

FOREST SECTOR INFORMATION REPORT

Half Year Review

January - June

2011



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
EU 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 (of ITTO)
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	
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	
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.

EXCHANGE RATE

US\$ 1 = G\$ 200

1 INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on the Forestry Sector in Guyana for the first half of 2011. 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 summary of State Forest lands across concession classes (with areas classified according to GFC designated use/size categories) for the first half of 2011 and 2010, is included. 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 a benchmarked series to year 2005, is included as well as projections for 2011.

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 produces by product and species categories (where applicable), 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.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Production volumes of 90,355 m³ of Logs, 5,977 m³ of Roundwood, 28,509 m³ of Sawnwood and 3,658m³ of Plywood were recorded in the first half of 2011. Plywood production was recorded in the first half of 2011 with the restart of the Barama Plymill which was temporarily closed for the latter half of 2010. Other products including, Fuelwood (comprising of Charcoal and Firewood), Splitwood (Shingles and Paling Staves), Wattles, Manicole Palm and Mangrove Bark were also produced in the first half of 2011.

Log Production for the first half of 2011 recorded a decline in volume by 34.77% when compared to the corresponding period of 2010. Noteworthy, is the 23% increase in the January to June 2011 volume for Class 3 Logs, over the January to June 2010 period. This category represents the majority of lesser utilised wood species and marks an encouraging trend in the expansion of the species utilization based. This trend is also seen in the Classes 2 and 3 lumber categories, where 9.2% and 9.3% increases were recorded in Lumber for the January to June 2011 period, over the corresponding 2010 period. In the first half of 2011, total Roundwood produced fell by 15.17% when compared to corresponding period of 2010. However Kakaralli Piles were on par with 2010 corresponding period total, and Wallaba Poles, largely used in the local Utility Industry, recorded an increase of 28.7%, over 2010 half year total. Production of Primary Lumber for the first half of 2010 recorded a marginal decline of 5.72% when compared to the corresponding period of 2011. There were noted increases in the production volume of some species in the Special Category. Correspondingly when assessing individual classes, there has been significant growth in Class 2 and Class 3 lumber by 9.2% and 8.6% respectively. It must be also noted that production in the first half of 2011 was affected by a number of factors including inclement weather conditions.

Export volume of Timber and Plywood for January to June 2011 was recorded at 67,488 m³ as compared to January to June 2010, which recorded 79,093 m³. This decline was mainly seen in the Plywood category. Plywood accounts for 6,051 m³ of the 11,605 m³ decreased over 2010 corresponding period. For the period January to March 2011, the Barama Plymill was in temporary closure and restarted operation in April 2011. Total export value for January to June 2011 was recorded at US\$19.3M as compared to US\$23.9M for the corresponding period of 2010. The majority, an approximate 53% of the total export value or US\$1m.1M, came from the value added category, specifically Sawnwood. Log exports stood at 50,257m³ in export volume and US\$7.1M in export value for the review period. Export Prices for forest produce has shown overall strong performance with increases seen in added value categories. For Guyana's forest products export, the Plywood and Dressed Sawnwood category reflected the largest increases of 47% and 41% respectively, over the prevailing average price levels at 2010 corresponding period. Roundwood reflected a favourable average price trend with a 32% increase recorded over the 2010 level, for the corresponding period. A small decline in average price levels were recorded for Logs and Undressed Lumber which saw an 11% and 5% decline in average price levels, respectively.

3 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1 The International Economy

3.1.1 Economic Growth

A recent publication by the IMF as of June 27 2011, posits that world real GDP growth is forecast to be about 4½% in 2011 and 2012, down modestly from 5 % in 2010. Real GDP in advanced economies and emerging and developing economies is expected to expand by about 2½% and 6½%, respectively. The IMF believes that the recovery from 2010 economic decline is gaining strength, but unemployment remains high in advanced economies, and new macroeconomic risks are building in emerging market economies. In advanced economies, the movement from public to private demand is advancing, reducing concerns that diminishing fiscal policy support might cause a “double-dip” recession. Financial conditions continue to improve, although they remain unusually fragile. In many emerging market economies, demand is robust and overheating is a growing policy concern.¹ Moreover, reform of the global financial system remains very much a work in progress. Inflation pressure is likely to build further as growing production comes up against capacity constraints, with large food and energy price increases, which weigh heavily in consumption baskets, motivating demands for higher wages. Real interest rates are still low and fiscal policies appreciably more accommodative than before the global economic meltdown. Appropriate action differs across economies, depending on their cyclical and external conditions. However, a tightening of macroeconomic policies is needed in many emerging market economies.

In developing and emerging economies such as Asia’s, GDP is projected to grow by 7 % in both 2010 and 2011. ECLAC is forecasting strong growth this year for the region, boosted by strong domestic demand. Overall growth for the region is expected to be 4.7% for 2011, while the fastest growing economy is expected to be Panama, at 8.5%. The two largest economies, Brazil and Mexico, will grow by 4% – a recent report suggested Brazil would become the world’s fifth largest economy by 2016, due to its high level of job creation.

However, ECLAC warns that the Region is faced with higher inflation, as are many economies throughout the world, due to rising food and energy prices.

3.1.2 Flows to Developing Countries

According to UNCTAD (United Nation Conference on Trade and Development), Global foreign direct investment (FDI) has not yet returned to pre-crisis levels, though some regions show better recovery than others. The reason is not financing constraints, but perceived risks and regulatory uncertainty in a fragile world economy. The World Investment Report 2011 forecasts that, barring any economic shocks, FDI flows will recover to pre-crisis levels over the next two years. The challenge for the development

¹ IMF: World Economic Outlook, UPDATE, July 20, 2011

community is to make this anticipated investment have greater impact on our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals²

A strong global FDI recovery depends much on the steady economic and FDI recovery of the developed economies according to reports from UNCTAD. For 2011, UNCTAD estimates FDI flows to be between US \$1.3 trillion and US \$1.5 trillion. Import demand from developing countries was responsible for more than half of the growth of global trade during the first half of 2010, and again during the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011.³

For the first quarter of 2011, developing countries accounted for nearly 50% (of which China's contribution alone was 25 percentage points) of the increase in global import demand. According to the World Bank, global economic prospects for developing country export performance, has shown considerable heterogeneity.

The UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) released its report on foreign direct investment (FDI), with generally good news for Latin America. While 2010 investment worldwide was fairly flat (and fell in developed economies), it soared forty percent in the region – reaching nearly \$113 billion. Of the just over a trillion in worldwide flows, Latin America captured a tenth of the total (and over 20 % of that invested in emerging economies).⁴ These investments were divided amongst natural resources, domestic market players, and outsourcing venues. Within the region the biggest winners were Brazil (nearly doubling to \$48.5 billion), followed by Mexico (\$17.7 billion) and Chile (\$15.1 billion). According to ECLAC, the trend is set to continue – it expects FDI to the region to rise a further 15 to 25 % in 2011.

3.2 International Forestry Environment

3.2.1 International Tropical Timber Market Summary

In the European Union, producers opined that there has been no change in the Market for timber products. Producers confirm that prices for both logs and Sawnwood have not moved from the recent highs and that the very steady prices have now been in place for 2-3months, which is not part of the norm since it is typical that demand for timber products plummet during the summer vacation period. This brings the house building sector to a standstill and production in the wood processing plants throughout the EU countries drops.⁵

² World Investment Report 2011 Non-Equity Modes of International Production and Development

³ World Investment Report 2011 Non-Equity Modes of International Production and Development

⁴ <http://blogs.cfr.org/oneil/2011/05/16/rising-fdi-in-latin-america/>

⁵ ITTO TTM Report 16:30 1-15 July 2011

West Africa and Central Africa are making steady progress towards meeting EU FLEGT requirements of the EU FLEGT regulations which is due to come into force early 2013. Analysts posit that it is not clear how the importing countries will monitor and track the huge volumes and incredibly diverse and varied wood products entering Europe from so many producer countries.⁶

According to reports coming from Ghana, the country is soon to introduce a new legislative Instrument (LI) for the procurement of wood products by public sector institutions from all government projects in the country. Analysts say that the new LI will require that the use of wood for public projects be obtained from verified legal sources and at the same time redefine export procedures in relation to verifying the legal source of wood products destined for export markets.⁷

The government of Malaysia in light of current issues in relation to sustainability and the environment, is of the view that the Malaysian timber business should lend support to the initiative of a Code of Conduct to be introduced, to guide the industry in light of global awareness.

In India, Economists are suggesting that even though the Indian economy made good progress and grew during the fiscal 2010/11, where both imports and exports have recorded double digits growth, the economy may see a period of decline due to rising inflation and interest rates, which some Economist believe would undermine the competitive edge Indian products currently have in world markets.

3.2.2 Latin America

A Domestic Consumer Awareness Programme has been launched in Brazil since concerns have been raised on the high level of wood waste generated by the timber industry. An awareness programme titled "Wood is Legal" seeks to encourage domestic consumers from legal sources and to promote the use of legally sourced timber in construction.

A Report coming out of Brazil indicated that Deforestation in the Amazon declined by 200sq.km in May when compared to April 2011, according to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). According to the Brazilian Ministry of Environment, this decline is as of a result of tough measures implemented by its Crisis Office formed by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA).

A Report from Peru expressed that the country is to establish an Investment Promotion Agency for the Amazon, which will seek and oversee investment in the Amazon regions. The report further outlines that

⁶ ITTO TTM Report 16:30 1-15 July 2011

⁷ ITTO TTM Report 16:30 1-15 July 2011

much of the investment will be in the forestry and timber processing sectors. Notably, the agency will also aim to integrate commercial investment with projects to support local economies and communities.⁸

3.2.3 Markets Trend for Guyana's Timber Exports

For the first half of 2011, the main markets for Guyana's log exports have been in the Asian/Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean region with India and China being the primary destinations in Asia and Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago being the some of the main destinations in the Caribbean region.

This situation can be attributed to the progressive growth in international trade in both India and China. According to the IMF world Economic Outlook China's economic growth is expected to remain at a robust 9 ½ % for the remainder of 2011 and the remainder of 2012. The report further contends that growth in India is expected to be moderate but remain above trend, with GDP growth projected at 8 ½ % in 2011 and 7¾ % in 2012. In nothing the above growth pattern, it is expected that there will be a consistent demand for Guyana's timber products for the remainder of 2011.

Latin America/Caribbean and Europe continues to be the primary export regions for Sawnwood from Guyana. Sawnwood continues to reflect a relatively high price in both of these markets, and prices prevail at this high level for both dressed and undressed categories of Sawnwood. The three main destination markets for Sawnwood continue to be Barbados in the Latin America/Caribbean region, Netherlands in Europe and the United States in North American region.

Roundwood export has seen a small decline from the 2010 export volume. This decline can be attributed, among other factors, to the inclement weather pattern in Guyana over some of the earlier months of 2011. However analysis of its export pattern over the first half of 2011 reveals that this situation is expected to change to reflect higher volumes toward the latter half of 2011.

Guyana's Shingles continues to reflect favourable market share in the Latin American/Caribbean region. Overall, this product continues to increase in its export volume in some markets, in the first half of 2011.

Over the review period, Barama Company Ltd. has recommenced operation of its Plywood factory, and has also restarted export of plywood. They have also commenced the production of Veneer for local consumption and export.

⁸ ITTO TTM Report 16:30 1-15 July 2011

3.3 The Guyana Economy

The mid- year progress report produced by the Ministry of Finance expressed that notwithstanding the persistence of global uncertainty and the emergence of even more testing external conditions than before, the domestic economy continued to achieve very robust real growth, with steady expansion in some sectors and a strong recovery in others that were previously challenged. The Report outlined that some sectors achieved their most rapid increases in value added output in recent years. The result was continued positive growth in the domestic economy in the first half of 2011, and an upward revision to the outlook for the rest of the year.

In the first half of 2011, the Guyanese economy achieved real economic growth of 5.9 percent continuing its robust performance of recent years and, in particular, building on its previous achievement of five consecutive years of positive growth since 2006. Underlying this overall expansion in real gross domestic product in the first half was growth in the non-sugar sectors of 5 percent, while the sugar sector also contributed to the overall acceleration in growth.

As a result of this performance, and given updated outlooks for the various productive sectors, the economy is now projected to grow by 5.1 percent in 2011 with non-sugar growth projected at 3.4 percent, an upward revision from the original projections of 4.6 percent and 2.8 percent respectively at the time of Budget 2011.

The Report also outlined, that notwithstanding global price pressures, movement in the domestic consumer price index remained modest at 3 percent in the first six months of 2011. The principal factor underlying this movement was fuel prices, which in turn affected transportation costs. With the world market price for crude oil moving by 17.5 percent in the first half of the year, price movement at the domestic pump was contained by Government's lowering of the applicable excise tax rates. At the end of the half year, concessional rates of 15 and 10 percent were being charged on gasoline and diesel, compared to the standard rate of 50 percent, while no excise tax was being charged on kerosene. Reflecting these developments, the inflation projection for the end of the year is revised to 4.8 percent.

3.3.1 The Forest Sector

The forest sector of Guyana has continued to grow and develop in the first half of 2011. This is strongly supported by strong Policy and strategic framework, modern legislation, and a robust system of guidelines and systems for sustainable forest management. The activities undertaken are part of the GFC's Programme of Work for 2011 and are also outlined as key priorities in the REDD+ Governance Development Plan (RGDP), MRVS Road Map, and LCDS, among other strategic documents.

Among some of the main developments that have taken place, are the following key examples:

(a) Modernizing of the Legislative Framework Governing the Forest Sector of Guyana

Over the past few years, the legislative structure of the forest sector has been modernized through the passage of the two main pieces of legislation governing the forest sector: the Guyana Forestry Commission Act 2007 and the Forest Act 2009.

The GFC Act outlines the role, mandate and operational modalities of the GFC inclusive of areas of the functions of the Commission, the role of key officials within the GFC and the overall framework within which the Commission is to execute its mandate. The Forest Act outlines the management of the State Forest Estate inclusive of areas including forest area allocation, forest monitoring, and community forestry.

These pieces of legislation have laid out a strong legal framework for social, economic and environmental management of the State Forest Estate. Both pieces of legislation have received Presidential assent and supporting structures are being developed to accompany full implementation of these legislations.

(b) Review and Revision of the National Forest Plan (2001) and National Forest Policy Statement (1997)

Over the review period, the National Forest Plan and Policy Statement have been finalized following a national wide consultation exercise conducted over 2010. The GFC has coordinated with the assistance of technical expertise, the comprehensive review, and revision of these two key policy documents. The revised documents reflect the dynamic thrust of forest in Guyana and covers areas of forest monitoring and forest management, as well new and emerging areas such as REDD+, and new bilateral and multi lateral cooperation.

Among the areas of updates to the Plan and Policy, include an update on Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) within the framework of forest planning, management and operations. Under the framework of the LCDS, it was specifically outlined that the harmonization process will continue.

The Policy and Plan were also updated to include the revised legislative framework provided by the new Forest Act and the GFC Act and progress in the development and implementation of sustainable forest management policies and strategies.

(c) Development of Code of Practice for Processing Operation

In June of 2010, activities of a GFC/ITTO Project, *“Enhancing the capacity of wood processing sector to improve efficiency and add value in Guyana”* commenced. The Specific Objective is to upgrade the capacity of wood processing industry through development of strategic guidance and human capacity building.

To date, a Draft Capacity Building Strategic Plan and a document detailing Relevant Policy needed for the Implementation of the Code of Practice for Wood Processing have been prepared and circulated for review. Additionally, progress was also made in the development of a draft Code of Practice for Wood Processing that was informed by a number of recovery studies and sawmill assessments which have focused on raw materials, technology, human resources and infrastructure.

In the second half of 2010, a draft Code of Practice for Processing Operations will be finalized; training and sensitization will commence on the Code and will be based on completed training manuals, and ongoing work on further sensitization will be organized. The Forestry Training Centre Inc. is one of the key training providers in this initiative.

(d) Guyana Launches Commemorative Activities for International Year of Forests

The United Nations designated 2011 as the International Year of Forests, and the Government of Guyana through its agency the Guyana Forestry Commission, collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to launch a commemorative session on April 18th 2011 at the Guyana International Convention Center.

The session celebrated and reinforced the important role forests play in the survival and livelihood of Guyanese people with a full agenda of cultural and awareness presentations, as well as garnering an administrative commitment from selected invitees.

His Excellency Dr. Bharrat Jagdeo delivered the featured address and credited the Guyanese people for their conscientious and sustainable use of the forest as both a resource and an employment provision. Guyana presently leads the way in the modeling of the ‘economics of trees’ and contributes significantly to the UNFCCC and REDD+ initiatives with its Low Carbon Development Strategy. In his remarks, Agricultural Minister Robert Persaud pledged updated regulations and further upgrades within the forestry sector to ensure equitable forest use in wider scope of development under the LCDS.

(e) National Steering Committee of Community Forestry Organizations

Continuing the progress in the Community Forestry Programme, the GFC coordinated an initial national meeting of all community forestry stakeholders. The meeting was aimed at bringing together community forestry representatives from the ten administrative regions to discuss key issues affecting community forestry activities in Guyana. At this meeting, the grouping reaffirmed their commitment towards the national development of the forestry sector.

Following this national meeting, the idea of a National Steering Committee of Community Forest Organizations was formalized. The primary objectives of the Committee is to discuss the strategic orientation and activities of the Guyana Forestry Commission and its partners and/or sister agencies specific to that of community forestry; and to enhance partnerships geared towards the fostering of stronger ties in the implementation of sustainable forest management in Guyana.

The first Steering Committee Meeting for the Community Forestry Organization's was held on 30th May 2011. A nomination of seven (7) members from various Community Forestry Associations was selected by fellow community representatives, to sit on the Committee. The second meeting of the Committee is planned for October 2011.

(f) Enhancing Community Capacity in Sustainable Forest Management

Communities and small scale forest enterprises form an important part of the forest sector in Guyana. As of June 2011, a total of 61 Community Forestry Organizations were in operation of which 56 Associations have been granted State Forest Permissions. The remaining 5 Associations were in various stages of preparation for the application of SFPs. There are to date 448 State Forest Permissions (SFPs) in operation of which 95 are operated by Forest Based Communities totaling 375,717 hectares. The GFC has identified as a priority action, the continuation of support to Community Forestry Associations to ensure the maximization of benefits to communities, and the fostering of economic and social livelihood opportunities for this stakeholder group.

In support of this priority action, the GFC in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), embarked on a project, for a two year period, to build capacity within 20 Forest Based Communities. The Forestry Training Centre Inc. is the key training provider in this initiative.

This proposed initiative is aimed at enhancing community stakeholders' participation in implementing forest policy and guidelines in Guyana, within the communities and small scale forest enterprises through training in sustainable forest management practices, participatory forest management, and drafting of operational guidelines for community forest activities, resulting in improvement of efficiency in utilizing

forest resources. The overarching focus from an economic perspective centers on boosting the forest communities and small enterprises' economic potential.

(g) Building a Monitoring Reporting and Verification System for Guyana

In March 2011, a revised Joint Concept Note (JCN) under the Guyana/Norway Agreement was issued, and replaces the JCN of 2009. The revised JCN updated on progress in key areas of work including on the MRVS. REDD+ Interim Indicators and reporting requirements, as had been outlined in the 2009 JCN, were maintained with some amount of refinement, drawing mainly on results from the first year assessment.

In 2010, the first annual assessment was completed for the period October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010. A full historic assessment was also completed of forest area assessment and change monitoring by different drivers and activities causing deforestation, and covered the period 1990 to September 30, 2010. This report (Interim Measures Report, March 2011) is available on the GFC's website. Further, reporting was also completed on the agreed REDD+ Interim Indicators as set out in the JCN and includes the establishment of several benchmark levels for the various REDD+ Interim Indicators that will be used as the basis for future reporting references. This assessment concluded on areas such as forest/non forest cover for four time periods, including the annual assessment period ending September 2010. The completed assessment was conducted with assistance from technical experts, and integrated key capacity building aspects as part of the process of building institutional capability, for the conducting of similar work in the future. The Interim Measures Report which summarizes the approach, method, and results for the historic and annual assessment by drivers, was subject to independent accuracy assessment and independent third party verification.

Among the main results of the Interim Measures Report, Accuracy Assessment and Independent Verification, several recommendations were tabled for incorporation in the second reporting period. These have been identified as priority actions for continuous development of the MRVS in upcoming reporting periods, beginning with the immediate next period (October 1 2010 to December 30, 2011). National capacity building commenced during the execution of the first assessment period and will progressively build in the future assessment periods.

(h) Three Model Kiln Drying Facilities Established

Over the review period, the GFC successfully completed the ITTO supported project on: *Value Adding and Kiln Drying of Commercial Timbers by Small Scale Community Saw Millers in Guyana, PD 401/06 Rev.2 (I)*, which saw the installation of three 20m³ kiln dryers. The main aim of the Project was to trial

commercial kiln drying of wood in three small scale community sawmilling regions using value adding and quality standards expected by international markets. In the conceptualisation of this project, it was expected that through these demonstration projects, the small scale community saw millers will understand and learn the quality requirements for exports to international markets.

Over the period of the project execution, careful attention was placed to ensure that the kilns provided matched the needs of the community saw-millers. The consultation process was instrumental in informing the selection of the type of kilns, the technology to be used, the size of the kilns as well as the location and membership of kiln associations. This process allowed for stakeholders to make specific inputs based on their experiences in the forest industry and taking into consideration local scenarios. Following the finalisation of the consultation process, the design team was able to consider the preferences of the community groups, along with the budgetary allocations of the project, and was able to design kiln facilities that matched the needs expressed. Following the procurement process, the specifications were also effectively met by the successful applicant, and kilns were subsequently installed.

Training of community members was an important aspect of the project activities. The purpose of the training exercises was to impart sufficient examples on the set up/ installation of facilities as well as the operating of the facilities on a day to day basis. The training therefore focused on both installation and operation. Manuals were developed on both aspects and the approach taken included both theoretical and practical aspects. The training targeted the management team of each of the kiln associations, as well as other interested persons in the community.

(i) Guyana Advances Efforts towards Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM)

In the review period, the GFC advanced efforts in preparation for Independent Forest Monitoring following finalization of financing arrangements for this activity in mid 2011. The process of preparation for IFM commenced in 2010, with the drafting of the Terms of Reference for IFM. In early 2011, the procurement process for the Auditor to execute IFM was completed and plans were finalized in the mid 2011 for the first scoping mission to be executed in the second half of 2011.

It is expected that following on from the initial scoping mission, the first audit will be completed within one year and will be integrated into the reporting on REDD+ Enabling Indicators for Guyana.

(j) National Level Dialogue Continues on EU FELGT

Guyana has been engaged in exploratory dialogue with the EU FLEGT programme on its Voluntary Partnership Agreement. As a follow on to the two previous information sharing sessions by the EU FLEGT team in 2010, in May 2011, the GFC requested for an assessment to be completed on the

Guyana forest monitoring and legality system. The European Forest Institute organized a fact-finding mission to Guyana between June 13th and 17th 2011 to collect data, interview several key stakeholders, visit field operations and present the preliminary findings to the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), the EU Delegation in Georgetown and other relevant parties.

The objective of this assessment is 1) to provide Guyana with specific information on the application and relevance of the country's current systems of legality and monitoring with respect to the FLEGT VPA requirements and, 2) to advise Guyana on ways forward to develop their Legality Assurance System (LAS). The outcome of the assessment is expected to advance the national dialogue on a possible engagement of Guyana in VPA negotiations with the EU.

This assessment report was completed and submitted to the GFC on 1st July, 2011. This report was circulated to stakeholders and formed the basis of several stakeholder discussions at several stakeholder fora including at the level of the Forest Products Association. Discussions on the Assessment Report and EU FLEGT in general are expected to continue in 2011.

(k) Guyana and Congo Formalizes Technical Cooperation Agreement

In June 2011, Guyana and the Republic of Congo signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to foster cooperation between the countries in the areas of forestry and wood industries. The MOU, which was signed by Minister of Agriculture with Responsibility for Forestry of Guyana, Hon. Robert M. Persaud, and the Congolese Minister of Forestry and Sustainable Development Hon. Henri Djombo, will allow for the strengthening of South-South cooperation between the two countries.

The Press Release of the Government of Guyana outlined that the agreement will see the two countries establishing and developing cooperation to address sustainable forest management, REDD+ initiatives and the enhancement and development of processed wood and wood-based construction industries. The MoU was developed in recognition of the importance of sustainable utilization and the preservation of forest resources in the economic and social development of the two countries, which boast large areas of pristine rainforest.

Under the MoU, already there have been technical exchanges by delegations from both countries as well as training of technicians and other experts in forestry-related disciplines. Guyana and Congo have also established a joint working commission under the five-year MOU.

3.3.2 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 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: GDP for the Forest Sector

GDP at Constant 2006 Basic Prices				Forestry's Contribution to:	
Year	GDP	Agriculture	Forestry	GDP	Agriculture
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*	309,329	65,470	9,619	3.11%	14.69%

Source: Budget 2011

According to the new statistics, the Forest Sector's contribution towards GDP over the past years had been relatively stable at the 3.1% mark, and is expected to remain that way for 2010 through 2011. In terms of the Forest Sector's contribution towards the Agriculture Category, its contribution had been consistently above the 14.5% mark with small changes over the time series examined.

Forestry Sector Structure

3.4 Land Allocation Breakdown

The table below outlines the breakdown of Land Allocation within the Forestry Sector. It does not include Private Property and Amerindian Lands.

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: Summary of the State Forest Allocations

Classification	Count	Area (Hectares)	% Area Type	% Total Allocation	% State Forest
Production Area Allocation					
State Forest Permission(SFP)	448	1,610,965	24.56%	21.17%	12.53%
Wood Cutting Lease(WCL)	2	30,459	0.46%	0.40%	0.24%
Timber Sale Agreements (TSA)	25	4,167,139	63.54%	54.76%	32.42%
State Forest Exploratory Permits (SFEP)	5	750,063	11.44%	9.86%	5.83%
Total Production Area Allocation	480	6,558,626	100.00%	86.19%	51.02%
Permanent Research & Reserve Areas					
GFC Forest Reserves	11	17,796	1.69%	0.23%	0.14%
Other Research & Reserves Sites	2	1,032,903	98.31%	13.57%	8.04%
Total Research & Reserve Area	13	1,050,699	100.00%	13.81%	8.17%
Total Forests Allocated	566	7,609,325		100.00%	59.19%
Unallocated Forests		5,245,482			40.81%
Total State Forest		12,854,807			100.00%
Iwokrama Research Site		371,592			
Kaieteur National Park		63,000			

3.5 Other Forest Sector Licences

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

Table 3: Summary of number of licences issued for comparative periods

Table 3: Activity Licences						
Comparison - Half Year: 2011 & 2010						
Activity/Licences	Half Year Period	Division				Total
		Demerara	Essequibo	Berbice	North West	
Sawmill	2011	57	26	41	4	133
	2010	67	51	41	2	148
Sawpit	2011	89	61	43	18	215
	2010	79	55	40	20	172
Permit to Erect Sawmill	2011	4	3	4	1	12
	2010	19	2	10	2	21
Timber Dealers	2011	147	46	48	1	248
	2010	174	44	49	9	249
Timber Depot	2011	8	0	7	0	15
	2010	8	3	10	0	20
Timber Path	2011	1	1	1	0	4
	2010	2	1	2	0	4
Charcoal	2011	20	3	0	1	24
	2010	25	1	3	0	24
Firewood	2011	2	9	0	0	12
	2010	8	6	2		14

Note: Timber Dealers for Jan to June 2011 comprise of: Timber Dealer Export (51 licenses), Lumber Yard (167 licenses) and Timber Dealer No Storage (30 licenses)

4 Production

Table 4 below presents production volumes for various primary Timber and non Timber forest products, together with Plywood, for the first half of 2011 against the corresponding period of 2010.

4.1 Production Volumes

The percent change in production volume for the first half of 2011 recorded an overall decline by 24.59% as compared to that recorded in 2010, of the same period. These products include; Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood, Splitwood, Fuelwood, Plywood and Veneer. The combined output of the above products decreased from 200,465 m³ recorded in 2010 to 151,166 m³ in 2011.

Production in the first half of 2010 was affected by a number of factors including inclement weather conditions. The second half of 2011 is expected to see higher levels of production across the various categories of forest products, particularly in the Lumber, Plywood and Veneer categories. Approximately 150 State Forest Permissions have been re allocated in 2011 and this is expected to boost production levels for the second half of 2011. The GFC has also been working closely with Large Concession Holders in the area of optimal utilization of allocated state forest and again this will help to increase production in the second half of 2011. Plywood and Veneer have been recording increasing volumes following the restart of the Barama Company Ltd., Plywood mill and Veneer Plants.

4.2 Log Production

Total Logs production for the half year recorded a decline of 34.76% in volume as compared to the figures of 2010. Production of Logs in 2011 totaled 90,355m³ as against 138,500m³ in January to June 2010.

The reduced harvest levels of some Special Category logs contributed to the overall drop in log production. Production of Special category logs fell by 53.39%, whereas the total volume of other Classes of logs declined by 25.89%. The much smaller decline in the production of other class logs was primarily the result of an increase of class 3 logs which increased by 23.33% despite the declines recorded for the other two classes. A detailed analysis of Class 1 and Class 2 of logs shows a decline of 27% and 48% respectively, for the period January to June 2011. Progressively over the 2011 second quarter, monthly production shows that these production volumes continue to increase over the months.

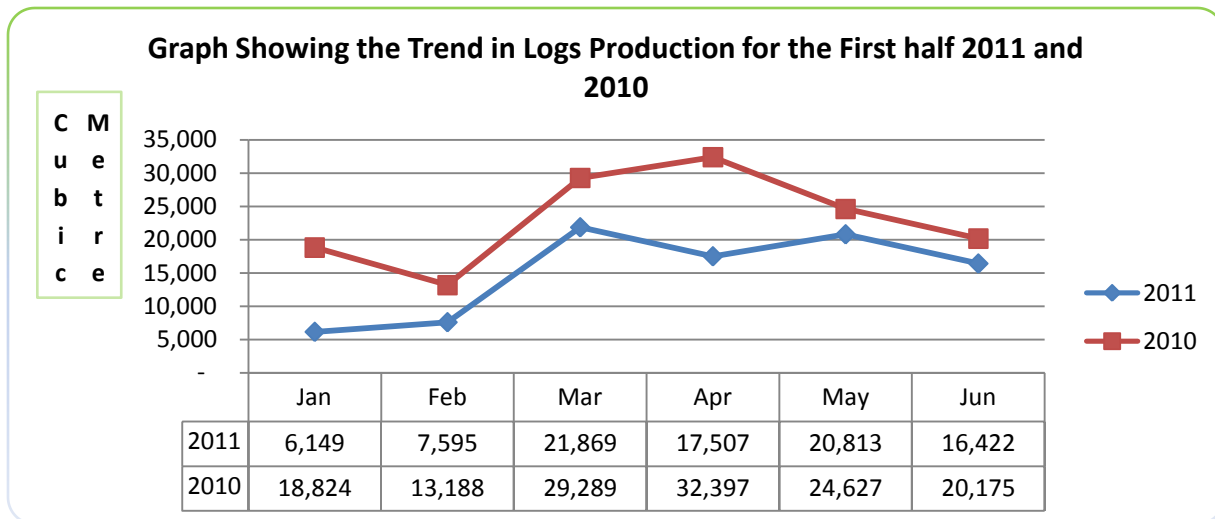
Over the review period, the top species of log production volumes were Greenheart, Purpleheart, Baromalli, Dakamaballi, Kabukalli, Mora, Wamara, Muniridan and, Soft Wallaba.

Table 4: Total Production for January to June 2011 & 2010

Products	Units	January to June 2010 Volume	January to June 2011 Volume	% change over January-June 2010
Timber Products Logs	m ³			
Special Category		44,697.45	20,834.82	(53.39)
Class 1		47,771.78	34,846.73	(27.06)
Class 2		30,938.60	16,028.26	(48.19)
Class 3		15,092.33	18,645.94	23.33
Total Logs	m³	138,500.16	90,355.74	(34.76)
Roundwood	m ³			
Greenheart Piles		4,646.37	3,608.19	(22.34)
Kakaralli Piles		218.81	216.78	(0.93)
Wallaba Poles		1,068.14	1,374.67	28.70
Post		1,063.45	750.41	(29.44)
Spars		49.44	27.16	(45.07)
Total Roundwood	m³	7,046.23	5,977.21	(15.17)
Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber				
Special Category		5,158.14	4,237.63	(17.85)
Class 1		17,299.64	15,793.54	(8.71)
Class 2		4,374.21	4,776.45	9.20
Class 3		3,416.12	3,701.63	9.30
Total Primary Lumber	m³	30,248.11	28,509.25	(5.75)
Splitwood				
Paling Staves		365.74	87.87	(75.97)
Shingles		988.53	18.00	(98.18)
Total Splitwood	m³	1,354.26	105.87	(92.18)
Fuelwood	m ³			
Charcoal		6,018.15	4,744.52	(21.16)
Firewood		6,902.70	10,272.62	48.82
Plywood	m³	10,395.69	3,658	(64.81)
Non timber Forest Products				
Wattles	Pieces	134,019.60	158,979.00	18.62
Manicole Palm	Pieces	1,557,475.00	1,218,873.00	(21.74)
Other NTFPs Mangrove Bark	kg	2,614.00	3,502.00	33.97

Note: For 2011 Mill shingles are excluded

4.2.1 Monthly Log Production (January to June 2010/2011)

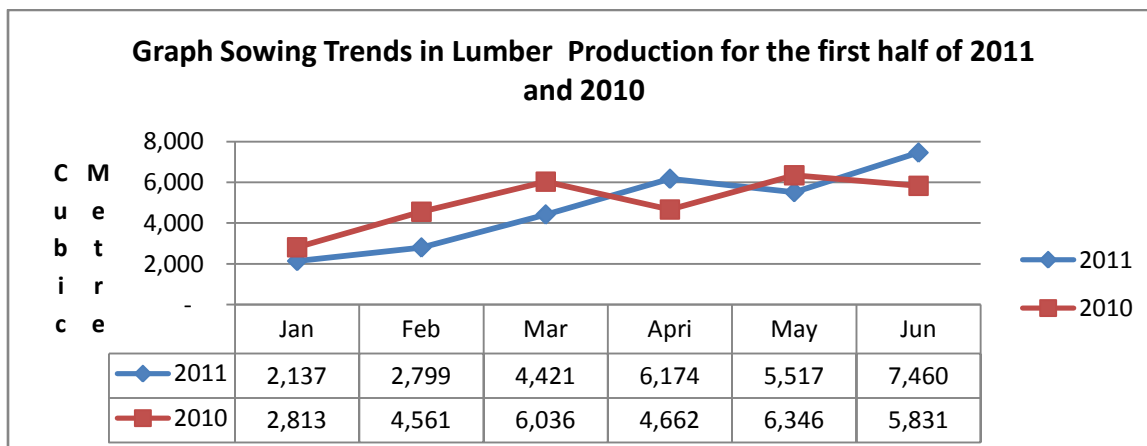


The Graph above shows the trend in Log production for the period January to June 2011 and is compared with 2010 volume totals for the same period. The graph indicates a similar trend for both years with the exception of January and April 2011 with March marking the peak of log production over the review period 2011. Over the second half of 2011, production levels are expected to progressively increase.

4.3 Primary Chainsaw Lumber Production (January to June 2010/2011)

Total volume of primary chainsaw lumber produced for the first half of 2011 was 28,509 m³. This represents a decline in the volume of production when compared to year to date production volume of 2010. Total primary lumber declared for the first half of 2011 declined by 5.75% when compared to corresponding period of 2010. The top species of lumber produce in the first half of 2011 was Kabukalli, Tauroniro, Greenheart, Wallaba, Mora, Simarupa, Washiba, Purpleheart, Burada, and Bulletwood.

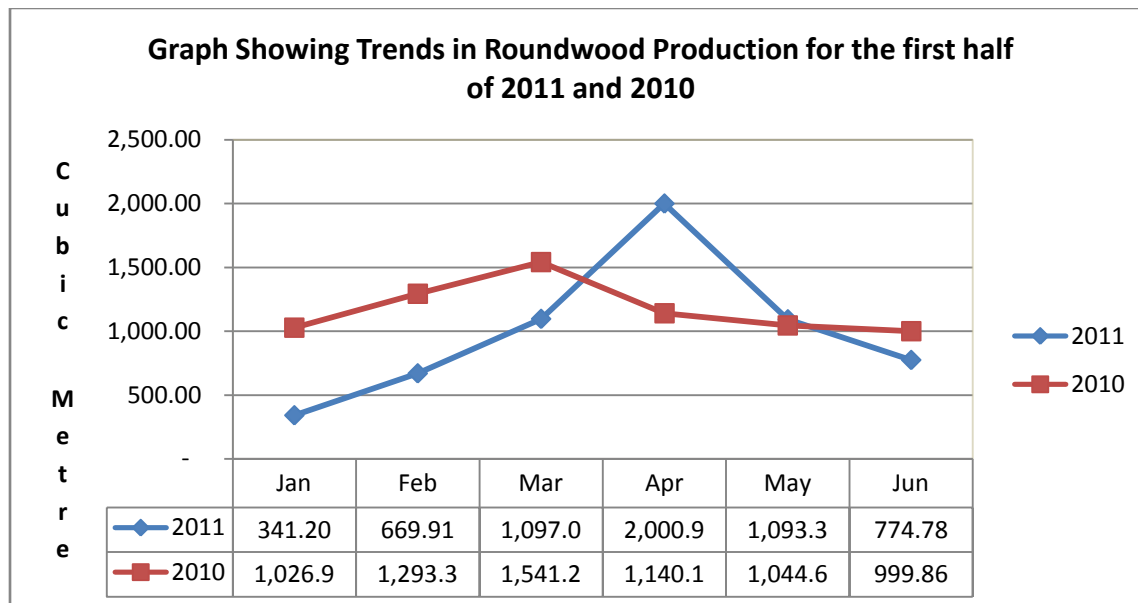
4.3.1 Monthly Production of Lumber



The Graph above shows the monthly trend in Lumber productions for the first half of 2011 compared with that of 2010. Even though Production volume for lumber started below that of 2010, it continues to increase over the months, surpassing its corresponding 2010 volume in the months of April and June 2011. Although there were decreases in Greenheart and Purpleheart, as well as Class 1 primarily Lumber when compared to 2010 half year, there were noted increases in Classes 2 and 3 of Primary Lumber by 9% and 8% respectively.

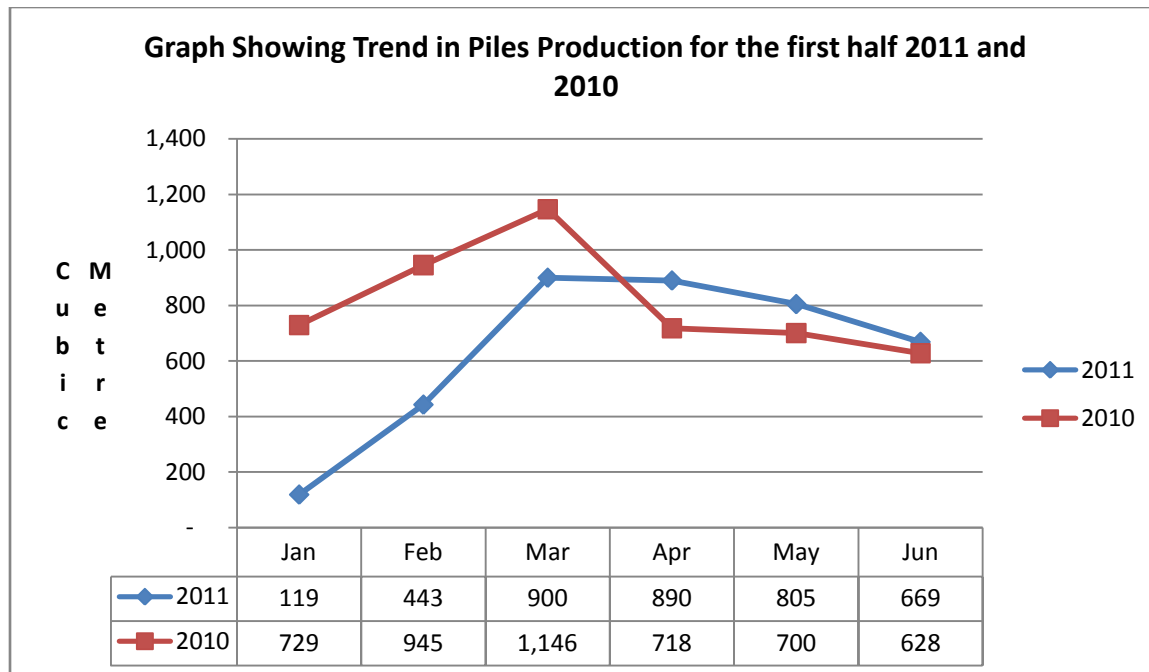
4.4 Roundwood Production

Production of Piles, Poles, Post and Spars are recorded under the Product Category of Roundwood. Piles produced were primarily of the Greenheart species with a relative few being Kakaralli, while Poles, Post, and Spars were derived from Wallaba.



The Graph above gives the trend line of Roundwood production for the first half of 2011 and 2010. The overall production trend of Roundwood for the period in review shows that although Roundwood production at the beginning of 2011 was below that of 2010, its production continues to increase and peak above the production level of 2010.

Roundwood production for the first half of 2011 totaled 5,977m³ which represents a decline of 15.17% from the 7,046m³ produced in 2010, over the same period. The overall decline in Roundwood production was mostly attributed to the decline in the production of Greenheart Piles moving from 4,646m³ in 2010 to 3,608m³ in 2011. Wallaba Poles recorded a robust increase by 29%, which can be attributed to the boom in the local infrastructure and utility sectors. Production of Wallaba Post and Spars fell by 29% and 45% respectively. It is expected that Production of Roundwood will increase in the next half of the year owing to the expected increasing demand by utilities and construction companies.

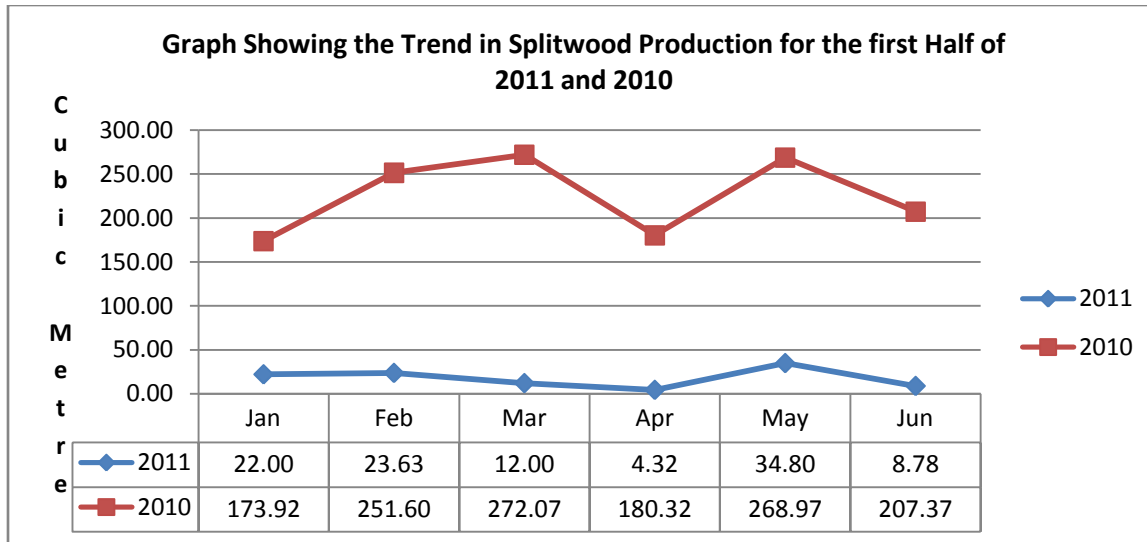


The Graph above shows the trends in the production of Greenheart and Kakaralli Piles. The trend line gives indication that Piles production has had a significant impact on the Roundwood category of forest products. Analysis of the data reveals that of Roundwood products, mainly Greenheart and Kakaralli Piles accounts for 64% of all produce in this category.

Though scattered among the various forest stations, 15.9% was recorded at Linden while other high volumes were recorded at Soesdyke, Bamboo Landing, Unamco and Georgetown with 15.6%, 9.5%, 8% and 6% respectively. A further categorization of Roundwood production over the review period reveals that Demerara accounted for 67.36% of all Piles production, followed by Berbice and Essequibo recording 26% and 6% respectively.

4.5 Splitwood Production

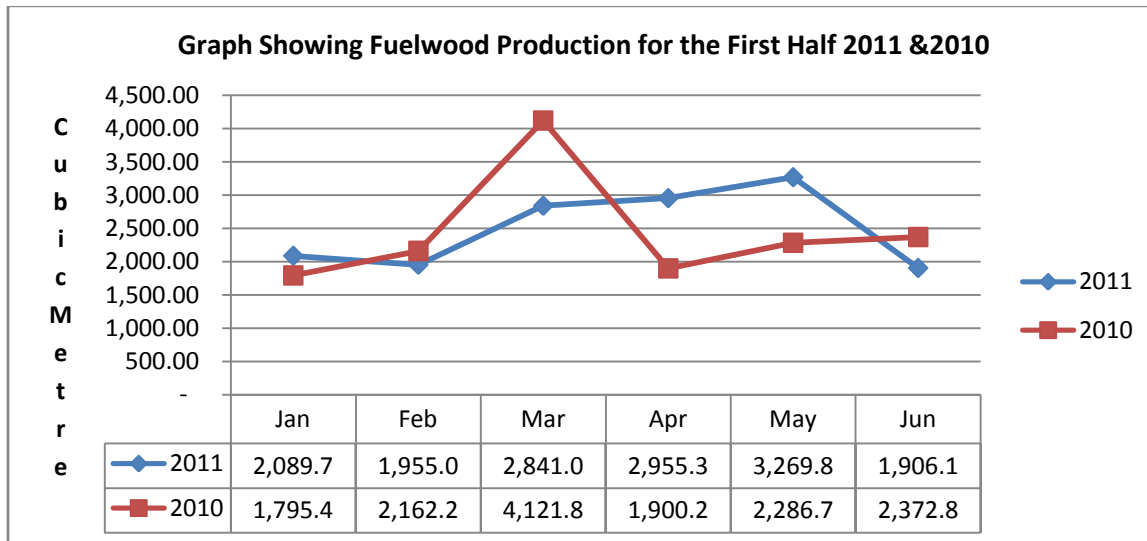
Splitwood refers to Staves (Paling Staves, Vat Staves) and Shingles, all usually produced from Wallaba. In the first half of 2011, a total of 105m³ of Splitwood was recorded as against 1,354m³ recorded for the same period of 2010. This difference was mainly due to the exclusion of mill produced split wood following a request by national authorities for only primary Splitwood reporting. Total volume of shingles produce totaled 18m³ while Paling Staves accounts for the bulk of the Splitwood production at 87.87m³.



The Graph above illustrates the monthly production of Splitwood and Paling Staves produced in 2011 and 2010 respectively. The data reveals that the majority of Paling Staves totaling 87m³ were produce within the Essequibo district followed by Demerara, whereas, all 18m³ of Shingles produce was recorded in Demerara.

4.6 Fuelwood Production

Two main products are recorded under this category namely: Charcoal and Firewood. The graph below compares the production of Fuelwood volume for the first half of 2011 against that of 2010 over the various months.



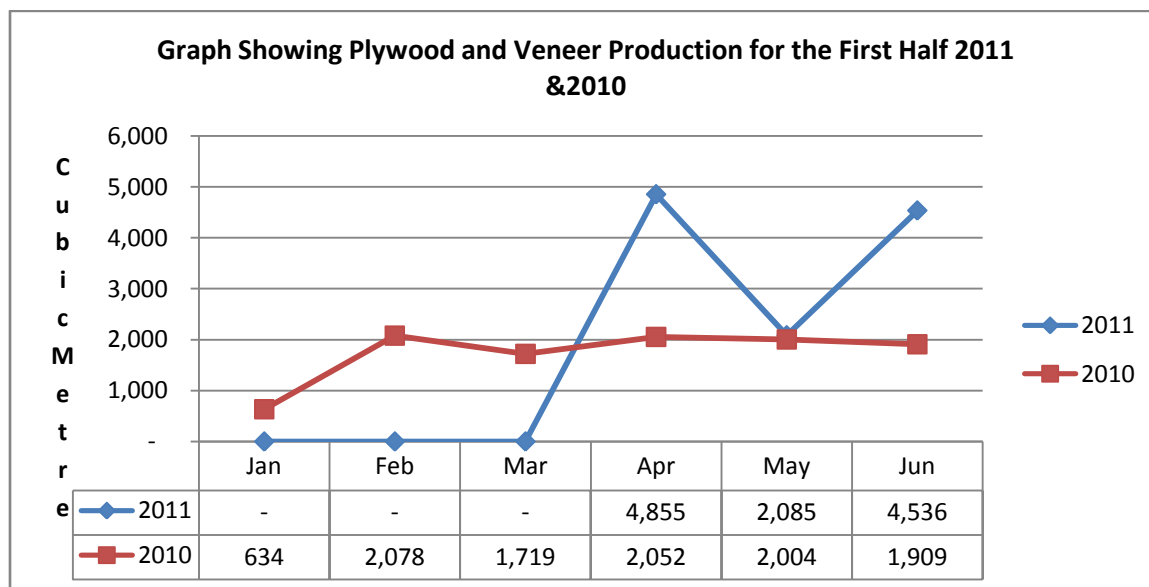
Fuelwood production was relatively low at the beginning of 2011 but gradually increased around the second quarter of the period. Even though Fuelwood production has seen to be declining around the May to June period, it is expected to stabilize during the remaining half of 2011.

Charcoal Production for the first half of 2011 has recorded a decline in volume when compared to the 2010 corresponding total by 21%. Total firewood production increased by 48.82% when compared to the 2010 half year level. January to June Charcoal volume was 4,744.52m³ while Firewood produced were 10,272.62m³.

4.7 Plywood and Veneer Production

Plywood production resumed in April 2011 following the temporary closure of the Barama Plymill which occurred in the latter half of 2010. Although initially commencing at relatively low production levels in the first month of 274m³, this level has progressively increased to 1,204m³ in May 2011, and to 2,454m³ in June 2011. Overall the total comparative Plywood total is less in 2011 than in 2011 first half given that no production was recorded in the first quarter of 2011.

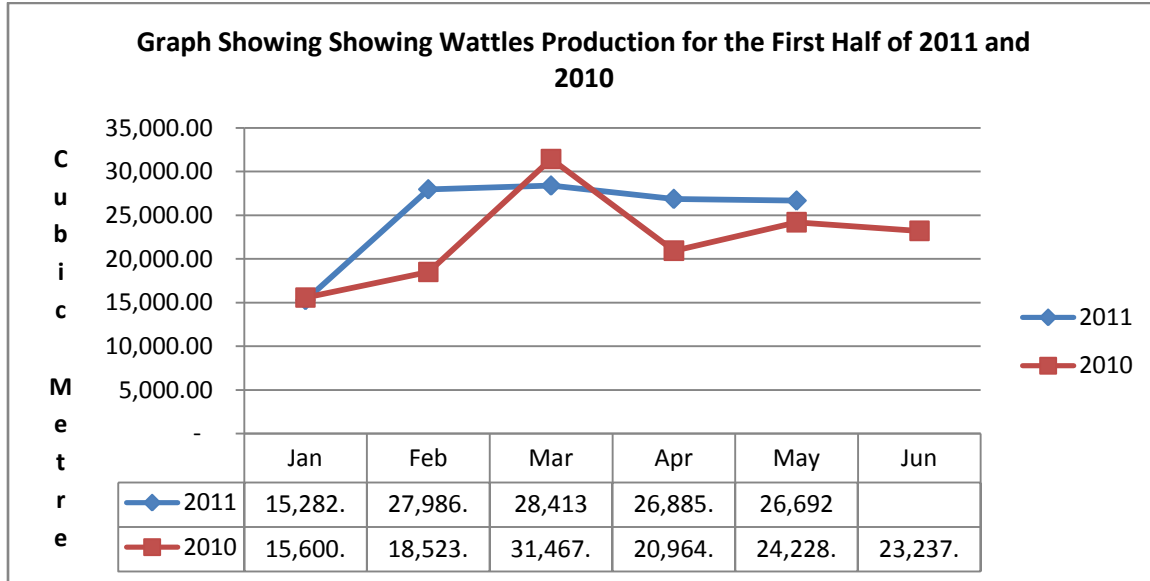
Veneer production commenced in the second quarter of 2011. Total Veneer production for the first half of 2011 was 7,544m³. Veneer production is expected to increase over the second half of 2011.



The graph above shows the cumulative total of Plywood and Veneer for the 2011 period as compared to the 2010 period. Production of Veneer commenced in 2011 and has shown strong production for the half year with the total recorded at 11,476m³. This compares to a Plywood only total for 2010 first half, which stood at 10,396m³.

4.8 Non Timber Forest Products

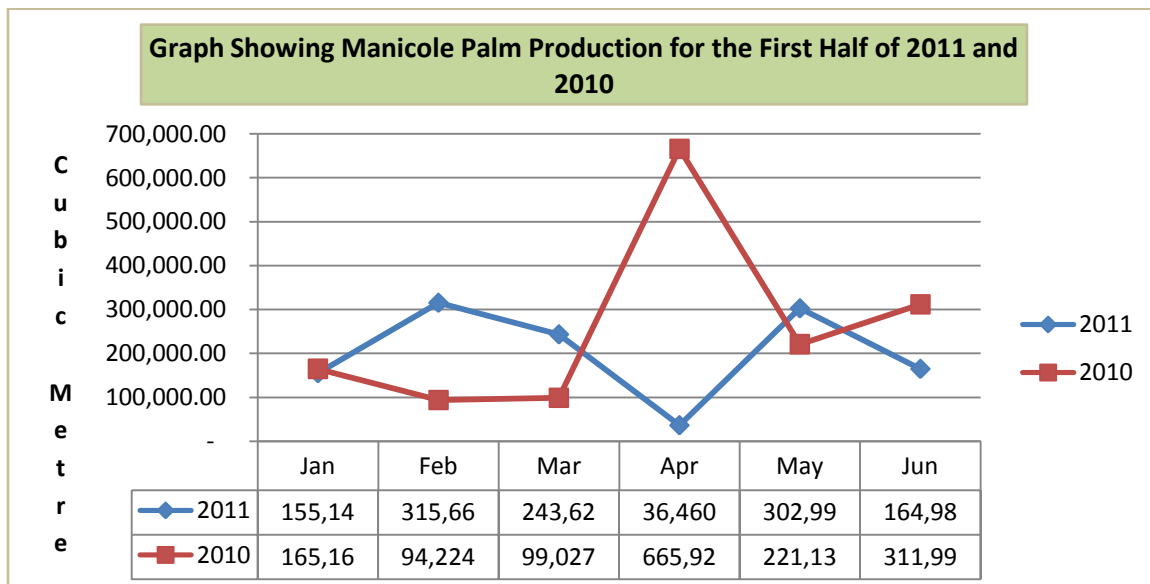
These products include Wattles, Manicole Palm, Mangrove Bark, Palm and Latex (Balata).



The data above depicts the production of Wattles for the first half of 2011 and 2010. Wattles production for 2011 totaled 158,979 pieces representing a 18.62% increase from its 2010 total of 134,020 pieces.

4.8.1 Manicole Palm Production

The data represented below illustrates the production of Manicole palm (Heart of Palm) for the first half of 2011 and 2010. Manicole production for 2011 totaled 1,218,873 pieces, representing a decrease of 21.74% over the 2010 volume of 1,557,475 pieces.



4.9 Employment & Domestic Prices

4.9.1 Employment

Employment data for the Forestry Sector for the first half of 2010 and 2009 is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Employment Estimates for the first half of 2010 and 2011.

Activity	2010	2011	% Change
Logs	12,785	10,256	(19.78)
Sawmilling	3,514	3,591	2.19
Timber Dealership (Lumberyards)	1,412	1,503	6.44
Plywood and Veneer	418	275	(34.2)
Manicole Palm	639	530	(17.06)
Other*	3,375	3,026	(10.34)
Total	22,143	19,181	(13.4%)

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

The first half of 2011 saw an overall decline in total employment by 13% when compared to employment figures recorded in 2010 of same period. This decline is felt mostly in the stages of logging, and downstream processing of value added products namely Plywood, where producers have reduced staff in an attempt to cut cost, among other reasons.

Also, a number of operators in the sector are hiring staff based on the volume of work available and on a part time bases. In spite of this, the level of employment did not see a significant reduction owing to the overall increase key areas such as Veneer production, and lumberyards and sawmill employment.

4.9.2 Prices

Table 6: Average Domestic Prices for Timber Products – 2009 – 2011 (June)

PRODUCT	2008		2009		2010		2011		% Change
	G\$	US\$	G\$	US\$	G\$	US\$	G\$	US\$	
Logs	28,130	140.65	32,067	160.34	19,384	96.92	30,150	150.75	56%
Sawnwood *	64,015	320.07	44,412	222.06	57,973	289.87	69,094	345.47	19%
Dressed	70,078	350.39	51,676	258.38	66,184	330.92	75,392	376.96	14%
Undressed	54,920	274.60	35,787	178.94	50,976	254.88	68,266	341.33	34%
Roundwood	39,748	198.74	22,667	113.34	42,500	212.50	47,856	239.28	13%
Splitwood	38,489	192.44	41,343	206.71	42,372	211.86	43,081	215.41	2%
Fuelwood	4,338	21.69	4,760	23.80	4,779	23.90	4,984	24.92	4%

* Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood
 ** Exchange Rate: G\$200 = US\$1

Based on the Prices Survey completed by the GFC, the results indicate that there has been an overall increase in the general price level and to varying percentages, based on the type of forest product.

Logs show the largest increase for the period under review and recorded a 56% increase when compared to the corresponding period of 2010.

Undressed Lumber also recorded a significant increase by 34% when compared to the 2010 corresponding level. Sawnwood total as a category, increased by 19% whilst Roundwood increased by 13%. The smallest increases in price levels were seen for Splitwood and Fuelwood.

It is projected that these price levels for the first half of 2011 will be fairly stable for 2011 and only reflect marginal additional increase in the Logs and Stanwood categories in the third quarter of 2011.

5 Exports

5.1 Export Summary

This section identifies the various types of forest products exported and presents a detailed analysis of their contribution to the forest sector. Table 7 compares export performances for the first half of 2011 and 2010, categorized by product and category as applicable, and lists volumes and values for individual products.

For the first half of 2011, total Timber and Plywood reflected declines in both volume and value by 14.67% and 19.58% respectively.

A detailed analysis reveals that log exports for the half year showed a reduction in volume by 3.87% while value earned was reduced by 15.21%. In terms of Sawnwood being exported, total volume of both dressed and undressed declined by 12.38% in volume and 4.35% in value. This reduction in the volume of Sawnwood exported was due to a larger extent to the decline in the export of Dressed Lumber (product). On the other hand, Undressed Lumber, increased in export volume by 4.25% in volume and 0.47% in value.

Total Roundwood export for the first half of 2011 fell by 41.34% in volume and to a lesser extent in value by 22.70%. This result was mostly due to a fall in US market demand for Greenheart Piles by 41.28%, reducing from 1,412m³ in 2010 to 829m³ in 2011. In the export of Wallaba Poles as well as Post, declines were also recorded by 35% and 69% in volume respectively.

Exports of Plywood for the first half of 2011 was expectedly lower than 2010, since the Barama Company Limited restarted production in the month of April. Export volume for the first half of the year is 487m³ as compared to 2010 export volume total of 6,538m³.

The export of Shingles recorded a decline in volume by 36.59%, and a corresponding decline in export value by 37.42%.

Table 7: Forestry sector - Export products volume, value and percentage change for January to June 2010 and 2011

PRODUCT		2010 (Jan to June)				2011 (Jan to June)					
		Volume (m3)	Value (US\$)	% Val ¹	% Val ²	Volume (m3)	% Vol change	Value (US\$)	% Val change	% Val ¹	% Val ²
Logs											
Special Category Total		24,312	4,605,481	54.93	19.2	10,630	-56.00	2,184,529	-52.57	30.73	11.33
Class 1		21,500	2,949,839	35.18	12.3	16,052	-25.34	2,025,097	-31.35	28.48	10.50
Class 2		1,187	135,601	1.62	0.6	1,268	6.82	154,528	13.96	2.17	0.80
Class 3		5,283	693,620	8.27	2.9	22,308	322.25	2,745,326	295.80	38.62	14.24
Total Logs		52,282	8,384,541	100.00	35.0	50,256.91	(3.87)	7,109,480	(15.21)	100.00	36.87
Sawnwood											
Total Special Category	Dressed	4,506	3,418,031	67.5	14.30	3,018.48	-33.01	2,389,497	-30.09	51.6	12.39
	Undressed	3,644	2,409,785	43.5	10.10	2942.94	-19.24	2,008,903	-16.64	36.5	10.42
	Total	8,150	5,827,816	55.0	24.30	5,961	-26.85	4,398,400	-24.53	43.4	22.81
Class 1 Sawnwood	Dressed	1,494	1,133,210	22.4	4.70	1,300	-12.99	2,133,609	88.28	46.1	11.1
	Undressed	4,828	2,548,521	46.1	10.60	4,793	-0.73	2,416,132	-5.19	43.9	12.5
	Total	6,322	3,681,731	34.7	15.40	6,093	-3.63	4,549,741	23.58	44.9	23.6
Class 2 Sawnwood	Dressed	16	9,206	0.2	0.00	11	-31.75	6,141	-33.29	0.1	0.0
	Undressed	175	75,180	1.4	0.30	421	140.41	191,191	154.31	3.5	1.0
	Total	191	84,386	0.8	0.40	432	125.99	197,333	133.85	1.9	1.0
Class 3 Sawnwood	Dressed	964	504,197	10.0	2.10	179	-81.45	100,192	-80.13	2.2	0.5
	Undressed	1,020	500,673	9.0	2.10	1,922	88.46	891,866	78.13	16.2	4.6
	Total	1,984	1,004,870	9.5	4.20	2,101	5.90	992,059	-1.27	9.8	5.1
	Dressed	6,980	5,064,644	100.0	21.10	4,508	(25)	4,629,439	(9)	100.0	24.0
	Undressed	9,667	5,534,159	100.0	23.10	10,079	4	5,508,093	(0)	100.0	28.6
Total Sawnwood	Total	16,647	10,598,803	100.0	44.20	14,587	(20.60)	10,137,532	(4.35)	100.0	52.6
Roundwood		2,504	838,232	100.0	3.5	1,470	-41.31	647,929	-22.70	100.0	3.4
Splitwood		1,121	904,435	100.0	3.8	712	-36.52	565,526	-37.47	100.0	2.9
Plywood		6,539	2,581,428	100.0	10.8	487	-92.55	284,372	-88.98	100.0	1.5
Total Timber and Plywood		79,093	23,307,439		97.20	67,512	(14.64)	18,744,839	(19.58)		97.22
Other Value Added Products ³			558,614		2.30			430,650	-22.91		2.23
Other Products ⁴			105,903		0.40			106,176	0.26		0.55
Total Export Value			23,971,956		100.00			19,281,664	(19.57)		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

In this section, the report examines the volume and value of the various Forest Products being exported with emphasis being placed on the % share by the various categories.

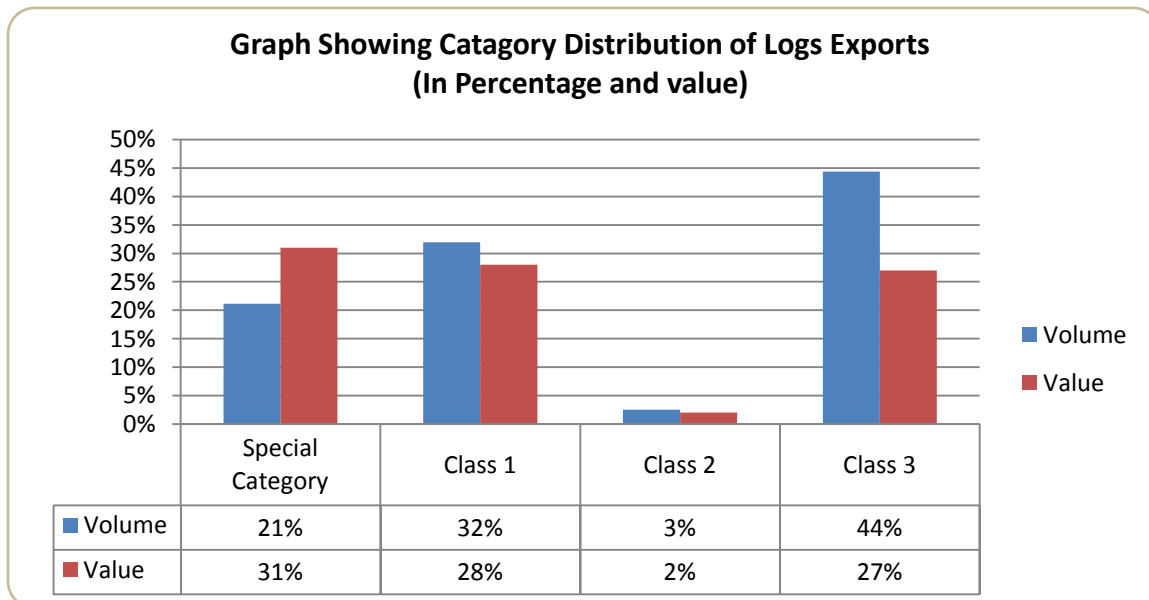
5.1.1 Logs Exports

Total volumes of Logs exported for the first half of 2011 was recorded at 50,256m³, and represented a minor reduction of 3.87%, from the corresponding period of 2010, for which the total volume exported was 52,281m³. There was a decline in total value by 15.21%, where total value gained in 2011 was recorded as US\$7.1M, and total value for the corresponding period of 2010 was US\$8.3M.

However, even though totals log exports have declined, there have been increases in export in the individual classes of logs: Class 2 and Class 3, of the logs product category recorded increases over the review period.

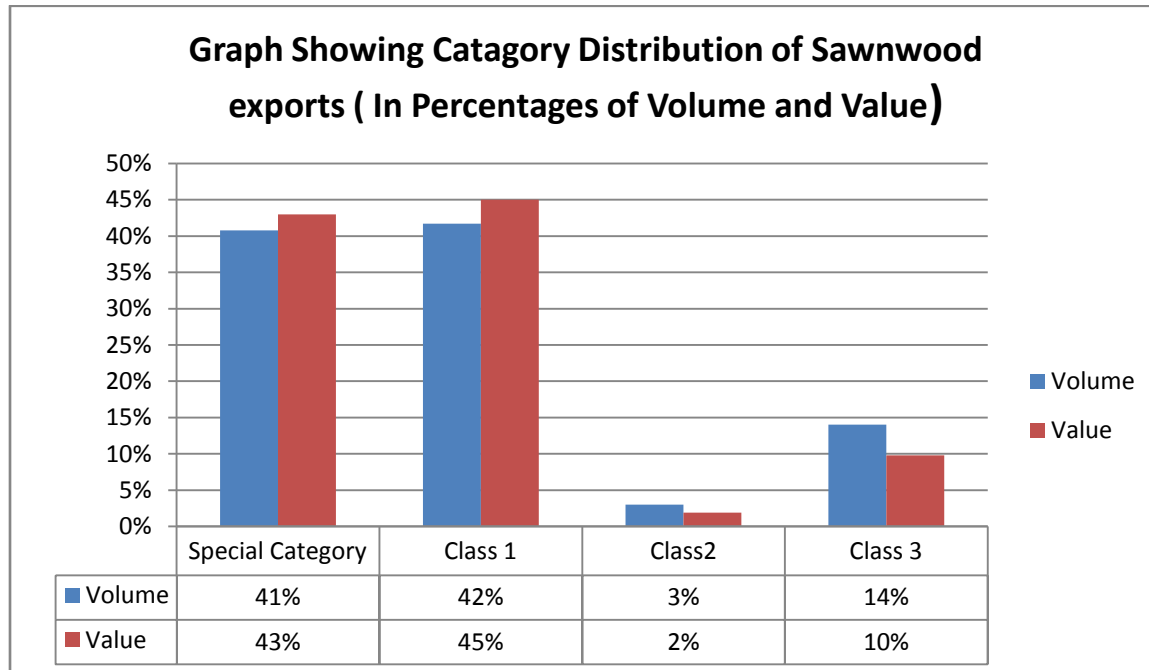
Class 3 Logs have increase in export volume by 322% or 17,025m³ while Class 2 has increased in export volume by 7% or 81m³, netting a total value in US\$2,745,326 and US\$154,528, respectively. As can be seen in the graph below, Special Category Logs exports recorded a decline of 56%

The graph below gives a visual representation of the percentage share of the various Logs categories and their contribution to total log exports.



5.1.2 Sawnwood Export

The Graph below illustrates the distribution of the various categories of Sawnwood exported according to the percentage share of their contribution towards the total volume and value of Sawnwood exported for the period January to June 2011. As the graph illustrates, Special Category and Class 1 Sawnwood contribute the largest percent share of sawn lumber exported and accounted for 41% and 42% of volume respectively.



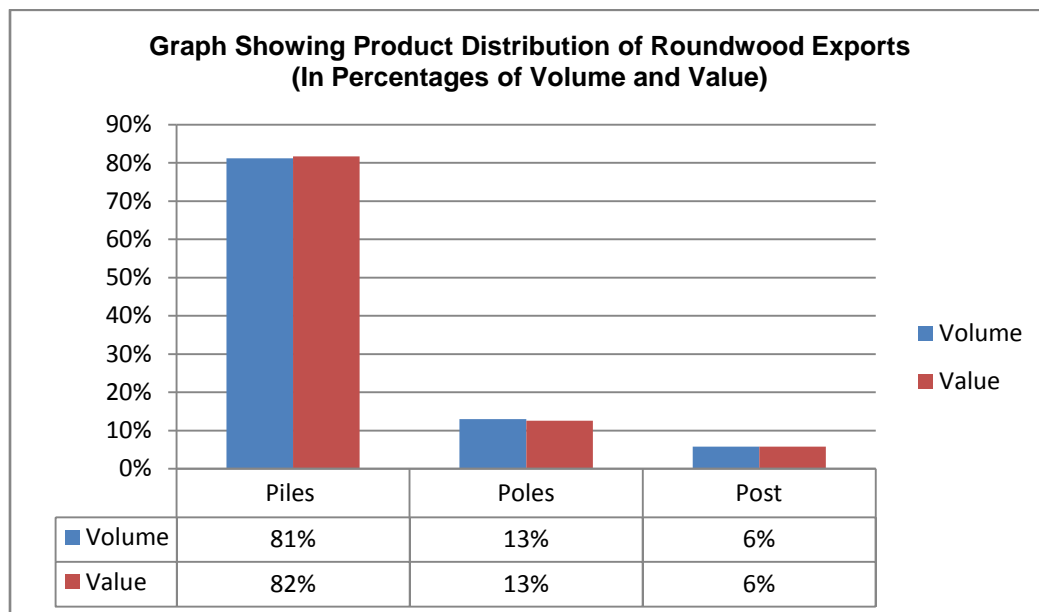
Total Sawnwood exported for the first half of 2011 amounted to 14,586m³. This volume of Sawnwood exported represents a decline by 12.38% when compared to the volume exported in 2010 of the same period. This decline in the volume of Sawnwood exported is as a result decreased production volumes. This level is expected to increase in the second half of 2011.

The Volume of Special Category Lumber exported fell by 26.85% when compared to the volumes exported in 2010. Other categories, Class 2 and Class 3 Lumber recorded increase in volumes exported by 125% and 6% respectively, when compared to the first half of 2010. However, these increases were too low, in terms of volumes to offset the impact of the decline as a result of the Class 1 and the Special Category Species. In terms of percent shares of total lumber exports, Special Category lumber accounts for 43% of total Sawnwood exported while Class 1 Lumber accounts for 45%. Other Classes, Class 2 and Class 3 lumber, makes up for the remaining 2% and 10%, of total Sawnwood volume exported, respectively.

Over the period under review, total value gained from Sawnwood exports recorded a minor decline by 4.35%. However Sawnwood contribution to total export value accounts for 52%, with Special Category accounting for 22.81% and Class 1 Lumber accounting for 23.59%.the other two classes of Sawnwood, Class 2 and Class 3, accounts for 1.02% and 5.14% respectively.

Sawnwood product is further broken down into two main types, namely Dressed and Undressed Lumber. In term of volume, total dressed lumber exported recorded a decline by 35% while the undressed category recorded an increase by 4.25%.

5.1.3 Roundwood Export



The Graph above reflects a visual representation of the percentage share of the various products in the Roundwood category, and their contribution to the overall volume and value of Roundwood exported for the period January to June 2011.

An overall analysis reveals that Roundwood exports fell by 41% in volume and 22% in value when compared to the same period of 2010. Roundwood contributed 3.4% of total export value. Within the Roundwood product type, there are three sub products that were exported over the period under reviewed, namely; Piles, Poles, Post. As, is illustrated in the graph above, Piles contributed the bulk of export volume and value of Roundwood, while smaller volumes and value came from Wallaba Poles and Post. Total volumes of piles exported for the first half of 2011 amounted to 1,193m³ and accounts for 82% of total Roundwood volume.

5.1.4 Splitwood Export

Total Splitwood exported from January to June 2011 recorded a 36.59% decline in export volume and a 37.47% in value. The primary product exported under this type is Shingles. Over the review period, total volume of Shingles exported amounted to 711.57m³ and gained a total value of US\$ 565,526. Splitwood accounts for 2.93% of total export value.

5.1.5 Plywood Export

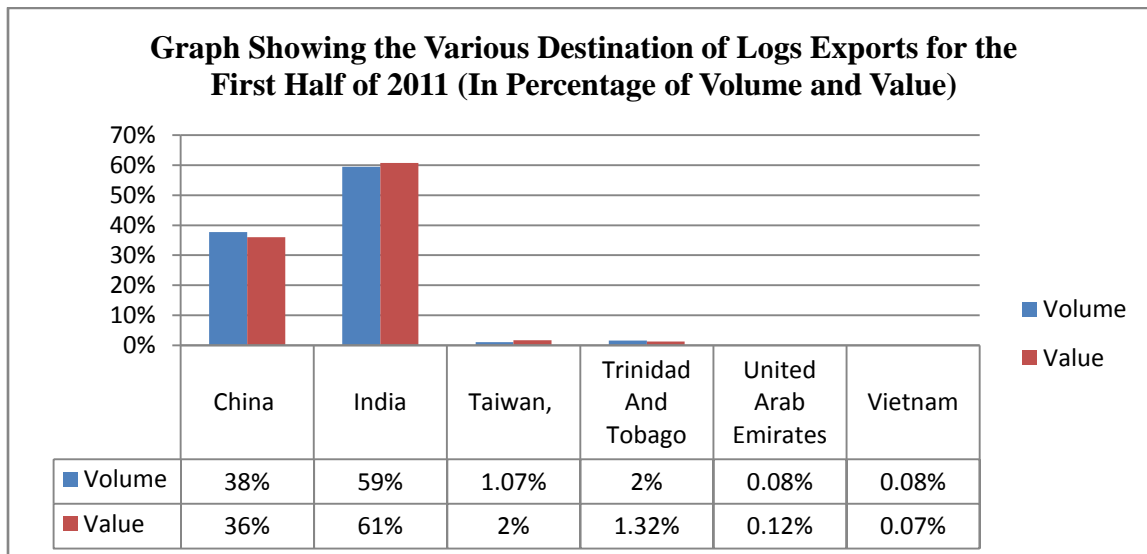
Plywood export for the period was recorded at 711m³ and US\$565,526 and represented a 36.59% drop in volume and a 37.47% decline in value as compared to the first half of 2010. This decline was mainly on account of the temporary closure of the Barama Plymill plant in the latter half of 2010 and which was reopened in April of 2011. Over the months of April, May and June, Plywood production has consistently increased and this is expected to also be reflected in exports in the second half of 2011.

5.1.6 Other Value Added Products

Other value added products are made up of Furniture, Buildings Components, Mouldings, Pre Fabricated House, Fuelwood, Non Timber Forest Products and other products that are made from forest produce. For the first half of 2011, export value for Other Value Added products decrease by 22.91% (from US\$558,614 to US\$430,650M) when compared to that of 2010. However, for the individual products, there were some positive trends recorded. In the products like Craft and Non Timber Forest Products there were increase of 126% and 9% in volume, and an export value increase of 35% and 63% respectively.

5.2 Exports by Destination

5.2.1 Logs by Destination

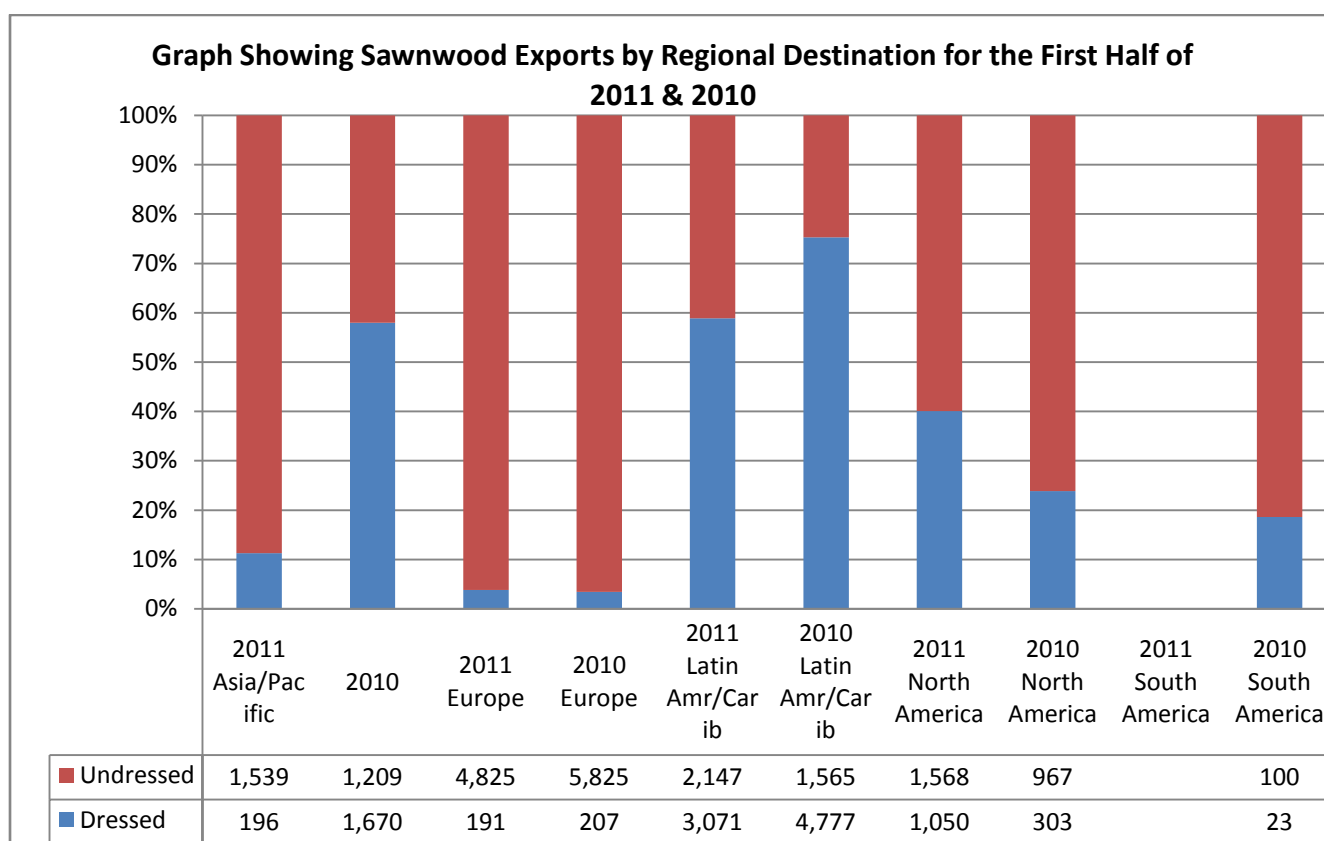


The Graph above outlines the percentage breakdown of Guyana's log export by specific destination for the first half of 2011.

As can be seen, the major markets for Guyana's logs are India and China. Volume amounting to 59% of all log export went to India while 38% went to China. These two countries together accounted for 97% of total Log export volume while the remaining percent was scattered among a few other countries. In terms of total export value, 61% of logs export value came from India while 36% came from China.

Of the total volume of Logs exported, 33,360m³ went to India while 20,642m³ went to China. In terms of category, India consumed mostly Special Category and Class 3 species while China consumed mainly Class 1 species. Total volume of Special Category Logs exported to India amounted to 9,109m³ while 2,205m³ went to China. For Class 1 species, China consumed 16,450m³ while India consumed 14,203m³ of this species.

5.2.2 Sawnwood Exports by Destination



The Latin America/Caribbean market continues to be the main consumer of Guyana's Sawnwood attracting mostly Dressed Lumber. Total volume of Dressed Lumber exported to this region, over the review period totaled 3,071m³; this accounted for 68% of total Dressed Lumber exported in addition to

2,147m³ of the Undressed type. The largest market for Guyana's Sawnwood in the Latin America/Caribbean Region was Barbados consuming approximately 1,901m³ of Lumber which accounts for 13.03% of total Sawnwood exported. Other markets exist across the region, but the more apparent ones are Jamaica 795m³, Trinidad and Tobago 637m³, and Cuba 337m³. In terms of value gained from these markets, there has been an overall decline.

Comparing Export of Sawnwood for the first half of 2011 with that of 2010 in the same period, volume of Sawnwood decreased by 12.35% while value decreased by 4.35. The reduction in volumes came from dressed category while there has been a robust increase in the export of the undressed category. In the case of value, most of the reduction came from the dressed category. In comparing the periods, January to June 2011 against the corresponding period of 2010, Dressed lumber declined by 35.40% in volume and a subsequent reduction in export value by 8.59%, whereas Undressed Lumber increased in export volume by 4.25% and in value by 0.47%.

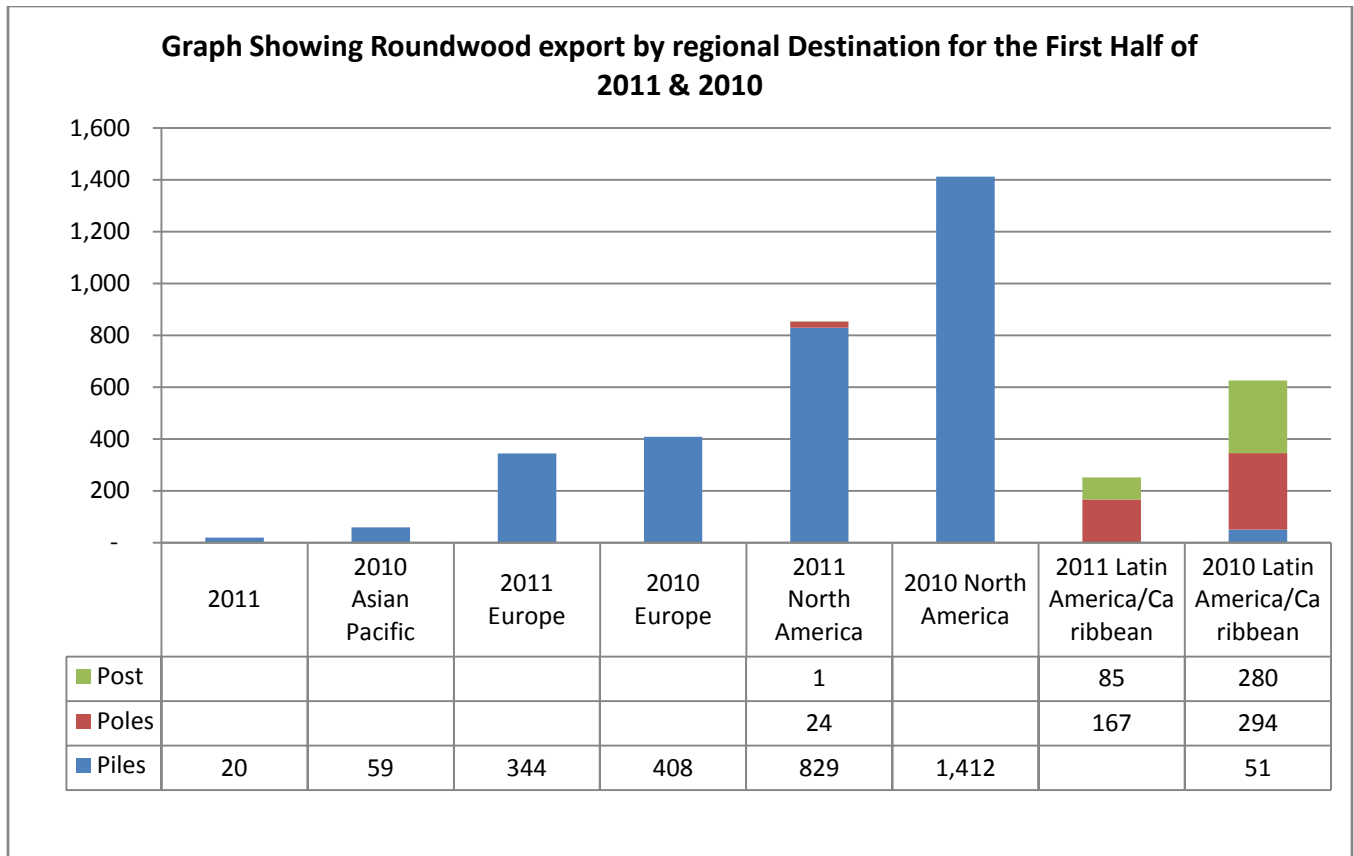
In Europe, total Sawnwood exported amounted to approximately 5,447m³, most of which went to the Netherlands followed by Germany. These two countries consumed 4,640 and 465m³ of Sawn lumber which accounts for 92% of the regions total and is also the single largest destination for this product. The Netherlands accounts for 28% of total Sawnwood exports volume and consumed mainly the Undressed Lumber category. Over the review period total export gained from this destination amounts of US\$2.3M. Other destinations for Sawnwood in Europe were Belgium, France, Sweden, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. 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 2,046m³ for the period January to June 2011. The main destination for Sawnwood was China consuming 1,246m³ of Sawn lumber. Sawnwood exports to China accounts for 61% of total export volume to the region. The other destinations namely: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia accounted for the remaining volume.

Sawnwood export to the North American region went primarily to the United States amounted to 3,152m³ of Sawn lumber. Over the review period January to June 2011, export accounting for 99% of the region's total. This volume accounts for approximately US\$3.5M.

The South American Region was the smallest importer of Sawnwood products. These markets were mainly Venezuela, Suriname and French Guiana.

5.2.3 Roundwood Export by Destination



The Graph above provides a visual comparison between the first half of 2011 and 2010 for Roundwood export across the various regions.

For the period under review total January to June 2011, total Roundwood exported amounted to 1,470m³, of this amount, 854m³ was exported to the United States. The majority of Roundwood exported to this destination came from timber Piles accounting for 52% of all Roundwood products exported. Other export destinations for Guyana's Roundwood were found to be Europe and the Latin American regions accounting for the remaining 48% of total export.

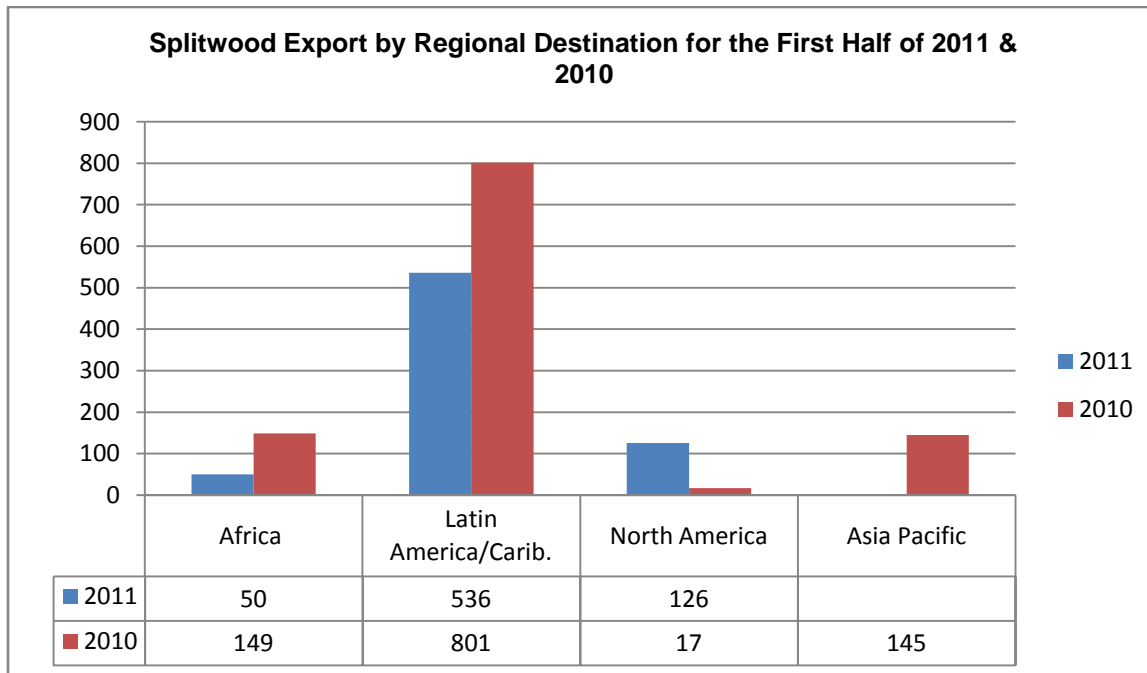
Markets in Europe consumed approximately 344m³ while the Latin American destinations consumed 252m³. The main products exported to Europe were Piles while the main product exported to the Latin American regions were Posts.

5.2.4 Splitwood Export by Destination

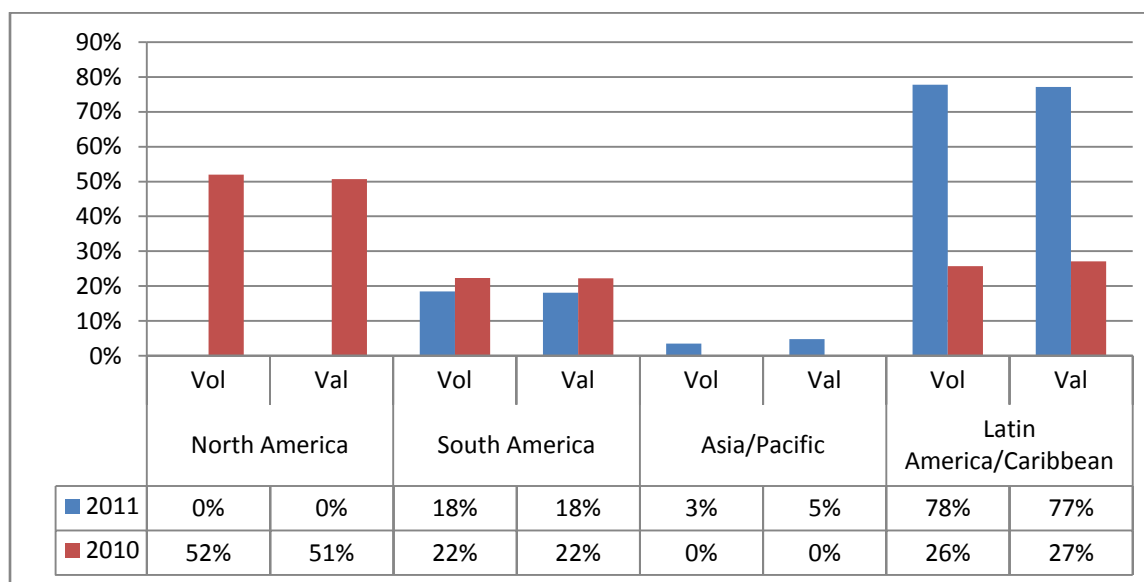
For the period January to June 2011, total volume of Splitwood exported amounted to 711m³, all being Shingles. Of the total Shingles exported, 536m³ went to the Latin American/Caribbean region, accounting for the bulk of total Shingles exported.

The remaining two regions were North America and Africa; with the primary market in North America being the United States and the Primary market in Africa being Mauritius. Shingles export for the period January to June 2011 experienced a decline in volume when compared to the same corresponding period of January to June 2011, from 1122m³ in 2010 to 711m³ in 2011, a reduction by 36%. The single largest destination for Wallaba Shingles is the United States consuming 126m³.

The graph below represents total export of Splitwood for the period January to June 2011



5.2.5 Plywood Export



The Graph above compares export of plywood to the various regions for the first half of 2011 and 2010 in volume and value as a percentage share.

Latin America and the Caribbean are seen as the largest importer of Guyana's Plywood. This market has been fairly stable as a major export of Guyana's Plywood for most of 2011. For the first half of 2011, 77% of Plywood volume was exported to Latin America/Caribbean and netted a 77% in value.

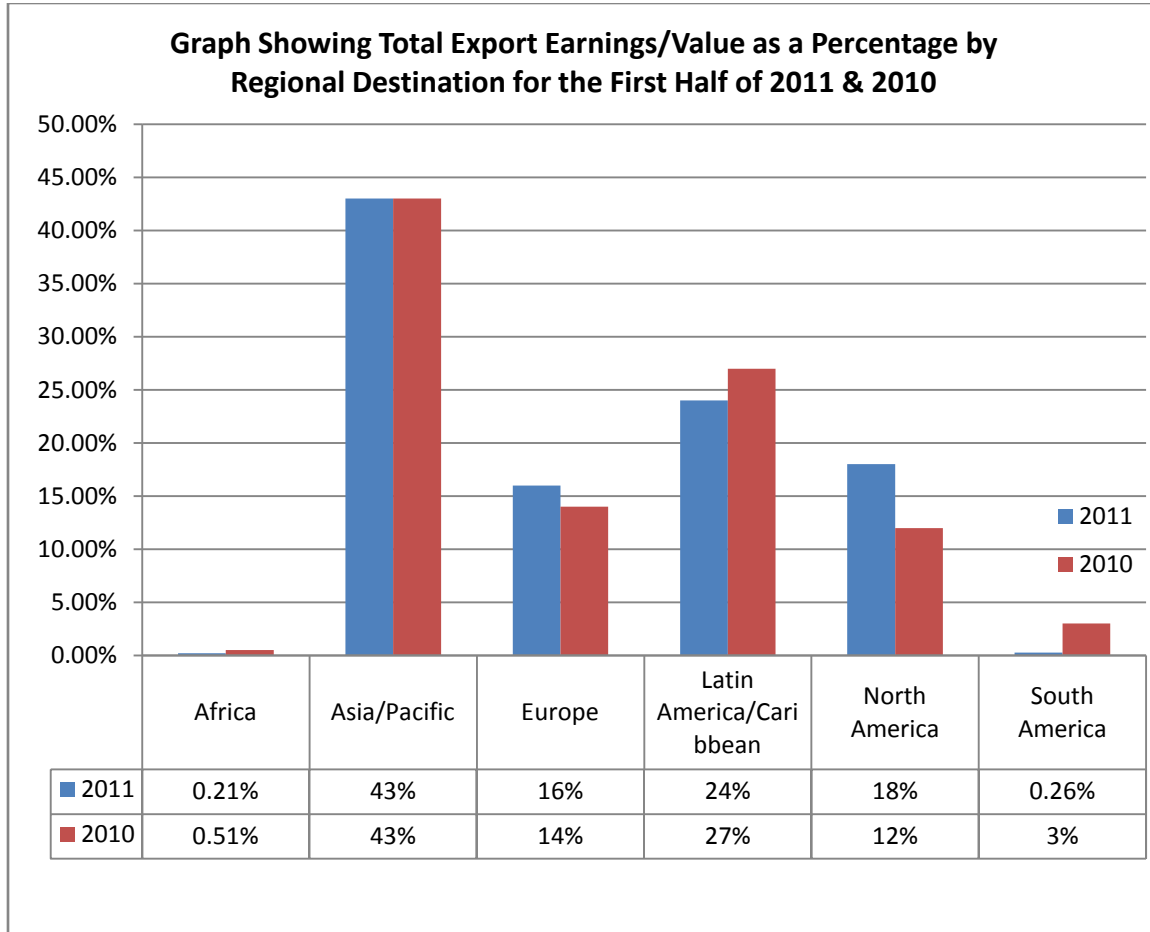
The remainder of Plywood export went to South America and the Asia/ Pacific region accounting for 18% and 3% respectively in volume and 18% and 5% respectively in value.

5.3 Forest Sector Export Earnings by Destination

The Main market for timber products in the first half of 2011 exist in the Asia/Pacific region. Over the review period, 43% of total export earnings came from the Asia/Pacific region, while 24% was from markets found in the Latin America/ Caribbean region. Other main markets were found in Europe (16%) and North America (17%), while smaller amounts came from the markets in South America (0.3%) and Africa (0.2) respectively.

Total export earnings for the first half of 2011 recorded a decrease by 19.57% when compared to value earned in 2010 of the same period. This further represents a decrease from US\$23.97M in 2010 to

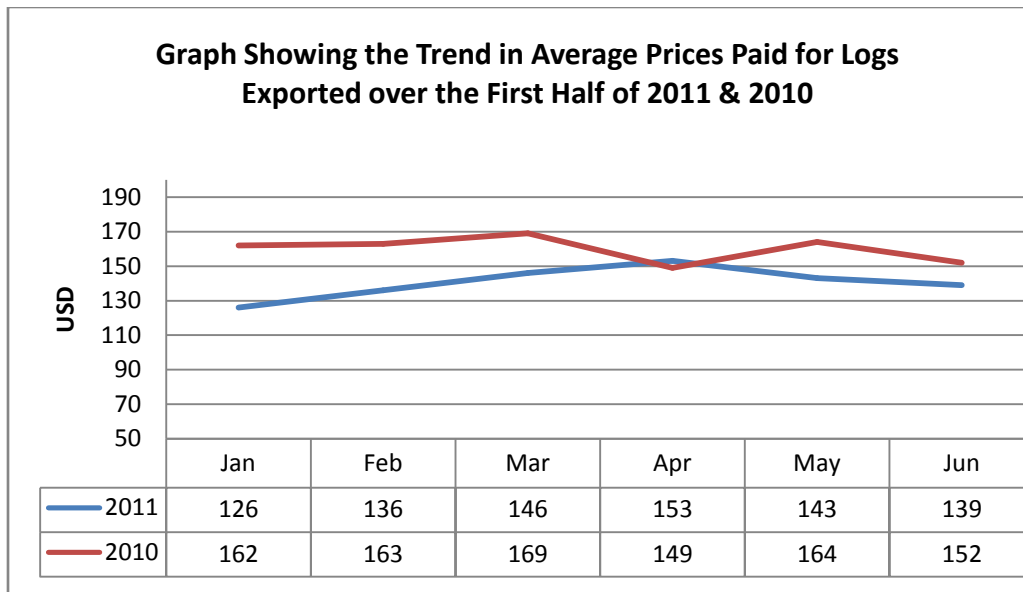
US\$19.28M in 2011. Earnings from Asia/Pacific region amounted to US\$8.2M while earnings from the Latin America/Caribbean amounted to US\$4.6M.



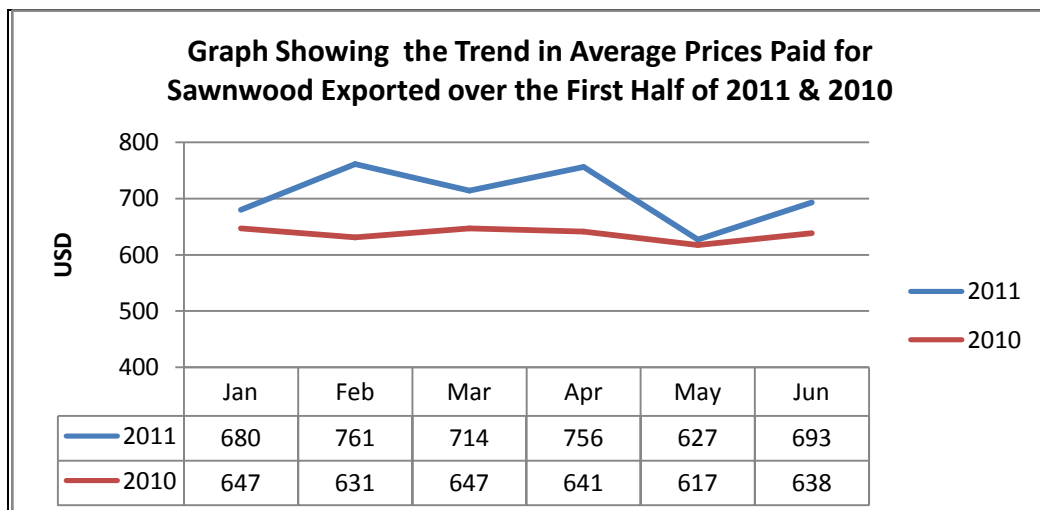
5.4 Export Prices

Prices paid for Timber Products exported vary based on products, Species, Product Quality, Destination etc. The graphs below depict the movements of the monthly average price for Logs, Lumber and Plywood for the first half of 2011 and 2010.

Trend lines indicates that the average prices paid for logs exported from Guyana are generally lower than the 2010 comparative period in all months, except for the case of April when 2010 prices peaked to give the 2011 peak prices.



In the case for Sawnwood, the average price for this product remained higher throughout the review period January to July 2011 than that of the corresponding period of 2010.



The table below summarizes average export prices for the first half of 2010 and 2011. It also gives the percentage change of 2011 half year prices over 2010 half year prices.

Table: Average Prices USD (FOB) for Timber & Plywood – Export Markets – first half of 2011 and 2010

Product	Half Year 2010 US\$ FOB	Half Year 2011 US\$ FOB	% Change over 2010
Logs	160	141	(12%)
Sawnwood	636	695	9%
Dressed	725	1,027	41%
Undressed	573	547	(5%)
Roundwood	335	441	32%
Splitwood	806	795	(1%)
Fuelwood	25	26	4%
Plywood	395	584	47%

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

**Row indicates combined averages for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

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

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3. Guyana Forestry Commission, Forest Sector Information Report, Half –Year Review 2010
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6. Ministry of Finance, Half Year 2011 Review.
7. UNCTAD: World Investment Report 2011, Investing in a Low-Carbon Economy
8. World Investment Report 2011 Non-Equity Modes of International Production and Development

Other Resources:

1. Guyana Forestry Commission Export Database
2. Guyana Forestry Commission Export Database

Appendix

Appendix 1 – Production Summary Table (January – June 2010/2011)

PRODUCT	Jan -June 2010		Jan-June 2011		% Change Over	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Jan -June 2010	
	m ³	US\$	m ³	US\$	% Vol	% Val
Logs	52,280.77	8,384,540.90	50,256.91	7,109,480.79	(3.87)	(15.21)
Sawnwood	16,646.35	10,598,801.87	14,586.00	10,137,532.16	(12.38)	(4.35)
<i>Dressed</i>	6,979.65	5,064,643.63	4,508.74	4,629,439	(35.40)	(8.59)
<i>Undressed</i>	9,666.70	5,534,158.24	10,078.61	5,508,093	4.26	(0.47)
Roundwood	2,505.09	838,231.62	1,469.50	647,928.62	(41.34)	(22.70)
Greenheart Piles	1,915.09	651,344.11	1,193.17	529,283	(37.70)	(18.74)
Kakaralli Piles	15.50	3,931.25	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
Other Piles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poles	294.23	133,018.13	190.92	81,480	(35.11)	(38.75)
Posts	280.27	49,938.13	85.41	37,166	(69.52)	(25.58)
Spars	-	-	-	-	-	-
Splitwood	1,122.19	904,435.94	711.57	565,526.00	(36.59)	(37.47)
Paling Staves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles	1,122.19	904,435.94	711.57	565,526	(36.59)	(37.47)
Plywood	6,538.57	2,581,428.98	487.06	284,372	(92.55)	(88.98)
Veneer				-	-	-
TOTAL TIMBER & PLYWOOD	79,092.96	23,307,439.31	67,487.98	18,744,840.04	(14.67)	(19.58)
Furniture (pcs)	1,596.00	165,572.35	2,781.00	227,717.00	74.25	37.53
Indoor Furniture	107.00	16,484.35	73	5,657	(31.78)	(65.68)
Outdoor/Garden Furniture	1,489.00	149,088.00	2,708	222,060	81.87	48.95
Building Componentry (pcs)	-	272,924.92		157,675.00	-	(42.23)
Doors	1,899.00	252,708.41	1,435	142,642	(24.43)	(43.55)
Door Components	101.00	2,520.54	142	1,910	40.59	(24.24)
Windows	96.00	8,747.04	90	9,897	(6.25)	13.14
Other Builder's Joinery (pcs)	731.00	7,667.48	22	953	(96.99)	(87.57)
(m ³)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rails (pcs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(m ³)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spindles (pcs)	586.00	1,281.45	642	2,274	9.56	77.48
Mouldings (m)	65,806.60	120,117.02	23,934	45,258	(63.63)	(62.32)
Pre-Fabricated Houses (pcs)	-	-		-	-	-
OTHER (than Plywood) VALUE ADDED	-	558,614.29		430,650.00		(22.91)
Fuelwood (m ³)	3,666.28	92,176.05	3,541.94	93,488.98	(3.39)	1.42
Charcoal	3,666.28	92,176.05	3,542	93,489	(3.39)	1.42
Firewood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (pcs)	4,169.00	5,884.99	7,518	9,751.76	80.33	65.71
Wooden Ornaments & Utensils	1,890.00	2,443.74	2,362	5,108	24.97	109.00
Craft	2,279.00	3,441.25	5,156	4,644	126.24	34.96
Non - Timber Forest Products (pcs)	1,069.00	7,841.05	1,163	2,935	8.79	(62.57)
OTHER PRODUCTS	-	105,902.09		106,175.65		0.26
TOTAL EXPORT VALUE	-	23,971,955.69		19,281,665.77		(19.57)

Annex 2 – Export by Destination Summary (January to June 2010/2011)

Product	Region		2010	2011	% Change
Logs	Logs	Asia/Pacific	8,335,168	7,015,295	(15.83)
		Latin America/Caribbean		94,186	100
		South America	49,373		(100.00)
Total Logs			8,384,541	7,109,481	(15.21)
Sawnwood	Dressed	Asia/Pacific	1,005,026	131,906	(86.88)
		Europe	173,285	197,679	14.08
		Latin America/Caribbean	3,536,133	2,359,747	(33.27)
		North America	332,275	1,940,107	483.89
		South America	17,924		(100.00)
	Undressed	Asia/Pacific	838,410	1,035,681	23.53
		Europe	3,053,445	2,508,710	(17.84)
		Latin America/Caribbean	900,952	1,070,211	18.79
		North America	677,445	893,490	31.89
		South America	63,905		(100.00)
Sawnwood Total			10,598,802	10,137,532	(4.35)
Roundwood	Piles	Asia/Pacific	20,982	8,856	(57.79)
		Europe	118,311	125,600	6.16
		Latin America/Caribbean	13,292		100
		North America	502,691	394,827	(21.46)
	Poles	Latin America/Caribbean	133,018	67,375	(49.35)
		North America		14,105	100
	Post	Latin America/Caribbean	49,938	36,330	(27.25)
	North America		836	100	
Roundwood Total			838,232	647,929	(22.70)
Splitwood	Shingles	Africa	122,900	42,000	(65.83)
		Asia/Pacific	118,800		(100.00)
		Europe	36		(100.00)
		Latin America/Caribbean	638,400	417,576	(34.59)
		North America	24,300	105,950	336.01
Splitwood Total			904,436	565,526	(37.47)
Plywood	Plywood	Asia/Pacific		13,583	100
		Latin America/Caribbean	699,276	219,319	(68.64)
		North America	1,309,543		100
		South America	572,610	51,471	(91.01)
Plywood Total			2,581,429	284,372	(88.98)
Grand Total			23,307,439	18,744,840	(19.58)

Annex 3		Domestic Prices Summary Table											
Product	Species	Berbice			Demerara			Essequibo			County Average		
		Min of unit Price	Max of Unit Price	Average of Unit Price	Min of unit Price	Max of Unit Price	Average of Unit Price	Min of unit Price	Max of Unit Price	Average of Unit Price	Min of unit Price	Max of Unit Price	Average of Unit Price
Dressed	Purpleheart	110,240	120,840	115,540	112,360	122,960	117,660	116,600	128,472	122,536	113,067	124,091	118,579
	Greenheart	101,760	122,960	112,360	93,280	115,752	104,516	113,632	115,752	114,692	102,891	118,155	110,523
	Wamara	80,560	10,032	45,296	72,080	80,560	76,320	63,600	76,320	69,960	72,080	55,637	63,859
	Shibadan	63,600	65,720	64,660	86,920	91,160	89,040	63,600	76,320	69,960	71,373	77,733	74,553
	Simarupa	62,752	62,752	62,752	59,360	82,680	71,020	63,600	72,080	67,840	61,904	72,504	67,204
	Crabwood	-	-	-	67,840	72,080	69,960	-	-	-	67,840	72,080	69,960
	Kabukalli	66,992	84,800	75,896	76,320	84,800	80,560	89,040	91,160	90,100	77,451	86,920	82,185
	Darina	60,632	63,600	62,116	54,272	63,600	58,936	67,840	72,080	69,960	60,915	66,427	63,671
	Kereti	67,840	67,840	67,840	76,320	84,800	80,560	58,512	75,472	66,992	67,557	76,037	71,797
	Tauroniro	65,720	69,960	67,840	69,960	76,320	73,140	67,720	76,320	72,020	67,800	74,200	71,000
	Hubaballi	67,840	76,712	72,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,840	76,712	72,276
	Burada	74,200	78,440	76,320	59,360	67,840	63,600	51,152	55,120	53,136	61,571	67,133	64,352
	Muniridan	58,300	60,420	59,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,300	60,420	59,360
	Iteballi	62,752	66,992	64,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,752	66,992	64,872
	Mora	64,872	74,200	69,536	91,160	91,160	91,160	55,120	60,632	57,876	70,384	75,331	72,857
	Tatabu	78,440	80,560	79,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,440	80,560	79,500
	Locust	58,512	68,688	63,600	93,280	106,000	99,640	-	-	-	75,896	87,344	81,620
Others	63,600	81,832	72,716	89,040	91,160	90,100	48,760	50,880	49,820	67,133	74,624	70,879	
Undressed	Purpleheart	-	-	-	106,000	118,720	112,360	-	-	-	106,000	118,720	112,360
	Greenheart	-	-	-	108,120	114,480	111,300	99,640	106,000	102,820	103,880	110,240	107,060
	Wamara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shibadan	59,360	67,840	63,600	52,152	54,272	53,212	-	-	-	55,756	61,056	58,406
	Simarupa	55,120	62,752	58,936	59,360	62,752	61,056	-	-	-	57,240	62,752	59,996
	Crabwood	-	-	-	63,600	67,840	65,720	65,720	89,040	77,380	65,720	89,040	77,380
	Kabukalli	66,992	69,960	68,476	72,080	81,832	76,956	86,920	93,280	90,100	75,331	81,691	78,511
	Darina	65,720	69,960	67,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,720	69,960	67,840
	Kereti	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,760	65,720	57,240	48,760	65,720	57,240
	Tauroniro	58,088	63,328	60,708	61,480	63,600	62,540	-	-	0	59,784	63,464	61,624
	Burada	65,720	69,960	67,840	-	-	-	59,360	63,600	61,480	62,540	66,780	64,660
	Mora	53,000	59,360	56,180	50,880	59,360	55,120	50,032	64,448	57,240	51,304	61,056	56,180
	Muniridan	46,640	50,880	48,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,640	50,880	48,760
Others	52,152	53,000	52,576	43,672	48,760	46,216	36,464	50,880	43,672	44,096	50,880	47,488	

Annex 4: 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>Tratinickia 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 feloes, croquet mallets.
	Morabukea	<i>Mora gonggripii</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.