

# FOREST SECTOR INFORMATION REPORT

**Half - Year Review**

**(January to June)  
2008**



**GUYANA FORESTRY COMMISSION**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

## METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

To Convert	From	Into m <sup>3</sup> multiply by
Logs	Hoppus cft	0.036
	Cft	0.0283
Mill sawn lumber	Board ft / Board Measure	0.002358
Chainsawn Lumber	Board ft / Board Measure	0.002358
Piles	Linear ft	0.02
Poles	Linear ft	0.0067
Posts	Linear ft	0.0057
Paling Staves	Pieces	0.00236
Vat Staves	Pieces	0.001132
Shingles	Pieces	0.000566
Spars	Linear ft	0.000283
Charcoal	Lbs	0.0034
Firewood	Cords	2.83

### EXCHANGE RATE

US\$ 1 = G\$ 200

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on the Forestry Sector in Guyana for the first half of 2008. Production and export of various forest products based on Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) data are assessed in comparison with the previous year first half performance. Additionally, the report compares summary averages of domestic and export prices and sector employment levels.

Allocation of State Forest lands among industry operators (with areas classified according to GFC designated use/size categories) as at June 30, 2008 compared to June 30, 2007, are included. The Forest Sector's contribution (as traditionally measured in official national statistics) to Guyana's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the past ten (10) years is also featured

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

In the core report, Production data compares the volumes of various forest products by product categories 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

Global economic growth in recent years had been robust and is at their highest levels since the 1970's, with 4.9% growth posted in 2007. However, projections for global growth are expected to diminish to 3.7% and 3.8% in 2008 and 2009 respectively due to persistent global imbalances combined with rising oil and food prices. International demand for tropical timber remains strong. However, a weakening US dollar led to a reduction of profits for many suppliers and has caused a slow down of expansion of the forestry sector in some countries.

Domestically, the Guyanese economy is expected to grow at 4.8% this year, with the forest sector's projected contribution to GDP increasing by 2.84% from G\$211M to G\$217M in 2008.<sup>1</sup>

There was a noted change in trend for the forest sector, in the first half 2008, when compared to the corresponding period in 2007. The main destination in terms of revenue earnings, for Guyana's wood products changed from the Asia/Pacific Region to the Latin American and Caribbean Region which now account for US\$8.38M and US\$8.84M respectively in the first half of 2008. The Export product mix also saw a shift in trend with the largest revenue earner being Undressed Sawnwood instead of logs which was the leading product in revenue in 2007, and the largest increase in revenue being attributed to Dressed Sawnwood which increased significantly over both volume and value of 2007 corresponding period.

Primary Timber production fell 22.76% from 204,722m<sup>3</sup> to 158,126m<sup>3</sup> with reduced volumes obtained for Logs, (by 25.01% from 159,675m<sup>3</sup> to 119,739m<sup>3</sup>), Sawnwood (Chainsawn Lumber) which decreased 22.36% from 36,555m<sup>3</sup> to 28,380m<sup>3</sup> and Splitwood which reduced by 44.21%, from 505 m<sup>3</sup> to 282m<sup>3</sup>. However, there were some improvements in Roundwood by 21.76% from 7,988 m<sup>3</sup> to 9,726m<sup>3</sup>.

As traditional, the main producing region for logs was Essequibo. Demerara led in Lumber, Roundwood, Splitwood and Fuelwood. Greenheart continued to be the most harvested species, followed by Baromalli, Purpleheart, Wallaba, Kabukalli, and Wamara. Among Value-Added items, Plywood production declined by 67%, from 22,046m<sup>3</sup> to 7,275m<sup>3</sup>. Barama attributes this drop to the late start of harvesting and a short supply of logs during the half. The drop in plywood brings the total decline in Timber and Plywood to 27.06% from 226,768m<sup>3</sup> to 165,401m<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Budget Speech, 2008. Page 53, Appendix 2.



For other forest products, Fuelwood volume increased (Charcoal), while for the main non-timber item, Manicole Palm, 2008 production was 14.28% less than production in 2007.

Export revenue for the first half totalled US\$24.98 M, decreasing 13.9% from the previous year's first half revenue of US\$29.01M. Revenue from log exports decreased 43.8% (from US\$9.56M to US\$5.37 M), while volume decreased by 47% (from 70,608 m<sup>3</sup> to 37,405 m<sup>3</sup>). Logs yielded 21.5% of total export revenue, with China, India and Vietnam being the dominant markets.

Sawnwood exports increased in both volume (up 13.5% from 20,606m<sup>3</sup> to 23,382m<sup>3</sup>) and revenues (by 20.7% from US\$9.97M to US\$12.03M). The majority Sawnwood exports went to the Latin America/Caribbean region, Barbados providing the lead market. The second highest destination country was China in Asia/Pacific.

Plywood totals were revenues of US\$3.06M and volume of 7,735m<sup>3</sup>, with revenue decreasing 34.6% (from US\$4.68M) and volume by 41.2% (from 13,154 m<sup>3</sup>) as prices improved. The product's share of total export revenue reduced, from 16.1% to 12.3%.

For other timber, export value of Roundwood increased by 5.6% and for Splitwood by 76.5%. Overall, export volume of Timber & Plywood decreased 32% (from 111,484m<sup>3</sup> to 75,834m<sup>3</sup>) and revenue reduced by a significantly lower 12.2% (from US\$25.99M to US\$22.81M). For other (than Plywood) value added items (Secondary Processed Wood Products) export revenue reduced 29.3% from US\$2.88 M to US\$2.03M.

## **3 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **3.1 The International Economy**

#### **3.1.1 Economic Growth**

The strong economic growth in the global economy over the past three years now appears to be at an end. Global imbalances and poor performance in some economies has led the IMF and World Bank to revise their projections for economic growth downwards to 3.7% for 2008 down from 4.9% in 2007.<sup>1</sup>

The current projection for modest growth is contingent on continued strong growth in emerging economies such as India and China. However, rising prices and continued inflationary risk in these economies may lead to policy initiative aimed at halting inflation but which may consequently slow growth rate for these countries and thus reducing global economic growth below the aforementioned level.

Rapid expansion will persist, but at a somewhat lower rate, for Asia, at 8.2% (following 9.7% in 2007). Projection for Russia is 6.8%, the Euro Area, 1.4% (including Germany 1.4%), 1.6% in the UK, 1.4% for Japan, 1.3% for Canada, 6.3% in Africa, 4.4% in Central and Eastern Europe, 6.1% in the Middle East, and in Latin America, 4.4%.

For the US economy, growth is projected to be 0.5% in 2008, a slowdown from the 2.9% and 2.2% experienced in 2006 and 2007, respectively. The US housing sector continues to decline in the wake of the mid-2007 crash of its sub-prime mortgage market, the effects of which has reverberated globally, affecting banks that invested in the sub-prime market. This “bursting of the housing bubble” has led to a wider contraction in US domestic demand and served to deepen the depreciation of the US dollar against other major currencies.

#### **3.1.2 Flows to Developing countries**

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to developing countries increased by 16% in 2007 to reach US\$438.4 billion on estimate. However, UNCTAD warns that the overall level of FDI activity in 2008 remains uncertain since, global external imbalances, sharp exchange rate fluctuations, rising interest rates, and increasing inflationary pressures, as well as high and volatile commodity prices, pose risks that may have a chilling effect on global FDI flows<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD Investment Brief, Number 1 2008

### **3.1.3 International Trade**

World trade growth slid to 5.5% last year from 8.5% in 2006 and may grow even more slowly in 2008 — at about 4.5% — as sharp economic deceleration in key developed countries is only partly offset by continuing strong growth in emerging economies, according to World Trade Organization economists. They also cautioned that their preliminary assessment of 2007 trade figures and forecast for this year have been unusually difficult to gauge due to the uncertainty caused by sharp market fluctuation<sup>3</sup>.

Non-oil commodity prices have continued their increases based on the robust global demands, but have also become more volatile. Price increases of recent years is due in great part to rising prices for Metal which are likely to remain high in the outlook and may also reach a plateau in 2008. World market prices for many food crops have also risen significantly (Wheat & Maize) which are in part driven by an increased from the biofuels industry.

The average price of oil in 2007 was US\$ 69.08 per barrel according to OPEC Basket Price. This was a 13.1% increase over 2006. For 2008, oil prices were projected to increase to US\$101.34. However, oil prices have increased steadily for 2008 with the first half average rising to US\$105.15 per barrel and peaking in June at US\$128.33 per barrel. These rising oil prices continue to bring inflationary pressures on the world economy and it is expected that this will continue for sometime owing to the declining value of the US dollar and higher risks to the Middle East oil supply particularly from Iran and Iraq.

Trade discussions in the Doha Round picked up towards the end of 2007. However, the position of the major parties has remained largely unchanged despite intense diplomatic activities from their previous discussion in February 2007. With focus on the agriculture and non-agriculture market access, the prospects for rapid conclusion of the Doha Trade Round still remain gloomy.

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<sup>3</sup> WTO: 2008 Press Releases; World Trade 2007, Prospects for 2008

### **3.2 International Forestry Environment**

In the first half 2008 the international market for Tropical Timbers was still feeling the effects of the US housing crisis, which has significantly impacted the US housing market in 2007 and may have a continued impact in 2008.

At the beginning of the year it was forecasted that export to Europe would decline by as much as 25% as compared to corresponding period 2007. The year started with lower demands from Europe which was partly from the effects of the financial problems faced by the property markets in the US.

Many producing countries (West Africa, Myanmar, Indonesia) already suffering from the effects of the crisis in the US, are further plagued by the inclement rainy weather, higher domestic log prices, increase in freight costs and delays in shipping.

However, in West Africa prices for Sawn lumber remain firm for selected species. Some 18 premium species made substantial gains in price and are expected to remain stable throughout the half.

In Malaysia it was found that 80% of the country's exports were accounted for by household furniture. Prices of Malaysian timber remain steady while the plywood industry faces some issues with regards to price cuts, since the Japanese construction industry was not recovering and high fuel costs remained a concern. However, some reverse in the demand is expected with the reconstruction projects going on in China (damage from Winter Storm).

It is expected that exports from Europe Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries would increase some 12% in 2008. Manufacturers of plywood in Indonesia are also anticipating increases in plywood exports primarily to the Middle East countries, especially the UAE.

### **3.2.1 International Tropical Timber Market Summary**

During the review period, prices for logs and sawn lumber in West Africa remain unchanged as a consequence of moderate demand from India and China and a somewhat relaxed demand from Europe. This moderate demand subsequently changed to a slack demand, more significantly for China, and resulted in the lay off of some workers and a drop in production levels

In Malaysia, prices in the timber market fell as a result of the weak real estate and construction industry, while heavy rainfall have limited log extraction and production. This may result in problems for major importers such as Japan and where plywood is expected to be short by mid 2008.

As prices for timber declines in the earlier part of the half, it is anticipated that the increasing oil prices would exert upward pressure on the Indonesian currency in the foreign exchange market and would ultimately cause the effects to change. In recent news, Indonesia announced their plans to establish new trade centres in eleven countries so as to strengthen the country's international market presence.

In Myanmar and Papua New Guinea, while log demands increased as well as corresponding prices, markets continued to show resilience to changes, as the country struggles to recover from the recent cyclone (Cyclone Nargis).

While plywood imports were struggling to recover from the weak demands, continued low prices and persistent instability of the housing starts in the earlier part of the year, Japan was positive about the timber sector's prospect for 2008 and expected imports trends to reverse with the recovery of housing starts and demands will pick up. However, prices for hardwood plywood and plywood logs and escalated due to recent shortage of South sea logs.

In China, losses resulting from recent blizzards and icy conditions were initial stage of accountability. However, many expect the harsh winter conditions to have a continued impact on the demand and supply of China's wood products and may result in shortages of forest resources.

Timber traders in the UK are of the opinion that 2008 would be a challenging year for trade. Despite the slow start in the earlier parts of the first half, they still remain optimistic but cautious about timber trade in 2008.

### **3.2.1.1 Latin America & Caribbean**

Earlier in the half, Brazil saw the implementation of a new policy on managing forest at federal and state levels. This provided an abundance of opportunity for Brazilian stakeholders in 2008, especially small and medium-scale enterprise. However, conflicts over legal assessment in logging areas have resulted in tension, where loggers are contending that the delay in approval in forest management plans has caused logging activities to be perceived as illegal. With continued efforts to reduce deforestation in Brazil, it is expected that some manufacturers would be affected by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) illegal logging investigation.

While abundant opportunities exist for investors, the falling dollar was a prime concern for Peruvian timber exporters, who were cautious of an impending crisis in the sector. In the later parts of the half, Peru gazetted a new law that provides new requirements for sustainable forest management in the country.

### **3.2.2 Market Outlook for Guyana's Timber Exports**

In the UK, a recent hardwood market report suggests that, while 2007 was seen as a year when timber supply issues came to the fore, demand side factors might well be dominant in 2008. This was the result of economic uncertainty in Europe, which had led to a more cautious approach towards purchasing hardwood. However, one of the UK's largest importers of hardwood suggested that, based on recent trends in the market, the future of UK's hardwoods would see less selling of sawn hardwood in packs and more emphasis on specialised products components.

While a mixed market exists for engineered wood flooring from species such as beech and maple, which have seen heavy price discounting in recent months, European manufacturers are forcing higher prices for higher grade products, particularly those made from white oak and tropical hardwood (longstrip and plankstrip).

The escalating concerns over the illegal logging, which is perceived by European governments to be the primary source of deforestation and therefore a contributory factor to carbon emissions and climate change in recent years, have led European governments to become heavily engaged in the business of developing an environmental timber procurement policy. Further, with the development of such a policy, through the commitment from the European governments to the EC's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, it is expected that tropical timber supplying countries on Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) will help tackle illegal logging.

However, under the terms of VPA's, it stipulates that all wood imported into the EU from partner countries would be subject to strict legality licensing requirements. A number of EU countries have already developed such a policy, which includes; UK, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and Austria, while other southern European countries have indicated their intent to work towards such a policy in the future<sup>4</sup>. However, the effects of procurement with the implementation of such a policy may vary from country to country.

Log exports to the Asian Markets are steady, with prices increasing significantly from 2007. The market outlook for Sawnwood in the Caribbean, especially Barbados remains strong and is hoped to improve in the coming half year with tropical hardwoods for use in construction and outdoor applications, increasing.

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<sup>4</sup> ITTO, *Tropical Timber Market Report*, Vol 1, No: 6 16-31 March 2008

## **The Guyana Economy**

Growth in the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (at 1988 prices) of the Guyana economy for this year has been projected at 4.8%. This growth is expected to be broad-based and to reflect expansion in both traditional and new & emerging sectors. Anticipated improvements are 8.8% for Sugar, 7.6% for Rice, 3% for Forestry, 3% in Fishing, 2.5% for Livestock & Other Agriculture, 4% for Engineering & Construction; 8% for Services, 3% in Manufacturing; and 5.8% in Mining & Quarrying<sup>5</sup>.

Investments in infrastructure continued in the first half with the ongoing construction of the Berbice River Bridge and the Takatu River Bridge, both are slated for completion in 2008. There are also a number of road and bridge projects which is schedule to commence later in the year, along with the construction of two additional airstrips and the rehabilitation of an existing one. Plans to implement a pilot project for mangrove regeneration protection at Mon Repos are also on course for the year.

Information from the Budget 2008 estimates Guyana's inflation rate to be 6.8% for 2008, following the higher 14% for year 2007. This reflected a number of factors which included, imported price escalation, particularly in fuel and food categories, unseasonal rains, and flood conditions in food producing areas<sup>6</sup>.

While the US dollar continues to depreciate against major currencies, the Guyana to US dollar exchange rate is holding steady above the G\$203 to US\$1 mark. In fact, the Guyana Dollar's exchange rate to one (1) US Dollar has increased moved from 202.30 a year ago (June 2007 average) to 203.82 (average) for June 2008, a depreciation of 0.75%. This is indicative of the continued high demand for US dollars to meet the higher cost of fuel and other imported items. However, the monthly average rate has remained stable at 203 since July 2007<sup>7</sup>.

### **3.2.3 The Forest Sector**

The Forest Sector (or Forestry) is traditionally reflected in National Income data based on production of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood and is grouped with Agriculture and Fishing. The national budget 2008 predicts a 3% real growth in Forestry this year.

GFC data to date indicate that for the above three (3) products, combined end June 2008 volume

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<sup>5</sup> Budget 2008

<sup>6</sup> Budget 2008

<sup>7</sup> Bank of Guyana, Statistical Abstract April 2008



(157,845 m<sup>3</sup>) decreased by 22.7% compared to the same period in 2007 (204,217 m<sup>3</sup>), with growth in Roundwood being offset by declines in Sawnwood and Logs. Significantly, the key declines occurred in the first half factors being: the late submission of Annual Plans for approval by many large concessionaires and the late start of harvesting by others due to poor weather conditions. This trend is expected to be reversed in the second half of 2008.

Higher prices being paid for almost all Forest Products; Sawnwood, Roundwood, some Logs, Plywood, Splitwood, Fuelwood and Other Value Added Products - have facilitated a smaller decline in revenue despite the much larger drop in volumes of export.

In keeping with the Government's policy: to promote value added forest production; increase foreign exchange earnings and employment, the Guyana Forestry Commission in collaboration with the forest sector is working towards the formulation of a National log export policy for Guyana and is expected to be finalised in July, 2008.

### 3.2.4 Contribution to GDP

Forestry's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is traditionally measured from output of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood. The value-added timber product of Plywood is measured under Manufacturing. Additional wood/forest related value-added products, such as furniture, are not captured. The sector's contribution to GDP in real terms (at 1988 prices) over the last ten (10) years is shown in Table 1. Budget projection for year 2008 is also included.

Table 1

Forestry's Contribution to real Gross Domestic Product for the period 1998- 2007 (G\$M at 1988 Prices)

YEAR	GDP AT FACTOR COST*	FORESTRY	FORESTRY as % of GDP
1998	5,270	200	3.80
1999	5,426	226	4.17
2000	5,352	189	3.53
2001	5,474	195	3.56
2002	5,536	180	3.25
2003	5,500	183	3.33
2004	5,587	184	3.29
2005	5,478	199	3.63
2006**	5,759	237	4.12
2007**	6,068	211	3.48
2008 Budget**	6,361	217	3.41

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

Source: Bank of Guyana Statistical Bulletin, March 2006; (\*\* 2006 & 2007 revised; 2008 Budget: Bureau of Statistics)

While in 2006 the Forest sector recorded its highest share (4.12%) of GDP in seven (7) years, further growth, is anticipated this year. Real growth is projected at 4.98% for the sector, contribution to GDP decreasing marginally to 3.41% arising from projected significant increases in a fey sectors including agriculture, leading to increased GDP at factor cost.

## 4 FORESTRY SECTOR STRUCTURE

### 4.1 Land Allocation Breakdown

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

A large portion of State Forests (36.8% or 5.03 M hectares) remains unallocated. Since this is not the result of policy initiatives (e.g. conservation) it may suggest, at face value, additional land availability for sector expansion. However, GFC estimates productive area availability to be just over half the current unallocated lands, at 2.86 M hectares of State Forests, since some areas are unsuitable while others may be used for future national development initiatives, such as interior road networks and expansion of Amerindian lands etc.

*Table 2: Summary of State Forest Allocations*

as at June 30, 2008					
Classification	Count	Area (Hectares)	% Area Type	% Total Allocation	% State Forest
<b>Production Area Allocations</b>					
State Forest Permissions (SFP)	309	979,613	14.3%	11.7%	7.2%
Wood Cutting Lease (WCL)	4	70,889	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Timber Sales Agreement (TSA)	25	4,674,950	68.1%	56.0%	34.2%
SFP Conversion Areas	22	529,103	7.7%	6.3%	3.9%
State Forest Exploratory Permit (SFEP)	3	606,233	8.8%	7.3%	4.4%
<b>Total Production Area Allocations</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>6,860,788</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>
<b>Permanent Research &amp; Reserve Areas</b>					
Iwokrama Research Site	1	371,592	25.0%	4.5%	2.7%
GFC Forest Reserves	11	17,796	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Research & Reserve Sites	3	1,095,955	73.8%	13.1%	8.0%
<b>Total Research and Reserve Areas</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,485,343</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>Total Forests Allocated</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>8,346,131</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61.0%</b>
Unallocated Forests		5,332,485	<b>39.0%</b>		39.0%
<b>Total State Forests</b>		<b>13,678,616</b>			<b>100.0%</b>

## 4.2 Other Forest Sector Licences

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

*Table 3: Activity Licenses*

Half Year Comparison - Years 2007 & 2008

Activity/ License Type	Period	Division				Total
		Demerara	Essequibo	Berbice	Northwest	
<b>Sawmill</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>115</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	35	38	26	1	100
<b>Sawpit</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>95</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	61	39	5	13	118
<b>Permit to Erect Sawmill</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	10	5	9	0	24
<b>Timber Dealers</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>222</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	159	36	40	0	235
<b>Timber Depot</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	3	4	0	0	7
<b>Timber Path</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	1	4	0	0	5
<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	13	1	0	0	14
<b>Firewood</b>	<b>Jan - Jun 2008</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
	Jan - Jun 2007	5	4	0	0	9

## 5 PRODUCTION

**Table 4** indicates production volumes for various primary Timber and Non-Timber forest products, together with Plywood, for first half of Year 2008 compared to the first half of Year 2007. Production attributed to individual Forest Stations within the respective Regions (as per GFC designation) of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are shown in Appendices I – IV, attached.

### 5.1 Production Volumes

For the first half 2008, Production volumes for Logs, Sawnwood (Lumber), Splitwood and Plywood reduced, while Roundwood increased, when compared with first half of 2007. The combined output of the above products (Timber and Plywood production) fell by 27.06% from 226,768m<sup>3</sup> to 165,401m<sup>3</sup>.

The first half drop (compared with 2007) in timber production is due to delays in the start of harvesting by many concessionaires. The delay in the start of operations is due in part to bad weather and, for many large concessions, the late submission of Annual Plans for approval. Overall performance was also significantly affected by a decline in Greenheart and Purpleheart log production together with a drop in the production of Baromalli logs

### 5.2 Log Production

A total of 119,739m<sup>3</sup> of Logs was recorded for the first half of 2008, 25.01% lower compared to the same period in 2007 (159,675m<sup>3</sup>).

The decline in Special Category Logs was mostly responsible for the drop in overall log production in the first half of 2008 from 67,621 m<sup>3</sup> to 43,446 m<sup>3</sup>. However, this was followed by the decline in the production of Class 2 Logs from 42,147 m<sup>3</sup> to 31,860 m<sup>3</sup>, which also contributed to significantly to the drop in volume. For Class 1 and Class 3 Logs, declines were somewhat reasonable when compared to the falloff figures from Special Category and Class 2 Logs.

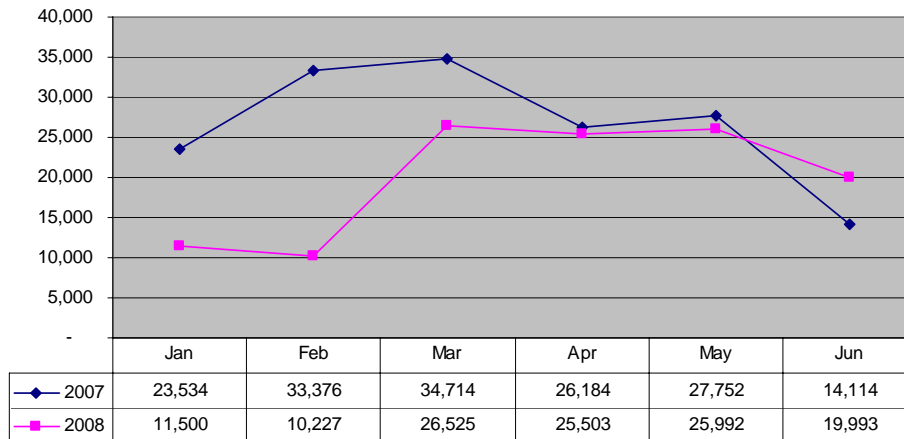
For the review period, the top ten (10) species for log production volumes were Greenheart, Baromalli, Purpleheart, Wallaba, Kabukalli, Wamara, Mora, Bulletwood, Locust and Muniridan. Of the top ten species harvested, Muniridan was the lead species for the 15 Lesser Utilised Species (LUS) being promoted, however, Iteballi and Darina followed closely behind.

Table 4: Total Production by Quarter for January to June 2008 and 2007 Half-Yar/YTD Comparisons

PRODUCTS	Unit	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Jan-Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2007	YTD % Change
<b>TIMBER PRODUCTS</b>						
<b>Logs</b>	m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Total Special Category Logs</b>		<b>18,849</b>	<b>24,597</b>	<b>43,446</b>	<b>67,621</b>	<b>(35.75)</b>
Class 1		12,873	18,581	31,454	35,662	(11.80)
Class 2		11,811	20,050	31,860	42,147	(24.41)
Class 3		4,719	8,260	12,979	14,245	(8.89)
<b>Total Other Class Logs</b>		<b>29,403</b>	<b>46,890</b>	<b>76,293</b>	<b>92,053</b>	<b>(17.12)</b>
<b>Total Logs</b>		<b>48,251</b>	<b>71,487</b>	<b>119,739</b>	<b>159,675</b>	<b>(25.01)</b>
<b>Roundwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				-	
Greenheart Piles		3,391	3,841	7,233	6,101	18.55
Kakaralli Piles		255	176	431	425	1.43
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		412	591	1,003	1,057	(5.12)
Posts		439	585	1,024	390	162.27
Spars		25	11	36	15	137.72
<b>Total Roundwood</b>		<b>4,522</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>21.76</b>
<b>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				-	
<b>Total Special Category Lumber</b>		<b>2,833</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>(42.55)</b>
Class 1		6,893	8,661	15,554	17,636	(11.80)
Class 2		1,836	2,773	4,609	5,970	(22.80)
Class 3		1,120	1,882	3,002	3,872	(22.46)
<b>Total Other Class Lumber</b>		<b>9,849</b>	<b>13,316</b>	<b>23,165</b>	<b>27,477</b>	<b>(15.69)</b>
<b>Total Primary Lumber</b>		<b>12,682</b>	<b>15,698</b>	<b>28,380</b>	<b>36,555</b>	<b>(22.36)</b>
<b>Splitwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				-	
Staves (Paling Staves; Vat Staves)		100	151	251	357	(29.63)
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		22	8	30	148	(79.50)
<b>Total Splitwood</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>(44.21)</b>
<b>Fuelwood</b>					-	
Charcoal	kg	88,377	80,902	169,280	110,564	53.11
Firewood	m <sup>3</sup>	2,872	6,288	9,160	11,384	(19.54)
		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Plywood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>	<b>450</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>22,046</b>	<b>(67.00)</b>
<b>NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS</b>						
Wattles	pieces	44,333	52,642	96,975	76,706	26.42
Manicole Palm	pieces	236,015	876,021	1,112,036	1,297,287	(14.28)
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark; Balata)	pieces	-	12,619	12,619	-	100.00

### 5.2.1 Monthly Log Production

Graph showing monthly trends in Log production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



The graph at left compares monthly log production for the first half of years 2007 and 2008. Over the review period log production has experienced its lowest in earlier months of the year; however, there has been some improvement which was somewhat

maintained in the later parts of the half.

### 5.2.2 Log Production by GFC Regions and Forest Stations

The region of Essequibo, which holds the majority State Forest Lands and allocated Production areas, produced 78,879m<sup>3</sup> or 65.88% national log volume as at June 30, 2008, followed by Berbice (24,843 m<sup>3</sup>) and then Demerara (16,016m<sup>3</sup>) (Appendix I). Of Essequibo's eleven (11) Forest Stations, the three (3) most productive were Buckhall (43,348m<sup>3</sup>), Anarika (8,021 m<sup>3</sup>) and Manaka (4,849m<sup>3</sup>) and together accounting for 71.27% of the region's total and 46.95% national log output (Appendix IV). Production coming out of Buckhall's station alone surpassed the combined regional volumes for Demerara and Berbice.

The majority production in Berbice was recorded at the Springlands station (11,843 m<sup>3</sup> or 47.67% region volume (Appendix III). In Demerara the most production was recorded at Mabura (6,863 m<sup>3</sup> or 42.85% region total) (Appendix II).

### 5.3 Primary (Chainsawn) Lumber Production

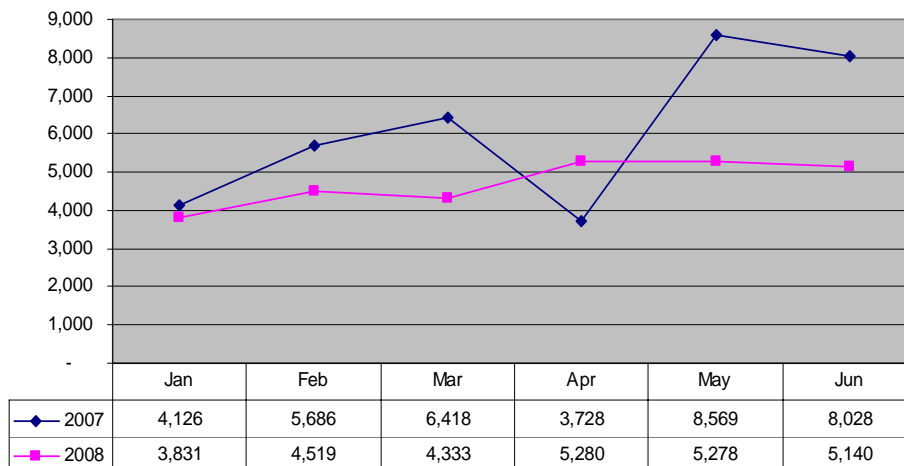
Recorded production of Primary (Chainsawn) Lumber for first half 2008 was 28,380m<sup>3</sup> or 22.36% less than the same period last year (36,555m<sup>3</sup>). This was mostly due to low production coming out from State Forest.

The overall trend in Lumber production for the review period publicized a steady output with small increases, however when compared to the same period in the previous year, the results were indicative of lower volumes.

The primary species as for the first half of 2008 were Tauroniro, Kabukalli, Wallaba, Purpleheart, Mora, Greenheart, Kereti, Wamara, Burada and Simarupa.

#### 5.3.1 Monthly Production of Primary Lumber

Graph showing monthly trends in Lumber production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



The Graph at left gives a visual representation of the monthly trends in Lumber production for year 2007 and 2008.

A closer look at the graph is indicative of a modest increase in specific months over the review period.

#### 5.3.2 Primary Lumber by GFC Regions and Forest Stations

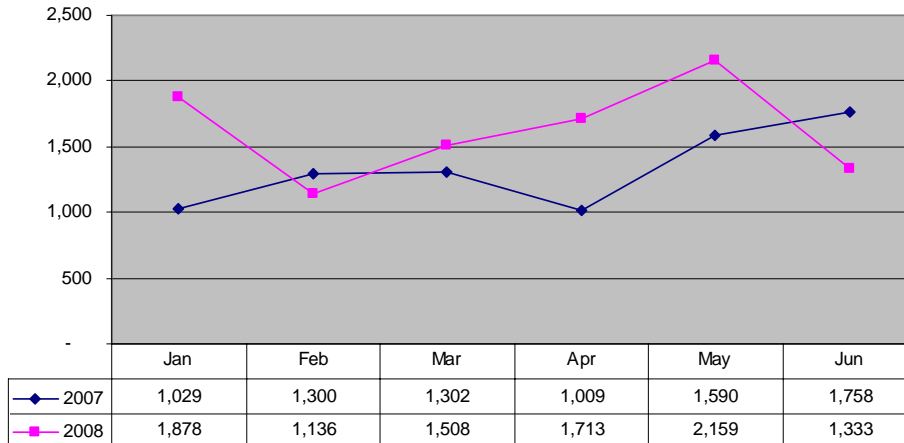
The traditional lead region, Demerara, recorded 18,018 m<sup>3</sup> (or 68.83 % national volume) of primary lumber for first half 2008, followed by Essequibo (7,377 m<sup>3</sup>) and then Berbice (2,986 m<sup>3</sup>). The most productive stations were Soesdyke (7,391 m<sup>3</sup>), Linden (7,052 m<sup>3</sup>) and Georgetown (3,575m<sup>3</sup>) in Demerara; in Essequibo, Supenaam (2,627 m<sup>3</sup>), Arapiaco (2,602 m<sup>3</sup>) and Parika (2,602 m<sup>3</sup>); and in Berbice, New Amsterdam (1,179 m<sup>3</sup>) and Unamco (1,101 m<sup>3</sup>).



## 5.4 Roundwood Production

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

Graph showing monthly trends in Roundwood production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)

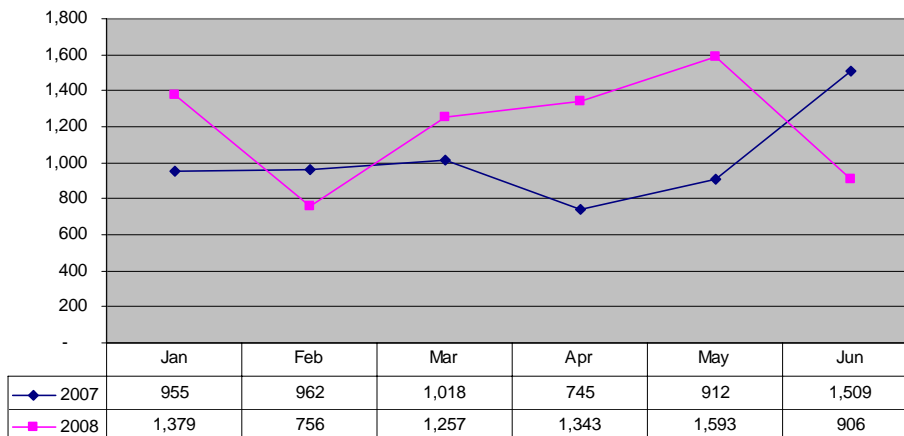


The graph at left gives a visual representation of Roundwood production for the first half of 2007 and 2008. As can be seen, the overall trend in the productions of Roundwood for the period in review are fairly stable reflecting some increases except for the occasional dips

due in part to bad weather conditions,

2008 first half Roundwood production totalled 9,726 m<sup>3</sup>, 21.76% more than the 7,988 m<sup>3</sup> produced in first half 2007, despite a 5.12% decrease in production of Wallaba Poles from last year (from 1,057 m<sup>3</sup> to 1,003m<sup>3</sup>). The overall increase in Roundwood production was mostly due to the 18.55% increase in Greenheart Piles (from 6,101 m<sup>3</sup> to 7,233 m<sup>3</sup>) and robust increase in the production of Post by 634 m<sup>3</sup> or 162%, which offset the decline in Wallaba Poles.

Graph showing monthly trends in Greenheart Piles production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)

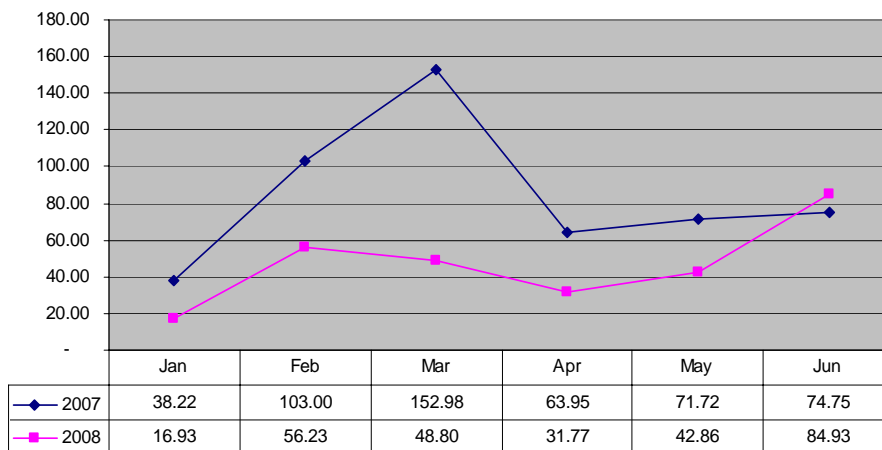


The graph at left gives a visual representation of the trends in the production of Greenheart Piles.

## 5.5 Splitwood Production

Splitwood refers to Staves (Paling Staves; Vat Staves) and Shingles, all usually produced from Wallaba species. For the first Half of 2008, primary Splitwood production totalled 282 m<sup>3</sup> compared to 505 m<sup>3</sup> as for the same period last year, a decrease of 44.21%. Production of Paling staves reduced 29.6% from 357 m<sup>3</sup> to 251 m<sup>3</sup>, while Shingles declined by 79.5% from 148 m<sup>3</sup> to 30 m<sup>3</sup>. There was no Vat stave production in the first half for either year.

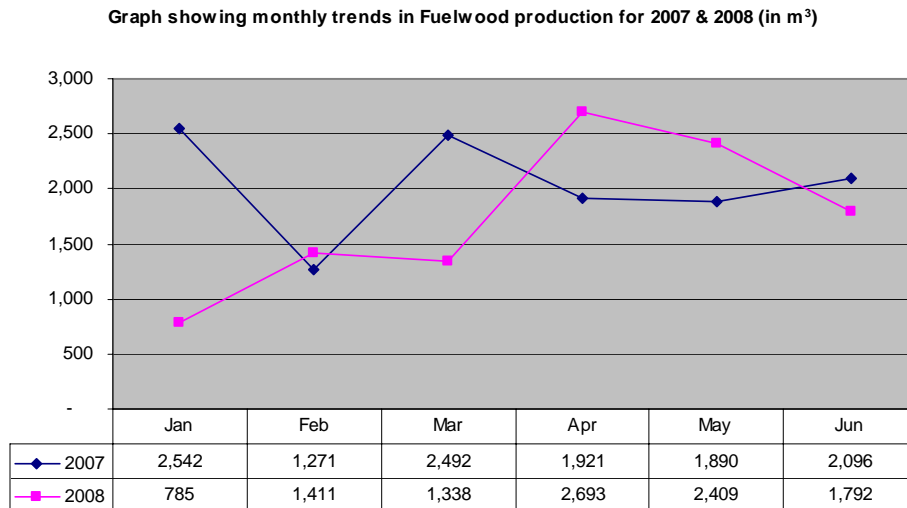
Graph showing monthly trends in Splitwood production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



Demerara remained the main region for Splitwood with 116 m<sup>3</sup> (41%) of all Splitwood and accounting for all the shingle produced, and recorded the highest volume of paling staves produced 71 m<sup>3</sup> at Linden. Graph at left, compares Monthly Splitwood volumes.

## 5.6 Fuelwood Production

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



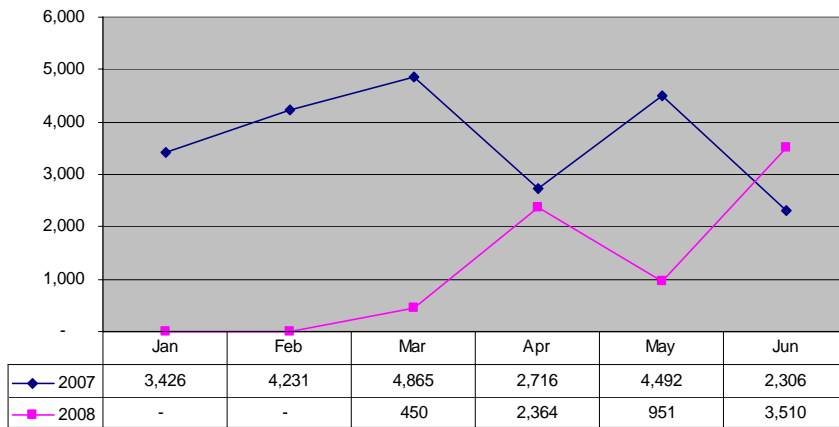
Production of Charcoal increased 53.11% from 110,564 kg for first half 2007 to 169,280 kg, for the same period this year. This increase was mainly due to the large volumes of production for the months of April and May. As traditional, the majority of charcoals

were recorded in Demerara at Linden with 107,011 kg (63.2%) and Soesdyke with 60,763 kg (35.9%). The remaining few 1,506 kg were all recorded at New Amsterdam in Berbice.

Firewood production recorded a substantial decline of 19.54% from 11,384 m<sup>3</sup> to 9,160 m<sup>3</sup>. The majority Firewood were from Soesdyke with 4,587 m<sup>3</sup> or 50.08% national production (99.2% of Demerara's 4,623 m<sup>3</sup> total). All Essequibo's 4,362 m<sup>3</sup> of firewood came from Supenaam with 3,021 m<sup>3</sup> and Port Kaituma with 1,341 m<sup>3</sup>.

## 5.7 Plywood Production

Graph showing monthly trends in Plywood production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



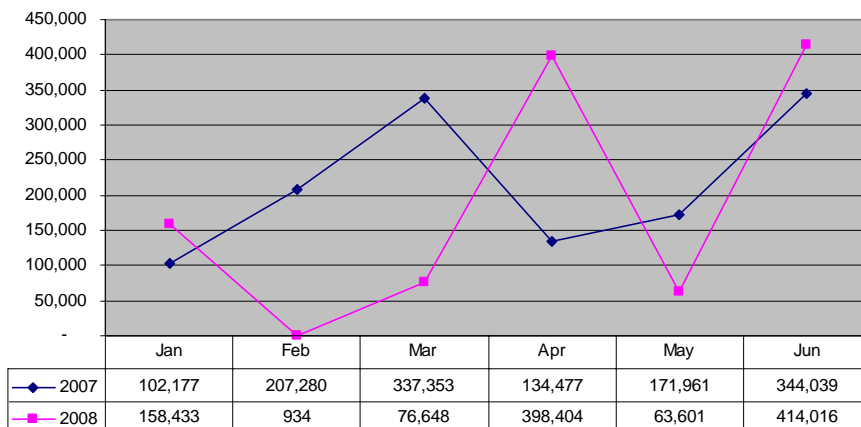
Plywood production for first half 2008 (7,275 m<sup>3</sup>) represents a dropped tremendously by 67% compared to first half 2007 (22,046m<sup>3</sup>). Barama has attributed the decline in plywood production for this half was due to a shortage of logs and the late start of harvesting.

## 5.8 Non-Timber Forest Products

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

The data presented below illustrate the production of Wattles, Manicole Palm (Heart of Palm) and Mangrove Bark for the first half of 2007 and 2008.

Graph showing monthly trends in Plywood production for 2007 & 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



Manicole Palm production for the first Half of 2008 totalled 1,112,036 pieces, 14.28% less than first Half 2007 (1,297,287 pieces).

Output of Wattles have increase significantly by 26.42% from 76,706 pieces for first half 2007 to 96,975 pieces for same period in

2008.

## 5.9 Employment and Domestic Prices

### 5.9.1 Employment

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

Table 5: Forest Sector Employment: Years 2005 to 2007

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

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

During 2007, employment within the sector increased moderately in almost all activity areas. This is in keeping, with expectations, since more operators entered the sector in 2007, as evident from the increases in numbers of licences issued. The largest percentage increase in employment came from the new Lumber Yards licensed during the year. This suggests a probable increase in domestic consumption of Sawnwood (lumber) during the year. The GFC plans to obtain more detailed indicators and estimates of domestic consumption for the year (2008) through the timely collection of Lumber Yard production returns.

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

### 5.9.2 Domestic Prices

The prices presented below are weighted average prices taken from a sample of producers and sellers in the three counties. This data will be informed by a detailed survey to be carried out by next quarter and will be incorporated in the yearly summary for 2008.

Prices for forest products in the domestic market vary over time as well as among suppliers and across the three (3) forest Regions (Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice). Further prices for Logs and Lumber vary according to species demand. Lumber prices also differ between undressed and dressed varieties, being higher for the latter, especially for prime species.

Table 6 compares weighted average price summaries for selected product groups between the first half periods of years 2007 and 2008. Values for the full year 2007 and 2006 are also included.

*Table 6: Average Domestic Prices for Timber & Plywood – 2006 - 2008*

YEAR \ PRODUCT	2006	2006	2007	2007	Jan - Jun	Jan - Jun	Jan - Jun	Jan - Jun
	Domestic	Domestic	Domestic	Domestic	2007	2007	2008	2008
	G\$	US\$ equiv**	G\$	US\$ equiv**	G\$	US\$ equiv**	G\$	US\$ equiv**
Logs	20,700.00	103.50	23,873.04	119.37	22,844.00	114.22	24,320.00	121.60
Sawnwood *	60,996.00	304.98	64,985.66	324.93	65,674.00	328.37	65,959.82	329.80
Dressed	68,926.00	344.63	71,501.72	357.51	74,212.00	371.06	67,307.62	336.54
Undressed	57,336.00	286.68	55,295.45	276.48	61,734.00	308.67	63,938.14	319.69
Roundwood	36,608.00	183.04	36,761.20	183.81	37,582.00	187.91	20,373.94	101.87
Splitwood	23,306.00	116.53	23,847.95	119.24	25,662.00	128.31	29,661.02	148.31
Fuelwood	4,376.00	21.88	3,355.56	16.78	3,292.00	16.46	4,411.76	22.06
<b>Plywood</b>	<b>60,222.00</b>	<b>301.11</b>	<b>73,142.65</b>	<b>365.71</b>	<b>61,472.00</b>	<b>307.36</b>	<b>111,492.00</b>	<b>557.46</b>

\* Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

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

Compared with the first half of 2007, prices of Logs increased 6.5%. Plywood prices also rose, at about 81.4% over the first half 2007 prices. This sharp rise in plywood prices is attributable to the decline in plywood production in the first half. Prices for Splitwood and Fuelwood increased as well when compared with the first half of 2007, by 15.6% and 34.0% respectively. However, when compared with the year of 2007 these increases were; Logs 1.9%, Plywood 52.4%, Splitwood 24.4% and Fuelwood 31.5%.

Compared with the first half of 2007, there was a marginal increase in the prices for Sawnwood, with a 0.4% increase over first half 2007 and a 5.1% increase over 2007 average prices. This was the result of dressed lumber decreasing by 9.3% over first half 2007 prices and 5.9% over 2007 average prices. Prices for undressed lumber recorded increases by 3.6% and 15.6% when compared to prices for first half 2007 and average prices for 2007 respectively.

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

## 6 EXPORTS

### 6.1 Exports summary

Sustained growth of 4% – 5% in the world economy annually since 2003 and particularly strong economic growth in Guyana's major timber export regions of Asia/Pacific and Europe continue to impact positively on Guyana's forest products exports.

Table 7 compares first half export performances for years 2007 and 2008 categorised by product and category as applicable. Appendix VI lists volumes and values for individual products.

Exports of Forestry products for the first half of 2008 recorded an overall decline in value by 13.9% over the previous year. Despite decreases in export volumes and values of some products, particularly Logs (volume 47.0%; value 43.8%), Undressed Lumber (volume 15.0; value 18.6%) and Plywood (volume 41.2%; value 34.6%), it is noteworthy and encouraging that the trend for exports in 2008 has been in favour of higher valued and value-added products. This combined with greater prices for higher-processed Timber products has facilitated the increase in export value.

The declines in exports of some products were offset primarily by an increase in the volume and value of the higher processed product: 'Dressed Lumber', which increased by 188.1% in volume and 243.6% in value. The larger increase in export value is due to an increase (by 19.3%, from US\$516.23 to US\$615.75, per m<sup>3</sup>) in the average prices of Dressed Lumber, particularly for Special Category and Category 1 Lumber, average prices per m<sup>3</sup> for which increased 14.3% (from US\$558.03 to US\$637.97) and 23.8% (from US\$4115.70 to US\$514.76), respectively. Marked improvement in the average price for Category 3 Dressed Lumber was also a key contributor to the overall increase in average price, with an 82.5% increase from US\$339.43 to US\$619.47 per m<sup>3</sup>

Exports of Roundwood recorded were lower in volume but revealed higher average prices by 9.2%, which resulted in greater value being received for this product by 5.6%. However, exports of Splitwood showed remarkable improvement with increases in volumes by 31.4% and value 76.5%. On the other hand, Plywood exports decreased by 32% in volume and 12.2% in value, but showed an increase in average prices per m<sup>3</sup> by 11.37%. The greater increases in value are the result of higher average prices per m<sup>3</sup> for products in these groups.

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

PRODUCT	January to June 2007				January to June 2008						
	Volume (m3)	Value (US\$)	% Val <sup>1</sup>	% Val <sup>2</sup>	Volume (m3)	% Vol change	Value (US\$)	% Val change	% Val <sup>1</sup>	% Val <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Logs</b>											
Special Category	45,255.29	6,915,403.83	72.4%	23.8%	25,673.70	-43.3%	4,127,766.86	-40.3%	76.9%	16.5%	
Class 1	18,125.21	1,971,319.69	20.6%	6.8%	8,073.90	-55.5%	860,928.96	-56.3%	16.0%	3.4%	
Class 2	1,226.46	114,037.02	1.2%	0.4%	997.55	-18.7%	95,906.85	-15.9%	1.8%	0.4%	
Class 3	6,000.63	555,169.01	5.8%	1.9%	2,659.56	-55.7%	281,147.19	-49.4%	5.2%	1.1%	
<b>Total Logs</b>	<b>70,607.59</b>	<b>9,555,929.55</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>37,404.71</b>	<b>-47.0%</b>	<b>5,365,749.86</b>	<b>-43.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	
<b>Sawnwood</b>											
Special Category	Dressed	2,091.29	1,167,009.13	78.2%	4.0%	6,808.48	225.6%	4,343,604.74	272.2%	84.7%	17.4%
	Undressed	9,242.28	4,839,308.89	57.1%	16.7%	5,374.80	-41.8%	2,929,233.18	-39.5%	42.5%	11.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,333.57</b>	<b>6,006,318.02</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>12,183.29</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>7,272,837.92</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
Class 1	Dressed	707.65	294,168.56	19.7%	1.0%	1,413.72	99.8%	727,726.17	147.4%	14.2%	2.9%
	Undressed	6,317.11	2,849,688.64	33.6%	9.8%	7,852.86	24.3%	3,248,356.92	14.0%	47.1%	13.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,024.77</b>	<b>3,143,857.20</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9,266.58</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>3,976,083.09</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
Class 2	Dressed	1.18	625.40	0.0%	0.0%	80.05	98.5%	40,703.63	100.0%	0.8%	0.2%
	Undressed	464.21	169,702.38	2.0%	0.6%	762.45	64.2%	325,939.13	-99.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>465.39</b>	<b>170,327.78</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>842.50</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>366,642.76</b>	<b>115.3%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Class 3	Dressed	92.24	31,309.22	2.1%	0.1%	29.64	-67.9%	18,358.56	-41.4%	0.4%	0.1%
	Undressed	1,690.33	618,622.06	7.3%	2.1%	1,060.39	-37.3%	396,367.07	-35.9%	5.7%	1.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,782.57</b>	<b>649,931.28</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1,090.03</b>	<b>-38.9%</b>	<b>414,725.63</b>	<b>-36.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Total Sawnwood</b>	<b>Dressed</b>	<b>2,892.36</b>	<b>1,493,112.31</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>8,331.89</b>	<b>188.1%</b>	<b>5,130,393.10</b>	<b>243.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
	<b>Undressed</b>	<b>17,713.94</b>	<b>8,477,321.97</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>15,050.50</b>	<b>-15.0%</b>	<b>6,899,896.30</b>	<b>-18.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,606.30</b>	<b>9,970,434.28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>23,382.39</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>12,030,289.40</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
Roundwood	5,871.42	1,118,157.13	100.0%	3.9%	5,676.35	-3.3%	1,180,523.60	5.6%	100.0%	4.7%	
Splitwood	1,244.43	665,569.03	100.0%	2.3%	1,635.55	31.4%	1,174,467.75	76.5%	100.0%	4.7%	
Plywood	13,154.31	4,681,564.88	100.0%	16.1%	7,735.43	-41.2%	3,062,755.75	-34.6%	100.0%	12.3%	
<b>Total Timber and Plywood</b>	<b>111,484.05</b>	<b>25,991,654.87</b>		<b>89.6%</b>	<b>75,834.43</b>	<b>-32.0%</b>	<b>22,813,786.36</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>		<b>91.3%</b>	
<b>Other Value Added Products</b> <sup>3</sup>		2,876,616.21		9.9%			2,034,727.67	-29.3%		8.1%	
<b>Other Products</b> <sup>4</sup>		138,210.13		0.5%			131,954.39	-4.5%		0.5%	
<b>Total Export Value</b>		<b>29,006,481.21</b>		<b>100.0%</b>			<b>24,980,468.42</b>	<b>-13.9%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> percent of Product/Group Total Value

<sup>2</sup> Percent of Total Export Value for the Year

<sup>3</sup> Other Value-Added Products include Furniture, Building Componentry, etc

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

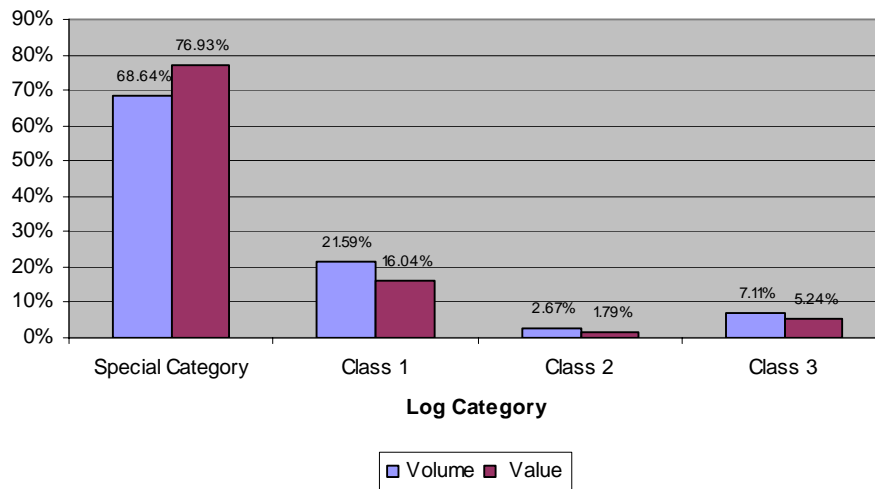


The major products Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood and Plywood together with Splitwood are now addressed in greater detail.

### 6.1.1 Log Exports

For the first half of year 2008, Log exports totalled 37,405m<sup>3</sup> with a value of US\$5.37M. Compared with the previous year, this was a decline by 47.0% in volume and 43.8% in export value.

Graph showing the Category Distribution of Log Exports for 2008  
(in percentages by Volume and Value)



The much smaller decline in export value is due to the higher average prices obtained for Logs (which saw an 6% increase in average price per m<sup>3</sup>, moving from US\$135.34 to US\$143.45). The highest price increase was recorded for Category 3 (14.3%).

Special Category Logs continue to be the main Log export group accounting for 25,674m<sup>3</sup> (valued US\$4.13M) or 76.9% of all Log exports. However, when compared with 2007, this represents a 43.3% decline in volume and 40.3% in value (Special Category exports in 2007 were 45,255m<sup>3</sup> valued at US\$6.92M).

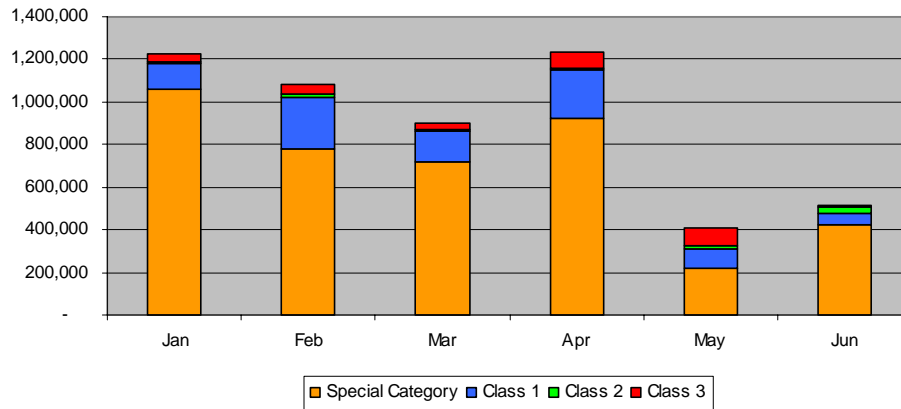
Log's share of total export value was less in first half 2008, moving from 32.9% to 21.5%.

Guyana's log export market continues to be dominated by the Asia/Pacific region particularly India and also China, two (2) economies with the strongest growth in the world over the past several years. (See section 6.2 Exports by Destination).

### 6.1.2 Sawnwood Exports

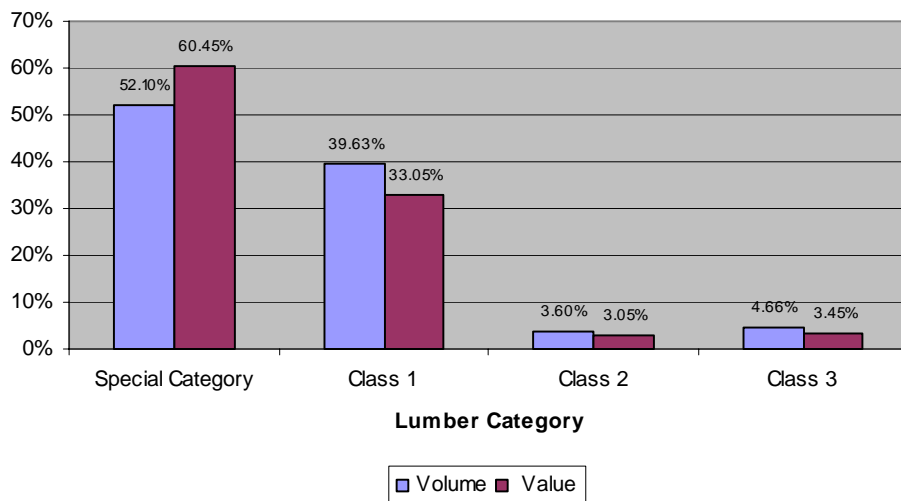
Sawnwood exports for the first half of 2008 totalled 23,382 m<sup>3</sup> and US\$12.03M compared to 20,606 m<sup>3</sup> and US\$9.97M for the previous year. In terms of export volume, this was an increase by 13.5%, and in terms of export value this was an increase by 20.7%, over the 2007 level. The revenue gains is indicative of the higher prices obtained for Sawnwood exports in 2008 (average price per m<sup>3</sup> increasing by 6.3%, from US\$483.85 to US\$514.50). These price gains were greater for Dressed Sawnwood, prices for which increased 19.3% from US\$516.23 to US\$615.75, per m<sup>3</sup>.

**Graph Showing the monthly Distribution of Lumber Export Values in 2008  
(in USD)**



The highest export values were observed in January and April with dips in May and June, which is in part due to spin off effects of the rainy season.

**Graph Showing the Category Distribution of Lumber Exports for 2008  
(in percentages by Volume and Value)**



As observed from the graphs at left, Special Category Lumber comprised the largest share of Lumber Export Volume (60.45%) and Value (59.05%). This was followed by Class 1 Lumber with 39.63% in volume and 33.05% in value.

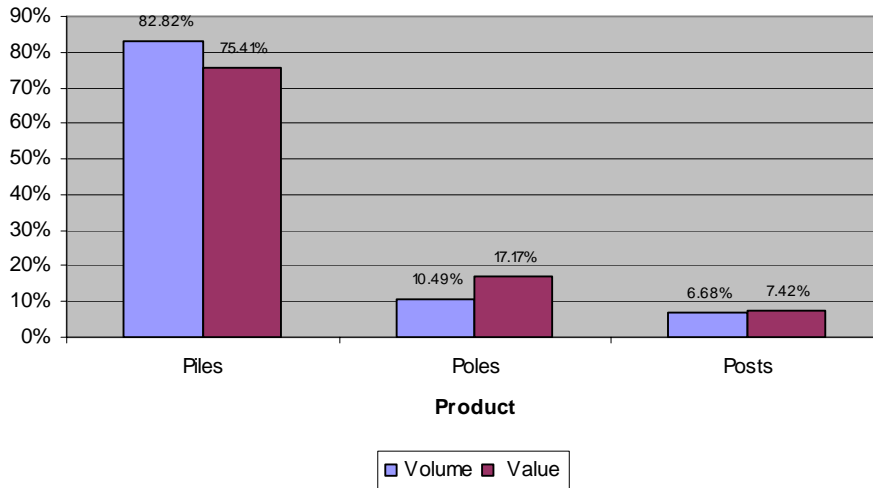
Among product types, Undressed Lumber reduced both in volume (by 15.0 %) and value (18.6%). However, this

decline in export volume and value was offset by greater exports of Dressed Lumber (volume by 188.1% and value by 243.6%). The result, as mentioned above, was the overall increase in volume and value of Sawnwood/Lumber.

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

### 6.1.3 Roundwood Exports

Graph Showing the percentage product share in exports of Roundwood for first half of 2008



Compared with the same period last year, first half Roundwood exports were reduced marginally by 3.3% in volume (moving from 5,871m<sup>3</sup> to 5,676m<sup>3</sup>) but increasing by 5.6% in value (moving from US\$1.12M to US\$1.18M). This disproportionate increase in value is primarily due to an overall increase in

export prices (by 9.2% from US\$190.44 to US\$207.97 per m<sup>3</sup>) for all products. Piles continue to be the main product for this category, accounting for 75.41% (US\$0.89M).

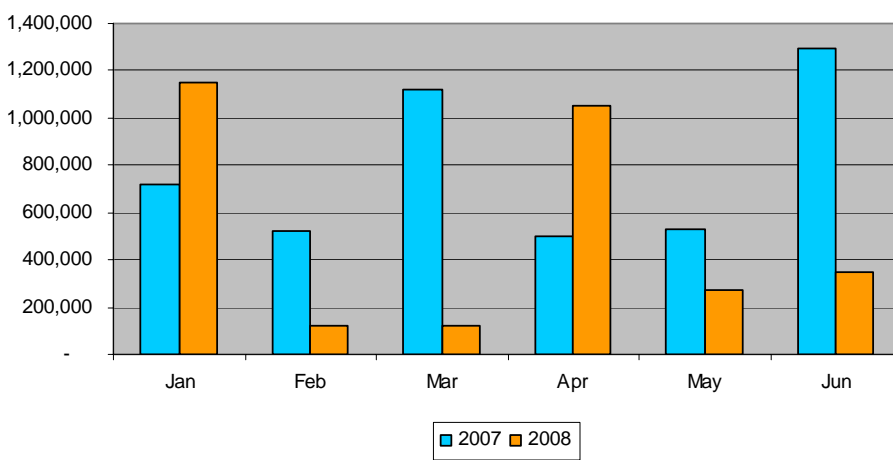
### 6.1.4 Splitwood Exports

Splitwood exports increased both in volume (31.4%) and value (76.5%), with value increases outshining the increase in volume due to higher average prices obtained. The average price for Splitwood increased 34.3% (moving from US\$534.84 to US\$718.9 per m<sup>3</sup> over the corresponding period in 2007). For the first half of 2008 Shingles were the only form of Splitwood being exported. The main market for Splitwood continues to be in the Latin America/Caribbean region, with continued improvement recorded in the other regions, such as Africa, North America and Asia/Pacific.

### 6.1.5 Plywood Exports

Plywood exports seen in the first half of the year was low due to poor production and hence limited exports from January and June. Poor production was due in part to bad weather and the late start of harvesting by Barama.

**Graph showing half year comparisons of Plywood export values (2007 & 2008) in USD**



During the period, Plywood exports totalled 7,735m<sup>3</sup> in volume and US\$3.06M in value, a reduction from last year by 32.0% and 12.2%, respectively. The smaller reduction in value is indicative of the increase in average price by 11.3%. Plywood's share of

total export earnings declined from 16.1% in first half 2007 to 12.3% for the same period this year.

#### **6.1.6 Other Value-Added Exports**

Export revenue from Other Value-Added Products<sup>8</sup> (value-added items other than Plywood) for the first half 2008 decreased by 29.3% (from US\$2.88M to US\$2.03) when compared to same period of previous year. This decrease in volume and value was mostly fuelled by a fall out in exports of Furniture by 40.05% in volume and 42.15% in value. However, Building Components showed some improvements in both volume and vales by 38.10% and 24.08% respectively when compared to 2007 figures.

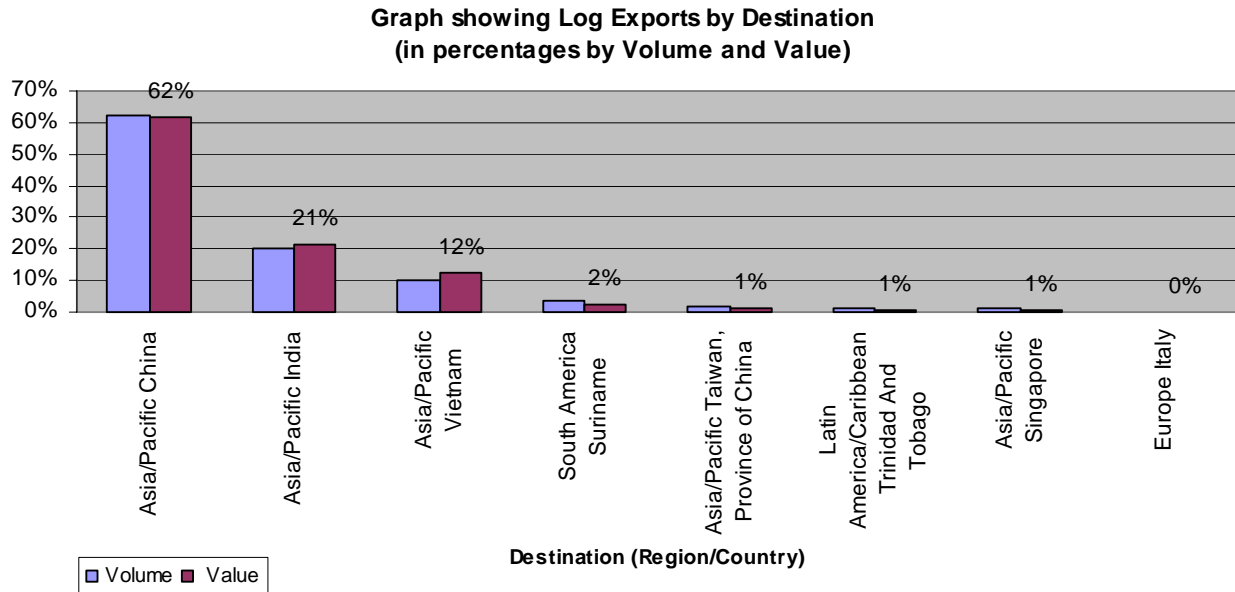
### **6.2 Exports by Destination**

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

<sup>8</sup> Secondary Processed Wood Products (SPWP's)

### 6.2.1 Log Exports by Destination

The graph at below shows the percentage breakdown of Guyana’s Log exports by region. As can be seen, the majority of Log exports (23,360m<sup>3</sup> or US\$3.30M) went to China, accounting for 62% of Log export revenues.



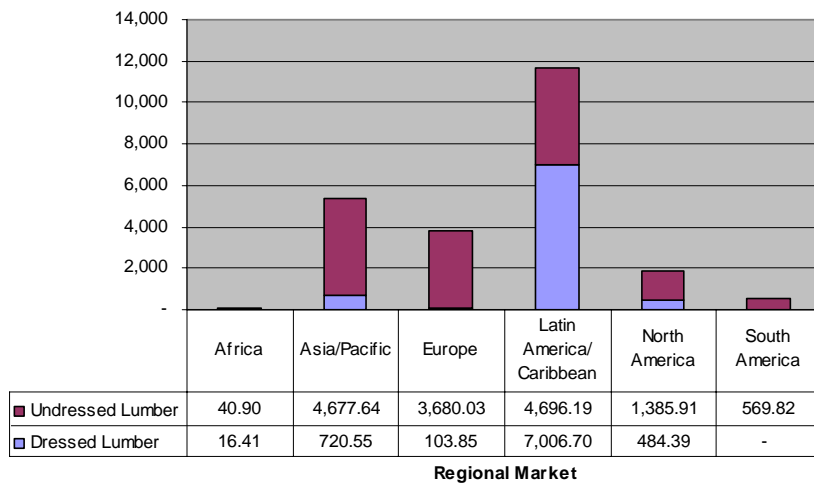
Logs exported to China contributed the highest percent share to volume and value. Compared with previous year, the average price received for logs from China increased by 14.9% from US\$123.01 per m<sup>3</sup> to US\$141.31 per m<sup>3</sup>.

India followed as the next major destination with 7,477m<sup>3</sup> (US\$1.13M) or 20% volume (21% value) of all log exports.

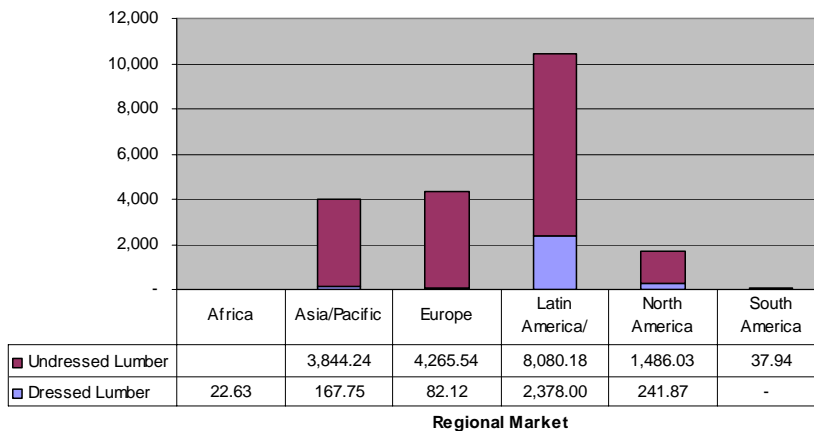
As a group, the Asia/Pacific countries consumed 35,628m<sup>3</sup> (US\$5.19M) of logs accounting for 95.25% of export volume (96.8% of export value). Compared with the same period last year, this is a reduction of 32,819m<sup>3</sup> or 47.9% in volume. South America was second in its share in Log exports. This region accounted for 3.30% of log export volume and 2.16% in value, which represented an increase in exports to this region by 201% in volume and 221% in value

## 6.2.2 Sawnwood/Lumber Exports by Destination

Graph Showing the destination of Lumber exports in 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



Graph Showing the destination of Lumber exports in 2007 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



The Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) region continues to be the main destination for Sawnwood consuming 84.09% (7,007m<sup>3</sup>, US\$4.09M) of dressed lumber and 31.2% (4,696m<sup>3</sup>, US\$2.03M) of undressed lumber for a total of 11,703m<sup>3</sup> for US\$6.12M (50.1% of Sawnwood export volume).

When compared with the first half of 2007, this is a significant increase in Sawnwood exports to LAC by 11.9%. This improvement in the export of Sawnwood to the LAC is mainly because of a shift in demand for Dressed Lumber, which had improved robustly by 4,629 m<sup>3</sup> or 195%, as opposed to the previously higher demand for the Undressed Lumber which saw a significant transformation to Dressed lumber (figures revealed that Undressed Lumber declined

by 3,384 m<sup>3</sup> or 42%). As usual, Barbados was the primary destination for dressed lumber with its share of total exports being 50.02% (4,167m<sup>3</sup>, US\$2.51M). For undressed lumber Cuba consumed the highest for the LAC region followed by Trinidad & Tobago with 1,146m<sup>3</sup> and 1,115m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

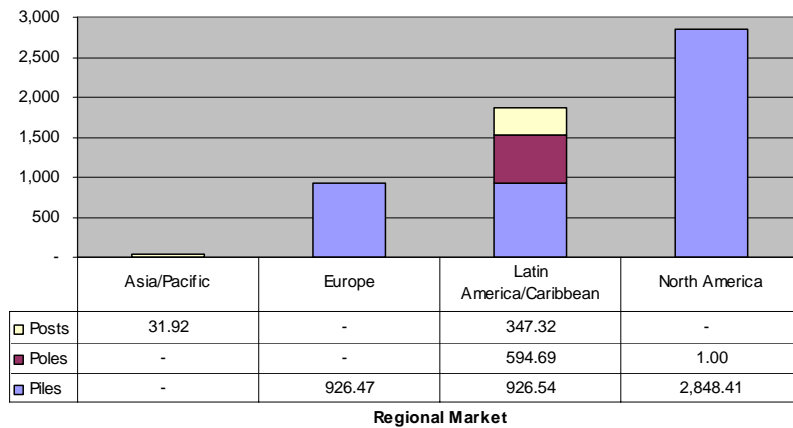
Asia/Pacific was the region with the second highest share of Sawnwood exports, consuming a total of 5,398m<sup>3</sup> (US\$3.13M), of which undressed Sawnwood accounted for 4,677m<sup>3</sup> (US\$2.52M). In this region, China was the main destination, consuming a total of 3,745m<sup>3</sup> (US\$1.94M) of undressed Sawnwood. When compared with the same period last year, Asia/Pacific's consumption

of Sawnwood increased by 16% (526m<sup>3</sup>) in volume and value (US\$0.28). New Zealand however, recorded more than double their consumption from 317m<sup>3</sup> in 2007 to 774m<sup>3</sup> in 2008.

The third highest destination region for Sawnwood exports was Europe (3,783m<sup>3</sup>, US\$1.71M), which was led by Netherlands with 2,812m<sup>3</sup> (US\$1.2 M), the majority (2,731m<sup>3</sup>, US\$1.13M) of which came from undressed lumber. Compared with the same period last year, Netherlands's consumption of Sawnwood increased by 140% (1,641m<sup>3</sup>). Next was the North American market with 1,870 m<sup>3</sup>, all of which went to the USA.

### 6.2.3 Roundwood Exports by Destination

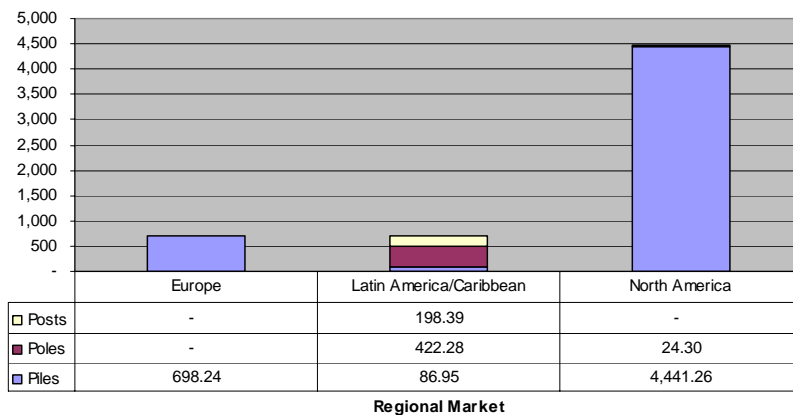
Graph Showing the regional destination of Roundwood exports in 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



The graphs at left provide a visual comparison between the first half of 2008 and 2007 for Roundwood exports.

The USA being the only market in North America for the first half of 2008 consumed 2,839 m<sup>3</sup> of Roundwood. Almost all Roundwood exported to this region were in the form of Piles.

Graph Showing the regional destination of Roundwood exports in 2007 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



The LAC region, which is the main consumer of Poles, increased its consumption of Guyana's Poles by 40.83% (172 m<sup>3</sup>). However, the main boost in this region was the consumption of Piles which rose by a significant 839 m<sup>3</sup> or 965%. Consequently Roundwood exports to the LAC improved over comparing period by 1,161

m<sup>3</sup> or 164%.

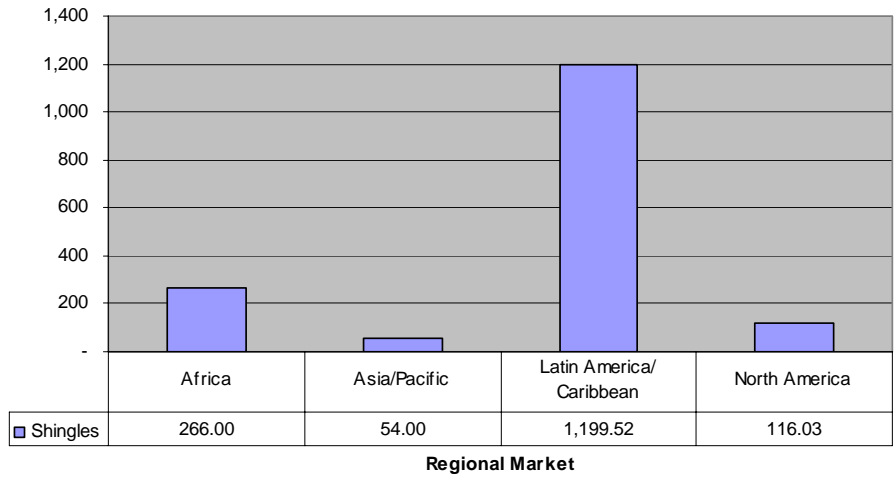
Europe was the next largest consumer of Guyana's Roundwood consuming only Piles amounting to

926 m<sup>3</sup> which is 33% above 2007 figures in the same period.

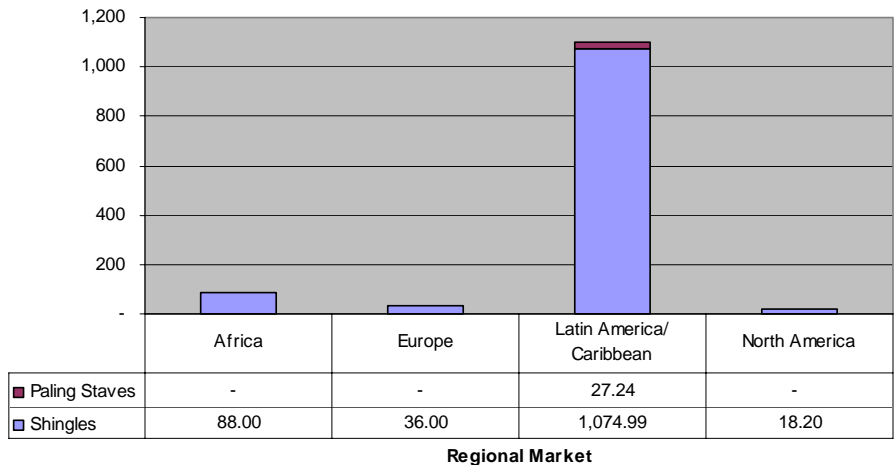
The overall comparison of Roundwood reveals that, while volumes are down marginally by 3.3%, value received for these products are up by a greater percentage (in this case 5.6%).

### 6.2.4 Splitwood Exports by Destination

Graph Showing the regional destination of Splitwood exports in 2008 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



Graph Showing the regional destination of Splitwood exports in 2007 (in m<sup>3</sup>)



Shingles amounting to 1,636 m<sup>3</sup> and valuing US\$1.17 were the only form of Splitwood exported for the first half of 2008.

The LAC consumed the majority 73.3%, of which, the lead destinations for this product were; Antigua and Barbuda (192 m<sup>3</sup> or 16% or region's total), Turks and Caicos Islands (184 m<sup>3</sup> or 15%), Bahamas (179 m<sup>3</sup> or 15%), Barbados (126 m<sup>3</sup> or 11%), Jamaica (120 m<sup>3</sup> or 10%) and St. Lucia (110 m<sup>3</sup> or 9%).

Mauritius in Africa was the largest overall consumer of Shingles over the review period,

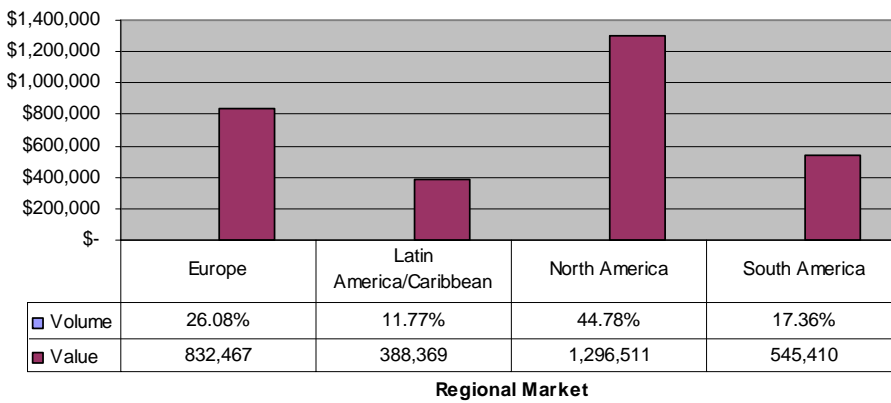
consuming 246 m<sup>3</sup> or 15% of total Shingle export. The USA was the only destination for Shingles in North America, consuming a total of 116 m<sup>3</sup> or 7.09% of all Shingles exported.



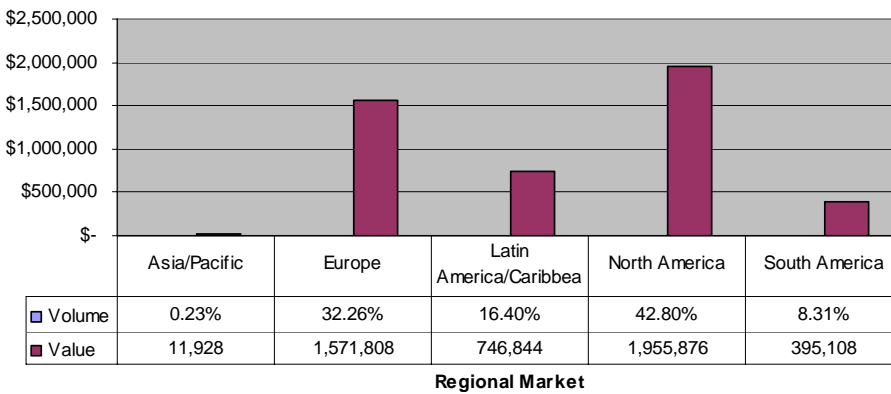
Compared with the previous year's figures, Splitwood exports to the LAC has improved by a meaningful 9% in volume and at the same time improving robustly in value by 50%. Other increases in volume came from Africa with 178 m<sup>3</sup> and North America with 98 m<sup>3</sup>. Conversely, while there was a fall out in the consumption of Shingles by France in Europe, United Arab Emirates in the Asia/Pacific region took its places.

### 6.2.5 Plywood Exports by Destination

**Graph showing Plywood exports by Regional destination in 2008  
(in USD; % Volume in table)**



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



In comparison to the first half of 2007, Plywood exports saw an overall decline by 41.2% in volume and 34.6% in value.

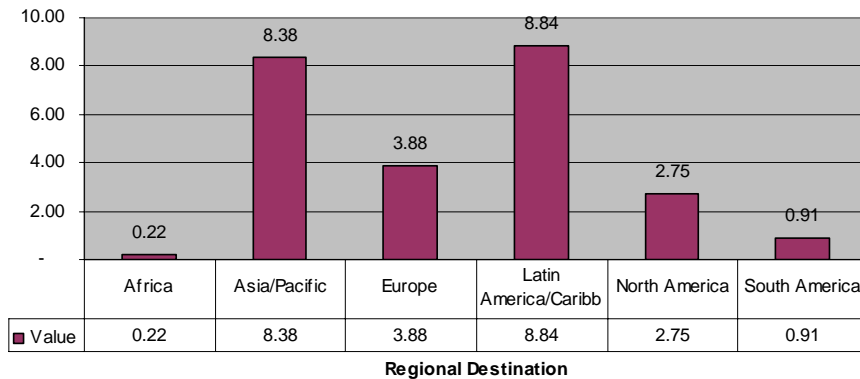
For the review period the largest volume of Guyana's Plywood went the North American (US only) market (3,464 m<sup>3</sup> or 44.78% of all Plywood exported), this was followed by European (lead by the UK with 1,674 m<sup>3</sup>) market with 2,017 m<sup>3</sup> accounting for 26%. Other markets which contributed to the first half exports of Plywood were located

in the South American (Suriname only) and Latin America/Caribbean (lead by Trinidad & Tobago with 543 m<sup>3</sup>) region consuming volumes of 1,343 m<sup>3</sup> and 911 m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

### 6.3 Forestry Sector Export Earnings by Destination

Exports to the Latin America and Caribbean region led first half revenue, totalling US\$8.84 M, accounting for 35.40% total period earnings, an increase of 10.09% (\$0.81M) over the same period last year. Barbados with 13.6% (US\$3.4M) total revenue dominated the region. Barbados consumed a wide variety of products; however, dressed lumber was the preferred product that attracted the

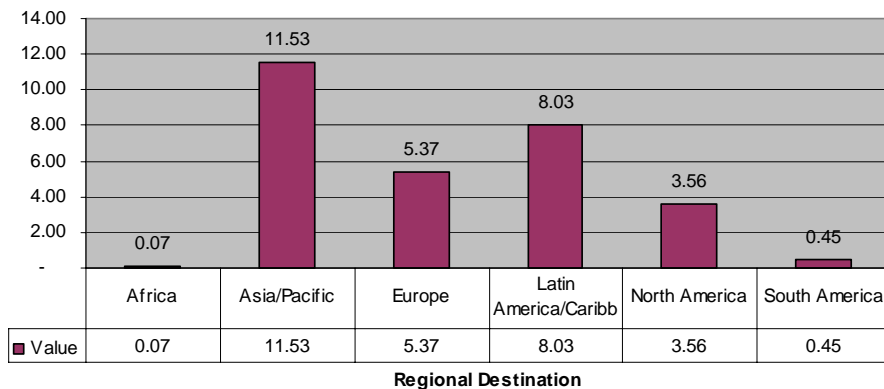
Graph showing the distribution of Export Earnings/Value by Regional destinations in 2008 (in USD millions)



largest share. This was followed by Trinidad and Tobago with US\$1.24M or 4.8% of total revenue.

The Asia/Pacific region followed closely, accounting for US\$8.38 M or 33.6% of total export earnings. However, this also represents a decline of 27.32% (US\$3.15M) in export earnings over 2007 figures. China accounting for US\$5.32 M, was the most lucrative destination for this region, the preferred product here being logs (US\$3.3M) followed by Undressed Lumber (US\$1.94M). The second most lucrative destination in this region

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



was India, consuming only Logs, valuing US\$1.13M.

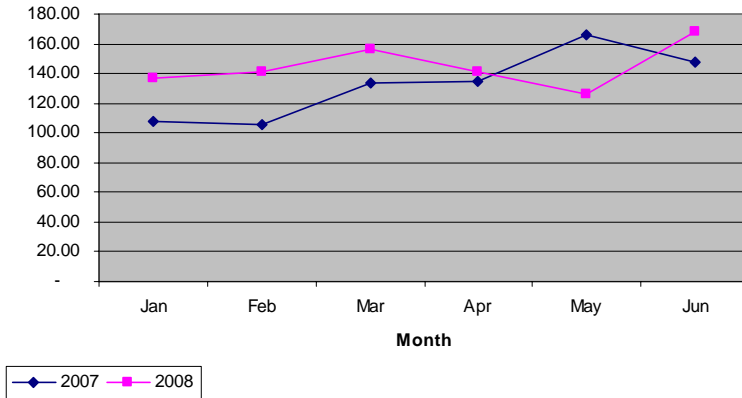
The third most lucrative region for Guyana's forest products exports was Europe, revenue total of US\$3.88M representing 15.53% of all export revenue for the review period and 27.75% (US\$1.49M) less than the 2007 period earnings of US\$5.37M. This drop is due mainly to the decrease in value for plywood exports to the region by 47% (US\$0.74) and Outdoor/Garden Furniture which declined in revenue by 43% (US\$0.8).

Revenue from North America totalled US\$2.75 M contributing 11.01% of total half earnings, but lower than 2007 period level of US\$3.56M by 22.75% (US\$0.81M). This reduction of value was almost entirely due to the drop in Plywood exports to the region which moved from US\$1.96M to US\$1.3M. Revenue from South America (US\$0.91M) was mostly from Plywood Exports to Suriname (US\$0.55M) and undressed Sawnwood (US\$0.24M) to Venezuela. Mauritius in Africa bought local forestry products in the form of Shingles valued at US\$0.17M, while South Africa consumed mostly Sawnwood valued at US\$0.04M.

## 6.4 Export Prices

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

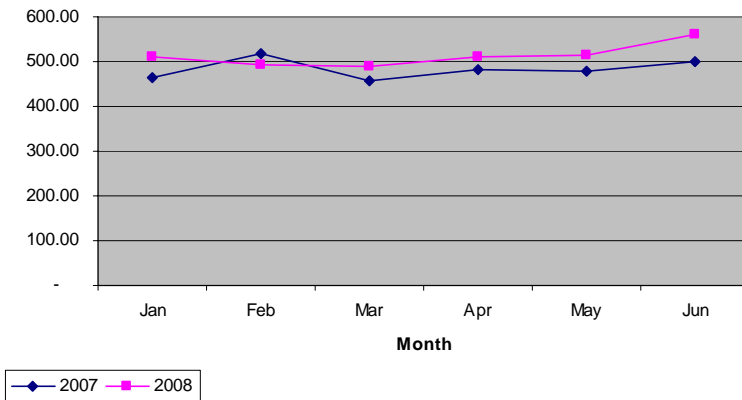
**Graph showing the average monthly prices for Logs for year 2007 and 2008 (USD per m<sup>3</sup>)**



The graphs at left show the movement of the monthly average price for Logs, Lumber and Plywood for the first half of 2007 and 2008.

For the two years reviewed, the observed trend is one of higher average prices in 2008 across most months of the year.

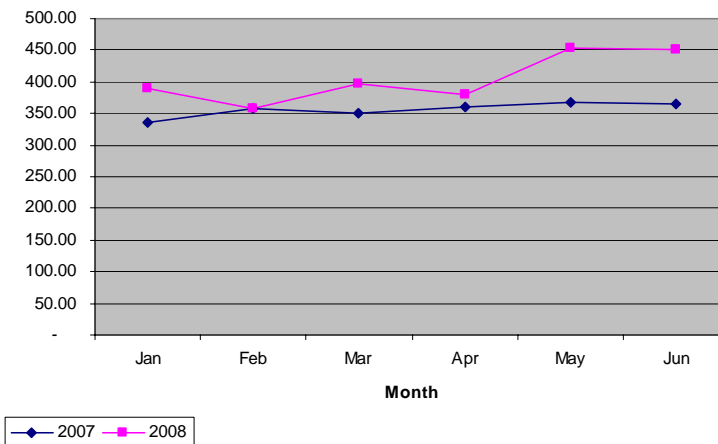
**Graph showing the average monthly prices for Sawn Lumber for year 2007 and 2008 (USD per m<sup>3</sup>)**



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

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

**Graph showing the average monthly prices for Plywood for year 2007 and 2008 (USD per m<sup>3</sup>)**



Average prices for Plywood showed some fluctuation but remained higher than the previous year's average for most months

Table 8 below summarizes weighted average export prices for the first half of years 2007 and 2008 and these are compared to domestic averages for the respective periods. Annual averages for the full year 2006 and 2007 exports are also included.

**Table 8:** Weighted Average Prices for Timber & Plywood - Export Markets – First Half Comparison Years 2007 & 2008

<b>YEAR / MARKET</b>	<b>Year 2006 Export</b>	<b>Year 2007 Export</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2007 Export</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2008 Export</b>
<b><i>PRODUCT</i></b>	<b><i>US\$ (FOB)</i></b>	<b><i>US\$ (FOB)</i></b>	<b><i>US\$ (FOB)</i></b>	<b><i>US\$ (FOB)</i></b>
Logs	132.71	132.70	135.34	143.45
Sawnwood**	455.31	498.86	483.85	514.50
Dressed	485.09	562.73	516.23	615.75
Undressed	447.19	475.94	478.57	458.45
Roundwood	197.37	209.86	190.44	207.97
Splitwood***	511.30	557.85	534.84	718.09
Fuelwood	29.45	22.08	19.94	22.69
Plywood	367.27	365.05	355.90	395.94

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

\*\* Row indicates combined average for Dressed and Undressed Sawnwood

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

Comparing weighted average prices for the first half of 2008, with those from the corresponding period in 2007, reveals price increases across all products, except Undressed Lumber. The greatest increase (34.3%) was recorded in the price of Splitwood. This was followed by a 19.3% increase for Dressed Lumber and a 13.8% increase for Fuelwood.

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## **APPENDIX**

Appendix 1: Total Primary Production Volume by Region

for the Period  
January to June 2008

PRODUCTS	Unit	Berbice	Demerara	Essequibo	TOTAL
<b>PRIMARY TIMBER PRODUCTION</b>					
<i>Logs</i>	m <sup>3</sup>				
<b>Total Special Category Logs</b>		<b>1,906.60</b>	<b>6,082.89</b>	<b>35,456.52</b>	<b>43,446.01</b>
Class 1		15,086.49	3,730.65	12,636.72	31,453.87
Class 2		3,795.52	5,142.89	22,921.80	31,860.21
Class 3		4,054.87	1,059.65	7,864.13	12,978.65
<b>Total Other Class Logs</b>		<b>22,936.88</b>	<b>9,933.19</b>	<b>43,422.65</b>	<b>76,292.72</b>
<b>Total Logs</b>		<b>24,843.48</b>	<b>16,016.08</b>	<b>78,879.17</b>	<b>119,738.73</b>
<b>Roundwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				
Greenheart Piles		1,922.46	3,905.49	1,404.83	7,232.78
Kakaralli Piles		73.38	321.34	36.07	430.79
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		12.76	905.55	84.53	1,002.84
Posts		335.69	581.11	106.85	1,023.65
Spars		-	8.67	26.94	35.61
<b>Total Roundwood</b>		<b>2,344.29</b>	<b>5,722.15</b>	<b>1,659.22</b>	<b>9,725.66</b>
<b>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				
<b>Total Special Category Lumber</b>		<b>225.75</b>	<b>2,675.73</b>	<b>2,313.33</b>	<b>5,214.81</b>
Class 1		1,864.49	10,301.61	3,388.24	15,554.34
Class 2		744.24	2,914.02	950.62	4,608.88
Class 3		151.27	2,126.33	724.55	3,002.15
<b>Total Other Class Lumber</b>		<b>2,760.00</b>	<b>15,341.97</b>	<b>5,063.40</b>	<b>23,165.37</b>
<b>Total Primary Lumber</b>		<b>2,985.75</b>	<b>18,017.69</b>	<b>7,376.73</b>	<b>28,380.18</b>
<b>Splitwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>				
Paling Staves		66.61	85.38	99.29	251.28
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	30.24	-	30.24
<b>Total Splitwood</b>		<b>66.61</b>	<b>115.62</b>	<b>99.29</b>	<b>281.51</b>
<b>Fuelwood</b>					
Charcoal	kg	1,505.90	167,773.94	-	169,279.84
Firewood	m <sup>3</sup>	173.99	4,623.17	4,362.40	9,159.56
<b>PLYWOOD</b>			<b>7,275.23</b>		<b>7,275.23</b>
<b>NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS</b>					
Wattles	pieces	-	96,875.00	100.00	96,975.00
Manicole Palm	pieces	115,366.00	-	996,670.00	1,112,036.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	12,619.00	12,619.00



## Appendix II: Total Production - by Station in DEMERARA

for the Period  
January to June 2008

PRODUCTS	Unit	Georgetown	Linden	Mabura	Soesdyke	TOTAL
<b>TIMBER PRODUCTION</b>						
<i>Logs</i>	m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Total Special Category Logs</b>		<b>44.90</b>	<b>301.47</b>	<b>5,717.43</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>6,082.89</b>
Class 1		594.84	2,021.95	773.64	340.22	3,730.65
Class 2		1,568.93	2,147.37	30.47	1,396.12	5,142.89
Class 3		44.90	559.68	341.18	113.89	1,059.65
<b>Total Other Class Logs</b>		<b>2,208.67</b>	<b>4,729.00</b>	<b>1,145.29</b>	<b>1,850.23</b>	<b>9,933.19</b>
<b>Total Logs</b>		<b>2,253.57</b>	<b>5,030.47</b>	<b>6,862.72</b>	<b>1,869.32</b>	<b>16,016.08</b>
<i>Roundwood</i>	m <sup>3</sup>					
Greenheart Piles		181.28	1,569.48	392.68	1,762.04	3,905.49
Kakaralli Piles		-	15.00	-	306.34	321.34
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		61.49	202.45	-	641.61	905.55
Posts		419.28	63.84	-	97.98	581.11
Spars		2.04	0.32	-	6.31	8.67
<b>Total Roundwood</b>	-	<b>664.09</b>	<b>1,851.09</b>	<b>392.68</b>	<b>2,814.28</b>	<b>5,722.15</b>
<i>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</i>	m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Total Special Category Lumber</b>		<b>953.31</b>	<b>1,069.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>652.54</b>	<b>2,675.73</b>
Class 1		1,883.32	4,356.28	-	4,062.01	10,301.61
Class 2		217.74	1,073.99	-	1,622.29	2,914.02
Class 3		521.01	551.54	-	1,053.78	2,126.33
<b>Total Other Class Lumber</b>		<b>2,622.08</b>	<b>5,981.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,738.07</b>	<b>15,341.97</b>
<b>Total Primary Lumber</b>		<b>3,575.39</b>	<b>7,051.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,390.61</b>	<b>18,017.69</b>
<i>Splitwood</i>	m <sup>3</sup>					
Paling Staves		-	71.04	-	14.35	85.38
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	30.24	-	-	30.24
<b>Total Splitwood</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>101.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>115.62</b>
<i>Fuelwood</i>						
Charcoal	kg	-	107,010.89	-	60,763.05	167,773.94
Firewood	m <sup>3</sup>	7.25	29.00	-	4,586.92	4,623.17
<b>NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS</b>						
Wattles	pieces	700.00	-	-	96,175.00	96,875.00
Manicole Palm	pieces	-	-	-	-	-
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix III: Total Production by Stations in  
BERBICE

for the Period  
January to June 2008

PRODUCTS	Unit	Bamboo Landing	New Amsterdam	Orealla	Springlands	Unamco	TOTAL
<b>TIMBER PRODUCTION</b>							
<i>Logs</i>	m <sup>3</sup>						
<b>Total Special Category Logs</b>		<b>1,182.45</b>	<b>77.25</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>262.22</b>	<b>378.97</b>	<b>1,906.60</b>
Class 1		1,216.70	3,481.77	43.51	6,560.89	3,783.62	15,086.49
Class 2		756.51	493.87	79.52	2,406.54	59.08	3,795.52
Class 3		2.10	277.24	119.48	2,612.84	1,043.21	4,054.87
<b>Total Other Class Logs</b>		<b>1,975.31</b>	<b>4,252.88</b>	<b>242.51</b>	<b>11,580.27</b>	<b>4,885.91</b>	<b>22,936.88</b>
<b>Total Logs</b>		<b>3,157.76</b>	<b>4,330.13</b>	<b>248.22</b>	<b>11,842.49</b>	<b>5,264.88</b>	<b>24,843.48</b>
<i>Roundwood</i>	m <sup>3</sup>						
Greenheart Piles		1,049.00	161.81	-	-	711.66	1,922.46
Kakaralli Piles		-	73.38	-	-	-	73.38
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		-	12.49	-	0.27	-	12.76
Posts		-	113.37	-	222.32	-	335.69
Spars		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Roundwood</b>		<b>1,049.00</b>	<b>361.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222.59</b>	<b>711.66</b>	<b>2,344.29</b>
<i>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</i>	m <sup>3</sup>						
<b>Total Special Category Lumber</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>45.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.32</b>	<b>163.05</b>	<b>225.75</b>
Class 1		-	815.58	11.01	273.96	763.94	1,864.49
Class 2		-	222.80	1.31	389.79	130.34	744.24
Class 3		-	95.59	-	12.48	43.20	151.27
<b>Total Other Class Lumber</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,133.97</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>676.23</b>	<b>937.48</b>	<b>2,760.00</b>
<b>Total Primary Lumber</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,179.35</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>693.55</b>	<b>1,100.53</b>	<b>2,985.75</b>
<i>Splitwood</i>	m <sup>3</sup>						
Paling Staves		-	6.67	-	55.21	4.72	66.61
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Splitwood</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55.21</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>66.61</b>
<i>Fuelwood</i>							
Charcoal	kg	-	1,505.90	-	-	-	1,505.90
Firewood	m <sup>3</sup>	-	173.99	-	-	-	173.99
<b>NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS</b>							
Wattles	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manicole Palm	pieces	-	115,366.00	-	-	-	115,366.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix IV: Total Production by Stations in  
ESSEQUIBO

for the Period  
January to June 2008

PRODUCTS	Unit	Anarika	Arapiaco	Bartica	Buckhall	Iteballi	Mabaruma	Manaka	Parika	Port Kaituma	Supenaam	Winiperu	TOTAL
<b>TIMBER PRODUCTION</b>													
<b>Logs</b>	m <sup>3</sup>												
<b>Total Special Category Logs</b>		2,886.85	605.94	175.21	19,268.15	3,107.82	47.74	3,855.99	372.27	223.10	1,985.75	2,927.70	35,456.52
Class 1		789.85	144.97	1,261.09	6,437.92	280.86	375.58	416.53	1,170.10	218.29	1,138.47	403.06	12,636.72
Class 2		3,849.87	915.96	565.42	14,251.88	292.55	-	349.79	684.17	1,349.89	483.47	178.80	22,921.80
Class 3		494.89	26.66	676.78	3,390.19	1,075.88	5.55	226.28	949.68	524.52	480.89	12.81	7,864.13
<b>Total Other Class Logs</b>		5,134.61	1,087.59	2,503.29	24,079.99	1,649.29	381.13	992.60	2,803.95	2,092.70	2,102.83	594.67	43,422.65
<b>Total Logs</b>		8,021.46	1,693.53	2,678.50	43,348.14	4,757.11	428.87	4,848.59	3,176.22	2,315.80	4,088.58	3,522.37	78,879.17
<b>Roundwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>												
Greenheart Piles		118.62	6.80	-	-	-	-	390.05	121.87	-	668.41	99.07	1,404.83
Kakaralli Piles		2.22	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.35	-	36.07
Mora Piles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Poles		-	74.62	-	-	-	9.64	-	-	-	0.27	-	84.53
Posts		-	5.96	-	-	-	-	-	8.38	-	92.52	-	106.85
Spars		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.94	-	26.94
<b>Total Roundwood</b>		120.84	97.87	-	-	-	9.64	390.05	130.25	-	811.49	99.07	1,659.22
<b>Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber</b>	m <sup>3</sup>												
<b>Total Special Category Lumber</b>		-	1,082.81	38.73	-	-	71.71	-	385.89	273.36	460.83	-	2,313.33
Class 1		15.78	1,238.61	58.99	-	-	147.48	-	498.35	59.73	1,369.29	-	3,388.24
Class 2		6.93	226.76	41.32	-	-	11.75	-	278.91	4.52	380.43	-	950.62
Class 3		33.94	53.96	30.43	-	-	26.69	-	155.20	7.61	416.72	-	724.55
<b>Total Other Class Lumber</b>		56.65	1,519.33	130.74	-	-	185.92	-	932.46	71.86	2,166.44	-	5,063.40
<b>Total Primary Lumber</b>		56.65	2,602.14	169.47	-	-	257.63	-	1,318.35	345.22	2,627.27	-	7,376.73
<b>Splitwood</b>	m <sup>3</sup>												
Paling Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.03	-	8.26	-	99.29
Vat Staves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Splitwood</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.03	-	8.26	-	99.29
<b>Fuelwood</b>													
Charcoal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood	m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341.10	3,021.30	-	4,362.40
<b>NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS</b>													
Wattles	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Manicole Palm	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	838,237.00	-	-	158,433.00	-	-	996,670.00
Other NTFP's (Mangrove Bark)	pieces	-	-	-	-	-	12,619.00	-	-	-	-	-	12,619.00

Appendix V: Domestic Price Ranges for Selected Products by Region

(G\$/unit)

PRODUCT	Jan - Jun 2007						Jan - Jun 2008					
	Demerara		Berbice		Essequibo		Demerara		Berbice		Essequibo	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
<b>Logs: Major Species</b> G\$/m <sup>3</sup>												
Greenheart	24,375	28,000			19,000	21,201	20,000	28,800	-	-	-	-
Purpleheart	24,375	30,000	27,562	28,629	28,000	28,269	21,000	36,000	-	-	-	-
Mora	10,601	19,000	8,834	20,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Locust	10,601	28,000	13,000	25,000	23,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabwood	20,000	22,000	13,000	21,000	20,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shibadan	10,601	19,000	8,834	24,000	17,000	19,000	16,000	24,000	-	-	-	-
Kabukalli	10,601	20,000	8,834	24,000	17,000	19,000	16,000	24,000	-	-	-	-
Baromalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber: Major Species</b> G\$/m <sup>3</sup>												
Greenheart	33,927	84,818	53,011	84,818	59,372	106,022	48,240	92,769	47,710	57,252	61,069	84,818
Purpleheart	33,927	127,226	53,011	84,818	76,336	106,022	81,637	96,480	80,577	63,613	50,891	55,131
Mora	31,807	67,854	33,927	55,131			46,650	50,891	55,131	63,613	53,011	59,372
Shibadan	29,686	67,854	33,927	63,613	46,650	67,584	50,891	80,577	46,650	59,372	-	-
Crabwood, Locust	31,807	63,613	33,927	84,818	42,409	76,336	-	-	48,770	53,011	43,469	49,830
Tauroniro, Tatabu, Kabukalli	29,686	67,854	38,168	63,613	46,650	67,584	52,658	60,433	55,131	59,372	50,891	55,131
Simarupa, Kereti	27,566	63,613	33,927	76,336	46,650	76,336	-	-	56,192	58,312	45,589	49,830
Hububali, Dukali, Others	31,807	50,891	31,807	50,891			41,349	54,071	55,662	58,312	-	-
<b>Roundwood</b> G\$/m <sup>3</sup>												
Greenheart Piles	39,125	42,042					-	-	40,000	42,500	-	-
Wallaba Poles	61,162	64,619	59,701	64,619			-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallaba Posts	15,107	19,493	11,579	19,123	12,086	15,789	8,063	10,118	-	-	10,497	11,066
<b>Splitwood</b> G\$/m <sup>3</sup>												
Paling Staves	16,949	27,542	19,068	46,610	21,186	25,405	27,542	29,661	29,661	31,780	-	-
Shingles		37,102					-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fuelwood</b>												
Charcoal G\$/m <sup>3</sup>	2,372	4,412	-	-	-	-	3,676	5,147	-	-	-	-
<b>Plywood</b> G\$/m <sup>3</sup>	53,002	77,000	-	-	-	-	100,633	122,350	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Timber Forest Products</b>												
Wattles G\$/pc	65	100			80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Appendix VI: Export Volumes and Values by Product for the period Jan - June 2008 & 2007

PRODUCT	Jan - June 2007		Jan - June 2008		% Change Over	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Jan - June 2007	
	m <sup>3</sup>	US\$	m <sup>3</sup>	US\$	% Vol	% Val
<b>Logs</b>	70,607.59	9,555,929.55	37,404.71	5,365,749.86	(47.02)	(43.85)
<b>Sawnwood</b>	20,606.30	9,970,434.28	23,382.39	12,030,289.40	13.47	20.66
<i>Dressed</i>	2,892.36	1,493,112.31	8,331.89	5,130,393.10	188.07	243.60
<i>Undressed</i>	17,713.94	8,477,321.97	15,050.50	6,899,896.30	(15.04)	(18.61)
<b>Roundwood</b>	5,871.42	1,118,157.13	5,676.35	1,180,523.60	(3.32)	5.58
Greenheart Piles	4,830.55	910,752.75	4,214.40	817,208.04	(12.76)	(10.27)
Kakaralli Piles	380.24	63,820.44	487.02	72,992.57	28.08	14.37
Other Piles	15.66	4,162.43	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
Poles	446.58	68,720.74	595.69	202,695.49	33.39	194.96
Posts	198.39	70,700.77	379.24	87,627.50	91.16	23.94
Spars	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Splitwood</b>	1,244.43	665,569.03	1,635.55	1,174,467.75	31.43	76.46
Paling Staves	27.24	1,280.00	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
Shingles	1,217.19	664,289.03	1,635.55	1,174,467.75	34.37	76.80
<b>Plywood</b>	13,154.31	4,681,564.88	7,735.43	3,062,755.75	(41.19)	(34.58)
<b>TOTAL TIMBER &amp; PLYWOOD</b>	<b>111,484.05</b>	<b>25,991,654.87</b>	<b>75,834.43</b>	<b>22,813,786.36</b>	<b>(31.98)</b>	<b>(12.23)</b>
<b>Furniture (pcs)</b>	<b>28,774.00</b>	<b>2,263,826.59</b>	<b>17,251.00</b>	<b>1,309,691.40</b>	<b>(40.05)</b>	<b>(42.15)</b>
Indoor Furniture	3,162.00	301,113.39	2,257.00	151,599.40	(28.62)	(49.65)
Outdoor/Garden Furniture	25,612.00	1,962,713.20	14,994.00	1,158,092.00	(41.46)	(41.00)
<b>Building Componentry (pcs)</b>		<b>411,464.46</b>		<b>509,945.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.93</b>
Doors	3,496.00	341,330.67	6,254.00	455,722.20	78.89	33.51
Door Components	748.00	23,490.59	386.00	5,448.48	(48.40)	(76.81)
Windows	461.00	33,045.30	505.00	23,067.40	9.54	(30.19)
Other Builder's Joinery (pcs)	-	-	270.00	2,644.00	-	-
(m <sup>3</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rails (pcs)	-	-	1.53	860.50	-	-
(m <sup>3</sup> )	1.15	487.40	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
Spindles (pcs)	3,522.00	13,110.50	3,945.00	22,202.51	12.01	69.35
<b>Mouldings (m)</b>	<b>105,615.10</b>	<b>201,325.16</b>	<b>99,843.95</b>	<b>182,801.28</b>	<b>(5.46)</b>	<b>-9.20</b>
<b>Pre-Fabricated Houses (pcs)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>32,289.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OTHER (than Plywood) VALUE ADDED</b>		<b>2,876,616.21</b>		<b>2,034,727.67</b>		<b>(29.27)</b>
<b>Fuelwood (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>2,083.38</b>	<b>41,532.79</b>	<b>3,424.95</b>	<b>77,708.52</b>	<b>64.39</b>	<b>87.10</b>
Charcoal*	2,070.45	41,437.79	3,424.95	77,708.52	65.42	87.53
Firewood	12.93	95.00	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
<b>Other (pcs)</b>	<b>1,549.00</b>	<b>8,787.84</b>	<b>703.00</b>	<b>5,543.42</b>	<b>(54.62)</b>	<b>(36.92)</b>
Wooden Ornaments & Utensils	262.00	867.70	504.00	4,961.45	92.37	471.79
Craft	1,287.00	7,920.14	199.00	581.97	(84.54)	(92.65)
<b>Non - Timber Forest Products (pcs)</b>	<b>1,288.00</b>	<b>87,889.50</b>	<b>961.00</b>	<b>48,702.45</b>	<b>(25.39)</b>	<b>(44.59)</b>
<b>OTHER PRODUCTS</b>		<b>138,210.13</b>		<b>131,954.39</b>		<b>(4.53)</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORT VALUE</b>		<b>29,006,481.21</b>		<b>24,980,468.42</b>		<b>(13.88)</b>

Appendix VII: Export Volume by Region - Timber and Plywood

First Half Comparison: Years 2007 & 2008

(cu. metres)

PRODUCT	YEAR	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	North America	South America	Total Volume
<b>Logs</b>								
Special Category	<b>2008</b>		25,592	82				25,674
Other Classes			10,036		460		1,235	11,731
<b>Total Logs</b>	<b>2008</b>	-	<b>35,628</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>460</b>	-	<b>1,235</b>	<b>37,405</b>
	2007		68,447		1,751		410	70,608
<b>Sawnwood</b>								0
Dressed	<b>2008</b>	16	721	104	7,007	484		8,332
Undressed		41	4,678	3,680	4,696	1,386	570	15,050
<b>Total Sawnwood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>11,703</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>23,382</b>
	2007	23	4,012	4,348	10,458	1,728	38	20,606
<b>Roundwood</b>	<b>2008</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>2,849</b>		<b>5,676</b>
	2007			698	708	4,466		5,871
<b>Splitwood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>1,636</b>
	2007	88		36	1,102	18		1,244
<b>Plywood</b>	<b>2008</b>			<b>2,017</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>7,735</b>
	2007		31	4,243	2,157	5,630	1,094	13,154
<b>Total Timber &amp; Plywood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>41,112</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>75,834</b>
	2007	111	72,489	9,325	16,176	11,842	1,541	111,484

Appendix VIII: Export Value by Region - All Exports

First Half Comparison: Years 2007 & 2008

(US\$)

PRODUCT	YEAR	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	North America	South America	Total Value
<b>Logs</b>								
Special Category	<b>2008</b>		4,116,703	11,064				4,127,767
Other Classes				1,077,173		44,770		116,040
<b>Total Logs</b>	<b>2008</b>	-	<b>5,193,876</b>	<b>11,064</b>	<b>44,770</b>	-	<b>116,040</b>	<b>5,365,750</b>
	2007		9,344,031		175,804		36,095	9,555,930
<b>Sawnwood</b>								-
Dressed	<b>2008</b>	17,229	610,197	81,567	4,094,756	326,645		5,130,393
Undressed		23,939	2,522,377	1,637,272	2,027,743	449,241	239,324	6,899,896
<b>Total Sawnwood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>41,168</b>	<b>3,132,574</b>	<b>1,718,839</b>	<b>6,122,499</b>	<b>775,886</b>	<b>239,324</b>	<b>12,030,289</b>
	2007	18,872	2,174,677	1,793,140	5,230,647	739,422	13,677	9,970,434
<b>Roundwood</b>	<b>2008</b>		<b>11,200</b>	<b>174,272</b>	<b>427,589</b>	<b>567,462</b>		<b>1,180,524</b>
	2007			138,128	148,972	831,057		1,118,157
<b>Splitwood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>175,050</b>	<b>45,900</b>		<b>883,924</b>	<b>69,594</b>		<b>1,174,468</b>
	2007	55,000		9,900	589,294	11,375		665,569
<b>Plywood</b>	<b>2008</b>			<b>832,467</b>	<b>388,369</b>	<b>1,296,511</b>	<b>545,410</b>	<b>3,062,756</b>
	2007		11,928	1,571,808	746,844	1,955,876	395,108	4,681,565
<b>Total Timber &amp; Plywood</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>216,218</b>	<b>8,383,550</b>	<b>2,736,642</b>	<b>7,867,151</b>	<b>2,709,452</b>	<b>900,774</b>	<b>22,813,786</b>
	2007	73,872	11,530,636	3,512,976	6,891,561	3,537,730	444,880	25,991,655
<b>Other Value - Added</b>	<b>2008</b>			<b>1,143,318</b>	<b>853,443</b>	<b>32,967</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,034,728</b>
	2007			1,850,443	1,007,396	18,177	600	2,876,616
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>2008</b>				<b>122,994</b>	<b>8,960</b>		<b>131,954</b>
	2007			3,992	133,620	598		138,210
<b>Total Export Value</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>216,218</b>	<b>8,383,550</b>	<b>3,879,960</b>	<b>8,843,587</b>	<b>2,751,380</b>	<b>905,774</b>	<b>24,980,468</b>
	2007	73,872	11,530,636	5,367,410	8,032,577	3,556,505	445,480	29,006,481

## Major timber species and Uses

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

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