	104982 ^{E2}	107998 ^{E2}	1181	1360
	Ven	24646 ^{E2}	20319 ^{E2}	1494	1441	1288 ^{E2}	1787 ^{E2}	4294	4468
	Ply	187105 ^{E2}	251697 ^{E2}	961	956	19504 ^{E2}	28685 ^{E2}	1049	1026
Poland	Logs	4691 ^{E2}	999 ^{E2}	792	961	0 ^{E2}	59 ^{E2}	--	975
	Sawn	35482 ^{E2}	38316 ^{E2}	978	994	5271 ^{E2}	6272 ^{E2}	1583	909
	Ven	8720 ^{E2}	3662 ^{E2}	4296	3487	690 ^{E2}	897 ^{E2}	3137	2562
	Ply	22463 ^{E2}	21643 ^{E2}	1550	1288	12711 ^{E2}	7407 ^{E2}	1129	1141
Portugal	Logs	51769 ^{E2}	44757 ^{E2}	411	348	1815 ^{E2}	1442 ^{E2}	605	1265
	Sawn	100216 ^{E2}	84282 ^{E2}	783	938	4476 ^{CB}	6213 ^{E2}	232	580
	Ven	13885 ^C	10743 ^{E2}	1365	1164	7551 ^{E2}	7555 ^{E2}	1079	819
	Ply	13112 ^C	8992 ^{E2}	627	858	2071 ^{E2}	1602 ^C	259	412
Spain	Logs	41837 ^{E2}	34261 ^{E2}	246	560	754 ^{E2}	933 ^{E2}	195	1481
	Sawn	263704 ^{E2}	194298 ^{E2}	603	699	32519 ^{E2}	19548 ^{E2}	929	1088
	Ven	65480 ^{E2}	55915 ^{E2}	1880	1395	33472 ^{E2}	36292 ^{E2}	3043	2541
	Ply	57976 ^{E2}	10178 ^{E2}	984	1590	53465 ^{E2}	53465 ^I	3145	3145
Sweden	Logs	6642 ^{E2}	2953 ^{E2}	1597	1172	889 ^{E2}	731 ^{E2}	1891	2925
	Sawn	14520 ^{E2}	769 ^{E2}	1613	140	3260 ^{E2}	4431 ^{E2}	1630	1679
	Ven	8445 ^{E2}	6465 ^{E2}	2815	2477	5295 ^{E1}	6249 ^{E3}	5295	6312
	Ply	8741 ^{E2}	874 ^{E2}	1249	80	5809 ^{E1}	3448 ^{E3}	1627	611

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
U.K.	Logs	20978 ^{E2}	15313 ^{E2}	1241	1183	508 ^{E2}	962 ^{E2}	1588	1458
	Sawn	172983 ^{E2}	139817 ^{E2}	991	1047	11885 ^{E2}	7825 ^{E2}	1619	1260
	Ven	35086 ^{E2}	36972 ^{E2}	4005	3720	7119 ^{E2}	8269 ^{E2}	3236	4329
	Ply	174890 ^{CB}	133247 ^{CB}	476	530	15538 ^{E2}	12044 ^{E2}	481	459
►Europe Non-EU	Logs	7721	2137	92	304	283	132	68	76
	Sawn	23731	27258	1123	1316	1142	909	1068	1070
	Ven	2377	2091	3495	4545	834	278	7585	13898
	Ply	18185	25324	1253	2087	229	4274	2294	1510
	Total	52014	56809	--	--	2489	5593	--	--
Norway	Logs	5969 ^{E2}	562 ^{E2}	74	119	240 ^{E2}	132 ^{E2}	60	76
	Sawn	2790 ^{E2}	3724 ^{E2}	1701	2216	141 ^{E2}	168 ^{E2}	1569	623
	Ven	708 ^{E2}	330 ^{E2}	2623	3001	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Ply	11011 ^{E2}	16953 ^{E2}	1141	2519	229 ^{E2}	382 ^{E2}	2294	3820
Switzerland	Logs	1752 ^{E2}	1575 ^{E2}	571	682	43 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	365	217
	Sawn	20941 ^{E2}	23534 ^{E2}	1074	1236	1001 ^{E2}	741 ^{E2}	1022	1278
	Ven	1669 ^{E2}	1760 ^{E2}	4070	5030	834 ^{E2}	278 ^{E2}	7585	13898
	Ply	7175 ^{E2}	8371 ^C	1476	1550	0 ^{E2}	3892 ^{E2}	--	1425
►North America	Logs	3251	2850	301	260	821	840	400	420
	Sawn	314414	315961	747	881	17473	9269	735	713
	Ven	54350	50544	1314	1692	22867	9187	1555	2068
	Ply	819859	544346	539	609	15999	17858	457	414
	Total	1191874	913702	--	--	57159	37153	--	--
Canada	Logs	263 ^{E1}	88 ^{E1}	131	99	13 ^C	0 ^C	256	--
	Sawn	21606 ^{E1}	19244 ^{E1}	358	358	77 ^{E1}	0 ^{E1}	853	--
	Ven	6007 ^{E1}	2477 ^{E8}	978	979	1153 ^{E1}	882 ^{E1}	620	700
	Ply	32188 ^{E1}	21665 ^{E1}	379	230	762 ^{E1}	1402 ^{E1}	379	230
U.S.A.	Logs	2988 ^C	2762 ^C	339	275	808 ^{E1}	840 ^{E1}	404	420
	Sawn	292808 ^{E1}	296717 ^{E1}	811	973	17396 ^{E1}	9269 ^{E1}	734	713
	Ven	48344 ^{E1}	48067 ^{E1}	1373	1758	21714 ^{E1}	8305 ^{CB}	1690	2610
	Ply	787671 ^C	522681 ^C	549	653	15237 ^{E1}	16456 ^{E1}	462	445
North Africa	Logs	112	264	159	245	0	78	--	321
	Sawn	3096	2305	561	596	4	82	198	1178
	Ven	10688	13670	904	1428	31	43	1014	815
	Ply	55687	66525	397	433	197	35	558	298
	Total	69583	82764	--	--	232	239	--	--
Egypt	Logs	112 ^{CB}	264 ^C	159	245	0 ^C	78 ^C	--	321
	Sawn	3096 ^{CB}	2305 ^{CB}	561	596	4 ^{CB}	82 ^{CB}	198	1178
	Ven	10688 ^{CB}	13670 ^{CB}	904	1428	31 ^{CB}	43 ^{CB}	1014	815
	Ply	55687 ^{CB}	66525 ^{CB}	397	433	197 ^{CB}	35 ^C	558	298
Consumers Total	Logs	2865970	2616713	256	283	76123	61949	687	788
	Sawn	3780743	3418310	610	660	633677	558761	1011	1115
	Ven	820162	777395	1001	1028	239396	221583	2222	2440
	Ply	4072358	3654447	540	575	703065	656288	764	884
	Total	11539233	10466865	--	--	1652259	1498581	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	3974045	3884885	264	302	2811484	2831927	214	239
	Sawn	4292104	3960140	480	490	3873855	3418759	328	340
	Ven	883151	849785	1011	1025	956616	863437	857	1055
	Ply	4310892	3863122	538	575	4181313	3828138	430	476
	Total	13460193	12557931	--	--	11823267	10942260	--	--

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Africa	Logs	All	177	2932	171	369	1232776	1209835	347	366
		C	26	78	99	81	0	0	--	--
		NC	151	2854	195	409	1232776	1209835	347	366
	Sawn	All	1792	3772	418	338	945436	844591	505	499
		C	408	1227	199	177	446	284	567	419
		NC	1384	2545	619	601	944990	844307	505	499
	Ven	All	648	761	1061	1146	408905	395495	1272	1304
		C	31	375	1862	1191	2	0	1659	--
		NC	617	386	1038	1106	408902	395495	1272	1304
	Ply	All	9208	14224	494	552	132357	123598	504	577
		C	6591	12416	512	541	4	4	423	424
		NC	2617	1808	454	638	132353	123595	504	577
	Total	All	11825	21690	--	--	2719474	2573520	--	--
		C	7055	14096	--	--	453	287	--	--
		NC	4769	7594	--	--	2719021	2573232	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	All	5 ^{CB}	600 ^I	130	1092	55860 ^I	118334 ^I	210	459
		C	4 ^{CB}	0 ^C	112	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	1 ^{CB}	600 ^{CB}	320	1092	55860 [*]	118334 ^{CB}	210	459
	Sawn	All	203 ^{CB}	94 ^{CB}	379	521	357379 ^I	280129 ^I	583	485
		C	1 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	250	308	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	202 ^{CB}	90 ^{CB}	380	538	357379 [*]	280129 ^{CB}	583	485
	Ven	All	51 ^I	5 ^{CB}	2149	1105	130774 ^I	127091 ^I	2043	2154
		C	0 ^C	1 ^{CB}	--	462	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	51 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	2149	2645	130774 ^{CB}	127091 ^{CB}	2043	2154
	Ply	All	127 ^{CB}	105 ^{CB}	458	507	12920 ^I	8592 ^I	538	477
		C	120 ^{CB}	101 ^{CB}	447	503	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	7 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	826	644	12920 ^{CB}	8592 ^{CB}	538	477
Central African Republic	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	44960 ^I	51382 ^I	574	631
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	44960 ^{CB}	51382 ^{CB}	574	631
	Sawn	All	87 ^I	17 ^I	623	523	15915 ^I	13128 ^I	835	595
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	87 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	623	523	15915 ^{CB}	13128 ^{CB}	835	595
	Ven	All	0 ^C	4 ^I	--	877	95 ^I	24 ^I	4087	7495
		C	0 ^C	4 ^{CB}	--	877	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	95 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	4087	7495
	Ply	All	29 ^I	26 ^I	608	589	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		C	0 ^C	26 ^{CB}	--	589	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	29 ^{CB}	0 ^C	608	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	4 ^{CB}	1345 ^{CB}	86	291	108994 ^I	101881 ^I	366	452
		C	3 ^{CB}	10 ^{CB}	71	74	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	1 ^{CB}	1336 ^{CB}	191	297	108994 ^{CB}	101881 ^{CB}	366	452
	Sawn	All	97 ^{CB}	508 ^{CB}	251	290	65926 ^I	69240 ^I	1057	1132
		C	52 ^{CB}	134 ^{CB}	259	279	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	45 ^{CB}	374 ^{CB}	242	294	65926 ^{CB}	69240 ^{CB}	1057	1132
	Ven	All	40 ^I	31 ^I	2928	1670	3144 ^I	1971 ^I	2098	1832
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	40 ^{CB}	31 ^{CB}	2928	1670	3144 ^{CB}	1971 ^{CB}	2098	1832
	Ply	All	1127 ^I	1554 ^{CB}	322	641	159 ^I	288 ^I	1660	1171
		C	1127 ^{CB}	1507 ^{CB}	322	639	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	47 ^{CB}	--	729	159 ^{CB}	288 ^{CB}	1660	1171
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	19 ^I	99 ^{CB}	258	113	212364 ^I	101830 ^I	327	166
		C	0	54 ^{CB}	--	75	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	19 ^{CB}	45 ^{CB}	258	284	212364 ^{CB}	101830 ^{CB}	327	166
	Sawn	All	68 ^{CB}	9 ^C	857	302	86796 ^I	81095 ^I	307	306
		C	44 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	872	302	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	24 ^{CB}	0 ^C	830	--	86796 ^I	81095 ^{CB}	307	306
	Ven	All	69 ^{CB}	30 ^I	1958	1159	8089 ^I	16351 ^I	1922	1881
		C	27 ^{CB}	30 ^{CB}	2513	1159	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	42 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1717	--	8089 ^{CB}	16351 ^{CB}	1922	1881
	Ply	All	340 ^{CB}	658 ^{CB}	685	718	966 ^I	385 ^I	536	607
		C	309 ^{CB}	644 ^{CB}	744	731	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	31 ^{CB}	13 ^{CB}	384	392	966 ^{CB}	385 ^{CB}	536	607

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	0 ^I	15 ^I	--	136	45096 ^I	56866 ^I	408	456
		C	0 ^C	14 ^C	--	125	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	--	738	45096 ^{CBI}	56866 ^{CB}	408	456
	Sawn	All	320 ^I	148 ^I	791	844	181482 ^I	193458 ^I	556	767
		C	27 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	709	304	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	293 ^C	140 ^C	799	938	181482 ^C	193458 ^C	556	767
	Ven	All	7 ^I	75 ^I	1007	537	71046 ^I	76211 ^I	694	741
		C	0 ^C	59 ^C	514	449	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	7 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	1053	1957	71046 ^C	76211 ^C	694	741
	Ply	All	345 ^C	154 ^C	693	961	18332 ^I	7022 ^I	366	651
		C	238 ^C	145 ^C	750	983	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	107 ^{CB}	9 ^C	593	700	18332 ^C	7022 ^C	366	651
Gabon	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	700304 ^I	702378 ^I	361	400
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	700304 ^{CB}	702378 ^{CBI}	361	400
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	124000 ^I	104933 ^I	490	668
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	124000 ^F	104933 ^{CB}	490	668
	Ven	All	23 ^I	35 ^I	3412	2513	140141 ^I	118826 ^I	1723	1917
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	23 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	3412	2513	140141 ^{CB}	118826 ^{CB}	1723	1917
	Ply	All	171 ^{CB}	214 ^{CB}	336	447	52598 ^I	51850 ^I	907	1123
		C	85 ^{CB}	214 ^{CB}	333	447	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	86 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	340	--	52598 ^{CB}	51850 ^{CB}	907	1123
Ghana	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	20439 ^I	22334 ^I	271	256
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	20439	22334	271	256
	Sawn	All	285 ^{CB}	918 ^{CB}	198	160	99768 ^I	90936 ^I	485	475
		C	181 ^{CB}	736 ^{CB}	145	136	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	104 ^{CB}	183 ^{CB}	531	565	99768	90936	485	475
	Ven	All	101 ^I	98 ^I	3263	483	55473 ^I	54946 ^I	817	789
		C	0	0	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	101 ^{CB}	98 ^C	3263	483	55473	54946	817	789
	Ply	All	437 ^{CB}	953 ^{CB}	555	476	47366 ^I	55390 ^I	368	400
		C	292 ^{CB}	746 ^{CB}	602	454	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	144 ^{CB}	207 ^{CB}	479	579	47366	55390	368	400
Liberia	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	253 ^I	--	194
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	253 ^I	--	194
	Sawn	All	117 ^{CB}	209 ^{CB}	446	1010	11 ^I	42 ^I	202	212
		C	43 ^{CB}	82 ^{CB}	539	636	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	74 ^{CB}	127 ^{CB}	406	1628	11 ^{CB}	42 ^I	202	212
	Ven	All	17 ^I	0 ^C	2957	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	17 ^{CB}	0 ^C	2957	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Ply	All	446 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1174	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		C	334 ^{CB}	0 ^C	2153	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	111 ^{CB}	0 ^C	496	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	All	111 ^C	733 ^C	150	559	21072 ^{CBI}	17643 ^I	302	275
		C	18 ^C	0 ^C	103	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	93 ^C	733 ^C	165	559	21072 ^{CBI}	17643 ^{CB}	302	275
	Sawn	All	148 ^I	1778 ^C	284	609	13442 ^{CB}	10410 ^{CB}	124	64
		C	51 ^F	254 ^C	128	308	446 ^{CB}	284 ^{CB}	567	419
		NC	97 ^C	1524 ^C	795	728	12996 ^{CB}	10127 ^{CB}	121	62
	Ven	All	304 ^I	482 ^C	2371	2069	69 ^{CB}	75 ^{CB}	1100	981
		C	4 ^{CB}	281 ^C	714	1865	2 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1659	--
		NC	300 ^C	200 ^C	2443	2446	67 ^{CB}	75 ^{CB}	1086	981
	Ply	All	6017 ^I	8393 ^I	511	578	18 ^{CB}	71 ^{CB}	963	1245
		C	4024 ^C	6865 ^C	550	565	4 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	423	424
		NC	1993 ^{CB}	1528 ^{CB}	446	648	13 ^{CB}	67 ^{CB}	1665	1401

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Togo	Logs	All	40 ^C	139 ^I	266	299	23688 ^I	36933 ^I	360	389
		C	2 ^C	0 ^C	105	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	38 ^C	139 ^{CB}	285	299	23688 ^{CB}	36933 ^{CB}	360	389
	Sawn	All	468 ^I	91 ^I	901	767	717 ^I	1220 ^I	451	331
		C	9 ^C	0 ^C	280	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	458 ^{CB}	91 ^{CB}	943	767	717 ^{CB}	1220 ^{CB}	451	331
	Ven	All	36 ^C	2 ^I	100	106	74 ^I	0 ^I	2402	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	36 ^C	2 ^{CB}	100	106	74 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	2402	--
	Ply	All	169 ^C	2167 ^I	468	431	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		C	61 ^C	2167 ^{CB}	370	431	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	108 ^C	0 ^C	551	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	1306198	1492507	241	282	1464438	1540756	155	184
		C	73305	70076	86	86	25216	24554	92	169
		NC	1232893	1422431	270	317	1439223	1516202	157	184
	Sawn	All	781385	712913	225	211	1813688	1726197	232	243
		C	125036	127602	276	332	22540	50782	306	481
		NC	656349	585312	217	196	1791147	1675415	231	239
	Ven	All	119880	146420	1139	1223	251968	201317	463	517
		C	34815	39586	941	1122	27948	22287	1064	1403
		NC	85065	106833	1247	1264	224020	179030	433	480
	Ply	All	258439	259688	441	468	3670456	3459021	406	448
		C	156058	187931	427	469	569959	608791	524	593
		NC	102381	71757	464	463	3100498	2850230	389	426
	Total	All	2465902	2611527	--	--	7200550	6927290	--	--
		C	389214	425194	--	--	645663	706414	--	--
		NC	2076688	2186333	--	--	6554888	6220876	--	--
Cambodia	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	20343 ^{CB}	5123 ^{CB}	1281	1482
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	20343 ^{CB}	5123 ^{CB}	1281	1482
	Sawn	All	288 ^{CB}	148 ^{CB}	459	143	11059 ^{CB}	5773 ^{CB}	319	345
		C	18 ^{CB}	147 ^{CB}	168	142	211 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	424	--
		NC	270 ^{CB}	1 ^{CB}	517	722	10848 ^{CB}	5773 ^{CB}	317	345
	Ven	All	39 ^I	0 ^I	1227	--	864 ^{CB}	0 ^C	475	--
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	39 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1227	--	864 ^{CB}	0 ^C	475	--
	Ply	All	223 ^{CB}	803 ^{CB}	521	490	274 ^{CB}	123 ^{CB}	320	521
		C	215 ^{CB}	748 ^{CB}	503	479	166 ^{CB}	123 ^{CB}	344	521
		NC	8 ^{CB}	55 ^{CB}	8161	705	108 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	288	--
Fiji	Logs	All	43 ^I	49 ^X	426	1295	534 ^{CB}	152 ^I	1811	1030
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	43 ^{CB}	49 ^{CB}	426	1295	534 ^{CB}	152 ^{CB}	1811	1030
	Sawn	All	1202 ^C	1034 ^{CB}	360	172	10557 ^{CB}	13068 ^{CB}	819	1272
		C	755 ^C	911 ^{CB}	282	155	797 ^{CB}	941 ^{CB}	656	527
		NC	447 ^C	123 ^{CB}	681	941	9760 ^{CB}	12127 ^{CB}	837	1429
	Ven	All	423 ^C	41 ^{CB}	538	2081	373 ^{CB}	293 ^{CB}	2378	2716
		C	163 ^C	35 ^{CB}	460	2021	12 ^C	0 ^{CB}	1796	--
		NC	260 ^C	6 ^{CB}	603	2561	361 ^{CB}	293 ^{CB}	2404	2716
	Ply	All	575 ^I	1175 ^{CB}	568	498	1371 ^{CB}	1611 ^{CB}	692	746
		C	545 ^C	1159 ^{CB}	560	497	886 ^{CB}	1256 ^{CB}	772	906
		NC	30 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	744	588	485 ^{CB}	355 ^{CB}	582	458
India	Logs	All	1166670 ^I	1335155 ^I	251	279	2141 ^I	2977 ^C	228	271
		C	64584 ^{CB}	61830 ^{CB}	81	83	39 ^C	69 ^C	377	243
		NC	1102085 ^C	1273325 ^C	286	315	2102 ^{CB}	2908 ^C	226	271
	Sawn	All	22713 ^C	32784 ^C	395	395	9960 ^I	28419 ^I	434	480
		C	3604 ^C	8645 ^C	288	326	1120 ^{CB}	8490 ^{CB}	219	389
		NC	19109 ^C	24139 ^C	425	427	8840 ^C	19929 ^C	495	533
	Ven	All	15696 ^C	22977 ^C	923	924	15418 ^I	18899 ^I	1227	1115
		C	6666 ^C	9263 ^C	1458	1424	1440 ^{CB}	930 ^{CB}	570	524
		NC	9030 ^C	13714 ^C	726	746	13978 ^C	17968 ^C	1392	1185
	Ply	All	30421 ^{CB}	38972 ^{CB}	612	588	28788 ^C	23783 ^I	244	552
		C	21992 ^{CB}	25902 ^{CB}	650	601	6760 ^C	6348 ^C	218	449
		NC	8429 ^{CB}	13070 ^{CB}	532	564	22028 ^C	17435 ^{CB}	252	603

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Indonesia	Logs	All	13384	16835 ^X	256	281	13349 ^I	9288 ^{CB}	163	129
		C	956	1311	130	179	16 ^C	396 ^{CB}	278	210
		NC	12428	15525	276	295	13334 ^{CB}	8892 ^{CB}	163	127
	Sawn	All	101079	127370	385	441	418381 ^I	331524 ^{CB}	431	397
		C	46233	61227	340	394	10654 ^{CB}	12436 ^{CB}	236	394
		NC	54845	66143	434	494	407727 ^{CB}	319088 ^{CB}	441	397
	Ven	All	27761	31992	1028	1135	44157 ^I	36324 ^I	1432	2090
		C	8501	11008	758	843	21214	17113	2582	2861
		NC	19260	20984	1219	1387	22943 ^{CB}	19211 ^{CB}	1014	1686
	Ply	All	23973 ^I	21489 ^I	327	360	1745179 ^I	1772370 ^I	500	605
		C	12989	12391	285	319	447695	492337	559	628
		NC	10984 ^{CB}	9098 ^{CB}	397	437	1297484 ^C	1280033 ^C	483	597
Malaysia	Logs	All	15347 ^{CB}	14355 ^{CB}	189	216	614379	616516	132	141
		C	4014 ^{CB}	3806 ^{CB}	113	88	14712	15344	136	143
		NC	11333 ^{CB}	10549 ^{CB}	248	452	599667	601173	132	141
	Sawn	All	208243 ^I	175961 ^I	226	324	920496 ^C	922414 ^C	276	223
		C	17701 ^{CB}	12794 ^{CB}	214	224	6266 ^C	21224 ^C	444	547
		NC	190542 ^C	163168 ^C	227	336	914231 ^C	901190 ^C	275	220
	Ven	All	52390 ^C	66804 ^C	2181	2390	159565 ^{CB}	119821 ^{CB}	362	387
		C	13240 ^C	13738 ^C	1659	1865	4105 ^{CB}	2242 ^{CB}	296	393
		NC	39149 ^C	53066 ^C	2440	2578	155460 ^{CB}	117578 ^{CB}	364	387
	Ply	All	56360 ^{CB}	59625 ^{CB}	497	457	1827186 ^C	1600611 ^X	346	346
		C	34428 ^{CB}	36370 ^{CB}	457	434	66533 ^C	61542 ^X	443	443
		NC	21932 ^{CB}	23255 ^{CB}	577	499	1760653 ^C	1539070 ^X	343	343
Myanmar	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	608859 ^I	716377 ^{CB}	334	508
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	10248 ^{CB}	8294 ^{CB}	62	259
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	598610 ^{CB}	708083 ^{CB}	361	514
	Sawn	All	26 ^I	210 ^I	626	772	129565 ^I	122355 ^{CB}	226	687
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	1483 ^{CB}	4979 ^{CB}	548	855
		NC	26 ^{CB}	210 ^{CB}	626	772	128082 ^{CB}	117376 ^{CB}	225	682
	Ven	All	11 ^{CB}	0 ^I	1947	2026	8983 ^{CB}	12495 ^{CB}	319	424
		C	8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1611	2026	254 ^{CB}	1128 ^{CB}	324	578
		NC	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	10263	--	8729 ^{CB}	11367 ^{CB}	319	413
	Ply	All	461 ^{CB}	599 ^{CB}	126	331	18585 ^I	8708 ^{CB}	281	491
		C	430 ^{CB}	599 ^{CB}	134	331	5285 ^{CB}	4553 ^{CB}	180	569
		NC	30 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	66	--	13300 ^{CB}	4156 ^{CB}	360	428
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	203936 ^I	184192 ^I	72	73
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	35 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	569	--
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	203901	184192	72	73
	Sawn	All	48 ^I	127 ^I	739	497	23978 ^{CB}	22441 ^{CB}	452	555
		C	48 ^{CB}	127 ^{CB}	739	497	671 ^{CB}	721 ^{CB}	263	509
		NC	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	23308 ^{CB}	21720 ^{CB}	462	556
	Ven	All	23 ^I	38 ^I	841	2513	9737 ^{CB}	5062 ^{CB}	484	467
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	14 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	257	--
		NC	23 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	841	2513	9723 ^{CB}	5062 ^{CB}	485	467
	Ply	All	754 ^{CB}	937 ^{CB}	446	457	4471 ^{CB}	2962 ^{CB}	752	752
		C	717 ^{CB}	899 ^{CB}	470	457	2006 ^{CB}	997 ^{CB}	2108	868
		NC	38 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	225	450	2465 ^{CB}	1965 ^{CB}	494	704
Philippines	Logs	All	23941	18527	236	239	12	796 ^I	152	226
		C	1896	734	284	231	12	39	152	61
		NC	22045	17794	233	240	0	757 ^{CB}	--	262
	Sawn	All	90703	52019	520	386	15810 ^I	13488 ^I	74	62
		C	20250	5452	504	377	1242 ^{CB}	1886 ^{CB}	612	477
		NC	70453	46567	525	387	14568 ^C	11602	69	54
	Ven	All	9486	9265	381	340	3833	2003 ^I	571	532
		C	2634	1851	303	574	13	0 ^{CB}	493	420
		NC	6852	7414	423	308	3820	2003	571	532
	Ply	All	69610 ^I	45306 ^I	583	621	14810	19869 ^I	403	461
		C	36547 ^C	38492	669	677	11350	18570	413	495
		NC	33063 ^{CB}	6814 ^{CB}	510	422	3460	1299 ^C	372	233

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Thailand	Logs	All	86779 ^I	107585 ^I	163	354	807 ^I	5296 ^{CB}	120	481
		C	1841 ^C	2396 ^C	141	162	155 ^{CB}	412 ^{CB}	116	133
		NC	84938 ^{CB}	105190 ^{CB}	164	364	652 ^C	4883 ^{CB}	121	618
	Sawn	All	356138 ^I	322166 ^I	174	139	273326 ^C	266345 ^C	105	164
		C	35513 ^{CB}	37206 ^C	201	308	64 ^C	102 ^C	284	239
		NC	320625 ^{CI}	284960 ^{CI}	171	130	273262 ^C	266243 ^C	105	164
	Ven	All	13929 ^{CB}	15128 ^{CB}	1226	1351	9009 ^I	6420 ^I	3877	4397
		C	3543 ^{CB}	3515 ^{CB}	854	727	897 ^{CB}	873 ^{CB}	1137	1877
		NC	10386 ^{CB}	11613 ^{CB}	1440	1825	8113 ^C	5547 ^C	5285	5575
	Ply	All	75628 ^{CB}	90451 ^I	340	416	29793 ^I	28982 ^I	599	491
		C	47812 ^{CB}	71059 ^C	321	420	29279 ^{CB}	23065 ^C	619	551
		NC	27816 ^{CB}	19392 ^{CB}	379	404	514 ^C	5917 ^{CB}	214	344
Vanuatu	Logs	All	34 ^I	0 ^C	204	--	80 ^I	38 ^I	215	433
		C	13 ^C	0 ^C	245	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	21 ^F	0 ^C	184	--	80 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	215	433
	Sawn	All	946 ^{CB}	1094 ^I	343	327	556 ^{CB}	371 ^{CB}	532	146
		C	915 ^{CB}	1094 ^{CB}	341	327	34 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	281	305
		NC	31 ^{CB}	0 ^C	432	--	522 ^{CB}	368 ^{CB}	565	145
	Ven	All	122 ^I	175 ^I	1420	640	28 ^I	0 ^C	2447	--
		C	58 ^{CB}	175 ^{CB}	977	640	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	64 ^C	0 ^C	2398	--	28 ^{CB}	0 ^C	2447	--
	Ply	All	433 ^{CB}	331 ^{CB}	364	353	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		C	383 ^{CB}	312 ^{CB}	361	343	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	50 ^{CB}	20 ^{CB}	392	697	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	12748	13651	113	122	44815	31750	123	105
		C	7870	9437	96	102	6488	4991	966	1191
		NC	4879	4214	162	222	38327	26758	107	90
	Sawn	All	564691	359463	251	299	890136	1101301	218	371
		C	357678	192779	245	280	327865	365376	197	292
		NC	207012	166684	263	326	562271	735925	233	427
	Ven	All	90365	88672	1770	1905	54581	72470	222	552
		C	18759	13072	1419	1433	8909	6460	117	82
		NC	71606	75599	1892	2020	45672	66010	270	1266
	Ply	All	344450	424496	488	562	658700	976542	245	436
		C	165458	236613	431	507	385859	581322	184	316
		NC	178991	187884	555	650	272841	395220	458	999
	Total	All	1012254	886282	--	--	1648232	2182063	--	--
		C	549765	451902	--	--	729120	958150	--	--
		NC	462489	434380	--	--	919112	1223913	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	All	390 ^C	526 ^C	54	299	3203 ^{CB}	1060 ^I	346	262
		C	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	41 ^{CB}	68 ^{CB}	248	1130
		NC	390 ^C	526 ^C	54	299	3162 ^{CB}	992 ^C	347	249
	Sawn	All	818 ^C	124 ^{CB}	402	221	53646 ^{CB}	42782 ^I	354	653
		C	79 ^C	54 ^{CB}	175	190	686 ^{CB}	262 ^{CB}	578	463
		NC	739 ^C	70 ^{CB}	467	254	52960 ^{CB}	42520 ^C	353	654
	Ven	All	57 ^{CB}	135 ^{CB}	971	1015	6505 ^I	9440 ^C	2777	3211
		C	30 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	1174	1234	58 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1721	--
		NC	27 ^{CB}	111 ^{CB}	816	977	6447 ^C	9440 ^C	2792	3211
	Ply	All	23 ^{CB}	88 ^I	418	448	4393 ^{CB}	1306 ^I	550	711
		C	23 ^{CB}	84 ^C	418	446	664 ^{CB}	889 ^{CB}	493	756
		NC	0 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	--	510	3729 ^{CB}	417 ^C	562	632
Brazil	Logs	All	514	572	64	82	3870	5570	209	253
		C	0	0	--	--	7	0	53	--
		NC	514	572	64	82	3863	5570	210	253
	Sawn	All	13925	17670	96	172	922500	675059	291	321
		C	4589	2533	114	158	254888	199815	174	186
		NC	9336	15137	89	174	667612	475244	393	462
	Ven	All	8512	11148	694	914	88232 ^I	55886	371	466
		C	1097	628	684	526	21289 ^C	13623	281	172
		NC	7415	10520	695	956	66944	42263	413	1031
	Ply	All	3192 ^I	3006	420	721	677460	616845	269	296
		C	3101	2876	421	719	504427	489038	243	271
		NC	92 ^{CB}	130	382	765	173033	127807	389	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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Colombia	Logs	All	43	614 ^I	350	310	3080 ^I	4450 ^I	173	196
		C	0	10	--	310	32	10	797	309
		NC	43	604 ^{CB}	350	310	3048 ^C	4441 ^C	172	196
	Sawn	All	1555 ^C	991 ^I	290	388	4192 ^I	5827 ^I	507	555
		C	1354 ^C	682 ^{CB}	282	319	367	74	503	536
		NC	202 ^C	310 ^C	357	740	3825 ^C	5753 ^C	507	555
	Ven	All	6654 ^C	7494 ^C	1936	2685	42	73	1434	1393
		C	2821 ^C	2340 ^C	1634	2098	1	4	1372	1279
		NC	3833 ^C	5154 ^C	2241	3075	41	69	1436	1401
	Ply	All	8172 ^C	7610 ^{CB}	544	482	4879 ^I	3443 ^I	630	809
		C	5465 ^C	5194 ^{CB}	519	452	472	334	849	1934
		NC	2706 ^C	2417 ^{CB}	602	562	4407 ^C	3109 ^C	613	762
Ecuador	Logs	All	0 ^C	181 ^{CB}	--	260	15089 ^I	10430 ^I	208	141
		C	0 ^C	12 ^{CB}	--	75	164	148 ^{CB}	442	90
		NC	0 ^C	168 ^{CB}	--	315	14925 ^{CB}	10282 ^C	207	142
	Sawn	All	6 ^C	133 ^C	352	344	62560 ^I	45300 ^I	1487	824
		C	4 ^C	112 ^C	277	307	623 ^{CB}	1314 ^{CB}	213	259
		NC	2 ^C	21 ^C	676	946	61936 ^C	43987 ^C	1582	882
	Ven	All	1221 ^C	1330 ^C	2787	2535	5709 ^I	8557 ^C	3077	2939
		C	214 ^C	144 ^C	2344	2115	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	1089
		NC	1007 ^C	1186 ^C	2903	2597	5709 ^{CB}	8557 ^C	3077	2939
	Ply	All	297 ^C	375 ^C	475	509	39033 ^I	42624 ^I	489	636
		C	195 ^C	346 ^C	450	499	3182 ^C	7494 ^C	392	497
		NC	101 ^{CB}	29 ^C	534	680	35851 ^{CB}	35130 ^{CB}	500	677
Guatemala	Logs	All	550 ^{CB}	607 ^I	487	316	1077 ^{CB}	856 ^{CB}	501	461
		C	7 ^{CB}	1 ^C	127	119	8 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	235	--
		NC	544 ^{CB}	606 ^{CB}	505	317	1069 ^{CB}	856 ^{CB}	505	461
	Sawn	All	14225 ^C	14260 ^C	323	362	20438 ^C	19490 ^C	400	450
		C	11202 ^C	10705 ^C	282	308	7358 ^C	8395 ^C	252	303
		NC	3022 ^C	3555 ^C	692	782	13080 ^C	11096 ^C	596	708
	Ven	All	720 ^C	789 ^C	1073	1132	320 ^{CB}	188 ^{CB}	1345	1053
		C	238 ^C	229 ^C	470	463	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	2155
		NC	482 ^C	560 ^C	2937	2776	320 ^{CB}	188 ^{CB}	1345	1053
	Ply	All	2196 ^C	3013 ^C	422	458	1783 ^I	1002 ^I	327	829
		C	1895 ^C	2522 ^C	423	432	824 ^C	960 ^C	760	838
		NC	301 ^C	491 ^C	413	664	959 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	219	659
Guyana	Logs	All	6 ^{CB}	0 ^C	506	--	23747	18080	139	176
		C	6 ^{CB}	0 ^C	506	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	800	--	23747	18080	139	176
	Sawn	All	24 ^I	24 ^C	429	366	21862	26013	497	542
		C	7 ^C	18 ^C	285	306	0	0	--	--
		NC	17 ^{CB}	6 ^C	533	954	21862	26013	497	542
	Ven	All	55 ^{CB}	53 ^{CB}	1899	2135	0	0	--	--
		C	28 ^{CB}	45 ^{CB}	1611	2021	0	0	--	--
		NC	27 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	2337	3173	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	198 ^I	271 ^I	298	464	8877	6582	370	411
		C	198 ^{CB}	131 ^{CB}	298	349	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ^C	139 ^C	909	672	8877	6582	370	411
Honduras	Logs	All	675 ^I	1312	416	328	0	0	--	--
		C	450	937	409	312	0	0	--	--
		NC	224 ^{CB}	375	428	375	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	6593	13181	283	278	41614 ^I	32280	294	257
		C	5063	12764	274	275	35493	28847	271	239
		NC	1530	417	319	410	6121 ^C	3433	596	764
	Ven	All	425 ^I	74	1710	1239	0	0 ^I	--	--
		C	352 ^{CB}	33	2369	2942	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	73	42	731	855	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1535	1657	452	419	1866 ^C	1890 ^I	424	541
		C	1043	1631	435	418	1866 ^C	1890	424	541
		NC	492	26	492	466	0	0 ^C	--	--

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Mexico	Logs	All	7223	8228	99	96	3322 ^{CB}	3600 ^{CB}	277	655
		C	4623	7145	75	87	1094 ^{CB}	92 ^{CB}	184	159
		NC	2601	1083	234	249	2228 ^{CB}	3508 ^{CB}	368	714
	Sawn	All	486755 ^I	262799 ^I	259	302	16260 ^{CB}	12875 ^{CB}	436	520
		C	302771 ^{CB}	131337 ^{CB}	246	277	12348 ^{CB}	8252 ^{CB}	396	445
		NC	183985	131462	283	331	3912 ^{CB}	4623 ^{CB}	638	745
	Ven	All	67868 ^C	60256 ^C	2262	2439	5253 ^I	4478 ^I	2220	2446
		C	11130 ^C	6590 ^C	1659	1865	478	114	2330	1007
		NC	56738 ^C	53666 ^C	2435	2535	4775 ^C	4365 ^C	2210	2541
	Ply	All	281903 ^C	330366 ^C	496	562	799 ^I	2062 ^I	505	1113
		C	136615 ^C	191616 ^C	439	507	448	1893	582	1180
		NC	145288 ^C	138749 ^C	564	661	352 ^C	170 ^C	433	681
Panama	Logs	All	103	219	473	972	14549 ^I	12647 ^{CB}	297	343
		C	58	11	429	548	3	0	91	--
		NC	45	209	545	1011	14546 ^{CB}	12647 ^{CB}	297	343
	Sawn	All	2523	4158	347	331	1426	1856 ^I	88	548
		C	2129	3881	339	325	47	595	372	357
		NC	393	277	402	439	1379	1260 ^C	85	735
	Ven	All	169	625	554	750	0	0 ^I	--	--
		C	0	1	1838	860	0	0 ^{CB}	--	--
		NC	169	624	554	750	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	3304	12443	644	640	18	63	2299	547
		C	170	2534	548	591	18	0	2299	--
		NC	3133	9909	650	653	0	63	--	547
Peru	Logs	All	2004 ^I	478 ^{CB}	146	78	134 ^{CB}	1170 ^{CB}	318	377
		C	1813 ^{CB}	460 ^{CB}	135	75	0 ^{CB}	346 ^{CB}	--	185
		NC	191 ^C	18 ^{CB}	650	311	134 ^{CB}	823 ^{CB}	318	672
	Sawn	All	11533	13840	290	290	150490 ^{CB}	97365 ^I	369	200
		C	11032	13238	283	283	2285 ^{CB}	565 ^{CB}	895	573
		NC	502	602	614	614	148204 ^{CB}	96800 ^C	366	199
	Ven	All	1028 ^C	1305 ^{CB}	1861	1721	355	2478 ^C	429	737
		C	703 ^C	1 ^{CB}	1889	949	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	326 ^C	1304 ^{CB}	1803	1722	355	2478 ^C	429	737
	Ply	All	2671 ^C	2474 ^{CB}	380	495	25402 ^I	35303 ^I	577	652
		C	2457 ^C	1520 ^{CB}	376	413	4938	7559 ^C	633	595
		NC	214 ^C	954 ^{CB}	427	720	20465 ^{CB}	27744 ^{CB}	565	669
Suriname	Logs	All	7 ^I	0	288	--	1789	3635	142	126
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7 ^{CB}	0	288	--	1789	3635	142	126
	Sawn	All	199 ^{CB}	204 ^{CB}	571	660	2086	1908	247	276
		C	49 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	320	305	0	0	--	--
		NC	150 ^{CB}	187 ^{CB}	767	740	2086	1908	247	276
	Ven	All	23 ^I	37 ^I	3291	2047	0	0	--	--
		C	10	1	5786	140	0	0	--	--
		NC	13 ^{CB}	36 ^{CB}	2481	4391	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	2328	2587	475	528	0	0	--	--
		C	119	99	619	600	0	0	--	--
		NC	2209	2488	469	525	0	0	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	1211 ^I	846	170	609	46 ^I	19 ^I	1170	962
		C	904 ^{CB}	846	161	609	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
		NC	307 ^C	0	203	--	46 ^{CB}	19	1170	962
	Sawn	All	14408 ^I	16957 ^I	231	317	175 ^I	128 ^I	334	820
		C	13367 ^{CB}	15860 ^C	221	308	80 ^C	5 ^{CB}	251	309
		NC	1041 ^F	1097	521	593	95 ^{CB}	123	464	878
	Ven	All	118 ^C	132	967	1203	30 ^C	0	1082	--
		C	11 ^C	30	455	1008	23 ^C	0	1042	--
		NC	107 ^C	102	1098	1277	7 ^C	0	1239	--
	Ply	All	12380 ^{CB}	21639 ^I	309	477	83 ^{CB}	125 ^I	775	637
		C	7272 ^{CB}	17047 ^C	282	488	81 ^{CB}	59 ^C	774	432
		NC	5109 ^{CB}	4592 ^{CB}	357	439	2 ^{CB}	66	832	1104

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	
			2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Venezuela	Logs	All	21 ^I	69 ^{CB}	284	181	0 ^I	0 ^C	--	1951
		C	9 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	147	75	0	0 ^C	--	1951
		NC	13 ^C	53 ^{CB}	821	310	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Sawn	All	12127 ^I	15122 ^C	337	672	16	16	127	127
		C	6034 ^C	1580 ^C	282	308	8	8	115	115
		NC	6093 ^F	13543 ^C	417	780	8	8	143	143
	Ven	All	3514 ^C	5294 ^C	1205	1429	1	1 ^R	1216	584
		C	2124 ^C	3007 ^C	1065	1146	1	0 ^{CB}	1190	--
		NC	1389 ^C	2287 ^C	1509	2117	0	1 ^C	2500	584
	Ply	All	26250 ^C	38968 ^C	548	638	1	143 ^X	206	630
		C	6904 ^C	11013 ^C	493	570	1	5 ^C	206	554
		NC	19345 ^C	27955 ^C	571	670	0	139 ^C	--	633
Producers Total	Logs	All	1319124	1509090	238	279	2742029	2782340	206	232
		C	81201	79591	87	88	31704	29545	113	198
		NC	1237923	1429499	269	317	2710326	2752795	208	232
	Sawn	All	1347867	1076148	235	235	3649260	3672090	265	312
		C	483122	321608	252	298	350851	416442	201	307
		NC	864745	754541	227	215	3298409	3255647	274	312
	Ven	All	210893	235853	1344	1412	715454	669282	644	812
		C	53604	53034	1067	1186	36859	28747	360	303
		NC	157288	182819	1474	1495	678595	640536	673	879
	Ply	All	612097	698408	467	522	4461514	4559161	372	448
		C	328107	436960	431	491	955822	1190117	300	415
		NC	283990	261449	518	585	3505692	3369044	398	461
	Total	All	3489980	3519499	--	--	11568257	11682873	--	--
		C	946034	891192	--	--	1375236	1664851	--	--
		NC	2543946	2628307	--	--	10193021	10018022	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	15756882	14805036	127	143	7840966	7678545	132	141
		C	8186812	7421719	104	117	3421891	3253540	91	96
		NC	7570070	7383317	168	185	4419076	4425005	201	214
	Sawn	All	31234202	25322101	288	288	27753057	23518823	282	283
		C	22006158	17440911	248	246	20483967	16752206	260	253
		NC	9228044	7881190	469	470	7269090	6766616	373	405
	Ven	All	3400055	2992816	1298	1348	3057720	2792664	1016	1146
		C	440195	368722	780	899	429516	363346	506	519
		NC	2959860	2624094	1441	1450	2628205	2429318	1216	1398
	Ply	All	10816218	10249673	510	556	11579751	11374732	453	519
		C	2851609	2773883	450	450	4688190	4659399	384	435
		NC	7964610	7475790	535	609	6891561	6715332	517	599
	Total	All	61207356	53369625	--	--	50231495	45364764	--	--
		C	33484773	28005235	--	--	29023563	25028492	--	--
		NC	27722583	25364390	--	--	21207931	20336272	--	--

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Africa	Logs	39	2035	281	372	1231489	1205356	348	366
	Sawn	616	1825	693	664	943115	839508	505	497
	Ven	176	240	447	1026	408902	395495	1272	1304
	Ply	2196	951	417	659	132353	123595	504	577
	Total	3027	5051	--	--	2715859	2563954	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	55860 [*]	118334 ^{CB}	210	459
	Sawn	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	357379 [*]	278547 ^{CB}	583	482
	Ven	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	130774 ^{CB}	127091 ^{CB}	2043	2154
	Ply	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	12920 ^{CB}	8592 ^{CB}	538	477
Central African Republic	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	44960 ^{CB}	51382 ^{CB}	574	631
	Sawn	87 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	623	--	15725 ^{CB}	13070 ^{CB}	840	626
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	95 ^{CB}	24 ^{CB}	4087	7495
	Ply	29 ^{CB}	0 ^C	608	--	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	1 ^{CB}	1335 ^{CB}	191	313	108882 ^{CB}	101680 ^{CB}	366	451
	Sawn	41 ^{CB}	121 ^{CB}	448	212	65405 ^{CB}	68594 ^{CB}	1056	1134
	Ven	0 ^{CB}	5 ^{CB}	--	3573	3144 ^{CB}	1971 ^{CB}	2098	1832
	Ply	0 ^C	47 ^{CB}	--	763	159 ^{CB}	288 ^{CB}	1660	1171
Congo, Rep.	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	211289 ^{CB}	101830 ^{CB}	330	166
	Sawn	7 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1224	--	86796 ^{CB}	80923 ^{CBI}	307	305
	Ven	2 ^{CB}	0 ^C	1504	--	8089 ^{CB}	16351 ^{CB}	1922	1881
	Ply	31 ^{CB}	0 ^C	384	--	966 ^{CBI}	385 ^{CB}	536	607
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	0 ^{CB}	0 ^C	--	--	44953 ^{CBI}	52725 ^{CB}	408	455
	Sawn	293 ^C	140 ^C	799	938	181482 ^C	193458 ^C	556	767
	Ven	1 ^{CB}	9 ^{CB}	752	2295	71046 ^C	76211 ^C	694	741
	Ply	47 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	395	--	18332 ^C	7022 ^C	366	651
Gabon	Logs	0	0	--	--	700346 ^{CB}	702378 ^{CBI}	361	400
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	124000 ^I	103725 ^{CB}	490	667
	Ven	0 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	--	--	140141 ^{CB}	118826 ^{CB}	1723	1917
	Ply	86 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	340	--	52598 ^{CB}	51850 ^{CB}	907	1123
Ghana	Logs	0	0	--	--	20439	22334	271	256
	Sawn	100 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	559	659	99768	90936	485	475
	Ven	101 ^{CB}	83 ^C	3263	564	55473	54946	817	789
	Ply	132 ^{CB}	204 ^{CB}	461	577	47366	55390	368	400
Liberia	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	0 ^C	253	--	194
	Sawn	4 ^{CB}	126 ^{CB}	2797	1965	11 ^{CB}	42	202	212
	Ven	16 ^{CB}	0 ^C	3008	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Ply	92 ^{CB}	0 ^C	448	--	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	0 ^C	701 ^C	--	579	21072 ^{CBI}	17506 ^{CB}	302	275
	Sawn	66 ^C	1388 ^C	896	729	11873 ^{CB}	9013 ^{CB}	112	56
	Ven	24 ^C	141 ^C	2393	2393	67 ^{CB}	75 ^{CB}	1086	981
	Ply	1671 ^{CB}	700 ^{CB}	410	681	13 ^{CB}	67 ^{CB}	1665	1401
Togo	Logs	38 ^C	0 ^C	285	--	23688 ^{CB}	36933 ^{CB}	360	389
	Sawn	17 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	560	915	676 ^{CB}	1202 ^{CB}	442	331
	Ven	33 ^C	2 ^{CB}	94	106	74 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	2402	--
	Ply	108 ^C	0 ^C	551	--	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
Asia-Pacific	Logs	1106929	1264702	289	348	1438091	1506669	158	184
	Sawn	456114	474375	183	173	1431528	1364629	200	210
	Ven	36151	43518	1054	811	223758	179030	433	481
	Ply	94005	63340	463	457	3098260	2850230	390	426
	Total	1693199	1845936	--	--	6191637	5900557	--	--
Cambodia	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	20343 ^{CB}	5123 ^{CB}	1281	1482
	Sawn	221 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	547	--	10803 ^{CB}	5773 ^{CB}	317	345
	Ven	39 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	1227	--	864 ^{CB}	0 ^C	475	--
	Ply	0 ^C	55 ^{CB}	--	705	108 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	288	--

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Fiji	Logs	0 ^C	49 ^{CB}	--	1295	534 ^{CB}	152 ^{CB}	1811	1030
	Sawn	72 ^C	67 ^{CB}	890	1174	1738 ^{CB}	1512 ^{CB}	727	804
	Ven	95 ^C	2 ^{CB}	518	2629	361 ^{CB}	293 ^{CB}	2404	2716
	Ply	23 ^{CB}	16 ^{CB}	686	588	485 ^{CB}	355 ^{CB}	582	458
India	Logs	997232 ^C	1146526 ^C	311	347	2102 ^{CBI}	2855 ^C	226	270
	Sawn	8964 ^C	12791 ^C	374	432	8665 ^C	18815 ^C	497	536
	Ven	5608 ^C	9496 ^C	559	629	13978 ^C	17968 ^C	1392	1185
	Ply	7902 ^{CB}	11929 ^{CB}	556	545	22028 ^C	17435 ^{CB}	252	603
Indonesia	Logs	2216	3027	312	234	12883 ^{CB}	8635 ^{CB}	163	128
	Sawn	33732	38491	469	534	340872 ^{CBI}	268122 ^{CB}	408	384
	Ven	19260	20984	1219	1387	22943 ^{CB}	19211 ^{CB}	1014	1686
	Ply	8376 ^{CB}	7941 ^{CB}	379	426	1297484 ^C	1280033 ^C	483	597
Malaysia	Logs	475 ^{CB}	305 ^{CB}	156	1101	599503 ^C	593007 ^C	132	142
	Sawn	126403 ^C	121649 ^C	204	326	633059 ^C	656612 ^C	223	177
	Ven	5043 ^C	4779 ^C	2394	2547	155460 ^{CB}	117578 ^{CB}	364	387
	Ply	19289 ^{CB}	18843 ^{CB}	631	522	1760653 ^C	1539070 ^X	343	343
Myanmar	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	598094 ^{CBI}	707141 ^{CB}	362	513
	Sawn	0 ^{CB}	35 ^{CB}	--	590	127805 ^{CBI}	116798 ^{CB}	225	681
	Ven	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	8729 ^{CB}	11367 ^{CB}	319	413
	Ply	30 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	66	--	13300 ^{CBI}	4156 ^{CB}	360	428
Papua New Guinea	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	203901	184192	72	73
	Sawn	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	20673 ^{CB}	19047 ^{CB}	450	547
	Ven	5 ^{CB}	0 ^C	372	--	9723 ^{CB}	5062 ^{CB}	485	467
	Ply	38 ^{CB}	14 ^{CB}	225	347	2465 ^{CB}	1965 ^{CB}	494	704
Philippines	Logs	22045	9721 ^C	233	301	0	757 ^{CB}	--	262
	Sawn	9792 ^{CB}	16381 ^{CB}	163	221	14551 ^C	11558	69	54
	Ven	2512	5063	622	256	3558	2003 ^C	566	797
	Ply	32679 ^{CB}	6345 ^{CB}	505	412	1223	1299 ^C	395	233
Thailand	Logs	84938 ^{CBI}	105074 ^{CBI}	164	364	652 ^C	4771 ^{CB}	121	639
	Sawn	276920 ^{CI}	284960 ^{CI}	161	130	272958 ^C	266024 ^C	105	164
	Ven	3530 ^{CB}	3193 ^{CB}	1713	1833	8113 ^C	5547 ^C	5285	5575
	Ply	25617 ^{CB}	18180 ^{CB}	363	392	514 ^C	5917 ^{CB}	214	344
Vanuatu	Logs	23 ^C	0 ^C	444	--	80 ^{CB}	38 ^{CB}	215	433
	Sawn	10 ^{CB}	0 ^C	546	--	405 ^{CB}	368 ^{CB}	711	145
	Ven	60 ^C	0 ^C	2394	--	28 ^{CB}	0 ^C	2447	--
	Ply	50 ^{CB}	17 ^{CB}	392	709	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
Latin America\ Caribbean	Logs	1107	1434	97	268	65781	57953	190	201
	Sawn	54631	65630	221	394	865535	655860	402	489
	Ven	26662	28632	1357	1526	84560	67328	499	1292
	Ply	142334	144383	548	643	247635	198026	416	507
Total		224735	240078	--	--	1263511	979167	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	275 ^C	357 ^C	52	298	3122 ^{CB}	977 ^C	350	247
	Sawn	118 ^C	24 ^{CB}	148	121	38691 ^{CB}	30117 ^C	363	590
	Ven	27 ^{CB}	107 ^{CB}	816	956	6447 ^C	9440 ^C	2792	3211
	Ply	0 ^{CB}	4 ^{CB}	--	510	3729 ^{CB}	417 ^C	562	632
Brazil	Logs	5	616 ^{CB}	640	242	1249	2802	208	222
	Sawn	8971	14941	96	178	667612	475244	393	462
	Ven	7412	10520	695	956	66944	42263	413	1031
	Ply	69	130	287	765	173033	124565	389	451
Colombia	Logs	8 ^C	11 ^C	161	301	3037 ^C	4414 ^C	171	195
	Sawn	51 ^{CB}	2	1006	12327	3683 ^C	5666 ^C	492	553
	Ven	2866 ^C	4086 ^C	2022	2785	4	36	5640	2261
	Ply	2669 ^C	2316 ^{CB}	604	558	4407 ^C	3109 ^C	613	762

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	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Ecuador	Logs	0 ^C	45 ^C	--	583	14867 ^{CB}	10282 ^C	207	142
	Sawn	2 ^C	17 ^C	586	945	2441 ^{CB}	1905 ^{CB}	589	322
	Ven	177 ^C	353 ^C	2423	2459	5709 ^{CB}	8557 ^C	3077	2939
	Ply	69 ^{CB}	0 ^{CB}	412	186	35812 ^{CB}	35130 ^{CB}	500	677
Guatemala	Logs	1 ^C	99 ^C	520	298	1069 ^{CB}	856 ^{CB}	505	461
	Sawn	1439 ^C	1451 ^C	828	859	6821 ^C	5666 ^C	571	724
	Ven	74 ^C	1 ^C	1325	2365	320 ^{CB}	188 ^{CB}	1345	1053
	Ply	190 ^C	336 ^C	352	657	959 ^{CB}	42 ^{CB}	219	659
Guyana	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	23747	18080	139	176
	Sawn	4 ^C	6 ^C	153	954	21862	26013	497	542
	Ven	20 ^{CB}	8 ^{CB}	2419	3173	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0 ^C	50 ^C	795	659	8877	6582	370	411
Honduras	Logs	39 ^{CB}	0 ^C	448	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	1469 ^C	0 ^C	306	--	6092 ^C	3433 ^I	597	764
	Ven	72 ^C	27	1005	558	0	0	--	--
	Ply	31 ^C	13	421	759	0	0 ^C	--	--
Mexico	Logs	505	231	112	233	2179 ^{CB}	3419 ^{CB}	363	775
	Sawn	34521 ^C	33849 ^C	269	563	2576 ^{CB}	3136 ^{CB}	511	598
	Ven	14426 ^C	11739 ^C	2400	2381	4775 ^C	4365 ^C	2210	2541
	Ply	115648 ^C	112041 ^C	560	656	352 ^C	170 ^C	433	681
Panama	Logs	2	52	1756	572	14542 ^{CB}	12647 ^{CB}	297	343
	Sawn	330	138	411	396	1379	1260 ^C	85	735
	Ven	111	55	528	820	0	0	--	--
	Ply	1802	842	552	614	0	63	--	547
Peru	Logs	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--	134 ^{CB}	823 ^{CB}	318	672
	Sawn	502	602	614	614	112206 ^{CB}	101382 ^{CB}	469	589
	Ven	268 ^C	131 ^{CB}	1669	1191	355	2478 ^C	429	737
	Ply	141 ^C	0 ^C	315	--	20465 ^{CB}	27744 ^{CB}	565	669
Suriname	Logs	0	0	--	--	1789	3635	142	126
	Sawn	95 ^{CB}	175 ^{CB}	1488	720	2086	1908	247	276
	Ven	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	2209	2488	469	525	0	0	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	274 ^C	0	185	--	46 ^{CB}	19	1170	962
	Sawn	1041 ^I	1097	521	593	78 ^{CB}	123	416	878
	Ven	91 ^C	102	1071	1277	7 ^C	0	1239	--
	Ply	4948 ^{CB}	4411 ^{CB}	360	433	2 ^{CB}	66	832	1104
Venezuela	Logs	0 ^{CB}	21 ^{CB}	--	310	0 ^C	0 ^C	--	--
	Sawn	6088 ^F	13328 ^C	417	782	8	8	143	143
	Ven	1119 ^C	1503 ^C	1315	1886	0	1 ^C	2500	584
	Ply	14557 ^C	21751 ^C	570	668	0	139 ^C	--	633
Producers Total	Logs	1108075	1268171	288	348	2735361	2769978	210	236
	Sawn	511361	541829	186	186	3240178	2859997	290	300
	Ven	62990	72390	1159	997	717220	641853	711	882
	Ply	238535	208675	510	572	3478248	3171850	395	434
	Total	1920961	2091066	--	--	10171007	9443679	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	3974045	3884885	264	302	2811484	2831927	214	239
	Sawn	4292104	3960140	480	490	3873855	3418759	328	340
	Ven	883151	849785	1011	1025	956616	863437	857	1055
	Ply	4310892	3863122	538	575	4181313	3828138	430	476
	Total	13460193	12557931	--	--	11823267	10942260	--	--

APPENDIX 2

Direction of Trade in Volume of Primary Tropical Timber Products between Major ITTO Producers and Consumers in 2008

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N.B. 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.

Importers	Exporters	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea ⁺	Gabon ⁺⁺	Myanmar ⁺⁺	Congo, Rep. Of ⁺⁺	Cameroun ⁺⁺	Dem. Rep. Of Congo ⁺⁺	Côte d'Ivoire ⁺⁺	Guyana	Togo ⁺⁺	Ghana ⁺⁺⁺	Central African Rep. ⁺⁺	Others	Total Imports
China		810,495 ^c 670,347 ^c	2,229,673 ^c	1,076,781 ^c	463,125 ^c	394,763 ^c	201,333 ^c	24,021 ^c	595 ^c	50,378 ^c 41,227 ^c	53,086 ^c	1,400 ^c 167 ^c	33,718 ^c	1,601,503 ^c	6,939,871 ^c
India		1,553,413 ^c 1,891,156 ^c	93,650 ^c	103,486 ^c	741,102 ^c	8,182 ^c	3,331 ^c	-	111,176 ^c	31,489 ^c 39,210 ^c	41,572 ^c	191,408 ^c 8,217 ^c	866 ^c	423,325 ^c	3,303,000 ^c
Japan		572,982 ^c 583,864 ^c	91,822 ^c	2,850 ^c	563 ^c	410 ^c	226 ^c	580 ^c	-	-	-	-	996 ^c	52,986 ^c	723,415 ^c
Taiwan, P.O.C.		519,684 ^c 521,832 ^c	16,140 ^c	27,003 ^c	35,484 ^c	6,514 ^c	1,271 ^c	4,837 ^c	-	1,096 ^c 1,531 ^c	-	-	-	10,847 ^c	622,876 ^c
France		234 ^c -	-	203,272 ^c	23 ^c	33,247 ^c	13,099 ^c	71,921 ^c	24 ^c	-	-	1,341 ^c	16,861 ^c	29,968 ^c	369,990 ^c
Thailand [*]		45,696 ^c 53,970 ^c	33,123 ^c	331 ^c	96,628 ^c	81,715 ^c	350 ^c	-	-	-	-	20 ^c	-	31,802 ^c	289,665 ^c
Korea, Rep. of ^{**}		36,683 ^c 59,943 ^c	36,304 ^c	6,116 ^c	1,085 ^c	562 ^c	769 ^c	223 ^c	-	-	-	-	820 ^c	64,992 ^c	147,554 ^c
Portugal		-	-	13,500 ^c	-	25,698 ^c	6,159 ^c	78,094 ^c	-	-	-	-	2,426 ^c	2,623 ^c	128,500 ^c
Italy		1,190 ^c 29 ^c	-	28,632 ^c	607 ^c	15,667 ^c	21,670 ^c	3,736 ^c	52 ^c	648 ^c 832 ^c	50 ^c	-	7,470 ^c	11,278 ^c	91,000 ^c
Germany ^{***}		3,504 ^c 43 ^c	389 ^c	35,282 ^c	5,132 ^c	4,390 ^c	42,811 ^c	1,779 ^c	-	-	-	937 ^c 59 ^c	-	-28,224 ^c	66,000 ^c
Spain ^{****}		-	-	23,985 ^c	-	38,163 ^c	7,281 ^c	2,295 ^c	311 ^c	-	20 ^c	-	5,509 ^c	-16,424 ^c	61,140 ^c
Greece ^{****}		-	-	450,152 ^c	-	-	57 ^c	118 ^c	-	-	-	75 ^c	-	-414,167 ^c	36,160 ^c
Others		406,832 ^c 4,188,216 ^c	2,514,915 ^c 2,514,915 ^c	1,757,000 ^c 1,757,000 ^c	1,377,716 ^c 1,377,716 ^c	612,000 ^c 612,000 ^c	258,000 ^c 258,000 ^c	225,262 ^c 225,262 ^c	115,806 ^c 115,806 ^c	19,969 ^c 103,000 ^c	94,968 ^c 94,968 ^c	78,567 ^c 87,085 ^c	81,489 ^c 81,489 ^c	-	-
Total Exports															

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

Notes about importers

* Thailand reported 1,024,000 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE.

** The Rep. of Korea reported 147,554 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire 2008 but did not report any breakdown of its imports. It reported 160,125ha² tropical industrial roundwood imports in COMTRADE.

*** Germany reported 109,000 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE for the year 2008. Of this total, 5,000 m³ were from Equatorial Guinea.

**** Spain reported 61,140 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire 2008 but did not report any breakdown of its imports. It reported 147,845 ha² tropical industrial roundwood imports in COMTRADE.

***** Greece reported 493,878 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood imports to COMTRADE.

Notes about exporters

+ Papua New Guinea reported 2,514,915 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood exports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire 2008 but did not report any breakdown of its exports.

++ Gabon, Myanmar, the Rep. of Congo, Cameroon, the Dem. Rep. of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and the Central African Rep. did not report any data in COMTRADE for the year 2008 and did not submit the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire to the Secretariat.

+++ Ghana reported 87,085 m³ of tropical industrial roundwood exports in the 2008 ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire but did not report any breakdown of its exports. Ghana reported 10,365 ha² COMTRADE.

Table 2-2. Trade of Tropical Sawwood, 2008 (m³)

Importers	Exporters	Malaysia	Thailand	Brazil ⁺	Indonesia ⁺⁺	Cameroun ⁺⁺⁺	Rep of Congo ⁺⁺⁺⁺	Côte d'Ivoire	Philippines	Ghana	Peru	Myanmar ⁺⁺⁺⁺	Nigeria ⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺	Others	Total Imports
Thailand*		2,690,060 [€] 1,635,301		142,800 [€] 1,370	1,688 [€] 89	62,278 [€]	96 [€]	17,585 [€] 533	4 [€] 0	147 [€] 165	- [€] -	46,749 [€] -	303 [€] -	-769,710 [€]	2,192,000 [€]
China		252,582 [€] 217,650	790,705 [€] 755,738	148,909 [€] 109,748	225,627 [€] 8,935	26,426 [€]	10,313 [€]	2,902 [€] 1,431	181,260 [€] 140,724	3,207 [€] 2,833	60,693 [€] 9,853	98,422 [€]	4,617 [€]	146,693 [€]	1,952,356 [€]
Netherlands**		32,593 [€] 40,598	931 [€]	68,216 [€] 184,789	6,840 [€] 1,337	69,528 [€]	1,058 [€]	4,304 [€] 8,084	15 [€] 0	2,078 [€] 3,589	488 [€] 1,169	371 [€]	211 [€]	241,367 [€]	428,000 [€]
Malaysia			219,780 [€] 164,817	8,117 [€] 6,411	93,063 [€] 6,310	7,287 [€]	5,602 [€]	123 [€] 117	13,963 [€] 1,512	2,303 [€] 748	168 [€] 125	6,113 [€]	- [€]	17,207 [€]	373,726 [€]
Italy		8,022 [€] 8,693	319 [€] 36	9,492 [€] 7,882	2,001 [€] 507	122,288 [€]	9,891 [€]	90,302 [€] 60,931	- [€] 0	13,463 [€] 13,789	727 [€] 437	207 [€]	1,280 [€] 140	77,998 [€]	335,990 [€]
United States		18,747 [€] 17,492	9,784 [€] 220	126,483 [€] 40,322	5,980 [€] 1,362	28,277 [€]	9,614 [€]	25,393 [€] 19,535	2,556 [€] 276	24,802 [€] 20,679	19,469 [€] 36,884	- [€]	226 [€]	33,669 [€]	305,000 [€]
France***		16,456 [€] 9,683	95 [€] -	123,576 [€] 78,589	7,858 [€] 778	65,217 [€]	65,217 [€]	15,197 [€] 9,747	- [€] 0	22,654 [€] 12,463	49 [€] 69	11 [€]	17 [€]	-14,337 [€]	302,020 [€]
Taiwan, P.O.C.		223,699 [€] 170,659	5,726 [€] 596,607	2,839 [€] 2,079	7,076 [€] 935	360 [€]	38 [€]	19 [€] 33	29,741 [€] 42,182	517 [€] 191	430 [€] -	1,330 [€]	19 [€]	28,474 [€]	300,268 [€]
Spain****		28 [€] 28	- [€] -	28,814 [€] 28,814	140 [€] 140	- [€]	- [€]	32,471 [€] 32,471	0 [€] 0	932 [€] 932	494 [€] 494	- [€]	- [€]	214,971 [€]	277,850 [€]
Belgium		9,961 [€] 8,484	53 [€] -	22,016 [€] 28,182	2,927 [€] 305	60,816 [€]	3,517 [€]	6,930 [€] 4,539	- [€] 39	9,995 [€] 10,761	113 [€] 53	- [€]	188 [€]	94,294 [€]	210,810 [€]
Japan		118,587 [€] 240,049	1,048 [€] 934	5,482 [€] 5,001	27,181 [€] 18,879	294 [€]	18 [€]	61 [€] 59	2,159 [€] 2,957	79 [€] 86	54 [€] 43	285 [€]	65 [€]	21,548 [€]	176,861 [€]
Germany		15,188 [€] 9,118	1,118 [€] 5	9,089 [€] 4,950	20,381 [€] 155	24,871 [€]	4,170 [€]	10,159 [€] 3,503	- [€] 0	20,215 [€] 18,725	- [€] 9	2,853 [€]	50 [€]	43,906 [€]	152,000 [€]
Others															
Total Exports		1,337,132 [€] 3,714,887	103,613 [€] 1,021,970	530,213 [€] 1,028,350	658,249 [€] 697,981	578,000 [€] 578,000	264,906 [€] 264,906	111,118 [€] 252,101	26,783 [€] 214,473	106,421 [€] 191,382	123,334 [€] 172,270	171,563 [€] 171,563	161,218 [€] 161,358		

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

Notes about importers

* Thailand reported 5,778,500 m³ of tropical sawwood imports to COMTRADE, including 2,758,885 m³ from Laos. The Secretariat has been unable to verify this data and as consequence it has been using an estimate based on COMTRADE.

** The Netherlands reported 266,818 m³ of tropical sawwood imports to COMTRADE.

*** France reported 342,781 m³ of tropical sawwood imports to COMTRADE.

**** Spain reported 2,665,661 m³ of tropical sawwood imports to COMTRADE. The Secretariat considers that COMTRADE data for tropical sawwood imports by Spain is incorrect. The mirror data has therefore been provided for imports by country.

Notes about exporters

+ Brazil does not provide a breakdown of tropical sawwood exports in the 2008 ITTO JFSQ. Brazil reported 2,067,375 m³ of tropical sawwood exports to COMTRADE (including 1,107,622 m³ to Venezuela).

++ Indonesia reported estimated exports of tropical sawwood of 71,912 m³ in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire and reported 52,311 m³ to COMTRADE.

+++ The Cameroon Forest Authority reported 578,000 m³ of total tropical sawwood exports in 2008 but Cameroon did not report any data to COMTRADE for the year 2008.

++++ The Rep. of Congo and Myanmar did not submit the 2008 ITTO JFSQ and did not report data to COMTRADE for the year 2008.

+++++ Nigeria did not submit the 2008 ITTO JFSQ and reported 142 m³ of tropical sawwood exports to COMTRADE for the year 2008.

Table 2-3. Trade of Tropical Veneer, 2008 (m³)

Importers	Malaysia ⁺	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Gabon ⁺⁺	Cameroun ⁺⁺	Brazil ⁺⁺⁺	Myanmar ⁺⁺⁺	Belgium	Germany	India	Spain	Indonesia ⁺⁺⁺⁺	Others	Total Imports
Rep. of Korea	150,877 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	94 ^c	989 ^c	615 ^c	- ^c	31 ^c	41 ^c	0 ^c	458 ^c	10,959 ^c	164,064 ^c
Taiwan, P.O.C.	14,823 ^c	- ^c	137 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	54,000 ^c	169 ^c	- ^c	17 ^c	178 ^c	22 ^c	419 ^c	12,622 ^c	135,553 ^c
Italy	122,060 ^c	- ^c	124 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	0 ^c	0 ^c	- ^c	13 ^c	323 ^c	- ^c	59 ^c	507 ^c	90,577 ^c
France	15,252 ^c	29,112 ^c	6,747 ^c	8,355 ^c	23,243 ^c	918 ^c	0 ^c	609 ^c	1,920 ^c	142 ^c	3,220 ^c	19 ^c	16,293 ^c	77,560 ^c
China	- ^c	27,579 ^c	9,447 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	983 ^c	- ^c	566 ^c	1,017 ^c	478 ^c	3,097 ^c	429 ^c	37,198 ^c	64,119 ^c
Spain	- ^c	1,099 ^c	1,245 ^c	35,143 ^c	181 ^c	272 ^c	- ^c	974 ^c	573 ^c	9 ^c	855 ^c	9 ^c	14,877 ^c	40,070 ^c
Germany	- ^c	1,911 ^c	1,276 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	305 ^c	- ^c	1,308 ^c	235 ^c	6 ^c	1,501 ^c	111 ^c	38,529 ^c	36,600 ^c
Japan	16,521 ^c	15 ^c	524 ^c	396 ^c	48 ^c	646 ^c	4,324 ^c	0 ^c	1,601 ^c	28 ^c	- ^c	1,487 ^c	985 ^c	27,347 ^c
United States	3,916 ^c	- ^c	578 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	901 ^c	- ^c	0 ^c	541 ^c	161 ^c	45 ^c	2,330 ^c	14,174 ^c	15,126 ^c
Philippines	- ^c	15,661 ^c	3,649 ^c	1,206 ^c	2,709 ^c	1,197 ^c	- ^c	146 ^c	786 ^c	89 ^c	- ^c	5 ^c	13,281 ^c	15,099 ^c
Indonesia	- ^c	15,258 ^c	4,962 ^c	- ^c	- ^c	6,347 ^c	- ^c	32 ^c	184 ^c	285 ^c	- ^c	25 ^c	2,016 ^c	15,099 ^c
Others	441 ^c	17,088 ^c	2,293 ^c	464 ^c	599 ^c	239 ^c	- ^c	252 ^c	- ^c	29 ^c	200 ^c	820 ^c	14,174 ^c	36,600 ^c
Total Exports	303,511 ^{ca}	102,819 ^c	69,679 ^c	61,996 ^{ca}	59,000 ^c	41,000 ^c	27,490 ^{ca}	18,000 ^{ca}	15,500 ^{ca}	15,169 ^c	14,280 ^{ca}	11,398 ^{ca}	- ^c	- ^c

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

Notes about exports

+ Malaysia reported 49,211 m³ of tropical veneer exports to COMTRADE. Yemen reported importing 122,060 m³ of tropical veneer from Malaysia in COMTRADE.

++ Gabon, Cameroon and Myanmar did not report any data to COMTRADE for the year 2008 and did not submit the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire.

+++ Brazil does not provide a breakdown of coniferous and non-coniferous/tropical veneer exports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire but reports total exports of 120,286 m³.

++++ Indonesia does not provide a breakdown of coniferous and non-coniferous/tropical veneer imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire but reports total exports of 17,379 m³.

Table 2-4. Trade of Tropical Plywood, 2008 (m³)

Exporters	Malaysia	Indonesia	Brazil	China+	Ghana++	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Ecuador	Gabon	Peru	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
Japan*	1,957,000 2,042,000	869,000 832,637	- 0	584,000 158,295	- -	- -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	- -	0 -	-1,037,000 -	2,373,000
United States	148,392 153,000	230,597 130,228	81,983 37,986	217,823 355,052	3,867 1,834	132 -	2,836 281	1,127 452	6,981 1,375	36,283 22,076	- -	192 184	69,803 -	800,016
Korea, Rep. of **	333,844 606,000	96,206 142,967	1 0	95,625 55,529	- -	- -	143 -	394 13	127 -	- -	- -	- -	174,667 872	701,007
Taiwan P.O.C.	393,333 397,000	103,389 221,066	- 0	15,795 44,060	- -	- -	- -	3 16	227 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	513,619
Netherlands***	16,902 20,000	19,938 21,773	5,648 6,909	27,511 65,447	- -	22,228 47,999	49,015 60,410	1,089 675	4,636 1,614	- -	13,871 -	- -	102,322 -	263,160
United Kingdom****	213,978 244,000	19,429 29,659	108,571 93,713	66,133 81,573	47 -	23,971 153	95,113 3,890	2,231 835	802 3,668	- -	- -	- -	-278,678 -	251,597
China	83,119 86,000	124,600 164,436	0 0	- -	0 -	189 -	2 -	152 -	64 62	0 -	0 -	0 -	9,895 -	218,021
Germany	2,193 4,000	39,809 65,217	26,209 14,563	4,581 18,222	34 -	5,629 5,039	17,758 5,537	- -	39,906 27,206	- -	144 -	- -	66,128 -	202,391
France*****	16,279 -	21,651 5,533	84,407 7,742	54,972 14,466	57 111	34,629 47,561	- -	38,400 38,622	108,317 24,085	- -	11,808 -	- -	-176,940 -	193,580
Mexico	77,092 70,000	13,554 11,237	4,313 2,299	18,606 34,035	- -	- -	- 96	12 -	- -	10,272 9,434	- -	38,523 29,940	8,479 -	170,851
Belgium	25,572 25,000	59,657 45,212	21,059 12,044	25,016 47,980	2,805 2,004	- -	5,574 6,540	4,573 456	684 812	- -	140 -	- -	10,920 -	156,000
Egypt*****	662,199 133,000	22,261 27,816	2,536 1,494	38,091 38,091	- -	- -	36 -	- -	7,457 31	- -	- -	- -	-579,084 -	153,496
Others	706,000 4,486,000	448,015 2,145,796	99,250 276,000	-702,442 210,308	134,443 138,392	4,248 105,000	25,536 102,290	36,478 77,547	6,027 64,890	20,396 51,906	46,188 46,188	11,322 41,446	- -	-
Total Exports														

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

Notes about importers

* Japan does not provide a breakdown of coniferous and non-coniferous/tropical plywood imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector questionnaire and reports total imports of 3,441,000^m
 ** The Rep. of Korea does not provide a breakdown of coniferous and non-coniferous/tropical plywood imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (701,007^m total) and reported 567,833 m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE.

*** The Netherlands reported 192,820 m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE.

**** The United Kingdom reported 607,406 m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE.

***** France reported 407,100 m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE.

***** Egypt reported 3,763,095 m³ of tropical plywood imports to COMTRADE and did not report its tropical plywood imports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire.

Notes about exporters

+ China only provides non-coniferous plywood exports in the ITTO Joint Forest Sector questionnaire and reports total imports of 1,656,000^m

++ Ghana exports most of its tropical plywood to non-ITTO member African Countries (Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso and Togo) which represent 76% of its exports.

APPENDIX 3

Major Tropical Species Traded in 2007 and 2008

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N.B. Export values/prices are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

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					
Asia-Pacific					
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	251	235
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	322	246
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	80	257
Japan	2007	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2007	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	3	203
Japan	2007	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2007	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2007	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2007	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	3	590
Japan	2007	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	182	235
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	262	258
Japan	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	50 ¹	286
Japan	2008	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2008	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	1	234
Japan	2008	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2008	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2008	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2008	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2008	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	669
Japan	2008	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obéché		
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	5 ¹	258
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.10.00		3	236
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	1663
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.20.20		3	298
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.20.40		1	220
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.30.00		1	848
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.40.00		1	433
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.50.00		2	204
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.20.90		132 ¹	226
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.49.90.00			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.03.99.90.19			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	5	264
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.10.00		5	252
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	3650
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.20.20		3	313
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.20.40		1	282
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.30.00		1	912
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.40.00		0 ^R	239
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.50.00		0 ^R	211
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.20.90		132	228
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.49.90.00			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.99.90.19			
New Zealand	2007	44.03.49.00.05	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1267
New Zealand	2007	44.03.49.00.09		0 ^R	1441
New Zealand	2007	44.03.49.00.17		0 ^R	1086
New Zealand	2007	44.03.49.00.33		0 ^R	559
New Zealand	2007	44.03.49.00.49		0 ^R	1209
New Zealand	2008	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1070
New Zealand	2008	44.03.49.00.17		0 ^R	1389
New Zealand	2008	44.03.49.00.33		0 ^R	383
New Zealand	2008	44.03.49.00.49		0 ^R	1725

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
EU					
Finland	2007	44.03.99.95	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	322
Finland	2008	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1156
Finland	2008	44.03.99.95		0	322
France	2007	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	2	405
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2007	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	84	405
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	117	405
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	56	405
France	2007		others	184	405
France	2008	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	2	456
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2008	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	64	456
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2008	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	90	456
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	56	456
France	2008		others	158	456
Germany	2007	44.03.41	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1116
Germany	2007	44.03.49.10		23	564
Germany	2007	44.03.49.20		2	400
Germany	2007	44.03.49.40		15	637
Germany	2007	44.03.49.95		65	681
Netherlands	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	1270
Netherlands	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	476
Netherlands	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	1183
Netherlands	2007		others	5	1230
Netherlands	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	1597
Netherlands	2008		others	7	520
Poland	2007	44.03.49.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	459
Poland	2007	44.03.49.95		1	503
Poland	2008	44.03.49.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	568
Poland	2008	44.03.49.95		0 ^R	1148
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	49	481
Portugal	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2007	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> Pierre	okoumé	1	537
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> Sprague	sipo	1	440
Portugal	2007	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	23	120
Portugal	2007		others	53	467
Portugal	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	27	572
Portugal	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2008	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2008	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> Pierre	okoumé	0 ^R	594
Portugal	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> Sprague	sipo	1	440
Portugal	2008	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	63	133
Portugal	2008		others	38	536
North Africa					
Egypt	2007	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	293
Egypt	2007	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	cativo	1	598
Egypt	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	0 ^R	1601
Egypt	2007	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	caracoli	0 ^R	769
Egypt	2007	<i>Malacantha alnifolia</i>	afara	0 ^R	536
Egypt	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow Meranti	0 ^R	1053
North America					
Canada	2007	44.03.41.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	561
Canada	2007	44.03.49.00		2	130
Canada	2008	44.03.99.00.20	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	394
Canada	2008	44.03.99.00.99		1	83
USA	2007	44.03.49.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	680
USA	2008	44.03.49.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	5	234

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
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2007	44.03.99.90.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1713
Indonesia	2008	44.03.41.10.00		0 ^R	1036
Indonesia	2008	44.03.49.10.00		0 ^R	431
Indonesia	2008	44.03.99.90.90		1	754
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007		others	0 ^R	49
Mexico	2007	44.03.49.01	(see accompanying notes)	3	79
Mexico	2007	44.03.49.99		1	217
Mexico	2007	44.03.99.99		4	173
Mexico	2008	44.03.49.99	(see accompanying notes)	1	192
Mexico	2008	44.03.99.99		2	184

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					
Asia-Pacific					
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	26	686
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	10	650
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	2867
Japan	2007	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood	1	4067
Japan	2007	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2007	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	0 ^R	2089
Japan	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2007	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2007		others	114	715
Japan	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	17	698
Japan	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	4	607
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	3253
Japan	2008	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood	1	5389
Japan	2008	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2008	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	0 ^R	633
Japan	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2008	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2008		others	90	795
New Zealand	2007	44.07.21.12.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.21.12.15		0 ^R	761
New Zealand	2007	44.07.21.25.00		1	14
New Zealand	2007	44.07.21.95.00		0 ^R	1210
New Zealand	2007	44.07.22.12.15	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	678
New Zealand	2007	44.07.22.25.00		1	96
New Zealand	2007	44.07.22.95.00		1	7
New Zealand	2007	44.07.25.90.00		0 ^R	1053
New Zealand	2007	44.07.27.01.10		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.27.01.19		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.27.19.00		0 ^R	1236
New Zealand	2007	44.07.28.01.10		0 ^R	1284
New Zealand	2007	44.07.28.01.19		0 ^R	2434
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.01		0 ^R	1196
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.09		6	1114
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.10		1	1126
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.19		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.27		1	1039
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.39		0 ^R	5161
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.30.01		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.30.09		0 ^R	948
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.01		1	1364
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.07		0 ^R	1247
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.09		0 ^R	765
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.10		0 ^R	3131
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.15		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.19		0 ^R	1058
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.27		0 ^R	965
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.39		0 ^R	825

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	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.21.12.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.21.12.15		0 ^R	798	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.21.25.00		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.21.95.00		0 ^R	5012	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.22.12.15		1	104	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.22.25.00		1	43	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.22.95.00		0 ^R	34	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.25.90.00		0 ^R	192	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.27.01.10		0 ^R	1256	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.27.01.19		0 ^R	1989	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.27.19.00		0 ^R	444	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.28.01.10		0 ^R	1406	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.28.01.19		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.01		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.09		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.10		2	1207	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.19		0 ^R	852	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.27		1	997	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.39		0 ^R	8126	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.30.01		0 ^R	1829	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.30.09		0 ^R	1089	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.01		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.07		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.09		0 ^R	--	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.10		0 ^R	4729	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.15		0 ^R	2039	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.19		1	1199	
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.27	0 ^R	--		
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.39	0 ^R	492		
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.21.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	787	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.22.00.00		0 ^R	766	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.25.00.00		23	462	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.26.00.00		7	404	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.27.00.00		0 ^R	1197	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.10.00		2	549	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	1659	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.90.00]	192	431	
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.99.90.10				
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.21.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	907	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.22.00.00		0 ^R	834	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.25.00.00		8	743	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.26.00.00		2	831	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.27.00.00		0 ^R	1542	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.29.10.00		1	862	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	2506	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.29.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	85	645	
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.99.90.10				
EU						
Finland	2007	44.07.20.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	6	1555	
Finland	2007	44.07.99.96.00		0 ^R	2091	
Finland	2007	44.07.99.98.00		2	1123	
Finland	2008	44.07.20.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	4	1879	
Finland	2008	44.07.99.96.00		0 ^R	2168	
Finland	2008	44.07.99.98.00		1	1372	
France	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	2	784	
France	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>				balsa
France	2007	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>				imbuia
France	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.				mahogany
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	28	784	
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.				dark red meranti
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.				light red meranti
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	4	784	
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.				white lauan
France	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>				alan
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.				white meranti
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti			
France	2007		others	392	784	

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	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	5	878
France	2008	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2008	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	14	878
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	3	878
France	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2008		others	281	878
Germany	2007	44.07.21.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1447
Germany	2007	44.07.22.10		0 ^R	4517
Germany	2007	44.07.22.91		2	466
Germany	2007	44.07.22.99		1	668
Germany	2007	44.07.25.10		0 ^R	1848
Germany	2007	44.07.25.30		1	1248
Germany	2007	44.07.25.90		27	977
Germany	2007	44.07.26.10		1	746
Germany	2007	44.07.26.30		0 ^R	919
Germany	2007	44.07.26.90		5	817
Germany	2007	44.07.27.91		0 ^R	981
Germany	2007	44.07.27.99		19	849
Germany	2007	44.07.28.91		0 ^R	1715
Germany	2007	44.07.28.99		4	845
Germany	2007	44.07.29.15		0 ^R	1539
Germany	2007	44.07.29.20		0 ^R	593
Germany	2007	44.07.29.25		5	852
Germany	2007	44.07.29.45		0 ^R	924
Germany	2007	44.07.29.61		10	503
Germany	2007	44.07.29.68		45	934
Germany	2007	44.07.29.83		2	1420
Germany	2007	44.07.29.85		0 ^R	821
Germany	2007	44.07.29.95		33	898
Netherlands	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	14	558
Netherlands	2007	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	6	1048
Netherlands	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	31	1003
Netherlands	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	5	1063
Netherlands	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	145	1329
Netherlands	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	582
Netherlands	2007		others	258	775
Netherlands	2008	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	6	591
Netherlands	2008	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	3	1239
Netherlands	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	27	1212
Netherlands	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	4	1072
Netherlands	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	166	1195
Netherlands	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	161
Netherlands	2008		others	227	925
Poland	2007	44.07.25.90	(see accompanying notes)	6	1472
Poland	2007	44.07.29.68		4	1081
Poland	2007	44.07.29.95		8	723
Poland	2007	44.07.99.96		8	664
Poland	2008	44.07.25.90	(see accompanying notes)	5	1150
Poland	2008	44.07.26.90		2	1021
Poland	2008	44.07.27.99		3	773
Poland	2008	44.07.29.68		4	1323
Poland	2008	44.07.29.95		7	753
Poland	2008	44.07.99.96		11	706
Portugal	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	0 ^R	510
Portugal	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	564
Portugal	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2007	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		

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
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	1	795
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0.68724	403
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	8	935
Portugal	2007	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	3	726
Portugal	2007		others	115	780
Portugal	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	Mahogany	0 ^R	28020
Portugal	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	680
Portugal	2008	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2008	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	1	809
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	369
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	5	972
Portugal	2008	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	4	879
Portugal	2008		others	78	944
North Africa					
Egypt	2007	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	157
Egypt	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	ekki-eba	0 ^R	243
Egypt	2007	<i>Irova trichilioides</i>	dibétou	0 ^R	1607
Egypt	2007	<i>Malacantha alnifolia</i>	afara	0 ^R	1120
Egypt	2007	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk	0 ^R	852
Egypt	2007	<i>khaya ivorensis</i>	african mahogany	0 ^R	286
North America					
Canada	2007	44.07.21.00	(see accompanying notes)	10	289
Canada	2007	44.07.22.00.10		2	425
Canada	2007	44.07.22.00.20		1	1150
Canada	2007	44.07.22.00.30		16	168
Canada	2007	44.07.25.00.00		0 ^R	784
Canada	2007	44.07.27.00.00		11	334
Canada	2007	44.07.28.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2086
Canada	2007	44.07.29.00.90		21	522
Canada	2008	44.07.21.00	(see accompanying notes)	4	768
Canada	2008	44.07.22.00.10		3	421
Canada	2008	44.07.22.00.20		0 ^R	1358
Canada	2008	44.07.22.00.30		4 ^I	446
Canada	2008	44.07.25.00.00		0 ^R	1198
Canada	2008	44.07.26.00.00		0 ^R	1002
Canada	2008	44.07.27.00.00		22 ^I	107
Canada	2008	44.07.28.00.00		0 ^R	1699
Canada	2008	44.07.29.00.90		7 ^I	1479
USA	2007	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	14	999
USA	2007	44.07.25.29.00		229	868
USA	2008	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	8	1010
USA	2008	44.07.25.29.00		173	1181

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
PRODUCERS					
Asia-Pacific					
Indonesia	2007	44.07.25.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	5 ^I	396
Indonesia	2007	44.07.29.11.00		0 ^R	1452
Indonesia	2007	44.07.29.31.00		0 ^R	3627
Indonesia	2007	44.07.29.99.00		3	602
Indonesia	2007	44.07.99.19.00		0 ^{RI}	766
Indonesia	2007	44.07.99.99.90		2	528
Indonesia	2008	44.07.25.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	4	602
Indonesia	2008	44.07.29.31.00		0 ^R	694
Indonesia	2008	44.07.29.99.00		2	788
Indonesia	2008	44.07.99.19.00		0 ^R	321
Indonesia	2008	44.07.99.99.90		5	438
Philippines	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	476
Philippines	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	2	240
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	4	276
Latin America					
Brazil	2007	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa	1	4157
Brazil	2007	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	12	85
Brazil	2007	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	0 ^R	26
Brazil	2007	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	11	25
Brazil	2007	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	amendoim	1	32
Brazil	2007	<i>Anadenanthera</i> spp.	angico preto	8	36
Brazil	2007	<i>Aspidospema</i> spp./ <i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	5	37
Brazil	2007	<i>Myroxylon</i> spp.	cabreuva parda	0 ^R	153
Brazil	2007		others	54	64
Brazil	2008	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/balsa	2	4171
Brazil	2008	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	0 ^R	100
Brazil	2008	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	9	139
Brazil	2008	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	0 ^R	48
Brazil	2008	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	3	51
Brazil	2008	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	urundeui	0 ^R	90
Brazil	2008	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	amendoim	2	76
Brazil	2008	<i>Anadenanthera</i> spp.	angico preto	19	54
Brazil	2008	<i>Aspidospema</i> spp./ <i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	3	53
Brazil	2008		others	47	78
Mexico	2007	44.07.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	3	105
Mexico	2007	44.07.25.01		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.07.29.01		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.03.29.03		72	237
Mexico	2007	44.07.29.99		19	473
Mexico	2008	44.07.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	12	878
	2008	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	0 ^R	903
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	1	457
	2008	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Mora	1	414
Trinidad and Tobago	2008		others	0 ^R	585
Venezuela	2007	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	63	959
Venezuela	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Ocotea porosa</i>	imbuia		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		

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					
Asia-Pacific					
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	5	588
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	6712
Japan	2007	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padok	0 ^R	7142
Japan	2007	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	561
Japan	2007		tsuge	0 ^R	6339
Japan	2007		tagayasan		
Japan	2007		others	14	781
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	4	636
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2008	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	7771
Japan	2008	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padok	0 ^R	6099
Japan	2008		tsuge	0 ^R	15101
Japan	2008		tagayasan		
Japan	2008		others	11 ^I	781
New Zealand	2007	44.08.31.90.39	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1731
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.11		0 ^R	1021
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.29		0 ^R	3278
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.39		0 ^R	2822
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.49		0 ^R	25186
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.61		0 ^R	489
New Zealand	2007	44.08.90.02.09		0 ^R	3791
New Zealand	2007	44.08.90.08.39		0 ^R	59
New Zealand	2008	44.08.31.90.39	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	4745
New Zealand	2008	44.08.39.90.09		1	47
New Zealand	2008	44.08.39.90.29		0 ^R	5879
New Zealand	2008	44.08.39.90.43		0 ^R	1148
New Zealand	2008	44.08.39.90.61		1	192
New Zealand	2008	44.08.39.90.69		0 ^R	3329
New Zealand	2008	44.08.90.08.29		0 ^R	56
New Zealand	2008	44.08.90.08.39		0 ^R	110
New Zealand	2008	44.08.90.08.41		0 ^R	350
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.31.30.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	10588
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.31.90.11		15	424
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.31.90.12		0 ^R	2935
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.31.90.21		1	234
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.11		0 ^R	5873
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.12		0 ^R	4831
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.19		0 ^R	3869
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.31		0 ^R	2702
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.32		0 ^R	6845
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.59		0 ^R	11490
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.60.00		144	417
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.91			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.92			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.99			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.90.99.12			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.90.99.13			
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.90.99.19			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.31.30.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	723
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.31.90.11		10	612
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.31.90.12		0 ^R	6438
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.31.90.22		0 ^R	4489
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.11		0 ^R	7329
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.12		0 ^R	7055
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.19		0 ^R	4646
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.22		0 ^R	9274
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.29		0 ^R	16692

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	2008	44.08.39.90.31		0 ^R	5440
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.32		0 ^R	3177
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.51		0 ^R	2480
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.52		0 ^R	19891
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.59		0 ^R	8219
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.60.00]	76	525
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.91			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.92			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.99			
EU					
Finland	2007	44.08.90.85.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	5731
Finland	2007	44.08.90.95.00		0 ^R	3291
Finland	2007	44.08.30.00.00		1	2313
Finland	2008	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	1	4834
Finland	2008	44.08.90		0 ^R	1916
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	1178
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	90	1178
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2007	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2007	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	okoumé		
France	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2007	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2007		others	9	1178
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	1273
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	77	1273
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2008	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2008	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	okoumé		
France	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2008	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Germany	2007	44.08.39.15	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	3224
Germany	2007	44.08.39.21		0 ^R	--
Germany	2007	44.08.39.31		2	2098
Germany	2007	44.08.39.35		1	1769
Germany	2007	44.08.39.55		0 ^R	4231
Germany	2007	44.08.39.70		2	1454
Germany	2007	44.08.39.85		6	2630
Germany	2007	44.08.39.95		24	491
Poland	2007	44.08.39.31	(see accompanying notes)	1	4157
Poland	2007	44.08.39.55		0 ^R	4161
Poland	2007	44.08.39.85		0 ^R	3694
Poland	2008	44.08.39.31	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	3048
Poland	2008	44.08.39.85		0 ^R	3784
Portugal	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	0 ^R	1107
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007		others	6 ^I	233
Portugal	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	3	460
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008		others	7	1316

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
<u>North Africa</u>					
Egypt	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	ekki-eba	3	1286
Egypt	2007	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk	2	999
Egypt	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	1	2211
Egypt	2007	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	5545
Egypt	2007	<i>Malacantha alnifolia</i>	afara	0 ^R	1780
Egypt	2007	<i>khaya ivorensis</i>	african mahogany	1	611
<u>North America</u>					
Canada	2007	44.08.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2975
Canada	2007	44.08.31.90.00		0 ^R	825
Canada	2007	44.08.39.10.90		0 ^R	1434
Canada	2007	44.08.39.90.10		2	613
Canada	2007	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^R	1745
Canada	2007	44.08.39.90.90		4	1140
Canada	2008	44.08.31.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	4992
Canada	2008	44.08.39.90.10		0 ^{RI}	1909
Canada	2008	44.08.39.90.90		2 ^I	3773
USA	2007	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	27 ^I	1154
USA	2007	44.08.39.00.00		4 ^I	1365
USA	2008	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	7 ^I	3169
USA	2008	44.08.39.00.00		3 ^I	1754
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	4851
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.90.00		6	906
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2445
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.90.00		3	1148
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile	4	611
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white lauan		
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	1085
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile	4	525
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white lauan		
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	1	758
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	6974
Brazil	2007	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	361
Brazil	2007	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	2	175
Brazil	2007		others	7	892
Brazil	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	6497
Brazil	2008	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	491
Brazil	2008	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	3	201
Brazil	2008		others	7	1320
Mexico	2007	44.08.31.01	(see accompanying notes)	1	175
Mexico	2007	44.08.39.01		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.08.39.99		2	595
Mexico	2007	44.08.90.99		2	166
Mexico	2008	44.08.39.99	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^I	825
Mexico	2008	44.08.90.99		1 ^I	602
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	5	2531
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea ruqosa</i>	meranti bakau		

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					
Asia-Pacific					
Japan	2007	Entandrophragma utile	sipo	541	548
Japan	2007	Shorea spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2007	Swietenia macrophylla	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2007		others	2068	543
Japan	2008	Entandrophragma utile	sipo	459	545
Japan	2008	Shorea spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2008	Swietenia macrophylla	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2008		others	1914	531
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.01.10	(see accompanying notes)	1	676
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.01.19		2	734
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.09.10		0 ^R	1563
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.09.19		1	562
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.09.39		0 ^R	687
New Zealand	2007	44.12.94.09.19		0 ^R	831
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.01.19		1	801
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.01.39		0 ^R	550
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.09.19		0 ^R	2690
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.39.19		0 ^R	1313
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.39.39		1 ^I	4107
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.01.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	794
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.01.19		2	721
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.09.29		0 ^R	1525
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.09.39		1	908
New Zealand	2008	44.12.94.09.11		0 ^R	40
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.01.39		0 ^R	627
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.09.19		2	218
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.39.39		1	61
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.45.19		0 ^R	817
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	121	367
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.20.00		11	351
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.30.00		177	352
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.40.00		253	445
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.50.00		344	349
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.60.00		88	421
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.70.00		81	358
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	58	671
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.20.00		5	519
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.30.00		94	577
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.40.00		159	678
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.50.00		219	479
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.60.00		48	648
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.70.00		35	580
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.94.10.00		23	758
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.94.20.00		35	384
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.10.11		24.6546	706
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.20.10			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.20.90			
EU					
Finland	2007	44.12.32.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	429
Finland	2007	44.12.99.70		0 ^R	539
Finland	2007	44.12.31.10		0 ^R	2274
Finland	2007	44.12.31.90		1	1529
France	2007	Shorea spp.	meranti	35	748
France	2007	Shorea spp.	lauan		
France	2007	Entandrophragma utile	sipo		
France	2007	Terminalia superba	limba		
France	2007	Triplochyton scleroxylon	obéché		
France	2007	Aucoumea klaineana	okoumé		
France	2007	Khaya spp.	acajou		
France	2007	Entandrophragma cylindricum	sapelli		
France	2007	Dialianthera spp.	virola		
France	2007	Swietenia spp.	mahogany		
France	2007	Dalbergia decipularis	palissandre de rose		
France	2007		others	106	748

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
Germany	2007	44.12.13.10	(see accompanying notes)	33	1189
Germany	2007	44.12.13.90		107	748
Norway	2007	44.12.31.01	(see accompanying notes)	7	556
Norway	2007	44.12.31.09		3	619
Poland	2007	44.12.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	2	965
Poland	2007	44.12.31.90		4	1643
Poland	2008	44.12.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	3	1012
Poland	2008	44.12.31.90		4	1500
Portugal	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	4	981
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007		others	4 ^I	121
Portugal	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	1	1583
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008		others	10	800
<u>North Africa</u>					
Egypt	2007	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	115
<u>North America</u>					
Canada	2007	44.12.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	15	157
Canada	2007	44.12.31.90.13		2	275
Canada	2007	44.12.31.90.19		19	348
Canada	2007	44.12.31.90.90		13	428
Canada	2007	44.12.32.10.90		0 ^R	327
Canada	2007	44.12.32.90.19		10	479
Canada	2007	44.12.32.90.90		5	1098
Canada	2007	44.12.94.10.19		0 ^R	232
Canada	2007	44.12.94.90.11		1	437
Canada	2007	44.12.94.90.21		1 ^I	473
Canada	2007	44.12.94.90.29		0 ^{Ri}	253
Canada	2007	44.12.94.90.99		0 ^R	138
Canada	2007	44.12.99.10.19		0 ^R	260
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.11		5	259
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.19		0 ^R	466
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.31		3	470
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.39		3	478
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.41		0 ^R	404
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.49		0 ^R	520
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.91		1 ^I	1423
Canada	2007	44.12.99.90.99		5	237
Canada	2008	44.12.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	3	286
Canada	2008	44.12.31.90.13		0 ^R	355
Canada	2008	44.12.31.90.19		17	226
Canada	2008	44.12.31.90.90		29	208
Canada	2008	44.12.32.10.90		9 ^I	517
Canada	2008	44.12.32.90.19		12	262
Canada	2008	44.12.32.90.90		6	943
Canada	2008	44.12.94.10.19		1 ^I	750
Canada	2008	44.12.94.90.39		0 ^R	239
Canada	2008	44.12.94.90.99		0 ^R	137
Canada	2008	44.12.99.10.19		0 ^{Ri}	1240
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.11		0 ^R	321
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.19		0 ^R	144
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.21		0 ^R	729
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.31		1	312
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.39		5 ^I	774
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.49		0 ^R	386
Canada	2008	44.12.99.90.99		10 ^I	342

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
USA	2007	44.12.31.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	124 ^I	469
USA	2007	44.12.31.05.20		37	456
USA	2007	44.12.31.40.40		10	367
USA	2007	44.12.31.40.50		21	389
USA	2007	44.12.31.40.60		71 ^I	431
USA	2007	44.12.31.40.70		124	783
USA	2007	44.12.31.51.30		0 ^R	589
USA	2007	44.12.31.51.50		1	2243
USA	2007	44.12.31.51.60		24	423
USA	2007	44.12.31.51.70		42	640
USA	2007	44.12.31.60.00		40	415
USA	2007	44.12.32.31.40		3	979
USA	2007	44.12.32.31.50		19	1857
USA	2007	44.12.32.31.60		395	454
USA	2007	44.12.32.31.70		286	951
USA	2008	44.12.31.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	74 ^I	506
USA	2008	44.12.31.05.20		18	657
USA	2008	44.12.31.40.40		5	862
USA	2008	44.12.31.40.50		9	585
USA	2008	44.12.31.40.60		43 ^I	473
USA	2008	44.12.31.40.70		40	1001
USA	2008	44.12.31.51.30		0 ^R	2428
USA	2008	44.12.31.51.50		1	2687
USA	2008	44.12.31.51.60		11	591
USA	2008	44.12.31.51.70		56	280
USA	2008	44.12.31.60.00		17	402
USA	2008	44.12.32.31.40		4	983
USA	2008	44.12.32.31.50		42	1087
USA	2008	44.12.32.31.60		266	542
USA	2008	44.12.32.31.70		181	1188
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan]	0 ^R 689
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Philippines	2007		others		1 378
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan]	0 ^R 860
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Philippines	2008		others		1 311
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007		others	0 ^R	290
Brazil	2008		others	0 ^R	766
Mexico	2007	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	47	662
Mexico	2007	44.12.13.99		9	827
Mexico	2007	44.12.22.01		7	526
Mexico	2007	44.12.23.99		2	803
Mexico	2007	44.12.29.99		5	715

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
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana	2007	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	75	271
Ghana	2008	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	86	258
Liberia	2008	<i>Lophira alata</i>	ekki	1	194
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2007	44.03.99.90.90	(see accompanying notes)	3	76
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007		others	6	197
Brazil	2008		others	13	222
Guyana	2007	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	49	132
Guyana	2007	<i>Swartzia</i> spp.	wamara	15	111
Guyana	2007	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	13	109
Guyana	2007	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	8	110
Guyana	2007	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bulletwood	5	103
Guyana	2007	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	4	98
Guyana	2007	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	4	116
Guyana	2007	<i>Eperua falcata</i>	wallaba	4	192
Guyana	2008	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	21	169
Guyana	2008	<i>Swartzia</i> spp.	wamara	11	128
Guyana	2008	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	3	117
Guyana	2008	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	4	129
Guyana	2008	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bulletwood	3	133
Guyana	2008	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	3	124
Guyana	2008	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	2	127
Guyana	2008	<i>Eperua falcata</i>	wallaba	2	254
Mexico	2007	44.03.49.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	435
Mexico	2007	44.03.99.99		1	510
Mexico	2008	44.03.49.99	(see accompanying notes)	1	862
Mexico	2008	44.03.99.99		2 ^I	480
Suriname	2007	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	5	166
Suriname	2007	<i>Qualea</i> spp	gronfolo	1	120
Suriname	2007	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purperhart	2	119
Suriname	2007	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	1	128
Suriname	2007	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	0 ^R	129
Suriname	2007	<i>Andria</i> spp	rode kabbes	0 ^R	133
Suriname	2007	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	rode locus	0 ^R	120
Suriname	2007	<i>Brosimum guianense</i>	letterhout	0 ^R	2989
Suriname	2007		others	4	129
Suriname	2008	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	9	144
Suriname	2008	<i>Qualea</i> spp	gronfolo	2	121
Suriname	2008	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purperhart	1	122
Suriname	2008	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	1	141
Suriname	2008	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	1	113
Suriname	2008	<i>Andria</i> spp	rode kabbes	1	120
Suriname	2008	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	rode locus	1	120
Suriname	2008	<i>Brosimum guianense</i>	letterhout	0 ^R	3024
Suriname	2008		others	14	41
<u>CONSUMERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Japan	2007		others	1	702
Japan	2008		others	1	963
New Zealand	2007	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1156
New Zealand	2007	44.03.99.95		0 ^R	322
New Zealand	2008	44.03.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	391
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1684

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
<u>EU</u>					
Finland	2007	44.03.49.95	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1408
France	2007	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	823
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2007	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	2	823
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	823
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	823
France	2007		others	11	823
France	2008	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	925
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2008	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	2	925
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	925
France	2008		others	5	925
Germany	2007	44.03.49.10	(see accompanying notes)	7	706
Germany	2007	44.03.49.20		0 ^R	512
Germany	2007	44.03.49.40		3	767
Germany	2007	44.03.49.95		13	701
Netherlands	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	1	1038
Netherlands	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	1246
Netherlands	2007		others	3	913
Netherlands	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	1246
Netherlands	2008		others	3	348
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	2	684
Portugal	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2007	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile Sprague</i>	Sipo	0 ^R	333
Portugal	2007		others	0 ^R	333
Portugal	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	1 ^R	1695
Portugal	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2008	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2008		others	0 ^R	431
<u>North Africa</u>					
Egypt	2007	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	1	361
Egypt	2007	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	404
Egypt	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	0 ^R	340
Egypt	2007	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	caracoli	0 ^R	1624
Egypt	2007	<i>Malacantha alnifolia</i>	afara	0 ^R	327
<u>North America</u>					
Canada	2007	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	724
Canada	2007	4403.99.90		0 ^R	502
Canada	2008	4403.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^R	1723
USA	2007	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	505
USA	2007	44.03.49.00.00		2	395
USA	2008	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	272
USA	2008	44.03.49.00.00		2	434

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
PRODUCERS					
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana	2007	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ceiba/obeche	67	398
Ghana	2007	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	45	395
Ghana	2007	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	18	358
Ghana	2007	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	15	878
Ghana	2007	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	odum	6	978
Ghana	2007	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	5	593
Ghana	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	5	864
Ghana	2007	<i>Tieghella Heckelii</i>	makore	2	733
Ghana	2007		other species (40 in 2007)	17	538
Ghana	2008	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ceiba/obeche	57 ^I	411
Ghana	2008	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	34	368
Ghana	2008	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	18	351
Ghana	2008	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	13	884
Ghana	2008	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	odum	5	939
Ghana	2008	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	6	639
Ghana	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	3	839
Ghana	2008	<i>Tieghella Heckelii</i>	makore	2	847
Ghana	2008		other species (43 in 2008)	17	498
Liberia	2008	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubber wood	0 ^R	212
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2007	44.07.25.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	10	606
Indonesia	2007	44.07.29.11.00		1	821
Indonesia	2007	44.07.29.31.00		1	309
Indonesia	2007	44.07.99.99.90		26	462
Indonesia	2008	44.07.25.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	5	838
Indonesia	2008	44.07.29.31.00		0 ^R	365
Indonesia	2008	44.07.29.99.00		0 ^R	1145
Indonesia	2008	44.07.99.99.90		31	514
Philippines	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	310
Philippines	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Philippines	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	714
Philippines	2008	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/imbuia	5	493
Brazil	2007	<i>Cedrella</i> spp.	cedro	21	688
Brazil	2007	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	176	548
Brazil	2007	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	0 ^R	413
Brazil	2007	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	16	343
Brazil	2007	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	0 ^R	635
Brazil	2007	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogony	1	838
Brazil	2007	<i>Anadenanthera</i> spp.	angico preto	0 ^R	491
Brazil	2007	<i>Aspidospema</i> spp./ <i>Paratecoma</i> spp.	peroba	1	643
Brazil	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp./ <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white louan	1	205
Brazil	2007	<i>Myroxylon</i> spp.	cabreuva parda	0 ^R	230
Brazil	2007		others	1478	370
Brazil	2008	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/imbuia	1	523
Brazil	2008	<i>Cedrella</i> spp.	cedro	13	821
Brazil	2008	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	ipe	124	659
Brazil	2008	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau marfim	0 ^R	562
Brazil	2008	<i>Nectandra</i> spp./ <i>Ocotea</i> spp.	louro	16	415
Brazil	2008	<i>Senna</i> spp./ <i>Peltophorum</i> spp.	canafistula	0 ^R	729
Brazil	2008		others	874	430
Guyana	2007	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	14	525
Guyana	2007	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	4	360
Guyana	2007	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	3	413
Guyana	2007	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	locust	3	599
Guyana	2007	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	crabwood	1	541
Guyana	2007	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	burada	1	370
Guyana	2007	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bulletwood	1	433
Guyana	2007	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	1	391

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	2008	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	greenheart	14	599
Guyana	2008	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	6	390
Guyana	2008	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	4	466
Guyana	2008	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	locust	3	646
Guyana	2008	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	crabwood	1	542
Guyana	2008	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	burada	1	409
Guyana	2008	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bulletwood	1	441
Guyana	2008	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	0 ^R	469
Mexico	2007	44.03.29.03	(see accompanying notes)	1	1448
Mexico	2007	44.07.29.99		4 ^I	815
Mexico	2008	44.07.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	5 ^I	749
Suriname	2007	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	2	302
Suriname	2007	<i>Humiria balamifera</i>	meri	1	257
Suriname	2007	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	1	343
Suriname	2007	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	0 ^R	335
Suriname	2007	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	gronfolo	0 ^R	487
Suriname	2007	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bolletrie	0 ^R	337
Suriname	2007	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	makagrín	1	252
Suriname	2007	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kopi	0 ^R	35
Suriname	2007		others	3	151
Suriname	2008	<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	2	321
Suriname	2008	<i>Humiria balamifera</i>	meri	2	262
Suriname	2008	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	1	170
Suriname	2008	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	0 ^R	339
Suriname	2008	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	gronfolo	0 ^R	325
Suriname	2008	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	bolletrie	0 ^R	326
Suriname	2008	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	makagrín	0 ^R	326
Suriname	2008	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kopi	0 ^R	343
Suriname	2008		others	1	287
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	1296
	2008		others	0 ^R	1286
Venezuela	2007	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	135
Venezuela	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	imbuia		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Venezuela	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau		
CONSUMERS					
Asia-Pacific					
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	874
Japan	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2007		others	0 ^R	1438
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	369
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.10		0 ^R	5292
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.27		0 ^R	876
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.10.39		0 ^R	1813
New Zealand	2007	44.07.29.90.01		0 ^R	3869
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.10	(see accompanying notes)	0	1195
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.19		0	347
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.10.27		0	1063
New Zealand	2008	44.07.29.90.10		0	2462
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	439
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.30.00		0 ^R	369
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.29.90.00		2	474
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.07.99.90.10			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.26.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	248
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.29.10.00		0 ^R	1024
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.29.90.00		1	889
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.07.99.90.10			

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
EU					
Finland	2007	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	3	757
Finland	2007	44.07.99.96		0 ^R	1000
Finland	2008	44.07.20	(see accompanying notes)	2	793
Finland	2008	44.07.99.96		0 ^R	1147
France	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	896
France	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2007	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2007	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	896
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	896
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2007		others	33	896
France	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	1029
France	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2008	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2008	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	1029
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008		others	24	1029
Germany	2007	44.07.21.99	(see accompanying notes)	2	1638
Germany	2007	44.07.22.10		0 ^R	6022
Germany	2007	44.07.22.91		0 ^R	821
Germany	2007	44.07.22.99		0 ^R	2354
Germany	2007	44.07.25.10		0 ^R	1574
Germany	2007	44.07.25.30		2	1241
Germany	2007	44.07.25.90		8	1150
Germany	2007	44.07.26.10		1	754
Germany	2007	44.07.26.30		0 ^R	1349
Germany	2007	44.07.26.50		0 ^R	958
Germany	2007	44.07.26.90		1	774
Germany	2007	44.07.27.10		0 ^R	836
Germany	2007	44.07.27.99		19	1023
Germany	2007	44.07.28.10		0 ^R	857
Germany	2007	44.07.28.99		3	1092
Germany	2007	44.07.29.15		0 ^R	1335
Germany	2007	44.07.29.20		0 ^R	1038
Germany	2007	44.07.29.25		1	1056
Germany	2007	44.07.29.61		5	661
Germany	2007	44.07.29.68		27	1157
Germany	2007	44.07.29.83		0 ^R	1854
Germany	2007	44.07.29.95		22	948
Netherlands	2007	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	33	837
Netherlands	2007	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	1	1072
Netherlands	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	1	917
Netherlands	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	3	691
Netherlands	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	6	1449
Netherlands	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	671
Netherlands	2007		others	44	1446
Netherlands	2008	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobe	24	1132
Netherlands	2008	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	1	872
Netherlands	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	3	1117
Netherlands	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	4	1228
Netherlands	2008		others	53	1428

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
Poland	2007	44.07.99.96	(see accompanying notes)	1	737
Poland	2007	44.07.25.90		1	1728
Poland	2007	44.07.29.95		0 ^R	418
Poland	2007	44.07.29.83		1	2865
Poland	2008	44.07.25.90	(see accompanying notes)	1	1645
Poland	2008	44.07.29.95		4	331
Poland	2008	44.07.29.68		0 ^R	994
Poland	2008	44.07.29.83		1	1792
Portugal	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	3	99
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	1107
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	580
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	0 ^R	548
Portugal	2007	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	0 ^R	628
Portugal	2007		others	10	493
Portugal	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	855
Portugal	2008	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	0 ^{RI}	423
Portugal	2008	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbua		
Portugal	2008	<i>Ochroma</i> spp.	balsa		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	795
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	741
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli	1	193
Portugal	2008	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko	0 ^R	896
Portugal	2008		others	9	603
North America					
Canada	2007	44.07.21.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	624
Canada	2007	44.07.26.00		0 ^R	1009
Canada	2007	44.07.29.00		0 ^R	2233
Canada	2008	44.07.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1775
USA	2007	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	766
USA	2007	44.07.26.00.00		1	302
USA	2007	44.07.29.00.00		9	572
USA	2007	44.07.26.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	283
USA	2007	44.07.29.00.00		3	767

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
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana	2007	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	27	350
Ghana	2007	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	Asanfina	12	1182
Ghana	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	4	1210
Ghana	2007	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	4	2341
Ghana	2007	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	4	695
Ghana	2007	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	3	934
Ghana	2007	<i>Celtis mildbraedii; C. zenkeris</i>	Essa	3	365
Ghana	2007	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Makore	3	1414
Ghana	2007		Other species (32 in 2007)	7	859
Ghana	2008	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Ceiba	25	368
Ghana	2008	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	Asanfina	12	1273
Ghana	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapele	4	1148
Ghana	2008	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Mahogany	4	1799
Ghana	2008	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	Chenchen	4	655
Ghana	2008	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Koto/Kyere	4	741
Ghana	2008	<i>Celtis mildbraedii; C. zenkeris</i>	Essa	5	329
Ghana	2008	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Makore	3	1463
Ghana	2008		Other species (28 in 2008)	8	806
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	497
Indonesia	2007	44.08.90.90.00		1	1668
Indonesia	2008	44.08.90.10.00		2	447
Indonesia	2008	44.08.90.90.00		2	1848
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	tanguile	6	566
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	white lauau		
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	tanguile	3	556
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	white lauau		
<u>Latin America</u>					
Brazil	2007	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	1712
Brazil	2007	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	1473
Brazil	2007	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	0 ^{RI}	2938
Brazil	2007		others	161	405
Brazil	2008	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	2722
Brazil	2008	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	cedro	1	1789
Brazil	2008	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	pau-marfim	0 ^R	1993
Brazil	2008		others	40	1020
Mexico	2007	44.08.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	1050
Mexico	2008	44.08.39.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	310
Mexico	2008	44.08.90.99		0 ^{RI}	1410
<u>CONSUMERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Japan	2007		others	1	955
New Zealand	2007	44.08.31.90.29	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	76
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.10.09		0 ^R	865
New Zealand	2007	44.08.39.90.09		0 ^R	32
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.19	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	9,393
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.08.39.90.59		0 ^R	12,396
Rep. of Korea	2007		others	0 ^R	2,108
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.31.90.12	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	5,548
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.59		0 ^R	16,790
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.60.00		0 ^R	3,145
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.91			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.92			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.08.39.90.99			

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
EU					
Finland	2007	44.08.30	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2905
France	2007	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	2307
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	2	2307
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2007	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2007	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	okoumé		
France	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2007	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2007		others	1	2307
France	2008	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	2098
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	2	2098
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2008	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2008	<i>Aucouméa klainéa</i>	okoumé		
France	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2008	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Germany	2007	44.08.39.15	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1451
Germany	2007	44.08.39.31		4	2919
Germany	2007	44.08.39.35		1	2084
Germany	2007	44.08.39.55		1	1874
Germany	2007	44.08.39.85		11	3637
Germany	2007	44.08.39.95		3	1379
Portugal	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	0 ^R	62
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007		others	6	1163
Portugal	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrigue	3	39
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008		others	7	1124
North America					
Canada	2007	44.08.39.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	6575
Canada	2007	44.08.90.99		2	579
Canada	2008	44.08.39.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	3458
Canada	2008	44.08.90.99		1	632
USA	2007	44.08.31.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	9 ^I	1515
USA	2007	44.08.39.00.00		4 ^I	2073
USA	2008	44.08.31.00.00		1	1686
USA	2008	44.08.39.00.00		3	1695

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
<u>PRODUCERS</u>					
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana	2007	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	77	330
Ghana	2007	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	16	397
Ghana	2007	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	10	437
Ghana	2007	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	6	463
Ghana	2007	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	asanfina	4	534
Ghana	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	1	496
Ghana	2007	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	mixed redwood	4	414
Ghana	2007	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	mixed whitewood	9	369
Ghana	2007		other species (16 in 2007)	2	477
Ghana	2008	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	87	363
Ghana	2008	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	16	425
Ghana	2008	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	10	480
Ghana	2008	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	8	508
Ghana	2008	<i>Aningeria spp</i>	asanfina	5	512
Ghana	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	2	3566
Ghana	2008	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	mixed redwood	6	435
Ghana	2008	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	mixed whitewood	3	418
Ghana	2008		other species (16 in 2007)	2	505
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	lauan	3	394
Philippines	2007	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	tanguile		
Philippines	2007		others	0 ^R	432
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	lauan	1	483
Philippines	2008	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	tanguile		
Philippines	2008		others	3 ^I	542
<u>Latin America</u>					
Guyana	2007	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	baromalli	24	365
Guyana	2008	<i>Catostemma commune</i>		16	0
Mexico	2007	44.12.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.12.13.99		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.12.22.01		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.12.23.99		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2007	44.12.29.99		0 ^R	--
<u>CONSUMERS</u>					
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>					
Japan	2007		others	1	955
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.01.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1337
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.01.19		0 ^R	779
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.09.19		0 ^R	1470
New Zealand	2007	44.12.31.09.29		0 ^R	806
New Zealand	2007	44.12.94.01.10		0 ^R	1333
New Zealand	2007	44.12.94.01.19		0 ^R	5496
New Zealand	2007	44.12.94.39.19		0 ^R	497
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.01.10		0 ^R	569
New Zealand	2007	44.12.99.01.39		0 ^R	4149
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.01.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	965
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.01.19		0 ^R	383
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.09.29		0 ^R	798
New Zealand	2008	44.12.31.09.39		0 ^R	433
New Zealand	2008	44.12.94.09.11		0 ^R	474
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.01.39		2	93
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.09.11		0 ^R	1581
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.09.19		0 ^R	35
New Zealand	2008	44.12.99.39.39		0 ^R	492

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
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	547
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.30		0 ^R	1232
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.40		0 ^R	990
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.50		0 ^R	515
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.60		0 ^R	490
Rep. of Korea	2007	44.12.31.70		1	592
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1297
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.30.00		0 ^R	2272
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.40.00		0 ^R	1928
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.50.00		0 ^R	831
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.60.00		0 ^R	1059
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.31.70.00		0 ^R	1581
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.94.20.00		0 ^R	946
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.10.11		0 ^R	1400
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.20.10			
Rep. of Korea	2008	44.12.99.20.90			
EU					
Finland	2007	44.12.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1894
Finland	2007	44.12.31.90		0 ^R	1691
Finland	2008	44.12.31		0 ^R	1961
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	115	1558
France	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2007	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2007	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obeche		
France	2007	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2007	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2007	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2007	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2007	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2007	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	102	1634
France	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
France	2008	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
France	2008	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	obeche		
France	2008	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
France	2008	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou		
France	2008	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
France	2008	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
France	2008	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2008	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Germany	2007	4412.13.10	(see accompanying notes)	4	2111
Germany	2007	4412.13.90		34	1465
Poland	2007	44.12.31.90	(see accompanying notes)	3	838
Poland	2008	44.12.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	1	853
Poland	2008	44.12.31.90		0 ^R	2051
Portugal	2007	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	368
Portugal	2007	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2007	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2007	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2007	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2007		others	2 ^I	1383
Portugal	2008	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	3	661
Portugal	2008	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2008	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2008	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2008	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2008		others	0 ^R	1033

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
<u>North America</u>					
Canada	2007	44.12.31.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1181
Canada	2007	44.12.32.90		1	272
Canada	2007	44.12.99.00		1 ^I	462
Canada	2008	44.12.32.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	826
Canada	2008	44.12.94.00		0 ^R	488
Canada	2008	44.12.99.00		1 ^I	1319
USA	2007	44.12.31.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	33	462
USA	2008	44.12.31.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	37	445

Explanatory note

This note provides details of species included under various sub-headings of Chapter 44 of the Harmonized System (HS) of customs classification (HS 92, HS 96, HS 02, HS 07). 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, Jequitiba, 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
4403.29-49	Tropical Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared. (ITTO: Logs)
4403.29.03	Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4403.40	Other, of tropical wood.
4403.41	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
4403.41.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
4403.41.00.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4403.49	Other Tropical Wood
4403.49.00	Wood in the rough. Other
4403.49.00.00	Other, of tropical wood
4403.49.00.03	Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas
4403.49.00.05	Okoume, Obéché, Sapelli, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makore and Iroko, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated
4403.49.00.09	Not elsewhere specified in 4403.41 or 4403.49
4403.49.00.17	Okoume, Obéché, Sapelli, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makore and Iroko, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated
4403.49.00.33	Merbau (Kwila), in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or Sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated
4403.49.01	Teak
4403.49.10	Sapelli, Acajou d'Afrique and Iroko
4403.49.10.00	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4403.49.20	Okoumé
4403.49.20.10	Teak
4403.49.20.20	Keruing
4403.49.20.40	Jelutong
4403.49.20.90	Other than Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas
4403.49.30	Obéché
4403.49.30.00	Okoume, Obéché, Sapelli, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makore and Iroko
4403.49.40	Sipo
4403.49.40.00	Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Limba and Azobe
4403.49.50	Limba
4403.49.50.00	Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) and Balsa
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
 - 4403.49.90.00 Other
- 4403.49.95 Poles, piles and Other wood in the round
- 4403.49.99 Other Tropical Wood
- 4403.99 Other non-coniferous
 - 4403.99.90.19 Other
 - 4403.99.00.99 Wood in the rough
- 4403.99.95 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
- 4403.99.99 Other
- 4403.99.90 Other
- 4403.99.99 Other

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)

- 4407.20.00 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.- unspecified
- 4407.21.00 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.)
 - 4407.21.00.00 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.21.12.15 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.21.25.00 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.21.95.00 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.21.99 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.22.00.00 Virola/ Imbuia and Balsa wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.22.00.10 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, planed thickness exceeding 6 mm
 - 4407.22.00.20 Dark Meranti/ Light Red Meranti sanded or end jointed, thickness exceeding 6 mm
 - 4407.22.00.30 Balsa
- 4407.22.10 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed or sanded, end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.22.12.15 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.22.25.00 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.22.91 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.22.95.00 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.22.99 Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.24 Virola, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), Imbuia and Balsa
 - 4407.24.00 Tropical wood i.e. Virola, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), Imbuia and Balsa, non-coniferous species, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
 - 4407.24.00.00 Virola, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), Imbuia and Balsa
 - 4407.24.00.05 Balsa, rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.24.00.25 Mahogany, rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.24.00.95 Virola and Imbuia, not rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.24.01 Virola
 - 4407.24.00.10 Virola (Baboen)
 - 4407.24.00.20 Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
 - 4407.24.00.30 Mahogany, American (*Swietenia* spp.)
 - 4407.24.00.40 Balsa
 - 4407.24.00.90 Other
 - 4407.24.10 Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
 - 4407.24.20.00 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.)
 - 4407.24.40.00 Balsa
 - 4407.24.90 Other

- 4407.24.90.00 Virola, Mahogany, Imbuia and Balsa sliced or peeled sawnwood not exclusively specified
- 4407.24.99 Spanish Cedar
- 4407.25 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, and Meranti Bakau
 - 4407.25.00 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
 - 4407.25.00.00 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
 - 4407.25.01 Dark Light Red Meranti
 - 4407.25.10 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed or sanded, end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.25.30 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm,
 - 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
 - 4407.25.90 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.25.90.00 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.26 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
 - 4407.26.00 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
 - 4407.26.00.00 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
 - 4407.26.10 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled or end-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.26.30 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed , (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 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
 - 4407.26.90 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.26.90.00 White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.27 Sapelli
 - 4407.27.00.00 Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether/not planed, sanded or end-jointed
 - 4407.27.10 Sapelli; Planed or sanded
 - 4407.27.19.00 Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.27.91 Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.27.99 Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.28 Iroko
 - 4407.28.00.00 Iroko, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether/not planed, sanded or end-jointed
 - 4407.28.01.10 Iroko, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, square dressed, structural, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.28.01.19 Iroko, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.28.10 Iroko: Planed or sanded
 - 4407.28.91 Iroko, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.28.99 Iroko, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm

- 4407.29 Other Tropical Wood
 - 4407.29.00 Tropical wood specified in chapter 44 subheading note 1, not elsewhere specified or indicated, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
 - 4407.29.00.05 Teak, rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.29.00.10 Teak
 - 4407.29.00.20 Other
 - 4407.29.00.25 Keruing, rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.29.00.30 Keruing, not rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.29.00.90 Other tropical wood, rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.29.00.95 Other tropical wood, not rough, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
 - 4407.29.01 Khaya Ivorensis /Milicia Excelsa, Okubé / Iroco
 - 4407.29.05 Other tropical, end-jointed, over 6 mm thick
 - 4407.29.10 Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
 - 4407.29.10.00 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Jonkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas
 - 4407.29.10.01 keruing, ramin, kapur, teak, jongkong, merbau, jelutong and kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, square dressed, structural, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.10.09 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.10.10 Merbau (Kwila), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, square dressed, structure, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.10.27 Merbau (Kwila), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.10.39 Keruing, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.15 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Okoumé, Obeche, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makoré, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Limba, Azobé, Rio de Palissandre, Palissandre de Para, Palissandre en Rose, Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Balau, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ipé, Jaboty, Jequitiba, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mandioqueira, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau marfim, Pulai, punah, Quaruba, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari and Tola, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, end-jointed, whether or not planed, or sanded thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.20 Planed: Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
 - 4407.29.20.00 Teak
 - 4407.29.25 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Okoumé, Obeche, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makoré, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Limba and Azobé, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.30 Merbau
 - 4407.29.30.00 Okoume, Obeche, Sapelli, Sipo, Acajou, d'afrique, Makore, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibetou Limba and Azobe
 - 4407.29.30.09 Wood, tropical; (as specified in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4407.2, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, (not square dressed or structural), thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.31 Other: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
 - 4407.29.39 Other
 - 4407.29.40.01 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.40.09 Wood, tropical; (as specified in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4407.2, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.45 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Okoumé, Obeche, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makoré, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Limba, Azobé, Palissandre en Rio de Para and Palissandre Palissandre en Rose, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not end-jointed), sanded, thicker than 6 mm
 - 4407.29.50 Sanded
 - 4407.29.61 Other: Azobé

- 4407.29.68 Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Okoumé, Obeche, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makoré, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Limba, Palissandre en Rio de Para and Palissandre en Rose, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 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
- 4407.29.83 Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Balau, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ipé, Jaboty, Jequitiba, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany (excl. "*Swietenia* spp.") Mandioqueira, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari and Tola, in the sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed (not end-jointed) thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.85 Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Balau, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ipé, Jaboty, Jequitiba, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mandioqueira, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau, Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari and Tola, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, sanded, (not end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.90.00 Other
- 4407.29.90.07 Okoume, Obeche, Sipo, Acajou d'Afrique, Makore, Tiama, Ilomba, Mansonia, Dibetou, Limba, Azobe, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.90.10 Keruing, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.90.19 Merbau (Kwila), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.90.27 Ramin, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.90.39 Ramin, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or end-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.95 Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Balau, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ipé, Jaboty, Jequitiba, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mandioqueira, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari and Tola, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not end-jointed, planed or sanded), thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.29.99 Other Tropical Wood
- 4407.99 Other non-coniferous
- 4407.99.00.00 Other sawnwood or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled
- 4407.99.00.90 Other sawnwood or chipped lengthwise, planed or sanded, thicker than 6 mm
- 4407.99.90 Other
- 4407.99.90.10 Other
- 4407.99.96 Other
- 4407.99.96.00 Tropical wood sawn lengthwise, sliced peeled, (not end-jointed, planed or sanded), thicker than 6 mm

4408.30-90	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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- 4408.30.00 Other tropical wood
- 4408.31 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau

- 4408.31.00.00 Veneer or plywood sheets, Dark/Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau, not exceeding 6 mm
- 4408.31.01 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn/sliced/peeled, not over 6 mm thick
 - 44.08.31.01.00 Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, thickness not over 6 mm
 - 4408.31.10.00 Dark Red Meranti and Light Red Meranti
 - 4408.31.11 Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
 - 4408.31.21 Planed
 - 4408.31.25 Sanded
 - 4408.31.30 Other
 - 4408.31.30.00 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau (for veneering obtained by slicing laminated wood or for other similar laminated wood)
 - 4408.31.90 Other sheets of Dark/Light Red Meranti & Meranti Bakau, not elsewhere specified, thick \leq 6 mm
 - 4408.31.90.00 Veneer sheets, other
 - 4408.31.90.11 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti (for manufacturing plywood)
 - 4408.31.90.12 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti (patterned veneer)
 - 4408.31.90.21 Meranti Bakau (for manufacturing plywood)
 - 4408.31.90.29 Wood, tropical; Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, not thicker than 1 mm
 - 4408.31.90.39 Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
- 4408.39 Other Tropical Wood
 - 4408.39.00 Other Tropical Wood
 - 4408.39.00.00 Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, thickness not over 6 mm, other tropical wood, not elsewhere specified or indicated
 - 4408.39.01 Jelutong
 - 4408.39.00.10 Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
 - 4408.39.00.20 Mahogany, African (Acajou d'Afrique)
 - 4408.39.00.30 Mahogany, American (*Swietenia* spp.)
 - 4408.39.00.90 Other
 - 44.08.39.01.00 Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm, of tropical woods
 - 4408.39.10.00 Teak
 - 4408.39.10.09 Wood, tropical; (as in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4408.3 sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, not thicker than 6 mm
 - 4408.39.10.10 Sheets for veneering. Dark Red Meranti or Mahogany, African.
 - 4408.39.10.90 Sheets for veneering. Dark Red Meranti or Mahogany, other.
 - 4408.39.11-35 White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose.
 - 4408.39.11 Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
 - 4408.39.15 Veneer sheets for plywood. Laminated wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of thickness not over 6 mm, sanded, and end-jointed, not planed, of White lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany "*Swietenia* spp." Palissandre de Rio, de Para and de Rose
 - 4408.39.21 Planed
 - 4408.39.25 Sanded
 - 4408.39.31 Other: of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm
 - 4408.39.31.00 Veneer (of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm) Of White Lauan, Mahogany, Sapeli... not exclusively specified in 4408.31.11-25
 - 4408.39.35 Other: Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm
 - 4408.39.51-99 Other
 - 4408.39.55 Veneer sheets for plywood or similar. Laminated wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness not over 6 mm, planed, sanded or end-jointed, of Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dibétou, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jequitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo,

- Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany (excl. "*Swietenia* spp."), Makoré, Mandioqueira, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Ramin, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari, Teak, Tiama, Tola, White Meranti, White and Yellow Meranti Seraya
- 4408.39.60.00 Other. For veneering obtained by slicing laminated wood or for other similar laminated wood
- 4408.39.70 Veneer for the manufacturing of pencils, of a thickness not over 6 mm of Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dibétou, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jequitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany (excl. "*Swietenia* spp."), Makoré, Mandioqueira, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Ramin, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari, Teak, Tiama, Tola, White Meranti, White and Yellow Meranti Seraya
- 4408.39.81 Other: of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm: Makoré, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Azobé, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Imbuia and Balsa
- 4408.39.85 Veneer sheets for plywood or similar. Laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled also spliced, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), of a thickness not over 1 mm of Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dibétou, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Jequitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany (excl. "*Swietenia* spp.") Makoré, Mandioqueira, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Ramin, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari, Teak, Tiama, Tola, White Meranti, White Seraya and Yellow Meranti
- 4408.39.85.00 Veneer of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm
- 4408.39.89 Other
- 4408.39.90 Other specified tropical wood sheets, not elsewhere specified, thick \leq 6 mm
- 4408.39.90.00 Jelutong
- 4408.39.90.09 White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Mahogany (*Swietenia* 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
- 4408.39.90.10 Sheets for veneering. Other. Mahogany, African.
- 4408.39.90.11 Teak (for manufacturing plywood)
- 4408.39.90.12 Teak (patterned veneer)
- 4408.39.90.19 Teak (other)
- 4408.39.90.20 Sheets for veneering not exceeding 6 mm in thickness. Of tropical wood. Dark Red Meranti, Mahogany, African
- 4408.39.90.29 White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.), sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
- 4408.39.90.31 Sipo, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique and Sapelli (for manufacturing plywood)
- 4408.39.90.32 Sipo, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique and Sapelli (patterned veneer)
- 4408.39.90.39 Wood, tropical; (as in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4408.3, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, 1 mm thick or less
- 4408.39.90.49 Wood, tropical; (as in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4408.3, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
- 4408.39.90.50 Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp)
- 4408.39.90.59 Mahogany (Other), sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, peeled, rotary, not planed, 1 mm thick or less
- 4408.39.90.61 Wood, tropical; (as specified in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff), n.e.c. in item no. 4408.3, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, 1 mm thick or less
- 4408.39.90.90 Sheets for veneering, etc. Of tropical wood, etc. Dark Red Meranti, etc. Mahogany, African. Mahogany, other.

4408.39.90.91-99 Other

4408.39.91 Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm: Makoré, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Azobé, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Imbuia and Balsa

4408.39.95 Veneer sheets for plywood or similar. Laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, also spliced, (not planed, sanded or end-jointed), with a thickness exceeding 1 mm but not exceeding 6 mm, of Abura, Afrormosia, Ako, Alan, Andiroba, Aningré, Avodiré, Azobé, Balau, Balsa, Bossé clair, Bossé foncé, Cativo, Cedro, Dabema, Dibétou, Doussié, Framiré, Freijo, Fromager, Fuma, Geronggang, Ilomba, Imbuia, Ipé, Iroko, Jaboty, Jelutong, Iquitiba, Jongkong, Kapur, Kempas, Keruing, Kosipo, Kotibé, Koto, Louro, Maçaranduba, Mahogany (excl. "*Swietenia* spp.") Makoré, Mandioqueira, Mansonia, Mengkulang, Merawan, Merbau, Merpauh, Mersawa, Moabi, Niangon, Nyatoh, Onzabili, Orey, Ovengkol, Ozigo, Padauk, Paldao, Palissandre de Guatemala, Pau Amarelo, Pau Marfim, Pulai, Punah, Quaruba, Ramin, Saqui-Saqui, Sepetir, Sucupira, Suren, Tauari, Teak, Tiama, Tola, White Meranti, White Seraya and Yellow meranti

4408.39.99 Other

4408.90 Other non-coniferous

4408.90.00.00 Other sheets for veneering of thickness not exceeding 6 mm

4408.90.02.09 Wood; tropical hardwoods, n.e.c. in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, not thicker than 6 mm

4408.90.08.31 Wood; tropical hardwoods, n.e.c. in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, not thicker than 1 mm

4408.90.08.39 Wood; tropical hardwoods, n.e.c. in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced, not planed, not thicker than 1 mm

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

4408.90.10.29 Other. Sheets for veneering, etc. including those obtained by slicing laminated wood. Other, not reinforced or backed: Other.

4408.90.85.00 Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm.

4408.90.90.29 Other. Sheets for veneering, etc. including those obtained by slicing laminated wood. Other, not reinforced or backed: Other.

4408.90.90.30 Other. Sheets for veneering, etc. including those obtained by slicing laminated wood. Reinforced or backed

4408.90.95.00 Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm.

4408.90.99 Other wood sheets, nes, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm

4408.90.99.12 Other wood sheets, nes, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm

4408.90.99.13 Other wood sheets, nes, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm

4408.90.99.19 Other wood sheets, nes, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm

4412.13-99	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood. (ITTO: Plywood)
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4412.10.01.00 Plywood; of bamboo, consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply 6 mm or thinner

4412.10.29.00 Plywood; of bamboo, consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply thicker than 6 mm

4412.13 Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.13.01 Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm in thickness, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood

4412.13.05.20 Birch plywood, panels ≤ 3.6 mm thick, ≤ 1.2 m width, 2.2 m length, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, not surface covered

4412.13.09 Plywood consisting only of sheets of wood of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm each and 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. With at least one outer ply of the following tropical woods: Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli or Mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.)

4412.13.10.00 Unfinished, interior grade Lauan Mahogany plywood panels, thickness not exceeding 6.35 mm and width of 1.1 m or more, whether or not edge-trimmed

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 (*Swietenia* 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 (*Swietenia* 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 (*Swietenia* spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
 - 4412.13.20.00 Of a thickness less than 4 mm but not less than 3.2 mm
 - 4412.13.30.00 Of a thickness not more than 6 mm but not less than 4 mm
 - 4412.13.40.00 Of a thickness less than 12 mm but not less than 6 mm
 - 4412.13.40.40 Mahogany plywood, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, clear covered or not surface covered
 - 4412.13.40.50 other plywood, panels not exceeding 3.6 mm thick, 1.2 m width, 2.2 m length, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, clear covered or not surface covered
 - 4412.13.40.60 Other plywood, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, not surface covered
 - 4412.13.40.70 Other plywood, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, clear covered
 - 4412.13.50.00 Of a thickness less than 15 mm but not less than 12 mm
 - 4412.13.51.30 Plywood with a face ply of sen, at least one outer ply of tropical wood, solely sheets of wood, not/or surface covered with a clear material, not over 6 mm thick
 - 4412.13.51.50 Plywood panels with at least one outer ply of tropical wood, not/or surface covered with a clear material, not over 3.6 mm thick, 1.2 m wide, 2.2 m long, not elsewhere specified or indicated
 - 4412.13.51.60 Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood, not over 6 mm thick, not surface covered, not elsewhere specified or indicated
 - 4412.13.51.70 Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood, consisting solely of sheets of wood, not over 6 mm thick, surface covered with a clear material, not elsewhere specified or indicated
 - 4412.13.60.00 Dark/Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, etc, plywood, sheets ≤ 6 mm, one ply tropical, clear covered or not surface covered
- 4412.13.90 With at least one outer ply of other tropical wood. Other
 - 4412.13.90.13 Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered: Other, of mahogany.
 - 4412.13.90.19 Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
 - 4412.13.90.01 Other
 - 4412.13.90.02 Other
 - 4412.13.90.90 Other
- 4412.13.99 Other
- 4412.14 Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
 - 4412.14.10 Plywood of Baboen, Palissandre du Bresil or Bois de Rose femelle
 - 4412.14.10.90 Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm in thickness
 - 4412.14.31.40 Plywood, face ply of mahogany, at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood, solely of sheets of wood, not/or surface covered with a clear material
 - 4412.14.90 Other
 - 4412.14.90.19 Other. Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered. Other.
 - 4412.14.90.90 Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous, other than tropical wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm in thickness
- 4412.22 Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
 - 4412.22.01 *Swietenia Macrophylla*
 - 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
 - 4412.22.31.40 Plywood with a face ply of mahogany, with at least one ply of tropical wood, not surface covered or surface covered with a clear material
 - 4412.22.31.50 Plywood with at least one ply of tropical wood, panels not exceeding 3.6 mm thick,

- 1.2 m wide, 2.2 mm long, not/or surface covered with a clear material
- 4412.22.31.60 Plywood with at least one ply of tropical wood, over 3.6 mm thick 1.2 mm wide and 2.2 mm long, not surface covered, not elsewhere specified or indicated
- 4412.22.31.70 Plywood with at least one ply of tropical wood, not elsewhere specified or indicated
- 4412.22.41.00 Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood, surface if covered, not elsewhere specified or indicated
- 4412.22.90.00 Other
- 4412.22.90.10 Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood: Other. Whether or not painted, edge-or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered.
- 4412.22.91 Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard
- 4412.22.99 Veneered wood Other, w/one outer ply of Tropical
- 4412.23 Pys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, at least one outer ply non-coniferous, at least one layer of particleboard
- 4412.23.01 Other. With at least one ply of non-coniferous wood. Containing at least one layer of particle board
- 4412.23.01.00 Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood, solely of sheets of wood not >= 6 mm thickness
- 4412.23.99 Other
- 4412.29.00.10 Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered
- 4412.29.00.90 Other
- 4412.29.36.40 Plywood with a face ply of Mahogany, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood, not surface covered or surface covered with a clear material
- 4412.29 Other with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood: Other
- 4412.29.99 Other
- 4412.31 With at least one outer ply of other tropical wood
- 4412.31.01 Meranti
- 4412.31.01.10 Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6 mm or thinner, with at least one outer ply of Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Mahogany or Acajou d'Afrique, overlaid, including veneered
- 4412.31.01.19 Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6 mm or thinner, with at least one outer ply of Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Mahogany or Acajou d'Afrique, not overlaid or veneered
- 4412.31.09.10 Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6 mm or thinner, not containing an outer ply of non-coniferous or tropical wood, overlaid, including veneered
- 4412.31.09.19 Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6 mm or thinner, not containing an outer ply of non-coniferous or tropical wood, not overlaid or veneered
- 4412.31.09.29 Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6 mm or thinner, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood (as specified in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff) n.e.c. in item no.4412.31.09, overlaid, including veneered
- 4412.31.10 Decorative plywood
- 4412.31.10.00 Unfinished, interior grade Lauan Mahogany plywood panels, of a thickness not exceeding 6.35 mm and of a width of 1.1m or more, whether or not edge trimmed etc.
- 4412.31.20.00 Of a thickness less than 4mm but not less than 3.2 mm
- 4412.31.30.00 Of a thickness not more than 6mm but not less than 4 mm
- 4412.31.40.00 Of a thickness less than 10mm but not less than 6 mm
- 4412.31.50.00 Of a thickness less than 12mm but not less than 10 mm
- 4412.31.60.00 Of a thickness less than 15mm but not less than 12 mm
- 4412.31.70.00 Of a thickness not less than 15 mm
- 4412.31.90 Other
- 4412.31.90.13 Other. Whether or not painted, edge or face worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered: Other, of Mahogany.
- 4412.31.90.19 Other. Whether or not painted, edge or face worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered: Other.
- 4412.31.90.90 Other. Other.
- 4412.32.00 Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
- 4412.32.10.90 At least one surface is a temperate non-coniferous wood plywood sheet

- 4412.32.90 5-ply and 7-ply hardwood plywood for use as backing in the manufacture of hardwood plywood panels for flooring. Other wood
 - 4412.32.90.19 Other. Whether or not painted, edge or face worked, but not otherwise worked or surface covered: Other
- 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
 - 4412.99.70 Okoume

Species Codes and Species Description for Indonesia

Species Code	Description
Industrial Roundwood	
4403.41.10.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti
4403.41.20.00	Meranti Bakau
4403.41.90.90	Other pulp, baulk, of Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4403.49.10.00	White Meranti
4403.49.30.00	Keruing
4403.49.40.00	Ramin
4403.49.50.00	Kapur
4403.49.60.00	Teak
4403.49.70.00	Jelutong
4403.49.90.00	Other kinds of tropical woods
4403.99.10.00	Baulks, Oth Meranti, Beech, Oak, Ramin, Keruing, Kapur
4403.99.90.90	Other pulp, baulk, sawlog, pit props, poles of Meranti, Ramin, Keruing, Kapur
4403.99.91.00	Wood in the rough of Pulai group
4403.99.94.00	Wood in the rough of Iron group
4403.99.95.00	Other wood in the rough of Sandalwood, Laka
4403.99.96.00	Other wood in the rough of Kuku, Perupuk, Sonokeling, Sonokembang
4403.99.97.00	Other wood in the rough of Giam, Jeunjing/Sengon, Johar, Karet
4403.99.98.00	Other wood in the rough of Cempakadurian Burung, Rengas, Sindur
4403.99.99.00	Wood in the rough of other woods
Sawnwood	
4407.21.00.10	Mahogany, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.21.00.20	Mahogany, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6mm
4407.21.00.90	Mahogany, other planed, sanded end-jointed, thickness > 6mm
4407.22.00.10	Virola, Imbuia and Balsa, planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.24.10.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed, sanded of Virola, Mahogany
4407.24.20.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed, sanded of Virola, Mahogany
4407.24.30.00	Virola, Mahogany for parquet flooring
4407.24.90.00	Other form of Virola, Mahogany
4407.25.10.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed, sanded of Dark Red Meranti
4407.25.10.10	Dark Meranti/Light Red Meranti, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.25.10.90	Dark Meranti/Light Red Meranti, Other planed, sanded, thickness > 6mm
4407.25.20.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed, sanded of Dark Red Meranti
4407.25.20.20	Meranti Bakau, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.25.20.90	Meranti Bakau, other sanded end-jointed and planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.25.30.00	Dark Red Meranti for parquet floor
4407.25.90.00	Other form of Dark Red Meranti
4407.26.00.10	White Lauan, Meranti, Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.26.00.20	White Lauan, Meranti, Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan, planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.26.00.90	White Lauan, Meranti, Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, other planed and sanded, thickness > 6mm
4407.26.11.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of White Meranti
4407.26.12.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Yellow Meranti
4407.26.19.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of other White Lauan
4407.26.21.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed of White Meranti
4407.26.29.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed of other White Lauan
4407.26.31.00	Parquet flooring of White Meranti
4407.26.39.00	Parquet flooring of other White Lauan
4407.26.91.00	Other forms of White Meranti, n.e.s.
4407.26.99.00	Other forms of White Lauan, n.e.s.
4407.27.00.90	Sapelli other planed, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6mm
4407.28.00.90	Iroko other planed, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.11.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Teak
4407.29.11.10	Wood, planed of jelutong, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.11.20	Wood, sanded or end-jointed of jelutong, thickness > 6mm
4407.29.12.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Ramin
4407.29.13.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur

Species Code	Description
4407.29.19.00	Jelutong, other planed and sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.21.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Teak
4407.29.21.10	Kapur (<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.), planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.21.20	Wood, sanded or end-jointed of Kapur (<i>Dryobalanops</i> Spp.), thickness > 6mm
4407.29.23.00	Sliced or peeled but not planed of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
4407.29.29.00	Kapur (<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.), other planed and sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.31.00	Parquet flooring of Teak
4407.29.31.10	Kempas, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.31.20	Kempas, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.32.00	Parquet flooring of Ramin
4407.29.33.00	Parquet flooring of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
4407.29.39.00	Kempas, other planed and sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.41.10	Keruing, planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.29.41.20	Keruing, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.49.00	Keruing, other planed and sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.61.10	Teak, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.61.20	Teak, sanded or end-jointed
4407.29.69.00	Teak, other planed and sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6mm
4407.29.70.10	Balau, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.91.00	Other forms of Teak
4407.29.91.10	Jongkong and Merbau, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.91.20	Jongkong and Merbau, sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.29.92.00	Jongkong and Merbau, other planed sanded or end-jointed, thickness > 6mm
4407.29.93.00	Other forms of Jongkong, Jelutong, Kapur
4407.29.99.00	Other tropical wood, other sanded or end-jointed and planed, thickness > 6mm
4407.99.00.10	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, thickness > 6 mm
4407.99.00.20	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sanded or end-jointed, Thickness > 6 mm
4407.99.00.90	Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, planed or sanded, Thickness > 6 mm
4407.99.15.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of Balau; Bangkirai;
4407.99.19.00	Sawn lengthwise but not planed of other wood
4407.99.99.50	Other wood sawn of Balau/Damar Lautbangkirai for other purposes
4407.99.99.90	Other wood sawn of other wood for other purposes
Veneer	
4408.31.00.00	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4408.31.10.00	Veneer sheets of Dark Red Meranti, rotary peeled
4408.31.90.00	Other veneer sheets of Dark Red Meranti
4408.39.10.00	Jelutong wood slats prepared for pencil manufacturing
4408.39.90.00	Other Jelutong wood and other wood prepared for pencil manufacturing
4408.39.90.00	Other veneer sheets of tropical wood in other forms n.e.s.
4408.90.00.00	Other sheets for veneering and of tropical wood of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm
4408.90.10.00	Veneer sheets of other wood, peeled by rotaring
4408.90.90.00	Other veneer sheets of other woods
4409.21.00.00	Non-coniferous wood cut in shaped of Bamboo
4409.29.00.00	Other non-coniferous other Teak strips friezes for parquet flooring
Plywood	
4412.13.00.00	Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood with at least 6 mm thickness
4412.14.00.00	Other plywood with at least 6 mm thickness, with at least one ply of non coniferous
4412.22.00.00	Other plywood with at least one ply tropical wood containing particle board
4412.23.00.00	Other plywood with at least one ply of non-coniferous wood
4412.29.00.00	Other plywood containing particle wood with at least 1 ply tropical wood

APPENDIX 4

Prices of Major Topical Timber and Selected Competing Softwood Products

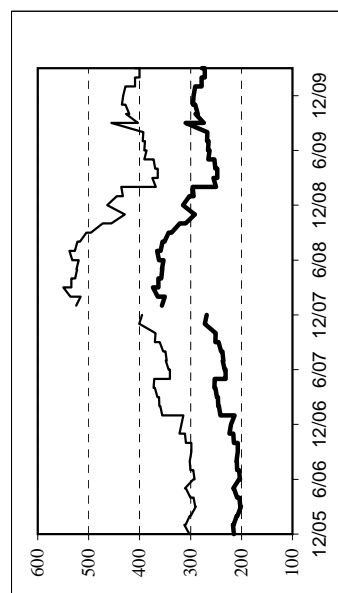
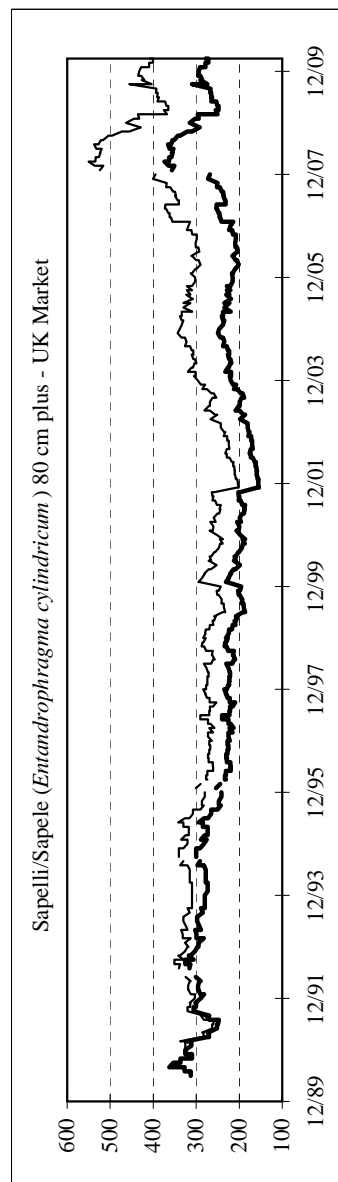
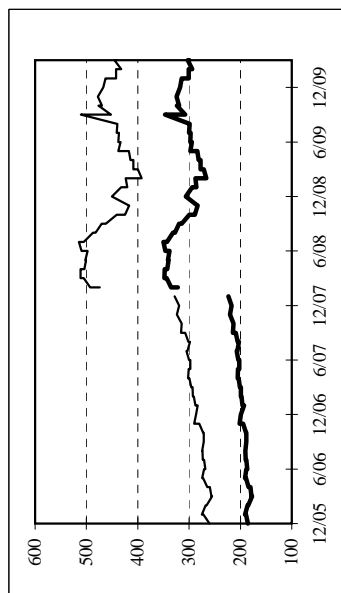
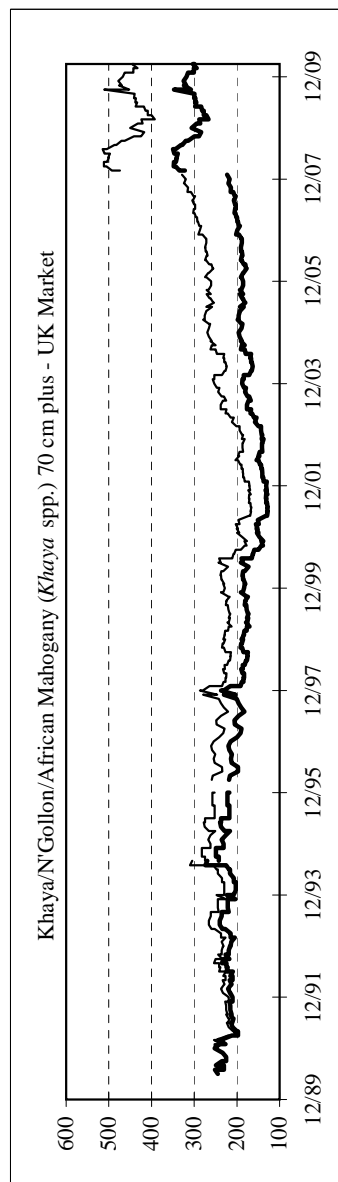
4-1. Logs	171
4-2. Sawnwood	175
4-3. Plywood	178
4-4. Secondary Processed Wood Products	182

N.B. Export values/prices are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

4-1-a. Price of Cameroon Logs, 1990-2010

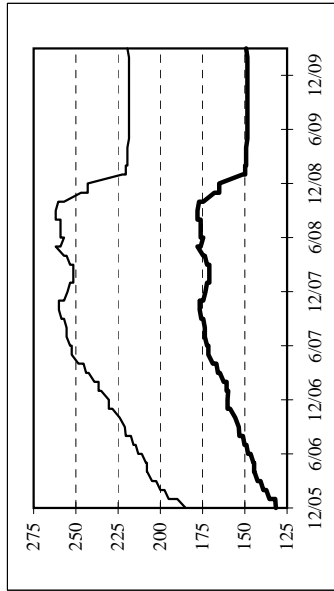
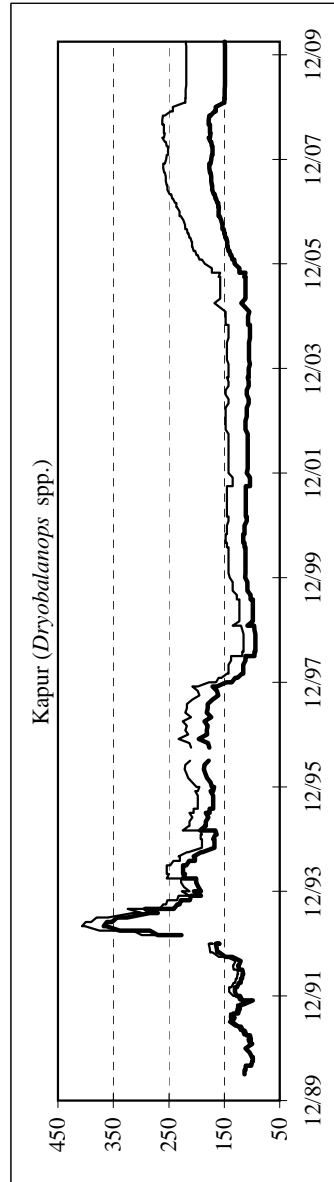
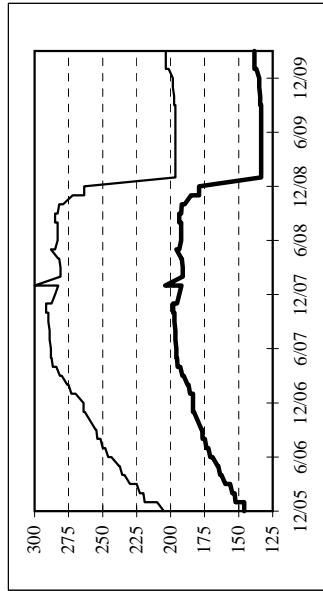
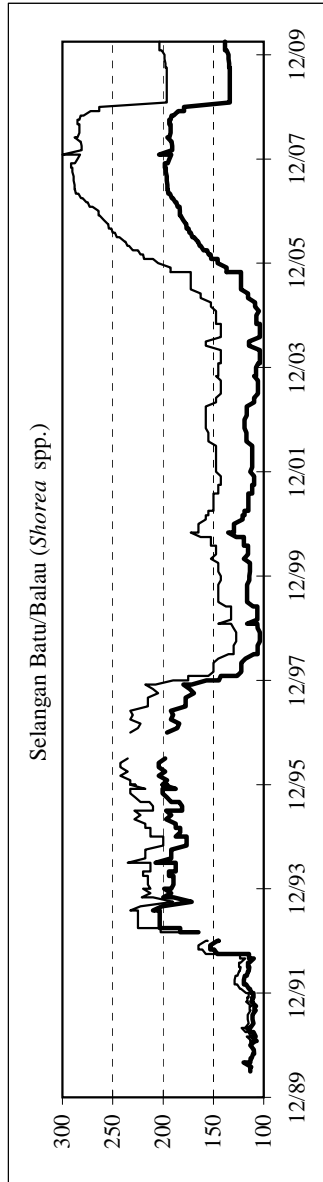
Bold lines show FOB prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal FOB price trends. Graphs on this page show major log export species from Cameroon. Grades are Loyal et Marchand or equivalent.

The price series to December 2007 has been discontinued. A new price series was initiated in January 2008 based on a wider sample size.



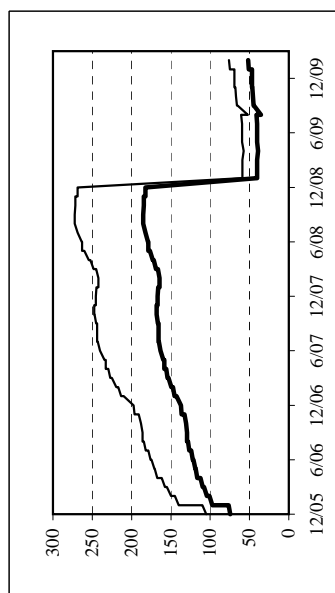
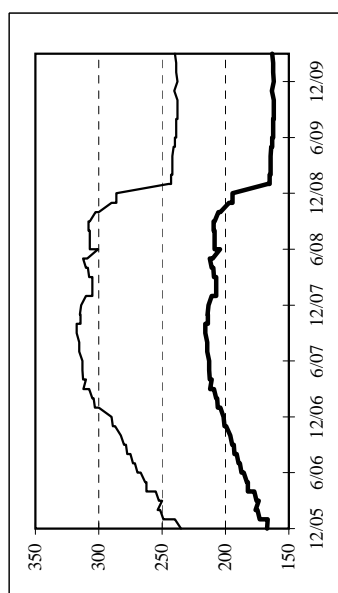
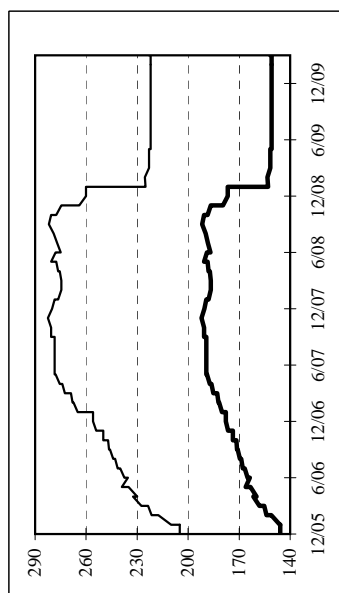
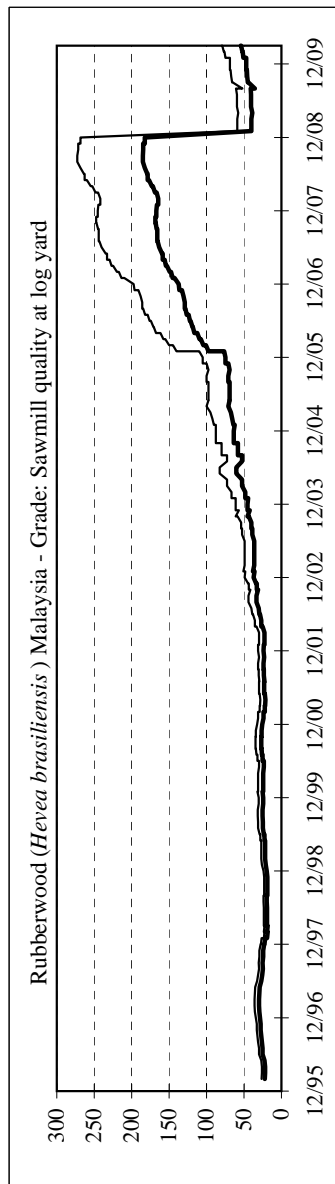
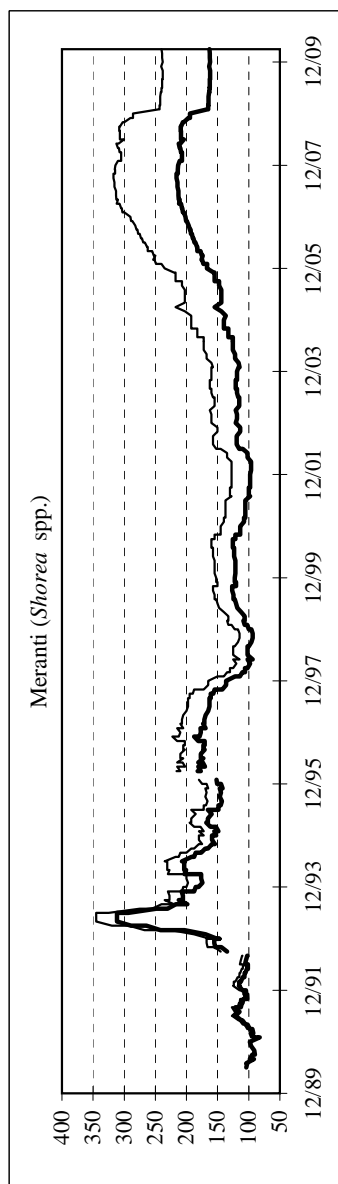
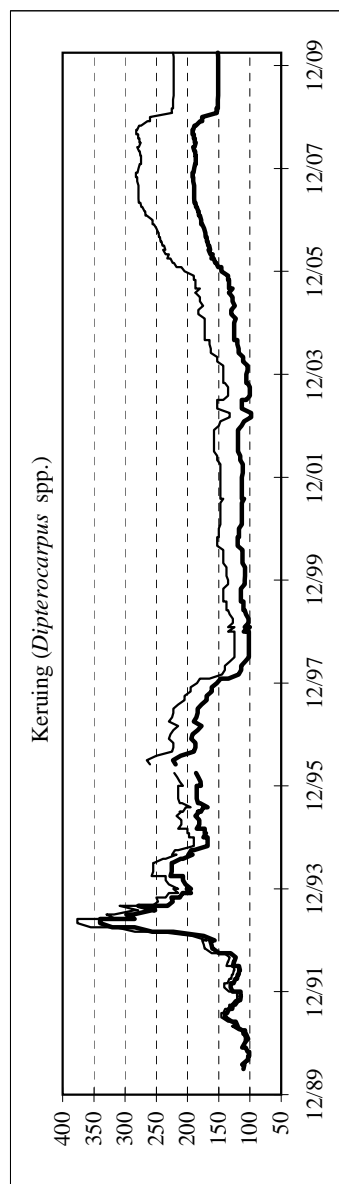
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs, 1990-2010

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.



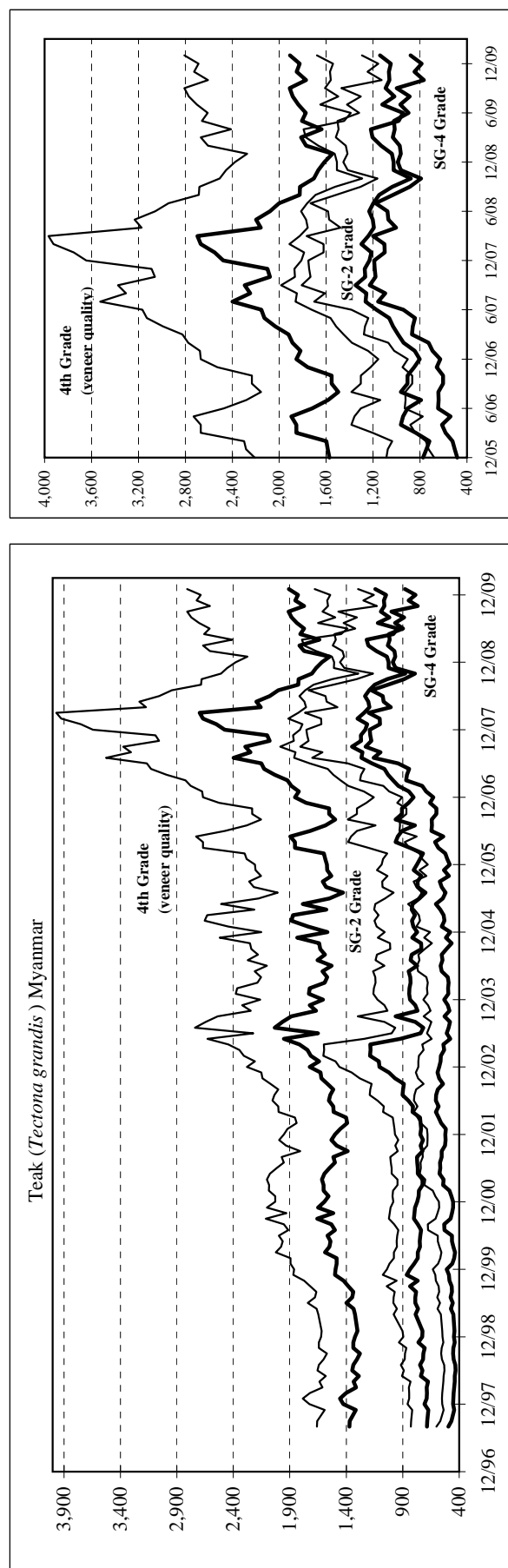
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs (cont.), 1990-2010

Bold lines show FOB 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.



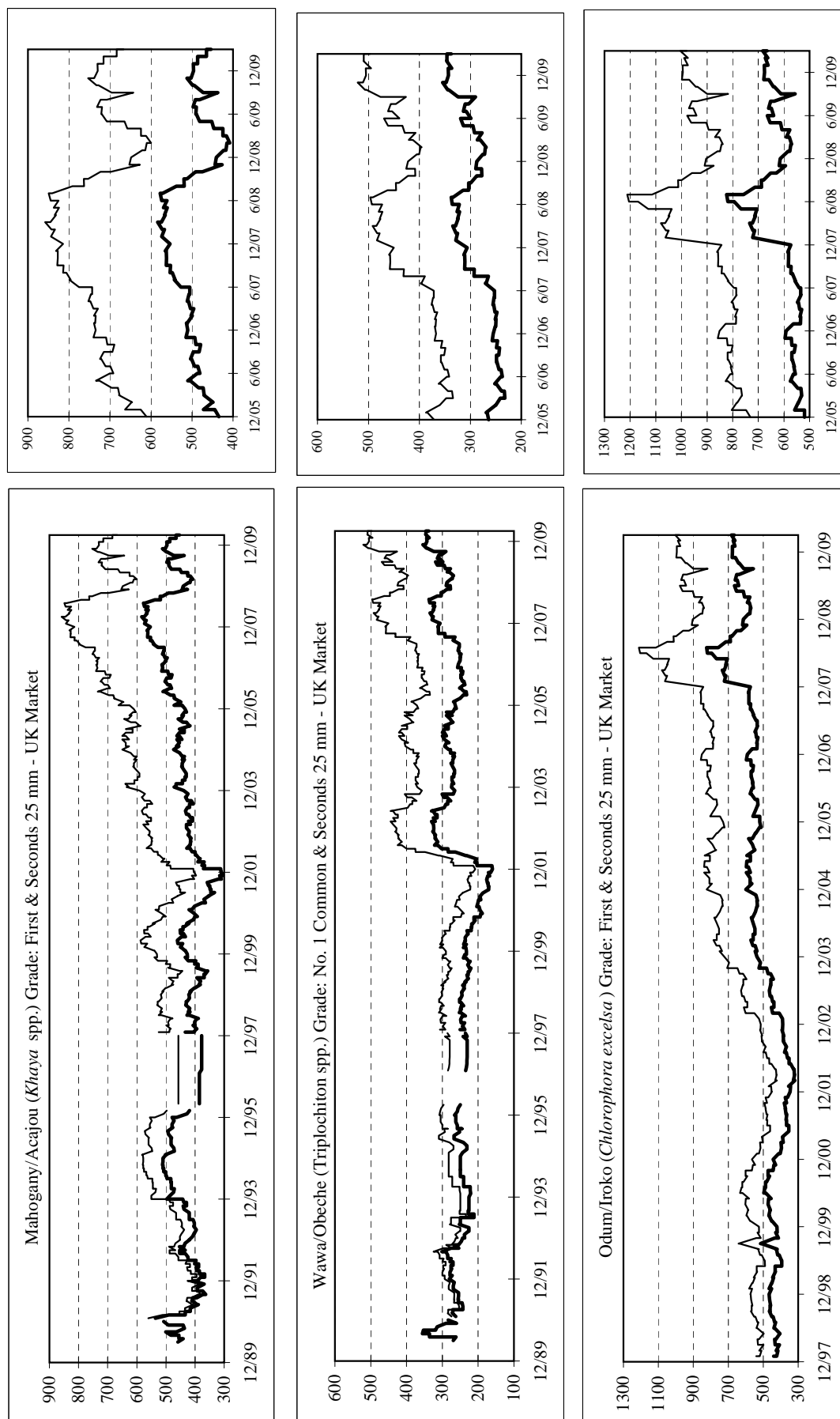
4-1-c. Price of Myanmar Teak Logs, 1997-2010

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.



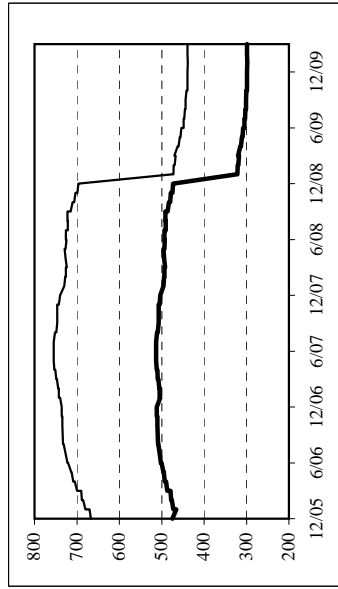
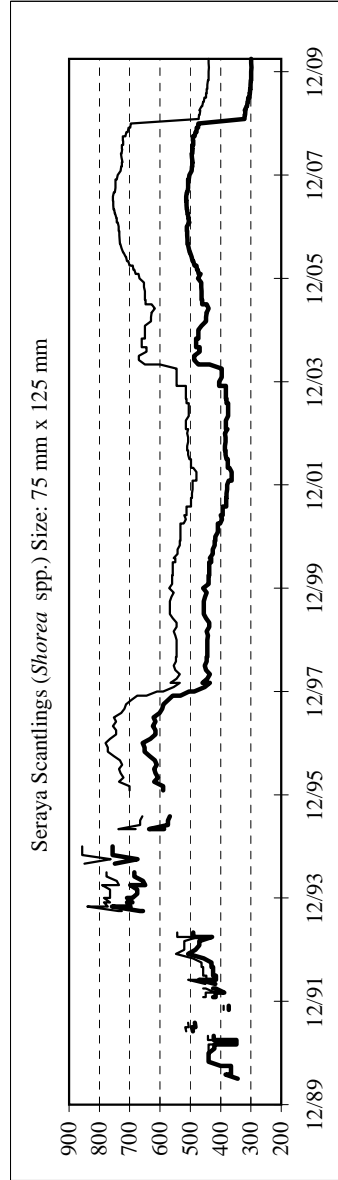
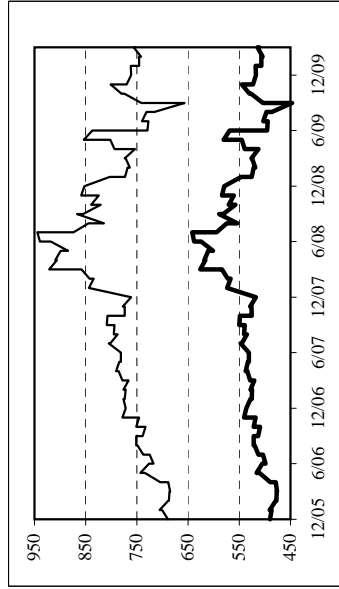
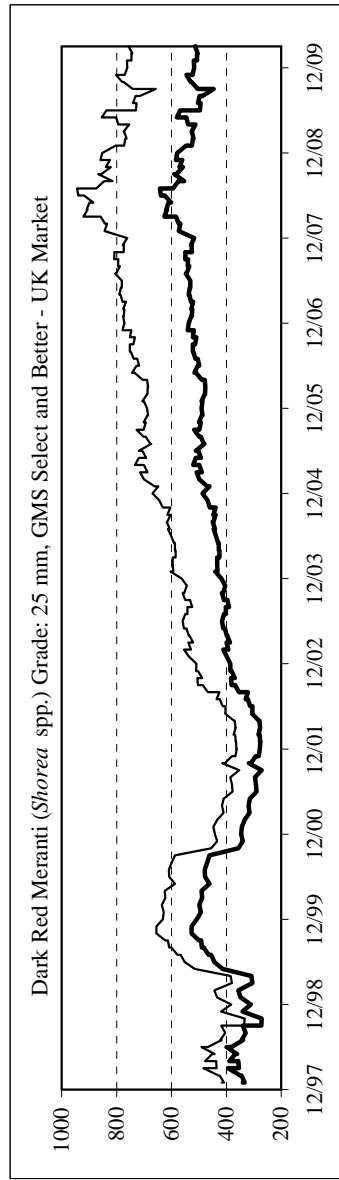
4-2-a. Price of Ghanaian Sawwood, 1990-2010

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. The price series to December 2007 has been discontinued. A new price series was initiated in January 2008 based on a wider sample size.



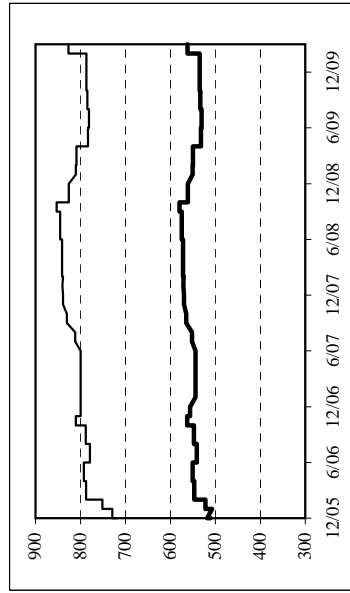
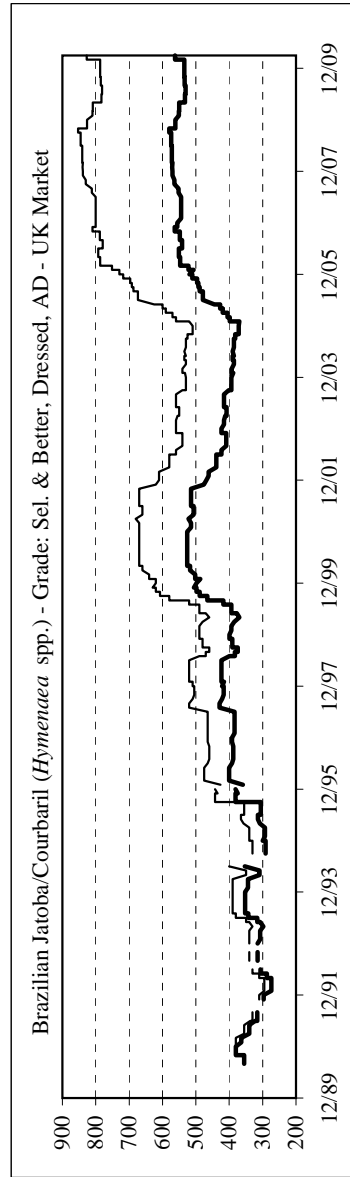
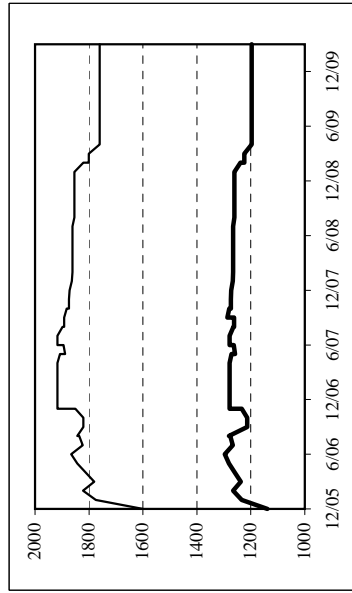
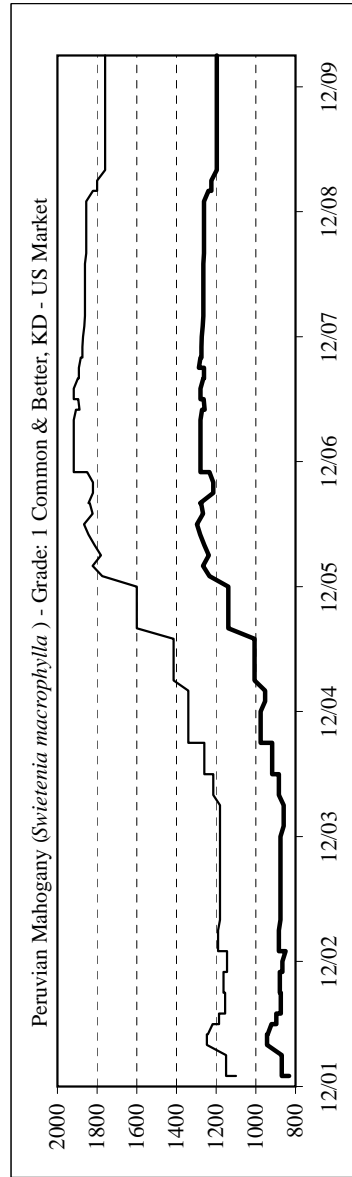
4-2-b. Price of Malaysian Sawwood, 1990-2010

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.



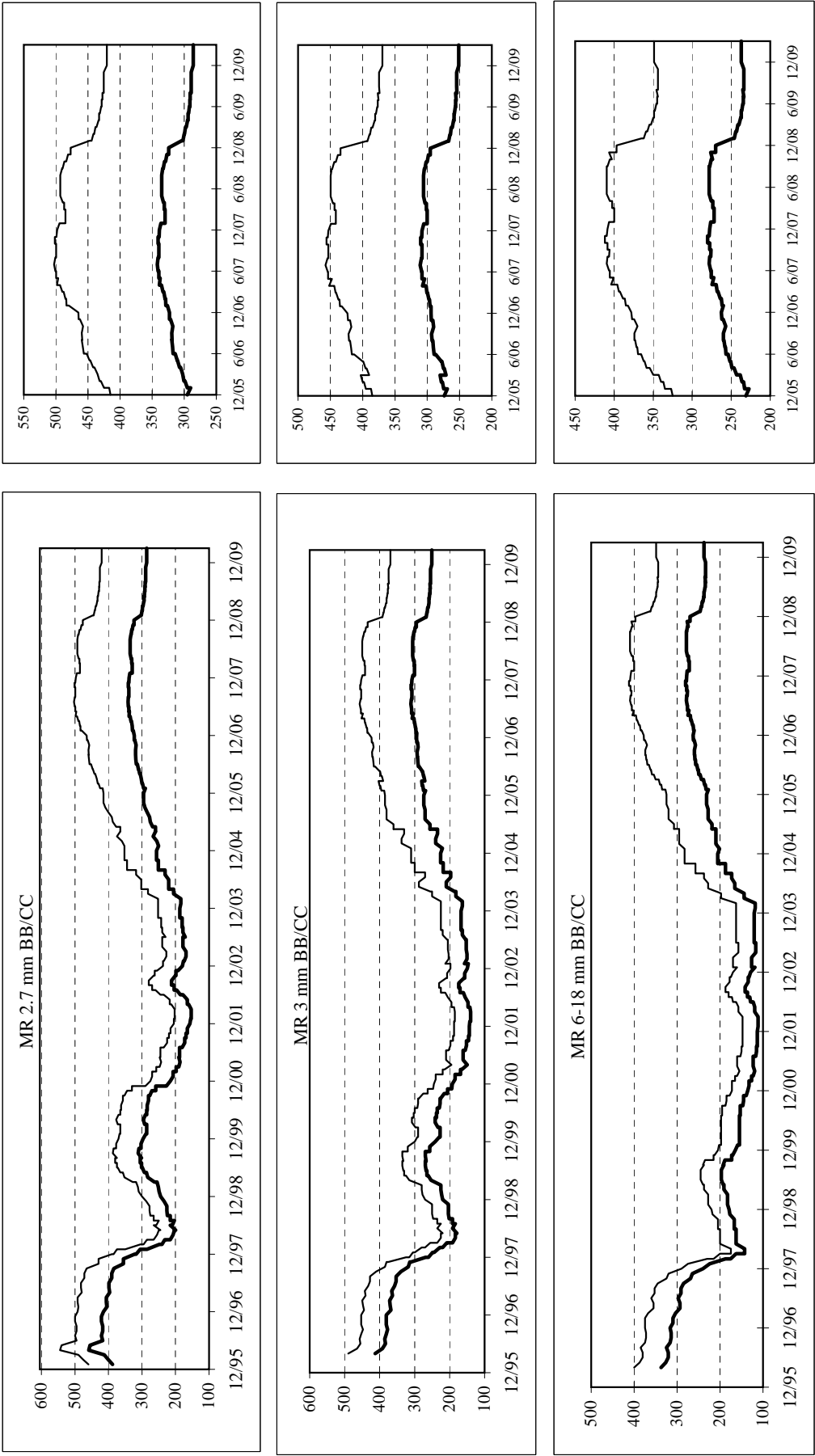
4-2-c. Price of Latin American Sawwood, 1990-2010

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.



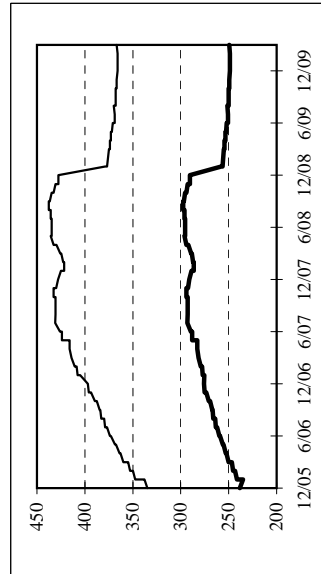
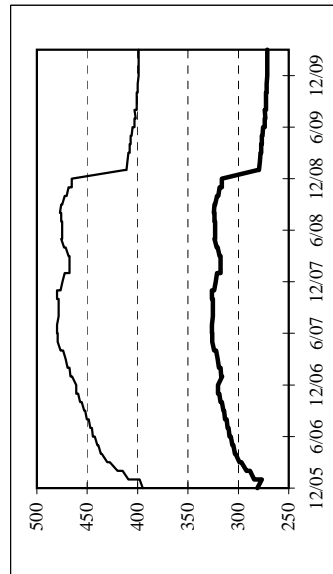
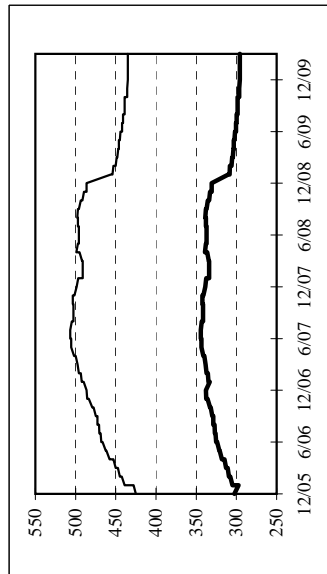
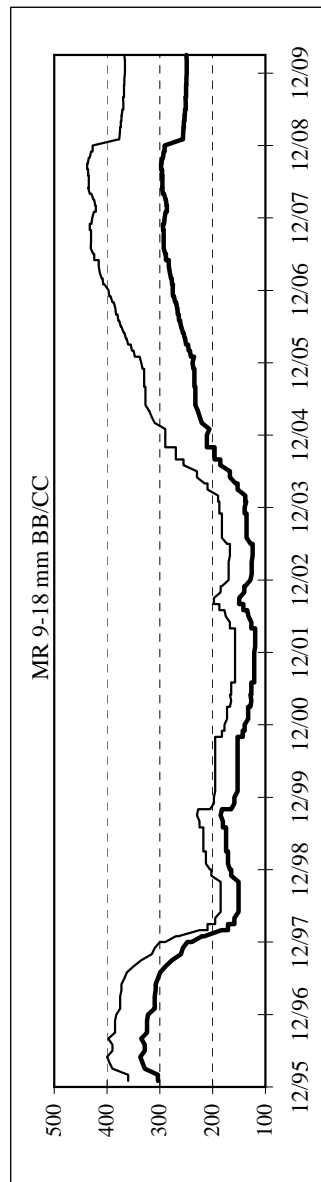
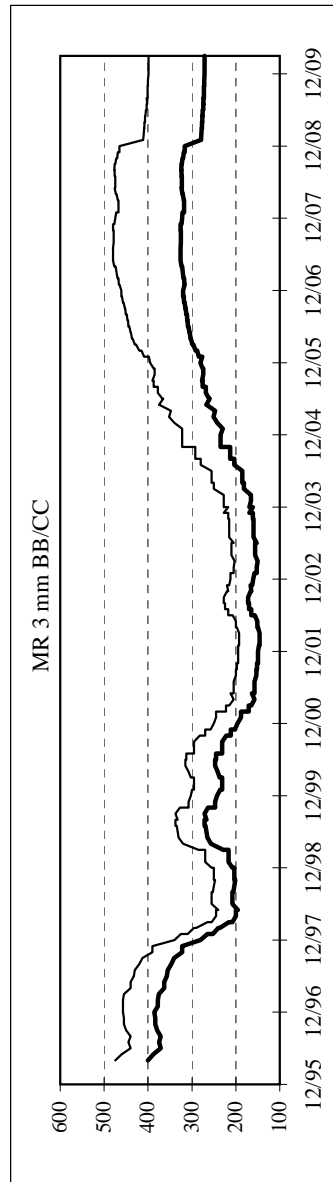
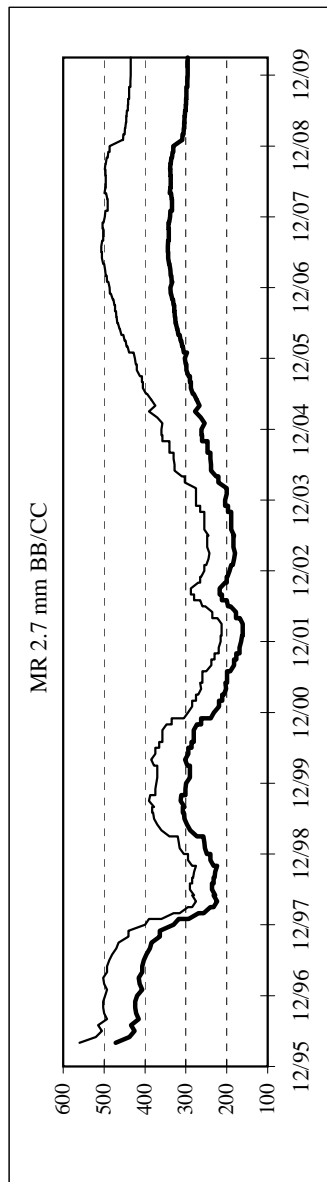
4-3-a. Price of Indonesian Plywood, 1996-2010

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.



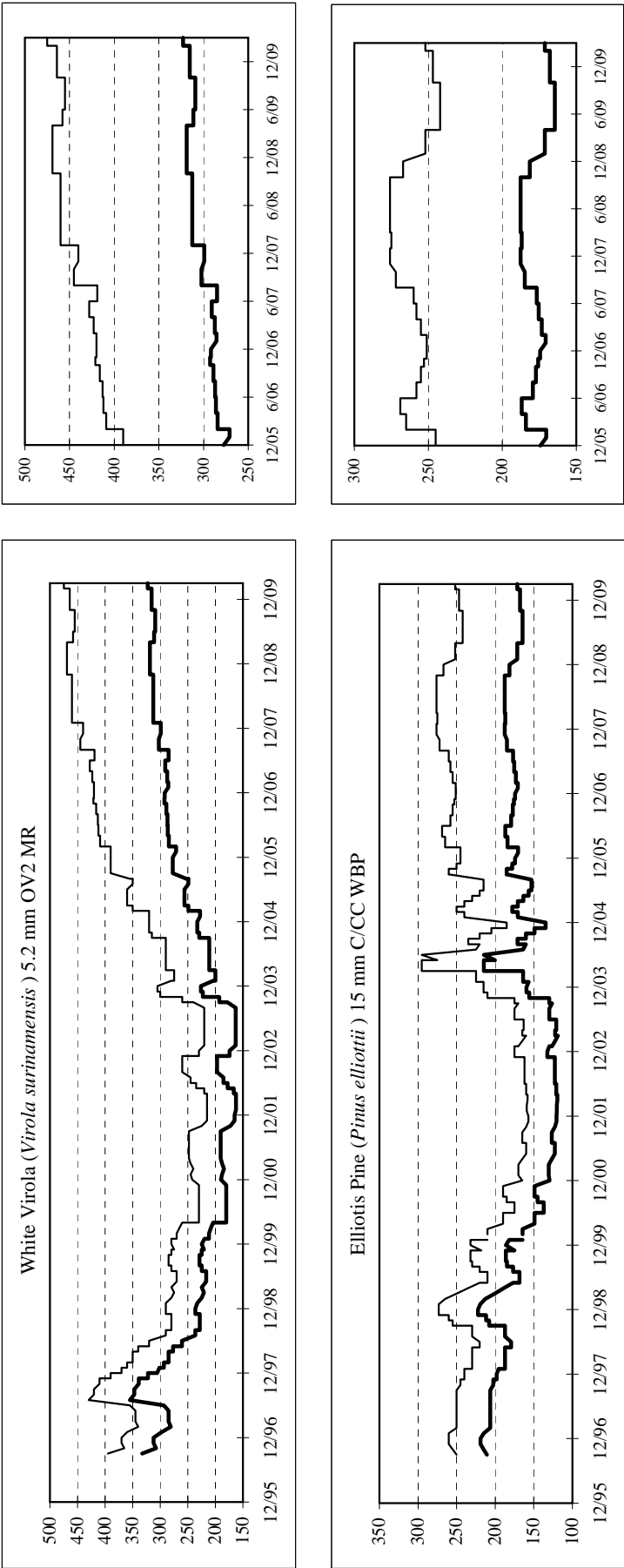
4-3-b. Price of Malaysian Plywood, 1996-2010

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.



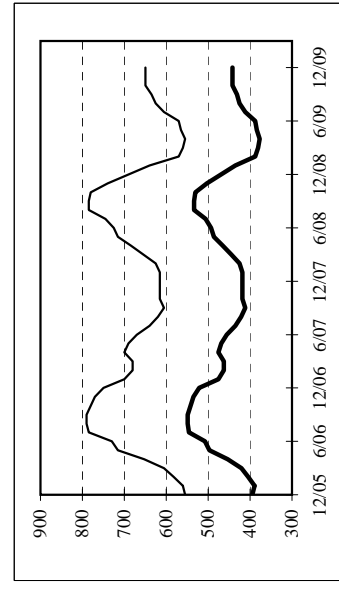
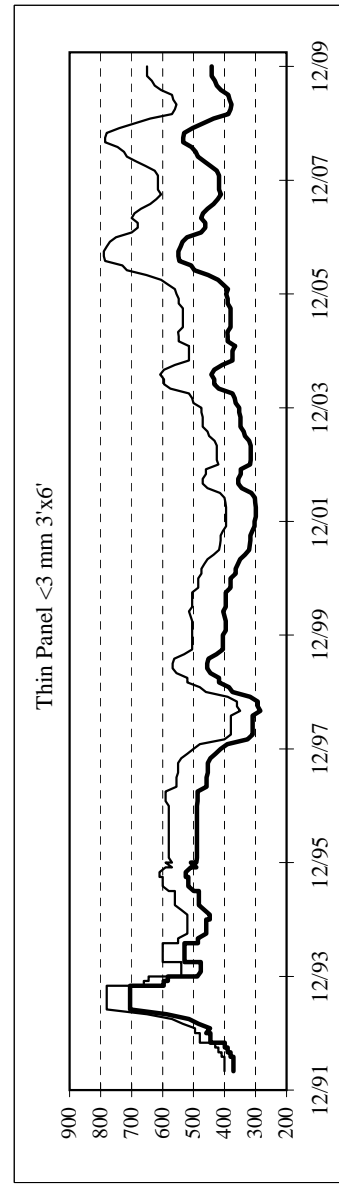
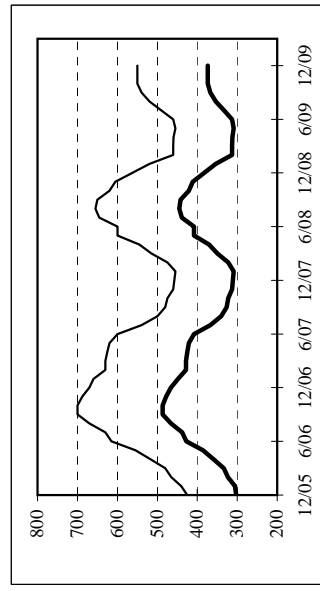
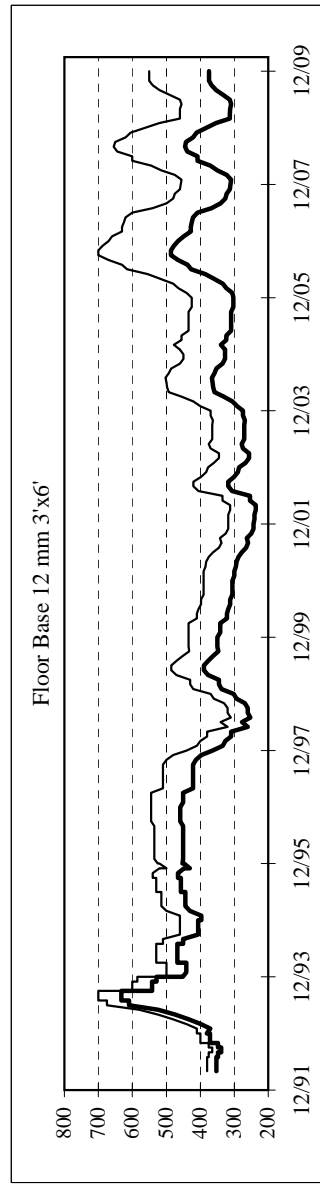
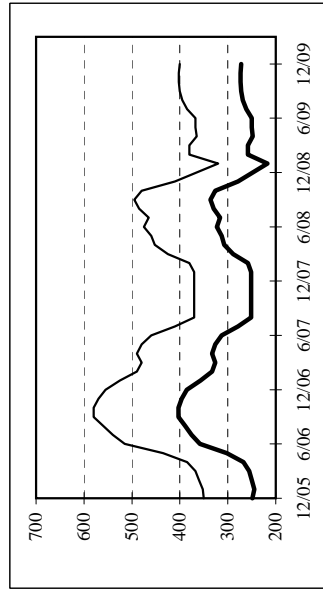
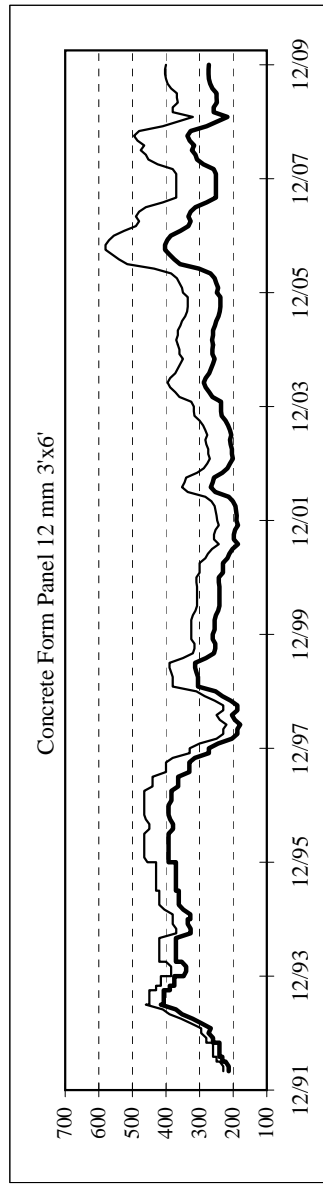
4-3-c. Price of Brazilian Plywood, 1996-2010

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.



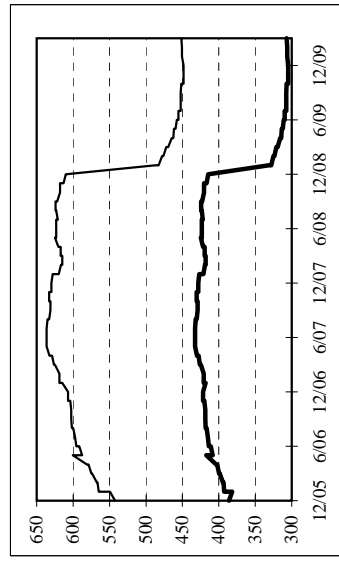
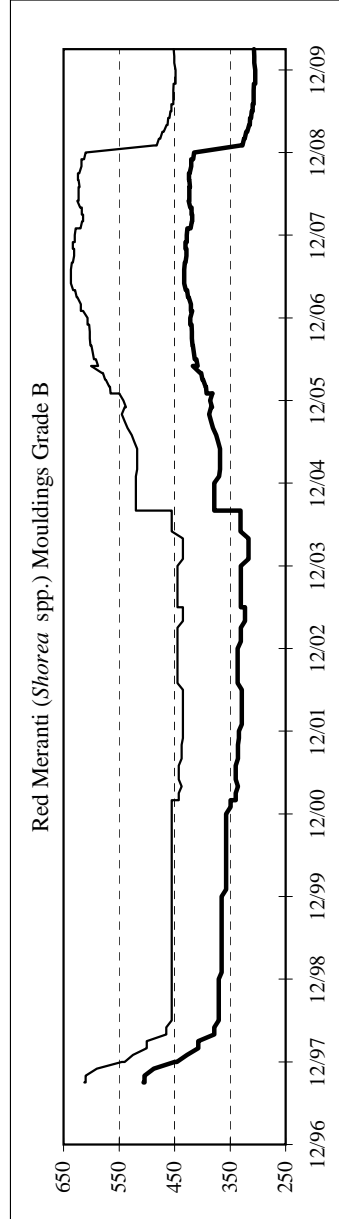
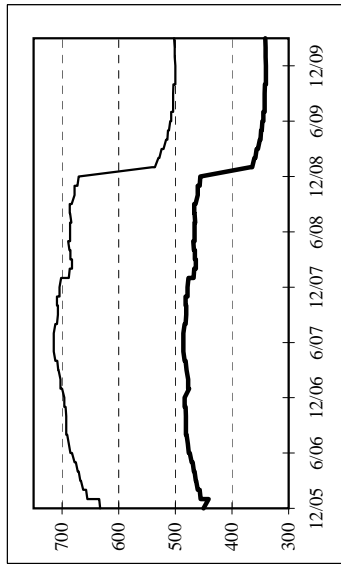
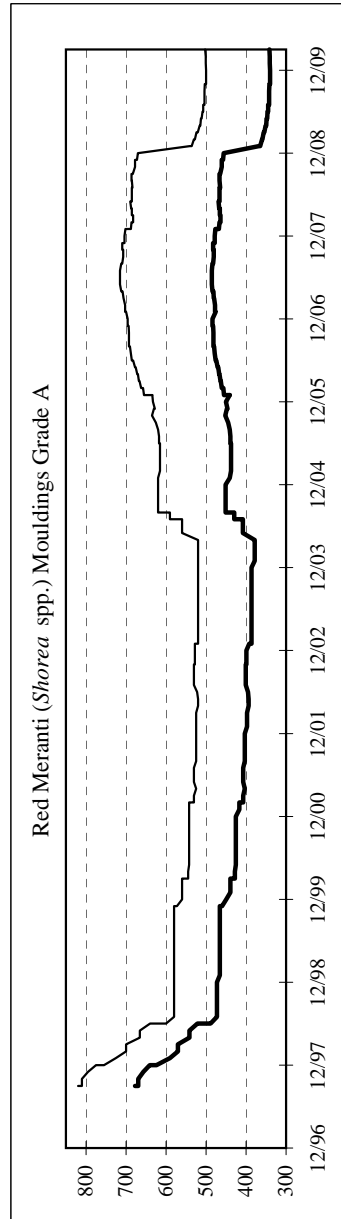
4-3-d. Price of Japanese Plywood Imports, 1992-2010

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.



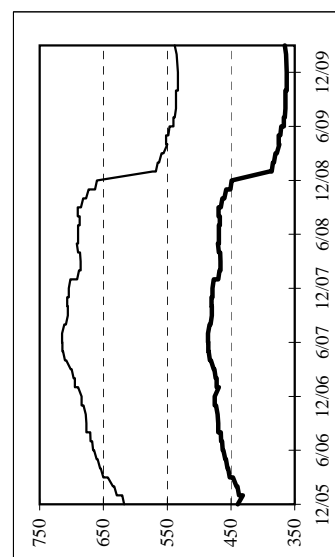
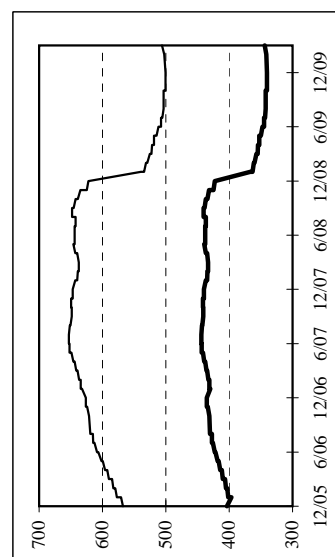
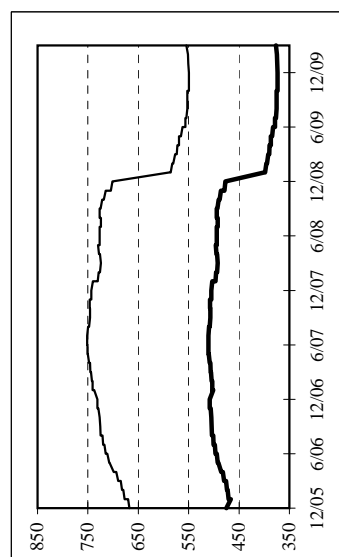
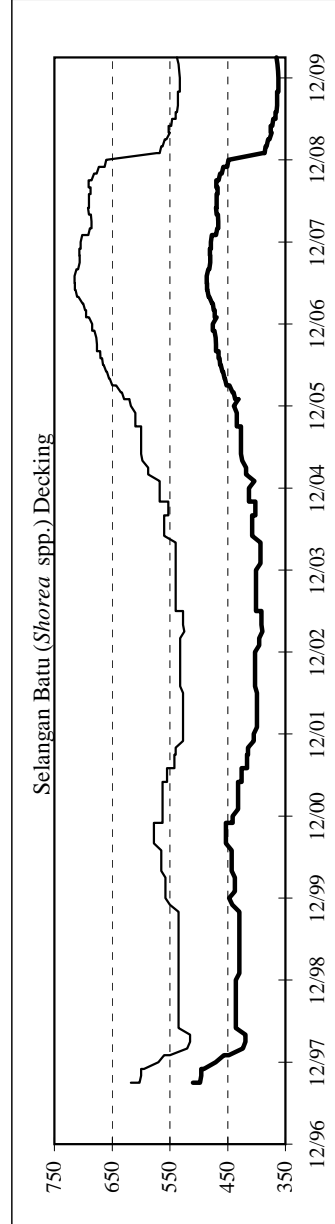
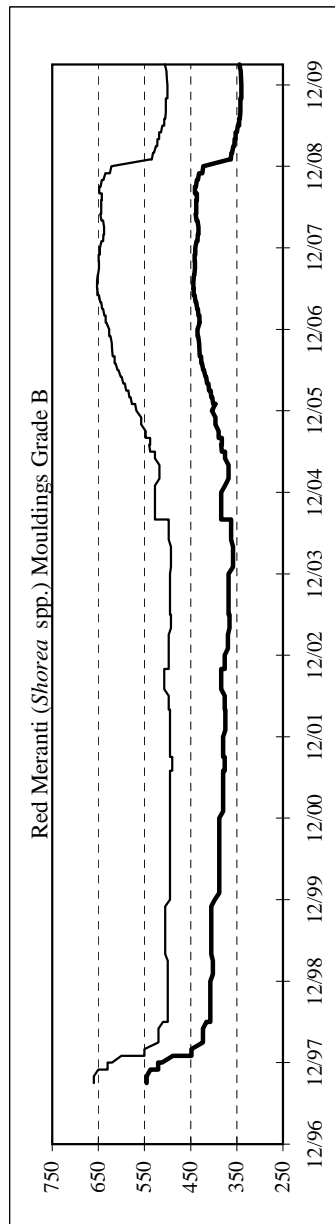
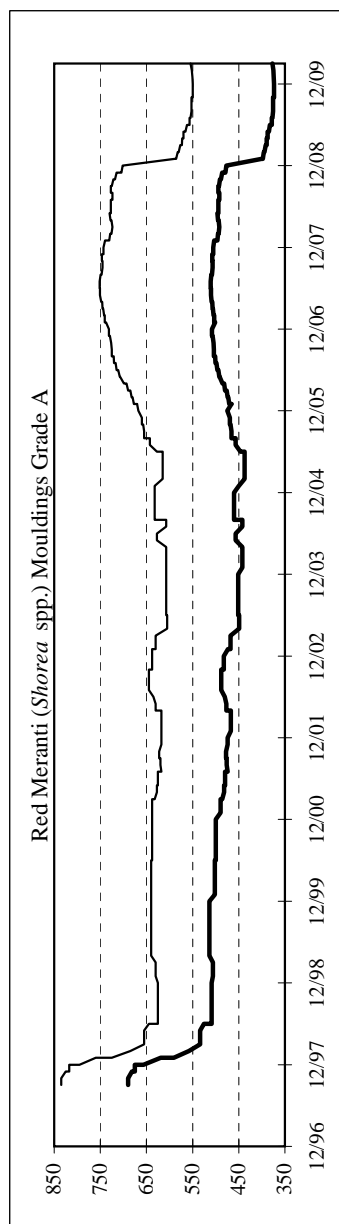
4-4-a. Price of Secondary Processed Sawwood Products from Indonesia, 1997-2010

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.



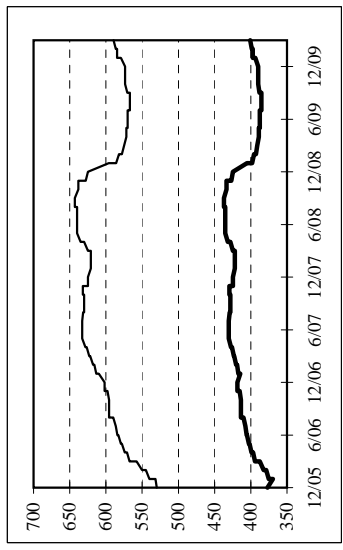
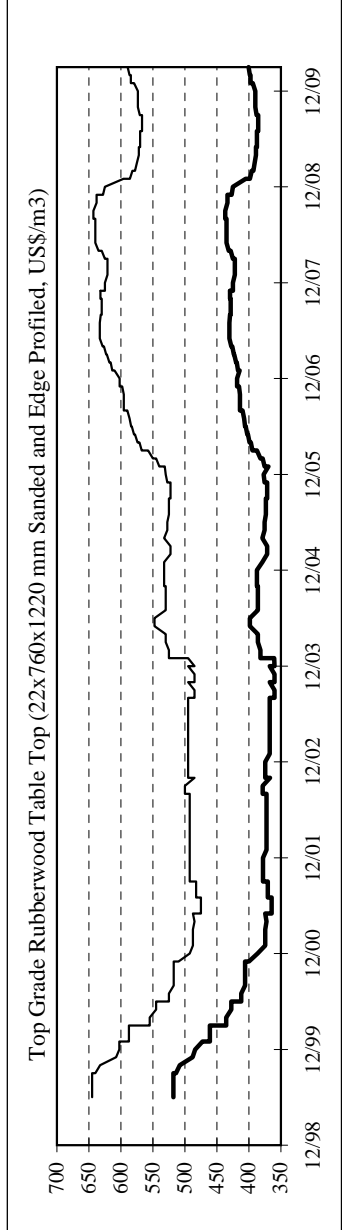
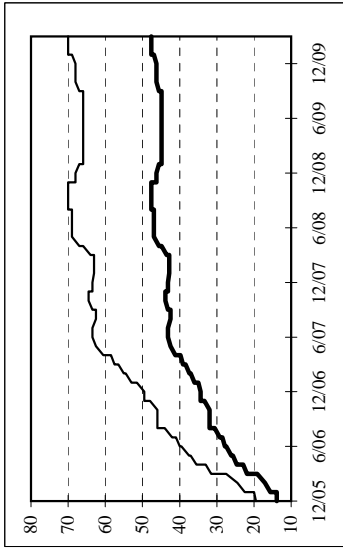
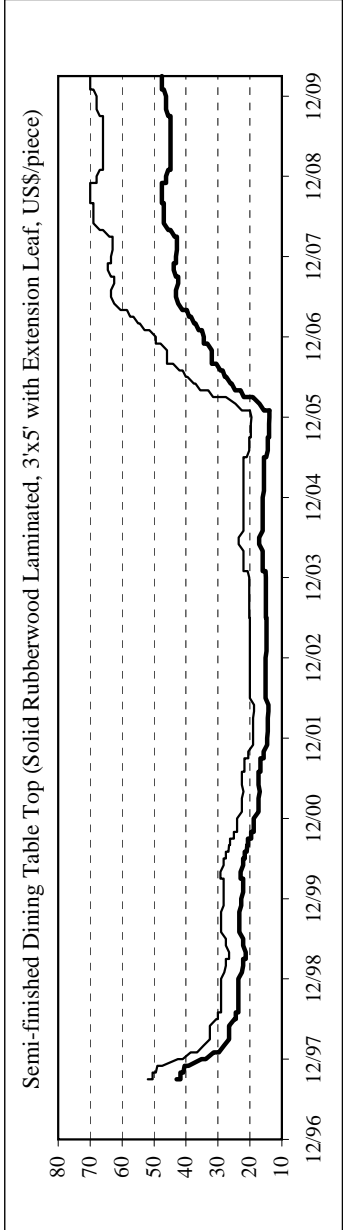
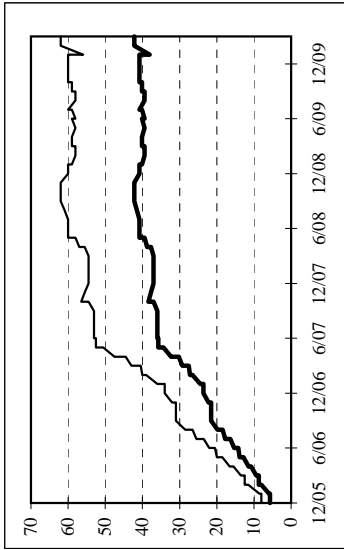
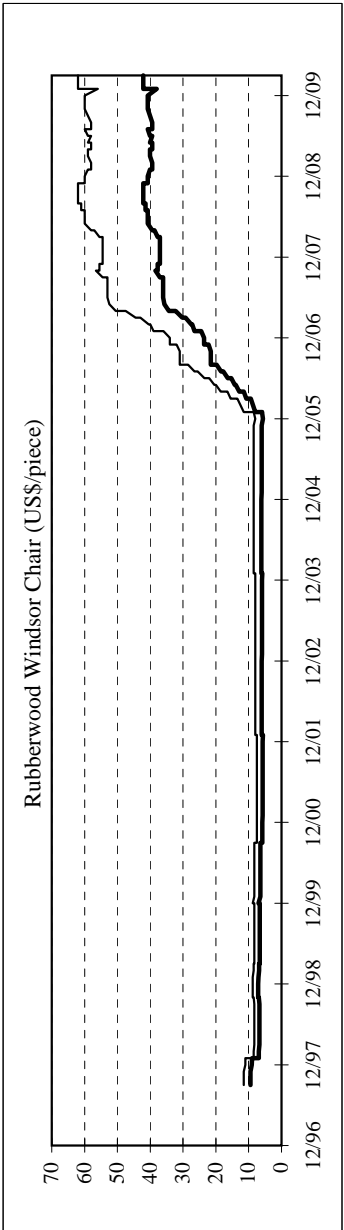
4-4-b. Price of Secondary Processed Sawwood Products from Malaysia, 1997-2010

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, 1997-2010

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, 2004-2008

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N.B. Export values/prices are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

SPWP Categories and International Trade Nomenclature Classification				
SPWP Category	Description	Classification		
		SITC Rev.3	HS 96/HS 02	HS 07
Wooden furniture and parts	– Seats, not elsewhere stated (n.e.s), with wooden frames,	821.16	9401.61, 9401.69	Same
	– Furniture, n.e.s. of wood	821.5	9403.30, 9403.40, 9403.50, 9403.60	Same
Builders' woodwork	Builders' joinery and carpentry	635.3	4418	Same
Other SPWP	Packaging, cable drums, pallets, etc.	635.1	4415	Same
	Coopers' products and parts	635.2	4416	Same
	Wood products for domestic/ decorative use, excluding furniture	635.4	4414, 4419, 4420	Same
	Other manufactured wood products	635.9	4417, 4421	Same
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	Same
Cane and bamboo furniture and parts	Seats of cane, bamboo, etc.	821.13	9401.50	9401.51, 9401.59
	Furniture of other material like bamboo	821.79	9403.80	9403.81, 9403.89

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
European Union+	World	22,681,089	5,368,993	5,888,863	2,011,593	644,971
	ITTO Prod.	1,768,927	533,907	373,261	557,056	170,739
	ITTO Con.	17,110,961	4,105,427	4,395,068	1,239,228	395,883
Germany	World	4,081,177	793,485	1,563,282	256,115	117,125
	ITTO Prod.	219,811	69,710	97,419	62,119	41,973
	ITTO Con.	2,882,177	551,877	1,049,142	155,782	53,629
France	World	4,291,304	631,105	1,079,850	346,182	155,783
	ITTO Prod.	375,509	68,869	78,643	135,271	24,942
	ITTO Con.	3,349,116	521,679	847,941	196,505	109,302
United Kingdom	World	4,405,025	901,647	662,438	306,620	126,988
	ITTO Prod.	505,441	168,361	55,452	43,842	23,106
	ITTO Con.	3,292,405	682,815	545,023	246,036	92,989
Netherlands	World	1,856,677	351,864	470,666	216,852	38,627
	ITTO Prod.	189,689	77,732	29,065	131,342	20,698
	ITTO Con.	1,429,366	239,851	396,697	65,849	15,171
Belgium	World	1,845,949	335,753	509,172	183,217	50,503
	ITTO Prod.	141,322	32,897	27,452	68,004	16,339
	ITTO Con.	1,521,106	279,203	430,182	105,017	28,374
Italy	World	1,082,929	656,664	543,499	348,010	53,890
	ITTO Prod.	118,823	40,405	35,199	87,323	21,594
	ITTO Con.	642,467	506,761	382,380	221,001	26,028
USA	World	14,536,697	2,084,878	2,812,629	1,041,528	603,902
	ITTO Prod.	2,477,018	315,802	510,831	400,162	115,829
	ITTO Con.	10,207,492	1,662,429	2,204,033	427,521	469,354
Japan	World	1,981,781	732,170	1,020,111	283,119	75,421
	ITTO Prod.	516,600	271,497	204,092	95,579	26,820
	ITTO Con.	1,194,967	415,550	790,521	169,819	45,845
Canada	World	2,227,649	422,230	396,307	578,532	53,675
	ITTO Prod.	220,510	14,624	48,879	69,314	6,448
	ITTO Con.	1,823,856	402,071	335,341	442,972	45,148
Switzerland	World	1,765,328	550,965	328,447	98,972	66,565
	ITTO Prod.	10,271	2,531	24,074	1,648	2,143
	ITTO Con.	1,648,889	519,376	287,763	95,313	62,958
ITTO Consumers	World	46,832,309	10,146,123	11,232,841	4,552,367	1,566,905
	ITTO Prod.	5,421,987	1,234,253	1,161,136	1,123,759	321,979
	ITTO Con.	34,746,317	7,857,888	8,651,003	2,614,899	1,104,636
World	World	54,862,975	12,331,438	12,803,114	5,352,557	2,054,248
	ITTO Prod.	6,379,636	1,411,036	1,376,447	1,540,788	446,649
	ITTO Con.	40,284,142	9,219,363	9,697,691	3,045,373	1,448,550

+ 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	2004		2005		2006	2007	2008
Mexico	World	409,581		487,098		567,969	598,824	606,810
	ITTO Prod.	50,880	(12)	60,876	(12)	76,794	84,658	74,001
	ITTO Con.	339,537	(83)	398,822	(82)	459,522	465,346	471,655
Singapore	World	300,724		304,353		344,524	417,170	465,031
	ITTO Prod.	190,171	(63)	175,698	(58)	181,617	208,773	232,608
	ITTO Con.	100,733	(33)	119,502	(39)	152,075	191,202	216,211
Indonesia	World	24,896		41,898		50,940	53,239	373,619
	ITTO Prod.	20,151	(81)	27,940	(67)	31,288	35,098	342,272
	ITTO Con.	3,209	(13)	5,348	(13)	10,423	5,333	9,272
Malaysia	World	165,961		183,854		231,666	258,947	362,278
	ITTO Prod.	37,819	(23)	34,659	(19)	48,138	60,639	64,593
	ITTO Con.	106,949	(64)	121,022	(66)	138,103	151,384	231,723
India	World	58,605		107,125		178,538	248,692	346,064
	ITTO Prod.	18,431	(31)	27,901	(26)	43,059	51,557	62,695
	ITTO Con.	34,637	(59)	68,410	(64)	115,721	170,986	256,261
Brazil	World	7,492		12,635		18,532	24,524	200,160
	ITTO Prod.	1,533	(20)	1,919	(15)	2,204	3,074	4,255
	ITTO Con.	4,896	(65)	7,196	(57)	12,424	18,196	188,334
Thailand	World	52,938		63,939		87,276	94,154	174,091
	ITTO Prod.	14,918	(28)	16,073	(25)	27,051	28,251	36,281
	ITTO Con.	30,342	(57)	39,029	(61)	49,255	56,492	123,084
Oman	World	40,650		45,384		59,918	84,136	167,989
	ITTO Prod.	5,062	(12)	5,190	(11)	6,737	8,137	10,416
	ITTO Con.	17,037	(42)	19,631	(43)	28,103	40,875	108,267
Venezuela	World	29,862		48,473		70,334	99,714	154,897
	ITTO Prod.	12,787	(43)	25,768	(53)	40,146	67,740	96,098
	ITTO Con.	16,753	(56)	22,028	(45)	28,959	29,387	52,579
Viet Nam	World	14,733		17,885		25,829	32,170	75,111
	ITTO Prod.	3,951	(27)	5,446	(30)	4,689	5,887	19,293
	ITTO Con.	10,323	(70)	11,658	(65)	20,219	23,894	50,901
Dominican Rep.	World	37,809		48,072		47,102	63,805	73,825
	ITTO Prod.	7,925	(21)	8,799	(18)	10,490	16,766	34,144
	ITTO Con.	28,925	(77)	37,778	(79)	35,435	45,337	37,954
Panama	World	24,350		32,730		40,683	59,691	72,893
	ITTO Prod.	9,678	(40)	8,818	(27)	11,140	16,058	17,532
	ITTO Con.	12,753	(52)	16,185	(49)	21,290	34,314	43,222
ITTO Producers	World	934,132		1,218,563		1,529,440	1,887,995	2,621,601
	ITTO Prod.	202,020	(22)	257,949	(21)	344,546	409,921	442,114
	ITTO Con.	658,544	(70)	843,806	(69)	1,027,508	1,292,941	1,935,624
Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic and Vietnam								

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Cayman Isl., Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
Mexico	World	346,268	61,165	128,387	57,540	13,450
	ITTO Prod.	47,284	8,336	7,293	6,479	4,610
	ITTO Con.	272,711	40,775	111,989	37,847	8,333
Singapore	World	255,742	37,669	79,593	22,655	69,372
	ITTO Prod.	126,906	22,835	50,644	17,178	15,045
	ITTO Con.	121,184	12,735	25,598	4,498	52,194
Indonesia	World	158,316	85,580	41,208	43,609	44,906
	ITTO Prod.	144,436	82,364	36,226	37,441	41,805
	ITTO Con.	3,517	2,501	2,191	719	344
Malaysia	World	237,501	19,690	38,088	62,895	4,104
	ITTO Prod.	21,322	1,346	3,209	38,138	578
	ITTO Con.	165,717	15,473	23,433	23,817	3,283
India	World	223,293	15,458	42,626	12,656	52,032
	ITTO Prod.	39,946	2,760	4,878	2,420	12,690
	ITTO Con.	164,800	12,160	33,661	10,162	35,478
Brazil	World	92,918	51,901	19,664	34,025	1,652
	ITTO Prod.	1,855	9	1,450	9	932
	ITTO Con.	87,560	50,371	16,518	33,355	530
Thailand	World	93,091	14,786	32,252	16,923	17,040
	ITTO Prod.	13,706	9,270	5,610	6,340	1,355
	ITTO Con.	72,366	4,492	24,619	8,001	13,605
Oman	World	145,215	3,973	14,331	2,937	1,533
	ITTO Prod.	6,823	191	2,782	486	133
	ITTO Con.	103,619	1,181	2,606	567	294
Venezuela	World	88,939	15,207	20,777	24,439	5,535
	ITTO Prod.	50,617	8,035	13,525	23,096	825
	ITTO Con.	36,674	4,311	6,796	132	4,665
Viet Nam	World	23,249	4,773	23,710	6,606	16,774
	ITTO Prod.	8,918	2,791	979	5,498	1,107
	ITTO Con.	13,108	1,596	20,001	796	15,400
Dominican Rep.	World	40,631	13,499	12,746	2,002	4,947
	ITTO Prod.	17,333	11,118	2,124	1,148	2,421
	ITTO Con.	22,779	2,275	9,553	825	2,522
Panama	World	58,159	6,682	5,395	1,074	1,583
	ITTO Prod.	13,956	2,069	353	338	816
	ITTO Con.	35,971	2,265	3,897	627	463
ITTO Producers	World	1,485,933	323,024	370,713	277,202	164,728
	ITTO Prod.	247,871	44,355	43,759	80,248	25,881
	ITTO Con.	1,098,332	248,164	291,171	170,896	127,059

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Dominican Rep., Vietnam and Cayman Isl.

Table 5-5. Major Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]						
Exporter	To	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Union+	World	25,950,697	26,342,216	28,721,682	33,109,950	34,136,780
	ITTO Prod.	233,372	241,992	326,694	354,349	354,677
	ITTO Con.	22,588,569	22,755,350	24,320,656	27,530,067	26,870,904
Italy	World	7,629,968	7,280,501	7,611,574	8,761,100	9,000,540
	ITTO Prod.	92,140	93,149	126,123	146,535	183,571
	ITTO Con.	6,038,032	5,578,303	5,544,763	6,148,773	5,792,887
Germany	World	4,422,689	5,300,276	6,220,796	7,305,949	7,959,507
	ITTO Prod.	25,310	31,239	45,184	46,789	46,385
	ITTO Con.	3,956,362	4,766,371	5,529,722	6,426,565	6,830,856
France	World	1,979,115	1,974,658	2,176,083	2,540,710	2,680,870
	ITTO Prod.	26,788	24,966	36,491	40,237	41,727
	ITTO Con.	1,700,972	1,732,692	1,879,555	2,184,885	2,229,122
Denmark	World	2,694,974	2,530,930	2,578,627	2,743,924	2,671,933
	ITTO Prod.	13,015	14,734	17,240	15,530	11,845
	ITTO Con.	2,546,750	2,380,844	2,397,108	2,522,077	2,446,631
Austria	World	1,448,489	1,697,312	1,983,466	2,451,108	2,557,612
	ITTO Prod.	2,157	3,161	4,900	10,663	11,873
	ITTO Con.	1,297,761	1,488,602	1,693,222	2,024,792	2,023,406
China+	World	9,503,231	11,422,269	14,123,429	16,141,934	16,421,118
	ITTO Prod.	105,171	148,122	236,692	383,999	512,146
	ITTO Con.	8,980,521	10,644,710	12,941,364	14,295,033	13,868,358
Poland	World	4,066,983	4,437,278	4,814,892	5,973,301	6,549,571
	ITTO Prod.	17,286	23,408	28,352	28,380	4,774
	ITTO Con.	3,476,906	3,759,648	4,031,012	4,917,331	5,360,287
Canada	World	5,200,668	5,340,322	5,197,307	4,459,434	3,585,815
	ITTO Prod.	5,291	7,380	8,886	13,925	18,440
	ITTO Con.	5,167,349	5,291,819	5,138,295	4,392,643	3,517,382
USA	World	1,956,926	2,240,008	2,540,031	2,799,989	3,234,804
	ITTO Prod.	258,768	282,857	309,193	319,142	363,986
	ITTO Con.	1,463,258	1,649,770	1,915,709	2,129,006	2,429,537
Indonesia	World	2,510,428	2,842,742	2,833,330	2,862,514	2,738,008
	ITTO Prod.	47,569	48,858	65,117	58,059	62,483
	ITTO Con.	2,284,025	2,583,797	2,573,142	2,582,209	2,409,732
Malaysia	World	1,984,254	2,118,707	2,347,361	2,626,818	2,662,640
	ITTO Prod.	57,782	65,417	86,357	117,511	142,972
	ITTO Con.	1,626,696	1,741,644	1,884,434	1,994,938	1,915,686
ITTO Consumers	World	48,348,138	51,494,193	57,199,208	64,531,659	68,159,236
	ITTO Prod.	651,305	740,449	951,599	1,148,915	1,295,917
	ITTO Con.	43,217,603	45,656,079	49,924,808	54,931,199	53,686,675
World*	World	65,600,215	70,450,439	78,508,480	88,382,179	90,177,730
	ITTO Prod.	971,161	1,128,393	1,435,000	1,804,957	1,989,713
	ITTO Con.	57,994,029	61,537,711	67,428,171	73,725,881	70,082,924
+ 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).						

+ 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 5-6. Types of SPWP Exported by Major Exporters, 2008 [1000 US\$; (% share)]						
Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
European Union+	World	22,300,504	5,964,111	3,836,177	1,331,204	704,784
	ITTO Prod.	266,386	37,590	26,285	3,153	21,262
	ITTO Con.	17,181,506	4,874,596	3,252,547	1,110,706	451,548
Italy	World	7,471,691	544,649	445,513	238,863	386,148
	ITTO Prod.	152,301	8,492	5,291	661	16,826
	ITTO Con.	4,755,030	280,920	344,446	181,043	231,448
Germany	World	5,469,369	1,330,815	961,812	325,496	96,019
	ITTO Prod.	30,208	8,756	6,575	598	248
	ITTO Con.	4,701,306	1,055,085	763,261	246,094	65,110
France	World	1,825,020	207,011	929,067	111,594	74,735
	ITTO Prod.	30,784	3,216	4,537	469	2,720
	ITTO Con.	1,227,899	164,750	719,675	88,231	28,567
Denmark	World	1,799,008	759,422	116,199	33,722	4,325
	ITTO Prod.	10,603	744	237	260	-
	ITTO Con.	1,609,902	706,690	98,678	28,585	2,776
Austria	World	777,859	1,456,880	146,228	180,458	11,510
	ITTO Prod.	612	10,831	376	54	-
	ITTO Con.	586,269	1,175,896	109,824	147,148	4,269
China+	World	11,240,306	997,765	2,550,655	782,307	897,000
	ITTO Prod.	316,143	21,547	69,633	18,900	85,923
	ITTO Con.	9,486,206	825,435	2,289,620	683,758	583,339
Poland	World	4,337,222	909,822	1,015,902	214,673	98,081
	ITTO Prod.	4,112	466	192	1	3
	ITTO Con.	3,489,421	732,894	907,743	189,560	40,669
Canada	World	1,825,091	1,122,401	498,513	259,694	15,734
	ITTO Prod.	11,127	4,890	1,833	519	71
	ITTO Con.	1,663,077	1,100,281	487,053	253,084	13,887
USA	World	3,313,822	514,975	683,455	295,275	98,293
	ITTO Prod.	168,584	31,889	108,404	44,329	10,781
	ITTO Con.	1,301,643	412,889	436,050	228,775	50,180
Indonesia	World	1,213,389	426,086	284,267	425,767	391,251
	ITTO Prod.	27,186	6,493	7,775	7,714	13,315
	ITTO Con.	1,066,402	378,959	257,674	378,215	328,481
Malaysia	World	2,081,588	249,052	107,271	223,480	12,583
	ITTO Prod.	113,418	17,762	6,324	3,791	1,676
	ITTO Con.	1,490,037	159,136	53,914	207,392	5,207
ITTO Consumers	World	44,467,161	9,877,795	8,883,320	2,996,544	1,934,416
	ITTO Prod.	784,923	101,924	216,983	67,364	124,723
	ITTO Con.	34,023,621	8,264,417	7,591,631	2,567,957	1,239,049
World*	World	56,499,374	14,101,985	11,731,008	5,304,813	2,540,551
	ITTO Prod.	1,226,341	179,536	297,804	125,882	160,149
	ITTO Con.	42,555,952	11,440,327	9,865,721	4,521,912	1,699,011
+ 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.						

+ 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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
Viet Nam	World	1,351,313	1,862,945	2,270,275	2,978,551	3,380,176				
	ITTO Prod.	9,217	10,526	16,179	21,962	51,295	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
	ITTO Con.	1,315,349	1,813,621	2,207,994	2,881,822	3,230,385	(97)	(97)	(97)	(96)
Brazil	World	1,780,063	1,818,916	2,057,981	1,979,490	1,837,840				
	ITTO Prod.	61,042	63,203	76,839	87,803	103,419	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
	ITTO Con.	1,600,551	1,610,877	1,782,428	1,640,832	1,409,921	(90)	(87)	(83)	(77)
Thailand	World	1,276,747	1,327,451	1,246,469	1,247,335	1,111,309				
	ITTO Prod.	17,791	22,516	28,278	32,501	34,951	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	ITTO Con.	1,211,915	1,245,843	1,150,478	1,144,636	997,031	(95)	(92)	(92)	(90)
Philippines	World	342,276	357,571	837,984	928,625	1,057,432				
	ITTO Prod.	3,063	2,677	4,859	4,451	5,196	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)
	ITTO Con.	321,925	338,911	813,331	907,428	1,031,525	(94)	(97)	(98)	(98)
Mexico	World	986,014	1,088,680	1,120,890	974,363	830,923				
	ITTO Prod.	2,802	4,950	5,950	5,390	6,703	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	ITTO Con.	976,322	1,074,198	1,106,912	958,895	793,000	(99)	(99)	(98)	(95)
India	World	194,739	244,194	300,522	386,831	384,034				
	ITTO Prod.	2,077	3,412	4,027	4,854	7,602	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
	ITTO Con.	171,659	210,800	261,855	342,432	331,148	(88)	(87)	(89)	(86)
Singapore	World	90,473	99,015	120,096	124,061	143,581				
	ITTO Prod.	32,873	37,856	41,823	51,424	65,517	(36)	(35)	(41)	(46)
	ITTO Con.	38,625	41,977	46,136	47,997	54,508	(43)	(38)	(39)	(38)
Colombia	World	48,866	65,525	82,197	129,301	118,191				
	ITTO Prod.	19,189	29,006	48,467	92,867	85,934	(39)	(59)	(72)	(73)
	ITTO Con.	23,330	28,271	26,563	22,760	23,081	(48)	(32)	(18)	(20)
Peru	World	35,131	49,184	75,537	79,065	92,821				
	ITTO Prod.	702	1,298	1,295	2,911	5,029	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)
	ITTO Con.	33,522	46,813	72,648	73,189	85,794	(95)	(96)	(93)	(92)
Bolivia	World	35,119	38,162	45,043	62,443	48,425				
	ITTO Prod.	421	388	381	1,859	1,566	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
	ITTO Con.	32,659	36,334	41,079	55,817	42,658	(93)	(91)	(89)	(88)
ITTO Africa	World	86,789	96,711	141,908	83,583	79,894				
	ITTO Prod.	509	1,689	3,110	8,381	4,991	(1)	(2)	(10)	(6)
	ITTO Con.	79,493	89,819	134,087	66,494	58,479	(92)	(94)	(80)	(73)
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	6,314,623	6,892,189	7,566,974	8,053,376	7,965,828				
	ITTO Prod.	128,308	142,896	188,742	217,484	253,204	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	ITTO Con.	5,621,442	6,122,025	6,683,850	6,972,199	6,697,528	(89)	(88)	(87)	(84)
ITTO Latin America	World	2,961,272	3,154,843	3,483,425	3,347,007	3,060,522				
	ITTO Prod.	92,183	105,943	142,737	211,848	220,037	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
	ITTO Con.	2,706,183	2,853,723	3,084,883	2,815,242	2,436,607	(91)	(90)	(84)	(80)
ITTO producers	World	9,362,683	10,143,744	11,192,307	11,483,966	11,106,244				
	ITTO Prod.	221,000	250,528	334,588	437,714	478,231	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
	ITTO Con.	8,407,118	9,065,568	9,902,820	9,853,935	9,192,614	(90)	(88)	(86)	(83)

+ 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 Vietnam (from 2004 to 2008 included).

Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
Viet Nam	World	3,034,325	25,076	180,935	33,943	105,897
	ITTO Prod.	28,701	2,924	6,547	10,769	2,353
	ITTO Con.	2,930,402	18,733	164,539	22,602	94,109
Brazil	World	740,858	401,925	135,307	558,529	1,221
	ITTO Prod.	72,445	16,359	9,871	4,479	265
	ITTO Con.	444,473	334,891	98,064	532,039	453
Thailand	World	727,391	41,356	244,157	69,761	28,644
	ITTO Prod.	21,926	3,482	5,809	1,305	2,429
	ITTO Con.	655,432	32,395	225,584	62,366	21,255
Philippines	World	89,401	895,020	23,220	152	49,639
	ITTO Prod.	2,181	460	443	0	2,111
	ITTO Con.	77,053	889,730	21,207	74	43,461
Mexico	World	495,451	71,110	202,871	49,932	11,559
	ITTO Prod.	4,938	186	753	25	801
	ITTO Con.	471,160	61,973	199,951	49,350	10,556
India	World	297,577	4,625	74,000	4,878	2,954
	ITTO Prod.	5,168	138	2,263	0	31
	ITTO Con.	261,425	2,625	60,946	4,236	1,916
Singapore	World	73,199	10,243	26,697	7,105	26,337
	ITTO Prod.	31,800	4,952	15,658	1,567	11,540
	ITTO Con.	28,043	2,729	6,741	5,095	11,900
Colombia	World	71,019	5,918	11,769	28,478	1,007
	ITTO Prod.	45,272	3,193	9,416	27,580	475
	ITTO Con.	19,278	1,111	1,673	674	344
Peru	World	12,954	6,483	3,584	69,676	124
	ITTO Prod.	1,649	1,363	327	1,618	73
	ITTO Con.	10,798	4,800	2,849	67,300	47
Bolivia	World	14,767	14,295	460	18,870	33
	ITTO Prod.	226	299	4	1,037	8
	ITTO Con.	14,111	12,214	411	15,914	8
ITTO Africa	World	1,139	5,430	10,018	61,434	1,872
	ITTO Prod.	8	19	2,602	2,352	10
	ITTO Con.	494	5,107	4,192	48,406	279
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	4,406,829	1,618,737	730,726	723,939	485,596
	ITTO Prod.	169,879	28,336	22,614	12,811	19,562
	ITTO Con.	3,556,360	1,466,706	620,912	652,568	400,982
ITTO Latin America	World	1,391,481	532,805	383,753	734,289	18,194
	ITTO Prod.	132,867	24,702	23,966	35,234	3,267
	ITTO Con.	995,202	430,030	326,866	670,937	13,573
ITTO producers	World	5,799,449	2,156,972	1,124,497	1,519,663	505,663
	ITTO Prod.	302,754	53,057	49,183	50,397	22,839
	ITTO Con.	4,552,056	1,901,843	951,971	1,371,910	414,834

+ 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 for Viet Nam.

APPENDIX 6

UNECE Timber Committee Statement on Forest Products Markets in 2009 and Prospects for 2010

UNECE Timber Committee Statement on Forest Products Markets in 2009 and 2010

The UNECE Timber Committee adopted the entire official text below on 16 October 2009. The Committee reviewed developments in forest products markets as reported in the Forest Products Annual Market Review, 2008-2009, as well as experts' presentations, country market statements and forecasts. The theme of the discussions was "The UNECE regions' forest products markets in a global economic crisis."

I. Overview of forest products markets in 2009 and 2010

The forest sector in the UNECE region suffered the greatest decline in consumption since the oil crisis in the 1970s, dropping 8.5% overall from 2007 to 2008. The housing crash in the United States, which spread to other countries, was the main cause for the downturn, as housing starts fell from over 2 million in 2005 to possibly below one-half million in 2009. Without this main driver for wood products, all forest products markets fell in 2008, and were forecast to fall again in 2009, with one major exception: wood energy which was buoyed by Governments' policies for renewable energy sources for a green economy. Profitability in 2008 and 2009 was low, or absent, and prices for most products fell with demand.

The Timber Committee forecast an upturn in most wood products market sectors in 2010. However, it is far too early to speak about a recovery. Even when market strength returns, the production capacity will not be immediately available since many plants have shut down, with disastrous effects on their labour force.

Policies affecting forest products markets

Policy developments encompass responses to the economic and financial crisis, to mitigate climate change and to assure the legality of timber imports. The US Government has attempted to spur the housing market by various measures, including a first-time homebuyer tax credit. The economic crisis had a negative impact on the R&D capacity of industry, and the funding of university research, important for continued innovation and competitiveness of wood and paper products.

In responding to climate change, EU legislation is most ambitious, with policies to reduce, by 2020, the percentage of greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, to increase the share of renewable energy to 20% and increase energy efficiency by 20%. There have been significant investments throughout the EU in biorefineries and biofuels usage. A carbon tax in Sweden gives incentives for the mobilization of wood as a renewable energy source. In the US the states have been active in addressing climate change. At the federal level, climate change legislation is being debated in the

Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency is considering regulating greenhouse gases. The controversies surrounding biofuels are likely to lead to future changes in policies.

Sustainable and legal wood trade

The US government decided in 2008 to prohibit the trade of illegally sourced wood under the Lacey Act Amendment. An EU proposal for a Due Diligence Regulation requires the first operators who place products on the EU markets to have systems that minimize the risk of trading illegally sourced wood and wood products. This regulation is expected to be adopted by the end of 2010. Both of these measures have serious implications for the trade of wood and paper products, and companies, trade associations and countries are attempting to conform to the new requirements. For example, the Swiss parliament has adopted a motion based on the obligation of declaring the origin and species of wood and displaying this information to consumers. Legislation to prevent the trade of illegal wood also raises issues of technical barriers to trade. Many questions remain regarding: the efficiency of such systems; the responsibility of operators; the burden of the proof of legality or illegality; the costs for compliance, especially for small operators; and role of public procurement. An international exchange of information would help countries implement effective policies to combat illegal logging. The animated discussions led the Committee to call for a multi-stakeholder workshop in 2010 dedicated to tariff and non-tariff trade barriers and emerging trade regulations on timber.

Certified forest products

Certified forest area is still increasing, but at a slower pace, and has reached about 320 million hectares worldwide in mid-2009. It is concentrated mostly in North America and Europe and this equates to 97% of the certified roundwood supply. Certificated forest area potential exists in Russia, where currently only 20 million hectares are certified. Chain-of-custody certificates increased sharply, by 41% in the last year, indicating strong market activity for certified forest products. According to a recent study, obstacles to market development for certified wood products are the fragmentation in trade and consuming sectors, as well as consumers' lack of awareness and willingness to pay premiums. The economic recession has widened the gap between "green operators" and others who might avoid the costs of good practices and certification. It has also driven some purchasers towards the less-expensive, legally verified products. The future progress of certification schemes will depend on their possible role in ensuring compliance with the new US and EU policies designed to combat illegal logging, as

well as their ability to take into account constraints and opportunities brought by climate change policies and negotiations, such as accounting for carbon storage and certifying sustainable production of biofuels.

Green building

Green building continues to be an important market driver, especially considering that 40-50% of the world's energy usage is for space and water heating and cooling. While new construction is currently weak, there are tremendous opportunities for renovation of existing buildings to improve their energy efficiency. Governments are supporting energy-efficient construction and renovation through their subsidies and other programmes to promote a green economy. The Timber Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of a workshop on "Responding to climate change: Wood's place in a global approach to green building." To promote green building the forest sector needs to build strategic alliances with stakeholders to understand and acknowledge the contribution of wood products in buildings to fight climate change. The Committee promotes a scientific basis for green building rating systems, i.e. life cycle assessment for all construction materials, and the continuous updating and sharing knowledge on construction materials and energy consumption. See annex I and the website (<http://timber.unece.org/index.php?id=125>) for a list of conclusions and recommendations.

Corporate social responsibility

Companies and their trade associations are initiating and developing their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes to show to customers and consumers that they act responsibly. The issuance of the ISO 26000 standard in 2010 can be expected to be embraced by the industry similarly to the 14000 standard for environmental management. Annual environmental reports have evolved towards social responsibility and sustainability report measuring carbon footprints and discussing climate-change issues. This is a structural change in the way of doing business in the forest sector. Even in an economic crisis, CSR programmes help maintain market share, as well as build better relations with local communities and employees. Research shows a "legitimacy gap" between the expectations of citizens and the current and expected social and environmental performance of industry. CSR programmes are not universal across the UNECE region and the Timber Committee called for a workshop in southeastern Europe to share experiences and to build awareness of the attributes of CSR for the sustainable development of the forest sector.

China's importance in the UNECE region forest products markets

China is the UNECE region's major trading partner, especially for wood and paper products. For example, China is the world's largest furniture manufacturer and exporter, and the major destinations are first the

US, and second the EU. The exponential development of China's wood and paper products manufacturing suffered its first downturn in 2008, and indicators in the first half of 2009 show an 11.7% wood and paper products export decrease from 2008. China is the world's largest importer of roundwood to feed its wood and paper mills, but imports decreased in the first half of 2009 by 18%. The majority of imported logs come from the UNECE region, especially Russia, although that source was down by 27.6% in the first half of 2009 according to China Customs. This is presumably due to the higher price for Russian logs due to the export tax. Alternative log supply sources have been secured, including in order of export volumes, New Zealand, Canada and the US. With 1.3 billion people, equal to 22% of the world's population, and millions moving into cities for employment, the Chinese Government spends about one third of its GDP in building housing (multi-storey, multi-family units). The immense scale of construction, combined with rising consumer spending, means increasing domestic consumption of wood and paper products. To produce paper, China dominates world waste paper imports. China forecasts its economy will recover quickly to double-digit growth, which is in part dependent on recovery of its trade partners' economies to resume exports.

II. Economic situation

The world economy is in the midst of its worst economic downturn since the Second World War, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth expected to be negative in 2009. The slowdown has been especially visible in the UNECE region, where all subregions (CIS, Europe, North America) experienced negative growth in 2009. Due to weaker social safety systems, and a higher percentage of populations living near subsistence levels, the economic downturn in some countries in central and eastern Europe is more severe than in western Europe and North America.

The GDP decrease noted during the current crisis was 4 times greater than that registered during the Great Depression in the 1930s. However, thanks to favourable socio-economic conditions and extraordinary government policies, a slow recovery is expected to begin in the second half of 2009 with positive but low GDP growth in 2010 (by 1.2%) throughout most of the region. It is estimated that positive trend will be maintained in 2011, when for the UNECE region a 2.5% growth is forecast. Economies of central and eastern Europe will be developing at faster rate (e.g. 3.6% for CIS) compared with the EU-15 (1.5%) and North America (2.8%). The predicted rate of recovery may be difficult to maintain in the long-term because of various factors such as declining governments' assistance, dysfunctional financial systems and high unemployment. The housing market in the US continued to fall in 2008, reaching the lowest level since the Great Depression, but it is expected to stabilise in 2009 and

begin recovery in 2010. The European construction market is forecast to slow down through 2010 due to weakening new residential construction in western Europe.

III. Market sector developments

Wood raw materials

The global economic crisis has had a major impact on the forest industry in the UNECE region, with demand for wood raw materials declining dramatically. Consequently, demand for roundwood fell in 2008 and early 2009. Total roundwood removals in the UNECE region declined by almost 10% to 1.22 billion m³ in 2008, reaching the lowest levels since 1999. The greatest reduction occurred in North America, where total removals went down 13.6% from 2007. Contrary to the previous year, a decrease was also registered in the CIS and Europe, where removals were down by 10.9% and 6.6%, respectively. It is forecast that decrease of roundwood production (and consumption) will continue in 2009 in all subregions. However in 2010, a slight upturn is expected in Europe and CIS, while removals in North America would remain nearly at the same level. The weak markets in North America pose difficulties for utilising dead wood from forests infested by the mountain pine beetle. In Canada it is estimated that 14.5 million hectares of forest, with 620 million m³ have been affected by the outbreak. Further losses are predicted, as it spreads geographically further within Canada and the United States and to new species.

In 2008, European roundwood imports declined to the lowest level since 2004, but imports of chips and pellets have increased substantially over the past 5 years, driven in part by government policies promoting wood energy. Contrary to the sawlog prices that fell sharply throughout the UNECE region in 2008, including western Canada (-36%), Russia (-51%), Latvia (-56%) and Finland (-36%), the price of chips remained stable. Russian log export volumes were at their lowest level in six years, totalling 36 million m³, driven down by rising export taxes. Given the weakened economies of importing countries, log exports are forecast to fall even more in 2009 (to the level of 27 million m³). Impact of the Russian export taxes on the domestic economy as well as forest sectors in importer countries is a topic of the government and forest sector debate in Russia. The planned escalation of the taxes was postponed in 2009 and might be revised or even abandoned.

Wood energy

In contrast to other forest market sectors, wood energy markets continued to grow during the economic crisis despite an oil price drop by more than 50% compared to 2008. Wood is the most important source for renewable energy in the EU and its market development is strongly influenced by different policy issues, such as energy supply security, climate change mitigation and rural development. The renewable energy markets in North

America and Europe are both strongly affected by policy measures and support programmes with slightly varying objectives. While North America was focussing on liquid biofuels production for transportation from agricultural crops, European countries set up support mechanisms for efficient heat and electricity generation from renewables. Woody biomass currently does not play any important role in the global production of liquid biofuels, however this may change quickly in the near future.

The global wood energy market is currently mainly driven by expanding production and consumption of wood pellets. The production and traded volumes of wood pellets are expected to double by 2012. Europe remains the biggest producer, importer and consumer of wood pellets. The American domestic pellets consumption remains minor compared to the exported volumes that are mostly shipped to Europe. In both subregions production capacities continued to increase and are expected to reach 2 million metric tons in Canada and 4.4 million metric tons in the US in 2009. The production did not follow this trend – due to severe supply shortfall of by-products from sawmills.

Several huge pellet plants are under construction in the Russian Federation and the Russian Parliament adopted a decree on renewable energy sources which aims to increase the role of woody biomass in the domestic energy consumption from 1% in 2008 to 4.5 % by 2020. One particular target for the increased domestic use of wood for energy generation will be the refurbishment of central district heating systems. The wood energy market is expected to grow strongly in each subregion throughout the next years.

Forest carbon markets

Carbon markets are increasingly important, economically as well as politically, as they are key tools for complying with international commitments on reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and implementing climate change mitigation strategies. Forests play an essential role in the global carbon cycle, yet thus far forestry projects have played but a disproportionately minor role in GHG emissions trading, compared to their full potential. The EU Emissions Trading System excludes forest carbon. A US cap-and-trade scheme which may be implemented by 2012, could accept a relatively large amount of forestry offsets from tropical developing countries, with potentially significant impacts on carbon markets.

Methodologies are being developed for allowing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) to start generating payments for conserving threatened forests in developing countries. The forest sector could undergo a structural shift after 2012, depending on the scope of the successor to the Kyoto Protocol. The negotiations include discussions of carbon storage in harvested wood products and REDD.

Forest-related activities could play an increasing role in generating tradable carbon offsets, in the fields of SFM, REDD, as well as afforestation and reforestation.

Sawn softwood

The construction sector crash in the US, which spread to Europe with the economic crisis in 2008, had disastrous effects on the sawn softwood industry. Prices and profits collapsed. In North America sawnwood consumption fell by 20% in 2008, and is forecast to fall further, by over 24% in 2009. In line with forecasts for increased housing construction in 2010, consumption is predicted to turn upwards by 5.5% to reach 71.0 million m³, far from its peak in 2005 of 128.7 million m³. The sharp drop in production necessitated rationalization of capacity, with many mills closing, with grave consequences on forest industry-dependent communities. Weak US markets halted offshore imports and are forecast to fall by 31.0% in 2009, before moving upwards by 4.0% in 2010. Canada's exports are dependent on the US market, and they fell in 2009, at a rate predicted to be 24.1%, but are forecast to move positively in 2010 by 12.0%. These forecasts are in line with predictions for a steady rebound in US housing, after bottoming out in 2009.

Although not as bad as North America, European sawn softwood consumption is forecast to fall by 11.3% in 2009, to 83.9 million m³, before reversing the decline in 2010 by 2.5%. Production of sawnwood in Europe in 2008 was at record levels, driven by the surplus of storm-felled timber.

Therefore the decline of 12.7% forecast in 2009 is partly due to a return to normal harvest levels. The Committee recognized that a negative effect of climate change is more frequent and more damaging windstorms, which have perverse market impacts. The decline in production resulted in part because the major capacity increases in 2006 were rationalized. European trade, both within Europe and outside, is forecast to fall in 2009, but to move upwards in 2010, by 4.4% for imports and 8.0% for exports.

After a fall of nearly 10% in 2008, CIS sawn softwood exports were expected to continue falling in 2009. In 2010, Russian sawnwood exports are forecast to rise by 3.3%, to reach 15.1 million m³. Russia's higher roundwood taxes resulted in reduced log exports to China. This supply was replaced by increased sawnwood imports. A building boom in Russia, which includes a small share of wooden houses, has increased domestic sawnwood (and panels) consumption.

The next 18 months will be challenging for the UNECE region's sawmilling industry. Although an improvement is forecast for 2010, demand will remain weak compared to prior levels. Prices are at extreme lows and more industry restructuring is anticipated.

Sawn hardwood

Sawn hardwood markets, which were already under pressure before the economic recessions, experienced a dramatic downturn in 2008 and 2009. In North America the production of sawn hardwood continued falling in 2008 and 2009, by 9.1% and 6.4% respectively. No change is expected in 2010, as production volume stays near 23 million m³. Although domestic demand is weak, sawnwood exports are forecast to improve, rising by 7.2% in 2010.

The European hardwood markets have more optimistic forecasts for 2010 than those for North America, with consumption and production to rise by 4.2% and 3.2% respectively. Volumes traded are greater than in North America. After dropping in 2009, imports are forecast to rise in 2010 by 5.7%, and exports by 3.1%. Russia's hardwood markets remain below their resource potential.

Next to China, the UNECE region imports the greatest amount of tropical timber products. However, trade restrictions, both from producer countries policies to manufacture greater value-added products, and importers' controls for sustainability and legality, are constraining the tropical timber trade. Certification of SFM remains low in tropical countries, and overall imports by UNECE region countries fell in 2009. With reduced demand, tropical sawnwood prices declined.

Wood-based panels

The panels markets developed generally much worse than forecast during the 2008 Timber Committee. In 2009 the Committee forecast a slight upturn in the panel markets in 2010 but the European Panel Federation expects continued downward trends. In all three subregions panel producers continue facing lack of affordable wood raw material due to reduced sawmill activity as well as continued severe competition for woody biomass with the energy sector. Despite the reduced demand for panels, prices for wood chips and particles as well as oilbased resin and glue remained high. Panel prices and profits were at extremely low levels, resulting in a record net reduction of production capacities within the past year (e.g. - 2.3 million m³ in North America).

North America is the only subregion where the apparent consumption will continue to decrease in 2010 by -4.4% (-7.6% in 2009). However, it is expected that the exports are going to develop strongly with an increase by 25% in 2010 after a 15% drop in 2009. OSB is the major panel product in North America and its production is forecast to drop by about 12% to 15.6 million m³ in 2009, but then is expected to start to recover by 18% to 18 million m³ in 2010. European panel production, trade and apparent consumption are expected to increase in 2010 after a feeble 2009 market.

Particle board production holds the greatest share of the European panels and its production is predicted to stabilize at 40.9 million m³ in 2009 and then move up to 41.8 million m³ in 2010. MDF production is also forecast to rise in 2010 at around 13.4 million m³ after a reduced production of 12.7 million m³ in 2009.

Increased panel production in the Russian Federation had been expected as a result of the Russian log export tax to 25% (or 15 euro/m³). However it dropped sharply in 2009. In 2010 an upswing of 5.6% is projected in the panel production in the Russian Federation. The export-oriented plywood industry is suffering from the decline in international markets which is reflected by a -2% decline of production anticipated in 2009, but which is expected to strongly rebound by 6.6% in 2010.

Paper, paperboard and wood pulp

Pulp and paper production and consumption in both Europe and North America declined in 2008 and 2009 as the global economic crisis took hold. The

paper and paperboard production in both Europe and North America is expected to decline by 9% and 4% respectively in 2009 which is considerably more than the 2008 drop. The net drop of wood pulp consumption hit North America and Europe in the same way. The domestic production of wood pulp in both subregions dropped significantly (North America by -10% in 2008 and forecast by -4% in 2009, Europe -8% in 2008 and -7% in 2009), whereas the imported and exported volumes remained constant. In mid 2009 pulp prices started to stabilize which is seen as a first hint of a positive market development. It is expected that the North American pulp production and consumption will stagnate at lower level, whereas the European development of pulp production and consumption is anticipated to recover slightly in 2010.

Russian Federation pulp export is expected to drop in 2009 before stabilizing in 2010. There are no major changes expected for the Russian paper and paperboard production, consumption and trade.

