

FOREST SECTOR INFORMATION REPORT

2007



GUYANA FORESTRY COMMISSION

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific (countries)
EU	European Union
FLEGT	(European Union) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
SFP	State Forest Permission
SFEP	State Forest Exploratory Permit
SPWP	Secondary Processed Wood Product
TSA	Timber Sales Agreement
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCL	Wood Cutting Lease

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. Categories of Fuelwood are converted to charcoal.
Non-timber Forest Products	All biological material, other than timber products, 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	Dressed lumber, undressed lumber, sleepers and pallets.
Shingles	Squares of usually Wallaba (<i>Eperua falcata</i>) wood used to construct roofs and for panelling purposes.
Spars	Saplings 15-25cm 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 8cm in diameter.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

To Convert	From	Into m3 multiply by
Logs	Hoppus cft	0.036
	Cft	0.0283
Mill sawn lumber	Board ft / Board Measure	0.002358
Chainsawn Lumber	Board ft / Board Measure	0.002358
Piles	Linear ft	0.02
Poles	Linear ft	0.0067
Posts	Linear ft	0.0057
Paling Staves	Pieces	0.00236
Vat Staves	Pieces	0.001132
Shingles	Pieces	0.000566
Spars	Linear ft	0.000283
Charcoal	Lbs	0.0034
Firewood	Cords	2.83

EXCHANGE RATE

US\$ 1 = G\$ 200

1 INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on the Forestry Sector in Guyana for the year 2007. Production and export of various forest products based on Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) data are assessed in comparison with the previous year's performance. Additionally, the report compares summary averages of domestic and export prices and sector employment levels.

Allocation of State Forest lands among industry operators (with areas classified according to GFC designated use/size categories) as at December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006, are included. The Forest Sector's contribution (as traditionally measured in official national statistics) to Guyana's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the past ten (10) years is also featured

Before addressing the Forest Sector in Guyana, a qualitative background summary covering changes/features and outlook in the local and international economies is provided. This section includes developments in the International Tropical Timber Market with emphasis on the Latin America/Caribbean region, particularly Brazil.

In the core report, Production data compares the volumes of various forest products by product and species categories between the two (2) periods and across the Regions (as designated for GFC purposes, and corresponding to the national counties of Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo), by their respective sub-divisions referred to as Forest Stations.

Export data is analyzed in terms of both volume and value, including by destination markets. Export Commission collected by the GFC on forest products exports is also indicated.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global economic growth in recent years has been robust and is at their highest levels since the 1970's, with 5.5% growth posted in 2006. However, global growth is expected to diminish to below 5% in 2008 due to persistent global imbalances and rising oil prices. International demand for tropical timber remains strong. However, a weakening US dollar led to an erosion of profits for many suppliers and has caused a slow down of expansion of the forestry sector in some countries.

Domestically, the Guyanese economy is expected to grow at 4.9% this year, up from 4.7% last year. However, mid-year 2007 figures from the Bureau of Statistics show a high rate of inflation (12.2%) for the year (as at end June 2007). While high inflation gives incentives for higher interest rates that dampen economic growth; this is not very likely in this case since much of the inflation appears attributable to increases in the cost of fuel and commodity (including food) imports.

Under the above market conditions forest sector performance for 2007 compared with 2006 was mixed, production volumes for some products, for example, logs, decreasing but total export revenues increasing.

Primary Timber production fell 11.1% from 479,566.79m³ to 426,717.37m³ as volumes declined for Logs, (by 16.14% from 393,968.21m³ to 330,374.02m³). Reduction in Logs offset increases in Roundwood (by 21.25% from 17,208.20 m³ to 20,868.94m³), Sawnwood (Chainsawn Lumber), which increased 10.05% from 67,569.45m³ to 74,363.55m³, and Splitwood which improved by 9.23%, from 1,020.70 m³ to 1,114.86m³.

As traditional, the main producing region for logs was Essequibo. Demerara led in Lumber, Roundwood, Splitwood and Fuelwood. Greenheart continued to be the most harvested species, followed by Baromalli, Purpleheart, Kabukalli, Wallaba and Mora. Among Value-Added items, Plywood production increased by 13.61%, from 34,493.91m³ to 39,189.32m³. Total Timber and Plywood production fell by 9.4%, from 514,216.47m³ to 465,906m³.

For other forest products, Fuelwood volume increased by 27.63%, while for the main non-timber item, Manicole Palm, 2007 production was 2.18% greater than production in 2006.

Export revenue for 2007 totalled US\$61.47 M, increasing 3.25% from the previous year's revenue of US\$59.54M. Revenue from log exports dropped by 6.41% (from US\$22.27M to US\$20.85 M), while volume dropped by 17.66% (from 190,783 m³ to 157,097 m³). Logs yielded 33.91% of total

export revenue, with India and China remaining the dominant markets.

Sawnwood exports declined in volume (dropping 2.47% from 44,932m³ to 43,825m³) but increased in revenues (by 6.86% from US\$20.46M to US\$21.86M). The majority Sawnwood exports went to the Latin America/Caribbean region, Barbados providing the lead market. The second largest volume went to the UK in Europe, followed by China in Asia/Pacific. However, the value of Sawnwood exports to China exceeded that destined for the UK.

Plywood totals were revenues of US\$8.88M and volume of 24,317m³, revenue increasing 0.92% (from US\$8.80M) and volume by 1.54% (from 23,950m³). The product's share of total export revenue decreased marginally, from 14.77% to 14.44%.

For other timber, export value increased for both Roundwood (by 26.72%) and Splitwood (by 41.65%). Overall, export volume of Timber & Plywood decreased by 12.13% (from 275,570m³ to 242,148m³) while revenue improved 2.14% (from US\$55.03M to US\$56.21M). For other (than Plywood) value added items (Secondary Processed Wood Products) export revenue improved 17.40% from US\$4.29 M to US\$5.04M.

3 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1 The International Economy

3.1.1 Economic Growth

The global economy recorded robust growth of 5.5% in 2006, up from 4.9% in 2005. This is the highest sustained growth in the world economy since the 1970's. Growth in developing economies reached 8.1%, up from 7.5% in 2005, performing much better than advanced economies which recorded growth of 3.1% in 2006 and 2.6% in 2005. Growth in developing economies was led by China and India (which grew by 11.1% and 9.7% respectively). Developing country growth was broad based with all of the main regions recording more than 5% growth in 2006.

This strong economic growth in previous years is not expected to continue next year, since global imbalances and growing unease in the US economy raises the possibility of a global recession. However, the most likely scenario is a slow down in global economic growth below 5% in 2008. Growth in Advanced economies is expected to slow down to 2.6% in 2007 while Developing economies are expected to show growth of 8.0% in 2007 ¹

Earlier projections for growth in the US economy to be 2.7% in 2007 are even more uncertain now in light of the fallout from the Sub-prime mortgage sector, and higher than expected losses among leading firms in the Financial Markets.

Continued high risks associated with oil production and supply, such as the tense relationship between Iran and the US, and ongoing security problems in the Niger Delta, combine to raise the spectre of possible further increases in the price of oil, which will continue to raise the cost of production of most commodities and put strains on net fuel importers like Guyana. Additionally, rising food prices in the face of lower stocks of grain and the prospects of bio-fuels competing for grain production, adds to the risk of inflation in the global economy.

The US housing sector continues to decline in the wake of the mid-2007 crash of its sub-prime mortgage market, the effects of which has reverberated globally, affecting banks that invested in the sub-prime market. This “bursting of the housing bubble” has led to a wider contraction in US domestic demand and served to deepen the depreciation of the US dollar against other major currencies.

¹ IMF *World Economic Outlook Update*, July 25, 2007 (www.imf.org)

3.1.2 Flows to Developing countries

Global net private capital flows to Developing countries increased by 17% in 2006 to reach US\$647 billion². Of this, Foreign Direct Investment contributed \$325 billion, a 16% increase over its 2005 level. Conversely, net official resource flows to developing countries (debt plus aid flows) became negative through the record setting low reached by net debt flows, at negative US\$75 billion in 2006. Net official debt flows have been negative since 2003 owing to net repayments to the IMF and other official creditors.

3.1.3 International Trade

Global trade grew by 10.2% in 2006, up from 7.6% in 2005 according to the IMF's April 2007 WEO. It is projected to grow by 7.5% in 2007³. Exports from Developing countries grew by 11.1% in 2006 and are expected to moderately decline to 10.5% in 2007. Advanced economies recorded export growth of 8.9% in 2006 and are expected to slow down to 5.3% in 2007. Strong export growth performance in the world economy is driven by the performance of Asian economies (especially China), which saw 17.3% growth in 2006 and is projected to have 15.4% in 2007.

Non-oil commodity prices rose 24.7% in 2006, up from 13.4% the previous year. These prices are expected to rise by only 6.3% in 2007. Price increases of recent years is due in great part to rising prices for Metals (such as Gold) and Minerals as a result of low stocks, supply disruptions and speculative buying in the face of uncertainties in the currency markets. However, prices of Metals are expected to drop in 2008 as capacity constraints ease.

The average price of oil in 2006 was US\$64.27 per barrel according to the IMF's April 2007 WEO. This was a 20.4% increase over 2005. For 2007, oil prices were projected to fall to US\$63.75 (April 2007 WEO). However, oil prices have increased steadily for 2007 with the third quarter average rising above US\$70 per barrel⁴, while prices since then have passed the US\$100 per barrel, then settling at about US\$98. These rising oil prices continue to bring inflationary pressures on the world economy and it is expected that this will continue for sometime owing to the declining value of the US dollar and higher risks to the Middle East oil supply particularly from Iran and Iraq.

Trade discussions resumed in early 2007 on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Doha Round. However, there has been little progress and it is unlikely that discussions will conclude by early

² IMF *World Economic Outlook*, April 2007

³ IMF *World Economic Outlook Update*, July 25, 2007

⁴ From US Energy Information Administration data on World Crude Oil Prices, weekly (www.eia.doe.gov)

2008. The difficulty in reaching a conclusion has been compounded by the expiration of the US “Fast track authority” which allowed the executive branch of government to negotiate trade deals without prior congressional approval. Failure to conclude discussions on the Doha Round is likely to lead to a proliferation of bilateral trade agreements and the employment of more protectionist trade practices that will place small states such as Guyana at a disadvantage because of limited ability to partake in and to exert leverage during negotiations.

Guyana, through the recently concluded Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the European Union (EU) and CARIFORUM, has managed to maintain preferential trade status for most of its commodities, including forestry products that are exported to the EU. However, this EPA does not cover exports of Sugar, which falls under the Sugar Protocol that will expire in 2009.

3.2 International Forestry Environment

In 2007, the international market for Tropical Timbers remained strong despite challenges faced from higher production costs owing to rising fuel costs, and the adverse effects of the sub-prime mortgage crash in the US.

The demand for Timber in Asian markets, particularly China and India continues to remain strong, as the furniture industry in these countries expands their operations. In China, alone exports of Furniture are expected to top 20 Billion US dollars in 2007 more than 20% of the global market.)⁵ Chinese Plywood production, which grew 216% between 2001 and 2006, continues to expand and in the process, displace tropical plywood in the European markets.

However, developments in the latter half of 2007, specifically as it relates to the difficulties facing the US housing markets and the possible slowdown in the world economy, may begin to dampen the demand for wood and wood products in 2008 and beyond. Further, increasing fuel prices and the detrimental effects on profit margins will continue to strain the capacity of forest producers, especially high cost producers in developing countries like Guyana.

The depreciation of the US dollar against currencies of major timber producers (including Brazil and Malaysia) are also contributing to rising production costs and have led to a global increase in prices for logs, timber and plywood. While, in the latter half of 2007 Brazilian plywood prices declined due to the drop in demand from the US market. The resultant shrinking of profit margins has seen producers move towards more value added production.

Anti-dumping investigations regarding Chinese exports of wood flooring and plywood to Europe and the US could lead to reductions in Chinese exports to these markets in the future and open up opportunities for tropical timber product exports to these markets. At the same time, however, this may negatively affect Chinese demand for logs for use in plywood and flooring production.

The top tropical timber producers continued to be Brazil for Logs and Sawnwood, China for Veneer and Malaysia for Plywood. Lead exporter in all four (4) of the above products has been Malaysia.

The global market for Secondary Processed Wood Products remains strong despite a drop in demand from the US resulting from their housing crisis. World furniture exports is forecasted to

⁵ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 18, 15-30 September 2007

attain US\$100 billion this year, more than double the 1997 level of US\$42 billion. China remains the largest exporter of furniture while the largest importers are the USA, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In the area of forest conservation and sustainable management, the secretariats of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have moved to collaborate in ensuring trade in CITES-listed timber species meet the goals of both conservation and sustainable management. A four-year project funded by the European Union (US\$3M grant) has been launched covering three (3) species listed on CITES Appendix II. These are Afromosia (native to West and Central Africa), Bigleaf Mahogany (Central and South America) and Ramin (South East Asia). All products from Ramin (including SPWP's) and primary products of the other two (2) species require CITES export permit⁶.

In other CITES timber news, especially relevant to Latin America, the species Brazil wood has been approved for CITES Appendix II status (as requested by Brazil) while European Union proposals to place Spanish Cedar (Red Cedar), Honduran Rosewood and Black Rosewood on that Appendix failed. (CITES 14th Conference of Parties (member states) held in June this year in the Netherlands).

3.2.1 International Tropical Timber Market Summary

During 2007, prices for tropical timbers remained strong and in the early parts of the year, increased. High prices were the result of both a high demand for tropical timbers and supply side factors such as bad weather in some countries and ongoing efforts to stem illegal logging. The largest market for Logs remains Asia, primarily on the growth in the furniture and wood processing industries of China and India.

In the African market, there are increased efforts to combat illegal logging. Countries such as Cameroon, Ghana and Liberia are in the early stages of an EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) to regulate logging.⁷ This will help to ensure that illegal logs do not enter the EU market. However, it is expected that these measures, combined with bans on log exports in countries such as Sierra Leone and restrictions on log exports from others, will continue to push up prices for logs, as well as for lumber, from this region.

⁶ ITTO, *Tropical Forest Update*, Vol 17 No 1, 2007.

⁷ ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 17, 1-15 September 2007

In Asia, logs from Malaysia, Indonesia and Myanmar attracted high prices in the first half of the year, following poor weather and flooding, particularly in Malaysia. However in the latter half of the year there were some declines in prices as financial markets begun to feel the effects of the credit crunch and softening of real estate market in the US. This dampening effect on prices was also helped by the flooding of the Indonesian Log market in late July with cheap logs from farmers practicing 'Slash and Burn' farming. Also, the Monsoon season has occasioned a fall off in demand for raw and processed timber in some countries, which has further reduced prices in the latter months (October and November).

Malaysia is set to introduce a new timber industry policy which outlines strategic plans to develop the industry and maintain competitiveness. As part of the drive to achieve sustainable log supply in the sector, there are plans to extend soft loans totalling RM60.6 million to five companies for planting 75,000ha of forest plantations. This is particularly important given the shortage of logs going to the Furniture Industry which is due to forest lands being converted to oil palm plantations.

Starting in July, the Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) propped up the price for Teak logs in that country with its decision to use a six month average price instead of market prices. While in November, the European Union banned imports of logs, timber and timber products from Myanmar. Further, EU companies were prohibited from exporting machinery or engaging investments in the Timber industry in that country. These actions are likely to lead to some price increases in logs and timber destined to the EU.

While in Indonesia, that country signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Japan that allows duty free access for all Indonesian forest products to the Japanese market. This is expected to boost production in that country and in particular increase opportunities for value added wood products.

Other trade news in East Asia, from July 2007, Taiwan imposed a more restrictive Formaldehyde ceiling similar to Japan, on plywood and laminated veneer lumber. While in Europe, all timber for the construction industry is now required to have a CE mark (Conformite Europeene) indicating compliance with all standards for that region.

In the area of conservation and reforestation, Malaysia and Indonesia continued efforts to reforest large areas of land, with Malaysia looking to replant 25,000 hectares each year. Indonesia has set a reforestation target of 5.4 million hectares through a scheme whereby loans are extended to families for reforestation purposes. The Australian government has also extended A\$10 million to promote sustainable forestry practices in Indonesia.

While in Bali, Indonesia, at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 13th convention, delegates considered the way forward in combating climate change. The role of forests was highlighted with delegates considering such issues as establishing carbon credits for standing forests and reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). The delegates, including Guyana, expressed a commitment to REDD. However, the precise strategy/strategies for achieving this continue to be the subject of negotiations and debate.

3.2.1.1 Latin America & Caribbean

Early in the third quarter, the Brazilian wood industry, particularly in the state of Para, experienced severe shortages of raw materials due to unstable supply from certified forests. In Para, the wood industry was forced to lay off some 20,000 employees as firms scaled back operations.⁸

Variations in the exchange rate between Brazil's Real and the US dollar have led to shifts in the prices for Brazilian timber products in 2007. Towards the end of the year, the Real appreciated against the US, leading to higher dollar denominated prices for Brazil's exports. This provided some boost to the wood processing industry which is faced with difficulties associated with rising costs of operation and machinery. However, higher prices may lead to buyers of wood products switching to less expensive sources in Asia.

In December 2007, it was reported that illegal logging was on the increase in the state of Mato Grosso due to a reduction of inspections and control in some areas.⁹ However, there are plans for more intensive monitoring of illegal logging in 2008, which will likely lead to reduction in supply and possible price increases for Brazilian logs.

In response to shortages of raw materials and in order to boost the production and exports of certified woods, Brazil began certifying new concessions in the second half of 2007. While on November 14, bidding commenced for new concessions the Jamari National Forest in the state of Rondonia. However, the final selection of concessionaires was stalled to facilitate the consideration of public suggestions regarding the bidding process.

In the state of Rondonia the first certified concession for 90,000 hectares will begin production in 2008 and is expected to support the solid wood sector which earns annual revenue of about US\$2.5 billion.¹⁰

⁸ ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 13, 1-15 July 2007

⁹ ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 23, 1-15 December 2007

¹⁰ ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 18, 15-30 September 2007

Brazil is also seeking to diversify its wood exports in response to poor demand for its wood products to the US market. Their strategy has been to concentrate on higher priced items and to explore new markets in Europe. As a result, Europe replaced the US as the largest importer of Brazilian wood products in the second half of 2007. Interest from Europe continued as a team of French businessmen visited the State of Parana to explore opportunities. Producers in Parana were optimistic about meeting the increased demand from France. This strategy has been fruitful as Brazilian furniture exports increased by 13.4% despite the appreciation in the US dollar. Total furniture sales in October were US\$823.7 M.

Malaysia's Deputy International Trade and Industry Minister, Ng Lip Yong, lead a trade and investment mission to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil from 23 September to 5 October, 2007. The Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (Matrade), reported that the mission would explore business opportunities in Latin American markets. Wood products and furniture are among the export opportunities for Malaysian companies in the region.

Meanwhile the President of the Brazil-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited the Brazilian Association for Mechanically Produced Timber in November, where a profile of the Chinese Timber and Forest sectors were presented to Brazilian entrepreneurs. The aim of the visit was to deepen the ties between these two countries, with Brazilian operators learning from China's experiences in increasing competitiveness in the manufacture of wood products.

In Peru, efforts to better regulate the forest sector saw licences for 40 concessions being withdrawn by the Supervisory Body of Wood Forest Resources (OSINFOR) as a result of problems with the management and extraction plans on the areas. In addition, the government is considering proposals to reforest 2 million hectares of forests in the next 20 years, in order to bridge the gap between Lumber exports (now US\$200M) and imports (US\$400M) and to create more jobs in the sector, which currently employs about 2,000 persons.

While in Bolivia, exports grew at a steady pace during the period January to July 2007, with Santa Cruz and La Paz, the largest regions, recording growth of 30.0% and 19.0% respectively. The Main export partner continues to be the US followed by the UK and the Netherlands. However, in the latter half of the year, Bolivia's timber exports declined as fuel scarcity in that country impacted negatively on forest operations and the wood processing industry.¹¹

¹¹ ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 23, 1-15 December 2007

3.2.2 Market Outlook for Guyana's Timber Exports

Guyana's market for Greenheart Piles to the UK and Europe remains intact, as the ITTO has confirmed that earlier reports of calls to restrict import of this product were incorrect.

Still in the UK, efforts are being made to boost housing, with the prime minister expressing hope for 3 million more units to be built in the next 13 years, but credit problems have dampened increases in housing starts thus far. However, the long-run prospects appear favourable for increased demand for wood and wood products to the UK. While in Germany, housing permits for 2007, compared with January 2006, were down by 59.0% and permits for apartment blocks were down 22.6%.

In China, it is likely that medium term demand will remain strong, since the wood processing sector there continues to expand its markets and scale of operations. Additionally, there is a growing demand for logs suitable for paper manufacture.

China has also abolished/reduced export tariff rebates on some products as of July. Rebates were abolished for bamboo-charcoal, plywood, and block board etc. While there rebates were reduced to 5% for fibreboards, plywood, wooden door & windows, small wooden products and paper products. The increased tariffs can lead to 20.0% increase in costs for the laminated flooring industry and put some producers out of business.¹²This is part of China's efforts to boost efficiency in the wood industry and is not expected to have significant constraining effects on Chinese demand for wood in the long term, since Chinese wood products continue to perform well on the world market as China expands its exports.

High demand for plywood in Europe is expected to open up opportunities for increasing Guyanese plywood exports to this region.

In the American market, a downturn in the housing sector has been compounded with estimates for slower growth in corporate profits (5.0% this year compared to 21.4% last year) thus lowering prospects for demand for wood and wood products in this market. However, demand for certain high priced commodities such as furniture and flooring remains strong in some segments of the market. Notwithstanding the continued demand from some quarters the general outlook is for a dip in demand from the US market.

¹² ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 12 No. 14, 16-31 July 2007

3.3 The Guyana Economy

Growth in the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (at 1988 prices) of the Guyana economy for this year has been projected at 4.9%, improving on the 4.7% recovery in 2006 after the 1.9% decline in 2005 (revised from 3%)¹³. Anticipated improvements are 5.5% for Agriculture, with growth in all sub-sectors including Forestry; 5.0% for Engineering & Construction; 4.6% for Services, 4.0% in Manufacturing; and 3.6% in Mining & Quarrying from partial recoveries in Gold, Diamond and Bauxite.

Investments in infrastructure continued in 2007 with the start of construction on the Berbice River Bridge, continuation of construction on the Takatu River Bridge as well as works on the Skeldon Sugar Modernisation Project etc. While sufficient national performance data is not yet officially available, examination of commercial bank credit to the private sector indicate continued growth in this regard. As at the end of September this year the increase is 6.3% compared to December 2006 and a robust 13.5% from September last year.

Information from the Bureau of Statistics show Guyana's inflation rate to be 12.2% for 2007 (up to end June) and 13.1% for the year (June 2006 to June 2007)¹⁴. These follow the lower 4.2% for year 2006 over 2005. The continued increase in prices is due to a combination of factors that include rising food costs internationally, high oil prices and the loss of value by the US dollar - Guyana's main trading currency. Further, the diversion of food supplied to the bio-fuel industry in the US and poor weather conditions in other major regions, for example, the extended dry season in Australia affecting wheat production, will continue to exert upward pressure on world prices. Guyana's immediate susceptibility to these changes is inherent in our significant food imports for these commodities.

While the US dollar continues to depreciate against major currencies, the Guyana to US dollar exchange rate is holding steady at about the G\$202 to US\$1 mark. In fact, the Guyana Dollar's exchange rate to one (1) US Dollar has increased moved from 200 a year ago (September 2006 average) to 201.98 (average) for December 2007, a depreciation of 0.99%. This is indicative of the continued high demand for US dollars to meet the higher cost of fuel and other imported items. Earlier stability in the exchange rate, with minor temporary/seasonal fluctuations, in the range of 199.78 to 200.25 which prevailed for two (2) years (Oct 2004 – Sep 2006) has given way to a more fundamental change. The monthly average rate has increased from 200.00 in September 2006 to

¹³ National Budget 2007

¹⁴ Bureau of Statistics - Urban Consumer Price Index at 1994 prices

200.92 in December 2006, to 201.75 for March through May this year before jumping further to the 202.30 in June and 203.60 in September.¹⁵

3.3.1 The Forest Sector

The Forest Sector (or Forestry) is traditionally reflected in National Income data based on production of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood and is grouped with Agriculture and Fishing. The national budget 2007 predicts a 5.0% real growth in Forestry this year, contribution to real GDP increasing marginally (from 3.85% to 3.86%). However, due to less than anticipated Log production, real growth is likely to fall short of this target.

GFC data to date indicate that for the above three (3) products combined end December 2007 volume (425,602.51 m³) decreased by 11.10% from the 2006 level (478,745.86m³), with growth in Sawnwood and Roundwood being offset by declines in Logs. Significantly, the key declines occurred in the second quarter probable factors being: the end to activities for Cricket World Cup 2007 on the domestic demand side; the impact of poor weather on both production and domestic demand as well availability for export. The declines in Log production in November and December are in keeping with the trend for forest operations to come to a close towards the end of the year.

Higher prices for Sawnwood, Roundwood and some Logs, have facilitated the increase in export values despite declines in export volumes for Logs. Revenue from exports of Secondary Processed Wood Products improved, particularly from Outdoor/Garden Furniture, Building Components and Mouldings. Market promotion, market information (including prices and market availability), and product development initiatives undertaken by the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and its associated Bodies - have also been sustained.

Increasing investment in the sector is evidenced by a 22.8% increase in Commercial bank credit to primary production and sawmilling activities (G\$1,722.5 M as at June 2007) over the December 2006 level of G\$1,402.5 M. Compared with September last year, the expansion is more dramatic with the growth in credit being 44.8%.

On factors affecting the demand for Forestry products, it is noted that the decline in combined credit to the Engineering/Construction and Housing sectors continued in the third quarter. Between June and September 2007, these credits decreased by 5.2%, a larger decline from the 2.4% decrease over

¹⁵ Bank of Guyana, Statistical Abstract September 2007

the second quarter, and following an increase by 7.5% between December 2006 and March 2007.¹⁶ In keeping with the Government's policy: to promote value added forest production; increase foreign exchange earnings and employment, the Guyana Forestry Commission in collaboration with the forest sector is working towards the formulation of a National Log export policy for Guyana.

Further, in the effort to enhance legality in the forest sector, bar coding technology will be integrated into the current national log tracking system. This integrated system that will allow the GFC, to more effectively, track logs throughout the chain of custody.

3.3.2 Contribution to GDP

Forestry's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is traditionally measured from output of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood. The value-added timber product of Plywood is measured under Manufacturing. Additional wood/forest related value-added products, such as furniture, are not captured. The sector's contribution to GDP in real terms (at 1988 prices) over the last ten (10) years is shown in Table 1. Budget projection for year 2007 is also included.

Table 1

Forestry's Contribution to real Gross Domestic Product for the period 1997- 2006 (G\$M at 1988 Prices)

YEAR	GDP AT FACTOR COST*	FORESTRY	FORESTRY as % of GDP
1997	5,360	264	4.93
1998	5,270	200	3.80
1999	5,426	226	4.17
2000	5,352	189	3.53
2001	5,474	195	3.56
2002	5,536	180	3.25
2003	5,500	183	3.33
2004	5,587	184	3.29
2005**	5,478	199	3.63
2006**	5,734	221	3.85
2007 Budget**	6,016	232	3.86

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

Source: Bank of Guyana Statistical Bulletin, March 2006; (** 2005 revised; 2006 Data; 2007 Budget: Bureau of Statistics)

¹⁶ Derived from Bank of Guyana Statistical Abstract, September 2007

In 2006 the Forest sector recorded its highest share (3.85%) of GDP in seven (7) years. However, due to declines in the Production of Logs and some compensatory increases in Lumber, it is anticipated that the Forest Sector's contribution to GDP will be largely unchanged. However, the Forestry Sector continues to make a strong contribution to Economic Development and Growth through better export revenues, and provision of employment.

4 FORESTRY SECTOR STRUCTURE

4.1 Land Allocation Breakdown

Table 2 below shows a breakdown of “Land Allocation” within the Forestry Sector. It does not include Private Property and Amerindian Lands.

A large portion of State Forests (41% or 5.6 M hectares) remains unallocated. Since this is not the result of policy initiatives (e.g. conservation) it may suggest, at face value, additional land availability for sector expansion. However, GFC estimates productive area availability to be just over half the current unallocated lands, at 2.86 M hectares or 20.9% of State Forests, since some areas may be used for future national development initiatives, such as interior road networks and expansion of Amerindian lands etc.

<i>Table 2: Summary of State Forest Allocations</i>					
<i>as at December 31, 2007</i>					
Classification	Count	Area (Hectares)	Area Type	%	
				Total Allocation	State Forest
Production Area Allocations					
State Forest Permissions (SFP)	299	863,750	12.5%	10.3%	6.3%
Wood Cutting Lease (WCL)	3	295,610	4.3%	3.5%	2.2%
Timber Sales Agreement (TSA)	27	4,492,366	64.8%	53.4%	32.8%
SFP Conversion Areas	27	540,481	7.8%	6.4%	4.0%
State Forest Exploratory Permit (SFEP)	4	737,264	10.6%	8.8%	5.4%
Total Production Area Allocations	360	6,929,471	100.0%	82.3%	50.7%
Permanent Research & Reserve Areas					
Iwokrama Research Site	1	371,592	25.0%	4.4%	2.7%
GFC Forest Reserves	11	18,147	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Research & Reserve Sites	3	1,095,955	73.8%	13.0%	8.0%
Total Research and Reserve Areas	15	1,485,694	100.0%	17.7%	10.9%
Total Forests Allocated	375	8,415,165		100.0%	61.5%
Unallocated Forests		5,263,451	38.5%		38.5%
Total State Forests		13,678,616			100.0%

4.2 Other Forest Sector Licences

Sector activity licences are valid for one (1) calendar year only; continued production requires annual renewals. **Table 3** indicates the number of licenses issued for the years 2006 and 2007.

Table 3: Activity Licenses

End December Comparison - Years 2006 & 2007

Activity/ License Type	Period	Division				Total
		Demerara	Essequibo	Berbice	Northwest	
Sawmill	Year 2007	40	41	30	2	113
	Year 2006	39	35	28	1	103
Sawpit	Year 2007	67	46	25	13	151
	Year 2006	73	29	16	9	127
Permit to Erect Sawmill	Year 2007	20	13	13	1	47
	Year 2006	15	7	3	0	25
Timber Dealers	Year 2007	196	42	44	9	291
	Year 2006	165	24	38	8	235
Timber Depot	Year 2007	3	4	0	0	7
	Year 2006	1	3	1	0	5
Timber Path	Year 2007	3	4	0	0	7
	Year 2006	2	4	3		9
Charcoal	Year 2007	17	1	1	0	19
	Year 2006	10	0	0	0	10
Firewood	Year 2007	6	4	3	0	13
	Year 2006	5	4	2	0	11

5 PRODUCTION

Table 4 indicates production volumes for various primary Timber and Non-Timber forest products, together with Plywood, for the Year 2007 compared with the Year 2006. Production attributed to individual Forest Stations within the respective Regions (as per GFC designation) of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are shown in Appendices I – IV, attached.

5.1 Production Volumes

For the year 2007, Production volumes for Logs reduced, while Sawnwood (Lumber), Roundwood, Plywood and Splitwood increased, when compared with 2006. The combined output of the above products (Timber and Plywood production) fell by 9.40% from 514,260.47m³ to 465,906.69m³.

The drop in timber production is mainly due to higher costs of production from rising fuel prices, and poor weather conditions among other factors. Overall performance was also significantly affected by a decline in Greenheart and Purpleheart log production together with a fall-off in both exports and domestic absorption of Wallaba Poles. However, production of Piles, particularly from Greenheart, increased due to rising domestic and external demand.

5.2 Log Production

A total of 330,374.02m³ of Logs was recorded for 2007, 16.14% lower compared to the 2006 production of 393,968.21m³.

The decline in Special Category contributed the bulk of the drop in overall log production in 2007 from 188,785m³ in 2006 to 139,655m³ in 2007. Class 2 logs showed an increase over that value which prevailed in 2006 from 79,341 m³ to 85,527m³.

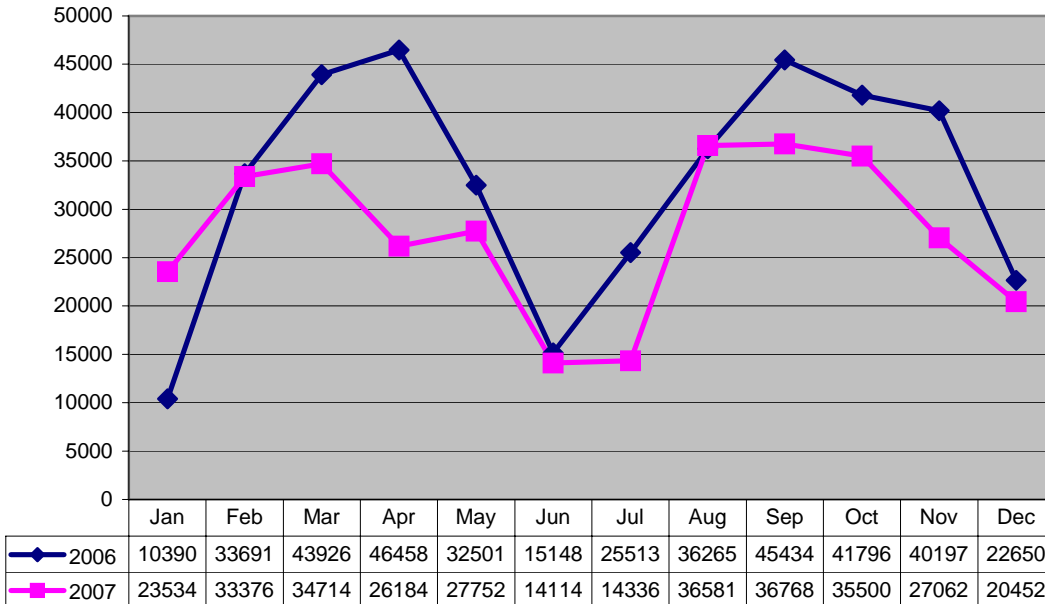
For the year 2007, other significant species volumes were Baromalli, Kabukalli, Mora, Locust, Wamara, Soft Wallaba, Darina, Muneridan and Shibadan. Baromalli is the main plywood input species and its 2007 log volume was 65,951.13m³, accounting for 19.96% of total log production, second only to Greenheart.

Table 4: Total Production by Quarter for January - December 2007 and 2006 Quarter/YTD Co

PRODUCTS	Unit	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Year-to-Date Jan-Dec 2007	Jan-Dec 2006 Volume	YTD 2007 % Change
TIMBER PRODUCTS								
Logs	m ³							
Total Special Category Logs		39,681.22	27,940.13	36,949.62	35,084.45	139,655.42	188,785.01	(26.02)
Class 1		17,856.69	17,805.27	19,762.12	21,292.85	76,716.93	88,465.83	(13.28)
Class 2		27,480.44	14,666.14	24,232.14	19,127.95	85,506.67	79,341.49	7.77
Class 3		6,605.88	7,638.74	6,741.55	7,508.82	28,494.99	37,375.88	(23.76)
Total Other Class Logs		51,943.01	40,110.15	50,735.82	47,929.62	190,718.59	205,183.20	(7.05)
Total Logs		91,624.23	68,050.28	87,685.44	83,014.07	330,374.02	393,968.21	(16.14)
Roundwood								
Greenheart Piles	m ³	2,934.55	3,166.32	3,830.91	5,333.70	15,265.48	9,227.61	65.43
Kakaralli Piles		94.98	329.72	199.89	272.36	896.95	410.84	118.32
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-	52.00	(100.00)
Wallaba Poles		505.92	551.03	608.80	708.76	2,374.51	6,193.45	(61.66)
Posts		95.32	294.99	296.93	1,606.66	2,293.90	1,299.15	76.57
Spars		0.01	14.97	4.07	15.06	34.11	25.15	35.63
Total Roundwood		3,630.78	4,357.03	4,940.60	7,936.54	20,864.94	17,208.20	21.25
Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber								
Total Special Category Lumber	m ³	3,481.42	5,596.30	3,378.15	3,679.39	16,135.26	16,433.73	(1.82)
Class 1		7,678.77	9,956.87	9,037.72	10,578.34	37,251.70	34,638.35	7.54
Class 2		2,820.33	3,149.40	3,577.31	3,490.30	13,037.34	10,516.10	23.98
Class 3		2,248.78	1,623.21	1,877.56	2,189.69	7,939.24	5,981.27	32.74
Total Other Class Lumber		12,747.88	14,729.48	14,492.59	16,258.33	58,228.29	51,135.72	13.87
Total Primary Lumber		16,229.30	20,325.78	17,870.75	19,937.72	74,363.55	67,569.45	10.05
Splitwood								
Staves (Paling Staves; Vat Staves)	m ³	223.17	133.93	254.91	263.25	875.26	915.47	(4.39)
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-	0.01	(100.00)
Shingles		71.03	76.49	25.47	66.61	239.60	105.22	127.71
Total Splitwood		294.20	210.42	280.38	329.86	1,114.86	1,020.70	9.23
Fuelwood								
Charcoal	kg	52,986.20	57,578.29	59,030.25	75,128.39	244,723.13	318,938.94	(23.27)
Firewood	m ³	5,907.82	5,475.90	7,503.40	5,499.28	24,386.40	18,116.09	34.61
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood	m ³	12,521.90	9,514.41	8,113.15	9,039.86	39,189.32	34,493.91	13.61
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS								
Wattles	pieces	37,905.00	38,801.00	53,408.00	46,209.00	176,323.00	185,515.00	(4.95)
Manicole Palm	stems	646,810.00	650,477.00	895,668.00	285,684.00	2,478,639.00	2,425,746.00	2.18
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark; Balata)	pieces	-	-	-	150.00	150.00	40,218.00	(99.63)

5.2.1 Monthly Log Production

Graph showing monthly trends in Log production for 2006 and 2007 (in m3)



The graph at left compares monthly log production for the years 2006 and 2007. Across both years, the general pattern of Log production remained the same, with declines in Production at the beginning/end-of-year, as most forest operations come to a close, and in the middle of the year during the rainy season. However, the

generalised drop in Log production was the result of several factors, the most critical of which was the poor weather conditions experienced in the first half of the year and rising fuel costs which increased the cost of operation and eroded profit margins.

5.2.2 Log Production by GFC Regions and Forest Stations

The region of Essequibo, which holds the majority State Forest Lands and allocated Production areas, produced 227,671.09m³ or 68.91% national log volume, followed by Berbice (52,995.04 m³) and then Demerara (49,707.88m³) (Appendix I). Of Essequibo's eleven (11) Forest Stations, the three (3) most productive were Buckhall (78,213.61m³), Iteballi (44,132.39 m³) and Supenaam (37,091.24m³) and together accounting for 70.03% of the region's total and 48.26% national log output (Appendix IV). Buckhall station also surpassed the respective regional volumes for Demerara and Berbice.

The majority production in Berbice was recorded at the Springlands station (23,536.92 m³ or 44.41% region volume (Appendix III). In Demerara the most production was recorded at Mabura (31,053.72 m³ or 62.47% region total) (Appendix II).

Over the review period, the largest producers were Barama Company Ltd (Buckhall) and Guyana

Sawmills Ltd (Iteballi) with shares of total production of 19.47% and 11.19%, respectively.

5.3 Primary (Chainsawn) Lumber Production

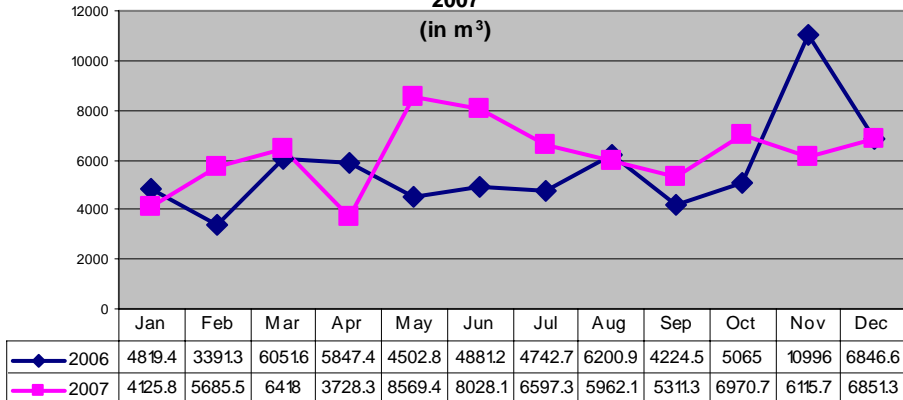
Recorded production of Primary (Chainsawn) Lumber for 2007 was 74,363.55m³ or 10.05% greater than last year (67,569.45m³). This was partly due to better recorded output from Amerindian Reservations/Private Property which posted Lumber production in 2007 of 29,399.69m³ (or 39.54% of all Lumber produced).

The overall trend in Lumber production for the year 2007 was one of a general increase. However, the largest increase was seen between the months of April and May (following a decline from March to April). This large increase (129.84% or 4,841 m³) followed the implementation of the Value Added Tax in January, and rising fuel costs which combined to push up the price of building materials, in particular for Cement. This would have occasioned an increase in local demand for Lumber for the construction sector.

The primary species for 2007 were Tauroniro, Kabukalli, Purpleheart, Wallaba and Greenheart. Other notable species were Mora, Kereti, Shibadan, Simarupa and Burada.

5.3.1 Monthly Production of Primary Lumber

Graph showing monthly trends in Lumber production for 2006 and 2007
(in m³)



The graph at left gives a visual representation of the monthly trends in log production for 2006 and 2007.

As mentioned above, the general trend is one of increasing Lumber production throughout the year, with the exception of April, and June to September.

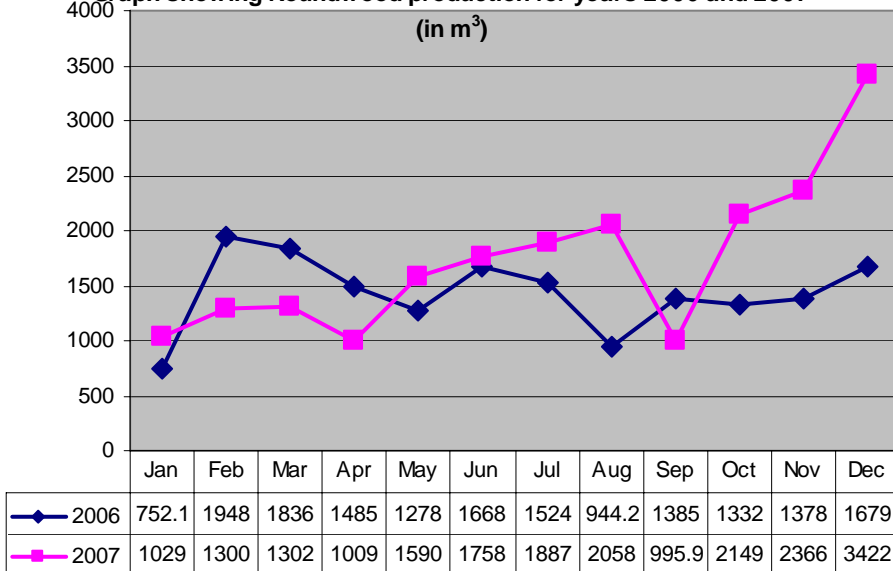
5.3.2 Primary Lumber by GFC Regions and Forest Stations

The traditional lead region, Demerara, recorded 53,405.31 m³ (or 71.82 % national volume) of

primary lumber for 2007, followed by Essequibo (14,272.65 m³) and then Berbice (6,685.60 m³). The most productive stations were Soesdyke (22,052.47 m³), Linden (15,787.86 m³) and Georgetown (14,640.17m³) in Demerara; in Essequibo, Arapiaco (4,866.77 m³); and in Berbice, Unamco (2,500.74 m³).

5.4 Roundwood Production

Graph showing Roundwood production for years 2006 and 2007 (in m³)



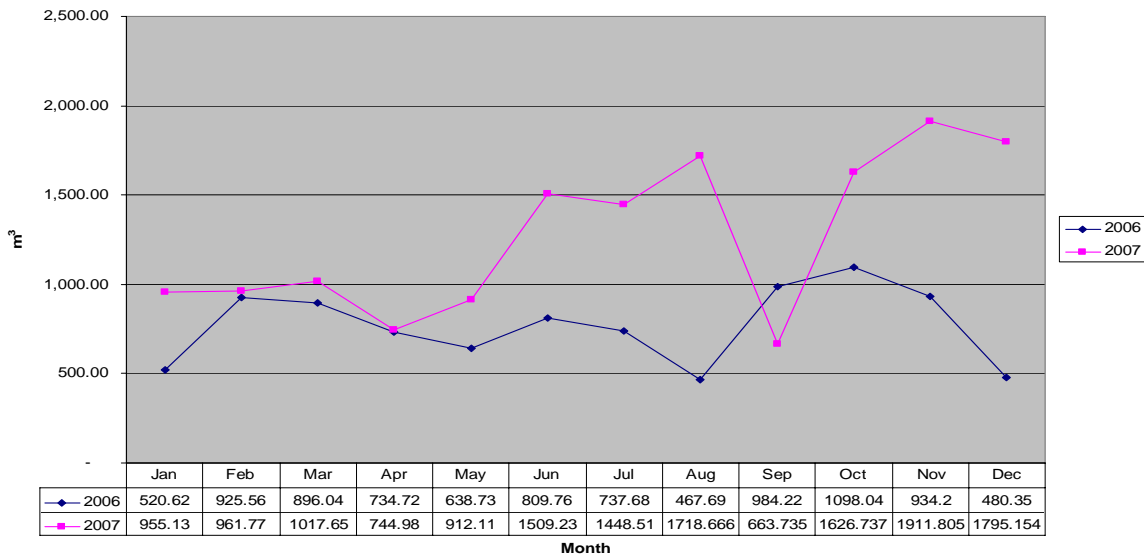
Production of Piles, Poles, Posts and Spars are recorded under the product category Roundwood. Piles are primarily of the Greenheart species while Poles, Posts and Spars derive from the Wallaba species.

In 2007, Roundwood production totalled 20,864.984m³, 21.25% more than the 17,208.20 m³ produced in 2006, despite a 61.66% decrease in production

of Wallaba Poles from last year (from 6,193.45 m³ to 2,374.51m³). The overall increase in Roundwood production was mainly due to the 65.43% increase in Greenheart Piles (from 9,227.61 m³ to 15,265.48m³), which offset the decline in Wallaba Poles. The graph at left gives a visual representation of the trends in Roundwood production in 2006 and 2007. Soesdyke (5,047.47 m³) and Mabura (1,695.84 m³) were the main stations for Demerara while Supenaam (4,266.46 m³) and Manaka (1,735.75 m³) led Roundwood output in Essequibo. Output in Berbice was led by Bamboo Landing's 1,852.46 m³, all being Greenheart Piles.

The trend for all Roundwood, and in particular, Greenheart Piles, was one of a general increase throughout the year, with declines in April and September. The decline in April coincides with poor weather conditions, while the decline in September is due in part to weather conditions and the meeting of annual production quotas by some concession holders who produce piles. The spike in production in the last quarter of the year is attributable to the continued high demand for construction projects across the country.

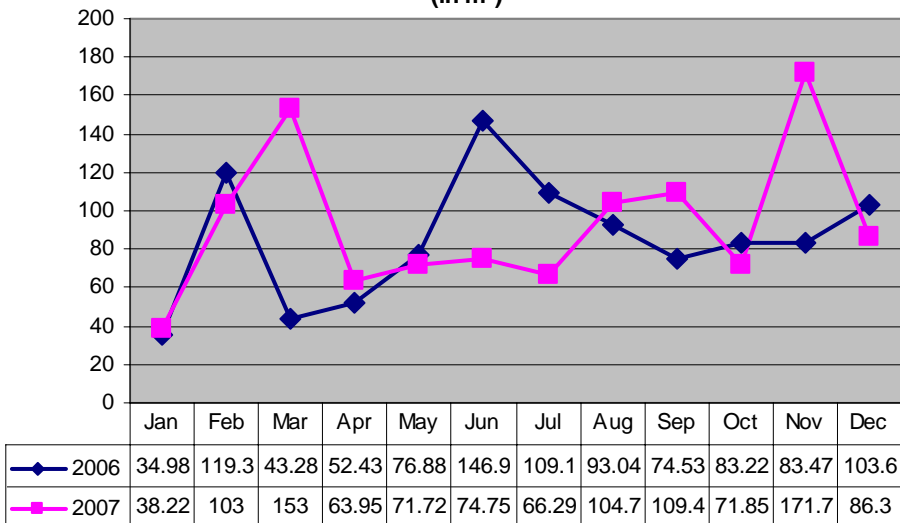
**Graph showing Greenheart Piles production (2006 & 2007)
in m³**



5.5 Splitwood Production

Splitwood refers to Staves (Paling Staves; Vat Staves) and Shingles, all usually produced from Wallaba species. For 2007, primary Splitwood production totalled 1,114.86 m³ compared to 1,020.70 m³ for the same period last year, an increase of 9.23%. Production of Paling staves decreased by 4.39%, from 915.47m³ to 875.26 m³, while Shingles increased by 127.71% from 105.22m³ to 239.60m³.

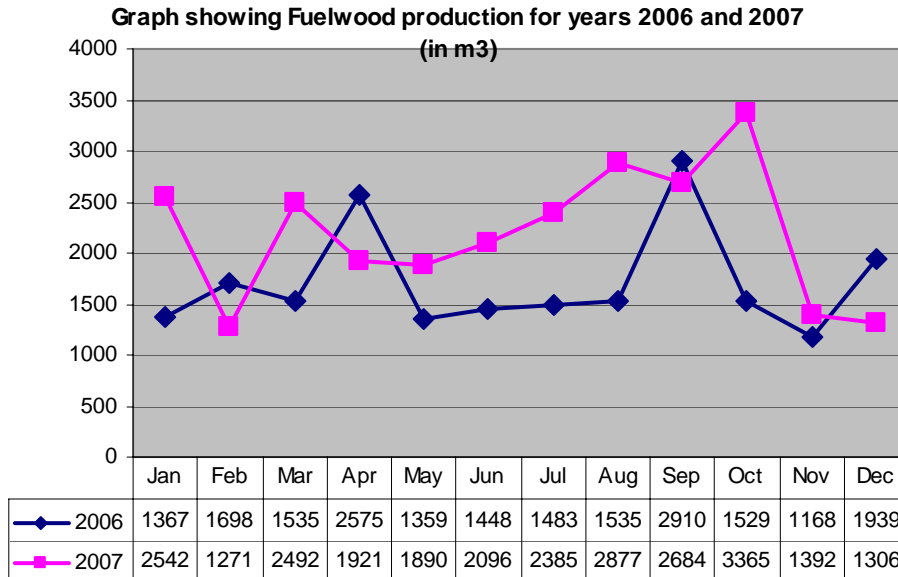
**Graph showing Splitwood production for years 2006 and 2007
(in m³)**



Demerara remained the main region for Splitwood with 855.87m³ (76.77%). This region was also the source of virtually all shingle Production (239.52m³ or 99.97%). Soesdyke and Linden stations recorded the highest volumes for paling staves, and shingles. The Graph gives a visual presentation of the trends in Splitwood production.

5.6 Fuelwood Production

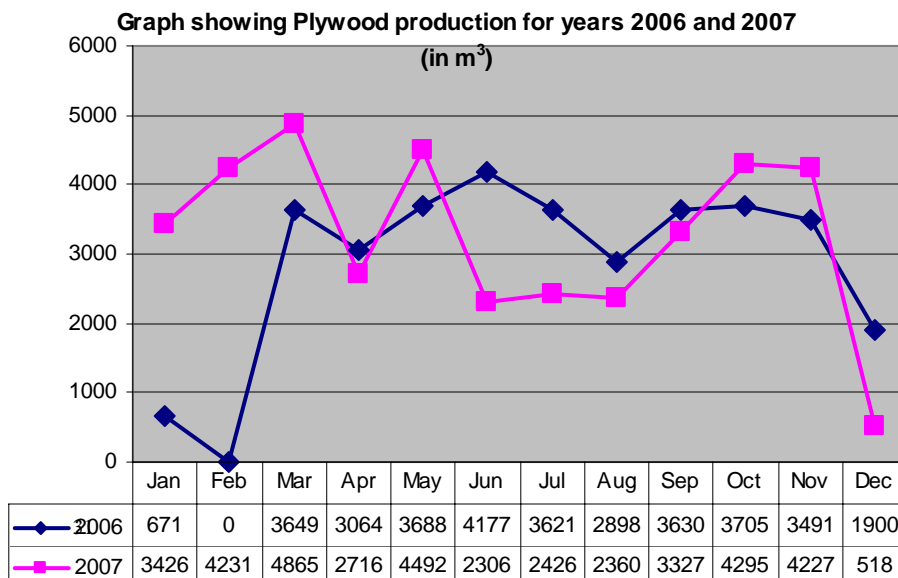
This category covers the two (2) Fuelwood products of Charcoal and Firewood. Monthly combined Fuelwood volumes for 2006 and 2007 are compared in the graph below.



Production of Charcoal dropped 23.27% from 318,938.94kg (2,429.09m³) to 244,723.13 kg (1,834.38 m³). However output of Firewood increased 34.61% from 18,116.09 m³ to 24,386.40 m³. The combined cubic metre volumes, therefore, reflect a 13.61% improvement in 2007 (39,189.32m³) over 2006 (34,493.91m³). As traditional, all charcoal were recorded in Demerara, mainly from the

Soesdyke station (217,472.18 kg or 88.86%). The majority Firewood were also from Soesdyke with 13,383.85 m³ or 54.88% national production (96.23% of Demerara's 13,908.40 m³ total). Almost all (99.09%) Essequibo's 10,491.08m³ firewood was recorded at Supenaam. Berbice's 46.92 m³ of Firewood were all recorded at Springlands.

5.7 Plywood Production



Plywood production for 2007 of 39,189.32m³ represents an increase by 13.61% over the 2006 level of 34,493.91m³.

This increase was in keeping with Barama's objective (the main plywood manufacturer) to increase its monthly

Plywood production in 2007, but still short of its target of 5,000 m³ per month. The graph gives a visual presentation of the trend in Plywood production between 2006 and 2007.

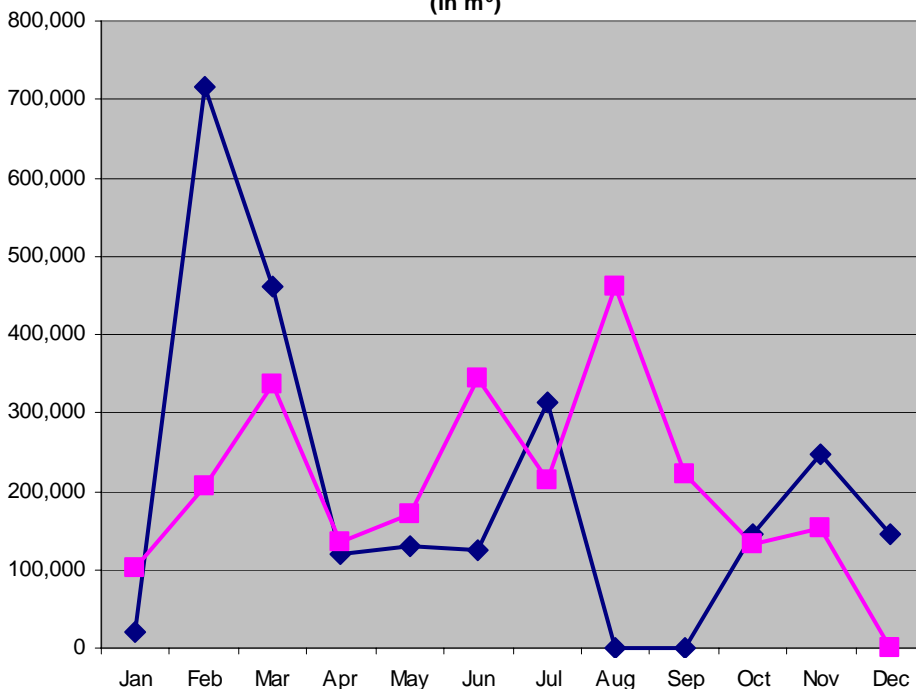
According to Barama, the declines experienced in April and between June and August (of 2007) were due to a shortage of fresh face logs (mainly Baromalli) which is used in the production of Plywood. It should be noted that while Barama's production of Baromalli did, in fact, decline in April, June and July the overall production of Baromalli logs for the year increased by 7,891.71 m³.

5.8 Non-Timber Forest Products

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP's) refer to a number of products other than primary and secondary timber products, derived from forest resources. These include Wattles, Manicole Palm, Mangrove Bark, Palms, Latex (Balata) and Liana Cane.

The data presented below (blue for 2007) illustrate the production of Wattles, and Manicole Palm (Heart of Palm).

Graph showing Manicole Palm production for years 2006 and 2007 (in m³)



Manicole Palm production for 2007 totalled 2,478,639 pieces, 2.18% more than 2006 (2,425,746 pieces). Monthly volumes are compared in the Graph at left.

Wattles output decreased moderately by 4.95% from 185,515 pieces for 2006 to 176,323 pieces in 2007.

5.9 Employment and Domestic Prices

5.9.1 Employment

Employment data for the Forestry Sector over the years 2005 to 2007 is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Forest Sector Employment: Years 2005 to 2007

Activity	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)
Logging	12,229	14,097	14,852	5.4%
Sawmilling	4,051	4,241	4,330	2.1%
Timber Dealership (Lumber Yards)	1,647	1,825	2,037	11.6%
Plywood	712	699	650	-7.0%
Manicole Palm	658	658	658	0.0%
Other*	4,340	4,369	4,500	3.0%
TOTAL	23,637	25,889	27,027	4.4%

* Other: includes activities in Furniture, Building Components, Craft, Utensils/Ornaments, Firewood, Charcoal and Conservation.

During 2007, employment within the sector increased moderately in almost all activity areas. This is in keeping, with expectations, since more operators entered the sector in 2007, as evident from the increases in numbers of licences issued (see Table 3). The largest percentage increase in employment came from the new Lumber Yards licensed during the year. This suggests a probable increase in domestic consumption of Sawnwood (lumber) during the year.

The GFC is also continuing its Social Development Programme, which includes the formalization of additional rural/hinterland Community Forestry groupings. These widen community access to forest resources, while creating opportunities for employment and wider economic benefits.

5.9.2 Domestic Prices

The prices presented below are weighted average prices taken from a sample of producers and sellers in the three counties.

Prices for forest products in the domestic market vary over time as well as among suppliers and across the three (3) forest Regions (Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice). Further prices for Logs and

Lumber vary according to species demand. Lumber prices also differ between undressed and dressed varieties, being higher for the latter, especially for prime species.

Table 6 compares weighted average price summaries for selected product groups between the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Table 6: Average Domestic Prices for Timber & Plywood – 2005 - 2007

YEAR PRODUCT	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007
	Domestic G\$	Domestic US\$ equiv**	Domestic G\$	Domestic US\$ equiv**	Domestic G\$	Domestic US\$ equiv**
Logs	19,278.00	96.39	20,700.00	103.50	23,873.04	119.37
Sawnwood *	58,606.00	293.03	60,996.00	304.98	64,985.66	324.93
Dressed	66,224.00	331.12	68,926.00	344.63	71,501.72	357.51
Undressed	55,090.00	275.45	57,336.00	286.68	55,295.45	276.48
Roundwood	40,590.00	202.95	36,608.00	183.04	36,761.20	183.81
Splitwood	21,188.00	105.94	23,306.00	116.53	23,847.95	119.24
Fuelwood	3,676.00	18.38	4,376.00	21.88	3,355.56	16.78
Plywood	53,002.00	265.01	60,222.00	301.11	73,142.65	365.71

* Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

** Exchange Rate: G\$200 = US\$1

Prices increased in 2006, for all products with the exception of Undressed Lumber and Fuelwood. When compared with 2006, prices of Logs increased 15.33%, in 2007. When compared with 2005, this increase was more, at 23.84%. The increase in Log prices follows the increased demand from the local market for timber destined for building and construction works. Also, due to rising fuel costs, forest operators are likely raising their prices in order to prevent drastic losses in their profit margins.

Sawnwood prices increased 10.89% and 6.54% over 2005 and 2006, respectively. However, in this group, the price of Undressed Lumber decreased by 3.56% from its 2006 level. The general increase in Sawnwood prices, particularly for Dressed Lumber is reflective of the increased demand for this product in the construction industry at home and abroad. Locally, the Cricket World Cup was a significant factor in helping to spur the demand for Dressed Lumber.

Roundwood and Splitwood average prices increased marginally over their 2006 level, by 0.42% and 2.33% respectively. While Plywood average prices increased significantly, by 21.46% over 2006 and 38.00% over 2005 levels. This large increase in Plywood prices is a reflection of the greater demand for this product in building projects, particularly in house and office construction.

Appendix V provides greater detail on price ranges for individual products (and main species where applicable) across the three (3) regions, comparing 2006 and 2007.

6 EXPORTS

6.1 Exports summary

Sustained growth of 4% – 5% in the world economy annually since 2003, particularly for Guyana's major timber export regions of Asia/Pacific and Europe, along with average prices for most products has impacted positively on total value exports of Forestry products in 2007. The establishment of the Forest Products Marketing Council Inc (December 2005), has also been instrumental in positively influencing this trend, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table 7 compares Annual export performances for years 2006 and 2007 categorised by product and category as applicable. Appendix VII lists volumes and values for individual products.

Exports of Forestry products for the year 2007 recorded an overall increase in value by 3.25% over the previous year. This despite decreases in export volumes and values of some products, particularly Logs (volume 17.66%; value 6.41%) and Undressed Lumber (volume 8.65; value 2.78%). It is noteworthy and encouraging that the trend for exports in 2007 has been in favour of higher valued and value-added products. This combined with greater prices for higher-processed Timber products has facilitated the increase in export value.

The declines in exports of some products were offset primarily by an increase in the volume and value of the higher processed product: 'Dressed Lumber', which increased by 20.22% in volume and 39.47% in value. The larger increase in export value is due to an increase (by 16.01%, from US\$485.07 to US\$562.73, per m³) in the average prices of Dressed Lumber, particularly for Special Category and Category 1 Lumber, average prices per m³ for which increased 16.34% (from US\$530.80 to US\$586.11) and 16.99% (from US\$420.01 to US\$491.35), respectively.

There were also notable increases in the exports of Roundwood (volume 2.16%, value 26.72%) and Splitwood (volume 29.84%; value 41.65%). The greater increases in value are the result of higher average prices per m³ for products in these groups. While Plywood exports increased marginally by 1.54% in volume and 0.92% in value, indicating a decline in average prices per m³ by 0.61%.

The marked increase in Roundwood export value was due to higher prices per m³ obtained for these products, especially for Piles(prices for which rose by 44%, moving from an average of US\$194.23 to US\$202.05, per m³), which comprise the largest share of Roundwood exports (61.18% in 2006 and 88.23% in 2007). While, Shingles contributed the bulk of increases for Splitwood exports, with

Shingles export value rising 44.11% (US\$0.53M). This increase came primarily from higher exports to the Latin America/Caribbean market (additional US\$0.27M) and to new Markets in Africa (Mauritius) which imported US\$0.20M worth of Guyana's shingles.

There was also an increase in the value of SPWP exports, the largest increase being posted by Outdoor/Garden Furniture. This product increased 34.08% (US\$0.75 M) in value, with the largest increase coming from the European market which saw a rise by 30.61% (US\$0.63 M) in value.

Asia/Pacific was again the dominant destination region for Logs, Latin America & the Caribbean, the major region for Sawnwood and North America absorbed the most Plywood and Roundwood.

Table 7: Export Products Volumes, Values and Percentage Changes and Relative Changes

		January to December 2006				January to December 2007					
PRODUCT		Volume (m3)	Value (US\$)	% Val ¹	% Val ²	Volume (m3)	% Vol change	Value (US\$)	% Val change	% Val ¹	% Val ²
Logs											
Special Category		112,552.76	14,230,342.86	63.9%	23.9%	96,436.46	-14.3%	14,271,138.56	0.3%	68.5%	23.2%
	Class 1	54,421.98	5,796,925.43	26.0%	9.7%	43,735.50	-19.6%	4,871,653.07	-16.0%	23.4%	7.9%
	Class 2	5,202.88	503,111.94	2.3%	0.8%	3,555.74	-31.7%	401,532.07	-20.2%	1.9%	0.7%
	Class 3	18,604.91	1,744,105.25	7.8%	2.9%	13,369.57	-28.1%	1,302,922.00	-25.3%	6.2%	2.1%
Total Logs		190,782.53	22,274,485.48	100.0%	37.4%	157,097.28	-17.7%	20,847,245.70	-6.4%	100.0%	33.9%
Sawnwood											
<i>Special Category</i>	<i>Dressed</i>	7,617.48	3,837,680.49	82.2%	6.4%	8,915.45	17.0%	5,225,399.29	36.2%	80.2%	8.5%
	<i>Undressed</i>	21,321.15	10,483,810.06	66.4%	17.6%	16,132.99	-24.3%	8,481,756.11	-19.1%	55.3%	13.8%
Total		28,938.62	14,321,490.55	70.0%	24.1%	25,048.43	-13.4%	13,707,155.40	-4.3%	62.7%	22.3%
Class 1 Sawnwood	Dressed	1,797.72	755,062.16	16.2%	1.3%	2,496.98	38.9%	1,226,894.16	62.5%	18.8%	2.0%
	Undressed	11,196.10	4,257,306.29	27.0%	7.2%	11,354.78	1.4%	5,126,595.40	20.4%	33.4%	8.3%
Total		12,993.82	5,012,368.45	24.5%	8.4%	13,851.76	6.6%	6,353,489.56	26.8%	29.1%	10.3%
Class 2 Sawnwood	Dressed	19.83	7,480.98	0.2%	0.0%	18.58	-6.3%	5,934.28	-20.7%	0.1%	0.0%
	Undressed	673.99	259,079.60	1.6%	0.4%	1,241.86	84.3%	445,465.47	71.9%	2.9%	0.7%
Total		693.81	266,560.58	1.3%	0.4%	1,260.44	81.7%	451,399.75	69.3%	2.1%	0.7%
Class 3 Sawnwood	Dressed	193.26	70,177.81	1.5%	0.1%	144.12	-25.4%	55,436.57	-21.0%	0.9%	0.1%
	Undressed	2,112.88	787,635.01	5.0%	1.3%	3,519.76	66.6%	1,294,817.48	64.4%	8.4%	2.1%
Total		2,306.15	857,812.82	4.2%	1.4%	3,663.89	58.9%	1,350,254.05	57.4%	6.2%	2.2%
Total Sawnwood	Dressed	9,628.29	4,670,401.44	100.0%	7.8%	11,575.13	20.2%	6,513,664.30	39.5%	100.0%	10.6%
	Undressed	35,304.11	15,787,830.96	100.0%	26.5%	32,249.39	-8.7%	15,348,634.46	-2.8%	100.0%	25.0%
Total Sawnwood		44,932.40	20,458,232.40	100.0%	34.4%	43,824.52	-2.5%	21,862,298.76	6.9%	100.0%	35.6%
Roundwood		13,523.31	2,288,078.13	100.0%	3.8%	13,815.85	2.2%	2,899,341.25	26.7%	100.0%	4.7%
Splitwood		2,381.79	1,217,928.41	100.0%	2.0%	3,092.62	29.8%	1,725,223.91	41.7%	100.0%	2.8%
Plywood		23,949.78	8,796,121.39	100.0%	14.8%	24,317.43	1.5%	8,877,000.75	0.9%	100.0%	14.4%
Total Timber and Plywood		275,569.81	55,034,845.81		92.4%	242,147.70	-12.1%	56,211,110.37	2.1%		91.4%
Other Value Added Products ³			4,290,729.01		7.2%			5,037,344.45	17.4%		8.2%
Other Products ⁴			214,444.58		0.4%			226,664.13	5.7%		0.4%
Total Export Value			59,540,019.40		100.0%			61,475,118.95	3.3%		100.0%

¹ Percent of Product/Group Total Value

² Percent of Total Export Value for the Year

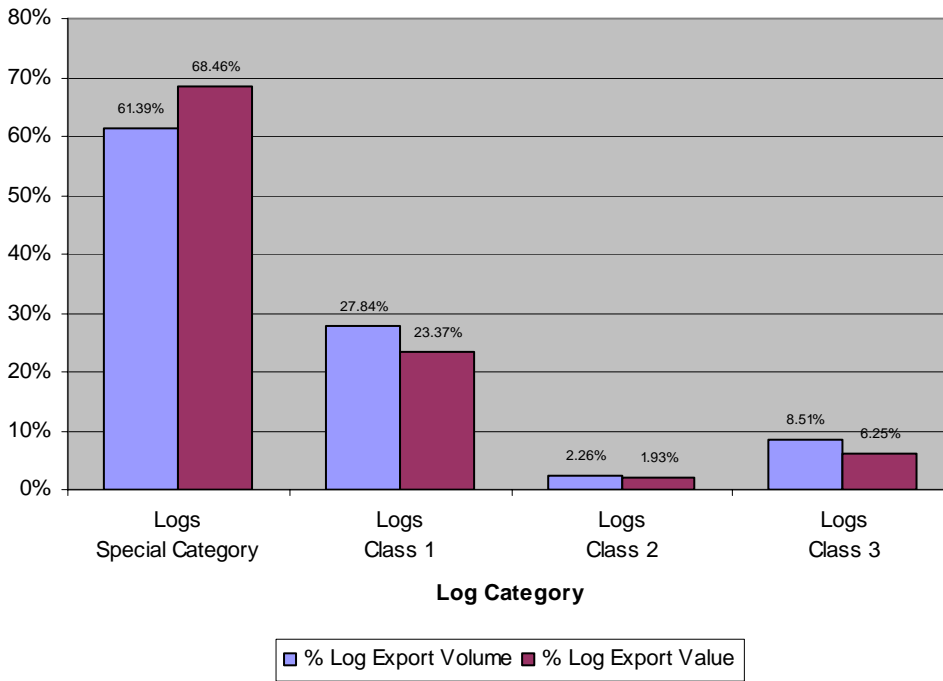
³ Other Value-Added Products include Furniture, Building Componentry, ⁴ Other Products include Fuelwood, Non-Timber Forest Products, Craft & Ornaments/Utensils

The major products Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood and Plywood together with Splitwood are now addressed in greater detail.

6.1.1 Log Exports

For the year 2007, Log exports totalled 157,097m³ with a value of US\$20.85M. Compared with the previous year, this was a decline by 17.66% in volume and 6.41% in export value.

Graph Showing the Category Distribution of Log Exports for 2007
(in percentages by Volume and Value)



The much smaller decline in export value is due to the higher average prices obtained for Logs (which saw a 13.66% increase in average price per m³, moving from US\$116.75 to US\$132.70). The highest price increases were recorded for Special Category (17.05%) and Class 2 (16.78%) logs.

Special Category Logs continue to be the main Log export group accounting for 96,436m³ (valued US\$14.27M) or 61.39% of all Log exports. However, when compared with 2006, this

represents a 14.31% decline in volume but in value it is still 0.29% greater than Special Category export in 2006 (Special Category exports in 2006 were 112,553m³ valued at US\$14.23M).

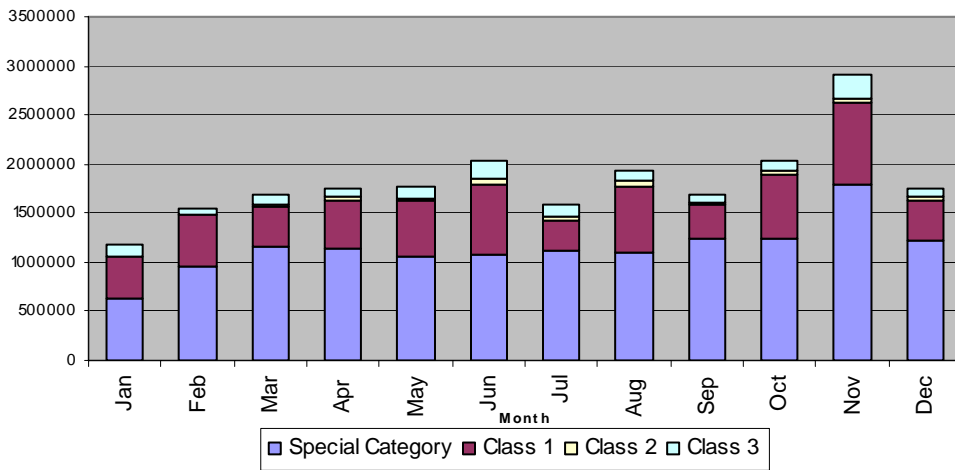
The decline in Log export values was therefore the result of the loss of export value from other Categories, particularly Category 1 (which reduced by US\$0.93M or 18.99%) and Category 3 (which reduced by US\$0.44M or 33.86%).

Log's share of total export revenue was less in 2007, moving from 37.41% to 33.91%. Guyana's log export market continues to be dominated by the Asia/Pacific region particularly India and also China, two (2) economies with the strongest growth in the world over the past several years. (See section 6.2 Exports by Destination).

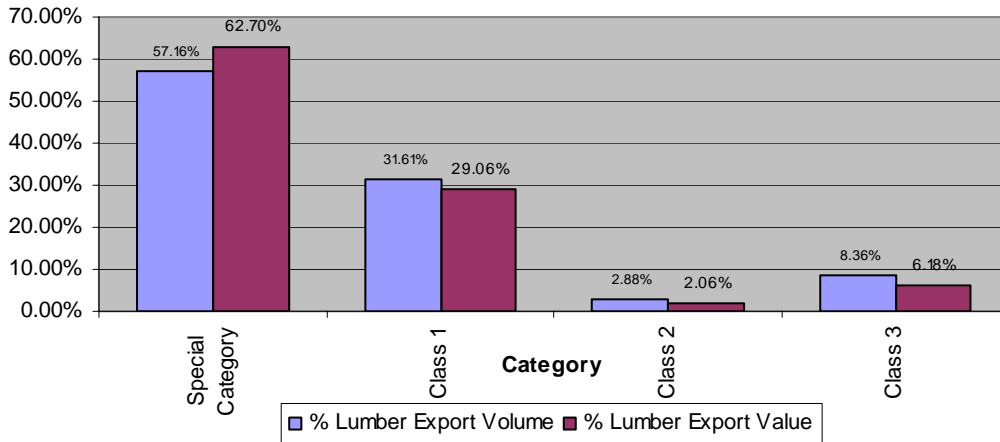
6.1.2 Sawnwood Exports

Sawnwood exports for the year 2007 totalled 43,825 m³ and US\$21.86M compared to 44,932 m³ and US\$20.46M for the previous year. In terms of export volume, this was a reduction by 2.47%, but in terms of export value this was an increase by 6.86%, over the 2006 level. The revenue gains despite lower export volumes is indicative of the higher prices obtained for Sawnwood exports in 2007 (average price per m³ increasing by 9.56%, from US\$455.31 to US\$498.86). These price gains were greater for Dressed Sawnwood, prices for which increased 16.01% from US\$485.07 to US\$562.73, per m³.

Graph Showing the monthly distribution of Lumber Export Values in 2007 (in USD)



Graph Showing the Category Distribution of Lumber Exports for 2007 (in percentages by Volume and Value)



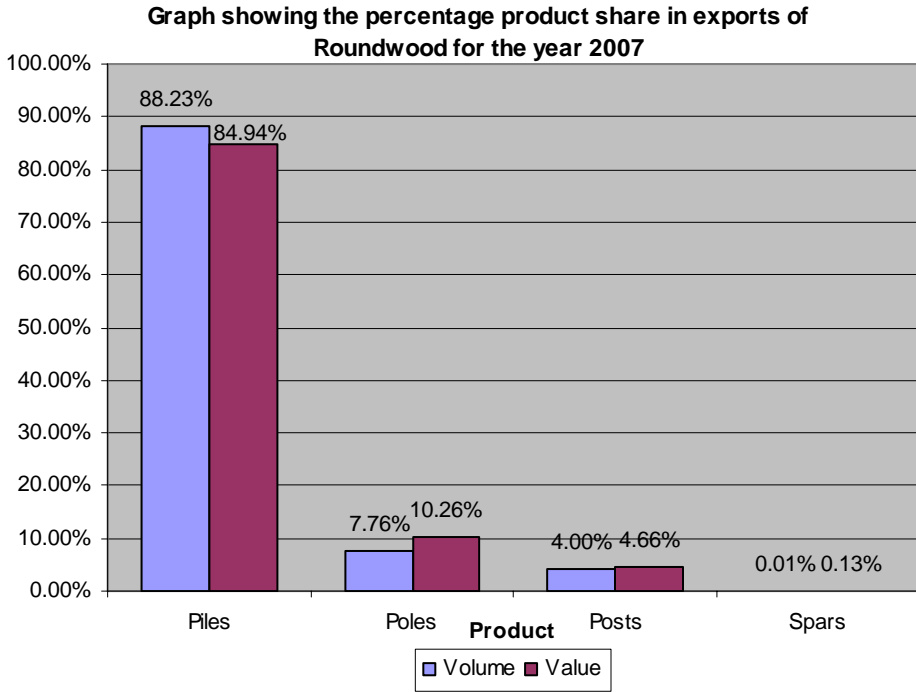
The highest export values were observed in June and November with seasonal dips at the beginning/end-of-year period which is due to the drop in domestic production as well as seasonal demand conditions in the Caribbean market.

As observed for the previous year, Special Category Lumber comprised the largest share of Lumber Export Volume (57.16%) and Value (62.70%). Followed by Class 1 (29.06%) and Class 3 Lumber (6.18%).

Among product types, Undressed Lumber reduced both in volume (by 8.65%) and value (by 2.78%). However, this decline in the export value of undressed lumber was offset by greater exports of dressed lumber (volume by 20.22% and value by 39.47%). The result, as mentioned above, was the overall increase in the value of Sawnwood/Lumber exports.

The major export market for Sawnwood was in the Latin America/Caribbean region, though significant exports to Europe continued and exports to Asia/Pacific increased.

6.1.3 Roundwood Exports



Compared the year 2006, Roundwood exports in 2007 increased marginally by 2.16% in volume (moving from 13,523m³ to 13,816m³) while export value increased significantly by 26.72% (moving from US\$2.29M to US\$2.90M). The significant increase in Roundwood export value is attributable to an overall increase in export prices (by 24.03% moving from US\$169.20 to US\$209.86 per m³) for all products. Piles continue to be

the main export product in this category, accounting for 84.94% (US\$2.46M), up 53.26% from 2006 (moving from US\$1.61M to US\$2.46M). The United States remained the top consumer of Roundwood, specifically Piles, and has increased its consumption of this product by 50.02% in volume (from 6730.64m³ to 10,097.23m³) and 49.52% in value (from US\$1.37M to US\$2.05M).

6.1.4 Splitwood Exports

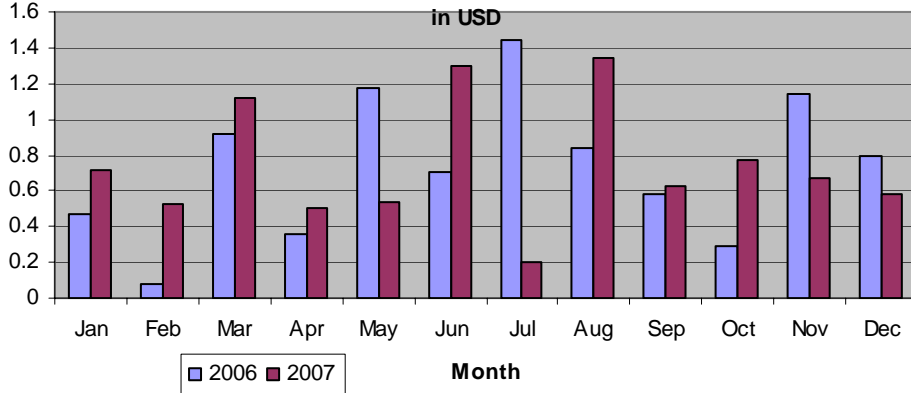
Splitwood exports increased both in volume (29.84%) and value (41.65%), with value increases outstripping the increase in volume due to higher average prices obtained. The average price for shingles, which accounts for 98.24% of splitwood export volume, increased 9.15% over 2006 prices (moving from US\$515.25 to US\$562.39 per m³). The main market for shingles continues to be in the Latin America/Caribbean region. A welcomed development in 2007 was the export of shingles to Africa (Mauritius).

6.1.5 Plywood Exports

Plywood exports for 2007 totalled 24,317m³ in volume and US\$8.88M in value, an increase over last year by 1.54% and 0.92%, respectively. The smaller increase in value is indicative of the reduction in average price by 0.61%. Plywood's share of total export earnings declined from 14.77% in 2006 to 14.44% in 2007.

The trend in Plywood exports in 2007 was indicative of a general increase up until November 2007,

Graph showing annual comparisons of Plywood export values (2006 and 2007)



with the exception of May and July which is due to poor production in those months. Barama explained that poor production was due to bad weather which affected the supply of fresh logs to its plywood mill.

6.1.6 Other Value-Added Exports

Export revenue from Other Value-Added Products¹⁷ (value-added items other than Plywood) increased by 17.40% in 2007, from US\$4.29M in 2006 to US\$5.04M. The increase in value of these products was fuelled by an increase in the value of Outdoor/Garden Furniture by 34.08% (US\$0.75M) from US\$2.01M to US\$2.96M). Other significant contributors in this category were; Doors increasing (US\$0.97M), Indoor Furniture (US\$0.52M) and Mouldings (which increased by 90.30% from US\$0.29M to US\$0.38M). The United Kingdom continues to be the main market for Outdoor/Garden Furniture (accounting for 91.13% of all exports valued at US\$2.70M).

6.2 Exports by Destination

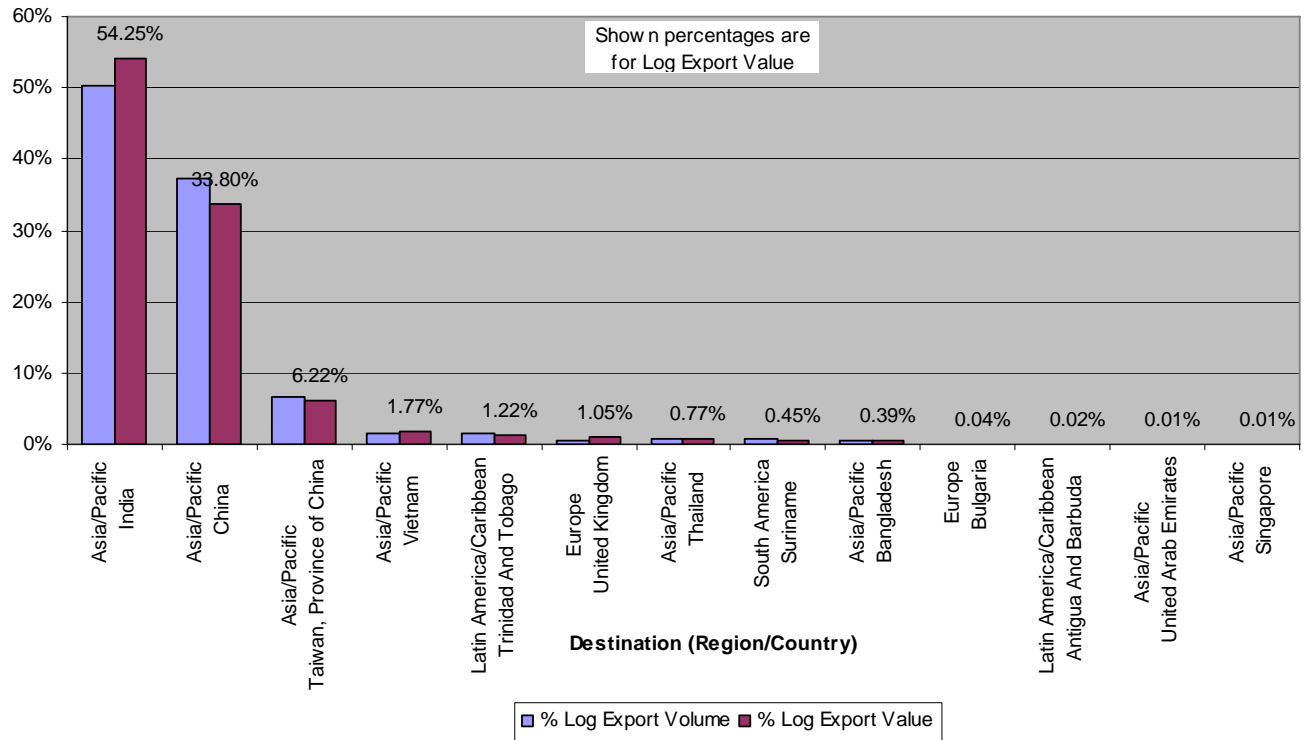
This section examines exports of the timber products Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood, Splitwood and Plywood, by their export destinations in terms of the international regions of Asia/Pacific, Europe, Latin America/Caribbean, North America and Africa. Summaries, by volume and values, respectively are presented in Appendix VI to Appendix IX. Regional value comparisons are also included for the other product groups as well as for total exports.

¹⁷ Secondary Processed Wood Products (SPWP's)

6.2.1 Log Exports by Destination

The graph at below shows the percentage breakdown of Guyana’s Log exports by destination. As can be seen, the majority of Log exports (78,867.26m³ or US\$11.31M) went to India, accounting for 54.25% of all Log export revenues.

**Graph Showing Log Exports by Destination
(in percentages by Volume and Value)**



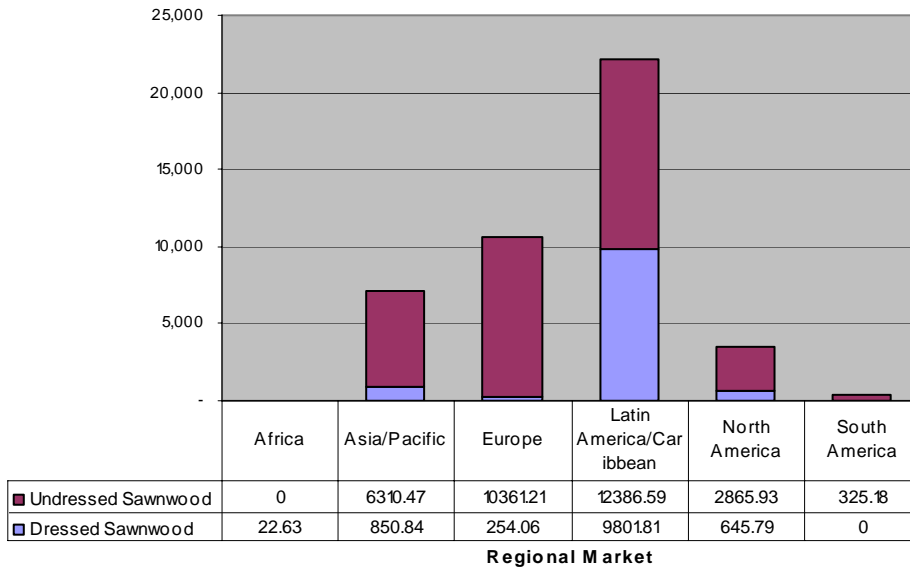
Logs exported to India contributed a higher percent share to value than for volume, this is indicative of the higher average prices obtained in that market. In fact, average prices for Logs exported to India increased 19.74%, from US\$119.77 to US\$143.41 per m³.

China followed as the next major destination with 58,596.67m³ (US\$7.05M) or 38.80% of all Log export revenues.

As a group, the Asia/Pacific countries consumed 152,440.76m³ (US\$20.27M) of logs accounting for 97.04% of export volume (97.22% of export value). This represents a decline from 2006 exports to this region by 18.49% in volume and 7.13% in value. LAC region was second in its share of Log exports. This region accounted for 1.66% of Log export volume and 1.24% of Log export value, which represented an increase in exports to this region by 27.29% in volume and 24.53% in value.

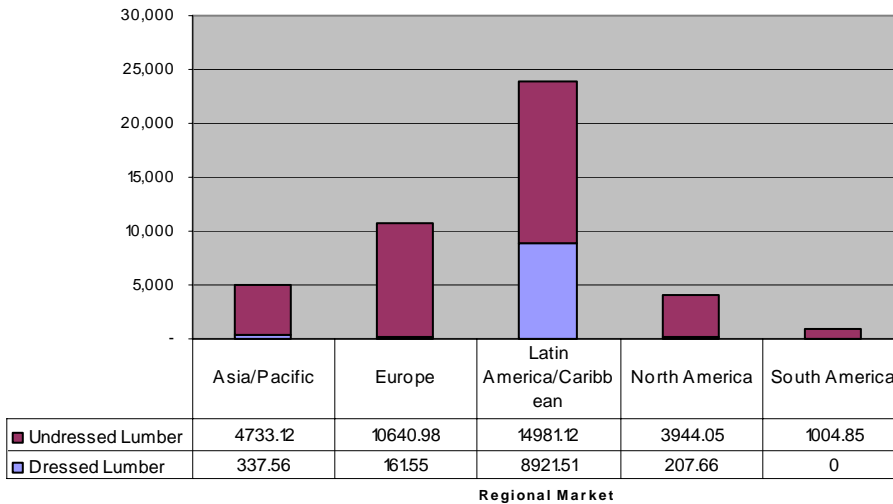
6.2.2 Sawnwood/Lumber Exports by Destination

Graph showing the destination of Lumber exports in 2007 (in m3)



The Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) region continues to be the main destination for Sawnwood, with volume consumption of 84.68% (9,801.81m³, US\$5.35M) of Dressed lumber and 38.41% (12,386.59m³, US\$6.11M) of Undressed lumber for a total of 22,118.40m³ valued at US\$11.47M (52.6% of Sawnwood export volume).

Graph showing the destination of Lumber exports in 2006 (in m3)



When compared with 2006 this is a drop in Sawnwood exports to LAC by 7.17% (1,714.23 m³, US\$17,424). This drop is entirely due to a decline in undressed lumber, since the LAC increased its consumption of dressed lumber by 880.29m³ (9.87%, US\$1.02M). As usual, Barbados was the primary destination for both Dressed and Undressed lumber with its share of total export volume being 50.11% (5,800.85m³,

US\$3.32M) and 17.31% (5,581.91m³, US\$3.09M), respectively.

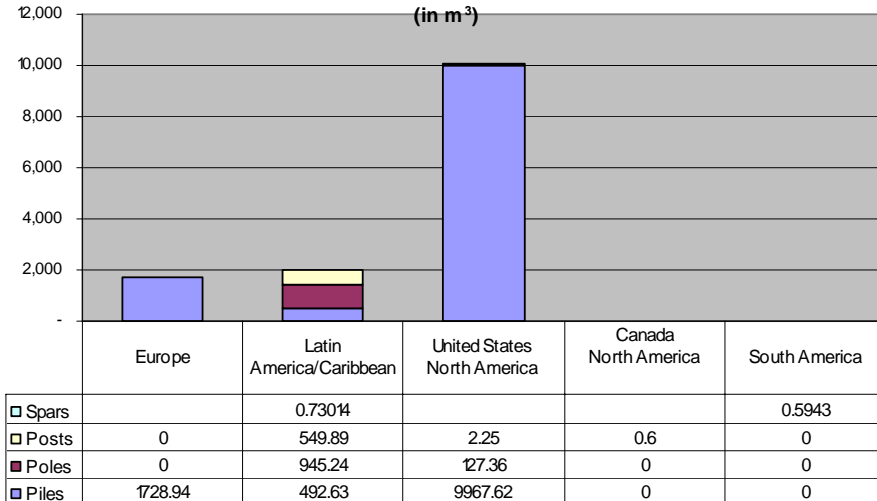
Europe was the region with the second highest share of Sawnwood exports, consuming a total of 10,615.28m³ (US\$4.62M), of which Undressed Sawnwood accounted for 10,361.21m³ (US\$4.42M). In this region, the UK was the main destination with 6,510.09m³ (US\$2.78M) of which Undressed Sawnwood accounted for 6,486.11 (US\$2.77M). Europe's consumption of

Sawnwood decreased by 1.73% (187.25m³) mainly due to a fall in exports to the UK, by 21.76% (1,810.89m³).

The third highest destination region for Sawnwood exports was Asia/Pacific (7,161.31m³, US\$3.99M), which was led by the China with 5,647.79m³ (US\$2.95M), the majority (5,258.97m³, US\$2.74M) of which came from Undressed lumber. Next was the North American market with 3,511.72m³ (US\$1.62M), led by the USA, with 3,439.39m³ (US\$1.56M).

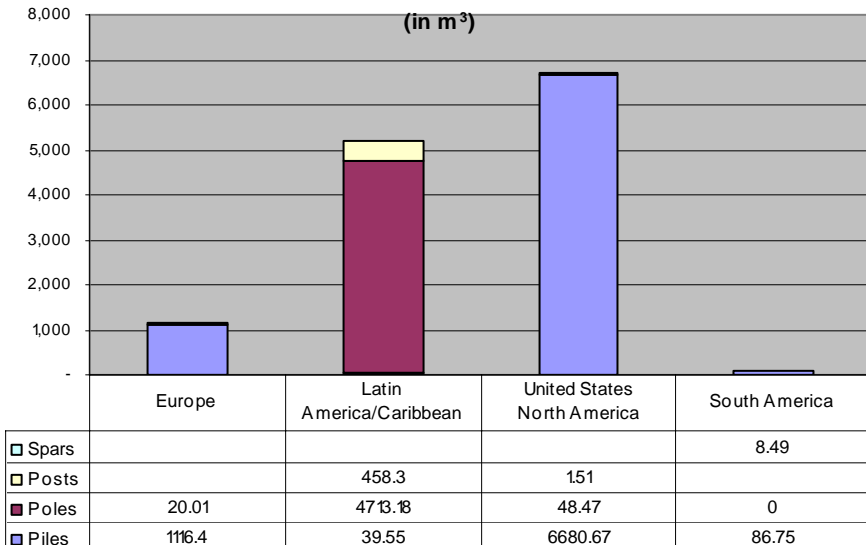
6.2.3 Roundwood Exports by Destination

Graph Showing the regional destination of Roundwood exports in 2007
(in m³)



Regional Market

Graph showing the regional destination of Roundwood exports in 2006
(in m³)



Regional Market

The graphs at left provide a visual comparison between 2006 and 2007 for Roundwood exports.

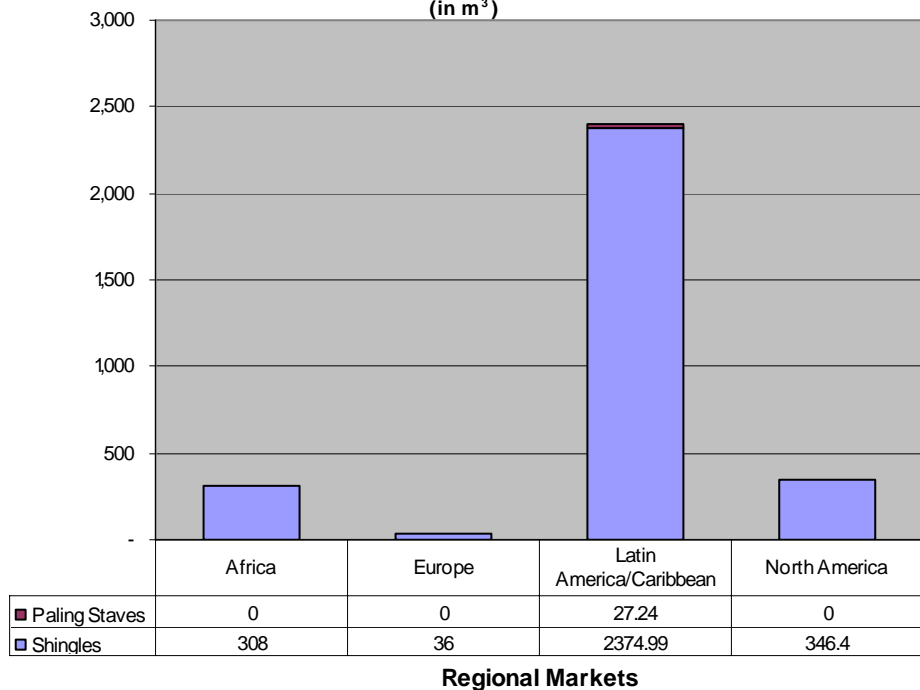
The USA (with 10,097.23m³, US\$2.05M) - the main market in North America- expanded its consumption of Guyana's Roundwood exports by 50.02% (3,366.59m³), and in so doing facilitated the significant increase in export value recorded for this product group. Piles are the main Roundwood items to the US market, accounting for virtually all of the exports to this market.

The LAC region, which is the main consumer of Poles, reduced its consumption of Guyana's Poles by 79.94% (3,767.94m³). Consequently, Roundwood exports to the LAC fell significantly (62.24%), from 5,561.03m³ to 1,988.48m³. Europe

was the next largest consumer of Guyana’s roundwood, with 1,728.94m³ of Piles.

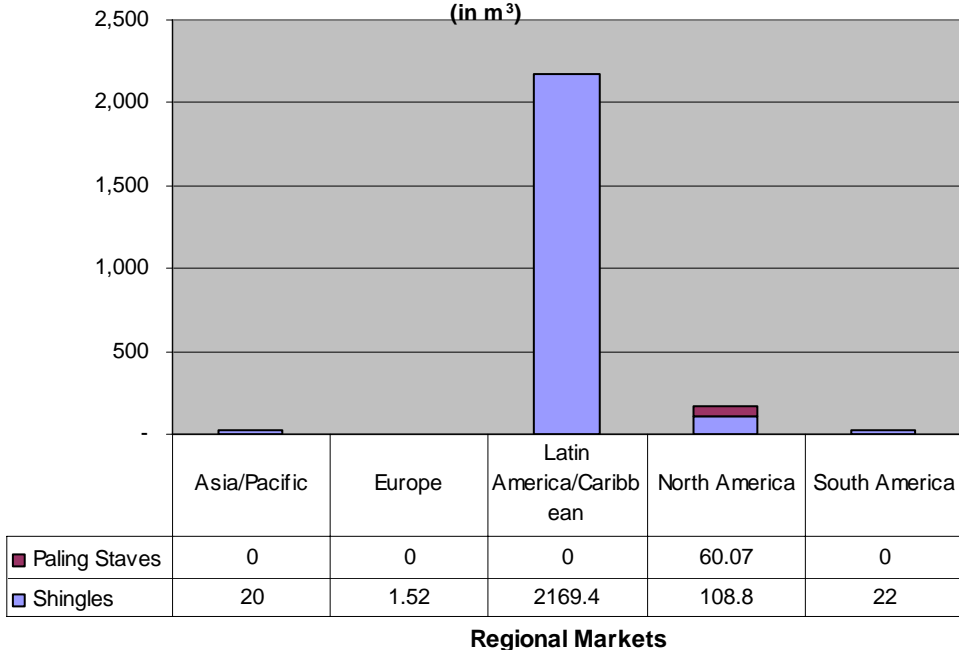
6.2.4 Splitwood Exports by Destination

Graph showing Splitwood exports by Regional destination in 2007
(in m³)



Shingles accounted for virtually all (99.12%) Splitwood exports in 2007, with Piling Staves being exported only to the Latin America and Caribbean Region (LAC). The LAC was also the destination for 77.48% (2,374.99m³, US\$1.39M). Within the LAC, Antigua and Barbuda led with 19.87% (609.04m³) of all shingles exported, followed by St. Lucia (11.14%, 341.36m³) and Jamaica (10.50%, 322.00m³). The USA, the only destination in North America, followed with 11.30% (346.40m³). Mauritius was the only destination in Africa, consuming 10.05% (308.00m³) of all Shingles exported.

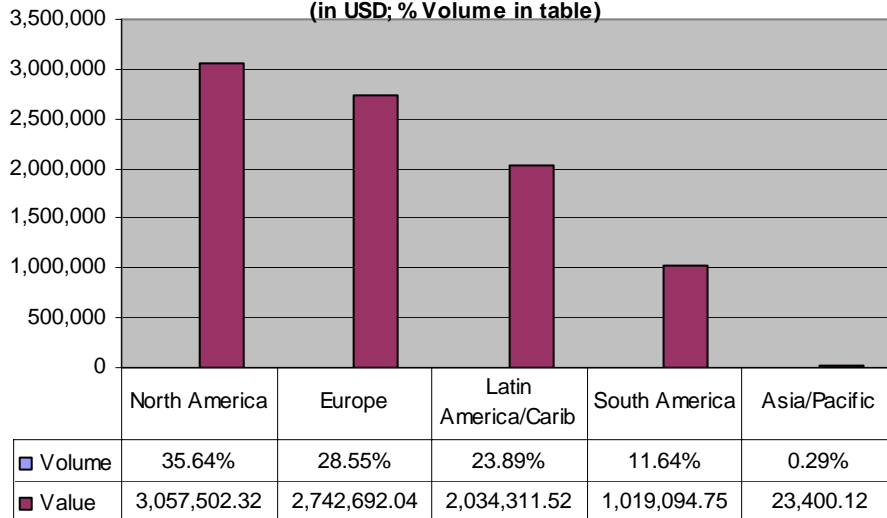
Graph showing Splitwood exports by Regional destination in 2006
(in m³)



Compared with 2006, Shingles export to the LAC and North America increased by 9.48% while exports to North America more than tripled due to stronger demand from the USA.

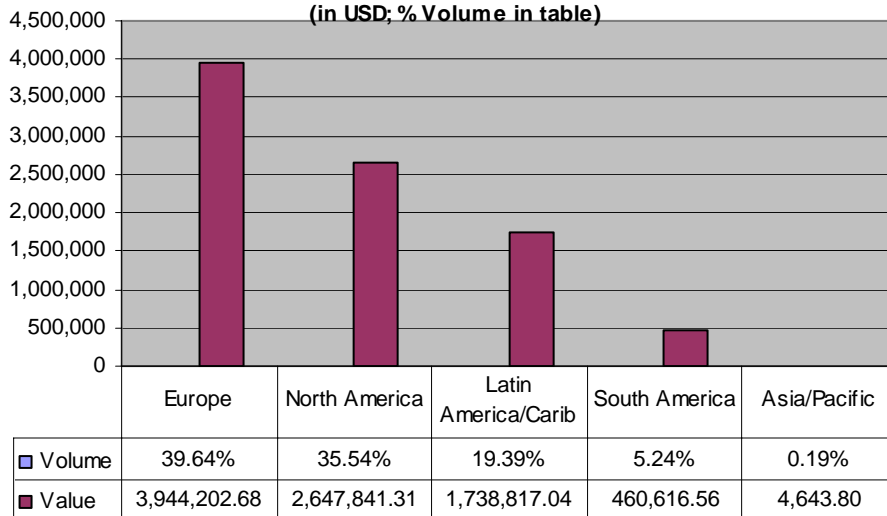
6.2.5 Plywood Exports by Destination

Graph showing Plywood exports by Regional destination in 2007
(in USD; % Volume in table)



Regional Markets

Graph showing Plywood exports by Regional destination in 2006
(in USD; % Volume in table)



Regional Markets

In 2007, North America replaced Europe as the main destination for Plywood exports, as exports to Europe dropped sharply while the volume of exports to North America remained largely unchanged while attracting higher prices.

Compared with the same period last year, plywood exports to North America increased by 1.83% (155.98m³) in volume and 15.47% (US\$0.41M) in value. While exports to Europe decreased by 26.87% (2,550.85m³) in volume and 30.46% (US\$1.20M) in value. However, this decline in exports to Europe was offset by the aforementioned increases export value to North America, as well as both value and volume increases in plywood exports to the LAC

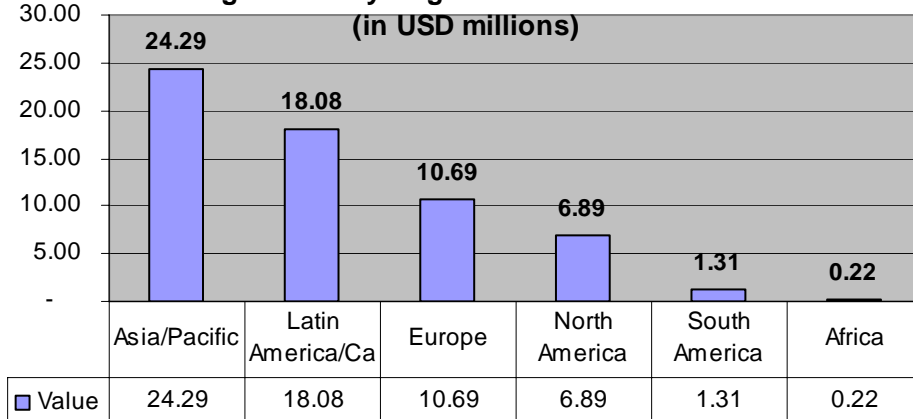
market and South America.

6.3 Forestry Sector Export Earnings by Destination

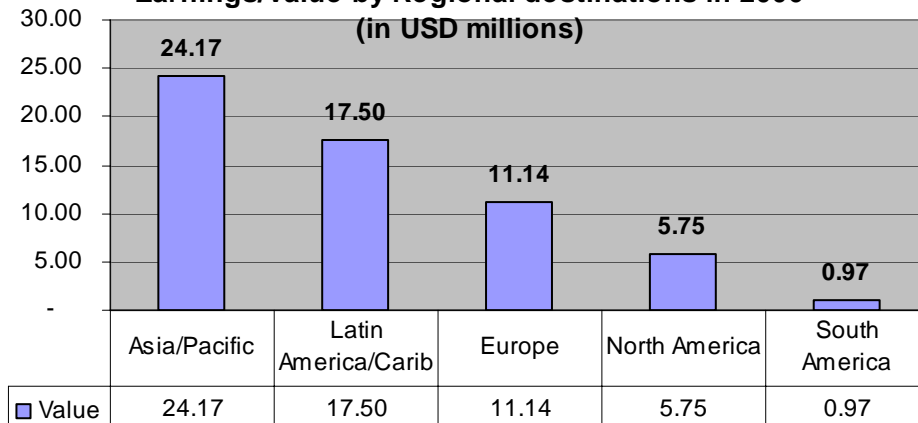
Exports to the Asia/Pacific region led revenue earnings in 2007 with a total of US\$24.29M, accounting for 39.51% of export earnings. This is just 0.48% higher than export revenue earned from this region in 2006.

India with 46.60% (US\$11.32M) region revenue and China with 41.22% (US\$10.01M) dominated the region.

Graph showing the distribution of Export Earnings/Value by Regional destinations in 2007
(in USD millions)



Graph showing the distribution of Export Earnings/Value by Regional destinations in 2006
(in USD millions)



The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region followed with exports of US\$ 18.08M (29.41% of total export earnings) an increase of 3.31% over the US\$17.50M earned last year. Barbados with US\$7.61M and Trinidad and Tobago with US\$2.68M were the top destinations with 42.08% and 14.83% of total region value, respectively. Sawnwood was the top export earner going to both Barbados (US\$6.41M) and Trinidad (US\$1.22M). Other Value-Added products (building components etc.) with US\$2.23M was the second highest export earner to the LAC region, behind Sawnwood (US\$11.47M).

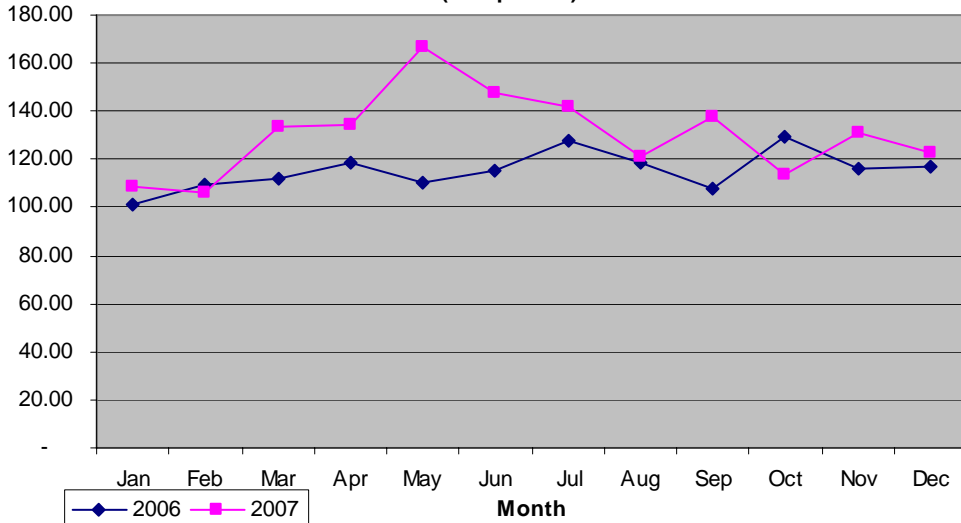
The third most lucrative region for Guyana’s forest products exports was Europe, with a total revenue of US\$10.69M representing 17.39% of all export revenue for the review period but 4.04% (US\$0.45M) less than the 2006 period earnings of US\$11.14M. This drop is due to the drop in plywood exports to Europe. Sawnwood (US\$4.62M), particularly the undressed variety (US\$4.42M) was the lead product to the European market, followed by Plywood (US\$2.74M).

Revenue from North America totalled US\$6.89 M contributing 11.20% of total earnings and exceeding the 2006 level of US\$5.75M by 19.83% (US\$1.14M). This increase in value was due to higher Plywood and Roundwood (Piles) exports to this region. Revenue from South America (US\$1.31M) was mainly from Plywood Exports to Suriname (US\$1.00M). Mauritius was the main destination in Africa, having exported US\$0.20M worth of Shingles from Guyana.

6.4 Export Prices

Export prices vary widely by products, species, product quality, destinations etc.

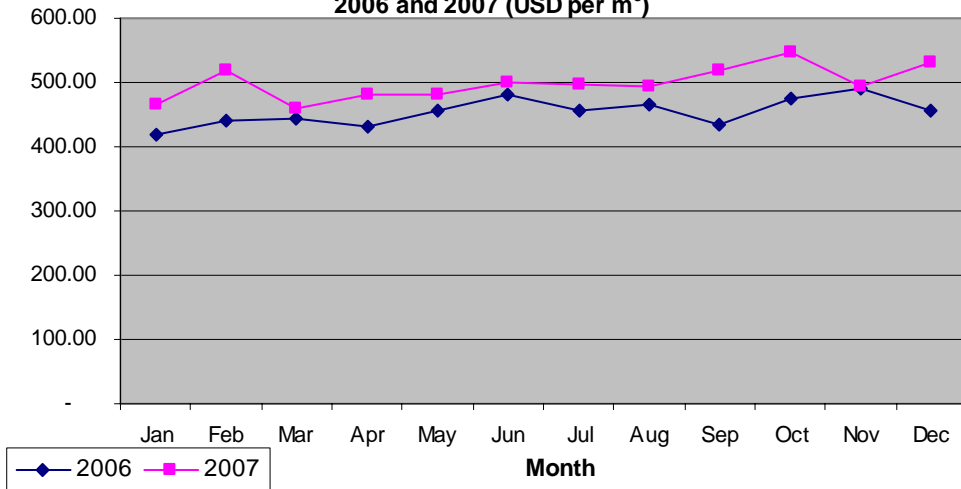
Graph showing the average monthly prices for Logs for years 2006 and 2007 (USD per m³)



The graphs at left show the movement of the monthly average price for Logs, Lumber and Plywood for the years 2006 and 2007.

For the two years reviewed, the observed trend is one of higher average prices in 2007 across most months of the year.

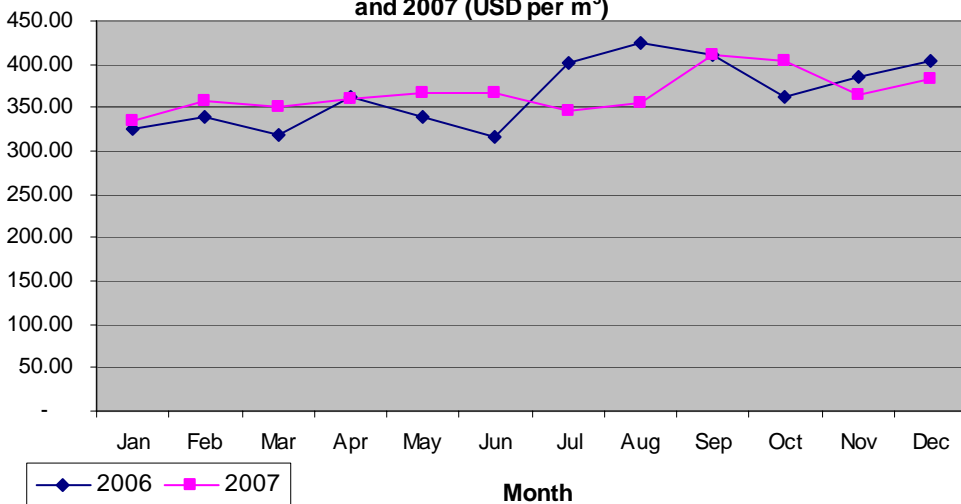
Graph showing the average monthly prices for Lumber for years 2006 and 2007 (USD per m³)



Average prices for Logs peaked in mid-2007, as poor weather in Asia led to a shortage of Logs in that market and hence higher prices.

Average prices for Lumber increased steadily in 2007, indicative of the higher demand for Dressed Lumber which attracts a better price than the undressed variety.

Graph showing the average monthly prices for Plywood for years 2006 and 2007 (USD per m³)



Average prices for Plywood was largely unchanged in the first half of the year but dipped in July, August and September.

Table 8 below summarizes weighted average export prices for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Table 8: Weighted Average Prices for Timber & Plywood - Domestic and Export Markets – Third Quarter Comparison Years 2006 & 2007

YEAR / MARKET	Year 2005 Export	Year 2006 Export	Year 2007 Export	Year 2007 Domestic	Year 2006 Domestic
PRODUCT	US\$ (FOB)	US\$ (FOB)		US\$ equiv*	US\$ equiv*
Logs	125.88	116.75	132.70	119.37	103.50
Sawnwood**	420.00	455.31	498.86	324.93	304.98
Dressed	450.36	485.09	562.73	357.51	344.63
Undressed	393.02	447.19	475.94	276.48	286.68
Roundwood	216.65	169.20	209.86	183.81	183.04
Splitwood***	480.50	511.35	557.85	119.24	116.53
Fuelwood	24.01	29.45	22.08	16.78	21.88
Plywood	309.77	367.27	365.05	365.71	301.11

N.B. * Exchange Rate: G\$200 = US\$1

** Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

*** Splitwood: Domestic prices refer to primary produced Splitwood; Export prices refer to mill-produced Splitwood, mainly Shingles

Comparing annual weighted average prices for 2006 and 2007, reveals price increases across all products, except Fuelwood and Plywood. The annual weighted average Plywood price declined marginally (0.60%) from its 2006 level. While Fuelwood prices declined by 25.03%, owing to a weakening of demand in the export markets.

The largest increase in the weighted average price was for Roundwood (24.03%), followed by Dressed Lumber (16.01%) and Logs (13.66%). The increase in Roundwood prices is due to greater exports of Greenheart Piles which attracted better prices in the USA. While Dressed Lumber weighted average prices rose in response to strong demand, particularly for Special Category Lumber in the Caribbean Market. Log prices were also higher due to increased demand from India and China, especially in the first half of the year due to poor weather in Asia.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Total Primary Production Volume by Region

for theYear
January to December 2007

PRODUCTS	Unit	Berbice	Demerara	Essequibo	TOTAL
PRIMARY TIMBER PRODUCTION					
Logs	m ³				
Total Special Category Logs		6,689.32	23,449.36	109,516.74	139,655.42
Class 1		32,029.03	11,523.95	33,163.96	76,716.93
Class 2		6,822.02	8,670.65	70,014.00	85,506.67
Class 3		7,454.68	6,063.92	14,976.39	28,494.99
Total Other Class Logs		46,305.72	26,258.52	118,154.35	190,718.59
Total Logs		52,995.04	49,707.88	227,671.09	330,374.02
Roundwood	m ³				
Greenheart Piles		2,776.11	6,224.45	6,264.91	15,265.48
Kakaralli Piles		147.55	697.70	51.70	896.95
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		152.28	1,863.42	358.80	2,374.51
Posts		199.19	819.69	1,275.02	2,293.90
Spars		-	9.46	24.65	34.11
Total Roundwood		3,275.13	9,614.73	7,975.09	20,864.94
Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber	m ³				
Total Special Category Lumber		501.90	10,404.30	5,229.06	16,135.26
Class 1		3,220.71	28,034.76	5,996.23	37,251.70
Class 2		2,474.47	8,860.31	1,702.56	13,037.34
Class 3		488.52	6,105.93	1,344.79	7,939.24
Total Other Class Lumber		6,183.70	43,001.00	9,043.58	58,228.29
Total Primary Lumber		6,685.60	53,405.31	14,272.65	74,363.55
Splitwood	m ³				
Paling Staves		172.38	616.35	86.53	875.26
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-
Shingles		0.08	239.52	-	239.60
Total Splitwood		172.46	855.87	86.53	1,114.86
Fuelwood					
Charcoal	kg	-	244,723.13	-	244,723.13
Firewood	m ³	46.92	13,908.40	10,431.08	24,386.40
PLYWOOD					
			39,189.32	-	39,189.32
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS					
Wattles	pieces	-	176,019.00	304.00	176,323.00
Manicole Palm	stems	851,096.00	173,414.00	1,454,129.00	2,478,639.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	150.00	-	150.00

Appendix II: Total Production - by Station in
DEMERARA

for the Year
January to December 2007

PRODUCTS	Unit	Georgetown	Linden	Mabura	Soesdyke	TOTAL
TIMBER PRODUCTION						
<i>Logs</i>	m ³					
Total Special Category Logs		1,460.24	219.59	21,688.12	81.41	23,449.36
Class 1		2,567.12	1,966.05	4,761.93	2,228.85	11,523.95
Class 2		2,476.92	4,674.31	519.96	999.46	8,670.65
Class 3		1,361.71	516.99	4,083.71	101.52	6,063.92
Total Other Class Logs		6,405.75	7,157.35	9,365.60	3,329.83	26,258.52
Total Logs		7,865.99	7,376.93	31,053.72	3,411.24	49,707.88
<i>Roundwood</i>	m ³					
Greenheart Piles		748.86	1,084.09	1,681.58	2,709.92	6,224.45
Kakaralli Piles		15.39	-	0.85	681.46	697.70
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		251.03	141.38	13.11	1,457.91	1,863.42
Posts		520.71	108.29	0.30	190.39	819.69
Spars		1.67	-	-	7.79	9.46
Total Roundwood	-	1,537.66	1,333.76	1,695.84	5,047.47	9,614.73
<i>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</i>	m ³					
Total Special Category Lumber		3,940.04	3,221.16	641.98	2,601.12	10,404.30
Class 1		8,355.79	8,622.06	223.71	10,833.20	28,034.76
Class 2		915.82	3,037.91	17.03	4,889.55	8,860.31
Class 3		1,428.52	906.72	42.09	3,728.60	6,105.93
Total Other Class Lumber		10,700.13	12,566.69	282.83	19,451.35	43,001.00
Total Primary Lumber		14,640.17	15,787.86	924.81	22,052.47	53,405.31
<i>Splitwood</i>	m ³					
Paling Staves		45.77	205.43	-	365.15	616.35
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	135.84	30.95	72.73	239.52
Total Splitwood		45.77	341.27	30.95	437.88	855.87
<i>Fuelwood</i>						
Charcoal	kg	5,557.00	21,693.95	-	217,472.18	244,723.13
Firewood	m ³	316.55	208.00	-	13,383.85	13,908.40
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS						
Wattles	pieces	1,741.00	766.00	-	173,512.00	176,019.00
Manicole Palm	stems	-	-	-	173,414.00	173,414.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	150.00	150.00

Appendix III: Total Production by Stations
in BERBICE

for the Year
January to December 2007

PRODUCTS	Unit	Bamboo Landing	New Amsterdam	Orealla	Springlands	Unamco	TOTAL
TIMBER PRODUCTION							
Logs	m ³						
Total Special Category Logs		3,042.45	827.88	319.41	1,255.92	1,243.66	6,689.32
Class 1		2,094.71	13,297.29	932.76	12,388.12	3,316.15	32,029.03
Class 2		260.59	1,657.28	90.72	4,625.29	188.14	6,822.02
Class 3		5.88	1,044.59	665.91	5,267.59	470.71	7,454.68
Total Other Class Logs		2,361.18	15,999.15	1,689.39	22,281.00	3,975.00	46,305.72
Total Logs		5,403.63	16,827.03	2,008.80	23,536.92	5,218.66	52,995.04
Roundwood	m ³						
Greenheart Piles		1,852.46	584.13	-	-	339.52	2,776.11
Kakaralli Piles		-	146.89	0.66	-	-	147.55
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		-	83.05	-	6.65	62.58	152.28
Posts		-	76.61	8.69	113.89	-	199.19
Spars		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Roundwood		1,852.46	890.68	9.35	120.54	402.11	3,275.13
Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber	m ³						
Total Special Category Lumber		-	86.68	5.49	17.41	392.32	501.90
Class 1		33.98	1,184.86	64.79	397.27	1,539.81	3,220.71
Class 2		1.48	764.30	214.19	1,153.65	340.85	2,474.47
Class 3		-	125.62	15.80	119.34	227.76	488.52
Total Other Class Lumber		35.46	2,074.78	294.78	1,670.26	2,108.42	6,183.70
Total Primary Lumber		35.46	2,161.46	300.27	1,687.67	2,500.74	6,685.60
Splitwood	m ³						
Paling Staves		-	46.50	16.35	50.57	58.96	172.38
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
Total Splitwood			46.50	16.35	50.65	58.96	172.46
Fuelwood							
Charcoal	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood	m ³	-	-	-	46.92	-	46.92
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS							
Wattles	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manicole Palm	stems	-	851,096.00	-	-	-	851,096.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix IV: Total Production by Stations
in ESSEQUIBO

for the Year
January to December 2007

PRODUCTS	Unit	Anarika	Arapicao	Bartica	Buckhall	Iteballi	Mabaruma	Manaka	Parika	Port Kaituma	Supenaam	Winiperu	TOTAL
TIMBER PRODUCTION													
Logs	m ³												
Total Special Category Logs		9,670.96	2,137.17	240.95	29,751.93	23,940.77	75.09	10,942.40	527.08	214.93	24,392.63	7,622.84	109,516.74
Class 1		820.69	1,979.73	1,698.26	12,131.25	4,672.57	137.04	2,447.34	2,096.62	279.17	5,483.85	1,417.44	33,163.96
Class 2		986.79	9,177.03	462.79	32,532.40	12,175.41	-	8,781.91	1,287.81	11.89	4,362.50	235.46	70,014.00
Class 3		280.74	1,089.03	796.90	3,798.03	3,343.64	-	552.04	1,491.17	574.25	2,852.26	198.33	14,976.39
Total Other Class Logs		2,088.22	12,245.79	2,957.95	48,461.68	20,191.62	137.04	11,781.29	4,875.60	865.31	12,698.61	1,851.23	118,154.35
Total Logs		11,759.18	14,382.96	3,198.90	78,213.61	44,132.39	212.13	22,723.69	5,402.68	1,080.24	37,091.24	9,474.07	227,671.09
Roundwood	m ³												
Greenheart Piles		1,514.25	-	-	-	84.11	-	1,464.52	179.24	-	2,982.01	40.77	6,264.91
Kakaralli Piles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.70	-	51.70
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		0.15	97.03	-	-	-	-	247.99	0.47	-	13.17	-	358.80
Posts		-	-	-	-	-	-	23.24	56.85	-	1,194.93	-	1,275.02
Spars		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.65	-	24.65
Total Roundwood		1,514.40	97.03	-	-	84.11	-	1,735.75	236.56	-	4,266.46	40.77	7,975.09
Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber	m ³												
Total Special Category Lumber		-	2,298.75	98.09	-	-	343.37	26.33	643.39	930.57	888.56	-	5,229.06
Class 1		-	2,109.74	45.24	-	1.77	706.03	-	1,736.64	101.39	1,291.50	3.93	5,996.23
Class 2		-	393.46	87.79	-	-	16.10	-	545.25	1.39	658.57	-	1,702.56
Class 3		-	64.81	23.95	-	-	11.77	-	451.95	5.18	787.13	-	1,344.79
Total Other Class Lumber		-	2,568.01	156.98	-	1.77	733.90	-	2,733.84	107.96	2,737.20	3.93	9,043.58
Total Primary Lumber		-	4,866.77	255.07	-	1.77	1,077.27	26.33	3,377.23	1,038.53	3,625.75	3.93	14,272.65
Splitwood	m ³												
Paling Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.38	-	25.15	-	86.53
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Splitwood		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.38	-	25.15	-	86.53
Fuelwood													
Charcoal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood	m ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.52	-	10,336.56	-	10,431.08
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS													
Wattles	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304.00	-	304.00
Manicole Palm	stems	-	113,476.00	-	-	-	1,315,224.00	-	-	-	25,429.00	-	1,454,129.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix V: Domestic Price Ranges for Selected Products by Region

				Year 2006						Jun - Dec 2007					
PRODUCT				Demerara		Berbice		Essequibo		Demerara		Berbice		Essequibo	
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Logs: Major Species			G\$/m ³												
	Greenheart			18,000	28,000	-	-	19,000	19,000	21,000	26,500	-	-	15,400	24,000
	Purpleheart			23,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	28,000	28,000	27,000	35,000	-	-	21,000	26,000
	Mora			9,187	19,000	9,187	20,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	32,000	-	-	20,000	22,000
	Locust			9,187	28,000	13,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	-	-	20,000	22,000
	Crabwood			20,000	22,000	13,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	22,000
	Shibadan			9,187	19,000	9,187	24,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	22,000
	Kabukalli			9,187	20,000	8,834	24,000	-	-	16,000	24,000	-	-	20,000	22,000
	Baromalli									-	-	-	-	20,000	22,000
Lumber: Major Species			G\$/m ³												
	Greenheart			33,927	82,697	53,011	84,818	46,650	106,022	57,634	79,533	86,938	91,179	42,409	86,938
	Purpleheart			33,927	76,336	53,011	84,818	59,372	106,022	52,481	91,179	-	-	97,540	159,033
	Mora			25,445	76,336	31,807	55,131	31,807	59,372	32,337	43,999	31,807	76,336	38,168	63,613
	Shibadan									46,650	59,372	55,131	55,131	46,650	72,095
	Crabwood, Locust			29,686	74,215	33,927	84,818	42,409	76,336	43,807	57,252	-	-	55,131	79,517
	Tauroniro, Tatabu, Kabukalli			21,204	55,131	33,927	55,131	33,927	67,584	54,184	61,911	53,718	56,309	46,650	72,095
	Simarupa, Kereti			27,566	55,131	21,204	76,336	-	-	63,613	67,854	-	59,372	38,168	63,613
	Hububali, Dukali, Others			25,445	31,807	33,927	50,891	-	-	30,746	74,215	47,710	63,083	38,168	63,613
Roundwood			G\$/m ³												
	Greenheart Piles			-	42,042	-	-	-	-	40,594	49,875	-	-	40,000	60,000
	Wallaba Poles			55,847	64,619	59,701	64,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,418	116,418
	Wallaba Posts			6,335	19,493	11,579	17,057	12,086	15,789	6,355	7,620	-	-	-	-
Splitwood			G\$/m ³												
	Paling Staves			16,949	27,542	19,068	29,661	21,186	21,186	16,525	27,542	-	-	-	-
	Shingles														
Fuelwood															
	Charcoal		G\$/m ³	2,372	4,412	-	-	-	-	2,794	4,044	-	-	-	-
Plywood			G\$/m ³	51,002	73,000	-	-	-	-	73,715	92,144	-	-	-	-
Non-Timber Forest Products															
	Wattles		G\$/pc	65	100	-	-	80	80	75	100	-	-	-	-

Source: Simple sample surveys conducted by Guyana Forestry Commission in the three Regions, Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo

Appendix VI: Semi-Annual Export Comparison (2006 and 2007)

By Export Volume: Timber (cu. metres)				
PRODUCT	YEAR	1st Half Volume	2nd Half Volume	Full Year Volume
Logs				
Special Category	2007	45,255	51,181	96,436
Other Classes		25,352	35,309	60,661
	2007	70,608	86,490	157,097
	2006	80,068	110,714	190,783
Sawnwood				
Dressed	2007	2,892	8,683	11,575
	2006	6,280	3,348	9,628
Undressed	2007	17,714	14,535	32,249
	2006	14,494	20,810	35,304
Total Sawnwood	2007	20,606	23,218	43,825
	2006	20,774	24,158	44,932
Roundwood	2007	5,871	7,944	13,816
	2006	7,286	6,237	13,523
Splitwood	2007	1,244	1,848	3,093
	2006	933	1,449	2,382
Plywood	2007	13,154	11,163	24,317
	2006	11,216	12,734	23,950
Total Timber & Plywood	2007	111,484	130,664	242,148
	2006	120,278	155,292	275,570

By Export Value: All Exports (US\$)				
PRODUCT	YEAR	Total Value	Total Value	Full Year Value
Logs				
Special Category	2007	6,915,404	7,355,735	14,271,139
Other Classes		2,640,526	3,935,581	6,576,107
	2007	9,555,930	11,291,316	20,847,246
	2006	8,935,911	13,338,574	22,274,485
Sawnwood				
Dressed	2007	1,493,112	5,020,552	6,513,664
	2006	3,040,207	1,630,195	4,670,401
Undressed	2007	8,477,322	6,871,312	15,348,634
	2006	6,227,004	9,560,827	15,787,831
Total Sawnwood	2007	9,970,434	11,891,864	21,862,299
	2006	9,267,211	11,191,021	20,458,232
Roundwood	2007	1,118,157	1,781,184	2,899,341
	2006	1,192,477	1,095,602	2,288,079
Splitwood	2007	665,569	1,059,655	1,725,224
	2006	457,638	760,290	1,217,928
Plywood	2007	4,681,565	4,195,436	8,877,001
	2006	3,698,591	5,097,530	8,796,121
Total Timber & Plywood	2007	25,991,655	30,219,456	56,211,110
	2006	23,551,828	31,483,017	55,034,845
Other Value - Added¹	2007	2,876,616	2,160,728	5,037,345
	2006	2,507,785	1,782,944	4,290,729
Other Products²	2007	138,210	88,454	226,664
	2006	55,825	158,620	214,445
Total Export Value	2007	29,006,481	32,468,638	61,475,119
	2006	26,115,438	33,424,582	59,540,019

¹ Other (than Plywood) Value -Added: includes Furniture, Building Components, etc.

Appendix VII: Export Volumes and Values by Product - Comparisons for Years 2006 & 2007

PRODUCT	Dec 2006		December 2007		Jan - Dec 2006		Jan - Dec 2007	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	m ³	US\$	m ³	US\$	m ³	US\$	m ³	US\$
Logs	18,187	2,128,317	9,993	1,223,362.93	190,783	22,274,485	157,097.28	20,847,245.70
Sawnwood	3,338	1,524,670	3,283	1,748,907.61	44,932	20,458,232.40	43,824.52	21,862,298.76
<i>Dressed</i>	296	141,658	1,491	887,585.30	9,628	4,670,401	11,575.13	6,513,664.30
<i>Undressed</i>	3,042	1,383,011	1,792	861,322.31	35,304	15,787,830.96	32,249.39	15,348,634.46
Roundwood	2,023	363,319	1,583	357,924.44	13,523	2,288,078.13	13,815.85	2,899,341.25
Greenheart Piles	1,200	266,341	1,279	283,115.56	7,910	1,536,940.45	11,494.29	2,321,873.25
Kakaralli Piles	19	3,675	105	24,745.50	363	70,001.96	679.25	136,799.40
Other Piles					-	-	15.66	4,162.43
Poles	760	80,829	115	42,153.41	4,782	592,274.70	1,072.60	297,424.03
Posts	44	12,474	84	7,909.97	460	88,486.02	552.73	135,225.30
Spars					8	375.00	1.32	3,856.84
Splitwood	118	54,628	362	209,755.00	2,382	1,217,928.41	3,092.63	1,725,223.91
Paling Staves					60	21,653.75	27.24	1,280.00
Shingles	118	54,628	362	209,755.00	2,322	1,196,274.66	3,065.39	1,723,943.91
Plywood	1,961	791,986	1,517	582,721.81	23,950	8,796,121.39	24,317.43	8,877,000.75
TOTAL TIMBER & PLYWOOD	25,627	4,862,920	16,738	4,122,671.79	275,570	55,034,845.81	242,147.72	56,211,110.37
Furniture (pcs)	6,240	539,511	477	53,863.17	59,246	3,031,145.64	43,524.00	3,485,805.30
Indoor Furniture	663	71,178	475	53,665.17	31,411	821,802.40	6,065.00	523,627.10
Outdoor/Garden Furniture	5,577	468,333	2	198.00	27,835	2,209,343.24	37,459.00	2,962,178.20
Building Componentry (pcs)		39,976		62,594.63		1,058,044.31		1,150,508.81
Doors	225	24,810	459	51,645.66	9,539	811,439.45	8,715.00	968,597.51
Door Components	81	5,082	207	7,869.98	323	20,464.70	5,909.00	77,462.46
Windows	123	2,789	92	2,488.80	38,293	121,853.13	1,248.00	76,501.62
Other Builder's Joinery (pcs)	70	6,285	22	499.89	507	32,634.96	35.00	564.89
(m ³)					384	22,270.00	-	-
Rails (pcs)	0	84			64	297.00	11.00	198.00
(m ³)			0.15	90.30	21	10,972.39	1.44	661.70
Spindles (pcs)	350	925			13,106	38,112.68	7,078.00	26,522.63
Mouldings (m)	12,606	8,539	3,160	9,523.04	116,820	201,539.06	193,104.36	383,530.34
Pre-Fabricated Houses (pcs)	0	0	-	-	-	-	2.00	17,500.00
OTHER (than Plywood) VALUE ADDED		588,025		125,980.84		4,290,729.01		5,037,344.45
Fuelwood (m ³)	83	1,900	399	7,512.65	3,536	104,357.43	4,643.76	102,544.48
Charcoal*	83	1,900	388	7,432.65	3,499	104,037.43	4,600.94	102,209.48
Firewood			11	80.00	37	320.00	42.82	335.00
Other (pcs)	550	1,668	435	918.88	8,037	35,447.49	3,214.00	14,201.45
Wooden Ornaments & Utensils			407	766.38	3,374	19,478.53	1,766.00	3,177.53
Craft	550	1,668	28	152.50	4,663	15,968.96	1,448.00	11,023.92
Non - Timber Forest Products (pcs)	494	37,815			2,827	74,639.66	2,400.00	109,918.20
OTHER PRODUCTS		41,382		8,431.53		214,444.58		226,664.13
TOTAL EXPORT VALUE		5,492,328		4,257,084.16		59,540,019.40		61,475,118.95

* Production Tables record Charcoal measured in Kilograms (kg) instead of cubic metres (m³); 1m³= 133.447 kg

<i>Appendix VIII: Export Volume by Region - Timber and Plywood</i>								
Full-Year Comparison: Years 2006 & 2007								
PRODUCT	YEAR	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	North America	South America	Total Volume
Logs								
Special Category	2007	-	95,505	931	-	-	-	96,436
Other Classes		-	56,936	66	2,600	-	1,059	60,661
Total Logs	2007	-	152,441	997	2,600	-	1,059	157,097
	2006	-	187,013	870	2,043	13	845	189,938
Sawnwood								
Dressed	2007	23	851	254	9,802	646	-	11,575
Undressed		-	6,310	10,361	12,387	2,866	325	32,249
Total Sawnwood	2007	23	7,161	10,615	22,188	3,512	325	43,825
	2006	-	5,071	10,803	23,903	4,152	1,005	44,932
Roundwood	2007			1,729	1,988	10,098	1	13,816
	2006	-	-	1,136	5,561	6,731	95	13,523
Splitwood	2007	308	-	36	2,402	346		3,093
	2006	-	20	2	2,169	169	22	2,382
Plywood	2007	-	70	6,942	5,809	8,667	2,830	24,317
	2006	-	46	9,493	4,644	8,511	1,255	23,950
Total Timber & Plywood	2007	331	159,672	20,319	34,988	22,623	4,215	242,148
	2006	-	192,150	22,303	38,320	19,575	3,222	275,570

<i>Appendix IX: Export Value by Region - All Exports</i>								
Third Quarter Comparison: Years 2006 & 2007								
PRODUCT	YEAR	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	North America	South America	Total Volume
Logs								
Special Category	2007	-	14,052,244	218,895	-	-	-	14,271,139
Other Classes		-	6,215,944	7,920.00	257,774	-	94,470.00	6,576,107
Total Logs	2007	-	20,268,188	226,815	257,774	-	94,470.00	20,847,246
	2006	-	21,823,416	165,928	206,994	2,013	76,134	22,274,485
Sawnwood								
Dressed	2007	18,872.09	658,563	192,328	5,353,499	290,402	-	6,513,664
Undressed		-	3,335,613	4,424,399	6,111,547	1,327,644	149,433	15,348,634
Total Sawnwood	2007	18,872.09	3,994,176	4,616,727	11,465,046	1,618,045	149,433	21,862,299
	2006	-	2,330,939	4,652,830	11,482,470	1,579,912	412,082	20,458,232
Roundwood	2007	-	-	370,009	477,481	2,051,815	35	2,899,341
	2006	-	-	190,982	711,057	1,372,165	13,875	2,288,078
Splitwood	2007	201,300	-	9,900	1,386,524	127,500		1,725,224
	2006	-	7,500	149.99	1,118,107	82,384	9,787.50	1,217,928
Plywood	2007	-	23,400	2,742,692	2,034,312	3,057,502	1,019,095	8,877,001
	2006	-	4,643.80	3,944,203	1,738,817	2,647,841	460,617	8,796,121
Total Timber & Plywood	2007	220,172	24,285,764	7,966,143	15,621,136	6,854,863	1,263,032	56,211,110
	2006	-	24,166,500	8,954,092	15,257,445	5,684,314	972,495	55,034,846
Other Value - Added	2007	-	-	2,721,940	2,234,924	29,697	50,783	5,037,344
	2006	-	-	2,151,577	2,073,906	65,041	205	4,290,729
Other Products	2007	-	4,092	4,092	221,974	598		226,664
	2006	-	3,454.40	36,975.00	170,229	3,726.00	60	214,445
Total Export Value	2007	220,172	24,285,764	10,692,175	18,078,034	6,885,159	1,313,815	61,475,119
	2006	-	24,169,954	11,142,644	17,501,580	5,753,081	972,760	59,540,019

Major timber species and Uses

Classification	Species (Local Names)	Species (Scientific Names)	Major Uses
Special Category	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.
Class 1	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 branchypetala</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.
	Morabukea	<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.
Class 2	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.
	Yaruru (Yarula)	<i>Aspidosperma excelsum</i>	Paddles, axe and tool handles, walking sticks, fishing rods and fuel.
	Muneridian	<i>Siparuna spp.</i>	
	Wallaba	<i>Eperua falcata</i> <i>Eperua grandiflora</i>	Pillar trees, roundwood framing, fence posts, transmission poles, sleepers, piling 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.