

Forestry in Guyana
Quarterly Market Report
2003/2



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GUYANA FORESTRY COMMISSION

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METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

Round Measurements (Logs, etc.):

$$27.7 \text{ ft.}^3 \text{ (hoppus measurement)} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Square Measurements (Lumber, etc.):

$$12 \text{ bm} = 1 \text{ ft.}^3$$

$$423.7 \text{ bm} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$35.3 \text{ ft.}^3 = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Charcoal:

$$2.2 \text{ lbs.} = 1 \text{ kg.}$$

$$1 \text{ Bag (40 lbs)} = 18 \text{ kg.}$$

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Dressed Lumber	Wood sawn lengthways from logs, further processed by planing, etc.
Firewood	Includes parts of trees made up into bundles or loads, or cut in a manner in which it is usual to cut wood for burning, and all refuse wood generally, but does not include straight logs or poles of any kind.
Fuelwood	Wood in the rough, from trunks and branches of trees, to be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating and power production. Categorises Fuelwood converted to charcoal.
Non-timber forest products	All biological material, other than industrial Roundwood, that may be extracted from natural ecosystems, either for commercial purposes, for use within the household or for social, cultural or religious purposes. Also known as non-wood forest products.
Piles	Long straight pieces usually destined to be driven into the ground by impact.
Poles	Straight pieces of 5m. or more in length taken from tree trunks. They are used principally to support telephone, telegraph and electrical transmission lines and for scaffolding.
Posts	Round, hewn, squared or split wood, usually less than 3m. in length, but possibly up to 5m., used for fencing, guard rails and the like.
Primary Timber	Includes Logs, Firewood (raw materials), chainsaw lumber, Roundwood and Splitwood.
Round Logs	A bole or a large branch after felling. Under the ITTO definition it is referred to as Industrial Roundwood .
Roundwood	Wood in its natural state as felled or otherwise harvested, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or in other forms. Roundwood includes spars, posts, poles (Wallaba) and piles (Greenheart, Kakaralli and Mora).
Sawnwood	Categorises dressed lumber, undressed lumber, sleepers and pallets.
Shingles	Squares of usually Wallaba (<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>) wood used to construct roofs and for panelling purposes.
Spars	Saplings 15-25 cm in diameter.
Splitwood	Comprises paling and vat staves and shingles.
Timber	Includes a tree or any ligneous part of a tree whether standing, fallen or felled, and all wood, whether or not sawn, split, hewn or otherwise cut up or fashioned.
Undressed Lumber	Wood in the rough sawn lengthways from logs.
Wattles	Saplings less than 8 cm in diameter.

SUMMARY

▶Production of Logs: log production increased by 3.33% for the second quarter as compared to the same period in 2002.

▶Production of Chainsawn Lumber: Chainsawn Lumber increased by 16% overall in the second quarter of 2003 as compared to 2002 second quarter. This Figure however does not include Sawmill returns.

▶Production of non-timber forest products: Wattles decreased slightly by 0.9%, Mangrove Bark increased by 100% as there was no Mangrove Bark production for the second quarter of 2002, and Manicole Palm increased by 3.5% compared to 2002.

▶Royalty: increased by 7.2% in the second quarter 2003 as compared to the second quarter 2002.

▶Export of Plywood: the volume of Plywood exported increased by 35% within the second quarter of 2003 as compared to the corresponding period in 2002.
Export Value of Plywood increased by 41% for the period in review.

INTRODUCTION

Guyana is a small heavily forested country (75% cover of Tropical Forest of its 215,000 km²), on the north coast of South America, with a population of some 770,000 who are predominantly settled along the coast. It is probably best known in forestry as the source of Greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiei*), which is widely used for marine work. Guyana also hosts the Iwokrama Rainforest Centre, an area of 360,000 hectares of largely pristine forest given by the Government of Guyana to the global community to provide a demonstration of conservation and sustainable utilisation. In addition, Conservation International is managing a 'Conservation Concession' which is about 80,000 hectares. The Kaieteur National Park is one of the few areas under protection. Other areas which are being considered for the Protected Areas System include the Orinduik Falls, the Kanuku Mountains, Mabura Hill Forest Reserves, Shell Beach, Moraballi Reserve, and Mount Roraima.

Forests are vital to the survival of humanity. Through their ecological functions they provide the basis for sustaining life on earth. Forests around the world regulate the climate and water resources and are natural habitats for the thousands of flora and fauna found within. In addition, forests also provide a means of livelihood for a large number of people. The forests provide wood, food, medicine as well as recreation and spiritual renewal.

The second Quarterly Market Report for 2003 provides an overview of the trends in production and trade of timber and timber produce obtained from the 135,800 square kilometres of State Forest in Guyana.

Information presented was acquired from Forest Officers of the Guyana Forestry Commission Monitoring Division, other governmental organisations, producers, exporters and merchants.

The report convenes with a summary of the performance of the timber industry. It progresses with presentations of trends in production, export and prices (domestic and export).

Throughout the report comparisons are made with previous quarters.

FORESTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The agricultural sector accounts for half the national GDP, producing sugar and rice for export, with extensive timber operations and a range of other products. Table 1 depicts the trend in forestry's contribution for the last ten years. For the ten year period 1995 and 1997 had the highest production figures. However the last three years indicate a fairly constant trend.

Table 1: FORESTRY AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1993 - 2002 (G\$ Million)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP at Factor Cost*	4,104	4,450	4,676	5,048	5,360	5,270	5,426	5,352	5,474	5,536
Forestry	117	197	228	230	264	200	226	189	195	180
Forestry as % GDP	2.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	3.8%	4.16%	3.53%	3.56%	3.25%

*GDP measures domestic output exclusive of indirect taxes on goods and services.

Source: Bank of Guyana's Annual Report and Statement of Accounts 2002.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Forest Products

For the overall log production for the second quarter 2003 there was an increase of 3.3% from 55,983.94 M³ to 57,847.81M³ as compared to 2002; although Greenheart production declined by 18%, all other categories of logs (Special Category, Class 1, 2 and 3) all indicated a favourable growth.

Chainsawn Lumber increased by 16% from 7,332.19 M³ in 2002 to 8,541.97 M³ in 2003. There was a general growth in production for all categories of Chainsawn Lumber in this period.

Roundwood production decreased from 100,024.23 M³ to 69,356.76 M³ a total of 31%. This could be a result of a reduction in Wallaba Poles and Posts production and Mora production being zero.

Splitwood production increased by 17%, from 112,910 M³ in 2002 to 132,567 M³ in 2003. This mainly comprised of Paling Staves as there was no Shingles or Vat Stave production for this period.

Charcoal increased by 28% while Firewood declined by 23%.

Non – Timber Forest Products

There was a slight decline in Wattle production in the second quarter of 2003, relative to the second quarter 2002. Total production in the second quarter of 2003 amounted to 22,913 pieces, a 0.9% decrease as compared to 23,128 pieces in 2002.

Mangrove Bark increased by 100% due to there being no production for the corresponding period in 2002. This may be due to the lack of demand, leading to reduced harvesting and use of the bark.

Manicole Palm (*Euterpe oleracea*) is processed and canned in Guyana and primarily exported to the European market. The sole producer in Guyana is Amazon Caribbean Ltd., with operations in Berbice and Essequibo. A very small percentage of the end product is sold on the local market. In the second quarter of 2003 Manicole Palm production increased by 35% over the period as compared to the same period in 2002.

Table 2: PRODUCTION OF ROUND LOGS AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS

Classification	2002 – 2003 April - June			2002 - 2003	Cumulative January - June		2002 - 2003
	Units	2002	2003	% Change	2002	2003	% Change
Logs							
Greenheart	M ³	21,173.93	17,346.6	(18)	48,725.70	38,034.08	(22)
Special Category	M ³	7,102.30	11,155.88	57	18,936.92	22,150.40	17
Class 1	M ³	11,065.84	12,537.82	13	20,657.03	27,009.13	31
Class 2	M ³	13,832.94	13,948	0.83	37,642.33	59,529.82	58
Class 3	M ³	2,808.93	2,859.51	1.8	5,271.81	6,273.37	19
Total	M³	55,983.94	57,847.81	3.33	131,233.79	152,996.80	18
Chainsawn Lumber							
Greenheart	M ³	1,096.51	1,262.72	15	2,189.12	2,342.24	7
Special Category	M ³	361.37	636.25	76	687.72	1,183.61	72
Class 1	M ³	4,417.31	4,921.48	11	7,722.34	9,139.80	18
Class 2	M ³	981.46	1,149.77	17	2,101.96	2,242.12	6
Class 3	M ³	475.54	571.75	20	941.70	1,059.41	12
Total	M³	7,332.19	8,541.97	16	13,642.84	15,967.18	17
Roundwood							
Greenheart Piles	M	32,112.76	32,384.32	0.85	56,986.51	67,006.92	18
Kakaralli Piles	M	743.62	3,613.93	386	1,914.36	6,372.37	233
Mora Piles	M	0.00	0.00	0	1,196.06	0.00	(100)
Wallaba Poles	M	47,151.22	31,507.32	(33)	82,334.48	53,353.05	(35)
Posts	M	19,053.76	8,449.62	(56)	40,645.98	14,801.94	(64)
Spars	M	962.87	3,401.57	253	4,746.35	11,820.15	149
Total	M	100,024.23	69,356.76	(31)	187,823.74	153,354.43	(18)
Splitwood							
Paling Staves	Pcs.	46,210	132,567	186	336,548	173,012	(49)
Vat Staves	Pcs.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Shingles	Pcs.	66,700	0.00	(100)	111,350	0.00	(100)
Total	Pcs.	112,910	132,567	17	447,898	173,012	(61)
Fuelwood							
Charcoal	Kg.	83,551.62	107,137.68	28	765,396.77	146,836.70	(81)
Firewood	M ³	3,630.59	2,780.13	(23)	5,598.14	5,726.99	(2.30)
Plywood	M ³	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Sawmill lumber	M ³	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Non – Timber Forest Products:							
Wattles	Pcs.	23,128	22,913	(0.9)	45,459	44,295	(2.56)
Mangrove Bark	Kg.	0	9,316.78	100	0.00	9,316.78	100
Manicole Palm	Stem.	1,098,070	1,480,060	35	4,070,363	2,416,129	(40.64)

Source Data: the Guyana Forestry Commission's monthly production reports.
Note: Data unavailable.

Primary Products

Figure 1: Monthly Log Production (April – June 2002, 2003)

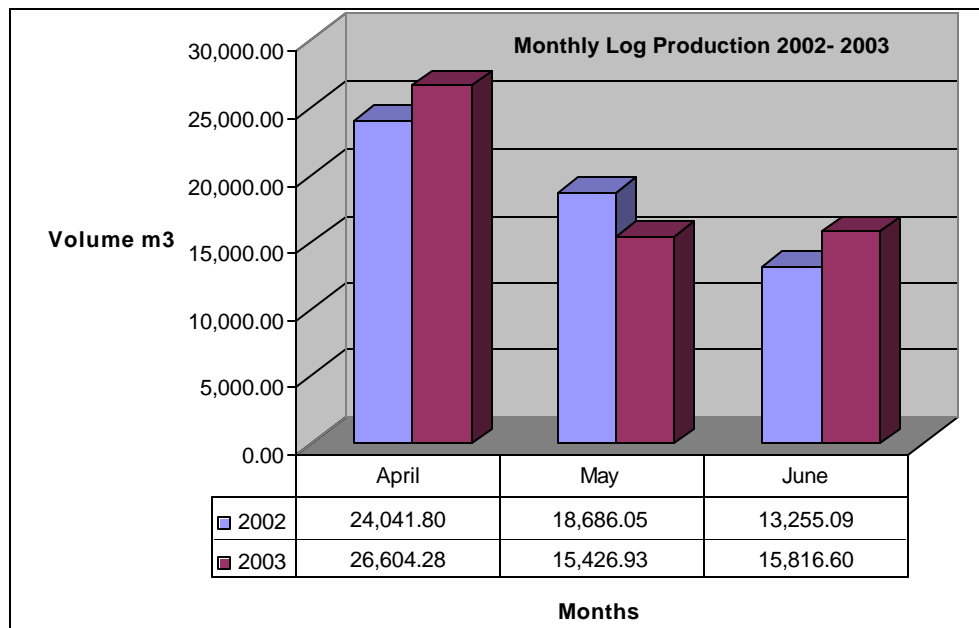
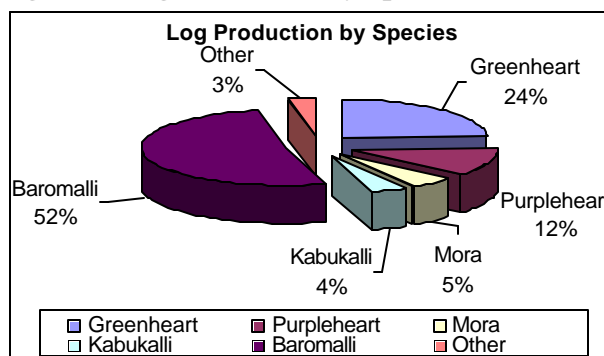


Figure 1 shows a comparison of the second quarter April to June of 2002 with that of 2003. The figure indicates that the most productive months within the period for both years was April. However, April 2003 was overall the most productive month as it indicates an 11% increase in production as compared to April 2002. Log production in the month of May 2003 dropped by 21% as compared to May 2002. A small rise in production was seen in June 2003; a 19% growth over June 2002.

There was an overall positive growth of 3.3% in the second quarter of 2003 as compared to 2002. The major contributor to this was Greenheart logs production.

Figure 2: Log Production by Species



Note: Other Category is a compilation of all Class 2 and 3 species excluding Baromalli.

Figure 2.1: Jan – March 2003

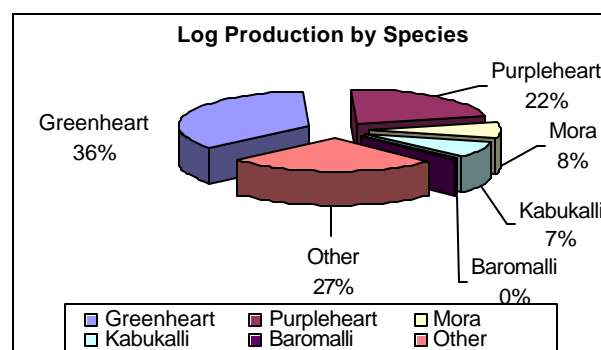


Figure 2.2: April – June 2003

Figure 2.1 and 2.2 represent the first and second quarter log production for 2003. The species chosen in the charts are based on the Guyana Forestry Commission's classification of the

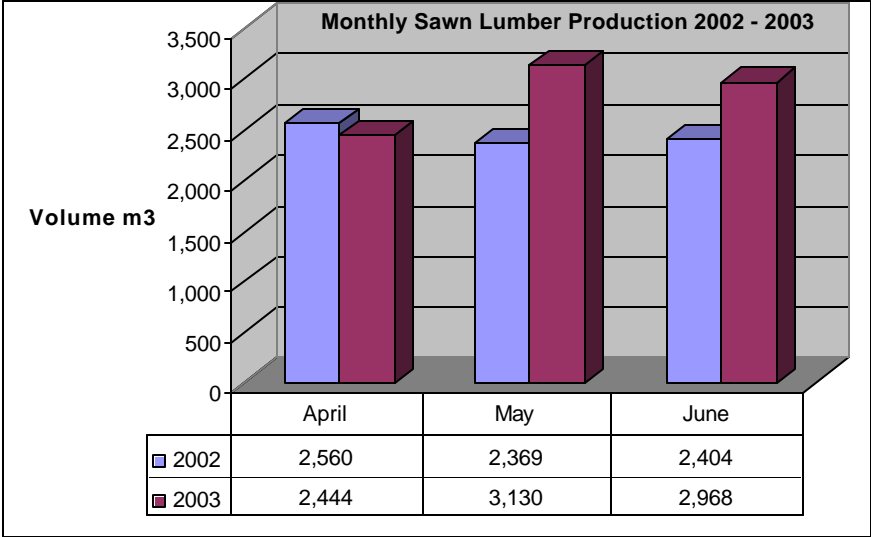
species. As noted in Table 2, species for production are chosen on the basis of their market value, demand and commercial use. Species with a generally high production are chosen from each category or class.

In the first quarter of 2003 Baromalli was the species with the highest production 52% (34,745M³), followed by Greenheart with 24% (16,272 M³), then Purpleheart (8,398 M³), Mora (3,494 M³), Kabukalli (2,524 M³) and “Other” species (1,968 M³).

A comparison of the first and second quarter 2003 indicates that the production of Baromalli (156.49 M³) has dropped significantly. This may be the result of a lack of demand during this period. In the second quarter of 2003 Greenheart (17,346.6 M³) took the lead in production followed by Purpleheart (10,998.49 M³). Kabukalli (3,627.98 M³) and Mora (3,961.12 M³) seem to be contending with each other and increased production for the second quarter. The species placed in the “Other” category (13,177.53 M³) has shown an upward movement with a significant growth in the second quarter. This trend may be a result of loggers trying to sensitise the market and utilise other species in place of the more common commercial species.

A comparative analysis of the two periods indicates that Greenheart increased by 7% in the second quarter, Purpleheart production grew by 24%, Mora also increased by 13%, Kabukalli increased by 44%, Baromalli’s production was at a 0 % (decreased by 100%) in production and those species in the category of “Others” increased tremendously by 569% as compared to the first quarter of 2002.

Figure 3: Monthly Chainsawn Lumber Production 2002-2003



Chainsawn lumber production for 2002 was fairly constant through out the period April to June. Comparing 2003 to 2002 it can be noted that production generally increased and reached its highest peak in May for the second quarter. The major contributor to Chainsawn lumber production for 2003 second quarter was Class 1 Chainsawn lumber. Total production for 2003 was 8541.97 M³, a 16% increase from 2002 total production.

Figure 4: Chainsawn Lumber Production by Species

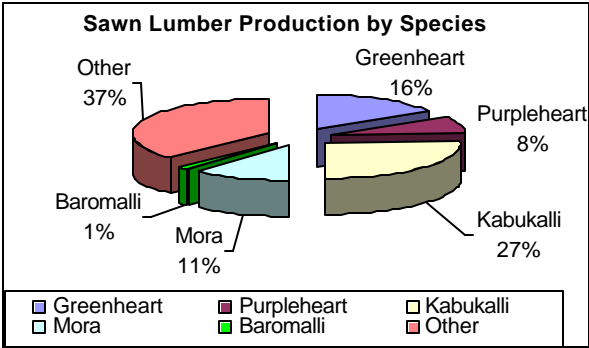


Figure 4.1: January – March 2003

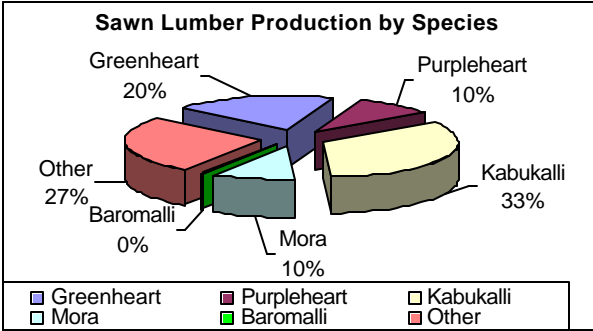
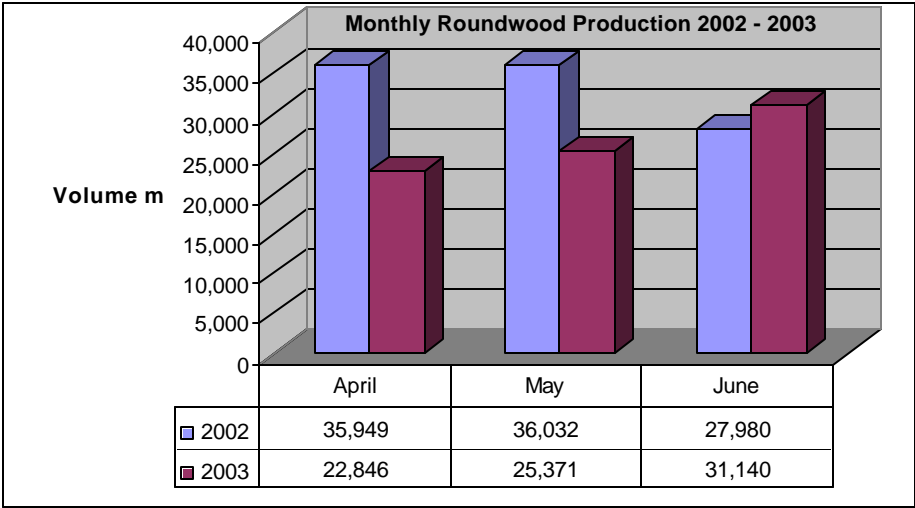


Figure 4.2: April - June 2003

In the first quarter 2003 the wood species placed in the category “Other” amounted to 37% of Chainsawn lumber production (2,534 M³). This was mainly due to the Wallaba production making up a large percentage of this category (1,655 M³). In the second quarter of 2003 there was a general increase in the production of Chainsawn Lumber. In the second quarter Kabukalli took the lead with 33%; an increase of 18% from the first quarter. Greenheart increased by 17% as compared to the production in the first quarter. Purpleheart showed an increase of 22%. A decline was only seen in the category of “Other” and Baromalli with 82 % and 72% respectively as compared to the production in the first quarter.

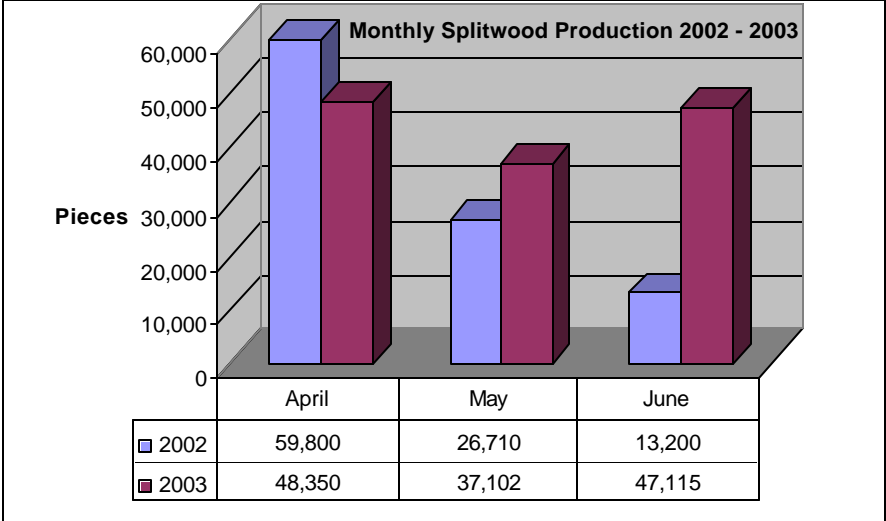
Figure 5: Monthly Roundwood Production 2002-2003



Monthly Roundwood Production for 2003 compared to 2002 indicates that production for April and May 2002 was higher than that of 2003 by 36% and 30% respectively. In June an increase of 11% was seen in 2003 as compared to June 2002. Total production declined from 99,961 M³ in 2002 to 79,357 M³ in 2003; a 21% overall decrease. On a positive note, the second quarter 2003 shows a steady upward movement in production compared with 2002 where production gradually declined throughout the period in review.

Figure 6 represents the production trends for April to June 2002 and 2003. It is very clear that Splitwood production declined steadily with in the period in 2002. April to June 2003 however indicated a fluctuating growth. Production in April 2003 may have been lower than that of 2002 by 19%, but production in May and June increased by 39% and 257% respectively. This can be attributed to an increased production in Paling Staves. The overall production of Splitwood for the period 2003 was 132,567 pieces, an increase of 33% as compared to 99,710 pieces in 2002.

Figure 6: Monthly Splitwood Production 2002– 2003



DOMESTIC PRICES (April – June 2003)

A mini survey was carried out to assess the current local market prices for a number of Guyana's commercially used wood species. The categories addressed are:

Logs

Dressed Lumber

Undressed Lumber

TABLE 3: Logs GYD\$ (APRIL – JUNE 2003)

Species	Unit	Average price (April – June)
Logs GYD\$		
Greenheart	Cubic Feet	153
Purpleheart	Cubic Feet	110
Brown Sliverballi	Cubic Feet	196.37
Class 1	Cubic Feet	
Crabwood	Cubic Feet	196.37
Locust	Cubic Feet	196.37
Kabukalli	Cubic Feet	136.59
Hububalli	Cubic Feet	124
Shibadan	Cubic Feet	145
Simarupa	Cubic Feet	113
Mora	Cubic Feet	148.55
Ulu	Cubic Feet	118.55
Tauroniro	Cubic Feet	119
Tatabu	Cubic Feet	150
Wamara	Cubic Feet	196
Dalli	Cubic Feet	0
Class 2	Cubic Feet	
Baromalli	Cubic Feet	118
Kereti Sliverballi	Cubic Feet	127
Wallaba	Cubic Feet	0
Dukali	Cubic Feet	70
Class 3	Cubic Feet	
Fukadi	Cubic Feet	157
Iteballi	Cubic Feet	148

Table 4: Dressed Sawnwood Price GYD\$ (APRIL – JUNE 2003)

	Unit	Average price (April – June)
Species		
Special Class		
Greenheart	Bm	121
Purpleheart	Bm	125
Brown Silverballi	Bm	88
Class 1	Bm	
Crabwood	Bm	75
Locust	Bm	70
Kabukalli	Bm	74
Hububalli	Bm	75
Shibadan	Bm	75
Simarupa	Bm	72
Mora	Bm	70
Ulu	Bm	50
Tauroniro	Bm	69
Tatabu	Bm	77
Wamara	Bm	77
Dalli	Bm	0
Deterama	Bm	0
Yellow sliverballi	Bm	68
	Bm	
Class 2	Bm	
Baromalli	Bm	47
Kereti Sliverballi	Bm	70
Wallaba	Bm	65
Pakuri	Bm	75
Dukali	Bm	63
Class 3	Bm	
Fukadi	Bm	60
Iteballi	Bm	60
Kakaralli	Bm	67

Table 5: Undressed Sawnwood Price GYD\$ (APRIL – JUNE 2003)

Undressed Sawnwood Price GYD\$		
	Unit	Average price (April – June)
Species	Bm	
Special Class	Bm	
Greenheart	Bm	95
Purpleheart	Bm	70
Brown Sliverballi	Bm	160
Class 1	Bm	
Crabwood	Bm	72
Locust	Bm	35
Kabukalli	Bm	70
Hububalli	Bm	70
Shibadan	Bm	68
Simarupa	Bm	62
Mora	Bm	65
Ulu	Bm	35
Tauroniro	Bm	65
Tatabu	Bm	70
Dalli	Bm	35
Manniballi	Bm	40
BulletWood	Bm	45
Yellow Sliverballi	Bm	55
Class 2	Bm	
Baromalli	Bm	65
Kereti Sliverballi	Bm	53
Dukali	Bm	50
Class 3	Bm	
Futui	Bm	65
Maho	Bm	45

ROYALTY ON PRODUCTION (GYD\$)

Royalty is levied on the production of timber, and differentiates between species and class categories. It was assessed that there was an increase in royalties in the second quarter of 2003; total royalty collected for the period is 7% more than was collected for the second quarter 2002. The major contributors to the increase in royalty were Logs, Chainsawn Lumber, Greenheart Piles and Manicole Palm for 2003.

Figure 7: Monthly Royalty on Production 2002- 2003

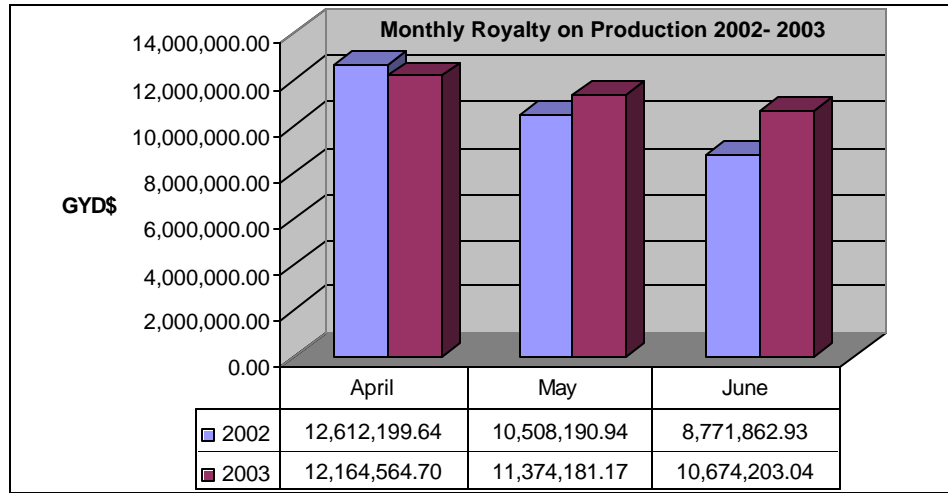


Table 6: Breakdown of Royalty on Production (April – June 2002, 2003)

Classification	Units	April - June			Cumulative		
		2002	2003	% Change	Jan – June 2002	Jan – June 2003	% Change
Logs							
Greenheart	M ³	8,234,964.85	6,746,439.52	(18)	18,950,399.24	16,346,133.98	(14)
Special Category	M ³	2,762,226.52	4,338,744.85	57	7,364,946.93	9,424,334.65	25
Class 1	M ³	2,459,272.29	2,786,405	13	4,590,818.35	6,743,509.43	47
Class 2	M ³	1,921,395.37	1,937,377.2	0.83	5,228,519.64	9,894,562.56	89
Class 3	M ³	234,096.22	238,311.56	1.8	439,352.65	545,565.57	24
Total	M³	15,611,955.25	16,047,278.13	2.78	36,574,036.81	42,954,106.20	17
Chainsawn Lumber							
Greenheart	M ³	2,715,715.35	3,127,365.99	15	5,421,771.61	4,556,688.56	(16)
Special Category	M ³	895,001.46	1,575,794.01	76	1,703,269.25	2,353,672.81	38
Class 1	M ³	6,256,942.93	6,971,078.6	11	10,938,385.72	10,640,929.12	(2.72)
Class 2	M ³	869,917.06	1,019,098.64	17	1,863,072.25	1,616,330.13	(13)
Class 3	M ³	252,088.51	303,090.39	20	499,204.59	462,998.07	(7.25)
Total	M³	10,989,665.31	12,996,427.63	18	20,425,703.42	19,630,618.69	
Roundwood							
Greenheart Piles	M	2,738,797.5	2,461,435.62	(10)	4,741,691.73	4,329,771.46	9
Kakaralli Piles	M	15,861.41	77,085.12	385	40,833.30	123,212.53	
Mora Piles	M	0.00	0.00	0	25,511.96	0.00	(100)
Wallaba Poles	M	1,008,757.25	674,240.59	(33)	1,759,963.03	824,864.59	(53)
Posts	M	63,168.04	27,910.29	(56)	134,022.92	40,377.45	(70)
Spars	M	3,158.21	11,157.15	253	15,568.03	32,471.70	109
Total	M	3,829,742.41	3,251,828.77	(15)	6,717,590.97	6,350,697.73	(5.46)
Splitwood							
Paling Staves	Pcs.	46,210	132,567	186	85,650.00	173,012	102
Vat Staves	Pcs.	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Shingles	Pcs.	26,750	0.00	(100)	55,675.00	0.00	(100)
Total	Pcs.	72,960	132,567	81	141,325	173,012	22
Fuelwood							
Charcoal	Kg.	110,288.13	141,421.74	28	225,821.34	153,542.10	32
Firewood	M ³	110,188.41	84,376.94	23	169,903.55	160,503.24	(6)
Ply wood	M ³	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sawmill lumber	M ³	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		220,476.54	225,798.68	2.4	395,724.89	314,045.34	21
Non – Timber Forest Products							
Wattles	Pcs.	69,384	68,739	0.93	136,377.00	108,957	20
Mangrove Bark	Kg.	0.00	10,248.46	100	0.00	10,248.46	100
Manicole Palm	Stem.	1,098,070	1,480,060	35	4,070,363.00	2,046,177	(50)
Total		1,167,454	1,559,047.46	34	4,206,740	2,165,382.46	49
Total Royalty		31,892,253.51	34,212,947.67	7.2	68,461,121.09	71,587,862.42	4.57

Source Data: the Guyana Forestry Commission's monthly production reports.
 Note: Data Unavailable.

EXPORTS VOLUME AND VALUE

Table 7: Export Volume of Forest Products

Product	Unit	2 nd Quarter (April – June)			Cumulative (Jan – Jun)		
		2002	2003	% change	2002	2003	% change
Logs	M ³	20,754.82	11,253.89	(46)	25,684.85	16,246.13	(37)
Sawnwood	M ³						
Dressed Lumber	M ³	3,014.04	3,165.73	5	5,563.90	5,816.16	5
Undressed Lumber	M ³	4,939.55	3,254.02	(34)	10,006.07	6,243.95	37
Sleepers	M ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pallets	M ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sawnwood</i>		7,953.59	6,419.75	(19)	15,569.97	12,060.11	(23)
Roundwood	M ³						
Poles	M ³	540.58	440.39	(19)	654.98	704.18	8
Posts	M ³	129.2	41.55	(68)	187.25	134.70	(28)
Piles	M ³	1,136.04	1,643.95	45	2,058.23	3,048.11	48
<i>Total Roundwood</i>		1,805.82	2,125.89	18	2,900.46	3,886.99	34
Splitwood	M ³						
Shingles	M ³	130.17	318.96	145	297.77	414.31	39
Paling Staves	M ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Splitwood</i>		130.17	318.96	145	297.77	414.31	39
Firewood	Cord.	8	1	(880)	8	1	(880)
	Kg.	0	0	0	45	0	(100)
Charcoal	Kgs.	93,200	59,241	(36)	116,455	85,264	(27)
Plywood	M ³	12,465.58	17,146.06	35	26,263.62	28,862.59	10
	sheets	0	346	100	2,278	386	
Heart of Palm		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other							
Doors & Frames	No.	994	968	(3)	2,239	2,783	24
Windows, Frames and Shutters	No.	168	122	(27)	289	304	5
Spindles	No.	97	1,114	1048	97	3,558	3568
Moulding	Lin. ft	6,480	77,881	1101	77,516	210,397	171
Louvre Blades	Pcs.	86,832	74,100	(15)	86,832	76,102	(12)
Drawer Faces	No.	0	10	100	0	350	100
Brackets	Pcs.	0	50	100	0	140	100
Hand rails	Pcs.	0	4	100	151	104	(45)
	M3				0	0.94	100
Door skin	M ³	0	1.04	100	0	1.04	100
Bamboo	Pcs.	0	10	100	0	10	100
Church Pews	No.	0	26	100	0	49	100
Furniture	Pcs.	4,636	15,021	224	18,240	28,648	57
Craft	Pcs.	813	1,825	124	6,835	3,352	(51)
Dowels	No.	0	0	0	15	0	(100)
Wallaba Pickets	Bundles	0	0	0	135	0	(100)
Shavings	Kg.	234,222	0	(100)	252,889	0	(100)
Sawnwood ends	Crates.	15	0	(100)	15	0	(100)

Source Data: the Guyana Forestry Commission's monthly production reports.

Table 8: Export Value of Forest Products

Product	2 nd Quarter (April – June) GYD\$			Cumulative (Jan – Jun) GYD\$		
	2002	2003	% Change	2002	2003	% Change
Logs	442,651,131	193,397,997	(56)	512,306,237	275,890,960	(46)
Sawnwood						
Dressed Lumber	222,356,986	234,096,324	5	415,945,784	428,797,090	3
Undressed Lumber	277,078,621	189,323,036	31	552,888,849	354,494,543	(360)
Sleepers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pallets	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sawnwood</i>	499,435,607	424,469,360	(15)	968,834,633	783,291,648	(19)
Roundwood						
Poles	18,743,645	14,658,845	(22)	22,480,645	25,227,895	12
Posts	3,625,463	1,886,840	(48)	5,969,550	6,015,693	0.77
Piles	36,997,238	53,518,524	45	67,041,853	94,985,305	42
<i>Total Roundwood</i>	59,366,346	70,064,209	18	95,492,048	126,228,893	32
Splitwood						
Shingles	11,770,600	27,373,342	133	27,647,300	36,756,533	33
Paling Staves	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Splitwood</i>	11,770,600	27,373,342	133	27,647,300	36,756,533	33
Firewood	215,155	26,897	(87)	217,005	26,897	(57)
Charcoal	479,150	1,507,657	215	2,903,183	1,937,737	(33)
Plywood	522,969,080	737,012,741	41	1,209,259,679	1,246,626,932	3.1
Heart of Palm	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Other						
Doors & Frames	13,679,719	13,091,820	(4)	31,058,568	39,175,328	26
Windows, Frames and Shutters	950,188	776,255	(18)	2,239,128	1,942,102	(13)
Spindles	33,578	845,500	2418	33,578	2,706,158	7959
Moulding	547,450	5,089,689	829	4,591,143	14,696,573	220
Louvre Blades	12,274,204	9,125,588	(26)	12,274,204	9,739,788	(21)
Drawer Faces	0	3,811	100	0	278,421	100
Brackets	0	13,875	100	0	396,973	100
Hand rails	0	10,000	100	3,566,454	203,325	(94)
Door skin	0	245,588	100	0	245,588	100
Bamboo	0	2,000	100	0	2,000	100
Church Pews	0	981,240	100	0	1,399,240	100
Furniture	64,536,279	108,141,426	68	269,787,472	270,982,206	0.44
Craft	193,100	1,838,831	852	11,005,665	2,757,575	(133)
Dowels	0	0	0	4,163	0	(100)
Wallaba pickets	0	0	0	405,000	0	(100)
Shavings	3,249,836	0	(100)	3,508,836	0	(100)
Sawnwood ends	15,000	0	(100)	15,000	0	(100)
Total	1,633,094,213	1,593,917,826	(2)	3,145,149,296	2,816,425,862	(10)

Source Data: the Guyana Forestry Commission's monthly production reports.

Note:..... Data Unavailable.

EXPORT BY DESTINATION

Logs (Industrial Roundwood)

Guyana's export destinations are Countries within Asia/Pacific, Europe, North America, South America and the Caribbean/Latin America. For the second quarter of 2002 and 2003 logs were only exported to two destinations; the Caribbean and Asia. The most logs in 2002 were exported to China (6,144.97 M³), followed by Hong Kong (1,700 M³) and then Trinidad (1,286.2 M³). There were also smaller quantities exported to Japan, St. Vincent and Martinique. The Asian market exports totalled 7859.52 M³ and Caribbean market export totalled 1,343.09 M³.

In 2003 the export of logs was directed in Asia to Vietnam (774.31 M³), Taiwan (660.04 M³), Singapore (2,075.12 M³), India (5,800.08 M³); totaling 9,309.55 M³. In the Caribbean exports to Trinidad totalled (859.42 m³). For this period India was the major export destination. Trinidad was the only export destination for the second quarter 2003 in the Caribbean. As indicated in Figure 8.1 and 8.2, the Caribbean market decreased by 36% in 2003 as compared to the second quarter 2002. The Asian market increased by 18% in 2003 as compared to the second quarter 2002. However, the log export seems to be following the same general pattern, in that the market has not expanded for this period to include other areas.

Figure 8: Log Export by Destination

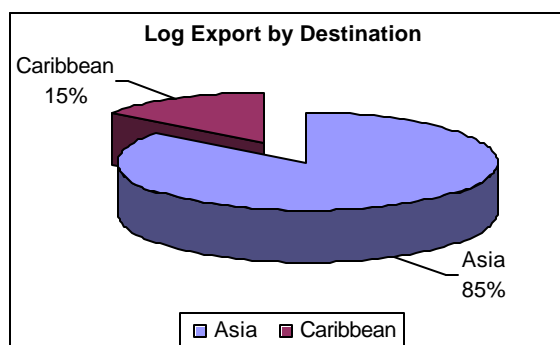


Figure 8.1 (April – June 2002)

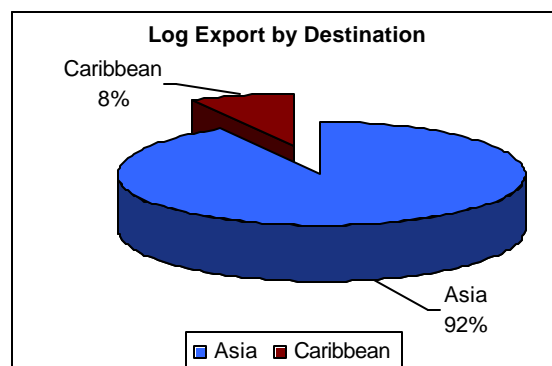


Figure 8.2 (April – June 2003)

Plywood Export

The export markets for plywood in 2002 were South America, the Caribbean/Latin America, Europe and North America. The largest market for plywood in the second quarter 2002 was North America mainly the United States (7,634.89 M³), followed by South America (2,200.52 M³), Europe (1,487.01 M³), Caribbean and Latin America (1,143.16 M³). April 2002 produced the highest export quantity for the second quarter totalling 5,565.18 M³.

The second quarter 2003 followed a similar pattern as 2002 where the largest market was North America 9,980.29 M³, followed by Europe 3,205.69 M³, South America 2,469.85 M³, and the Caribbean 1436.32 M³. In the second quarter of 2003 the major countries importing plywood from Guyana were Costa Rica, Venezuela, the UK, Mexico and the USA; all importing above 1,000 M³ for the period in review.

In 2003 plywood export to North America increased by 31%. Export to South America in 2003 increased by 12 %. Plywood exports to Europe more than doubled from the second quarter 2002 to 2003, this increased by 115%. The plywood export production to the Caribbean remained fairly constant in the second quarter 2003 with an increase of 25 %, although its market share dropped by 1% in 2003.

Total quarterly production of Plywood exported for 2002 was 12,465.58 M³, while that for 2003 was 17,092.15 M³, an increase of 37% overall.

Figure 9: Plywood Export by Destination 2002-2003

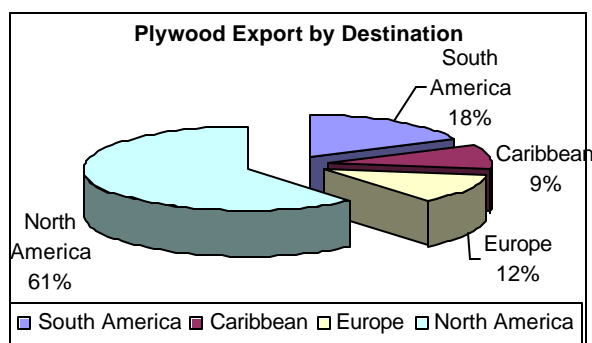
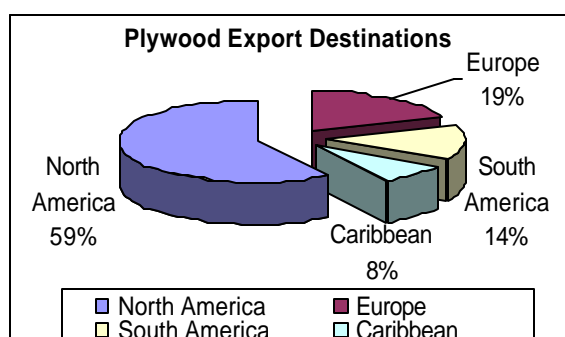


Figure 9.1 (April- June 2002)



Note: Plywood was also exported by sheets to the following destinations but this is not included in the charts above:

Barbados 181 sheets

Antigua 12 sheets

Figure 9.2 (April – June 2003)

Roundwood exports

The market for Roundwood export is mainly in Europe, the Caribbean and North America. Roundwood export for 2002 totalled 1,608.5 M³; Italy, Dominica and the USA imported the most Roundwood products from Guyana in this period with North America being the largest importer of strictly Greenheart Piles for the second quarter of 2002.

In 2003 the Netherlands was the largest importer of Guyana's Roundwood. Exports to Europe in 2003 increased by 133%, North America export declined by 0.92% and export to the Caribbean also decreased by 35% for the second quarter of 2003. However, 2003's total Roundwood Export was 1729.83 M³, an increase of 7.5% overall for the period.

Comparing the market shares from 2002 to 2003, as indicated in Figure 10.1 and 10.2 below, the Caribbean and North America show a decline in export of Roundwood from 37 % to 26% and 50 % to 45 % respectively of the market share, while Europe moves from 13 to 29 percent market share.

Figure 10: Roundwood Export by Destination 2002- 2003

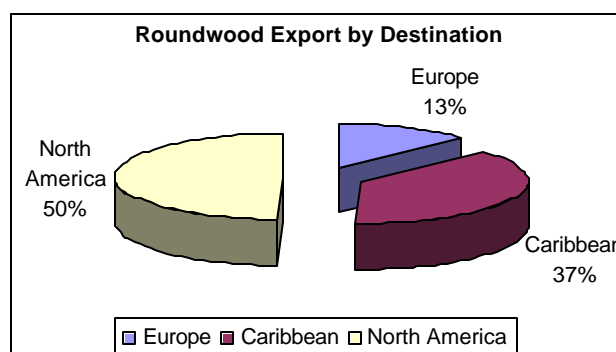


Figure 10.1 (April – June 2002)

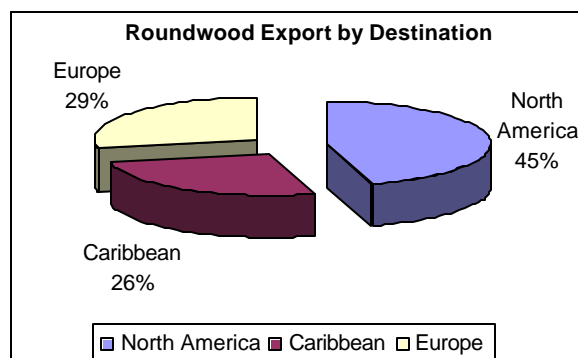


Figure 10.2 (April – June 2003)

Sawnwood Export

Sawnwood for the second quarter of 2002 totalled 7,741.79 M³. The largest market was found in the Caribbean; Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad being the major importers of Guyana’s Sawnwood products. Overall the UK imported the largest quantity for the period. Also China was the only Asian country to import Sawnwood from Guyana in the second quarter of 2002. The market shares as shown in Figure 11.1 indicate a 52% market share for the Caribbean followed by a 30% for Europe, while North America, South America and Asia retained 8 %, 3% and 7% respectively.

In the second quarter for 2003 the general markets found were in North America, Europe Asia and the Caribbean. Total Sawnwood export were 6,630.93 M³. The overall major importer of Sawnwood for this period was the Caribbean territories (4,495.36 M³): Barbados, Trinidad, St Lucia, St Maarten, Jamaica and St. Kitts and Nevis. The overall single largest importer for the quarter was Barbados (2,786.27 M³). Among the European nations to import Sawnwood from Guyana are New Zealand, Rotterdam, Ireland and the UK: totalling 1,434.39 M³. The major importers in Europe are Rotterdam (760.91 M³) and the UK (635.74 M³). North America and Asia totalled 5, 44.37 M³ and 129.14 M³ respectively.

Under a comparative analysis of Figure 11.1 and 11.2 exports to the Caribbean increased in 2003 by 12%, the Asian, European and North American export market declined by 76%, 37%, and 16% respectively. There was no export of Sawnwood to South America in the second quarter of 2003. On a macro level export of Sawnwood declined by 14%.

Figure 11: Sawnwood Export by Destination 2002- 2003

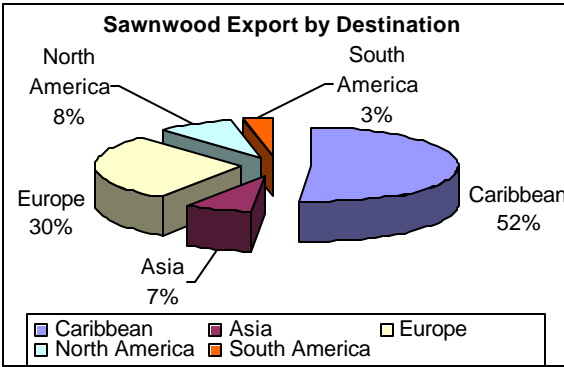


Figure 11.1 (April – June 2002)

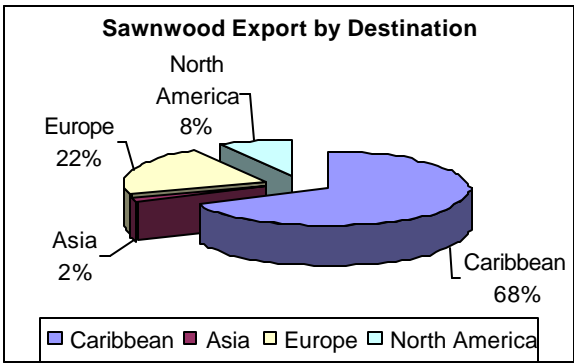


Figure 11.2 (April – June 2003)

Splitwood Export

Splitwood export was mainly directed to the Caribbean market in the second quarter of 2002. Figure 12 below indicates which Caribbean countries imported Splitwood from Guyana and what share of the market each country had. For the second quarter of 2002, Barbados imported 41% of total Splitwood exported.

However, for the second quarter of 2003 some Splitwood was exported to North America. Figure 12.3 indicates all the countries that imported Splitwood from Guyana for the period in review. It can be concluded that there has been an increase in the number of countries to which Guyana exports its Splitwood. We can also assume on a positive note that the market is expanding even if just in the Caribbean; Barbados, St. Lucia and Antigua were the largest consumers for the period in review.

Figure 12: Splitwood Export by Destination 2002-2003

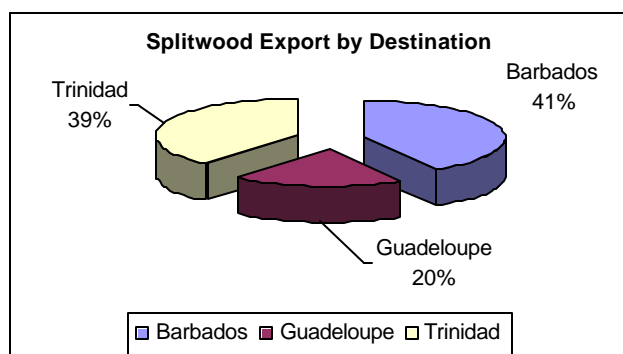


Figure 12.1 (April – June 2002)

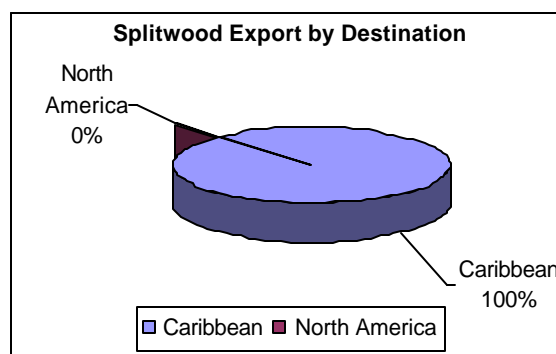


Figure 12.2 (April – June 2003)

Export by Country of Destination 2003

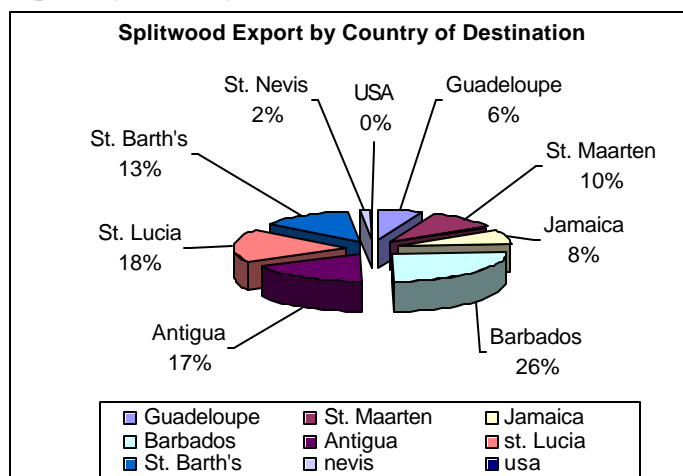


Figure 12.3: Splitwood (April – June 2003)

IMPORTS OF FORESTRY AND FORESTRY RELATED PRODUCTS TO GUYANA

Table 9, presents a half yearly summary (January to June 2003) of the imports of forestry and forestry related products for January to June of 2003. As seen in the table a lot of the imports were from North America, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The imports consisted of Pitch – Pine and Coniferous wood and particle boards to be used for value-added production.

Guyana also imported from its neighbouring countries in South America and the Caribbean; Countries such as Brazil, Venezuela, Panama, Bahamas and Antigua and Barbuda. The products imported were Piles, Poles and other tropical woods.

Table 9: Imports January – June 2003

Description	unit	Quantity	Value (G\$)	Country imported from
Wood Charcoal (including Shell or nut)	Kg.	161	50,406	United States of America
Sawdust and wood waste and scrap	Kg.	4	9,137	United States of America
Pitch – Pine wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled (6 mm thick)	M3	15	1,000	Canada
Pitch – Pine wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled (6 mm thick)	M3	1	4,000	United States of America
Coniferous wood, nes, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced (6 mm thick)	M3	1	1,500	United Kingdom
Pitch – Pine	M3	24	72,618	United States of America
Other coniferous woods	M3	188	28,000	Canada
Other coniferous woods	M3	42	14,400	United States of America
Greenheart *	M3	3	246,474	Commonwealth of the Bahamas
Other tropical woods	M3	21	1,768,316	Commonwealth of the Bahamas
Other wood sawn or chipped lengthwise	M3	8	508,730	Antigua and Barbuda
	M3	16	4,500	United States of America
Other coniferous veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	M3	60	1,300,650	United States of America
Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	M3	12	20,733	Republic of Panama
Other veneer sheets of tropical woods	M3	800	767,727	United States of America
Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shape	kg	50	63,521	Trinidad and Tobago
	kg	51	342,243	United States of America
Particle Boards	kg	25	32,667	St. Kitts and Nevis
Other Particle boards	kg	25,628	2,003,747	Canada
	kg	15,690	809,567	United Kingdom
	kg	98,829	7,784,827	United States of America
Particle Boards/other ligneous material	kg	5,650	1,211,268	United States of America
Waferboard including oriented strand board	kg	2	1,011	Japan
Plywood with at least one outer ply of tropical wood	M3	1,067	1,440,945	United States of America

Description	unit	Quantity	Value (G\$)	Country imported from
Other plywood	M3	7	19,800	United Kingdom
Other plywood	M3	25,446	7,895,663	United States of America
	M3	5	2,500	Canada
Plywood/solely sheets of wood (6 mm thick)	M3	384	311,089	United States of America
Other plywood/ veneer panel	M3	5	2,749	United States of America
Other fibreboard/density> 0.8G/ cubic CM	kg	7,608	1,283,775	United States of America
Fibreboard/density>0.5Gcubic CM< 0.8G/ cubic CM	kg	5,450	270,091	United States of America
	kg	25,487	2,068,001	Republic of Venezuela
Other Fibreboard	kg	28,500	1,803,645	Canada
	kg	236	454,023	United States of America
Other Coniferous woods	kg	100	5,600	United Kingdom
Split Poles, Piles, Pickets, Stakes, and Sticks (Greenheart)	kg	1,670	490,767	Brazil
Split Poles, Piles, Pickets, Stakes, and Sticks (other Woods)	kg	2,263	1,553,865	United Kingdom
Hoopwood and Chipwood	kg	221	4,323	United States of America
Wood wool; wood flour	kg	34,000	6,328,598	Canada
Total imports			45,756,734	

Source Data: National Bureau of Standards.

* The Greenheart referred to is not *Chlorocardium rodiei*. This is a species in the Bahamas with the same common name.

CONCESSION DETAILS

State Forest Permission Issuance

Listed below is the State Forest Permission status as at the end of June 2003. Progress in this area is fairly constant though an increase was expected given that new SFPs were advertised recently and were expected to be issued in late June to successful applicants. This is now expected to be done in July 2003.

There are three types of concessions that are awarded based on area size and duration.

State Forest Permissions (SFPs): granted for a one year period on no more than 8,000 hectares.

Timber Sales Agreement (TSAs): granted for up to twenty-five years for an area in excess of 24,000 hectares.

Woodcutting Lease (WCLs): granted for three to ten years for 8,000 to 24,000 hectares.

Listed below are those concessions that are currently productive:

SFP's (active)

Division	Amount Issued to date
Demerara	104
Berbice	79
Essequibo	75
Total	258

TSA (active)

Division	Amount
Demerara	3
Berbice	5
Essequibo	12

WCL (active)

Division	Amount
Demerara	0
Berbice	0
Essequibo	2

CALENDAR OF KEY EVENTS

June 5th 2003

The Guyana Forestry Commission participated in celebrating the “World Environment Day”. This year’s team was: “Water: Two Billion People are Dying for It”. The GFC held a booth at the exhibition hosted by the Environmental Protection Agency as well as participated in a “Green Walk” held in observance of the “World Environment Day”. A trophy was presented to the GFC for the best Banner.

June 12th 2003

The GFC is always looking to expand its operations in order to improve its effectiveness. On June 12th 2003 the GFC officially declared its new Linden Forest Station open. A ceremony was held to thank the respective individuals that made the project a success; among those were the British High Commissioner to Guyana Hon. H.E. Stephen; the Minister of Fisheries Crops and Live Stock, Hon. Satyadeow Sawh; CEO of LINMINE, Mr. Horace James; Chairman of the GFC Board of Directors, Mr. Winfried Fries; the Mayor, Mr. Stan Smith and Chairman of region 10, Mr. Mortimer Mingo of Region 10; the GFC consultant, Mr. Orin Hinds and the Contractor, Mr. Inderpall Lall.

June 26th 2003

A Staff retreat was held on June 26th 2003 at Marudi Resort on the Linden Highway to discuss the GFC’s Strategic Plan. This Plan was presented by the Commissioner of Forest and a brief overview of the needs for the strategic plan was given. However the entire day was not all work as a number of sporting activities were arranged.

ANNEX

TABLE 10: MAJOR USES OF SPECIES.

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)	Major Uses
<i>Special Category</i>	Greenheart	<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	Boat building, marine work, piling, general heavy construction, flooring, heavy furniture, turnery and finishing rods.
	Purpleheart	<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>	Building construction, flooring, bridging, boat building – keels, transoms, canoes, coach building, furniture, turnery, inlay, tool handles, sticks, bows, and veneer.
	Brown Silverballi	<i>Licaria cannella</i>	Boat building, canoes, furniture, interior work, and general carpentry.
	Red Cedar	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Furniture, cabinet work, panelling, boats, coffins and cigar boxes.
	Letterwood	<i>Brosimum guianense</i>	Inlay, turnery, sticks, tool handles and bows for archery.
	Bulletwood	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	General heavy construction, house framing, sleepers, mill rollers, wheel spokes, fencing, axe and tool handles, turnery.
<i>Class 1</i>	Crabwood	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	General construction, interior work, carpentry, furniture, and turnery, plywood and veneer.
	Yellow Silverballi	<i>Aniba hypoglauca</i>	Boat planking, canoes, furniture, cabinet work, and interior construction.
	Itikiboraballi	<i>Swartzia xanthopetala</i>	Inlay turnery, cabinet work, walking sticks, bag-pipes and tool handles.
	Locust	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Ship-building, general construction, carriage buildings, tool handles, furniture and croquet mallets.
	Tatabu	<i>Diploptropis purpurea</i>	Boat-building, house framing, and flooring, furniture and turnery, interior work, carriage-building, tool handles, and sleepers.
	Determa	<i>Ocotea rubra</i>	Boat and carriage building, masts, furniture, carving, interior work, and general carpentry.
	Wamara	<i>Eperua grandiflora</i>	Furniture, cabinet work, parquet flooring, turnery, inlay, tool handles, walking sticks, and bows for archery.
	Kabukalli	<i>Goupia glabra</i>	Heavy construction, house framing, flooring, decking, punt bottoms, canoes, railway sleepers, paving blocks, furniture and decorative plywood.
	Shibadan	<i>Aspidosperma album</i>	Fuel and Plywood.
	Tauroniro	<i>Humiria balsamifera</i>	Heavy construction, piling, bridges, house framing, flooring, wheelwright work, furniture, sleepers, counters, work bench tops.
	Manniballi	<i>Moronobea coccinea</i>	Heavy construction house sills, machinery frames, flooring, furniture and sheet piling.
	Washiba	<i>Tabebuia</i> sp.	Bridges, house framing, sleepers, tool handles, rollers' walking sticks, and fishing rods.
	Hakia	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>	Bridges, house framing, sleepers, tool handles, rollers' walking sticks, and fishing rods.
	Dalli	<i>Virola</i> spp.	Match boxes, coffins, inside boarding, carpentry, packing cases, plywood, slack cooperage chip board and concrete shuttering.
	Suya	<i>Pouteria speciosa</i>	Interior boarding, carpentry, and plywood.
	Ulu	<i>Trattinickia demerarae</i>	Inside boarding, cupboard linings, canoes and plywood.
	Simarupa	<i>Quassia simarouba</i>	Interior construction, furniture, shelves, drawer linings, shoe heels, plywood, paper pulp, toys, box shooks.
	Aromata	<i>Clathrotropis branchyptetala</i>	Furniture, house framing, boat building, flooring and sleepers.
	Mora	<i>Mora excelsa</i>	Building construction especially flooring, framing and siding, boat building especially ribs, stems, knees, transoms, and decking, sleepers, furniture, turnery, wagon building; wheelwright-work, naves and felloes, croquet mallets.
	Morabukeya	<i>Mora gonggrijpii</i>	Heavy construction, sleepers, flooring and siding, heavy furniture, boat timbers, truck bodies.
Hububalli	<i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i>	Panelling, furniture and cabinet work.	
<i>Class 2</i>	Baromalli	<i>Catostemma commune</i>	Dry cooperage, interior work, box shooks, paper pulp, and plywood.
	Dukalli	<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>	Carpentry, interior work, furniture, door and window stock, concrete shuttering, match boxes and plywood.
	Kereti Silverballi	<i>Lauraceae</i> spp	Shuttering, temporary buildings, box making, and plywood.
	Kurahara	<i>Calophyllum lucidum</i>	Boat planking, canoes, punt mast and furniture.
	Wabaima	<i>Licaria cannella</i>	Heavy construction, flooring, furniture, boat building (planking), bridge decking, musical instruments.
	Karohoro	<i>Schefflera decaphylla</i>	Match splints, drums, canoes, interior construction and plywood.
	Baradan	<i>Ocotea tomentella</i>	Canoes, box shooks, concrete shuttering and plywood.
	Ubudi	<i>Anarcadium giganteum</i>	Interior work and plywood.
	Kirikua	<i>Iryanthera macrophylla</i>	Oars, interior construction, box shooks, utility plywood, slack cooperage and concrete shuttering.
	Kurokai	<i>Protium decandrum</i>	Masts, spars, house framing and plywood.
	Maporokan	<i>Inga alba</i>	Interior work, fuel and cheap plywood.
	Monkey Pot	<i>Lecythis zabucajo</i>	General construction, furniture, turnery and wheel spokes.
	Manni	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i>	Utility wood, paper, pulp, plywood, cooperage, railway sleepers, sheet piling, packing cases, general carpentry, flooring, furniture and fuel.
Pakuri	<i>Platonia insignis</i>	Piling, boat building, furniture, turnery, house framing, flooring, panelling, tight cooperage and general carpentry.	

Annex

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)	Major Uses
	Yaruru (Yarula) Muneridian	<i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i> <i>Siparuna spp.</i>	Paddles, axe and tool handles, walking sticks, fishing rods and fuel.
	Wallaba	<i>Eperua falcata</i> <i>Eperua grandiflora</i>	Pillar trees, roundwood framing, fence posts, transmission poles, sleepers, paling and vat staves, shingles, charcoal, particle board and firewood.
Class 3	Burada	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	Heavy construction, flooring.
	Duka	<i>Tapirira marchandi</i>	Interior construction, furniture, box shooks and plywood.
	Dukuria	<i>Sacoglottis cydonioides</i>	Heavy construction.
	Fukadi	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	House framing, framing, constructional work, railway sleepers and plywood.
	Inyak	<i>Antonia ovata</i>	Interior work, furniture and boxes.
	Limonaballi	<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	Heavy construction and fuel.
	Suradan	<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>	Boat-framing, railway sleepers, heavy construction, truck building, wheel spokes, furniture, plywood and gun stocks.
	White Cedar	<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>	Paddles, shovel handles, and interior work, packing cases and cheap furniture.
	Futui	<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>	Coffins, box shooks, matches, concrete shuttering and interior construction.
	Halchiballi	<i>Pera schomburgkiana</i>	Fuel and utility plywood.
	Haiariballi	<i>Alexa imperatricis</i>	Interior construction, packing cases and plywood.
	Huruasa	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	Fuel and plywood.
	Iteballi	<i>Vochysia schomburgkii</i>	Carpentry and furniture.
	Kakaralli	<i>Eschweilera alata</i>	Piling, house framing, mine lagging, posts and sleepers.
	Kauta	<i>Licania laxiflora</i>	Light gauge railway sleepers, roof shingles, mine timbering, fuel and charcoal.

TABLE 11: EXCHANGE RATE (G\$/ US\$)

Month	2002	Period Average	2003	Period Average
January	189.75	189.59	191.75	191.75
February	190.25	190.25	192.25	191.89
March	190.50	190.50	193.75	192.41
April	190.50	190.50	193.75	193.75
May	190.50	190.50	192.50	193.16
June	190.75	190.51	193.75	193.45
July	191.25	190.89	194.00	193.93
August	191.00	191.19		
September	191.00	191.00		
October	190.00	190.61		
November	191.75	190.69		
December	191.75	191.75		

Source: Bank of Guyana.

Note: the Guyana Forestry Commission uses a fixed rate of exchange for each year regardless of fluctuations.

2003's exchange rate is GYD\$185= US\$1

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Note:

The Guyana Forestry Commission is responsible for the provision of the domestic statistical data on forestry.