

Brazilian Association for Mechanically Processed Timber

The Fiftieth Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC)

MARKET DISCUSSION:

***DOMESTIC RESOURCES AND DEMAND,
ROLE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCREASED IMPORTS:
TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF BRAZIL AS AN EMERGING MARKET***

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 05th 2014

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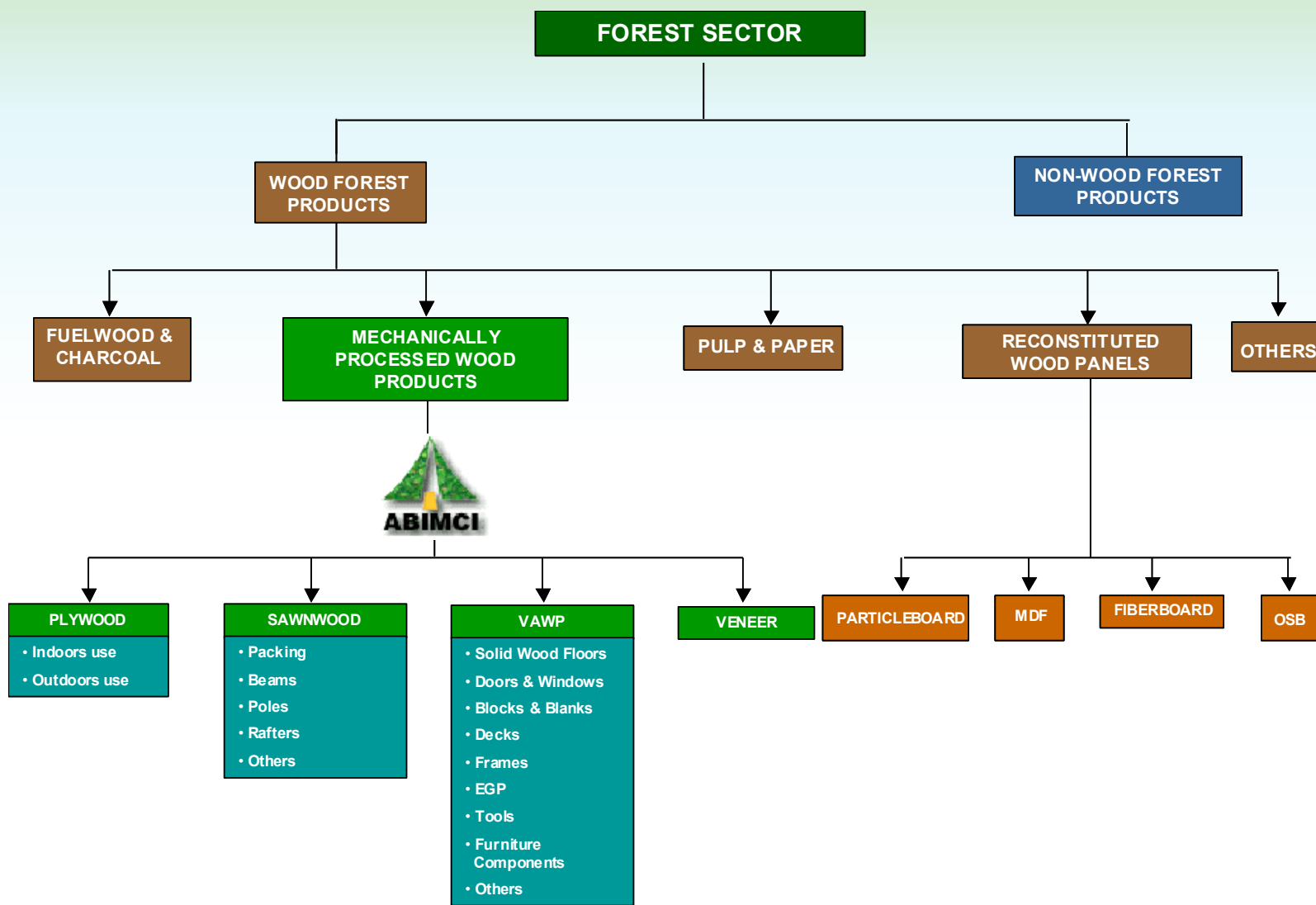
About ABIMCI

ABIMCI – Brazilian Association for Mechanically Processed Timber

- Established in 1972
- Headquarter in Curitiba, Brazil
- Over 100 member companies representing large part of national timber industry
- Market segments: forest producers, companies of timber, plywood, Value-Added Wood Products: door, solid flooring, frame segments, machinery suppliers, others
 - Actions on political, commercial and institutional-related topics, guaranteeing the development and growth of the timber industry
 - Makes the interface between member companies and the government
 - Coordinating certification programmes
 - Solidwood Sector Yearbooks
 - National association managing the Brazilian Technical Norms (ABNT) for timber
 - Maintaining several international operational agreements

About ABIMCI

ABIMCI – Brazilian Association for Mechanically Processed Timber



About ABIMCI

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■ MAIN PRODUCTS

- SAWNWOOD
 - { PINE
 - { TROPICAL

- PLYWOOD
 - { PINE
 - { TROPICAL

- VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS
 - { MOULDING
 - { DOORS
 - { FLOORING
 - { EGP
 - { OTHERS

Brazilian Timber Industry History

- **16th -18th centuries**
 - Portugal exploits the Brazilwood (*Caesalpinia echinata*) timber for exports
- **Late 19th – early 20th centuries**
 - **Occupation of State of Sao Paulo**
 - Large tracts of forest converted to coffee plantations
 - Availability of several hardwood species, especially the Peroba (*Aspidosperma polyneuron*)
 - **Occupation of Southern Brazil**
 - Settlement of European immigrants, converting forests for agriculture and pastureland
 - Exploitation of several wood species for domestic and foreign markets, including the Imbuia (*Ocotea porosa*) and the Parana Pine (*Araucaria angustifolia*)
- **Late 20th – early 21st centuries**
 - **Occupation of the Brazilian Amazon**
 - Settlement of Brazilian migrants, with conversion of rainforest to pasture and agriculture
 - Main timber species : Brazilian Chestnut-Tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), Ipe (*Tabebuia serratifolia*), Jatoba (*Hymenaea courbaril*)
 - **Establishment of forest plantations across the country**
 - Mainly Pine, Eucalyptus and Teak planted for several uses, including lumber
 - Mostly in the South, Southeast and Central-West regions

Forest Cover in Brazil

Forest Cover in Brazil

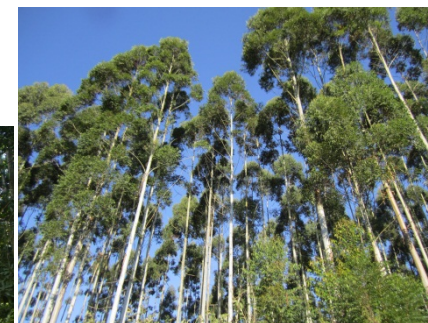
| Forest | Area (Million ha) | % Forest Area | % of Brazil ³ |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Natural Forests¹ | 512.1 | 98.5% | 61.5% |
| Primary | 476.6 | 91.7% | 57.2% |
| Regenerated | 35.5 | 6.8% | 4.3% |
| Forest Plantations² | 7.6 | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| Total | 519.7 | 100.0% | 62.4% |

¹ Amazon Forest: 325.5 million ha

² Pine and Eucalyptus: 93%

³ Brazil total area: 832.5 million hectares

Source: FAO (2010); IBA (2014)



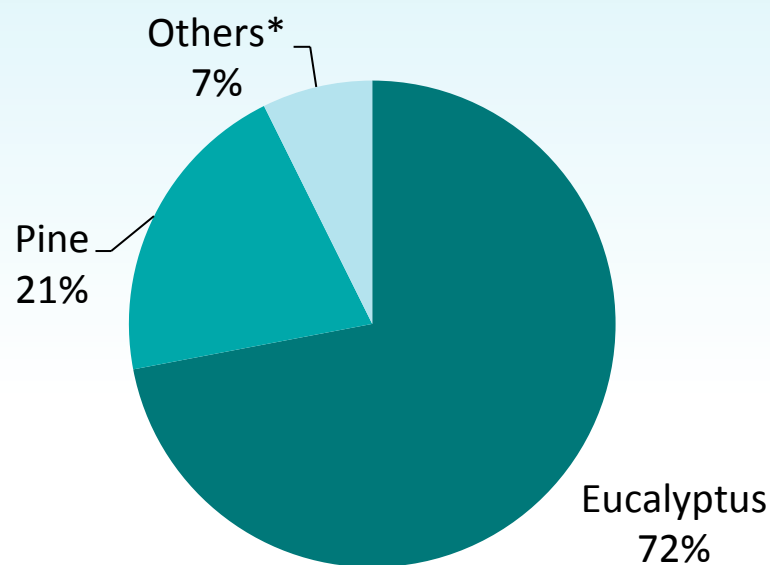
Distribution of Forest Uses in Brazil

| Forest Use | Area (Million ha) | % |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Production | 37.2 | 7.2% |
| Protection | 156.0 | 30.0% |
| - Soil and Water | 102.5 | 19.7% |
| - Biodiversity | 53.5 | 10.3% |
| Social Services | 135.1 | 25.9% |
| Multiple Use | 43.0 | 8.3% |
| Unclassified | 148.4 | 28.6% |
| Total | 519.7 | 100.0% |

Source: FAO (2010); MMA (2012), IBA (2014), FUNAI (2012)



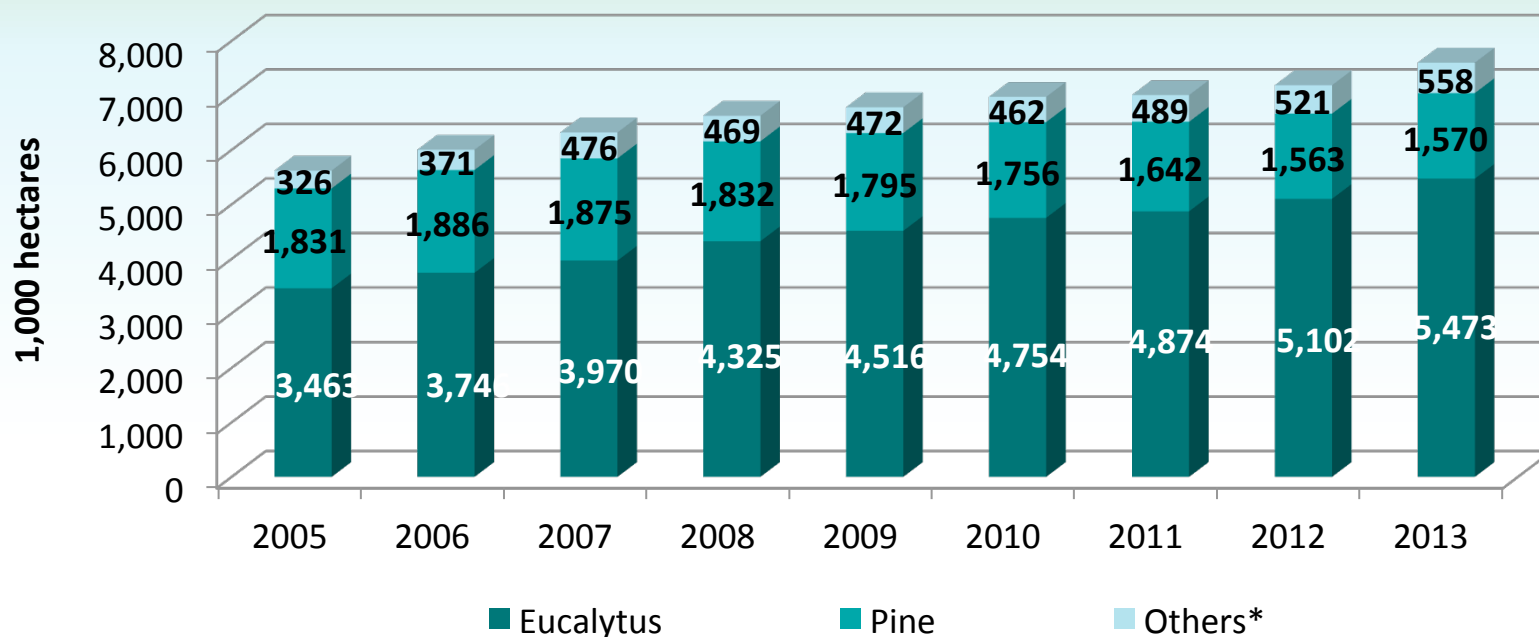
Distribution of Planted Areas with Eucalyptus, Pine and Other Species in Brazil (2013)



TOTAL: 7,600,974 ha

* Other forest species: mainly Rubber-Tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Acacia (*A. mearnsii*, *A. mangium*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Parica (*Schizolobium amazonicum*), Parana-Pine (*Araucaria angustifolia*), Poplar (*Populus* spp.), others.
Source: IBA (2014)

Planted Areas with Eucalyptus, Pine and Other Species in Brazil (2005-13)



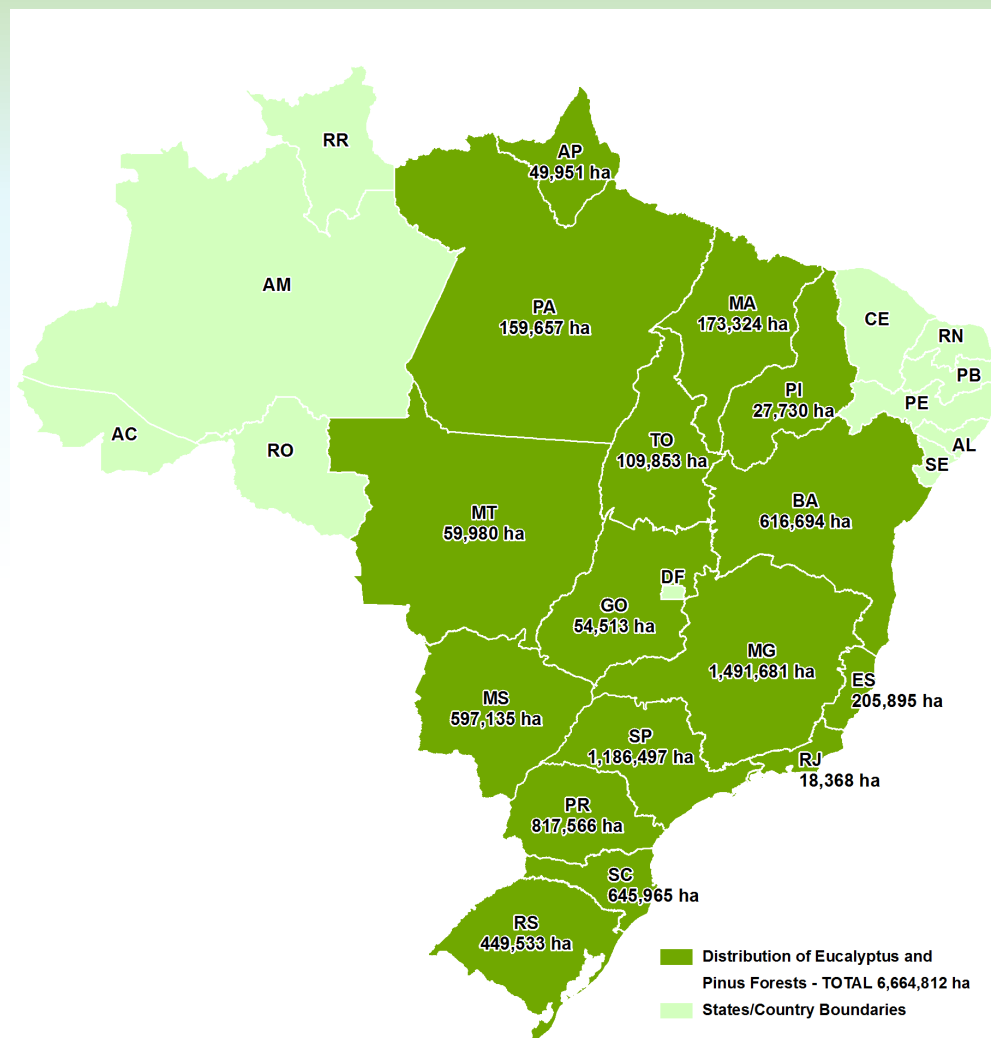
Growth Trend (2005-2013)

Eucalyptus: +5.9% per year



Pine: -1.9% per year

Other Species: +6.9% per year

Distribution of Forest Plantations

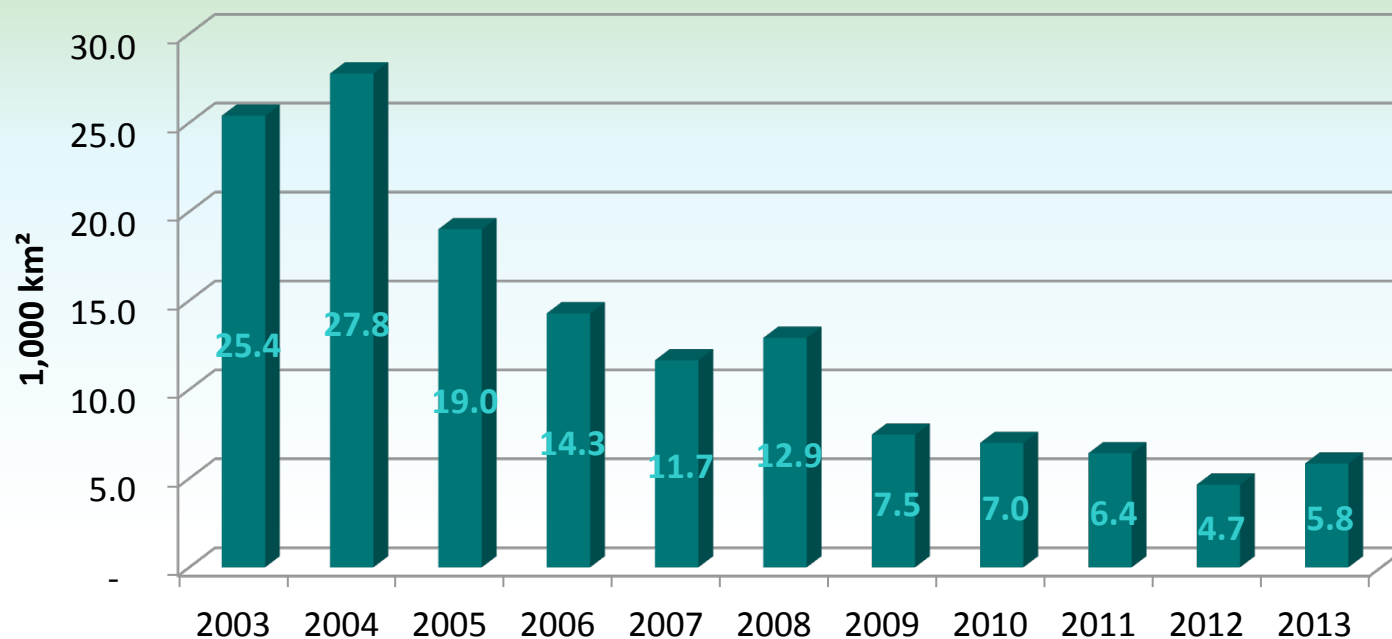


Other Planted Species

| Specie | Uses | Major States with Plantations | Planted Area (2013) | Photo |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Paricá | Plywood, veneer, chips, sticks and VAP | PA | 87,519 ha |  |
| Teak | Veneer, floorings/decks, furniture and other VAP | MT, PA and TO | 88,270 ha |  |

DEFORESTATION

Amazon Deforestation (2003-2013)



Source: MCTI (2013)

Deforestation Trend (2003-2013)

Reduction of 80% in the
last 10 years



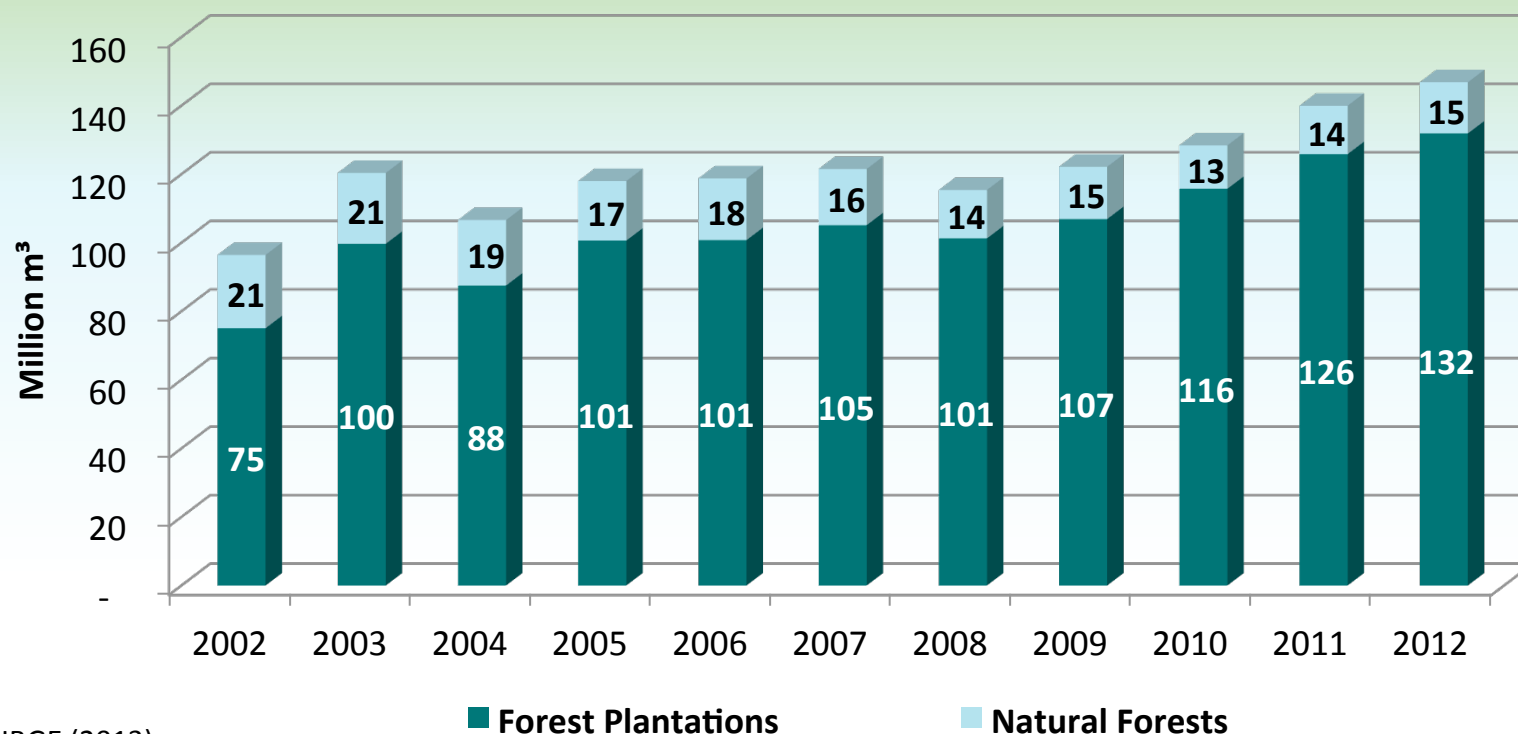


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LOG SUPPLY

Industrial Log Supply (2002-2012)

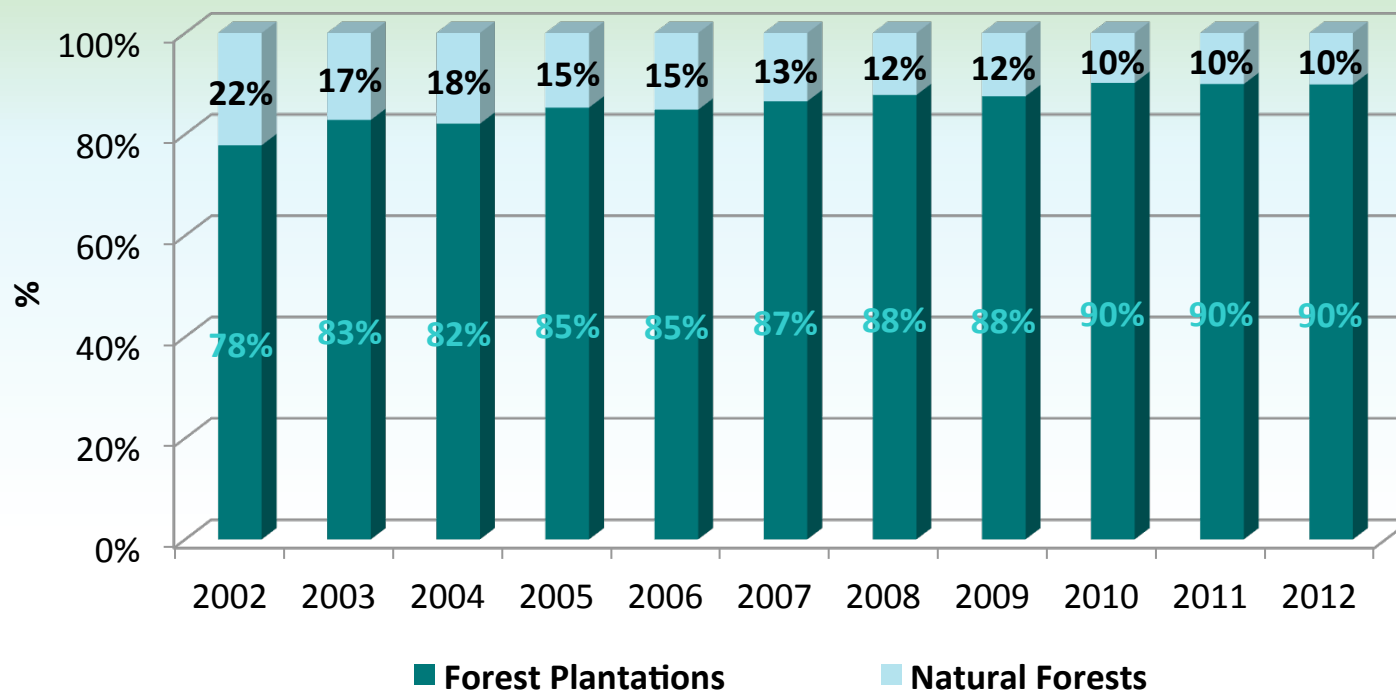


Source: IBGE (2013)

Industrial Log Supply (2002-2012)

- Forest Plantations: +76%
- Natural Forests: -30%

Industrial Log Supply Share (2002-2012)



Source: IBGE (2013)

Perspectives

By 2020 plantations will be responsible for 93-95% of the industrial timber supply.

Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Brazilian Forest Sector

Number of Companies¹ in the Mechanically Processed Timber Industry in Brazil, by Activity (2012)

| Business | Number of Companies | % Share |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Wood packaging and barrels | 1,167 | 5% |
| Wooden parts / artifacts (except furniture) | 9,983 | 41% |
| Pre-manufactured wooden houses | 1,199 | 5% |
| Wooden frames, moldings and wood parts for industrial and commercial facilities | 1,472 | 6% |
| Veneer, plywood, chipboard and particleboard | 538 | 2% |
| Carpentry for civil construction (except furniture) | 4,446 | 18% |
| Sawmills processing log into sawnwood | 4,852 | 20% |
| Sawmills without processing log into sawnwood ² | 725 | 3% |
| Sub-Total Woodworking Industry | 24,382 | 100% |
| Wooden furniture | 33,777 | 100% |
| Sub-Total Furniture Manufacturing Industry | 33,777 | 100% |
| TOTAL | 58,159 | 100% |

¹ Companies with a CNPJ, registered and active in the Board of Trade, which does not necessarily imply being in operation.

² Companies that use already use sawnwood as raw material for the production of other byproducts.

Source: IBPT 2013 adapted by STCP.

Number of Direct Formal Jobs in the Brazilian Forest Sector (2011-2012¹)

| Segment | Number of Direct Formal Jobs | | % Share |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 2011 | 2012* | (2012*) |
| Forest Production | 133,009 | 138,449 | 19% |
| Pulp and Paper | 175,122 | 182,284 | 25% |
| Woodworking | 202,043 | 210,307 | 29% |
| Furniture | 196,647 | 204,69 | 28% |
| TOTAL | 706,821 | 735,73 | 100% |

* STCP's estimate.

Source: RAIS/MTE, complied by STCP.



Number of Direct Formal Jobs in the Mechanically Processed Timber Industry in Brazil by Segment (2008-2012¹)

| Segment | Number of Direct Jobs | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ¹ |
| Wood packaging and barrels | 13,326 | 12,481 | 13,994 | 15,009 | 15,623 |
| Wooden parts / craftwork (except furniture) | 28,237 | 26,509 | 27,16 | 27,139 | 28,249 |
| Veneer, plywood, chipboard and particleboard | 45,089 | 39,491 | 42,045 | 41,208 | 42,893 |
| Carpentry for civil construction (except furniture) | 31,735 | 31,261 | 33,565 | 33,472 | 34,841 |
| Sawnwood | 87,929 | 83,114 | 87,586 | 85,215 | 88,7 |
| Wooden furniture | 171,218 | 172,74 | 188,178 | 196,647 | 204,69 |
| TOTAL | 377,534 | 365,596 | 392,528 | 398,69 | 414,996 |
| Annual Growth (%) | -3.8% | -3.2% | 7.4% | 1.6% | 4.1% |

¹ STCP's estimates

Source: RAIS/MTE (2013) compiled by STCP.

Socioeconomic Indicators for the Forest-based Industry and Mechanically Processed Timber Industry (2011 and 2012)

| Indicator | 2011 | | 2012 | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Forest-based Industry | Mechanically Processed Timber Industry | Forest-based Industry | Mechanically Processed Timber Industry |
| Gross Forest Production Value (GFPV) | US\$ 37.3 billion (1.51% of Brazilian GDP) | US\$ 8.1 billion (0.33% of Brazilian GDP) | US\$ 33.1 billion (1.47% of Brazilian GDP) | US\$ 7.3 billion (0.32% of Brazilian GDP) |
| Number of Companies | -- | -- | 81,200 | 58,200 (72% of Forest Sector) |
| Number of Direct Jobs² | 706,821 | 398,690 | 735,730 | 414,996 |
| | (1.5% of the total jobs in Brazil) | (0.86% of the total jobs in Brazil) | (1.6% of the total jobs in Brazil) | (0.88% of the total jobs in Brazil) |
| Brazilian Exports³ | US\$ 9.6 billion (3.74% of total Brazilian exports) | US\$ 1.73 billion (0.68% of total Brazilian exports) | US\$ 9.0 billion (3.72% of total Brazilian exports) | US\$ 1.66 billion (0.69% of total Brazilian exports) |
| | US\$ 7.5 billion (24.3% of Brazilian's total) | US\$ 1.67 billion (5.6% of Brazilian's total) | US\$ 6.9 billion (35.4% of Brazilian's total) | US\$ 1.57 billion (8.1% of Brazilian's total) |

¹ The number of companies refer to 2012 data. ² RAIS: Annual Social Information Report (*Relação Anual de Informações Sociais*) / Ministry of Labor. ³ Includes wood furniture.

Source: ABRAF, MET, SECEX, STCP Database and others.

Brazilian Forest Policy

Reasons for Constraining Forest Development ...

- Macroeconomic indicators (FX rate, economic growth, others)
- Restrictive legislation (environmental, industrial, labor, others)
- Sector's production chain networking (*capilaridade*)
- Certification (forest and chain of custody)
- Institutional bureaucracy and delays (forests management plans, public forest management, others)

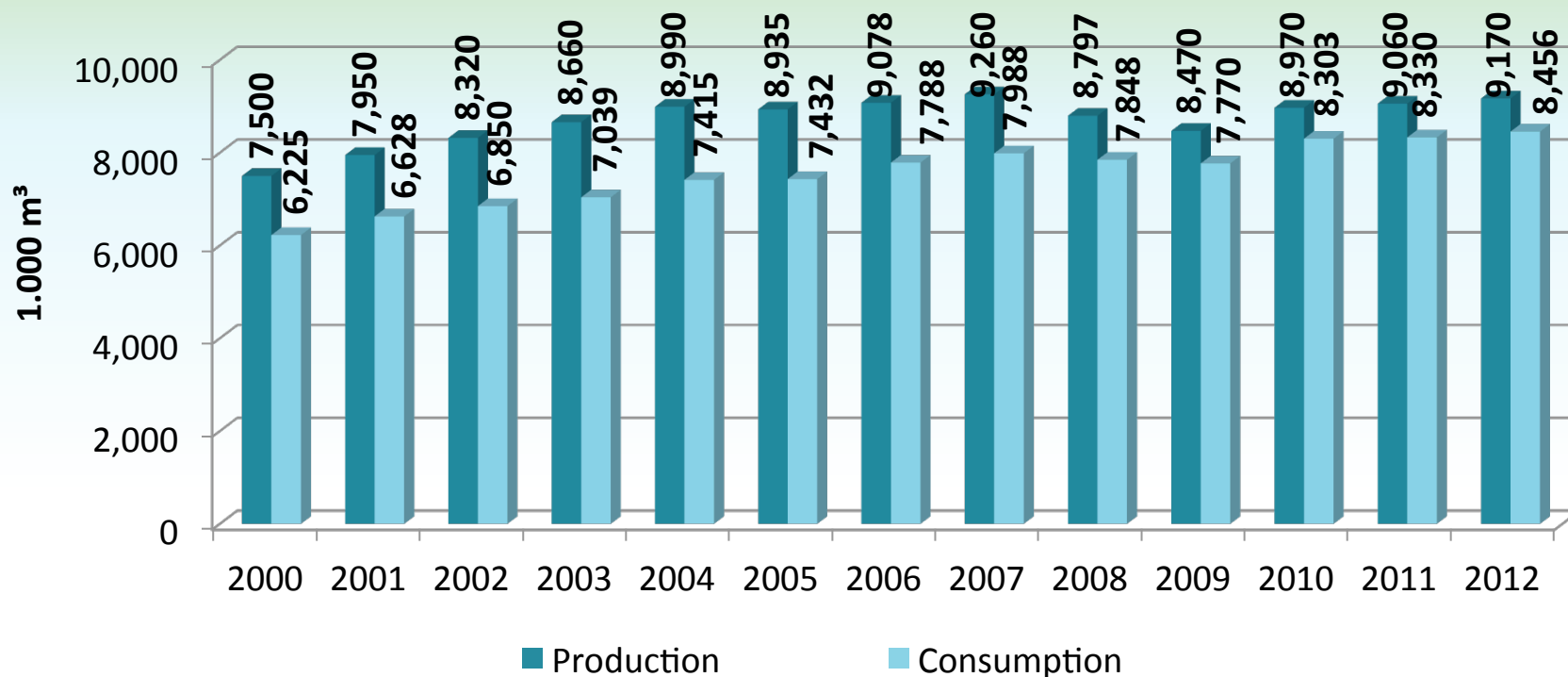
... for some Advancements

- “*Custo Brasil*” (Brazil's Cost)
- Logistics bottleneck
- Faulty infra-structure
- High transaction costs
- Seasonal rainfall patterns
- Lack of institutional interests
- Tariff and quota on imports of Brazilian pine plywood
- ABIMCI's coordinated actions and requests to government:
- Quality certifying programs as well as legal origin certifications
- Work force training
- Seminars and shows
- Tax reductions
- Forest plantation long term policies
- Native forests utilization
- International agreements
- Isolated actions taken by the government:
- Tax exemptions and return of a percentage of paid taxes after goods effectively exported.
- Promotion through apex/camex programs

Market



Brazilian PINE SAWNWOOD Production and Consumption



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

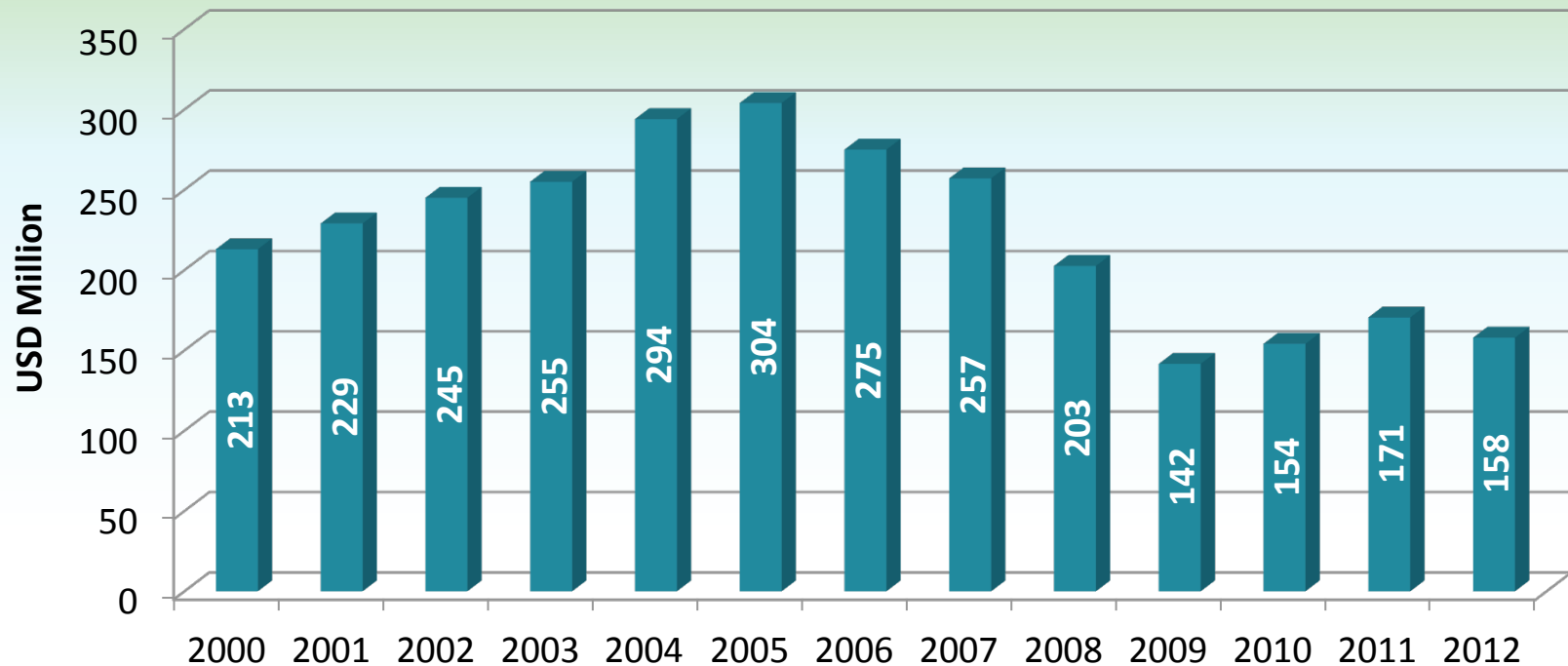
Pine Sawnwood Production and Consumption Trends

Production: +1.7% per year

Consumption: +2.6% per year



Brazilian PINE SAWNWOOD Exports (Value)

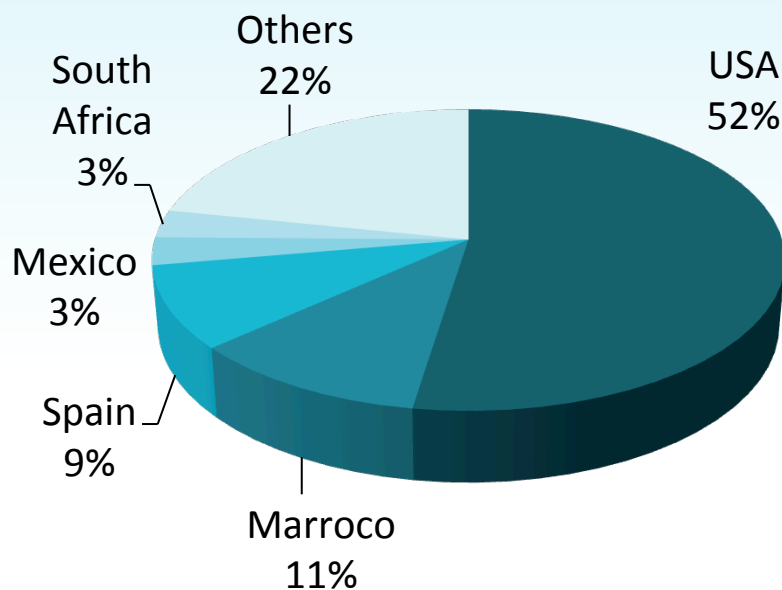


Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Pine Sawnwood Exports (Value)
-2.5% per year

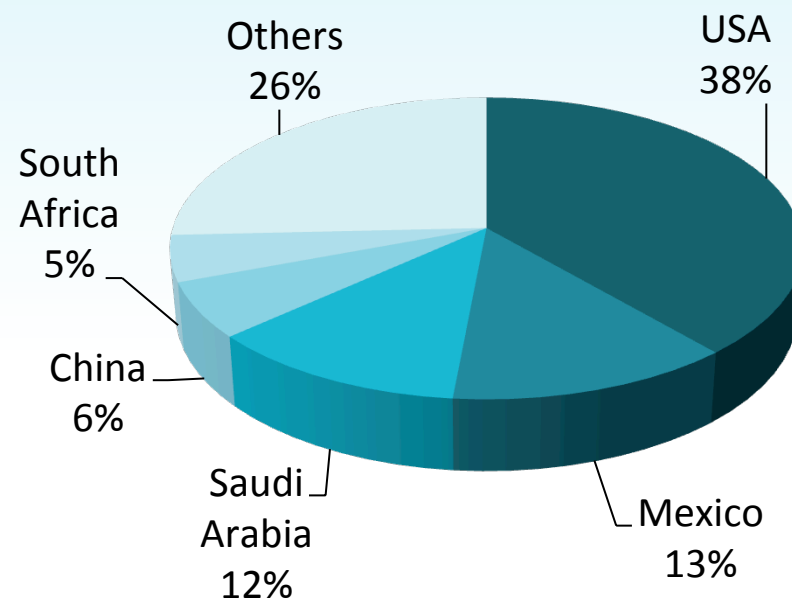
Brazilian PINE SAWNWOOD Exports by Country (Value)

2008



USD 203 million

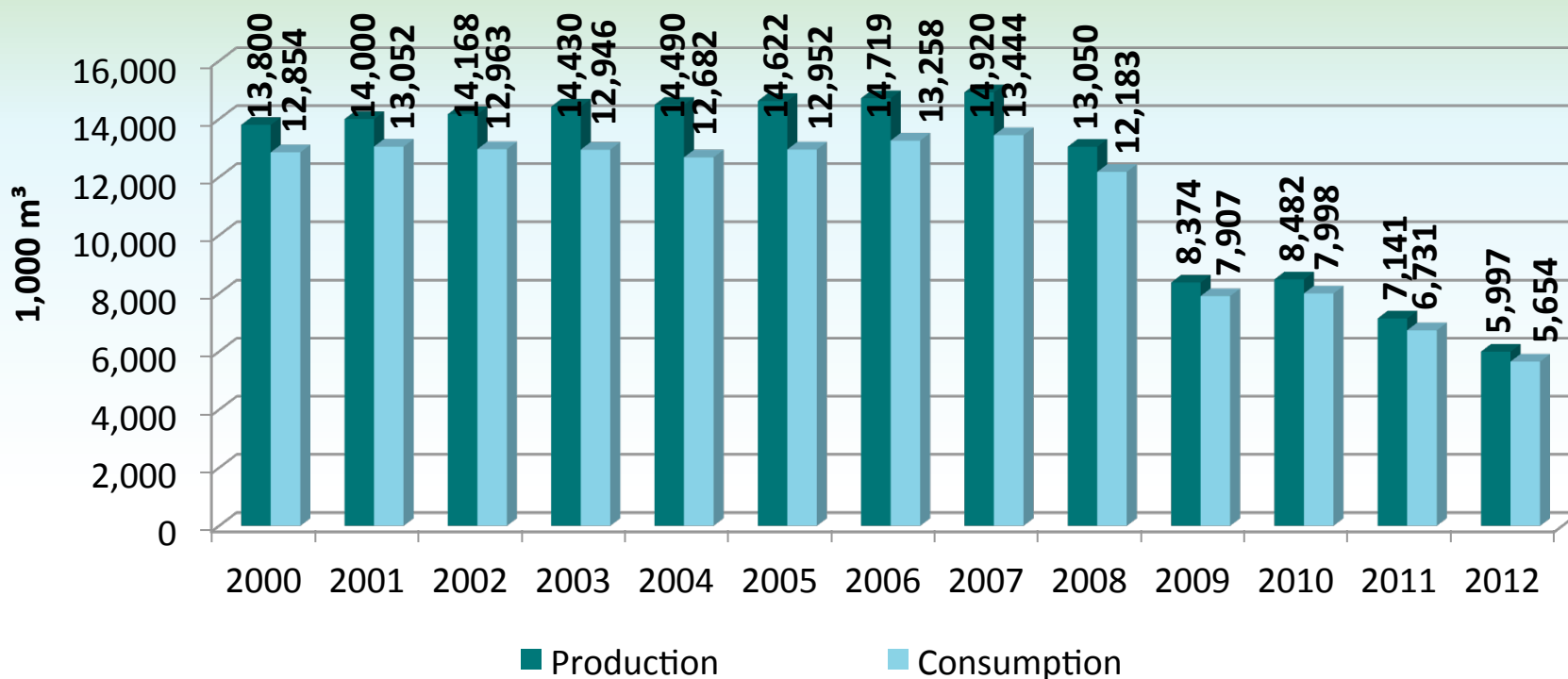
2012



USD 158 million

Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Brazilian TROPICAL SAWNWOOD Production and Consumption



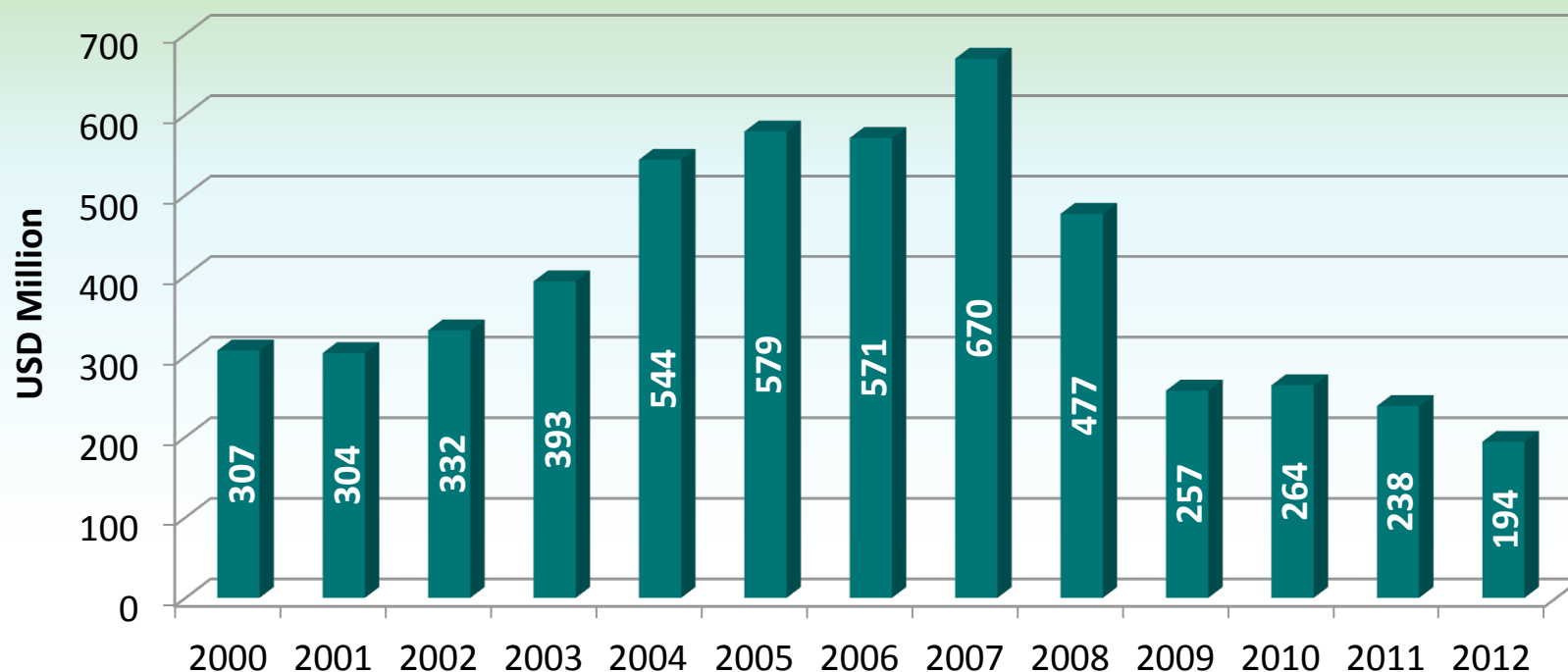
Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Tropical Sawnwood Production and Consumption Trends

Production: -6.7% per year

Consumption: -6.6% per year

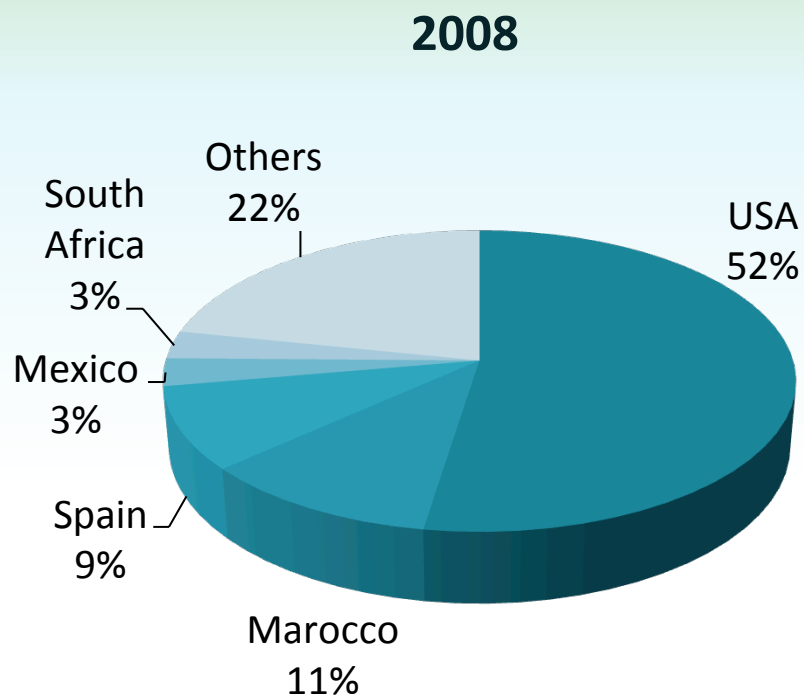
Brazilian TROPICAL SAWNWOOD Exports (Value)



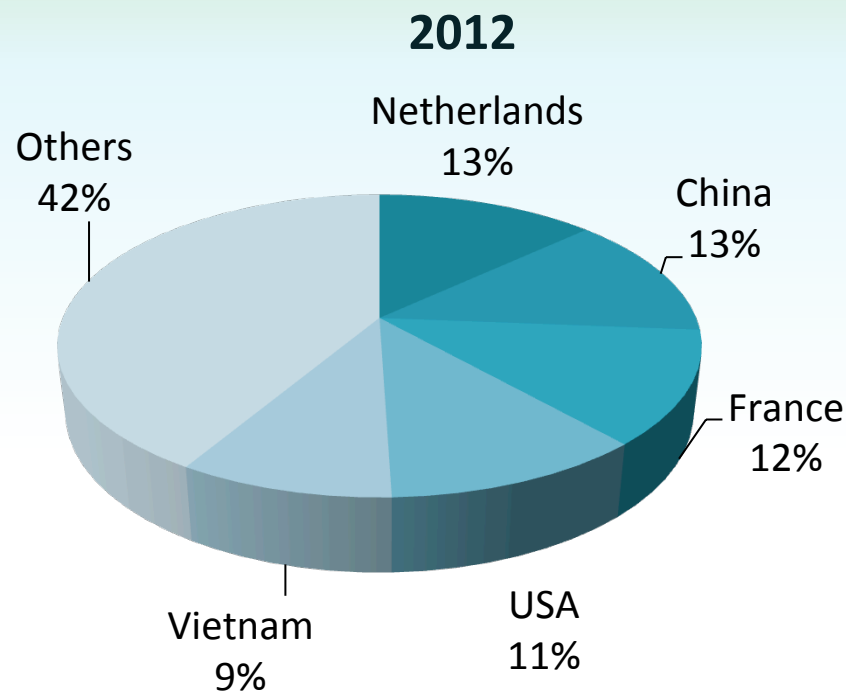
Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Tropical Sawnwood Exports Trend (Value)
-3.8% per year

Brazilian TROPICAL SAWNWOOD Exports by Country (Value)



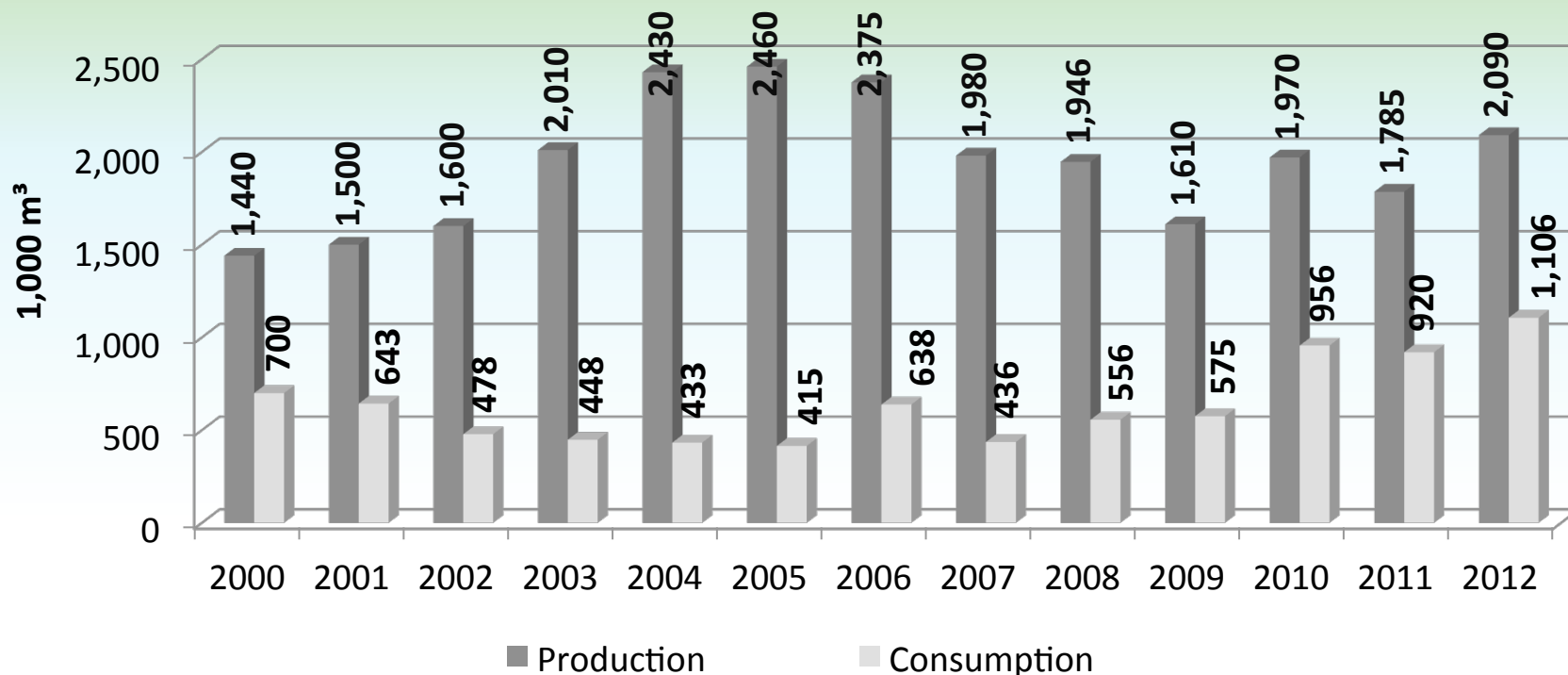
USD 477 million



USD 194 million

Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Brazilian PINE PLYWOOD Production and Consumption



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

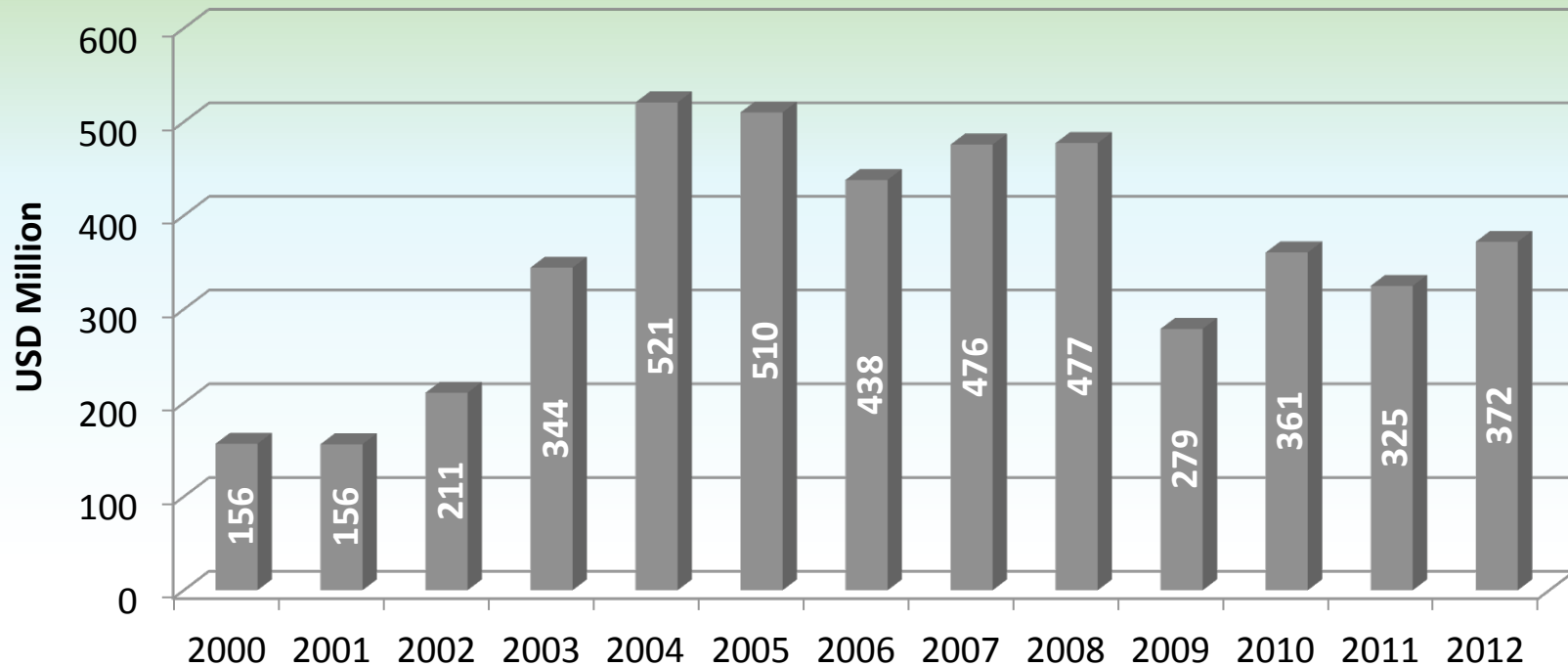
Pine Plywood Production and Consumption Trends

Production: +3.2% per year

Consumption: +3.9% per year



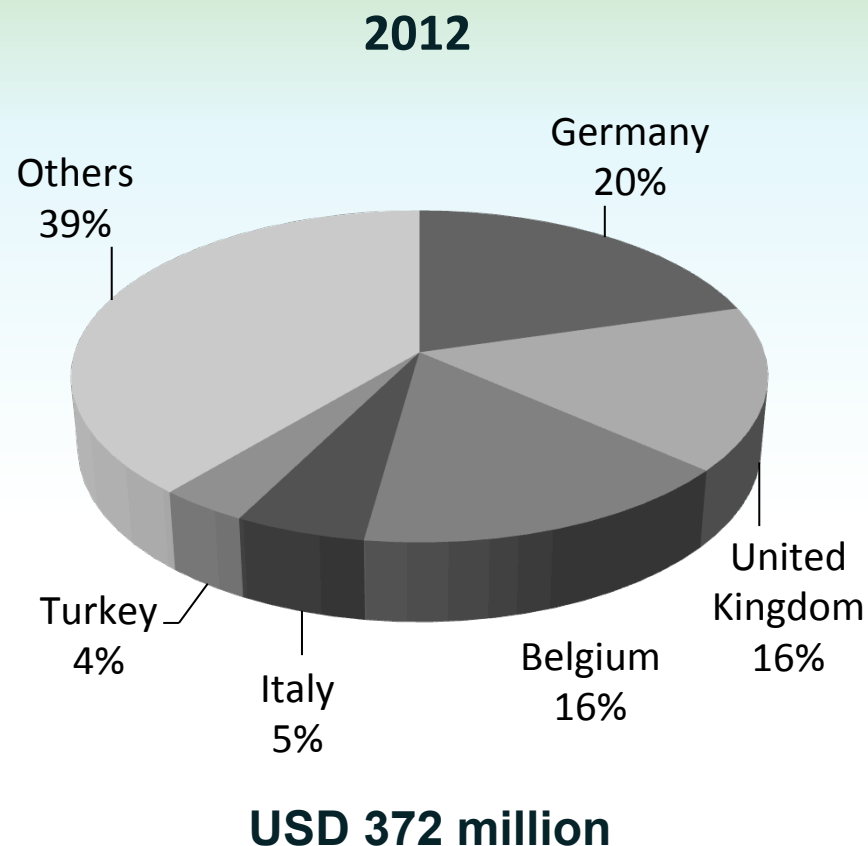
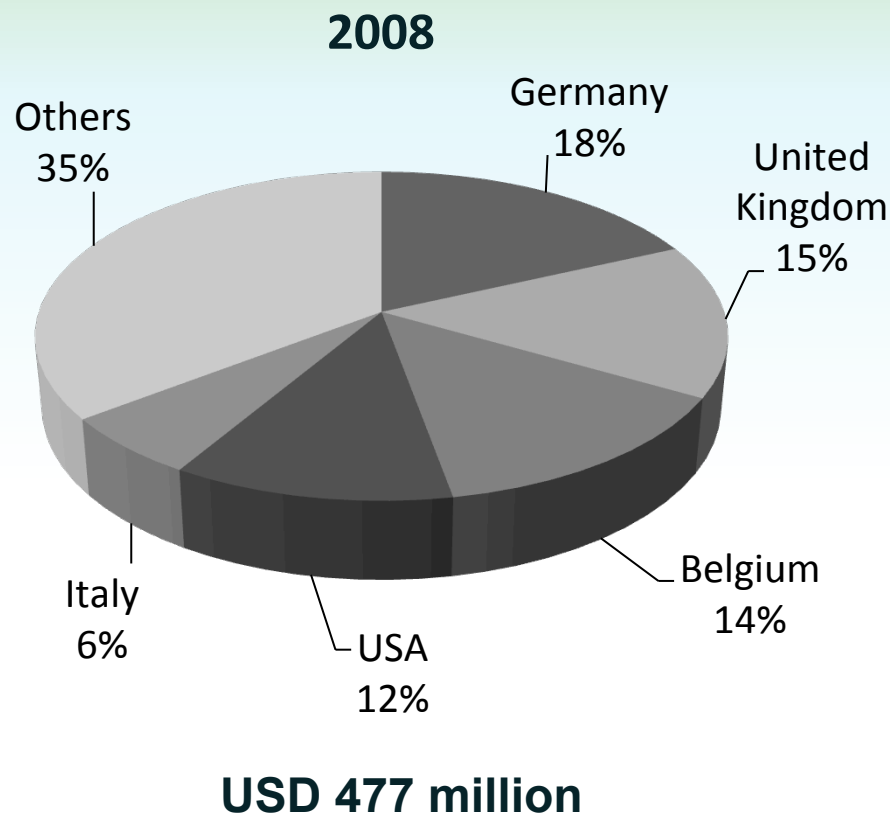
Brazilian PINE PLYWOOD Exports (Value)



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

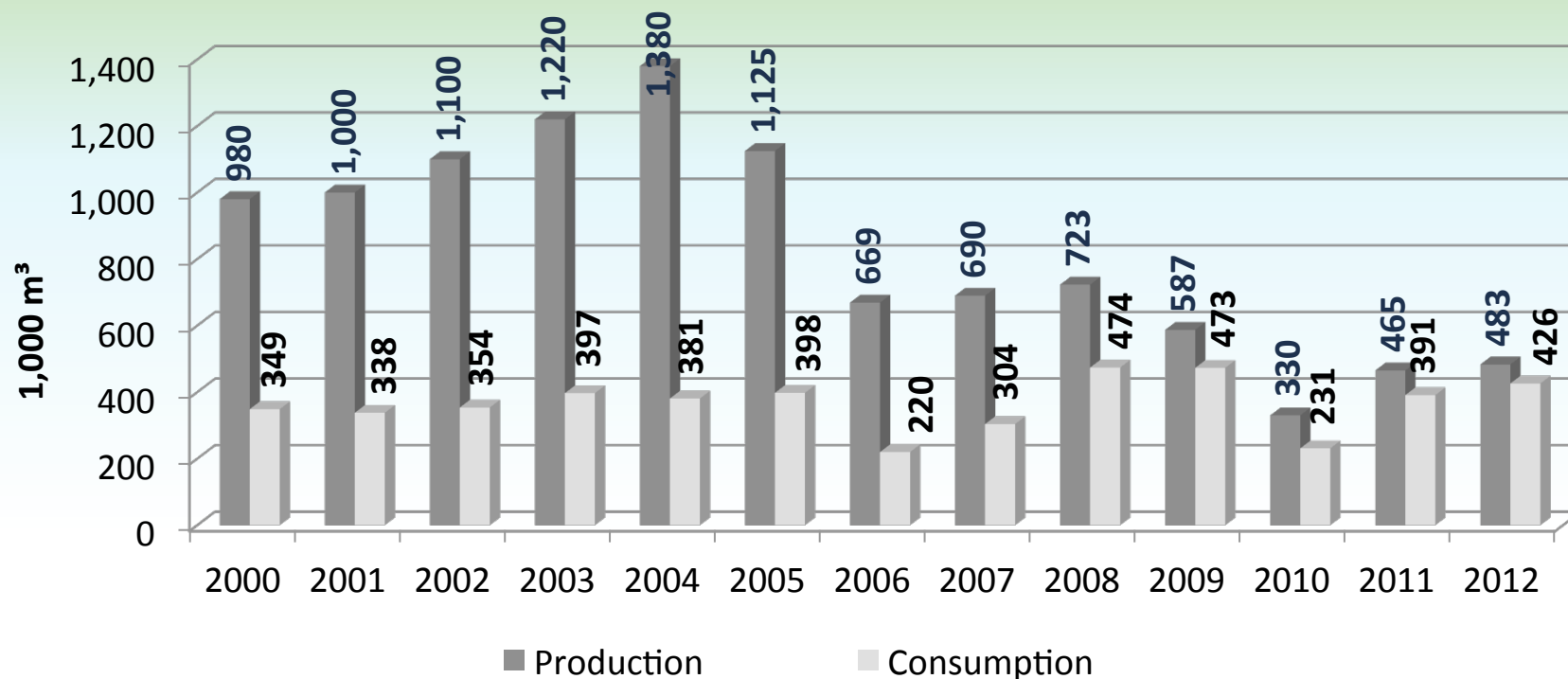
Pine Plywood Exports Trend (Value)
+7.5% per year

Brazilian PINE PLYWOOD Exports by Country (Value)



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Brazilian TROPICAL PLYWOOD Production and Consumption



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

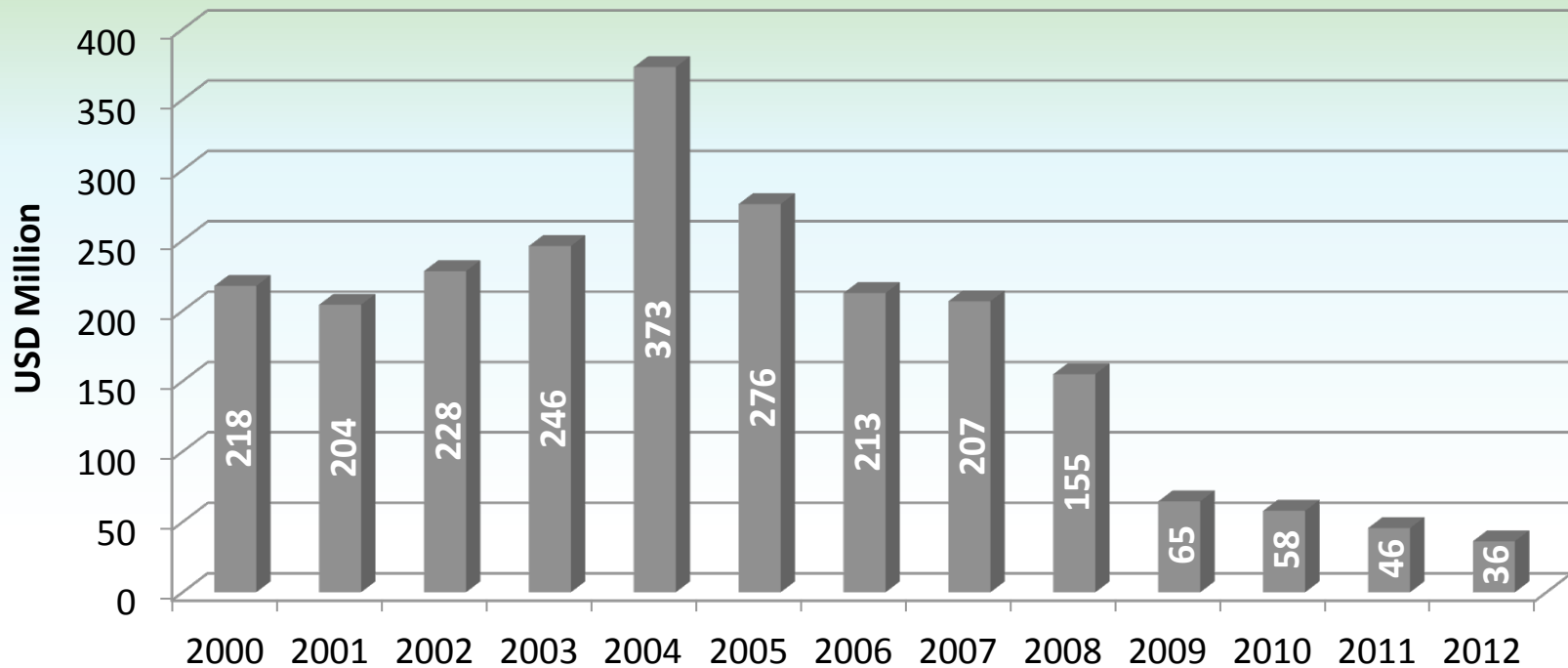
Tropical Plywood Production and Consumption Trends

Production: -5.7% per year

Consumption: +1.7% per year



Brazilian TROPICAL PLYWOOD Exports (Value)

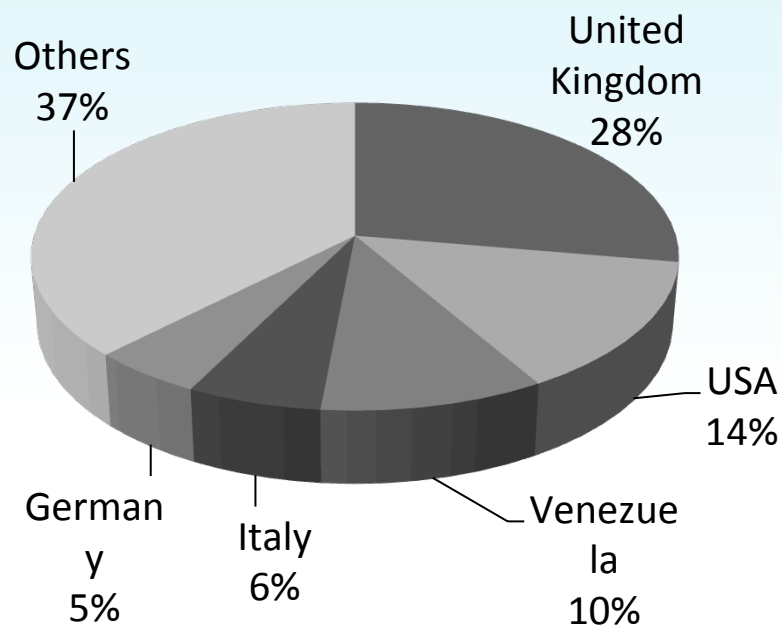


Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Tropical Plywood Exports Trend (Value)
-13.9% per year

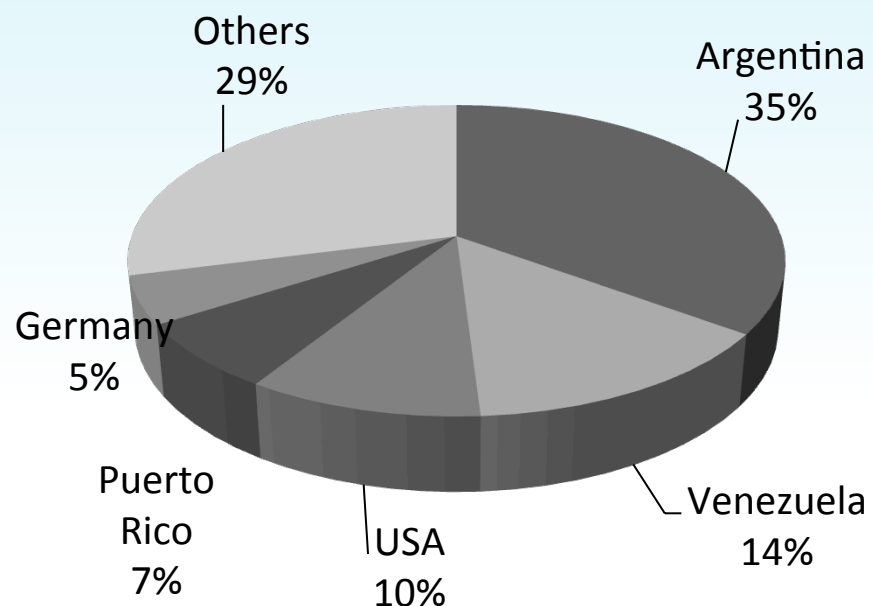
Brazilian TROPICAL PLYWOOD Exports by Country (Value)

2008



USD 155 million

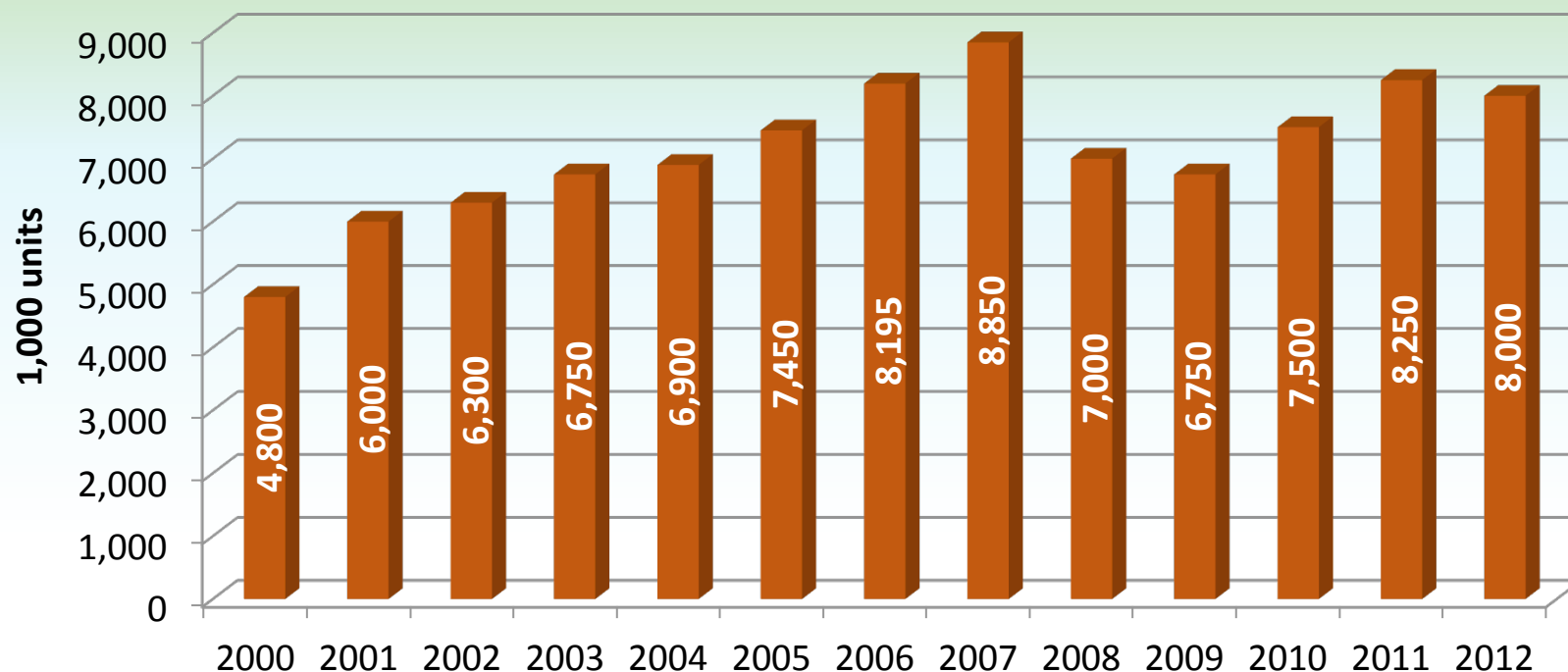
2012



USD 36 million

Source: ABIMCI (2013)

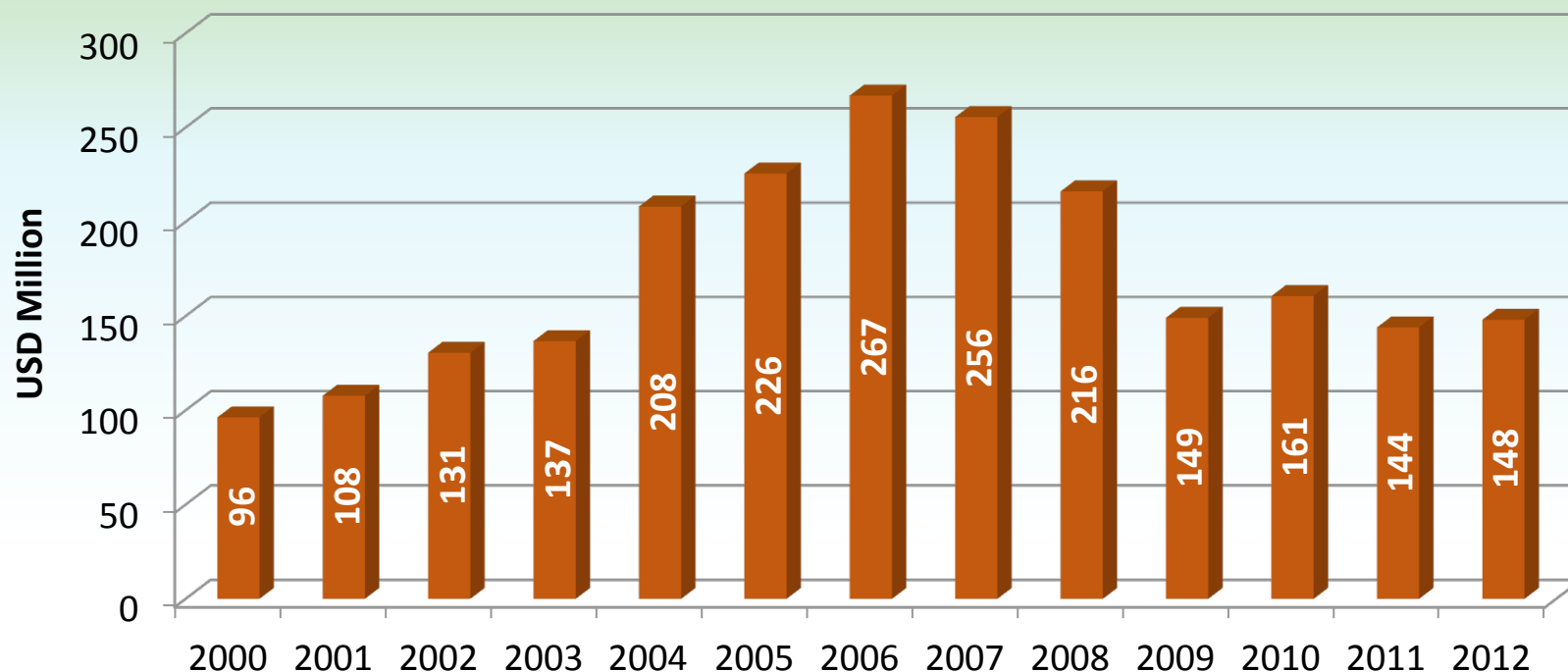
Brazilian WOOD DOORS Production



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Wood Doors Production Trend
+4.3% per year

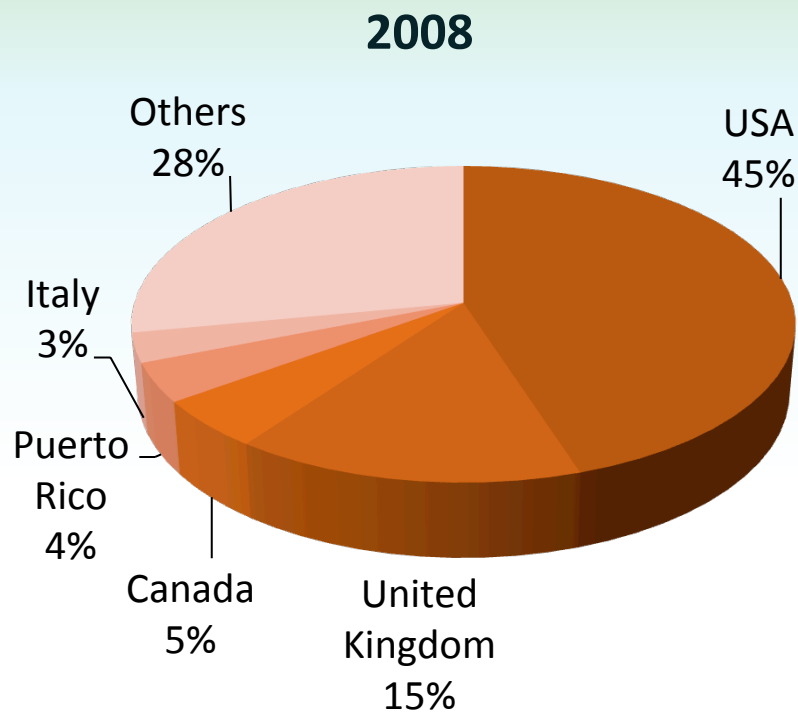
Brazilian WOOD DOORS Exports



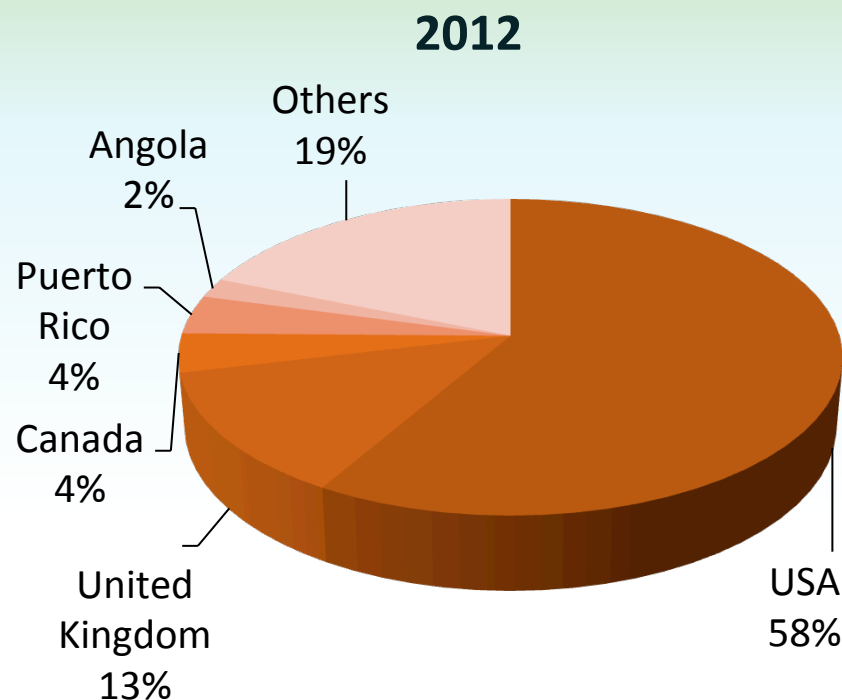
Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Wood Doors Export Trend
+3.7% per year

Brazilian WOOD DOORS Exports by Country (Value)



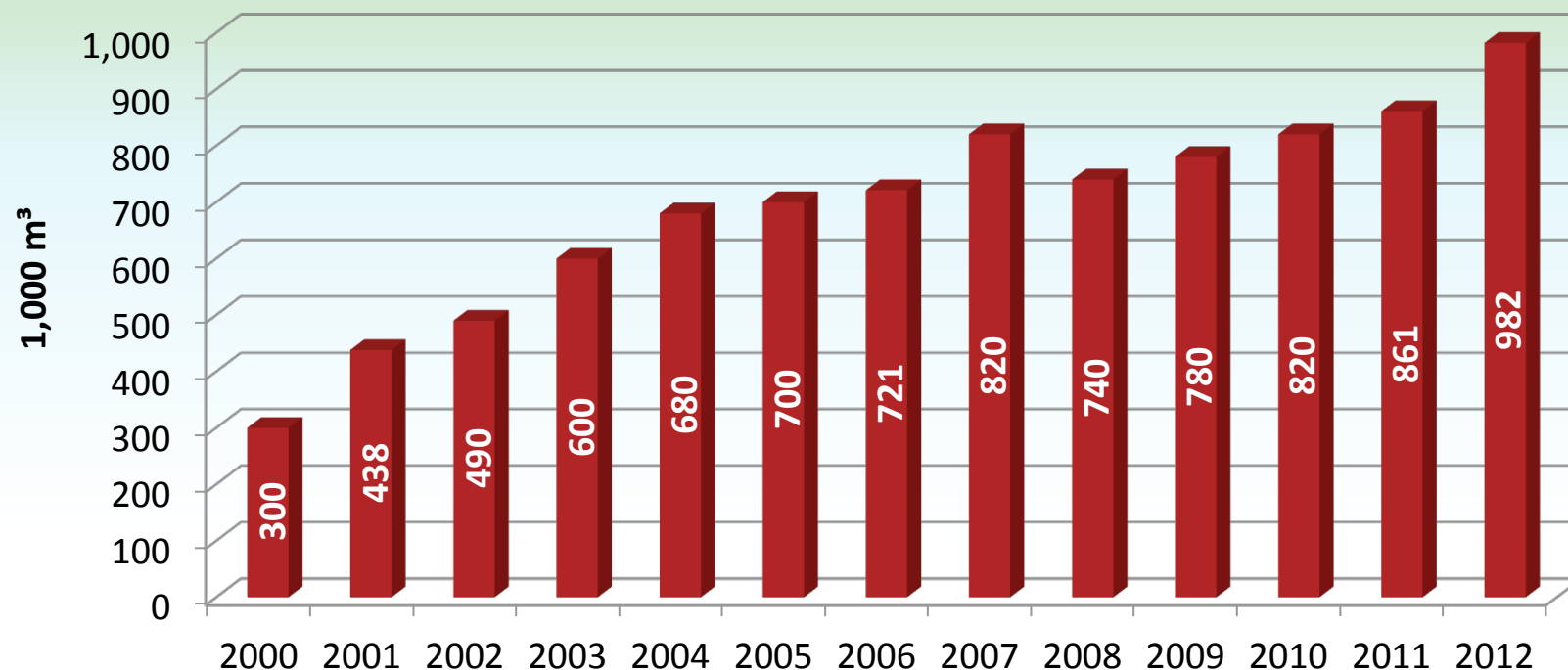
USD 216 million



USD 148 million

Source: ABIMCI (2013)

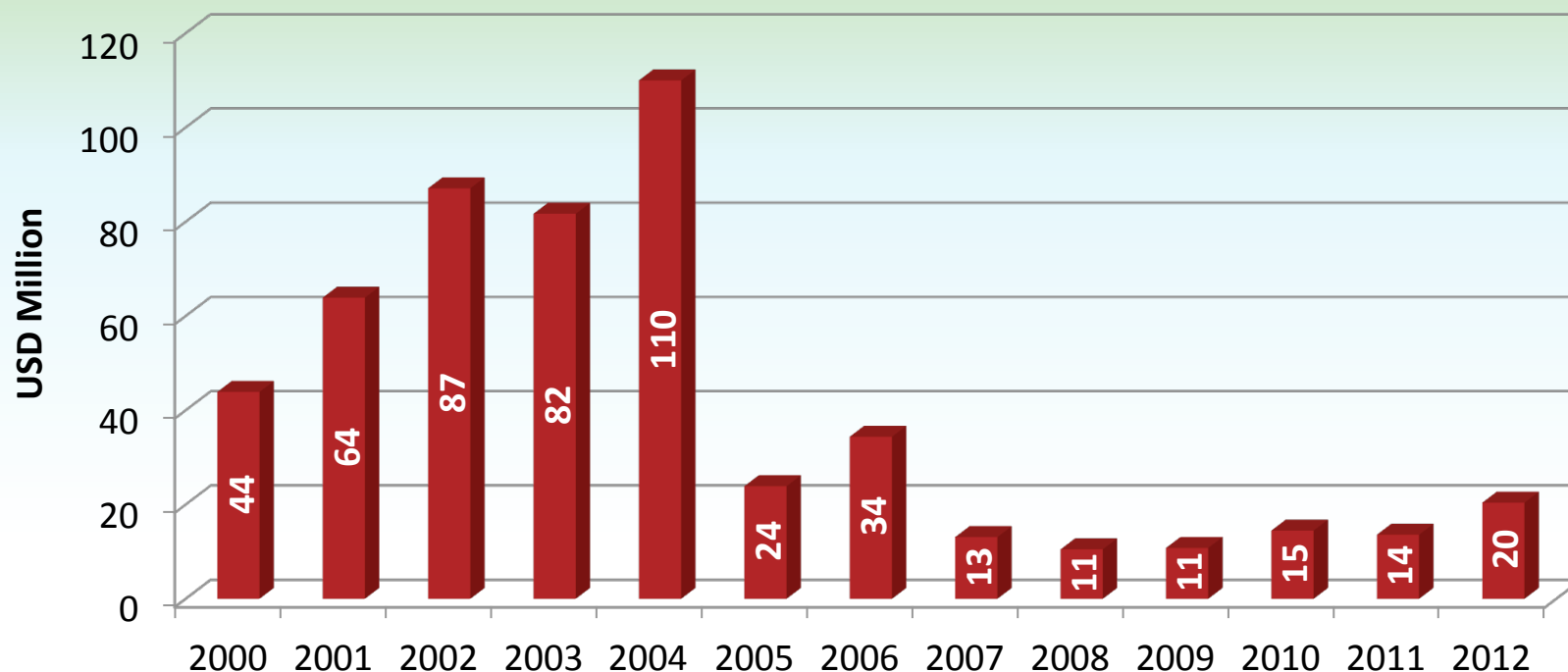
Brazilian WOOD FRAMES AND MOLDINGS Production



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Wood Frames Production Trend
+10.4% per year

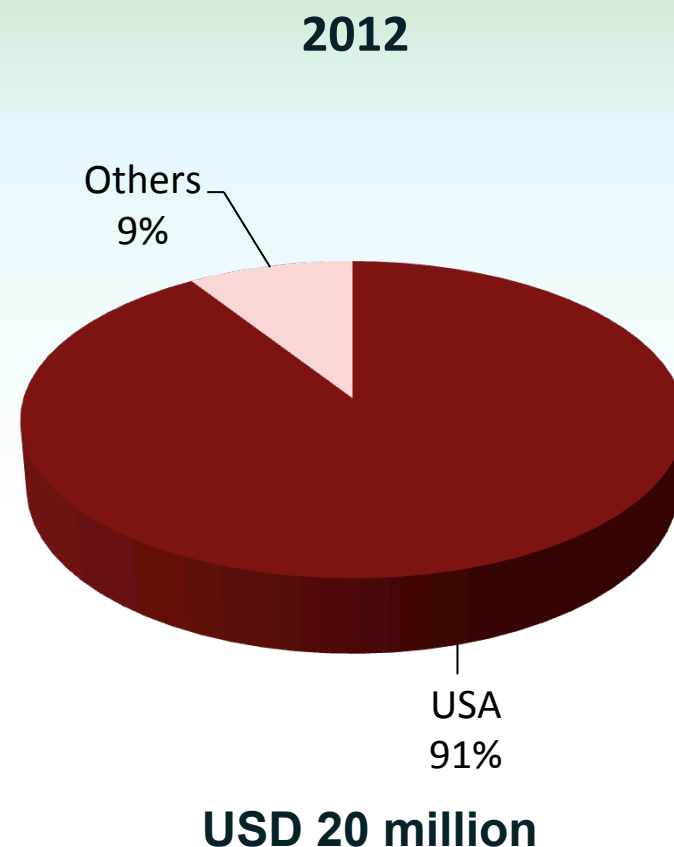
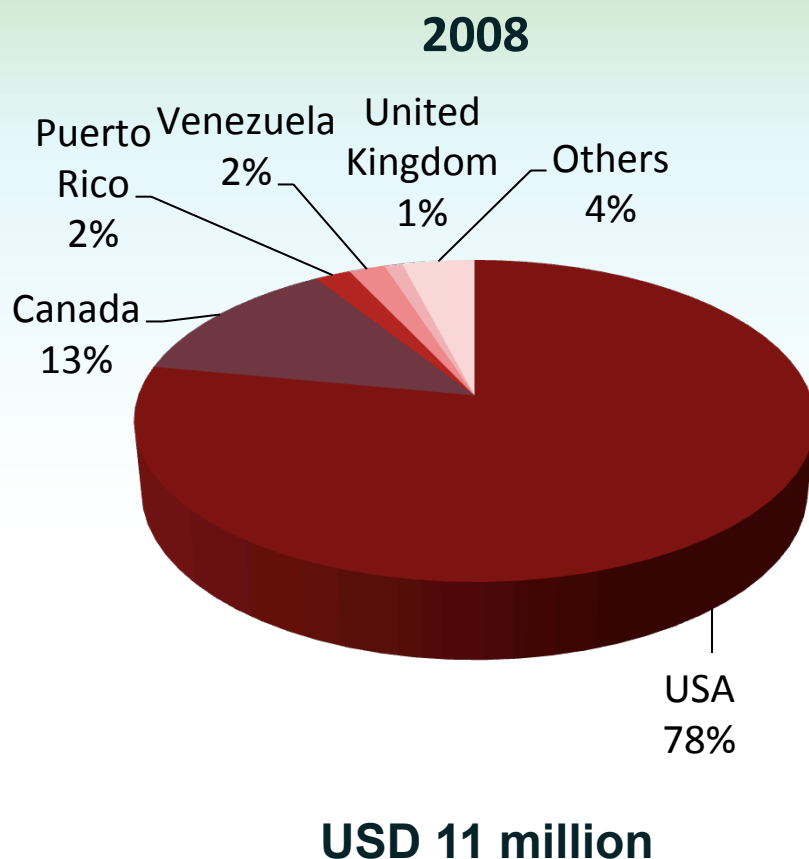
Brazilian WOOD FRAMES AND MOLDINGS Exports (Value)



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

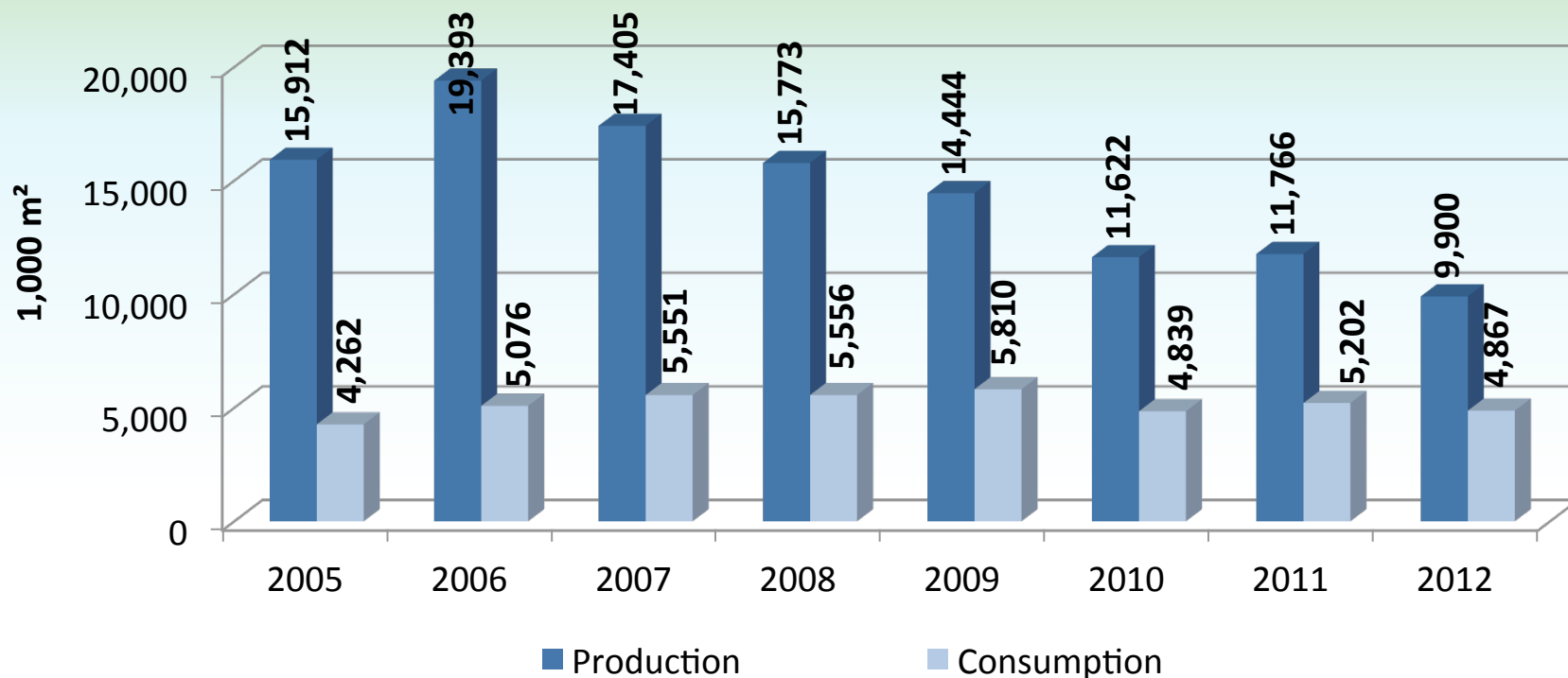
Wood Frames and Mouldings Export Trend
-6.2% per year

Brazilian WOOD FRAMES AND MOLDINGS Exports by Country (Value)



Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Brazilian Solid WOOD FLOORING Production and Consumption



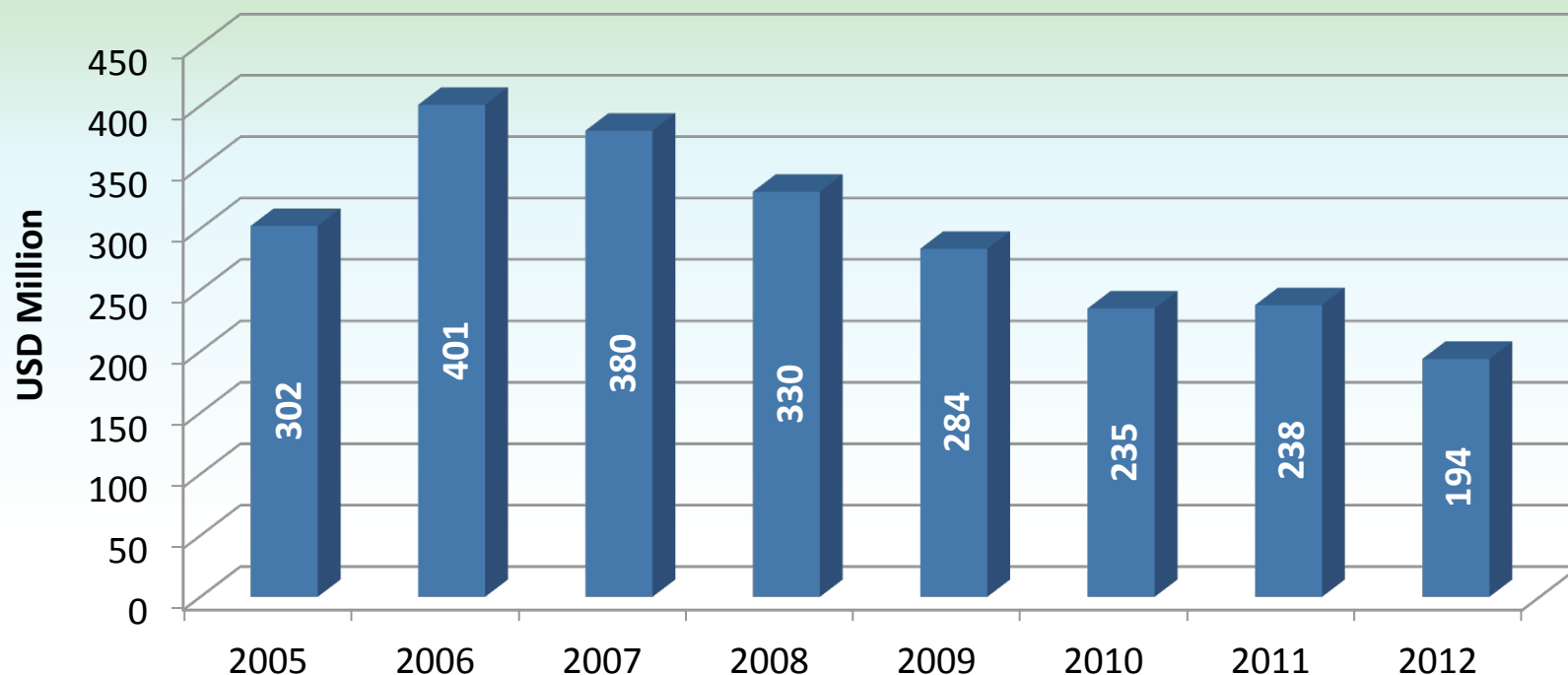
Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Solid Wood Flooring Production and Consumption Trends

Production: -6.6% per year

Consumption: +1.9% per year

Brazilian Solid WOOD FLOORING Exports (Value)

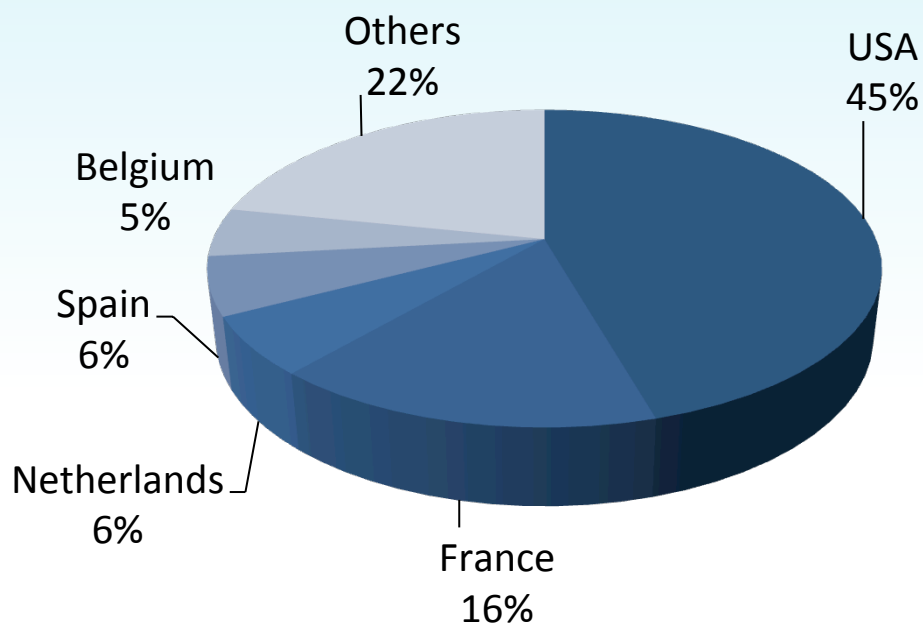


Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Solid Wood Flooring Exports (Value)
+10.4% per year

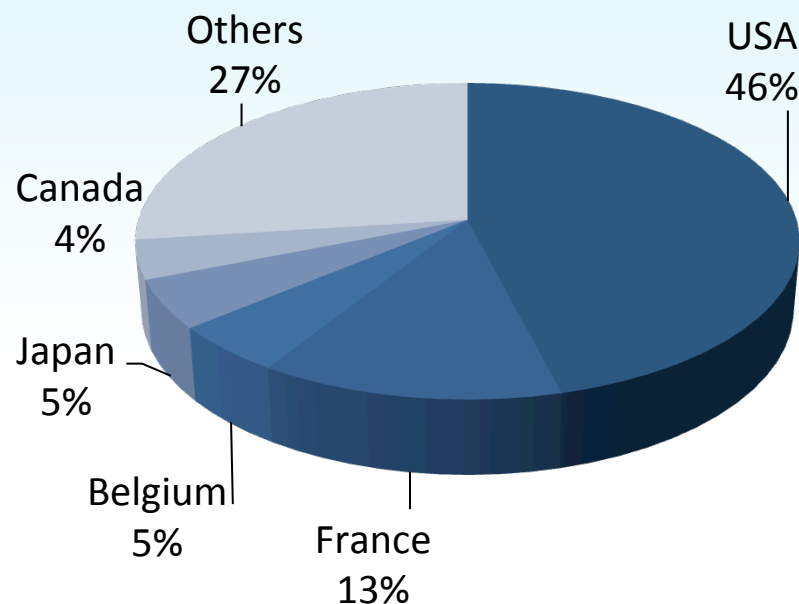
Brazilian Solid WOOD FLOORING Exports by Country (Value)

2008



USD 330 million

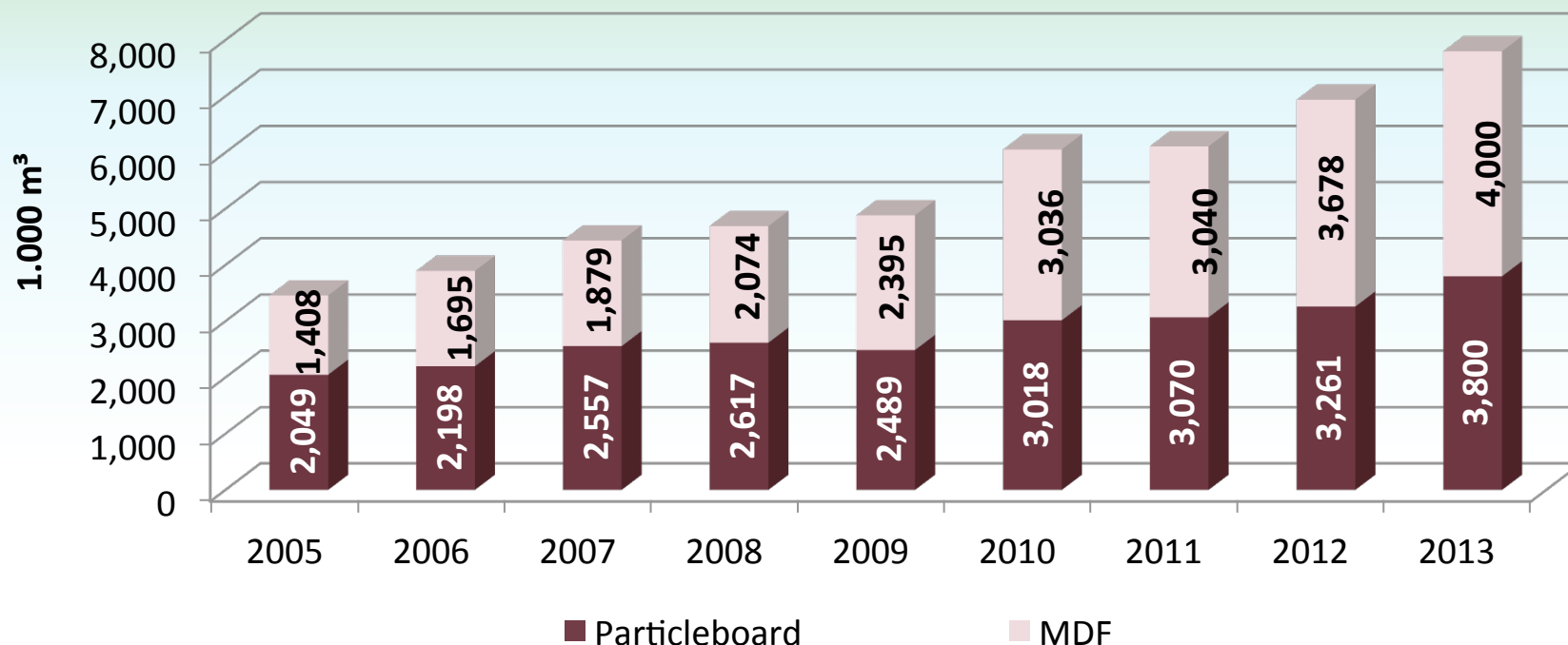
2012



USD 194 million

Source: ABIMCI (2013)

Brazilian RECONSTITUTED-WOOD PANEL Production



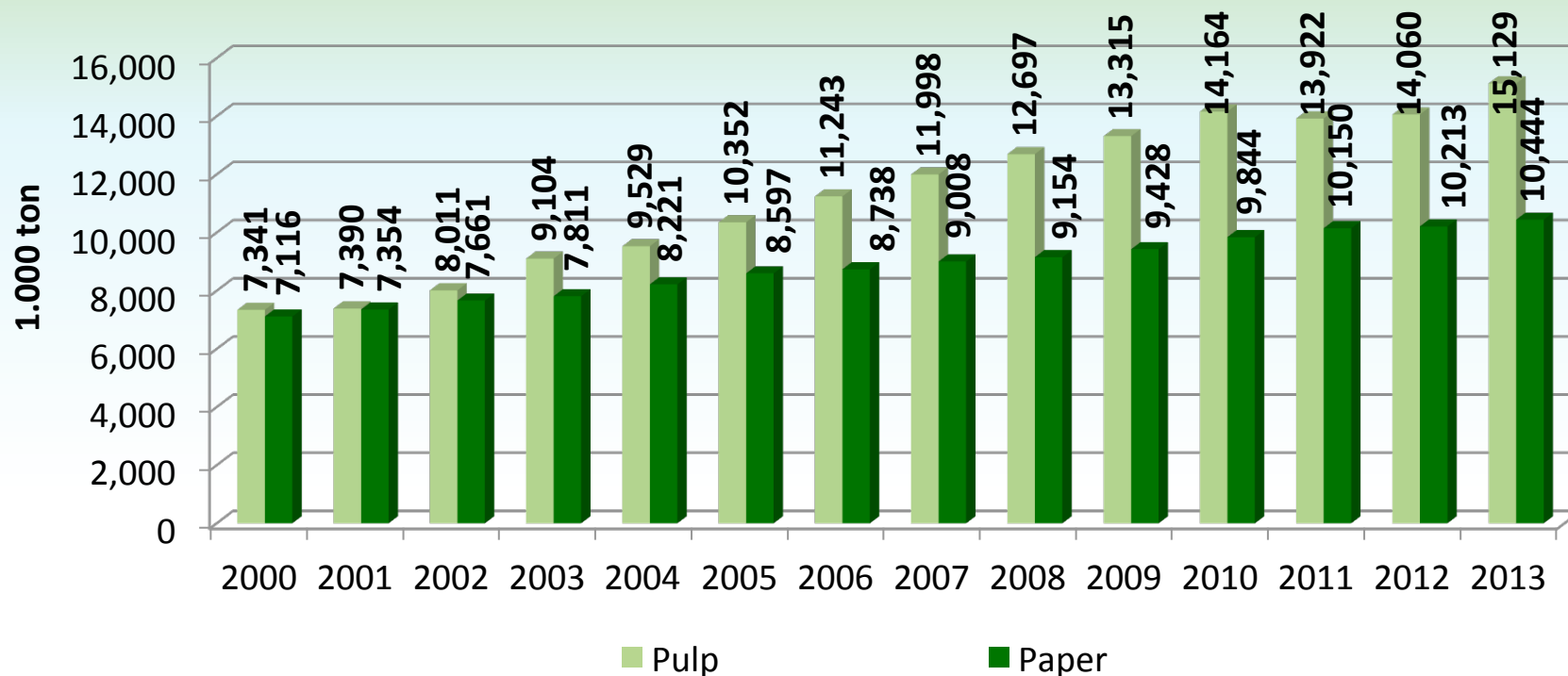
Source: IBA (2014)

Brazilian Wood Panels Production Trend

MDF: +21.6% per year

Particleboard: +10.4% per year

Brazilian PULP AND PAPER Production





Source: FAO (2014)

Brazilian Pulp and Paper Production Trends

Pulp: +5.7% per year

Paper: +3.0% per year

Major Opportunities and Threats for the Mechanically Processed Timber Industry

| Opportunities  | Threats  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of domestic wood consuming market, sustained by civil construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High production costs (increasing price of raw materials, inputs, labor, and other costs) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of credit lines for civil construction (wooden houses) and furniture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from Asian countries, especially China, in the international market |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual recovery of the US market / construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising interest rates in Brazil |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depreciation of BRL against the US Dollar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to raw material from natural forests - bureaucracy in approving management plans |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater involvement of class associations for promotion of the Sector as a whole (ABIMCI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistic barriers, rising production /transport costs, and reducing production scale and profits |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening control by in natural forests by environmental agencies (timber/legal origin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of transportation cost as result of high price of diesel fuel and poor infrastructure logistics |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of tax burden (IPI) for furniture, wood panels and veneers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in obtaining adequate raw material for processing, specially from natural forests |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for new industrial developments (larger scale, new technologies, others) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High tax burden with rigid, inefficient tax system |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector adjustment to adapt to demands from domestic and international markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complexity of legal instruments for production and trade of forest products |

Perspectives 2015-2016

- **Increasing exports of solid wood products (also due to quality/certification programs):**
 - Pine Plywood
 - Wood Frames and Moldings
 - Wood Doors

- **EUTR – FLEGT developments**

- **Growing domestic demand for wood products:**
 - Pine Sawnwood
 - Pine Plywood
 - Tropical Plywood
 - Wood Panels
 - Pulp and Paper

Perspectives 2015-2016

- **Development of the wood frame system:
increasing utilization in civil construction. Committee:**
 - Standardization
 - Raw material
 - Financing
 - Labor
 - Marketing

- **Brazilian Housing Deficit (according to ABIMCI):**
 - About 5.8 million units (2013)
 - Expected 20 million (2030)
 - 40% preference for houses
 - Growing banking financing
 - Positive perspective in housing finance (?)

THANK YOU!

MR. ISAC CHAMI ZUGMAN

E-MAIL:ISAC.ZUGMAN@LAVRASUL.COM.BR



Avenida Comendador Franco, 1341

Campus da Indústria

Jardim Botânico (80215-090)

Curitiba, PR

Brazil

Phone: +55 (41) 3225-4358

E-mail: abimci@abimci.com.br

Web: <http://www.abimci.com.br/>