

FOREST SECTOR INFORMATION REPORT

Annual Review

2010



GUYANA FORESTRY COMMISSION

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific (countries)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EU	European Union
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FLEGT	(European Union) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFEP	State Forest Exploratory Permit
SFP	State Forest Permission
SPWP	Secondary Processed Wood Product
TSA	Timber Sales Agreement
TTMR	Tropical Timber Market Report
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCL	Wood Cutting Lease
WEO	World Economic Outlook

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.

INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the performance of the Forestry Sector in Guyana for the period January to December 2010. 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.

It continues with a summary of State Forest lands allocation across concession classes (with areas classified according to GFC designated use/size categories) for 2010 and the Forest Sector's contribution (as traditionally measured in official national statistics) to Guyana's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the past four (4) years, using the new rebased and re-benchmarked series to year 2006.

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.

In the core report, Production data compares the volumes of various forest products by product and species categories (where applicable), between 2009 and 2010, 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 for various product types, and the market destination for the various products of this sector.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For 2010, production and export levels have indicated favourable overall performance of the forest sector. Production volume of Logs, Lumber, Roundwood, Sawnwood, Splitwood, Fuelwood and Plywood have performed well for the majority of months over the 2010 period and has recorded production above the 2009 total of 408,284m³ with a 2010 total of 463,569m³. This represents a 13.5% increase over the prevailing level of 2009. There was no Plywood production for October to December of 2010 owing to damage of the boiler at the Barama Plywood plant, but this has not impacted on the overall total in any notable way as the other forest products satisfactorily covered the gap created.

Export volume of timber and plywood for 2010 (171,500m³) has also increased over the 2009 total by 31% in volume. Total export value for 2010 was US\$49.1M and represented an increase over the 2009 (which was US\$45.5M) total by US\$3.6M (or 7.9%).

Export Prices for forest produce have shown overall strong performance with increases seen in added value categories. For Guyana's forest products export, the Sawnwood category reflected an increase of approximately 9.6 % over the prevailing average price levels at 2009, in both the dressed and undressed sub categories (7.3% increase and 9.1% increase respectively). Roundwood recorded a positive average price trend with a 12.1% increase over the 2009 level and Plywood showed an increase of 3.4%. Logs and Splitwood on the other hand, recorded a small average price decline of 5.5% and 9.9%. This was mainly on account of a wider range of log species being exported, many recorded in the lesser utilized wood species category, that attract a somewhat lower level of export prices as compared to prime species as they are now gaining market acceptance.

Although there were increases in contribution of both volume and value by the sector, there was a decrease in the forestry sector's contribution to National GDP and also in its contribution to national agricultural earnings. However, financial statistics on the sector also shows that there was an increase of loans and advances made to the sector by 9% in 2010 over the figures of 2009.

Overall, the forest sector remains robust in the face of a recovering international market and other external challenges. Strong support by the Government has, among other factors, contributed to the cushioning of the effects of the international crisis from having a negative effect on the forest sector.

The strong forest sector performance is expected to be further strengthened in 2011.

2.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

2.1 The International Economy

2.1.1 Economic Growth

Global activity expanded in the latter part of 2010. Over the first half of 2010, there was a slowdown from the 5 percent growth rate that was forecast, but overall for the year, this growth rate was achieved owing to stronger-than expected consumption in the United States and Japan. Stimulus measures were partly responsible for the strengthened out turn, especially in Japan.¹

Nonetheless, pockets of vulnerability persisted; real estate markets and household income were still weak in some major advanced economies (for example, United States), and securitization remained subdued. Financial turbulence reemerged in the periphery of the euro area in the last quarter of 2010. Concerns about banking sector losses and fiscal sustainability—triggered this time by the financial climate in Ireland—led to widening spreads in these countries, in some cases reaching highs not seen since the launch of the European Economic and Monetary Union.

Activity in the advanced economies is projected to expand by 2½ percent during 2011–12, which is still sluggish considering the depth of the 2009 recession and insufficient to make a significant dent in high unemployment rates. Nevertheless, the 2011 growth projection is an upward revision of ¼ percentage point relative to the October 2010 WEO, mostly due to the new fiscal package passed in the countries.

In both 2011 and 2012, growth in emerging and developing economies is expected to remain buoyant at 6½ percent, a modest slowdown from the 7 percent growth registered last year. Developing Asia continues to grow most rapidly, but other emerging regions are also expected to continue their strong rebound.

2.1.2 Flows to Developing Countries

In 2010, Latin America and the Caribbean was the region with the strongest percentage increases as a recipient and source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), according to a report by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)².

Last year, the region's FDI inflows were 40% higher than in 2009, representing 112.634 billion dollars, while outgoing FDI almost quadrupled in the same period to reach a historic high of 43.108 billion dollars, which highlights the buoyancy of transnational Latin American and Caribbean enterprises. In 2010, Chinese companies invested almost 15.0 billion dollars in Latin American and Caribbean

¹ IMF : World Economic Outlook, UPDATE, January, 2011

²ECLAC Report- Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2010

countries, fundamentally in the form of mergers and acquisitions.

In a context of falling foreign investment in developed countries (-7%) and rising investment in developing countries (10%), Latin America and the Caribbean increased its share of the recipient market from 5% to 10% between 2007 and 2010. For 2011, FDI flows to Latin America and the Caribbean are expected to maintain this trend and increase by between 15% and 25%, which could take them to unprecedented high levels.

The factors that resulted in the increased FDI receipts in 2010 include the improved performance of developed economies and the buoyancy of certain emerging economies that boosted some sectors owing to increased demand.

2.2 International Forestry Environment

2.2.1 International Tropical Timber Market Summary

The first half of 2010 saw the continuing implementation of economic stimulus measures, but the timber sector was hit by bans and restrictions that are likely to have a long term impact on the timber trade. A log export ban by Gabon came into effect in May. As a result, the availability of Okoume logs has been substantially reduced. This annual loss of over 500 000 m³ of Okoume logs is set to have a long term impact on plywood manufacturers in Europe, China, North Africa and elsewhere. The ban triggered increased log buying from neighbouring countries, but the situation has eased due to the subdued economies of importing countries.

In June, the European Union reached agreement on legislation against illegally harvested timber which will set new conditions for European importers. The Indonesian government had also announced a 2-year moratorium on new permits to convert natural forests to oil palm or other crops beginning in 2011 that may impact availability of raw material supply to the timber processing industry.

China's timber sector continued to grow in the first half of 2010 having a positive effect on tropical hardwood imports. However, the economic situation in EU and North America has made it difficult for importers and sawnwood producers to pass on higher log and sawnwood prices to buyers in spite of low stocks and reduced availability of tropical timber³.

Tropical timber demand from the Chinese manufacturing sector has improved but new challenges may arise in terms of increasing labour and other costs. Some analysts are predicting that furniture manufacturing will gradually move out from China as costs are getting higher than in some Asian countries. On the other hand, increasing purchasing power of China and also improving Asian

³ ITTO Tropical Forest Update 19/4- Market trends- Trade restrictions will have far-reaching impacts

economies could drive demand for tropical timber products, in spite of continuing subdued market conditions for tropical timber in Western markets.

Meanwhile, there are continued speculations that Gabon may relax the total log export ban imposed since April 2010. Some observers were expecting an announcement of the relaxation soon, but to date, there is no indication of an imminent change.

There is speculation that Congo Brazzaville may follow Cameroon in re-imposing the log export quota which has been relaxed to assist producers through the global recession in 2008/09. Buyers are observing the situation keenly as any changes may affect log supply and prices which have remained stable in the second half of 2010⁴.

According to reports coming from North America, the US House of Representatives has passed a bill that will encourage home owners to renovate their homes with better insulation and energy saving doors and windows. This Home Star Bill would have US\$5.7 billion to pay for home improvements over the next two years. More specifically, it would provide rebates up to US\$3,000 for specific energy-efficient improvements and up to US\$8,000 for those homeowners who conduct a comprehensive audit of their homes and implement measures that would reduce the energy use by 20% throughout their homes. Although this programme may have a potential negative impact on the tropical hardwood sector, especially for those species used for flooring, millwork and outdoor decking, it is expected that employment would increase over the two year period in the remodelling and home improvement sector⁵.

2.2.2 Latin America

In Brazil, a monitoring system has been launched by the Brazilian Forest Service for forest concession monitoring. The monitoring of these forest concessions is based on five pillars: Brazilian legislation on forest management; organisational and operational structures of the environmental agencies; control and monitoring tools; transparency and access to administrative procedures; and participation of main stakeholders. These concessions will be monitored jointly by the Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), both federal Government agencies. The Brazilian Forest Service has also developed a system to track log transportation from the forest to the first log-processing site.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Peru announced a total of US\$750 million to institute strict regulations on transportation and trade of illegally harvested timber that do not have the documentation required in the Forest law. According to the General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife Fauna (DGFFS), any

⁴ ITTO MIS Report 15: 22, 16th – 30th November 2010

⁵ ITTO MIS Report 15:9 1st – 15th May 2010

timber products without required documentation will be seized, as well as tools and machinery used in illegal activities. If a concession holder is suspected of any violation of law, all activities, licenses and permits will be suspended from the time of investigation till the final decision⁶.

Eight member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), namely Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Peru met in Lima in the last week of November. Countries signed the Declaration of Lima targeted at achieving a balance between the extraction of Amazonian natural resources and the conservation. During the meeting, the Strategic Agenda for Amazonian Cooperation was designed in an effort to agree on guidelines for the short, medium and long term sustainable development and cooperation in the Amazon.

2.2.3 Market Trends for Guyana's Timber Exports

Guyana's main markets for Log exports were seen in the Asia/Pacific region with China and India being the primary destinations. This can be attributed to the strong growth experienced in the region in the past months. According to the IMF report⁷, China has shown strong recovery in exports and resilient domestic demand as the economy is now expected to grow by 10½ percent in 2010, and slow to about 9½ percent in 2011. In India, growth is expected to be about 9½ percent in 2010 and 8½ percent in 2011. With these growth prospects in mind, it is expected that consistent and even emerging demands for Guyana's logs will prevail for the remainder of the year and for 2011 as well.

Sawnwood export markets in the Latin America/Caribbean region declined in 2010 as a result of the smaller demands for this product coming from Barbados. Sawnwood exports however, witnessed a new development in the demands coming from the European region, particularly those coming from the Netherlands.

Roundwood exports in 2010 have improved from that of the previous year and this is reflected in corresponding increase in value because of a strong demand for this product, particularly those coming from the US buyers for Greenheart Piles.

The Latin American/Caribbean region continues to be the leading market for Guyana's shingles despite the drop in exports to the various destinations. There were some new markets in the US Virgin Islands, Haiti, Anguilla and Dominica.

Plywood markets have shown improvements when compared to the corresponding period of 2009, however, with the temporary closure of the plywood factory, there was a decrease in export volume and value. This increase in initial demands came primarily from the US market and to a lesser extent

⁶ ITTO MIS Report 15:23 1st – 15th December 2010

⁷ IMF : World Economic Outlook, UPDATE, July 07, 2010

from Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname.

Guyana's Washiba (Ipe) is attracting a higher price average at \$US1,800 per m³ with the main export destination being the US market. Roundwood, including both piles and posts, also continue to attract high prices in the international market.

In 2010, value-added products recorded an overall decrease in export volume and value, however the categories of building component and door components showed increases. Crabwood was one of the main species used for the production of these value-added products.

2.3 The Guyana Economy

2.3.1 Economic Growth

The Guyanese economy demonstrated resilience and registered a fifth consecutive year of robust growth in 2010. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by around 3.4 percent, slightly more than in 2009, supported by expansion in the gold and services sectors, which helped offset lower output in the sugar sector. End-year inflation rose to 4.4 percent, from 3.7 percent in 2009, reflecting higher food prices. Although the external current account deficit is estimated to have widened to 11.4 percent of GDP, a steady inflow of public external financing and foreign direct investment were sufficient to finance the deficit and strengthen foreign reserves to the equivalent of 5 months of imports⁸.

In 2010, the overall fiscal balance is estimated to have weakened by close to 1 percentage point of GDP, to 4.3 percent of GDP, due to weak performance in public enterprises, not fully offset by a decline in investment and despite strong central government revenues. Public debt was broadly unchanged, at 61 percent of GDP. Meanwhile, bank prudential indicators have remained stable, with banks generally liquid and well capitalized.

During 2010, structural reforms focused on improving the policy framework and supporting long term growth. In the area of fiscal policy, efforts to improve the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) continued. Its new functional organization was consolidated, improving further the integrated tax information system (TRIPS), the profiling of taxpayers, and on-site inspections at the country's ports of entry.

Guyana's outlook remains positive for 2011, an election year, and through the medium term. Road projects, construction of a large hydropower plant at Amaila Falls (AFHP), and implementation of the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) should sustain growth levels above the long-run trend of 3 percent, at around 5 percent over the medium term before tapering off in 2015 as one-off projects are

⁸ IMF: Article IV consultation with Guyana

completed.⁹

2.3.2 The Forest Sector

The management of the forestry sector continues to occupy strong prominence especially in view of Guyana's policy initiatives under the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). The sector recorded modest growth of 1.4 percent for the year, reflecting increased production of logs, lumber, sawnwood, and plywood, even though plywood production ceased temporarily towards the end of the year due to boiler damage at the plywood plant

In 2010, information coming from the Central Bank indicates that total loans and advances to residents in the forestry sector recorded an overall increase by 9% when compared to 2009¹⁰. Greater volume of production has also been recorded for this period.

Over the review period a number of initiatives as well as routine projects, have been undertaken by the Guyana Forestry Commission, aimed at further improving the performance of the Sector with the support from a number of partners. Some of these activities are outlined below:

a) **Promotion and maintenance of sustainable management, forest monitoring, forest legality and reduced impact logging**

- The GFC increased its capacity to promote sustainable forest management to the forest sector by having 26 appropriately resourced field stations and 17 mobile monitoring stations which execute intensive field monitoring activities, concession level monitoring, environmental monitoring, monitoring at processing sites and also ports of export. This has resulted in a high level of compliance with forest management and annual planning requirements, such as forest inventory submission, both in a timely manner and to the required standard.
- Training in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Reduced Impact Logging by both the GFC and the Forestry Training Centre Inc was extended to 362 stakeholders in the forest sector and the GFC increased its monitoring staff complement by 30 to help boost SFM implementation.
- Extensive capacity building was also undertaken for GFC's Geographic Information System Unit in forest areas assessment using remote sensing imagery analyses, for the purposes of mapping utilization of areas which will later informed legality assessment.
- The GFC worked closely with community forest groups in an effort to support their growth and development along a sustainable path. Support included visits to communities, assisting communities to work out difficulties and challenges faced in forest management and utilization, coordinating the formation of additional community forestry organizations, facilitating

⁹ IMF: Article IV consultation with Guyana

¹⁰ Bank of Guyana Statistical Bulletin December 2010

elections for these organizations, assisting communities in sourcing support financing for community forestry initiatives, and in other areas. A total number of 49 community forestry associations have been allocated 81 State Forest Permissions of total area size 327,471ha.

- The GFC in an effort to continually strengthen its guidelines, commenced a process of review and revision of the Code of Practice for Harvesting Operations. Along with this, the GFC is also working towards finalising two other NTFP Codes of Practice: Kufa and Nibbi, and Manicole Palm.
- The GFC has made significant progress in planning for the implementation of Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). A framework for IFM was developed in 2010. In 2011, the execution of the contract for the first scoping mission and audit will commence following receipt of the financing from the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund. The full Terms of Reference has been developed and a consultant has been identified to execute the audit for the first two years.

b) **Stimulation of greater foreign and local investment in the sector and promotion of local added value**

- The GFC works closely with the Guyana Office for Investment in supporting new and existing forest sector investments and despite the challenges of the financial crisis, there is indication of continued confidence in the forest sector as evidenced by the level of investment, seen in both new and emerging businesses. New and emerging investments for 2009 was estimated to be in excess of G\$ 1.7B and for the 2010 to date, new and emerging investments are estimated to be in excess of G\$ 2.2B. These investments covers the whole range of the production value chain and facilitated acquisition of new equipment for harvesting and processing, sawmilling, downstream and further value added activities. These investments are expected to create a further 500 jobs in the sector. A positive indication of stakeholders confidence in the sector, is noted in the issuance of over 55 new permissions for sawmills and 50 new timber dealers licenses including timber dealers licenses for export, in the 2009/2010 period.
- Significant progress was made in the development of a draft Code of Practice for Wood processing, Capacity Building plan and Policy recommendations to facilitate improved efficiency and competitiveness of the wood processing sector, under a GFC/ITTO project. This project specifically addresses a key challenge of the sector not adding as much value to the raw material as is possible, hence with improved skills and equipment, the economy is expected to be enhanced. Increasing recovery during processing implies a commensurate reduction in waste, with immediate environmental benefits of reduction in greenhouse gases emitted due to burning of waste wood and potential pollution of water courses through leaching of sawdust and other residues. A downstream benefit will also be felt in the forest environment as pressure on the raw material will be reduced by more efficient processing.
- Three kilns of 20m³ capacity were installed in Essequibo, Berbice and Linden. These kilns are

operated by Kiln Associations that have been established largely comprised of small community saw millers in each region. The kilns are expected to boost added value production in these areas and expand the use of kiln drying nationally.

c) **Market development, promotion, research, lesser used species development, and advisory support services provided to the Forests Sector.**

- The Forest Products Development and Marketing Council (FPDMC) continues to work closely with the forest sector, local, regional and international partners including ITTO, over 2010 in the areas of market and product development, market intelligence and overall market advisory services, as well as other areas.
- The GFC continued work in 2010 in engaging stakeholders in initial dialogue on the EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Programme (EU-FLEGT). A FLEGT team visited Guyana in March 2010 to share information on FLEGT, and to interact with stakeholders. A national workshop was held on September 28-29, 2010 in Guyana, which brought together a wide range of stakeholders for the main purpose of continuing discussions on EU FLEGT and for sharing ideas on the implications, requirements, advantages and disadvantages of Guyana joining the EU FLEGT process. This process will continue in 2011.

d) **REDD+ and support to the LCDS**

- The Guyana Forestry Commission conducted a number of key technical works in 2010 including assessments under the Monitoring Reporting and Verification System and REDD+ Readiness. The first report on the assessment of deforestation and forest degradation has been completed covering the following periods: 1990-1999, 2000-2004, 2005 to September 2009, and 1st October 2009 to 30th September, 2010. The results of the first release of this assessment conclude that Guyana has a very low rate of deforestation at 0.06% for the recent annual period. This is largely due to the strong forest management practices that are in place.
- Guyana hosted the Sixth Meeting of the Participants' Committee of the FCPF from June 28-July 1, 2010 at the Pegasus Hotel, Georgetown. This Meeting comprised representation from FCPF Member Countries, along with donors, NGOs, Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples, International Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations, Private Sector, the UNFCCC Secretariat and UN-REDD Programme.
- Efforts have advanced in developing a forest carbon stock assessment and monitoring system, to accompany and complement the forest area assessment and change monitoring system. The carbon monitoring system will allow for emissions and removals to be estimated on an annual basis and for these to be informed by forest area change estimates. Additional activities that are in the planning stages are REDD+ demonstration activities and detailed studies on forest degradation, and new technology for monitoring forest area. These all form part of the Road Map for Guyana's Monitoring Reporting and Verification System.

e) **Updating Policy Framework**

- In 2009-2010, a process commenced to undertake a comprehensive review and revision of the National Forest Policy Statement (1997) and draft National Forest Plan (2001) with an intention to provide updated versions that reflect changes, both in terms of the development over the past 14 years, as well as in the plans for future development of the sector. The Revised documents are expected to be available in 2011.
- The Log Export Policy is in its second year of implementation. At this stage of its implementation, the analysis so far has proved that the policy has been successful. Among the main species that have shown significant decline in log export, are Greenheart, Purpleheart, Kabukalli, and Washiba, among several others. These trends have occurred in relatively stable production volumes for these species. In the added value forest products exports category, notable increases have been recorded in Washiba, Kabukalli and Shibadan, among others, over the post policy implementation period. The establishment of Kiln drying facilities and the Code of Practice for Wood Processing are expected to further enhance the success of this policy.

2.3.3 Contribution to GDP

In 2010, the Bureau of Statistics introduced a new series of Gross Domestic Product rebased and re-benchmarked to year 2006, replacing the series based in 1988.

The Forest Sub Sector's contribution is recorded under the Agriculture Sector. The table below shows the trend of GDP over the past 5 years. This statistic is taken as a measure of primary production of Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood and Splitwood. As such, total forest sector contribution that included added value forest products, (including plywood, furniture, and building components, etc.) tally to a higher percentage contribution. This additional aspect of forest sector contribution is recorded under the Manufacturing sector.

Table 1: Contribution of the Forestry Sub Sector to GDP and Agriculture Sector

GDP at Constant 2006 Basic Prices (G\$M)				Forestry's Sub Sector Contribution to:	
Year	GDP	Agriculture Sector	Forestry Sub Sector	GDP	Agriculture Sector
2006	262,880	62,779	10,958	4.17%	17.45%
2007	281,335	63,131	10,331	3.67%	16.36%
2008	286,896	61,280	8,927	3.11%	14.57%
2009	296,417	62,060	9,161	3.09%	14.76%
2010	307,198	62,368	9,292	3.02%	14.90%

Source: Budget 2011

4.0 FORESTRY SECTOR STRUCTURE

4.1 Land Allocation Breakdown

State Forest Permissions (SFPs) are granted for 2 years for an area no more than 8,047 ha; Wood Cutting Leases (WCLs) are granted for up to 10 years of an area between 8,047 ha and 24,000 ha; and Timber Sales Agreements (TSAs) are granted for a period up to 25 years for an area in excess of 24,000 ha. All leases are renewable subject to compliance with the terms of the agreement. State Forest Exploratory Permits (SFEPs) are granted for 3 years and is the precursor to a TSA and WCL.

Table 2: Land allocation within the Forestry Sector

Classification	Count	Area (Hectares)	% Area Type	% Total Allocation	% State Forest
Production Area Allocations					
State Forest Permissions (SFP)	386	1,549,833	22.6%	19.6%	12.1%
Wood Cutting Lease (WCL)	2	30,535	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Timber Sales Agreement (TSA)	25	4,538,730	66.1%	57.3%	35.3%
State Forest Exploratory Permit (SFEP)	5	750,063	10.9%	9.5%	5.8%
Total Production Area Allocations	418	6,869,161	100.0%	86.7%	53.4%
Permanent Research & Reserve Areas					
GFC Forest Reserves	11	17,796	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Research & Reserve Sites	2	1,032,903	98.3%	13.0%	8.0%
Total Research and Reserve Areas	13	1,050,699	100.0%	13.3%	8.2%
Total Forests Allocated	431	7,919,860		100.0%	61.6%
Unallocated Forests		4,934,947	38.4%		38.4%
Total State Forests		12,854,807			100.0%
Iwokrama Research Site		371,592			
Kaieteur National Park		63,000			

4.2 Other Forest Sector Licences

Sector activity licences are valid for one (1) calendar year only; continued activity at these operations requires annual renewals.

Table 3: Number of licenses issued to the Forestry sector in 2010

Activity Type	Berbice	Demerara	Essequibo	North West	Total
Charcoal	3	24	1	1	29
Firewood	2	8	6	0	16
Sawmill Erection	17	18	7	1	43
Sawmill Operation	49	75	56	2	182
Sawpit	39	81	55	22	197
Timber Dealer (Export Purpose)	12	49	9	1	71
Timber Dealer (Lumber Yard)	36	127	32	8	203
Timber Dealer (Not Storage)	5	10	7	0	22
Timber Depot	10	10	4	0	24
Timber Path	1	1	1	0	3

5.0 PRODUCTION

Production related to utilization of forest resources is reported based on Timber Products (Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood, Splitwood, Plywood and Fuelwood) and Non-Timber products (Wattles and Manicole Palm). Production data reported at individual Forest Stations within the respective Regions (as per GFC designation) of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are shown in Appendices I – IV, which are then consolidated to arrive at Total National Production in 2010 – Table 4.

Table 4: Total production for the Forestry Sector in 2010

PRODUCTS		Unit	2009	2010	% Change
TIMBER PRODUCTS					
<i>Logs</i>		m3			
	Special Category		94,830.50	90,165.86	(4.92)
	Class 1		76,294.78	123,323.94	61.64
	Class 2		63,571.83	67,647.06	6.41
	Class 3		31,501.05	38,954.45	23.66
Total Logs			266,198.15	320,091.31	20.25
<i>Roundwood</i>		m3			
	Greenheart Piles		13,551.07	13,041.75	(3.76)
	Kakaralli Piles		911.41	462.16	(49.29)
	Mora Piles		-	-	-
	Wallaba Poles		3,098.08	1,997.99	(35.51)
	Posts		1,790.60	2,062.25	15.17
	Spars		62.94	95.61	51.92
Total Roundwood			19,414.09	17,658.98	(9.04)
<i>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</i>		m3			
	Special Category		16,496.35	14,935.39	(9.46)
	Class 1		38,698.51	42,642.35	10.19
	Class 2		10,362.28	10,925.97	5.44
	Class 3		7,561.82	9,076.50	20.03
Total Primary Lumber			73,118.96	77,580.20	6.10
<i>Splitwood</i>		m3			
	Paling Staves		868.86	657.03	(24.38)
	Shingles		91.12	1,656.40	
Total Splitwood			959.98	2,313.40	
<i>Fuelwood</i>					
	Charcoal	m3	12,868.64	14,932.23	16.04
	Firewood	m3	16,846.45	16,751.48	(0.56)
Total Fuelwood		m3	29,715.10	31,683.71	6.62
<i>Plywood</i>		m3			
Total Plywood			18,877.90	14,240.47	(24.57)
NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS					
Wattles		pieces	243,607.50	292,211.40	19.95
Manicole Palm		pieces	2,831,538.00	2,961,726.00	4.60

¹ For 2010 Mill Sawn Shingles are included.

5.1 Production Volumes

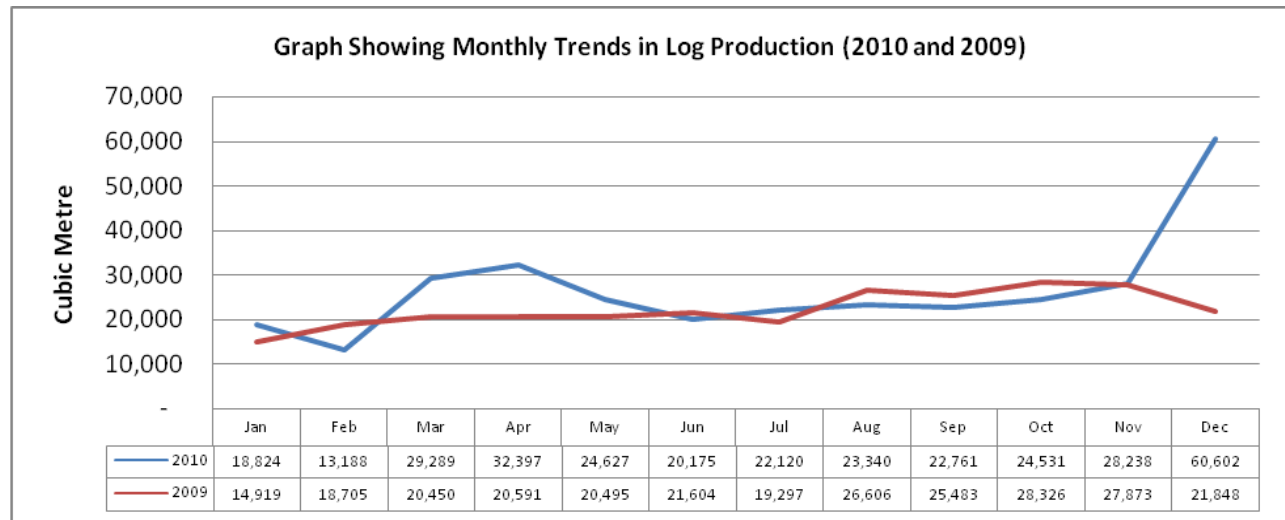
For the period January to December 2010, total combined production of Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood, Splitwood, Plywood and Fuelwood recorded an overall increase by 13.5% when compared to the volume recorded in same period of 2009. A total of 463,569m³ timber forest products were produced in 2010 as compared to the 408,284m³ produced in 2009. This overall increased production of timber products for 2010 was as a result of increased volumes of Logs being harvested over the review period. The other types of timber products showed small increases or decreases in production volume.

5.2 Log Production

5.2.1 Monthly Log Production

Total Logs production for 2010 recorded an increase in volumes by 20.25% when compared to the volumes produced in 2009 of same period. This increase in production is due mainly to the larger volume of Class 1 and Class 3 logs being harvested. Over the period, Class 1 Logs recorded an increase in production by 61.64%, Class 2 by 6.41% and Class 3 by 23.66%, while Special Category logs showed a decrease by 4.92% when compared to the corresponding period of 2009.

Figure 1: Graph showing monthly trends in log production for 2009 and 2010



The data indicates that high volumes of logs were produced in most months of 2010 with March-April and November-December marking the peak of log production over the review period.

When comparing production volumes of 2009 and 2010, production of Class 1 Logs increased from 76,295m³ in 2009 to 123,323m³ in 2010. This increased production level is owed to the larger volumes of Wamara, Kabukalli and Mora harvested. For Class 2 Logs, production volume was 63,572m³ in

2009 to 67,647m³ in 2010. Baromalli, Wallaba and Muniridan were the main species harvested in this category. Class 3 logs production volume for 2009 was 31,502 which increased to 38,954m³ in 2010; the top species harvested in this category were Darina, Burada and Iteballi.

Over the review period, the top species for log production volumes were Greenheart, Purpleheart, Baromalli, Wamara, Kabukalli, Mora, Itikiboroballi, Wallaba, and Muniridan.

5.2.2 Log Production by GFC Reporting Regions and Forest Stations

Of the total volume of Logs produced, 174,254m³ or 54% came from the Essequibo district, of which the largest production total of logs was recorded at the Buckhall Station. This station recorded 29% or 94,161m³ of total logs harvested. In Essequibo, the second highest production was declared at Supenaam which accounted for 11% of Logs in this district and amounted to 19,835m³. This was followed by production recorded in Anarika, where 14,817m³ of logs were harvested.

In Berbice, the station with highest log production volume of 36,764m³ was recorded at Unamco, and this constituted 40% of the total production of 91,177m³ from Berbice. This was followed by production declared at the stations in Springlands of 34,958m³ and New Amsterdam of 13,379m³.

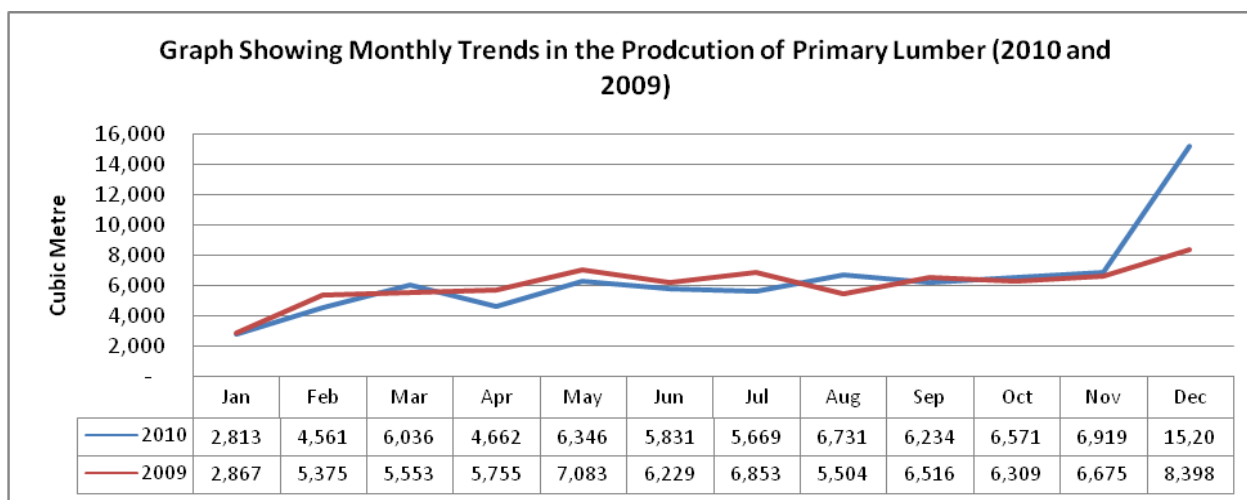
Total log production for Demerara was 54,660m³ and the top three locations were Mabura, Georgetown and Soesdyke. Mabura station accounted for 26,210m³ or 50% while Georgetown 12,383m³ and Soesdyke 8,141m³ accounted for 27% and 15% respectively of the district total.

5.3 Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber Production

5.3.1 Monthly Production of Primary Lumber

Total volume of Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber produced for 2010 was 77,580m³; this represents an increase in production when compared to the volume of production of the previous year of 73,119m³.

Figure 2: Graph showing monthly trends in the production of primary lumber in 2009 and 2010



The production trends are somewhat consistent with the previous year's volumes across the various months with a sharp increase in volume in the last 2 months of 2010.

5.3.2 Primary Lumber by GFC Reporting Regions and Forest Stations

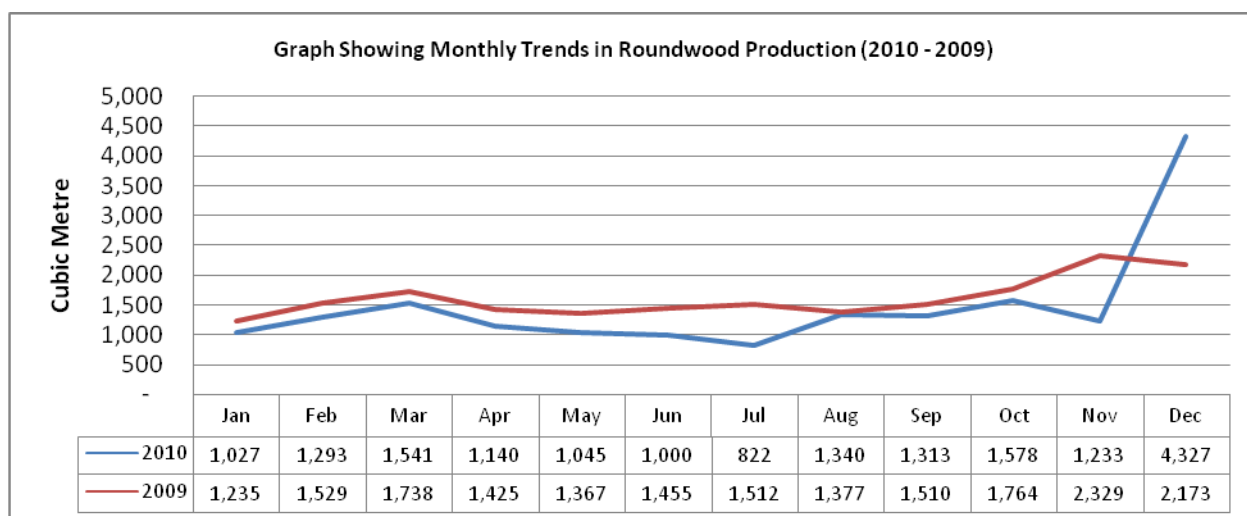
The majority of primary lumber extracted were recorded in the Demerara district. This district accounted for 61% or 47,082m³ of total production while the remaining production volume was recorded in the Essequibo and Berbice district with approximately 26% and 13% respectively. In terms of individual stations, Georgetown recorded the highest volume of Sawnwood produced. This was followed by production declared at the Soesdyke and Linden stations. Over the period January to December 2010, of total volume of lumber produced in the Demerara district, 36% was declared at Georgetown while 37% and 25% were declared at Soesdyke and Linden respectively.

5.4 Roundwood Production

Roundwood production is comprised of Piles, Poles, Posts and Spars. Piles produced were primarily of the Greenheart species with few being Kakaralli, while Poles, Posts and Spars were derived from Wallaba.

For 2010, total Roundwood production was 17,659m³ which represents a decrease in volumes produced by 9.04% when compared to the volume of 19,414m³ produced in 2009. This decrease in volume of Roundwood produced is reflected in three product types but mostly influenced by reduction in volume of Kakaralli piles by 50% and Wallaba poles by 35%. As can be seen in the graph above, the productive trends of Roundwood is similar to that of Piles.

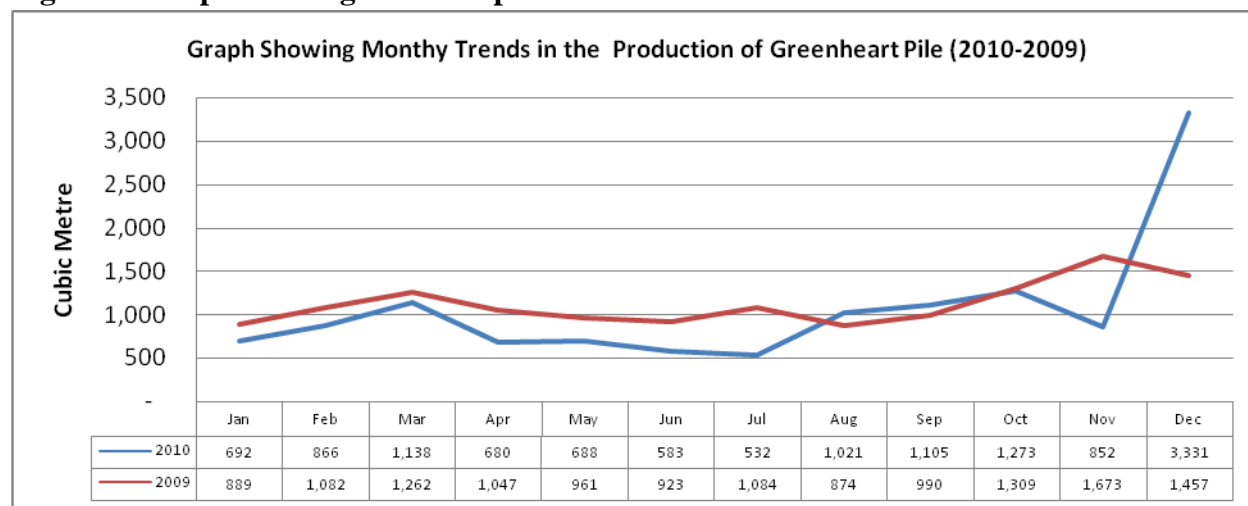
Figure 3: Graph showing monthly trends in Roundwood production for 2009 and 2010



Posts and Spars showed some increases over last year; however, not enough to offset the overall decline in the Roundwood category. The highest volume of Roundwood was declared at the stations found in the Demerara district – 11,074m³ followed by Berbice – 4,777m³ and Essequibo – 1,808m³.

Production volume of the various Roundwood products, reveal a trend similar to that of the previous year except for the last 2 months of 2010.

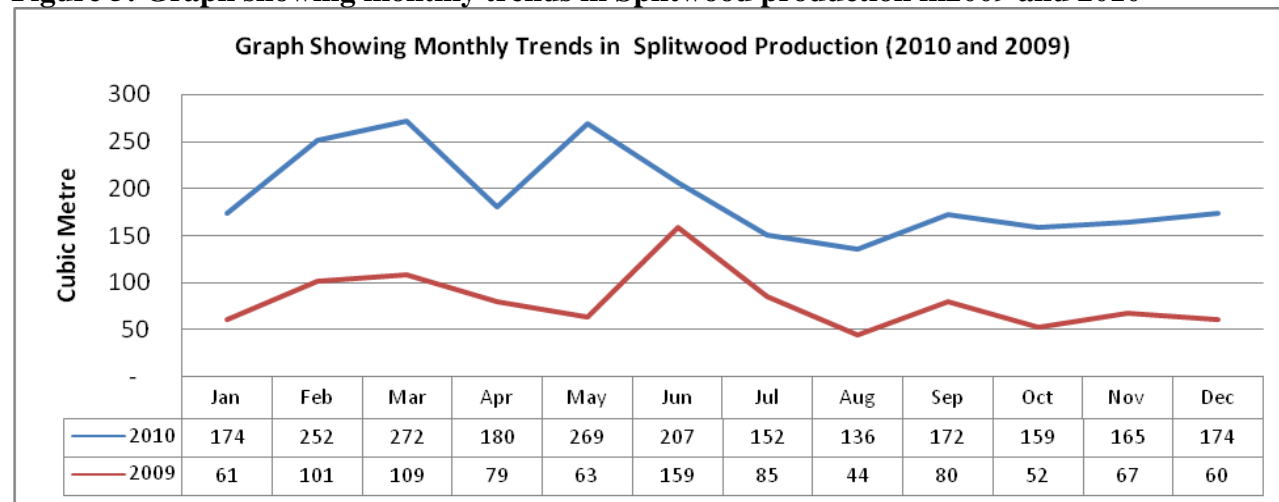
Figure 4: Graph showing trends in production of Green Heart Piles in 2009 and 2010



5.5 Splitwood Production

Splitwood refers to Staves (Paling Staves and Vat Staves) and Shingles, all usually produced from Wallaba. In 2010, a total 2,312m³ of Splitwood was recorded, which represents an increase of 141% in volume when compared to 960m³ produced in 2009. The 2010 volume includes mill produced shingles. Previous reports would have only included Staves and hand split shingles. Total volume of hand split shingles amounts to 25m³ while Paling Staves account for the bulk of 366m³.

Figure 5: Graph showing monthly trends in Splitwood production in 2009 and 2010

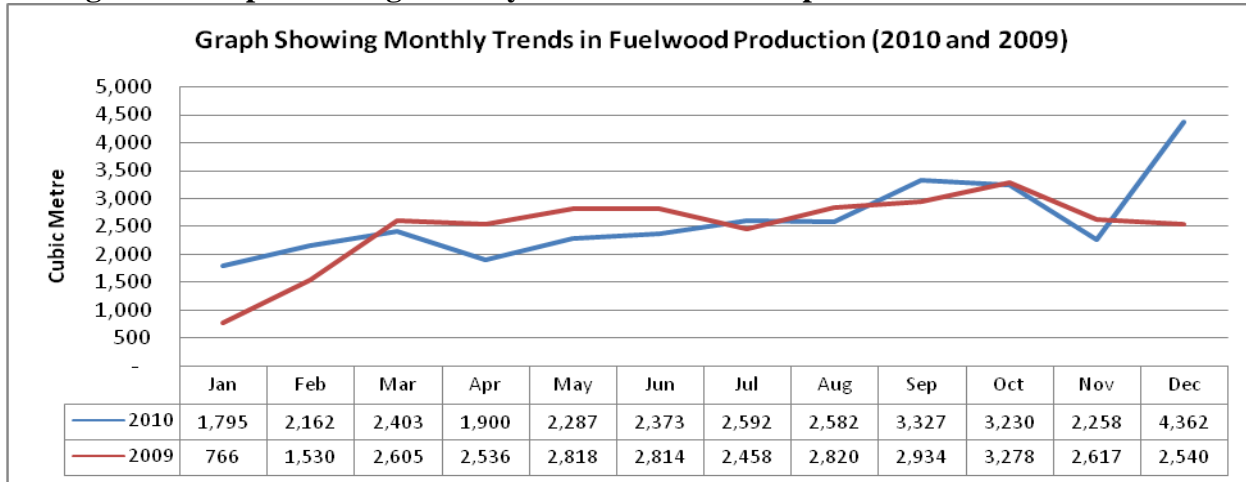


Over the review period, the majority of Staves (531m³) were produced the Essequibo district. The majority of Shingles (75m³) was recorded in the Demerara district.

5.6 Fuelwood Production

Two products are covered under this category namely: Charcoal and Firewood.

Figure 6: Graph showing monthly trends in Fuelwood production in 2009 and 2010



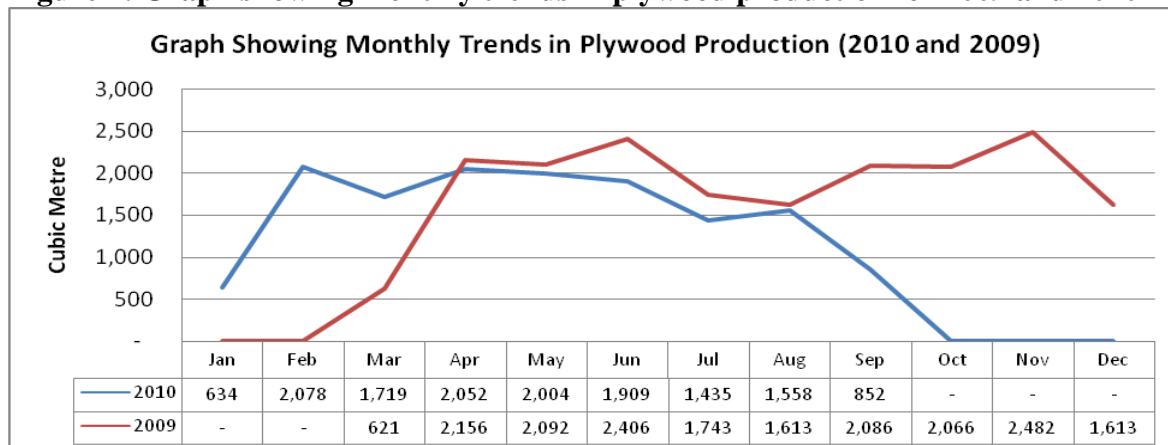
Total Fuelwood production was relatively stable in 2010 as compared to the volume produced in 2009, across the various months except for the first and last months of 2010. Over the review period, production of Fuelwood saw an overall increase in volume by 6.62% as compared to the previous year's production volume for the corresponding period.

The volume of Charcoal produced in 2010 was 14,932m³ which is an increase of 16.04% on the production volume of 12,868m³ recorded for 2009. Production of Firewood showed a decline of 1.0% from 16,846m³ in 2009 to 16,751m³ in 2010.

5.7 Plywood Production

Plywood production for 2010 recorded an overall decrease in volume when compared to 2009 which was mainly owing to the temporary closure of the Plywood factory at Land of Canaan, in the last quarter of 2010.

Figure 7: Graph showing monthly trends in plywood production for 2009 and 2010



However, the production was on par in 2010 until the temporary closure of the factory. Total volumes of Plywood produced for 2010 amounted to 14,240m³ and which showed a decreased by 24.5% when compared to the 18,878m³ produced in 2009,

Plywood production over the 8 months in 2010 was much more stable and consistent when compared to 2009 levels.

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 and Latex (Balata).

The production of Manicole Palm (Heart of Palm) for 2010 totalled 2,961,726 pieces, representing an increase by 4.6% over that of 2009 volume of 2,831,538 pieces.

An output of 292,211 pieces of Wattles was recorded in 2010 which represents an increase of 19.95% over the production volume of 243,607 pieces in 2009.

6.0 Employment & Domestic Prices

6.1 Employment

Employment data for the Forestry Sector for 2010 shows a marginal decline in total employment by 8.9% when compared to employment figures recorded in 2009.

Table 5: Employment estimates for the Forestry Sector for 2009 and 2010

Activity	2009	2010	% Change
Logs	13,454	10,960	-11%
Sawmilling	4,341	4,914	13%
Timber Dealership (Lumberyards)	1,602	1,827	14%
Plywood and Veneer	415	83	-80%
Manicole Palm	939	1,456	55%
Other*	3,375	2,718	-19%
Total	24,126	21,958	-8.9%

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

This decline is felt mostly in the stages of downstream processing in the category of furniture and added value products manufacturing, as well as in the logging sector. A number of operators in the sector are hiring staff based on the volume of work available and on a part time basis. In spite of this, the level of employment did not see a significant reduction owing to the overall increase in number of licences issued for sawmills and timber dealers for 2010 as compared to 2009.

6.2 Domestic Prices

Table 6: Average domestic price for Timber and Plywood in 2008 to 2010

PRODUCT	2008		2009		2010		% Change over 2009
	G\$	US\$	G\$	US\$	G\$	US\$	
Logs	28,130	140.65	32,067	160.34	30,000	150.00	-6%
Sawnwood *	64,015	320.07	44,412	222.06	57,974	289.87	31%
Dressed	70,078	350.39	51,676	258.38	66,184	330.92	28%
Undressed	54,920	274.60	35,787	178.94	50,976	254.88	42%
Roundwood	39,748	198.74	22,667	113.34	42,500	212.50	87%
Splitwood	38,489	192.44	41,343	206.71	42,372	211.86	2%
Fuelwood	4,338	21.69	4,760	23.80	4,760	23.90	0%
* Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood							
** Exchange Rate: G\$200 = US\$1							

In 2010, a survey conducted to determine average prices, shows that all timber products with the exception of logs were sold on the local market at prices that were higher when compared to 2009. The average price for logs was lower than the price received in 2009 owing to a larger percentage of the Class 1 and Class 2 species being on the market rather than Special Category species. Roundwood showed a significant increase in prices on the local market, owing to the predominance of the higher value Greenheart Piles being available locally in this product category.

7.0 EXPORTS

7.1 Exports summary¹¹

Total Timber and Plywood exported over the year 2010 has recorded increases in both volume and value by 33.4% and 10.6 %, to be followed by other Value Added Products which recorded an increase of 40.0% and Other Products, which includes non timber forest products, ornaments and craft, have also recorded an increase by 14.0% when compared to the same period of 2009. These products have contributed to a 7.9% increase in total export value of US\$ 49,103,496 for 2010 when compared to US\$45,510,121 for 2009.

The products that took the highest share of export value for 2010 were dressed and undressed Sawnwood, with a total value of USD 23,190,645, representing 47% of total value, however this figure showed a 5.4% decline when compared with 2009. Correspondingly the total volume of Sawnwood exported recorded a decline by 13.6% when compared with the volume exported in 2009. This decline in volume and increase in value is indicative of the higher average prices received for this product in 2010.

In the Log export market, total volumes of logs exported recorded an increase by 78.3% and also gained an increase in value by 68.6% when compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The lower percentage increase in the value gained for logs is indicative of the large volumes of the lower valued, Class 1, species of logs being exported as opposed to in 2009 when a higher percentage of Special Category logs were mainly exported.

In 2010, total exports of Roundwood saw an increase in volume exported by 6.3% and a corresponding increase in value by 19.2%. This category of product continues to do well on the export market owing to the increased volumes of high value Greenheart Piles being exported which attract higher market prices in 2010. Greenheart Piles recorded an increase in export volume by 47.4% and gained an increase in value by a much larger 75.4%.

For the first 8 months of 2010, Plywood exports saw a robust increase in both volume and value when compared to the corresponding period of 2009, however because of the closure of the factory, the volume exported showed a decrease of 13.8% and value decrease of 10.9%. Splitwood recorded a decline in both volume and value by 29.3% and 36.3% respectively. This section identifies the various types of forest products exported and presents a detailed analysis of export value and volume. Table 7 compares export performances for the years 2010 and 2009, by product and category as applicable.

¹¹ Exchange Rate: US\$1=G\$200

Table 7: Forestry sector - Export products volume, value and percentage change for 2009 and 2010

PRODUCT	2009				2010						
	Volume (m3)	Value (US\$)	% Val ¹	% Val ²	Volume (m3)	% Vol change	Value (US\$)	% Val change	% Val ¹	% Val ²	
Logs											
Special Category Total	29,172	5,647,367	56.00	12.40	42,459	45.50	8,102,492	43.50	47.60	16.50	
Class 1	23,570	3,265,341	32.40	7.20	53,942	128.90	7,068,499	116.50	41.60	14.40	
Class 2	1,961	204,393	2.00	0.40	2,804	42.00	329,454	61.20	1.90	0.70	
Class 3	7,336	974,676	9.70	2.10	11,433	55.80	1,510,611	55.00	8.90	3.10	
Total Logs	62,039	10,091,777	100.00	22.20	110,638	78.30	17,011,056	68.60	100.00	34.60	
Sawnwood											
<i>Total Special Category</i> Dressed	11,413	8,150,956	82.40	17.90	8,517	-25.40	6,533,457	19.80	63.60	13.30	
Undressed	9,020	5,657,163	38.70	12.40	8,913	-1.20	5,906,246	4.40	45.70	12.00	
Total	20,433	13,808,119	56.30	30.30	17,431	-14.70	12,439,703	-9.90	53.60	25.30	
Class 1 Sawnwood Dressed	2,570	1,607,619	16.30	3.50	3,037	18.20	2,540,983	58.10	24.70	5.20	
Undressed	11,108	5,444,549	37.20	12.00	9,758	-12.20	5,191,553	-4.60	40.20	10.60	
Total	13,678	7,052,169	28.80	15.50	12,794	-6.50	7,732,537	9.60	33.30	15.70	
Class 2 Sawnwood Dressed	38	21,690	0.20	0.00	40	6.50	23,591	8.80	0.20	0.00	
Undressed	360	176,187	1.20	0.40	529	46.90	226,720	28.70	1.80	0.50	
Total	398	197,877	0.80	0.40	569	43.10	250,311	26.50	1.10	0.50	
Class 3 Sawnwood Dressed	168	110,211	1.10	0.20	2,130	1166.30	1,171,684	963.10	11.40	2.40	
Undressed	7,263	3,340,756	22.90	7.30	3,295	-54.60	1,596,411	-52.20	12.40	3.30	
Total	7,431	3,450,967	14.10	7.60	5,425	-27.00	2,768,094	-19.80	11.90	5.60	
Dressed	14,189	9,890,476	100.00	21.70	13,725	-3.30	10,269,715	3.80	100.00	20.90	
Undressed	27,752	14,618,656	100.00	32.10	22,495	-18.30	12,920,930	-11.60	100.00	26.30	
Total Sawnwood	41,941	24,509,132	100.00	53.90	36,219	-13.60	23,190,645	-5.40	100.00	47.20	
Roundwood	5,171	1,692,595	100.00	3.70	5,496	6.30	2,016,938	19.20	100.00	4.10	
Splitwood	2,872	2,520,433	100.00	5.50	2,032	-29.30	1,605,644	-36.30	100.00	3.30	
Plywood	10,581	4,114,866	100.00	9.00	9,116	-13.80	3,666,456	-10.90	100.00	7.50	
Total Timber and Plywood	122,604	42,928,803		94.30	163,501	33.40	47,490,739	10.60		96.70	
Other Value Added Products ³		2,333,211		5.10			1,399,383	-40.00		2.80	
Other Products ⁴		248,107		0.50			213,375	-14.00		0.40	
Total Export Value		45,510,121		100.00			49,103,496	7.90		100.00	

¹ Percent of Product/Group Total Value

² Percent of Total Export Value for the Year

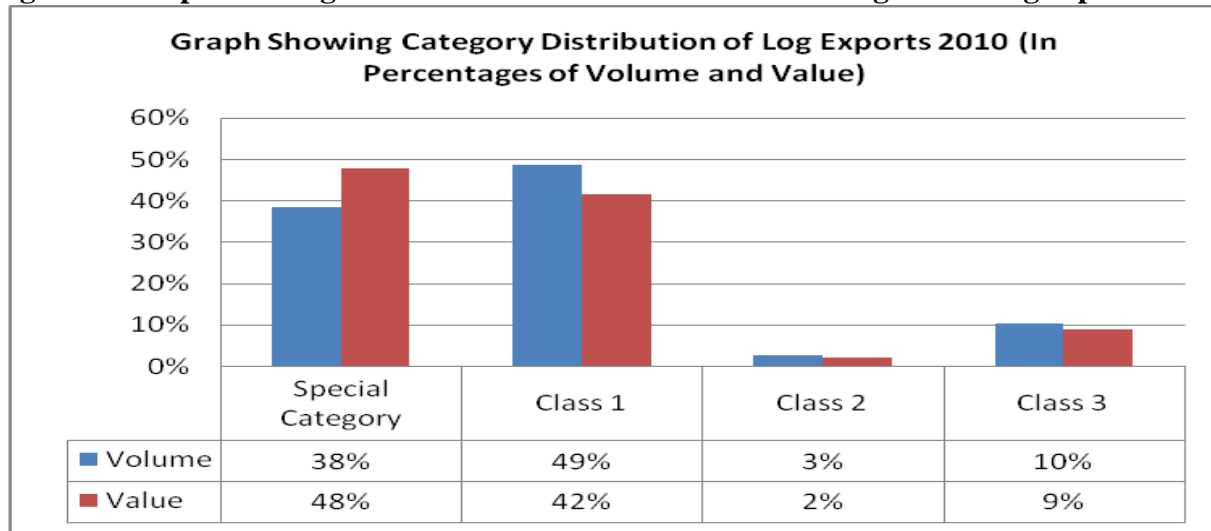
³ Other Value-Added Products include Furniture, Building Componentry, etc

⁴ Other Products include Fuelwood, Non-Timber Forest Products, Craft & Ornaments/Utensils

7.1.1 Log Exports

Total volume of logs exported in 2010 recorded an increase of 78.3% when compared to total volumes exported in 2009. The total volume of 110,638m³ logs was exported in 2010 as compared to 62,039m³ exported in 2009. This increase in the volume of logs exports was primarily influenced by the robust increases of 128.9% in the volumes of Class 1 being exported and nearly 50% increase in the other categories of logs. Total volume of Special Category Logs exported amounted to 42,459m³ which represents an increase of 42.5% when compared to 2009.

Figure 8: Graph showing the volume and value for different categories of log exported in 2010



Special Category logs account for 38.4% of total logs exported with a volume of 42,459m³. Class 1 logs represent the highest volume exported for 2010 amounting to 53,942m³ and accounts for 48.9% of total Log exports. In terms of percentage increase, Class 1 logs recorded the highest increase in log exports when compared to volumes exported in 2009. Other categories of logs exported, Class 3 and Class 2, also recorded increases in the volumes exported when compared to the 2009. In terms of percentage share of logs export volume, these two Classes of logs: Class 3 and Class2, contributed 10.3% and 2.5% respectively towards the total log export figure.

In terms of export value, total log exports accounted for 34.6% of total export value with Special category logs contributing 16.5% of total export value and 47.6% of total log export value. Class 1 logs contributed 14.4% of total export value; its contribution towards log export value was 41.6%.

7.1.2 Sawnwood Exports

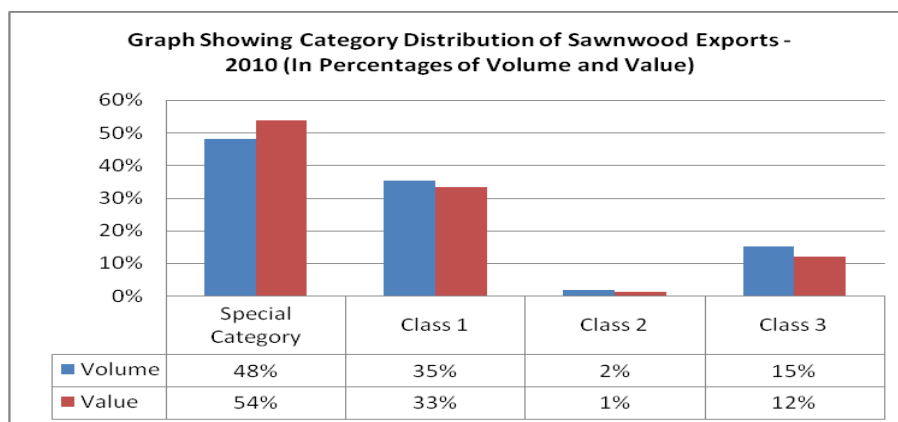
Total Sawnwood exported in 2010 amounted to 36,219m³. This volume of Sawnwood exported

represents a decline of 13.6% and a corresponding decline in value of 5.45% when compared to Sawnwood exported in 2009. This decline in the volume of Sawnwood exported is as a result of the reduced quantity of three categories of being exported.

For this category of product, volumes of Special Category lumber exported, fell by 14.74%, Class 1 lumber declined by 6.5% and Class 3 lumber declined by 27.0%, when compared to the volumes exported in 2009. The other category, Class 2 lumber, recorded an increase in volumes exported by 43.1%, however, this increase was not high in terms of volumes, to offset the impact of the decline as a result of the other categories of lumber.

Special Category lumber accounts for 48.2% of total Sawnwood exported while Class 1 lumber accounts for 35.3%. The other Classes of Class 3 and Class 2 lumber, make up for the remaining 15% and 1.5%, of total Sawnwood volume exported, respectively. Special Category Sawnwood contributed the largest percentage share of Sawn lumber exported and accounted for 49% of volume and 55% of value.

Figure 9: Graph showing the volume and value for Sawnwood exported in 2010



For 2010, total value from Sawnwood exports recorded a decrease by 5.4% despite a decline by 13.6% in volumes exported. However, Sawnwood contribution to total export value accounts for 47.2%, with Special Category accounting for 25.3% and Class 1 Lumber accounting for 15.7%. The other two classes of Sawnwood, Class 2 and Class 3, accounts for 0.5% and 5.6% of total export value respectively.

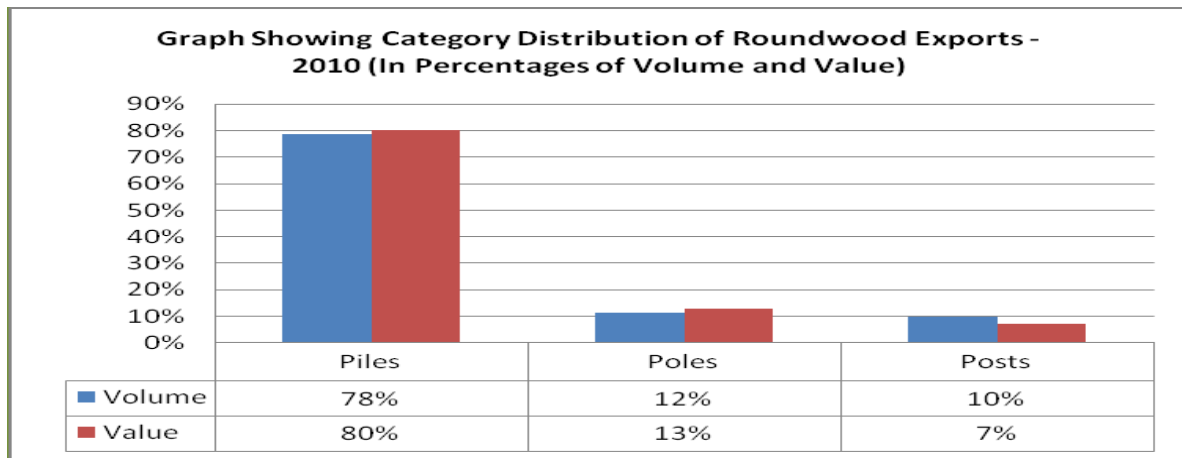
Sawnwood is also broken down into two main product types, namely: Dressed and Undressed Lumber. In terms of volume, total dressed lumber exported recorded a decline by 3.3% while the undressed category recorded a decrease by 18.9%. However, despite these declines in volume, total

value gained from Dressed lumber increased by 3.8% and value from Undressed lumber decreased by 11.6% respectively. They contributed 20.9% and 26.7% respectively towards total export value.

7.1.3 Roundwood Exports

For this product type, there are three sub products that were exported over the period under review, namely: Piles, Poles and Posts. Piles contributed to the bulk of export volume and value of Roundwood, while smaller volumes and value came from the Wallaba Poles and Posts.

Figure 10: Graph showing the volume and value of Roundwood exported in 2010.



Roundwood exports for 2010 recorded an increase by 6.3% in volume and 19.2% in value when compared to 2009. This product contributed 4.1% of total export value. Total volumes of Piles exported over the period amounted to 4,315m³ and accounts for 78% of total Roundwood volume.

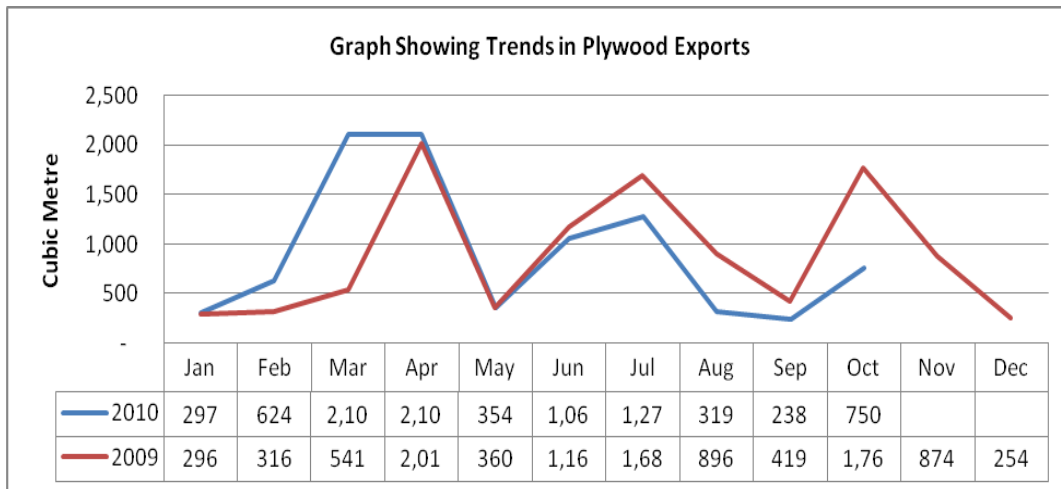
7.1.4 Splitwood Exports

Total Splitwood exported in 2010 recorded a drop in volume by 29.3% and value by 36.3%. The main product exported under this product type is Shingles. Over the review period, total volume of Shingles exported amounted to 2,032m³ and gained a total value of USD 1.6M. In terms of contribution towards total value, Splitwood accounts for 3.3% of the total.

7.1.5 Plywood Exports

Plywood exports for 2010 recorded a decrease in volume by 13.8% and in value by 10.9% when compared to 2009, however plywood was only exported for 10 months of 2010 because of the temporary closure of the plywood plant. Total volume of Plywood exported for 2010 amounted to 9,116m³ and accounted for USD 3.67M or 7.5% of total export value.

Figure 11: Graph showing monthly trends for Plywood exports for 2009 and 2010



Plywood continues to show fluctuations in the markets; however, this seems to be the general trend in the exports.

7.1.6 Other Value-Added Exports

Export value from Other Value-Added Products (value-added items other than Plywood) for 2010 decreased by 40% (from US\$ 2,333,211 to US\$ 1,399,383) when compared to that of 2009. However, for individual products, positive trends were recorded in the case of Other Builder’s Joinery, which increased in volume by 300% and 22.3% in value, and Door Components which increased in value by 170% when compared to 2009 figures.

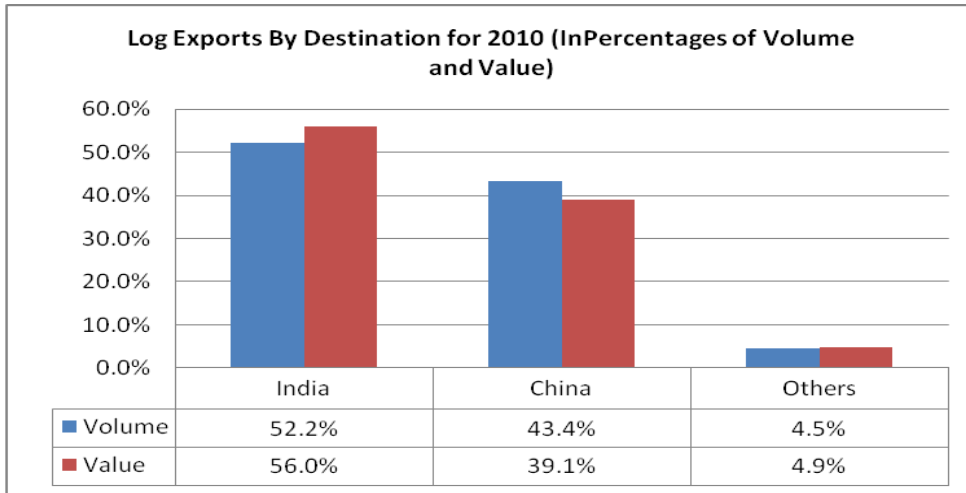
7.2 Exports by Destination

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 VII and Appendix VIII.

7.2.1 Log Exports by Destination

The major markets for Guyana’s logs are India and China. Volume amounting to 52.2% of all Log exports went to India while 43.4% went to China. Of total logs exported, 57,164m³ went to India while 52,346m³ went to China, this represents an increase of 87.0% when compared to 2009. These two countries together accounted for 95.6% of total log export volume while the remaining percentage was scattered among a few other countries in South America, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 12: Graph showing log exports by destination for 2010



In terms of total export value, 56.0% of log export value came from India while 39.1% came from China. In terms of log category, India consumed mostly Special Category species while China consumed mainly Class 1 species.

7.2.2 Sawnwood/Lumber Exports by Destination

Total Sawnwood exports for 2010 recorded a decline in volumes for Dressed and Undressed lumber. Over the review period, the Latin American/Caribbean region continues to be the main markets for Guyana’s Sawnwood, however, these markets are now showing some signs of weakened demands especially for dressed lumber; however the European market showed an increase in volume for both dressed and undressed lumber when compared to 2009.

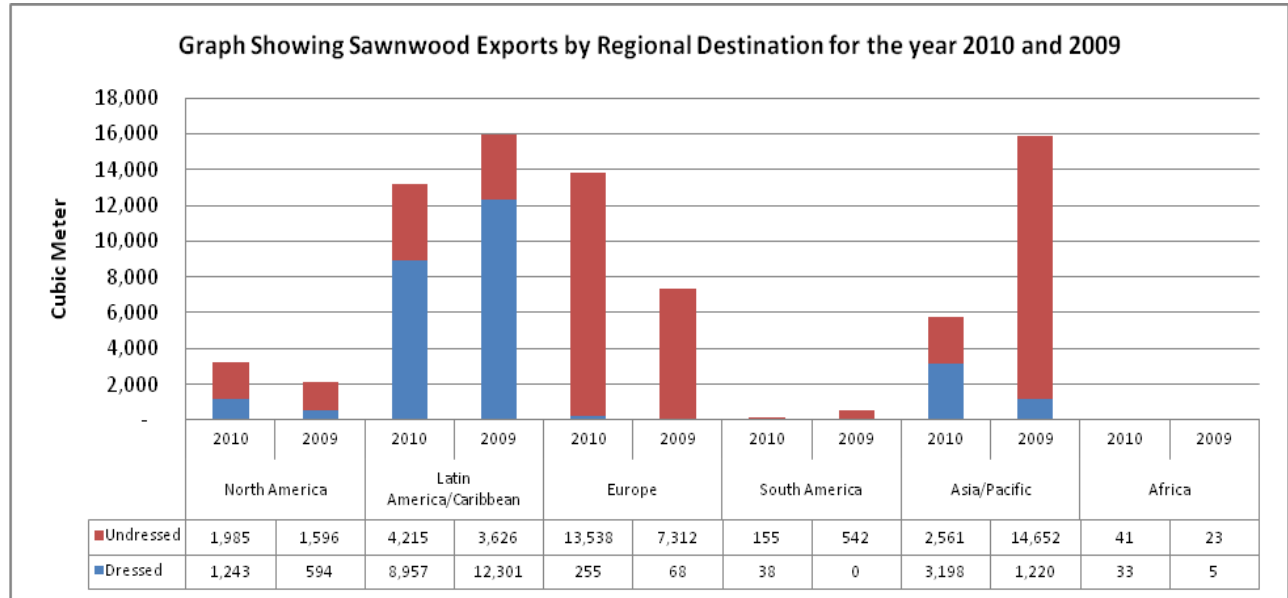
Despite these emerging markets for Guyana’s lumber in the European region, the Latin American/Caribbean region continues to be the lead destination for Dressed lumber while Sawnwood sold in Europe are mainly of the Undressed category.

Total volumes of Dressed lumber exported to the Latin American/Caribbean region amounted to 8,957m³ whilst only 4,215m³ of the Undressed category was consumed there. The single largest market for Sawnwood in this region was Barbados. Other markets exist across the region but the more noticeable ones are found in Trinidad & Tobago and Grenada.

In terms of value gained from these markets, there was an overall decline in export value for Undressed lumber when compared to 2009 by 11.6%, however there was an increase in value by 3.8% obtained for Dressed lumber. A total of USD 23.1M was gained from the export of Sawnwood

in 2010 which accounts for 47.2% of total export value.

Figure 13: Graph showing Sawnwood exports by Regional destination for the year 2009 and 2010



In Europe, total Sawnwood exported amounted to approximately 13,793m³, most of which went to the Netherlands. Sawnwood exports were mainly of the Undressed category and of the Class 1 species. Other destinations for lumber in Europe were the United Kingdom, Germany and France. These together accounted for the remaining volume of lumber exports in the European region.

In the Asia/Pacific region, total volume of Sawnwood amounted to approximately 5,759m³ for 2010. In this region the main destination for Sawnwood was China and there was a shift from exporting dressed lumber to undressed lumber. The Asia/Pacific region accounts for 16% of total export volume of Sawnwood. While there were other destinations, the more noted ones were found in New Zealand and the United Arab Emirates.

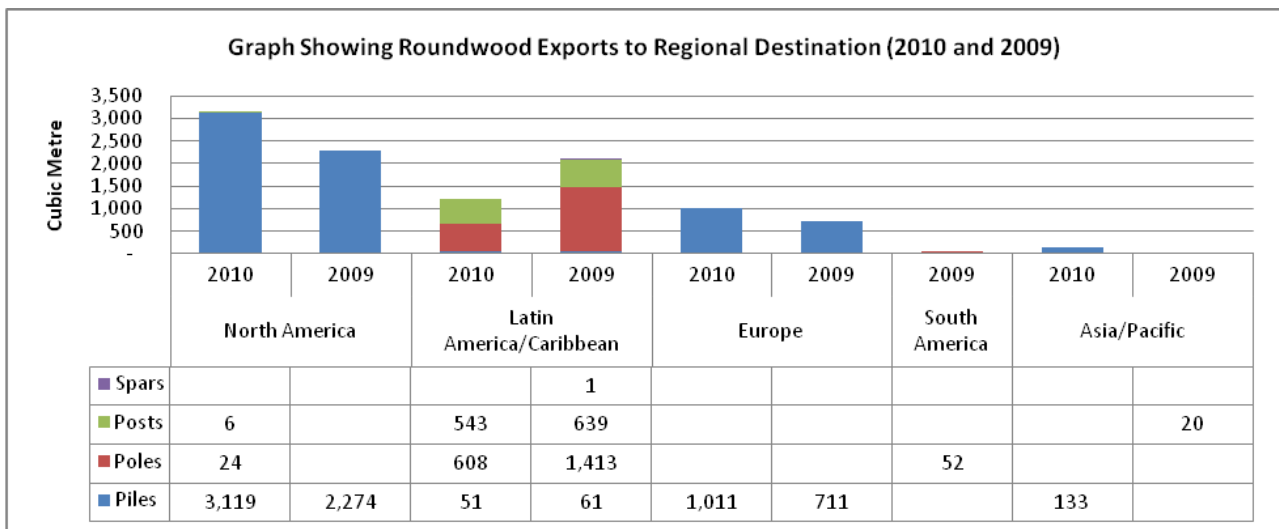
For the North American market, exports of sawn lumber went primarily to the United States while a small percentage was exported to Canada. Total volume of exports to the North American market amounted to 3,228m³ with a value of approximately USD 2.8M. In this market, Undressed lumber accounts for a slightly higher volume in the total volume of Sawnwood to North America, however there has been a greater percentage increase in dressed lumber than undressed lumber to this market.

In South America, small volumes of lumber were consumed. Markets also exist in neighbouring countries, namely: Suriname, Venezuela and French Guiana.

7.2.3 Roundwood Exports by Destination

The majority of Roundwood exported was to North America where the largest market was for round timber piles. The North American market, primarily the United States consumed 3,149m³ of Roundwood and accounted for approximately 57.3% of all Roundwood exported. Other markets were found in the Latin American/ Caribbean markets where the main product exported was Wallaba Poles and Posts. Over the reviewing period, Wallaba Poles accounted for 11.5% of all Roundwood exported, most of which went to Dominica and Trinidad & Tobago.

Figure 14: Graph showing Roundwood exports to Regional destinations for 2009 and 2010



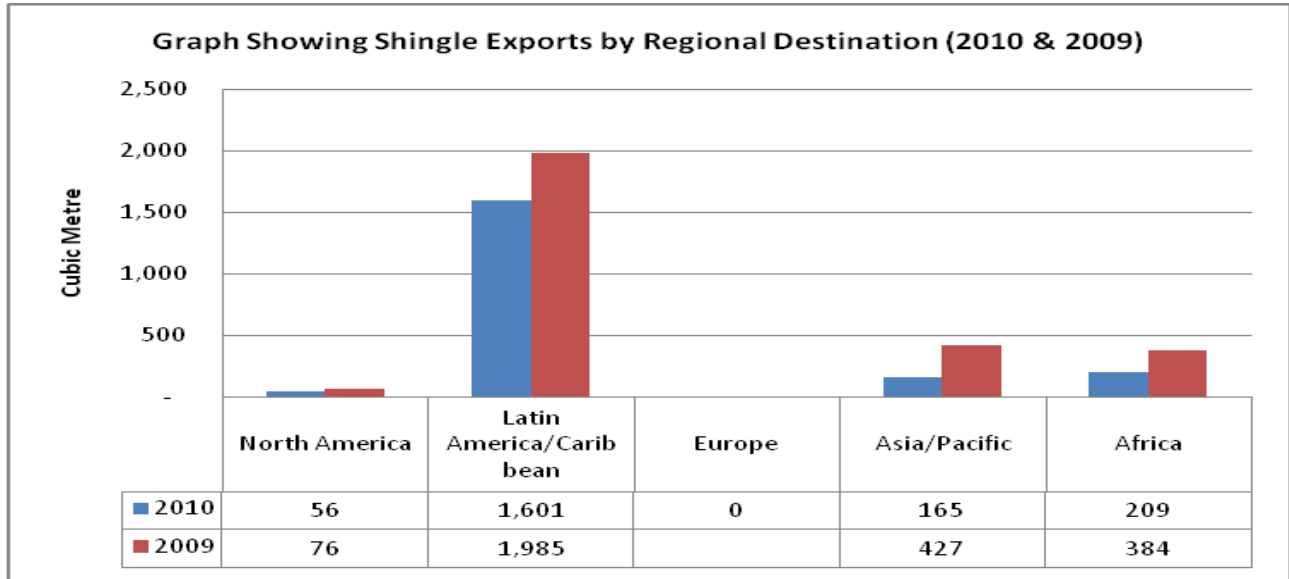
Markets in Europe consumed a total of 1,011m³ of Piles, of which the majority went to the Netherlands and the remaining was split between Italy and Germany.

7.2.4 Splitwood Exports by Destination

For 2010, total volume of Splitwood exported amounted to 2,032m³, all of which were Shingles. Of the total Shingles exported, 1,601m³ went to the Latin American/Caribbean region and accounted for bulk of total shingle exports. The remaining few were split across the various regions with Africa consuming 209m³ while Asia/Pacific region consumed 165m³, and the remainder going to North America.

The main markets were French Polynesia found in the Asia/Pacific; Antigua and Barbuda, in the Latin American/Caribbean region, and Mauritius in the African region.

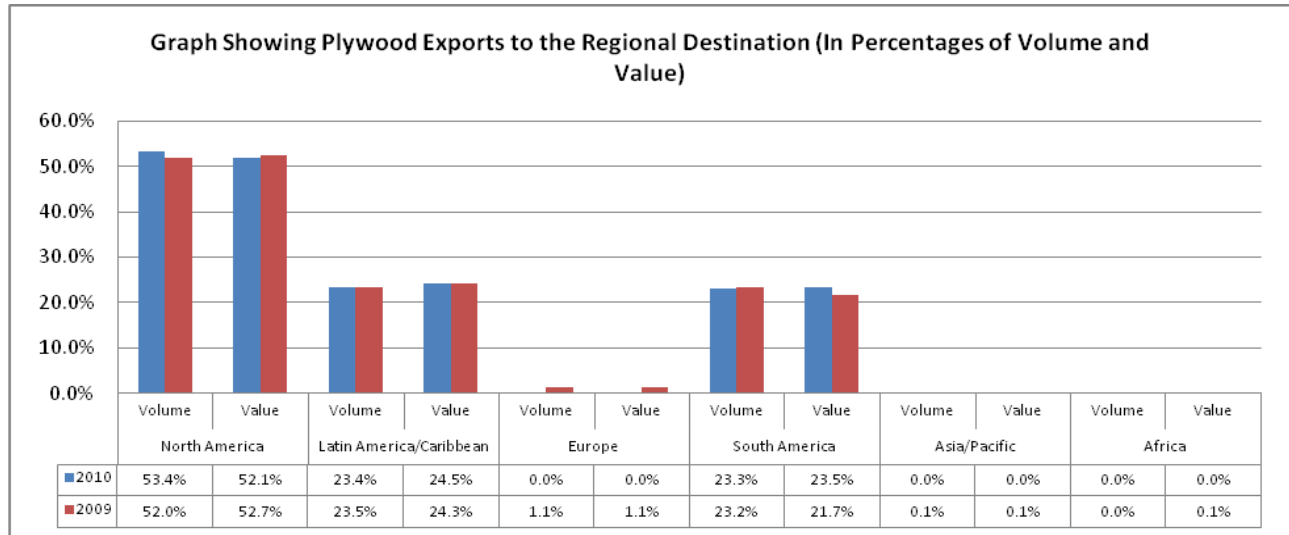
Figure 15: Graph showing Shingle exports by Regional destinations for 2009 and 2010



7.2.5 Plywood Exports by Destination

The North American market (United States) continues to consume the largest volume of Guyana’s Plywood. This market has been fairly stable in terms of percentage share of plywood exports from Guyana. For 2010, the United States consumed 53% of all Plywood exported and contributed 43.8% of total export value recorded for plywood.

Figure 16: Graph showing Plywood exports to Regional destinations for 2009 and 2010



This was followed by consumption in the Latin America/Caribbean region with 23.4% and the South American markets with 23.3% while other smaller volumes were scattered. However, the only destination in the South American market for Guyana’s Plywood, was Suriname.

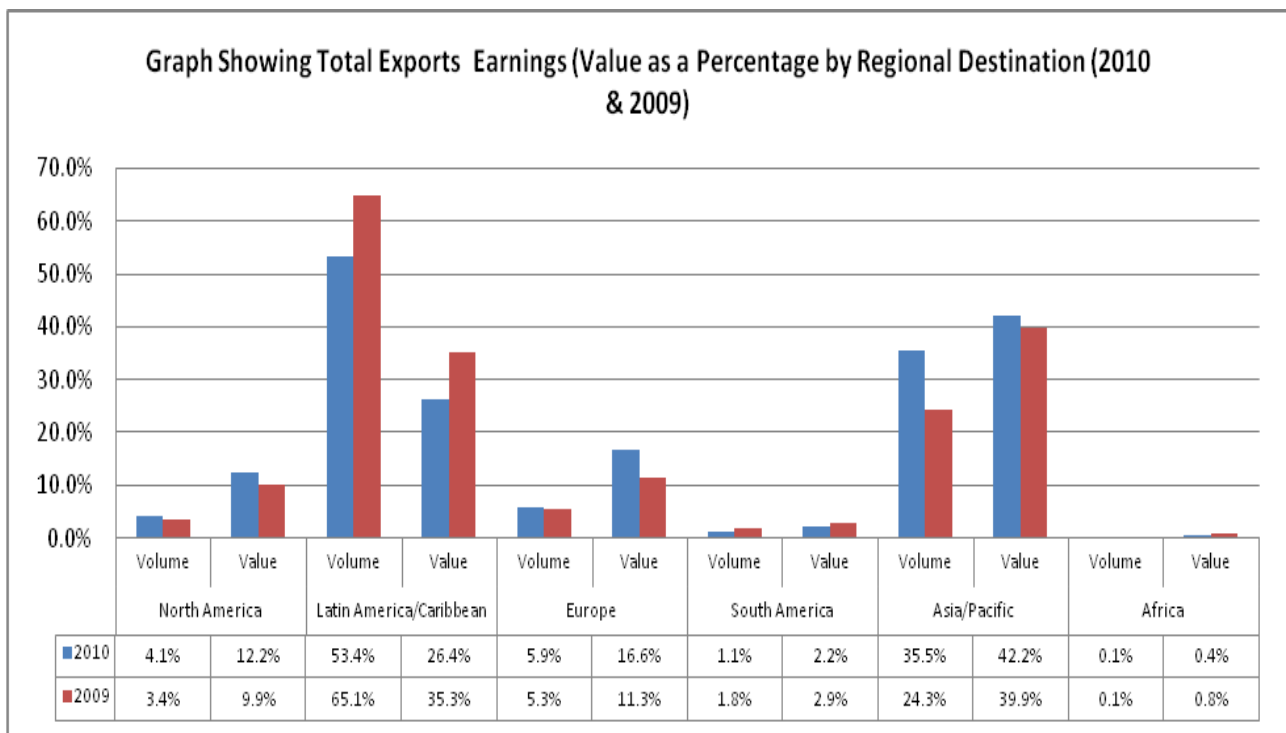
7.3 Forestry Sector Export Earnings by Destination

In 2010, the main destinations for Guyana’s timber and timber products were found in the Asia/Pacific and Latin American/Caribbean regions. 42.6% of total export earnings came from the Asia/Pacific region while 26.4% was from the markets found in the Latin America/Caribbean region. Other main markets were found in the European (16.6%) and North American (12.2%) region while smaller amounts came from the markets in South America and Africa with 2.2% and 0.4% respectively.

Total Export earnings for 2010 recorded an increase by 7.9% when compared to value earned in 2009. This represents an increase from USD 45.5M earned in 2009 to USD 49.1M recorded in 2010. Total earnings coming in the Asia/Pacific region amounted to USD 20.7M while USD 13.0M came from the markets in the Latin/American region

Total value recorded from the other regions totalled approximately USD7.1M, of which most came from the European and North American markets. Appendix VIII gives a detailed breakdown of earnings by region and product.

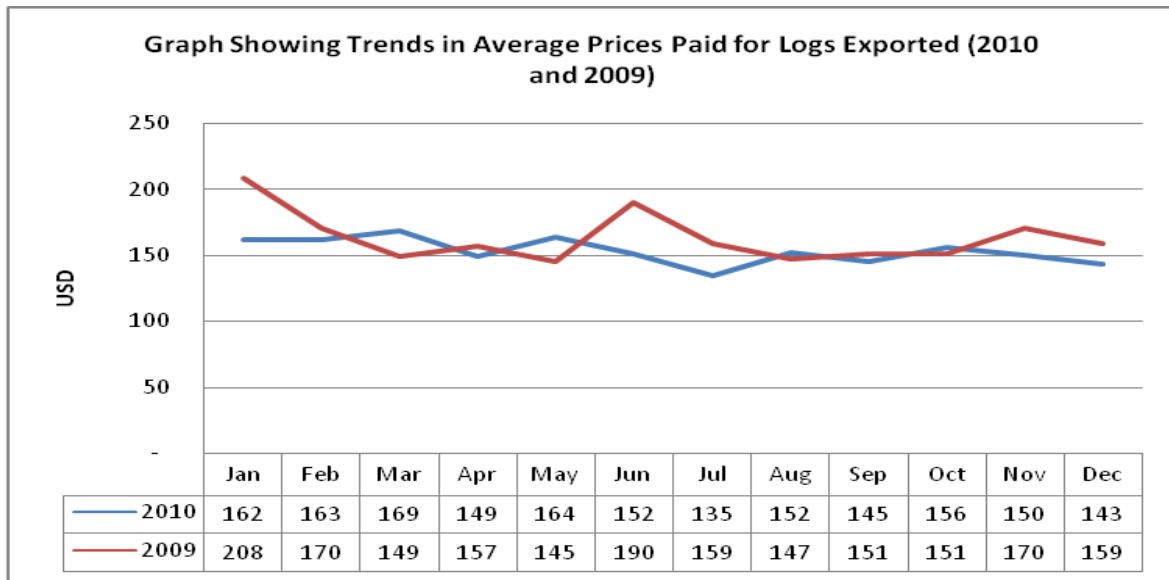
Figure 17: Graph showing total export earnings by Regional destination for 20-09 and 2010



7.4 Export Prices

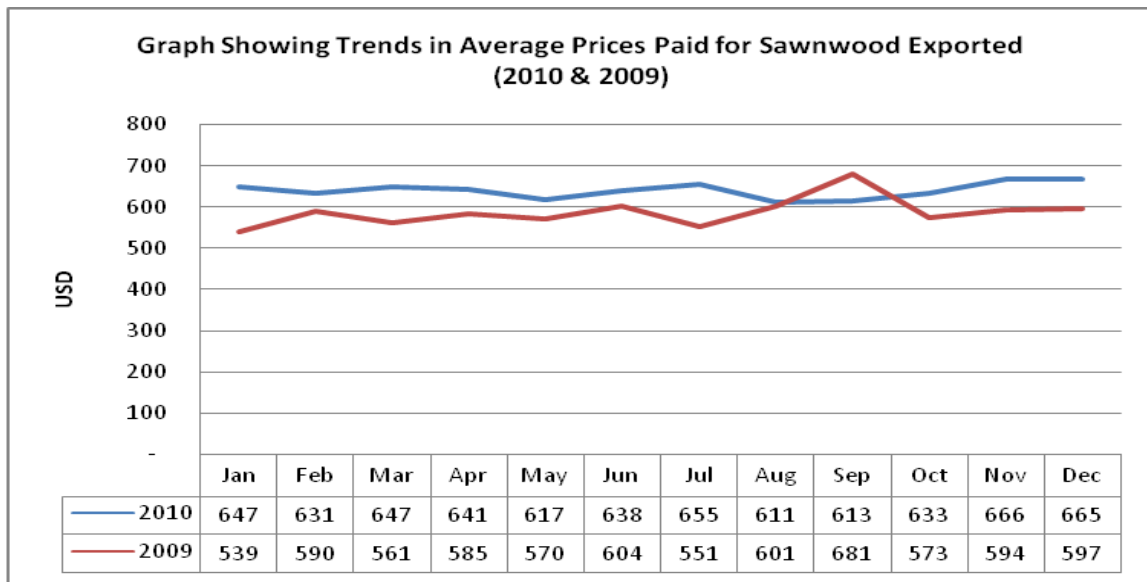
Prices paid for Timber Products exported vary based on products, species, product quality, destinations etc.

Figure 18: Graph showing trends in average price for logs exported in 2009 and 2010



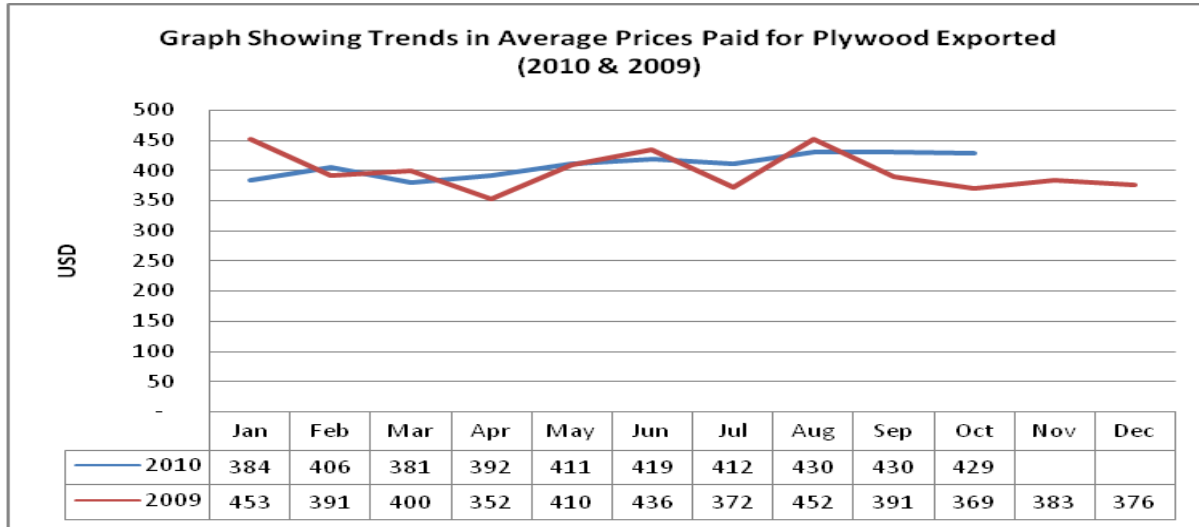
The average price received for logs was fairly stable for the entire 2010, with only small fluctuations. The highest price was recorded at 169 per m³ in March to the lowest of 150 per m³ in November. When compared to 2009, there was greater fluctuation in prices ranging from 208 per m³ in January to 145 per m³ in May.

Figure 19: Graph showing trends in average price for Sawnwood exported in 2009 and 2010



For 2010, the average price received for Sawnwood was overall higher than in 2009 with the exception for the month of September, 2009. The average price was fairly stable within the range of US\$611 to US\$666 per m³, with the highest individual price point being US\$1800 per m³.

Figure 20: Graph showing trends in average price for plywood exported in 2009 and 2010



In 2010, the overall average price received for plywood remained fairly stable, varying within the range of US\$384 in January, to US\$430 in August-September. The price showed a gradual increase with every additional month in 2010 as compared to 2009, where the price was US\$453 in January and decreased as the year progressed to end at US\$376 in December of 2009.

Table 8: Showing average prices (FOB) for timber and plywood on the export market for 2009 and 2010

Product	2009 (US\$)/m ³	2010 (US\$)/m ³	% Change
Logs	162.7	153.8	-5.5%
Sawnwood**	584.4	640.3	9.6%
Dressed	697.1	748.3	7.3%
Undressed	526.8	574.4	9.1%
Roundwood	327.3	367.0	12.1%
Splitwood***	877.6	790.2	-9.9%
Fuelwood	24.6	23.8	-3.3%
Plywood	388.9	402.2	3.4%

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

** Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

*** Splitwood Export prices refer to mill-produced Splitwood, mainly Shingles

For 2010, most of the various Forest Products recorded higher average prices in the export market when compared to prices received in the 2009, with the exception of Splitwood, Fuelwood and Logs. The drop in average prices by 5.5% for Logs was mainly attributed to the large volumes of a

slightly lower value Class 1 Logs being exported. Roundwood saw the highest increase in terms of percentage of average price when compared because of the demand for greenheart piles. Sawnwood lumber recorded a 9.6% increase in 2010 over 2009 because of increase in prices for both dressed and undressed lumber. Plywood also saw increases by 3.4%. whilst Logs, Splitwood and Fuelwood showed decreases in price by 5.5%, 9.9% and 3.3% respectively.

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10. ITTO MIS Report 15:23 1st – 15th December 2010

Other Resources:

1. GFC Export Database
2. GFC Production Database

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Total production volume by Counties for 2010

Appendix II: Total production volume by Stations in Demerara for 2010

Appendix III: Total production volume by Stations in Berbice for 2010

Appendix IV: Total production volume by Stations in Essequibo for 2010

Appendix V: Export volumes and values by products for 2010

Appendix VI: Export volume (m³) for Timber and Plywood for 2009 and 2010

Appendix VII: Export value (USD) for Timber and Plywood for 2009 and 2010

Appendix VIII: Major Timber Species and Uses

Appendix I: Total Production Volume by Counties for 2010

Product	Uom	Category	BER	DEM	ESS	Grand Total
Logs	Cubic Metre	Special Category	7,364	27,060	55,742	90,166
		Class 1	56,225	16,175	50,924	123,324
		Class 2	13,012	8,876	45,759	67,647
		Class 3	14,576	2,549	21,829	38,954
Logs Total			91,177	54,660	174,254	320,091
Sawn Lumber	Cubic Metre	Special Category	559	7,781	6,595	14,935
		Class 1	7,131	28,032	7,480	42,642
		Class 2	2,129	5,372	3,416	10,918
		Class 3	638	5,897	2,549	9,085
Sawn Lumber Total			10,457	47,082	20,041	77,580
Roundwood	Cubic Metre	Piles	4,005	8,347	1,152	13,504
		Poles	168	1,619	210	1,997
		Posts	589	1,064	410	2,062
		Spars	15	45	36	96
Roundwood Total			4,777	11,074	1,808	17,659
Splitwood	Cubic Metre	Staves	88	37	531	656
		Shingles (Primary)		75		75
Splitwood Total			88	112	531	730
Fuelwood	Cubic Metre	Firewood	290	9,539	6,859	16,751
		Charcoal	394	13,909	281	14,932
Fuelwood Total			684	23,448	7,140	31,684
Wattles	Pieces	Wattles		273,889	13,608	292,211
Wattles Total				273,889	13,608	292,211
Manicole Palm Heart	Pieces	Manicole Palm Heart	351,105	472,119	2,138,502	2,961,726
Manicole Palm Heart Total			351,105	472,119	2,138,502	2,961,726

Appendix II: Total Production by Stations in Demerara

Product	Uom	Category	Georgetown	Linden	Mabura	Soesdyke	Grand Total
Logs	Cubic Metre	Special Category	2,773	299	21,489	2,499	27,060
		Class 1	6,499	2,707	3,075	3,895	16,175
		Class 2	1,902	4,633	864	1,476	8,876
		Class 3	1,210	288	782	270	2,549
Logs Total			12,383	7,926	26,210	8,141	54,660
Sawn Lumber	Cubic Metre	Special Category	3,261	2,016	246	2,258	7,781
		Class 1	9,977	7,888	26	10,141	28,032
		Class 2	1,318	1,131	36	2,887	5,372
		Class 3	2,958	1,133	11	1,796	5,897
Sawn Lumber Total			17,514	12,168	319	17,081	47,082
Roundwood	Cubic Metre	Piles	1,579	2,820	1,562	2,386	8,347
		Poles	377	361		881	1,619
		Posts	892			172	1,064
		Spars	20			25	45
Roundwood Total			2,868	3,181	1,562	3,463	11,074
Splitwood	Cubic Metre	Staves	5	12		20	37
		Shingles	48			26	75
Splitwood Total			53	12		46	112
Fuelwood	Cubic Metre	Firewood	234			9,306	9,539
		Charcoal	852	668		12,390	13,909
Fuelwood Total			1,086	668		21,695	23,448
Wattles	Pieces	Wattles	21,180			252,709	273,889
Wattles Total			21,180			252,709	273,889
Manicole Palm Heart	Pieces	Manicole Palm Heart				472,119	472,119
Manicole Palm Heart Total						472,119	472,119

Appendix III: Total Production by Stations in Berbice

Product	Uom	Category	Bamboo Landing	New Amsterdam	Orealla	Springlands	Unamco	Grand Total
Logs	Cubic Metre	Special Category	3,085	269	3	954	3,053	7,364
		Class 1	1,688	10,481	176	16,040	27,840	56,225
		Class 2	157	1,324	509	9,773	1,249	13,012
		Class 3	318	1,305	141	8,190	4,622	14,576
Logs Total			5,248	13,379	828	34,958	36,764	91,177
Sawn Lumber	Cubic Metre	Special Category		8	8	44	490	550
		Class 1		2,036	136	648	4,308	7,128
		Class 2		725	102	883	418	2,129
		Class 3		140	2	31	465	638
Sawn Lumber Total				2,909	248	1,606	5,682	10,445
Roundwood	Cubic Metre	Piles	1,103	59		7	2,836	4,005
		Poles					168	168
		Posts		9	52	528		589
		Spars		2			13	15
Roundwood Total			1,103	70	52	535	3,017	4,777
Splitwood	Cubic Metre	Staves		9	6	73		88
Splitwood Total				9	6	73		88
Fuelwood	Cubic Metre	Firewood		279				279
		Charcoal		394				394
Fuelwood Total				673				673
Manicole Palm Heart	Pieces	Manicole Palm Heart		351,105				351,105
Manicole Palm Heart Total				351,105				351,105

Appendix IV: Total Production by Stations in Essequibo

Product	Uomt	Category	Anarika	Arapiaco	Bartica	Buckhall	Iteballi	Lethem	Mabaruma	Mahdia	Manaka	Parika	Port Kaituma	Supenaam	Winiperu	Grand Total
Logs	Cubic Metre	Special Category	11,555	544	2,506	25,804	3,406		77		4,631	1,105	38	5,416	648	55,742
		Class 1	1,584	918	3,054	32,149	4,544		426		696	3,021	70	4,430	32	50,924
		Class 2	1,010	4,575	1,183	25,074	1,323		3		4,181	1,608	1,252	5,551		45,759
		Class 3	669	295	1,287	11,134	904		5		292	2,769	48	4,438		21,829
Logs Total			14,817	6,331	8,030	94,161	10,176		511		9,800	8,503	1,409	19,835	680	174,254
Sawn Lumber	Cubic Metre	Special Category	9	1,968	315			115	353	89		1,526	178	2,033		6,604
		Class 1	25	2,107	391			246	1,088	17		1,579	201	1,824		7,483
		Class 2	17	435	311			31	107	9		859	17	1,631		3,417
		Class 3	4	371	156			291	147	2		317	80	1,182		2,549
Sawn Lumber Total			56	4,881	1,172			684	1,695	128		4,281	475	6,668		20,053
Roundwood	Cubic Metre	Piles		39	171	69		8			1	341		522		1,152
		Poles		203								4		3		210
		Posts		99				4				153		154		410
		Spars			0							0		35		36
Roundwood Total				340	172	69		13			1	498		714		1,808
Splitwood	Cubic Metre	Staves			10							505		16		531
Splitwood Total					10							505		16		531
Fuelwood	Cubic Metre	Firewood	18									71		6,781		6,870
		Charcoal		4	5									272		281
Fuelwood Total			18	4	5							71		7,052		7,151
Wattles	Pieces	Wattles	1,000		2,299			1,979				152		8,178		13,608
Manicole Palm Heart Total									2,131,171					7,331		2,138,502

Appendix V: Export Volumes and Values by Product for the period Jan - Dec 2010

PRODUCT	Jan - Dec 2009		Jan - Dec 2010		% Change Over		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Jan - Dec 2009		
	m ³	US\$	m ³	US\$	% Vol	% Val	
Logs	62,039	10,091,777	110,638	17,011,056	78.3	68.6	
Sawnwood	41,941	24,509,132	36,219	23,190,645	(13.6)	(5.4)	
<i>Dressed</i>	14,189	9,890,476	13,725	10,269,715	(3.3)	3.8	
<i>Undressed</i>	27,752	14,618,656	22,495	12,920,930	(18.9)	(11.6)	
Roundwood	5,171	1,692,595	5,496	2,016,938	6.3	19.2	
Greenheart Piles	2,915	919,731	4,299	1,612,923	47.4	75.4	
Kakaralli Piles	131	31,880	16	3,931	(88.1)	(87.7)	
Poles	1,465	597,803	688	279,868	(53.0)	(53.2)	
Posts	659	143,032	494	120,215	(25.1)	(16.0)	
Spars	1	150	0	0	(100.0)	(100.0)	
Splitwood	2,872	2,520,433	2,032	1,605,644	(29.3)	(36.3)	
Shingles	2,872	2,520,433	2,032	1,605,644	(29.3)	(36.3)	
Plywood	10,581	4,114,866	9,116	3,666,456	(13.8)	(10.9)	
TOTAL TIMBER & PLYWOOD	122,604	42,928,803	163,501	47,490,739	33.4	10.6	
Furniture (pcs)	10,262	823,409	4,851	421,898	(52.7)	(48.8)	
Indoor Furniture	702	54,969	464	54,907	(33.9)	(0.1)	
Outdoor/Garden Furniture	9,560	768,440	4,387	366,991	(54.1)	(52.2)	
Building Componentry (pcs)		1,247,386		741,126	-	(40.6)	
Doors	8,611	831,611	3,202	549,175	(62.8)	(34.0)	
Door Components	98	3,376	204	9,083	108.2	169.0	
Windows	2,197	96,987	603	157,489	(72.6)	62.4	
Other Builder's Joinery (pcs)	253	10,190	1,011	12,464	299.6	22.3	
	(m ³)	18	353	0	0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Rails (pcs)	34	255	0	0	(100.0)	(100.0)	
	(m ³)	1	2,029	0	0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Spindles (pcs)	10,454	302,585	5,999	12,914	(42.6)	(95.7)	
Mouldings (m)	135,955	242,184	130,168	234,129	(4.3)	(3.3)	
Pre-Fabricated Houses (pcs)	2	20,232	1	2,230	(50.0)	(89.0)	
OTHER(than Plywood) VALUE ADDED		2,333,211		1,399,383		(40.0)	
Fuelwood (m ³)	8,308	204,710	7,946	189,365	(4.4)	(7.5)	
Charcoal	8,286	204,430	7,946	189,365	(4.1)	(7.4)	
Firewood	23	280	0	0	(100.0)	(100.0)	
Other (pcs)	5,134	11,830	7,228	14,336	40.8	21.2	
Wooden Ornaments & Utensils	2,644	7,713	3,598	8,351	36.1	8.3	
Craft	2,490	4,117	3,630	5,985	45.8	45.4	
Non - Timber Forest Products (pcs)	4,248	31,567	1,279	9,674	(69.9)	(69.4)	
OTHER PRODUCTS		248,107		213,375		(14.0)	
TOTAL EXPORT VALUE		45,510,121		49,103,496		7.9	

Appendix VI : Export Volume (m³) for Timber and Plywood for 2009 & 2010					
Product		Region	2009	2010	
Logs	Logs	Asia/Pacific	58,604	109,510	
		South America	1,708	666	
		Latin America/Caribbean	1,156	461	
		Europe	571		
		Logs Total		62,039	110,638
Sawnwood	Dressed Lumber	Latin America/Caribbean	12,301	8,957	
		Asia/Pacific	1,220	3,198	
		North America	594	1,243	
		Europe	68	255	
		Africa	5	33	
		South America	0	38	
	Undressed Lumber	Europe	7,312	13,538	
		Asia/Pacific	14,652	2,561	
		Latin America/Caribbean	3,626	4,215	
		North America	1,596	1,985	
		South America	542	155	
		Africa	23	41	
		Sawnwood Total		41,941	36,219
		Roundwood	Piles	North America	2,274
Europe	711			1,011	
Asia/Pacific				133	
Latin America/Caribbean	61			51	
Poles	Latin America/Caribbean		1,413	608	
	South America		52		
	North America			24	
Posts	Latin America/Caribbean		639	543	
	Asia/Pacific		20		
	North America			6	
Spars	Latin America/Caribbean		1		
Roundwood Total			5,171	5,496	
Splitwood	Shingles		Latin America/Caribbean	1,985	1,601
		Africa	384	209	
		Asia/Pacific	427	165	
		North America	76	56	
		Europe		0	
Splitwood Total		2,872	2,032		
Plywood	Plywood	North America	5,504	4,864	
		Latin America/Caribbean	2,485	2,130	
		South America	2,459	2,123	
		Europe	121		
		Asia/Pacific	8		
		Africa	5		
Plywood Total		10,581	9,116		
Grand Total			122,604	163,501	

Appendix VII: Export value (USD)for Timber and Plywood for 2009 and 2010

Product		Region	2009	2010	
Logs	Logs	Latin America/Caribbean	128,726	53,592	
		Europe	185,331		
		South America	165,894	68,727	
		Asia/Pacific	9,611,825	16,888,737	
		Logs Total		10,091,777	17,011,056
Sawnwood	Dressed Lumber	North America	526,057	1,417,286	
		Latin America/Caribbean	8,434,380	6,663,688	
		Europe	47,647	210,755	
		South America	138	29,249	
		Asia/Pacific	879,202	1,915,389	
		Africa	3,051	33,347	
	Undressed Lumber	North America	1,010,410	1,369,154	
		Latin America/Caribbean	2,026,049	2,409,580	
		Europe	4,057,787	7,301,328	
		South America	228,291	102,500	
		Asia/Pacific	7,282,583	1,714,522	
		Africa	13,536	23,845	
		Sawnwood Total		24,509,132	23,190,645
		Roundwood	Piles	North America	730,594
Latin America/Caribbean	8,582			13,292	
Europe	212,435			329,353	
Asia/Pacific				46,611	
Poles	North America			11,715	
	Latin America/Caribbean		590,681	245,033	
	South America		7,122		
Posts	North America			5,200	
	Latin America/Caribbean		135,832	138,135	
	Asia/Pacific		7,200		
Spars	Latin America/Caribbean		150		
Roundwood Total			1,692,595	2,016,938	
Splitwood	Shingles		North America	76,325	59,400
		Latin America/Caribbean	1,750,918	1,246,258	
		Europe		36	
		Asia/Pacific	368,190	136,800	
		Africa	325,000	163,150	
		Splitwood Total		2,520,433	1,605,644
Plywood	Plywood	North America	2,168,846	1,908,887	
		Latin America/Caribbean	999,255	896,995	
		Europe	45,813		
		South America	892,057	860,575	
		Asia/Pacific	3,990		
		Africa	4,906		
Plywood Total		4,114,866	3,666,456		

Appendix VIII: 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 sp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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 spp</i>	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, paling and vat staves, shingles, charcoal, particle board and firewood.	
Class 3	Burada	<i>Parinari campestris</i>	Heavy construction, flooring.
	Duka	<i>Tapirira marchandi</i>	Interior construction, furniture, box shooks and plywood.
	Dukuria	<i>Sacoglottis cydonioides</i>	Heavy construction.
	Fukadi	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i>	House framing, framing, constructional work, railway sleepers and plywood.
	Inyak	<i>Antonia ovata</i>	Interior work, furniture and boxes.
	Limonaballi	<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	Heavy construction and fuel.
	Suradan	<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>	Boat-framing, railway sleepers, heavy construction, truck building, wheel spokes, furniture, plywood and gun stocks.
	White Cedar	<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>	Paddles, shovel handles, and interior work, packing cases and cheap furniture.
	Futui	<i>Jacaranda copaia</i>	Coffins, box shooks, matches, concrete shuttering and interior construction.
	Halchiballi	<i>Pera schomburgkiana</i>	Fuel and utility plywood.
	Haiariballi	<i>Alexa imperatricis</i>	Interior construction, packing cases and plywood.
	Huruasa	<i>Abarema jupunba</i>	Fuel and plywood.
	Iteballi	<i>Vochysia schomburgkii</i>	Carpentry and furniture.
	Kakaralli	<i>Eschweilera alata</i>	Piling, house framing, mine lagging, posts and sleepers.
Kauta	<i>Licania laxiflora</i>	Light gauge railway sleepers, roof shingles, mine timbering, fuel and charcoal.	