



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

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

2005

This document supersedes document ITTC(XXXIX)/4 “Elements for the Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation 2005”. It presents updated and revised statistics of the world timber situation received during and following consideration of document ITTC(XXXIX)/4 by the International Tropical Timber Council in November 2005.

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Document GI-7/06. International Tropical Timber Organization. Yokohama, Japan.
Prepared by the Division of Economic Information and Market Intelligence, ITTO.

This document is also available on the Internet at <http://www.itto.or.jp/>
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ISBN 4 902045 27 3

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SUMMARY

This Review provides data on production and trade of tropical forest products and the status of tropical forests in ITTO member countries, as well as overview statistics of production and trade of all timber products in these countries. Data are presented up to and including 2005 based on projections or 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. 2004 is used as the base year for analysis and comparisons as this is the latest year for which reliable data for most countries were available at the time of preparation. Statistics comparing tropical to all timber production and trade for all 59 ITTO member countries in 2004 are given in Table 1.

Production

Production of tropical industrial roundwood (logs) in ITTO producer countries totalled over 128 million m³ in 2004, a 1.5% decrease from 2003. Log production increased to 131 million m³ in 2005. Tropical log production was equivalent to 11% of total industrial roundwood production from all forests in all ITTO member countries in 2004. The proportion of logs domestically processed in Africa increased slightly from 80% in 2004 to 82% in 2005. The Asian figure for domestic log processing averaged 92% over the same period. This reflects larger populations/domestic demand, growing economies and the emphasis on producing and exporting value-added products in this region. Latin American countries continued to process virtually all tropical logs harvested in 2004-2005.

Tropical sawnwood production by ITTO producers totalled nearly 41 million m³ in 2004, a 4% increase from 2003 levels. In 2005 sawnwood production rose to 41.3 million m³. Tropical hardwood veneer production in producer countries dropped by 14% to 2.9 million m³ in 2004. This was due mainly to sharp declines by Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Indonesia.

Production recovered by nearly 5% to 3 million m³ in 2005, due primarily to production increases in the Philippines and Gabon. ITTO producer countries' tropical plywood production decreased by 5.2% in 2004 to 14.4 million m³. This was due mainly to a decrease in Indonesia, which in 2004 ceded its position as the world's largest producer of tropical plywood to Malaysia. Plywood production in producer countries was 14.5 million m³ in 2005.

ITTO consumer countries also produced substantial quantities of tropical timber products in 2004. China (2.7 million m³) and Australia (80 000 m³) together produced an estimated total of 2.8 million m³ of logs from their tropical regions. Consumer countries produced just over 1.8 million m³ of sawnwood, nearly 0.9 million m³ of veneer and 6.3 million m³ of plywood in 2004, all (with the exception of China and Australia) from imported tropical logs. ITTO consumer countries' production levels of all tropical timber products but plywood were stable or increased in 2005.

Imports

Tropical log imports by ITTO consumer countries declined by 6% to 11.9 million m³ in 2004 due to a 9% reduction in China's imports, which fell for the first time in over a decade. However, log imports increased by 1.2% in 2005 to nearly 12 million m³ due to an increase in Japanese tropical log imports. China (still the world's top tropical log importer) maintained imports at 7.3 million m³ in 2005. If imports by producing members are taken into account, total 2004 tropical log imports by ITTO members were 15.6 million m³, 3.1% less than in 2003.

The 2004 total log import figure is nearly 3.5 million m³ higher than total ITTO exports, with this gap decreasing to around 3.4 million m³ in 2005. This balance is presumably provided by non-ITTO log suppliers, although under-reporting

Table 1. ITTO Summary Statistics (2004, millions)

	Logs			Sawnwood			Veneer			Plywood		
	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)	All	Tropical	(%)
Production (m ³)	1 200.2	131.1	(11)	334.2	42.5	(13)	10.2	3.7	(36)	63.9	20.6	(32)
Imports (m ³)	111.3	15.6	(14)	117.1	11.1	(9)	5.2	1.3	(25)	22.7	10.9	(48)
Imports (\$)	11 100.4	3 127.0	(28)	27 490.9	3 795.7	(14)	2 850.0	671.9	(24)	9 205.3	4 333.5	(47)
Exports (m ³)	51.1	12.1	(24)	96.1	10.9	(11)	40.8	1.1	(3)	21.0	10.4	(50)
Exports (\$)	4 801.7	1 431.9	(30)	23 865.5	3 227.8	(14)	2 643.3	691.5	(26)	7 870.7	3 723.8	(47)

of log exports, misclassification of imports, smuggling and/or statistical errors can also contribute to such gaps. Major non-ITTO tropical log suppliers include Equatorial Guinea and the Solomon Islands, with exports estimated to average over 400 000 m³ per year each.

Japan's imports of tropical logs decreased 9% to 1.6 million m³ in 2004, but increased 5% in 2005. Despite this increase, Japan's imports have still nearly halved in the past decade due to its contracting economy, reduced supplies from Malaysia, competition from China for available log supplies, and its increasing reliance on softwood logs for plywood manufacture. India, on the other hand, is now ITTO's second largest importer of tropical logs with imports up by 9% to over 3 million m³ in 2004. India, Thailand and the Philippines are the major ITTO producer country log importers, accounting for 94% of total producer imports of 3.8 million m³ in 2004. Both Thailand and the Philippines increased log imports in 2005, while India's were estimated to have remained stable.

China also continued as the world's largest tropical sawnwood importer in 2004, up 4% to nearly 3 million m³. Thailand's imports (which more than halved in the Asian crisis of 1998) also increased by 30% to 1.8 million m³ in 2004, returning to pre-crisis levels. Japan's imports of tropical sawnwood decreased 23% to 378 000 m³ in 2004, but increased 15% to 434 000 m³ in 2005. Imports of tropical sawnwood by all consumer countries increased by 5.9% in 2004 to 7.7 million m³ and remained stable in 2005. Increased imports by producers led total ITTO tropical sawnwood imports upwards by 7% to 11.1 million m³ in 2004. Total imports decreased to 10.6 million m³ in 2005 due to declines in consumer country markets.

Total ITTO tropical veneer imports decreased nearly 10% to 1.3 million m³ in 2004, but increased by 12.4% to over 1.5 million m³ in 2005. Korea remained the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer in 2004, with 236 000 m³. Korea's imports were stable in 2005. Mexico became ITTO's second largest tropical veneer importer in 2004, overtaking China and even with Taiwan P.O.C. with 175 000 m³, although the sources of these imports are unclear. Mexico's imports increased sharply in 2005. Meanwhile, China's imports fell sharply by 23% in 2004 to 98 000 m³ and remained stable in 2005 as it met its veneer needs increasingly via production from imported tropical logs. The EU absorbed 357 000

and 345 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2004 and 2005, over one-fifth of total ITTO imports. Japan imported 44 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2004, a 10% increase from 2003 levels, before declining by 5% in 2005 to 42 000 m³. Formerly a major tropical veneer importer, Japan is now less significant than producer countries like the Philippines and Mexico.

Tropical plywood importers are led by Japan with nearly 4.6 million m³, a 38% increase from depressed 2003 levels which fell due to new product safety standards. Imports continue to replace domestic production of tropical plywood in Japan due to reduced availability of tropical peeler logs and relatively low prices of imported plywood. Japan's imports made up 41% of total ITTO imports of nearly 11 million m³ in 2004. Tropical plywood imports by ITTO members remained stable in 2005.

Exports

ITTO producer countries exported nearly 12 million m³ of logs worth \$1.6 billion in 2004, with Malaysia (the largest exporter) providing just over one-third of this volume, down from almost three-quarters of the ITTO total in the early 1990s. Producer log exports in 2004 were down 8% from 2003 levels and fell further to 10.9 million m³ in 2005, well under half the level exported just over a decade ago. Sawnwood exports by producer members jumped by nearly 31% to 10.5 million m³ (worth \$2.2 billion) in 2004, remaining stable in 2005. Exports from the Latin American and Asia-Pacific regions fluctuated in 2004 and 2005, with African exports following a steady upward trend. Sawnwood exports from Malaysia increased by 10% to 2.8 million m³, benefiting from an Indonesian export ban. Veneer exports from ITTO producer countries increased by 8.1% in 2004 to slightly over 1 million m³, worth \$491 million, increasing a further 25.1% in 2005. Tropical plywood exports by producer members in 2004 declined by 1.8% to just under 9 million m³, worth nearly \$3.1 billion, with Malaysia (4.3 million m³) and Indonesia (3.1 million m³) accounting for 71% of this total. As for production, 2004 marked the first year when Malaysia's plywood exports exceeded those of its neighbor. Indonesia's exports remained stable in 2005, but Malaysia's increased to almost 4.7 million m³.

ITTO consumer countries also exported or re-exported substantial quantities of tropical timber in 2004, led by sawnwood and plywood

exports of 481 000 m³ (worth \$332 million) and 1.5 million m³ (\$617 million) respectively. Log and veneer exports were smaller (126 000 m³/ \$55 million and 130 000 m³/ \$204 million respectively in 2004). Exports of tropical plywood by consumers increased slightly in 2005, while log, sawnwood and veneer exports declined. Growth of China's tropical plywood exports has been rapid and notable, reaching 959 000 m³ in 2004 (up 69% from 2003 levels), and increasing a further 4% in 2005 to 1 million m³. Brazil remained the third largest exporter of tropical plywood in 2004, but China almost certainly overtook it in 2005.

Prices

Prices for most primary tropical timber products and species kept strengthening during 2005, as supply of raw materials worsened, global economies expanded and consumer confidence improved in most markets.

African log and sawnwood prices, except sapele, held on to gains made in 2004, with some species reaching new record highs in 2005. African logs and sawnwood products, which are generally priced in euros, are recovering competitiveness due to a weaker euro and as prices for South East Asian products quoted in US dollars are rising. Price gains were also due to combinations of the following factors: shortages in supply of certain species; political unrest in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia; the on-going UN Security Council embargo against Liberian exports; bans on exports of 20 primary species in Cameroon; tax increases in several countries; shipping bottlenecks; and rising freight rates. Price increases were moderated, however, by dull demand in the European market. West African producers fear that once Gabon's SNBG ceases its price leadership role in 2006 prices for okoume and ozigo logs could become volatile.

Log prices for some South East Asian species rose to 8-year highs in 2005 due to tighter supply of Asian logs heightened by crackdowns on illegal logging, restrictions on log exports and reduced logging quotas in Indonesia. This rise was also the result of active buying from China and India despite some resistance to higher prices by buyers in Japan. Despite these significant gains, Asian tropical log prices (with the significant exception of meranti) have still not recovered to the pre-crisis levels of early 1997. Price gains also continued in 2005 for rubberwood logs for domestic consumption in

Malaysia's export oriented furniture sector following the decision to ban exports of rubberwood raw materials in 2004 to ensure supplies for the domestic furniture, MDF and particle board industries. Soaring prices of natural rubber has also resulted in reduced rubberwood supply due to a slowdown in replanting.

Prices for most Asian and African tropical sawnwood species were stable or declined slightly in 2005. Iroko and meranti, however, managed to reach new record highs in the first half of the year. In spite of various restrictions on supply, including the ban on logging of mahogany in Brazil and its inclusion in CITES Appendix II in late 2003, and the halt in iroko log exports from Côte d'Ivoire, sawnwood prices remained depressed due to sluggish demand in the EU. The USA continued as the major market for export khaya (also known as African mahogany) as the supply of South American mahogany, strongly favoured by US consumers, remained extremely limited. Prices for Latin American tropical sawnwood rose during 2005 due to the restricted export quota for mahogany in Peru and price corrections in Brazil as a result of the strengthening of the real.

There is increased interest in African tropical sawnwood from major buyers, particularly from South Africa, who are switching away from Malaysia as prices for meranti sawnwood remain firm due to log shortages and the export ban imposed by Indonesia on sawn timber in September 2004. The reduction of import tariffs in India was stimulating demand for sawnwood there. The EU continues to increase imports of sawnwood and further processed tropical products at the expense of logs and to shift manufacturing to countries in Eastern Europe in order to lower production costs that have risen with the euro's appreciation and shortened EU working hours.

Prices for Asian plywood continued rising in 2005, reflecting continuous shortages in log availability and tighter control of illegal logging in Indonesia and elsewhere. Even higher prices were prevented by subdued consumption and continued deflation in Japan, still the world's largest tropical plywood consumer and fierce competition from Chinese plywood. Indonesia's market share in Japan shrank to less than 40% in 2005, while Malaysia's has risen to 48%. Due to limited supply, Indonesian plywood continued to lose market share in Europe to Chinese "combi" plywood products with poplar or bintagor cores. Chinese plywood products will continue gaining

ground in Europe and other major markets as the long-term trend is towards declining availability from Indonesia. In addition, several importers have been searching for alternatives to Indonesian plywood due to concerns over illegal logging despite some improvements in controls. In late 2005 the EU was preparing to implement a licensing ("FLEGT") scheme to certify the legality of timber imported from exporting countries that volunteered to participate in the scheme. Indonesia was expected to be one of the first to participate in this scheme.

Prices of Brazilian plywood continued rising in 2005 thanks to strong demand in the USA and UK. Prices of these products rose sharply from September due to reconstruction following Hurricane Katrina in the southern USA. However, the impact of Katrina on prices is expected to be short-lived. With Brazil becoming the largest supplier of softwood plywood to the huge US market (well ahead of Canada), the product lost its duty free status in mid-2005. Most buyers in Europe were refraining from placing additional orders for Brazilian plywood due to the substantial price increases in 2005. European buyers were sourcing alternative plywood grades from elsewhere in Europe and from China. Brazil is facing stiff competition from Chinese plywood exporters, which, with a more favourable exchange rate and low production costs, have managed to make inroads in Europe and the USA at more competitive prices.

Secondary Products

Exports of secondary processed wood products (SPWP) by ITTO producers continued their upward trend in 2004. Except 2001, when exports contracted 11% due mainly to a slowdown in the US market, exports of SPWP by these countries have been expanding steadily since ITTO started regularly tracking them in the mid-1990s. Exports jumped by 23% in 2004 to reach almost \$9.9 billion, led by increases in Indonesia's, Malaysia's, Brazil's and Thailand's exports. Indonesia and Malaysia were the only ITTO producer countries among the world's top SPWP exporters. The top five ITTO producer country exporters of SPWP in 2004 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand and Mexico) accounted for 88% of total ITTO producers' SPWP exports. Indonesia and Malaysia continued consolidating their positions as two of the world's largest SPWP exporters in 2004 with 12% and 20% jumps in exports, respectively. Malaysia is soon

set to overtake the USA as the world's eighth largest SPWP exporter. Brazil's SPWP exports also continued to boom, surging 51% in 2004. Brazil overtook Thailand as the third largest tropical exporter of SPWP in 2003 and is rapidly approaching Malaysian export levels and poised to join it as one of the world's top SPWP exporters. Most Brazilian export furniture is made from solid pine and reconstituted panels.

China continued its spectacular growth in SPWP exports in 2004, and remains the most formidable competitor of most ITTO producer exporters. In 2000, China overtook Thailand as Japan's largest supplier and Canada as the world's second largest exporter after Italy. China's exports surged by 24% in 2003 to almost \$7.5 billion, overtaking Italy as the largest global exporter of SPWP. Chinese SPWP exports climbed another 27% to over \$9.5 billion in 2004, consolidating it as the world's largest SPWP exporter. China's rapid expansion has been due largely to its booming exports of wooden furniture to the USA and Japan, despite anti-dumping duties imposed on bedroom furniture by the USA in 2004. This growth is expected to continue as more companies from the USA, Taiwan Province of China and other Asian producers continue to establish SPWP joint ventures in Southern China because of its low costs.

Japan and the USA remained the two largest markets for SPWP from ITTO producers, with such products making up 31% and 22% of their total SPWP markets respectively in 2004. However, these shares have declined (from 35% in Japan and 25% in the USA) since 2000, primarily due to competition from China. The USA is the main partner of ITTO producers in value terms (\$4.8 billion in 2004) and its market continues to be the engine driving SPWP (mainly furniture) trade, growing almost four-fold in the last decade and up by 52% in the five years to 2004. Although ITTO producer countries accounted for only 11% of the total EU market for SPWP in 2004, the magnitude of this huge market meant that the value of this share (\$2.9 billion) was 1.5 times the value of their Japanese market share and 61% of the value of their share of the US market. In 2004, imports of SPWP by ITTO consumers from ITTO producers were worth a record \$9.4 billion, equivalent to an estimated 93% of the value of their imports of primary tropical timber products from these countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

This report reviews developments in the global timber sector and wood markets, with a focus on tropical timber, in 2005. It contains data series on production and trade for 2001-2005, with a focus on the past three years. 2004 is used as the base year for all global comparisons and ITTO summary totals as this is the latest year for which reasonably reliable data for most countries were available at the time of preparation.

China's imports continued to drive the tropical log market despite falling back in 2004. Many of China's tropical log imports are converted to plywood, with the country now the world's third largest exporter of this product. Japan's tropical plywood imports increased sharply in 2004, but domestic production is plummeting along with tropical log imports, while coniferous plywood imports and production steadily increase. Many producer countries continued their shift from primary to secondary processed wood products exports in 2004, with trade in these products continuing to rise toward the level of primary tropical timber products trade.

ITTO continued to participate actively in the work of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) in 2005 and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) established to facilitate its work. The Organization undertook missions to several member countries to promote sustainable forest management in 2005. ITTO also continued to strengthen its collaboration with the various processes aimed at establishing criteria and indicators for ascertaining the status of forest management (Montreal, Tarapoto, ATO etc.). ITTO convened a further four national level field training workshops to encourage forest management unit level reporting based on its Criteria and Indicators for the Measurement of Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests in 2005. These were attended by over 150 forest concessionaires and related forest managers. ITTO also continued work on forest law enforcement (FLE) in 2005, collaborating with FAO to publish "best practices" for forest law enforcement. Full reports on all these activities are contained in separate reports to the Council or available from the Secretariat. Two notable reports, ITTO's *Status of Tropical Forest Management 2005* and FAO's *2005 Forest*

Resource Assessment were close to publication at the end of 2005 and will be summarized in next year's Review.

Partly due to concerns over FLE and legality of timber supplies, timber certification remained a topical issue in 2005. Forestry operations in many countries were seeking some form of certification, either through the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC), or via other avenues (e.g. ISO 14000, national standards authorities, etc.). Tropical countries are increasingly developing national schemes, led by Malaysia's national Timber Certification Council (MTCC) and Indonesia's ITTO-supported Ecolabelling Institute (LEI), both of which marketed certified tropical forest products under their own labels in 2005. Several other tropical countries are seeking support from ITTO and others for the development of national certification schemes. The proliferation of national schemes has led to numerous calls for a framework for mutual recognition between schemes and ITTO has been active in attempting to facilitate agreement on such a framework, as well as promoting phased approaches to certification that recognize progress towards meeting certification goals in countries still in transition to SFM. A detailed summary of recent developments in timber certification is included in the ECE Timber Committee's Forest Products Annual Market Review, 2005-2006 (see Appendix 6).

Many other relevant developments have occurred in 2005 in ITTO member countries. This Review attempts to summarize some of these in relation to their impacts on the production and trade of tropical timber.

Scope and Structure

This Review includes data appendices on total timber production volumes and trade volumes/values for all ITTO members. These data are included to assist placing tropical timber in a global context, as called for in the ITTA (1994). However, as recommended by the 1997 Technical Working Group on ITTO's Statistical Functions, the focus of the Review remains on tropical timber. The Review consists of four substantive chapters. The first chapter summarizes

developments in major markets for tropical timber. This chapter includes a discussion of current and projected economic conditions in many countries. The second chapter provides an analysis of production, consumption, trade and prices for the primary tropical timber products covered by the ITTA (tropical logs, sawnwood, veneer and plywood). Data on production and trade of pulp and paper and reconstituted panels in tropical countries could not be processed this year due to resource constraints and will be resumed in the 2006 Review. A third chapter describes trade in secondary processed wood products (SPWPs) with a focus on tropical countries where these products are playing an ever greater role. The final chapter of the Review provides brief notes of relevant trends and developments in ITTO member countries not covered elsewhere.

Data Sources and Limitations

Statistics in the Review have been derived from members' responses to the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JQ) wherever possible; the JQ can be downloaded from the ITTO website (www.itto.or.jp) and includes definitions of all products covered here. ITTO is responsible for sending the JQ to all of its producer members, plus Japan, while responses from other consumer members were forwarded from JQ partner agencies (UN-ECE, Eurostat and FAO). The number of countries responding to the 2005 JQ was down by one from the response level in 2004. Only 25 of 33 producer countries (27 of 33 in 2004) responded, while all consumer countries (25 of 26 in 2004) provided at least partial responses. Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu did not respond to the 2005 JQ or numerous follow-up queries.

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

As trade figures for saw and veneer logs are impossible to collect from existing customs classification systems, which do not distinguish between different types of industrial roundwood,

figures for log trade and production given in the Review now refer to total industrial roundwood. Products such as pulp and paper and reconstituted panels (not included in the ITTA definition of tropical timber) have been included in the analysis as they are important components of forest production and/or trade in several tropical countries.

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

As in previous years many of the statistics that were received from members via the JQ contained significant and obvious errors in one or more data categories. Only 11 producer and 15 consumer members met the 15 August 2005 deadline for responding to the JQ and some of the remaining 25 responses only arrived at ITTO Headquarters as late as April 2006, allowing insufficient time for analysis and to request/receive clarifications where necessary. Table 2 shows a breakdown of responses to the JQ, illustrating the problems that many countries still have in providing information to ITTO and providing a subjective indicator of the quality of the data on which this Review is based.

Many members substantially revised statistics for 2003-2004 submitted in the 2005 JQ from those submitted in previous years. This, together with the detection of errors, resulted in several modifications and amendments to statistics, so the data series presented here can differ (sometimes substantially) from those in previous editions of the Review.

Several supplementary sources were consulted to verify members' responses to the JQ, to fill in incomplete or obviously incorrect responses and to provide data for non-responding countries. These supplementary sources are listed in the References as well as in the notes preceding the

Table 2. Data Quality Indicators	
<u>No responses:</u> (8 of 59 countries)	Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.
<u>Good responses:</u> (17 of 51 countries)	Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Republic of Congo, Spain, Sweden, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and USA. <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
<u>Incomplete or erroneous responses:</u> (34 of 51 countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical trade data missing or unusable: 5 of 16 Consumer responses • Tropical production data missing or unusable: 8 of 16 Consumer responses • Production data missing or unusable: 8 of 18 Producer responses • Tropical species trade data missing or unusable: 8 of 18 Producer responses; 11 of 16 Consumer responses

Appendices. Estimates of production and trade were, 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 2005 JQ reported at least some categories of data for both 2003 and 2004. Many members failed, however, to report any partial year data or forecasts for 2005; caution should therefore be used when interpreting the estimates for these countries and the ITTO totals for 2005 given here. Countries for which estimates were made (or alternate sources used) are identified by the superscripts used in the Appendices.

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

The assistance of those countries which responded to the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire is gratefully acknowledged, as is the support of the FAO Forestry Department, the UN-ECE Timber Section, Eurostat Unit F-1, the United Nations Statistical Office, the Japan Lumber Importers' Association, the Japan Plywood Manufacturer's Association and the ITTO Market Information Service in providing relevant primary and supplementary data for the Review.

2. MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

This chapter provides a brief analysis of general developments in tropical timber markets as well as an overview of tropical timber trade in 2004-2005. The analysis is based on responses to the JFSQ submitted by members, International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics and a review of other available literature.

Economic Trends

In late 2005, the IMF reported that global output (real GDP) grew by 5.1% in 2004, up from the 4% achieved in 2003 and the highest for nearly three decades. The global economy continued recovering from the slowdown in all major economies in 2001 (when growth fell to 2.4% from 4.7% in 2000). The global economic recovery slowed down in 2005, when the IMF projected global growth had declined to 4.3% due to higher oil prices. Global economic growth was expected to remain the same in 2006. Figures 1 and 2 summarize the trends for the main ITTO consumer and producer countries/regions discussed here.

In 2004, GDP of all developing countries grew by 7.3%, well above the 3.3% growth achieved in advanced economies and the 5.6% growth in newly industrialized Asian economies (NIEs, which include Hong Kong S.A.R., Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan P.O.C.). Growth in the NIEs, which fell sharply during the global economic slowdown (from 7.9% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2001), slowed in 2005 to 4%. The global economic expansion in 2004 drove growth up in Asia, Africa and the Western Hemisphere. These regions all grew by 6.4% in 2005. The IMF expects output in developing countries to grow by 6.1% in 2006, above the 2.7% growth expected in advanced economies.

World trade volume (exports plus imports) continued improving in 2004 when it surged by 10.3%, up sharply from 5.4% in 2003 and well above the average growth over the past decade and during the 1980s. Trade growth slowed in 2005, but still expanded by a solid 7%. World trade growth is projected to accelerate to 7.4% in 2006. Both developed and, particularly, developing countries contributed to the surge in trade growth in 2004, with both exports and imports expanding. The deceleration in world trade in 2005 was likewise due to lower trade volumes by both developed and developing

countries. Average non-fuel primary commodity prices (US\$) climbed by 18.5% in 2004, due mostly to the depreciation of the US dollar and buoyant global demand, particularly in China. Average non-fuel primary commodity prices rose a further 8.6% in 2005. However, the average price of these commodities is projected to contract by 2.1% in 2006 in anticipation of slowing global growth, particularly in China. After remaining almost flat or declining slightly from the mid-1990s to 2001, average primary commodity prices appear set to resume a gradual long-term downward trend despite the strong surge in 2003-2005.

Most EU economies under-performed the average growth rate of 3.3% for all advanced economies in 2004, with an aggregate increase in real GDP of 2%, rebounding from a mere 0.7% in 2003. EU economic growth slowed to 1.2% in 2005 and was projected by the IMF to remain low at 1.8% in 2006. The German economy (which comprises one-third of the EU total), still recovering from reunification costs and high unemployment that slowed growth for much of the 1990s and early 2000s, expanded by 1.6% in 2004. German growth slowed to 0.8% in 2005 and a projected 1.2% in 2006.

The economies of the Netherlands and Portugal also recovered from near recessions in 2003, rebounding by 1.7% and 1% in 2004, respectively. The Dutch economy was helped in particular by the economic recovery in its largest trading partner, Germany.

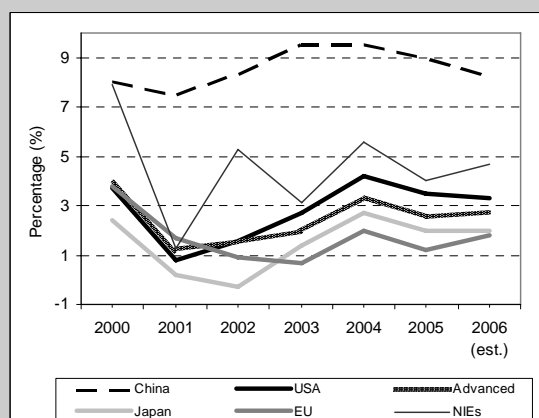


Fig. 1 GDP Growth in ITTO Consumers

The UK economy grew by 3.2% in 2004, well above average growth of recent years. The UK's

economy slowed to 1.9% in 2005 and was projected to grow 2.2% in 2006. The economies of France and Italy, which lagged between 2000 and 2003, with growth below average levels for the last decade, rebounded in 2004. In France, GDP growth surged to 2% in 2004 before slowing to 1.5% in 2005 and to a projected 1.8% in 2006. Italy's growth rebounded to 1.2% in 2004, up from 0.3% in 2003. Italy's economy stagnated in 2005, and was projected to rebound by 1.4% in 2006.

With a healthy 4.2% increase in 2004, the United States economy drove up the average growth rate for all advanced economies from 1.9% in 2003 to 3.3% in 2004. This is in contrast to 2001, when the US economy slowed sharply, growing by under 1%, the lowest growth rate in the past two decades. Its growth slowed to 3.5% in 2005 and to a projected 3.3% in 2006. The on-going positive outlook for the US economy follows rising domestic consumption and tax cuts that helped export growth. US inflation rose to 2.7% in 2004, up from 2.3% in 2003. Inflation surged to 3.1% in 2005, well above the average of the last decade. US inflation was projected to fall to 2.8% in 2006. Continued increases in inflation (and accompanying increases in interest rates), together with large current account and trade deficits may combine in the near future to dampen the relatively strong US growth of recent years. Unemployment in the USA fell to 5.5% in 2004 from 6% a year earlier, but still above the average (5%) of this decade. Unemployment retreated further to 5.2% in 2005, and is expected to remain the same in 2006.

The Japanese economy continued to recover in 2004, with GDP growth of 2.7% after a recession in 2002 when the economy shrank by 0.3%. This recovery was amid increasing signs that long-standing problems (deflation and financial and corporate sector weaknesses) were easing. Deflation is receding with consumer prices remaining stable in 2004 (as opposed to an annual average decrease of 0.1% in the last decade), while unemployment declined to 4.7% (albeit still almost double the annual average in the 1987-1996 period). Unemployment declined further to 4.3% in 2005. Export volume jumped 14.5% in 2004, almost three times the average over the last decade. Exports surged a further 5.4% in 2005, contributing to GDP growth of 2% that year. Recent signs that Japan is emerging from deflation lead to projected growth of around 2.8% in 2006.

China's economy continued its rapid growth in 2004 and 2005, expanding by over 9% in both years to lead all major economies. China's housing policy is changing to encourage private ownership over state-sponsored accommodations, with potentially major implications for housing starts and wood demand. The home mortgage market is growing rapidly and sales of residential homes have increased by 40-50% per year since 1999. Timber-framed houses are still only a small fraction (<1%) of Chinese housing starts, but demand is steadily increasing. There is also a nascent but rapidly growing home renovation (DIY) sector in China which will contribute to increased wood consumption. China's growth is projected to continue to lead the world at over 9% in 2006.

Developing Asian countries (excluding China and India) also continued to grow strongly in 2004, with output increasing by 6.1%. Growth slowed to a still solid 5.4% in 2005 and a projected 5.7% in 2006. In Africa (sub-Saharan, excluding Nigeria and South Africa), growth jumped to 6.5% in 2004, from 3.6% in 2003. Growth slowed to 5.3% in 2005 and is expected to rebound to 7.4% in 2006 due to expected improvement in public finances, competitiveness and security conditions in several countries, as well as increased oil exports by some countries. In 2004, several Latin American economies continued to recover from 2002 recessions, with regional GDP growth jumping to 5.6%, double the average growth of the last decade. The recovery was primarily due to rebounds in the economies of Venezuela (up 17.9%, largely oil-driven), Argentina (9%), Brazil (4.9%) and Mexico (4.4%). Latin American economic growth slowed to 4.1% in 2005 and to a projected 3.8% in 2006, due to slightly slower growth in most countries.

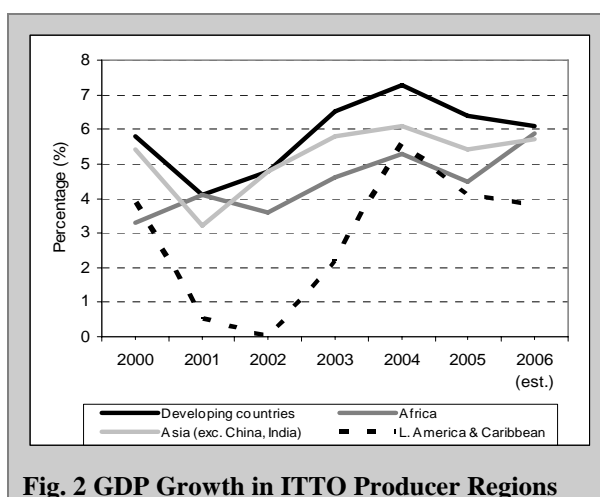


Fig. 2 GDP Growth in ITTO Producer Regions

Tropical Timber Markets and Trade

The direction of trade tables for 2004 in Appendix 2 were derived from responses to the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) and other sources listed in the notes accompanying the Appendices. Minor trade flows are not included in Appendix 2, with only the top twelve importers and exporters for each product included. These countries accounted for between 85-95% of total trade of the four products in 2004. Direction of trade statistics are not collected directly via the JFSQ from most consumer countries. Data for UN-ECE and other countries that didn't provide trade flows via the JFSQ was extracted from the UN COMTRADE or the Eurostat COMEXT databases where available. This often caused difficulties in the many cases where figures aggregated from these databases were significantly different from the total trade figures provided in the Joint Questionnaire.

Total values (US dollars) of 2002 and 2003 imports and exports by product are summarized in Appendix 1, together with unit values based on reported trade volumes. Value data is reported poorly or not at all by many countries. Values have in many cases been estimated using average unit values.

Many countries made errors or omissions in providing trade data, particularly by failing to distinguish tropical wood imports and exports from those of all timbers. Many countries also have serious problems in their customs statistics for tropical timber, with misclassification of imports and failure to count tropical species/products grouped in "Others" categories of customs classification systems common. If available, other data sources were used when data provided was obviously flawed. Entries in the tables of Appendix 2 consist of exporters' reports (*italicised*) and importers' reports (**bold**). The discrepancies which are illustrated by many of these entries can be due to a number of factors, as detailed in ITTO's studies of trade statistics discrepancies under Council Decision 6(XXXI). Carelessness or inadequate training of reporting officials or correspondents is often a prime reason; this can only be remedied with better training and supervision, particularly in the application of customs classification systems. Problems with consistency in conversion factors (some countries report weights and/or surface areas instead of volumes) and/or product definitions can explain some discrepancies. Also, different scaling or measurement systems are

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

Exports

The composition of primary tropical timber exports for 2002-2004 from the ITTO producing regions is shown in Table 3. The contribution of logs to total primary tropical timber exports of ITTO producers (in terms of both value and roundwood equivalent - rwe - volume) has fallen dramatically from over 60% in the 1980s to well under one-fifth in 2005. Only Africa continues to export a significant volume equivalent of logs compared to processed primary products, with log exports making up 17% of log production and 43% of total roundwood equivalent export volume in 2004. The Asia-Pacific region has replaced significant log exports with the export of processed primary products, spurred mainly by exports of sawnwood and plywood. Asian log exports made up just over a fifth of total primary product export volume in 2004 (under 12% of log production). Latin American tropical log exports are a small fraction of both production and total primary exports. Total roundwood equivalent export volume as a percentage of log production increased in all three regions from 15% to 19% in Latin America, 40% to 41% in Africa and 50% to 52% in Asia between 2003-2005. Total ITTO producer member exports (rwe) jumped over 6% (from 50.4 million m³ to 53.6 million m³ between 2003 and 2004, and remained stable in 2005). The increase in 2004 exports was due to increases in exports from Asia and Latin America. Levels of primary product exports from all three regions are complemented by increased exports of secondary products (SPWP), as detailed in Chapter 4.

Table 3. Composition of Exports by Producing Regions, 2003-2005 (1000 m³ rwe)

	Log Production			Log Exports			Processed Exports			Total Exports		
Region	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Africa	18 579	17 674	19 343	3 913	3 031	3 051	3 462	3 998	4 728	7 375	7 029	7 779
Asia-Pacific	75 147	74 096	74 836	8 877	8 604	7 524	28 601	30 900	31 390	37 478	39 504	38 914
Latin America	36 488	36 535	36 806	213	323	341	5 377	6 778	6 656	5 590	7 101	6 997
Total	130 214	128 305	130 985	13 003	11 958	10 916	37 439	41 675	42 774	50 442	53 633	53 690

Note: Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.

Imports

Table 4 provides an overview of the dependence of major ITTO importers on tropical wood products in 2003. Major importers are defined here as those with imports of at least 100 000 m³ of one or more tropical products. Table 4 indicates in which products each country qualifies as a major importer by denoting the relevant figures in bold; only Korea and Taiwan P.O.C. qualify as major importers of tropical timber under this criterion in all primary product categories. Taiwan P.O.C. is the most dependent of the major ITTO consumer importers on tropical timber, with a significant proportion of its substantial log, sawnwood, veneer and plywood imports of tropical origin. Unsurprisingly, given

the dominance of tropical plywood in international plywood trade, several of the countries in Table 4 have a fairly high dependence on tropical plywood imports (although this dependence is decreasing in some cases), with China, Japan and Korea dependent on tropical sources for close to or over 90% of total imports. Tropical sawnwood has a lower market share in most non-tropical countries, with only China and Hong Kong S.A.R. dependent on it for around half of their total sawnwood imports. Only Portugal and Taiwan P.O.C. amongst major consumers reported imports of a greater proportion of tropical than non-tropical logs in 2004. Korea and Taiwan P.O.C. were the only major tropical veneer importers in 2004.

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

Consumer Members	Logs	Sawnwood	Veneer	Plywood
Australia	100.0	16.8	36.8	29.0
Belgium	0.9	14.3	25.0	45.6
China	27.8	49.7	64.1	89.6
France	23.6	10.8	61.6	24.5
Germany	5.1	3.4	16.7	10.0
Hong Kong S.A.R.	41.3	51.3	42.1	77.1
Italy	5.0	4.7	36.9	16.9
Japan	12.8	4.1	32.6	88.8
Netherlands	8.0	14.2	34.5	36.5
Portugal	56.3	45.0	41.3	43.5
Republic of Korea	7.0	34.5	77.9	91.3
Spain	3.5	10.3	29.5	7.5
Taiwan P.O.C.	82.4	40.6	85.9	76.7
U.K.	3.7	2.7	44.8	13.0
USA	0.1	0.8	5.3	31.0
Producer Members				
India	91.2	12.5	60.0	12.9
Malaysia	78.5	88.9	16.4	50.0
Mexico	1.0	10.4	17.0	42.4
Philippines	83.1	44.5	75.0	7.1
Thailand	90.3	92.9	100.0	100.0

Developments in several of the consumer countries in Table 4 will likely affect demand for tropical timber in the near future. The EU was developing a scheme in 2005 to restrict imports of timber to those legally sourced from volunteer partners under its “Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade” initiative. In Japan, a new public procurement law for government funded construction will restrict timber imports for such purposes to legal sources.

In contrast to consumer countries, most of the major ITTO producer country importers in Table 4 (with the exception of Mexico which trades extensively with the USA) depend on tropical timber for a significant part of their imported wood needs. This is changing, however, with for example, India, Malaysia and the Philippines now sourcing substantial quantities of timber imports from non-tropical areas.

3. PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

This chapter provides statistics on production and trade of primary tropical forest products in ITTO producer and consumer countries, as well as price trends for selected products. Appendix 6 contains the Market Statement released in October 2005 by the ECE/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 Joint Questionnaire returns and supplemented by other available data sources (see Appendix 1). Production statistics in many ITTO member countries are often weak or non-existent. The primary problem in many producer countries is the lack of a comprehensive forest outturn measurement system as well as any kind of regular industrial survey to obtain production figures, 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 estimated by working backward 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 Brazil, Ecuador, India and Indonesia) were either not provided or were unusable in 2005 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 timber but not for tropical timber in Appendix 1. Several countries (e.g. Brazil, China, 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 of each of the four

primary tropical timber product categories covered by the ITTA. Detailed trade statistics are presented in Appendices 1 and 2, with data sources given in the notes preceding the Appendices. Major species in trade, together with volumes and average prices when these were reported, are summarized by country in Appendix 3.

Price trends through late 2004 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 price 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 have gaps. An attempt has been made to prepare price trend charts for a range of species/products identified as important in international trade. However, the products covered in the Review’s price trend analyses may change from year to year since some species may drop out of regular international trade due to export bans or restrictions. Details of species banned from export by individual countries are included in the Country Notes, where this data has been provided by members. Species are identified by internationally accepted pilot/trade and scientific names; the local names of timber species used by producer countries, where they differ from pilot/trade names, are given in Appendix 3.

Average prices for species/products traded in 2002-2003 are also included in Appendix 3 for those countries that provided this data in the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire. 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 2003-2004. 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 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire.

Industrial Roundwood

Production

The production of tropical industrial roundwood ("logs") in ITTO producer member countries fell to 128.3 million m³ in 2004 (down from 130.2 million m³ in 2003), before rebounding to almost 131 million m³ in 2005. Figure 3 shows ITTO's five major tropical log producers for 2003-2005, ranked by 2004 production, as well as aggregate production by all other members. Of the top five, only Indonesia significantly decreased production during the period 2003-2005. Malaysian production climbed to 22.7 million m³ in 2005, up 27% from a low of 17.9 million m³ in 2003. Malaysian log production is still less than half of the levels of the early 1990s. Brazil held log production stable at almost 30 million m³ in 2005, well above official estimates from Indonesia, now the world's second largest producer (and possibly still the largest if unofficial/illegal harvests are taken into account).

Figure 3 illustrates the dominance of the top four tropical log producing countries (Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia and India) which together comprised almost three-quarters of total ITTO production in 2004-2005. Indonesian log production is probably significantly higher than the estimates given here, however, with some sources estimating the illegal harvest to be almost equal to or even greater than the estimated figures shown in Figure 3. Unfortunately, Indonesia, like Brazil and India, has never provided reliable official production figures to ITTO, necessitating the use of estimates based on reported exports and assumed domestic consumption. Thailand's production is based almost entirely on its rubberwood and other plantation resources. Appendix 1 (Table 1-1-d) shows that four other ITTO producer members (Nigeria, Myanmar, Gabon and PNG) had log production exceeding 2 million m³ in 2004. All of these except Myanmar remained stable or increased production in 2005.

Two ITTO consuming countries produced significant amounts of logs from their tropical

forest resources in 2004: China (2.7 million m³) and Australia (80 000 m³). China's production increased from 2.2 million m³ in 2003 and grew a further 5.1% in 2005. China's increasing tropical log supply is due to the maturing of tropical plantations and an easing of its logging ban in southern provinces. The bulk of China's production comes from its southern provinces of Hainan Island and Yunnan. Log production from these areas is consumed almost entirely domestically. Australia's much smaller production is from north Queensland and is also consumed domestically.

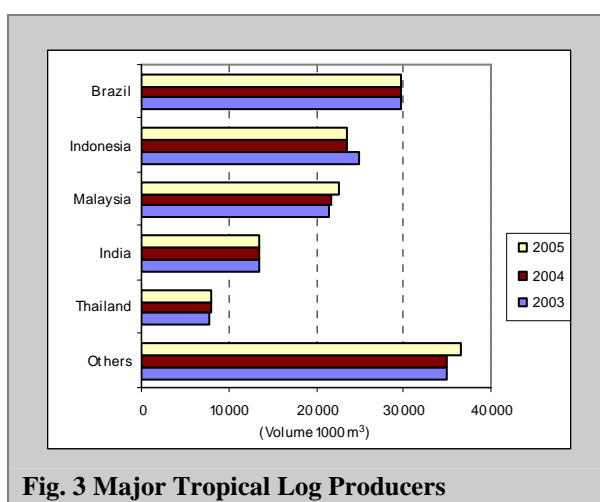


Fig. 3 Major Tropical Log Producers

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 57% of ITTO members' tropical hardwood logs in 2004 and 2005. Latin American's share of production remained at about 28% in both years, with the African region accounting for the remainder (about 15%).

Consumption

Figure 4 shows that tropical log consumption for 2003-2005 was closely linked to production trends in the top four countries. Malaysian consumption increased significantly in 2004-2005, Brazil's and India's less so. Indonesia's consumption decreased by almost 6% in 2004 and was stable in 2005. China overtook Thailand as the fifth largest tropical log consumer in 2004-2005, at over 10 million m³.

The top five log consuming countries accounted for over two-thirds of total ITTO consumption of tropical logs in 2004 and 2005. Apart from a drop in Asia in 2004, domestic log consumption increased in all tropical regions in 2004-2005. Africa's sharp increase in 2005 was due to reported production increases in Gabon and

Republic of Congo. The proportion of log production utilized domestically (i.e. log production minus log exports) averaged about 89% in Asia in 2004-2005. 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 2004-2005. While there will be short-term reversals when log exports will surge due to economic conditions, population and economic growth coupled with a focus on further processing will ultimately contribute to rising domestic log processing in producing countries.

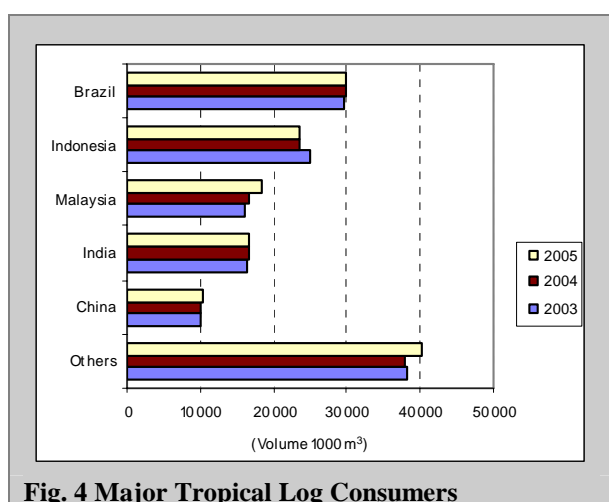


Fig. 4 Major Tropical Log Consumers

Imports

Total imports of tropical hardwood logs by ITTO members decreased 3% to 15.6 million m³ in 2004, about 29% (or 3.5 million m³) greater than total tropical log exports reported by all members. The gap between reported imports and exports increased to 44% (just over 4.8 million m³) in 2005. Differences between reported ITTO imports and exports is to some extent made up by reported log exports from the Solomon Islands and Equatorial Guinea, the two largest non-ITTO tropical log exporters with exports averaging around 400 000 m³ each in recent years. Other non-member tropical log exporters are less significant (all under 100,000 m³ per year) and include Mozambique, Laos, Singapore, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Viet Nam and Madagascar. The reported sum of all log exports by non-ITTO tropical countries in 2004 was 1.5 million m³, leaving up to 2 million m³ plus tropical imports by non-ITTO members (estimated to be around 500 000 m³) to be accounted for by unrecorded or under-reported exports and/or over-reported imports from both members and non-members.

Figure 5 shows the top ITTO tropical log importers in 2003-2005 ranked by import volume

in 2004. China, the world's largest importer of tropical logs, imported over 7.3 million m³ in 2004, an 8.9% decrease from 2003. Despite this drop in tropical imports, China's growing economy, a continuing ban on domestic harvesting and a zero tariff on log imports continue to drive total imports upwards. Tropical imports stabilized in 2005 at 7.3 million m³ due to supply constraints. China's tropical log imports, which accounted for almost half of total ITTO imports in 2004-2005, have almost tripled since the mid-1990s, with Malaysia, PNG, Gabon, Myanmar and Republic of Congo the main sources. China's import of non-tropical logs continues to boom, with Russia providing the bulk of the 19 million m³ imported in 2004. China's total log imports from all sources remained at 26 million m³ in 2005, exceeding by far those of all other countries.

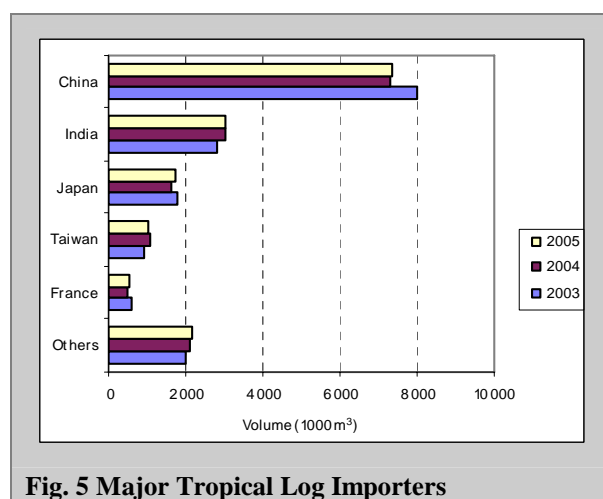


Fig. 5 Major Tropical Log Importers

Official Chinese statistics do not include Taiwan P.O.C. nor Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s, so the figures used here for these importers are based on the U.N. Comtrade database or estimates. Hong Kong S.A.R.'s tropical log imports have declined sharply since 2000, possibly due to improved accounting of re-exports to China. Taiwan P.O.C. is still a major importer, at over one million m³ in 2004-2005, mainly from Malaysia (85%), Gabon, Papua New Guinea and Myanmar, although the latter reported no exports in the opposite direction.

India is now the second largest ITTO tropical log importer, with imports of just over 3.0 million m³ in 2004, up 7% from 2003 levels. Imports are mostly from Malaysia and Myanmar but with an increasing component from Africa. There is a substantial discrepancy between India's reported log imports from Myanmar (528 000 m³) and Myanmar's reported exports (997 000 m³). India's imports were stable in 2005.

Japan is now the third largest ITTO tropical log importer, with imports of 1.6 million m³ in 2004, down 9.1% from 2003 levels. Japanese demand for tropical logs continued to be met primarily (74%) by output from Malaysia (i.e. Sarawak) in 2004. Japan imported 319 000 m³ of logs from Papua New Guinea and less than 20 000 m³ from Africa (mainly C.A.R., the Republic of Congo and Gabon) in 2004. Japanese tropical log imports increased 5% in 2005. Russia continued as Japan's major log supplier, with imports from that country accounting for over 40% of non-tropical imports of 11 million m³ in 2004. Larch is now a preferred species for plywood manufacture in Japan and with prices well below those of the cheapest tropical logs, it appears likely to gain further market share.

EU countries imported over 1.3 million m³ of tropical logs in 2004, down 2% from 2003. European log imports rebounded to almost 1.4 million m³ in 2005. Most EU tropical log imports continue to come from African producers. Imports by France (the largest EU tropical log importer) decreased by 13% to 506 000 m³ in 2004 as log export restrictions in some of its main suppliers (Cameroon, Gabon, Liberia and Republic of Congo) were imposed or strengthened. French imports increased to 550 000 m³ in 2005.

Italy is also a major European log importer, at 229 000 m³ in 2004, mainly from Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of Congo and C.A.R. Imports by Portugal fell sharply in 2003. Portugal has in previous years reported substantial imports of eucalyptus logs from Brazil as tropical logs which were not mirrored in Brazil's export statistics. It appears Portugal has now rectified this problem but has not yet revised historical statistics. Portugal's imports, from the same sources as Italy's, dropped to 205 000 m³ in 2005.

Thailand is also a major ITTO log importer, absorbing 381 000 m³ in 2004 (up 16% from 2003), mainly from Malaysia (37%) and Myanmar (34%). Thailand's reported imports increased to 450 000 m³ in 2005. The Philippines is the second largest ITTO producer country importer, despite a 36% decline in imports to 147 000 m³ in 2004. Philippine imports were stable at 150 000 m³ in 2004. Total imports of tropical logs by ITTO producing members increased by almost 10% to 3.8 million m³ in 2004 and rose a further 2% in 2005.

Exports

Figure 6 shows the major ITTO tropical log exporters in 2003-2005, ranked by 2004 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports were almost 12 million m³ in 2004. Log exports by producer members decreased by 8.7% in 2005 to 10.9 million m³. Malaysia continues to dominate the trade in tropical logs with 5.1 million m³ exported in 2004, constituting 42.8% of ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's log trade in 2004 decreased in volume by 6.4% from 2003 levels, and a further 12.1% to 4.5 million m³ in 2005. Appendix 2 (Table 2-1) shows that Malaysia's major log customers are all in Asia, with China, Taiwan P.O.C., India and Japan accounting for 83% of the reported log export volume in 2003. Malaysia's large log trade discrepancy with China in 2004 (140% or almost 1.6 million m³) is in sharp contrast to its relatively close agreement with other importers' reports, the second year this has been observed. This may be related to the apparent decrease in Indonesia-China log trade (see below), with the possibility of substantial mislabelling or misreporting of the source(s) of China's imported tropical logs requiring further investigation.

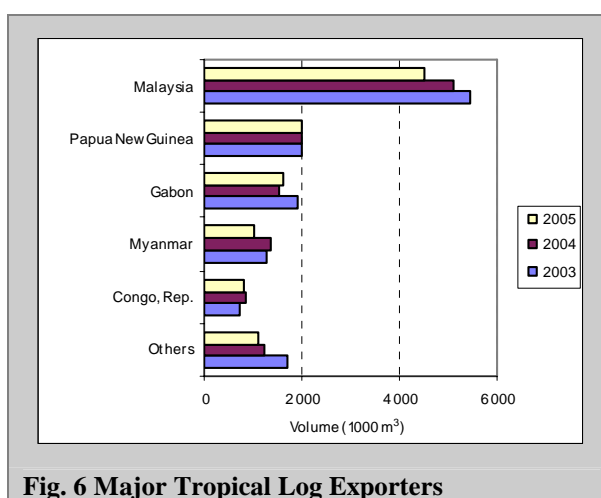


Fig. 6 Major Tropical Log Exporters

Papua New Guinea overtook Gabon as the second largest tropical log exporter in 2004, at over 2 million m³, level with 2003 exports. However, PNG's log exports still remain far below the pre-Asian crisis level of almost 3 million m³ per year. Appendix 2 shows that while a significant quantity of PNG's log exports (17% in 2004) still go to Japan, the Chinese market has grown rapidly to account for about 64% of PNG's exports in 2004, mainly in lower grades.

Gabon's exports decreased by 21.3% in 2004 to 1.5 million m³ as a decline in European markets outweighed an increase in trade with China.

Gabon's exports increased to 1.6 million m³ in 2005. Gabon's main log trading partners have traditionally been European countries such as France, Italy and Portugal, but China is now its largest trading partner.

Due to its ongoing log export ban and tighter controls to regulate illegal trade, Indonesia's tropical log exports stabilized at an estimated 100 000 m³ in 2004. Indonesia signed agreements in 2003-2004 to stem illegal log flows with some major trading partners (e.g. China, Japan and the UK), while Malaysia introduced legislation banning the import of logs and squared timber from Indonesia. Despite these measures, trade figures still continue to show major discrepancies. China's reported imports (92 000 m³) were far greater than the level reported by Indonesian customs authorities (88 m³), supporting the claims of many observers that substantial undocumented or illegal Indonesian log exports continue to exist. The possible mislabelling of Indonesian logs as Malaysian (see above) means that actual Indonesian exports could be much higher than reported.

Log exports by Myanmar (the fourth largest tropical log exporter at almost 1.4 million m³) increased by 7% in 2004. Myanmar's main trading partners are India, Thailand and China (although there are major discrepancies between the figures provided by Myanmar and both India and China - see Appendix 2).

Africa supplies the majority of the remainder of world tropical hardwood log exports. Gabon is the region's largest exporter (and, as noted above, ITTO's third largest), but Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire also exported substantial quantities of logs in 2004. The Republic of Congo's exports have nearly doubled since 2000 as it compensates for restricted supplies from other African countries. Cameroon's exports more than tripled from the depressed levels of 2003, reaching 228 000 m³ in 2004 before dropping to 153 000 m³ in 2005. Cameroon is promoting increased local processing and has imposed limitations on log exports which appear to be having variable impacts. Liberia, ITTO's fifth largest tropical log exporter in 2003, saw log exports drop to zero in 2004-2005. After resolving a long-running civil war (which led to drastic decreases in official log production and exports for most of the 1990's) in 1998, log exports grew rapidly to offset declines from other African countries. However, due to renewed

conflict, the U.N. Security Council imposed a ban on imports of logs from the country in mid-2003. The U.N. embargo was intended to halt the use of timber export revenues to fund illegal arms transactions. The embargo forced main importers such as China and France to look to other sources. It was initially imposed for ten months, but was renewed for another year in 2004 despite continued pleas from the Liberian transitional government to relax it. The U.N. imposed ban was expected to be reviewed in 2006 following the election of a new government in Liberia.

Exports of tropical logs by consumer countries decreased by 10.6% to 126 000 m³ in 2004. 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 between EU countries. Consumer country exports of tropical logs declined another 10% in 2005, dropping to 113 000 m³.

Prices

Appendix 4-1 shows indicative real (1990) and nominal FOB price trends for export logs of two West African and five Southeast Asian species as well as domestic price trends for Malaysian rubberwood logs (this species is used mainly in the domestic market for the manufacture of furniture and furniture parts for export).

Prices for some of the more important internationally traded species of West African logs showed mixed trends in 2005, due at least partially to exchange rate fluctuations (prices declined in US dollar terms but were rising or stable in euros). The improvement of log prices in euros reflected greater demand (including from China and India); disruptions in log supply due to political unrest in the West African region; UN sanctions banning Liberian log exports; and the increasing prevalence of log export bans in the region.

After reaching record lows of \$132/m³ (\$171/m³ nominal) in late 2001, Cameroon's khaya prices rose gradually for most of 2002-2004 to reach \$197/m³ (\$269/m³ nominal) in late 2004. Recovery in prices was due to a shortage of logs as a result of new and tougher regulations on forest concessions. Khaya prices also benefited from increased demand for substitutes for South American mahogany (*Swietenia* spp.) for which supply has declined since its inclusion in Appendix II of CITES in 2003. Khaya prices reached a 7-year high of \$197/m³ (\$275/m³

nominal) but lost momentum after that. Overall in 2005, khaya prices rose 8% in euro terms but fell 5% in US dollar terms to \$186/m³ (\$261/m³ nominal) due to a 12% depreciation of the euro. Further increases in euro prices were prevented by a sluggish European market and substitution by Asian species. Prices for this species are expected to remain firm in euro terms despite a dull European market.

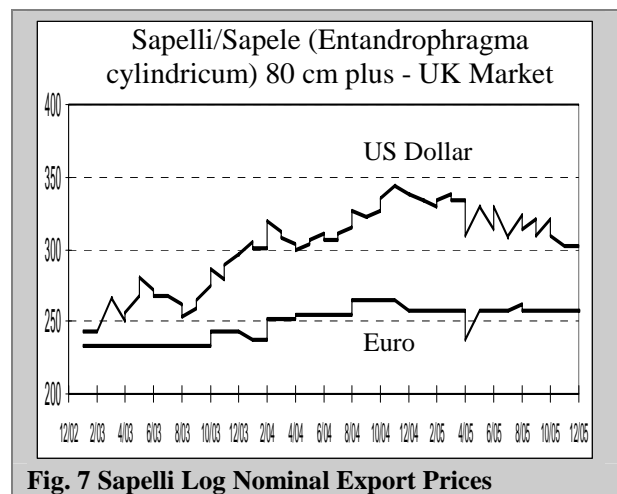
Prices for sapelli (or sapele), another reddish brown timber from the Congo Basin found in countries from Liberia to Gabon, reversed their upward trend in 2005, affected by the strengthening of the US dollar and weak EU demand. Sapelli prices, which reached record lows of \$155/m³ (\$201/m³ nominal) in late 2001, had been rising steadily since 2002 to reach an almost 11-year high (in nominal terms) of \$250/m³ (\$343/m³ nominal) in late 2004. Prices in US dollars for sapelli weakened steadily through 2005 and were around \$216/m³ (\$303/m³ nominal) at the end of the year. Prices for sapelli logs were also under pressure due to the relatively low prices for Asian meranti, an alternative red/brown timber which is quoted in US dollars.

Figure 7 shows differences in trends of sapelli log nominal FOB export prices in US dollars and euros for the UK market. In 2003-2004 there were apparent price gains in dollar terms largely due to the strengthening of the euro during that period (most African species are invoiced in euros). While sapelli log prices quoted in euros rose by only 10% between 2003-2004, the weakening of the US dollar meant that the price of this species in dollars had risen by four times that amount. Conversely, the apparent price losses in dollar terms in 2005 were largely due to the strengthening of the US dollar. While sapelli log prices quoted in US dollars fell by 11% in 2005, the weakening of the euro meant that the price of this species in euro was relatively stable, with weak demand in Europe preventing price increases.

The graphs in Appendix 4-1 shows that after the sharp drop during the Asian crisis of 1997 and 1998, prices of some species of Asian logs have been gradually recovering. However, most have traded at real prices between \$100 and \$140/m³ from late 1998 through 2004, still well below pre-crisis levels.

In Malaysia, selangan batu and kapur log prices rose gradually in the first half of 2005 to \$123/m³ (\$173/m³ nominal) and \$113/m³ (\$158/m³

nominal), respectively. Real prices remained around those levels in the third quarter of 2005 before surging sharply to \$147/m³ (\$205/m³ nominal) and \$132/m³ (\$185/m³ nominal) late that year, 8-year highs for these species.



Real prices for keruing and meranti logs continued to firm in 2005. Real prices for these species rose steadily through 2005 and, after a sharp hike, closed the year trading at \$147/m³ (\$205/m³ nominal) and \$167/m³ (\$235/m³ nominal), also 8-year highs. In nominal terms, meranti log prices reached almost a 12-year high, exceeding pre-crisis levels. Apart from shortages in supply of Asian logs and the restriction on log exports from Indonesia, firming prices for these products were due also to growing demand in China and India. Both of these relatively new large-scale importers were importing a wide variety of sizes and grades, while Japan (the traditional market for Asian logs but now declining) preferred larger sizes and much tighter grading at lower prices.

Long-term log supplies in both Sabah and Sarawak have been declining in response to tighter enforcement of harvesting rules and resource constraints. Both states continue to divert a rising proportion of their log and veneer supplies to domestic plywood manufacturing plants. This continues to cause concern in Japan and China whose own domestic mills are heavily dependent on Malaysian raw material supplies.

Domestic price trends for Malaysian rubberwood logs since early 1996 are also shown in Appendix 4-1. Virtually all of Malaysia's rubberwood resources are directed to local wood manufacturing and the fast growing furniture export sector. After reaching a low of \$18/m³ (\$23/m³ nominal) in early 1998, rubberwood log prices rose gradually during 1999-2001 and

rebounded sharply and steadily through 2002-2005. Domestic rubberwood log prices were trading at \$82/m³ (\$115/m³ nominal) in late 2005, a new record high for this species.

This surge in prices has been driven by prices of natural rubber, which have been soaring along with prices of oil-based synthetic rubber. This has persuaded rubber planters to continue tapping existing trees and to delay planting new ones for timber, resulting in reduced timber supply. Another factor driving up rubberwood log prices was the increased demand from the MDF and particle board industry that competes fiercely with sawmills for rubberwood logs. Prices surged despite the re-imposition of the export ban/quota on rubberwood logs and sawnwood in 2004. The area of rubber plantations in Malaysia continued to decline as plantation companies switched to oil palm from which returns are higher than for latex and timber. Rubberwood log supply continued to fall while the demand from furniture, MDF and particle board manufacturers kept growing.

Appendix 4-1 also shows price trends of three grades of Myanmar teak logs from mid-1997 when data for this product began to be regularly collected by the MIS. Teak 4th grade logs are generally used for sliced veneer production while SG-2 to SG-4 grades are for sawing. Prices for teak logs, which were practically unaffected during the 1997 Asian financial turmoil, have generally risen since then. In the case of 4th and SG-2 teak grades, real prices reached record highs of \$2 041/m³ (\$2 740/m³ nominal) and \$1 191/m³ (\$1 598/m³ nominal) in early 2003 or later. However, prices of these two teak grades declined sharply to \$1 611/m³ (\$2 162/m³ nominal) and \$771/m³ (\$1 035/m³ nominal) during the second half of the year and fluctuated widely around that level through most of 2004. The decline was due to a US ban on all trade with Myanmar; a change of the currency used in the monthly teak auctions from the US dollar to the euro; and administrative changes in the team responsible for regulating teak exports. In 2005, 4th and SG-2 grade teak log prices rose in euro terms but declined in US dollars and by year-end were trading at \$1 579/m³ (\$2 209 nominal) and \$777/m³ (\$1 087/m³ nominal) as the US dollar strengthened. Price increases in euros were due to reduced availability of high log grades and price corrections on the back of a weaker euro.

Prices for SG-4 grade teak have been comparatively less volatile than those of the other two grades. SG-4 teak prices reached record highs

of around \$608/m³ (\$802/m³ nominal) in mid-2002, before declining slightly but steadily during the second half of the year and for most of 2003 and 2004, with a brief price surge in mid-2004. SG-4 teak logs surged briefly in early 2005 to a new record high of \$609/m³ (\$852/m³ nominal) before giving up most of this gain in the second half of the year to trade at \$412/m³ (\$577/m³ nominal) in late 2005. In euro terms, however, prices for SG-4 grade teak logs in late 2005 were 15% up from December 2004.

Much of Myanmar's teak is now processed domestically into higher value-added products. The government has a stated policy to expand domestic manufacturing which is leaving fewer logs for export.

Sawnwood

Production

Production of tropical sawnwood in ITTO producing countries totalled 40.7 million m³ in 2004, up 4.1% from 2003. Tropical sawnwood production in these countries grew a further 1.6% to 41.3 million m³ in 2005 due to increases in all producing regions. Africa, which makes up only 10% of ITTO production, still suffers from weak infrastructure and environmentally demanding export markets that constrain major investments in wood processing, but production is gradually rising due to log export bans and requirements for further processing in many countries. Latin America, with around 44% of ITTO tropical sawnwood production, grew by over 2% to 18.2 million m³ between 2003 and 2005. Asian production grew by 10% over the same period, to above 18.9 million m³ in 2005. The Asian region accounted for around 46% of tropical sawnwood production in producer countries in 2004 and 2005.

Figure 8 shows the major ITTO producers of tropical sawnwood in the 2003-2005 period, ranked by 2004 production. Brazil is by far the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood producer, at an estimated 15.9 million m³ in 2004. India (6 million m³), Malaysia (4.9 million m³), Indonesia (3.4 million m³) and Thailand (2.8 million m³) were other major producers of tropical sawnwood in 2004. Production in all of these countries except Malaysia was relatively stable in 2005. Malaysia's tropical sawnwood production increased 2.5% to 5.1 million m³ in 2005. The top five tropical sawnwood producing countries comprised over 80% of ITTO sawnwood production in 2004-2005.

Appendix 1 shows that six other countries (Nigeria, Myanmar, Cameroon, China, Peru and Côte d'Ivoire) produced over 500 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2004. Production increased in 2005 in all of these countries, except for Nigeria (stable), Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire (both declined).

Consumer countries produced over 1.8 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2004, up by almost 32% from 2003 levels, with the increase due to a surge in China's production. Chinese tropical sawnwood production, which more than tripled to 564 000 m³ in 2003 from 170 000 m³ in 2002 jumped again to 1 050 000 m³ in 2004. China's tropical sawnwood production continued climbing in 2005 when it reached 1 260 000 m³. Japan's production continued its steady decline, dropping 12% to 177 000 m³ in 2004 where it remained in 2005.

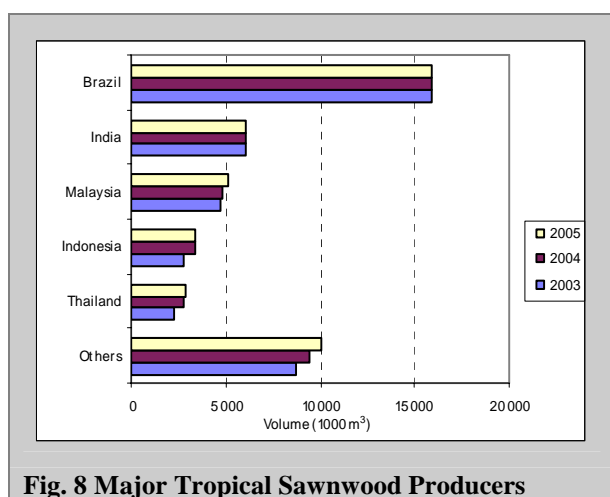


Fig. 8 Major Tropical Sawnwood Producers

Consumption

Figure 9 shows the main ITTO consumers of tropical sawnwood, ranked by 2004 consumption. Consumption of tropical sawnwood by ITTO consumer countries rose by 13% between 2003 and 2005, from 8.2 million m³ to 9.2 million m³, due to increased imports overall and increased production by China. In contrast, consumption by producer countries was flat at around 33.7 million m³ over the same period. The five countries in Figure 9 accounted for over 70% of ITTO members' consumption of tropical sawnwood in 2004.

Brazil was by far the largest ITTO tropical sawnwood consumer at over 14 million m³ (down by 2.5% from 2003) in 2004 and 2005. India was second, consuming around 6 million m³ in 2004. China and Malaysia follow in third and fourth place, with tropical sawnwood consumption of over 4 million m³ and 3.1 million m³ respectively.

Both increased consumption in 2005, China more sharply than Malaysia. Nigeria was the largest (and only major) tropical sawnwood consumer in Africa. Consumption by Nigeria remained stable at nearly 2 million m³ in 2004 and 2005.

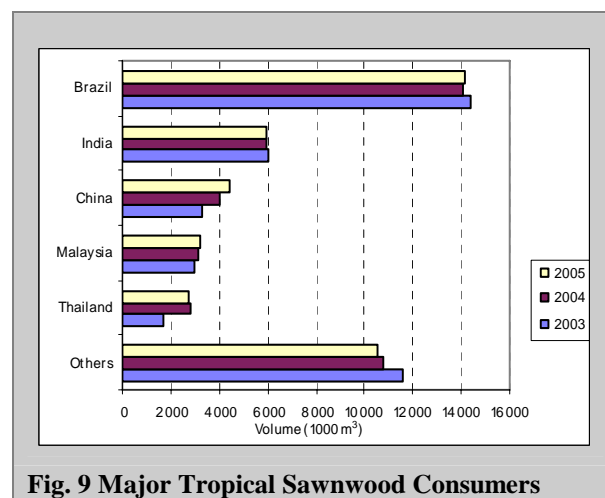


Fig. 9 Major Tropical Sawnwood Consumers

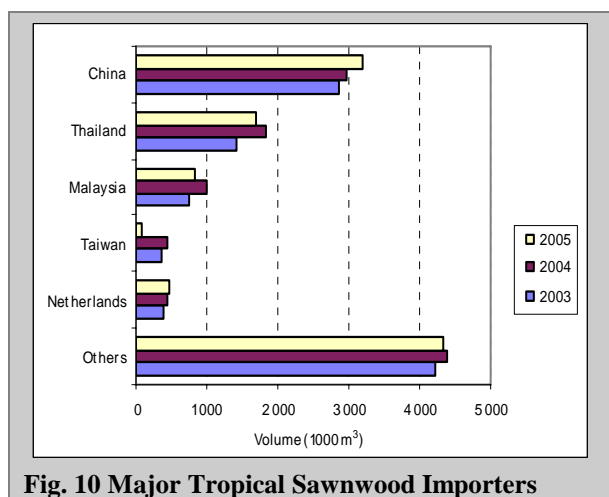
Figure 9 shows that China continues to maintain its place as one of ITTO's top five tropical sawnwood consumers. China's consumption of tropical sawnwood has grown rapidly in the last five years, overtaking Japan, Thailand and Malaysia among other countries. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption continued declining in 2004 (by 20%) but rebounded by 9% in 2005, to 605 000 m³. Japan's tropical sawnwood consumption had been falling for several years to 2004 due to the country's slow economy and substitution by softwoods.

Imports

Total ITTO imports of tropical sawnwood increased 11% to over 11.1 million m³ in 2004 but declined to 10.6 million m³ in 2005. Figure 10 shows the major ITTO sawnwood importers in 2003-2005, ranked by 2004 import volume. With 2004 imports of almost 3.0 million m³, China is by far the top ITTO tropical sawnwood importer. China's imports increased by 4.3% in 2004, and a further 7% in 2005 to offset reduced log imports from Indonesia. China's tropical sawnwood imports are mainly from Indonesia (32%), Thailand (28%) and Malaysia (14%). China's, Hong Kong S.A.R.'s and Taiwan P.O.C.'s combined imports accounted for over 50% of ITTO consumer imports in 2004. Taiwan P.O.C.'s reported imports were sharply down in 2005.

Thailand imported over 1.8 million m³ of tropical sawnwood (up 30%) in 2004 as its large furniture and secondary processing industries continued to boom. However, Thai imports fell in 2005 to 1.7 million m³. Thailand's tropical sawnwood imports

come primarily from Malaysia (65% of the total), which is also a major sawnwood importer.



Total tropical sawnwood imports by EU countries increased by almost 10% in 2004 to just under 2.6 million m³ due primarily to increased imports in the Netherlands, France, and Italy. Brazil, Malaysia and Indonesia are the main sources for EU imports, accounting for over half of the total. Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Ghana supplied virtually all of the remainder of EU imports. European tropical sawnwood imports increased nearly 3% in 2005 to over 2.6 million m³. The Netherlands is the largest importer of tropical sawnwood in the EU, absorbing 450 000 m³ in 2004 (up 15% from 2003) and 475 000 m³ in 2005. The Netherlands' imports are primarily from Malaysia, Brazil and Cameroon. France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and the UK were other major EU tropical sawnwood importers in 2004.

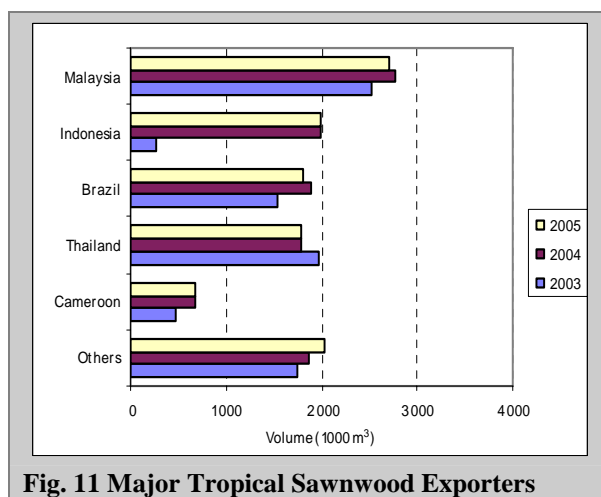
Japan was ITTO's fifth largest tropical sawnwood importer in 2003, but imports dropped by almost a quarter to 378 000 m³ in 2004. Japanese imports of tropical sawnwood have fallen by over 75% since the mid-1990s, offset by increased imports of softwood lumber (primarily from Canada and increasingly Scandinavia).

As the size of the bar for "Others" in Figure 10 indicates, the tropical sawnwood market is the most diversified of all primary tropical timber products, with the five largest importers accounting for only 60% of total ITTO imports in 2004.

Exports

Figure 11 shows the major ITTO tropical sawnwood exporters in 2003-2005, ranked by 2004 export volume. ITTO producers exported a total of almost 10.5 million m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2004, up nearly 31% from 2003.

This large increase was due to an adjustment in Indonesian figures (see below). ITTO members account for most of global exports of tropical sawnwood, with Singapore and Paraguay the only significant non-member exporters in 2004. Malaysia continues to lead the trade in tropical sawnwood, with the 2.8 million m³ exported in 2004 constituting 27% of total ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's sawnwood trade rose by 10% in 2004 as its major markets of China, Taiwan P.O.C., Thailand and the Netherlands increased their consumption. Appendix 2 (Table 2-2) shows that Malaysia's other major sawnwood customers in 2004 were Hong Kong S.A.R. and Japan. There were, however, large discrepancies between the trade flows reported by Malaysia and trading partners China, Hong Kong S.A.R. and Thailand in 2004.



Estimates for Indonesia's exports of tropical sawnwood were adjusted sharply upwards to 1 993 000 m³ in 2004. Appendix 2 shows that Indonesia's official export figures severely underestimate total trade as importers (especially China) report arrivals of almost ten times more sawnwood than Indonesia reports exporting. Discussions are underway with Indonesian authorities to attempt to revise trade statistics for 2002-2003 to reflect actual trade flows and to attempt to stem what appears to be a large undocumented flow of sawnwood out of the country.

Brazil is now the third largest ITTO tropical sawnwood exporter, overtaken by Indonesia due to the adjustment to its official export figures in 2004. Brazil exported just under 1.9 million m³ in 2004, up 22% from 2003 levels. Brazil's major sawnwood markets are China, France, the Netherlands and Spain. Brazil's exports decreased to 1.8 million m³ in 2005. Thai exports declined 9% to 1 791 000 m³ in 2004 and remained stable

in 2005. Cameroon increased exports significantly (to 682 000 m³, up 42%) in 2004, mainly to Italy and Spain. Cameroon's exports were also stable in 2005.

ITTO consumer countries exported 481 000 m³ of tropical sawnwood in 2004, primarily (84%) from EU countries. In the EU, exports of tropical sawnwood have increased from 376 000 m³ in 2001 to 403 000 m³ in 2004. Belgium, a larger tropical sawnwood exporter than most producer countries, was the main EU tropical sawnwood exporter at 180 000 m³ in 2004, followed by the Netherlands and Germany. Total consumer country exports of tropical sawnwood dropped to 456 000 m³ in 2005, due to a decline of nearly 9% (to 368 000 m³) in EU exports.

Prices

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

The strength of demand for African mahogany (khaya or acajou, one of the continent's most valuable sawnwood export species) firmed in 2005, with the species achieving a 4% price gain in euros and a 2% decline in US dollars during the year. African mahogany sawnwood reached a new record high (in nominal terms) of \$457/m³ (\$626/m³ nominal) in early 2005. Prices for African mahogany sawnwood declined gradually to \$436/m³ (\$611/m³ nominal) in late 2005 as the US dollar strengthened. The USA continued absorbing most of the African mahogany made available in the market as the supply of South American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), strongly favoured by US consumers, continued to be restricted. The volume of trade increased supported by the strength of the dollar against the euro.

Wawa (or obeche) sawnwood prices reached record highs of \$331/m³ (\$445/m³ nominal) by mid-2003 when UK importers increased buying to replenish stocks. Wawa prices ended that year on a downward trend due to a greater supply of sawn wawa from Ghana and a quiet UK market, a reflection of long-term shifts in the furniture manufacturing sector towards the outsourcing of furniture components. Wawa prices firmed in 2004 and closed the year at \$294/m³ (\$403/m³ nominal). In early 2005, wawa prices rebounded to \$301/m³ (\$421/m³ nominal) before declining gradually (both in euros and dollars) to \$265/m³ (\$371/m³ nominal) late that year. The overall

market for wawa in Western Europe has been shrinking as manufacturers either relocate or import mouldings and other semi-finished components from Africa or low-cost locations in Eastern Europe and Asia. Wawa demand has also been affected by MDF substitution in some European markets.

After reaching new lows of \$321/m³ (\$423/m³ nominal) in early 2002, real prices for iroko (or odum, currently West Africa's most valuable sawnwood export species) rebounded and rose steadily, recording new highs of \$601/m³ (\$824/m³ nominal) in late 2004. FOB prices for iroko sawn timber firmed due to disruption of iroko trade in Côte d'Ivoire (affected by a serious political crisis) and robust demand in the UK, Germany and Mediterranean countries. Iroko real prices fluctuated under the \$600/m³ level in the first half of 2005 before declining in the second half of the year to \$522/m³ (\$730/m³ nominal). Iroko prices weakened due to high stocks in Europe and increased supply from D.R. of Congo and Gabon. However, demand from China remains strong and prices are expected to firm in the near future.

Figure 12 shows differences in trends of iroko sawnwood nominal export prices in US dollars and British pounds. Iroko sawnwood prices quoted in pounds were slightly rising or relatively stable for most of 2005, while prices for this species in US dollars dropped by over 11% due to the strengthening of that currency.

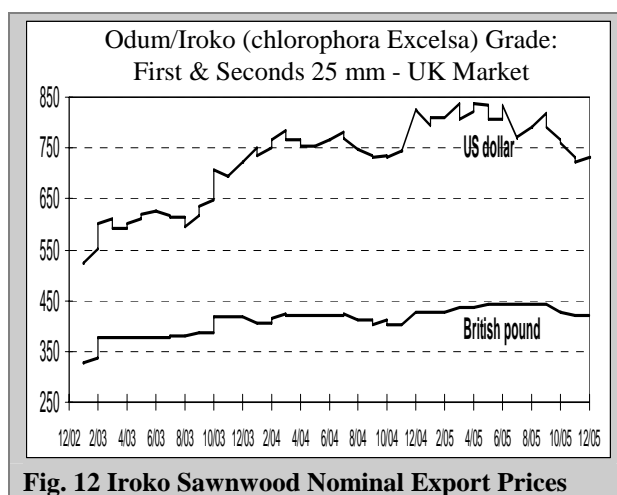


Fig. 12 Iroko Sawnwood Nominal Export Prices

Prices for Malaysian dark red meranti sawnwood, which rebounded in 2002 due to the tight supply of the species in sawmills in Peninsular Malaysia and the Indonesian ban on log exports, continued an upward trend throughout most of 2003-2005 as Indonesia extended its ban to sawnwood exports in 2004. Prices for dark red meranti sawnwood in

the UK market reached a six-year high of \$524/m³ (\$733/m³ nominal) in early 2005, before declining gradually to \$492/m³ (\$689/m³ nominal) by year-end as the US dollar strengthened against the pound. Prices in British pounds continued to firm for the remainder of the year, due to restrictions on log and sawnwood imports from Indonesia and increased diversion of logs to plywood mills that deprived Malaysian sawmills of an important source of raw material. Prices for Malaysian sawnwood were expected to remain firm due to continuing restrictions on availability of raw materials.

After declining for most of the 1995-2001 period and firming in 2002, seraya (also known as light red meranti, a medium density utility timber) scantlings prices were stable in a narrow range of \$376-384/m³ (\$505-515/m³ nominal) in 2003. Real prices moved up sharply to \$489/m³ (\$670/m³ nominal), a six-year high, in early 2004 due largely to increased demand for this species in Japan (despite its declining overall demand for tropical sawnwood) and, to a lesser extent, in Europe. Seraya scantlings prices declined slightly in late 2004 and early 2005, firmed at \$465/m³ (\$650/m³ nominal) in late 2005 and went up to \$477/m³ (\$668/m³ nominal) by year-end.

After reaching record prices in late 2002, trade in Latin American mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*, the region's most valuable species) slowed significantly following a total ban on logging, transportation, processing and trade of all mahogany products imposed by Brazil's IBAMA and the subsequent inclusion of this species in Appendix II of CITES in 2003. Since mid-2003, internationally traded mahogany sawnwood has been largely from Peru. Prices for Peruvian mahogany to the US market, which were at \$879/m³ (\$1 180/m³ nominal) in 2003, increased in 2004 following the species' inclusion in CITES Appendix II. Prices continued upwards in 2005 after the establishment of a mahogany export quota in Peru early in the year and were at \$1 143/m³ (\$1 600/m³ nominal) by year-end, an all time high.

After peaking at a record high of \$524/m³ (\$680/m³ nominal) in early 2001, real prices for jatoba sawnwood declined steadily for most of 2001-2004, reaching \$387/m³ (\$530/m³ nominal) in late 2004 due mainly to a sharp slide in the Brazilian real. Prices for this Brazilian species rebounded in 2005 to reach \$450/m³ (\$630/m³ nominal) in the third quarter, due mainly to a strong recovery of the real. However, this trend

was reversed in the last quarter of the year as exporters were losing competitiveness with other products in the international market. Jatoba prices were trading at \$429/m³ (\$600/m³ nominal) in late 2005. Brazilian producers have been developing new markets for tropical sawnwood species like jatoba in East Asia and elsewhere in order to reduce their dependence on the US market.

A graph showing Brazilian pine sawnwood price trends is included in Appendix 4-2 to allow comparison of prices of a relevant coniferous species with those of tropical hardwoods. After reaching new lows of \$89/m³ (\$120/m³ nominal) in early 2003, Brazilian pine sawnwood prices increased gradually for most of 2004 due to strong US demand. Prices retreated slightly in early 2005 before rising again to \$96/m³ (\$135/m³ nominal) in the second quarter of the year and remained at this level. Unlike jatoba sawnwood prices, sawn pine prices were less affected by the devaluation of the real as prices were supported by strong demand in export markets for value-added pine products such as clear blocks, blanks and mouldings.

Veneer

Production

Production of tropical veneer in ITTO producing countries totalled nearly 2.9 million m³ in 2004. Veneer production figures should not include veneer used in domestic plywood production and therefore represent only the production of veneer intended to be traded as such. Veneer production in producing countries decreased by 14.4% in 2004 before increasing by 4.8% to over 3 million m³ in 2005. The Asian region produced nearly 1.7 million m³ of tropical veneer in 2004, Africa produced 780 000 m³ and Latin America produced 369 000 m³. Veneer production rose in Asia, Latin America, and Africa (up 1.2%, 0.3%, and 15% respectively) in 2005. The main ITTO veneer producers in 2003-2005 are shown in Figure 13. ITTO producers account for virtually all veneer production and trade from the tropics.

China remains ITTO's largest tropical veneer producer after overtaking Ghana, Brazil, the Philippines and Malaysia, among other countries, over the last four years. Its production reached 750 000 m³ in 2003 (more than double 2001 levels) and was stable in 2004-2005. Chinese production accounts for almost 20% of total ITTO veneer production.

Malaysia, for many years the largest tropical veneer producer, produced 643 000 m³ in 2003.

Malaysian production rose to 679 000 m³ in 2004 before dropping by 26.3% to 500 000 m³ in 2005. After almost doubling tropical veneer production since 2002, production in the Philippines reached 385 000 m³ in 2004 to make it ITTO's third largest tropical veneer producer, overtaking Brazil. The Philippines' production jumped a further 48.8% to 573 000 m³ in 2005. The Philippines, like several other countries, does not appear to have sufficient logs available to produce the amounts of sawnwood, veneer and plywood claimed, indicating errors in statistics and/or unofficial (e.g. illegal) log sources.

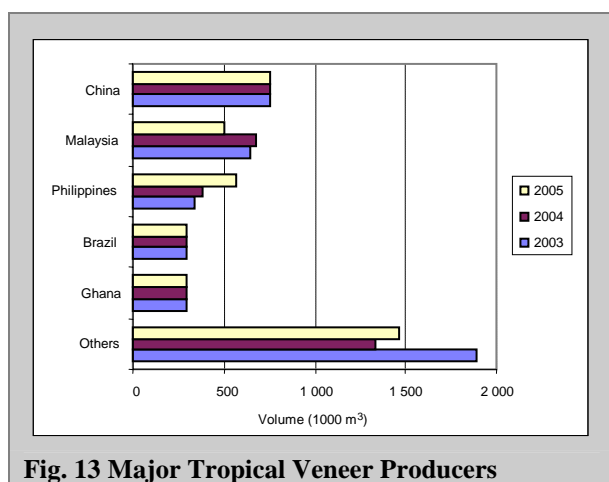


Fig. 13 Major Tropical Veneer Producers

Brazil was ITTO's fourth largest tropical veneer producer with 300 000 m³ in 2004. Its production made up 81.3% of ITTO's Latin American total in 2004 and 8% of total ITTO veneer production.

Ghana is the only African country in the top five tropical veneer producers. Ghana increased veneer production by 13.6% (to 300 000 m³) in 2003 and remained at that level in 2004-2005. The top five tropical veneer producing countries comprised nearly two-thirds of ITTO veneer production in 2004.

India (258 000 m³), Côte d'Ivoire (274 000 m³), Thailand (165 000 m³) and Gabon (120 000 m³) were the only other significant ITTO veneer producers in 2004. Côte d'Ivoire and India had stable production in 2005 while the production of Gabon more than doubled (to 250 000 m³) and the production of Thailand increased by 6% (to 175 000 m³).

ITTO consuming countries produced 887 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2004, up by 1.1% from 2003 levels. Consumer production was stable in 2005. Production of tropical veneer in consumer countries in 2004 was split between China, including Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s, (85%),

the EU (8%), Taiwan P.O.C. (4.5%), and Japan (2.2%). China, Taiwan P.O.C. and Japan consume most of the tropical veneer they produce, although China is beginning to export limited quantities. The EU, however, exports more than it produces, re-exporting some of its imports from tropical countries, mainly to other European countries. EU production increased 26.7% to 71 000 m³ in 2004 and remained at this level in 2005. Japan's production of tropical veneer has remained stable at 20 000 m³ in 2004 and 2005. Japan's tropical veneer production has dropped by two-thirds since 2001 as its tropical veneer and plywood industries have contracted due to declining log availability, increased softwood substitution and its sluggish economy during most of that period.

Consumption

Consumption of veneer not destined for plywood in the furniture and other secondary processing industries of ITTO member countries fell by over 15% in 2004 to 3.9 million m³. Consumption rebounded by 2.7% to over 4 million m³ in 2005. Consumption in ITTO consumer countries declined by 3.3% in 2005 to 1.7 million m³. Figure 14 shows the major ITTO consumers of tropical veneer from 2003-2005.

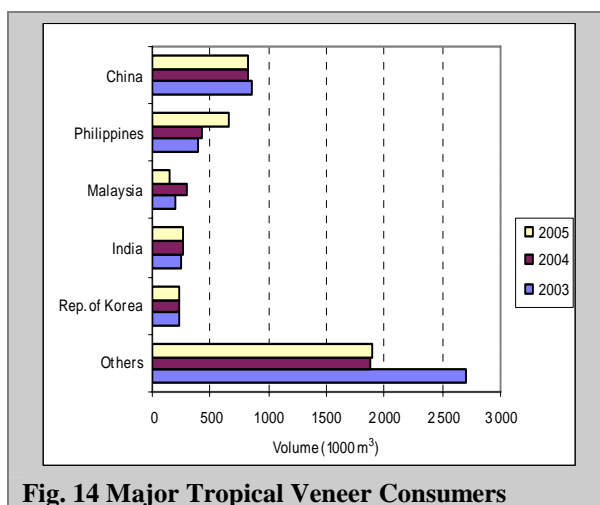


Fig. 14 Major Tropical Veneer Consumers

China maintained its position as ITTO's largest tropical veneer consumer in 2004, far ahead of the Philippines, Malaysia, India and the Republic of Korea, among other countries. Chinese tropical veneer consumption decreased by 2.4% to 830 000 m³ in 2004 and remained stable in 2005. The Philippines' tropical veneer consumption rose by 6.5% to 423 000 m³, which consolidated it as ITTO's second largest tropical veneer consumer in 2004, accounting for 10.7% of total ITTO veneer consumption. Malaysia became ITTO's third largest tropical veneer consumer after jumping by 51% to 293 000 m³ in 2004,

overtaking India and the Republic of Korea. The Philippines increased its tropical veneer consumption in 2005 by 54.1%, while Malaysia's fell by 47%. The EU (mostly Italy and France) is also a major tropical veneer consumer, with 353 000 m³ in 2004 and 342 000 m³ in 2005. Taiwan P.O.C. and Thailand were the only other significant tropical veneer consumers. Taiwan P.O.C.'s consumption decreased by 26% between 2004 and 2005 (from 211 000 m³ to 156 000 m³) while Thailand's consumption increased by 5.1% in 2005 (from 198 000 m³ to 208 000 m³). The top five tropical veneer consuming countries comprised nearly 52% of total ITTO veneer consumption in 2004.

Imports

Many importing countries do not differentiate between the various types of veneer and plywood (e.g. softwood/hardwood, temperate/tropical) in trade statistics. For plywood, different species of veneers (softwoods and hardwoods) are increasingly used in production. The lack of resolution in trade statistics is compounded by the fact that countries use a wide variety of scales to measure trade in panel products. Some countries use volume (as is reported here), some use surface area and still others use weight. All of these can be reported in metric or imperial units, depending on the country. Many countries report only aggregate trade, combining tropical and non-tropical veneers and panels. Some also aggregate veneer and plywood into a single category. The discrepancies in trade partner reports in Appendix 2 for veneer can also be partially due to the use of different conversion factors in different countries. The adoption of a standard measurement system for veneer and panel products is a priority if improvements in the accuracy of these statistics are to be achieved.

Figure 15 shows the major ITTO veneer importers for 2003-2005, ranked in order of 2004 import volume. Total ITTO tropical veneer imports decreased 11% to 1.3 million m³ in 2004, followed by an increase of 16% in 2005. With a 3.5% increase in 2004, Korea remained the largest ITTO tropical veneer importer at 236 000 m³. Korean tropical veneer imports were stable in 2005. Taiwan P.O.C. is the second largest tropical veneer importer, at around 177 000 m³ in 2004 and 122 000 m³ in 2005. Mexico, ITTO's third largest tropical veneer importer in 2004 at 175 000 m³, passed Taiwan P.O.C. in 2005 when its imports doubled to 361 000 m³. Meanwhile, China's imports (previously ITTO's largest) dropped by 23% to

98 000 m³ in 2004 and remained the same in 2005 as it met its veneer needs increasingly via production from imported tropical logs.

The EU increased imports of tropical veneer in 2004 to 357 000 m³ (up by 17.4%) then decreased in 2005 to 345 000 m³ (down by 3.3%). Nevertheless, the share of the EU still accounted for over one-fifth of total ITTO imports in 2005. The majority of European imports are from African producers (mainly Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Ghana). Japan imported 44 000 m³ of tropical veneer in 2004, a 10% increase from 2003 levels, but decreased imports by 4.5% in 2005 to 42 000 m³. Formerly a major tropical veneer importer, Japan is now a less significant importer than producer countries like Malaysia and the Philippines.

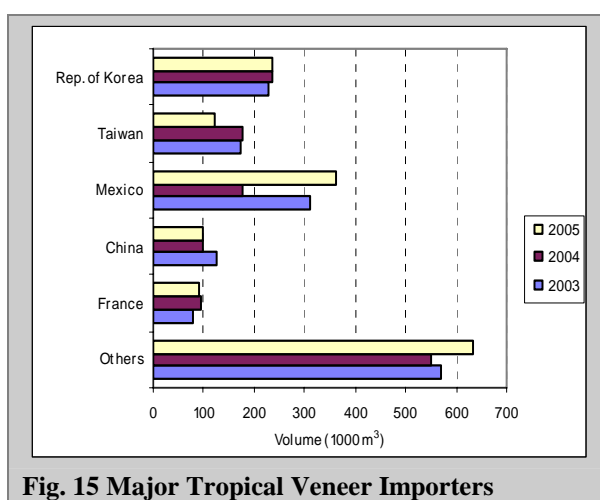


Fig. 15 Major Tropical Veneer Importers

Exports

Figure 16 shows the top ITTO tropical veneer exporters in 2003-2005, ranked in order of 2004 export volume. Total ITTO producer member exports increased by 8% to just over 1 million m³ in 2004. ITTO producer country veneer exports increased by 24% in 2005. Malaysia continues to be the ITTO's dominant veneer exporter, with exports of 396 000 m³ in 2004 accounting for 38.4% of the ITTO producer member total. Appendix 2 (Table 2-3) shows that Malaysian exports are mainly directed to China, Japan, Taiwan P.O.C., the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea.

Côte d'Ivoire became the second largest tropical veneer exporter in 2004 following a 35% increase. Côte d'Ivoire's exports increased by another 15% in 2005. Gabonese tropical veneer exports increased by 38% between 2003 and 2004 before more than doubling in 2005 (from 120 000 m³ to 250 000 m³). Brazil overtook Ghana as the fourth largest ITTO tropical veneer

exporter in 2004. Brazil's trade rose by 33% (to 105 000 m³) and 24% (to 130 000 m³) in 2004 and 2005 respectively. Ghana's exports have been relatively stable between 2003 and 2005 at around 105 000 m³.

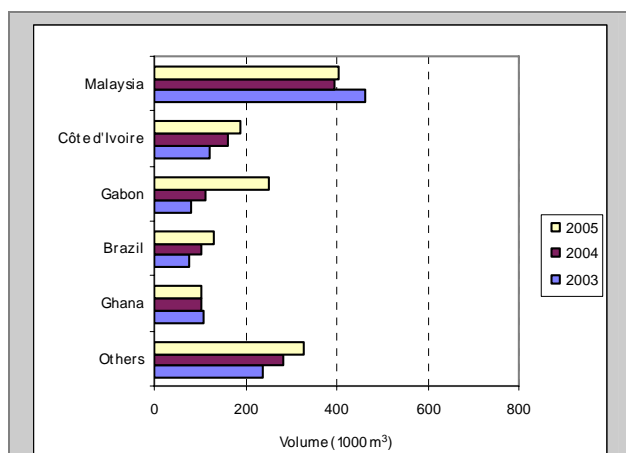


Fig. 16 Major Tropical Veneer Exporters

The EU accounted for 75 000 m³ of total consumer country tropical veneer exports of 130 000 m³ in 2004, remaining stable in 2005. Italy, Spain and Germany are the largest EU tropical veneer exporters. Total exports by ITTO consumer countries were stable in 2005.

Prices

The international market for tropical veneers remains relatively small (around 5% of ITTO producers' total export value of primary tropical timber products in 2004) and is mainly for decorative sliced veneer. The market for sliced veneer is rather specialized and there are no clear benchmark species whose prices reflect overall market trends. Tropical veneer prices are therefore not regularly covered by the ITTO MIS and are also not regularly quoted by any other readily available source. Appendix 1 (Tables 1-2-b and 1-2-d) shows the average unit value of tropical veneer imports and exports, while Appendix 3 provides details of the species and (in some cases) grades of veneer traded by countries together with average prices. Appendices 1 and 3 show that consuming country exports of tropical veneer were usually of much higher value than those from producer countries, with the differences more pronounced than for other tropical products.

Plywood

Production

Production of tropical plywood in ITTO producing countries totalled 14.4 million m³ in 2004, down 5.2% from 2003. Plywood production

in producing countries increased by 1.3% in 2005. The main ITTO plywood producers in 2003-2005 are shown in Figure 17.

Following steady reductions in production from 2001 to 2003 (when it was 6.1 million m³), Indonesia plywood production fell sharply to 4.5 million m³ in 2004, allowing Malaysia to take over as the top ITTO producer. Indonesian plywood production was stable in 2005. Plywood production has declined significantly (by 38%) in the last five years in Indonesia due to reductions in logging quotas and crackdowns on illegal log flows. 2004-2005 production was at the lowest level since the early 1980s when Indonesia's plywood capacity began being rapidly increased. In contrast to Indonesia, Malaysia's plywood production jumped by 4.3% to almost 5 million m³ in 2004 and a further 3.1% to 5.1 million m³ in 2005. The Asian region produced 12.1 million m³ of plywood in 2004 (about 84% of total producer member production), Latin America produced just under 2 million m³ (14%) and Africa produced 335 000 m³ (2%). Like veneer, ITTO members account for virtually all global production and trade of tropical plywood.

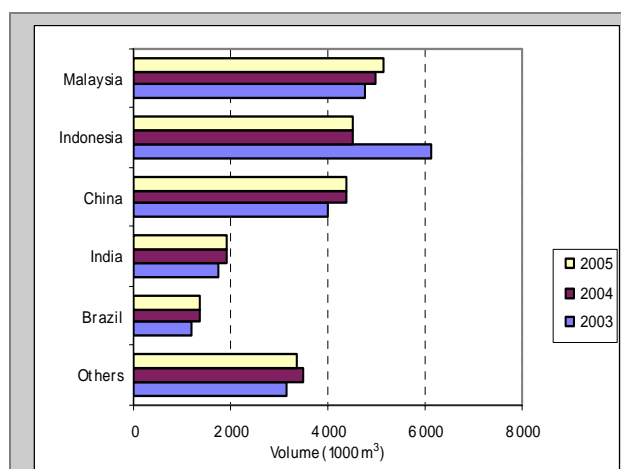


Fig. 17 Major Tropical Plywood Producers

Production in China (the third largest tropical plywood manufacturer), remained stable at 4.4 million m³ in 2004 and 2005, closing in on Indonesian production levels. China has doubled its tropical plywood production in the last five years to keep pace with the demand of its growing construction sector and to feed a growing export sector. China is set to overtake Indonesia as the world's second largest producer of tropical plywood in the near future.

India's tropical plywood production, like China's based largely on imported tropical logs, is also rising rapidly. India's production soared 10% in

2003 to almost 1.8 million m³ overtaking Brazil and Japan. It surged a further 10% to over 1.9 million m³ in 2004 and remained at this level in 2005. Brazil also sharply increased its production of tropical plywood in 2004 (up by 15%), remaining stable in 2005. The top five tropical plywood producing countries comprised 83% of ITTO plywood production in 2004-2005. Japan, Taiwan P.O.C., the Philippines and France were also significant producers of tropical plywood in 2004-05, accounting for most of the remaining 17%.

ITTO consuming countries produced almost 6.3 million m³ of tropical plywood in 2004 (about 30% of total ITTO production), an 8.2% increase from 2003. ITTO consuming countries' production then fell to just over 6.1 million m³ in 2005. Tropical plywood production in Japan continued the downward trend of recent years. It decreased by 16.6% to 625 000 m³ in 2004 and remained at that level in 2005. Japan's production has almost halved in the last five years and represents under 14% of its tropical plywood imports. This is a big change from the situation that existed in the half century from 1945-95, when domestic production consistently exceeded imports. As discussed elsewhere and in previous Reviews, Japanese plywood manufacturers are increasing the proportion of softwoods used in plywood production, as well as introducing lamination and other techniques to allow re-use of concrete form-ply. Substitution by reconstituted panels is also occurring. Furthermore, several plywood manufacturers from Japan (as well as from Taiwan P.O.C. and elsewhere) have established joint ventures for plywood and other panel products in producer countries where costs are more competitive.

Consumption

Figure 18 shows the top ITTO consumers of tropical plywood for 2003-2005. Aggregate consumption in consumer countries increased to 15.3 million m³ in 2004 due mainly to increases in Japan (up 28%) and the USA (up 52%). Japan's consumption rose in 2004 as it was increasingly able to source imports compliant with a new formaldehyde emission standard introduced in 2003. China's consumption of tropical plywood remained stable in 2003-2005 at just over 4.1 million m³. While Chinese consumption is predicted to remain strong, tropical plywood consumption in most traditional markets will at best remain stable and is more likely to fall in future as substitutes and more efficient uses are increasingly adopted.

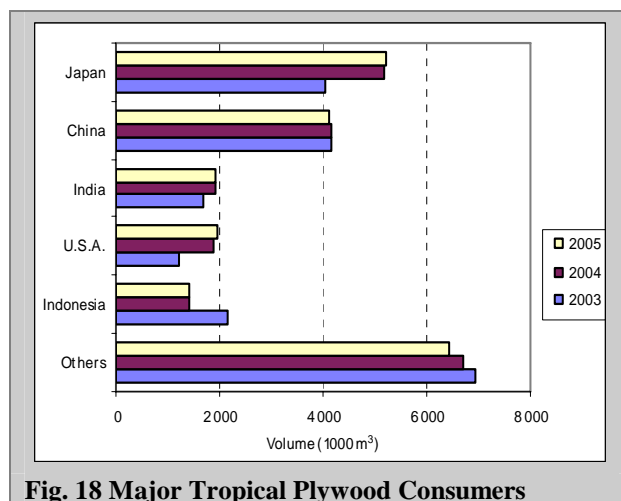


Fig. 18 Major Tropical Plywood Consumers

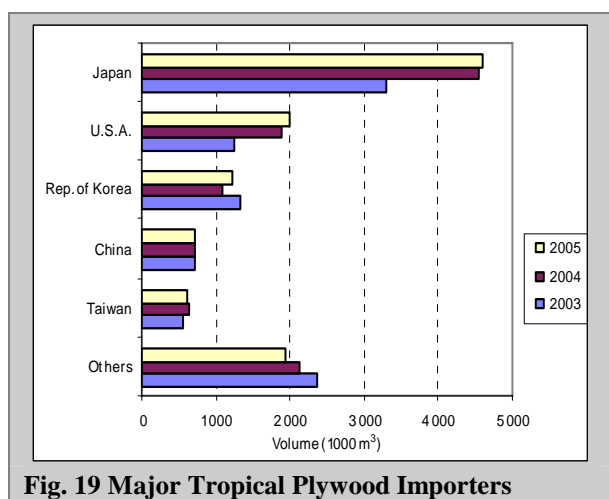
Aggregate consumption of plywood in producing countries decreased by 7.4% from 6.4 million m³ in 2003 to 5.9 million m³ in 2004, due largely to decreased consumption in Indonesia and Malaysia. Aggregate consumption fell by a further 4.2% in 2005 to 5.7 million m³ due to consumption decreases in Malaysia as exports increased faster than production. India has rapidly increased its consumption of tropical plywood in recent years, growing by 9.9% to just around 1.7 million m³ in 2003 and by 12.1% to 1.9 million m³ in 2004 (where it remained in 2005). The top five tropical plywood consuming countries accounted for over two-thirds of total ITTO consumption in 2004.

Imports

Figure 19 shows the major ITTO plywood importers for 2003-2005, ranked by import volume in 2004. Total ITTO imports of tropical plywood jumped by 15.6% to almost 11 million m³ in 2004, before increasing further to 11.1 million m³ in 2005.

The majority of all tropical plywood imports are sourced from Indonesia and Malaysia (53% and 44% respectively in 2005 for the top importer, Japan). As noted in the plywood production section, Japan continues to replace domestic hardwood plywood production with softwoods, imported plywood (tropical and non-tropical) and substitutes like OSB and MDF. Nonetheless, its tropical plywood imports increased by another 1% to 4.6 million m³ in 2005 after a strong increase of almost 38% in 2004. The 2003 drop was largely due to an inability to source sufficient supplies of plywood from Indonesia that were compliant with a new standard restricting formaldehyde emissions from building materials, introduced by the Japanese government that year. Imports rebounded in 2004 after sufficient mills

in Indonesia were certified to produce according to the new standard. Apart from the sharp drop in 2003, the recent trend toward increasing plywood imports by Japan is partially due to its difficulty in obtaining tropical logs for domestic production in the face of competition from China. Low prices (compared to the cost of domestic production) also continue to make imported plywood more attractive than domestic production. As shown in Appendix 2, Japan (according to China's export statistics) is also now importing significant quantities of low-priced tropical plywood from China. Finally, Japan has converted much of its tropical plywood processing capacity to handle smaller imported Russian larch logs, resulting in higher imports to partially offset the resulting drop in domestic tropical production.

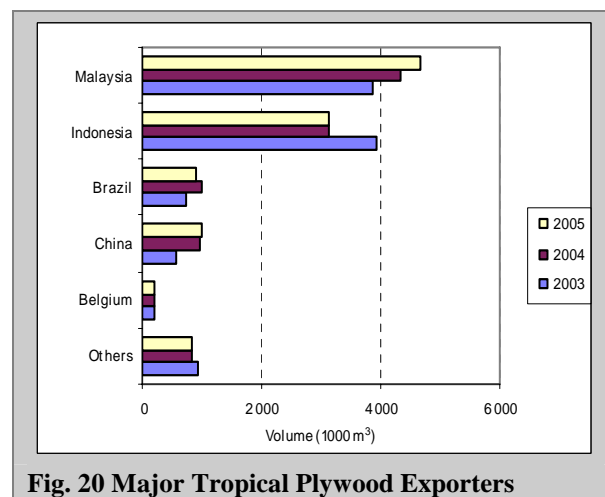


The USA overtook Korea as ITTO's second largest tropical plywood importer in 2004 at over 1.8 million m³, a strong increase from 2003 (51.4%). 21.1% of the US plywood imports were from Indonesia, 25.7% from Malaysia and most of the rest from China and Brazil. US imports increased by 5.4% in 2005. Korea was ITTO's third largest tropical plywood importer in 2004, at over 1.1 million m³. After many years as Korea's main plywood supplier, Indonesia has now been replaced by Malaysia. Malaysia accounted for almost 46% of the Korean market in 2004, compared to Indonesia's 30.8%. China's imports dropped 1.4% in 2004 to 706 000 m³ and remained stable in 2005. Chinese imports remain at only around one-quarter of mid-1990s levels as authorities continue policies to increase domestic plywood production from imported logs to boost employment and offset reduced domestic log supplies. Tariffs on imported plywood are 15%, compared to zero for logs. Taiwan P.O.C. (628 000 m³) was also a substantial tropical plywood importer in 2004, from Malaysia (48.1%), Indonesia (42.3%), and China (7.7%).

EU imports of tropical plywood totalled nearly 1.2 million m³ in 2004, a 15.7% decrease from 2003 levels. EU imports are mostly accounted for by the UK, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and France. Most of the EU's tropical plywood also came from Indonesia and Malaysia, with Brazil and inter-European trade also playing a fairly large role in many countries' imports. China continued to export growing amounts of tropical plywood to the EU, particularly to the UK where quality and pricing concerns regarding this product have been raised. European imports of tropical plywood increased slightly in 2005.

Exports

Figure 20 shows the major ITTO tropical plywood exporters in 2003-2005. In 2004, ITTO producer exports declined by 1.8% to just under 9 million m³. Tropical plywood exports by producers recovered in 2005 to 9.2 million m³ due mainly to increases in Malaysian exports. Malaysia overtook Indonesia in 2004 as the largest tropical plywood exporter with its 4.3 million m³ exported in 2004 constituting nearly 41.4% of total ITTO producer member exports. Malaysia's exports increased by another 7% in 2005. Its exports are mainly to Japan, Korea and the USA.



Indonesia was traditionally Malaysia's major competitor in the tropical plywood trade, but its exports are moving in the opposite direction. Indonesia's plywood exports slumped by 21% to 3.1 million m³ in 2004 and remained at that level in 2005. Indonesian exports are down from highs of around 10 million m³ (or 85% of total ITTO producer exports) in the early 1990s.

Latin American tropical plywood exports increased by 29.3% in 2004 to 1.1 million m³, led by Brazil. Brazil's tropical plywood exports increased by 35.7% to 1 million m³ in 2004 but

declined to 900 000 m³ in 2005. The USA and the EU (mainly the UK, Germany and Belgium) are the major markets for Brazil's hardwood plywood. Africa's plywood exports decreased by 17.8% in 2004 (from 218 000 m³ to 179 000 m³) but rebounded by 6.1% in 2005 (to 190 000 m³). Ghana is Africa's main tropical plywood exporter, accounting for over 40% of the region's total in 2004.

ITTO consumer country exports of tropical plywood increased by 35% to 1.5 million m³ in 2004 due mainly to a sharp increase in exports by China to 959 000 m³. China's boom in tropical plywood exports to markets like the EU, Taiwan P.O.C. and Japan is notable since it is largely based on logs sourced from ITTO producer country exporters, many of which have been steadily losing share in these plywood markets. China's surging tropical plywood exports reached 1 million m³ in 2005, when it overtook Brazil as the third largest exporter. Chinese exports initially comprised mainly okoume plywood (now subject to heavily tariffs in the EU) and later included other "combi" plywood products with a domestic poplar core and tropical bintangor or meranti face. Chinese plywood products are comparatively lighter and cheaper than Southeast Asian products while their quality has improved noticeably in recent years. Interest in alternative Chinese plywood products is tending to rise in many markets as the long-term trend is towards declining availability from Indonesia.

Tropical plywood exports from the EU grew by 2% to 488 000 m³ in 2004, when it accounted for slightly more than 32% of consumer exports. EU exports were mainly from Belgium and France in 2004. Total consumer country exports of tropical plywood were stable at just over 1.5 million m³ in 2005.

Prices

Appendix 4-3 includes graphs showing recent trends in real FOB prices for various grades and thicknesses of Indonesian, Malaysian and Brazilian plywood. The main tropical species used in the manufacture of plywood for export in 2003-2004 are given in Appendix 3. Three graphs showing C&F import prices for Indonesian plywood products in Japan from 1992 to the end of 2005 are also included for reference.

Plywood export prices from all suppliers surged in 2004-2005 due to growing log supply problems (in Indonesia and Malaysia), strong demand in the USA and the UK and bottlenecks in shipments.

For Southeast Asian plywood, the focus of this analysis is on Indonesian prices, which are usually closely correlated with Malaysian prices. After reaching record lows in early 2002, prices of Indonesian BB/CC moisture resistant (MR) plywood hovered around \$179/m³ (\$240/m³ nominal), \$153/m³ (\$205/m³ nominal) and \$117/m³ (\$158/m³ nominal) for 2.7 mm, 3 mm and 6-18 mm thicknesses, respectively for most of 2002 and early 2003. Prices were depressed due to a weak housing market in Japan. Prices rebounded from mid-2003 when supply tightened after Japanese authorities introduced new standards (Japan Agricultural Standards, JAS) for low formaldehyde emissions on plywood for structural use. Prices for 2.7 mm, 3 mm and 6-18 mm panels continued to rise steadily in 2004-2005 due to shortages in raw material supply. Prices for these plywood thicknesses reached eight-year highs (in nominal terms) of \$297/m³ (\$415/m³ nominal), \$275/m³ (\$385/m³ nominal) and \$232/m³ (\$325/m³ nominal) respectively by year-end, but were still about \$100/m³ or more below of the highs of 1996. Price gains reflected declining log availability as a result of reduced logging quotas in Indonesia; increased control on illegal logging; strengthening of the housing market in Japan; and bottlenecks in shipping capacities. Further price rises were prevented by fierce competition from cheaper Chinese combi-plywood and mounting concern over illegal logging that led some large importers to switch away from Indonesian plywood altogether. Chinese plywood products will continue gaining ground in Europe and other major markets as the long-term trend is towards declining availability from Indonesia. The market is awaiting the impact of the EU's "voluntary partnerships" (known as Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) partnerships) with timber exporting countries. Indonesia was expected to be amongst the first countries to sign such a partnership agreement.

Brazilian tropical plywood prices have also recovered in recent years thanks to strong demand, particularly in the USA and the UK. Prices of white virola plywood (5.2 mm), the most popular Brazilian product, which reached record lows in early 2003 of \$164/m³ (\$220/m³ nominal), have been rising gradually throughout 2004-2005. Some of the price gains in the last quarter of 2005 were due to the strong demand generated by the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the US Gulf Coast. This product was trading at \$279/m³ (\$390/m³ nominal) in late 2005. Brazilian exporters continued adjusting

production to the new requirements of a compulsory “CE marking” standard for the manufacture of structural plywood introduced in the EU in early 2004 (norm EN 13986). The growing but still insufficient supply of “CE marked” product has also contributed to increased white virola plywood prices.

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

exchange rate and low production costs, have managed to make inroads in Europe and the USA at more competitive prices. Prices for pine plywood surged in late 2005 as preparations for the post-Katrina housing reconstruction efforts started. Brazilian elliotis pine plywood was trading at \$175/m³ (\$245/m³ nominal) by year-end.

The graphs for C&F prices of Japanese plywood imports from Indonesia in Appendix 4-3 show that after halving during the Asian economic crisis and mostly declining until early 2002 (due to the slow Japanese construction sector), real prices for concrete form board panels, floor base and thin panels recovered gradually until mid-2004. Prices for the three plywood products reached five-year highs of \$288/m³ (\$395/m³ nominal), \$367/m³ (\$503/m³ nominal) and \$444/m³ (\$608/m³ nominal) respectively, as the effects of tighter Indonesian log supplies on plywood exports were felt. Price increases were also due to the strong demand for, and growing supply of, Indonesian plywood compliant with the new JAS regulations on formaldehyde emissions referred to above. Prices of Japanese plywood imports lost momentum in the second half of 2004 due to substitution by cheaper Chinese and softwood plywood products. Japanese importers were exerting downwards pressure, causing price reductions for some products. Prices for concrete form and floor base panels continued to decline in 2005 while those for thin panels firmed as competition from Chinese plywood was stronger in thicker panels. By late 2005, prices for the three plywood products were at \$250/m³ (\$350/m³ nominal) for concrete form, \$304/m³ (\$425/m³ nominal) for floor base and \$397/m³ (\$555/m³ nominal) for thin plywood.

4. TRADE AND PRICES OF SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS

The importance of secondary processed wood products (SPWP) to ITTO members is reflected in their inclusion in both the ITTA's objective of promoting further processing of tropical timbers and Goal 1 of the ITTO Yokohama Action Plan providing for the Organization to undertake "regular assessments ... on secondary products". The SPWP trade data presented here was extracted from the UN Commodity Trade Statistics (COMTRADE) database, which contains time series of trade statistics to 2004 for developed and some developing countries. This chapter is based on these trade value data for the 2000-2004 period, which are summarized as Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5, as well as any information on further processing provided by members in their responses to the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire.

Data Limitations

All trade data for China in Appendix 5 includes aggregate figures from mainland China, Hong Kong S.A.R. and Macao S.A.R., with a breakdown provided in Table 7 (page 34). The EU comprises trade data for the 15 country members as of early 2004 (EU-15). In order to maintain consistency in data reported for different years in Appendix 5, only EU-15 are included in EU figures despite accession of 10 new countries in May 2004. Where appropriate, EU-25 totals are also provided in the text. Producer totals may be under-estimates due to non-reporting or partial reporting to COMTRADE by some countries, especially for 2004. Table 5 shows the ITTO member countries that had provided no or partial trade data to COMTRADE as of late 2005 for the 2000-2004 period. Several ITTO African countries do not provide any trade data to COMTRADE whatsoever, and only four out of ten African member countries provided data for 2004. Similarly, Myanmar and Vanuatu in

Asia-Pacific had not reported any data to COMTRADE for any of the five years between 2000 and 2004 by the end of 2005. Table 5 also shows that overall 14 out of 33 ITTO producer country members had not provided data for 2004 to COMTRADE by the end of 2005. "Mirror" statistics from partner countries and/or JQ responses (where available) were used to supplement missing information and to generate aggregate totals in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 of Appendix 5.

This approach, while helping to fill in gap for individual countries, also contributes to the narrowing of gaps between the aggregate statistics of importers and exporters. For example, the value of ITTO consumer imports from producer countries in Table 5-1 exceeded the value of producer exports to consumer countries in Table 5-7 by 16% in 2003, a difference that can be accounted for by insurance and freight charges. This difference dropped to only 5% in 2004, which is too small considering the usual cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis of import reports and is at least partially a result of the use of mirror statistics. Figures in Tables 5-1 to 5-8 in Appendix 5 have been ranked by 2004 trade figures, the reference year in this analysis, although (as noted above) 2004 figures were still preliminary or missing in many cases at the time of downloading the data from COMTRADE in late 2005.

SPWP Trade

Table 6 shows the SPWP categories considered in the analysis and their corresponding trade nomenclature in the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC, Rev.3) and in the 1996 and 2002 versions of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized

Table 5. ITTO Members with COMTRADE Data Gaps 2000-2004					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Congo, D.R. Congo, Rep. Liberia Myanmar Vanuatu	Congo, D.R. Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Liberia Myanmar Nepal Vanuatu	Congo, D.R. Congo, Rep. Liberia Myanmar Nepal Suriname Thailand Vanuatu	Congo, D.R. Congo, Rep. Liberia Myanmar Suriname Vanuatu	CAR Congo, D.R. Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Honduras Liberia Myanmar Nepal	Nigeria PNG Suriname Thailand Trinidad and Tobago Vanuatu

Table 6. SPWP Categories and International Trade Nomenclature Classification			
SPWP Category	Description	Classification	
		SITC Rev.3	HS 96/HS 02
Wooden furniture and parts	Seats, n.e.s, with wooden frames Furniture, n.e.s., of wood	821.16 821.5	9401.61, 9401.69 9403.30-60
Builders' woodwork	Builders' joinery and carpentry	635.3	4418
Other SPWP	Packaging, cable drums, pallets, etc.	635.1	4415
	Coopers' products and parts	635.2	4416
	Wood products for domestic/ decorative use, excluding furniture	635.4	4414, 4419, 4420
	Other manufactured wood products	635.9	4417, 4421
Mouldings	Continuously shaped or profiled wood (e.g. mouldings, unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring, beaded wood, dowels, etc.)	248.3 248.5	4409
Cane and bamboo furniture and parts	Seats of cane, bamboo, etc.	821.13	9401.50
	Furniture of other material like bamboo	821.79	9403.80

System or HS 96/02). The primary categories of tropical SPWP in trade are wooden furniture (the major category, accounting on average for almost two-thirds of trade values); builder's woodwork (joinery and other builder's wood); 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 such as parquet flooring). 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 include 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.

Major Importers

Table 5-1 (Appendix 5) shows the top ten importers of SPWP from all sources together with the proportion accounted for by ITTO producers and consumers for 2000 to 2004. Imports of SPWP by ITTO consumers represented 92% of the world's imports of these products in 2004. All ten of the world's major SPWP importers were ITTO consumer members and together accounted for 83% of total consumer imports. ITTO producers accounted for 16% (\$9.4 billion) of total SPWP imports by consumers in 2004, down from 17% in 2003 and 19% in 2000.

Despite this drop in market share in consumer markets, Figure 21 shows that the value of SPWP imports from ITTO producers kept recording new highs in 2003-2004. The value of SPWP imports from ITTO producers was over 95% of the total value of the primary tropical timber product imports by ITTO consumers in 2003, up from 89% in 2002. The share of SPWP in total tropical imports declined to 93% in 2004 as primary imports recovered. Figure 21 shows that ITTO consumers' imports of SPWP were expected to exceed the imports of tropical primary products (by 2%) for the first time in 2005.

ITTO consumer imports of SPWP from ITTO producer countries grew by about 24% between 2000 and 2004, slower than the 44% growth in imports of these products from all sources. ITTO consumer imports of SPWP from other ITTO consumer countries have grown more rapidly (by 45%) over the same period but consumers' market

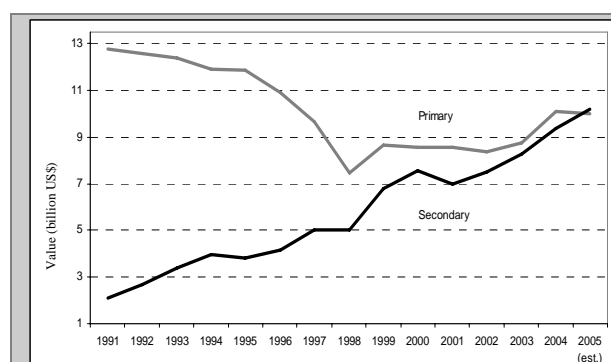


Fig. 21 ITTO Consumer Imports of Primary and Secondary Tropical Timber Products

share of total consumer imports has remained stable for the past several years at around two-thirds of the total consumer SPWP market worth \$58.7 billion in 2004.

The proportion of SPWP imports from ITTO producers accounted for by the top ten ITTO importers reached 94% in 2004, up from an average 89% over the previous four years. The United States was by far the world's largest importer of SPWP with \$21.7 billion worth of SPWP imports in 2004 (34% of world SPWP imports), up 18% from \$18.4 billion in 2003. The US was also the largest importer from ITTO producer countries with imports worth almost \$4.8 billion. These countries accounted for 22% of its huge import market for SPWP in 2004, up from 21% in 2003 but down from 25% in 2000. US imports of SPWP have increased almost four-fold in the last decade and by 52% in the last five years. The US market has been the engine driving international SPWP (mainly furniture) trade during this period.

Continued growth in US SPWP imports has been propelled by a strong housing market and related demand for interior wood products. USA imports come predominantly from other ITTO consumers (70% in 2004), whose share of the US market seems to have stabilized around that level in the last three years. Imports came mainly from China, Canada and the EU (notably Italy) in 2004. China, which overtook Canada as the largest SPWP supplier to the USA in 2002, competes fiercely for the large US market. USA imports from ITTO consumer countries grew by 57% in value from 2000 to 2004, while imports from producer countries grew more slowly, rising by 34%. US imports of tropical SPWP came mainly from Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in 2004.

The EU region's aggregate imports of SPWP still exceed those of the USA. The fifteen member states imported \$26.3 billion of these products in 2004 (up 11% from 2003), led by Germany, the UK, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, which together accounted for 79% of the EU total. EU imports of SPWP, which grew moderately for several years until 2001, have since picked up speed, growing by 48% over the five years to 2004. SPWP import growth was due to import increases by all of the top EU importers, contributing significantly to global trade expansion in these products. EU imports came mainly from other EU countries (notably Italy and Germany), Poland, China, Indonesia, Romania,

Vietnam, Brazil, Malaysia and the Czech Republic in 2004. EU-25 SPWP exports reached \$30.1 billion in 2004 following the accession of the 10 new European countries that year.

Table 5-1 shows that the EU countries continued to import a relatively small proportion (11% in 2004, down from 13% in 2000) of their SPWP from ITTO producer countries. Despite this small market share, imports from ITTO producers in 2004 surged 12% to almost \$2.9 billion, only 39% less than US imports from ITTO producers and more than double the value of Japanese SPWP imports from these countries. EU imports from ITTO producers have grown by 24% in the five years up to 2004, slower than the 45% growth in imports from ITTO consumers and the 48% overall growth rate. The EU is gradually increasing imports of SPWP at the expense of primary wood products and shifting manufacturing facilities to lower cost countries, mainly in Eastern Europe.

In Germany, the largest EU SPWP importer (\$5.7 billion in 2004) and a distant second to the US in global imports, only 7% of the market has been captured by ITTO producers (up from 6% in 2003) and 44% by ITTO consumers. Germany (along with several other EU members) imports substantial quantities of SPWP from Eastern European countries (notably Poland), which accounts for the lower contribution of SPWP imports from ITTO consumers. Imports from these non-ITTO sources have seen rapid growth over the past years. Once the new EU members accede to the ITTA, 2006 and become ITTO consumer members, Germany's imports from other consumer countries will rise to close to the average for other consumers of around 70%.

The UK followed Germany closely as the world's third largest importer of SPWP in 2004. The UK has seen a steady growth of SPWP imports over the last several years, which helped it to overtake Japan for third spot in 2001. The UK imported almost \$5.7 billion of SPWP in 2004, up 26% from 2003 and twice its imports in 1999. The UK appears set to overtake Germany soon as the world's second largest importer of SPWP. Steady growth in UK SPWP imports were due to a robust economy and housing market. Tropical countries, however, accounted for only 13% of the UK's SPWP market in 2004, down from 19% in 2000. UK SPWP imports came predominantly from the EU (notably Italy), China, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Table 5-1 shows that France became the fourth largest global SPWP importer after overtaking Japan in 2004. French SPWP imports jumped 23% to over \$4 billion in 2004, 55% higher than in 2000. France's main SPWP suppliers in 2004 were other EU countries (notably Italy and Poland), China, Romania, Indonesia and Brazil.

Japan, formerly the world's third largest SPWP importer until 2000, fell to the fifth place in 2004 despite a 16% SPWP import increase. However, ITTO producers hold a larger share of the Japanese market than they do for any other major market, with almost one-third of Japan's \$3.8 billion SPWP market provided by these countries in 2004. Most Japanese SPWP imports came from China (41% of Japanese SPWP imports), the EU (notably Italy), Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Vietnam in 2004. The market share of ITTO producers, however, has been declining since 2000 (when it was over 35%) due to a growing gain in market share by China and other ITTO consumers.

Canada overtook the Netherlands and Belgium in 2004 to become the world's sixth largest importer of SPWP at over \$2.1 billion. Canada is the only major market where ITTO producers have gained market share, growing from 12% in 2000 to 15% in 2004. Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands are the world's seventh, eighth and ninth largest importers of SPWP. ITTO producers account for 12%, 1% and 21% of the SPWP markets in these countries, respectively. China, formerly a major importer, has been displaced from the top ten importer's list and is now the world's largest exporter of these products.

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

The breakdown of SPWP imports by major product categories is presented in Table 5-2. Just under two-thirds of SPWP imports by ITTO consumers were wooden furniture. Other SPWP (15%) and builder's woodwork (14%) were far behind as the second and third most valuable types of SPWP imports. Over half of EU wooden furniture imports came from other EU countries in 2004. The UK, France and the Netherlands had the greatest proportion of wooden furniture in

their SPWP imports at 68% or over in 2004. The USA was the world's largest single importer of wooden furniture (and all other SPWP categories), with over \$14.1 billion worth entering the country in 2004. The USA imported most of its wooden furniture from China (43% of total imports), Canada and Italy in 2004. Italy was its main supplier of upholstered furniture while Asia (notably China) was its main supplier of ready-to-assemble furniture. US tropical furniture imports came primarily from Malaysia, Mexico, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Brazil in 2004.

Table 5-3 in Appendix 5 shows the top tropical importers of SPWP ranked by 2004 values. As many ITTO producer importers were tiny importers of these products, this table also contains important non-ITTO tropical countries, including countries with more than 50% of the land area in the tropics, such as Oman. In 2004, the top twelve tropical countries accounted for under 2% of global imports of these products. The eight of these countries that were ITTO producers accounted for 88% of total ITTO producer imports of SPWP in 2004, up from 81% in 2000. While still tiny compared to the major importers shown in Table 5-1, SPWP imports by several ITTO producers were becoming relatively significant despite generally high tariff levels on these products. The proportion of ITTO producer imports coming from other producers has risen rapidly since 2000 while the value of imports from ITTO consumers has been declining.

Mexico was by far the largest ITTO producer importer and tropical importer of SPWP, with \$410 million in 2004, mostly from ITTO consumers (82%). Mexican SPWP imports accounted for 44% of the SPWP imports by ITTO producers. Mexico's imports of SPWP come predominantly from USA, China, Italy and Brazil. Singapore, Malaysia (20% each of the 2004 ITTO producer total) and India (6%) are other significant tropical importers of SPWP. Angola, Thailand and the Philippines followed India with SPWP imports between \$50 and \$51 million. SPWP imports of ITTO producers grew by 11% between 2000 and 2004 helped by import increases of 190% in Malaysia, 159% in India, 136% in Thailand, 42% in Panama and 28% in Mexico, despite declines of 44% in Venezuela and 4% in the Philippines.

Malaysia's SPWP imports, which climbed 62% in 2004 to over \$186 million, came mostly from the EU (notably Germany), China, Poland and Indonesia. India's SPWP imports have grown

almost three-fold in the last five years, which enabled it to overtake Angola in 2004. Thailand's SPWP imports have also been expanding steadily over the five years up to 2004. Thai SPWP imports jumped 35% in 2004 and the country is also set to overtake Angola. After sharp import declines during 2001-2002, the Philippines' SPWP imports rebounded by 31% in 2004. The Philippines' SPWP imports came mainly from China and Malaysia in 2004.

Table 5-4 presents a breakdown of the categories of SPWP imported by major tropical importers. ITTO producers imported \$507 million worth of wooden furniture in 2004, the main category at 54% of all SPWP imports. Around 66% of producers' wooden furniture imports were from ITTO consumer countries. In contrast to other tropical importers, Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines import relatively high quantities of other SPWP (packaging, pallets, casks, etc.) compared to their wooden furniture imports. Mexico was the largest tropical importer of wooden furniture (\$188 million or 46% of all Mexican SPWP imports), other SPWP (\$111 million), mouldings (\$71 million) and builder's woodwork (\$32 million). Singapore was the largest tropical importer of cane and bamboo furniture and parts (\$28 million).

Malaysia was, after Mexico, the second largest ITTO producer importer in every category of SPWP, except builder's woodwork and cane and bamboo furniture and parts, of which Thailand and India, respectively, import more. Oman had the greatest proportion of wooden furniture in its SPWP imports at 83% in 2004, while Barbados was the only top tropical importer that had a greater proportion of imports of mouldings (41%) than of wooden furniture or other SPWP.

Major Exporters

Table 5-5 shows the top exporters of SPWP ranked by value in 2004. ITTO consumers totalled \$42.2 billion of SPWP exports in 2004, accounting for 67% of aggregate world exports, down from 69% in 2000. With SPWP exports of \$9.5 billion in 2004, China was again the world's largest exporter of SPWP after overtaking Italy in 2003. This figure accounted for almost one-quarter of ITTO consumer SPWP exports, up from 14% in 2000. The strong upward trend of growth in China (including Hong Kong and Macao S.A.R.s) has been evident since 1990 and it has steadily climbed in the rankings of top exporters, overtaking Germany as the world's third largest exporter in 1997 and Canada as the

world's second largest exporter in 2000, before displacing Italy from the top position. China's SPWP exports climbed 27% in 2004 and have more than doubled over the 2000-2004 period. China's rapid growth has been helped by its booming exports of wooden furniture to the USA, which absorbs almost half of Chinese SPWP exports (see below). Many companies from the USA, Taiwan P.O.C., Singapore and other traditional Asian producers continue to establish furniture and other SPWP joint ventures in southern China because of the low wages and policies encouraging downstream timber processing. SPWP manufacturers based in China have been successful in penetrating high-value markets such as Japan, and, particularly, the USA with their furniture.

Table 7 shows the breakdown of Chinese imports and exports based on data available in COMTRADE. The table shows that 91% of China's exports of SPWP in 2004 originated from mainland China (up from three quarters in 2001), while 91% of China's imports flowed to or through Hong Kong. Taiwan P.O.C. was also a significant exporter, with around \$450 million worth in 2004.

Italy's SPWP exports were relatively stable at just over \$6 billion between 1995 and 2002. Italian SPWP exports were affected by often unfavourable euro/dollar exchange rates during this period and strong competition from China and elsewhere which led to widespread decreases in market share. Despite these market share declines, Italy's SPWP exports still grew by 10% in 2003, when it was overtaken by China, and a further 11% in 2004 to a record \$7.6 billion. Around 79% of Italian exports were absorbed by other ITTO consumer countries, predominantly fellow EU members (led by France, UK and Germany) and the USA. Italy's exports comprised just under one-third of the \$24.4 billion worth of EU SPWP exports in 2004 (EU-25 SPWP exports reached \$33.6 billion that year). The EU-15 accounted for 58% of ITTO consumer country exports of SPWP in 2004.

Canada is the world's third largest SPWP exporter, after China and Italy. Canada's SPWP exports grew 14% to \$5.2 billion in 2004. Canada's upward export trend has been largely due to increased exports to the booming USA market which absorbs virtually all Canadian SPWP exports. Germany (the world's fourth largest SPWP exporter) and Poland (fifth) were also major exporters of SPWP in 2004. German

Table 7. Chinese imports and exports of SPWP in 2004 [1000 US\$; (% share)]					
		Imports		Exports	
China	World	145,560		8,674,181	
	ITTO Prod.	11,331	(8)	93,541	(1)
	ITTO Cons.	102,896	(71)	8,088,586	(93)
Hong Kong S.A.R.	World	1,001,589		827,988	
	ITTO Prod.	27,575	(3)	11,617	(1)
	ITTO Cons.	968,086	(97)	781,347	(94)
Macao S.A.R.	World	11,009		1,062	
	ITTO Prod.	267	(2)	6	(1)
	ITTO Cons.	10,590	(96)	1,047	(99)
Total	World	1,158,158		9,503,230	
	ITTO Prod.	39,173	(3)	105,164	(1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,081,571	(93)	8,870,979	(93)

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

SPWP exports have recovered in recent years together with its economy, growing by 52% through 2000-2004, while Polish SPWP exports have doubled during the same period. Poland's SPWP exports, which go primarily to Germany (43%) and other EU countries, is rapidly approaching Germany's export levels. Poland's wood processing sector has been substantially privatized and German investment has helped develop it into one of the three largest in Europe. Polish furniture exports are largely produced in wholly or partially German owned factories.

Indonesia and Malaysia, the world's seventh and ninth largest SPWP exporters, remained the only ITTO producer countries among the world's top exporters. Indonesian SPWP exports, which contracted in 2001, have been growing since 2002 to reach over \$2.5 billion in 2004. Indonesia shipped nearly three-quarters of its SPWP to the EU, USA and Japan in 2004.

Malaysia's SPWP exports, growing gradually since late 1980s, fell briefly in 2001 before rebounding and growing to just under \$2 billion in 2004. Malaysia's SPWP exports grew by 20% between 2000 and 2004, outpacing Indonesia's 13% growth. Malaysia is set to overtake the USA as the world's eighth largest SPWP exporter. Most of Malaysia's SPWP exports went to the USA, the EU and Japan in 2004. Indonesian and Malaysian SPWP exports continue facing fierce competition from China in the US, EU and Japanese markets.

The breakdown of SPWP exports by major exporters in 2004 is illustrated in Table 5-6. Around 60% of world's SPWP exports consisted

of wooden furniture, mostly shipped to ITTO consumers. Builder's woodwork (16%) and other SPWP (14%) were far behind as the second and third most important SPWP export categories. Italy remained the world's largest exporter of wooden furniture, at over \$6.3 billion in 2004, and the world's second exporter of cane and bamboo furniture after China. Italy has been particularly successful in furniture markets because of its high-quality, fashionable designs, skilful labour, state-of-the-art technology, good service and exceptional access to high-value markets. Upholstered furniture and chairs constitute the main type of wooden furniture exported by Italy. The Italian furniture sector remained, nevertheless, under increased pressure from competitors (notably China and Eastern Europe), particularly with a strong euro. In the USA, its number one market, Italy has lost share to China and Canada. In Germany, its second furniture market, Italian manufacturers have faced increased competition from Poland and the Czech Republic. Italian furniture manufacturers were striving for product diversity and design, and production innovation to cope with increased competition. Italy has gained market share in other markets, however, notably in Russia. Russia is now Italy's third furniture market, after the EU and USA.

China is the world's second largest exporter of wooden furniture, and is rapidly narrowing the gap with Italy. China leads the exports of other SPWP (packaging/pallets, casks, barrels and others) and cane/bamboo furniture and parts. China has seen an impressive upward trend in furniture production driven by strong growth in both furniture exports and domestic consumption.

From 1995 to 2004, the total value of wooden furniture exports rose six-fold from \$932 million to \$5.7 billion, and wooden furniture exports accounted for only about one-quarter of China's total furniture output in 2004. China's furniture was exported mainly to the USA (around 50% of all exports), the EU and Japan, with substantial re-exports reported by Hong Kong as transiting through its S.A.R. (note that China's export figures don't show this flow). Markets are also being developed in other countries around the world. Many US manufacturers have outsourced the production of semi-finished components or nearly finished furniture pieces to Chinese Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), with only final finishing to high US market standards carried out in their own plants. Most Chinese exports to the USA are now from OEMs. Since 2001, China has replaced Canada as the leading supplier of furniture to the USA.

The rapid growth and low prices of Chinese exports has led to concerns in major markets. In mid-2004, the US Department of Commerce imposed anti-dumping duties ranging from 4.8% to 198% on Chinese wooden bedroom furniture imported into the USA. Although the growth of bedroom furniture imports from China slowed, the net effect of this ruling had a limited impact on sales as even with the imposed tariffs, furniture manufactured in China still was priced more competitively than US-manufactured products.

Turning to the other types of SPWP, Canada was the world's largest exporter of builder's woodwork and the world's second largest exporter of mouldings after Indonesia. Compared to many other exporters, Indonesia has a more balanced portfolio of export products. The major categories of Indonesia's exports were wooden furniture (38%), builder's woodwork (23%), mouldings (15%), cane and bamboo furniture (13%), and other SPWP (10%). Indonesia was the world's largest exporter of mouldings and the largest tropical exporter of builder's woodwork and cane/bamboo furniture in 2004. Indonesian wooden furniture is made of timber species such as meranti, rubberwood, mahogany, bangkirai, agathis and nyatoh. Around half of this is produced in the greater Jakarta area and the other half in East Java. Rattan furniture and parts are exported from Sumatra and Kalimantan. However, most Indonesian rattan is exported unprocessed to the furniture industries of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Malaysia's exports of wooden furniture make up the bulk of its SPWP exports (72%). Malaysia is the world's sixth largest exporter of wooden furniture and the largest supplier among tropical producers. About 70% of Malaysian furniture is manufactured from rubberwood, which has been successfully marketed in the USA, the EU and Japan. Policies in the country favour further processing, restricting exports of raw rubberwood.

Cane and bamboo furniture exports from ITTO consumers were over \$1.05 billion in 2004, compared to only \$490 million in total exports of these products by all ITTO producer countries. China was the only consumer country with substantial production and exports of cane and bamboo furniture based on domestic raw materials. Removing China's exports from the ITTO consumer total still leaves \$630 million of consumer country exports based largely on imported raw materials, illustrating a potential market opportunity for producer countries.

Table 5-7 shows other top tropical exporters of SPWP (apart from Indonesia and Malaysia reported in Table 5-5) ranked by value of 2004 exports. Brazil, Thailand, Vietnam, Mexico, the Philippines and India were other major tropical exporters of SPWP, all with exports over \$340 million. Seven of the countries in Table 5-7 were ITTO producers, which, together with Indonesia and Malaysia, accounted for 98% of total ITTO producer exports of SPWP in 2004. ITTO producers accounted for 16% of world SPWP exports in 2004, down from 17% in 2001. ITTO producers' exports of SPWP amounted to over \$9.9 billion in 2004, up 23% from 2003 due to increases in exports from the top four major producer exporters, in response to increased demand for SPWP in the USA and (to a lesser degree) Europe. The increased focus on SPWP production and exports in many tropical countries also played a role in doubling the value of SPWP exports by ITTO producers between 2000 and 2004. However, ITTO producers' market share in the global market shrank from an average 1.5% in 2000-2003 to 1.4% in 2004, due mainly to market share gains by China.

Brazil's SPWP exports have also been booming in recent years. Since 1998, its SPWP exports have grown almost four-fold to nearly \$1.8 billion in 2004, after overtaking Mexico in 2001 and Thailand in 2003 to become the third largest tropical exporter. Brazil is rapidly approaching Malaysia's SPWP export level and soon it may

join it and Indonesia on the list of the world's top exporters. Brazil's SPWP exports, mainly to the major markets of the USA, Europe and Latin America (notably Chile and Mexico), include significant amounts of pine and other species from its non-tropical south.

Thai exports of SPWP contracted in 2001 and 2003, affected by the slowdown in the US economy in 2001 and fierce competition for SPWP markets from China in both years. Thai exports rebounded by 22% in 2004, however, due to a boost in the exports of wooden furniture and parts. Thailand, like Malaysia, has also linked the development of its furniture industry to its rubberwood resources. The ban on logging in Thailand's native forests imposed in 1991 has increased its dependence on imports as well as on former rubber plantations for wood supplies. Policies favour further processing over exports of rubberwood logs and sawnwood. Thai SPWP exports go mainly to the markets of the USA, Japan and Europe.

Vietnam's SPWP exports continue to boom as the country consolidates as a competitive source of SPWP. Vietnam's SPWP exports of nearly \$1.3 billion in 2004 were up five-fold from 2000 and double the level of 2003. Vietnam overtook the Philippines in 2002 and Mexico in 2004 to become the fifth largest tropical exporter. This sharp upward export trend was the result of a bilateral trade agreement signed with the USA in 2000 and the anti-dumping tariffs imposed by the USA on China's wooden bedroom furniture in 2004. Vietnam's exports went mainly to the EU, USA and Japan in 2004. However, Vietnam's SPWP production is heavily dependent on timber imports, with over 80% of the wood processed being imported. Timber (notably sawnwood) is imported mainly from nearby countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Indonesia as well as from more distant countries like the USA, New Zealand, Finland and Sweden.

Mexico was the sixth largest exporter of SPWP in the tropics in 2004, although a large part of its exports come from its temperate coniferous forests. Mexico's SPWP exports grew gradually until 2000 to over \$1.1 billion, before falling to just over \$900 million between 2001 and 2003 due to a slowdown in the USA, its main trading partner, and mounting competition from Chinese furniture. Mexican exports rebounded 9% to \$986 million in 2004. Other tropical Latin American SPWP exporters were minor compared to Brazil and Mexico.

The Philippines' SPWP exports also rebounded in 2004. Filipino SPWP exports had grown continuously to reach \$484 million in 2000 but fell to around \$330 million between 2001 and 2003. The Philippines' exports bounced back in 2004 by almost doubling to \$586 million.

Table 5-7 also shows that Asia-Pacific was by far the dominant exporting region in the tropics (69% of all ITTO producers' SPWP exports in 2004), with Latin America (primarily Brazil and Mexico) a distant second (28%). Although still minimal, value-added processing in the African region grew gradually until 2000, fell in 2001-2002, resumed its upward trend in 2003 and reached \$92 million in 2004. The relatively low level of SPWP exports from Africa has been due largely to a lack of investment and infrastructure. Nevertheless, many African governments such as Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon were making the development of secondary processing of timber a priority. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana made up the bulk of SPWP exports from Africa in 2004. African SPWP exports were mainly directed to the EU (notably Italy, France and the UK) and US markets. Despite African policies to increase SPWP exports, the relative share of SPWP exports between the main tropical regions is unlikely to change significantly in the medium-term as countries in all three regions continue to express their desire to further expand downstream processing capacity.

Table 5-8 provides a breakdown of the categories of SPWP exports for major tropical exporters. Almost half of ITTO producers' exports of SPWP consisted of wooden furniture in 2004. However, the main types of SPWP produced and exported vary significantly from country to country.

The major categories of Brazilian and Latin American SPWP exports in 2004 were wooden furniture (44%) and builder's woodwork (25%). Brazil was the second largest exporter of builder's woodwork, other SPWP and mouldings among tropical countries. Most of Brazilian export furniture is made from solid pine and reconstituted panels. Brazil's southern states of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Parana are the country's leading furniture producers. While most of Brazil's wooden furniture exports are non-tropical, tropical SPWP exports are also growing. Tropical exports of furniture and other SPWP mainly originate from the northern Brazilian state of Para and have been growing since 1999. Brazil was fast gaining a share in the supply of wooden furniture (particularly bedroom

categories) to the USA. From 2004, all Brazilian furniture started bearing a seal of guarantee granted by the Brazilian Association of Furniture Industries (ABIMOVEL) aimed at stimulating exports.

Thailand was the largest tropical exporter of other SPWP and the third largest tropical exporter of furniture, after Malaysia and Vietnam. Like Malaysia, Thailand has successfully penetrated high value markets, particularly in Japan, with rubberwood furniture. The rapid growth of Chinese furniture exports is an on-going concern to Thailand and many other producer country exporters. China replaced Thailand as Japan's largest furniture supplier in 2000 and continued rapidly gaining market share in other major markets.

Vietnam's SPWP export boom has largely been based on furniture, the major category (87%) of its SPWP exports in 2004. Production costs in Vietnam were reportedly even lower than in China, attracting significant foreign investment including from furniture manufacturers in China.

The main categories of Mexican SPWP exports were wooden furniture (69%) and other SPWP (17%). Most of Mexico's furniture and other SPWP exports are shipped to the USA, its main trading partner. The Philippines' SPWP exports were mainly wooden furniture (36%), builder's woodwork (32%) and cane and bamboo furniture (18%, the second largest supplier in the tropics after Indonesia). The Philippines had the greatest proportion of builder's woodwork in 2004.

Table 5-8 also shows that the major category of Africa's negligible SPWP exports in 2004 was mouldings (73%). This is in contrast to other tropical regions where this was one of the smallest components of SPWP trade and may indicate a possible market niche for African exporters. Mouldings are the first step in further processing and also the first component of more elaborate goods. Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria were the largest ITTO exporters of mouldings in Africa and their exports go mainly to Italy. Ghana was the largest ITTO exporter of furniture in Africa, mainly to the UK market.

To put ITTO producer exports into a global perspective, the combined value of SPWP exports from all ITTO producer countries was only 4% greater than China's exports of SPWP to global markets in 2004. While China's leading position in SPWP markets appears unassailable, it is worth

recalling that producer countries have recently made up substantial ground on other major exporters like Italy. In the mid-1990s, Italian shipments of SPWP to the world were almost double those of all ITTO producers but now they are about 25% smaller than total producer exports. Producer countries will need to focus on quality and relentlessly reduce costs if they hope to make a similar gain on China's position.

Growth in SPWP exports by producer countries has been impressive in recent years, but their 16% contribution to total SPWP imports by ITTO consumers in 2004 was still small. Although developing countries enjoy some degree of tariff relief under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or other schemes for SPWP in many of the major markets, these benefits have been eroded (relative to the trade terms offered to non-GSP countries) by general tariff reductions in many countries through successive rounds of multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations. Tariffs in many countries remain high, however, compared to those for primary products like logs and sawnwood. The EU, Japan and the USA apply no import tariffs on SPWP from GSP countries, while rates for most other countries range from 2 to 6% on the major product categories. In contrast, some developing countries retain high import tariffs on SPWP, partially accounting for the relatively low import levels shown for producer countries in Table 5-3.

The development of new processing technologies (e.g. MDF, veneer lamination) and raw material supplies (e.g. rubberwood) allow the use of a wider range of tropical wood species in furniture and other SPWP production in ITTO producer countries and consequent increases in production and exports. In 2005, world GDP growth was expected to increase, with accompanying growth in international trade of manufactures including SPWP. The contribution of SPWP to the forest sectors of ITTO producers and other developing countries will continue to grow, with corresponding reductions in production and especially exports of primary tropical timber products.

SPWP Trade Discrepancies

The types of anomalies identified for primary products trade statistics in the previous chapter also exist in COMTRADE statistics for SPWP reported by trading partners. The statistics reported by the major exporters of SPWP in Table 5-7 who reported data to COMTRADE can

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

Table 8 compares the different values reported by five major exporters of SPWP plus aggregate producer exports (in italics) with the import statistics recorded in COMTRADE for the EU, the USA, Japan and all ITTO consumers (in bold). Table 8 shows that China's export figures still hold huge discrepancies with the EU (80%) and the USA (86%), for an overall 56% discrepancy with ITTO Consumers' import figures in 2004. The large discrepancies in reported SPWP trade flows by China and its trading partners are a serious concern. They may reflect the costs of duties imposed by the EU and the USA but this needs to be investigated further. Table 8 further illustrates that the problems identified for primary products for Indonesia also held for SPWP, with, for example, 71% and 36% discrepancies with EU and US import figures for an overall 20% discrepancy with ITTO consumers' import figures.

Thailand, the third largest SPWP exporter after Indonesia and Malaysia, did not report export statistics to COMTRADE in 2004 so it could not be included in Table 8 this year. Malaysia's reported 2004 exports showed 11% and 21% discrepancies with EU and US import figures, while its discrepancies with Japan's and ITTO consumers' import figures showed an opposite pattern (-11% and -3%, respectively). Brazil's SPWP trade figures are broadly in line with figures reported by major trading partners.

Discrepancies up to 20% can be largely attributed to insurance, freight and other shipping costs included in import values, but negative discrepancies (export values larger than imports) are harder to interpret. The negative discrepancies between EU and ITTO consumer countries may be due to different protocols for reporting intra-EU trade amongst member countries.

SPWP Prices

Appendix 4-4 contains real and nominal price graphs for Malaysian and Indonesian secondary processed sawnwood (mouldings) as well as for Malaysian furniture parts and selected rubberwood furniture items from mid-1997 to 2005, based on the nominal prices reported by the ITTO MIS. Nominal prices (normal lines in the graphs) were deflated or converted into constant (or real) 1990 prices (bold lines) using the IMF Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial countries.

Prices for SPWP have generally been more stable than prices for primary products. Real export prices of Malaysian mouldings still plunged by 22% during the Asian financial crisis (compared to up to 37% for Asian tropical logs) and were then stable or declining until mid-2004. Red meranti mouldings Grades A and B traded at real prices between \$443-\$511/m³ and \$359-\$409/m³ through that period, still much lower than 1996-97 price levels. Prices for these products rose sharply in the second half of 2004, reflecting price increases in meranti products as a result of reduced log supplies. Red meranti mouldings Grades A and B were stable or slightly rising in 2005 and traded at \$477/m³ (\$668/m³ nominal), and \$406/m³ (\$568/m³ nominal), respectively, at the end of the year.

Table 8. Direction of Trade of SPWP for Main Partners, 2004 (1000 US\$)

<i>Exporter</i> Importer	<i>China</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>ITTO</i> <i>Producers</i>	<i>EU</i>	<i>ITTO</i> <i>Consumers</i>
EU	2,584,573	1,452,816	449,310	521,879	2,896,617		16,072,579
	<i>1,434,600</i>	<i>847,755</i>	<i>403,982</i>	<i>491,422</i>	<i>2,135,863</i>		<i>17,797,915</i>
USA	7,989,373	800,007	776,609	1,098,953	4,760,175	2,048,161	15,174,805
	<i>4,290,966</i>	<i>588,214</i>	<i>642,349</i>	<i>1,028,979</i>	<i>4,204,900</i>	<i>2,201,315</i>	<i>11,649,962</i>
Japan	1,573,777	391,615	198,669	15,018	1,179,068	538,644	2,335,546
	<i>1,315,336</i>	<i>345,762</i>	<i>223,235</i>	<i>13,725</i>	<i>1,151,706</i>	<i>513,471</i>	<i>2,014,869</i>
ITTO Cons.	13,798,528	2,671,944	1,571,528	1,662,170	9,392,194	18,135,195	
	<i>8,870,979</i>	<i>2,224,784</i>	<i>1,613,427</i>	<i>1,598,323</i>	<i>8,911,131</i>	<i>21,078,046</i>	

After the Asian financial crisis in 1997-98, prices for Indonesian SPWP were relatively stable or declining until early 2004. Indonesian red meranti mouldings Grades A and B traded at real prices between \$379/m³-\$474/m³ and \$317/m³-\$372/m³ through that period. Prices for both grades of Indonesian red meranti mouldings were up to 14% and 10% lower than the corresponding Malaysian products in those years, respectively. Price declines for these secondary products were caused by strong price competition between manufacturers in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in the face of decreased demand. However, prices for both grades of Indonesian mouldings surged in the second half of 2004 reaching \$452/m³ (\$620/m³ nominal) and \$379/m³ (\$520/m³ nominal) by year-end, approaching the price levels of competing Malaysian products. Prices for Indonesian mouldings Grade A and B were relatively stable or rising in 2005 and traded at \$452/m³ (\$633/m³ nominal) and \$388/m³ (\$543/m³ nominal) late that year.

Real prices for Malaysian selangan batu decking declined from 2001 and reached a low of \$394/m³ (\$540/m³ nominal) in early 2004. Selangan batu decking prices have risen slowly but steadily since then and through most of 2005. Selangan batu decking was traded at \$441/m³ (\$618/m³ nominal) by year-end.

Appendix 4-4 also shows prices from late 1997 or later for Malaysian furniture (windsor chairs of rubberwood) and furniture parts (two grades of rubberwood table tops). Prices for Windsor chairs and lower grade (semi-finished) rubberwood table tops are given per piece, while those for top grade rubberwood table tops are quoted on a volume (m³) basis.

Real prices for semi-finished dining table tops (solid rubberwood laminated), rubberwood windsor chairs and top grade rubberwood table tops were, like most other Malaysian forest products, severely affected by the Asian financial crisis. By mid-1998, prices for the first two products, in particular, had plunged by 40% and 25%, respectively, to \$25 (\$30 nominal) and \$7 (\$8 nominal) per piece. Prices of these products have continued to decline since then and reached lows of under \$15/piece and \$6/piece in late 2001 or later. Prices for these two products improved slightly in 2003-2004 and were at \$16/piece (\$22/piece nominal) and over \$6/piece (\$9/piece nominal), respectively at the end of 2004. Prices for windsor chairs remained relatively stable at that level in 2005 before declining to just under \$6/piece (\$8/piece nominal) by year-end. In contrast, prices for rubberwood semi-finished dining table tops contracted sharply in the second half of 2005 and were trading at \$14/piece (\$20/piece nominal) late that year. Manufacturers of these rubberwood furniture components continued to absorb the increasing costs of rubberwood raw material, which was in increasingly short supply in 2004-2005. Increased raw material costs and declining export prices have put pressure on manufacturers of these products.

Prices for top grade sanded and edged rubberwood table tops dived by 26% between mid-1999 and mid-2001 when they reached lows of \$366/m³ (\$475/m³ nominal). Prices fluctuated around that level from then onwards until late 2003. Real prices for this product rose in the first half of 2004 to reach \$399/m³ (\$548/m³ nominal) in mid-2004 and declined slowly but steadily since then and through most of 2005. This product ended 2005 trading at \$379/m³ (\$530/m³ nominal).

5. COUNTRY NOTES

The following notes provide details of relevant recent developments in ITTO member countries, including information on trade barriers, new or increased processing capacity, trans-national forestry investment, the role of forest plantations in wood supply, forest law enforcement activities and domestic economic trends, as solicited through the Joint Questionnaire. Where possible, they are supplemented by information from other sources; nevertheless, the quality and length of these notes are determined largely by the quality and length of the original submissions by members. Due to the availability of relatively more accessible information in other sources, no effort was made to supplement (the scant) information provided by consumer countries on these topics, which is presented as provided in the 2005 JQ. Most of the information presented here for producer countries is as of mid-2005, although selected information considered relevant for some countries has been repeated from the 2004 Review when no new information or the same information given previously was provided. Countries for which the majority (or all) of the information was provided in last year's Review are denoted by "(2004)" after the country name.

Africa

Cameroon (2004)

The logging and marketing of logs are subjected to quota measures as follows: 30% of harvested logs are to be used for export and 70% for local processing in all logging companies. As an incentive measure, the granting of export permits to a number of companies should have an impact on timber production and trade in Cameroon in the future.

In accordance with Law 34/01 of 20 January 1994, all logging companies are allowed to export 30% of logs within the five years following company establishment. After the five-year duration, 100% of export logs are to be processed locally. However, the export of a number of lesser-known species is allowed for promotion in the international market.

Cameroon's economy is recovering. Public work is resuming along with its large consumption of lumber. However, aluminium is proving to be more expensive than local timber for construction and the substitution rate remains low. Timber

product consumption is increasing in urban areas, especially fuelwood and construction timber.

Central African Republic (2004)

The 2000 Budget Act allows a log export quota for every operator equivalent to that operator's export volume of sawn timber. Three sawmills were under construction in 2003.

Timber export duties and taxes are being regularly collected. Measures aiming at decreasing the delay in reporting by logging companies, reinforcement of controls on forest logging, establishment of temporary management conventions, suspension of cottage-type operation licenses and reintegration of contentious concession licenses into the National Forest Estate are steps currently underway that will impact timber production.

Decree N°91/018 of 2 February 1991 establishing the concession (license) granting system was revised in 2004. The obligations of companies now include justifying the establishment of production and processing units.

The main species marketed as logs are sapelli, ayous, sipo, kossipo, iroko and aniegre; as sawnwood: sapelli, ayous, sipo, kossipo, iroko and aniegre; and as plywood: ayous and sapelli. There are a total of 10 forest concessions in the country, some of which have foreign involvement.

The Central African Republic had 1 704 ha of forest plantations in 2004.

Congo, Republic of

There are plans to expand the production of roundwood, sawnwood, veneer and plywood as follows (1000 m³):

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Logs	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 600
Sawnwood	315	350	400	450
Veneer	26	32	40	62
Plywood	4	5	7.5	8.5

There are 11 national companies operating on 5 356 320 ha of forest concessions (59% of the total), 7 Asian-owned companies operating on 1 917 675 ha (21%), and 1 Libyan-owned company operating on 496 020 ha (5%). The rate

of foreign participation in Congo's wood processing sector is around 85%.

In Congo, the actual forest plantation surface area is 88 651 ha. The annual rate for plantation establishment is 1 418 ha/year. Production of plantation roundwood is reported to be approaching 300 000 m³.

Côte d'Ivoire (2004)

The ban on exports of timber - logs, blockwares and cants - other than teak in force since 1995 is aimed at promoting local processing. Furthermore, in order to prevent excessive and uncontrolled logging, new logging of community teak is subject to specific approval by the Ministry of Water and Forests. It will, however, be necessary to reduce export duties in order to increase exports.

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

Out of 400 potential species, about 60 are currently utilized. The enhancement of so-called lesser-known species is the trend but the promotion of these species is poor, especially since forestry research has presently stalled in Côte d'Ivoire.

Other than the traditional use of timber in roof framing, the use of timber as a major construction material is very scarce in Côte d'Ivoire. This is due to the fact that producers tend to apply export prices within the local market. In urban areas, the use of gas is becoming widespread to the detriment of charcoal and fuelwood.

More than 65% of the forest industries established in Côte d'Ivoire belong to foreigners, in particular French, Lebanese, Italian and Spanish nationals. Out of 30 000 employees, 25% are foreigners, and 85% of the capital stock

amounting to FCFA 70 billion is owned by foreigners.

The current military, social and political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire is having a negative impact on the timber economy. As a result, much data on the forestry sector is not available. The impact of the crisis on the 2004 statistical data will be greater.

Côte d'Ivoire has undertaken reforestation of 200 000 ha using species such as teak, frake, framire and cedrela. The annual extent of forest plantation development is about 10 000 ha. The production of plantation industrial roundwood averages 130 000 m³ per year against a total annual production estimated at 2 million m³.

Côte d'Ivoire joined the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 2004 as its 77th member country and its 28th African member country.

Gabon (2004)

The export duty on tropical logs has been increased from 15% to 20% in order to reduce log exports. No export duty is applied to sawnwood, veneer and plywood, in order to encourage local processing and exports of processed products. In May 2003, an order was taken by the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the establishment, constitution and operation of a Commission for the monitoring and revision of administrative prices.

A quota has been fixed for each operator by the SNBG (Gabon's national timber company) for the production of okoume timber; sawnwood is subject to tax exemption; the granting of increasingly larger areas for the implementation of management plans in the case of a greater than 20-year cutting cycle was established by a new forestry law. As a deterrence measure, a 15% to 20% increase in export tariff rates for non-processed timber (roundwood) has been established. Monthly quotas on free log sales by each logging company have also been introduced. Reduced forest fees are being considered for companies engaged in sustainable forest management and timber processing.

All major forest companies with a forest concession covering 50 000 ha or more are obliged by law to submit a management plan for the allocated concession area and a timber processing plan within three months of signing a temporary Forest Management, Logging and Timber Processing Agreement with the Ministry

for Water and Forest Resources. Companies must also pay a land area tax of 600 francs CFA/ha under the terms of the 2002 Budget Act.

Changes taking place in the timber sector include rehabilitation of Owendo and Port-Gentil harbours, and restructuring of railway facilities to enhance transportation of forest products.

Apart from the main species such as okoume, padouk, kavazingo, etc., species such as white longhi, pao-rosa and beli are increasingly being used. In order to secure the sustainable supply of timber for future processing plants, the promotion of lesser-known and/or lesser-used forest species remains a short-term priority of the Department for Water and Forest Resources. Non-wood products such as rattan, charcoal and marantaceae leaves are harvested in quite substantial quantities on a national scale. Studies on the rattan industry have recently been conducted to evaluate its importance in terms of generated revenue. Specific regulations for this sub-sector are being developed. In the building sector, structural timber is produced from local products, while imported wood products (mostly non-tropical) are in great demand for furniture. It should be noted that strong competition of cement against timber exists in the construction sector, due to dissatisfaction with the perceived excessive cost of processed timber.

The major forest companies in the country are mostly subsidiaries of larger European firms, although Asian business concerns are becoming more prominent in Gabon's forest sector. Forest production areas totalling 11 316 304 ha were distributed as follows in 2004:

Temporary logging licenses:	38.6%
Industrial licenses:	42.85%
- granted to Gabonese:	18 (1 234 642 ha)
- granted to foreigners:	45 (3 317 534 ha)
Railways Vicinity Area plots:	18.55%

The net plantation area is estimated at 25 000 ha, but the actual extent is uncertain due to illegal clearing conducted by local communities.

Ghana

The creation of Industrial Free Zones in parts of the country has attracted many timber processing mills some of which have relocated into such free zone enclaves to enjoy incentives and benefits related to direct and indirect taxes. The abolishing by Government of the Export Development and Reconstruction Levy has become a welcome

incentive to secondary wood product exporters. Under the Levy, export of sawntimber attracted payment of a 7% F.O.B. levy while the export of veneers and plywood attracted 3% levy. The recent European Market demand that all pallets and wood packaging materials should meet certain international phytosanitary requirements is expected to come into effect by September 2005. The timber industry has to adjust to this demand and obvious cost implications are yet to be assessed.

The provision of technical interventions aimed at improving the production capacity of small and medium scale timber processing facilities are being pursued.

The increasing unavailability of the traditionally popular timber species continues to stimulate industry's interest in the lesser-used and lesser known timber species. The lesser-used timber species are becoming increasingly prominent especially in the manufacture of panel wood products. However, opportunities exist for tertiary processing. Research has been also conducted in collaboration with TRADA for marine exposure trials on certain marine species. These include afina (*Trombosia* spp.), dahoma (*Piptadeniastrum ananta*), essa (*Celtis* spp.), denya (*Cylicodiscus gabunensis*), essia (*Combretodendron africanum*), kusia (*Sarcocephalus diderrichii*) and *Albizia* spp. It is expected that the research will eventually enhance their utilization.

Demand for housing outstrips supply and is on the increase. Plastic materials such as chairs, tables and other accessories are enjoying increasing use in homes, offices and public places. The use of metals/glass combined chairs, tables and other furniture in homes and offices are becoming the latest fashion. However the construction sector and real estate developers are increasingly making use of wood with some lesser used timber enjoying encouraging utilization.

The timber industry continues to be largely foreign-owned. The dwindling resource base has dictated virtually no investment in the secondary processing sector. Only limited investment has also been reported in the value added sector of the industry. The latter has resulted in the addition of two new products to the timber export line by the timber industry. These products are buttress veneer and burl veneers. Opportunities for joint ventures with the secondary processing sector will be going into downstream processing.

The past year has witnessed the tightening of measures to curb illegally sourced timber, particularly chainsawn lumber. Illegal timber in transit is usually confiscated by the state and legal action including fines imposed on offenders.

Efforts at national reforestation and tree planting are on-going. Apart from private sector and community involvement, there is a special Presidential Initiative on Tree Planting and forest plantation development schemes. The Ghana Timber Association (GTA), the umbrella organization for loggers in the timber sector, is also involved in plantation development on a commercial scale. A national tree planting target of 20 000 ha. annually is being pursued.

Liberia (2004)

The Government of Liberia levies a tariff rate of 5% on the CIF value of all timber and timber products imported into the country. Also, an inspection fee is levied based on container size (20' or 40'). The minimum amount per container is US\$250.00 payable to the Government.

Incentives are granted in packages and usually run from 5-10 years. Such incentives are renewable based on the volume of investment, especially in the area of increased level of industrialization. The incentives are:

1. Fiscal incentives - income tax holiday;
2. Duty and excise incentives;
3. Exemption of plant, equipment, etc. from customs duties;
4. Minimum taxation on processed/manufactured wood products for exports;
5. Tax exemption on petrol and fuel used for industrial purpose; and
6. Generous allowance for reinvestment or repatriation of profits.

The Environmental Protection and Management Law approved in 2003 stipulates that for every major investment that relates to the environment an Energy Information Administration (EIA) license must be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is believed that this will have some impact on forestry operations.

Each timber concession is obliged to process about 25% of their total production locally and is also encouraged to establish integrated wood-processing plants in strategic towns and cities throughout the country.

Prior to the imposition of the U.N. sanctions on log exports, 60 forest tree species were frequently harvested, of which lesser-used species accounted for about 75% of the total volume. The bush meat trade is increasing as well as the trade of minor tropical forest products such as rattan, bamboo, etc., used mainly for construction and furniture production.

The trend in domestic building activity is expected to increase due to a government reconstruction package. Both public and private home renovations are increasing as civil war-damaged buildings and homes are repaired. Besides aluminium (which is mainly used to make window and door-frames), wood products remain the principal construction material in Liberia.

The timber sector is dominated by Europeans, Asians, a few Lebanese, and Liberians. The level of investment by these groups is significant. Presently all concession holdings are under review and changes are expected. Therefore, all information related to concession holdings (including level of investment and nationality) is yet to be finalized.

The following laws have bearings on forestry operations such as roundwood production and exports:

- The Strategic Commodities Act 2000
- The Environmental Protection and Management Law 2000
- The Environmental Protection Agency Act 2003

The Forestry Development Authority (FDA) has collaborated with the U.N. Mission for Liberia (UNML) Civil Police Authority to train about 115 Regional Field staff members on forest law enforcement to curtail the destruction of the country's forests and associated resources prior to deployment of these staff in the 5 forest regions.

The FDA has established 10 690 ha of forest plantations from 1972-2003 and plans to increase the planting rate to address the shortage of fuelwood in urban and other localities.

Togo

Steps taken to enhance SFM in 2004-2005 include: recruitment of forest rangers and Forest Police; increase of control and trapping checkpoints; and initiation of several nurseries and private plantations. There is a proposal by

ODEF (state forestry administration) to acquire a portable sawmill.

A total of 19 tropical timber species are currently utilized in Togo. There is relatively little secondary processing. Wood use is declining due to competition with plastic and metal for chair manufacturing and the use of cement slabs as a substitute for timber framing.

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

Asia-Pacific

Cambodia (2004)

In order to encourage timber processing, all processed wood and non-wood products are exempt from taxes. Log exports are banned. The Government will provide further support for development of the forest sector by encouraging certification. Ten years after it first submitted its application, Cambodia joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) as its 148th member in September 2004.

The Government will increase tree plantations in order to enhance local wood supply. Increased domestic demand for housing will occur due to reforms which will reduce the size of the military forces, as former soldiers move from barracks to private housing. The Department of Forestry and Wildlife has established forest plantations of more than 8 000 ha, with an annual growth of 500 ha.

Illegal logging activities were detected in protected areas such as the Virachey National Park in Rattanakiri Province (10 800 ha) in mid-2004 after an aerial inspection. The World Bank and the World Wide Fund for Nature have funded the park's management and protection activities during 2000-2005 at a cost of approximately USD 5 million. An inter-ministerial committee was established in order to stop further illegal activity. Felled logs are believed to have been transported to Vietnam via Laos.

Indonesia (2004)

In order to halt the illegal flow of sawnwood, the Indonesian government has proposed a ban on exports. Targeted products are railroad sleepers, air-dried rough lumber (not including kiln dried), finger-jointed and moulded lumber. Other proposals to stop illegal logging activities have

been the application of the death penalty to those involved in the illegal activities, and the usage of a so-called "perpu" regulation - an emergency regulation that has legal force higher than a government ruling.

In efforts to decrease log smuggling through the Indo-Malay borders, Indonesia and Malaysia decided in December 2004 to carry out 'government-to-government' timber trade where only logs received through government designated ports would be considered legal. Indonesia estimates that approximately 2.8 million ha of forests are being cut-down and the resulting logs and forest products smuggled each year. It also predicts that at such a rate the country would lose all of its forests in the next 20 years. Other countries such as China, the EU and Japan have also agreed to only buy Indonesian timber from legitimate sources, although the pace of implementation of such agreements has been variable.

The Indonesian government has been seeking ways to reduce and restructure the timber industry, including reduction in installed capacity from 30 million m³ to 20 million m³, reducing the annual allowable harvest to less than 6 million m³ per year (although this proposed change has since been reversed), and increasing imports to supplement domestic log supplies. However, such changes would make nearly 50 000 timber industry workers in the Riau and Kalimantan regions redundant so the proposals are progressing slowly if at all.

To attract new investors, the industrial timber plantation regulations were revised in 2004 to allow private businesses to hold larger shares of co-owned plantations with state-owned businesses.

Malaysia

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

Veneer Tropical Face: 0% Core: 20%

Veneer Non-Tropical Face: 0% Core: 20%

Plywood Tropical: 25-40%

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

With the full implementation of SFM beginning year 2000, log production has been reduced significantly. Exports will be dictated by the

available log production volume in the future. For current restriction, log export is subject to availability of log export quota and the quota is only set at 1 000 000 m³.

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

Basically there have been increasing number of species being utilized and traded and this is very much the function of market demand and related to the general condition of the global economy.

With slight improvements in the global and local economic situation, there have been signs of an upward trend in construction activities notably pertaining to housing and real estate development.

In Sabah, involvement of foreign investor in wood processing industry is quite significant at 19.99% of the total investment in 2004 as follows: Taiwanese - 72.96%, Japanese 9.47%, Singaporean 14.86%, Korean 1.69% and others 1.02%. Forest concessions are however owned 100% by locals.

Also in Sabah, forest fines and penalties collected in 2004 totalled RM 1 015 558 08. Arrested number of people: 207. Volume of timber confiscated in 2004: 38 469.08 m³. Other cases/offences of illegal possession, illegal cultivation, illegal entry, royalty evasion and others: 233 cases.

Planted forests play an increasingly important role ensuring that sustainable forest management is achieved. To support the development of planted forest, the state government has implemented two programmes. The first is the reforestation programme which is currently implemented by Forest Department, Sarawak. The second programme is the establishment of planted forest whereby licences are issued to the private sector to enable them to establish forest plantation.

Myanmar

Import/export licences, timber production and timber products trade permits from the Ministry of Commerce are required to export wood

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

Private entrepreneurs are encouraged to undertake downstream processing. Private enterprises are further encouraged to use lesser-known species and to penetrate the world market. There are no short-term plans for expanding sawmilling capacity.

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

Current Extent of Forest Plantations (Up to 2004)
= 820,393 ha

Annual Establishment of Forest Plantation = 30350 ha

Proportion of Industrial Roundwood Production from Plantation = N.A.

Philippines

Current tariff rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free

Logs Non-Tropical: Free

Sawn Tropical: 7%

Sawn Non-Tropical: 7%

Veneer Tropical: 7%

Veneer Non-Tropical: 7%

Plywood Tropical: 15%

Plywood Non-Tropical: 15%

Incentives and disincentives for the forest sector include:

- a. Non tariff barriers include current export ban on logs coming from natural forests and lumber processed out of these logs, timber certification and illegal logging trade;
- b. Incentives to encourage establishment of timber plantations include exemptions on the payment of forest charges on products derived therefrom and free technical assistance from DENR;
- c. Income tax holidays, tax and duty free importation of capital equipment;
- d. Tax credit on domestic capital;
- e. Deduction of labour expenses after the tax holiday;

- f. Exemption from wharfage dues and export taxes and duties;
- g. Exemption from contractor's tax.

There is a decreasing trend in the number of operating sawmills and plywood plants in the last five years, with no plans to expand production capacities in the medium term. As of 2003, log production was 505 703 m³, of which: 27.5% was *albizzia falcataria*; 13.6% was *gmelina arborea*; and 12.2% was *acacia mangium*.

In 2000, the contribution of the construction sector to national income at 1985 constant price was Php 48 451 million. Lending rates based on savings time deposits and secured loans by commercial banks increased by 1.5% from 2000 to 2001.

Forest rangers are regularly deployed at specified checkpoints to detect and control transportation of illegally cut timber.

Total area planted in 2003 was about 15 088 ha. Total area planted by the government was 13 195 ha, while 1 893 ha were planted by the private sector (composed of timber license and industrial forest management agreement holders).

Latin America and Caribbean

Bolivia (2004)

In 2004, the Bolivian government gave local governments permission to use up to 20% of national forests for local groups' activities. It further waived 25% of forestry license fees paid to establish local forestry units to promote small-scale wood processing.

Under the FSC scheme, 1 million ha of Bolivian forests has been recognized in Europe as being sustainably managed. With more than one-half of this area located in the Amazon region, Bolivia is one of the countries with the largest areas of certified natural tropical forests.

The Madidi National Park, located in northeast Bolivia (18 957 km²), is being threatened by the communities of Apolo and Ixiama who are opening a commuter road through the Park. It is predicted that this may attract illegal loggers who will have access to extract timber such as big-leaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*). The government together with the National Protected Area Service (SERNAP) has been negotiating with the residents of Apolo to reroute this road.

Brazil (2004)

In April 2004, the Brazilian government reported that nearly 230 750 km² of Amazon forests were cleared between mid-2002 and early 2004, resulting in the second highest annual clearance rate ever recorded by the government. According to CIFOR, forests have been cleared as a consequence of Brazil's impressive economic growth, with growing beef and soya exports playing a large role.

Conservation International presented its new findings on Brazil's tropical savannah in 2004. It estimates that 7 222 square miles are being felled annually which at this rate will destroy the savannah by 2030. The findings also estimate that nearly 70% of the savannah has been turned into settlements and reservoirs for agricultural use.

In September 2004, IBAMA fined loggers R\$ 70 million during the Tauató Operation - a scheme funded by the federal government's Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Legal Amazônia. The 90-day operation confiscated 20 000 m³ of lumber, 3 tractors and 6 chainsaws, and destroyed 5 logging camps. The operation successfully prevented the logging of approximately 100 000 ha in the Lábrea and Boca do Acre regions.

Colombia (2004)

The tariff rates applied in Colombia are based on free trade treaties or trade agreements concluded with other countries, such as the Colombia-Chile Economic Complementation Agreement, signed in December 1993, which provides for a tariff relief program for 134 tariff items, including wood-based panels, for the period 2002-2006.

Through Decree No. 1989 of 2002, the Tax Refund Certificate (Certificado de Reembolso Tributario - CERT) has been replaced by a mechanism similar to those used by the Foreign Trade Bank for the provision of financial services and promotion of exports.

Incentives for timber production and trade are established by Act No. 788 of 22 December 2002, Article 18, item 6, which provides for tax exemptions for the harvesting of new plantations (including *Guadua* resources) and for investments in new sawmills directly related to the aforementioned projects. Furthermore, tax exemptions are provided to the owners of timber plantations that are duly registered with the competent authority. According to Art. 30,

roundwood (Nandina code 44.03) and nursery trees for timber plantation establishment (44.04) are tax exempt.

The Colombian commercial reforestation promotion policy for 2002-2006, which was approved through CONPES document No. 3237, establishes the necessary policy guidelines to guide government actions to encourage investments in forest plantations to ensure their sustained development and competitiveness. It is expected that by the end of the 2002-2006 period, the area of sustainable and competitive plantations will have increased by 80 000 hectares, thus contributing to the generation of 20 000 jobs in the production phase within the framework of National and Regional Competitiveness Agreements. The strategies established by CONPES Document No. 3237 include: 1) policy stability and institutional consolidation - the Ministry for the Environment, Development and Housing, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Planning Department, will lead the process in the specific area of commercial and industrial forest plantations as part of a forest regulatory framework, defining and specifying institutional responsibilities, criteria and procedures for forest plantation establishment and harvesting and considering forest plantations as slow-yield crops; 2) direct and indirect incentives and financing systems - the policy supports the Forest Incentive Certificate to promote forest plantation establishment and provides for a rebate on income tax of up to 30% of the investment as an incentive to encourage investments in new plantations. In addition, for those companies that were legally constituted before the promulgation of the law and whose only objective is reforestation and sustainable forest harvesting, the government will issue an insurance policy with an insurance company as a guarantee to cover the total investment value based on a commercial valuation of investments; 3) strengthening of research, technological development and training - the strategy is aimed at strengthening the technology base and improve human resources for the development of profitable and competitive forest crops; and finally 4) investment promotion - to promote public and private efforts within the forest sector, creating forest project portfolios to encourage new investments, as well as promoting market intelligence studies for the most competitive and highest value added products for export and

establishing and identifying markets for new competitive forest products.

The national government, with the support of the Congress of the Republic, has four basic elements to support actions in the housing sector. These are: institutional restructuring; continuity of policies and compliance of commitments undertaken by previous governments; new sectoral policy instruments and adjustments to existing instruments to adapt them to a new environment. Within this framework, ministerial portfolios have been developed, giving rise to the Ministry for the Environment, Housing and Land Development; INURBE (Urban Reform Institute) has been dismantled; the National Housing Fund has been established; tax benefits have been maintained, particularly a 4% rebate on VAT for the acquisition of building materials for social housing as well as a 0.3% tax exemption for transactions from accounts related to the purchase of housing, payment of subsidies, promulgation and regulation of the rental law, development and regulation of real estate funds and specialised building societies, guarantee to cover variations in the Real Value Unit (Unidad de Valor Real - UVR), and arrangements with banks to provide resources for social housing projects, among others. The building sector growth rate by late 2002 was nearly 30% as compared to the previous year; however, it decreased slightly by the end of 2003 and was showing signs of recovery for 2004. This sector's share in the national GDP is currently almost 4%. Furthermore, the National Statistics Department has reported social housing starts for 2004 totaling 5 750 000 square metres in seven major cities of the country. The performance of the building sector has been excellent in recent years and has led to a high demand for goods and services from natural and planted forests.

The Bank of the Republic assesses the value of foreign investment in Colombia for each area of the economy based on the country's national accounting system. The forest sector is included in the area of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Hunting, which received a total investment of US\$7 billion, a positive trend compared to the previous year when negative investment values of US\$5 billion were reported.

One of the concerns of the Colombian government is increasing foreign investment in the forest sector to improve its productivity at the national level and ensure greater competitiveness

in both domestic and foreign markets. Thus, the government, through the National Forest Development Plan for 25 years and the General Forest Law (under review in the second legislative period of 2004), is seeking to offer legislative stability to foreign investors. This legislation specifies the responsibilities of the various land and environmental agencies for the management of resources as well as other significant provisions for foreign investors. The Ministry is now leading the legislative process for the promulgation of the General Forest Law and, as this law is being processed, specific actions have been taken in areas such as criteria and indicators for forest sustainability, transport safe-conducts, forest harvesting rates, sanctioning regime, assessment of fines, and development of guidelines for the formulation of management plans for threatened timber species, among others.

According to FINAGRO (Agricultural Sector Financing Fund) data, the area of commercial plantations established in 2003 under the Forest Incentive Certificate scheme can be broken down by region as follows: Magdalena Medio Bajo - 1 810 ha with oak (*Quercus humboldti*), gmelina, teak (*Tectona grandis*) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.); Cordoba - 1 865 ha, divided into oak (*Quercus humboldti*), acacia maglio, ceiba (*Ceiba pentandra*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) plantations; Antioquia - 2 556 ha including pine (*Pinus* spp.), oak (*Quercus humboldti*), cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) and aliso (*Alnus jorullensis*); Caldas - 776 ha with aliso (*Alnus jorullensis*), walnut (*Cordia alliodora*), pine (*Pinus* spp.) and teak (*Tectona grandis*); and Santander - 130 ha divided into pine (*Pinus* spp.), aliso (*Alnus jorullensis*) and frijolito (*Shizolobium* sp.) Plantation establishment in 2003 covered a total area of 7 137 ha, which represents a decrease from the figure reported for 2002, when a total area of 9 975 ha was planted as follows: Magdalena Medio Bajo - 1 658 ha; Cordoba - 3 278 ha; Antioquia - 3 935 ha; and Caldas - 884 ha.

Ecuador (2004)

The Ecuadorian government granted permission to PetroBras, the Brazilian national oil company, to construct a 54 km road into the undisturbed section of the Ecuadorian Yasuní National Park in 2004. Environmental and human rights groups sued the government but were denied the right to pursue the case by the Ecuadorian Constitutional Court. An appeal has been lodged.

Guatemala

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: 0%

Logs Non-tropical: 0%

Sawn Tropical: 5%

Sawn Non-tropical: 5%

Veneer Tropical: 10%

Veneer Non-tropical: 10%

Plywood Tropical: 10%

Plywood Non-tropical: 10%

One of the major incentive-providing initiatives is the Forest Incentives Programme, through which the government offers a cash payment for the implementation of reforestation and forest management projects on suitable land.

A disincentive for future production is the industry's insufficient installed capacity to process small diameter timber and lesser-known broadleaved species. The lack of knowledge of adequate technologies and potential markets for secondary broadleaved species is evident. After the signing of the Free Trade Agreement with the US (CAFTA), the sector could be adversely affected by its limited competitiveness, which could in turn lead to an increase in forest products imports and thus have a negative impact on the balance of trade. Producers have limited capacity to meet market requirements, which is associated with the lack of access to information and limitations in the aggregation and management of supply.

There is a National Forestry Agenda for 2003-2012, which includes a number of actions, institutional arrangements, studies, programs and projects grouped by areas such as forest conservation and protection, sustainable management and production, trade and industry, environmental services and institutional strengthening. Within this framework, projects are being implemented in various areas such as genetic improvement of tropical species, market promotion of Guatemalan certified timber and timber products, and strengthening of the forest information system, among others. The Strategic Plan for 1998-2015 has also been established; it includes aspects related to the promotion of forest management, industrialisation and production, among others.

Efforts are currently being made to develop markets for secondary species, as traditional species (cedar and mahogany) have become scarce due to excessive harvesting in the past. New alternatives should be sought for abundant

lesser-known species in the international market. Therefore, the national industry is now trying to specialise in the identification of new species that may be introduced into the market. Forest concessions can provide a substantial supply to meet the demand for tropical timber in the national market and penetrate the international market. Some of these forest concessions have already been certified.

There is now an upward trend in construction costs in Guatemala due to higher prices of materials. This has led to an increase in the demand for prefabricated wooden houses made of impregnated timber, which is mostly met with timber imported from Canada and to a lesser extent with domestic timber. This seems to indicate that there will be an opportunity for domestic plantation timber (mostly coniferous) to satisfy the demand for raw materials in this sector.

Foreign involvement in the forest sector has mainly been in the form of financial support provided to cooperatives, communities, associations and organised groups through development projects by international cooperation agencies (GTZ, AID, FINNIDA, Holland, etc.), which have injected seed capital to start operations with a view to achieving self-management within a pre-established period of time.

Technical and regulatory documents have been developed to regulate and standardise criteria for the use, management and conservation of forest resources. These include *inter alia* the forest products transport regulations, the Tax Incentives Program Regulations, the Forest Stewardship System Regulations and the National Forest Registry Regulations.

The area of forest plantations in 2005 was 91,580 ha and the annual establishment rate averages about 11 000 ha/year.

Guyana

Export restrictions on two species in log form are still in force. Guyana is promoting 6 lesser-used species under a programme started in 2003. However, acceptance of these species by international markets has been slow.

Honduras

While no tariffs are applied to roundwood imports, there are some phyto-sanitary

requirements. Processed timber products are subject to various import tariffs, including a 15% rate on all species, plus a 12% value-added tax (VAT); the administrative rate of 0.5% has recently been eliminated.

The elimination of the 0.5% administrative rate has served as a tariff-related incentive for imports. For invoice values of US\$3 000.00 or more, no tariffs are applied to imports or exports. The only restriction is phyto-sanitary control. Section 44, Chapter IX, of the Central American Import Tariff Schedule governs import tariffs.

The Draft Forestry Law has not yet been approved as it is still being reviewed by the National Congress. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Central America, the Dominican Republic and the USA is providing new opportunities for the forest industry.

Non-traditional species continue to be harvested and marketed with good acceptance in the national and international markets.

Natural disasters in the USA and the Caribbean have led to irregular disturbances in the market, with an increased demand for forest products such as sawnwood for the construction of housing in the national reconstruction processes.

Pine sawnwood is still a major component of the construction industry; its price has remained relatively stable over the last few years. However, prices of other industry inputs such as cement, reinforcing steel rods, etc. have increased. Synthetic materials are being introduced into the country in substantial quantities. The use of plasterboard for wall lining and the substitution of wood beams with metal girders are increasingly common.

Forest products transport controls continue to be carried out in cooperation with the National Police; however, illegal logging is still taking place.

A total of 802.0 ha of certified plantations have been established this year by public and private institutions, bringing the total plantation area to approximately 32 000 ha. These plantations are not under adequate management and therefore roundwood harvesting in these areas is very limited, except in private plantations, such as teak plantations, where low volumes of timber are being extracted.

Mexico

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: 10%

Logs Non-tropical: 10%

Sawn Tropical: 15%

Sawn Non-tropical: 10%

Veneer Tropical: 15%

Veneer Non-tropical: 15%

Plywood Tropical: 15% or 20%

Plywood Non-tropical: 15% or 20%

The above tariff rates are MFN (most favoured nation) rates and they do not take into account tariff exception deadlines currently in force in countries that have signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Mexico.

It is estimated that tropical timber production for both native and introduced species will significantly increase over the next 10–15 years due to the current commercial forest plantation promotion policy implemented through the provision of direct economic incentives.

There is an economic incentives program to promote commercial forest plantations which is mainly geared to the use of (native and introduced) tropical species. Furthermore, there is a forest development program, which provides economic incentives to forest producers wishing to embark on further timber processing (i.e. value-added processing of products).

Expected trends show that the proportion of tropical timber species in the composition of trade will increase in the medium- to long-term (10 to 20 years). The share of tropical timber species is currently 5% as compared to non-tropical coniferous species which dominate the market with a 95% share. The proportion of tropical species should increase to 45% in 20 years thanks to the economic incentives program for plantations. With regard to lesser-used tropical species and secondary products, it is expected that their use should significantly increase by 20% through the forest development program currently under implementation.

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

tropical timber consumption in Mexico is estimated at 4%.

Given Mexico's land tenure structure, foreign involvement is very limited but tends to be higher in forest plantations, where foreign investments are currently estimated to account for 3% of total investments.

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

The area of forest plantations is currently estimated at 100 000 ha, 70 000 ha of which include coniferous and non-coniferous tropical species. The annual plantation establishment rate in 2004 was 16 000 ha, and it is expected to increase to 20 000 ha in 2005. The proportion of plantation roundwood production (200 000 m³) was 3% of Mexico's total roundwood production in 2004 and is expected to increase to 4% (250 000 m³) in 2005. The objective is to increase it to 300% (18 million m³) of the roundwood volume harvested from natural forests (6 million m³) by the year 2030.

Panama

Decree No. 57 was promulgated on 6 June 2002. It imposes a total ban on the export of logs, blocks, sawnwood or rough-planed timber from natural forests. This means that all exports of these products are from plantation timber.

The national forest policy was promulgated through Decree No. 2 of 17 January 2003. This policy promotes the export of finished products (i.e. higher value added products) and establishes the need for sustainable forest management. The Forestry Law and its Regulations are currently under revision. WWF-Central America is promoting sustainable forest management in indigenous territories.

There are currently 57 182 ha of forest plantations in Panama. The annual plantation establishment rate has decreased in comparison to previous years and is currently 2 000 ha.

Peru (2004)

Import tariffs for tropical timber products remain at 15% of the FOB value. There are no export quotas or restrictions for forest species, except for banned species. At present, there are several incentives in place, such as the Amazonian Law, which stipulates tax exemptions for fuel and payment of income tax and general sales tax (GST). In the case of exports, there is also a drawback facility involving tax rebates of up to 5% of the FOB value. In addition, lower harvesting fees are applied to those concessions that implement integrated projects for timber extraction, timber processing in mills located in the same region as the concession, and marketing of value-added forest products. Furthermore, voluntary forest certification for forest products from managed forests is also promoted.

The new forest legislation promotes the development of the forest industry throughout the national territory to ensure increased economic returns and social benefits for the communities related to forest activities. Furthermore, this legislation promotes the harvesting of a larger number of species to ensure optimal utilisation and forest logging, industrialisation and marketing chain integration. Unlike the previous legislation, whereby forest fees were based on extracted timber volumes, the current forest concession process involves the establishment of fees based on harvested areas. This new system encourages increased utilisation of timber volumes, including lesser-used species.

The domestic market is focusing on a larger number of species; thus, over 300 species are known, and about 30 of these are being marketed at the domestic level. The trade in these species is important for the forest sector because an increase in forest productivity is expected as a result of new harvesting modalities in concessions granted through public tender in the Departments of Madre de Dios, Ucayali, San Martin and Huanuco and Loreto, covering an area of more than 3.9 million hectares. The export market attracts high-value species such as mahogany and cedar. The former was listed in Appendix II of CITES as of 15 November 2003. An increase in other hardwood exports is expected, including species such as shihuahuaco, quinilla, estoraque, etc., which are geared to the Chinese market. Cumala exports are also significant for Peru.

The building sector is the highest timber demand sector in the country; however, the use of timber

is limited to formwork and, to a lesser extent, fine carpentry applications (finishes). There is an urgent need to develop the domestic market and boost the demand for wood-based housing construction components made of timber from tropical forests and reforested Andean watershed areas. These products can be used to process new materials for the construction of urban and rural housing at various socio-economic levels. This would have a positive effect in the national timber industry and would consequently generate employment in the sector. The limited use of timber and timber products for the construction of housing is a key problem for the sector. Its causes include: no history of timber use in housing construction; isolated development of technological and architectural research; a lack of organisation in the sector, from the logging to the dissemination stage; and the lack of a promotional body to promote the use and consumption of timber in the building industry. The effects can be summarised as follows: a lack of promotion of production systems geared to consumers; shortage of supply of dimension, treated and seasoned timber; no history of purchase/sale of standardised quality products; a lack of application and/or knowledge of existing technical standards; a lack of knowledge on new alternative species to replace traditional species; search for and substitution with new elements to replace timber products in the building industry; a lack of awareness of existing techniques for the grading of timber based on use criteria and wood properties; a lack of interest in the private sector regarding the processing of timber products for the building industry; and a lack of supply of prefabricated parts and components, among others.

Current mortgage facilities and interest rates do not favour the construction of timber housing. However, a housing program has been established promoting the use of natural forest species in fine carpentry applications (finishes). Furthermore, the existence of substitutes has limited the use of timber.

The interest of foreign investors is reflected in the recent forest concession process that has taken place in Permanent Production Forests. Within the framework of the current legislation, Permanent Production Forests have been established in the departments of Ayacucho, Cusco, Huanuco, Junin, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, Puno, San Martin and Ucayali. Public tender processes (granting of forest concessions)

have taken place in Madre de Dios, Ucayali, San Martin, Huanuco and Loreto.

The Forestry and Wildlife Commission (Intendencia Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre) is responsible for monitoring policies, plans, programmes and projects on sustainable use and conservation of forest resources. Almost 3000 m³ of timber was seized by this body due to various infractions in the second half of 2003.

Most registered plantations in Peru are part of reforestation programmes with species such as eucalyptus, pine and other native species from the highlands region. A total of 754 244 ha has so far been reforested. Industrial roundwood from plantations accounts for 5–10% of national production. This figure will remain at less than 10%, due to the fact that many plantations are harvested for production purposes and are not subsequently reforested. There are also plantations that are used for protection rather than production purposes (e.g. in watershed areas). Plantation timber from the Coastal Region is mainly used for hedges (casuarina, eucalyptus), or very limited volumes are sold to mining companies.

Suriname

The Act on timber export taxes of November 1946 was revised in March 2005. With this revision logs and semi-processed timber can be exported within CARICOM duty free. On logs exported outside CARICOM there is a tax that varies between 18% and 20% of the export price and on semi-processed timber a tax that varies between 5% and 15% of the export price.

In 1996, a process was initiated to strengthen the institutional capacity of the forest sector to manage the forest resources of Suriname. The process was intended to replace the Suriname Forest Service (LBB) that had become obsolete after decades of successful functioning since its establishment in 1947. This process was supported with the technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and with the financial assistance from the Dutch Government. This resulted in the establishment of the Foundation for Forest management and Production Control (SBB) as a step towards the establishment of the desired Forest Management Authority (now called BOSNAS). It is envisaged that the BOSNAS will be established by the end of 2005. The most important Act for Sustainable Forest Management

is the Forest Management Act of 1992, which is enforced by the SBB and, when established, by BOSNAS.

Trinidad and Tobago

Current import tariffs are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free
 Logs Non-Tropical: Free
 Sawnwood Tropical: Free
 Sawnwood Non-Tropical: Free
 Veneer Tropical: 15%
 Veneer Non-Tropical: Free
 Plywood Tropical: 10%
 Plywood Non-Tropical: 10%

There is a government programme which provides incentives for private land owners who are establishing and practicing forestry. Also, a National Reforestation Programme is currently ongoing. Teak and pine plantations have been allocated for sale to all sawmillers.

There is a demand for the lesser-known species however the demand for minor tropical forest products has fallen. There is an increased use of concrete, steel and aluminium roofs in the construction industry, instead of wood.

During 2002 100 forest offences were discovered: the lost royalty involved totalled TT\$70 277. Fines imposed and recovered totalled TT\$44 400.

Plantation establishment in 2004 was as follows:

Teak - 6 ha
 Pine - 48 ha
 Mixed spp. - 111 ha
 Approximately 200 ha of plantations are established per year.

Venezuela

Incentives for SFM and forest development include income tax exemptions for all primary activities, the identification of new sites for forest management within areas designated for forest production throughout the country and a public forest financing fund for forest plantations and industrialization.

The private sector, through the company "Terranova de Venezuela", has recently established an industrial estate with state-of-the-art technology. It comprises an industrial sawmill, an MDF plant and a particleboard plant. The establishment of a pulp and paper plant is also planned with financing from the private and public sectors.

There is an average diversity of 458 forest species in natural forests, comprising 106 commercial species and 352 potential species. A total of 92 forest species from natural forests are currently being harvested. The results of studies being carried out on physical-mechanical properties of potential species will facilitate the introduction of new species into the market and production diversification.

Given the significance of secondary forest products, two (2) projects are currently being implemented within the Cuba-Venezuela cooperation agreement with a view to assessing the current status and potential of non-timber forest products in the states of Delta Amacuro and Amazonas.

In 2004, interest rates in the building sector, established through the Housing Policy Act, were about 10.83% per annum. The demand for family units (housing) in the country is about 2,000,000 units. The Government's Social Development Policy has promoted the construction of social housing through the Single Social Fund (Fondo Único Social), the National Housing Council (Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda - CONAVI), and the National Institute for Housing (Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda - INAVI), which will require timber products for construction and decoration purposes.

There are no restrictions in the current policy for foreign investment in forest activities in the country. Foreign involvement has been particularly significant in activities related to forest management plans, forest plantations, the sawmilling, pulp, paper and cardboard industries, and high and medium density fibreboard industries. Direct investments by the private sector in support of forest-related programmes, plans and projects have not been quantified.

Forest management companies implement forest management plans within the framework of administrative contracts concluded with the government, with financial resources committed by commercial banks involved in timber trade.

The area of forest plantations in the country is estimated at 800 591 ha, including coniferous and non-coniferous species. The average plantation establishment rate by the public and private forest sector ranges from 1 500 ha/year to 3 800 ha/year.

Consumer Countries

Egypt (2004)

Customs tariff for sawnwood imports (HS code 4407) is 5%. The Government defers additional sales taxes (usually 5%) to encourage the private sector to increase their efforts in wood utilization. There is also a 3% customs service fee. Tariff rates on raw wood have been reduced to encourage the domestic industries.

No tropical or temperate natural forests are available in Egypt. Most of the local timber is obtained through either linear plantations or man-made forests. Presently, small areas of tropical timber plantations (*Khaya senegalensis* and *Terminalia arjuna*) are being established in the southern parts of Egypt.

The timber industry has increased the usage of softwood timber and hardwood timber for furniture production. Domestic buildings commonly use concrete, however, with tropical hardwood mostly used in railroad ties, veneers and furniture manufacture. Timber imports include mainly softwood timber, temperate hardwood timber, panel products, railroad ties, sleepers, veneer wood, plywood and particleboard.

Egypt mainly imports tropical hardwood timber from West Africa (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Republic of Congo), Malaysia, Indonesia and recently China. Coniferous timber is mostly imported from Finland, Sweden, Russia, Romania, Slovenia, France, the USA and Canada.

European Union

Denmark (2004)

No initiatives affect Danish production and trade of tropical timber products. There is nothing that indicates any trend for expanding capacity etc. In the past few years, there is a growing interest in wooden houses.

France (2004)

Applied tariff rates are common to the European Union. Other than current European rules, no national rules are applied to tropical timber imports. However, a new provision was adopted by the French Government in 2003-04 specifying that tropical timber used in government contracts should be certified and originate from forests under sustainable management. No significant plans exist to increase tropical timber processing capacity or the range of utilized species.

The number of building permits increased by 12.1% in 2004 compared to the first half of 2003, in particular for housing in apartment buildings. However, the number of permits for other non-housing buildings decreased by 3.3% compared to the first half of 2003.

Japan

In recent years, the plywood industry in Japan is shifting its use of materials from tropical timber to coniferous timber. Coniferous plywood production is steadily increasing, and approached 71% of total domestic plywood production in 2004.

The volume of imported plywood with at least one outer ply of 14 major tropical species (Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, Obeche, Acajou, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany, or Palissandre de Para) has been declining since 1995.

The annual housing starts for 2004 increased by 2.5% to 1,189,049 units. The share of wooden-structure housing starts for 2004 was 45.5% which was up by 3.4% as compared to the previous year.

New Zealand

Current tariffs rates are as follows:

Logs Tropical: Free

Logs Non-Tropical: Free

Sawn Tropical: See Below

Sawn Non-Tropical: See Below

Veneer Tropical: See Below

Veneer Non-Tropical: See Below

Plywood Tropical: 5%-7%

Plywood Non-Tropical: 5%-7%

Preferential tariffs on plywood due to be phased out by 2010. All sawn non-tropical and tropical timber enters New Zealand duty free unless sanded or finger-jointed (tariff of up to 7.0%). Tropical veneer enters NZ duty free except for code 4408.10.09 (tariff up to 7.0%). Non-tropical veneer enters NZ duty free except if not "planed" (tariff 6.5%). All of these tariffs are due to be reduced to 5% - 5.5% by July 2008.

New Zealand remains a very small importer of tropical species.

Planted production forest area as at 1 April 2004: 1.8 million ha (89% radiata pine, 6% Douglas-fir). New planting in 2003: 19 900 ha; average over last 30 years: 44 000 ha/yr. Proportion of roundwood from planted production forests: 99.9%.

Norway

There are no tariffs on the import of wood products in Norway. No specific factors are expected to have a significant impact on the very limited trade of tropical timber products in Norway in the near future. There are no plans for expanding tropical timber processing capacity.

Lesser-used tropical timber species have limited importance. No significant changes in tropical timber consumption due to domestic factors are expected.

Forest plantations occupy approximately 300 000 ha. The establishment rate was approximately 150 ha in 2004. The proportion of industrial roundwood production from plantations is less than 2.5 percent.

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APPENDICES

The following Appendices contain data on production, trade and consumption by country (Appendix 1), major trade flows by product (Appendix 2), major species traded (Appendix 3), prices of major tropical timber products (Appendix 4), trade in secondary processed wood products (Appendix 5) and the 2005-2006 ECE/FAO Timber Committee market statement (Appendix 6).

In Appendix 1, unit values may differ for equivalent volumes/values due to rounding. In Appendix 2, 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 in Appendix 2.

The sources indicated below are applicable to all tables. The notes are of relevance to one or more tables.

Sources: 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire. Other sources are indicated by the superscripts after the figures (C: UNSO COMTRADE or EUROSTAT COMEXT databases; E: UN-ECE Timber database, F: FAOSTAT database; G: Global Trade Atlas; I: ITTO estimate; ⁺: Proportional estimate; *: Other unofficial data including country statistical reports, trade journals, ITTO project reports, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reports, etc. – see References for a list of all data sources used).

Notes: Domestic Consumption = Production + Imports - Exports
 The superscript "A" indicates adjustment from veneer area to volume assuming an average veneer sheet thickness of 2 mm.
 The superscript "D" indicates adjustment to calendar year figures from figures provided for portions of a calendar year or for a non-calendar fiscal year.
 The superscript "R" indicates a figure rounded down to zero.
 The superscript "W" indicates adjustment from weight (usually metric tons) to volume assuming the following factors (unless different conversion factors are reported): coniferous logs – 1.43m³/ton; non-coniferous tropical logs – 1.37m³/ton; non-coniferous non-tropical logs – 1.25m³/ton; coniferous sawnwood – 1.82m³/ton; non-coniferous sawnwood – 1.43m³/ton; veneer – 1.33m³/ton; plywood – 1.54m³/ton.
 Dashes (--) in Tables indicate data not available or impossible to calculate (i.e. divide by zero).
 Export values/prices in Appendices 1, 3, 4 and 5 are FOB; import values are CIF, unless otherwise stated.

The following ITTO members did not respond to the 2005 Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire: Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

Appendix 1

Production and Trade of Timber, 2001-2005

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	Logs	All	24353	23102	26717	25684	25684 ¹	1	1	2	1	1 ¹	998	1280	1242	1033	1033 ¹	23356	21824	25477	24653	24653
		C	12806	12593	15003	14701	14701 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	801	1014	1107	854	854 ¹	12005	11579	13896	13847	13847
	Sawn	NC	11547	10509	11714	10984	10984 ¹	1	1	2	1	1 ¹	198	266	135	179	179 ¹	11350	10244	11581	10806	10806
		All	3525	4119	3732	4037	4037 ¹	583	736	778	804	804 ¹	109	75	68	155	155 ¹	3999	4780	4442	4687	4687
	C		2351	3011	2669	3012	3012 ¹	490	624	652	655	655 ¹	73	36	35	120	120 ¹	2767	3599	3286	3547	3547
		NC	1174	1108	1063	1026	1026 ¹	94	111	126	149	149 ¹	36	39	33	34	34 ¹	1232	1180	1156	1140	1140
	Ven	All	5 ¹	5 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	17 ¹	45	15	19	19 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	4 ¹	6	6 ¹	17	43	12	14	14
		C	0	0	0	0	0	3 ¹	1	2	8	8 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	2 ^C	4	4 ¹	1	0	1	4	4
	NC		5 ¹	5 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	15	44	12	11	11 ¹	3	6	2	2	2 ¹	16	43	12	10	10
		All	157	192	219	239	239 ¹	99	145	166	193	193 ¹	14	7	2	5	5 ¹	242	330	383	427	427
	C		151	184	202	221	221 ¹	58	91	101	122	122 ¹	10	3	1	4	4 ¹	199	272	302	339	339
		NC	6	8	17	18	18 ¹	41	54	65	70	70 ¹	4	4	1	1	1 ¹	44	58	82	88	88
Canada	Logs	All	184700 ⁺	189154	187302	196667	195475	7557	7524	6615	6696	6696 ¹	3835	4952	5004	4746	4746 ¹	188422	191726	188913	198617	197425
		C	152600 ⁺	155218	153685	161370	160275	5339	4945	4530	4339	4339 ¹	3542	4589	4688	4412	4412 ¹	154397	155574	153527	161297	160202
	Sawn	NC	32100 ⁺	33936	33617	35297	35200	2218	2579	2085	2357	2357 ¹	293	363	316	334	334 ¹	34025	36152	35386	37320	37223
		All	53708 ^R	57956	56892	60655	61801	1433 ^R	1484	1537	3073	2127	36513 ^R	37591	37983	39411	41721	18628	21849	20446	24317	22207
	C		52614 ^R	56225	55132	58863	60001	395 ^R	385	411	487	527	35220 ^R	36199	36609	37924	40281	17789	20411	18934	21426	20247
		NC	1094	1731	1760	1792	1800	1038	1099	1126	2586	1600	1293	1392	1374	1487	1440	839	1438	1512	2891	1960
	Ven	All	600 ¹	650 ¹	700	860 ^R	800	306	298	226	286	200	843	876	835	1047	900	63	72	91	99	100
		C	450 ¹	500 ¹	560	660 ¹	600 ¹	28	16	18	36 ¹	20 ¹	472	511	505	664	600 ¹	6	5	73	32	20
	NC		150 ¹	150 ¹	140	200 ¹	200 ¹	278	282	208	250 ¹	180 ¹	371	365	330	383	300 ¹	57	67	18	67	80
	Ply	All	2326 ^E	2476 ^E	2206	2344	2300	520	489	509	844	800	1030	1055	1017	1028	950	1816	1910	1698	2160	2150
		C	2026	2176	1906	2044	2000 ¹	116	184	134	220 ¹	200 ¹	675	686	669	665	620 ¹	1467	1674	1371	1599	1580
	NC		300 ^R	300 ^R	300	300	300 ¹	404	305	375	624 ¹	600 ¹	355	369	348	363	330 ¹	349	236	327	561	570
China	Logs	All	41970	41272	43199	47121 ⁺	49480 ⁺	16863	24331	25411 ^C	26309 ^C	25965 ⁺	18	11	9	6 ^C	5 ⁺	58816	65592	68601	73424	75440
		C	29000 ¹	26828 ⁺	28079 ⁺	19681 ⁺	20665 ⁺	9142	15781	14978 ^C	16007 ^C	16760 ⁺	1	0	0 ^R	0 ^C	0 ⁺	38141	42608	43057	35688	37425
	Sawn	NC	12970 ¹	14444 ⁺	15120 ⁺	27440 ⁺	28815 ⁺	7722	8550	10433 ^C	10302 ^C	9205 ⁺	17	11	9	6 ^C	5 ⁺	20675	22984	25544	37736	38015
		All	7638	8516	11269	15325 ⁺	18390 ⁺	4034	5396	5488 ^C	5988 ^C	6605 ⁺	450	431	523	475 ^C	490 ⁺	11223	13481	16233	20838	24505
	C		4853 ¹	5110 ⁺	6761 ⁺	6425 ⁺	7710 ⁺	643 ¹	1189	1357 ^C	1689 ^C	1870 ⁺	86 ¹	99	165	188 ^C	180 ⁺	5410	6200	7953	7926	9400
		NC	2785 ¹	3406 ⁺	4508 ⁺	8900 ⁺	10680 ⁺	3391 ¹	4207	4130 ^C	4299 ^C	4735 ⁺	364 ¹	332	358	287 ^C	310 ⁺	5813	7281	8280	12912	15105
	Ven	All	481	712	2949	3000 ¹	3000 ¹	335 ^W	286	205 ^C	153 ^C	153 ¹	62	93	106	110 ^C	110 ¹	754	905	3048	3043	3043
		C	101 ¹	132 ¹	949 ¹	1000 ¹	1000 ¹	44 ^W	82	36 ^C	4 ^C	4 ¹	2	2	4	2 ^C	2 ¹	143	213	981	1002	1002
	NC		380 ¹	580 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	291 ^W	203	169 ^C	149 ^C	149 ¹	60	91	102	108 ^C	108 ¹	610	692	2067	2041	2041
	Ply	All	9045	11352	21023	20900 ⁺	20900 ¹	651	636	789 ^C	788 ^C	788 ¹	965	1792	2040	4302 ^C	4600 ¹	8731	10196	19771	17386	17088
		C	5000 ¹	6275 ¹	11500 ¹	11000 ¹	11000 ¹	25 ¹	34	48 ^C	53 ^C	53 ¹	479	852	1002	2487 ^C	2600 ¹	4546	5458	10546	8566	8453
	NC		4045 ¹	5077 ¹	9523 ¹	9900 ¹	9900 ¹	626 ¹	602	741 ^C	735 ^C	735 ¹	486	941	1039	1815 ^C	2000 ¹	4185	4738	9225	8820	8635

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	691 ^G	491 ^C	193 ^C	75 ^C	75 ¹	1 ^G	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	3 ^C	3 ¹	694	496	197	78	78
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^G	157 ^C	58 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	0 ^G	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	157	58	3	3
	Sawn	NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	690 ^G	335 ^C	135 ^C	72 ^C	72 ¹	1 ^G	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	3 ^C	3 ¹	693	339	140	74	74
		All	100 ¹	75 ¹	55 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	1245 ^G	1369 ^C	1100 ^C	862 ^C	862 ¹	4 ^G	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ¹	1341	1441	1153	885	885
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	166 ^G	186 ^C	230 ^C	159 ^C	159 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	165	186	230	159	159
		NC	100 ¹	75 ¹	55 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	1080 ^G	1183 ^C	870 ^C	703 ^C	703 ¹	4 ^G	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ¹	1176	1255	923	726	726
	Ply	All	50 ¹	40 ¹	30 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	117 ^{GA}	183 ^C	108 ^{CA}	38 ^C	38 ¹	0 ^{GA}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ¹	167	222	138	47	47
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^{GA}	2 ^C	11 ^{CA}	0 ^C	0 ¹	0 ^{GA}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	2	11	0	0
	NC	All	50 ¹	40 ¹	30 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	116 ^{GA}	181 ^C	97 ^{CA}	38 ^C	38 ¹	0 ^{GA}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ¹	166	221	127	47	47
		C	30 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	375 ^{GA}	339 ^C	344 ^{CA}	327 ^C	327 ¹	14 ^{GA}	15 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	392	334	347	329	329
	NC	All	0	0	0	0	0	9 ^{GA}	35 ^C	18 ^{CA}	15 ^C	15 ¹	0 ^{GA}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	9	35	17	15	15
		C	30 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	366 ^{GA}	303 ^C	327 ^{CA}	311 ^C	311 ¹	14 ^{GA}	15 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	382	298	330	313	313
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	4 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1	5	2	2	2
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	4 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	2 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^C	1 ¹	0	4	1	1	1
	Sawn	NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		All	0	0	0	0	0	4 ^C	5 ^C	9 ^C	9 ^C	9 ¹	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	2	3	7	6	6
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	4 ^C	5 ^C	9 ^C	9 ^C	9 ¹	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	2	3	7	6	6
	Ply	All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	NC	All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	16 ^C	16 ^C	20 ^C	21 ^C	21 ¹	5 ^C	6 ^C	7 ^C	6 ^C	6 ¹	11	10	13	15	15
	NC	All	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^C	1 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	2	3	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	15 ^C	15 ^C	18 ^C	19 ^C	19 ¹	5 ^C	6 ^C	7 ^C	6 ^C	6 ¹	10	9	10	12	12
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	26 ¹	26 ¹	26 ¹	26	26 ¹	1139 ^W	1068 ^W	1142 ^W	1289 ^W	1270 ^W	10	14	9 ^W	16 ^W	14 ^W	1156	1080	1159	1299	1282
		C	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17	17 ¹	166 ^W	174 ^W	163 ^W	171 ^W	175 ^W	3	6	2 ^W	6 ^W	6 ^W	181	184	178	182	187
	Sawn	NC	9 ¹	9 ¹	9 ¹	9	9 ¹	973 ^W	895 ^W	978 ^W	1118 ^W	1094 ^W	7	8	7 ^W	11 ^W	8 ^W	975	896	981	1117	1095
		All	22 ¹	19 ¹	12 ¹	11 ¹	12 ¹	817 ^W	954 ^W	949 ^W	1125 ^W	1153 ^W	46	44	41 ^W	49 ^W	53 ^W	793	929	921	1087	1112
	Ven	C	12 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	8 ¹	9 ¹	416 ^W	513 ^W	529 ^W	599 ^W	597 ^W	14	12	16 ^W	20 ^W	14 ^W	414	510	522	588	592
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	2 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	401 ^W	441 ^W	421 ^W	525 ^W	556 ^W	32	32	24 ^W	29 ^W	39 ^W	379	419	398	499	520
	Ply	All	60 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50	50 ¹	143 ^W	143 ^W	187 ^W	206 ^W	146 ^W	5	7	8 ^W	9 ^W	12 ^W	198	187	229	247	184
		C	0	0	0	0	0	12 ^W	10 ^W	3 ^W	11 ^W	6 ^W	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^W	0 ^W	0 ^W	12	9	3	11	6
	NC	All	60 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50	50 ¹	132 ^W	134 ^W	184 ^W	195 ^W	140 ^W	5	7	8 ^W	9 ^W	12 ^W	187	177	226	236	178
		C	560 ¹	509 ¹	560 ¹	661	662 ¹	502 ^W	585 ^W	666 ^W	819 ^W	857 ^W	52	43	33 ^W	30 ^W	27 ^W	1010	1051	1193	1450	1492
	NC	All	10 ¹	9 ¹	10 ¹	11 ¹	12 ¹	63 ^W	67 ^W	92 ^W	169 ^W	188 ^W	4	2	2 ^W	2 ^W	1 ^W	68	74	100	178	198
		C	550 ¹	500 ¹	550 ¹	650	650 ¹	439 ^W	518 ^W	574 ^W	650 ^W	669 ^W	48	41	31 ^W	28 ^W	26 ^W	941	977	1093	1272	1293

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Egypt	Logs	All	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30	30 ¹	149 ^c	169 ^c	87 ^c	61 ¹	62 ¹	0 ^h	2 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^h	0 ¹	179	198	116	91	92
		C	0	0	0	0	0	128 ^c	145 ^c	67 ^c	26 ¹	26 ¹	0 ^h	2 ^c	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ¹	128	144	67	25	26
		NC	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30	30 ¹	21 ^c	24 ^c	19 ^c	36 ¹	36 ¹	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ¹	51	54	49	65	66
	Sawn	All	4	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	2 ¹	2930 ¹	2384 ^c	2377 ^c	2279 ⁺	2388 ⁺	0 ^h	1	0	2 ¹	0 ⁺	2934	2386	2380	2279	2390
		C	2	0 ⁺	0	0	0	2561 ⁺	1892 ^c	2003 ^c	2045 ⁺	2150 ⁺	0	0 ^h	0	2 ¹	0 ⁺	2563	1892	2003	2043	2150
		NC	2	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	2 ¹	369	491 ^c	374 ^c	234 ⁺	238 ⁺	0 ^h	1	0	0	0 ⁺	371	493	377	236	240
	Ven	All	10 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	7	7 ¹	46	35	25	46 ¹	46 ¹	0 ^h	0 ¹	0 ¹	4 ¹	0 ¹	56	42	32	49	53
		C	8 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5	5 ¹	11	7	9	21 ¹	21 ¹	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ^h	3 ¹	0 ¹	19	12	14	23	26
		NC	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2	2 ¹	36	28	17	25 ^c	25 ¹	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ^h	1 ¹	0 ¹	38	30	19	26	27
	Ply	All	55 ¹	70 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	28 ¹	40	11	9	15	15 ¹	0	0 ^h	0 ^h	0	0 ¹	95	81	39	40	43
		C	50 ¹	60 ¹	25 ¹	20	20 ¹	6	2	9	14	15 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	56	62	34	34	35
		NC	5 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	8 ¹	34	9	0 ^h	0 ^h	0 ¹	0	0 ^h	0 ^h	0	0 ¹	39	19	5	5	8
EU	Logs	All	229944	234420	242983	249645	272092	51686	48676	48746	47814	47919	16387	15640	14814	15185	15615	267455	267455	276915	282274	304397
		C	184321	191065	197496	203957	223936	28631	27405	27946	27774	27850	10818	9891	9514	10318	10788	208579	208579	215928	221413	240998
		NC	45623	43355	45488	45688	48156	23055	21270	20800	20040	20069	5569	5749	5300	4867	4827	58876	58876	60987	60861	63398
	Sawn	All	78453	78702	80581	83090	83731	38813	39195	40014	40562	40559	33110	35405	35010	36579	36812	82491	82491	85585	87074	87478
		C	70955	72004	74101	76777	77430	31453	32023	33035	33515	33321	31051	33163	33126	34600	34904	70864	70864	74010	75691	75847
		NC	7498	6698	6480	6314	6301	7360	7172	6979	7047	7239	2058	2242	1884	1978	1909	11628	11628	11575	11383	11631
	Ven	All	1176	1286	1199	1029	1022	844	907	944	1002	990	493	513	450	457	431	1680	1680	1693	1575	1581
		C	269	569	542	383	378	167	210	171	174	174	151	144	130	134	128	635	635	583	423	424
		NC	907	717	657	646	644	676	696	773	828	816	343	369	320	323	303	5361	5361	5894	6365	6388
	Ply	All	3177	3153	3112	3080	3080	5131	5012	5557	6042	6047	2606	2619	2818	2966	2906	5547	5547	5851	6156	6221
		C	1398	1542	1532	1488	1483	2115	2008	2368	2518	2545	1302	1277	1460	1518	1488	2273	2273	2440	2487	2540
		NC	1779	1611	1580	1592	1597	3015	3004	3189	3524	3502	1303	1341	1358	1447	1418	3274	3274	3411	3669	3681
Austria	Logs	All	10562	14264	13719	12943	13400	7493	7275	7498	8402	8402 ¹	932	872	769	853	853 ¹	17123	20667	20448	20492	20949
		C	9695	13135	12774	11973	12400	6130	6035	6379	7332	7332 ¹	492	494	519	562	562 ¹	15333	18676	18634	18743	19170
		NC	867	1129	945	970	1000	1363	1240	1119	1070	1070 ¹	440	378	250	291	291 ¹	1790	1991	1814	1749	1779
	Sawn	All	10227	10415	10473	11133	11230	1320	1351	1443	1485	1280	6084	6422	6772	7457	7350	5463	5344	5144	5161	5160
		C	10011	10191	10263	10917	11000	1125	1138	1227	1269	1100	5932	6289	6626	7302	7200	5204	5040	4864	4884	4900
		NC	216	224	210	216	230	195	213	216	216	180	152	133	146	155	150	259	304	280	277	260
	Ven	All	23 ^h	23 ^h	23	23 ^h	23 ¹	31	31	37	48	62	24	28 ¹	30	43	40	30	26	30	28	45
		C	23 ^h	23 ^h	23	23 ^h	23 ¹	6	7	8	11	15 ¹	3	4	4	7 ¹	5 ¹	26	26	27	27	33
		NC	0 ^h	0 ^h	0	0 ^h	0 ¹	25	24	29	37	47 ¹	21	24 ¹	26	36 ¹	35 ¹	4	0	3	1	12
	Ply	All	186 ^h	186 ^h	186	186 ^h	186 ¹	138	156	180	144	140	286	240	262	265	280	38	102	104	65	46
		C	186 ^h	186 ^h	186	186 ^h	186 ¹	63	73	89	58	55 ¹	249	196	207	213	220 ¹	0	63	68	31	21
		NC	0 ^h	0 ^h	0	0 ^h	0 ¹	75	83	91	86	85 ¹	37	44	55	52	60 ¹	38	39	36	34	25

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Belgium	Logs	All	3665 ^E	3950	4215	4275	4270	4504 ^C	2676	2755	2755	2755 ^I	1001 ^G	1123	1051	1051	1051 ^I	7168	5503	5919	5979	5974
		C	2745 ^E	2950	3175	3260	3230	2383 ^C	1065	1067	1067	1067 ^I	664 ^G	710	693	693	693 ^I	4464	3305	3550	3635	3605
	Sawn	NC	920 ^E	1000	1040	1015	1040	2121 ^C	1611	1687	1687	1687 ^I	337 ^G	413	358	358	358 ^I	2704	2198	2369	2344	2369
		All	1275	1175	1215	1235	1250	1977 ^C	1391	2083	2021	2000	977 ^C	1137 ^I	1103	942	900	2274	1429	2195	2314	2350
		C	1075	975	1000	1035	1050	1383 ^C	927	1532	1491	1500	671 ^C	799	835	665	650	1787	1103	1696	1861	1900
	Ven	NC	200	200	215	200	200	593 ^C	464	551	530	500	306 ^C	338 ^C	268	277	250	487	326	498	453	450
		All	52	54	48	40	40	34 ^C	39	36	40	35	21 ^C	49	19	26	23	65	44	65	54	52
		C	0	0 ^I	0	0	0 ^I	6 ^C	10 ^I	9	14 ^I	10 ^I	1 ^C	9 ^I	4	8 ^I	5 ^I	5	1	5	6	5
	Ply	NC	52	54 ^I	48	40	40 ^I	28 ^C	29 ^I	27	26 ^I	25 ^I	21 ^C	40 ^I	16	18 ^I	18 ^I	59	43	60	48	47
		All	30	21	20	20	20	526 ^C	502	573	625	600	378 ^C	371	438	475	450	179	152	155	170	170
		C	0	1 ^I	1	1	1 ^I	164 ^C	177 ^I	208	235 ^I	220 ^I	90 ^C	99 ^I	136	150 ^I	130 ^I	74	79	73	86	91
		NC	30	20 ^I	19	19	19 ^I	363 ^C	325 ^I	365	390 ^I	380 ^I	288 ^C	272 ^I	302	325 ^I	320 ^I	105	73	82	84	79
Denmark	Logs	All	996 ^E	789 ^E	810	810	810	448	457	582	501	501 ^I	726	573	249	309	309 ^I	718	673	1144	1003	1003
		C	792 ^E	638 ^E	688	688	688	124	194	255	200	200 ^I	591	166	180	237	237 ^I	325	666	762	650	650
		NC	204 ^E	151 ^E	123	123	123	324	263	327	301	301 ^I	135	407	69	72	72 ^I	393	7	381	352	352
	Sawn	All	281	244	248	196	196	2659	2680	2302 ^E	2251 ^E	2251	142	280	127 ^C	134 ^C	134	2798	2644	2422	2313	2313
		C	238	217	225	175	175	2465	2429	2172 ^C	2111 ^C	2111	84	233	97 ^C	98 ^C	98	2619	2413	2300	2188	2188
		NC	43	27	23	21	21	194	251	130	140	140	58	47	30 ^C	36 ^C	36	179	231	123	125	125
	Ven	All	0	1	0	0	0	47	71	78	80	80	5	8	5	6	6	42	64	73	75	75
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ^I	9	29	10	8	8 ^I	0 ^R	0	2	1	1 ^I	9	29	8	7	7
		NC	0	1	0	0	0 ^I	38	42	68	72	72 ^I	5 ^I	8	4	4	4 ^I	33	35	64	68	68
	Ply	All	19 ^I	15	17	13	13	250	254	394	461	461	52	70	110	107	107	217	199	301	366	366
		C	14	15	17	13	13 ^I	139	161	226	278	278 ^I	38	44	54	55	55 ^I	115	132	189	236	236
		NC	5 ^I	0	0	0	0 ^I	111	93	168	183	183 ^I	14	26	56	52	52 ^I	102	67	112	131	131
Finland	Logs	All	47727	48529	49246	49281	44483	11870	12586	12869	12961	12961 ^I	399	404	432	525	525 ^I	59198	60711	61683	61717	56919
		C	41729	42479	43118	43226	38546	5259	6161	6041	6242	6242 ^I	382	391	421	515	515 ^I	46606	48249	48738	48953	44273
		NC	5998	6050	6128	6055	5937	6611	6425	6827	6719	6719 ^I	17	13	11	10	10 ^I	12592	12462	12944	12764	12646
	Sawn	All	12770	13390	13745	13544	12580	280	258	338	404	560	8136	8187	8169	8226	7820	4914	5461	5915	5722	5320
		C	12670	13280	13645	13460	12500	205	191	272	341	500	8114	8167	8152	8209	7800	4761	5304	5765	5593	5200
		NC	100	110	100	84	80	75	67	66	63	60	22	20	16	18	20	153	157	149	129	120
	Ven	All	85 ^I	76 ^I	84	79	80	14	21	11	10	10	97	75	78	77	75	2	22	16	12	15
		C	85 ^I	65 ^I	63	66	66 ^I	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^I	83	62	63	60	60 ^I	2	3	1	7	6
		NC	0 ^E	11 ^E	21	13	14 ^I	14	21	10	10	10 ^I	14	13	16	17	15 ^I	0	19	16	5	9
	Ply	All	1140 ^E	1240	1300	1355	1320	60	71	67	76	90	1009	1117	1172	1234	1200	191	194	195	196	210
		C	610 ^E	720	780	815	800 ^I	3	5	8	8	15 ^I	520	622	684	714	700 ^I	93	103	104	108	115
		NC	530 ^E	520	520	540	520 ^I	56	66	59	68	75 ^I	489	495	488	520	500 ^I	97	91	91	88	95

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
France	Logs	All	37471	32736	30540	32450	31950	1994	1993	2250	2140	2140 ¹	5116	4244	4111	3726	3726 ¹	34348	30485	28679	30865	30365
		C	25042	21820	19679	21200	20700	772	854	1097	1172	1172 ¹	3163	2242	2174	2017	2017 ¹	22651	20433	18601	20355	19855
	Sawn	NC	12429	10916	10861	11250	11250	1222	1139	1153	968	968 ¹	1954	2002	1937	1709	1709 ¹	11697	10052	10078	10510	10510
		All	10518	9815	9539	9612	9800	3328	3302	3526	3825	4031	1317	1414	1386	1377	1472	12529	11703	11679	12060	12359
		C	7714	7486	7440	7715	7900	2665	2762	2935	3218	3325	737	821	858	863	977	9642	9427	9517	10070	10248
	Ven	NC	2804	2329	2099	1897	1900	663	540	591	607	706	580	593	528	514	495	2887	2276	2162	1990	2111
		All	139 ^E	127	84	61	55	116	132	138	151	149	72	72	56	38	34	183	187	166	174	170
		C	42 ^E	38	25	18	15 ¹	49	47	39	37	37 ¹	6	4	2	3	2 ¹	86	80	62	52	50
	Ply	NC	97 ^E	89	59	43	40 ¹	67	85	98	114	112 ¹	67	68	54	35	32 ¹	97	107	103	122	120
		All	509	459	415	435	450	358	349	363	380	420	200	190	187	190	180	666	619	591	625	690
		C	121	133	114	124	130 ¹	136	29	140	150	170 ¹	75	6	75	79	70 ¹	182	156	179	195	230
		NC	388	326	301	311	320 ¹	221	320	223	230	250 ¹	125	183	112	111	110 ¹	484	463	412	430	460
Germany	Logs	All	36502	37755	45415	49206	50050	3493	2623	2519	1916	1916 ¹	4906	4907	4592	4748	3709 ¹	35089	35471	43342	46374	48257
		C	27083	29968	36413	40457	41300	3070	2278	2244	1608	1608 ¹	3398	3454	3148	3593	2600 ¹	26755	28792	35509	38472	40308
	Sawn	NC	9419	7787	9002	8749	8750	423	345	275	308	308 ¹	1508	1453	1444	1155	1109	8334	6679	7833	7902	7949
		All	16131	17119	17596	19450	19600	4989	5211	4931	4468	4600	4083	4848	4706	5449	5490	17037	17482	17821	18469	18710
		C	14889	15979	16525	18313	18500	4278	4505	4279	3858	4000	3496	4237	4113	4816	4850	15671	16247	16691	17355	17650
	Ven	NC	1242	1140 ^E	1071	1137	1100	711	706	652	610	600	587	611	593	633	640	1366	1235	1130	1114	1060
		All	251	407 ¹	402 ¹	257 ¹	255 ¹	163	155	167	162	160	124	120	120	123	120	290	442	449	296	295
		C	51 ¹	392 ^E	392	237	235 ¹	12	20	19	20	15 ¹	2	1	1	1	1 ¹	61	411	410	256	249
	Ply	NC	200 ¹	15 ¹	10 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	151	135	148	142	145 ¹	122	119	119	122	119 ¹	229	31	39	40	46
		All	321 ^E	290 ¹	250 ¹	174 ¹	175 ¹	1133 ¹	973 ^E	1103	1156	1156	236 ¹	167	200	190	200	1218	1096	1153	1140	1131
		C	246 ¹	285	245	169	170 ¹	480 ¹	409 ^E	452	439	439 ¹	110 ¹	90	98	100 ¹	110 ¹	616	604	599	508	499
		NC	75 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	652 ¹	564 ^E	651	717	717 ¹	126 ¹	77	102	90 ¹	90 ¹	602	492	554	632	632
Greece	Logs	All	515	498	599	468	468	365	314 ^E	341 ^E	204 ^C	204 ¹	1 ^C	0 ^R	1 ^C	1 ^C	1 ¹	879	812	940	671	671
		C	324	332	311	296	296	55 ^E	54 ^E	129 ^E	92 ^C	92 ¹	0 ^C	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	379	386	440	388	388
	Sawn	NC	191	166	288	172	172	310	260 ^E	212 ^E	112 ^C	112 ¹	1 ^C	0 ^R	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	500	426	499	284	283
		All	123 ^E	196	196	196	192	763	838	1000 ^C	1718 ^C	918	16 ^E	12	11 ^C	24 ^C	12	870	1022	1185	1889	1098
		C	71 ^E	81	81	81	75	583	649	832 ^C	1332 ^C	725	1 ^C	2	3 ^C	5 ^C	3	653	728	910	1408	797
	Ven	NC	52 ^E	115	115	115	117	180 ^E	189 ^E	168 ^C	386 ^C	193	15 ^E	10	8 ^C	19 ^C	9	217	294	275	482	301
		All	0 ^E	0	0	0	0	14	22	16 ^C	47 ^C	24	2 ^C	9	1 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1	12	13	15	46	23
		C	0 ^E	0	0	0	0 ¹	3	13	2 ^C	3 ^C	4 ¹	1 ^C	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	2	11	2	3	4
	Ply	NC	0 ^E	0	0	0	0 ¹	11	9	14 ^C	44 ^C	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	7	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ¹	11	2	13	43	19
		All	34 ^E	11	13	13	13	30 ^E	17 ^E	51 ^C	116 ^C	58	6 ^E	1	8 ^C	20 ^C	10	58	27	56	109	61
		C	0 ^E	0	0	0	0	12 ^E	6 ^E	18 ^C	27 ^C	22 ¹	1 ^E	0 ^R	1 ^C	3 ^C	2 ¹	11	6	17	24	20
		NC	34 ^E	11	13	13	13	19 ^E	11 ^E	33 ^C	89 ^C	36 ¹	5 ^E	1	7 ^C	17 ^C	8 ¹	48	21	39	86	41

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Ireland	Logs	All	2423	2613	2653	2480	2480	99	142	271	271	271 ¹	51	126	90	90	90 ¹	2471	2629	2834	2661	2661
		C	2412	2591	2635	2477	2477	62	75	146	146	146 ¹	50	126	90	90	90 ¹	2424	2540	2691	2533	2533
		NC	11	22	18	3	3	37	67	126	126	126 ¹	1	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47	89	143	128	128
	Sawn	All	929 ¹	818	1005	942 ¹	942 ¹	663	885	928	928	928	191 ¹	332	344	344	344	1401	1371	1590	1527	1526
		C	919	807	996	937	937	564	798	848	848	848	186	325	339	339	339	832	569	737	678	678
		NC	10 ¹	11	9	5 ¹	5 ¹	99	87	80	80	80	5	7	5	5	5	104	91	84	80	80
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	5	5	5	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	10	5	5	5
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1	1	1	1
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	3	3 ¹	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	9	3	3	3
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0	161 ^E	139	167	167	167	7	1	1	1	1	154	138	167	167	167
		C	0	0	0	0	0	86 ^E	78	86	86	86 ¹	5 ^E	1	1	1	1 ¹	81	77	85	85	85
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	75 ^E	61	81	81	81 ¹	2 ^E	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	73	61	81	81	81
Italy	Logs	All	2972	2628	2639	2883	2655	5211	4703	4323	4614	4614	23	16	11	17	17 ¹	8160	7315	6952	7481	7253
		C	1098	997	1011	1058	985	2287	2337	2153	2309	2309 ¹	3	3	3	6	6 ¹	3382	3331	3161	3361	3288
		NC	1874	1631	1628	1826	1670	2924	2366	2170	2305	2305 ¹	20	13	8	11	11 ¹	4778	3984	3791	4120	3964
	Sawn	All	1600	1605	1590	1580	1540	7785	7936	7424	7631	7950	197	195	151	157	155	9188	9346	8863	9054	9335
		C	700	715	710	753	695	5948	6018	5700	6095	6100	50	53	30	43	40	6598	6680	6380	6806	6755
		NC	900	890	880	827	845	1837	1918	1724	1536	1850	147	142	121	114	115	2590	2666	2483	2249	2580
	Ven	All	480	470	460	470	470	174	184	191	187	190	25	28	28	29	25	629	626	624	628	635
		C	10	10	10	10	10 ¹	7	9	8	8	10 ¹	3	4	2	2	2 ¹	14	15	16	16	18
		NC	470	460	450	460	460 ¹	167	175	184	179	180 ¹	22	24	26	26	23 ¹	615	611	608	613	617
	Ply	All	418	450	441	415	435	425	558	558	581	585	125 ^E	204	208	201	190	718	804	791	795	830
		C	10	20	20	11	15 ¹	167	230	229	252	255 ¹	59 ^E	70	74	56	50 ¹	118	180	175	207	220
		NC	408	430	421	404	420 ¹	258	328	330	329	330 ¹	66	134	135	145	140 ¹	600	624	616	589	610
Luxembourg	Logs	All	135	136	239	264	264	679 ^C	903	1475	420	420 ¹	203	129	219	255	255 ¹	612	910	1496	429	429
		C	37	41	124	90	90	628 ^C	847	1410	333	333 ¹	151	83	182	230	230 ¹	514	805	1351	193	193
		NC	98	95	115	174	174	51 ^C	56	66	87	87 ¹	52	45	36	25	25 ¹	97	105	145	236	236
	Sawn	All	133 ^E	133 ^E	133 ^E	133 ^E	133 ^E	70 ^E	53 ^E	54	64	64	28 ^E	34	45	51	51	176	151	142	147	147
		C	113 ^E	113 ^E	113 ^E	113 ^E	113 ^E	48 ^E	39 ^E	38	46	46	28 ^E	34	43	48	48	134	118	108	111	111
		NC	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	20 ^E	22 ^C	14	16	18	18	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	3	3	42	33	34	35	35
	Ven	All	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0	0 ^E	0 ^E	1	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^E	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
		C	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^E	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0	14 ¹	8 ^E	10	12	12	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	14	8	10	12	12
		C	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	9	2 ^E	4	5	5 ¹	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	9	2	4	4	4
		NC	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ¹	5 ^E	6 ^E	6	7	7 ¹	0 ^E	0 ^E	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	5	6	6	7	7

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Netherlands	Logs	All	729	703	754	736	755	435	531	378	275	378 ¹	416	366	481	590	481 ¹	748	868	651	421	652
		C	544	522	544	550	565	265	350	241	165	241 ¹	332	281	373	413	373 ¹	477	591	412	302	433
	Sawn	NC	185	181	210	186	190	170	181	137	110	137 ¹	83	85	108	177	108 ¹	272	277	240	119	220
		All	268	258	269	273	275	3294	3212	3163	3177	3370	305	540	400	389	400	3258	2930	3032	3061	3245
		C	168	149	164	175	175	2669	2532	2547	2524	2670	211	284	317	272	300	2626	2397	2394	2428	2545
		NC	100	109	105	98	100	625	680	616	652	700	93	256	83	118	100	631	533	638	633	700
	Ven	All	18	11	0	0	0	23	17	37	29	30	17	8	8	10	7	24	20	29	19	23
		C	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	13	9	10 ¹	0 [*]	0	1	0 [*]	2 ¹	11	8	12	9	8
		NC	18	11	0	0	0	12	9	24	20	20 ¹	16	8	7	9	5 ¹	13	12	17	11	15
	Ply	All	2	2	0	0	0	600	547	527	542	570	57	58	32	46	50	546	491	495	496	520
		C	0	0	0	0	0	288	231	206	217	230 ¹	18	16	5	9	10 ¹	270	215	201	208	220
		NC	2	2	0	0	0	313	316	321	325	340 ¹	39	42	27	37	40 ¹	276	276	294	288	300
Portugal	Logs	All	8346	8142	9072	9072	9072	1109	901	468	364	364 ¹	809	820	1018	1009	1009 ¹	8646	8223	8522	8427	8427
		C	3758	3085	3334	3334	3334	138	57	70	44	44 ¹	121	86	53	61	61 ¹	3775	3056	3351	3317	3317
	Sawn	NC	4588	5057	5738	5738	5738	971	844	398	320	320 ¹	688	734	965	948	948 ¹	4871	5167	5171	5110	5110
		All	1492	1298	1383	1383	1383	252	262	263	280	280	281	286	298	319	319	1463	1274	1348	1344	1344
		C	987	859	910	910	910	50	51	56	46	46	272	267	274	293	293	765	643	692	663	663
		NC	505	439	473	473	473	202	211	207	234	234	9	19	24	26	26	698	631	656	681	681
	Ven	All	41	42	28	28	28	38	40	35	46	46	40	44	35	34	34	39	38	28	40	40
		C	36	36	24	24	24 ¹	5	7	5	4	4 ¹	32	34	26	24	24 ¹	9	9	3	4	4
		NC	5	6	4	4	4 ¹	33	33	30	42	42 ¹	8 ¹	10	9	10	10 ¹	30	29	25	36	36
	Ply	All	32	32	25	23	23	32	26	30	23	23	6	11	10	5	5	58	47	45	41	41
		C	5	5	4	3 ¹	3 ¹	9	10	12	4	4 ¹	5	10	9	3	3 ¹	9	5	7	4	4
		NC	27	27	21	20 ¹	20 ¹	23	16	18	19	19 ¹	1	1	1	2	2 ¹	49	42	38	37	37
Spain	Logs	All	13276	13850	14075	14235	14235	4127	3374	3295	2973	2974	397 ^c	185	168	168	168	17006	17039	17202	17040	17041
		C	8276	8591	8645	8725	8725	1554	1392	1164	1367	1367	184 ^c	102	93	90	90	9646	9881	9716	10002	10002
	Sawn	NC	5000	5259	5430	5510	5510	2573	1982	2131	1606	1607	213 ^c	83	75	78	78	7360	7158	7486	7038	7039
		All	4275	3524	3630	3730	3730	3214	3174	3464	3326	3326	146 ^c	131	131	80	80	7343	6567	6963	6976	6976
		C	3220	2681	2710	2730	2730	2103	2134	2417	2259	2259	100 ^c	90	100	45	45	5223	4725	5027	4944	4944
		NC	1055	843	920	1000	1000	1111	1040	1047	1067	1067	46 ^c	41	31	35	35	2120	1842	1936	2032	2032
	Ven	All	70	60	55	56	56	122 ^c	121	136	139	139	46 ^c	47	43	41	41	146	134	148	154	154
		C	15 ¹	0	0	0	0	29 ^c	32	33	35	35	9 ^c	9	8	9	9	35	23	25	26	26
		NC	55 ¹	60	55	56	56	93 ^c	89	103	104	104	37 ^c	38	35	32	32	111	111	123	128	128
	Ply	All	380	360	370	375	375	102 ^e	121	118	120	120	139 ^e	82	84	114	114	343	399	404	381	381
		C	100 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	95 ¹	95 ¹	23 ^e	37	30	31	31	63 ^e	45	45	62	62	60	82	75	64	64
		NC	280 ¹	270 ¹	280 ¹	280 ¹	280 ¹	79 ^e	84	88	89	89	76 ^e	37	39	52	52	283	317	329	317	317

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sweden	Logs	All	57300	60700	61200	62500	89000	9505	9705	9021	9398	9398 ¹	1303	1755	1520	1522	3100 ¹	65502	68650	68701	70376	95298
		C	53890	57200	57600	58900	82700	5647	5336	5001	5207	5207 ¹	1273	1721	1492	1497	3000 ¹	58264	60815	61109	62610	84907
		NC	3410	3500	3600	3600	6300	3858	4369	4020	4191	4191 ¹	30	34	28	25	100 ¹	7238	7835	7592	7766	10391
	Sawn	All	15988	16172	16800	16900	18060	299	376	381	336	320	10993	11287	11011	11259	11910	5294	5261	6170	5977	6470
		C	15830	16012	16640	16740	17900	145	264	236	204	190	10967	11273	10996	11247	11900	5008	5003	5880	5697	6190
		NC	158	160	160	160	160	154	112	145	132	130	26	14	16	12	10	286	258	289	281	280
	Ven	All	17	15	15	15	15	29	28	29	28	30	13	18	22	25	20	33	25	22	18	25
		C	7	5	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	13	12	13	13	13 ¹	10	13	16	17 ¹	15 ¹	10	4	2	1	3
		NC	10	10	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	16	16	16	16	17 ¹	3	5	6	8 ¹	5 ¹	23	21	20	18	22
	Ply	All	106	87	75	71	70	157	152	161	164	175	55	48	39	28	30	208	191	197	207	215
		C	106	87	75 ¹	71 ¹	70 ¹	82	91	90	89	95 ¹	44 ^E	38	31	22	24 ¹	144	140	134	138	141
		NC	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	75	61	71	75	80 ¹	11 ^E	10	8	6	6 ¹	64	51	63	69	74
U.K.	Logs	All	7325	7127	7807	8042	8200	353	493	700	618	620 ¹	104	121	104	322	322 ¹	7574	7499	8404	8338	8498
		C	6896	6716	7445	7724	7900	256	370	550	489	490 ¹	14	32	93	314	314 ¹	7139	7054	7902	7899	8076
		NC	429	411	362	318	300	97	123	151	129	130 ¹	90	89	11	8	8 ¹	435	445	502	439	422
	Sawn	All	2443	2540	2759	2783	2820	7920	8266	8714	8647	8680	214	300	356	370	375	10149	10506	11118	11060	11125
		C	2350	2459	2679	2722	2770	7221	7586	7944	7871	7900	202	289	342	356	360	9369	9756	10281	10237	10310
		NC	93	81	81	61	50	699	680	770	776	780	12	11	14	15	15	780	750	837	822	815
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	28	29	29	6	6	5	5	5	28	28	23	25	25
		C	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	10	11	11 ¹	1	2	2	1	1 ¹	14	13	7	9	9
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	18	19	19 ¹	5	4	3	3	3 ¹	14	15	15	16	16
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0	1145	1139	1253	1474	1470	50	59	67	89	89	1095	1080	1186	1385	1381
		C	0	0	0	0	0	454	469	569	640	640 ¹	26	40	41	51	51 ¹	428	429	528	589	589
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	691	670	684	834	830 ¹	24	19	25	38	38 ¹	667	651	659	796	792
Japan	Logs	All	15774	15092	15171	15615	16592	13910	12663	12639	12681	12660	2	2	7	7	8	27065	25357	25632	26350	27189
		C	12846	12420	12605	13167	13987	11293	10267	10468	10742	10605	2	2	6	7	7	24137	22685	23067	23902	24585
		NC	2928	2672	2566	2448	2605	2617	2396	2171	1939	2055	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	1	5545	5068	4736	4387	4659
	Sawn	All	15485	14402	13929	13603	13200	8980	8584	8849	9123	8986	10	22	14	18	16	24455	22964	22764	22708	22170
		C	14974	13970	13550	13263	12870	8027	7722	8077	8553	8315	4	3	5	11	8	22997	21689	21622	21805	21177
		NC	511	432	379	340	330	953	862	772	570	671	6	19	9	7	8	1458	1275	1142	903	993
	Ven	All	80 ¹	60 ¹	60 ¹	60	60 ¹	110	100	124	135	130	7	7	6	1	4	183	153	178	194	186
		C	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10	10 ¹	17	14	27	60	44	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	27	24	37	70	54
		NC	70 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50	50 ¹	93	86	97	75	86	7	7	6	1	4	156	129	141	124	132
	Ply	All	2771	2735	3024	3149	3152	5021	5119	4221	5122	5121	12	13	15	9	13	7780	7841	7230	8262	8260
		C	1598	1603	1893	2230	2150	367	316	158	293	305	9	3	3	4	4	1956	1916	2048	2519	2451
		NC	1173	1132	1131	919	1002	4654	4803	4063	4829	4816	3	10	12	5	9	5824	5925	5182	5743	5809

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nepal	Logs	All	1318 ¹	1260 ²	1200	1000 ¹	800 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1318	1260	1200	1000	800
		C	58 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	58	0	0	0	0
		NC	1260 ¹	1260 ²	1200 ¹	1000 ¹	800 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1260	1260	1200	1000	800
	Sawn	All	630 ¹	610 ¹	540 ¹	400 ¹	300 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	630	610	540	400	300
		C	20 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	20	0	0	0	0
		NC	610 ¹	610 ¹	540 ¹	400 ¹	300 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	610	610	540	400	300
	Ven	All	0 ¹	15 ¹	39	39	39	0 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	24	49	49	49
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	15 ¹	39	39 ¹	39 ¹	0 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	1 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	24	49	49	49
	Ply	All	5 ²	5 ²	30	30	30	0 ¹	20 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	25	55	55	55
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	30	30 ¹	30 ¹	0 ¹	20 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	25	55	55	55
New Zealand	Logs	All	20673	22084	21230	19722	20000	6	5	2	1	1	7283	7880	7518	5240	5300	13396	14209	13714	14483	14701
		C	20414	21847	20981	19566	19800	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	7283	7880	7513	5237	5297	13131	13967	13469	14329	14503
		NC	259	237	249	156	200	6	5	2	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	5	3	3	265	242	245	154	198
	Sawn	All	3821	4301	4289	4369	4500	32	36	40	41	41	1614	1795 ¹	1631	1848	1900	2239	2542	2698	2562	2641
		C	3807	4283	4275	4356	4475	11	17	19	21	21	1612	1791	1629	1846	1898	2206	2509	2665	2531	2598
		NC	14	18	14	13	25	21	19	20	20	20	2	4 ¹	1	2	2	33	33	33	30	42
	Ven	All	447	553	638	688	761	1	1	2	1	1	36	77	125	135	150	412	477	515	554	612
		C	447	553	637	688	760	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	36	76	125	135	150	411	476	513	553	610
		NC	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1	2	1	2
	Ply	All	259	299	344	398	465	8	12	13	14	14	101	103	101	138	150	167	208	256	274	329
		C	259	299	344	398	465	4	7	7	6	6	100	102	97	137	148	163	205	254	267	323
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	8	8	0 ^R	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	7	6
Norway	Logs	All	7884	7463	6989	7304	7510	2772	2561	2722	2866	2866 ¹	476	551	397	349	349 ¹	10180	9473	9314	9820	10026
		C	7831	7408	6939	7250	7450	2336	2060	2101	2202	2202 ¹	467	546	396	346	346 ¹	9700	8922	8643	9106	9306
		NC	53	55	50	54	60	436	501	622	664	664 ¹	9	5	1	3	3 ¹	480	551	671	715	721
	Sawn	All	2253	2225	2186	2230	2325	985	931	814	877	955	581	619	559	481	475	2657	2537	2441	2625	2805
		C	2240	2200	2160	2203	2300	908	865	756	829	940	577	614	558	480	475	2571	2451	2358	2552	2765
		NC	13	25	26	27	25	77	66	58	47	15	4	5	1	1	0	86	86	83	73	40
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	25	8	8	11	20	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	25	8	7	10	19
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	5 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	2	2	2	2	5
		NC	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	23	6	6	8	15 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	23	6	6	8	15
	Ply	All	28 ^R	28	28	28	28 ¹	50	51	47	57	102	4	4	2	1	3	74	75	73	84	128
		C	28 ^R	28	28	28	28 ¹	22	21	20	26	40 ¹	0 ^R	0	1	1	1 ¹	50	49	47	53	67
		NC	0 ^R	0	0	0	0 ¹	28	30	27	31	62 ¹	4	4	2	1	1 ¹	24	26	26	30	61

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	1533	1605	1740	2037	2211	7118	7657	7163	6540	7120	0 *	0 *	0 *	1	1	8651	9262	8903	8576	9330
		C	1091	1139	1235	1426	1548	6347	6993	6530	5878	6467	0 *	0 *	0 *	1	1	7438	8132	7765	7303	8014
		NC	442	466	505	611	663	771	664	633	662	653	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0	1213	1130	1138	1273	1316
		All	4479 *	4410 *	4380 *	3999 *	3374 *	761	848	763	834	815	20	14	13	17	17	5220	5244	5130	4816	4172
	Sawn	C	4330 *	4209 *	4200 *	3833 *	3200 *	247	335	334	438	369	11	9	8	10	10	4566	4535	4526	4261	3559
		NC	149 *	201 *	180 *	166 *	174 *	514	513	429	396	446	9	5	5	7	7	654	709	604	555	613
	Ven	All	651	664	714	616	574	335	390	332	303	342	5	0 *	1	1	1	981	1054	1045	918	915
		C	431	514	571	430	402	12	7	2	2	4	2	0 *	0 *	0 *	0	441	521	573	432	406
	NC		220	150	143	186	172	323	383	330	301	338	3	0 *	1	1	1	540	533	472	486	509
		All	801	886	888	890	703	1095	1339	1444	1203	1329	70	45	49	60	60	1826	2180	2283	2033	1972
	Ply	C	450	532	533	534	422	41	47	42	33	41	13	10	6	7	6	478	569	569	560	457
		NC	351	354	355	356	281	1054	1292	1402	1170	1288	57	35	43	53	53	1348	1611	1714	1473	1516
Switzerland	Logs	All	4540	3566	4013	3984	3930	246	374	372	293	293 ¹	3150	1970	1748	2058	2058 ¹	1636	1970	2637	2219	2165
		C	3958	3092	3554	3563	3500	136	254	272	188	188 ¹	2906	1769	1466	1762	1762 ¹	1188	1577	2360	1989	1926
	NC		582	474	459	421	430	110	120	100	105	105 ¹	244	202	282	296	296 ¹	448	393	277	230	239
		All	1400	1392	1345	1505	1500	465	409	371	383	370	162	197	199	198	200	1703	1605	1517	1690	1670
	Sawn	C	1250	1276	1240	1410	1400	398	352	301	315	300	121	163	168	167	170	1527	1466	1373	1558	1530
		NC	150	116	105	95	100	67	57	70	68	70	41	34	31	31	30	176	139	144	132	140
	Ven	All	30	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	6	6	10	9	8	7	7	25	11	7	9	9
		C	20	10	7	7	7 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	20	10	0	7	7
	NC		10	5	3	3	3 ¹	4	4	4	5	5 ¹	9 ¹	8	7	6	6 ¹	5	1	0	1	1
		All	19	16	15	15	15	143	128	130	140	140	4	4	3	3	3	157	141	142	152	152
	Ply	C	13	12	10	10	10 ¹	95	85	90	98	98 ¹	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	108	96	99	107	107
		NC	6	4	5	5	5 ¹	47	44	40	42	42 ¹	4	3	2	2	2 ¹	50	45	43	45	45
U.S.A.	Logs	All	403212	404958	405613	414702	420186	2426	2687	2551	2322	2322 ¹	11451	11067	10288	10401	10401 ¹	394188	396578	397876	406623	412107
		C	272471	275367	280508	285660	287134	2095	2341	2187	2004	2004 ¹	8736	7963	7621	7261	7261 ¹	265829	269745	275074	280403	281877
	NC		130741	129591	125105	129042	133052	332	346 ^E	364	318	318 ¹	2714	3104	2668	3140	3140 ¹	128359	126833	122801	126220	130230
		All	86015	88643	86159	91063	94977	35226 ^E	37417	37890	43992	44341	4530	4521	4365	4408	4832	116712	121539	119684	130646	134486
	Sawn	C	58781	60913	61190	65212	67117	33801 ^E	35674	36017	41645	41859	1647	1643	1626	1395	1657	90935	94944	95581	105461	107319
		NC	27234	27730	24969	25851	27860	1425	1743	1873	2347	2482	2883	2878	2739	3013	3175	25776	26595	24103	25185	27167
	Ven	All	400 ^E	400 ^E	400	400	400	1256	1389	1322	1704 ^E	1688	969	1094	1082	1217	1016	687	695	640	887	1072
		C	0 ^E	0 ^E	0	0	0 ¹	619	704	712	996 ^E	928 ¹	66	77	117	141 ^E	110 ¹	553	627	595	855	818
	NC		400 ^E	400 ^E	400	400	400 ¹	637	685	610	708 ^E	760 ¹	903	1017	965	1076 ^E	906 ¹	134	68	45	32	254
		All	15417	15307	14870	14926	15070	3009	3890	4249	6126	5934	530	523	512	617	585	17896	18674	18607	20434	20419
	Ply	C	13382	13452	13015	12979	13070 ¹	751	1051	1432	2050	2034 ¹	390	363	309	360	335 ¹	13743	14140	14138	14669	14769
		NC	2035	1855	1855	1947	2000 ¹	2258	2839	2817	4076	3900 ¹	140	160	203	258	250 ¹	4153	4534	4469	5765	5650

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Consumers Total	Logs	All	935964	944038	956219	983544	1014023	104564	108213	107646	106951	107253	43611	43369	41038	39047	39534	996918	1008882	1022828	1051448	1081742
		C	697413	706994	720102	730358	753013	65613	70526	69302	69336	70622	34558	33661	32314	30204	30734	728468	743859	757090	769489	792900
	Sawn	NC	238551	237044	236118	253186	261010	38951	37687	38344	37616	36632	9053	9708	8724	8843	8801	268449	265023	265738	281959	288841
		All	257534	265373	265372	280314	288175	96309	99747	100978	109950	110014	77151	80720	80410	83645	86676	276692	284400	285941	306620	311513
	Ven	C	216188	223210	225288	235361	239524	79515	81778	83722	90950	91083	70417	73732	73946	76763	79717	225286	231255	235064	249549	250890
		NC	41345	42163	40084	44953	48651	16794	17970	17256	19000	18931	6734	6988	6464	6882	6960	51405	53145	50876	57071	60622
	Ply	All	3991	4458	6798	6771	6735	3541	3800	3513	3919	3789	2436	2683	2625	2995	2638	5095	5575	7685	7696	7886
		C	1736	2293	3282	3183	3162	917	1056	994	1315	1215	732	813	884	1084	995	1921	2536	3392	3414	3382
		NC	2255	2165	3516	3588	3573	2624	2744	2519	2604	2573	1705	1870	1741	1911	1643	3174	3038	4294	4281	4504
		All	34650	37038	46354	46689	46677	16661	17792	18189	21734	21712	5408	6229	6601	9168	9310	32917	34758	44273	43141	43030
		C	24365	26172	30998	30962	30881	3675	3949	4520	5619	5664	2985	3298	3550	5185	5209	25055	26823	31968	31397	31336
		NC	10285	10866	15356	15727	15796	12986	13843	13669	16115	16048	2423	2931	3051	3983	4101	20848	21779	25974	27859	27743
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1161352	1162764	1173679	1200225	1233492	109347	112640	111715	111370	111850	60570	57803	54285	51112	50534	1210129	1217602	1231108	1260483	1294808
		C	749926	758008	771843	783133	805789	65769	70710	69553	69524	70973	35063	34142	32363	30272	30754	780633	794575	809032	822385	846009
	Sawn	NC	411426	404756	401836	417091	427703	43578	41930	42162	41846	40877	25507	23660	21922	20839	19780	429497	423027	422076	438098	448799
		All	310457	318471	317401	334241	342918	104252	116970	110571	117176	118519	87973	90502	90356	96194	100537	326735	344939	337616	355223	360900
	Ven	C	228538	235795	237960	248402	252659	84707	95117	89682	93819	94822	72117	76550	75740	78514	81385	241128	254362	251901	263707	266095
		NC	81919	82675	79441	85839	90259	19544	21854	20889	23357	23698	15856	13953	14615	17680	19152	85607	90576	85715	91517	94805
	Ply	All	7151	7521	10814	10269	10372	4163	4449	4260	5281	5849	3615	3966	3703	4087	4009	7699	8004	11371	11462	12213
		C	2553	2947	3847	3782	3761	952	1192	1145	1379	1384	754	853	952	1111	1080	2751	3286	4040	4050	4064
		NC	4598	4575	6967	6487	6611	3211	3258	3115	3902	4466	2861	3114	2751	2977	2928	4948	4719	7331	7412	8149
		All	51323	53579	63558	63914	64139	18617	18373	19010	22714	22392	16822	17691	18307	21004	20903	53118	54261	64261	65624	65628
		C	25852	27969	33028	33798	33771	4597	4203	4858	5966	5930	3739	4395	4955	7137	6667	26710	27778	32931	32627	33033
		NC	25471	25610	30529	30116	30369	14021	14170	14152	16748	16462	13083	13296	13352	13868	14236	26408	26484	31330	32996	32595

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	Logs	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	80 ¹	0	1	2	1	1 ¹	14	14 ¹	33	3	3 ¹	66	67	49	77	77
	Sawn	40 ¹	40 ¹	30 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	25	12	111	135	135 ¹	0 ^R	1	1	1	1 ¹	64	51	139	175	175
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	2	9	7	7 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	1	1	8	7	7
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	12	23	55	56	56 ¹	2	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	10	23	55	56	56
Canada	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	6	6 ¹	2	4	2 ^C	6	6 ¹	2	0	2	0	0
	Sawn	0	0	1 ¹	0	0	33	36	33	88	50	2	6	3	4	5	31	30	31	84	45
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	19	18	17	11	10	5	4	6	1	5	14	14	11	10	5
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	277	155	233	79	100	33	40	1	4	5	244	115	232	75	95
China	Logs	250 ¹	825 ⁺	2160 ⁺	2740 ⁺	2880 ⁺	6952	6951	8021 ^C	7310 ^C	7335 ⁺	12	8	4	4 ¹	0 ⁺	7191	7768	10178	10046	10215
	Sawn	950 ¹	170 ⁺	564 ⁺	1050 ⁺	1260 ⁺	2907	2865	2855 ^C	2979 ^C	3200 ⁺	313	69	94	11 ^C	10 ⁺	3543	2966	3325	4018	4450
	Ven	350 ¹	550 ¹	750 ¹	750 ¹	750 ¹	291 ^W	161	128 ^C	98 ^C	98 ¹	12 ⁺	32	28	18 ^C	18 ¹	629	680	850	830	830
	Ply	2200 ¹	3000 ¹	4000 ¹	4400 ¹	4400 ¹	619 ⁺	582	716 ^C	706 ^C	706 ¹	190 ^G	437	567	959 ^C	1000 ¹	2629	3145	4148	4147	4106
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	532 ^G	241 ^C	91 ^C	31 ^C	31 ¹	1 ^G	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	3 ^C	3 ¹	536	246	96	33	33
	Sawn	100 ¹	75 ¹	40 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	579 ^G	655 ^C	509 ^C	442 ^C	442 ¹	4 ^G	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ¹	675	728	547	455	455
	Ven	50 ¹	40 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	95 ^{GA}	163 ^C	70 ^{CA}	16 ^C	16 ¹	0 ^{GA}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	1 ¹	145	203	80	20	20
	Ply	30 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	306 ^{GA}	245 ^C	272 ^{CA}	252 ^C	252 ¹	14 ^{GA}	15 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	322	240	275	254	254
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^C	3 ^C	5 ^C	4 ^C	4 ¹	2 ^C	2 ^C	2 ^C	3 ^C	3 ¹	0	1	3	2	2
	Ven	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	15 ^C	15 ^C	18 ^C	18 ^C	18 ¹	5 ^C	6 ^C	7 ^C	6 ^C	6 ¹	10	9	10	12	12
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3	3 ¹	895 ^W	852 ^W	917 ^W	1062 ^W	1040 ^W	1	1	5 ^W	9 ^W	1 ^W	897	854	915	1056	1043
	Sawn	10 ¹	10 ¹	1 ¹	1 ⁺	1 ⁺	301 ^W	329 ^W	352 ^W	457 ^W	73 ^W	1	2	17 ^W	17 ^W	27 ^W	310	337	336	440	47
	Ven	40 ¹	30 ¹	40 ¹	40	40 ¹	118 ^W	124 ^W	172 ^W	177 ^W	122 ^W	1	0 ^R	6 ^W	7 ^W	6 ^W	158	154	206	211	156
	Ply	500 ¹	400 ¹	500 ¹	600 ¹	600 ¹	406 ^W	483 ^W	546 ^W	628 ^W	605 ^W	17	22	25 ^W	20 ^W	19 ^W	889	862	1021	1208	1187
Egypt	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	5	23	15 ¹	23 ¹	23 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ¹	0 ^{RI}	0 ¹	5	23	15	23	23
	Sawn	1	3 ¹	3 ¹	2	2 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	3 ^C	4 ⁺	3 ⁺	0 ^R	0	0	0	0 ⁺	1	3	6	6	5
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	35	15	0 ^R	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0	1 ¹	0 ¹	35	15	0	0	1
	Ply	2	5 ¹	4 ¹	8 ¹	8 ¹	34	8	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	35	13	4	8	8
EU	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	2273	2072	1358	1331	1387	111	106	96	99	100	2162	1965	1262	1232	1287
	Sawn	586	495	415	416	414	2625	2462	2332	2567	2640	376	518	332	403	368	2834	2439	2415	2580	2686
	Ven	115	100	56	71	71	259	256	304	357	345	97	110	77	75	74	277	246	284	353	342
	Ply	470	411	379	375	351	1425	1267	1414	1192	1197	515	448	479	488	460	1380	1229	1315	1079	1088
Austria	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 ^E	2	2	2 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^E	1	1	1 ¹	1	2	1	1	1
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	11	11	10 ¹	7	1	1	1	1 ¹	1	6	10	10	9
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2 ¹	0 ^R	1	1	1	1 ¹	2	0	1	1	1
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	8	8	8 ¹	1	2	6	6	6 ¹	10	2	2	2	2

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Belgium	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	46 ^a	35 ^c	24	24	24 ⁱ	9 ^a	8	11	11	11 ⁱ	37	27	13	13	13
	Sawn	10	6	5	5	5	241 ^c	180	259	290	260	166 ^c	155	150	180	160	85	31	114	115	105
	Ven	8 ⁱ	10	8	8	8 ⁱ	9 ^c	13	10	10	10 ⁱ	6 ^c	9	6	5	6 ⁱ	11	14	12	12	12
	Ply	8	5	4	4	4 ⁱ	314 ^c	268	285	285	285 ⁱ	233 ^c	194	201	200	200 ⁱ	89	79	87	89	89
Denmark	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	7	10 ⁱ	7	5	5 ⁱ	2	9	5	2 ^c	5 ⁱ	5	1	2	2 ⁱ	0
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	66	146	42 ^c	50 ^c	0	8	14	6 ^c	8 ^c	0	58	132	36	42	0
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	32	50	50 ⁱ	2	2	1	2	2 ⁱ	4	7	31	48	48
	Ply	1	0	0	0	0	46	41	84	77	77 ⁱ	6	14	28	19	19 ⁱ	41	27	56	58	58
Finland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^a	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ^a	0 ^a	0	0	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	7	7	6	0 ^a	1	1	1	1	9	6	6	5	5
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1 ⁱ	0 ^a	0 ^a	0	0	0 ⁱ	1	1	1	1	1
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5 ⁱ	0 ^a	0 ^a	0	0	0 ⁱ	1	1	1	2	5
France	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	736	644	579	506	550 ⁱ	29	25	28	25	25 ⁱ	707	620	551	482	525
	Sawn	219	212	156	152	150	396	331	386	412	535	40	26	25	28	32	575	517	517	536	653
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	48	67	77	93	90 ⁱ	31	30	22	6	5 ⁱ	18	36	55	87	85
	Ply	310	290	268	268	250 ⁱ	110	98	96	93	105	123	111	109	107	94	298	277	255	254	261
Germany	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	153	111	83	98	98 ⁱ	40	34	18	17	20 ⁱ	113	77	65	81	78
	Sawn	28	20 ⁱ	20 ⁱ	18	17	147	142	139	152	150	52	58	60	62	60 ⁱ	123	104	99	108	107
	Ven	15 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	20 ⁱ	20 ⁱ	47	19	29	27	25 ⁱ	17	19 ^e	13	17	20 ⁱ	45	15	26	30	25
	Ply	2	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	217	126 ^e	143	116	116 ⁱ	17 ^a	12	28	22	20 ⁱ	202	119	120	99	101
Greece	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	59	93	53 ^e	95 ^c	95 ⁱ	1 ^c	0 ^a	0	0	0 ⁱ	58	93	53	95	95
	Sawn	2 ^e	0	2 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	15 ^e	12 ^e	13 ^c	63 ^c	98	2 ^c	2	1 ^c	6 ^c	8	15	10	14	59	92
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	4 ^c	18 ^c	4 ⁱ	0 ^{ex}	7	0 ^{ex}	1 ^c	1 ⁱ	11	2	4	17	3
	Ply	26 ^e	8 ^e	8	8	8 ⁱ	19 ^e	11 ^e	14 ^c	50 ^c	14 ⁱ	5 ^e	1	7 ^c	15 ^c	8 ⁱ	40	18	15	43	14
Ireland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	13	13	13 ⁱ	0 ^a	0	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^{ex}	24	6	13	13	13
	Sawn	10 ⁱ	3 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	5 ⁱ	71	62	54	54	54 ⁱ	4	6	4	4	4	77	59	55	55	55
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	2	2 ⁱ	0	1	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^{ex}	1	7	2	2	2
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	45	37	46	46	46 ⁱ	1	0	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^{ex}	44	37	46	46	46
Italy	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	276	233	200	229 ^c	229 ⁱ	1	1	5	9	9 ⁱ	275	232	195	220	220
	Sawn	40 ⁱ	20 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	25 ⁱ	25 ⁱ	284	309	309	361	330	11	15	11	18	15	313	314	313	368	340
	Ven	70 ⁱ	60 ⁱ	35 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	52	48	61	69	70 ⁱ	6	9	6	7	5 ⁱ	116	99	91	102	105
	Ply	65	65	75	66	60 ⁱ	64	91	103	98	100 ⁱ	31	49	50	50	45 ⁱ	98	107	128	114	115
Luxembourg	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	4 ^c	7 ⁱ	1	1	1 ⁱ	4	7	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^c	1	1	2	2	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	1	1	1	2	2
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ⁱ	0	0 ^e	0	0	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	3 ^e	4 ^e	4	5	5 ⁱ	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ⁱ	3	4	3	5	5

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Netherlands	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	75	61	33	22 ^c	33 ⁱ	0 ^R	10	16	22	16 ⁱ	75	51	16	0	16
	Sawn	23	25	22	19	20	388	441	392	450	475	61	210	45	73	65	350	256	369	396	430
	Ven	16	9	0	0	0	5	8	15	10	15 ⁱ	12	6	5	7	5 ⁱ	9	11	10	3	10
	Ply	2	2	0	0	0	225	231	213	198	220 ⁱ	30	33	17	21	20 ⁱ	198	200	197	177	200
Portugal	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	656	668	240	205	205 ⁱ	12	2	5	6	6 ⁱ	644	666	235	199	199
	Sawn	137	134	140	140	140	103	115	107	126	126	8	9	10	9	9	232	240	237	257	257
	Ven	5	5	2	2	2 ⁱ	19	19	17	19	19 ⁱ	6	8	7	9	9 ⁱ	18	16	12	12	12
	Ply	11	11	9	9	9 ⁱ	6	3	6	10	10 ⁱ	1	1	0	2	2 ⁱ	16	13	15	17	17
Spain	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	172	124	100	105	105	3 ^c	1	1	1	1	169	123	99	104	104
	Sawn	90	50 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	533	358	338	341	341	9 ^c	15	10	7	7	614	393	368	374	374
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	44 ^c	40	40	41	41	13 ^c	14	14	17	17	31	26	26	24	24
	Ply	45 ⁱ	25 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	15 ⁱ	12 ^E	13	9	9	9	54 ^E	20	16	22	22	3	18	3	2	2
Sweden	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	3 ⁱ	0	0 ^R	0	0	0 ⁱ	2	3	2	3	3
	Sawn	2	0	0	0	0	14	11	14	13	13	2	1	1	1	1	14	10	12	12	12
	Ven	1	1	1 ⁱ	1 ⁱ	1 ⁱ	4 ⁱ	4 ⁱ	2	3	3 ⁱ	1	1	1	1	1 ⁱ	4	4	2	3	3
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	4	5 ⁱ	1	1	1	1	1 ⁱ	5	3	2	3	4
U.K.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	62	74	22	23	25	10	9	5	4	5	52	65	17	19	20
	Sawn	25 ⁱ	25 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	349	340	262	235	240	6	5	8	5	5	369	360	264	240	245
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	12	13	13	2	2	2	2	2 ⁱ	7	8	10	10	10
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	346	335	400	192	192	12	10	16	23	23 ⁱ	333	325	384	169	169
Japan	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	2147	2032	1785	1623	1704	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	2147	2032	1785	1623	1704
	Sawn	263	216	200	177	176	601	547	490	378	434	0 ^R	1	4	5	5	864	762	686	550	605
	Ven	60 ⁱ	40 ⁱ	20 ⁱ	20	20 ⁱ	45	39	40	44	42	1	1	1	1	3	104	78	59	63	59
	Ply	1110 ⁱ	800 ⁱ	750 ⁱ	625	625 ⁱ	4529	4631	3295	4550	4591	1	2	5	3	4	5638	5429	4040	5172	5212
Nepal	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Sawn	1 ⁱ	0 ^R	0	0	0	3	3	6	6	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	4	3	6	6	6
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	5	5	0 ^R	2	4	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	2	0	5	5
Norway	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{Ri}	1 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	0	0	0 ^R	1	0 ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	4	1	3	3	3
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	1	0 ^R	0 ⁱ	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ⁱ	10	4	1	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	4	2	10 ⁱ	3	4	1	1	1 ⁱ	3	6	3	2	9

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rep. of Korea	Logs	0	0	0	0	0 [*]	554	460	458	457	458	0 [*]	0	0	0 [*]	0	554	460	458	457	458
	Sawn	83 [*]	148 [*]	116 [*]	107 [*]	110 [*]	358	367	306	288	320	3	1	2	3	3	438	514	420	392	427
	Ven	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	203	240	228	236	235	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	203	240	228	236	235
	Ply	246 ¹	142 ¹	178 ¹	280 ¹	141	1022	1234	1331	1098	1221	2	1	2	1	1	1266	1375	1507	1377	1361
Switzerland	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	2	6 ¹	0 [*]	0	0	0	0 ¹	4	4	1	2	6
	Sawn	3	3	1 ¹	1 ¹	3 ¹	14	15	15	13	15	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	1	1	16	18	16	13	17
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 [*]	1	0	0 [*]	0 ¹¹	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0 [*]	0 ¹¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	7	6	3 ¹	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0 [*]	0 ¹¹	9	8	7	6	3
U.S.A.	Logs	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 ¹	2	2	2 ¹	1	2	2	1	1 ¹	1	0	0	1	1
	Sawn	0	0	0	0	0	277	232	259	343	356	24	41	31	31	31	253	191	228	312	325
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	82	91 ^E	100	6	10	18	27 ^E	20 ¹	66	62	64	64	80
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	1057	1340	1252	1896	2000 ¹	25	31	26	29	20 ¹	1032	1309	1226	1867	1980
Consumers Total	Logs	339	914	2249	2829	2969	13369	12644	12654	11850	11994	142	136	141	126	113	13566	13422	14761	14553	14850
	Sawn	2037	1160	1371	1809	2021	7729	7530	7279	7707	7682	728	646	489	481	456	9038	8044	8161	9035	9248
	Ven	616	761	877	887	887	1150	1095	1051	1040	977	122	158	137	130	127	1644	1698	1792	1797	1737
	Ply	4557	4768	5816	6293	6130	9721	10004	9146	10490	10765	809	1008	1119	1515	1520	13469	13764	13843	15268	15375
ITTO Total	Logs	136192	132189	132463	131134	133954	17348	15606	16089	15625	15850	16471	13778	13144	12084	11030	137069	134018	135408	134676	138774
	Sawn	41646	40934	40503	42502	43369	9656	10386	9982	11109	10606	9620	7455	8521	10966	11001	41683	43865	41964	42646	42974
	Ven	2955	3122	4225	3751	3890	1297	1374	1489	1330	1541	1271	1254	1089	1160	1404	2981	3242	4624	3921	4027
	Ply	19740	19492	20989	20679	20703	10502	10261	9509	10998	11063	11451	11359	10254	10487	10717	18791	18394	20244	21190	21048

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	Logs	All	20143	19373	18579	17674	19343	39	17	6	40	40	4677	4772	3913	3031	3051	15505	14617	14672	14684	16332
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20143	19373	18579	17674	19343	38	17	5	40	40	4677	4772	3913	3031	3051	15505	14617	14671	14684	16332
	Sawn	All	4396	4314	4178	4139	4253	27	11	12	2	2	1591	1432	1258	1513	1722	2831	2894	2933	2627	2533
		C	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		NC	4396	4314	4178	4139	4253	24	11	11	1	1	1590	1432	1257	1513	1722	2830	2894	2932	2627	2532
	Ven	All	745	659	723	780	897	0	10	6	8	8	381	364	355	439	609	364	305	375	350	296
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		NC	745	659	723	780	897	0	10	6	5	5	381	364	355	439	609	364	304	375	347	293
	Ply	All	375	382	370	335	345	22	4	50	15	17	166	200	218	179	190	230	186	201	171	172
		C	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	4	0	0
		NC	375	382	370	335	345	1	3	46	15	16	166	200	218	179	190	210	185	197	171	172
Cameroon	Logs	All	2100	1950 ¹	1650	1750	1750 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	233	425 RD	70	228	153	1867	1525	1580	1522	1597
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	2100	1950 ¹	1650	1750	1750 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	233	425 RD	70	228	153	1867	1525	1580	1522	1597
	Sawn	All	850 ¹	652	658	702	702	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	631	432	480	682	682	220	221	179	20	20
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	850 ¹	652	658	702	702	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	631	432	480	682	682	220	221	179	20	20
	Ven	All	65 ¹	53	50	53	53 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	33	24	30	51	49	32	30	20	2	4
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	65 ¹	53	50	53	53 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	33	24	30	51	49	32	30	20	2	4
	Ply	All	40 ¹	42	39	40	40	0 ^R	0	0 ^{WR}	1	1	21	15	12	23	23	19	27	27	18	18
		C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	40 ¹	42	39	40	40	0 ^R	0	0 ^{WR}	1	1	21	15	12	23	23	19	27	27	18	18
Central African Republic	Logs	All	750	664	516	570	570 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	313	331	232 [*]	195 [*]	195 ¹	437	333	284	375	375
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	750	664	516	570	570 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	313	331	232 [*]	195 [*]	195 ¹	437	333	284	375	375
	Sawn	All	150	97	69	107	107 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	76	77	50 [*]	44 [*]	44 ¹	74	20	19	63	63
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	150	97	69	107	107 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	76	77	50 [*]	44 [*]	44 ¹	74	20	19	63	63
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	4	2	2	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	1	1	1 ¹	4	1	1	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4	2	2	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	1	1	1	1 ¹	4	1	1	0	0

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	38	105 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17	30 ¹	58	58	58 ¹	21	75	32	32	32
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	38	105 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17	30 ¹	58	58	58 ¹	21	75	32	32	32
		All	10 ¹	35 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	29	14	14	14 ¹	3	6	1	1	1
	Ven	C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10 ¹	35 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	29	14	14	14 ¹	3	6	1	1	1
		All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	1 ¹	1	1	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	1 ¹	1	1	0	0	0
		All	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	895	1179	1350	1321	1450	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	481	455	738	844	812	414	724	612	477	638
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	895	1179	1350	1321	1450	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	481	455	738	844	812	414	724	612	477	638
		All	129	230 ¹	168	157	300	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	93	197	127	143	210	36	33	41	14	90
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	129	230 ¹	168	157	300	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	93	197	127	143	210	36	33	41	14	90
		All	14	22	26	32	17	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	9	17	5	4	12	23	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	14	22	26	32	17	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	9	17	5	4	12	23	0
		All	4	4	4	5	5	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4 ¹	4	3	0	0	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4	4	4	5	5	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4 ¹	4	3	0	0	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	2615	2084	1902	1678	2293	37	4	0	0	0	127	86	73	120	130	2525	2002	1829	1558	2163
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	2615	2084	1902	1678	2293	37	4	0	0	0	127	86	73	120	130	2525	2002	1829	1558	2163
		All	630	620	503	512	474	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	397	349	216	308 ¹	396	233	271	287	204	78
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	630	620	503	512	474	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	397	349	216	308 ¹	396	233	271	287	204	78
		All	296	247	206	274	276	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	121	151	121	163	188	175	96	85	111	88
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	296	247	206	274	276	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	121	151	121	163	188	175	96	85	111	88
		All	81	76	62	66	66	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	34	38	19	39	41	47	38	44	27	25
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	81	76	62	66	66	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	34	38	19	39	41	47	38	43	27	25

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gabon	Logs	All	4216	3615	3563	3500	4500	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2314 ⁺	1928	1928	1517	1600	1902	1687	1635	1983	2900
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4216	3615	3563	3500	4500	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2314 ⁺	1928	1928	1517	1600	1902	1687	1635	1983	2900
	Sawn	All	112	176	231	133	150	14	0 [®]	1 [®]	1 [®]	1 ¹	77	89	124	91	120	49	88	108	43	31
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 [®]	0	0 [®]	0 [®]	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	112	176	231	133	150	13 ¹	0 [®]	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	77	89	124	91	120	48	88	108	43	31
	Ven	All	110	71	140 ¹	120	250	0	10	6	8	8 ¹	104	55	81 ¹	112	250	6	26	65	17	8
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 [®]	0 [®]	3	3 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		NC	110	71	140 ¹	120	250	0	10	6	5	5 ¹	104	55	81 ¹	112	250	6	26	65	14	5
	Ply	All	76	98	101	40	50	20	2	12	13	13 ¹	57	67	103	37	45	39	33	10	16	18
		C	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
		NC	76	98	101	40	50	0	2	12	13	13 ¹	57	67	103	37	45	19	33	10	16	18
Ghana	Logs	All	1212	1104	1400	1350	1350 ¹	0	11	5	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1212	1115	1405	1370	1370
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1212	1104	1400	1350	1350 ¹	0	11	5	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1212	1115	1405	1370	1370
	Sawn	All	480	461	496	480	480 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	239	207	199	210	214	241	254	297	270	266
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	480	461	496	480	480 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	239	207	199	210	214	241	254	297	270	266
	Ven	All	259	264	300	300	300 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	114	117	108	103	105	145	147	192	197	195
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	259	264	300	300	300 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	114	117	108	103	105	145	147	192	197	195
	Ply	All	114	104	105	127	127 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	53	75	80	75	76	61	29	25	52	51
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	114	104	105	127	127 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	53	75	80	75	76	61	29	25	52	51
Liberia	Logs	All	982	1364	800 ¹	250 ¹	150 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	940 ¹	1300 ¹	700 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	42	64	100	250	150
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	982	1364	800 ¹	250 ¹	150 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	940 ¹	1300 ¹	700 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	42	64	100	250	150
	Sawn	All	20 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	5	20	10
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	20 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	5	20	10
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nigeria	Logs	All	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	1 ^{CI}	20 ¹	20 ¹	234 ^C	200 ¹	98 ^C	40 ¹	50 ¹	6866	6901	7003	7080	7070
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CI}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	0 ^{CR}	1 ^F	0 ^{CI}	20 ¹	20 ¹	234 ^C	200 ¹	98 ^C	40 ¹	50 ¹	6866	6901	7002	7080	7070
		All	2000 ^F	2000 ^F	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	3 ¹	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CI}	1 ^C	1 ¹	51 ^C	21 ^C	22 ^C	20 ^{CI}	40 ¹	1952	1980	1979	1980	1961
	Ven	C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	2 ¹	0 ^{CR}	1 ^{CI}	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^{CI}	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	1
		NC	2000 ^F	2000 ^F	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	1 ^F	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	49 ^C	21 ^C	21 ^C	20 ^C	40 ¹	1952	1980	1979	1980	1960
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^C	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		All	55 ^F	55 ^F	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	1 ^C	1 ^C	36 ^C	1 ^C	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	56	56	91	56	56
	Ply	C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^C	1 ^C	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	3	0	0
		NC	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	33 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	55	55	88	55	56
Togo	Logs	All	235	208	208	65	90	1	1	0	0	0	17	17	17	29	54	219	192	191	36	36
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	235	208	208	65	90	1	1	0	0	0	17	17	17	29	54	219	192	191	36	36
		All	15	13	13	13	15	10	10	10	0	0	6	6	6	1	2	19	17	17	12	13
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	15	13	13	13	15	10	10	10	0	0	6	6	6	1	2	19	17	17	12	13
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		All	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	Ply	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	84150	78691	77967	76916	77656	4601	4322	3950	4092	4134	11589	8709	8886	8607	7525	77162	74304	73031	72401	74265
		C	3533	2800	2820	2820	2820	129	119	166	60	30	22	4	1	3	1	3640	2915	2985	2878	2849
	Sawn	NC	80617	75891	75147	74096	74836	4472	4203	3785	4032	4104	11567	8705	8885	8604	7524	73522	71389	70046	69523	71416
		All	19863	19371	18462	19880	20196	2466	3181	3057	3624	3183	6306	4073	5040	6796	6737	16023	18479	16480	16707	16642
	Ven	C	1297	1290	1282	1282	1282	325	327	376	349	337	56	17	19	9	12	1565	1599	1639	1622	1606
		NC	18567	18081	17180	18598	18915	2141	2855	2681	3275	2846	6250	4056	5020	6788	6725	14458	16879	14841	15085	15036
	Ply	All	1231	1349	1746	1715	1737	191	270	195	180	226	726	644	525	488	494	697	975	1416	1407	1469
		C	1	0	0	0	0	10	12	18	17	25	3	4	7	5	6	8	8	11	11	19
	Ply	NC	1231	1349	1746	1715	1737	181	257	177	164	201	723	639	519	483	488	689	967	1405	1395	1450
		All	13474	13038	13249	12063	12239	74	135	220	363	340	9658	9288	9203	8588	8807	3890	3886	4265	3839	3772
	Ply	C	21	19	0	0	0	10	28	53	56	99	3	21	11	40	2	28	26	42	16	97
		NC	13453	13019	13249	12063	12239	64	107	167	307	241	9655	9267	9192	8548	8805	3862	3859	4223	3823	3675

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cambodia	Logs	All	123	100 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^C	0 ¹	123	100	125	124	125
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	123	100 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^C	0 ¹	123	100	125	124	125
	Sawn	All	5	10	4	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	5	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	9	4	4	4
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	5	10	4	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	5	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	9	4	4	4
	Ven	All	30 ¹	23	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0	24	7	2 ^{CR}	4 ^{CR}	4 ¹	6	16	18	17	16
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30 ¹	23	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^C	0	24	7	2 ^{CR}	4 ^{CR}	4 ¹	6	16	18	17	16
	Ply	All	14	4	25 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	0	0	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0	14	4	20 ^C	10 ^C	10 ¹	0	0	6	15	15
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	14	4	25 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	0	0	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0	14	4	20 ^C	10 ^C	10 ¹	0	0	6	15	15
Fiji	Logs	All	479	346	380	380 ¹	380 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	479	346	380	380	380
		C	368	240	260	260 ¹	260 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ¹	368	240	260	260	260
		NC	111	106	120	120 ¹	120 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	111	106	120	120	120
	Sawn	All	72	85	84	84 ¹	84 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	10	8	9	8 ^C	8 ¹	62	78	76	77	77
		C	32	43	35	35 ¹	35 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	6	3	3	1 ^C	1 ¹	27	40	33	34	35
		NC	40	42	49	49 ¹	49 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	6	7 ^C	7 ¹	36	38	43	42	42
	Ven	All	4 ¹	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	2	1	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	4	7	8	8
		C	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	2	1	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	4	7	8	8
	Ply	All	10 ¹	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	4	5	6	1 ^C	1 ¹	6	0	3	8	8
		C	1 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	9	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	3	5	6	1 ^C	1 ¹	6	0	3	8	8
India	Logs	All	16046 ¹	16000 ¹	16000 ¹	16000 ¹	16000 ¹	2623 ^C	2605	2990 ^C	3329 ^G	3329 ¹	7 ^C	10 ^G	13	2 ^G	2 ¹	18662	18595	18977	19328	19328
		C	2546 ^F	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	2500 ¹	1 ^C	0 ^R	1 ^C	1 ^G	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{GR}	0 ^R	0 ^{GR}	0 ¹	2547	2500	2501	2500	2500
		NC	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	2622 ^C	2604	2989 ^C	3329 ^G	3329 ¹	7 ^C	9 ^G	13	1 ^G	1 ¹	16116	16095	16475	16827	16827
	Sawn	All	8037 ¹	7237 ¹	7237 ¹	7237 ¹	7237 ¹	61 ^C	35 ^{GW}	103 ^C	88 ^G	88 ¹	1 ^C	16	7	27 ^G	27 ¹	8097	7256	7333	7298	7298
		C	1237 ¹	1237 ¹	1237 ¹	1237 ¹	1237 ¹	48 ^C	27 ^G	53 ^C	56 ^G	56 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{GR}	0 ¹	1285	1263	1290	1292	1292
		NC	6800 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	13 ^C	8 ^{GW}	50 ^C	33 ^G	33 ¹	1 ^C	15	6	27 ^G	27 ¹	6812	5993	6043	6006	6006
	Ven	All	55 ^W	235	246	258	258 ¹	4 ^C	5 ¹	7 ¹	10 ^G	10 ¹	2	1 ¹	4	8 ^{GR}	7 ¹	57	238	250	260	261
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	1 ^C	1 ¹	3 ^C	3 ^G	3 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	2	1 ^{GR}	2 ¹	1	0	0	2	1
		NC	55 ^W	235	246	258 ¹	258 ¹	3 ^C	4	5	7 ^G	7 ¹	1 ^C	1 ¹	1	7 ^G	5 ¹	57	238	249	258	260
	Ply	All	1315 ¹	1615 ¹	1760	1936	1936 ¹	25 ^C	13 ^{GR}	16 ^C	70 ^G	70 ¹	64 ^C	69 ^G	62 ^G	36 ^G	36 ¹	1276	1558	1714	1970	1970
		C	15 ¹	15 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	3 ^C	3 ^G	10 ^C	10 ^G	10 ¹	0 ^C	10 ^{GW}	1 ^G	2 ^G	2 ¹	18	8	9	9	9
		NC	1300 ¹	1600	1760	1936 ¹	1936 ¹	22 ^C	10 ^{GR}	7 ^C	59 ^G	59 ¹	64 ^C	59 ^G	61 ^G	34 ^G	34 ¹	1258	1551	1706	1961	1961

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Indonesia	Logs	All	35100 ¹	30010 ¹	25010 ¹	23559 ¹	23559 ¹	144 ¹	174 ^w	104 ^w	81 ^w	81 ^w	3493 ^{w1}	652 ^{w1}	100 ¹	100 ¹	1 ^w	31751	29531	25013	23540	23640
		C	100 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	19 ¹	24 ^w	53 ^w	6 ^w	6 ^w	17 ^w	2 ^w	0 ^{rw}	0 ^{rt}	0 ^{rt}	103	33	62	16	16
		NC	35000 ¹	30000 ¹	25000 ¹	23549 ¹	23549 ¹	124 ^w	149 ^w	51 ^w	75 ^w	75 ^w	3477 ^{w1}	650 ^{w1}	100 ¹	100 ¹	0 ^{rw}	31648	29499	24951	23524	23624
	Sawn	All	3750 ¹	3230 ¹	2762 ¹	3433 ¹	3433 ¹	97 ^w	120 ^w	126 ^w	172 ^w	172 ^w	2465 ^{w1}	491 ^w	290 ^w	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	1383	2859	2599	1605	1605
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	65 ^w	84 ^w	92 ^w	98 ^w	98 ^w	41 ^w	13 ^w	16 ^w	7 ^w	7 ^w	24	71	76	91	91
		NC	3750 ¹	3230 ¹	2762 ¹	3433 ¹	3433 ¹	32 ^w	36 ^w	34 ^w	74 ^w	74 ^w	2424 ^{w1}	479 ^w	274 ^w	1993 ¹	1993 ¹	1358	2788	2523	1514	1514
	Ven	All	94	44 ¹	289	155	155 ¹	7 ^w	7 ^w	10 ^w	13 ^w	13 ^w	7 ^w	4 ^w	7 ^w	5 ¹	5 ¹	94	47	292	163	163
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	4 ^w	3 ^w	4 ^w	4 ^w	4 ^w	2 ^w	1 ^w	3 ^w	4 ^c	4 ¹	2	3	1	1	0
		NC	94	44 ¹	289	155	155 ¹	3 ^w	4 ^w	6 ^w	8 ^w	8 ^w	5 ^w	4 ^w	4 ^w	1 ^w	1 ^w	92	44	290	162	162
	Ply	All	7300 ⁺	6550 ¹	6111	4514	4514 ¹	3 ^w	5 ^w	2 ^w	10 ^w	10 ^w	6003 ^{w1}	5520 ^w	5092 ^{w1}	4009 ^{w1}	4009 ^{w1}	1300	1035	1021	515	515
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	3 ^w	1 ^w	1 ^w	4 ^w	4 ^w	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	1	1	4	4
		NC	7300 ⁺	6550 ¹	6111	4514	4514 ¹	1 ^w	4 ^w	1 ^w	7 ^w	7 ^w	6003 ^{w1}	5520 ^{w1}	5092 ^{w1}	4009 ^{w1}	4009 ^{w1}	1297	1034	1020	512	512
Malaysia	Logs	All	19179	17913	21531	21793 ⁺	22700 ⁺	766	430	121	93 ¹	80	5041	5092	5468	5118 ⁺	4500	14904	13251	16184	16768	18280
		C	469	0	0	0	0 ¹	18	12	12	0 ^c	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	487	12	12	0	0
		NC	18710	17913	21531	21793 ⁺	22700 ⁺	748	418	109	93	80	5041	5092	5468	5118 ⁺	4500	14417	13239	16172	16768	18280
	Sawn	All	4696	4643	4769	4857 ⁺	5080 ¹	651	700	839 ¹	1135 ¹	830	2562	2506	2520	2761 ¹	2700	2785	2837	3088	3230	3210
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	22	12	10 ^c	10 ^{ct}	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	22	12	10	10	0
		NC	4696	4643	4769	4857 ⁺	5080 ¹	629	688	829	1125	830	2562	2506	2520	2761 ¹	2700	2763	2825	3078	3221	3210
	Ven	All	649	662	643	679	500 ⁺	53	161	54	61 ¹	60	656	601	462 ⁺	396 ⁺	404	46	222	235	344	156
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^{cr}	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	0
		NC	649	662	643	679	500 ⁺	53	161	54	60	60	656	601	462 ⁺	396 ⁺	404	46	222	235	343	156
	Ply	All	4318	4341	4771	4977 ⁺	5130 ⁺	29	52	64	16 ¹	23	3517	3614	3875	4349 ⁺	4656	830	779	960	644	497
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	3 ^{ct}	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	3	0
		NC	4318	4341	4771	4977 ⁺	5130 ⁺	29	52 ¹	64 ¹	13	23	3517	3614	3875	4349 ⁺	4656	830	779	960	641	497
Myanmar	Logs	All	3962	3939	4238	4196	3958	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1485 ⁺	1087	1280	1370	1009	2477	2852	2958	2826	2949
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	3962	3939	4238	4196	3958	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1485 ⁺	1087	1280	1370	1009	2477	2852	2958	2826	2949
	Sawn	All	671	1012	1001	1056	1091	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	243	157	103	65	33	428	854	898	991	1057
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	671	1012	1001	1056	1091	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	243	157	103	65	33	428	854	898	991	1057
	Ven	All	1	1	4	5	8	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^{rt}	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	7
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	1	1	4	5	8	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^{rt}	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	7
	Ply	All	53	80	128	113	97	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	45	48	75	91	32	8	32	53	22	64
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	53	80	128	113	97	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	45	48	75	91	32	8	32	53	22	64

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	1708	2150 ¹	2350 ¹	2250 ¹	2250 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1556 ⁺	1854 ⁺	2015 ⁺	2012 ⁺	2012 ¹	152	296	335	238	238
		C	50	50	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	50	50	50	50	50
		NC	1658	2100 ¹	2300 ¹	2200 ¹	2200 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1556 ⁺	1854 ⁺	2015 ⁺	2012 ⁺	2012 ¹	102	246	285	188	188
	Sawn	All	30 ¹	50	60 ¹	60 ¹	60 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	20 ¹	21 ^C	14 ^C	15 ^C	15 ¹	10	29	46	45	45
		C	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	10	10	10	10	10
		NC	20 ¹	40 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	20 ¹	21 ^C	14 ^C	15 ^C	15 ¹	0	19	36	35	35
	Ven	All	30 ¹	20 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	30 ¹	20 ^C	38 ^C	65 ¹	65 ¹	0	0	2	-25	-25
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30 ¹	20 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	30 ¹	20 ^C	38 ^C	65 ¹	65 ¹	0	0	2	-25	-25
	Ply	All	9 ¹	9 ¹	5	5	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	3	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	8	6	1	5	5
		C	4	4 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	3	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	3	1	0	0	0
		NC	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	1	5	5
Philippines	Logs	All	401	403	503	683	654	551	434	356	177	183	5	1	0 ^R	2	0	947	836	859	858	837
		C	0	0	0	0	0	53	50	48	14	13 ¹	5	1	0 ^R	2	0	48	48	48	12	13
		NC	401	403	503	683	654	498	384	308	164	170 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0	899	787	811	847	824
	Sawn	All	199	163	246	339	338	371	401	338	247	257	105	91	119	125	159	465	473	465	461	436
		C	0	0	0	0	0	91	85	67	44	45 ¹	8	0 ^R	0	0	0	83	85	67	44	45
		NC	199	163	246	339	338	280	316	272	203	212 ¹	97	91	119	125	159	381	389	398	417	391
	Ven	All	219	205	336	385	573	114	78	93	60	108	3	6	4	7	6	330	277	425	437	675
		C	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	12	8	18 ¹	1	3	2	1	0	3	5	10	7	18
		NC	219	205	336	385	573	110	70	81	52	90 ¹	2	3	3	7	6	327	272	414	430	657
	Ply	All	348	350	351	386	414	8	42	49	42	95	7	22	16	48	60	349	370	383	380	449
		C	0	0	0	0	0	5	23	42	39	85 ¹	1	8	10	38	0	3	16	32	1	85
		NC	348	350	351	386	414	4	19	6	4	10 ¹	5	14	7	10	60	346	355	351	380	364
Thailand	Logs	All	7101	7800	7800 ¹	7900 ¹	8000 ¹	517	679 ¹	380	411 ¹	460 ¹	1	12	10 ⁺	1	1	7617	8467	8171	8310	8459
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	37	32	52 ¹	40 ¹	10	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	37	32	52	40	10
		NC	7101	7800	7800 ¹	7900 ¹	8000 ¹	480	647	328	371 ⁺	450 ⁺	1	12	9 ^C	1	1	7580	8435	8119	8270	8449
	Sawn	All	2376 ¹	2927 ¹	2285 ⁺	2796 ⁺	2856 ⁺	1285	1924	1650	1980 ¹	1835	883 ¹	772 ^{CR}	1972 ^C	1791 ⁺	1790	2778	4079	1963	2985	2901
		C	18	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	98	118	154	140 ¹	138	2 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	4	114	118	154	140	134
		NC	2358 ⁺	2927 ¹	2285 ⁺	2796 ⁺	2856 ⁺	1187	1806	1497	1840 ⁺	1697 ¹	882 ^{CR}	771 ^{CR}	1972 ^C	1791 ⁺	1786	2663	3962	1810	2845	2767
	Ven	All	150 ⁺	155 ⁺	160 ⁺	165 ⁺	175 ⁺	12	18	31	35 ¹	35	2	3 ¹	2 ^C	2 ⁺	2	160	171	189	198	208
		C	0	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	150 ⁺	155 ⁺	160 ⁺	165 ⁺	175 ⁺	12	18	31	35 ¹	35 ¹	2	3 ¹	2 ^C	2 ⁺	2	160	171	189	198	208
	Ply	All	107	85 ⁺	90 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	8	22	87	224 ¹	142	3	3	54 ^C	44 ⁺	3	112	104	123	280	249
		C	1	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	106	85 ⁺	90 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	8	22	87	224 ¹	142 ¹	3	3	54 ^C	44 ⁺	3	111	104	123	280	249

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vanuatu	Logs	All	50 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	50	29	30	30	30
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	50	29	30	30	30
	Sawn	All	28	14	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	0 ^R	1	1 ^C	1 ^{CR}	0 ¹	12	11	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ¹	16	4	10	11	9
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	1	1 ^C	1 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	1	0
		NC	28	14	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	12	11	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ¹	16	3	9	9	9
	Ven	All	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	121095	120662	120914	122091	122471	144	89	112	287	422	693	953	448	427	423	120545	119798	120578	121950	122470
		C	48980	48214	48921	49955	49957	27	64	85	128	322	483	478	48	66	19	48524	47801	48958	50018	50259
		NC	72115	72448	71993	72135	72514	117	24	28	158	101	211	475	400	361	404	72021	71997	71620	71932	72211
	Sawn	All	28664	29413	29388	29908	30294	5450	14031	6523	3601	5320	2926	4278	3649	4239	5401	31189	39166	32263	29270	30212
		C	11053	11296	11390	11759	11853	4865	13012	5582	2520	3401	1643	2800	1774	1742	1656	14276	21508	15198	12536	13598
		NC	17611	18117	17999	18149	18441	586	1019	941	1081	1919	1283	1477	1875	2496	3745	16913	17658	17065	16734	16615
	Ven	All	1184	1055	1546	1003	1004	431	370	546	1173	1826	72	275	198	166	268	1544	1150	1895	2010	2562
		C	817	654	565	599	599	25	123	133	45	140	19	35	62	22	79	823	741	636	621	660
		NC	367	401	981	404	405	407	247	413	1129	1686	52	240	136	144	189	721	409	1258	1389	1902
	Ply	All	2824	3121	3585	4826	4879	1861	442	552	602	323	1590	1975	2284	3070	2597	3095	1588	1853	2358	2605
		C	1466	1778	2031	2836	2890	891	225	282	291	166	751	1076	1394	1912	1457	1606	927	918	1214	1600
		NC	1358	1343	1555	1990	1989	970	217	270	311	157	839	899	890	1158	1140	1489	661	935	1144	1006
Bolivia	Logs	All	559	544	650	650	650 ¹	1	1	1	3 ^C	3 ¹	1	2	4	7 ^C	7 ¹	559	543	647	646	646
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	559	544	650	650	650 ¹	1	1	1	3 ^C	3 ¹	1	2	4	7 ^C	7 ¹	559	543	647	646	646
	Sawn	All	308	299	347	325	325 ¹	1	2	4	5 ^C	5 ¹	43	34	43	60 ^C	60 ¹	266	267	308	270	270
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ^C	1 ¹	0	0	0	1 ^C	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	308	299	347	325	325 ¹	1	1	3	4 ^C	4 ¹	43	34	43	59 ^C	59 ¹	266	267	307	270	270
	Ven	All	4	4	4	4	4 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^C	0 ¹	2	1	1	1 ^C	1 ¹	2	3	3	3	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4	4	4	4	4 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^C	0 ¹	2	1	1	1 ^C	1 ¹	2	3	3	3	3
	Ply	All	4	4	2	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	3 ^C	3 ¹	4	4	2	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ^C	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	4	4	2	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	3 ^C	3 ¹	4	4	2	1	1

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Brazil	Logs	All	105000 ¹	105000 ¹	105000 ¹	105000 ¹	105000 ¹	90 ^w	16 ^c	19 ^c	85 ^c	85 ¹	584 ^w	685 ^g	99 ^c	70 ^c	21 ⁺	104506	104332	104920	105015	105064
		C	40000 ¹	40000 ¹	40000 ¹	40000 ¹	40000 ¹	8 ^w	4 ^c	7 ^c	1 ^c	1 ¹	480 ^w	438 ^g	23 ^c	63 ^c	17 ¹	39528	39566	39984	39938	39984
		NC	65000 ¹	65000 ¹	65000 ¹	65000 ¹	65000 ¹	82 ^w	13 ^c	12 ^c	84 ^c	84 ¹	104 ^w	247 ^g	76 ^c	6 ^c	4 ¹	64978	64765	64936	65078	65080
	Sawn	All	22700 ¹	23290 ¹	23912 ¹	23912 ¹	23912 ¹	167 ^w	134 ^c	88 ^c	168 ^c	168 ¹	2162 ^w	2723 ^g	2842 ^c	3162 ^c	2903 ⁺	20705	20701	21158	20918	21177
		C	7900 ¹	7990 ¹	8000 ¹	8000 ¹	8000 ¹	5 ^w	20 ^c	16 ^c	89 ^c	89 ¹	1148 ^w	1574 ^g	1299 ^c	1282 ^c	1100 ¹	6757	6436	6716	6807	6989
		NC	14800 ¹	15300 ¹	15912 ¹	15912 ¹	15912 ¹	161 ^w	114 ^c	72 ^c	79 ^{cr}	79 ¹	1013 ^w	1148 ^g	1543 ^c	1881 ^c	1803 ¹	13948	14266	14441	14111	14188
	Ven	All	550 ¹	550 ¹	550 ¹	550 ¹	550 ¹	18 ^w	15 ^c	10 ^c	134 ^{cr}	134 ¹	58 ^w	97 ^c	114 ^c	126 ^c	166 ⁺	510	468	446	558	518
		C	250 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	250 ¹	0 ^w	3 ^c	0 ^{cr}	1 ^{cr}	1 ¹	18 ^w	24 ^c	35 ^c	21 ^c	36 ¹	232	229	215	230	215
		NC	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	18 ^w	12 ^c	9 ^c	133 ^{cr}	133 ¹	39 ^w	72 ^c	79 ^c	105 ^c	130 ¹	278	240	231	328	303
	Ply	All	2300 ⁺	2600 ⁺	3000 ¹	3810 ⁺	3810 ¹	2 ^w	1	2 ^c	7 ^{cr}	7 ¹	1377 ^w	1810 ⁺	2123 ^c	2895 ⁺	2300 ⁺	925	791	879	922	1517
		C	1300 ⁺	1600 ⁺	1800 ¹	2430 ⁺	2430 ¹	0 ¹	1	2 ^c	7 ^{cr}	7 ¹	743 ¹	1063 ⁺	1386 ^c	1892 ⁺	1400 ¹	557	538	416	544	1037
		NC	1000 ⁺	1000 ⁺	1200 ¹	1380 ⁺	1380 ¹	2 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cr}	0 ¹	633 ¹	747 ⁺	738 ^c	1002 ⁺	900 ¹	368	253	463	378	480
Colombia	Logs	All	1741	2011	3136	3011	3000	0 ^r	0 ^r	2	2	2	13	21	70	65	65	1728	1991	3068	2947	2937
		C	225	355	1091	1061	1057	0	0	0 ^r	2	2	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ^r	0 ^r	225	355	1091	1063	1059
		NC	1516	1656	2045	1949	1943	0 ^r	0 ^{ri}	2	0	0 ^r	13	21	70 ¹	65	65	1503	1636	1977	1884	1878
	Sawn	All	539	527	599	623	818	0 ^r	4	16	5 ¹	5 ¹	4	6	15	2	2	536	524	599	625	821
		C	18	18	144	149	144 ¹	0 ^r	0 ^r	13	2	2	0 ^r	0 ^r	14	0 ^r	0 ^r	18	18	143	151	146
		NC	521	509	455	473	674 ¹	0 ^r	4 ¹	3	3 ¹	2 ¹	4	6 ¹	2	2	2	518	506	456	474	675
	Ven	All	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0 ^r	0 ^r	1 ¹	0 ^r	0 ^r	2	2	3	3	3
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^r	1	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	0	0	1 ¹	0 ^r	0 ^r	0	1	0	2	2
		NC	2	1	1	1	1	0 ^r	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0	0 ^r	0 ^{ri}	0 ^{ri}	0 ^r	0 ^r	2	1	2	1	1
	Ply	All	29	33	38	41	40	5	5	12	12	12	4	4	9	9	9	29	34	40	44	43
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^r	4	8	8	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	1	0	4	8	8
		NC	29	33	38	41	40	4	4 ¹	8	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	28	34	37	36	35
Ecuador	Logs	All	1870 ¹	2060 ¹	1620 ¹	1750 ¹	1750 ¹	0 ^{cr}	1	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	25 ¹	82	72	117 ¹	117 ¹	1845	1979	1548	1633	1633
		C	380 ¹	550 ¹	380 ¹	700 ¹	700 ¹	0 ^{cr}	1	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ^{cr}	40	4	0 ¹	0 ¹	380	511	376	700	700
		NC	1490 ¹	1510 ¹	1240 ¹	1050 ¹	1050 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	25 ¹	42	69	117 ^c	117 ¹	1465	1468	1171	933	933
	Sawn	All	794	806 ¹	61	160	160 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	21 ^c	19	13 ¹	29 ^c	29 ¹	773	787	49	132	131
		C	134	146 ¹	26	95	95 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	1 ^c	1	0 ^r	7 ^c	7 ¹	133	146	26	88	88
		NC	660	660 ¹	35 ¹	66	66 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	20 ^c	19 ¹	12 ¹	22 ^c	22 ¹	639	641	23	43	43
	Ven	All	55 ¹	92 ¹	591	121	121 ¹	1 ^c	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ^{cr}	1 ^c	1	1 ^c	1 ¹	55	92	590	121	120
		C	50 ¹	84 ¹	0	86	86 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^{cr}	0	0 ^{cr}	0 ¹	50	84	0	86	86
		NC	5 ¹	8 ¹	591 ¹	36	36 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ^{cr}	1 ^c	1	1 ^c	1 ¹	5	8	590	35	35
	Ply	All	109 ¹	125 ¹	132 ¹	487	487 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	1	0 ^r	0 ¹	68 ^c	82 ^{cr}	70 ^c	67 ^c	67 ¹	42	43	63	420	420
		C	5 ¹	25	32	149	149 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	1	0 ^r	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	25	32	149	149
		NC	104 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	338	338 ¹	0 ^{cr}	0 ^r	1	0 ^r	0 ¹	68 ^c	82 ^{cr}	70 ^c	67 ^c	67 ¹	37	19	31	271	270

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guatemala	Logs	All	440	571	383	419	419 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	439	570	382	418	418
		C	340 ¹	392 ¹	263	148	148 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 ¹	339	392	263	148	148
	Sawn	NC	100 ¹	179 ¹	120	271	271 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	100	178	119	270	270
		All	190 ¹	175 ¹	120 ¹	150 ¹	150 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	67	32	34	28	28 ¹	123	143	86	122	122
	Ven	C	155 ¹	140 ¹	80 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	52	18	33	25	25 ¹	103	122	47	25	25
		NC	35 ¹	35 ¹	40 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	15	15	1	3	3 ¹	21	20	39	97	97
	Ply	All	19 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	1	1	0 ^R	0 ¹	19	19	19	20	20
		C	17 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	17	15	15	15	15
	Ply	NC	2 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	1 ¹	1	0 ^R	0 ¹	2	4	4	5	5
		All	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	6 ^C	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	11	11 ¹	21	15	15	9	9
		C	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7 ¹	10	10	10	3	3
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	6 ^C	0	0	0	0	5 ¹	5 ¹	5	4	4 ¹	10	5	5	7	7
Guyana	Logs	All	312	298	251	376	376 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	41	48	66	70	70 ¹	271	250	185	306	306
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	312	298	251	376	376 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	41	48	66	70	70 ¹	271	250	185	306	306
		All	30	50 ¹	38	50 ¹	50 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	23	33	27	39	39 ¹	7	17	11	11	11
	Ven	C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	30	50 ¹	38	50 ¹	50 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	23	33	27	39	39 ¹	7	17	11	11	11
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^R													

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption					
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Guatemala	Logs	All	440	571	383	419	419 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1 ¹	439	570	382	418	418
		C	340 ¹	392 ¹	263	148	148 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 ¹	339	392	263	148	148
	Sawn	NC	100 ¹	179 ¹	120	271	271 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	1	1	1 ¹	100	178	119	270	270
		All	190 ¹	175 ¹	120 ¹	150 ¹	150 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	67	32	34	28	28 ¹	123	143	86	122	122
		C	155 ¹	140 ¹	80 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	52	18	33	25	25 ¹	103	122	47	25	25
		NC	35 ¹	35 ¹	40 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	1	3	3 ¹	21	20	39	97	97
	Ven	All	19 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	1	1	0 ^R	0 ¹	19	19	19	20	20
		C	17 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	17	15	15	15	15
		NC	2 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	1 ¹	1	0 ^R	0 ¹	2	4	4	5	5
	Ply	All	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	6 ^C	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	11	11 ¹	21	15	15	9	9
		C	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7 ¹	10	10	10	3	3
		NC	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	6 ^C	0	0	0	0	0	5 ¹	5 ¹	5	4	4 ¹	10	5	5	7	7
Guyana	Logs	All	312	298	251	376	376 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	41	48	66	70	70 ¹	271	250	185	306	306	
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	312	298	251	376	376 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	41	48	66	70	70 ¹	271	250	185	306	306	
	Sawn	All	30	50 ¹	38	50 ¹	50 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	23	33	27	39	39 ¹	7	17	11	11	11	
		C	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	30	50 ¹	38	50 ¹	50 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	23	33	27	39	39 ¹	7	17	11	11	11	
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	75 ¹	51	75	54	54 ¹	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	70	47	53	42	42 ¹	5	4	22	12	12	
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	75 ¹	51	75	54	54 ¹	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	70	47	53	42	42 ¹	5	4	22	12	12	
Honduras	Logs	All	832	971	801	920	850	0	0 ^R	10	0 ^R	10	0	0	0	0	0	832	971	811	920	860	
		C	817	949	780	898	830	0	0 ^R	10	0 ^R	10	0	0	0	0	0	817	949	790	898	840	
		NC	15	22	21	22	20	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22	21	22	20	
	Sawn	All	412	470	421	454	450	6	14	12	9	10	184	189	180	152	190	234	295	253	311	270	
		C	405 ¹	460 ¹	416 ¹	447 ¹	440	5	13	11	8	10	184	189	180	152	190	226	284	247	303	260	
		NC	7 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	6	8	10	
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	1	1	0	
		C	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NC	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Ply	All	7	11	9	9	10	1	2	2	2	4	7	5	0 ^R	0	1	1	8	11	11	13	
		C	7	11	9	9	10	1	1	1	2	3	7	5	0 ^R	0	1	1	7	10	11	12	
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mexico	Logs	All	7863 ⁺	6246 ¹	6280	6912	7017	22 ^c	63	76	193	321 ¹	7 ^c	48	80	41	66 ¹	7878	6261	6276	7064	7272
		C	6889 ⁺	5386	5499	6202	6198	10 ^c	57	65	124	309 ¹	1 ^c	1	21	2	2 ¹	6898	5442	5543	6324	6505
		NC	974 ⁺	860 ¹	781	710	819	12 ^c	6	11	69	12 ¹	5 ^c	47	59	39	64 ¹	981	819	733	741	767
	Sawn	All	2784 ⁺	2691	2739	2962	3066	5186 ¹	13761	6318	3310	5020 ¹	323 ^c	1060	316	528	1892 ¹	7648	15392	8741	5744	6194
		C	2346 ⁺	2430	2454	2716	2766	4776 ^a	12905	5475	2348	3229 ¹	247 ^c	958	201	198	253 ¹	6875	14377	7728	4866	5742
		NC	438 ⁺	261	286	246	300	410 ⁺	856	843	962	1791 ¹	75 ^c	102	116	330	1639 ¹	773	1015	1013	878	452
	Ven	All	518 ⁺	350	350 ¹	294	294 ¹	406 ^c	348	530	1031	1683 ¹	3 ^c	170	75	31	92 ¹	920	528	805	1295	1885
		C	500 ¹	305	300 ¹	248	248 ¹	24 ^c	115	129	38	132 ¹	1 ^c	11	26	0 ^R	43 ¹	523	409	403	285	337
		NC	18 ¹	45	50 ¹	46	46 ¹	382 ^c	233	401	994	1551 ¹	3 ^c	159	49	30	49 ¹	397	119	402	1009	1548
	Ply	All	154 ⁺	154	195	247	292	1759 ^c	369	482	509	238 ¹	39 ^c	9	9	17	137 ¹	1875	514	668	739	393
		C	144 ⁺	132	180 ¹	237	291	845 ^c	184	240	232	121 ¹	0 ^c	7	8	12	48 ¹	989	309	412	457	364
		NC	10 ⁺	22	15 ¹	9	1	914 ^c	185	242	277	117 ¹	39 ^c	1	0 ^R	5	89 ¹	885	205	257	282	29
Panama	Logs	All	51	90 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	7	36	40	30 ¹	30 ¹	50	54	60	60	60
		C	1 ¹	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
		NC	50 ¹	90 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	7	36	40	30 ¹	30 ¹	46	53	60	60	60
	Sawn	All	4	24	27 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	5	6	7	10	5 ¹	4	3	7	20	22 ¹	5	27	27	21	13
		C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	3	6	6	9	5 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	3	6	7	9	5
		NC	4	24	27 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^{RI}	4	3	7	19	22 ¹	1	21	20	12	8
	Ven	All	0	1	1	0	0	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	6	1	1	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	1	1	0	0	6 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	6	1	1	0	0
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0	22 ¹	8	11	10	9 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	22	8	11	10	9
		C	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	6	5 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	6	5
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	20 ¹	4	6	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	20	4	6	4	4
Peru	Logs	All	1236	1434	1294	1611	1713	21	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1257	1433	1295	1611	1713
		C	7	10	12	18	17	4	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	12	18	17
		NC	1230	1424	1282	1593	1696	17	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1247	1424	1282	1593	1696
	Sawn	All	506	627	528	671	743	10	14	17	22	22	80	110	118	145	153	436	531	427	548	612
		C	3	5	6	9	9	10	14	16	22	21	3	0 ^R	3	11	7	11	19	19	20	23
		NC	503	621	522	662	734	0	0	1	0	0 ^R	77	110	115	134	146	425	512	408	528	588
	Ven	All	10	7	10	7	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1	8	5	5	6	8	2	2	5	1	1
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	10	7	10	7	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	8	5	5	6	8 ¹	2	2	5	1	1
	Ply	All	100	100	101	125	128	1	1	2	2	2	19	13 ¹	15	25	26	82	88	88	102	105
		C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0 ^{RI}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	1	1	2	2
		NC	100	100	101	125	128	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	19	13	15 ¹	25 ¹	26 ¹	81	88	86	100	103

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Suriname	Logs	All	163	154	155	159	160	0	0	0	0	0	8	26	3	6	10	155	128	152	153	150
		C	1	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Sawn	NC	162	154	155	159	160	0	0	0	0	0	8	26	3	6	10	154	128	152	153	150
		All	56	47	56	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	5	48	39	48	53	53
	Ven	C	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	56	47	56	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	5	48	39	48	53	53
		All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		All	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	5	3	5	7	8
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
		NC	3	2	2	1	2	2 ^I	2	3	6	5	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	5	3	5	6	7
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	56	57	70	50	60	4	7	4	3	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	60	63	74	53	61
		C	0	6	5	5	5	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	2	8	7	6	5
		NC	56	51	65	46	55	2	4	2	2	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	58	55	66	47	56
	Sawn	All	41	43	39	33	50	48	54	46	40	42	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	89	97	84	73	92
		C	1 ^I	5 ^I	3 ^I	3 ^I	4	46	50	43	38	40	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	47	55	46	40	44
		NC	40 ^I	38 ^I	36 ^I	30 ^I	46	3	3	3	2	2	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	42	41	39	32	48
	Ven	All	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	0
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	All	0	0	0	0	0	22	17	18	26	22	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	22	17	18	26	22
		C	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	16	23	19	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	18	15	16	23	19
		NC	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	2	2	3	3
Venezuela	Logs	All	970	1227	1173	1143	1386	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	6	4	13	20	36	964	1223	1160	1123	1350
		C	320	567	890	924	1002	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	567	890	924	1002
		NC	650	660	283	219	384	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	6	4	13	20	36	644	656	270	199	348
	Sawn	All	301	364	501	479	481	27	43	16	32	43	7	61	44	69	77	321	346	472	443	447
		C	90	101	260	289	345	18	4	2	3	3	7	60	44	66	73	102	44	218	225	275
		NC	211	263	241	190	136	8	39	14	30	40	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	2	4	219	302	254	217	172
	Ven	All	27	30	20	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^R	4	3	4	7	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	27	34	23	9	12
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	4	2	3	5	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	4	2	3	5
		NC	27	30	20	5 ^I	5 ^I	0 ^R	1	1	1	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	27	30	21	6	7
	Ply	All	23	21	12	28	32	41	38	18	26	22	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	63	59	30	54	54
		C	0	0	0	0	0	22	18	11	11	0 ^R	1	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	21	18	11	11	0
		NC	23	21	12	28	32	19	19	7	15	22	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	42	40	19	43	54

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

Country	Product	Species	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Producers Total	Logs	All	225388	218726	217459	216681	219470	4783	4427	4068	4418	4596	16959	14434	13247	12065	11000	213212	208720	208281	209035	213066
		C	52513	51014	51741	52775	52777	156	183	251	188	351	505	482	49	68	20	52164	50716	51943	52896	53108
		NC	172875	167712	165718	163905	166693	4627	4244	3818	4230	4245	16455	13952	13198	11997	10980	161047	158004	156338	156139	159958
	Sawn	All	52923	53098	52028	53927	54743	7943	17223	9593	7226	8505	10823	9783	9946	12549	13861	50043	60538	51676	48604	49387
		C	12350	12585	12671	13040	13135	5192	13339	5959	2869	3739	1700	2818	1794	1751	1668	15842	23107	16837	14158	15205
		NC	40573	40512	39357	40886	41608	2751	3884	3634	4357	4766	9123	6965	8152	10798	12192	34201	37431	34839	34446	34182
	Ven	All	3161	3063	4016	3498	3637	623	649	747	1362	2061	1179	1283	1078	1093	1371	2604	2430	3685	3767	4327
		C	818	654	565	599	599	35	135	151	64	168	22	40	68	27	85	831	749	648	636	682
		NC	2343	2410	3451	2899	3038	587	514	596	1298	1892	1156	1243	1010	1066	1286	1774	1680	3038	3131	3645
	Ply	All	16673	16541	17204	17225	17463	1956	581	821	980	680	11415	11462	11706	11836	11593	7215	5660	6319	6368	6549
		C	1487	1797	2031	2836	2890	922	254	338	346	266	755	1097	1406	1952	1459	1654	955	963	1230	1697
		NC	15186	14744	15173	14389	14573	1035	327	483	633	414	10660	10365	10300	9884	10134	5561	4705	5356	5138	4852
ITTO Total	Logs	All	1161352	1162764	1173679	1200225	1233492	109347	112640	111715	111370	111850	60570	57803	54285	51112	50534	1210129	1217602	1231108	1260483	1294808
		C	749926	758008	771843	783133	805789	65769	70710	69553	69524	70973	35063	34142	32363	30272	30754	780633	794575	809032	822385	846009
		NC	411426	404756	401836	417091	427703	43578	41930	42162	41846	40877	25507	23660	21922	20839	19780	429497	423027	422076	438098	448799
	Sawn	All	310457	318471	317401	334241	342918	104252	116970	110571	117176	118519	87973	90502	90356	96194	100537	326735	344939	337616	355223	360900
		C	228538	235795	237960	248402	252659	84707	95117	89682	93819	94822	72117	76550	75740	78514	81385	241128	254362	251901	263707	266095
		NC	81919	82675	79441	85839	90259	19544	21854	20889	23357	23698	15856	13953	14615	17680	19152	85607	90576	85715	91517	94805
	Ven	All	7151	7521	10814	10269	10372	4163	4449	4260	5281	5849	3615	3966	3703	4087	4009	7699	8004	11371	11462	12213
		C	2553	2947	3847	3782	3761	952	1192	1145	1379	1384	754	853	952	1111	1080	2751	3286	4040	4050	4064
		NC	4598	4575	6967	6487	6611	3211	3258	3115	3902	4466	2861	3114	2751	2977	2928	4948	4719	7331	7412	8149
	Ply	All	51323	53579	63558	63914	64139	18617	18373	19010	22714	22392	16822	17691	18307	21004	20903	53118	54261	64261	65624	65628
		C	25852	27969	33028	33798	33771	4597	4203	4858	5966	5930	3739	4395	4955	7137	6667	26710	27778	32931	32627	33033
		NC	25471	25610	30529	30116	30369	14021	14170	14152	16748	16462	13083	13296	13352	13868	14236	26408	26484	31330	32996	32595

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	Logs	20143	19373	18579	17674	19343	38	17	5	40	40	4677	4772	3913	3031	3051	15504	14617	14671	14684	16332
	Sawn	4366	4314	4178	4139	4253	23	10	11	1	1	1590	1432	1256	1512	1722	2799	2893	2933	2628	2532
	Ven	745	659	723	780	897	0	10	6	5	5	381	364	355	439	609	364	304	375	347	293
	Ply	375	382	370	335	345	1	3	46	15	16	166	200	218	179	190	210	185	197	171	172
Cameroon	Logs	2100	1950 ¹	1650	1750	1750 ¹	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	233	425 ^{CD}	70	228	153	1867	1525	1580	1522	1597
	Sawn	820 ¹	652	658	702	702	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	631	432	480	682	682	190	221	179	20	20
	Ven	65 ¹	53	50	53	53 ¹	0	0 ^{WR}	0 ^{WR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	33	24	30	51	49	32	30	20	2	4
	Ply	40 ¹	42	39	40	40	0 ^R	0	0 ^{WR}	1	1	21	15	12	23	23	19	27	27	18	18
Central African Republic	Logs	750	664	516	570	570 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	313	331	232 ¹	195 ¹	195 ¹	437	333	284	375	375
	Sawn	150	97	69	107	107 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	76	77	50 ¹	44 ¹	44 ¹	74	20	19	63	63
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	4	2	2	1	1 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ^R	1	1	1	1 ¹	4	1	1	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	38	105 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	17	30 ¹	58	58	58 ¹	21	75	32	32	32
	Sawn	10 ¹	35 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	7	29	14	14	14 ¹	3	6	1	1	1
	Ven	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	1	1 ¹	1	1	0	0	0
	Ply	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Congo, Rep.	Logs	895	1179	1350	1321	1450	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	481	455	738	844	812	414	724	612	477	638
	Sawn	129	230 ¹	168	157	300	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	93	197	127	143	210	36	33	41	14	90
	Ven	14	22	26	32	17	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	9	17	5	4	12	23	0
	Ply	4	4	4	5	5	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4 ¹	4	3	0	0	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	2615	2084	1902	1678	2293	37	4	0	0	0	127	86	73	120	130	2525	2002	1829	1558	2163
	Sawn	630	620	503	512	474	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	0	397	349	216	308 ¹	396	233	271	287	204	78
	Ven	296	247	206	274	276	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	121	151	121	163	188	175	96	85	111	88
	Ply	81	76	62	66	66	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	34	38	19	39	41	47	38	43	27	25
Gabon	Logs	4216	3615	3563	3500	4500	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	2314 ¹	1928	1928	1517	1600	1902	1687	1635	1983	2900
	Sawn	112	176	231	133	150	13	0 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	77	89	124	91	120	48	87	108	43	31
	Ven	110	71	140 ¹	120	250	0	10 ¹	6	5	5 ¹	104	55	81 ^C	112	250	6	26	65	14	5
	Ply	76	98	101	40	50	0	2 ¹	12	13	13 ¹	57	67	103	37	45	19	33	10	16	18
Ghana	Logs	1212	1104	1400	1350	1350 ¹	0	11	5	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1212	1115	1405	1370	1370
	Sawn	480	461	496	480	480 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	239	207	199	210	214	241	254	297	270	266
	Ven	259	264	300	300	300 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	114	117	108	103	105	145	147	192	197	195
	Ply	114	104	105	127	127 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	53	75	80	75	76	61	29	25	52	51
Liberia	Logs	982	1364	800 ¹	250 ¹	150 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	940 ¹	1300 ¹	700 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	42	64	100	250	150
	Sawn	20 ¹	30 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	10 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	15 ¹	25 ¹	20 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	5	20	10
	Ven	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nigeria	Logs	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	7100 ¹	0 ^C	1 ^F	0 ^{CR}	20 ¹	20 ¹	234 ^C	200 ¹	98 ^C	40 ¹	50 ¹	6866	6901	7002	7080	7070
	Sawn	2000 ^F	2000 ^F	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	2000 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	49 ^C	21 ^C	21 ^C	19 ^C	40 ¹	1951	1980	1979	1981	1960
	Ven	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{RI}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	55 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	33 ^C	0 ^{CR}	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	56	55	88	55	56
Togo	Logs	235	208	208	65	90	1	1	0	0	0	17	17	17	29	54	219	192	191	36	36
	Sawn	15	13	13	13	15	10	10	10	0	0	6	6	6	1	2	19	17	17	12	13
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 ¹	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Asia-Pacific	Logs	80617	75891	75147	74096	74836	3935	2926	3413	3648	3726	11542	8701	8877	8604	7524	73009	70116	69683	69139	71038
	Sawn	18559	18081	17175	18598	18915	1832	2321	2416	3016	2708	6074	4019	5006	6786	6725	14316	16384	14585	14828	14898
	Ven	1231	1349	1746	1715	1737	133	95	110	106	195	723	639	518	483	488	641	805	1338	1338	1444
	Ply	13453	13019	13249	12063	12239	47	70	104	251	181	9655	9267	8046	7666	7923	3845	3823	5306	4648	4497
Cambodia	Logs	123	100 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^C	0 ¹	123	100	125	124	125
	Sawn	5	10	4	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0	5	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0	9	4	4	4
	Ven	30 ¹	23	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	1 ^C	0	24 ¹	7	2 ^{CI}	4 ^{CI}	4 ¹	6	16	18	17	16
	Ply	14	4	25 ¹	25 ¹	25 ¹	0	0	1 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0	14 ¹	4	20 ^C	10 ^C	10 ¹	0	0	6	15	15
Fiji	Logs	111	106	120	120 ¹	120 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	111	106	120	120	120
	Sawn	40	42	49	49 ¹	49 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	5	5	6	7 ^C	7 ¹	36	38	43	42	42
	Ven	3	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	2	1	2	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	1	4	7	8	8
	Ply	9	5	8	8 ¹	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0 ¹	3	5	6	1 ^C	1 ¹	6	0	3	8	8
India	Logs	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	13500 ¹	2421 ^C	1561 ^G	2798 ^C	3036 ^G	3036 ¹	7	9 ^G	5	1 ^G	1 ¹	15914	15051	16293	16535	16535
	Sawn	6800 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	6000 ¹	7 ^C	7	10 ^C	11 ^G	11 ¹	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	27 ^G	27 ¹	6806	6007	6010	5984	5984
	Ven	55 ^W	235	246	258 ¹	258 ¹	2 ^C	4	4	6 ^G	6 ¹	1 ^C	1	1	7 ^G	5 ¹	56	238	249	257	259
	Ply	1300 ¹	1600	1760	1936 ¹	1936 ¹	17 ^C	10 ^{CI}	4 ^C	9 ^G	9 ¹	64 ^C	59 ^G	61 ^G	34 ^G	34 ¹	1253	1551	1704	1911	1911
Indonesia	Logs	35000 ¹	30000 ¹	25000 ¹	23549 ¹	23549 ¹	39 ^W	84 ^W	1 ^W	10 ^W	10 ^W	3452 ^{WI}	646 ^{WI}	100 ¹	100 ¹	0 ^{RW}	31587	29437	24901	23459	23558
	Sawn	3750 ¹	3230 ¹	2762 ¹	3433 ¹	3433 ¹	20 ^W	26 ^W	23 ^W	50 ^W	50 ^W	2248 ^W	456 ^W	266 ^W	1993 ¹	1993 ¹	1522	2799	2519	1490	1490
	Ven	94	44 ¹	289	155	155 ¹	3 ^W	4 ^W	6 ^W	8 ^W	8 ^W	5 ^W	4 ^W	4 ^W	1 ^W	1 ^W	92	44	290	162	162
	Ply	7300 ⁺	6550 ¹	6111	4514	4514 ¹	1 ^W	4 ^W	1 ^W	6 ^W	6 ^W	6003 ^{WI}	5520 ^{WI}	3946 ^W	3127 ^W	3127 ^W	1297	1034	2166	1394	1394
Malaysia	Logs	18710	17913	21531	21793 ⁺	22700 ⁺	736	402	56	73	80	5041	5092	5468	5118 ⁺	4500	14405	13223	16119	16748	18280
	Sawn	4696	4643	4769	4857 ⁺	5080 ⁺	588	645	757	1009	830	2562	2506	2520	2761 ⁺	2700	2722	2782	3006	3105	3210
	Ven	649	662	643	679	500 ⁺	14	13	13	10	60	656	601	462 ⁺	396 ⁺	404	7	74	194	293	156
	Ply	4318	4341	4771	4977 ⁺	5130 ⁺	21	17	7	8	23	3517	3614	3875	4349 ⁺	4656	822	744	903	636	497
Myanmar	Logs	3962	3939	4238	4196	3958	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1485 ⁺	1087	1280	1370	1009	2477	2852	2958	2826	2949
	Sawn	671	1012	1001	1056	1091	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	243	157	103	65	33	428	854	898	991	1057
	Ven	1	1	4	5	8	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	1	0 ^R	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	7
	Ply	53	80	128	113	97	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	45	48	75	91	32	8	32	53	22	64

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Papua New Guinea	Logs	1658	2100 ¹	2300 ¹	2200 ¹	2200 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1556 ⁺	1854 ⁺	2015 ⁺	2012 ⁺	2012 ¹	102	246	285	188	188
	Sawn	20 ¹	40 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	50 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	20 ¹	21 ^C	14 ^C	15 ^C	15 ¹	0	19	36	35	35
	Ven	30 ¹	20 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	40 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	30 ¹	20 ^C	38 ^C	65 ¹	65 ¹	0	0	2	-25	-25
	Ply	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	3 ^C	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	5	5	1	5	5
Philippines	Logs	401	403	503	683	654	259	233	230 ¹	147	150 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	0	660	636	733	830	804
	Sawn	199	163	246	339	338	217	219	210 ¹	110 ¹	120 ¹	97	91	119	125	159	318	291	337	324	299
	Ven	219	205	336	385	573	105	64	64 ¹	45 ¹	85 ¹	2 ¹	3	3	7	6	321	266	397	423	652
	Ply	348	350	351	386	414	0	19	5	3	3 ¹	5 ¹	14	7	10	60	343	355	350	379	357
Thailand	Logs	7101	7800	7800 ¹	7900 ¹	8000 ¹	480	647	328	381	450 ⁺	1	12	9 ^C	1	1	7580	8435	8119	8280	8449
	Sawn	2350 ⁺	2927 ¹	2280 ⁺	2796 ⁺	2856 ⁺	1000	1425	1416	1835	1697 ¹	882 ^{CR}	771 ^{CR}	1972 ^C	1789	1786	2468	3581	1724	2842	2767
	Ven	150 ⁺	155 ⁺	160 ⁺	165 ⁺	175 ⁺	9	11	23	35	35 ¹	2	3 ¹	2 ^C	2 ⁺	2	157	164	181	198	208
	Ply	106	85 ⁺	90 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	8 ¹	21	85	224 ⁺	140 ¹	3	3	54 ^C	44 ⁺	3	111	103	121	280	247
Vanuatu	Logs	50 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	0	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	1	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	50	29	30	30	30
	Sawn	28	14	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	12	11	5 ^C	5 ^C	5 ¹	16	3	9	9	9
	Ven	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	35093	36012	36488	36535	36806	6	20	17	88	90	110	169	213	323	341	34989	35862	36292	36300	36555
	Sawn	16685	17379	17779	17956	18180	72	524	276	385	214	1228	1359	1770	2187	2098	15529	16543	16285	16155	16297
	Ven	363	353	878	369	370	14	174	321	179	364	45	92	80	108	180	333	434	1120	440	553
	Ply	1355	1323	1555	1987	1989	733	183	213	243	100	821	885	871	1127	1085	1267	621	897	1103	1004
Bolivia	Logs	559	544	650	650	650 ¹	1	1	1	2 ^C	2 ¹	1	2	4	7 ^C	7 ¹	559	543	647	645	645
	Sawn	308	299	347	325	325 ¹	1	1	3	3 ^C	4 ¹	43	34	43	56 ^C	56 ¹	266	267	307	272	273
	Ven	4	4	4	4	4 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^C	0 ¹	2	1	1	1 ^C	1 ¹	2	3	3	3	3
	Ply	4	4	2	4	4 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	3 ^C	3 ¹	4	4	2	1	1
Brazil	Logs	28270 ⁺	28835 ⁺	29700 ⁺	29700 ¹	29700 ¹	0 ^W	12 ^C	11 ^C	82 ^C	82 ¹	3 ^W	9 ^G	6 ^C	6 ^C	4 ¹	28267	28838	29705	29776	29778
	Sawn	14800 ⁺	15300 ⁺	15912 ⁺	15912 ¹	15912 ¹	2 ^W	11 ^{CI}	25 ^C	8 ^{CI}	8 ¹	1013 ¹	1148 ^G	1543 ^C	1881 ^C	1803 ¹	13788	14162	14394	14039	14117
	Ven	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	300 ¹	1 ^W	10 ^C	7 ^C	2 ^{CI}	2 ¹	39 ^W	72 ^C	79 ^C	105 ^C	130 ¹	262	238	228	198	172
	Ply	1000 ⁺	1000 ⁺	1200 ¹	1380 ⁺	1380 ¹	1 ^W	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CR}	0 ^{CI}	0 ¹	633 ¹	747 ⁺	738 ^C	1002 ⁺	900 ¹	367	253	463	378	480
Colombia	Logs	1516	1656	2045	1949	1943	0	0 ^R	2	0	0	13	21	70 ¹	65	65	1503	1636	1977	1884	1878
	Sawn	521	509	455	473	674 ¹	0 ^R	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2 ¹	2 ¹	520	509	456	472	673
	Ven	2	1	1	1	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^{BI}	0 ^{BI}	0 ^R	0 ^R	2	1	2	1	1
	Ply	29	33	38	41	40	0 ^R	0 ^R	8	2	0	4	4	9	9	9	24	29	36	34	31
Ecuador	Logs	1490 ¹	1510 ¹	1240 ¹	1050 ¹	1050 ¹	0 ^C	0	0	0	0 ¹	25 ¹	20	11	117 ^C	117 ¹	1465	1490	1229	933	933
	Sawn	40 ¹	87	24	25 ¹	25 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	20 ^C	13	11	22 ^C	22 ¹	19	74	12	3	3
	Ven	5 ¹	4 ¹	539	36	36 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ¹	0 ^{CR}	1 ^C	0 ^R	1 ^C	1 ¹	5	3	539	35	35
	Ply	104 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	338	338 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0 ¹	68 ^C	82 ^{CI}	70 ^C	67 ^C	67 ¹	37	18	30	270	270

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guatemala	Logs	100 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	1 ¹	0	1	1 ¹	100	99	90	89	89
	Sawn	35 ¹	35 ¹	40 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	15	1	1	3	3 ¹	20	34	39	97	97
	Ven	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	1 ¹	0	0 ^R	0 ¹	1	0	1	1	1
	Ply	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	6 ^C	0	0	0	0	5 ¹	5 ¹	0	0	0 ¹	5	5	10	10	10
Guyana	Logs	312	298	251	376	376 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	41	48	66	70	70 ¹	271	250	185	306	306
	Sawn	30	50 ¹	38	50 ¹	50 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	23	33	27	39	39 ¹	7	17	11	11	11
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	75 ¹	51	75	54	54 ¹	0	0 ^{CR}	0	0	0	70	47	53	42	42 ¹	5	4	22	12	12
Honduras	Logs	15 ¹	22	21	22	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22	21	22	20
	Sawn	7 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	7 ¹	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	5	8	10
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	Logs	682 ¹	668	606 ¹	591 ¹	592 ¹	3 ^C	3	1	2	4 ¹	5 ^C	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	1 ¹	679	669	607	593	595
	Sawn	132 ¹	95	77	94	80	66 ^C	469	229	343	163 ¹	31 ^C	12	18	26	63 ¹	167	552	288	411	180
	Ven	15 ¹	5	3	15	15 ¹	9 ^C	163	313	175	361 ¹	3 ^C	17	0 ^R	0 ^R	46 ¹	21	152	315	190	330
	Ply	7 ¹	2	15 ¹	6	1	706 ^C	156	192	216	69 ¹	39 ^C	0 ^R	0 ^R	3	63 ¹	674	158	207	219	7
Panama	Logs	50 ¹	90 ¹	100 ¹	90 ¹	90 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	7	36	40	30 ¹	30 ¹	43	53	60	60	60
	Sawn	4	24	27 ¹	30 ¹	30 ¹	1	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	0 ^{RI}	4	3	7	19	22 ¹	1	21	20	11	8
	Ven	0	1	1	0	0	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^{RI}	0	0	0	0 ^R	0	3	1	1	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	18 ¹	4	2	1	1 ¹	0	0	0 ^R	0	0	18	4	2	1	1
Peru	Logs	1230	1424	1282	1593	1696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	1230	1424	1282	1593	1696
	Sawn	503	621	522	662	734	0	0	0	0	0	70	106	109	131	78	433	516	413	531	656
	Ven	10	7	10	7	8 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	1	1	0	0	2	10	7	10	7	6
	Ply	100	100	101	125	128	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	2	0 ^R	1	0	0 ^R	99	100	100	125	128
Suriname	Logs	162	154	155	159	160	0	0	0	0	0	8	26	3	6	10	154	128	152	153	150
	Sawn	56	47	56	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	5	48	39	48	53	53
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	3	2	2	1	2	2 ¹	2	3	6	5	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	5	3	5	6	7
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	56	51	65	46	55	2	4	2	2	2	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	58	55	66	47	56
	Sawn	40 ¹	38 ¹	36 ¹	30 ¹	46	2	3	2	2	2	1 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	42	41	38	32	48
	Ven	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^{RI}	0	0 ^{CR}	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0	0	0	0
	Ply	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^R	2	1	3	3	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	2	1	3	3
Venezuela	Logs	650	660	283	219	384	0	0 ^R	0	0	0	6	4	13	20	36	644	656	270	199	348
	Sawn	211	263	241	190	136	0 ^R	38	13	27	36	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	2	4	211	301	253	215	168
	Ven	27	30	20	5 ¹	5 ¹	0 ^R	0 ^R	1	1	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0	0 ^R	0	27	30	21	6	5
	Ply	23	21	12	28	32	0 ^R	19	7	14	22	0	0	0 ^R	0 ^R	0 ^R	23	40	19	42	54

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

Country	Product	Production					Imports					Exports					Domestic Consumption				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Producers Total	Logs	135853	131275	130214	128305	130985	3979	2963	3435	3775	3856	16329	13642	13002	11958	10917	123502	120596	120646	120122	123924
	Sawn	39610	39774	39132	40693	41348	1927	2856	2704	3402	2923	8892	6810	8033	10485	10545	32644	35820	33803	33610	33726
	Ven	2339	2361	3348	2864	3003	147	279	437	290	564	1149	1096	953	1030	1277	1338	1544	2832	2124	2290
	Ply	15183	14725	15173	14386	14573	782	256	363	508	298	10643	10351	9135	8972	9197	5322	4630	6401	5922	5673
ITTO Total	Logs	136192	132189	132463	131134	133954	17348	15606	16089	15625	15850	16471	13778	13144	12084	11030	137069	134018	135408	134676	138774
	Sawn	41646	40934	40503	42502	43369	9656	10386	9982	11109	10606	9620	7455	8521	10966	11001	41683	43865	41964	42646	42974
	Ven	2955	3122	4225	3751	3890	1297	1374	1489	1330	1541	1271	1254	1089	1160	1404	2981	3242	4624	3921	4027
	Ply	19740	19492	20989	20679	20703	10502	10261	9509	10998	11063	11451	11359	10254	10487	10717	18791	18394	20244	21190	21048

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Australia	Logs	All	1010	685 ¹	439	505	66382	65851	53	64
		C	62	37 ¹	285	302	48009	46038	43	54
		NC	948	648	455	525	18373	19813	136	110
	Sawn	All	290756	323394	374	402	35283	57260	520	371
		C	222887	238331	342	364	13423	32892	381	274
		NC	67870	85063	539	573	21860	24368	671	710
	Ven	All	16180	17494	1111	899	4765	5434	1343	888
		C	1450	2907	591	363	3002	2952	1545	757
		NC	14730	14587	1216	1275	1763	2482	1098	1116
	Ply	All	75020	89174	452	463	2109	3668	1060	808
		C	46936	55894	466	458	1561	2999	1060	762
		NC	28083	33279	430	472	547	669	1058	1110
Canada	Logs	All	377840	409289	57	61	399566	397091	80	84
		C	184445	190625	41	44	347436	347611	74	79
		NC	193395	218663	93	93	52129	49481	165	148
	Sawn	All	527526	559806	343	182	6454101	8958056	170	227
		C	111313	117407	271	241	6033204	8462644	165	223
		NC	416213	442399	370	171	420897	495413	306	333
	Ven	All	181834	194752	805	681	326878	425009	391	406
		C	13653	16094	759	447	128659	192118	255	289
		NC	168181	178658	809	715	198219	232891	601	608
	Ply	All	131188	186274	258	221	409371	494524	403	481
		C	37674	52077	281	237	221356	277877	331	418
		NC	93513	134196	249	215	188015	216647	540	597
China	Logs	All	2443789 ^c	2804083 ^c	96	107	2887	1959 ^c	307	319
		C	941845 ^c	1168258 ^c	63	73	57	0 ^c	137	--
		NC	1501944 ^c	1635825 ^c	144	159	2830	1959 ^c	315	319
	Sawn	All	1185689 ^c	1378561 ^c	216	230	233960	217554 ^c	447	458
		C	206428 ^c	278638 ^c	152	165	79302	88210 ^c	481	470
		NC	979261 ^c	1099923 ^c	237	256	154658	129344 ^c	432	451
	Ven	All	90652 ^c	109237 ^c	442	713	110806	120709 ^c	1042	1095
		C	10328 ^c	7560 ^c	289	1843	5204	2066 ^c	1227	933
		NC	80324 ^c	101677 ^c	474	682	105602	118643 ^c	1034	1098
	Ply	All	352224 ^c	379554 ^c	447	482	495433	1249010 ^c	243	290
		C	24544 ^c	22186 ^c	511	419	229007	638145 ^c	229	257
		NC	327680 ^c	357368 ^c	442	486	266426	610865 ^c	256	337
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	All	59416 ^c	43228 ^c	308	573	112 ^c	1412 ^c	474	521
		C	5421 ^c	627 ^c	94	188	0 ^c	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	53994 ^c	42601 ^c	400	590	112 ^c	1412 ^c	474	521
	Sawn	All	371328 ^c	311045 ^c	338	361	1687 ^c	1005 ^c	700	411
		C	30456 ^c	23025 ^c	132	145	37 ^c	52 ^c	176	222
		NC	340872 ^c	288021 ^c	392	410	1650 ^c	952 ^c	750	431
	Ven	All	60900 ^c	49323 ^c	562	1300	1264 ^c	2856 ^c	5978	3488
		C	2856 ^c	350 ^c	259	2767	7 ^c	0 ¹	18255	--
		NC	58045 ^c	48973 ^c	597	1295	1256 ^c	2856 ^c	5954	3488
	Ply	All	99622 ^c	107087 ^c	289	328	494 ^c	609 ^c	257	194
		C	8051 ^c	7985 ^c	454	518	0 ^c	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	91570 ^c	99102 ^c	280	318	494 ^c	609 ^c	298	194
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	All	49 ^c	141 ^c	41	72	0 ¹	18 ¹	--	36
		C	41 ^c	60 ^c	36	36	0 ¹	18 ¹	--	36
		NC	8 ^c	81 ^c	168	281	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	1024 ^c	964 ^c	115	109	166 ^c	221 ^c	93	85
		C	9 ^c	4 ^c	99	59	0 ¹	2 ^c	--	54
		NC	1015 ^c	959 ^c	115	110	166 ^c	219 ^c	93	86
	Ven	All	3 ^c	11 ^c	160	1264	1 ^c	3 ^c	676	862
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	3 ^c	11 ^c	160	1264	1 ^c	3 ^c	676	862
	Ply	All	2671 ^c	2923 ^c	134	137	830 ^c	779 ^c	118	125
		C	162 ^c	261 ^c	66	97	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	2509 ^c	2662 ^c	143	143	830 ^c	779 ^c	118	125

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	All	150898 *	199043 *	132	154	5919 *	11601 *	675	724
		C	16137 *	24692 *	99	144	792 *	3024 *	353	550
		NC	134760 *	174350 *	138	156	5127 *	8577 *	786	816
	Sawn	All	212194 *	274288 *	224	244	38547 *	46499 *	951	958
		C	100047 *	129728 *	189	216	25864 *	30202 *	1593	1541
		NC	112147 *	144561 *	267	275	12683 *	16297 *	522	563
	Ven	All	70387 *	90798 *	376	441	20105 *	24419 *	2446	2624
		C	1125 *	2631 *	355	240	55 *	84 *	885	1678
		NC	69261 *	88167 *	376	452	20050 *	24335 *	2458	2630
	Ply	All	180434 *	251704 *	271	307	20000 *	21161 *	615	716
		C	22289 *	47964 *	242	284	1062 *	1573 *	672	803
		NC	158145 *	203740 *	276	314	18938 *	19588 *	612	709
Egypt	Logs	All	9998 ^C	9318	115	153	249 ^I	111 ^I	364	237
		C	7532 ^C	3393	112	133	116 ^{CI}	38 ^I	282	216
		NC	2466 ^C	5925	127	167	133 ^C	73 ^I	487	250
	Sawn	All	362155 ^C	279315 ^I	152	123	0	875 ^I	--	547
		C	276365 ^C	223755 ^I	138	109	0	875 ^I	--	547
		NC	85790 ^C	55560 ^I	230	237	0	0	--	--
	Ven	All	12642	11407 ^I	496	249	8 ^I	643 ^I	1234	180
		C	7379	8307 ^I	844	399	6 ^I	346 ^I	914	119
		NC	5263	3100	315	125	2 ^C	297 ^I	--	448
	Ply	All	7007	11605 ^I	790	788	42	0	782	--
		C	6640	11086 ^I	775	775	0	0	--	--
		NC	366	519 ^I	1241	1241	42	0	782	--
EU	Logs	All	3224234	3547023	66	74	1005138	1051457	68	69
		C	1586023	1767673	57	64	543590	583792	57	57
		NC	1638212	1779350	79	89	461548	467665	87	96
	Sawn	All	9710673	10733363	243	265	7715277	8697352	220	238
		C	6504986	7124897	197	213	6728218	7587904	203	219
		NC	3205687	3608465	459	512	987059	1109448	524	561
	Ven	All	1253217	1406062	1328	1403	812708	927394	1806	2031
		C	141648	152375	830	877	103463	128519	796	961
		NC	1111570	1253687	1438	1513	709245	798875	2216	2475
	Ply	All	2374452	2826301	427	468	1624724	1884906	576	636
		C	837600	980406	354	389	663009	785364	454	517
		NC	1536852	1845895	482	524	961715	1099541	708	760
	Total	All	16562576	18512749	--	--	11157846	12561109	--	--
		C	9070256	10025351	--	--	8038279	9085579	--	--
		NC	7492321	8487397	--	--	3119567	3475529	--	--
Austria	Logs	All	470475	556368	63	66	72928	86679	95	102
		C	397447	473129	62	65	45115	55619	87	99
		NC	73028	83239	65	78	27814	31060	111	107
	Sawn	All	305992	363012	212	244	1286536	1532344	190	205
		C	209053	243960	170	192	1217791	1453974	184	199
		NC	96939	119052	449	551	68745	78371	471	506
	Ven	All	66078	86207	1786	1796	71346	93763	2378	2181
		C	5414	7689	677	699	8430	10128	2107	1447
		NC	60664	78519	2092	2122	62916	83635	2420	2323
	Ply	All	96052	95086	534	660	166157	187912	634	709
		C	41144	35312	462	609	121929	140367	589	659
		NC	54908	59774	603	695	44229	47546	804	914
Belgium	Logs	All	115067	115063	42	42	78170	78168	74	74
		C	50239	50238	47	47	41233	41232	60	60
		NC	64828	64826	38	38	36937	36936	103	103
	Sawn	All	573532	573511	275	284	325213	325202	295	345
		C	285268	285258	186	191	159868	159863	191	240
		NC	288264	288254	523	544	165345	165339	618	597
	Ven	All	54695	54693	1511	1367	45742	45740	2371	1759
		C	9138	9138	1034	653	14585	14584	4120	1823
		NC	45558	45556	1665	1752	31157	31156	1978	1731
	Ply	All	207855	207855	362	332	190984	190984	436	402
		C	55607	55607	267	237	36751	36751	271	245
		NC	152248	152248	417	390	154233	154233	510	475

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Denmark	Logs	All	42244	44396	73	89	26388	27680	106	90
		C	23279	25766	91	129	10152	13541	56	57
		NC	18965	18629	58	62	16236	14139	236	197
	Sawn	All	563437	613407	245	272	51743	52092	406	388
		C	474510	503086	218	238	24374	21757	251	222
		NC	88927	110321	684	788	27369	30335	904	840
	Ven	All	42902	48940	553	610	8756	11679	1734	2071
		C	4395	4029	453	497	491	445	327	359
		NC	38507	44911	567	623	8265	11234	2328	2553
	Ply	All	98870	126612	251	275	37647	48033	342	448
		C	54248	73113	240	263	20099	30073	373	547
		NC	44622	53499	266	292	17548	17960	313	344
Finland	Logs	All	580098	674970	45	52	41806	48336	97	92
		C	294325	354410	49	57	37553	44207	89	86
		NC	285774	320560	42	48	4253	4129	386	405
	Sawn	All	86271	102703	255	254	1652654	1766296	202	215
		C	42624	59377	157	174	1644619	1757295	202	214
		NC	43647	43326	663	691	8035	9001	488	510
	Ven	All	12123	14201	1143	1469	46966	53401	600	693
		C	849	280	2739	2544	23465	24855	374	418
		NC	11274	13921	1095	1456	23501	28546	1511	1632
	Ply	All	28334	35435	420	468	629658	729556	537	591
		C	3414	3104	412	410	256132	299346	374	419
		NC	24921	32332	421	474	373526	430210	765	827
France	Logs	All	240483	225146	107	105	217631	209075	53	56
		C	49839	49100	45	42	71991	63136	33	31
		NC	190644	176046	165	182	145640	145939	75	85
	Sawn	All	806560	863123	229	226	287868	298422	208	217
		C	550026	592556	187	184	113919	120492	133	140
		NC	256534	270567	434	446	173949	177930	330	346
	Ven	All	118338	123638	860	818	91257	78602	1629	2073
		C	21607	20196	550	549	3503	4418	1776	1651
		NC	96731	103442	983	904	87754	74184	1623	2105
	Ply	All	191291	208039	527	547	134498	141787	719	745
		C	68515	79168	489	528	25944	29719	346	376
		NC	122776	128871	551	559	108554	112068	968	1007
Germany	Logs	All	251413	234775	100	123	340577	364392	74	77
		C	134425	97756	60	61	199252	231546	63	64
		NC	116988	137019	425	445	141325	132846	98	115
	Sawn	All	1135719	1163599	230	260	1101694	1371127	234	252
		C	860885	866088	201	224	789920	1014444	192	211
		NC	274834	297511	422	488	311773	356683	526	563
	Ven	All	251833	245448	1508	1515	279411	318014	2328	2585
		C	13693	14265	721	713	2788	3111	2788	3111
		NC	238140	231183	1609	1628	276623	314903	2325	2581
	Ply	All	530044	599912	481	519	157807	187579	789	987
		C	159013	173974	352	396	67857	91914	692	919
		NC	371031	425937	570	594	89950	95665	882	1063
Greece	Logs	All	29616	50812 ^c	87	249	183	308 ^c	160	482
		C	8026	18723 ^c	62	204	34	40 ^c	226	265
		NC	21589	32089 ^c	102	286	149	268 ^c	150	549
	Sawn	All	211071	442084 ^c	211	257	5015	19295 ^c	461	807
		C	155471	293570 ^c	187	220	982	1716 ^c	322	320
		NC	55600	148514 ^c	331	385	4034	17580 ^c	515	948
	Ven	All	35535	92479 ^c	2221	1964	656	1235 ^c	979	1099
		C	3383	7349 ^c	1545	2467	294	71 ^c	1176	1364
		NC	32152	85130 ^c	2328	1930	362	1164 ^c	862	1087
	Ply	All	25939	64987 ^c	510	560	9280	23914 ^c	1184	1210
		C	8956	16906 ^c	498	633	402	1918 ^c	610	625
		NC	16983 ^c	48081 ^c	517	538	8877	21996 ^c	1236	1318

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Ireland	Logs	All	44743	44742	165	165	7897	7897	88	88
		C	23209	23208	159	159	7774	7774	87	87
		NC	21534	21533	172	172	123	123	584	584
	Sawn	All	231610	231602	249	249	69784	69781	203	203
		C	172134	172128	203	203	66237	66234	195	195
		NC	59476	59474	741	741	3547	3547	748	748
	Ven	All	9033	9033	1890	1890	1242	1242	6900	6899
		C	4109	4109	2796	2795	1200	1200	--	--
		NC	4924	4923	1488	1487	42	42	1393	1393
	Ply	All	48557	48555	290	290	215	215	298	298
		C	23605	23604	274	274	155	155	276	276
		NC	24952	24951	307	307	60	60	377	377
Italy	Logs	All	462628	524968	107	114	5249	7293	500	433
		C	182310	202777	85	88	499	1413	188	225
		NC	280318	322191	129	140	4750	5880	606	556
	Sawn	All	1791664	1980261	241	259	102639	122004	680	778
		C	1074991	1253249	189	206	11048	18479	364	434
		NC	716673	727012	416	473	91591	103525	760	906
	Ven	All	279051	300385	1458	1607	116092	140955	4176	4937
		C	12628	15255	1617	1948	7269	7582	3728	3282
		NC	266423	285129	1451	1592	108823	133373	4210	5083
	Ply	All	249998	294298	448	506	144100	159576	691	794
		C	85595	106195	374	422	51741	49769	703	884
		NC	164403	188103	498	571	92358	109807	685	759
Luxembourg	Logs	All	24767	28320	17	67	11080	15463	51	61
		C	23088	20731	16	62	9206	13132	50	57
		NC	1679	7589	26	87	1874	2331	52	95
	Sawn	All	13522	18400	252	287	11436	12451	255	244
		C	7494	9713	198	211	10752	10677	250	223
		NC	6028	8687	380	475	683	1774	356	593
	Ven	All	748	869	1385	1424	9	6	--	--
		C	593	586	1379	1430	5	3	--	--
		NC	155	283	1410	1414	3	3	--	--
	Ply	All	5169	5766	500	489	161	101	519	631
		C	2125	2241	500	489	111	76	527	635
		NC	3044	3526	500	489	50	25	503	618
Netherlands	Logs	All	30972	21528	82	78	22643	29442	47	50
		C	13246	8841	55	54	17133	17033	46	41
		NC	17726	12687	129	116	5510	12409	51	70
	Sawn	All	799601	893444	253	281	130327	161547	326	415
		C	474960	512563	186	203	66907	66115	211	244
		NC	324641	380881	527	584	63420	95432	765	811
	Ven	All	24001	26135	649	911	13149	14639	1644	1541
		C	6283	5434	472	617	645	791	716	2636
		NC	17718	20701	748	1040	12504	13848	1761	1505
	Ply	All	266218	304561	505	562	20420	33143	636	720
		C	75201	93373	365	430	2198	4397	423	500
		NC	191017	211187	595	650	18223	28746	677	773
Portugal	Logs	All	104999	117157	224	322	64207	68698	63	68
		C	3939	4468	56	102	3826	3477	72	57
		NC	101060	112689	254	352	60381	65221	63	69
	Sawn	All	119937	155658	456	556	55294	67740	186	212
		C	15538	16574	277	360	44814	53914	164	184
		NC	104398	139084	504	594	10481	13826	437	532
	Ven	All	42791	51415	1223	1118	21600	24726	617	727
		C	7582	5651	1516	1413	8796	9283	338	387
		NC	35209	45764	1174	1090	12804	15443	1423	1544
	Ply	All	16131	14790	538	643	5058	1887	506	377
		C	5604	2866	467	716	4818	1586	535	529
		NC	10527	11924	585	628	240	301	240	151

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Spain	Logs	All	256633	246817	78	83	13501	13703	80	82
		C	62340	67426	54	49	3701	3765	40	42
		NC	194293	179392	91	112	9800	9938	131	127
	Sawn	All	927612	989468	268	297	52220	45687	399	571
		C	477369	481367	198	213	22601	19059	226	424
		NC	450244	508101	430	476	29618	26628	955	761
	Ven	All	205449	231400	1511	1665	75930	85957	1766	2097
		C	30415	33547	922	958	12177	15126	1522	1681
		NC	175034	197853	1699	1902	63752	70831	1821	2213
	Ply	All	80733	88775	684	740	73855	112369	879	986
		C	20449	23431	682	756	36825	55242	818	891
		NC	60284	65343	685	734	37030	57127	949	1099
Sweden	Logs	All	447992	539770	50	57	83222	58680	55	39
		C	258197	313124	52	60	81754	56760	55	38
		NC	189795	226646	47	54	1468	1921	53	77
	Sawn	All	141087	166410	370	495	2506303	2762237	228	245
		C	53930	52315	229	257	2493495	2754545	227	245
		NC	87157	114095	601	862	12808	7692	819	651
	Ven	All	47955	55486	1658	1949	25583	42558	1185	1702
		C	9495	10770	757	861	14876	31652	956	1862
		NC	38460	44716	2348	2802	10708	10906	1776	1363
	Ply	All	81825	106881	508	652	21944	19904	563	711
		C	38433	41307	427	464	17555	15923	566	724
		NC	43392	65574	611	874	4389	3981	549	663
U.K.	Logs	All	122104	122192	174	198	19655	35643	190	111
		C	62113	57978	113	118	14367	31119	155	99
		NC	59991	64215	398	498	5288	4525	487	571
	Sawn	All	2003059	2176679	230	252	76551	91125	215	246
		C	1650733	1783094	208	227	60890	69340	178	195
		NC	352326	393585	458	507	15661	21785	1146	1499
	Ven	All	62686	65733	2252	2234	14969	14876	2947	3227
		C	12064	14078	1235	1314	4938	5270	2092	3537
		NC	50621	51655	2803	2761	10031	9606	3688	3079
	Ply	All	447436	624749	357	424	32940	47946	493	537
		C	195691	250204	344	391	20491	28130	494	548
		NC	251745	374545	368	449	12448	19816	490	523
Japan	Logs	All	1652150	1958469	131	154	1296	1359	185	194
		C	1301131	1605600	124	149	959	1132	160	162
		NC	351019	352869	162	182	337	227	337	--
	Sawn	All	2673306	2900302	302	318	11734	13884	838	771
		C	2229590	2542502	276	297	2637	5756	527	523
		NC	443716	357800	575	628	9097	8128	1011	1161
	Ven	All	100634	110708	812	820	10791	10530	1799	10530
		C	22928	27074	849	451	153	316	--	--
		NC	77706	83634	801	1115	10638	10214	1773	10214
	Ply	All	1475437	2154142	350	421	11159	8131	744	903
		C	53484	153287	339	523	1996	3383	665	846
		NC	1421953	2000855	350	414	9163	4748	764	950
Nepal	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	All	8139 ¹	8139 ¹	814	814	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	8139 ¹	8139 ¹	814	814	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	10766 ¹	10766 ¹	431	431	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	10766 ¹	10766 ¹	431	431	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
New Zealand	Logs	All	823	642	433	453	355748	292069	47	56
		C	7	18	238	365	355443	291719	47	56
		NC	816	624	436	456	306	349	59	109
	Sawn	All	26441	31370	668	773	406129	537588	249	291
		C	14221	16692	736	799	404983	536241	249	291
		NC	12220	14678	603	747	1146	1347	791	570
	Ven	All	1919	2184	1119	2028	38258	57346	307	424
		C	69	168	252	477	38208	57297	306	424
		NC	1850	2016	1282	2780	51	49	2971	1175
	Ply	All	11436	14125	876	1018	87557	119135	870	863
		C	6661	7758	983	1378	77458	118164	802	866
		NC	4775	6367	760	773	10099	971	2455	636
Norway	Logs	All	137123	168608	50	59	14574	14655	37	42
		C	105440	132401	50	60	14500	14438	37	42
		NC	31682	36207	51	55	74	217	71	68
	Sawn	All	246598	278483	303	318	107542	101876	192	212
		C	204609	238816	271	288	106524	100888	191	210
		NC	41989	39667	724	841	1018	988	692	922
	Ven	All	12096	15116	1561	1411	459	824	1480	2289
		C	1911	2663	1068	1194	204	131	1358	2182
		NC	10185	12453	1709	1468	255	693	1595	2311
	Ply	All	45689	57369	967	1004	5379	2897	2479	1957
		C	18717	24842	942	951	824	1294	1446	1617
		NC	26972	32527	985	1048	4555	1603	2847	2358
Rep. of Korea	Logs	All	609930	703884	85	108	52	265	--	293
		C	514348	604170	79	103	9	153	--	243
		NC	95582	99714	151	151	43	112	--	407
	Sawn	All	205468	213932	269	257	7716	10941	594	632
		C	62227	83758	186	191	4749	6471	594	627
		NC	143241	130174	334	329	2967	4470	593	639
	Ven	All	99406	91682	299	303	1209	1505	1209	1983
		C	1571	2130	786	1065	43	71	--	2382
		NC	97835	89552	296	298	1166	1435	1166	1967
	Ply	All	417201	397118	289	330	26335	35769	537	593
		C	22041	21999	525	667	2782	2967	464	424
		NC	395160	375119	282	321	23553	32802	548	616
Switzerland	Logs	All	20767	21729	56	74	105414	123794	60	60
		C	8126	6581	30	35	86002	103431	59	59
		NC	12641	15148	126	144	19412	20363	69	69
	Sawn	All	142885	163527	385	427	37471	41347	188	209
		C	96385	106038	320	337	27990	31662	167	190
		NC	46500	57489	664	847	9480	9685	306	314
	Ven	All	16478	19370	3296	3446	21105	23095	2638	3426
		C	2370	2235	2370	2076	2257	2607	2257	3839
		NC	14108	17135	3527	3770	18848	20487	2693	3380
	Ply	All	123811	145523	952	1041	5079	5960	1693	2236
		C	71894	84682	799	865	677	1242	677	1369
		NC	51917	60842	1298	1453	4402	4718	2201	2683
U.S.A.	Logs	All	194256	205047	76	88	1236604	1456456	120	140
		C	151456	161875	69	81	725321	857162	95	118
		NC	42800	43172	118	136	511283	599295	192	191
	Sawn	All	5988865	8799580	158	200	1691108	1887011	387	428
		C	5499581	8164287	153	196	405611	433333	249	311
		NC	489284	635293	261	271	1285497	1453678	469	482
	Ven	All	436808	541633	330	318	473270	532975	437	438
		C	147568	206094	207	207	55640	67059	476	476
		NC	289240	335539	474	474	417630	465916	433	433
	Ply	All	1389395	2169941	327	354	156167	184973	305	300
		C	416931	652860	291	319	88964	111670	288	311
		NC	972464	1517081	345	372	67203	73302	331	284

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Consumers Total	Logs	All	8882281	10071189	83	94	3193940	3418099	78	88
		C	4822015	5666011	70	82	2122234	2248557	66	74
		NC	4060267	4405178	106	117	1071706	1169542	123	132
	Sawn	All	21944907	26247930	217	239	16740720	20571469	208	246
		C	15559103	19287879	186	212	13832542	17317132	187	226
		NC	6385803	6960051	370	366	2908178	3254337	450	473
	Ven	All	2361295	2667915	672	681	1821627	2132742	694	712
		C	354855	430587	357	327	336900	453565	381	419
		NC	2006439	2237328	796	859	1484727	1679177	853	879
	Ply	All	6696352	8803605	368	405	2844678	4011521	431	438
		C	1573625	2123288	348	378	1288697	1944678	363	375
		NC	5122727	6680317	375	415	1555981	2066843	510	519
	Total	All	39884835	47790639	--	--	24600966	30133832	--	--
		C	22309599	27507765	--	--	17580373	21963932	--	--
		NC	17575236	20282874	--	--	7020593	8169900	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	9750950	11100441	87	100	4754899	4801790	88	94
		C	4851389	5702097	70	82	2125571	2254978	66	74
		NC	4899561	5398345	116	129	2629328	2546812	120	122
	Sawn	All	22947582	27490939	208	235	19269200	23865557	213	248
		C	15879338	19661939	177	210	14186269	17702524	187	225
		NC	7068244	7829001	338	335	5082932	6163033	348	349
	Ven	All	2508616	2850067	589	540	2304419	2643359	622	647
		C	373663	456155	326	331	349533	468850	367	422
		NC	2134954	2393911	685	614	1954886	2174508	711	730
	Ply	All	7021958	9205392	369	405	6348947	7870705	347	375
		C	1709364	2278918	352	382	1663040	2332395	336	327
		NC	5312594	6926474	375	414	4685908	5538310	351	399
	Total	All	42229106	50646839	--	--	32677466	39181410	--	--
		C	22813753	28099109	--	--	18324413	22758747	--	--
		NC	19415353	22547730	--	--	14353053	16422662	--	--

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Australia	Logs	620	382	412	465	7151	1444	220	434
	Sawn	54647	72642	494	537	931	664	691	881
	Ven	7275	6455	837	865	166	134	455	488
	Ply	23042	27777	420	496	144	100	952	877
Canada	Logs	312	371	78	62	737	2218	368	370
	Sawn	16044	19544	486	222	2037	5351	679	1338
	Ven	13259	13105	780	1191	3059	3537	510	3537
	Ply	34888	35967	150	455	178	1329	336	332
China	Logs	1185805 ^C	1213599 ^C	148	166	1023	1000 ^I	282	250
	Sawn	637828 ^C	726780 ^C	223	244	57898	4945 ^C	617	446
	Ven	37250 ^C	36139 ^C	292	367	9868	9896 ^C	353	547
	Ply	313897 ^C	339534 ^C	439	481	130465	228741 ^C	230	239
(Hong Kong S.A.R.)	Logs	25139 ^C	13160 ^C	277	422	112 ^C	1412 ^C	474	521
	Sawn	194011 ^C	178808 ^C	381	405	1622 ^C	856 ^C	759	418
	Ven	12497 ^C	7480 ^C	178	460	1256 ^C	2856 ^C	5954	3488
	Ply	70662 ^C	77156 ^C	260	306	494 ^C	609 ^C	298	194
(Macao S.A.R.)	Logs	8 ^C	81 ^C	168	281	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
	Sawn	573 ^C	516 ^C	123	121	166 ^C	219 ^C	93	86
	Ven	3 ^C	7 ^C	160	1683	1 ^C	3 ^C	676	862
	Ply	2508 ^C	2652 ^C	143	144	830 ^C	779 ^C	118	125
(Taiwan Province of China)	Logs	118972 [*]	157188 [*]	130	148	3960 [*]	7242 [*]	821	822
	Sawn	101842 [*]	124981 [*]	289	274	9312 [*]	9679 [*]	542	557
	Ven	56401 [*]	69773 [*]	328	394	15744 [*]	15795 [*]	2432	2416
	Ply	147753 [*]	199116 [*]	271	317	14806 [*]	15568 [*]	590	761
Egypt	Logs	2040 ^C	3837	136	167	0 ^I	42 ^I	--	215
	Sawn	551 ^C	1048 ^I	185	262	0	0	--	--
	Ven	34	385	617	568	0	297 ^I	--	448
	Ply	237	290	983	1031	42	0	782	--
EU	Logs	415818	479251	306	360	36825	40926	383	412
	Sawn	1289070	1495468	553	583	230861	287823	696	714
	Ven	305331	363040	1003	1018	127635	154342	1668	2070
	Ply	636984	607291	450	509	316623	353524	662	725
	Total	2647204	2945050	--	--	711944	836615	--	--
Austria	Logs	558	558	279	279	129	129	129	129
	Sawn	7054	7054	641	641	1491	1491	1491	1491
	Ven	2873	2873	1437	1437	2304	2304	2304	2304
	Ply	4678	4677	585	585	2887	2887	481	481
Belgium	Logs	8967	8967	373	373	4414	4414	401	401
	Sawn	147940	147935	571	510	94304	94301	629	524
	Ven	14079	14079	1459	1459	8582	8581	1452	1646
	Ply	114476	114476	402	402	87961	87961	437	440
Denmark	Logs	4508	3658	684	773	1761	1874 ^C	352	759
	Sawn	34835	42161	835	849	8415	12018	1414	1517
	Ven	9471	16179	296	325	3313	6106	3488	3816
	Ply	17385	17691	208	228	9053	8409	325	440

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Finland	Logs	118	15	2941	1542	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	7389	7027	1113	1044	969	1063	1467	754
	Ven	2446	2171	2286	2068	163	79	2709	2649
	Ply	1407	1719	1213	950	222	57	925	956
France	Logs	133925	128975	231	255	10894	11155	387	450
	Sawn	169336	185376	439	450	12851	14887	521	534
	Ven	58659	67132	763	719	12011	7331	556	1219
	Ply	52314	52327	547	564	106285	108544	976	1017
Germany	Logs	37022	48753	446	497	9371	10174	521	598
	Sawn	82381	92590	593	609	48265	50321	804	812
	Ven	36264	32602	1261	1230	38615	52773	2986	3104
	Ply	79507	77989	554	675	26827	22509	958	1023
Greece	Logs	13133	29023 ^C	248	306	0	0 ^C	--	--
	Sawn	9794 ^C	49617 ^C	734	782	1041	8596 ^C	1108	1388
	Ven	7573 ^C	26161 ^C	1795	1461	141	705 ^C	1281	1019
	Ply	7155 ^C	26965 ^C	530	541	8607	20259 ^C	1240	1314
Ireland	Logs	5700	5699	434	434	119	119	567	567
	Sawn	36321	36319	669	669	2419	2419	630	630
	Ven	2371	2371	1118	1118	15	15	766	766
	Ply	15166	15166	330	330	39	39	430	430
Italy	Logs	73916	99022 ^C	370	433	3748	5187	801	560
	Sawn	208453	237903	675	658	1178	18272	107	1008
	Ven	73556	91165	1198	1317	16960	23812	3029	3402
	Ply	60263	66093	585	676	34211	38915	687	780
Luxembourg	Logs	754	358	1449	597	55 ^I	52	289	275
	Sawn	769	881	1025	476	56	187	802	585
	Ven	23	69	1148	1385	0 ^R	0 ^R	--	--
	Ply	1750	2353	500	489	47	15	527	737
Netherlands	Logs	10300	7265 ^C	315	327	1304	2103	80	95
	Sawn	227545	283285	581	630	36174	62834	809	867
	Ven	7603	9187	510	967	5871	4476	1249	668
	Ply	125544	134737	588	680	11261	19384	682	923
Portugal	Logs	70022	82193	292	401	1902	2952	380	492
	Sawn	48427	70788	453	562	5159	5051	516	561
	Ven	11059	12858	651	677	8564	9807	1223	1090
	Ply	2978	5089	496	509	195	187	--	93
Spain	Logs	39485	46206	395	440	127	136	127	136
	Sawn	154933	179459	458	526	8601	6292	860	899
	Ven	41232	46833	1031	1142	22506	28052	1608	1650
	Ply	5952	6234	661	693	20616	31993	1289	1454
Sweden	Logs	1651	2746	830	941	306	234	1613	1559
	Sawn	12285	12951	906	996	2752	2727	2479	2727
	Ven	4096	5991	1888	2163	2329	3520	3147	3911
	Ply	3214	3366	974	785	496	545	496	545
U.K.	Logs	15761	15813	710	678	2695	2397	495	575
	Sawn	141609	142124	540	605	7187	7365	880	1427
	Ven	34025	33369	2807	2601	6260	6780	3312	2825
	Ply	145195	78410	363	408	7917	11821	503	523

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Japan	Logs	266132	273421	149	168	0	227	--	--
	Sawn	247633	202151	505	535	2672	5967	668	1193
	Ven	27072	26667	677	606	2097	3409	2097	3409
	Ply	1373866	1877013	417	413	4234	3246	847	1082
Nepal	Logs	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Sawn	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ven	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
New Zealand	Logs	318	191	622	532	4	0	486	--
	Sawn	3171	5055	535	784	40	71	1617	490
	Ven	318	307	1309	1715	34	0	6805	--
	Ply	2250	3613	531	673	1807	266	476	682
Norway	Logs	49 ¹	585 ¹	403	432	30	47	335	49
	Sawn	3059	3640	1092	1348	354	242	1265	1511
	Ven	852	460	1200	2553	21	20	2092	2036
	Ply	3773	3107	990	1452	3744	1308	2902	2516
Rep. of Korea	Logs	54243	58458	118	128	0	79	--	1752
	Sawn	86687	80297	283	279	694	1400	347	467
	Ven	37038	44363	162	188	156	262	--	1681
	Ply	348495	327150	262	298	1457	1197	729	884
Switzerland	Logs	564	993	564	489	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	11512	16638	767	1280	113	372	--	447
	Ven	1016	1117	--	2658	564	497	--	5262
	Ply	7449	7574	1064	1227	226	124	--	1680
U.S.A.	Logs	835	1041	535	521	344	136	222	256
	Sawn	162551	218056	628	636	13157	13949	423	455
	Ven	32073	35614	391	391	8816	13198	490	490
	Ply	375890	623493	300	329	10445	10322	401	360
Consumers Total	Logs	2070856	2202559	164	186	50186	54773	356	435
	Sawn	2809177	3145626	386	408	319858	331539	655	689
	Ven	530419	604911	505	582	169418	204245	1241	1569
	Ply	3341695	4131733	365	394	485495	617113	434	407
	Total	8752147	10084830	--	--	1024957	1207669	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	2854393	3127031	177	200	1602651	1431914	122	118
	Sawn	3330355	3795789	334	342	2459337	3227829	289	294
	Ven	589153	671976	396	505	632421	691543	580	596
	Ply	3483138	4333527	366	394	3198407	3723863	312	355
	Total	10257038	11928323	--	--	7892816	9075149	--	--

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Africa	Logs	All	1432	5000	252	125	582276	431487	149	142
		C	86	0	208	--	24	0	264	--
		NC	1347	5000	255	125	582252	431487	149	142
	Sawn	All	1209	377	98	230	645660	721048	513	476
		C	225	75	226	254	349	187	405	796
		NC	984	302	87	225	645311	720861	513	476
	Ven	All	3008	4116	470	502	205332	306331	579	698
		C	164	1643	1674	543	0	0	--	--
		NC	2844	2473	451	477	205332	306331	579	698
	Ply	All	34353	22707	693	1514	63200	76139	290	426
		C	1591	98	434	597	0	0	--	--
		NC	32762	22609	714	1524	63200	76139	290	426
	Total	All	40002	32200	--	--	1496468	1535005	--	--
		C	2066	1815	--	--	373	187	--	--
		NC	37936	30385	--	--	1496095	1534817	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	All	3	0	303	--	24234	29350	348	128
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	3	0	303	--	24234	29350	348	128
	Sawn	All	10	6 ¹	107	257	314468	332750	656	488
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	10	6 ¹	107	257	314468	332750	656	488
	Ven	All	56	6	842	600	49424	78538	1669	1525
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	56	6	842	600	49424	78538	1669	1525
	Ply	All	178	157	856	204	14716	22600	1183	1002
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	178	157	856	204	14716	22600	1183	1002
Central African Republic	Logs	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	58505	48685 ¹	252	250
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	58505	48685 ¹	252	250
	Sawn	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	18968	16626 ¹	380	380
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	18968	16626 ¹	380	380
	Ven	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	0	0 ¹	--	--	319	390 ¹	394	390
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	319	390 ¹	394	390
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6319	6319 ¹	109	109
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6319	6319 ¹	109	109
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6174	6174 ¹	429	429
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6174	6174 ¹	429	429
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	306	306 ¹	524	504
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	306	306 ¹	524	504
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
Congo, Rep.	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	149640	166932	203	198
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	149640	166932	203	198
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	43547	47538	344	332
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	43547	47538	344	332
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	5322	3228	380	359
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	5322	3228	380	359
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	1488 ¹	2384	475	565
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1488 ¹	2384 ¹	475	565

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	18496	34308	253	286
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	18496	34308	253	286
	Sawn	All	73 ^C	0 ¹	502	--	131064 ^C	186956 ¹	607	607
		C	5 ^C	0 ¹	168	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	68 ^C	0 ¹	597	--	131064 ^C	186956 ¹	607	607
	Ven	All	14 ^C	0 ¹	435	--	49483 ^C	66667 ¹	409	409
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	14 ^C	0 ¹	435	--	49483 ^C	66667 ¹	409	409
	Ply	All	440 ^C	0 ¹	884	--	11384 ^C	23361 ¹	599	599
		C	440 ^C	0 ¹	884	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	11384 ^C	23361 ¹	599	599
Gabon	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	126480	134254	66	89
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	126480	134254	66	89
	Sawn	All	204 ¹	187 ¹	204	208	27124	29424	219	324
		C	1	3	1208	1424	0	0	--	--
		NC	203 ¹	184 ¹	203	205	27124	29424	219	324
	Ven	All	2752 ¹	3975 ¹	438	491	41314	98147 ^C	508	879
		C	164 ¹	1625 ¹	1674	542	0	0	--	--
		NC	2588 ¹	2350 ¹	419	461	41314	98147 ^C	508	879
	Ply	All	18557 ¹	22118 ¹	1592	1751	10815	4652	105	126
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	18557 ¹	22118 ¹	1592	1751	10815	4652	105	126
Ghana	Logs	All	1250 ¹	0	250	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	1250 ¹	0	250	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	84856	91046	426	434
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	84856	91046	426	434
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	59483	59382	551	577
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	59483	59382	551	577
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	24478	22739	306	303
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	24478	22739	306	303
Liberia	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	175000 ¹	8 ¹	250	886
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	175000 ¹	8 ^C	250	886
	Sawn	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	8000 ¹	46 ^C	400	595
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	8000 ¹	46 ^C	400	595
	Ven	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	All	180 ^{C1}	5000 ¹	264	250	22881 ^C	10000 ¹	233	250
		C	86 ^{C1}	0 ¹	208	--	24 ^C	0 ¹	264	--
		NC	94 ^C	5000 ¹	348	250	22856 ^C	10000 ¹	233	250
	Sawn	All	292 ^{C1}	183 ^C	268	256	10519 ^C	10415 ^{C1}	474	513
		C	219 ^{C1}	72 ^C	227	246	349 ^C	187 ^{C1}	405	796
		NC	73 ^C	111 ^C	570	264	10170 ^C	10228 ^C	477	509
	Ven	All	186 ^C	135 ^C	7620	1428	0 ¹	63 ^C	--	1278
		C	0 ¹	18 ^C	--	710	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	186 ^C	117 ^C	7620	1696	0 ¹	63 ^C	--	1278
	Ply	All	15076 ^C	320 ^C	416	529	0 ¹	12 ^C	--	622
		C	1150 ^C	98 ^C	364	597	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	13925 ^{C1}	222 ^C	421	504	0 ¹	12 ^C	--	622

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Togo	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	721	1631	42	56
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	721	1631	42	56
	Sawn	All	630	0	63	--	941	73	157	73
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	630	0	63	--	941	73	157	73
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	102	113	102	113	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	102	113	102	113	0	0	--	--
Asia-Pacific	Logs	All	847814	989784	215	242	952599	923178	107	107
		C	13265	5725	80	95	278	165	311	66
		NC	834549	984059	221	244	952321	923013	107	107
	Sawn	All	615584	766240	201	211	1004436	1488655	199	219
		C	89755	91124	239	261	15323	2946	795	346
		NC	525829	675117	196	206	989112	1485708	197	219
	Ven	All	92766	107867	476	598	226396	138641	431	284
		C	10896	12248	596	738	3594	8799	529	1697
		NC	81870	95619	463	584	222802	129841	430	269
	Ply	All	74351	98577	339	272	2793544	3123194	304	364
		C	28897	30996	547	558	3595	14869	323	374
		NC	45454	67581	273	220	2789949	3108324	304	364
	Total	All	1630515	1962468	--	--	4976975	5673667	--	--
		C	142813	140092	--	--	22791	26780	--	--
		NC	1487702	1822376	--	--	4954185	5646887	--	--
Cambodia	Logs	All	0	0 ^{CR}	--	74	0 ^I	166 ^{CI}	--	191
		C	0	0 ^I	--	--	0 ^I	2 ^{CI}	--	--
		NC	0	0 ^{CR}	--	74	0 ^I	164 ^{CI}	--	189
	Sawn	All	34 ^C	61 ^C	609	193	207 ^I	99	917	1252
		C	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	34 ^C	61 ^C	609	193	207 ^I	99	917	1252
	Ven	All	4 ^C	300 ^C	202	242	279 ^{CI}	407 ^{CI}	112	96
		C	4 ^C	9 ^C	202	912	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	0 ^I	291 ^C	--	237	279 ^{CI}	407 ^{CI}	112	96
	Ply	All	197 ^C	144 ^C	302	436	15569 ^{CI}	8990 ^{CI}	781	861
		C	3 ^C	9 ^C	399	527	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	194 ^C	136 ^C	301	431	15569 ^{CI}	8990 ^{CI}	781	861
Fiji	Logs	All	5	237 ^C	167	7904	58	237 ^C	290	1019
		C	5	0 ^I	167	--	15	0 ^I	150	--
		NC	0	237 ^C	--	--	43	237 ^C	430	1170
	Sawn	All	50	62 ^C	100	836	4700	3118 ^C	534	416
		C	50	62 ^C	100	850	1500	545 ^C	500	556
		NC	0	1 ^C	--	313	3200	2573 ^C	552	395
	Ven	All	0	48 ^C	--	561	750	466 ^C	500	1240
		C	0	47 ^C	--	543	0	34 ^C	--	878
		NC	0	2 ^C	--	--	750	432 ^C	500	1282
	Ply	All	63	63 ^I	210	210	3100	497 ^C	564	651
		C	0	0 ^I	--	--	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	63	63 ^I	210	210	3100	497 ^C	564	651
India	Logs	All	659172 ^C	802194 ^G	220	241	2671 ^C	961 ^G	202	527
		C	350 ^C	256 ^G	262	368	77 ^C	50 ^G	396	109
		NC	658821 ^C	801937 ^G	220	241	2594 ^C	912 ^G	199	665
	Sawn	All	12170 ^C	16696 ^G	118	189	1699	7241 ^G	252	266
		C	4209 ^C	6062 ^G	79	109	84	24 ^G	323	187
		NC	7960 ^C	10634 ^G	161	323	1614	7217 ^G	249	266
	Ven	All	4789 ^I	4877 ^G	652	474	4402	5993 ^{GI}	1245	752
		C	1337 ^C	1822 ^G	521	614	1522	523 ^{GI}	679	752
		NC	3452 ^C	3055 ^G	721	418	2880	5469 ^G	2225	752
	Ply	All	4153 ^C	4671 ^G	253	67	9124 ^G	7191 ^G	147	199
		C	2743 ^C	2314 ^G	279	221	207 ^G	419 ^G	159	213
		NC	1410 ^C	2357 ^G	214	40	8917 ^G	6771 ^G	147	198

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Indonesia	Logs	All	19994	21989 ¹	193	270	25084 ¹	25053	250	250
		C	2624	1106 ¹	50	188	84	53	268	200
		NC	17370	20883	339	277	25000 ¹	25000 ¹	250	250
	Sawn	All	47904	65427	380	380	85839	532343	296	266
		C	31179	32648	339	333	13127	2205	827	318
		NC	16724	32779	487	442	72712	530138 ¹	266	266
	Ven	All	14239	19334	1469	1494	2944	8540 ¹	410	1852
		C	6230	6783	1539	1516	1380	7899 ^c	457	2183
		NC	8009	12552	1419	1483	1565	641	376	646
	Ply	All	977	3721	547	368	1662911	1576874	327	393
		C	483	1383	574	390	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	495	2338	523	357	1662911 ¹	1576874 ¹	327	393
Malaysia	Logs	All	32039	31641 ¹	265	340	526612	544777 [*]	96	106
		C	2872 ¹	51 ^c	241	898	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	29167	31590	268	340	526612	544777 [*]	96	106
	Sawn	All	109516 ¹	185147 ¹	131	163	675888	748138 [*]	268	271
		C	4892 ^c	4768 ¹	496	490	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	104624	180379	126	160	675888	748138 [*]	268	271
	Ven	All	30183 ¹	45258 ¹	559	743	199619	97569 [*]	432	247
		C	7 ^{ci}	954 ^{ci}	705	1058	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	30177	44304	559	738	199619	97569 [*]	432	247
	Ply	All	19109 ¹	6987 ¹	299	439	1069551	1485648 [*]	276	342
		C	0	1058 ^c	--	362	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	19109 ¹	5929	299	456	1069551	1485648 [*]	276	342
Myanmar	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	285047	232541	223	170
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	285047	232541	223	170
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	62324	48242	603	745
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	62324	48242	603	745
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	530	650	120	579
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	530	650	120	579
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	13391	15983	179	176
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	13391	15983	179	176
Papua New Guinea	Logs	All	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	109035 [*]	118973 [*]	54	59
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	109035 [*]	118973 [*]	54	59
	Sawn	All	25 ^c	0 ¹	167	--	12754 ^c	5376 ^c	884	355
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	612 ^c	168 ^c	4075	402
		NC	25 ^c	0 ¹	167	--	12142 ^c	5208 ^c	850	354
	Ven	All	2 ^c	0 ¹	--	--	7322 ^c	12480 ¹	192	192
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ^c	--	--
		NC	2 ^c	0 ¹	--	--	7322 ^c	12480 ¹	192	192
	Ply	All	17 ^c	107 ^c	887	341	1548 ^c	57 ^c	458	844
		C	9 ^c	3 ^c	3560	474	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	8 ^c	104 ^c	500	338	1548 ^c	57 ^c	458	844
Philippines	Logs	All	33108	17877	93	101	1	60	75	34
		C	4368	1992	91	146	1	60	98	34
		NC	28740	15885	93	97	0 ^R	0	52	--
	Sawn	All	105403	88401	312	358	12120	9737	101	78
		C	21376	21704	321	492	0	4	--	81
		NC	84028	66697	309	329	12120	9733	101	78
	Ven	All	24407	16428	263	274	2389	3251	537	434
		C	3303	2607	284	321	691	342	453	412
		NC	21104	13821	260	267	1698	2909	581	437
	Ply	All	28416	28602	585	680	5651	17703	345	371
		C	25635	26209	609	680	3388	14450	345	383
		NC	2781	2393	432	683	2263	3252	346	327

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Thailand	Logs	All	103467	115846 ¹	272	282	3916 ^C	602 ¹	411	413
		C	3045	2320 ¹	58	58	101 ^C	0 ¹	363	--
		NC	100422	113526 ¹	306	306	3815 ^C	602 ¹	413	413
	Sawn	All	340313	410040 ¹	206	207	146720 ^C	132534 ¹	74	74
		C	27879	25480 ¹	182	182	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	312434	384560 ¹	209	209	146720 ^C	132534 ¹	74	74
	Ven	All	19127	21595 ¹	617	617	8161 ^C	9284 ¹	4642	4642
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	1 ^C	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	19127	21595 ¹	617	617	8160 ^C	9284 ¹	4642	4642
	Ply	All	21173	54208 ¹	242	242	12700 ^C	10252 ¹	233	233
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	21173	54208 ¹	242	242	12700 ^C	10252 ¹	233	233
Vanuatu	Logs	All	30 ^C	0 ¹	396	--	175 ^C	44 ^C	1650	740
		C	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	30 ^C	0 ¹	396	--	175 ^C	44 ^C	1650	740
	Sawn	All	170 ^C	407 ^C	280	352	2184 ^C	1826 ^C	428	400
		C	170 ^C	400 ^C	280	356	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	7 ^C	--	216	2184 ^C	1826 ^C	428	400
	Ven	All	16 ^C	26 ^C	1303	735	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	16 ^C	26 ^C	1303	735	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	All	246 ^C	73 ^C	660	459	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		C	25 ^C	18 ^C	845	272	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
		NC	221 ^C	55 ^C	644	598	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Latin America/ Caribbean	Logs	All	19422	34468	173	120	26083	29026	58	68
		C	16024	30360	189	237	3035	6256	63	95
		NC	3398	4108	123	26	23049	22770	58	63
	Sawn	All	385882	476392	59	132	878384	1084385	241	256
		C	230254	282862	41	112	338054	382258	191	219
		NC	155628	193530	165	179	540330	702126	288	281
	Ven	All	51548	70168	94	60	51064	65645	258	396
		C	7747	11677	58	262	9040	6486	147	298
		NC	43801	58491	106	52	42024	59159	308	411
	Ply	All	216902	280503	393	466	647525	659851	283	215
		C	105250	124538	374	428	370748	372847	266	195
		NC	111651	155966	413	502	276777	287003	311	248
	Total	All	673754	861532	--	--	1603056	1838906	--	--
		C	359276	449436	--	--	720876	767848	--	--
		NC	314478	412096	--	--	882180	1071059	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	All	119	147 ^C	99	42	492	535 ^C	114	72
		C	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	119	147 ^C	99	42	492	535 ^C	114	72
	Sawn	All	1250	1007 ^C	329	220	24197	25801 ^C	568	433
		C	65	163 ^C	162	163	0	525 ^C	--	525
		NC	1186	844 ^C	349	236	24197	25276 ^C	568	431
	Ven	All	75	85 ^C	1058	994	1998	2319 ^C	1696	2395
		C	8	57 ^C	7674	841	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	67	28 ^C	964	1580	1998	2319 ^C	1696	2395
	Ply	All	37	10 ^C	406	1139	122	1213 ^C	409	384
		C	37	10 ^C	406	1139	0	0 ^C	--	--
		NC	0	0 ¹	--	--	122	1213 ^C	409	384
Brazil	Logs	All	856 ^C	962 ^C	45	11	3791 ^C	5039 ^C	38	72
		C	224 ^C	45 ^C	31	45	1359 ^C	4506 ^C	59	71
		NC	632 ^C	917 ^C	53	11	2431 ^C	534 ^C	32	83
	Sawn	All	9164 ^C	11797 ^C	104	70	645841 ^C	836032 ^C	227	264
		C	2664 ^C	6647 ^C	171	75	254956 ^C	294413 ^C	196	230
		NC	6500 ^C	5149 ^C	90	65	390885 ^C	541619 ^C	253	288
	Ven	All	8461 ^C	9367 ^C	857	70	41029 ^C	54180 ^C	361	429
		C	492 ^C	837 ^C	1079	877	8249 ^C	6189 ^C	236	290
		NC	7969 ^C	8531 ^C	847	64	32780 ^C	47991 ^C	417	457
	Ply	All	2440 ^C	1806 ^C	1146	255	589562 ^C	590037 [*]	278	204
		C	2391 ^C	1638 ^C	1263	240	367605 ^C	367901 ¹	265	194
		NC	49 ^C	169 ^C	206	626	221957 ^C	222136 ¹	301	222

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Colombia	Logs	All	49	144	28	77	6171	3382 ^C	89	52
		C	8	144	555	77	0 ^I	32 ^C	--	93
		NC	41	0	23	--	6171 ^I	3350 ^C	89	51
	Sawn	All	2262	595	141	124	4129	574 ^C	270	242
		C	2135	131	160	58	3768	112 ^C	278	342
		NC	128	464	47	183	361	462 ^C	208	226
	Ven	All	2367	1478	926	763	224 ^I	41 ^C	239	579
		C	1015	1478	734	763	187 ^I	18 ^C	208	383
		NC	1352	0	1151	--	38	23 ^C	925	959
	Ply	All	1956	2055	164	166	3867	4426 ^C	412	481
		C	900	621	246	73	42	0 ^I	2368	--
		NC	1056	1434	128	368	3825 ^I	4426 ^C	408	495
Ecuador	Logs	All	34	10	202	2137	5314	6998	73	60
		C	29	6	204	1485	1516	1628	388	--
		NC	5	4	190	6505	3798	5370	55	46
	Sawn	All	321	221 ^I	2147	1380	36750 ^I	36016 ^I	2934	1245
		C	297	135	2256	1421	76	3866 ^{CI}	541	588
		NC	24	87 ^I	1347	1321	36674 ^I	32150 ^C	2961	1438
	Ven	All	604	691	2653	2940	566 ^I	210 ^I	1050	233
		C	304	351	2255	2349	21 ^I	1 ^I	--	486
		NC	300	340	3231	3971	545 ^I	209 ^I	1011	232
	Ply	All	793	405	656	1131	28070 ^C	28444	403	422
		C	318	47	590	2278	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	475	358	710	1060	28070 ^C	28444 ^I	403	422
Guatemala	Logs	All	24	0	--	--	186	98	155	98
		C	24	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	186	98	155	98
	Sawn	All	5718	5880	--	--	12470	8802	365	314
		C	4280	4369	--	--	11949	7236	359	289
		NC	1438	1511	--	--	522	1566	569	522
	Ven	All	372	373	--	--	725	218	518	545
		C	140	154	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	232	219	--	--	725	218	518	545
	Ply	All	1276	1149	--	--	3298	3740	629	346
		C	1004	985	--	--	66	1478	452	202
		NC	272	164	--	--	3232	2262	634	646
Guyana	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	5598	5821	85	84
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	5598	5821	85	84
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	9220	13859	337	355
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	9220	13859	337	355
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	0	0	--	--	11508	13327	219	315
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	11508	13327	219	315
Honduras	Logs	All	1032	6	103	--	0	0	--	--
		C	1025	6	103	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	7	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	All	1386	2038	114	234	38060	33164	211	218
		C	947	1919	85	234	38060	33164	211	218
		NC	439	119	439	238	0	0	--	--
	Ven	All	180	255	300	510	0	0	--	--
		C	6	17	--	170	0	0	--	--
		NC	174	238	290	595	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1223	1451	644	605	107	105	535	--
		C	750	1232	577	616	107	105	535	--
		NC	473	219	788	548	0	0	--	--

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

Country	Product	Species	Imports				Exports			
			Value		Unit Value		Value		Unit Value	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Mexico	Logs	All	16309	32043	215	166	646	607	8	15
		C	14030	29503	216	238	158	91	7	46
		NC	2279	2539	207	37	488	516	8	13
	Sawn	All	345365	428934	55	130	24737	31036	78	59
		C	203350	249046	37	106	21518	28273	107	143
		NC	142015	179887	168	187	3219	2763	28	8
	Ven	All	37344	53832	70	52	4122	5427	55	177
		C	4369	6301	34	167	568	265	22	759
		NC	32975	47530	82	48	3554	5162	72	170
	Ply	All	190109	242361	394	476	3173	4607	361	277
		C	88289	101795	368	439	2912	2976	346	249
		NC	101820	140566	421	507	261	1631	703	349
Panama	Logs	All	107	53	431	447	2876	5088	73	170
		C	44	22	302	278	0	0	--	--
		NC	63	32	618	763	2876	5088	73	170
	Sawn	All	1823	2793	263	274	792	1490	110	76
		C	1580	2316	245	245	0	57	--	124
		NC	243	476	496	657	792	1433	110	75
	Ven	All	81	133	826	862	0	2	--	39
		C	0	13	--	359	0	0	--	--
		NC	81	121	826	1011	0	2	--	39
	Ply	All	4946	4526	447	450	1	0	318	--
		C	2132	2241	396	396	0	0	--	--
		NC	2813	2285	494	520	1	0	318	--
Peru	Logs	All	44	0	710	--	0 ^R	19	371	607
		C	32	0	567	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	12	0	2285	--	0 ^R	19	371	607
	Sawn	All	3814	4873	224	224	73171	84218	618	582
		C	3229	4873	203	224	835	3206	262	297
		NC	585	0	531	--	72336	81011	628	605
	Ven	All	365	1290	1517	2256	2387	3226	436	518
		C	16	455	889	2027	3	0	4992	--
		NC	349	835	1566	2404	2384	3226	436	518
	Ply	All	539	511	359	288	7752	13480	529	536
		C	481	481	353	280	0 ^I	0 ^I	--	--
		NC	58	30	423	549	7752 ^I	13480 ^I	529	536
Suriname	Logs	All	0	0	--	--	495	810	155	131
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	495	810	155	131
	Sawn	All	0	0	--	--	1895	1404	246	281
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	1895	1404	246	281
	Ven	All	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	All	1624	2045	464	330	29	0	290	--
		C	140	128	280	256	0	0	--	--
		NC	1484	1917	495	336	29	0	290	--
Trinidad and Tobago	Logs	All	841	1102	232	373	42	21	694	817
		C	608	634	293	506	2	0	1274	--
		NC	233	468	151	275	41	21	682	817
	Sawn	All	12069	13163	265	329	114	305	941	757
		C	11069	12219	259	325	55	198	1136	651
		NC	1000	944	360	379	59	107	810	1083
	Ven	All	26	25 ^I	1509	860	3	11 ^I	3500	2320
		C	3	17 ^I	1528	669	2	4 ^I	6524	1416
		NC	23	8	1506	2077	1	7	1576	3929
	Ply	All	6999	13422	379	508	34	456	1459	1656
		C	6083	11740	380	512	17	382	2414	1554
		NC	916	1683	374	481	17	74	1043	2490

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	
			2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Venezuela	Logs	All	8	0	287	--	471	608	37	30
		C	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
		NC	8	0	287	--	471	608	37	30
	Sawn	All	2710	5092	173	157	7009	11684	158	170
		C	639	1044	396	402	6837	11208	156	169
		NC	2071	4049	147	136	171	476	239	192
	Ven	All	1673	2639	625	618	11	10	701	1746
		C	1395	1998	653	617	11	9	679	1644
		NC	278	641	513	622	0 ^R	1	--	10388
	Ply	All	4962	10762	273	413	4	17	96	152
		C	2725	3620	250	334	0 ^R	6	--	59
		NC	2237	7142	307	469	4	11	93	1515
Producers Total	Logs	All	868668	1029252	214	233	1560958	1383690	118	115
		C	29374	36085	117	191	3337	6421	68	94
		NC	839294	993167	220	235	1557621	1377270	118	115
	Sawn	All	1002675	1243009	105	172	2528480	3294087	254	262
		C	320235	374060	54	130	353726	385392	197	220
		NC	682441	868949	188	199	2174754	2908695	267	269
	Ven	All	147321	182151	197	134	482792	510617	448	467
		C	18807	25568	124	398	12634	15286	185	568
		NC	128514	156583	216	121	470158	495331	466	465
	Ply	All	325606	401787	397	410	3504269	3859183	299	326
		C	135739	155631	401	449	374343	387717	266	199
		NC	189867	246157	393	389	3129926	3471466	304	351
	Total	All	2344271	2856200	--	--	8076500	9047578	--	--
		C	504154	591344	--	--	744040	794815	--	--
		NC	1840117	2264856	--	--	7332460	8252763	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	All	9750950	11100441	87	100	4754899	4801790	88	94
		C	4851389	5702097	70	82	2125571	2254978	66	74
		NC	4899561	5398345	116	129	2629328	2546812	120	122
	Sawn	All	22947582	27490939	208	235	19269200	23865557	213	248
		C	15879338	19661939	177	210	14186269	17702524	187	225
		NC	7068244	7829001	338	335	5082932	6163033	348	349
	Ven	All	2508616	2850067	589	540	2304419	2643359	622	647
		C	373663	456155	326	331	349533	468850	367	422
		NC	2134954	2393911	685	614	1954886	2174508	711	730
	Ply	All	7021958	9205392	369	405	6348947	7870705	347	375
		C	1709364	2278918	352	382	1663040	2332395	336	327
		NC	5312594	6926474	375	414	4685908	5538310	351	399
	Total	All	42229106	50646839	--	--	32677466	39181410	--	--
		C	22813753	28099109	--	--	18324413	22758747	--	--
		NC	19415353	22547730	--	--	14353053	16422662	--	--

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Africa	Logs	1253	5000	250	125	582252	431487	149	142
	Sawn	961	192	85	207	644954	719915	513	476
	Ven	2835	2441	452	473	205332	306331	579	698
	Ply	32760	22489	714	1535	63200	76139	290	426
	Total	37808	30122	--	--	1495737	1533872	--	--
Cameroon	Logs	3	0	303	--	24234	29350	348	128
	Sawn	10	6 ¹	107	257	314468	332750	656	488
	Ven	56	6	842	600	49424	78538	1669	1525
	Ply	178	157	856	204	14716	22600	1183	1002
Central African Republic	Logs	0	0 ¹	--	--	58505	48685 ¹	252	250
	Sawn	0	0 ¹	--	--	18968	16626 ¹	380	380
	Ven	0	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	0	0 ¹	--	--	319	390 ¹	394	390
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Logs	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6319	6319 ¹	109	109
	Sawn	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	6174	6174 ¹	429	429
	Ven	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	306	306 ¹	524	504
	Ply	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0	0 ¹	--	--
Congo, Rep.	Logs	0	0	--	--	149640	166932	203	198
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	43547	47538	344	332
	Ven	0	0	--	--	5322	3228	380	359
	Ply	0	0	--	--	1488 ¹	2384 ¹	475	565
Côte d'Ivoire	Logs	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	18496	34308	253	286
	Sawn	68 ^c	0 ¹	597	--	131064 ^c	186956 ¹	607	607
	Ven	5 ^c	0 ¹	568	--	49483 ^c	66667 ¹	409	409
	Ply	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	11384 ^c	23361 ¹	599	599
Gabon	Logs	0	0	--	--	126480	134254	66	89
	Sawn	203 ¹	184 ¹	203	205	27124	29424	219	324
	Ven	2588 ¹	2350 ¹	419	461	41314	98147 ^c	508	879
	Ply	18557 ¹	22118 ¹	1592	1751	10815	4652	105	126
Ghana	Logs	1250 ¹	0	250	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	84856	91046	426	434
	Ven	0	0	--	--	59483	59382	551	577
	Ply	0	0	--	--	24478	22739	306	303
Liberia	Logs	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	175000 ¹	8 ^c	250	886
	Sawn	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	8000 ¹	46 ^c	400	595
	Ven	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
	Ply	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--	0 ¹	0 ¹	--	--
Nigeria	Logs	0 ^{ck}	5000 ¹	640	250	22856 ^c	10000 ¹	233	250
	Sawn	51 ^c	1 ^c	741	319	9812 ^c	9282 ^c	474	492
	Ven	186 ^c	85 ¹	7620	1696	0 ¹	63 ^c	--	1278
	Ply	13923 ^{cl}	102 ^c	422	401	0 ¹	12 ^c	--	622
Togo	Logs	0	0	--	--	721	1631	42	56
	Sawn	630	0	63	--	941	73	157	73
	Ven	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	102	113	102	113	0	0	--	--

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Asia-Pacific	Logs	780953	917503	229	252	952321	923250	107	107
	Sawn	450253	565890	186	188	975362	1478677	195	218
	Ven	43472	52087	396	492	222654	129832	429	269
	Ply	26665	63933	257	255	2383335	2760711	296	360
	Total	1301344	1599413	--	--	4533671	5292470	--	--
Cambodia	Logs	0	0 ⁱ	--	--	0 ⁱ	164 ^{ci}	--	189
	Sawn	24 ^c	61 ^c	436	193	207 ⁱ	99	917	1252
	Ven	0 ⁱ	291 ^c	--	237	279 ^{ci}	407 ^{ci}	112	96
	Ply	194 ^c	136 ^c	313	431	15569 ^{ci}	8990 ^{ci}	781	861
Fiji	Logs	0	237 ^c	--	--	43	237 ^c	430	1170
	Sawn	0	0 ⁱ	--	--	3200	2573 ^c	552	395
	Ven	0	0 ⁱ	--	--	750	432 ^c	500	1282
	Ply	63	63 ⁱ	210	210	3100	497 ^c	564	651
India	Logs	639832 ^c	763992 ^a	229	252	2594 ^c	912 ^a	567	665
	Sawn	2562 ^c	3418 ^a	255	307	9	7217 ^a	184	266
	Ven	3171 ^c	1538 ^a	723	241	2839	5469 ^a	2250	752
	Ply	849 ^c	1753 ^a	195	200	8917 ^a	6771 ^a	147	198
Indonesia	Logs	708	2091	606	213	25000 ⁱ	25000 ⁱ	250	250
	Sawn	10555	20668	457	412	70916	530138 ⁱ	266	266
	Ven	8009	12552	1419	1483	1565	641	376	646
	Ply	455	2292	576	360	1256297	1229261	318	393
Malaysia	Logs	18497	23341	330	320	526612	544777 [*]	96	106
	Sawn	76526	120913	101	120	675888	748138 [*]	268	271
	Ven	1554	4138	120	414	199619	97569 [*]	432	247
	Ply	1790	3148	256	393	1069551	1485648 [*]	276	342
Myanmar	Logs	0	0	--	--	285047	232541	223	170
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	62324	48242	603	745
	Ven	0	0	--	--	530	650	120	579
	Ply	0	0	--	--	13391	15983	179	176
Papua New Guinea	Logs	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--	109035 [*]	118973 [*]	54	59
	Sawn	25 ^c	0 ⁱ	167	--	12142 ^c	5208 ^c	850	354
	Ven	1 ^c	0 ⁱ	--	--	7322 ^c	12480 ⁱ	192	192
	Ply	8 ^c	41 ^c	472	544	1548 ^c	57 ^c	458	844
Philippines	Logs	21464 ⁱ	14315 ⁱ	93	97	0 ^R	0	52	--
	Sawn	64988 ⁱ	36270 ⁱ	309	329	1771	2849	15	23
	Ven	16545 ⁱ	11973 ⁱ	260	267	1590	2900	569	439
	Ply	2501	2252	479	710	2263	3252	346	327
Thailand	Logs	100422	113526 ⁱ	306	298	3815 ^c	602 ⁱ	413	413
	Sawn	295572 ⁱ	384560 ⁱ	209	210	146720 ^c	132386 ⁱ	74	74
	Ven	14192 ⁱ	21595 ⁱ	617	617	8160 ^c	9284 ⁱ	4642	4642
	Ply	20585 ⁱ	54208 ⁱ	242	242	12700 ^c	10252 ⁱ	233	233
Vanuatu	Logs	30 ^c	0 ⁱ	396	--	175 ^c	44 ^c	1650	740
	Sawn	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--	2184 ^c	1826 ^c	428	400
	Ven	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--
	Ply	221 ^c	40 ^c	644	487	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	--	--

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Logs	1331	1969	79	23	17892	22404	84	69
Latin America\	Sawn	69964	84081	253	218	519164	697699	293	319
Caribbean	Ven	12427	12537	39	70	35018	51135	438	475
	Ply	82018	115371	385	475	266377	269900	306	239
	Total	165740	213958	--	--	838450	1041138	--	--
Bolivia	Logs	119	127 ^c	99	63	492	535 ^c	114	72
	Sawn	1186	568 ^c	349	214	24197	24234 ^c	568	436
	Ven	67	15 ^c	964	1145	1998	2319 ^c	1696	2395
	Ply	0	0 ⁱ	--	--	122	1213 ^c	409	384
Brazil	Logs	529 ^c	762 ^c	47	9	726 ^c	534 ^c	122	83
	Sawn	4410 ^c	3901 ^c	175	494	390885 ^c	541619 ^c	253	288
	Ven	2562 ^c	2278 ^c	379	914	32780 ^c	47991 ^c	417	457
	Ply	19 ^c	158 ^c	88	619	221957 ^c	222136 ⁱ	301	222
Colombia	Logs	41	0	23	--	6171 ⁱ	3331 ^c	89	51
	Sawn	109	384	41	393	361	461 ^c	208	226
	Ven	1352	0	1151	--	38	23 ^c	925	959
	Ply	832	789	108	351	3825	4426 ^c	408	495
Ecuador	Logs	0	0	--	--	924	5370 ⁱ	82	46
	Sawn	10	45	2453	2262	20744 ⁱ	32137 ^c	1811	1442
	Ven	59	120	2586	3362	21 ⁱ	26 ⁱ	408	29
	Ply	0	0	--	--	28070 ^c	28444 ⁱ	403	422
Guatemala	Logs	0	0	--	--	0	98	--	98
	Sawn	1438	1511	--	--	522	1566	569	522
	Ven	0	219	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	3	5	--	--	0	0	--	--
Guyana	Logs	0	0	--	--	5598	5821	85	84
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	9220	13859	337	355
	Ven	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0	0	--	--	11508	13327	219	315
Honduras	Logs	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Sawn	0	119	--	238	0	0	--	--
	Ven	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Mexico	Logs	347	595	400	387	97	180	275	463
	Sawn	60345	73508	263	214	160	439	9	17
	Ven	8027	9288	26	53	164	766	1426	2307
	Ply	76214	103578	397	480	34	270	4047	92
Panama	Logs	63	17	618	957	2876	5088	73	170
	Sawn	181	254	417	471	792	1433	110	75
	Ven	53	84	967	1134	0	2	--	39
	Ply	1025	568	448	573	1	0	318	--
Peru	Logs	0	0	--	--	0 ^R	9	371	330
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	70159	79963	645	610
	Ven	30	0	1976	--	16	0	1105	--
	Ply	0	0	--	--	826	0	872	--
Suriname	Logs	0	0	--	--	495	810	155	131
	Sawn	0	0	--	--	1895	1404	246	281
	Ven	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
	Ply	1484	1917	495	336	29	0	290	--

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	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Trinidad	Logs	233	468	151	275	41	21	682	817
and Tobago	Sawn	1000	944	406	379	58	107	1144	1083
	Ven	23 ^c	8	1506	2077	1	7	1576	3929
	Ply	318	1683	376	481	2	74	715	2490
Venezuela	Logs	0	0	--	--	471	608	37	30
	Sawn	1286	2848	103	105	171	476	239	192
	Ven	254	525	476	536	0 ^R	1	--	10388
	Ply	2122	6674	301	473	4	11	93	1515
Producers Total	Logs	783537	924472	228	245	1552464	1377141	119	115
	Sawn	521178	650163	193	191	2139479	2896290	266	276
	Ven	58734	67065	134	231	463003	487298	486	473
	Ply	141443	201794	390	397	2712912	3106750	297	346
	Total	1504891	1843493	--	--	6867858	7867479	--	--
ITTO Total	Logs	2854393	3127031	177	200	1602651	1431914	122	118
	Sawn	3330355	3795789	334	342	2459337	3227829	289	294
	Ven	589153	671976	396	505	632421	691543	580	596
	Ply	3483138	4333527	366	394	3198407	3723863	312	355
	Total	10257038	11928323	--	--	7892816	9075149	--	--

Appendix 2

Direction of Trade

in Volume of Primary Tropical Timber Products between Major ITTO Producers and Consumers in 2004

Table 2-1. Logs	121
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Table 2-1. Trade of Tropical Logs, 2004 (m³)

<i>Exporters</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>Gabon</i>	<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>Congo, Rep. of</i>	<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Guyana</i>	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Others</i>	Total Imports
Importers														
China	2,720,288 ^C	1,314,056 ^C	632,373 ^C	978,221 ^C	488,186 ^C	98,803 ^C	20,420 ^C	10 ^C	247 ^C	92,090 ^C	3,430 ^C	-	961,957 ^C	7,310,082 ^C
	1,134,700 [*]	1,287,767 [*]	573,485	54,937	445,147	35,185	61,245 [*]	-	-	88 ^W	4,786			
India	1,608,052 ^G	125,649 ^G	101,822 ^G	527,560 ^G	1,383 ^G	1,195 ^G	289 ^G	151,549 ^G	55,601 ^G	10 ^G	65,029 ^G	-	398,197 ^G	3,036,336 ^G
	1,177,600 [*]	20,121 [*]	102,082	996,857	659	-	-	120,000	11,378 ^C	-	16,161	49,449		
Japan	1,230,000	319,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	1,623,000
	1,190,800 [*]	342,063 [*]	2,389	1,099	182	467	3,092 [*]		-	32 ^W	-	-		
Taiwan, P.O.C.	848,127 ^{*W}	48,381 ^{*W}	64,463 ^{*W}	26,916 ^{*W}	6,503 ^{*W}	1,085 ^{*W}	447 ^{*W}	-	36 ^{*W}	573 ^{*W}	8,702 ^{*W}	-	56,997 ^{*W}	1,062,230 ^{*W}
	736,000 [*]	40,243 [*]	36,803	-	3,946	-	-	-	39 ^C	141 ^{WR}	8,413	-		
France	1 ^C	-	304,476 ^C	1 ^C	115,975 ^C	22,310 ^C	17,803 ^C	287 ^C	-	142 ^C	22 ^C	-	45,339 ^C	506,355
	-	-	332,879	-	73,666	13,018	21,241 [*]	-	-	-	-	-		
Korea, Rep. of	132,000	171,000	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	457,000
	125,400 [*]	160,971 [*]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 ^W	-	-		
Thailand	141,753 [*]	25,718 [*]	12,545 [*]	127,419 [*]	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	73,565 [*]	381,000
	85,600 [*]	-	-	163,865	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Italy	472 ^C	-	82,760 ^C	4,468 ^C	43,039 ^C	59,959 ^C	21,844 ^C	91 ^C	1 ^C	35 ^C	-	-	16,158 ^C	228,826 ^C
	-	-	74,235	2,886	38,519	58,403	31,832 [*]	-	-	-	-	-		
Portugal	4 ^C	-	65,002 ^C	-	57,740 ^C	38,501 ^C	5,750 ^C	210 ^C	67 ^C	-	-	-	37,727 ^C	205,000
	-	-	61,119	-	99,474	1,425	11,903 [*]	-	-	-	-	-		
Philippines	28,851	35,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	83,286	147,346
	13,300 [*]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Spain	-	-	24,321 ^G	175 ^{GI}	33,116 ^G	11,054 ^{GI}	16,805 ^G	248 ^G	-	-	-	-	19,281 ^{GI}	105,000
	-	-	29,155	41	46,050	7,921	30,957 [*]	-	21 ^C	-	-	-		
Germany	928 ^G	-	32,737 ^G	2,699 ^G	11,148 ^G	40,187 ^G	1,237 ^G	42 ^G	-	114 ^G	-	170 ^G	8,738 ^G	98,000
	-	-	37,660	1,617		-	20,870 [*]	-	-	30 ^{WR}	-	-		
Others														
	654,741 [*]	160,971 [*]	266,956	148,895	136,357	112,019	13,598 [*]	-	105,368 ^C	99,664 ^I	40,338	15,612		
Total Exports	5,118,141 [*]	2,012,136 [*]	1,516,763	1,370,197	844,000	228,472	194,738 [*]	120,000	116,807 ^C	100,000 ^I	69,698	65,061		

Table 2-2. Trade of Tropical Sawnwood, 2004 (m³)

Exporters	Malaysia	Indonesia	Brazil	Thailand	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Belgium	Congo, Rep. of	Peru	Philippines	Gabon	Others	Total Imports
Importers														
China	424,433 ^C	942,722 ^C	294,343 ^C	828,234 ^C	33,923 ^C	587 ^C	2,164 ^C	-	-	6,439 ^C	72,260 ^C	24,233 ^C	350,104 ^C	2,979,443 ^C
	177,200 [*]	37,174 ^W	380,246 ^C	1,246,300 [*]	24,035	-	906	-	15,003	-	36,079	22,535 ^{CI}		
Thailand	1,187,415 [*]	40,697 ^W	40,639 ^C		-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	565,249	1,835,000
	772,100 [*]	71 ^W	54,946 ^C		300	-	46	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaysia		413,000 [*]	2,000 [*]	109,000 [*]	-	-	1,000 [*]	-	-	-	13,000 [*]	-	471,000 [*]	1,009,000
		10,648 ^W	2,222 ^C	273,569 [*]	487	-	1,253 ^C	62 ^C	102	-	301 [*]	-		
Taiwan, P.O.C	283,346 ^{**W}	44,212 ^{**W}	23,597 ^{**W}	3,625 ^{**W}	678 ^{**W}	59 ^{**W}	1,273 ^{**W}	-	31 ^{**W}	101 ^{**W}	70,530 ^{**W}	187 ^{**W}	28,863 ^{**W}	456,503 ^{**W}
	226,000 [*]	3,293 ^W	29,576 ^C	9,284 [*]	125	-	2,331	894 ^C	18 ^{**W}	12	83,635 ^C	335 ^C		
Netherlands	184,117 ^{GW}	16,249 ^G	125,466 ^{GW}	510 ^G	63,629	6,228	15,368	29,458 ^{GW}	1,761 ^G	219 ^G	165 ^G	3,579 ^G	3,150 ^G	449,900
	193,400 [*]	749 ^W	204,512 ^C	1,306 [*]	50,549	-	4,076	101,709 ^C	8,577 ^C	299 ^C	-	4,105 ^C		
Hong Kong, S.A.R.	122,562 ^C	73,928 ^C	74,894 ^C	29,608 ^C	27,251 ^C	52 ^C	664 ^C	-	2,488 ^C	15,098 ^C	145 ^C	84 ^C	94,968 ^C	441,741 ^C
	68,600 [*]	9,630 ^W	95,590 ^{CI}	157,105 ^{CI}	24,812 ^{CI}	-	784 ^{CI}	-	-	1,979 ^C	125 ^C	163 ^C		
France+	30,340 ^C	13,450 ^C	213,903 ^{CI}	154 ^{CI}	58,125 ^{CI}	21,025 ^C	25,818 ^{CI}	13,739 ^C	15,824 ^{CI}	339 ^C	28 ^C	11,675 ^C	7,712 ^{CI}	412,131
	21,700 [*]	153 ^W	220,561 ^C	1,000 ^C	57,707	-	13,709	36,328 ^C	8,722 ^C	210 ^C	32 ^C	16,077 ^C		
Japan	167,000 [*]	165,000 ^W	13,000 ^C	1,700 [*]	800	-	700	-	-	-	2,000 ^C	-	27,800	378,000
	139,500 ^{CI}	110,553 ^C	13,125 ^C	27,915 ^C	896 ^C	-	502 ^{CI}	-	74 ^C	-	489 ^C	53 ^{CI}		
Italy+	31,747 ^{CI}	8,200 ^C	27,361 ^C	916 ^C	135,061 ^C	79,751 ^{CI}	24,148 ^{CI}	95 ^C	4,921 ^C	1,224 ^C	213 ^C	42,008 ^{CI}	5,679 ^{CI}	361,324
	36,900 [*]	573 ^W	29,534 ^C	2,000 ^C	160,551 ^G	-	14,672 ^G	629 ^C	7,372 ^G	-	-	40,410 ^C		
U.S.A.	31,787 ^G	15,340 ^{GI}	163,209 ^G	2,117 ^G	14,116 ^{GI}	19,235 ^{GI}	29,134 ^G	-	3,061 ^G	46,221 ^G	4,141 ^G	2,172 ^G	12,467 ^{GI}	343,000
	11,700 [*]	528 ^W	117,770 [*]	14,000 ^C	16,499	-	16,915 ^C	38 ^C	4,848 ^C	54,352 ^C	843 ^C	1,054 ^C		
Mexico	-	19,728	132,981 ^C	52 ^C	-	-	206 ^C	-	-	129,079 ^C	442 ^C	-	60,260	342,748
	-	-	3,986 ^C	-	-	-	-	-	604 ^C	58,633 ^C	-	-		
Spain	177 ^{GI}	480 ^{GI}	59,140 ^{GI}	20 ^{GI}	113,315 ^{GI}	63,909 ^{GI}	1,178 ^{GI}	24 ^{GI}	6,831 ^{GI}	753 ^{GI}	-	7,475 ^{GI}	87,697 ^{GI}	341,000
	-	-	172,750 ^C	2,000 ^C	136,216	-	2,908 ^C	1 ^C	20,740 ^C	3,786 ^C	-	2,914 ^C		
Others														
	1,114,352 [*]	1,819,628 ^W	555,926 ^C	54,521 [*]	209,963	-	151,898	40,340 ^C	76,940	11,729	3,289	3,180 ^{CI}		
Total Exports	2,761,452 [*]	1,993,000 ^I	1,880,745 ^C	1,789,000	682,140	308,000 ^I	210,000	180,000	143,000	131,000	124,793	90,825		

Table 2-3. Trade of Tropical Veneer, 2004 (m³)

<i>Exporters</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Gabon</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Congo, Rep. of</i>	<i>Others</i>	Total Imports
Importers														
Korea, Rep. of	144,873 ^C	1 ^C	-	427 ^C	67 ^C	33,585 ^C	-	1 ^C	2,022 ^C	4 ^C	-	1 ^C	55,019 ^C	236,000
	127,000 [*]	-	-	199 ^C	160 ^C	-	-	-	1,962 ^C	30 ^C	-	-	-	
Taiwan P.O.C.	76,092 ^{*W}	-	409 ^{*W}	1,936 ^{*W}	72 ^{*W}	28,979 ^{*W}	-	88 ^{*W}	1,801 ^{*W}	0 ^{*WK}	1 ^{*W}	-	67,876 ^{*W}	177,254 ^{*W}
	92,100 [*]	-	436 ^C	543 ^C	35 ^C	-	-	-	4,888 ^C	85 ^C	89 ^G	-	-	
Mexico	14	-	366	4,370	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,374	169,080	175,237
	-	-	37 ^C	240 ^C	-	-	-	1,924 ^G	140 ^C	-	1,745 ^G	-	-	
China	42,222 ^C	-	3,034 ^C	1,313 ^C	348 ^C	2,038 ^C	284 ^C	1,198 ^C	-	260 ^C	73 ^C	-	47,633 ^C	98,402 ^C
	26,700 [*]	-	3,681 ^C	1,757 ^C	35 ^C	-	973 ^C	4,631 ^G	-	766 ^C	253 ^G	428 ^C	-	
France	-	1,294 ^C	63,406 ^C	639 ^C	2,188 ^C	-	819 ^C	29 ^C	43 ^C	7,033 ^C	3,382 ^C	3,455 ^C	11,138 ^C	93,425
	-	-	65,444 ^C	391 ^C	3,843 ^C	-	1,195 ^C	190 ^G	42 ^C	410 ^C	3,851 ^G	3,841 ^C	-	
U.S.A.	375 ^C	3,444 ^C	5,387 ^C	16,776 ^C	15,757 ^C	-	1,016 ^C	-	4,631 ^C	479 ^C	1,971 ^C	243 ^C	41,001 ^C	91,080 ^E
	0 ^{*R}	-	5,550 ^C	72,437 ^C	38,578 ^C	-	1,369 ^C	-	4,425 ^C	1,160 ^C	2,232 ^G	810 ^C	-	
Italy⁺	14 ^{CI}	19,511 ^{CI}	12,555 ^{CI}	832 ^{CI}	7,524 ^{CI}	-	21,005 ^{CI}	98 ^{CI}	107 ^{CI}	883 ^{CI}	1,556 ^{CI}	-	5,115 ^{CI}	69,200
	-	-	23,617 ^C	1,091 ^C	14,948 ^C	-	37,936 ^C	1,978 ^G	-	1,332 ^C	3,813 ^G	-	-	
Denmark	-	43	14	148	6,831	-	90	1,435	475	1,770	56	-	38,907 ^{GI}	49,770
	-	-	749 ^C	100 ^C	524 ^C	-	-	-	-	393 ^C	83 ^G	262	-	
Philippines	44,304 [*]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	44,820 ^I
	53,200 [*]	-	-	0 ^{CR}	39 ^C	-	-	1 ^G	1,191 ^C	-	-	-	-	
Japan	38,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	44,000
	48,100 [*]	-	-	462 ^C	356 ^C	-	-	26 ^G	2 ^C	87 ^C	6 ^G	-	-	
Spain	-	23,383 ^{GI}	1,825 ^{GI}	2,508 ^{GI}	3,079 ^{GI}	-	319 ^{GI}	22 ^{GI}	132 ^{GI}	4,463 ^{GI}	-	3 ^{GI}	5,265 ^{GI}	41,000
	-	-	927 ^C	5,553 ^C	9,466 ^C	-	3,327 ^C	1,971 ^G	463 ^C	254 ^C	-	309	-	
Thailand	16,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	-	13,000	35,000
	7,000 [*]	-	-	1,432 ^C	-	-	-	319 ^G	203 ^C	238	-	-	-	
Others														
	41,572 [*]	-	11,159 ^C	20,776 ^C	35,016 ^C	-	6,692 ^I	15,890 ^E	4,770 ^C	12,246 ^C	4,928 ^G	3,350	-	
Total Exports	395,672 [*]	163,000	111,600	104,981 ^C	103,000	65,000 ^I	51,492	26,930 ^E	18,084 ^C	17,000	17,000	9,000	-	

Table 2-4. Trade of Tropical Plywood, 2004 (m³)

<i>Exporters</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Brazil</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Thailand</i>	<i>Guyana</i>	<i>Others</i>	Total Imports
Importers														
Japan	2,007,000	2,423,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	119,000	4,550,000
	[*] 2,052,600	^W 1,628,566	-	^C 66,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	[*] 845	-		
U.S.A.⁺	^{GI} 488,556	^{GI} 401,827	^G 460,583	^{GI} 446,266	^G 187	^{GI} 573	-	^G 10,249	^{GI} 48,354	^{GI} 2,649	^{GI} 18,034	^{GI} 18,256	^{GI} 427	1,895,960
	[*] 529,000	^W 325,159	^G 422,874	^C 308,828	^G 4	^C 496	-	18,293	^C 49,198	^G 985	-	19,605		
Korea, Rep. of	505,000	339,000	-	200,000	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	^I 8,000	1,098,000
	[*] 417,000	^W 255,046	-	^C 109,889	-	-	81,435	-	-	-	-	-		
China	153,194	497,331	479		-	-	-	-	-	-	^C 1,558	-	^C 53,661	^C 706,223
	[*] 114,800	^W 380,562	^G 212		-	^C 10	-	-	-	-	[*] 1,976	-		
Taiwan P.O.C.	^{*W} 302,612	^{*W} 266,030	-	^{*W} 48,461	-	-	-	-	-	^{*W} 29	^{*W} 183	-	^{*W} 10,871	^{*W} 628,186
	[*] 323,400	^W 223,055	-	^C 58,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	[*] 329	-		
Belgium⁺	^C 3,302	^C 162,504	^C 62,577	^C 17,836		^C 3,314	-	^C 10,078	^C 218	^C 271	^C 190	-	^C 24,292	284,580
	-	^W 82,662	^G 66,313	^C 8,153		^C 5,155	-	12,605	-	^G 192	-	-		
Hong Kong, S.A.R.	120,821	99,411	67	29,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^C 1,734	^C 251,781
	[*] 81,800	^W 80,296	-	^C 39,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	[*] 675	-		
Thailand	87,015	25,542	-	61,838	-	-	815	-	-	-		-	[*] 48,790	[*] 224,000
	[*] 62,000	^W 16,359	-	^C 8,459	^G 251	-			-	-		-		
Mexico	110,392	35,051	20,028	-	-	-	-	-			139	-	50,300	215,910
	-	^W 19,146	^G 21,431	^C 32,842		-			^C 10,807	-	-	73		
Netherlands	764	11,758	6,553	22,452	50,714	52,081	-	-	-	^C 1,403	^C 335	^C 1,067	^C 50,973	198,100
	-	^W 4,772	^G 12,939	^C 12,677	^G 107,241	^C 52,174	-	52	^C 113	^G 1,344	-	1,641		
United Kingdom⁺	62,539	43,259	52,356	19,142	1,377	1,273	1,943	1,910	-	^C 324	^C 38	^C 1,517	^C 6,321	192,000
	[*] 168,000	^W 47,782	^G 221,313	^C 27,730	^G 2,896	^C 4,152	-	2,680	-	^G 4,212	[*] 16	6,723		
Germany⁺	2,242	49,350	32,452	6,580	661	5,013	-	843	-	^C 12,845	^C 7	-	^C 5,608	115,600
	-	^W 42,846	^G 38,066	^C 3,373	^G 19,870	^C 7,252	-	1,533	-	^G 29,793	-	-		
Others														
	[*] 600,712	^W 20,454	^G 219,252	^C 283,838	^C 69,562	^C 37,465	9,290	39,837	^C 7,302	^G 13,364	[*] 40,159	14,200		
<i>Total Exports</i>	[*] 4,349,312	^W 3,126,706	[*] 1,002,400	^C 958,991	199,824	106,704	90,725	75,000	^C 67,419	49,890	[*] 44,000	42,242		

Appendix 3

Major Tropical Species Traded in 2003 and 2004

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<<An asterisk (*) next to a country name (or year) means that country did not provide new data in 2005 for that product/year and that data previously presented in the 2004 *Review* is being repeated.>>

Explanatory Note

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

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

4407.25.60	Other: Dark red Meranti and Light Red Meranti
4407.25.80	Other: Meranti Bakau
4407.26	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.26.31	Planed: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.26.39	Planed: Other
4407.26.50	Sanded
4407.26.70	Other: White Lauan and White Meranti
4407.26.80	Other: White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan
4407.29	Other Tropical Wood
4407.29.00.10	Teak
4407.29.00.20	Other
4407.29.10	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.20	Planed: Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4407.29.31	Other: Blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled
4407.29.39	Other
4407.29.50	Sanded
4407.29.61	Other: Azobé
4407.29.69	Other: Other
4407.29.70	Other: Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4407.29.90.01	Wood, tropical; Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong and Kempas, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.90.09	Wood, tropical; Not elsewhere specified in item no. 4407.29, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, (not planed or sanded or finger-jointed), thicker than 6 mm
4407.29.99	Other Tropical Wood
4407.99	Other non-coniferous
4408.31-90	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other tropical wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm. (ITTO: Veneer)
4408.31	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau
4408.31.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.31.21	Planed
4408.31.25	Sanded
4408.31.30	Other
4408.39	Other Tropical Wood
4408.39.00.10	Mahogany, Philippine (Lauan)
4408.39.00.20	Mahogany, African (Acajou d'Afrique)
4408.39.00.30	Mahogany, American (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.)
4408.39.00.90	Other
4408.39.11-35	White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose:
4408.39.11	Finger-jointed, whether or not planed or sanded
4408.39.21	Planed
4408.39.25	Sanded
4408.39.31	Other: Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm
4408.39.35	Other: Of a thickness exceeding 1 mm
4408.39.51-99	Other
4408.39.81	Other: Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm: Makoré, iroko, tiama, mansonie, ilomba, dibétou, azobé, White Meranti, white seraya, Yeloow Meranti, alan, keruing, ramin, kapur, teak, jongkong, merbau, jelutong, kempas, imbuia and balsa
4408.39.89	Other
4408.39.90.09	White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick

4408.39.91	Of a thickness exceeding 1mm: Makoré, Iroko, Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibétou, Azobé, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti, Alan, Keruing, Ramin, Kapur, Teak, Jongkong, Merbau, Jelutong, Kempas, Imbuia and Balsa
4408.39.99	Other
4408.90	Other non-coniferous
4408.90.08.41	Tropical hardwoods, not elsewhere specified in heading no. 4408, sheets for veneer or plywood, other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, rotary, not planed, over 1 mm but not over 6 mm thick
4412.13-99	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood. (ITTO: Plywood)
4412.13	Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
4412.13.10	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
4412.13.10.01	Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, overlaid, including veneered
4412.13.10.09	Plywood; wood only, each ply 6 mm or thinner, at least 1 outer ply tropical, either Dark or Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Sapelli, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) or Acajou d'Afrique, not overlaid, or veneered
4412.13.10.19	Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
4412.13.10.20	Teak
4412.13.10.30	Other, Philippine Mahogany (Lauan)
4412.13.10.80	Other, Mahogany
4412.13.10.90	Other
4412.13.11	Okoumé
4412.13.19	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), Palissandre de Rio, Palissandre de Para and Palissandre de Rose
4412.13.90	Other
4412.13.90.19	Doorskins of Mahogany, other than Philippine
4412.13.90.90	Other
4412.14	Plys all wood, each ≤ 6 mm with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
4412.22	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
4412.22.10	Containing at least one layer of particle board
4412.22.10.00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
4412.22.90.00	Other
4412.22.91	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard
4412.23	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, at least one outer ply non-coniferous, at least one layer of particleboard
4412.92	Plys not all wood and/or at least one ply > 6 mm, both outer plys coniferous with at least one ply of tropical wood
4412.92.10.00	Whether or not painted, edge- or face-worked, but not otherwise worked or surface-covered
4412.92.90.00	Other
4412.92.99	Other
4412.99	Other

Species Codes and Species Description for Indonesia

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

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

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Canada	2003	4403.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	3	43
Canada	2003	4403.49.00		1	143
Canada	2003	4403.41.00		0 ^R	507
Canada	2004	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	3	76
Canada	2004	4403.99.90		3	45
Canada	2004	4403.41.00		0 ^R	467
Egypt*	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	african mahogany	3	626
Egypt*	2003	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	opepe	2	911
Egypt*	2003	<i>Anacardium</i> spp.	caracoli	1	477
Egypt*	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	1	1825
Egypt*	2003	<i>Priora copaifera</i>	cativo	1	150
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradoo	1	199
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	1	1118
Egypt*	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	obeche	1	246
Egypt*	2003	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	kokko	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Bombacopsis quinata</i>	saqui-saqui	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	tiamia	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	red gum	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Hopea</i> spp.	takhian	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	nogal	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé/ekki-eba	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	african walnut/dibétou	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>	mansonia	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	afrormosia	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	afara/limba	0 ^R	--

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					
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	4	546
Denmark	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	1	605
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
Denmark	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Denmark	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	653
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	708
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2003		others	2	965
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	811
Denmark	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	1	611
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
Denmark	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Denmark	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	817
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	744
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2004		others	2	801
Finland	2003*	4403.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Finland	2004	4403.40	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
France	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	234	228
France	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	68	319
France	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	1	863
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	25	395
France	2003		others	251	260
France	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	195	248
France	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	79	382
France	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	43	479
France	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	1	931
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2004		others	189	320
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	781
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	1716
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		

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
Netherlands	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	3	348
Netherlands	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	319
Netherlands	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	611
Netherlands	2003		others	30	308
Netherlands	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	365
Netherlands	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	608
Netherlands	2004		others	16	294
Portugal	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	90	336
Portugal	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	5	299
Portugal	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	182
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2003		others	144	264
Portugal	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	90	415
Portugal	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	2	662
Portugal	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2004		others	113	383
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	422	144
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	416	158
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	196	172
Japan	2003	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2003	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	22	129
Japan	2003	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2003	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2003	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2003	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	13	248
Japan	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Japan	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Japan	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
Japan	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Japan	2003	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	makoré		
Japan	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	obeche		
Japan	2003		others	716	140

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
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	442	165
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	401	177
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	184	183
Japan	2004	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur		
Japan	2004	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	16	154
Japan	2004	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong		
Japan	2004	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin		
Japan	2004	<i>Intsia</i> spp.	merbau		
Japan	2004	<i>Koompassia malaccensis</i>	kempas		
Japan	2004		others	580	161
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1476
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.05		0 ^R	2594
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.03		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.01		0 ^R	1686
New Zealand	2004	4403.49.00.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1383
New Zealand	2004	4403.49.00.05		0 ^R	649
New Zealand	2004	4403.49.00.03		0 ^R	1234
Norway	2003	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1138
Norway	2004	4403.49.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1106
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.49.20.20	(see accompanying notes)	12	159
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.99.90.11		8	106
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.41.00.00		4	136
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.49.20.40		3	147
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.49.10.00		1	180
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.49.20.30		1	116
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	429	116
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.20.20	(see accompanying notes)	13	172
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.99.90.11		10	135
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.41.00.00		5	138
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.10.00		2	185
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.20.40		2	133
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.20.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.20.30		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	425	126
USA	2003	44.03.49.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	527
USA	2003	44.03.41.00.00		0 ^R	795
USA	2004	44.03.49.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	626

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
Cameroon	2003	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	kosipo	0 ^R	303
Cameroon	2003	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba/fraké		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	ekaba		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Ghana*	2003	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	asanfina	3	--
Ghana*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	2	--
Indonesia	2003	4403.99.99.0	(see accompanying notes)	1 ^W	482
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.90.0		0 ^{WR}	476
Indonesia	2003	4403.99.96.0		0 ^{WR}	1564
Indonesia	2003	4403.99.94.0		0 ^{WR}	3326
Indonesia	2004	4403.99.98.0	(see accompanying notes)	6 ^W	218
Indonesia	2004	4403.99.99.0		3 ^W	199
Indonesia	2004	4403.41.20.1		0 ^{WR}	375
Indonesia	2004	4403.41.10.2		0 ^{WR}	208
Indonesia	2004	4403.99.91.0		0 ^{WR}	2058
Indonesia	2004	4403.41.10.1		0 ^{WR}	367
Thailand	2003*	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	107	563
Thailand	2003*	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	krabak	56	164
Thailand	2003*	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	maka	21	390
Thailand	2003*	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	3	150
Thailand	2003*	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	3	218
Thailand	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	101	581
Thailand	2004	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	krabak	38	152
Thailand	2004	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	20	13
Thailand	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	16	137
Thailand	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	saya/light red meranti	1	199
Thailand	2004	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	0 ^R	342
Thailand	2004	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	0 ^R	110
Thailand	2004	<i>Dalbergia olveri</i>	ching-chan/ket-daeng	0 ^R	690
Thailand	2004	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	takien	0 ^R	185
Thailand	2004		others	194	204
Bolivia	2003		others	1	99
Bolivia	2004		others	1	94
Colombia	2003	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	caracoli	0 ^R	31
Colombia	2003	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro	0 ^R	31
Colombia	2003	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	canime/copaiba	0 ^R	31
Colombia	2003	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>	castaño	0 ^R	31
Colombia	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/camaticaro	0 ^{RI}	31
Mexico	2003	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	1	346
Mexico	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	4231
Mexico	2003	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	338
Mexico	2004	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	1	373
Mexico	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	676
Mexico	2004	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	1	451

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
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	654
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	2	136
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	2100
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	2	254

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Canada	2003	4407.29.00.90	(see accompanying notes)	11	534
Canada	2003	4407.99.90.00		8	343
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.20		7	546
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.10		5	327
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.30		1	458
Canada	2003	4407.29.00.10		1	1097
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.40		0 ^R	930
Canada	2003	4407.25.00.00		0 ^R	607
Canada	2003	4407.26.00.00		0 ^R	9
Canada	2004	4407.99.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	21	177
Canada	2004	4407.29.00.90		16	530
Canada	2004	4407.24.00.10		6	359
Canada	2004	4407.24.00.20		6	568
Canada	2004	4407.24.00.30		1	91
Canada	2004	4407.29.00.10		1	991
Canada	2004	4407.25.00.00		0 ^R	659
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.40		0 ^R	1123
Egypt*	2003	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	kokko	0 ^R	840
Egypt*	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	0 ^R	210
Egypt*	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique	0 ^R	647
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé	0 ^R	210
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lova trichilioides</i>	dibétou	0 ^R	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	afromosia	0 ^R	631
Egypt*	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	afara	0 ^R	275
EU					
Denmark	2003	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	15	226
Denmark	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	19	405
Denmark	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Denmark	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Denmark	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	2	710
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	1109
Denmark	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i> .	alan		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	7	335
Denmark	2003		others		
Denmark	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	29	159
Denmark	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	6	958
Denmark	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Denmark	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Denmark	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	2	743
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	945
Denmark	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Denmark	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Denmark	2004		others	3	916
Finland	2004	4407.20	(see accompanying notes)	5	1542

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood 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	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	15	644
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	5	562
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	4	418
France	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2003		others	362	489
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	16	687
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	5	674
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	1	816
France	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2004		others	391	551
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Luxembourg	2003		others	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Luxembourg	2004		others	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	192	662
Netherlands	2003	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	20	419
Netherlands	2003		others	180	509
Netherlands	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	197	747
Netherlands	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	17	481
Netherlands	2004		others	236	543

Table 3-1-b. Major Tropical Sawnwood 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	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	105	453
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	302
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	291
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Portugal	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	333
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	320
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Portugal	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2004		others	124	562
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	39	490
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	10	517
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	2	1906
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak		
Japan	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	1	822
Japan	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	1	3037
Japan	2003	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood		
Japan	2003	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2003		others	437	494

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	35	578
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	6	543
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	2	1570
Japan	2004	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedar	1	702
Japan	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola		
Japan	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Japan	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Japan	2004	<i>Euxylophora paraensis</i>	tsuge/boxwood	1	3669
Japan	2004	<i>Euxylophora</i> spp.	tagayasan, etc.		
Japan	2004		others	333	522
New Zealand	2003	4407.24.20.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	187
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.10.09		1	2017
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.90.01		1	3329
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.90.09		0 ^R	2180
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.90.05		0 ^R	2297
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.30.09		0 ^R	1792
New Zealand	2003	4407.24.90.00		0 ^R	2817
New Zealand	2003	4407.26.10.09		0 ^R	1793
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.20.09		0 ^R	2172
New Zealand	2003	4407.24.10.09		0 ^R	1914
New Zealand	2003	4407.25.90.00		0 ^R	1569
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.10.01		0 ^R	1520
New Zealand	2003	4407.24.10.01		0 ^R	2432
New Zealand	2003	4407.25.10.09		0 ^R	1069
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.30.01		0 ^R	1459
New Zealand	2003	4407.25.10.01		0 ^R	1841
New Zealand	2003	4407.26.20.00		0 ^R	1996
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	3	1849
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.90.01		1	3016
New Zealand	2004	4407.24.20.00		1	421
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.90.09		1	1650
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.30.09		1	1624
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.90.05		0 ^R	2193
New Zealand	2004	4407.24.90.00		0 ^R	2004
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.20.09		0 ^R	1720
New Zealand	2004	4407.24.10.09		0 ^R	1652
New Zealand	2004	4407.25.10.09		0 ^R	1045
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.10.01		0 ^R	1280
New Zealand	2004	4407.25.90.00		0 ^R	1441
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.20.01		0 ^R	1299
New Zealand	2004	4407.26.10.09		0 ^R	1226
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.30.01		0 ^R	1201
New Zealand	2004	4407.25.10.01		0 ^R	1335

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Norway	2003	4407.29.00	(see accompanying notes)	3	1121
Norway	2003	4407.24.00		0 ^R	1194
Norway	2003	4407.25.00		0 ^R	2090
Norway	2004	4407.29.00	(see accompanying notes)	3	1364
Norway	2004	4407.24.00		0 ^R	1644
Norway	2004	4407.25.00		0 ^R	687
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	50	339
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.26.00.00		26	165
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.29.10.00		7	341
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.24.10.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.24.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.24.40.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.29.30.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	223	278
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	38	367
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.26.00.00		18	335
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.29.10.00		5	321
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.24.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.24.40.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.29.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.29.30.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	227	255
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.25	(see accompanying notes)	55	997
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.90		46	608
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.95		35	511
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.05		25	509
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.30		18	415
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.30		16	848
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.90		15	281
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.10		14	313
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.95		14	476
USA	2003	44.07.25.00.00		13	672
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.10		7	560
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.25		2	393
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.05		0 ^R	487
USA	2003	44.07.26.00.00		0 ^R	281
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.10	(see accompanying notes)	78	329
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.95		54	574
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.90		52	715
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.25		46	949
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.30		22	507
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.90		21	304
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.95		18	577
USA	2004	44.07.25.00.00		17	638
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.30		17	951
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.05		8	2418
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.10		5	894
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.25		5	471
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.05		0 ^R	451
USA	2004	44.07.26.00.00		0 ^R	693

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Cameroon	2003	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	0 ^R	107
Cameroon	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2003		others		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	0 ^R	257
Cameroon	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004		others		
Togo	2003	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	5	64
Togo	2003	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	acajou	3	63
Togo	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	samba	2	60
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.19.0	(see accompanying notes)	15 ^W	500
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.29.0		2 ^W	206
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.32.0		1 ^W	242
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.14.0		1 ^W	329
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.39.0		0 ^{WR}	259
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.9		0 ^{WR}	567
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.19.0		0 ^{WR}	1113
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.10.0		0 ^{WR}	406
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.15.0		0 ^{WR}	446
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.11.0		0 ^{WR}	675
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.13.0		0 ^{WR}	448
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.12.0		0 ^{WR}	191
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.19.0		0 ^{WR}	419
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.29.0		0 ^{WR}	126
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.9		0 ^{WR}	473
Indonesia	2003	4407.25.90.0		0 ^{WR}	288
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.90.0		0 ^{WR}	760
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.39.0		0 ^{WR}	412
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.39.0		0 ^{WR}	404
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.99.0		0 ^{WR}	218
Indonesia	2003	4407.25.10.0		0 ^{WR}	734
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.33.0		0 ^{WR}	1183
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.91.0		0 ^{WR}	1558
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.31.0		0 ^{WR}	1241
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.13.0		0 ^{WR}	362
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.15.0	(see accompanying notes)	46 ^W	392
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.19.0		2 ^W	659
Indonesia	2004	4407.24.10.0		1 ^W	757
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.13.0		1 ^W	402
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.14.0		0 ^{WR}	433
Indonesia	2004	4407.25.10.0		0 ^{WR}	454
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.11.0		0 ^{WR}	387
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.9		0 ^{WR}	566
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.91.9		0 ^{WR}	561
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.31.0		0 ^{WR}	1780
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.91.2		0 ^{WR}	338
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.39.0		0 ^{WR}	228
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.93.0		0 ^{WR}	1566
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.12.0		0 ^{WR}	9580

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Thailand	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	94	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	krabak	40	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	takien	27	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	19	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng/rang	15	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	10	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	saya/light red meranti	3	--
Thailand	2004	<i>Dalbergia olveri</i>	ching chan/ketdaeng	1	--
Philippines	2003	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	moluccan sau	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2003		others	65	177
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	1	345
Philippines	2004		others	47	250
Bolivia	2003		others	1	878
Bolivia	2004		others	2	316
Colombia	2003	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	caracoli	1	47
Colombia	2003	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>	castaño	1	47
Colombia	2003	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro	0 ^R	48
Colombia	2003	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	canime/copaiba	0 ^R	48
Colombia	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/camaticaro	0 ^{RI}	57
Colombia	2004	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	caracoli	1 ^I	183
Colombia	2004	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>	castaño	0 ^{RI}	290
Colombia	2004	<i>Cedro odorata</i>	cedro	0 ^{RI}	163
Colombia	2004	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	canime/copaiba	0 ^{RI}	163
Colombia	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola/camaticaro	0 ^{RI}	186
Mexico	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	45	337
Mexico	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé]	26
Mexico	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko		
Mexico	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	10	562
Mexico	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	621
Mexico	2003	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	2	473
Mexico	2003	4407.29.99		16	531
Mexico	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	117	179
Mexico	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	46	187
Mexico	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé]	969
Mexico	2004	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko		
Mexico	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	422
Mexico	2004	4407.24.99	(see accompanying notes)	45	3
Mexico	2004	4407.29.99		18	541
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	1	395
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Mora</i> spp.	mora	0 ^R	252
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	282
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	861
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	1	325
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	1	395
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	1	202
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	711
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Mora</i> spp.	mora	0 ^R	233
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	--

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name / Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Venezuela	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	827
Venezuela	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	827
Venezuela	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia	0 ^R	827
Venezuela	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa	0 ^R	827
Venezuela	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Venezuela	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	--
Venezuela	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia	0 ^R	--
Venezuela	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa	0 ^R	--

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	
Canada	2003	4408.39.90.90	(see accompanying notes)	10	708	
Canada	2003	4408.90.90.29		4	905	
Canada	2003	4408.39.90.10		2	580	
Canada	2003	4408.31.90.00		1	1315	
Canada	2003	4408.39.90.20		0 ^R	965	
Canada	2003	4408.39.10.90		0 ^R	1069	
Canada	2003	4408.31.10.00		0 ^R	877	
Canada	2003	4408.90.10.29		0 ^R	1615	
Canada	2003	4408.90.90.30		0 ^R	1408	
Canada	2003	4408.39.10.10		0 ^R	1068	
Canada	2003	4408.39.10.20		0 ^R	1197	
Canada	2004	4408.90.90.29	(see accompanying notes)	4	968	
Canada	2004	4408.39.90.10		3	538	
Canada	2004	4408.39.90.90		3	1456	
Canada	2004	4408.90.90.30		0 ^R	--	
Canada	2004	4408.31.90.00		1	396	
Canada	2004	4408.39.10.90		0 ^R	1089	
Canada	2004	4408.90.10.29		0 ^R	1387	
Canada	2004	4408.39.10.20		0 ^R	850	
Canada	2004	4408.39.90.20		0 ^R	2176	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Bombacopsis quinata</i>	saqui-saqui	0 ^R	4648	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	yang	0 ^R	449	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	red gum	0 ^R	450	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	nogal	0 ^R	450	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	african mahogany	0 ^R	67	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Priora copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	64	
Egypt*	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	afara/limba	0 ^R	363	
EU						
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	red meranti	}	2	1241
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau			
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	}	1	1075
Denmark	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan			
Denmark	2003	* total may include other similar species		}	29	202
Denmark	2003		others			
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	red meranti	}	4	1377
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau			
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	}	1	1762
Denmark	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan			
Denmark	2004	* total may include other similar species		}	26	364
Denmark	2004		others			
Finland	2004	4408.30	(see accompanying notes)	1	2234	
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	}	70	786
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan			
France	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan			
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti			
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti			
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	}	0 ^R	2589
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti			
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti			
France	2003		others		6	1644

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
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	86	805
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	1	2562
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004		others	7	1764
Netherlands	2003		others	15	509
Netherlands	2004		others	10	967
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	11	777
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti	6	411
Portugal	2003		others		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	13	743
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurgeana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti	6	525
Portugal	2004		others		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	7	757
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	--
Japan	2003	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--
Japan	2003		others	33	656
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	15	353
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padok	0 ^R	3633
Japan	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	0 ^R	--
Japan	2004	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	0 ^R	--
Japan	2004		others	29	747

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
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.29	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	543
New Zealand	2003	4408.90.08.49		0 ^R	2288
New Zealand	2003	4408.31.90.21		0 ^K	12744
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.01		0 ^K	7960
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.11		0 ^R	3111
New Zealand	2003	4408.90.08.11		0 ^R	16930
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.09		0 ^R	7274
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.10.01		0 ^R	7358
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.39		0 ^K	4585
New Zealand	2003	4408.31.90.39		0 ^K	6735
New Zealand	2003	4408.90.08.39		0 ^R	23120
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.49		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4408.90.02.09		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4408.90.08.31		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2004	4408.90.02.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	73
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.11		0 ^R	2055
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.49		0 ^R	2811
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.01		0 ^R	6463
New Zealand	2004	4408.90.08.11		0 ^R	12189
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.39		0 ^R	13415
New Zealand	2004	4408.31.90.39		0 ^K	5769
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.09		0 ^R	8401
New Zealand	2004	4408.31.90.21		0 ^R	5505
New Zealand	2004	4408.39.90.29		0 ^R	10639
New Zealand	2004	4408.90.08.39		0 ^R	9008
Norway	2003	4408.39.90	(see accompanying notes)	1	556
Norway	2003	4408.31.10		0 ^K	723
Norway	2003	4408.31.90		0 ^R	1208
Norway	2003	4408.39.10		0 ^R	1717
Norway	2004	4408.39.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	607
Norway	2004	4408.31.10		0 ^K	582
Norway	2004	4408.31.90		0 ^K	756
Norway	2004	4408.39.10		0 ^R	1994
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.31.30.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.31.90.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^K	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.40		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.50		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	228	161
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.31.30.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.31.90.10		0 ^K	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.39.90.10		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.39.90.20		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.39.90.40		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.39.90.50		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	236	187

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
USA	2003	44.08.39.0100	(see accompanying notes)	82 ^I	375
USA	2003	44.08.31.0100		0 ^R	--
USA	2004	44.08.39.0100	(see accompanying notes)	90 ^I	388
USA	2004	44.08.31.0100		1	639
Cameroon	2003	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	anigré	0 ^R	836
Cameroon	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	llomba		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2003		others		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	anigré	0 ^R	600
Cameroon	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	llomba		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004		others		
Indonesia	2003	4408.90.10.0	(see accompanying notes)	3 ^W	1137
Indonesia	2003	4408.90.90.0		2 ^W	1832
Indonesia	2003	4408.39.90.0		0 ^{WR}	2095
Indonesia	2003	4408.31.90.0		0 ^{WR}	1202
Indonesia	2003	4408.31.10.0		0 ^{WR}	4283
Indonesia	2004	4408.90.90.0	(see accompanying notes)	8 ^W	1414
Indonesia	2004	4408.39.90.0		0 ^{WR}	2207
Indonesia	2004	4408.90.10.0		0 ^{WR}	3258
Indonesia	2004	4408.31.90.0		0 ^{WR}	--
Indonesia	2004	4408.31.10.0		0 ^{WR}	--
Philippines	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	1	381
Philippines	2003		others	1	259
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	2	216
Philippines	2004		others	0 ^R	--
Bolivia	2003		others	0 ^R	964
Bolivia	2004		others	0 ^R	1539
Mexico	2003	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	5 ^I	234
Mexico	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^{RI}	531
Mexico	2003	4408.39.99	(see accompanying notes)	27 ^I	253
Mexico	2003	4408.90.99		8 ^I	252
Mexico	2004	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	jelutong	1	598
Mexico	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	500
Mexico	2004	4408.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	81 ^I	413
Mexico	2004	4408.39.99		17 ^I	497

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
Peru	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	0 ^R	1976
Peru	2003	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2003	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2003	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	higuerilla		
Peru	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba		
Peru	2004	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	0 ^R	2404
Peru	2004	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2004	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2004	<i>Cunuria spruceana</i>	higuerilla		
Peru	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba		
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	2044
Venezuela	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	--
Venezuela	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti	0 ^R	--
Venezuela	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--

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
Canada	2003	4412.29.00.90	(see accompanying notes)	149	66
Canada	2003	4412.13.90.19		22	280
Canada	2003	4412.13.90.90		20	268
Canada	2003	4412.29.00.10		16	243
Canada	2003	4412.13.90.13		7	303
Canada	2003	4412.14.90.19		7	470
Canada	2003	4412.13.10.00		6	350
Canada	2003	4412.14.90.90		3	297
Canada	2003	4412.13.90.11		1	542
Canada	2003	4412.22.90.10		1	306
Canada	2003	4412.14.00.19		1	502
Canada	2003	4412.22.90.90		0 ^R	364
Canada	2003	4412.13.90.12		0 ^R	473
Canada	2003	4412.22.10.00		0 ^R	181
Canada	2003	4412.14.00.90		0 ^R	479
Canada	2003	4412.14.10.90		0 ^R	638
Canada	2003	4412.23.00.10		0 ^R	331
Canada	2004	4412.13.90.19	(see accompanying notes)	50	241
Canada	2004	4412.29.00.90		6	604
Canada	2004	4412.13.10.00		5	382
Canada	2004	4412.14.90.90		4	272
Canada	2004	4412.22.90.10		2	298
Canada	2004	4412.13.90.11		1	440
Canada	2004	4412.22.90.90		0 ^R	536
Canada	2004	4412.14.10.90		0 ^R	513
Canada	2004	4412.22.10.00		0 ^R	230
Egypt*	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	489
Egypt*	2003	<i>Bombacopsis quinata</i>	saqui-saqui	0 ^R	585
Egypt*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	3163
Egypt*	2003	<i>Hopea</i> spp.	takhian	0 ^R	585
Egypt*	2003	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	nogal	0 ^R	1991
Egypt*	2003	<i>Priora copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^R	1000
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	455
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	585
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	1284
Egypt*	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	afara	0 ^R	195
EU					
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	12	328
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
Denmark	2003	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2003		others	40	336
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	48	102
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
Denmark	2004	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2004		others	29	438
Finland	2004	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	2	874

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	28	710
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003		others	68	579
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	30	818
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004		others	63	644
Luxembourg	2003	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	4	490
Luxembourg	2004	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	4	593
Netherlands	2003		others	213	587
Netherlands	2004		others	198	680
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2003		others	6	472
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	1	745
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2004		others	9	482
Spain	2003	4412.13.10	(see accompanying notes)	5	614
Spain	2003	4412.13.90		4	782
Spain	2004	4412.13.10	(see accompanying notes)	6	665
Spain	2004	4412.13.90		3	744
Japan	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	846	366
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2003		others	2431	438
Japan	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	880	422
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Japan	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mahogany, etc.		
Japan	2004		others	3670	410

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
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	3	1133
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.10.01		1	1635
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.90.09		1	1465
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.90.01		0 ^R	2010
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.10.01		0 ^R	2494
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.90.01		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.90.09		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	3	1312
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.90.09		1	936
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.10.01		1	1265
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.10.09		0 ^R	2763
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.90.01		0 ^R	1424
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.10.01		0 ^R	703
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.90.01		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.90.09		0 ^R	--
Norway	2003	4412.13.09	(see accompanying notes)	4	512
Norway	2003	4412.22.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2003	4412.13.01		0 ^R	630
Norway	2004	4412.13.09	(see accompanying notes)	2	753
Norway	2004	4412.22.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2004	4412.13.01		0 ^R	395
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	710	272
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.30.00		206	241
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.10.00		185	244
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.60.00		121	249
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.50.00		92	277
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.20.00		17	273
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	546	308
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.30.00		197	286
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.10.00		143	286
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.60.00		121	278
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.50.00		81	311
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.20.00		10	278
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	0 ^R	--
USA	2003	44.12.13.40.60	(see accompanying notes)	917	265
USA	2003	44.12.13.40.70		110	381
USA	2003	44.12.13.51.60		50	302
USA	2003	44.12.23.01.00		36	495
USA	2003	44.12.13.40.50		29	384
USA	2003	44.12.13.60.00		27	290
USA	2003	44.12.22.31.60		25	312
USA	2003	44.12.13.51.70		18	722
USA	2003	44.12.22.31.70		11	337
USA	2003	44.12.13.05.20		10	526
USA	2003	44.12.13.40.40		8	478
USA	2003	44.12.22.41.00		7	339
USA	2003	44.12.13.51.50		3	675
USA	2003	44.12.13.51.30		1	547
USA	2003	44.12.29.36.40		1	366
USA	2003	44.12.14.31.40		0 ^R	431
USA	2003	44.12.22.31.40		0 ^R	1279
USA	2003	44.12.22.31.50		0 ^R	1363

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	2004	44.12.13.40.60	(see accompanying notes)	1347	298
USA	2004	44.12.13.40.70		196	374
USA	2004	44.12.13.60.00		72	281
USA	2004	44.12.13.51.60		70	376
USA	2004	44.12.23.01.00		50	424
USA	2004	44.12.13.40.50		30	434
USA	2004	44.12.22.31.60		30	307
USA	2004	44.12.22.41.00		28	236
USA	2004	44.12.13.51.70		24	1213
USA	2004	44.12.22.31.70		19	322
USA	2004	44.12.13.05.20		14	413
USA	2004	44.12.13.40.40		7	574
USA	2004	44.12.13.51.50		3	726
USA	2004	44.12.14.31.40		2	608
USA	2004	44.12.22.31.40		1	688
USA	2004	44.12.22.31.50		1	1594
USA	2004	44.12.29.36.40		1	642
USA	2004	44.12.13.51.30		0 ^R	630
Cameroon	2003	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	0 ^R	856
Cameroon	2003	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa/nkanang		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké		
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	1	157
Cameroon	2004	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa/nkanang		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Gabon	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	12	1592
Gabon	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	13	1751
Togo	2003	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	1	102
Togo	2004	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	1	113
Indonesia	2003	4412.13.00.0	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	330
Indonesia	2003	4412.14.00.0		0 ^{WR}	3205
Indonesia	2003	4412.23.00.0		0 ^{WR}	137
Indonesia	2004	4412.13.00.0	(see accompanying notes)	5 ^W	284
Indonesia	2004	4412.23.00.0		1 ^W	110
Indonesia	2004	4412.14.00.0		0 ^{WR}	2509
Indonesia	2004	4412.22.00.0		0 ^{WR}	366
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Philippines	2004		others		
Bolivia	2003		others	0 ^R	406

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
Mexico	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	18	378
Mexico	2003	4412.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	145	441
Mexico	2003	4412.13.99		9	602
Mexico	2003	4412.29.99		8	510
Mexico	2003	4412.23.99		1	1183
Mexico	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	13	473
Mexico	2004	4412.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	168	530
Mexico	2004	4412.29.99		10	504
Mexico	2004	4412.13.99		12	667
Mexico	2004	4412.23.99		3	932
Peru	2004	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	loromicuna	0 ^R	549
Peru	2004	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2004	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	caupuri		
Peru	2004	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp./ <i>Iryanthera</i> spp.	cumala		
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	0 ^R	538
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	3	481

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché	25	289
Cameroon	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba/fraké	12	538
Cameroon	2003	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	7	543
Cameroon	2003	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	kosipo	4	498
Cameroon	2003		others	22	219
Cameroon	2004	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	tali	153	192
Cameroon	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba/fraké		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Yellow Sterculia</i>	eyong		
Cameroon	2004		others		
CAR*	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	78	279
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	41	391
CAR*	2003	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	aningré	21	801
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	6	503
CAR*	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko	2	412
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	kosipo	0 ^R	338
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	348	189
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	211	224
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	38	253
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko/kambala	28	221
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	16	127
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	agba/tola	13	141
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	bossé	11	174
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	longhi blanc	11	347
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	aningré	6	171
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	tiamia	3	168
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	416	184
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	221	219
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	43	246
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko/kambala	40	211
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	22	124
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	bossé	15	177
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	agba/tola	13	141
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	tiamia	11	164
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	longhi blanc	8	357
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	aningré	4	156
Côte d'Ivoire	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teck	73	253
Côte d'Ivoire	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teck	120	286
Gabon	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	542	135
Gabon	2003	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	padouk	54	153
Gabon	2003	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	26	161
Gabon	2003	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé	26	127
Gabon	2003	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	10	166
Gabon	2003	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	izombé	5	135
Gabon	2003		others	1054	33
Gabon	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	844	84
Gabon	2004	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	5	--
Gabon	2004		others	668	95

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Togo	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	17	42
Togo	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	29	56
Indonesia	2003	4403.41.10.0	(see accompanying notes)	0 WR	303
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.10.0		0 WR	208
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.20.0		0 WR	505
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.90.0		0 WR	268
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.91.0		0 WR	593
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.97.0		0 WR	275
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.98.0		0 WR	258
Indonesia	2003	4403.49.99.0		0 WR	326
Indonesia	2004	4403.41.10.0	(see accompanying notes)	0 WR	1120
Indonesia	2004	4403.41.20.0		0 WR	1522
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.20.0		0 WR	377
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.30.0		0 WR	169
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.50.0		0 WR	1549
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.91.0		0 WR	1899
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.98.0		0 WR	420
Indonesia	2004	4403.49.99.0		0 WR	449
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	1541	91
Malaysia	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	453	121
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	red selangan batu	444	31
Malaysia	2003	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur	368	103
Malaysia	2003	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	bindang/ sempilor	126	89
Malaysia	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	40	118
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	red seraya	36	110
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow seraya	32	118
Malaysia	2003	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	sepetir	11	76
Malaysia	2003		others	2050	217
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	1732	106
Malaysia	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	478	128
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	red selangan batu	443	148
Malaysia	2004	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp.	kapur	401	114
Malaysia	2004	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	bindang/ sempilor	147	102
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	red seraya	87	122
Malaysia	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	43	121
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow seraya	42	116
Malaysia	2004	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	sepetir	6	64
Malaysia	2004		others	1356	87

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Myanmar	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	481	419
Myanmar	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	423	106
Myanmar	2003	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	258	102
Myanmar	2003	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	sagawa	50	107
Myanmar	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i>	kanyinphu	26	107
Myanmar	2003	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	taung-thayet	15	107
Myanmar	2003	<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i>	kaungmu	15	98
Myanmar	2003	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	taukkyan	7	92
Myanmar	2003	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	thingan	2	107
Myanmar	2003	<i>Parashorea stellata</i>	thingadu	1	107
Myanmar	2003	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	hnaw	1	106
Myanmar	2003	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	1	108
Myanmar	2003	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	0 ^R	111
Myanmar	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	517	84
Myanmar	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	492	323
Myanmar	2004	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	306	84
Myanmar	2004	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	taung-thayet	15	84
Myanmar	2004	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	taukkyan	13	89
Myanmar	2004	<i>Anisoptera scaphula</i>	kaungmu	10	80
Myanmar	2004	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	sagawa	9	85
Myanmar	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i>	kanyinphu	7	84
Myanmar	2004	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	1	83
Myanmar	2004	<i>Parashorea stellata</i>	thingadu	1	85
Myanmar	2004	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	0 ^R	86
Thailand	2003*	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	5	2888
Thailand	2003*	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradu	3	838
Thailand	2003		others	0 ^R	176
Thailand	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	203
Thailand	2004	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	pararubber wood	0 ^R	225
Thailand	2004	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	eucalyptus	0 ^R	548
Thailand	2004		others	0 ^R	275
Bolivia	2003	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi	2	44
Bolivia	2003	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado	2	177
Bolivia	2003	<i>Phyllostylon rhamnoides</i>	cuta	0 ^R	943
Bolivia	2004	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi	5	14
Bolivia	2004	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado	1	410
Bolivia	2004	<i>Phyllostylon rhamnoides</i>	cuta	0 ^R	284
Colombia	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teca	58	102
Colombia	2004	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	andiroba	2	102
Colombia	2004	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	flor morado	2	101
Colombia	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	sangre toro	1	121
Colombia	2004	<i>Cedro odorata</i>	cedro	1	103
Guyana	2003*	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	27	109
Guyana	2003*	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	12	78
Guyana	2003*	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	11	77
Guyana	2003*	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	6	28
Guyana	2003*	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	3	63
Guyana	2003*	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	2	74
Guyana	2003*	<i>Diplotropis purpurea</i>	tatabu	1	52

Table 3-2-a. Major Tropical Log 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	2004	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	21	92
Guyana	2004	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	15	114
Guyana	2004	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	10	98
Guyana	2004	<i>Diplotropis purpurea</i>	tatabu	2	86
Guyana	2004	<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	limonaballi	1	114
Guyana	2004	<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	darina	1	83
Guyana	2004	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	suya	1	82
Guyana	2004	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	1	76
Guyana	2004	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	1	83
Mexico	2003	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	0 ^R	76
Mexico	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	206
Mexico	2003	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2004	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	cedro rojo	0 ^R	207
Mexico	2004	4403.99.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Peru	2004	4403.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	313
Suriname	2003	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	2	170
Suriname	2003	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	makagrín	0 ^R	110
Suriname	2003	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	gindya-udu	0 ^R	440
Suriname	2003	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	manbarklak	0 ^R	117
Suriname	2003		others	1	133
Suriname	2004	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	3	148
Suriname	2004	<i>Qualea</i> spp.	gronfolo	0 ^R	121
Suriname	2004	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	0 ^R	112
Suriname	2004	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	makagrín	0 ^R	113
Suriname	2004	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	gindya-udu	0 ^R	130
Suriname	2004	<i>Eschweilera</i> spp.	manbarklak	0 ^R	78
Suriname	2004	<i>Marmaroxylon racemosum</i>	bastamarinde	0 ^R	122
Suriname	2004	<i>Pradosia</i> spp.	kimboto	0 ^R	106
Suriname	2004		others	1	120
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	1382
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	0 ^R	669
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	811
Canada	2003	4403.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	2	369
Canada	2003	4403.49.00		0 ^R	1412
Canada	2004	4403.99.90	(see accompanying notes)	6	370

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Egypt*	2003	<i>Priora copaifera</i>	cativo	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	opepe	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	obeche	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Albizia</i> spp.	kokko	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Anacardium</i> spp.	caracoli	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Bombacopsis quinata</i>	saqui-saqui	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Hopea</i> spp.	takhian	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	nogal	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	african mahogany	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lophira alata</i>	azobé/ekki-eba	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	dibétou	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	afromosia	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.	pradoo	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	ilomba	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti bakau	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^{RI}	--
Egypt*	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	afara/limba	0 ^{RI}	--
EU					
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	1164
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti]	905
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko]	1143
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
Denmark	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Denmark	2003		others	5	341
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	118
Denmark	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko]	--
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
Denmark	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Denmark	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	3401
Denmark	2004		others	1	1801
France	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko]	393
France	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	275
France	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	498
France	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti]	1328
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2003		others	22	457

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko	3	512
France	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele		
France	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
France	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	2	203
France	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	587
France	2004		others	19	603
Netherlands	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2003		others	16	77
Netherlands	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	546
Netherlands	2004		others	22	91
Portugal	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	3	444
Portugal	2003	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2003	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003		others	2	279
Portugal	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	5	485
Portugal	2004	<i>Khaya</i> spp.	acajou d'afrique		
Portugal	2004	<i>Chlorophora</i> spp.	iroko		
Portugal	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004		others	1	499
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.05	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1082
New Zealand	2003	4403.49.00.09		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.03.49.10.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
USA	2003	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	232
USA	2003	44.03.49.00.00		1	185
USA	2004	44.03.41.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	253
USA	2004	44.03.49.00.00		0 ^R	274

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Cameroon	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	108	806
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché	101	781
Cameroon	2003	<i>Millicia excelsa</i>	iroko	33	948
Cameroon	2003		others	238	493
Cameroon	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	682	488
Cameroon	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Millicia excelsa</i>	iroko		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004		others		
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	29	473
CAR*	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	12	157
CAR*	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko	5	465
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	693
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	kosipo	1	353
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	5	187
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	izombé	4	116
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	4	124
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Dacryodes pubescens</i>	safukala	4	98
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	afromosia	3	371
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Rhodognaphalon breviscupe</i>	alone	3	107
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	bahia	3	206
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Letestua durissima</i>	congotali	3	102
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Azelia africana</i>	doussié bip	3	331
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	acajou/khaya	2	213
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	2	153
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	2	128
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk d'afrique	2	177
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	pao rosa	2	158
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	wengué	2	409
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba blanc	1	265
Congo, Rep.	2003		others	8	172
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	afromosia	5	324
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Azelia africana</i>	doussié bip	5	295
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	4	205
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	4	134
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk d'afrique	4	161
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	wengué	4	383
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	bahia	3	165
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	acajou/khaya	3	219
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	2	160
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	pao rosa	2	159
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	izombé	1	155
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Dacryodes pubescens</i>	safukala	1	98
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Rhodognaphalon breviscupe</i>	alone	0 ^R	--
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Letestua durissima</i>	congotali	0 ^R	--
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	0 ^R	--
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba blanc	0 ^R	--
Congo, Rep.	2004		others	13	151

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Gabon	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	31	520
Gabon	2003	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	3	271
Gabon	2003	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka	2	450
Gabon	2003	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	1	687
Gabon	2003	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	0 ^R	351
Gabon	2003		others	87	100
Gabon	2004	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	2	774
Gabon	2004	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	movingui	2	778
Gabon	2004	<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	ozigo	1	213
Gabon	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	1	831
Gabon	2004	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	1	320
Gabon	2004		others	83	295
Ghana	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	wawa/obeche	80	333
Ghana	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	28	282
Ghana	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	19	556
Ghana	2003	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	11	714
Ghana	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	odum	8	754
Ghana	2003	<i>Azelia africana</i>	papao/apa	6	682
Ghana	2003	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	4	655
Ghana	2003	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	dahoma	4	305
Ghana	2003		others (34 species)	39	471
Ghana	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	wawa/obeche	72	345
Ghana	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	33	420
Ghana	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	30	298
Ghana	2004	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	14	527
Ghana	2004	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	odum	8	857
Ghana	2004	<i>Azelia africana</i>	papao/apa	7	662
Ghana	2004	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	5	560
Ghana	2004	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	dahoma	4	313
Ghana	2004		others (45 species)	36	565
Togo	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	3	263
Togo	2003	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	acajou	2	260
Togo	2003	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	iroko	1	260
Togo	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	73

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.9	(see accompanying notes)	118 ^w	172
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.15.0		28 ^w	426
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.13.0		26 ^w	214
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.10.0		12 ^w	343
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.19.0		11 ^w	324
Indonesia	2003	4407.25.10.0		9 ^w	430
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.99.0		9 ^w	236
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.14.0		7 ^w	257
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.19.0		7 ^w	429
Indonesia	2003	4407.25.90.0		6 ^w	349
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.1		4 ^w	395
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.5		4 ^w	229
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.99.0		4 ^w	264
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.93.0		4 ^w	181
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.31.0		2 ^w	1058
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.39.0		2 ^w	187
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.5		1 ^w	389
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.19.0		1 ^w	664
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.11.0		1 ^w	507
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.33.0		1 ^w	389
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.32.0		1 ^w	524
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.11.0		1 ^w	520
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.4		1 ^w	39
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.3		1 ^w	461
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.13.0		1 ^w	651
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.90.0		1 ^w	403
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.11.0		1 ^w	241
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.21.0		1 ^w	97
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.91.0		1 ^w	366
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.12.0		0 ^{wr}	272
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.31.0		0 ^{wr}	534
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.39.0		0 ^{wr}	481
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.29.0		0 ^{wr}	267
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.24.0		0 ^{wr}	317
Indonesia	2003	4407.25.30.0		0 ^{wr}	212
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.23.0		0 ^{wr}	413
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.9		0 ^{wr}	457
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.20.0		0 ^{wr}	408
Indonesia	2003	4407.24.30.0		0 ^{wr}	441
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.21.0		0 ^{wr}	1505
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.32.0		0 ^{wr}	1738
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.2		0 ^{wr}	285
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.4		0 ^{wr}	335
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.12.0		0 ^{wr}	176
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.99.1		0 ^{wr}	1361
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.23.0		0 ^{wr}	972
Indonesia	2003	4407.29.92.0		0 ^{wr}	126
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.22.0		0 ^{wr}	589
Indonesia	2003	4407.26.91.0		0 ^{wr}	1641
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.91.2		0 ^{wr}	620
Indonesia	2003	4407.99.31.0		0 ^{wr}	--

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.9	(see accompanying notes)	23 ^w	196
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.15.0		15 ^w	323
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.93.0		7 ^w	237
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.13.0		6 ^w	312
Indonesia	2004	4407.25.10.0		4 ^w	336
Indonesia	2004	4407.24.10.0		4 ^w	618
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.11.0		3 ^w	196
Indonesia	2004	4407.25.90.0		3 ^w	245
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.5		2 ^w	209
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.19.0		2 ^w	391
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.91.1		2 ^w	417
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.99.0		2 ^w	140
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.99.0		1 ^w	273
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.4		1 ^w	28
Indonesia	2004	4407.24.90.0		1 ^w	253
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.11.0		1 ^w	328
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.11.0		1 ^w	426
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.91.0		1 ^w	269
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.19.0		1 ^w	571
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.92.0		1 ^w	240
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.14.0		1 ^w	427
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.12.0		1 ^w	372
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.33.0		1 ^w	463
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.31.0		0 ^{WR}	863
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.19.0		0 ^{WR}	326
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.91.0		0 ^{WR}	555
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.39.0		0 ^{WR}	256
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.12.0		0 ^{WR}	334
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.13.0		0 ^{WR}	542
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.22.0		0 ^{WR}	631
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.21.0		0 ^{WR}	542
Indonesia	2004	4407.25.20.0		0 ^{WR}	150
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.91.5		0 ^{WR}	420
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.31.0		0 ^{WR}	628
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.91.9		0 ^{WR}	157
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.32.0		0 ^{WR}	1071
Indonesia	2004	4407.25.30.0		0 ^{WR}	337
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.1		0 ^{WR}	380
Indonesia	2004	4407.26.39.0		0 ^{WR}	151
Indonesia	2004	4407.29.29.0		0 ^{WR}	836
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.39.0		0 ^{WR}	775
Indonesia	2004	4407.99.99.3		0 ^{WR}	1004
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	red selangan batu	225	140
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	169	225
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	red seraya	132	339
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	126	212
Malaysia	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	61	310
Malaysia	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	25	385
Malaysia	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow seraya	16	246
Malaysia	2003	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	sepetir	2	319
Malaysia	2003	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	1	227
Malaysia	2003	<i>Palaquium hexandrum</i>	nyatoh	0 ^R	271
Malaysia	2003	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	mersawa	0 ^R	322
Malaysia	2003		others	708	192

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	293	230
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	red seraya	158	338
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	red selangan batu	157	280
Malaysia	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	keruing	60	321
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	26	224
Malaysia	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	22	442
Malaysia	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow seraya	18	222
Malaysia	2004	<i>Pseudosindora palustris</i>	sepetir	1	481
Malaysia	2004	<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	jongkong	1	211
Malaysia	2004	<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	mersawa	0 ^R	250
Malaysia	2004	<i>Palaquium hexandrum</i>	nyatoh	0 ^R	318
Malaysia	2004		others	682	195
Myanmar	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	58	796
Myanmar	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	26	360
Myanmar	2003	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	11	392
Myanmar	2003	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	taukkyan	3	285
Myanmar	2003	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	1	285
Myanmar	2003	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>	taukkyan	1	285
Myanmar	2003	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	0 ^R	643
Myanmar	2003	<i>Pentacme siamensis</i>	ingyin	0 ^R	552
Myanmar	2003	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	yemane	0 ^R	285
Myanmar	2003	<i>Melanorrhoea usitata</i>	thitsi	0 ^R	282
Myanmar	2003	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	hnaw	0 ^R	286
Myanmar	2003		others	2	285
Myanmar	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	56	776
Myanmar	2004	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	pyinkado	6	410
Myanmar	2004	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	taukkyan	1	337
Myanmar	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	0	242
Myanmar	2004	<i>Pentacme siamensis</i>	ingyin	0	292
Myanmar	2004	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	sagawa	0 ^R	2043
Myanmar	2004	<i>Swintonia floribunda</i>	taung-thayet	0 ^R	95
Myanmar	2004	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	hnaw	0 ^R	272
Myanmar	2004	<i>Millettia pendula</i>	thinwin	0 ^R	636
Myanmar	2004	<i>Dalbergia oliveri</i>	taukkyan	0 ^R	486
Myanmar	2004	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	padauk	0 ^R	333
Myanmar	2004	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	yemane	0 ^R	333
Myanmar	2004	<i>Melanorrhoea usitata</i>	thitsi	0 ^R	429
Myanmar	2004	<i>Diospyros burmanica</i>	te	0 ^R	333
Myanmar	2004		others	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2003	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	moluccan sau	26	68
Philippines	2004	<i>Paraserianthes falcata</i>	moluccan sau	42	68
Thailand	2003	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	pararubber wood	1065	162
Thailand	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	5	2652
Thailand	2003	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	pra-du	3	881
Thailand	2003	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng and rang	0 ^R	361
Thailand	2003		others	31	1244
Thailand	2004	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	pararubber wood	1743	133
Thailand	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	7	2495
Thailand	2004	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Pra-du	2	1153
Thailand	2004	<i>Shorea obtusa</i>	teng and rang	0 ^R	299
Thailand	2004		others	35	1279

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Bolivia	2003	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro	13	532
Bolivia	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	mara	11	918
Bolivia	2003	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	2	459
Bolivia	2003	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	2	539
Bolivia	2003	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi	1	296
Bolivia	2003	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	almendrillo	1	339
Bolivia	2003	<i>Hymenea courbaril</i>	paquio	2	444
Bolivia	2003	<i>Ormosia coarctata</i>	sirari	1	822
Bolivia	2003		others	9	310
Bolivia	2004	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	cedro	16	527
Bolivia	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	mara	9	985
Bolivia	2004	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	7	345
Bolivia	2004	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	3	406
Bolivia	2004	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i>	cuchi	3	64
Bolivia	2004	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>	almendrillo	3	349
Bolivia	2004	<i>Hymenea courbaril</i>	paquio	1	416
Bolivia	2004	<i>Ormosia coarctata</i>	sirari	1	273
Bolivia	2004		others	12	339
Colombia	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teca	2	208
Colombia	2003	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	andiroba	0 ^{RI}	205
Colombia	2003	<i>Cedro odorata</i>	cedro	0 ^{RI}	208
Colombia	2003	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	flor morado	0 ^{RI}	208
Colombia	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	sangre toro	0 ^{RI}	201
Colombia	2004	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	andiroba	0 ^{RI}	224
Colombia	2004	<i>Cedro odorata</i>	cedro	0 ^{RI}	322
Colombia	2004	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	flor morado	0 ^{RI}	224
Colombia	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teca	0 ^{RI}	272
Colombia	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	sangre toro	0 ^{RI}	224
Guyana	2003*	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	10	353
Guyana	2003*	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	8	423
Guyana	2003*	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	4	198
Guyana	2003*	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	1	275
Guyana	2003*	<i>Aspidosperma</i> spp.	shibadan	0 ^{RI}	801
Guyana	2003*	<i>Diploptropis purpurea</i>	tatabu	0 ^R	324
Guyana	2003*	<i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	locust	0 ^R	247
Guyana	2003*	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	determa	0 ^R	177
Guyana	2004	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	16	399
Guyana	2004	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	purpleheart	10	355
Guyana	2004	<i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	locust	4	127
Guyana	2004	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	mora	3	459
Guyana	2004	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kabukalli	2	322
Guyana	2004	<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	tauroniro	1	378
Mexico	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko]	0 ^R
Mexico	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé		
Mexico	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	986
Mexico	2003	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	234
Mexico	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	25	--
Mexico	2004	4407.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2217
Mexico	2004	4407.24.99		0 ^R	190

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Peru	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro	109	645
Peru	2003	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	shihuahuaco		
Peru	2003	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	nogal		
Peru	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba		
Peru	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	cumala	131	590
Peru	2004	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	cedro		
Peru	2004	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	shihuahuaco		
Peru	2004	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	nogal		
Peru	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	caoba	4	263
Peru	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	cumala		
Suriname	2003	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus		
Suriname	2003	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	0 ^R	308
Suriname	2003	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	wana	0 ^R	264
Suriname	2003		others	2	212
Suriname	2004	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	3	310
Suriname	2004	<i>Tabebuia capitata</i>	makagrín	1	180
Suriname	2004	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	groenhart	0 ^R	342
Suriname	2004	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	rode lokus	0 ^R	236
Suriname	2004	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	wana	0 ^R	317
Suriname	2004	<i>Martiodendron parviflorum</i>	bosmahonie	0 ^R	158
Suriname	2004	<i>Vatairea guianensis</i>	gele kabbes	0 ^R	190
Suriname	2004	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	kopi	0 ^R	333
Suriname	2004		others	1	230
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	963
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	2858
Trinidad & Tobago	2003	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	267
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	0 ^R	721
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Ocotea rodiaei</i>	greenheart	0 ^R	661
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	634
Trinidad & Tobago	2004	<i>Cedrela</i> spp.	caribbean cedar	0 ^R	308
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	1620
Venezuela	2003	<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i>	alcornoque	0 ^{RI}	251
Venezuela	2003	<i>Platymiscium polystachyum</i>	roble	0 ^{RI}	251
Venezuela	2003	<i>Quelqus agrifolia</i>	encina	0 ^{RI}	251
Venezuela	2004	<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i>	alcornoque	1 ^I	255
Venezuela	2004	<i>Platymiscium polystachyum</i>	roble	1 ^I	255
Venezuela	2004	<i>Quelqus agrifolia</i>	encina	1 ^I	255
Canada	2003	4407.99.00.90	(see accompanying notes)	3	679
Canada	2003	4407.24.00.00		0 ^R	--
Canada	2003	4407.25.00.00		0 ^R	--
Canada	2004	4407.99.00.90	(see accompanying notes)	7	764

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
EU					
Denmark	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	1	678
Denmark	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Denmark	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Denmark	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	179
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2003	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	0 ^R	883
Denmark	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	1417
Denmark	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Denmark	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Denmark	2003		others	5	1466
Denmark	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp.	virola	2	584
Denmark	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Denmark	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Denmark	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	dark red meranti	0 ^R	294
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	0 ^R	689
Denmark	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	281
Denmark	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Denmark	2004		others	6	1820
Finland	2004	4407.20	(see accompanying notes)	1	1063
France	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	591
France	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	632
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	873
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2003		others	24	588

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
France	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	1234
France	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
France	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
France	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	717
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	476
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2004		others	27	659
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Luxembourg	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2003		others		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Luxembourg	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Luxembourg	2004		others	0 ^R	--
Netherlands	2003	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	17	643
Netherlands	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	7	810
Netherlands	2003		others	20	947
Netherlands	2004	<i>Lophira</i> spp.	azobé	29	680
Netherlands	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti	7	1004
Netherlands	2004		others	37	985
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	10	480
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2003	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2003	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Portugal	2004	<i>Dialianthera</i> spp.	virola	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>	balsa		
Portugal	2004	<i>Phoebe porosa</i>	imbuia		
Portugal	2004	<i>Swietenia</i> spp.	mahogany	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2004		others	9	529
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	4	616
Japan	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	--
Japan	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2003		others		
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	3	647
Japan	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	2	2011
Japan	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Japan	2004		others		
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.90.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	10790
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.10.01		0 ^R	503
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.90.09		0 ^R	575
New Zealand	2003	4407.24.90.00		0 ^R	1565
New Zealand	2003	4407.29.10.09		0 ^R	10372
New Zealand	2004	4407.25.90.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	239
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.30.01		0 ^R	1150
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.10.09		0 ^R	3661
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.90.09		0 ^R	740
New Zealand	2004	4407.24.10.09		0 ^R	4814
New Zealand	2004	4407.29.30.09		0 ^R	1146
Norway	2003	4407.29.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	2781
Norway	2003	4407.24.00		0 ^R	232
Norway	2003	4407.25.00		0 ^R	175
Norway	2004	4407.29.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1563
Norway	2004	4407.24.00		0 ^R	630
Norway	2004	4407.25.00		0 ^R	964
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.26.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.07.29.30.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	2	331
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.25.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.26.00.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.29.10.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.07.29.2000		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	3	388

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
USA	2003	44.07.24.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	18	441
USA	2003	44.07.26.00.00		9	331
USA	2003	44.07.29.00.00		3	589
USA	2003	44.07.25.00.00		1	420
USA	2004	44.07.24.00.00	(see accompanying notes)	18	491
USA	2004	44.07.26.00.00		8	348
USA	2004	44.07.29.00.00		4	495
USA	2004	44.07.25.00.00		0 ^R	796

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
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché	26	1864
Cameroon	2003	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	anigré	1	1258
Cameroon	2004	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	anigré	49	161
Cameroon	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	llomba		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
Cameroon	2004		others		
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	8	287
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko/kambala	1	343
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	1	401
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	352
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	agba/tola	1	309
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Staudtia stipitata</i>	niové	0 ^R	338
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	bossé	0 ^R	331
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	acajou/khaya	0 ^R	359
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	tiamia	0 ^R	302
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	bahia	0 ^R	325
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	9	334
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	317
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	iroko/kambala	1	337
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	1	331
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Staudtia stipitata</i>	niové	1	304
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	bossé	0 ^R	363
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i>	agba/tola	0 ^R	416
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	acajou/khaya	0 ^R	352
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	tiamia	0 ^R	296
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	bahia	0 ^R	177
Gabon	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	647	64
Gabon	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	112	78
Ghana	2003	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	62	242
Ghana	2003	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	asanfina	14	1243
Ghana	2003	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	6	447
Ghana	2003	<i>Celtis mildbraedii/zenkeri</i>	essa	5	257
Ghana	2003	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	4	443
Ghana	2003	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	3	2116
Ghana	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	3	942
Ghana	2003	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	makore	2	1038
Ghana	2003		others (28 species)	8	447
Ghana	2004	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	52	336
Ghana	2004	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	asanfina	13	1164
Ghana	2004	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	9	426
Ghana	2004	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	6	286
Ghana	2004	<i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	koto/kyere	5	1770
Ghana	2004	<i>Celtis mildbraedii/zenkeri</i>	essa	4	387
Ghana	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	3	870
Ghana	2004	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	makore	2	1127
Ghana	2004		others	8	779

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

Country	Year	Latin Name or HS Code	Pilot Name/Local Name	Volume 1000 m ³	Avg. Price \$/m ³
Indonesia	2003	4408.90.90.0	(see accompanying notes)	2 ^W	366
Indonesia	2003	4408.39.10.0		1 ^W	300
Indonesia	2003	4408.31.90.0		1 ^W	453
Indonesia	2003	4408.90.10.0		0 ^{WR}	456
Indonesia	2003	4408.31.10.0		0 ^{WR}	1116
Indonesia	2003	4408.39.90.0		0 ^{WR}	348
Indonesia	2004	4408.31.10.0	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{WR}	794
Indonesia	2004	4408.31.90.0		0 ^{WR}	508
Indonesia	2004	4408.39.90.0		0 ^{WR}	691
Indonesia	2004	4408.90.10.0		0 ^{WR}	1257
Indonesia	2004	4408.90.90.0		0 ^{WR}	677
Myanmar	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	4	120
Myanmar	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	1	579
Philippines	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	3	528
Philippines	2003		others	0 ^R	--
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	7	414
Bolivia	2003	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	picana negra	1	2114
Bolivia	2003	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa	0 ^R	362
Bolivia	2003	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	0 ^R	1312
Bolivia	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mara	0 ^R	506
Bolivia	2003	<i>Terminalia amazonica</i>	verdolago	0 ^R	639
Bolivia	2003	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado	0 ^R	1775
Bolivia	2003	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	cedro	0 ^R	2309
Bolivia	2003	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	0 ^R	--
Bolivia	2003		others	0 ^R	815
Bolivia	2004	<i>Machaerium scleroxylon</i>	morado	1	2226
Bolivia	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mara	0 ^R	1613
Bolivia	2004	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	roble	0 ^R	876
Bolivia	2004	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	cedro	0 ^R	1223
Bolivia	2004	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	picana negra	0 ^R	2382
Bolivia	2004	<i>Terminalia amazonica</i>	verdolago	0 ^R	3523
Bolivia	2004	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	tajibo	0 ^R	1167
Bolivia	2004	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipa	0 ^R	--
Bolivia	2004		others	0 ^R	3107
Mexico	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^{RI}	4348
Mexico	2003	4408.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	--
Mexico	2003	4408.39.99		0 ^{RI}	2576
Mexico	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark/light red meranti	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2004	4408.90.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	--
Mexico	2004	4408.39.99		0 ^{RI}	2946
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	3399
Canada	2003	4408.90.99.00	(see accompanying notes)	6	508
Canada	2003	4408.39.00.00		0 ^R	1766
Canada	2004	4408.90.99.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	3455
Canada	2004	4408.39.00.00		0 ^R	1033
Canada	2004	4408.31.00.00		0 ^R	1669

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					
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	0 ^R	1835
Denmark	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Denmark	2003	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	red meranti	0 ^R	78
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2003		others	1	4424
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo	1	1791
Denmark	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Denmark	2004	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	red meranti	0 ^R	210
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Denmark	2004		others	1	5287
Finland	2004	4408.30	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	3370
France	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	1	1873
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	1	1873
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003		others	20	462
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	1	6463
France	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	3762
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	3762
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004		others	5	652
Netherlands	2003		others	5	1246
Netherlands	2004		others	7	668
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	6	1401
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya	6	1401
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2003		others	1	105

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
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	7	1376
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
Portugal	2004		others	0 ^R	--
Japan	2003		others	1	2097
Japan	2004		others	1	3409
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.29		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.10.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	24323
New Zealand	2003	4408.39.90.01		0 ^R	3053
Norway	2003	4408.31.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1130
Norway	2003	4408.31.90		0 ^R	1765
Norway	2003	4408.39.10		0 ^R	--
Norway	2003	4408.39.90		0 ^R	747
Norway	2004	4408.31.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	996
Norway	2004	4408.39.90		0 ^R	267
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.20	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.08.39.90.50		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003		others	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.31.90.10	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.08.39.90.50		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004		others	0 ^R	--
USA	2003	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	10 ^I	488
USA	2003	44.08.39.01.00		8 ^I	493
USA	2004	44.08.31.01.00	(see accompanying notes)	15 ^I	580
USA	2004	44.08.39.01.00		12 ^I	367

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
Cameroon	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché	8	1151
Cameroon	2003	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa/nkanang	4	1134
Cameroon	2003		others	0 ^R	12625
Cameroon	2004	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Ilomba	20	1127
Cameroon	2004	<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i>	lotofa/nkanang		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	fraké		
Cameroon	2004	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous/obeché		
CAR*	2003	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	ayous	1	408
CAR*	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	0 ^R	372
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	wengué	1 ^I	354
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	1 ^I	333
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	1 ^I	333
Congo, Rep.	2003	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk d'afrique	1 ^I	333
Congo, Rep.	2003		others	0 ^{RI}	1521
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	wengué	2 ^I	334
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	bilinga	1 ^I	332
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	padouk d'afrique	0 ^{RI}	335
Congo, Rep.	2004	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	moabi	0 ^{RI}	336
Congo, Rep.	2004		others	1 ^I	1727
Gabon	2003	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	103	105
Gabon	2004	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoumé	37	126
Ghana	2003	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	61	293
Ghana	2003	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	9	316
Ghana	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	2	367
Ghana	2003	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	1	330
Ghana	2003	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	black hyedua	0 ^R	307
Ghana	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	0 ^R	413
Ghana	2003	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i>	african walnut	0 ^R	398
Ghana	2003		others (17 species)	7	396
Ghana	2004	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	ceiba	54	292
Ghana	2004	<i>Antiaris africana</i>	chenchen	10	312
Ghana	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	ofram	2	359
Ghana	2004	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	mahogany	1	350
Ghana	2004	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	black hyedua	1	399
Ghana	2004	<i>Mansonia altissima</i>	mansonia	1	367
Ghana	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapele	1	347
Ghana	2004	<i>Lovoa klaineana</i>	african walnut	0 ^R	352
Ghana	2004		others (10 species)	4	371
Indonesia	2003	4412.13.00.0	(see accompanying notes)	3602 ^W	343
Indonesia	2003	4412.14.00.0		41 ^W	373
Indonesia	2003	4412.22.00.0		19 ^W	
Indonesia	2003	4412.23.00.0		2 ^W	330
Indonesia	2004	4412.13.00.0	(see accompanying notes)	2786 ^W	423
Indonesia	2004	4412.22.00.0		110 ^W	436
Indonesia	2004	4412.14.00.0		5 ^W	355
Indonesia	2004	4412.23.00.0		2 ^W	367

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
Myanmar	2003	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	56	199
Myanmar	2003	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	18	118
Myanmar	2004	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	in/kanyin	56	232
Myanmar	2004	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak	35	87
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan	5	87
Philippines	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	tanguile		
Bolivia	2003	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	mapajo	0 ^R	349
Bolivia	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mara	0 ^R	525
Bolivia	2003		hoja de yuca	0 ^R	539
Bolivia	2003	<i>Ficus glabrata</i> H.B.K	Bibosi	0 ^R	322
Bolivia	2003	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	serebo	0 ^R	364
Bolivia	2003	<i>Melia azerderach</i>	paraíso	0 ^R	315
Bolivia	2003	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero	0 ^R	1305
Bolivia	2004	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>	serebo	1	386
Bolivia	2004	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	mapajo	0 ^R	478
Bolivia	2004	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>	palo maría	0 ^R	464
Bolivia	2004		hoja de yuca	0 ^R	401
Bolivia	2004	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	yesquero	0 ^R	373
Bolivia	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	mara	0 ^R	583
Bolivia	2004	<i>Melia azerderach</i>	paraíso	0 ^R	414
Bolivia	2004	<i>Ficus glabrata</i> H.B.K	Bibosi	0 ^R	460
Bolivia	2004		others	0 ^R	538
Mexico	2003	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2003	4412.29.99	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2003	4412.13.01		0 ^R	2226
Mexico	2003	4412.13.99		0 ^{RI}	1185
Mexico	2004	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	caoba	0 ^R	--
Mexico	2004	4412.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^{RI}	944
Mexico	2004	4412.13.99		0 ^{RI}	1826
Mexico	2004	4412.23.99		0 ^R	--
Mexico	2004	4412.29.99		0 ^R	26
Peru	2003	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	loromicuna	1	534
Peru	2003	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2003	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	caupuri		
Peru	2003	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp./ <i>Aryanthera</i> spp.	cumala		
Peru	2004	<i>Brosium</i> spp.	loromicuna	0 ^R	--
Peru	2004	<i>Chorisia</i> spp.	lupuna		
Peru	2004	<i>Clarisia biflora</i>	caupuri		
Peru	2004	<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	copaiba		
Peru	2004	<i>Virola</i> spp./ <i>Aryanthera</i> spp.	cumala		
Suriname	2003	<i>Dycorynia guianensis</i>	basralocus	0 ^R	292
Suriname	2003	<i>Virola</i> spp.	baboen		
Trinidad & Tobago	2003		others	0 ^R	556
Trinidad & Tobago	2004		others	0 ^R	37

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
Canada	2003	4412.14.90	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	240
Canada	2003	4412.23.00		0 ^R	420
Canada	2003	4412.13.00		0 ^R	377
Canada	2003	4412.99.00		0 ^R	227
Canada	2003	4412.92.00		0 ^R	278
Canada	2004	4412.23.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	577
Canada	2004	4412.13.00		1	261
Canada	2004	4412.22.00		0 ^R	587
Canada	2004	4412.14.90		0 ^R	525
EU					
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	16	453
Denmark	2003	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
Denmark	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Denmark	2003	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
Denmark	2003	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2003		others	12	151
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	sapelli	11	534
Denmark	2004	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	sipo		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	lauan		
Denmark	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	meranti		
Denmark	2004	<i>Terminalia superba</i>	limba		
Denmark	2004	* total may include other similar species			
Denmark	2004		others	8	319
Finland	2004	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	--
France	2003	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	95	1109
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2003		others	14	1053
France	2004	<i>Shorea rugosa</i>	meranti bakau	93	1279
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	dark red meranti		
France	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	light red meranti		
France	2004		others	14	1154
Luxembourg	2003	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	172
Luxembourg	2004	4412.13	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	143
Netherlands	2003		others	17	681
Netherlands	2004		others	21	923
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2003	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2003	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2003	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti		
Portugal	2003		others	0 ^R	--

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
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	palissandre de rose	0 ^R	--
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	palissandre de rio		
Portugal	2004	<i>Dalbergia spurceana</i>	palissandre de para		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp.	white seraya		
Portugal	2004	<i>Parashorea</i> spp., <i>Pentacme</i> spp.	white lauan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea albida</i>	alan		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	white meranti		
Portugal	2004	<i>Shorea</i> spp.	yellow meranti	2	91
Portugal	2004		others		
Spain	2003	4412.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	14	1274
Spain	2003	4412.13.10		2	2452
Spain	2004	4412.13.90	(see accompanying notes)	17	1532
Spain	2004	4412.13.10		5	1179
Japan	2003		others	5	847
Japan	2004		others	3	1082
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.10.01	(see accompanying notes)	4	1358
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.90.09		0 ^R	1689
New Zealand	2003	4412.13.10.09		0 ^R	2318
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.10.09		0 ^R	5325
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.90.01		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2003	4412.22.90.09		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.90.09	(see accompanying notes)	0 ^R	1113
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.10.09		0 ^R	1290
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.10.09		0 ^R	5561
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.10.01		0 ^R	2947
New Zealand	2004	4412.13.10.01		0 ^R	2718
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.90.01		0 ^R	--
New Zealand	2004	4412.22.90.09		0 ^R	--
Norway	2003	4412.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	1	3564
Norway	2003	4412.22.00		0 ^R	--
Norway	2003	4412.13.09		0 ^R	846
Norway	2004	4412.13.01	(see accompanying notes)	1	1178
Norway	2004	4412.13.09		0 ^R	745
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	2	538
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.10.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.20.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.30.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.50.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2003	44.12.13.60.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.40.00	(see accompanying notes)	1	763
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.10.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.50.00		0 ^R	--
Rep. of Korea	2004	44.12.13.60.00		0 ^R	--
USA	2003	4412.13.00.02	(see accompanying notes)	26	401
USA	2004	4412.13.00.02	(see accompanying notes)	29	360

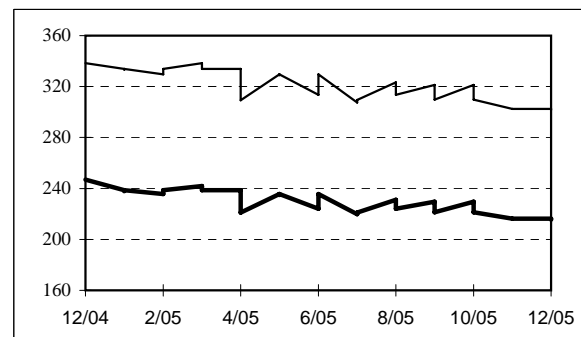
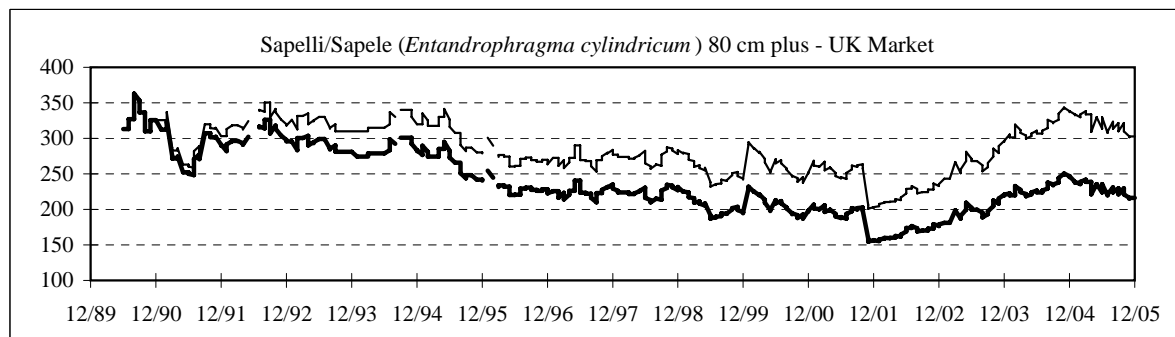
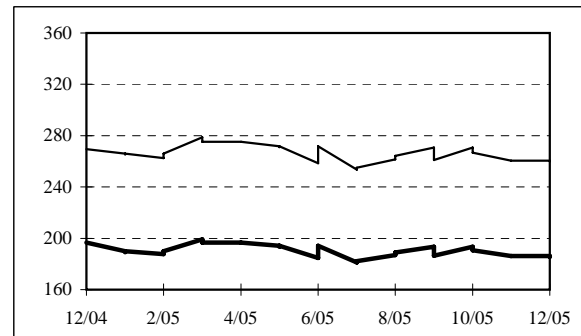
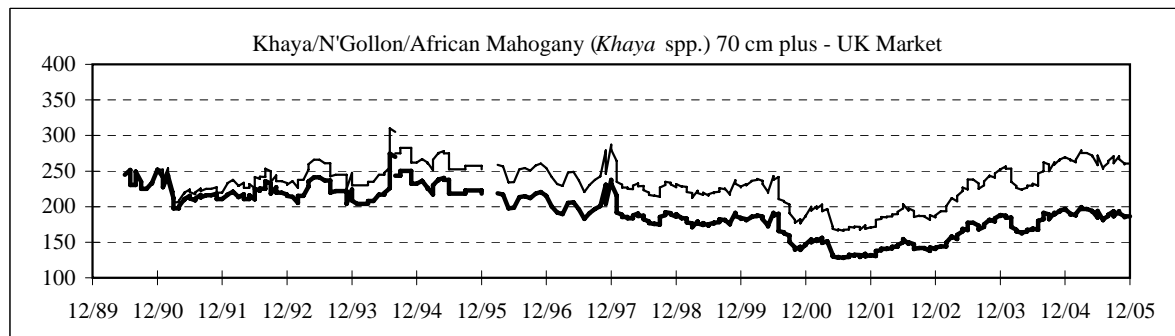
Appendix 4

Prices of Major Tropical Timber and Selected Competing Softwood Products

4-1. Logs	185
4-2. Sawnwood	189
4-3. Plywood	192
4-4. Secondary Processed Wood Products	196

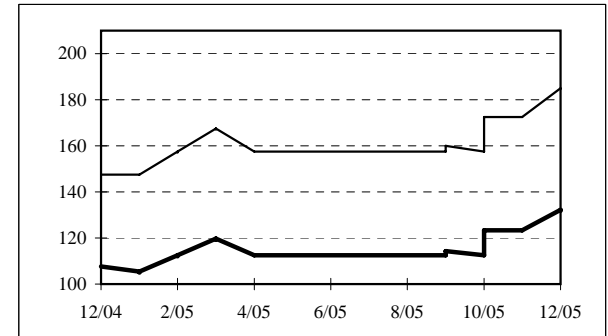
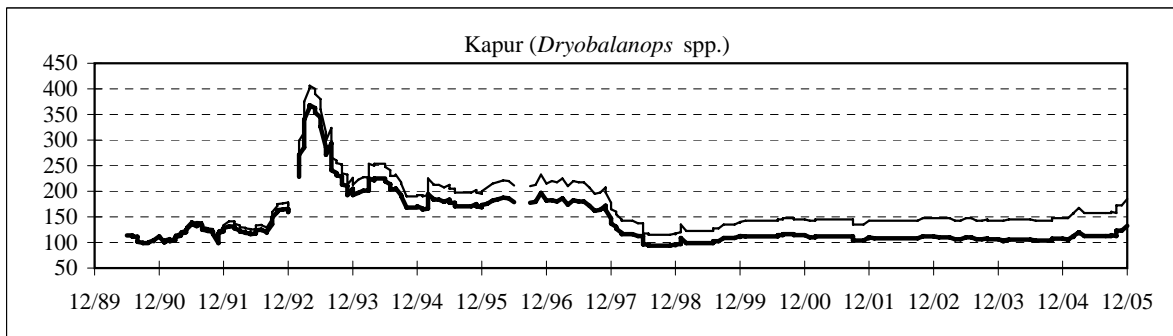
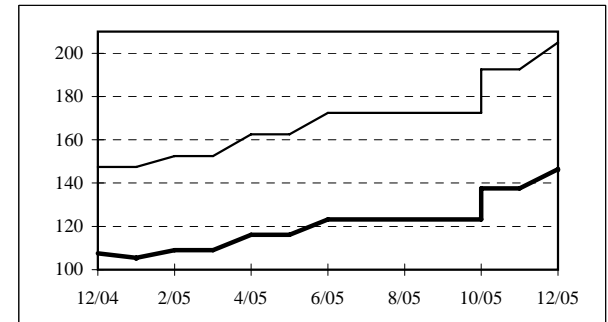
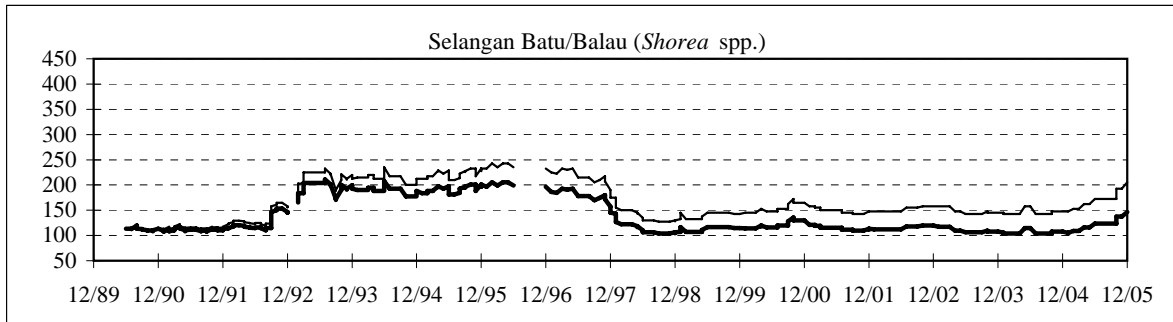
4-1-a. Price of Cameroon Logs, 1990-2005

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



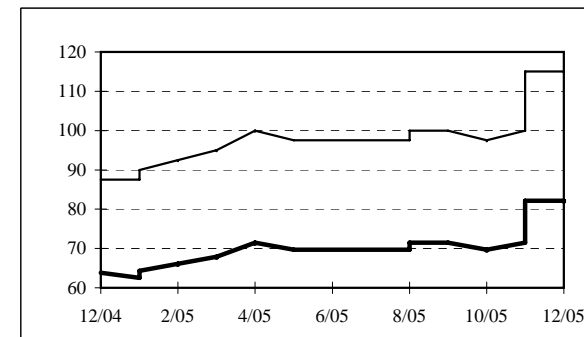
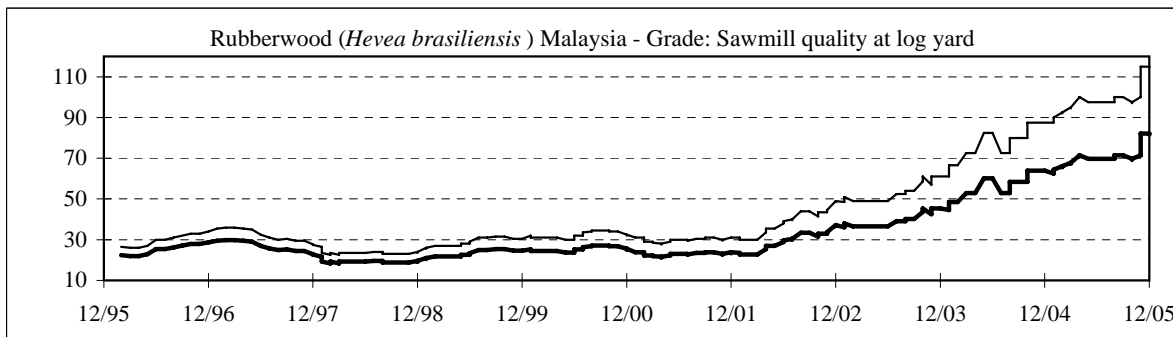
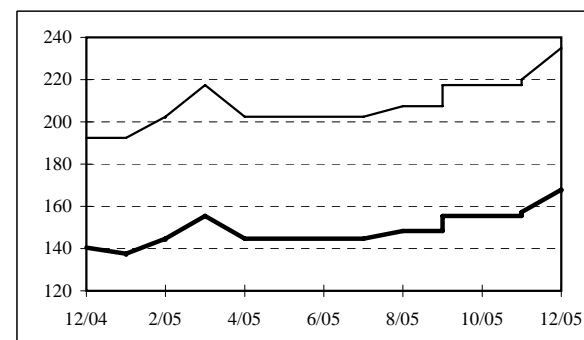
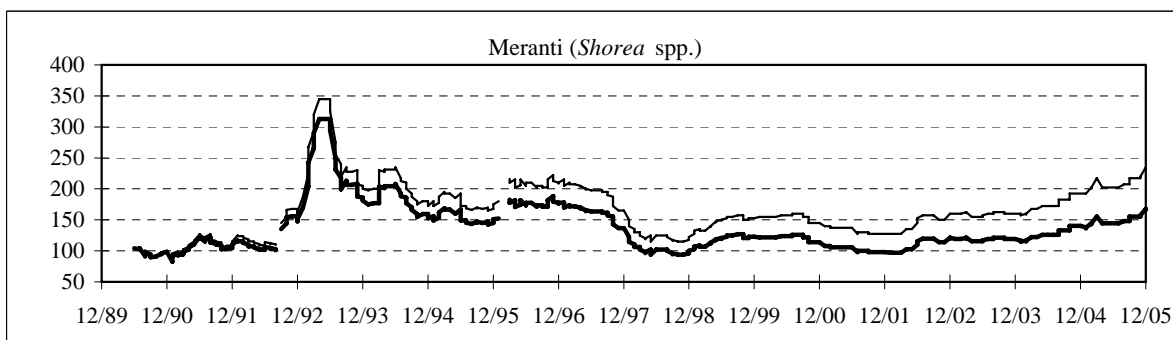
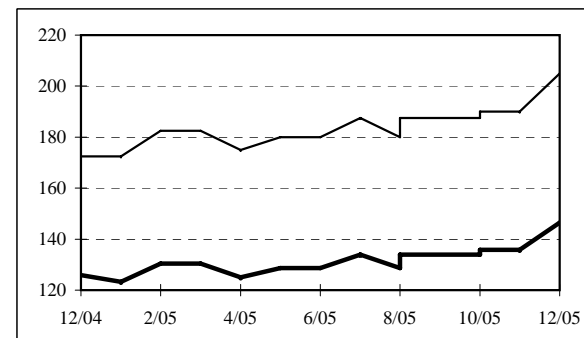
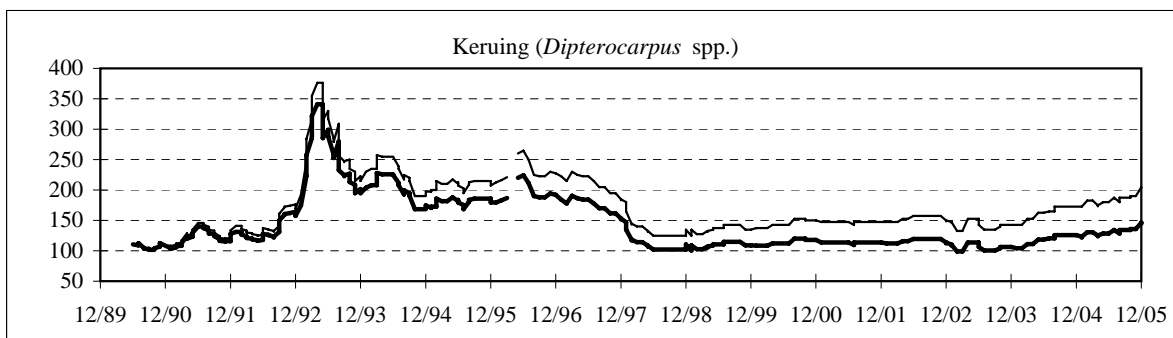
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs, 1990-2005

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.



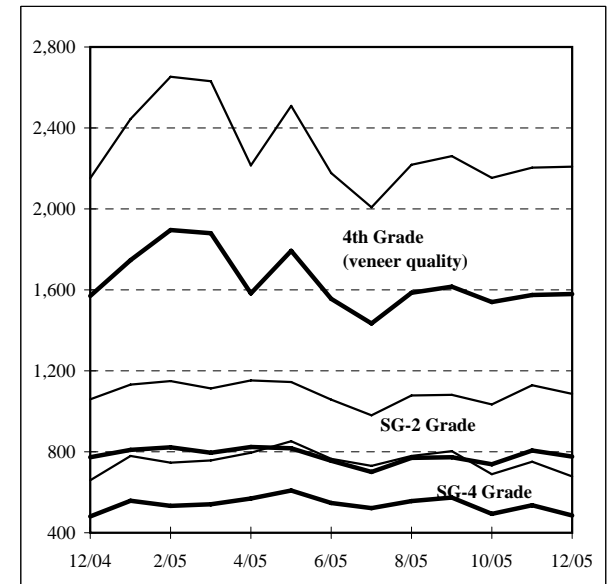
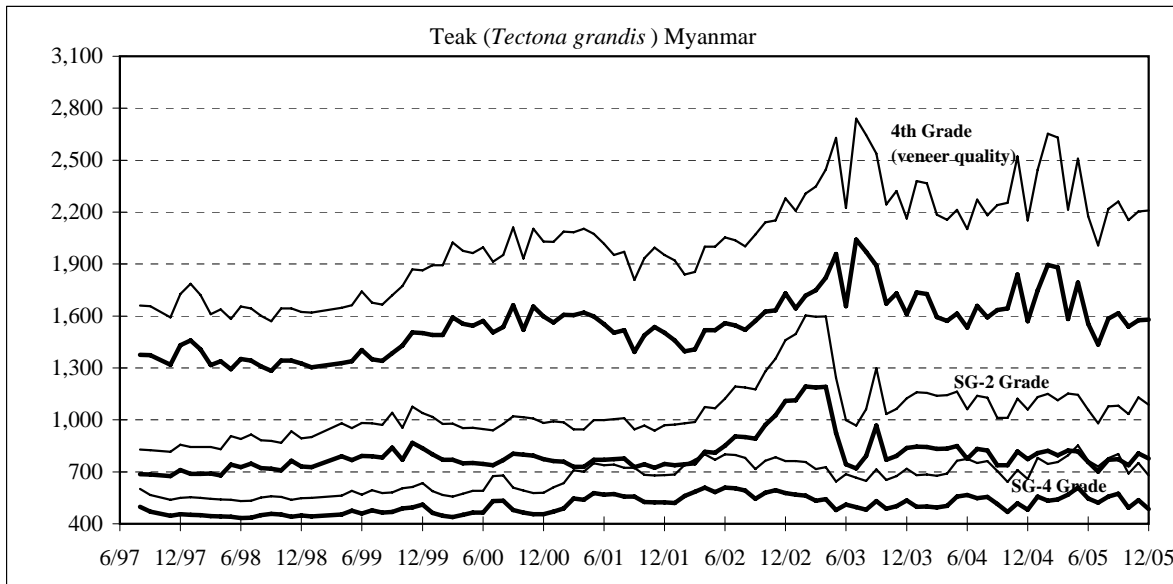
4-1-b. Price of Malaysian Logs (cont.), 1990-2005

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



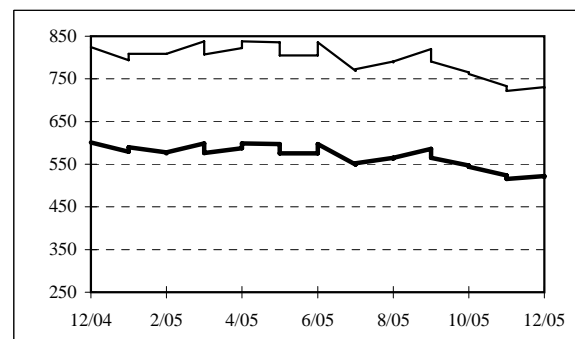
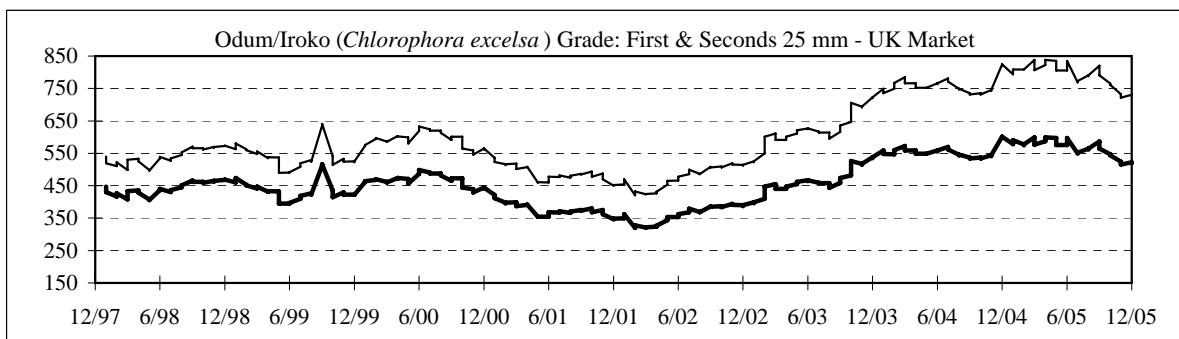
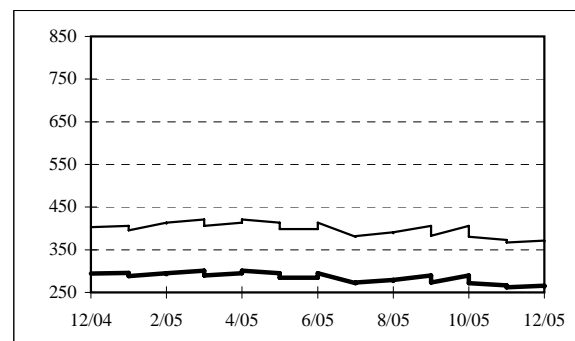
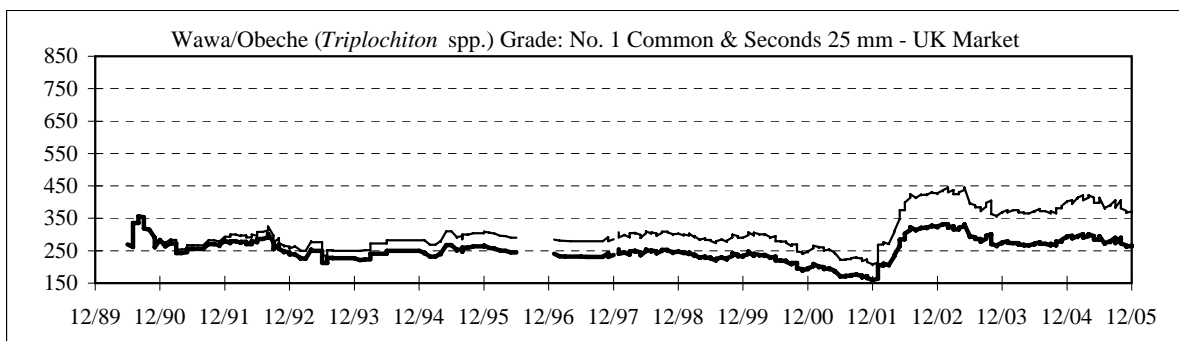
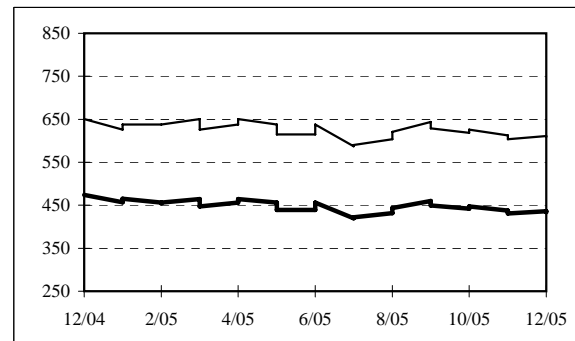
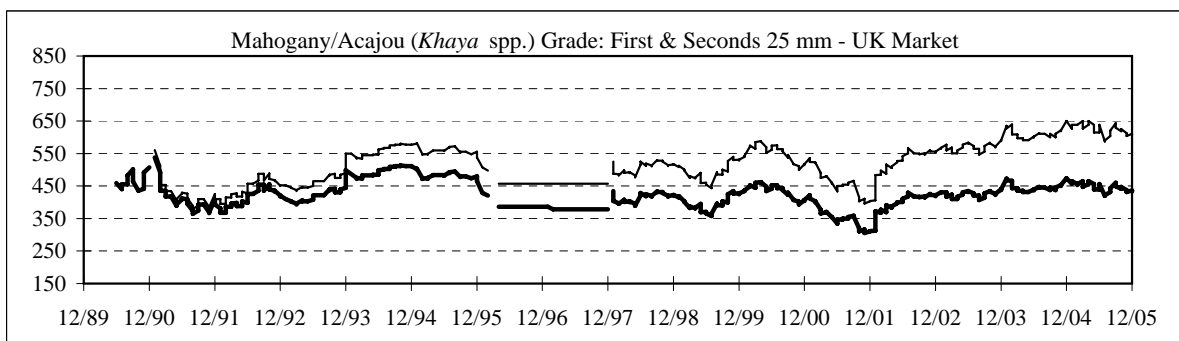
4-1-c. Price of Myanmar Teak Logs, 1997-2005

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.



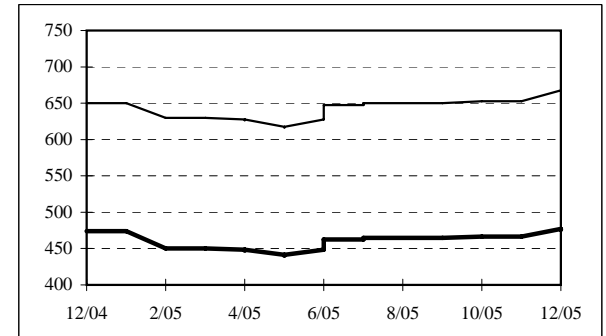
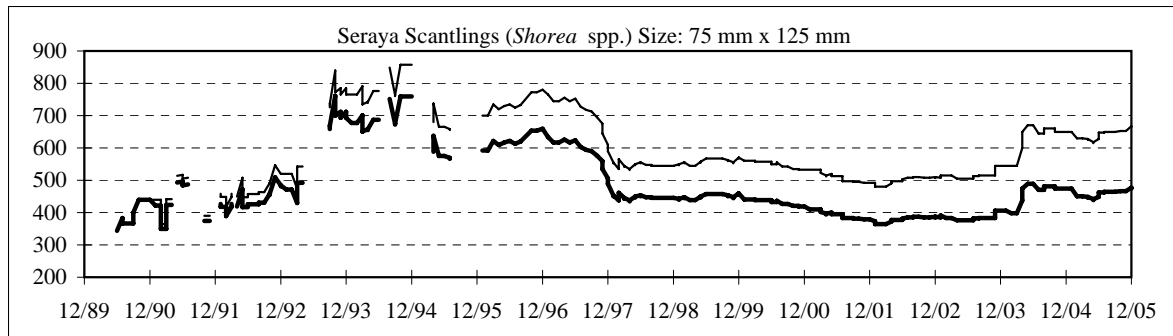
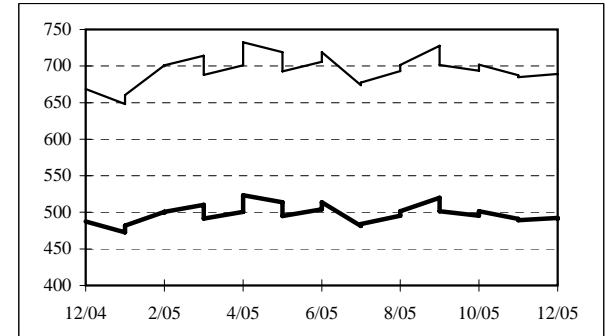
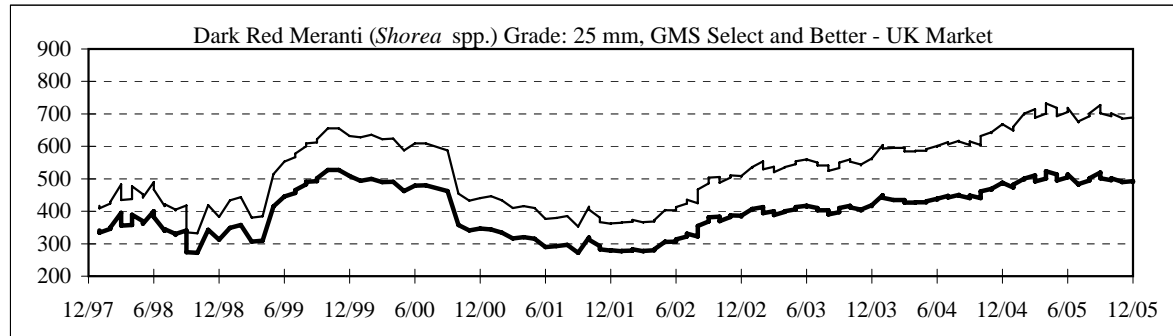
4-2-a. Price of Ghanaian Sawnwood, 1990-2005

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



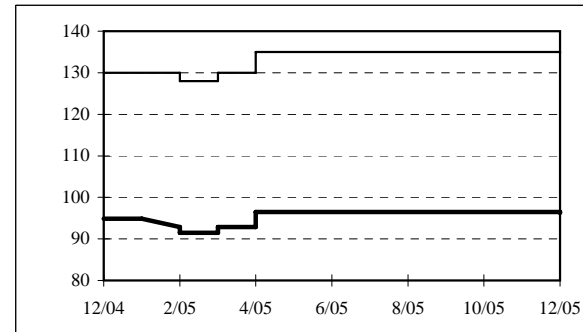
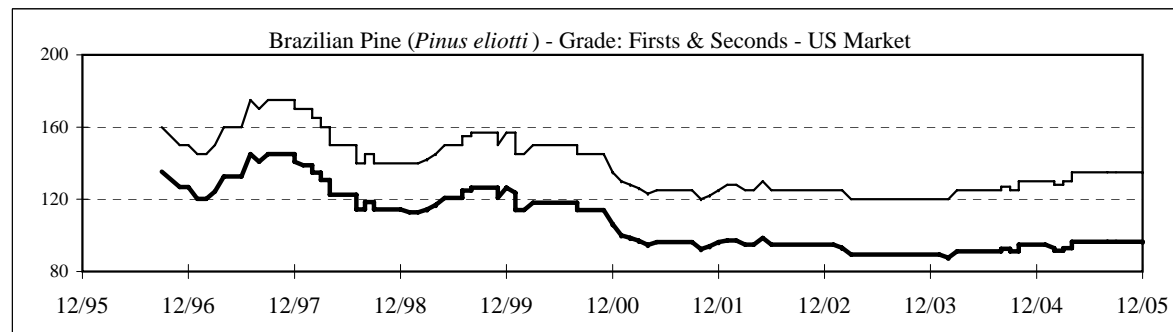
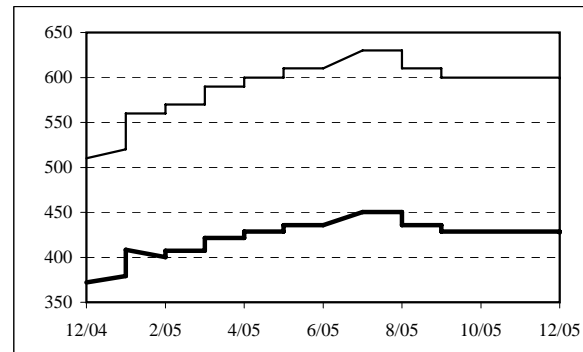
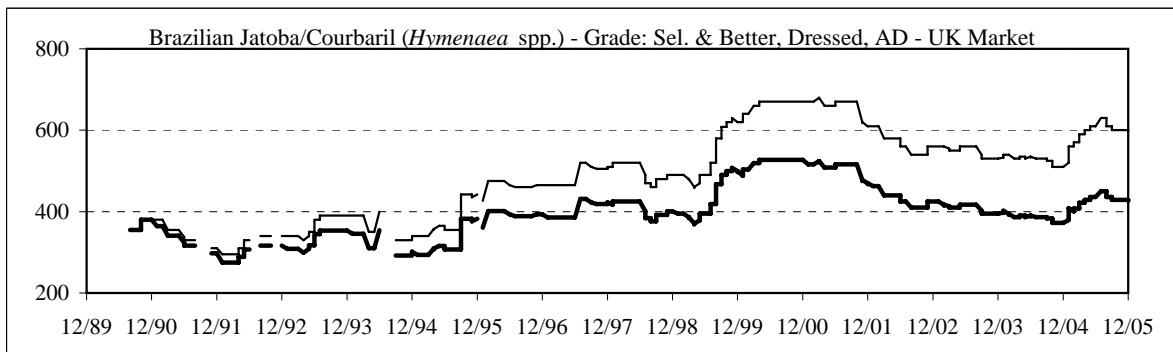
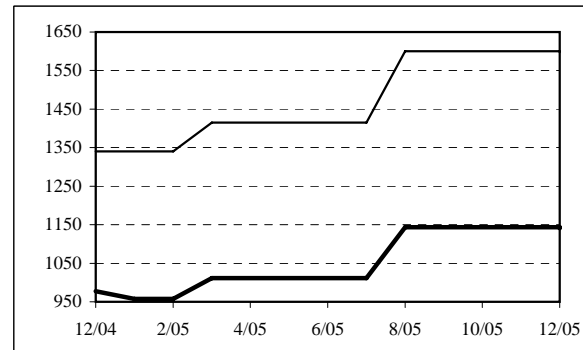
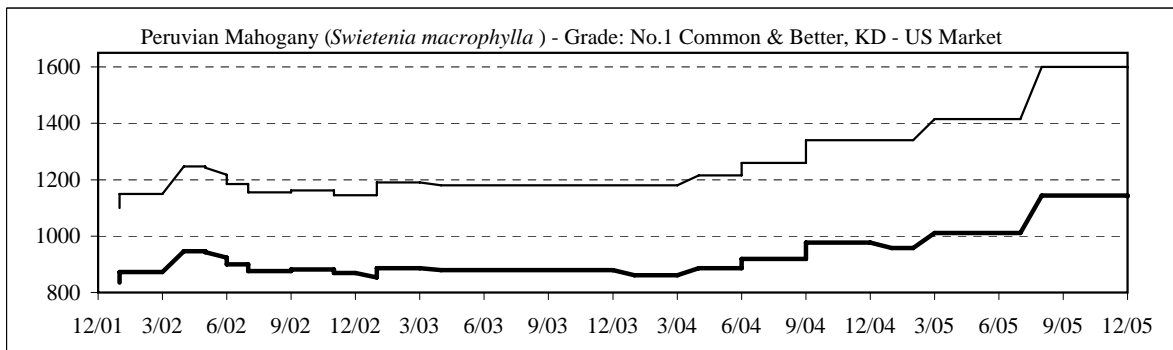
4-2-b. Price of Malaysian Sawnwood, 1990-2005

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



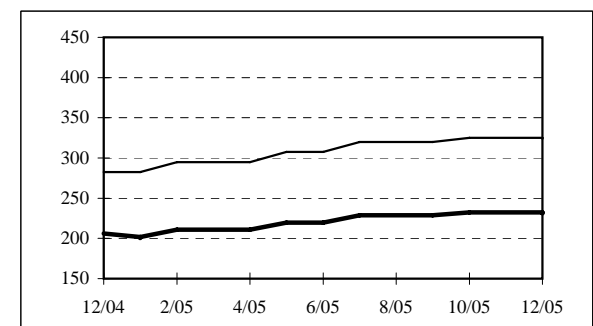
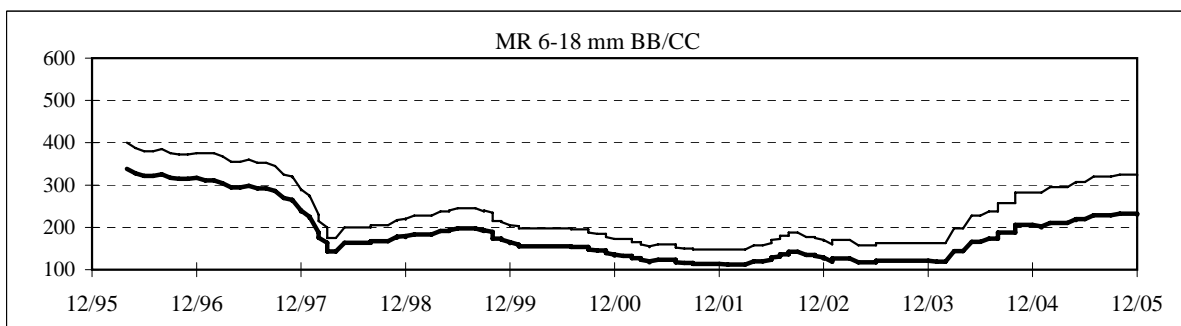
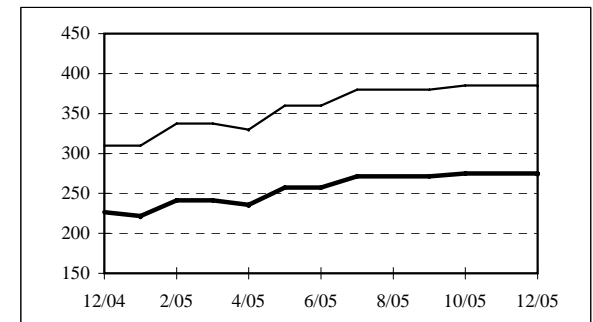
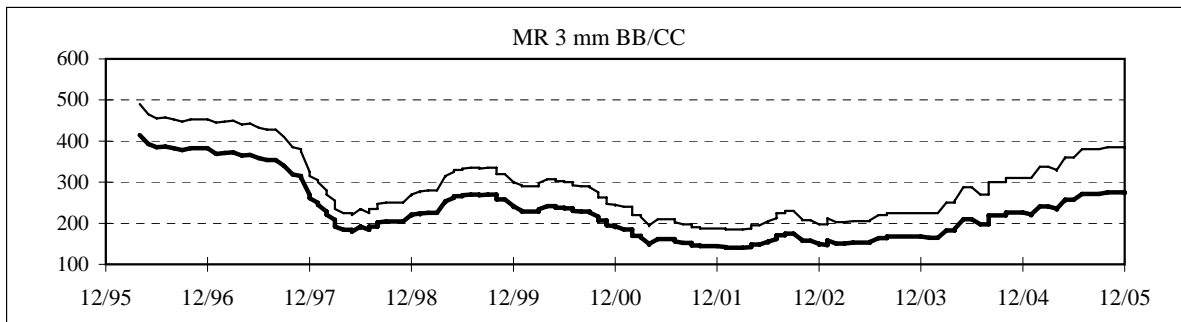
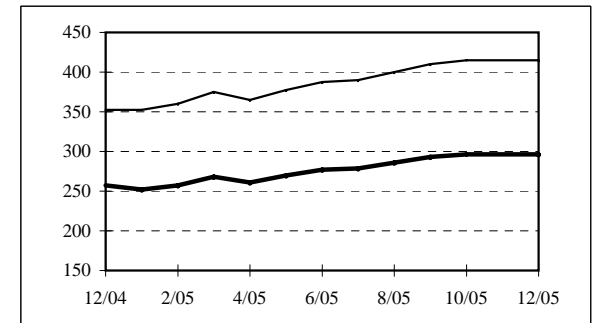
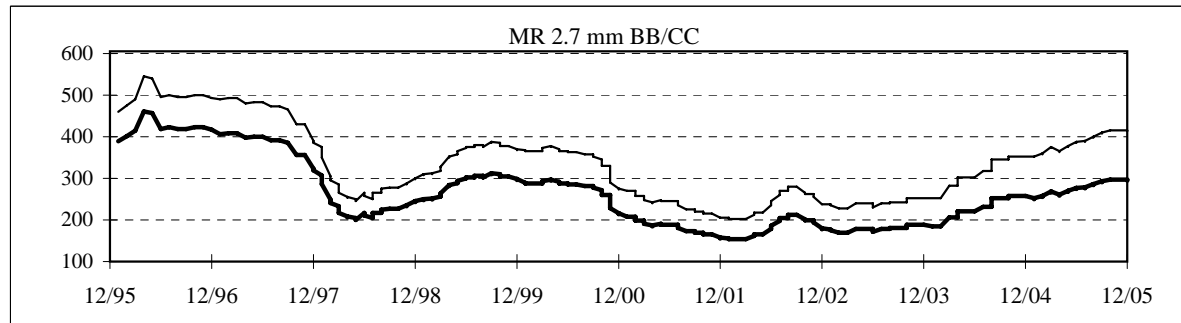
4-2-c. Price of Latin American Sawnwood, 1990-2005

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.



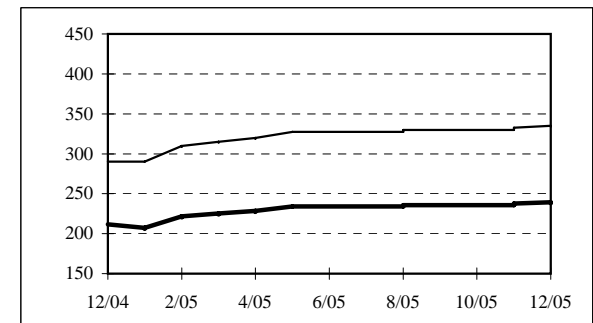
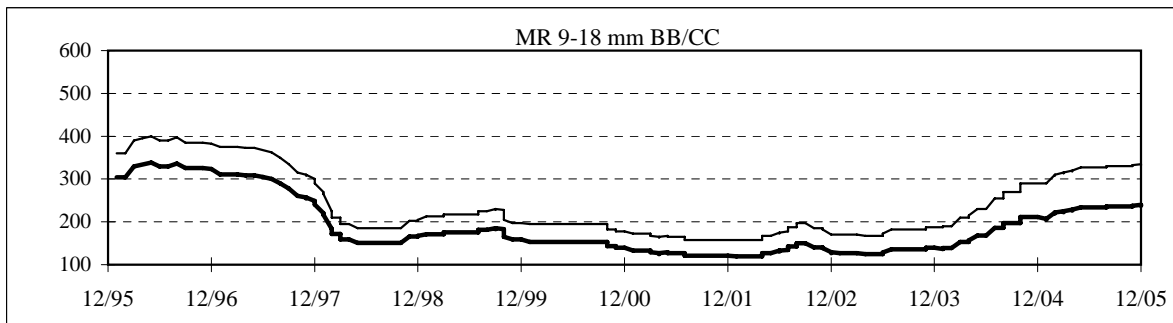
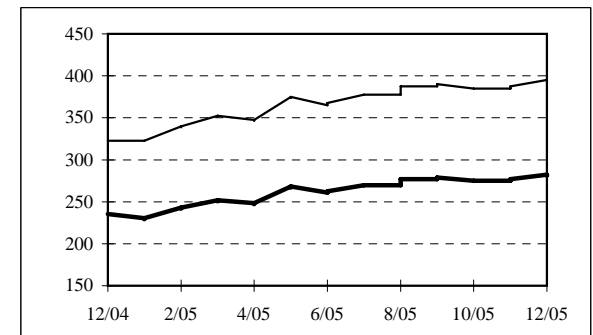
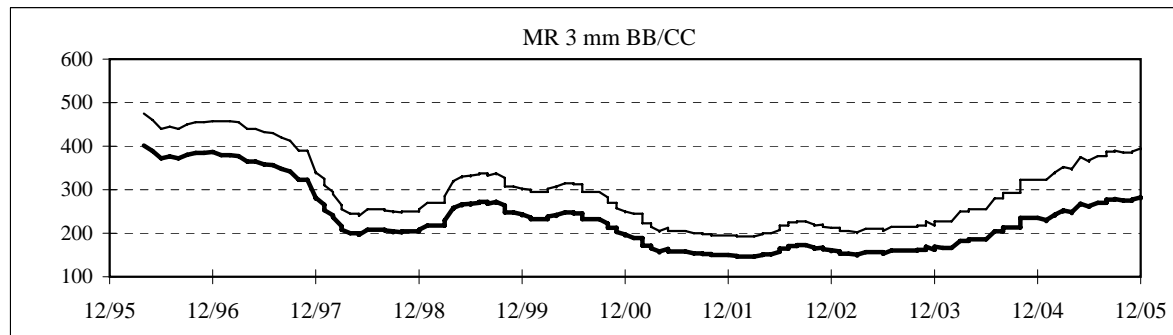
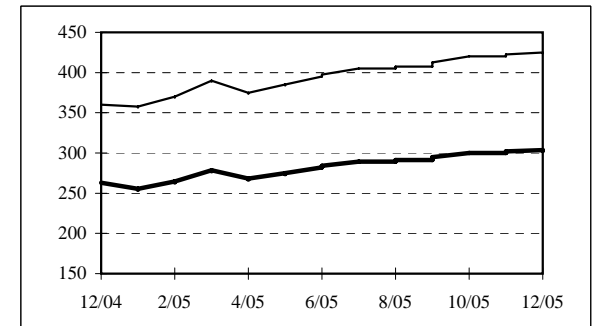
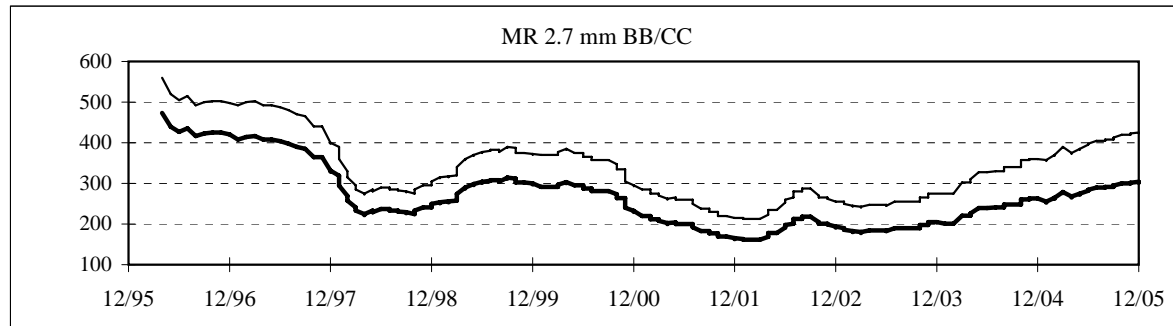
4-3-a. Price of Indonesian Plywood, 1996-2005

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.



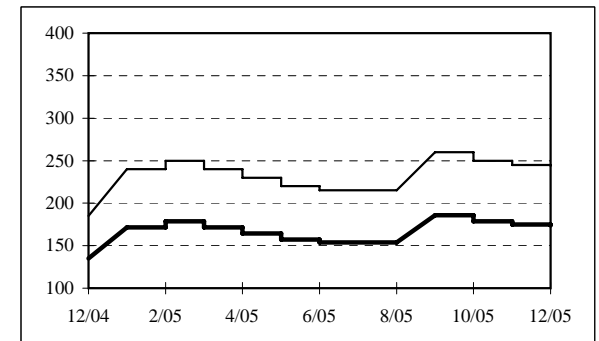
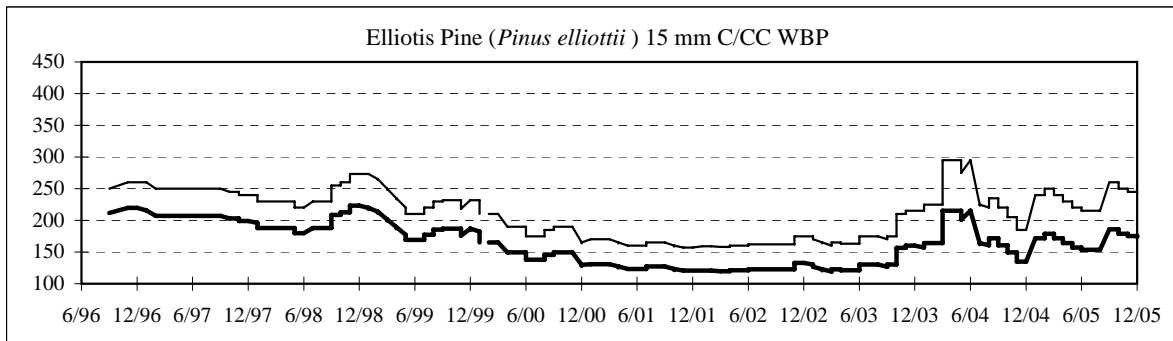
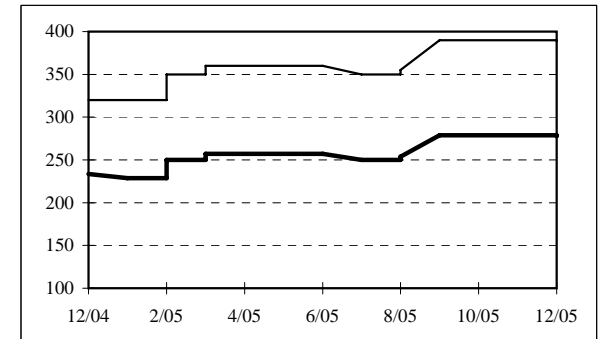
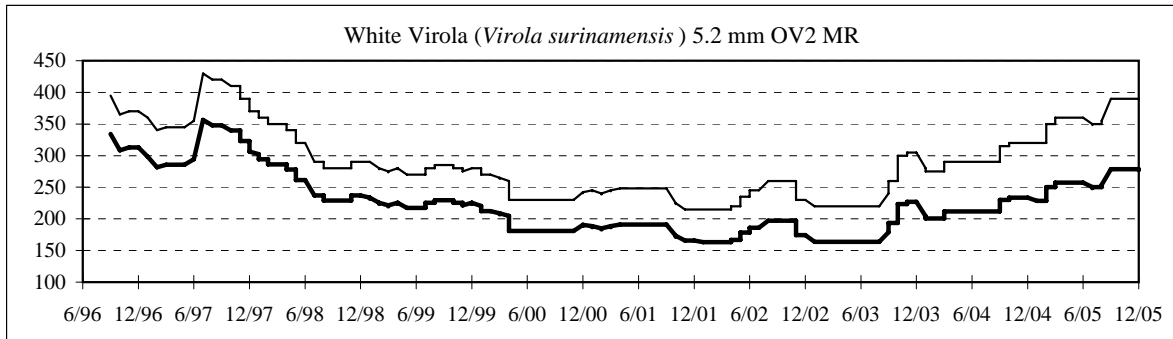
4-3-b. Price of Malaysian Plywood, 1996-2005

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.



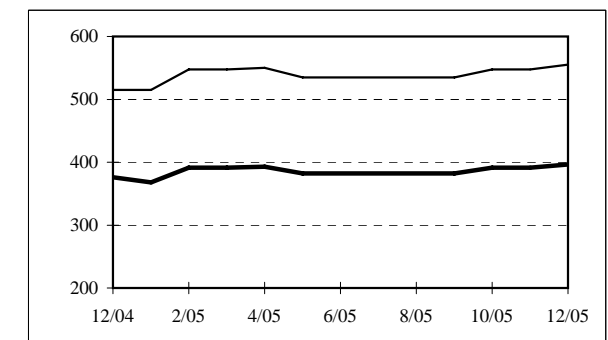
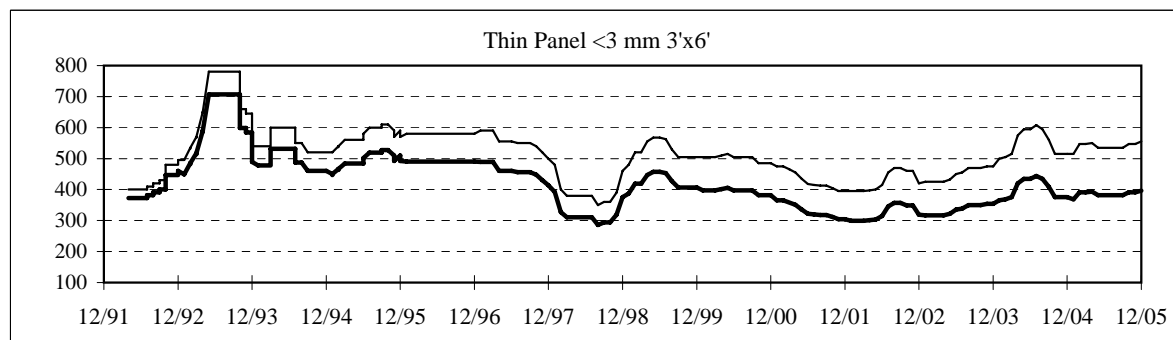
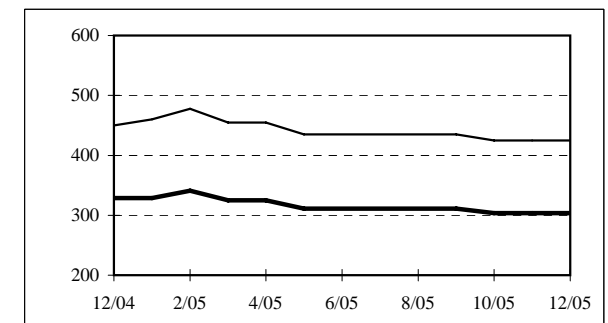
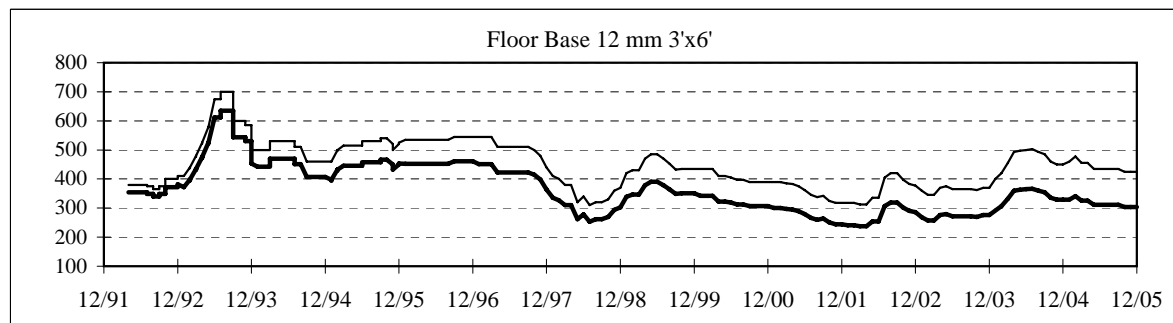
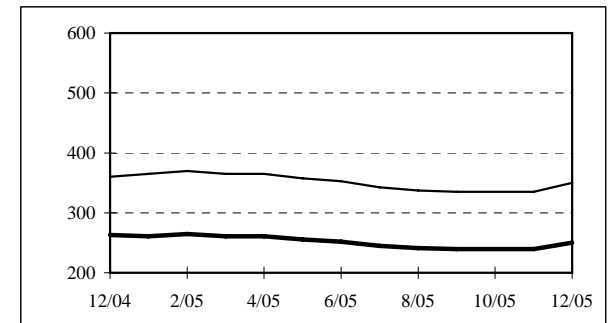
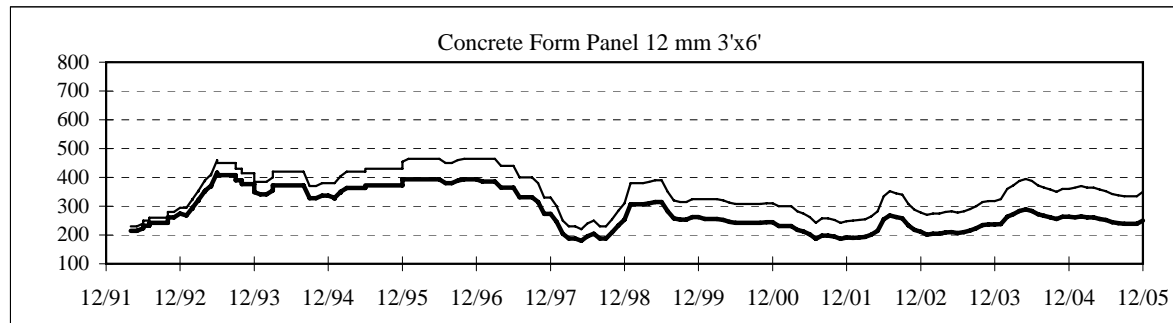
4-3-c. Price of Brazilian Plywood, 1996-2005

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.



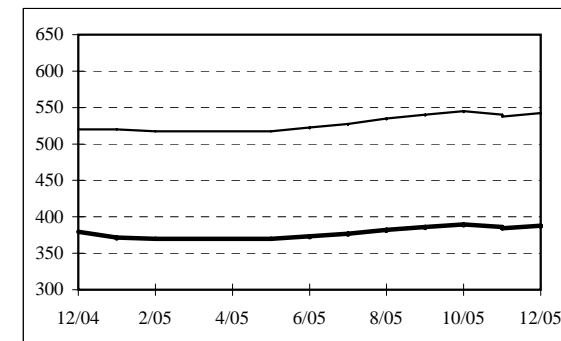
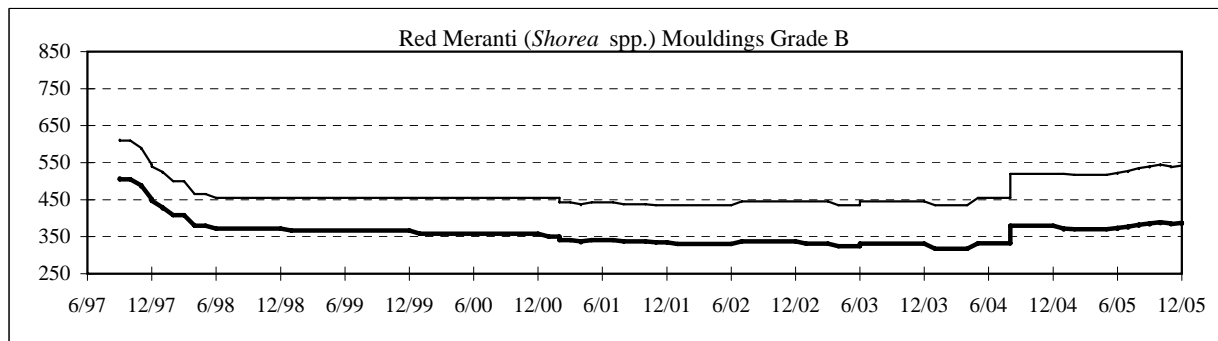
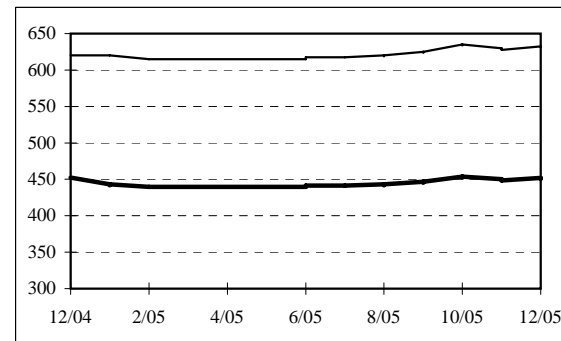
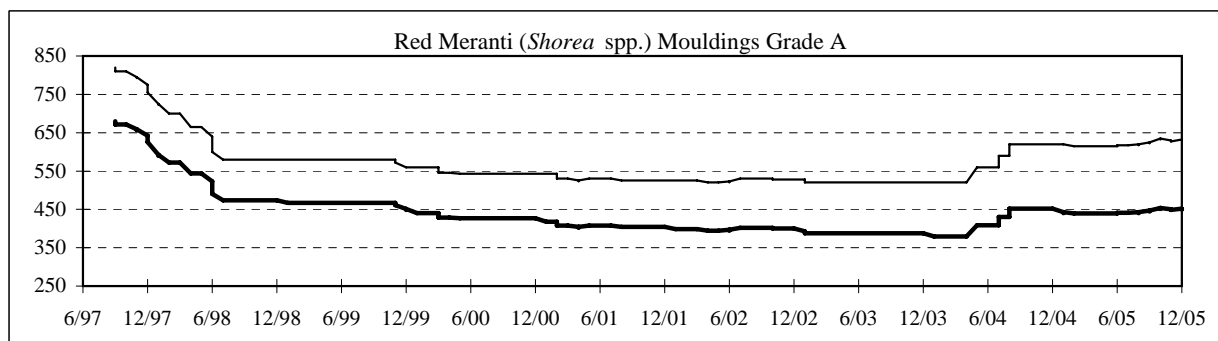
4-3-d. Price of Japanese Plywood Imports, 1992-2005

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 Sawnwood Products from Indonesia, 1997-2005

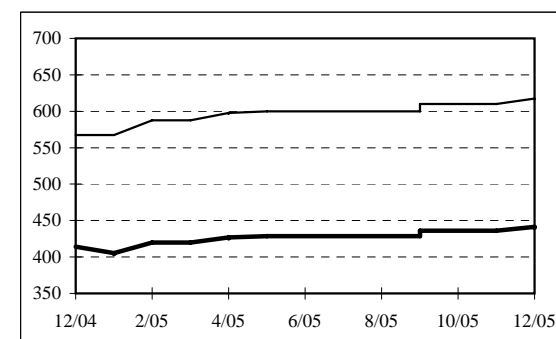
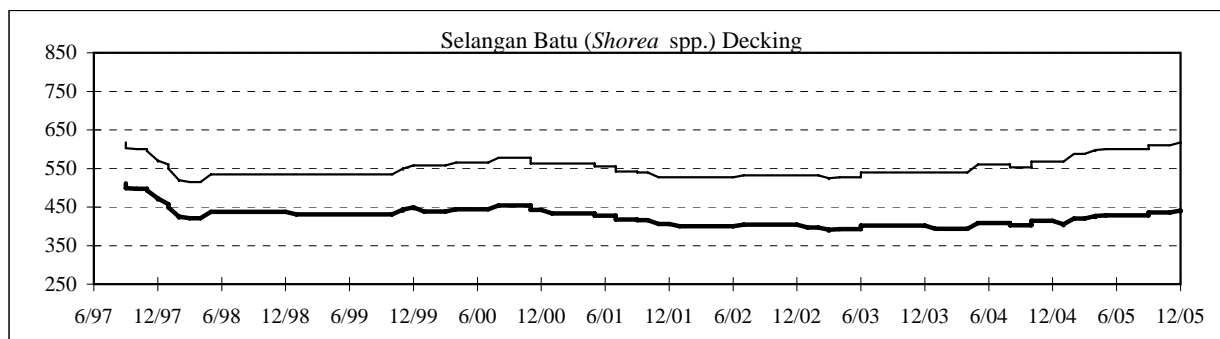
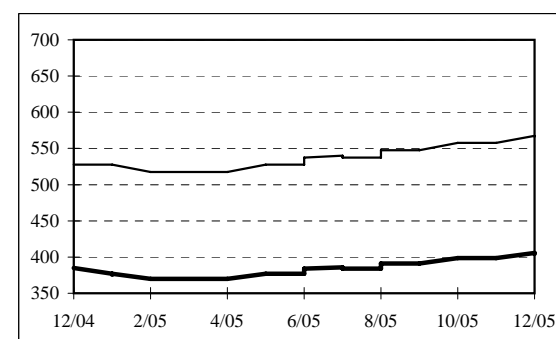
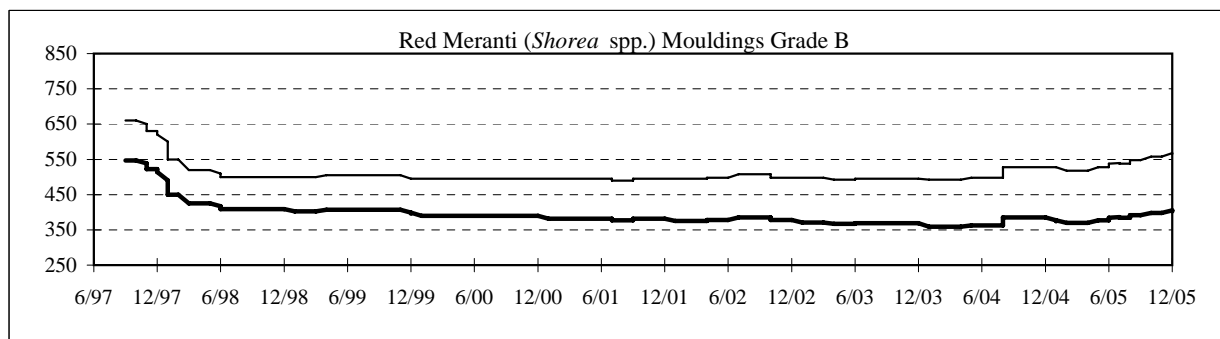
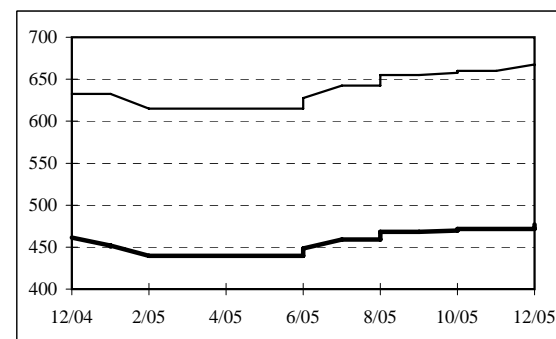
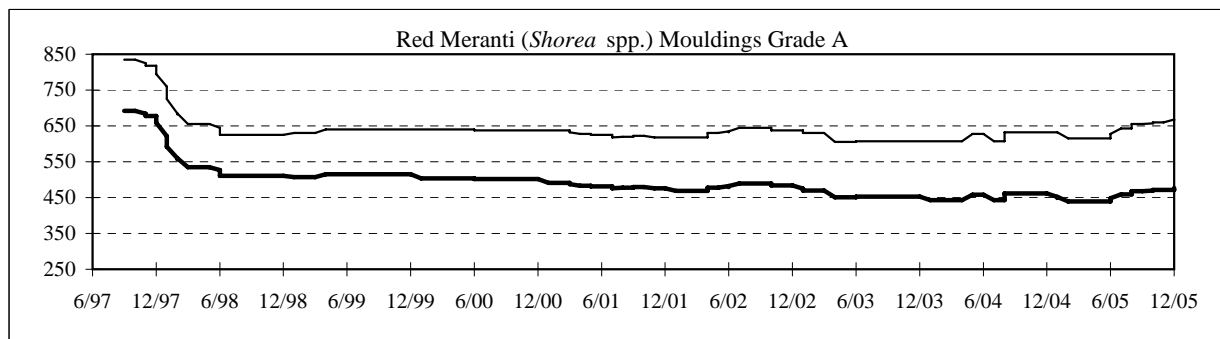
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries). Normal lines show nominal price trends. All prices are FOB, Indonesia.



4-4-b. Price of Secondary Processed Sawwood Products from Malaysia, 1997-2005

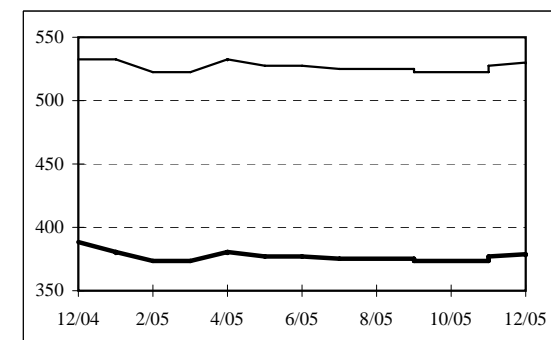
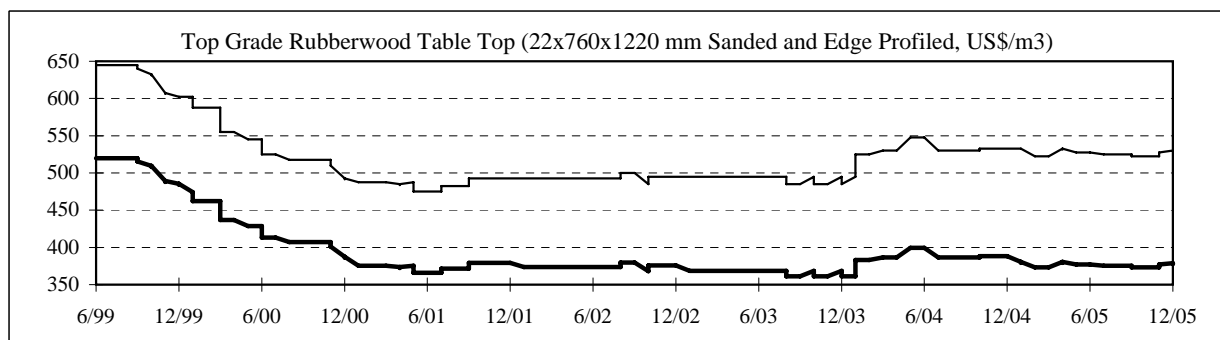
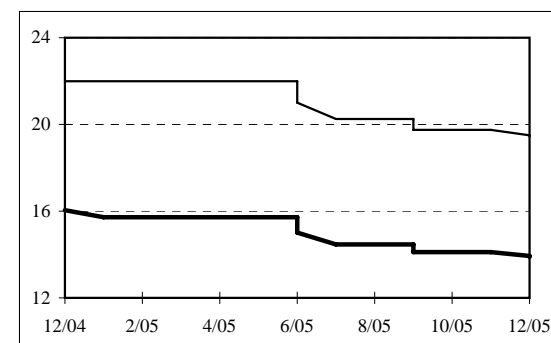
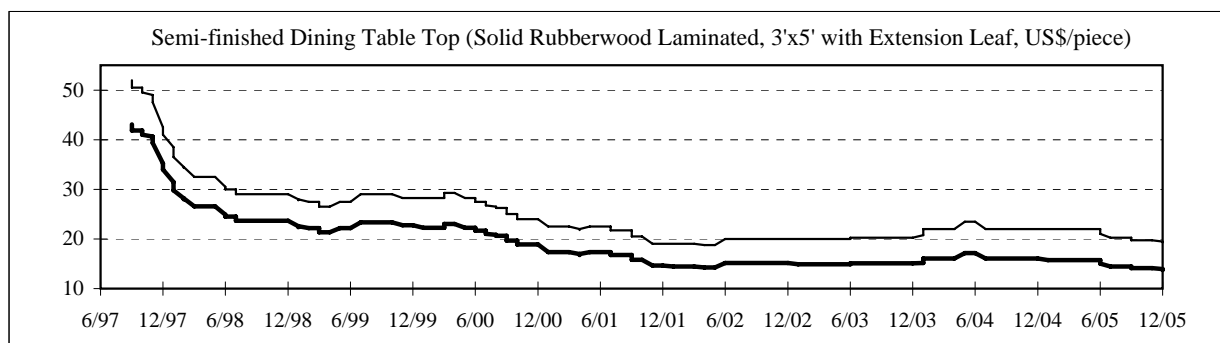
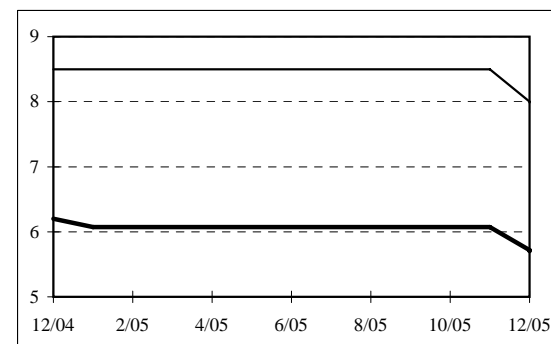
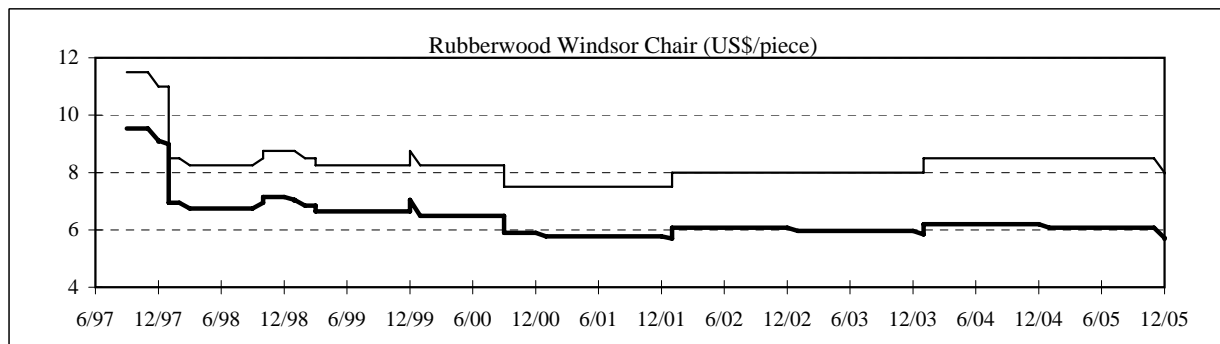
Bold lines show prices in constant 1990 US\$ per cubic meter (deflated by the IMF's Consumer Price Index for industrial countries).

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



4-4-c. Price of Furniture and Furniture Parts from Malaysia, 1997-2005

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, 2000-2004

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Table 5-1. Major Importers of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
European Union+	World	17,836,909	18,034,121	19,208,891	23,830,970	26,344,060
<i>of which:</i>	ITTO Prod.	2,331,663 (13)	2,076,628 (12)	2,118,699 (11)	2,582,050 (11)	2,896,617 (11)
	ITTO Cons.	11,120,029 (62)	11,331,532 (63)	11,915,673 (62)	14,371,014 (60)	16,072,579 (61)
Germany	World	4,576,548	4,526,614	4,445,641	5,452,623	5,690,499
	ITTO Prod.	369,127 (8)	294,141 (6)	272,703 (6)	331,004 (6)	402,347 (7)
	ITTO Cons.	2,152,490 (47)	2,119,938 (47)	2,005,088 (45)	2,186,919 (40)	2,501,999 (44)
U.K.	World	2,820,448	3,034,049	3,536,461	4,476,017	5,652,222
	ITTO Prod.	541,806 (19)	523,602 (17)	551,740 (16)	628,704 (14)	757,353 (13)
	ITTO Cons.	1,760,206 (62)	1,937,804 (64)	2,289,574 (65)	3,013,945 (67)	3,783,782 (67)
France+	World	2,589,835	2,581,926	2,695,468	3,266,900	4,010,691
	ITTO Prod.	325,868 (13)	294,555 (11)	308,400 (11)	376,950 (12)	459,718 (11)
	ITTO Cons.	1,863,308 (72)	1,847,702 (72)	1,893,093 (70)	2,243,651 (69)	2,735,619 (68)
Belgium	World	1,390,353	1,354,727	1,406,781	1,702,414	2,025,809
	ITTO Prod.	221,307 (16)	180,863 (13)	168,062 (12)	209,723 (12)	253,089 (12)
	ITTO Cons.	1,008,179 (73)	1,015,031 (75)	1,051,227 (75)	1,217,702 (72)	1,417,061 (70)
Netherlands	World	1,452,916	1,428,100	1,456,177	1,675,016	1,778,838
	ITTO Prod.	317,898 (22)	268,276 (19)	261,824 (18)	303,129 (18)	368,562 (21)
	ITTO Cons.	892,899 (61)	892,189 (62)	884,836 (61)	988,281 (59)	1,044,117 (59)
Italy	World	980,443	984,410	1,107,675	1,399,852	1,737,398
	ITTO Prod.	179,068 (18)	166,220 (17)	177,836 (16)	238,419 (17)	304,296 (18)
	ITTO Cons.	578,476 (59)	584,669 (59)	645,840 (58)	754,938 (54)	960,884 (55)
U.S.A.	World	14,323,217	14,218,812	16,494,273	18,396,179	21,705,968
	ITTO Prod.	3,540,595 (25)	3,382,477 (24)	3,787,095 (23)	3,932,117 (21)	4,760,175 (22)
	ITTO Cons.	9,687,964 (68)	9,760,490 (69)	11,497,113 (70)	13,155,565 (72)	15,174,805 (70)
Japan	World	3,005,054	2,969,867	2,905,287	3,310,167	3,828,153
	ITTO Prod.	1,045,318 (35)	980,685 (33)	902,959 (31)	997,626 (30)	1,179,068 (31)
	ITTO Cons.	1,652,279 (55)	1,699,386 (57)	1,725,209 (59)	2,030,500 (61)	2,335,546 (61)
Canada	World	1,262,544	1,289,608	1,439,638	1,652,129	2,104,837
	ITTO Prod.	152,102 (12)	164,255 (13)	224,815 (16)	249,073 (15)	306,475 (15)
	ITTO Cons.	1,032,846 (82)	1,046,459 (81)	1,107,837 (77)	1,254,162 (76)	1,620,205 (77)
Switzerland	World	1,284,888	1,251,291	1,356,991	1,592,496	1,862,127
	ITTO Prod.	16,598 (1)	18,360 (1)	21,992 (2)	23,033 (1)	26,018 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,168,136 (91)	1,142,369 (91)	1,221,831 (90)	1,422,539 (89)	1,637,898 (88)
ITTO Consumers	World	40,731,619	40,555,200	44,615,499	52,294,487	58,674,482
	ITTO Prod.	7,571,509 (19)	7,001,678 (17)	7,493,561 (17)	8,305,382 (16)	9,392,194 (16)
	ITTO Cons.	27,034,985 (66)	27,220,188 (67)	30,026,653 (67)	34,927,590 (67)	39,153,720 (67)
World*	World	45,190,807	45,034,429	49,098,109	57,467,915	63,891,021
	ITTO Prod.	8,364,616 (19)	7,739,412 (17)	8,159,097 (17)	9,056,907 (16)	10,170,539 (16)
	ITTO Cons.	29,785,212 (66)	29,945,439 (66)	32,747,478 (67)	37,971,119 (66)	42,176,567 (66)

+ EU 15 country members. France includes Monaco. 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 5-2. Types of SPWP Imported by Major Importers, 2004 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
European Union+	World	16,772,864	3,684,284	3,925,236	1,385,935	575,742
<i>of which:</i>	ITTO Prod.	1,588,942 (9)	381,155 (10)	319,416 (8)	369,574 (27)	237,530 (41)
	ITTO Cons.	10,249,878 (61)	2,438,312 (66)	2,336,183 (60)	797,342 (58)	250,863 (44)
Germany	World	3,547,680	799,511	1,036,641	189,535	117,132
	ITTO Prod.	176,357 (5)	56,517 (7)	82,516 (8)	33,752 (18)	53,205 (45)
	ITTO Cons.	1,484,021 (42)	458,690 (57)	415,212 (40)	105,482 (56)	38,594 (33)
U.K.	World	3,910,514	702,449	677,624	258,754	102,882
	ITTO Prod.	486,400 (12)	117,619 (17)	68,926 (10)	42,422 (16)	41,986 (41)
	ITTO Cons.	2,590,418 (66)	458,793 (65)	494,887 (73)	192,691 (74)	46,992 (46)
France+	World	2,777,509	328,878	603,519	169,774	131,012
	ITTO Prod.	303,765 (11)	34,505 (10)	40,802 (7)	45,683 (27)	34,963 (27)
	ITTO Cons.	1,903,129 (69)	245,544 (75)	408,257 (68)	105,576 (62)	73,112 (56)
Belgium	World	1,301,808	219,422	328,706	127,629	48,244
	ITTO Prod.	122,886 (9)	31,501 (14)	24,267 (7)	55,258 (43)	19,177 (40)
	ITTO Cons.	945,240 (73)	154,909 (71)	234,914 (71)	59,498 (47)	22,501 (47)
Netherlands	World	1,208,513	176,786	233,338	119,623	40,577
	ITTO Prod.	192,946 (16)	45,332 (26)	26,600 (11)	76,753 (64)	26,930 (66)
	ITTO Cons.	722,435 (60)	119,048 (67)	159,711 (68)	31,060 (26)	11,864 (29)
Italy	World	633,475	397,978	391,586	263,635	50,723
	ITTO Prod.	104,219 (16)	23,564 (6)	42,803 (11)	102,002 (39)	31,708 (63)
	ITTO Cons.	330,734 (52)	283,819 (71)	220,801 (56)	111,757 (42)	13,772 (27)
U.S.A.	World	14,130,319	2,583,501	2,758,256	1,655,339	578,553
	ITTO Prod.	3,003,295 (21)	434,972 (17)	579,871 (21)	593,004 (36)	149,033 (26)
	ITTO Cons.	10,119,382 (72)	1,951,924 (76)	2,044,346 (74)	654,070 (40)	405,082 (70)
Japan	World	1,716,529	744,998	986,796	300,193	79,637
	ITTO Prod.	535,672 (31)	216,412 (29)	287,990 (29)	98,916 (33)	40,077 (50)
	ITTO Cons.	948,945 (55)	513,265 (69)	660,034 (67)	184,764 (62)	28,538 (36)
Canada	World	1,203,671	270,924	254,888	339,473	35,881
	ITTO Prod.	193,422 (16)	11,222 (4)	32,403 (13)	59,655 (18)	9,773 (27)
	ITTO Cons.	905,312 (75)	252,340 (93)	209,155 (82)	231,060 (68)	22,338 (62)
Switzerland	World	1,228,224	331,970	186,652	61,439	53,842
	ITTO Prod.	10,116 (1)	1,951 (1)	10,996 (6)	832 (1)	2,123 (4)
	ITTO Cons.	1,073,846 (87)	301,813 (91)	155,774 (83)	57,924 (94)	48,542 (90)
ITTO Consumers	World	36,801,615	7,982,466	8,571,646	3,926,984	1,391,770
	ITTO Prod.	5,475,402 (15)	1,066,203 (13)	1,252,097 (15)	1,153,992 (29)	444,501 (32)
	ITTO Cons.	24,708,621 (67)	5,766,408 (72)	5,804,318 (68)	2,060,003 (52)	814,369 (59)
World*	World	39,805,776	8,695,512	9,435,428	4,383,891	1,570,414
	ITTO Prod.	5,866,833 (15)	1,142,114 (13)	1,347,419 (14)	1,327,969 (30)	486,205 (31)
	ITTO Cons.	26,465,737 (66)	6,148,922 (71)	6,374,883 (68)	2,261,664 (52)	925,363 (59)

+ EU 15 country members. France includes Monaco. 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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mexico	World	321,190	316,975	367,664	404,315	409,581
	ITTO Prod.	14,993 (5)	23,313 (7)	33,121 (9)	40,846 (10)	50,880 (12)
	ITTO Cons.	293,298 (91)	276,847 (87)	310,903 (85)	335,946 (83)	334,790 (82)
Singapore	World	324,091	260,974	239,066	259,417	237,808
	ITTO Prod.	173,003 (53)	146,000 (56)	135,701 (57)	154,637 (60)	128,123 (54)
	ITTO Cons.	136,881 (42)	102,828 (39)	92,006 (38)	93,082 (36)	96,873 (41)
Malaysia	World	64,183	66,620	97,854	114,884	186,244
	ITTO Prod.	22,427 (35)	21,230 (32)	21,569 (22)	26,441 (23)	35,307 (19)
	ITTO Cons.	34,100 (53)	37,421 (56)	55,085 (56)	62,114 (54)	105,929 (57)
India*	World	21,321	28,663	29,614	43,547	55,133
	ITTO Prod.	8,598 (40)	10,399 (36)	9,725 (33)	17,385 (40)	19,507 (35)
	ITTO Cons.	10,392 (49)	14,149 (49)	14,969 (51)	19,801 (45)	26,534 (48)
Angola*	World	21,668	31,078	38,537	53,877	51,197
	ITTO Prod.	1,121 (5)	2,120 (7)	3,076 (8)	4,651 (9)	11,186 (22)
	ITTO Cons.	15,897 (73)	22,561 (73)	22,150 (57)	29,747 (55)	32,057 (63)
Thailand*	World	21,371	28,195	35,007	37,282	50,445
	ITTO Prod.	5,596 (26)	9,529 (34)	10,175 (29)	8,640 (23)	20,508 (41)
	ITTO Cons.	12,014 (56)	13,501 (48)	20,728 (59)	20,760 (56)	26,959 (53)
Philippines	World	52,404	35,525	30,157	38,249	50,123
	ITTO Prod.	22,069 (42)	9,231 (26)	8,258 (27)	9,199 (24)	14,933 (30)
	ITTO Cons.	24,861 (47)	22,913 (64)	19,342 (64)	26,205 (69)	32,038 (64)
Panama*	World	28,865	21,117	23,567	22,353	40,907
	ITTO Prod.	8,118 (28)	5,400 (26)	7,046 (30)	7,593 (34)	16,266 (40)
	ITTO Cons.	13,452 (47)	10,131 (48)	9,932 (42)	8,593 (38)	22,618 (55)
Oman	World	24,794	34,741	34,373	38,297	40,650
	ITTO Prod.	4,140 (17)	5,667 (16)	5,772 (17)	6,777 (18)	5,060 (12)
	ITTO Cons.	8,540 (34)	11,095 (32)	14,072 (41)	15,210 (40)	16,919 (42)
Barbados	World	43,691	35,644	32,568	33,245	34,203
	ITTO Prod.	11,129 (25)	9,587 (27)	11,560 (35)	13,500 (41)	12,470 (36)
	ITTO Cons.	29,921 (68)	25,082 (70)	20,119 (62)	18,843 (57)	19,404 (57)
Venezuela	World	53,063	71,740	46,037	18,486	29,861
	ITTO Prod.	14,191 (27)	25,150 (35)	16,352 (36)	6,392 (35)	12,780 (43)
	ITTO Cons.	37,624 (71)	44,217 (62)	28,572 (62)	11,662 (63)	16,611 (56)
Jamaica*	World	27,825	23,705	30,489	30,267	28,221
	ITTO Prod.	9,125 (33)	7,056 (30)	9,320 (31)	12,221 (40)	5,370 (19)
	ITTO Cons.	17,450 (63)	15,964 (67)	20,237 (66)	17,237 (57)	22,152 (78)
ITTO Producers	World	692,946	704,313	770,332	836,807	930,852
	ITTO Prod.	119,234 (17)	130,368 (18)	138,411 (18)	157,978 (19)	199,217 (21)
	ITTO Cons.	512,004 (74)	510,248 (73)	545,310 (71)	580,414 (69)	631,166 (68)

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for India (partial data in 2000-2004), Angola (2000-2004), Thailand (2002, 2004), Panama (2004) and Jamaica (2003, 2004).

Table 5-4. Types of SPWP Imported by Major Tropical Importers, 2004 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Importer	From	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
Mexico	World	188,054	31,646	111,704	71,465	6,712
	ITTO Prod.	29,329 (16)	3,359 (11)	6,158 (6)	9,932 (14)	2,102 (31)
	ITTO Cons.	150,938 (80)	26,124 (83)	93,580 (84)	59,716 (84)	4,432 (66)
Singapore	World	137,768	19,911	46,621	5,427	28,081
	ITTO Prod.	77,555 (56)	14,509 (73)	29,389 (63)	2,575 (47)	4,095 (15)
	ITTO Cons.	51,612 (37)	4,911 (25)	14,671 (31)	2,402 (44)	23,278 (83)
Malaysia	World	119,852	7,794	29,528	26,316	2,754
	ITTO Prod.	5,084 (4)	4,453 (57)	2,759 (9)	22,783 (87)	228 (8)
	ITTO Cons.	79,491 (66)	2,986 (38)	18,772 (64)	3,427 (13)	1,253 (46)
India*	World	37,916	6,031	5,750	2,444	2,991
	ITTO Prod.	16,046 (42)	1,825 (30)	329 (6)	744 (30)	563 (19)
	ITTO Cons.	13,967 (37)	4,072 (68)	5,078 (88)	1,670 (68)	1,747 (58)
Angola*	World	38,828	7,346	3,796	430	797
	ITTO Prod.	7,849 (20)	2,748 (37)	328 (9)	153 (36)	107 (13)
	ITTO Cons.	25,816 (66)	3,469 (47)	2,251 (59)	172 (40)	350 (44)
Thailand*	World	22,508	8,109	11,860	5,353	2,614
	ITTO Prod.	7,403 (33)	5,235 (65)	3,320 (28)	4,111 (77)	438 (17)
	ITTO Cons.	13,722 (61)	2,797 (34)	7,472 (63)	1,029 (19)	1,939 (74)
Philippines	World	30,802	3,285	11,320	1,485	3,230
	ITTO Prod.	12,309 (40)	1,176 (36)	841 (7)	79 (5)	528 (16)
	ITTO Cons.	17,401 (56)	2,070 (63)	8,967 (79)	1,307 (88)	2,293 (71)
Panama*	World	29,384	2,215	6,328	320	2,660
	ITTO Prod.	13,682 (47)	1,494 (67)	608 (10)	50 (16)	431 (16)
	ITTO Cons.	14,459 (49)	502 (23)	5,582 (88)	268 (84)	1,806 (68)
Oman	World	33,939	1,269	4,222	893	327
	ITTO Prod.	3,514 (10)	39 (3)	1,192 (28)	283 (32)	31 (10)
	ITTO Cons.	15,342 (45)	507 (40)	764 (18)	242 (27)	64 (20)
Barbados	World	9,719	6,805	1,926	13,872	1,881
	ITTO Prod.	3,497 (36)	3,325 (49)	275 (14)	4,928 (36)	445 (24)
	ITTO Cons.	5,883 (61)	2,377 (35)	1,497 (78)	8,536 (62)	1,110 (59)
Venezuela	World	20,637	1,160	5,101	1,748	1,216
	ITTO Prod.	7,919 (38)	204 (18)	2,882 (57)	1,540 (88)	235 (19)
	ITTO Cons.	12,472 (60)	927 (80)	2,076 (41)	204 (12)	932 (77)
Jamaica*	World	18,860	5,693	2,424	663	582
	ITTO Prod.	2,965 (16)	1,901 (33)	205 (8)	285 (43)	14 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	15,575 (83)	3,615 (63)	2,124 (88)	317 (48)	522 (90)
ITTO Producers	World	506,669	72,282	208,518	115,567	27,816
	ITTO Prod.	111,420 (22)	21,254 (18)	19,712 (9)	40,566 (35)	6,265 (23)
	ITTO Cons.	336,198 (66)	45,900 (73)	159,253 (76)	71,886 (62)	17,930 (64)

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for India, Angola, Thailand, Panama and Jamaica.

Table 5-5. Major Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Exporter	To	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
European Union+	World	19,480,317	19,587,212	20,182,454	23,107,651	24,395,793
<i>of which:</i>	ITTO Prod.	170,719 (1)	193,701 (1)	198,254 (1)	212,440 (1)	194,747 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	16,877,130 (87)	16,841,963 (86)	17,371,056 (86)	19,904,524 (86)	21,078,046 (86)
Italy	World	6,010,500	6,038,449	6,190,491	6,789,271	7,559,680
	ITTO Prod.	79,636 (1)	89,876 (1)	87,190 (1)	91,413 (1)	92,173 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	4,824,075 (80)	4,735,668 (78)	4,886,746 (79)	5,375,003 (79)	5,921,143 (78)
Germany	World	2,902,863	3,161,461	3,283,325	3,808,082	4,422,689
	ITTO Prod.	13,430 (0)	13,867 (0)	15,326 (0)	16,862 (0)	25,310 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	2,559,711 (88)	2,797,736 (88)	2,903,828 (88)	3,342,236 (88)	3,893,984 (88)
Denmark	World	1,964,662	1,932,222	2,058,777	2,397,104	2,726,712
	ITTO Prod.	4,379 (0)	5,372 (0)	8,418 (0)	8,876 (0)	12,477 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	1,877,564 (96)	1,837,347 (95)	1,941,101 (94)	2,260,118 (94)	2,550,097 (94)
France+	World	1,587,014	1,555,777	1,608,567	1,811,612	1,964,722
	ITTO Prod.	14,970 (1)	18,052 (1)	17,079 (1)	20,080 (1)	26,563 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,397,466 (88)	1,353,226 (87)	1,410,246 (88)	1,567,304 (87)	1,679,602 (85)
Belgium	World	1,527,640	1,492,316	1,343,455	1,508,207	1,664,870
	ITTO Prod.	6,005 (0)	6,590 (0)	5,664 (0)	3,700 (0)	4,458 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	1,480,886 (97)	1,444,729 (97)	1,275,247 (95)	1,424,662 (94)	1,579,964 (95)
China+	World	4,459,951	4,677,582	6,016,214	7,478,451	9,503,230
	ITTO Prod.	46,106 (1)	47,831 (1)	67,898 (1)	78,375 (1)	105,164 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	4,182,626 (94)	4,408,258 (94)	5,650,109 (94)	7,019,235 (94)	8,870,979 (93)
Canada	World	4,399,357	4,209,273	4,356,391	4,575,351	5,198,663
	ITTO Prod.	3,831 (0)	3,750 (0)	4,184 (0)	4,274 (0)	5,269 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	4,375,698 (99)	4,189,846 (100)	4,333,843 (99)	4,545,359 (99)	5,164,874 (99)
Poland	World	2,046,494	2,179,864	2,445,782	3,203,927	4,066,982
	ITTO Prod.	4,786 (0)	5,607 (0)	12,852 (1)	14,350 (0)	17,283 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	1,805,371 (88)	1,901,398 (87)	2,097,805 (86)	2,744,658 (86)	3,477,110 (85)
Indonesia	World	2,219,677	2,042,677	2,121,412	2,237,319	2,510,427
	ITTO Prod.	33,930 (2)	36,279 (2)	39,831 (2)	44,885 (2)	47,565 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	1,943,089 (88)	1,799,198 (88)	1,873,380 (88)	1,977,143 (88)	2,224,784 (89)
USA	World	2,066,438	1,814,802	1,696,938	1,830,655	2,014,042
	ITTO Prod.	235,035 (11)	217,905 (12)	212,258 (13)	258,003 (14)	265,193 (13)
	ITTO Cons.	1,466,853 (71)	1,306,581 (72)	1,237,332 (73)	1,338,246 (73)	1,492,408 (74)
Malaysia	World	1,656,713	1,426,211	1,537,600	1,660,345	1,985,511
	ITTO Prod.	31,376 (2)	30,571 (2)	34,750 (2)	42,258 (3)	58,405 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	1,356,856 (82)	1,174,618 (82)	1,270,339 (83)	1,326,411 (80)	1,613,427 (81)
ITTO Consumers	World	31,418,852	31,198,819	33,167,954	38,046,418	42,229,090
	ITTO Prod.	473,775 (2)	480,098 (2)	496,496 (1)	571,015 (2)	587,418 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	27,835,152 (89)	27,577,455 (88)	29,427,850 (89)	33,764,367 (89)	37,640,411 (89)
World*	World	45,855,576	45,080,239	48,379,840	55,569,601	62,715,325
	ITTO Prod.	679,744 (1)	712,703 (2)	742,712 (2)	842,721 (2)	893,187 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	40,248,836 (88)	39,446,651 (88)	42,425,524 (88)	48,737,597 (88)	55,214,643 (88)

+ EU 15 country members. France includes Monaco. 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, 2004 [1000 US\$; (% share)]

Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
European Union+	World	16,270,341	3,925,988	2,545,614	1,108,084	545,765
<i>of which:</i>	ITTO Prod.	147,032 (1)	12,627 (0)	17,281 (1)	3,851 (0)	13,955 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	14,048,188 (86)	3,417,654 (87)	2,217,595 (87)	970,207 (88)	424,403 (78)
Italy	World	6,321,095	293,158	367,357	233,309	344,760
	ITTO Prod.	70,944 (1)	3,063 (1)	5,235 (1)	810 (0)	12,120 (4)
	ITTO Cons.	4,973,878 (79)	182,291 (62)	310,735 (85)	206,283 (88)	247,958 (72)
Germany	World	2,972,869	766,393	502,522	135,211	45,694
	ITTO Prod.	17,972 (1)	3,224 (0)	3,419 (1)	360 (0)	335 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	2,713,846 (91)	631,174 (82)	410,990 (82)	101,348 (75)	36,626 (80)
Denmark	World	1,960,846	597,231	125,280	35,813	7,542
	ITTO Prod.	11,118 (1)	991 (0)	170 (0)	58 (0)	141 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	1,842,668 (94)	561,971 (94)	112,479 (90)	25,905 (72)	7,075 (94)
France+	World	1,092,599	165,387	551,999	121,441	33,296
	ITTO Prod.	20,609 (2)	1,306 (1)	1,812 (0)	1,861 (2)	974 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	936,389 (86)	140,743 (85)	479,912 (87)	95,624 (79)	26,934 (81)
Belgium	World	1,074,089	164,769	294,929	92,436	38,647
	ITTO Prod.	2,506 (0)	213 (0)	1,455 (0)	88 (0)	196 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,028,479 (96)	147,586 (90)	281,712 (96)	85,322 (92)	36,866 (95)
China+	World	5,683,033	789,420	2,320,876	286,756	423,145
	ITTO Prod.	53,073 (1)	6,763 (1)	33,185 (1)	2,574 (1)	9,569 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	5,300,657 (93)	746,645 (95)	2,156,196 (93)	275,363 (96)	392,118 (93)
Canada	World	2,448,662	1,717,165	696,902	322,891	13,043
	ITTO Prod.	3,251 (0)	1,003 (0)	456 (0)	544 (0)	13 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	2,431,285 (99)	1,708,003 (99)	693,928 (100)	319,600 (99)	12,058 (92)
Poland	World	2,793,839	410,743	720,321	111,962	30,117
	ITTO Prod.	15,897 (1)	440 (0)	724 (0)	120 (0)	103 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	2,340,995 (84)	357,404 (87)	665,305 (92)	104,913 (94)	8,492 (28)
Indonesia	World	958,730	585,809	260,076	367,344	338,468
	ITTO Prod.	16,018 (2)	8,559 (1)	7,070 (3)	11,059 (3)	4,860 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	860,983 (90)	519,236 (89)	224,124 (86)	319,790 (87)	300,652 (89)
U.S.A.	World	974,755	345,709	386,350	245,497	61,731
	ITTO Prod.	107,004 (11)	11,114 (3)	83,914 (22)	56,147 (23)	7,013 (11)
	ITTO Cons.	711,165 (73)	302,348 (87)	255,808 (66)	180,953 (74)	42,135 (68)
Malaysia	World	1,432,070	288,400	73,903	170,828	20,311
	ITTO Prod.	45,626 (3)	8,190 (3)	2,437 (3)	1,566 (1)	585 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	1,145,959 (80)	239,423 (83)	49,211 (67)	162,470 (95)	16,364 (81)
ITTO Consumers	World	25,966,516	7,063,390	6,093,417	2,052,307	1,053,460
	ITTO Prod.	319,295 (1)	32,436 (0)	141,250 (2)	63,333 (3)	31,102 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	23,038,085 (89)	6,442,296 (91)	5,447,851 (89)	1,834,082 (89)	878,096 (83)
World*	World	37,735,861	10,322,668	9,049,328	3,921,860	1,685,608
	ITTO Prod.	508,487 (1)	68,479 (1)	185,928 (2)	86,605 (2)	43,688 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	32,958,089 (87)	9,232,090 (89)	8,070,766 (89)	3,535,837 (90)	1,417,862 (84)

+ EU 15 country members. France includes Monaco. 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 5-7. Major Tropical Exporters of Secondary Processed Wood Products [1000 US\$; (% share)]+

Exporter	To	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Brazil	World	788,547	807,299	987,406	1,179,965	1,778,899
	ITTO Prod.	14,383 (2)	19,913 (2)	30,299 (3)	39,494 (3)	60,868 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	653,952 (83)	681,858 (84)	904,312 (92)	1,065,844 (90)	1,598,323 (90)
Thailand*	World	1,072,597	991,731	1,206,895	1,151,424	1,399,569
	ITTO Prod.	11,823 (1)	16,193 (2)	10,468 (1)	15,389 (1)	15,707 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,018,233 (95)	941,348 (95)	1,167,526 (97)	1,094,426 (95)	1,355,028 (97)
Vietnam*	World	251,864	301,779	382,331	577,377	1,257,269
	ITTO Prod.	4,376 (2)	5,140 (2)	10,734 (3)	5,720 (1)	8,318 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	197,977 (79)	239,184 (79)	315,150 (82)	517,083 (90)	1,195,843 (95)
Mexico	World	1,149,282	912,302	908,278	901,166	986,013
	ITTO Prod.	7,843 (1)	5,629 (1)	3,869 (0)	2,799 (0)	2,802 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	1,131,184 (98)	899,308 (99)	900,251 (99)	893,827 (99)	976,314 (99)
Philippines	World	483,852	325,016	329,032	331,935	585,515
	ITTO Prod.	3,940 (1)	2,847 (1)	2,470 (1)	3,931 (1)	3,009 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	461,736 (95)	308,938 (95)	309,809 (94)	310,992 (94)	571,304 (98)
India*	World	192,181	201,812	225,627	292,673	340,665
	ITTO Prod.	3,343 (2)	3,079 (2)	3,427 (2)	3,345 (1)	3,122 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	169,916 (88)	179,320 (89)	204,283 (91)	266,727 (91)	315,746 (93)
Singapore	World	114,448	94,719	84,173	70,666	74,768
	ITTO Prod.	16,733 (15)	13,872 (15)	12,627 (15)	17,401 (25)	17,624 (24)
	ITTO Cons.	71,419 (62)	57,413 (61)	50,098 (60)	36,994 (52)	36,572 (49)
Honduras*	World	35,535	37,734	103,192	30,920	58,291
	ITTO Prod.	677 (2)	646 (2)	3,941 (4)	3,465 (11)	609 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	29,151 (82)	23,887 (63)	77,993 (76)	17,165 (56)	54,525 (94)
Colombia	World	29,830	44,425	31,479	55,584	48,866
	ITTO Prod.	15,821 (53)	25,558 (58)	14,428 (46)	9,205 (17)	19,189 (39)
	ITTO Cons.	11,289 (38)	14,230 (32)	12,021 (38)	41,157 (74)	23,322 (48)
Paraguay	World	39,132	43,102	39,529	38,254	44,924
	ITTO Prod.	1,592 (4)	655 (2)	694 (2)	843 (2)	942 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	17,641 (45)	26,651 (62)	27,349 (69)	27,349 (71)	32,130 (72)
ITTO Africa*	World	77,349	74,978	75,043	85,239	92,025
	ITTO Prod.	458 (1)	324 (0)	471 (1)	540 (1)	131 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	74,066 (96)	71,961 (96)	71,535 (95)	82,223 (96)	88,933 (97)
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	5,630,245	4,992,885	5,424,857	5,680,437	6,827,577
	ITTO Prod.	84,649 (2)	89,343 (2)	91,017 (2)	109,980 (2)	127,834 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	4,953,926 (88)	4,406,402 (88)	4,828,837 (89)	4,981,109 (88)	6,085,260 (89)
ITTO Latin America	World	2,112,256	1,904,147	2,125,682	2,271,615	2,969,246
	ITTO Prod.	44,299 (2)	58,545 (3)	58,878 (3)	60,820 (3)	86,869 (3)
	ITTO Cons.	1,899,814 (90)	1,686,649 (89)	1,961,012 (92)	2,090,029 (92)	2,736,938 (92)
ITTO Producers	World	7,819,850	6,972,010	7,625,582	8,037,291	9,888,848
	ITTO Prod.	129,406 (2)	148,212 (2)	150,366 (2)	171,340 (2)	214,833 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	6,927,806 (89)	6,165,011 (88)	6,861,384 (90)	7,153,360 (89)	8,911,131 (90)

+ Indonesia and Malaysia (the two largest tropical exporters) are included with the group of major global exporters in Table 5.5.

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Thailand (2002,2004), Vietnam (2004), India (partial data in 2000-2004), Honduras (2004), ITTO Africa (2000-2004).

Table 5-8. Types of SPWP Exported by Major Tropical Exporters, 2004 [1000 US\$; (% share)]+

Exporter	To	Wooden Furniture and Parts	Builder's Woodwork	Other SPWP	Mouldings	Cane and Bamboo Furniture and Parts
Brazil	World	784,531	439,478	270,874	282,554	1,462
	ITTO Prod.	43,092 (5)	9,590 (2)	5,805 (2)	1,977 (1)	405 (28)
	ITTO Cons.	652,166 (83)	414,499 (94)	255,466 (94)	275,470 (97)	723 (49)
Thailand*	World	996,902	51,129	310,070	29,304	12,162
	ITTO Prod.	7,730 (1)	1,223 (2)	1,703 (1)	4,611 (16)	440 (4)
	ITTO Cons.	974,857 (98)	48,876 (96)	297,389 (96)	24,055 (82)	9,851 (81)
Vietnam*	World	1,091,437	4,240	81,927	17,904	61,762
	ITTO Prod.	3,768 (0)	333 (8)	3,727 (5)	97 (1)	392 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	1,057,252 (97)	3,319 (78)	63,001 (77)	15,349 (86)	56,922 (92)
Mexico	World	681,293	61,459	164,824	76,788	1,649
	ITTO Prod.	2,360 (0)	190 (0)	173 (0)	55 (0)	25 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	673,703 (99)	61,036 (99)	163,281 (99)	76,702 (100)	1,592 (97)
Philippines	World	210,755	190,138	60,017	18,608	105,997
	ITTO Prod.	1,421 (1)	2 (0)	257 (0)	3 (0)	1,326 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	205,476 (97)	189,998 (100)	58,176 (97)	15,907 (85)	101,747 (96)
India*	World	250,842	4,644	76,777	1,494	6,909
	ITTO Prod.	1,598 (1)	132 (3)	1,284 (2)	22 (1)	85 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	236,162 (94)	3,722 (80)	68,992 (90)	967 (65)	5,904 (85)
Singapore	World	34,903	4,353	18,998	6,693	9,821
	ITTO Prod.	11,271 (32)	744 (17)	3,801 (20)	519 (8)	1,289 (13)
	ITTO Cons.	15,279 (44)	2,350 (54)	7,117 (37)	4,955 (74)	6,872 (70)
Honduras*	World	30,294	5,305	16,352	5,791	549
	ITTO Prod.	149 (0)	0 (0)	420 (3)	37 (1)	4 (1)
	ITTO Cons.	29,822 (98)	5,167 (97)	15,886 (97)	3,106 (54)	543 (99)
Colombia	World	36,780	2,738	6,590	2,305	453
	ITTO Prod.	14,471 (39)	1,030 (38)	2,115 (32)	1,426 (62)	146 (32)
	ITTO Cons.	17,538 (48)	1,257 (46)	3,879 (59)	504 (22)	144 (32)
Paraguay	World	595	6,783	2,258	35,287	0
	ITTO Prod.	15 (3)	91 (1)	372 (16)	464 (1)	0 (0)
	ITTO Cons.	434 (73)	6,312 (93)	1,078 (48)	24,306 (69)	0 (0)
ITTO Africa*	World	9,853	5,617	9,036	67,289	230
	ITTO Prod.	54 (1)	16 (0)	53 (1)	3 (0)	5 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	9,726 (99)	5,407 (96)	8,594 (95)	64,994 (97)	212 (92)
ITTO Asia Pacific	World	3,852,464	1,120,192	781,731	587,603	485,587
	ITTO Prod.	72,401 (2)	18,106 (2)	12,769 (2)	17,261 (3)	7,296 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	3,426,024 (89)	1,001,298 (89)	698,557 (89)	523,203 (89)	436,179 (90)
ITTO Latin America	World	1,564,178	535,023	470,674	394,811	4,559
	ITTO Prod.	61,416 (4)	11,426 (2)	9,405 (2)	3,933 (1)	689 (15)
	ITTO Cons.	1,401,739 (90)	503,435 (94)	448,222 (95)	380,417 (96)	3,124 (69)
ITTO Producers	World	5,426,494	1,660,832	1,261,442	1,049,703	490,377
	ITTO Prod.	133,871 (2)	29,548 (2)	22,228 (2)	21,197 (2)	7,990 (2)
	ITTO Cons.	4,837,489 (89)	1,510,139 (91)	1,155,374 (92)	968,613 (92)	439,515 (90)

+ Indonesia and Malaysia (the two largest tropical exporters) are included with the group of major global exporters in Table 5.5

* Mirror statistics from partner countries used for Thailand, Vietnam, India, Honduras and ITTO Africa

Appendix 6

UN/ECE Timber Committee Market Statement on Forest Products Markets in 2005 and 2006

UN/ECE TIMBER COMMITTEE AND FAO EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION STATEMENT ON FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS IN 2005 AND PROSPECTS FOR 2006

Abridged version - the entire official text of the Market Statement
was adopted by the UN/ECE Timber Committee
at its sixty-second session in Geneva, Switzerland, 30 September 2005
(http://www.unece.org/press/pr2005/05tim_n01e.htm)

Overview of forest products markets in 2005 and 2006

The UNECE Timber Committee reviewed the current major developments affecting forest sector policies and markets: illegal logging, inside and outside the UNECE region, the threats to economic viability of forest owners and industries from intense global competition, the challenge and opportunities presented by the growing demand for wood energy and the coming into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Governments, civil society and industry are working increasingly together to address these issues, for instance through public procurement policies, certification, corporate responsibility measures, “green building” schemes and improved communication.

The coming into force of the **Kyoto Protocol** in 2005 has brought attention to the multiple positive roles of forests and wood in carbon cycles: mitigation of the negative effects of climate change, sequestration of carbon, provision of a renewable carbon neutral energy source, substitution for non-renewable fuels or raw materials, and contribution to energy conservation. It should be better known that wood, coming from sustainable managed forests, is truly friendly to the environment: a much greater communication effort is needed to fix this impression in the public mind, replacing the many misconceptions there are at present.

The complex provisions of the Kyoto Protocol will influence all parts of the sector. Governments, the private sector and civil society should together analyse these consequences and take a proactive role in developing a strategic response to the challenges and opportunities. In the short term the main consequence has been the increased policy support for developing wood energy: many countries reported policy instruments in support of wood energy, driven by the Kyoto Protocol, but also by concerns for security and sustainability of energy supply and the high price of non-renewable energies. In some countries, prices for wood energy have risen, and there are indications that volumes have increased,

although the statistical system for monitoring this sector is still very weak. Representatives of the forest industries expressed concern that policy instruments in favour of renewable energy sources are distorting wood markets. It was pointed out that many parts of the economy were influenced by policy incentives, and that all actual or potential distortions should be taken into account, not only those linked to renewable energy. The Kyoto Protocol presents an additional opportunity to promote forests and wood products.

The **catastrophic windstorms** in the Baltic Sea region in January 2005, and the hurricanes in the Gulf region of the United States in September 2005, caused extensive forest damage with subsequent effects on roundwood and residue production. The ramifications are affecting primary wood products production in North America and Europe and have altered trade patterns.

The widespread and significant consequences for the forest sector in the UNECE region of the expansion of the **Chinese forest products industry** were discussed. Chinese industries are buying wood raw material and primary products (logs, sawnwood, recovered paper) from the UNECE region, as well as from other regions, and exporting manufactured products, notably plywood and furniture. As a consequence of the large scale of the operations and the low Chinese labour costs, prices have fallen all along the supply chain, reducing the economic viability of the European forest and timber sector. China is now the largest plywood exporter in the world and the second furniture exporter. As a response to trading practices which they consider unfair, the EU has put anti-dumping measures in place for plywood, and the US has set punitive tariffs on some Chinese furniture. At the joint EU-China summit in September 2005, the leaders of the two sides pledged to work together to tackle the problem of illegal logging in the Asian region. Meanwhile some North American and European companies are moving woodworking operations to China while maintaining their domestic marketing operations.

Certified forest products

Certification policies are influencing all forest products markets sectors in the UNECE region. About 50% of the forests in western Europe and North America are now certified for sustainable forest management according to independent, internationally recognized certification programmes. Certified forests in North America and Europe account for over 96% of the world's certified forests. Demand for certified forest products is growing, driven by concern for the sustainability of supply, either by companies up and down the wood chain, or by purchasers of wood and paper products, especially business-to-business and governments. Considerably less tropical forests are certified (approximately 1% of certified forests). It is now difficult to export products from uncertified tropical forests to environmentally sensitive markets in the UNECE region, for example to the Netherlands and United Kingdom. Conversely, tropical timber from certified forests in some tropical countries, e.g. Malaysia, is finding improved export opportunities and strong market growth. Many tropical countries are not able to achieve certification in the short term and are advocating a phased approach towards certification of sustainable forest management, to enable market access during the necessary transition period and to maintain revenues to pay certification development costs. In Russia, certification of sustainable forest management is starting, and according to forecasts it will be further developed. In Europe and North America so far the great majority of forest owners have not received any premium from sales of certified wood.

Corporate responsibility

Faced with concerns about illegal logging and other issues, companies in the sector, either alone or through their trade associations, are establishing corporate responsibility programmes to protect and even gain market share in environmentally sensitive markets. Many forest products companies are striving to develop the environmental and social values of forests while maintaining their own economic viability. Companies are aiming to minimize the risk of using controversial sources, by buying sustainably, or at least legally, produced wood. Some firms are benefiting from growing markets by local and national government procurement policies specifying sustainably and legally sourced timber. Trade associations stated that the multiplying public procurement programmes, with their wide variation in requirements, which

sometimes specify only certain certification schemes, are making it more complex and expensive to meet requirements of public purchasing officers. Associations call for harmonisation between the requirements of different government procurement policies. Better understanding and communication is needed on public and private (corporate) procurement policies.

Overall Economic Outlook

World economic growth is expected to remain robust, although the rate of expansion will decline slightly, from 3.8% in 2004, to about 3% in 2005 and 2006. The major engines of growth have been China and the USA, but there has also been solid growth in central and eastern Europe, south east Europe and the CIS. The euro zone however has shown relatively modest growth (less than 2% in 2004) and a slowdown to about 1¼ per cent is expected for 2005. Record high and rising oil prices are dampening global economic activity. House prices have shown unprecedented growth in recent years in some countries, notably the USA. Downside risks to the short-term outlook include a further significant rise in oil prices, the widening of global external imbalances (countries expressed concern about the large US current account deficit), a sharp rise in long-term interest rates and a sudden sharp reversal of the rise in house prices.

Market Sector Developments

Wood raw material including wood energy

Following record removals in 2004, roundwood removals are forecast to grow slightly in 2005 with further modest growth in 2006. The storm damage in Slovakia in late 2004 (7 million m³ affected), and the Baltic region in early 2005 (85 million m³ affected, of which 75 million m³, mostly spruce, in Sweden) influence these trends. In Sweden, almost half the windblown volume has been harvested, although much is still at roadside or being stocked, and the work is expected to be complete by the first half of 2006. Fellings have risen in the affected area of South Sweden and fallen elsewhere. Exports of spruce have risen, and imports fallen. Pre-storm market conditions are expected to return in 2007-2008. The hurricanes that battered the Gulf region of the US in late 2005 will also bring large volumes of roundwood to the market, at the same time as creating a huge demand for housing repair and reconstruction. Global competition has forced down roundwood prices on many markets, although the rising demand for wood energy may

cause more positive price signals. There is evidence that consumption of energy wood is growing in many regions under the influence of a high oil price and official policies to reach renewable energy goals and Kyoto Protocol commitments.

Sawn softwood

Consumption of sawn softwood was at record high levels in 2004 in the UNECE region, and is forecast to increase by approximately 2% in 2005 and 2006 in Europe and North America, and by even more in Russia. Production and trade are similarly forecast to rise to new records in all subregions in 2005, although in 2006, exports are expected to drop slightly in Europe and North America. For the first time since 1998, exports of Russian sawn softwood are not forecast to increase in 2006, in line with an anticipated rise in domestic consumption. Russia's exports to its important UK market have fallen because of lack of certification of sustainable forest management, although other environmentally sensitive European markets have been maintained. In order to achieve better cooperation between the woodworking industries the European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois) has launched the Roadmap 2010 action plan for public recognition of wood products as the leading material. The windstorms in the Baltic Sea region in January 2005 led to an oversupply of roundwood, mainly in Sweden: this will raise Swedish sawnwood production by an estimated 6% in 2005, or by 1 million m³. North America became a net importer for the first time in 2004, and this situation is forecast to continue in 2005 and 2006, despite increases in production in both Canada and the United States. The September 2005 hurricanes in the Gulf region destroyed up to a 400 000 (wood-based) homes, and damaged a similar number, and will create an additional demand for sawnwood and other wood products for their reconstruction and repair.

Sawn hardwood

The Committee's forecasts for sawn hardwood markets are optimistic for 2005 and 2006, with rises in Europe and North America for consumption, production and trade. Demand for sawn hardwood is forecast to rise in 2005 by 5% in Europe, and 4% in North America, and by lesser amounts in 2006. European exports are forecast to continue falling in 2005, with a slight rise in 2006, while exports are expected to end a 4-year drop and begin rising. The US forecasts large import increases in 2005 and again in 2006,

presumably from offshore, while it also forecasts large increases in exports in 2005, up by 5%, and in 2006, up by 9%, with some of the increase going to Europe. Exports to the Pacific Rim will slow from the record levels in 2004. One reason for the optimistic forecasts for 2006 are new hardwood promotion efforts in the US by the Hardwood Federation, and in Europe by the European Hardwood Export Council. Hardwood producers and traders are turning increasingly to certification for assurance of the sustainability and evidence of legality of the timber. Despite the positive nature of the forecasts in Europe, hardwood trade associations drew attention to poor economic viability of the sector. Severe price erosion has been experienced for beech sawnwood in Germany, falling by 60% over the last 7 years. Beech sawlogs have dropped more, by 87%, down to a price in 2004 of Euro 52/m³. Meanwhile over the past 5 years, a few large-scale hardwood sawmills have been built in western Europe, while a number of smaller mills have gone bankrupt. Sawn hardwood producers in both North America and Europe are losing domestic markets for furniture manufacturing as capacity for these sawnwood-consuming industries moves to eastern Europe, CIS and Asia.

Wood-based panels

Consumption of wood-based panels (plywood, particle board, OSB and fibreboard) in Europe in 2004 attained a new record level of 59.2 million m³. The Committee's forecasts confirm continuation of this trend. In 2005 consumption will increase by 2.7% to 60.8 million m³ and marginally in 2006, with MDF and OSB continuing their strong growth. However, production costs are expected to increase as a result of record oil prices which are raising production energy, resin/glue and transport costs. Industries in Europe and North America expect higher competition for wood raw material notably residues and small diameter wood as a consequence of policies to develop the wood-energy sector. The increase of panel consumption is expected to be stronger in the CIS countries than in Europe, 6.3% in 2005 and 2006 attaining 10.2 million m³ in 2006. Plywood exports from the Russian Federation, which exceed domestic consumption, will further increase in 2005 by 4.3% to 1.5 million m³. In North America overall consumption of panels is forecast to increase marginally in 2005 to 69.7 million m³ and by a further 1.6 % in 2006. Demand for OSB continues to be strong. Imports from China of plywood and wooden furniture have increased sharply.

Paper, paperboard and wood pulp

Consumption of paper and paperboard is expected to continue to expand steadily in all parts of the region in 2005, and 2006, by 1-2% in 2005 in Europe and North America and around 3% in Russia. Production and exports in Europe will drop slightly in 2005, chiefly because of a lockout in Finland which stopped production for several weeks. Competition is global and intense, leading

to consolidation measures to correct possible over supply. Profitability is generally rather low, and strongly influenced by exchange rate movements. Fibre supply is a concern for the industry due to the competition for wood supplies from renewable energy. Certification is considered essential to maintaining the good image of paper and paperboard with consumers.

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