

FOREST SECTOR INFORMATION REPORT

HALF YEAR REVIEW 2006

(January to June)



GUYANA FORESTRY COMMISSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Abbreviations</i> | 3 |
| <i>Glossary of Terms</i> | 4 |
| <i>Metric Conversion Tables</i> | 5 |
| <i>Introduction</i> | 6 |
| <i>Executive Summary</i> | 7 |
| 1.0 Economic Environment | 8 |
| 2.0 Land Allocation | 15 |
| 3.0 Contribution to Gross Domestic Product | 19 |
| 4.0 Production | 21 |
| Domestic Prices | 33 |
| Production Forecast | 34 |
| 5.0 Exports | 35 |
| Export Commission | 44 |
| 6.0 Timber Products Imported | 46 |
| <i>References</i> | 48 |
| <i>Appendix</i> | 49 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GFC | Guyana Forestry Commission |
| NTFP | Non Timber Forest Product |
| SFP | State Forest Permission |
| SFEP | State Forest Exploratory Permit |
| TSA | Timber Sales 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 paneling 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

| <i>To Convert</i> | <i>From</i> | <i>Into m³ multiply by</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 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

INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on the Forestry Sector in Guyana for the period January – June 2006. Production and Export of various forest products based on Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) data are assessed in comparison with the previous year's performance over a similar period. Additionally, the report provides domestic price snapshots between December 2005 and June 2006.

To provide a wider perspective of the Forest sector, allocation of State Forest lands among industry operators (with areas classified according to GFC designated use/size categories) as at end of June 2006, and for the previous five-year period, 2001-2005, are included. The Forest Sector's contribution (as traditionally measured in official national statistics) to Guyana's Gross Domestic Product over the last ten (10) years is also featured. The section concludes with a summary of developments in the International Tropical Timber Market with emphasis on the Latin America/Caribbean region, particularly Brazil.

Before addressing the Forest Sector in Guyana, a qualitative background summary covering changes/features and outlook in the local and international economies from year 2005 to present, is provided.

In the core report, Production data compares the volume of various forest products by product categories and species category (where applicable) across the six (6) months of the period 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. Comparison is also made with the previous year corresponding period, January - June 2005.

Export data is analysed in terms of both volume and value. Commission earned by the GFC on forest products exports is also included

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Against the backdrop of strong growth in the international economy, favourable timber export markets and expansion in the local Engineering & Construction sector, the Forest sector's performance in the first six (6) months of 2006 improved on that for the previous year corresponding period.

Production expanded by 5% for the main items, Logs and Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber which recorded volumes of 152,313 m³ and 17,463 m³, respectively. Exports of Logs almost doubled from 40,740 m³ to 79,756 m³ while Lumber exports improved marginally from 20,530 m³ to 20,781 m³. The main species was Greenheart, with log production expanding by 53% to 57,620 m³ and Lumber by 69% to 2,942 m³. Greenheart alone accounted for 39% of all Logs produced and 22% of all Lumber. It also provided 33% and 41% of Log and Lumber exports, respectively. China and India were the main markets for logs while Barbados and the United Kingdom absorbed most Lumber exports.

Roundwood output fell 17%, however, exports almost doubled, with the USA the major importer of Greenheart Piles and Trinidad & Tobago the primary destination for Wallaba Poles.

Production and export of Plywood continued a declining trend, output dropping 32% and exports 38%.

Fuelwood production also declined drastically, consistent with recent annual trends.

The main Non-timber Forest Products were Wattles and Manicole Palm. Wattle production remained stable while Manicole Palm production declined significantly for the period under review.

Total export value increased in greater proportion to volumes, due to improved prices for the major earners Logs and Lumber, which accounted for 70% of earnings. There were definite shifts to higher value species although the species utilization base has expanded when compared to the corresponding period of 2005.

Export value for secondary wood products such as Furniture, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, etc, improved marginally while relative share remained stable.

1.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

1.1 The International Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund (*World Economic Outlook, April 2006*), strong global growth experienced over the past few years is expected to continue in 2006 and beyond. And this is despite the effects of the major natural disasters of the last couple of years and the prevalence of high oil prices (41.3% increase in 2005 following a 30.7% increase in 2004). The latter is expected to continue (14.8 % increase projected for 2006) longer than previous high price periods, especially considering greater instability in the Middle East.

World output is projected to increase by 4.9 % compared to 4.8% in 2005 and 5.3% for 2004. This is fuelled by continued phenomenal growth expected in China, by 9.5%, India 7.3%, and Asia as a whole by 8.2%; continued growth in Advanced Economies by 3%, including the US (3.4%), the Euro Area (of Germany, France, Italy and Spain - by 2%), the UK (2.5%), Japan (3.3%), Canada (3.1%); in Africa 6.6%; in Central and Eastern Europe, 5.2%; in Russia, 6%; in the Middle East, 5.7%; and in Brazil and Mexico, 3.5% each. World trade in Goods and Services is projected to increase on average by 8% compared to 7.3% for 2005, with Imports and Exports rising by 6.2% and 6.6%, respectively, in Advanced Economies, and by 12.9% and 10.9%, respectively, elsewhere.

On the downside, inflation prevails at an average of 2.3% in Advanced Economies and 5.4% elsewhere. However, this may rise even further as policy adjustments to offset current account imbalances impact over the medium to long term with greater pass-through of higher oil prices to domestic demand and price levels. Upward adjustments in interest rates and exchange rate changes in the form of a depreciation of the US dollar and currency appreciations in oil exporting countries and other current account surplus countries in parts of Asia (India, China, etc), may also occur.

1.2 International Forestry Environment

World economic growth was also reflected in output of major timber products by ITTO members (59 countries across the world). Increased output obtained in 2005 for Logs (2.8%), Sawnwood (2.5%), Veneer (1%) and Plywood (0.3%), continuing an upward trend of the last few years. Tropical varieties also exhibited increased, or at the least, stable production volumes, the strongest growth experienced by tropical Veneer (5%) and Logs (2.3%) while there were marginal increases for Sawnwood and Plywood.

The top tropical log producers continued to be Brazil followed by Indonesia and Malaysia. Brazil also led tropical Sawnwood production, India and Malaysia following way behind. China, the Philippines and Malaysia topped Veneer outputs. For Plywood, however, Malaysia has emerged as the leading producer, overtaking Indonesia since 2004.

China continued to be the largest importer of Logs (followed by India), absorbing 60% and was also the lead Sawnwood importer. On the other hand, Malaysia led exports of Logs, Sawnwood and Plywood while Japan was the main Plywood importer.

Amidst global economic expansion, improved consumer confidence and relative supply constraints, strong prices for most tropical timber products in 2005 have improved further in 2006.

1.3 International Tropical Timber Market Summary

Prices for most tropical timber products continued the rising trend from 2005 but with sharper increases. This has been driven by the rising demand, on the back of overall economic expansion, outpacing supply due to near/full capacity production and/or poor weather factors in some major regions.

For example, in South East Asia, logging activities have been curtailed by the rainy monsoon season earlier in the year and activities are only now returning to normal. Prolonged boom prices are now expected to stabilize. Asia boasts the world's most prolific tropical timber exporters in Malaysia and Indonesia and changes in export demand patterns are exerting a negative effect on prices. Malaysia's main market is Europe and buyers there are now seeking cheaper sources in other Asian countries. Increasing interest from India, China and the Middle East, however, will help to stabilize the effect. Indonesia's Plywood and Veneer are already gaining ground in China and from Singaporean traders taking advantage of better port and transport facilities than in Indonesia, to serve as intermediaries to the markets of China, India, Japan, Europe and the USA.

China, India, Japan and other Asian countries constitute the lead importers of tropical timber and Asian traders supplying these markets have also increasingly tapped into West African sources displacing European buyers from price leadership in the latter region. Log demand and prices have increased while Sawnwood prices remain stable in the face of firm demand.

Conservation and sustainable forest management programs are formalizing in some African countries. Congo has received Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification on a 296,000-

hectare Forest Management Unit. Liberia has classified 1.1 million hectares for protection and despite the lifting of a United Nations ban on Liberian log exports, a moratorium on both log exports and new timber concessions prevails, pending appropriate legislation. Cameroon has signed a Debt-for-Nature swap with France to protect part of the Congo River Basin, the world's largest tropical forest. In Ghana, mining activities in forest reserves are now subject to stronger regulatory framework and environmental guidelines, including area reclamation requirements and posting of reclamation bonds.

1.3.1 Latin America & Caribbean

In Latin America & the Caribbean, Brazil is the leading timber producer, also leading the world in Log and Sawnwood production (as well as domestic consumption) though not in exports. It also ranks fourth in Veneer production and exports and fifth in Plywood production but fourth in exports. Wood and wood products exports have fallen in the face of strengthening of the local currency, against the US dollar. While the high domestic consumption of Logs and Sawnwood point to strong value-added activities, imports of intermediary Sawnwood have increased, as import prices (up to April 2006) were 15% lower than domestic levels due to the weaker import currency (US dollar) compared to the local. A reversal in the currency relationship was already setting in by May 2006 and domestic timber prices have fallen sharply. However, the decline in exports of solid wood products continued.

Expansion in domestic power generation is providing market opportunities for poles. And the Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research has revealed that treated poles will enhance competitiveness. Additionally, treated woods are also vital to other demand sectors such as agri-business (fencing, etc), railroad and civil construction, with immediate opportunities from current national infrastructure modernization activities.

In Peru, the national currency has also strengthened against the US dollar. Nonetheless, export price of Mahogany Sawnwood to the US market has risen sharply in May, displacing the price prevailing since late 2005 as the record high. Delays in CITES certificates for Mahogany exports have affected shipments and put added pressure on price. Authorities are seeking to improve general raw material supply to sawmills and so feed lumber to furniture and other secondary products. However, industry operators are faced with some uncertainty as nationalization is a possibility.

In Bolivia, wood and wood products exports continued a rising trend, led by Furniture and Sawnwood. Exports for Guatemala, primarily a diverse range of products from Teak, have also increased.

1.4 The Guyana Economy

According to the Bank of Guyana (*Annual Report 2005*), the output or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Guyana economy in 2005 reflected a real (at 1988 prices) decline of 3% in 2005 compared to 2004. This was due largely to flood-related downturns in the Agriculture and Mining sectors in the early part of the year resulting in a disproportionate national output decline for the first half of the year of 5.9%. The Manufacturing, Engineering & Construction and Service sectors obtained improved performances, however.

In terms of Balance of Payments, a surplus of US\$8.1M was recorded despite a current account deficit of US\$149.9M, brought on by increased prices/value of imports, especially oil. This included a fall in Export earnings by 6.5% (US\$30M) over the 2004 level as a result of the flood impact on major export commodities such as Sugar and Rice and from reduced Gold output following the closure of major producer, Omai Gold Mines Ltd. Of significance, however, Timber exports increased.

The current account deficit was offset by higher capital inflows deriving from increased disbursements of multilateral financing, higher foreign investments and lower debt service payments.

Inflation jumped to 8.2% compared to 5.4% for 2004, primarily due to sharp increases in prices of fuel, housing, education and food, all affected by rising import prices despite stable currency value. (The Guyana dollar depreciated by a mere 0.2% against the US dollar in 2005 and has averaged between G\$199.75 - G\$200.25 to the US Dollar since September 2004. For the first half of 2006, the price level has risen a further 3.4%. However, compared to June 2005, prices have increased by 8.3%, reflecting the influence of increased oil and non-oil import prices referred to above.

The monetary environment was also conducive to inflation due to rising liquidity. The money supply grew by 8.3% over the end of 2004. By the end of May 2006, the Money Supply had increased a further 3%. (*Bank of Guyana Statistical Abstract, May, 2006*).

It can be concluded, therefore, that while the world economy as a whole has withstood natural disasters and high oil prices to continue robust growth and enjoy high commodity prices, the small economy of Guyana has been setback by its own flood disaster, resulting in reduced production and export volume and value of its major commodity export earners such as Sugar, Rice and Gold.

Nonetheless, enhanced performance is projected for 2006 despite severe flooding again in the early months of the year. Growth and higher exports are projected in the Sugar, Rice and Forestry industries to offset expected decline in mining and livestock. Additionally, continued government expenditure on economic infrastructure to promote private sector development and investment will be coupled with prudent liquidity management to stabilize prices. (*Bank of Guyana Annual Report 2005, pg 8*).

Export earnings for the first quarter of 2006 already lend some support to growth projections. Exports total U\$124.8M compared to US\$108.5M for the first quarter 2005 period, a 15% increase. This is driven by higher first quarter earnings from Sugar (56%), Shrimp (46%), Timber (18%) and 'Other' products (45%), offsetting reduced earnings in Mining (16%) and Rice (22%). (*BOG Statistical Bulletin, March 2006*).

However, major security concerns, especially in the early part of 2006, political uncertainty and some expected instability (protests, etc) in this, an election year, may yet exert a negative impact on the national economy as has obtained in the past.

1.5 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 sector's performance would not have been immune from factors affecting the domestic economy in 2005 and early 2006. However, national data indicate an increase in output by 11% over 2004 with continued growth in Logs and Roundwood by 10.9% and 13.3%, respectively, while Sawnwood decreased by 8.1% (but only accounting for 3% of combined output.). Taking into account the additional products of Firewood and Plywood, output of which fell 25.9% and 37.7%, respectively, the sector's overall growth, while less at 6%, was still strong, especially in the context of real declines in all other sub-sectors under Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry. Forestry's contribution to real Gross Domestic Product (at 1988 prices) also reflect an increase - to 3.6% in 2005 compared to 3.3% in 2004, representing the highest percentage and real value contribution since similar levels in 2001.

Nonetheless, the sector would have been directly affected by flooding and the rising price of fuel, a major primary input. The increased output in 2005 using the traditional measure of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood is, therefore, put in perspective when we consider that the 2004 increase over the preceding year was 58% compared to the 11% for 2005 as mentioned above.

More significantly, the volume increase in 2005 is only one-third the 2004 increase. Other rising import costs would have also impacted negatively over the past year as most machinery input (both capital and spares) for the sector are externally sourced. Higher transportation and food costs (especially relevant for production teams in hinterland locations) must also be factored in considering production obtains primarily in interior/hinterland locations away from the coastally located major domestic markets and export centers.

Informal discussions with major operators across Guyana reveal estimated increases in total costs in the range 25% - 40%, deriving primarily from higher fuel prices. This cost increment remains largely unreflected in output price as operators are unable to exert strong influence on prices both domestically and externally. According to their account reduced profitability is only minimally offset by operational changes to cut other costs and increase productivity.

In the context of significantly rising costs, investment and production in the sector might have been expected to decline. However, demand has strengthened. One example is the growth in the Construction sector by 9.4% in real terms in 2005 compared to an annual average of 2.9% for the previous five (5) years. Increased investment is partially reflected in rising banking sector credit in Forestry, Timber and Sawmilling (as per Bank of Guyana classifications, and excluding value-added industries such as Furniture, Plywood, Building components, etc). Credit in this regard grew by 23% (G\$198.4M) from the 2004 level of G\$853.1M to the 2005 level of \$1,051.8M. By May 2006 (data as at June 2006 not available at time of report), the credit level has further increased to G\$ 1,064.1M. The investment environment also benefited from reductions in the average commercial banks' lending rate. This has moved from an average 14.59% per annum in 2004 to 13.79 % in 2005 and 13.29% for the first quarter of 2006, the latter being 93 basis points less than the first quarter 2005 level of 14.22% per annum. (*BOG Statistical Abstract, May 2006*).

In addition to increased production, export earnings also increased, not only for Timber as mentioned above, but for the sum of all products captured in GFC data, which includes a much wider range of primary and value-added forest products not currently measured in GDP and BOG export statistics. GFC-measured export value in 2005 (US\$48.6M) increased by US\$5.3M or 12% over the 2004 total (US\$43.3M). And current year value as at June 30, 2006 was US\$26.1M representing 21% or US\$4.5M more than the US\$21.6M for the corresponding period last year.

1.6 Market Outlook for Guyana's Timber Exports: July – December 2006

High log exports to Asia/Pacific, especially China and India, are expected to continue, to fuel expansion in secondary wood products, China and India capitalizing on economies of scale and

cheaper log processing costs. China has overtaken Canada as the second largest exporter of furniture, behind Italy. Additionally, some lesser used species (LUS) such as Darina (angelim pedra) and Tonka Bean (cumaru) are gaining ground as they are increasingly recognized as being the same as some popularly traded species of different names. Guyanese producers, are therefore, still able to rely on log returns and delay longer term industry changes to value-added processing.

Sawnwood opportunities in Europe may derive from expansion in Germany's furniture and kitchen markets, though the United Kingdom continues to be the lead European importer. If the new opportunities materialize, the effect of a holiday season slowdown in activities in the Netherlands in July and August, will be mitigated.

Plywood exports may also increase as Japan has become the leading importer, driven by recovery in building construction. Export opportunities to the US market may increase, therefore, as major Asian suppliers, Malaysia, Indonesia and China capitalize on the Japanese market. Guyana's Plywood, while attracting less US demand is also cheaper than popular Asian varieties. A declining US housing sector, however, may nullify market shift gains.

Improved performance in Dressed Sawnwood and secondary wood products such as Furniture, are expected to develop over the longer term following efforts by the Forest Products Marketing Council of Guyana Inc. The Council has facilitated some local technology changes and maintenance training and is increasingly the liaison between external buyers and local existing and potential producers. Additionally it has networked with the prominent market groupings, International Wood Products Association (IWPA) and the North American Wholesale Lumber Association (NAWLA) thereby ensuring wider publicity of Guyana's capability and products. In fact, some products were featured in the most recent issue of the magazine Imported Woods, an IWPA publication.

2.0 LAND ALLOCATION WITHIN GUYANA'S STATE FOREST

State Forest Lands account for 75% of national land and total 13.68 M hectares. The GFC is the authorized entity with regards to granting licenses for use of State Forest Lands for production or otherwise. Individual tracts (commonly called concessions) allocated by the GFC for production are classified (licensed) based on size and duration of contract as follows: -

| Concession Type | Size Limitation <i>Hectares / (acres)</i> | Contract Period |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| State Forest Permission (SFP) | Under 8,094 (20,000) | 2 years |
| Wood Cutting Lease (WCL) | 8,094 – under 24,281 (20,000 – under 60,000) | 3 – 10 years |
| Timber Sales Agreement (TSA) | 24,281 and above (60,000 and above) | 15 – 25 years |

State Forest Lands are also allocated for pre-production exploration, in the form of State Forest Exploratory Permits (SFEP), and for other non-production purposes covering conservation, research and reserve areas referred to as Permanent Research and Reserve Areas. Additionally, in cases where a single concessionaire has multiple SFP's in adjacent locations, these are identified for conversion to WCL's and TSA's as combined area sizes warrant. In the interim, these SFP's are referred to as State Forest Conversion Areas.

A summary of State Forest Allocation, as at end of June 2006, is shown in *Table 1* overleaf. Of the available 13.68 M hectares, 46% or 6.31M hectares are currently allocated for production and production exploration under 307 concessions or Production Areas. 11% or 1.48M hectares, under 14 concessions, are held as Permanent Research and Reserve Areas.

Of the 307 Production Area concessions, there are 24 TSA's totaling 4.25 M hectares and accounting for 67% of all allocated Production Areas and 31% of total State Forests.

Table 1: **Land Allocation within State Forests as at June 30, 2006**

| Classification | Number | Total Area (hectares) | % of Total State Forest | % of Allocated Land |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Production Areas | | | | |
| - State Forest | | | | |
| Permission (SFP) | 246 | 758,882 | 6 | 12 |
| - Wood Cutting | | | | |
| Lease (WCL) | 5 | 323,584 | 2 | 5 |
| - Timber Sales | | | | |
| Agreement (TSA) | 24 | 4,254,184 | 31 | 67 |
| - SFP Conversion | | | | |
| Areas | 27 | 471,594 | 4 | 8 |
| - State Forest | | | | |
| Exploratory | | | | |
| Permit (SFEP) | 5 | 506,663 | 3 | 8 |
| Total Production | | | | |
| Allocations | 307 | 6,314,907 | 46 | 100 |
| Permanent Research and Reserve Areas | | | | |
| -Iwokrama | | | | |
| Research Site | 1 | 371,592 | 3 | 25 |
| - Moraballi Reserve | 1 | 11,972 | 0 | 1 |
| - Other Research & | | | | |
| Reserve Sites | 12 | 1,099,761 | 8 | 74 |
| Total Reserve & | | | | |
| Research Areas | 14 | 1,483,325 | 11 | 100 |
| Total Forests Allocated | | | | |
| | | 7,798,232 | 57 | |
| Total Unallocated Forests | | | | |
| | | 5,880,384 | 43 | |
| Total State Forests | | | | |
| | | 13,678,616 | 100 | |
| (Amerindian Lands | | | | |
| | 65 | 2,024, 526) | | |

SFP's and SFP Conversion Areas, respectively, number 246 and 27, cover 0.76M and 0.47M hectares and together represent 20% of allocated Production Areas and 10% of total State Forest Land. While the 5 WCL's total 0.32M hectares, only 1 area is currently active. The 5 SFEP's account for 0.50M hectares. For the Permanent Research and Reserve Areas, the Iwokrama Research Site is 0.37M hectares, accounting for 25% of such allocated areas but just 3% of State Forests. Other sites include the Moraballi reserve with a mere 0.1M hectares and 12 other allocations totaling 1.1M hectares, or 74% and 8%, respectively, of total Research and Reserve Areas and of total State Forests.

From the table it is also seen that a major portion of State Forests, that is, 43% or 5.88M hectares, remain unallocated. This does not derive strictly from policy initiatives (e.g. conservation) but rather indicates underutilization of available Forest resources and, therefore, the potential for significant forest sector expansion, provided favourable species inventory findings are obtained. However, such expansion may not occur in the near future considering financial and technological limitations, capital and market negotiating constraints affecting local operators. There are also other factors which will now impact on expansion of production area allocations. Of the 5.88M hectares (43%) presently unallocated, only 2.8M hectares (20.5% of State Forests) is effectively available. The other 3.1M hectares have been identified for further conservation purposes and expansion/titling as Amerindian lands. A historical comparison of count of Production Area allocations is provided in *Table 2*, covering the past five (5) years.

Table 2
Production Area Allocations for the period 2001 - 2005

| | Year | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Production Areas | (Number Allocated) | | | | |
| State Forest Permissions (SFP's) | 269 | 224 | 283 | 253 | 263 |
| SFP Conversion Areas | 51 | 50 | - | - | 28 |
| Wood Cutting Leases (WCL's) | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Timber Sales Agreements (TSA's) | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 24 |
| State Forest Exploratory Permits (SFEP's) | 3 | 1 | - | 7 | 5 |
| Total Number Allocated | 349 | 303 | 312 | 287 | 325 |

2.1 OTHER FOREST SECTOR LICENSES

All timber activities (primary extraction, storage, processing to secondary timber, etc) and non-timber forest extraction within state forests also fall under the licensing authority of the GFC. Activity licenses are valid for one (1) calendar year only and, therefore, continued production requires annual renewals in accordance with GFC requirements. *Table 3* indicates the number of licenses accorded by the GFC under various activity classes as at June 30, 2006, compared to the previous year corresponding period.

Table 3

Activity Licenses: Comparison of January – June period of Years 2006 & 2005

| ACTIVITY/ LICENSE TYPE | 1/2 YEAR | DEMERARA DIVISION | ESSEQUIBO DIVISION | BERBICE DIVISION | NORTH WEST DIVISION | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| SAWMILL | 2006 | 33 | 4 | 19 | - | 56 |
| | 2005 | 32 | 31 | 22 | - | 85 |
| PERMIT TO ERECT SAWMILL | 2006 | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | 18 |
| | 2005 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| SAWPIT | 2006 | 47 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 84 |
| | 2005 | 63 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 103 |
| TIMBERDEPOT | 2006 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| | 2005 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 5 |
| TIMBERPATH | 2006 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| | 2005 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| TIMBER DEALERS | 2006 | 122 | 18 | 26 | 5 | 171 |
| | 2005 | 99 | 14 | 40 | - | 153 |
| FIREWOOD | 2006 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | 12 |
| | 2005 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 8 |
| CHARCOAL | 2006 | 8 | - | - | - | 8 |
| | 2005 | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |

3.0 CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Forestry's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is traditionally measured from output of Logs, Roundwood and Sawnwood. Annual changes in value are computed in proportion to volume increases, exchange rate changes and real inflation. Values are then adjusted to reflect a base year value or the real value at base year prices. The base year currently used in national data by the Bureau of Statistics, the designated national authority, is 1988. Hence real GDP is reflected at 1988 prices.

The value-added timber product of Plywood is included under Manufacturing, amalgamated with other general (non-wood/forest related) manufacturing activities. Additional wood/forest related value-added products such as furniture, building components (e.g. doors, windows, rails, spindles), etc, are not captured at all. Further, the effect of export values and changes thereof, as distinct from domestic value calculations (for both primary and value-added products) are not taken into account.

The case for a more inclusive and accurate measure of Forestry's input to GDP is pressing, considering the increasing diversification to value-added production and exports and the need to more accurately assess the Forest Sector's position and potential in national development. Currently there are ongoing efforts between the Guyana Forestry Commission and the Bureau of Statistics to devise a new measure of the sector's contribution to GDP to capture the wide range of forest related value-added activities. However, the lack of sufficient (much less accurate) data, especially cost and volumes of forest resources converted in value-adding industries, that is, intermediary domestic consumption, continues to be the major hurdle.

Table 4

Forestry's Contribution to Gross Domestic Product for the period 1996-2005

G\$M at 1988 Prices

| YEAR | GDP AT FACTOR COST* | FORESTRY | FORESTRY as % of GDP |
|------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1996 | 5048 | 230 | 4.5 |
| 1997 | 5360 | 264 | 4.9 |
| 1998 | 5270 | 200 | 3.8 |
| 1999 | 5426 | 226 | 4.2 |
| 2000 | 5352 | 189 | 3.5 |
| 2001 | 5474 | 195 | 3.6 |
| 2002 | 5536 | 180 | 3.2 |
| 2003 | 5500 | 183 | 3.3 |
| 2004 | 5587 | 184 | 3.3 |
| 2005 | 5419 | 195 | 3.6 |

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

Source: Bank of Guyana Statistical Bulletin, March 2006

Under current measurements, Forestry's contribution to GDP in real terms (at 1988 prices) over the last ten (10) years is shown in *Table 4* above.

From the table, it is seen that while GDP declined in 2005, Forestry's real contribution increased both in terms of absolute value and relative share. The 3.6% contribution in 2005 was the highest since a similar level in 2001.

4.0 PRODUCTION

Table 5 overleaf indicates production volumes for various Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products for the months January - June 2006. Product totals for this six-month period are also compared with those for the similar previous year period. Totals shown represent the amalgamation of product volumes attributed to individual Forest Stations within the respective Regions (as per GFC designation) of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, based on location of source concessions. Appendices I – IV, attached, provide further details by Regions and Forest Stations.

With the exception of **Plywood**, all products listed in the production tables are referred to as Primary forest products, considered as produced in or at the edge of the forest and accounted for before further (downstream) processing into secondary or value-added products (e.g. dressed lumber, furniture, building component, etc).

While **Chainsaw Lumber** and the axe-hewn products, **Staves** and **Shingles**, do derive from further processing, they are treated as primary products due to most conversion being undertaken at concession site. The source logs are not included in production log volumes quoted.

Chainsaw Lumber is distinct from Sawmill Lumber. Ideally, the production data should also include sawmill lumber to more accurately reflect total lumber available to the market. However, sufficient data is not available due to the continuing failure of producers to submit same as per the GFC's monthly Sawmill Return form. It must be noted that Log volumes quoted include logs which would have been eventually allocated to conversion into sawmill lumber, unlike the case with chainsaw lumber.

Plywood is a secondary (value-added) product manufactured from logs at a ply-mill. The logs used are primarily of the Baromalli species and would have been included in log production data. The major plywood producer in Guyana is Barama Company Ltd which began production in 1993.

Table 5: Total Production by Month for the period January - June 2006

| PRODUCTS | Unit | January | February | March | April | May | June | TOTAL | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Volume | % Change |
| TIMBER PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | (Jan - June) | (Jan - June) |
| Logs | m ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 2,976 | 11,998 | 15,817 | 14,721 | 9,661 | 2,447 | 57,619 | 37,654 | 53.0 |
| Purpleheart | | 1,045 | 2,500 | 3,893 | 3,801 | 2,764 | 596 | 14,599 | 18,465 | (20.9) |
| Others | | 49 | 115 | 101 | 107 | 653 | 1,413 | 2,438 | 885 | 175.5 |
| Total Special Category Logs | | 4,070 | 14,614 | 19,811 | 18,629 | 13,078 | 4,456 | 74,657 | 57,004 | 31.0 |
| Class 1 | | 2,061 | 5,342 | 5,556 | 6,743 | 7,887 | 2,695 | 30,284 | 31,518 | (3.9) |
| Class 2 | | 1,308 | 9,273 | 9,838 | 12,205 | 3,498 | 984 | 37,106 | 47,480 | (21.8) |
| Class 3 | | 1,406 | 1,879 | 2,215 | 1,548.00 | 1,763 | 1,455 | 10,267 | 9,145 | 12.3 |
| Total Other Class Logs | | 4,775 | 16,493 | 17,610 | 20,496 | 13,149 | 5,134 | 77,656 | 88,143 | (11.9) |
| Total Logs | | 8,845 | 31,107 | 37,420 | 39,125 | 26,226 | 9,590 | 152,313 | 145,147 | 4.9 |
| Roundwood | m ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | | 504 | 840 | 856 | 699 | 441 | 426 | 3,766 | 5,567 | (32.4) |
| Kakaralli Piles | | - | 120 | 46 | 48 | - | 55 | 269 | 277 | (2.8) |
| Wallaba Poles | | 97 | 647 | 568 | 528 | 405 | 512 | 2,757 | 2,360 | 16.8 |
| Posts | | 6 | 37 | 3 | 38 | 2 | 65 | 151 | 149 | 1.4 |
| Spars | | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 150.0 |
| Total Roundwood | | 607 | 1,644 | 1,474 | 1,316 | 849 | 1,058 | 6,948 | 8,355 | (16.8) |
| Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber | m ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 1,209 | 332 | 376 | 418 | 368 | 238 | 2,942 | 1,741 | 69.0 |
| Purpleheart | | 260 | 238 | 277 | 185 | 143 | 176 | 1,278 | 1,354 | (5.6) |
| Others | | 11 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 4 | 25 | 85 | 164 | (48.0) |
| Total Special Category Lumber | | 1,480 | 575 | 677 | 619 | 515 | 439 | 4,305 | 3,259 | 32.1 |
| Class 1 | | 1,358 | 1,160 | 1,677 | 1,830 | 1,047 | 1,100 | 8,173 | 9,732 | (16.0) |
| Class 2 | | 384 | 366 | 691 | 1,331 | 527 | 414 | 3,711 | 2,308 | 60.8 |
| Class 3 | | 239 | 212 | 205 | 291 | 78 | 250 | 1,274 | 1,326 | (3.9) |
| Total Other Class Lumber | | 1,981 | 1,738 | 2,572 | 3,451 | 1,651 | 1,765 | 13,158 | 13,366 | (1.6) |
| Total Primary Lumber | | 3,460 | 2,313 | 3,249 | 4,071 | 2,166 | 2,204 | 17,463 | 16,625 | 5.0 |
| Splitwood | m ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Staves * | | 34 | 46 | 32 | 47 | 61 | 57 | 277 | 283 | (2.1) |
| Shingles | | - | 26 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 55 | 219 | (74.9) |
| Total Splitwood | | 34 | 72 | 36 | 48 | 65 | 77 | 332 | 502 | (33.9) |
| Fuelwood | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal | kg | 10,160 | 7,729 | 12,265 | 13,644 | 2,722 | 10,215 | 56,735 | 128,638 | (55.9) |
| Firewood | m ³ | 993 | 914 | 895 | 1,646 | 460 | 576 | 5,484 | 4,740 | 15.7 |
| Plywood | m ³ | 671 | - | 3,649 | 3,064 | 3,688 | 4,177 | 15,249 | 22,542 | (32.4) |
| NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wattles | pieces | 12,150 | 26,550 | 6,400 | 11,531 | 5,850 | 7,450 | 69,931 | 68,790 | 1.7 |
| Manicole Palm | stems | - | 54,696 | - | 119,939 | - | - | 174,635 | 2,402,145 | (92.7) |

* Staves - refers to Paling Staves and Vat Staves

4.1 Production Volumes

Compared to the first half of 2005, volumes for the major timber products, Logs and Chainsaw Lumber, reflect improved performance. While both periods were affected by heavy rainfall and flooding, the impact would have been more severe last year. Additionally, the price of production input, fuel, continues to rise.

However, current year production has been driven by expansion in the Engineering & Construction sector, deriving particularly from the government's continued housing drive and infrastructure works across the country. Also, there has been expansion in the hotel/accommodation industry and construction of Guyana's first Stadium, all in preparation for Guyana's leg of the West Indies' hosting of Cricket World Cup 2007. On the external front, a more favourable export market prevailed, both in terms of demand volumes and unit prices, especially for Logs for which, export volume was equivalent to 52 % of production, compared to 28 % for the corresponding period last year.

Both Logs and Chainsaw Lumber production increased by approximately 5%. However, Plywood and Roundwood volumes declined by 32% and 17%, respectively. More detailed analyses of production volumes are undertaken hereunder.

4.1.1 Log Production

A total of 152,313 m³ of Logs was recorded for the first half of 2006 compared to 145,147 m³ for the comparative previous year period, the increase, therefore, being 7,166 m³ or 4.9%. The species mainly responsible was Greenheart (a Special Category species) with 57,620 m³, 53% greater than previously. The other major special category species, Purpleheart, recorded a decline, its 14,599 m³ being 21% lower than the 2005 half-year volume (18,465 m³). The combined volume for the other special category species, Bulletwood, Brown Silverballi, Letterwood and Red Cedar, improved significantly, however, from 885 m³ to 2,438 m³. Total production of logs of other species groups (categorized as Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3) was 77,656 m³, 11.9% less than the 2005 half-year volume, 88,143 m³.

The most significant Class I species were Mora (16,083 m³), Kabukalli (5,847 m³) and Locust (3,892 m³). Other notable volumes obtained for the species Shibadan, Tauroniro, Crabwood, Aromata, Tatabu and Wamara, in that order. For Class 2 Logs, the Baromalli species dominated with 28,764 m³ or 77%. This was followed by Wallaba species logs with 5,284 m³ (14%). Other species included Muneridan, Monkey Pot and Kereti. Logs of the Class 3 category were led by the species Darina (2,989 m³), followed by Maho and Burada, with notable volumes also in the species Kakaralli, Limonaballi and Iteballi.

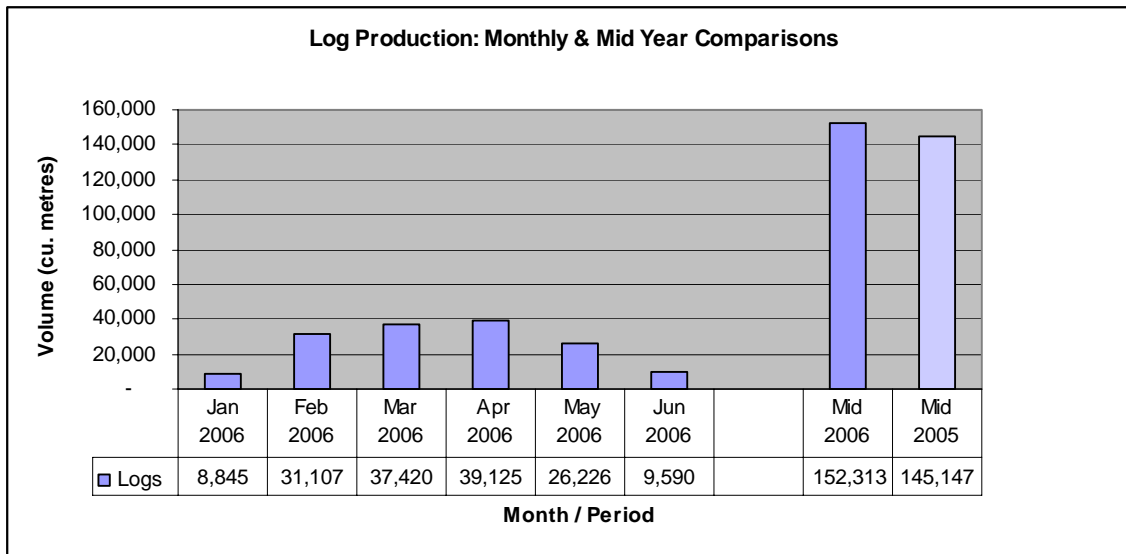
The shift to greater Greenheart logs production was likely influenced by growth in Engineering and

Construction and a more favourable export market.

Monthly Log Production.

Examination of monthly volumes (see **Fig 1** below) indicate that log production peaked in April with 39,125 m³ or 26%, after a jump in February (31,107 m³) compared to January (8,845 m³) and a further increase in March (37,420 m³). While the production in May was 26,226 m³ there was a significant decline in June to 9,590 m³. The low production in January would have been influenced by heavy rainfall and flooding in hinterland areas as well as by seasonal/ holiday factors. This also explains the low volume for June.

Fig. 1. Log Production for the period January – June 2006



Log Production by Regions and Forest Stations

The region of **Essequibo**, host to the majority State Forest Lands and allocated Production Areas, recorded 81% (123,785 m³) of total log production. Of the eleven (11) active Forest Stations in the region, Buckhall (56, 225 m³) and Iteballi (27,355 m³) together accounted for 55% of overall log production and 51% or 29,690 m³ of all Greenheart logs.

Essequibo also produced the majority Purpleheart logs, recording 12,946 m³ or 89% of production total. Buckhall was also the major Purpleheart station with 7,778 m³, followed by Manaka (1,270 m³) and Iteballi (1,249 m³). Buckhall is the primary station under which production by Barama Company Limited is recorded. This is reflected in the 20,935 m³ in Class 2 logs (97% of the region's Class 2 volume), of which Baromalli, the major Plywood species, alone totaled 20,348 m³, representing 71 % of all Baromalli logs for the period.

Iteballi station surpassed production for the entire Demerara Region (21,124 m³) and its log volume was also

almost four (4) times the Berbice total (7,405 m³). Buckhall's log production, on the other hand, almost doubled that of Demerara and Berbice combined.

For the **Demerara** region, the station of Mabura obtained the highest volume, with 15,438 m³, representing 75% of the region's total. Of this, Greenheart logs were 10,862 m³, accounting for 94% of Demerara's Greenheart total (11,552 m³) and 51% of all logs for the region. Other significant species in Demerara were Purpleheart with 1610 m³ (96% or 1,547 m³ from Mabura alone), Soft Wallaba, Kabukalli and Burada.

The major species for **Berbice** was also Greenheart with 2,072 m³. The majority of this derived from the station of Bamboo Landing (1,335 m³). However, total log production for this station (1,575 m³) was surpassed by New Amsterdam (3,902 m³) and Springlands (1,689 m³), the latter stations accounting, respectively, for 52% and 25% of total logs for Berbice. Other major species obtained in Berbice were Kabukalli, Muneridan and Mora.

4.1.2 Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber Production.

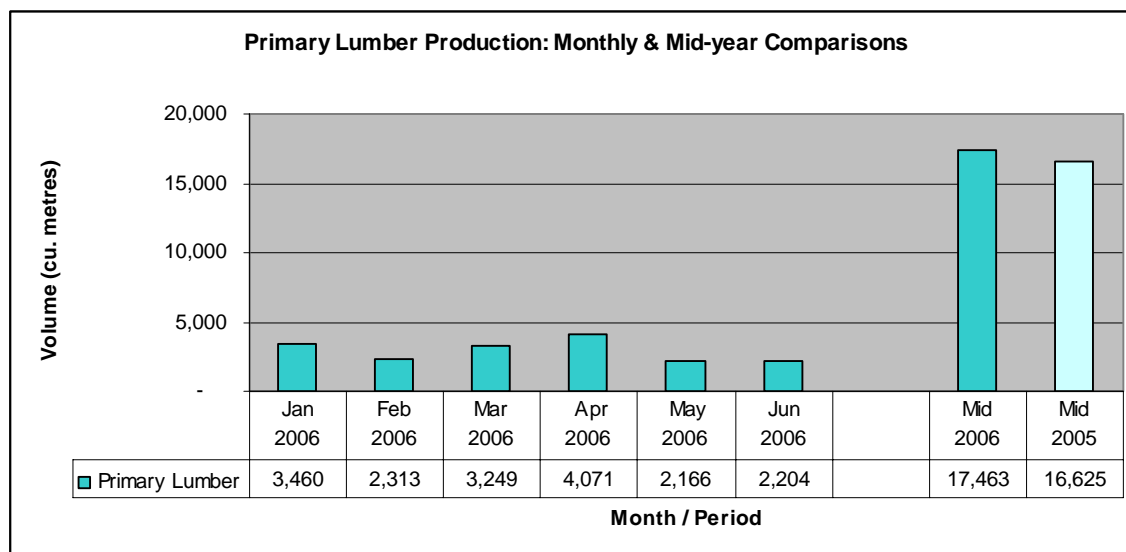
Recorded production of Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber for the period was 17,463 m³ which was 5% greater than the previous year period's volume of 16,625 m³.

The primary species were Greenheart (2,942 m³), Wallaba (2,529 m³), Kabukalli (2,456 m³), Tauroniro (2,191 m³), Mora (1,523 m³) and Purpleheart (1,407 m³). Other notable species were Kereti, Crook, Burada and Darina. The volume of Greenheart lumber was 69% greater than the 2005 mid-year total of 1,741 m³.

Monthly Production of Primary Lumber

The highest production was recorded in April with 4,071 m³, followed by January (3,460 m³) and March (3,249 m³). The other months recorded consistent levels. (**Fig. 2** overleaf). The greatest Greenheart lumber production obtained in January with 1,209 m³ or 41% of the period total. Production across the other five (5) months were evenly spread but with a low of 238 m³ in June.

Fig. 2. Production of Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber for the period January – June 2006



Primary Lumber by Regions and Forest Stations.

Regional volumes indicate the most productive region as Demerara with 10,626 m³ or 61%, with the remainder deriving almost evenly from Essequibo (3,623 m³) and Berbice (3,214 m³).

The main producing stations were Linden (4,639 m³), Soesdyke (3,170 m³) and Georgetown (2,808 m³), all in Demerara, followed by the Essequibo station of Parika (1,809 m³) and the Berbice Station, Unamco (1,691 m³). Greenheart species accounted for 1,052 m³ in Essequibo, 1001 m³ in Demerara and 839 m³ in Berbice. Purpleheart lumber production (1,277 m³) was also spread across all three regions, with Unamco and its host region Berbice, the most productive station and region, respectively.

For the other significant species, Demerara produced the most Tauroniro, Kabukalli, Wallaba and Kereti lumber, while Essequibo recorded the most Mora

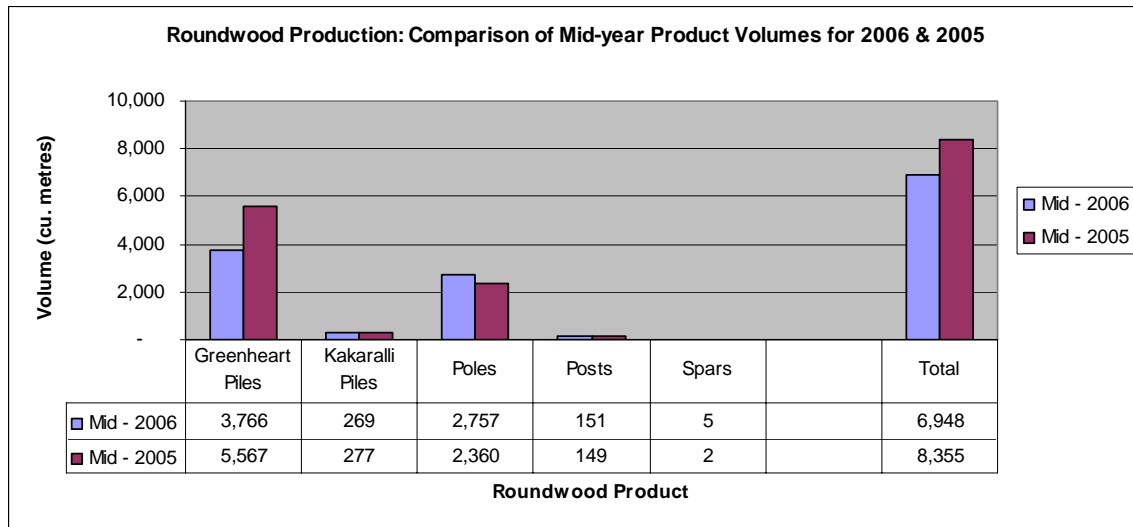
4.1.3 Roundwood Production

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.

Roundwood production for January - June 2006 was 6,949 m³, 17% less than the 8,355 m³ for the previous year comparative period. Greenheart Piles (3,766 m³) and Wallaba Poles (2,757 m³) together accounted for 94% of total Roundwood volume. While for Poles there was a 17% increase, for Greenheart Piles there was

a decline by 32%. The increase in pole volume would have been expected considering network expansion in the electricity industry (for example Guyana Power & Light Inc's Unserved/Rural Areas Electrification program) and in the telephone industry (expansion of landline service by provider, Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company Ltd). Kakaralli Piles totaled 269 m³ and Wallaba Posts and Spars totaled 151 m³ and 5 m³, respectively. These levels were comparable to the 2005 mid-year volumes. (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Roundwood Product Volumes: Comparison of January – June periods of 2006 & 2005



Demerara produced the most Piles, accounting for approximately 70% for both Greenheart and Kakaralli piles, with the Soesdyke station recording the most. Demerara also produced the most Wallaba Poles with Soesdyke and Linden being the main stations.

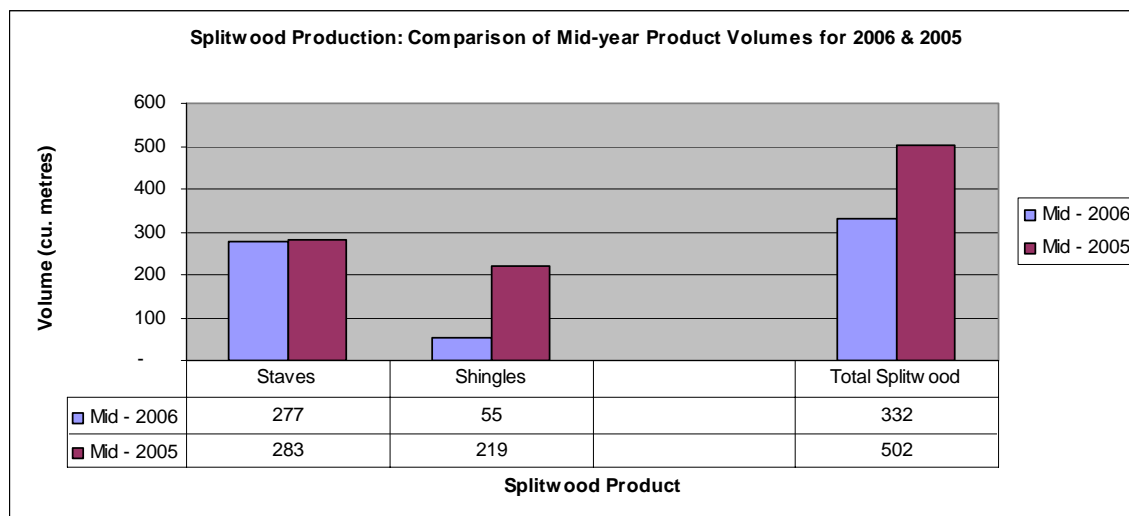
4.1.4 Splitwood Production

Splitwood refers to Staves and Shingles, all produced from Wallaba species. A total of 332 m³ were produced for the first half of 2006, 34% lower than the 502 m³ previously. This was due primarily to a drop in Shingles production from 219 m³ to 55 m³. Staves remained stable, however, production totaling 277 m³ compared to the previous mid- year volume of 283 m³. (Fig. 4 overleaf)

Demerara was the main producing region for Staves with 232 m³, Linden recording 167 m³. Berbice produced 46 m³ with the station of Unamco alone accounting for 44 m³. No production was recorded for the Essequibo region.

Shingles production obtained only in Demerara (37m³) and Essequibo (18 m³), the primary stations being, respectively, Linden (33 m³) and Parika (11 m³).

Fig. 4. Comparison of Splitwood Production for January- June periods of Years 2006 & 2005



4.1.5 Fuelwood Production

Data covers the two (2) Fuelwood products of Charcoal and Firewood. Charcoal production fell drastically by 56% compared to the first half of 2005, volume being 56,735 kg compared to 128, 638 kg. This continues a decline over the last two (2) years.

All charcoal production derived from the Demerara station of Soesdyke and there were monthly fluctuations. Production peaked in March and April with 12,265 kg and 12,644 kg, respectively, and dipped significantly in May (2,722 kg) before rising again in June (10,215 kg.). (Fig. 5 overleaf).

Firewood production increased by 16%, moving from 4,740 m³ to 5,484 m³. Soesdyke was the main producing station, with 5,336 m³ (97%) while the only other production derived from the Essequibo stations of Parika and Supenaam. The highest volume was recorded in April. (Fig. 6 overleaf). Firewood production to date in 2006 represents 50% of the 2005 year end volume, the higher half-year performance allows the simple projection that the year end volume for 2006 will be greater than 2005. However, these levels are significantly less than annual volumes in preceding years, as is the case with charcoal. There has, therefore, been a general decline in Fuelwood production in recent years.

Fig. 5. Charcoal Production for the Period January – June 2006

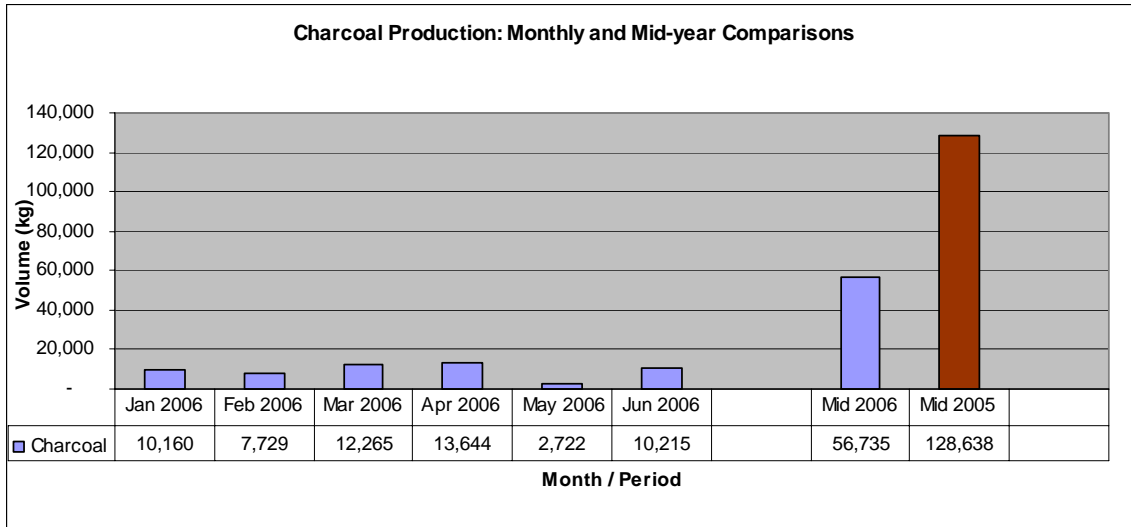
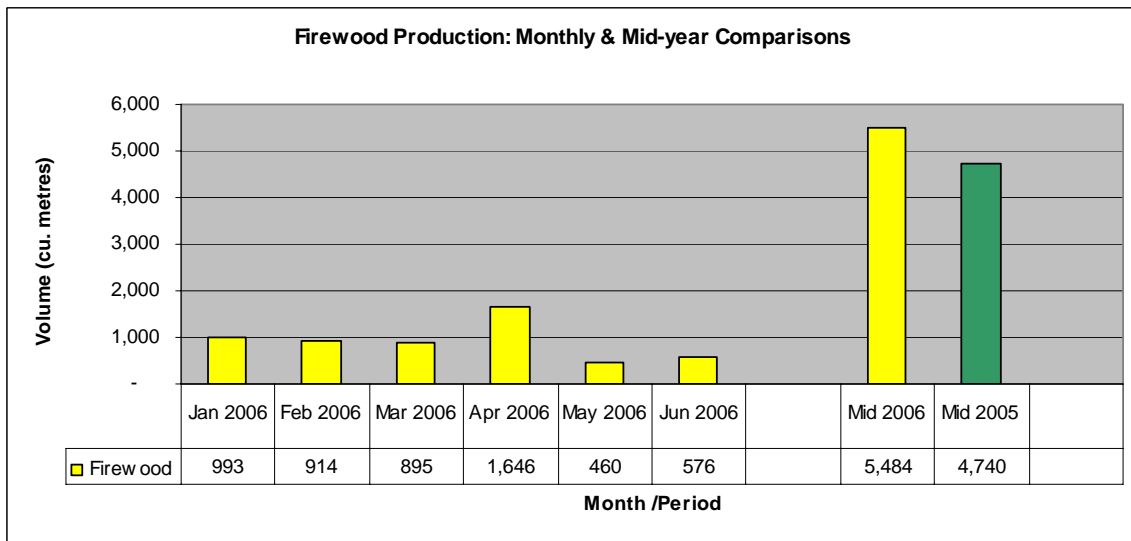


Fig. 6. Firewood Production for the Period January – June 2006



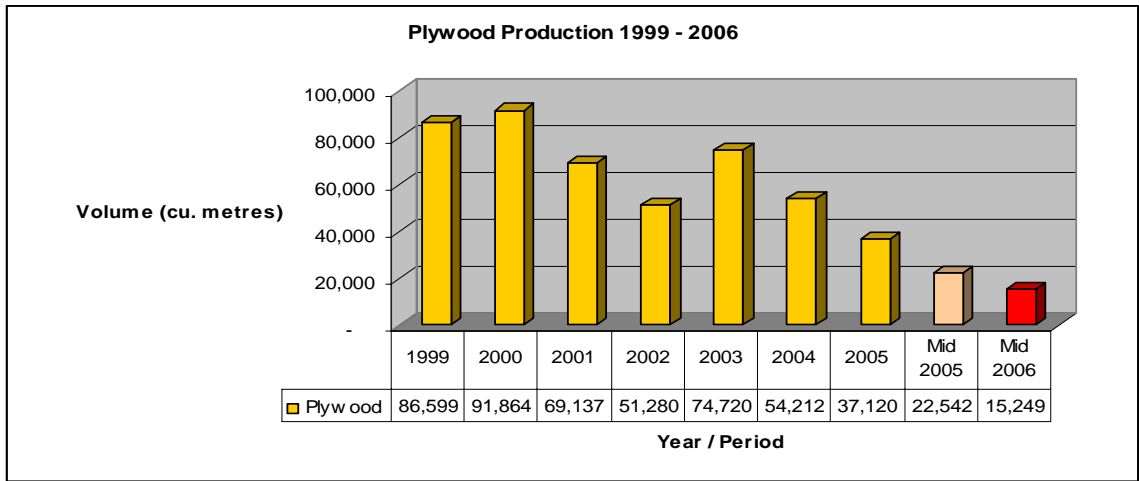
4.1.6 Plywood Production

Plywood production fell from 22, 542 m³ to 15, 249 m³ reflecting a decline of 32% between the comparative half-years. This is consistent with the decline which has set in over the past five (5) years, albeit there was some recovery in 2003. The 2005 volume of 37,120 m³ was just 40% of the year 2000 level. Annual declines over the years 2001-2005 averaged 27% percent except for 2003 when production recovered to reach 81% of the year 2000 level. (**Fig. 7** overleaf).

The reduction in the half-year volume between 2006 and 2005 occurred at the same rate, 32%, as the

decline for the entire year 2005 compared to 2004.

Fig. 7. Annual Plywood Production 1999 – 2005; Mid 2006

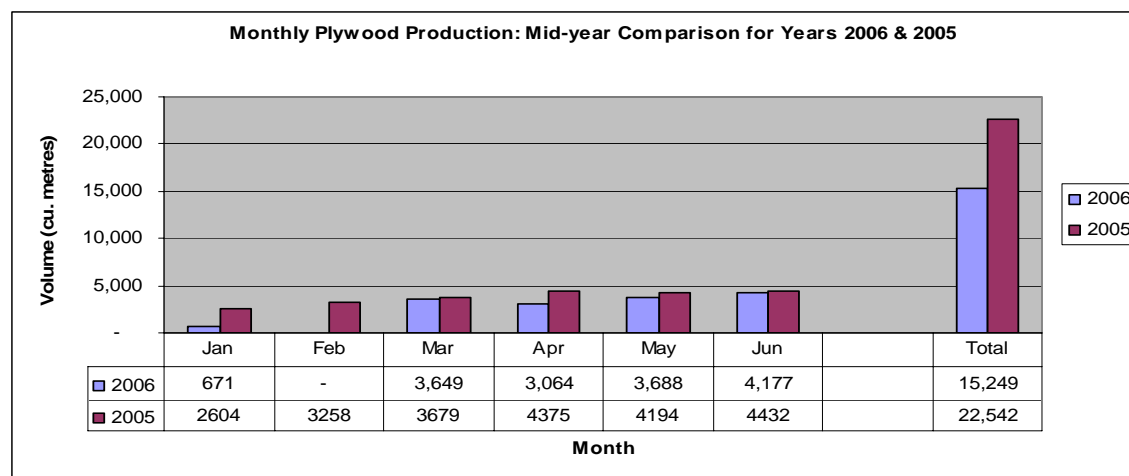


Production trends for plywood reflect a response to reduced demand and inconsistent prices in the export market, the major outlet, and strengthen the general shift to greater production and export of the primary product, logs.

Monthly Plywood Production

Production occurred mainly in the months March – June, with the highest volume in June (4,177 m³) followed by consistent levels in May (3,688 m³) and March (3,649 m³) and a somewhat lower level in April (3,064 m³). For January, a mere 671 m³ was recorded, while there was no production in February. For these first two (2) months, production was hampered by heavy rainfall, the impact obviously more severe in February. For the previous year period, monthly volumes had been consistently higher, with comparable monthly fluctuations, but without the severe curtailment in the first two (2) months despite heavy rainfall then also. (Fig 8 below).

Fig. 8. Monthly Plywood Production: Comparison of January – June periods of Years 2006 & 2005



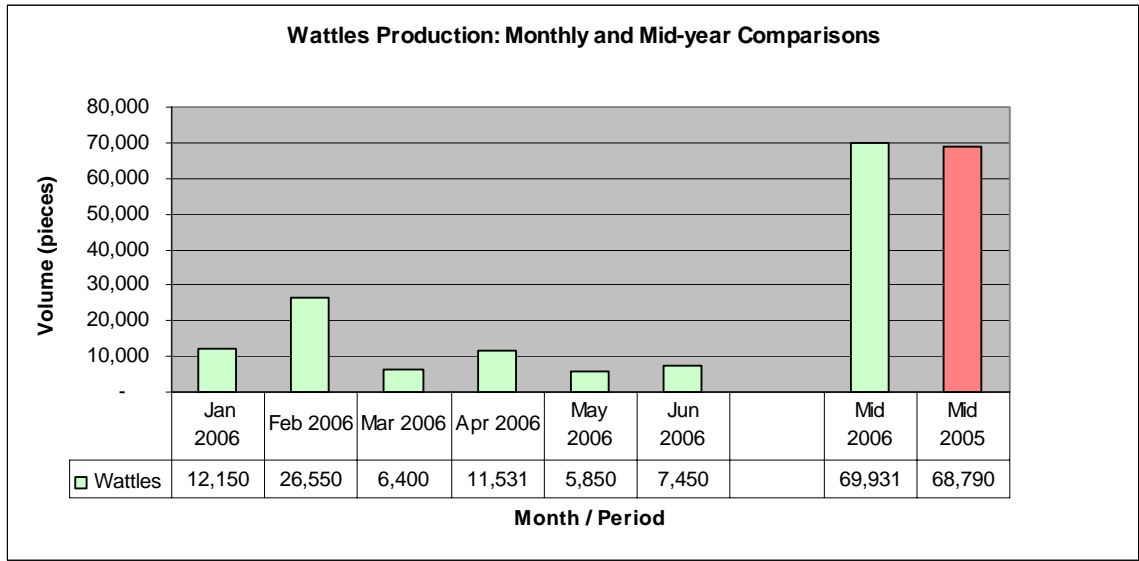
4.1.7 NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

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), Liana Cane, Herbs, Wildlife and Eco-Tourism. While the Guyana Forestry Commission monitors such extraction or activities in State Forests, production data presented here reports on Wattles, and Manicole Palm (heart of palm).

4.1.8 Wattles Production

Wattles are saplings measuring less than 8cm (3 inches.) in diameter and are used as support structures in agricultural/farming activities and as form support for poured concrete in building construction. Total production for January - June 2006 was 69,932 pieces (pcs), representing an increase by 2% from the mid-2005 volume of 68,790 pcs. The majority production obtained in February (26,520 pcs), January (12,150 pcs) and April (11,531 pcs). (**Fig. 9** below).

Fig. 9. Wattles Production for the period January – June 2006



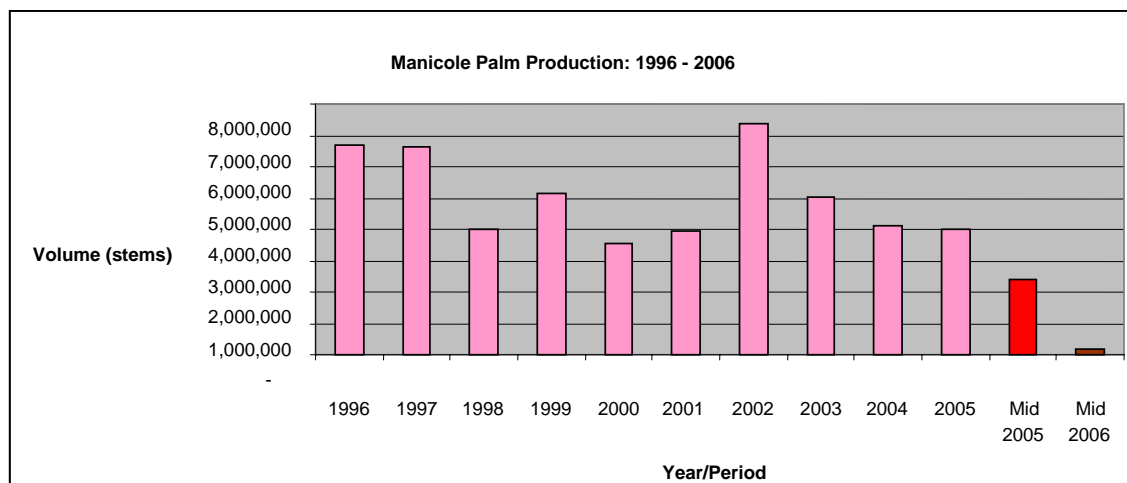
The only producing region was Demerara, with the station of Soesdyke alone recording 69,431 pcs, and the remaining 500 pcs coming from Linden. Wattle production over the last six (6) years, 2000-2005, shows exponential increase compared to an annual average of less than 5,000 pcs in the 1990's, climbing to 35,438 pcs in 2000, with increasing volumes since to 145,032 pcs in 2005. The latter was particularly significant, representing an increase by 33,267 pcs (30%) over 2004, more than double the average annual increase (16,506 pcs.) for the preceding three years.

4.1.9 Manicole Palm Production

Manicole Palm (heart of palm) is produced mainly for export, being first extracted and then canned. It is considered a delicacy, in Europe especially, and in North America. Domestic demand remains very small.

The sole producer in Guyana is Amazon Caribbean which extracts stems from State Forest lands in North West of Guyana. The Company has also recently been harvesting in Amerindian reservations in that area. This production has not been included in the compilation. Production is recorded under the station New Amsterdam and occurred only in February and June, final volume being 174,635 stems. This equates to a mere 7% of the 2005 half-year level of 2,402,145 pcs. The decline is even more drastic considering that consistent annual levels averaging 4.2 million pcs obtained among seven (7) of the previous eight (8) years, the positive exception being a much higher 7.4 million pcs in 2002. (Fig. 10 below).

Fig. 10. Annual Production of Manicole Palm 1996 – 2005; Mid - 2006



4.2 DOMESTIC PRICES

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).

Appendix VIII, attached, summarises price ranges for selected products, tracking changes from 2005 through first and second quarters of 2006 across the regions.

Prices for Logs were generally higher in Essequibo compared to Demerara but significantly lower in Berbice. Levels increased in the first quarter of 2006. Locust and Purpleheart logs attracted the highest prices.

Lumber prices varied significantly among regional operators. However, the overall range mostly remained stable in Berbice and Essequibo while levels in Demerara increased in the first quarter 2006 period. Nonetheless, Berbice prices were generally higher than most in Demerara while Essequibo retained some of the highest levels.

For Wallaba Posts and Staves, Berbice levels again exhibited stability, while the only change in Essequibo did not occur until second quarter 2006. The highest prices obtained in Demerara, with some levels over the other regions prevailing since 2005.

4.3 Production Forecast: July – December 2006

The forecast covers Logs and Primary Lumber. It considers production differentials over the past (5) years, factoring quarterly, semi-annual and annual trends, with particular regard to third and fourth volumes relative to annual levels. Additionally, local and international growth projections, the continued expansion in Guyana's Engineering & Construction sector and increasing exports must be taken into account. However, some adjustment is made for the impact of political uncertainty and social unrest.

Conservatively, total for both Log and Lumber Production for 2006 are projected to expand by 8% over 2005. The quarterly distribution is shown below: -

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2006 | 2006 | 2006 | 2006 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Volume | 1st Qtr | 2nd Qtr | 3rd Qtr | 4th Qtr | Total |
| | | (Actual) | (Actual) | Projected | Projected | |
| (m ³) | | | | | | |
| Logs | | | | | | |
| | 312,688 | 77,371 | 74,942 | 105,876 | 79,509 | 337,698 |
| Lumber | | | | | | |
| | 36,176 | 9,025 | 8,444 | 11,398 | 10,209 | 39,070 |

5.0 EXPORTS

Continued growth in the world economy in 2005 and 2006 has impacted positively on Guyana's forest products exports. This is reflected in increasing export volumes, values and unit prices for the major export products, Logs and Sawnwood. However, for Plywood, the other major product, exports have declined amidst inconsistent unit prices.

Table 6 overleaf compares 2005 and 2006 half-year levels of product volumes, values and relative percentage share of values by product/species categories. *Appendix V*, attached, features summary levels for selected products, comparing volumes, values and relative shares of total export value and is expanded to include year-end levels for 2005 compared to 2004.

The data indicate that while Log and Roundwood export volumes have almost doubled, Sawnwood volumes are comparable and volumes declined significantly for Plywood, and marginally for Splitwood. Export value totaled US\$26.1M, 21% greater than the 2005 half-year value, and already represents 53.6% of last year's final total. By comparison the 2005 half-year value of US\$21.6 M had constituted a lower proportion, 49.8%, of the previous year-end value (2004) translating to 44.4% of the higher 2005 year-end value.

The growth rate in 2006 exports is also way ahead of the 12.3% increase recorded in 2005 over 2004. While favourable world economic conditions, particularly strong economic growth in the major timber export regions of Asia/Pacific and Europe, which together account for half of total exports, are definite factors, the establishment of the Forest Products Marketing Council Inc (December 2005), may have been instrumental in positively influencing this trend.

The major export earners were Logs and Sawnwood, accounting respectively for 36% and 34% of total export value with Asia/Pacific being the major region for logs and Europe the major region for sawnwood. The other major product, Plywood, realized 14% of export value, while Roundwood accounted for 4.6%. Together the above four (4) products were responsible for 88.4% of export value compared to 86.7% as at mid-2005, 88% for the entire 2005 and 87% in 2004.

For some species, total exported volume is very close to the volume produced, especially for logs and lumber. This is evident especially for Purpleheart Sawnwood (exports totals exceeds production totals), which is an important species for value added forest production in Guyana. In such cases, production from Amerindian reservations account for some of the excess in export volume. It may be concluded from this observation that only a meager quantity of such species remains in the domestic market.

Table 6: Export Products Volumes, Values and Relative Percentages

Comparison of Jan - Jun period totals for Years 2005 & 2006

| PRODUCT | Jan - Jun 2005 | | | Jan - Jun 2006 | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Volume m ³ | Value US\$ | % Val. | Volume m ³ | Value US\$ | % Val. |
| Logs | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | 5,634 | 560,080 | 14.2 | 26,111 | 2,751,089 | 30.92 |
| Purpleheart | 13,128 | 1,601,552 | 40.5 | 16,105 | 2,339,569 | 26.30 |
| Other Special Category | 688 | 56,679 | 1.4 | 3,251 | 346,421 | 3.89 |
| Total of Special Category Logs | 19,450 | 2,218,311 | 56.1 | 45,467 | 5,437,079 | 61.12 |
| Class 1 | 15,587 | 1,243,161 | 31.5 | 22,853 | 2,369,550 | 26.63 |
| Class 2 | 1,046 | 86,437 | 2.2 | 4,364 | 429,881 | 4.83 |
| Class 3 | 4,657 | 403,272 | 10.2 | 7,072 | 659,950 | 7.42 |
| Total of Other Class Logs | 21,290 | 1,732,870 | 43.9 | 34,289 | 3,459,381 | 38.88 |
| Total of Logs | 40,740 | 3,951,181 | 100.0 | 79,756 | 8,896,460 | 100.00 |
| Sawnwood | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | 6,971 | 2,982,924 | 36.2 | 8,617 | 3,903,886 | 42.06 |
| Purpleheart | 5,071 | 2,263,037 | 27.5 | 5,013 | 2,603,811 | 28.05 |
| Other Special Category | 593 | 336,868 | 4.1 | 430 | 301,078 | 3.24 |
| Total of Special Category Sawnwood | 12,635 | 5,582,829 | 67.8 | 14,060 | 6,808,775 | 73.36 |
| Class 1 | 7,230 | 2,403,244 | 29.2 | 5,598 | 2,053,605 | 22.13 |
| Class 2 | 187 | 74,847 | 0.9 | 437 | 163,833 | 1.77 |
| Class 3 | 478 | 171,340 | 2.1 | 686 | 255,441 | 2.75 |
| Total of Other Class Sawnwood | 7,895 | 2,649,431 | 32.2 | 6,721 | 2,472,879 | 26.64 |
| Total of Sawnwood | 20,530 | 8,232,260 | 100.0 | 20,781 | 9,281,654 | 100.00 |
| Roundwood | | | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | 2,443 | 559,580 | 67.4 | 4,201 | 797,682 | 66.89 |
| Kakaralli Piles | 168 | 48,302 | 5.8 | 316 | 58,375 | 4.90 |
| Other Piles | 182 | 46,959 | 5.7 | - | - | - |
| Poles | 771 | 142,185 | 17.1 | 2,542 | 297,583 | 24.96 |
| Posts | 155 | 32,694 | 3.9 | 228 | 38,836 | 3.26 |
| Total of Roundwood | 3,719 | 829,720 | 100.0 | 7,287 | 1,192,476 | 100.00 |
| Splitwood | 1,111 | 493,654 | 2.3 | 933 | 457,638 | 1.8 |
| Plywood | 18,123 | 5,702,302 | 26.4 | 11,216 | 3,698,591 | 14.2 |
| Fuelwood | | | | | | |
| Charcoal (kg) | 46,704 | 12,205 | 0.1 | 171,723 | 43,118 | 0.2 |
| Firewood (m ³) | - | - | - | 12 | 150 | 0.0 |
| Non - Timber Forest Products * (pcs) | 427 | 7,593 | 0.0 | 628 | 6,992 | 0.0 |
| Furniture (pcs) (Indoor & Outdoor/Garden Furniture) | 25,131 | 1,938,135 | 9.0 | 44,688 | 1,921,948 | 7.4 |
| Building Componentry * (pcs) | 10,390 | 313,172 | 1.5 | 13,355 | 465,156 | 1.8 |
| Mouldings (m) | 69,885 | 83,250 | 0.4 | 63,830 | 120,681 | 0.5 |
| Other * (pcs) | 4,016 | 17,076 | 0.1 | 2,652 | 5,564 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL EXPORT VALUE | | 21,580,548 | | | 26,090,428 | |

* Non - Timber Forest Products - includes Manicole Palm and Kufa and Nibbi items

Building Componentry - includes Doors, Door Components, Windows, Rails, Spindles, Other Builders' Joinery

Other - includes Craft, Wooden Utensils/Ornaments, Pre-fabricated Houses

Exports of secondary products such as Furniture, Building Component and Mouldings, attained consistent combined values, totaling US\$2.3M and US\$2.5M at mid-year for 2005 and 2006, respectively. Total value for 2005 was US\$4.5M compared to US\$4.2M for 2004. Though marginal, growth is nonetheless steady.

Other exported products such as the NTFP's of Manicole Palm, Kuffa and Nibbi; Craft; Utensils/Ornaments; etc., reflected minimal, but also consistent, values.

The major timber products of Logs, Sawnwood, Roundwood and Plywood are now assessed in greater detail.

5.1 Log Exports

Log exports totaled 79,756 m³. This is 96% higher than the 2005 half-year level of 40,740 m³. Value increased by a greater proportion, 125%, totaling US\$8.9M compared to US\$3.95M previously. There have therefore, been greater export opportunities both in terms of log volumes and higher unit prices, especially for the higher valued species such as Greenheart and Purpleheart.

Greenheart logs totaled 26,111m³, more than quadruple the volume (5,634 m³) exported in the first half of 2005. The level also equated to 45% of total greenheart logs produced and 33% of total log exports. The export value of US\$ 2.75M, was almost five (5) times the comparative period's US\$0.56M and accounted for 31% of total log export value compared to 14.2% previously.

Purpleheart logs totaled 16,105m³ with value US\$2.34M compared to 13,128 m³ and US\$1.6M at mid-2005, representing volume and value increases of 23% and 46% respectively, value also being 26% of total log exports.

Logs in the species category Class 1 also generated significant export increase. Volume and value were 22,853 m³ and US\$2.37M, respectively, representing increases over the previous year corresponding period by 47% and 91%, again bearing out a greater proportionate increase in value compared to volume. Contribution to total log export value was 26.6%. However, for the previous year period this share was 31.5%. This fall is consistent with the disproportionate shift to the higher valued special category species amidst expanded demand for all categories.

In fact special category logs have accounted for 61% of log export value (57% of volume) to-date this year, compared to 56% (48% by volume) as at mid-2005.

The dominance of Guyana's log market by the Asia/Pacific region derives particularly from India and China, two (2) economies with the strongest growth in the world over the past several years, driven by production

and export of value added goods, inclusive of timber derivatives. The latter affects the competitiveness of Guyana's value-added timber products, both because of price (with greater volumes and lower unit costs deriving from labour factors and economies of scale) and considering local technology, capital, operational, managerial and market negotiation constraints. Hence the focus on log exports and dependence on locating niche markets for semi-processed and value-added items.

5.2 Sawnwood Exports

Sawnwood exports stood at 20, 781 m³ and US\$9.28M. By comparison the 2005 half-year volume had been only 1% lower at 20,530 m³ but almost 13% less in terms of value, reflecting the combination of higher unit prices and the shift to higher value species in the new period.

Sawnwood exports of the Greenheart and Purpleheart species, together totaled 13,630 m³ or 65.6% of total Sawnwood volume and US\$6.51M or 70% of value. The 2005 half-year levels had been lower at 12,042 m³ (58% of volume) and US\$5.25M (63% of value).

Exports of undressed sawnwood more than doubled that of dressed sawnwood with respective volumes of 14,501 m³ and 6,220 m³ and values of US\$6.24M and US\$3.04M. For the previous year period volume distribution had been more even with dressed sawnwood exports totaling 10,503 m³ and undressed sawnwood exports, 10,027 m³, a mere 5% difference. The value differential was much greater though, reflecting much higher unit prices for the dressed variety for which, export value was US\$4.54M, 23% more than for the undressed variety (US\$3.69M.). The major export market for Sawnwood obtained in the Latin America/Caribbean region, though there were significant exports to Europe, Sawnwood being the major timber product to that region.

5.3 Roundwood Exports

Roundwood export volume were 7,287 m³ with value \$US1.19M or 4.6% of total export value for the review period. Like the case with Logs, Roundwood export volume was 96% higher than the 2005 half-year level. However, the change in value, from US\$0.83M to US\$1.19M, translates to a lower percentage increase of 43.7%. Unlike the case with Logs and Sawnwood, this reflects lower unit prices.

Greenheart Piles and Wallaba Poles represent the bulk of Roundwood exports, totaling 4,201 m³ and 2,542 m³, respectively, with values US\$0.8M and 0.3M. Together these products account for 92.5% of Roundwood export volume and 91.8% of value.

For the previous year period, Greenheart piles totaled 2,443 m³ with value of US\$0.56M, while for Wallaba

Poles, export volume and value were 771m³ and US\$0.14M, respectively. The two (2) products' combined shares of Roundwood exports were then 86% of volume and 84.5% of value.

The major export destination for Roundwood continues to be North America, though volumes to the Latin America/Caribbean region have doubled between the two (2) periods.

5.4 Plywood Exports

Favorable export conditions amidst expanding international trade and a growing world economy did not extend to Guyana's Plywood exports. Relative to mid-2005, the 2006 half-year export volume declined by 38%, from 18,123 m³ to 11,216 m³. This was despite an improvement in the average unit prices, following a slight fall in 2005. The export value fell from US\$5.7M to US\$ 3.7M.

This downward trend in plywood exports has obtained for several years, both in absolute volumes and relative share of total export value. The 2005 year-end value was 27% lower than for 2004 and the half year comparison between 2006 and 2005 reflect a greater decline of 35%. Relative share of total export value has moved from 35.9% in 2004 to 26.4% by mid-2005, with further reduction to an overall 23.3% at year-end 2005, and a dip to 14.2% by mid-2006.

Just over half of Guyana's plywood exports continue to be to North America while the rest has been more evenly spread between Europe and Latin America/Caribbean.

5.5 Furniture Exports

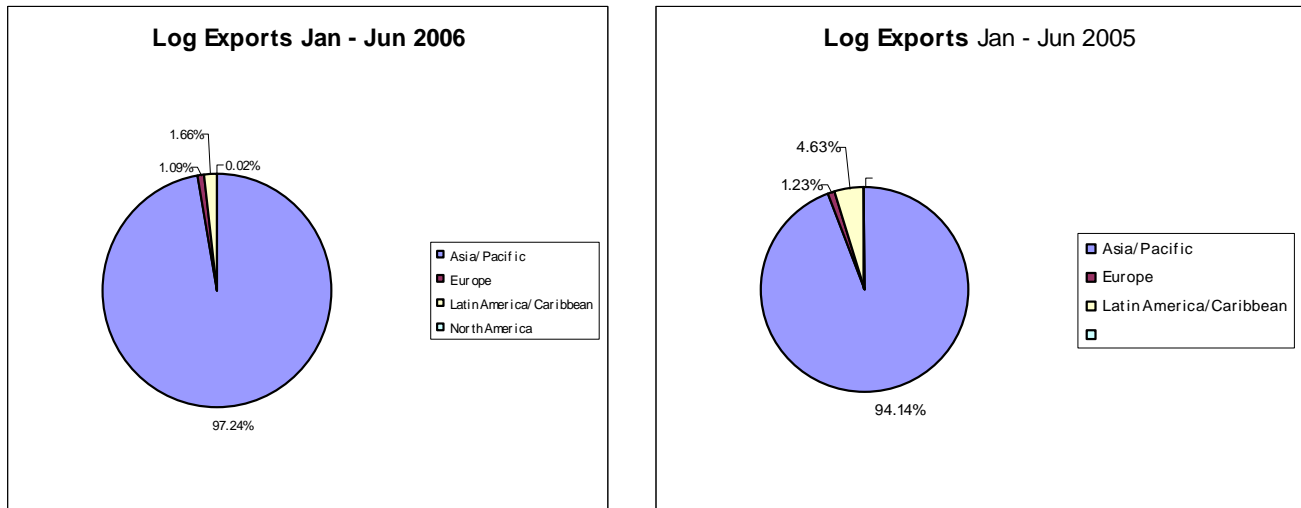
While the combined export value of other products was US\$3.02M for the review period and US\$2.86M for the 2005 comparative period, the major component was Furniture. Furniture exports totaled US\$1.92M or 7.4% of total exports. This continues a consistent performance with Furniture having accounted for 7.1% of exports in 2004 and 7.2% in 2005. The 2005 half-year level had been greater though, totaling US\$1.94M or 9.0% of exports.

5.6 EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

This section examines exports of the individual 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 and North America. These are summarized in Appendix VI and Appendix VII, attached, and are discussed further below. (There were no exports from Guyana to the region of Africa).

Log Exports by Destination

Fig. 11. Log Exports by Destination: Comparison of regional distribution for January – June periods of Years 2006 & 2005



The primary destination region for Log exports was Asia/Pacific which received 97.2% (77,553 m³) and 94.1% (38,353 m³) as at the respective half-year periods for 2006 and 2005. The region was, therefore, also responsible for the 96% increase in Log exports between the two periods. Europe's minimal share improved slightly while that for Latin America/ Caribbean fell and there was a mere 12 m³ (0.02%) to North America in 2006. (Fig.11 above).

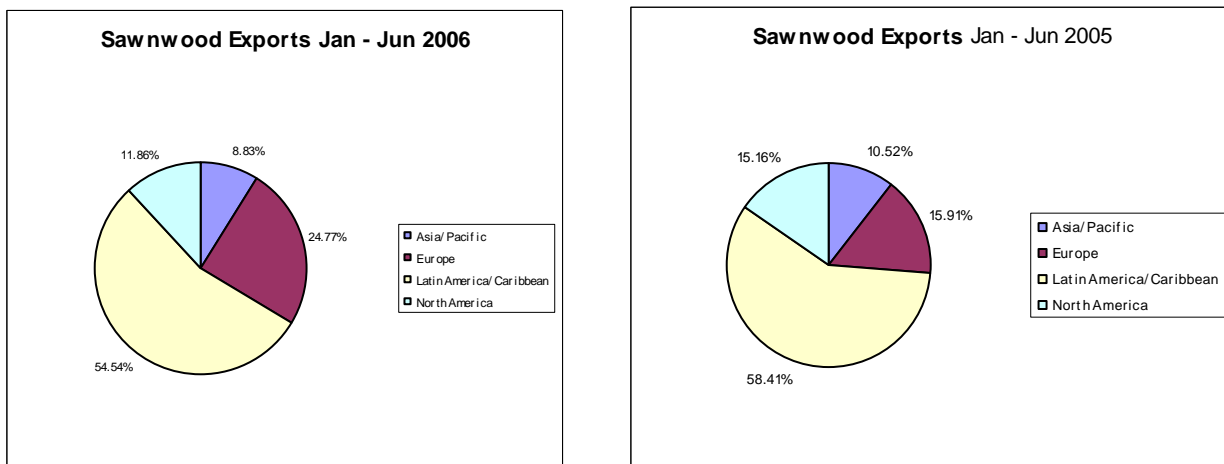
The major importing countries in Asia/Pacific were China and India, the two fastest growing economies globally. Logs to India totaled 44,233 m³ or 57% of exports to the region (55% of total log exports.) The major species were Greenheart, Mora and Purpleheart. Exports to China totaled 24,606 m³ or 31% of logs to the region. Again, the major species were Greenheart, Purpleheart and Mora.

5.6.1 Sawnwood Exports by Destination

The main export region continues to be Latin America/Caribbean though exports to Europe have increased in comparison to the 2005 half-year period. Latin America/Caribbean absorbed 54.5% (11,334 m³) of Guyana's Sawnwood exports. Barbados alone received 56% of the region's total. The 2006 level to the region was marginally lower compared to the 2005 half-year volume of 11,992 m³ (58.4% share of Sawnwood exports). Exports to Europe improved from 15.9% (3,267m³) to 24.8% (5,148m³) while volumes and relative shares for fell both Asia/Pacific and North America. (Fig. 12 below)

The major export species were Greenheart, Purpleheart, and Mora, though there were also significant volumes of Locust and Kabukalli.

Fig. 12. Sawnwood Exports by Destination: Comparison of regional distribution for January – June periods of Years 2006 & 2005

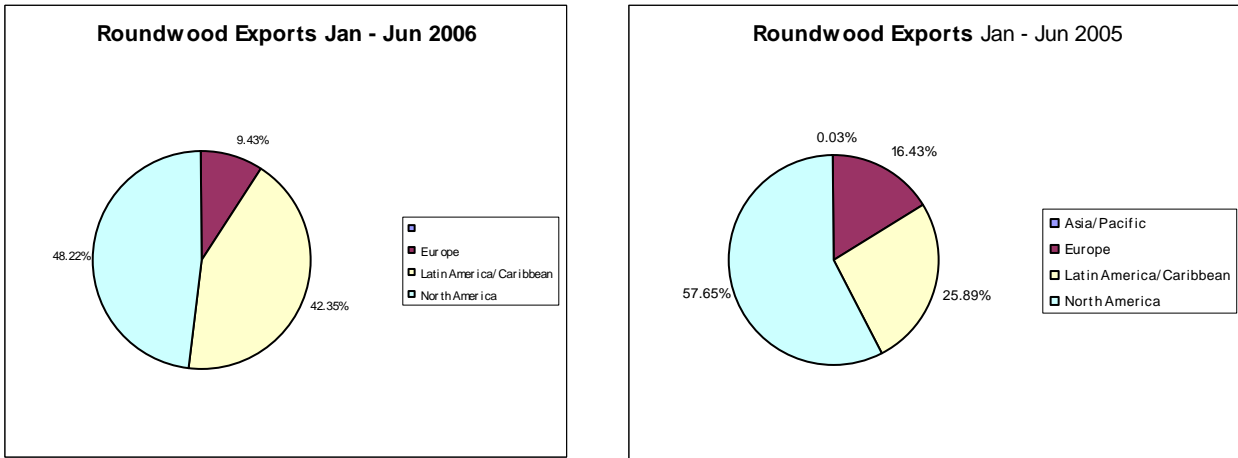


5.6.2 Roundwood Exports by Destination

North America accounted for 48.2% or 3,514m³ (compared to 57.7% or 2,144m³ previously) of Roundwood exports which were dominated by Greenheart Piles and Wallaba Poles. However, the doubling of Roundwood exports between the comparative half-years was driven by exports to the Latin America/Caribbean region with volumes moving from 963 m³ or 25.9% to 3,086 m³ or 42.4%. Volumes to Europe grew marginally but relative share fell from 16.4% to 9.4%. There were no Roundwood exports to Asia/Pacific to date in 2006, while only 1 m³ (0.03%) had been exported there for the 2005 half-year period. (Fig. 13 below).

The United States was the sole importer of Guyana’s Roundwood to North America, the main product being Greenheart Piles. For Latin America/Caribbean on the other hand, the major Roundwood product was Poles, with Trinidad & Tobago and Dominica the primary importers.

Fig. 13. Roundwood Exports by Destination: Comparison of regional distribution for January – June periods of Years 2006 & 2005.



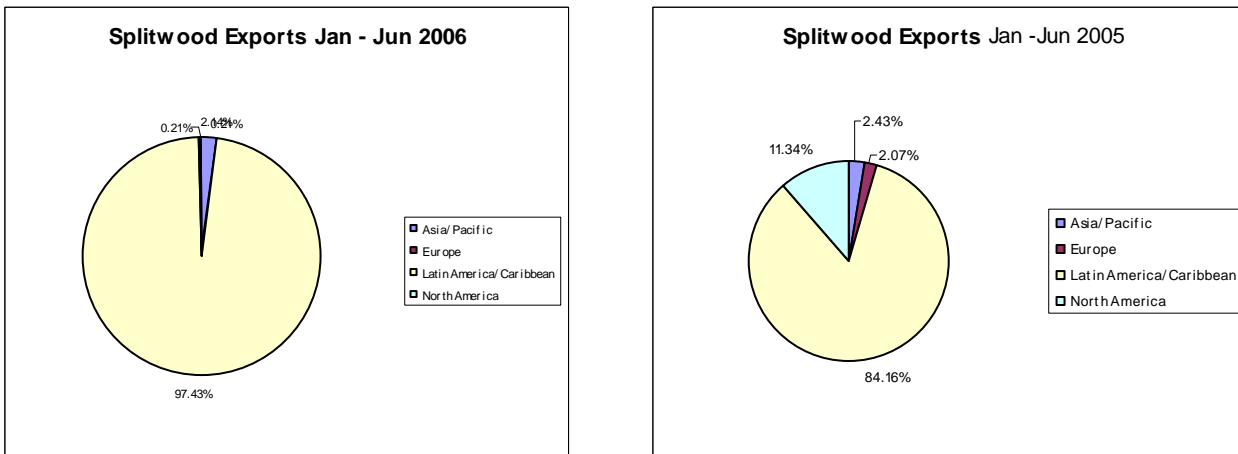
5.6.3 Splitwood Exports by Destination

The bulk of Splitwood exports went to the Latin America/Caribbean region which received 909 m³ of total Splitwood exports of 933 m³. Exports were spread among numerous Caribbean islands, however, Barbados and St. Lucia received 27% between them.

While volume to the region fell slightly, compared to the 2005 half-year level of 935 m³ (out of total exports then of 1,111 m³), the region's relative share has increased from 84.2% to 97.4%.

Exports to the other regions remain marginal. However, volumes and relative share to North America declined from 126 m³ or 11% to a mere 2 m³ (0.2%). (Fig.14 overleaf).

Fig. 14. Splitwood Exports by Destination: Comparison of regional distribution for January– June periods of Years 2006 & 2005

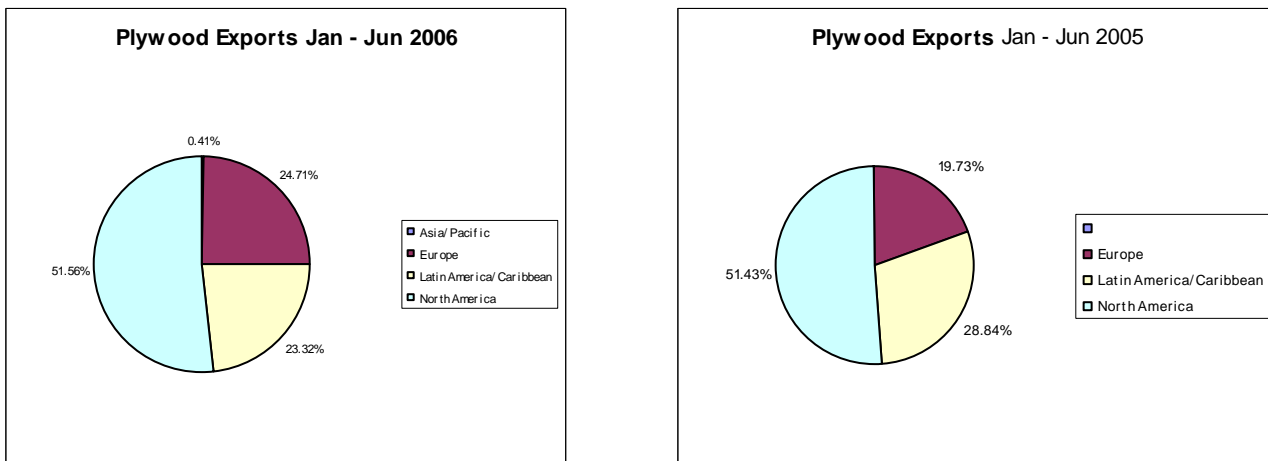


5.6.4 Plywood Exports by Destination

The majority Plywood exports went to North America, the region's share being 51.6% or 5,783 m³ of total Plywood exports of 11,216 m³. The United States accounted for 99.6% (5,759 m³) of the region's total, Canada receiving the balance.

Other Plywood exports were split between the regions of Europe (2,771 m³ or 24.7%) and Latin America/Caribbean (2,616 m³ or 23.3%). (Fig.15 below). A minimal 46 m³ (0.4%) went to the Asia/Pacific region, China being the sole importer.

Fig. 15. Plywood Exports by Destination: Comparison of regional distribution for January – June periods of Years 2006 & 2005



The main European importer was the United Kingdom which absorbed 2,524 m³ or 91.1% of the region's total, while the Netherlands received the remainder. In Latin America/Caribbean, the major importers were Trinidad & Tobago and Belize, together accounting for 67%, with similar volumes of 876 m³ and 872 m³, respectively.

Comparing regional distribution for the previous year comparative period we see that volumes for all regions have declined, consistent with the decline in total Plywood exports discussed earlier. (An insignificant exception is that back then none had gone to Asia/Pacific). While relative share to North America has remained almost the same (51.4% then), Europe's share has increased at the expense of Latin America/Caribbean's.

5.7 EXPORT COMMISSION

All exports of primary and secondary forest products (both Timber and Non-Timber products) have to first be authorized by the Guyana Forestry Commission in the form of an Export Permit. The GFC charges an Export Commission of 2% of export value based on invoices submitted with the export permit application. Some products are exempt from this charge, however. These are Furniture, Wooden utensils/ornaments, Crafts and Non-Timber Forest Products. Additional case-specific exemptions may also be granted.

Export Commission to date for 2006 totaled US\$322,920 compared to US\$218,861 as at mid-2005. (*Table 7* overleaf), representing an increase of 47.5% (or by US\$104,519) though total export value increased by a smaller proportion, 20.9%. This is explained by a decline in the exempted component of total export value, primarily the case of specially exempted Plywood. Therefore, in addition to export value being higher for the 2006 half-year compared to the 2005 half-year, the chargeable value was disproportionately higher.

Table 8 overleaf, summarizes export values and Commission for the two (2) comparative periods by species. It must be noted that Timber and Timber products in this table also include Furniture, Building Component and Mouldings, for all of which, species are also relevant.

The relative levels would, of course, be consistent with those for the major export products as discussed earlier, which accounted for almost 90% of exports. It is no surprise therefore, that Greenheart and Purpleheart products are responsible for the highest commission values. The anomaly of disproportionately low Commission values compared to export values for the Class 2 species group, reflects the influence of specially exempted Plywood, the major Plywood species, Baromalli, being of this group.

Table 7: Export Value and Commission

Monthly Comparison for the Jan - June periods of Years 2005 & 2006

| Month | (US\$) | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Export Value | | Commission | |
| | Jan - Jun 2005 | Jan - Jun 2006 | Jan-Jun 2005 | Jan - Jun 2006 |
| January | 1,869,376 | 2,756,238 | 20,904 | 33,395 |
| February | 4,093,650 | 3,597,393 | 26,888 | 47,015 |
| March | 5,287,600 | 5,112,214 | 50,242 | 60,907 |
| April | 3,519,403 | 3,994,575 | 36,367 | 62,759 |
| May | 2,872,777 | 5,165,856 | 34,874 | 57,503 |
| June | 3,937,742 | 5,464,152 | 49,586 | 61,341 |
| Total | 21,580,548 | 26,090,428 | 218,861 | 322,920 |

Table 8: Export Value and Commission

Comparison by Species for the Jan - June periods of Years 2005 & 2006

| Species Category | (US\$) | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Export Value | | Commission | |
| | Jan - Jun 2005 | Jan - Jun 2006 | Jan - Jun 2005 | Jan - Jun 2006 |
| Timber and Timber Products Species | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | |
| Greenheart | 4,106,816 | 7,478,167 | 81,941 | 148,946 |
| Purpleheart | 4,065,907 | 5,306,356 | 51,761 | 70,574 |
| Other | 393,547 | 655,505 | 7,872 | 12,893 |
| Total Special Category | 8,566,271 | 13,440,027 | 141,574 | 232,413 |
| Other Classes | | | | |
| Class 1 | 3,867,972 | 5,731,426 | 48,578 | 51,189 |
| Class 2 | 6,379,326 | 5,032,143 | 16,551 | 23,674 |
| Class 3 | 2,736,472 | 1,834,751 | 11,914 | 14,778 |
| Total Other Classes | 12,983,770 | 12,598,321 | 77,043 | 89,642 |
| | 21,550,041 | 26,038,348 | 218,617 | 322,055 |
| Other Products * | 30,507 | 52,080 | 244 | 865 |
| Total | 21,580,548 | 26,090,428 | 218,861 | 322,920 |

* Includes Charcoal, Firewood, Craft and Non - Timber Forest Products (e.g. Manicole Palm, Nibbi, Kufa)

6.0 TIMBER PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO GUYANA

This section provides summary data on imports of Timber and Timber-based products, comparing quarterly values for year 2005 and first half 2006. The information is derived from data obtained from the Guyana Revenue Authority (Customs and Trade Administration division) and is restricted to post-tariff values. (Table 9 overleaf). Import volumes were not available.

Consistent with the growth in building construction noted earlier in the report, imports of Plywood and Building Component have increased.

Plywood imports to-date in 2006 total G\$41.7M and already equate to 89% of the full 2005 value of G\$46.8M. Imports of Building Component (doors, windows, etc.) are \$37.4M reflecting an increase of 64% compared to the US\$22.84M for the entire 2005.

While imports of Furniture deviate markedly from the above pattern, the respective half year values are comparable. Current half-year Furniture Imports amount to G\$27.8M compared to G\$30.7M for the previous year corresponding period. However, total imports climbed in the last half of 2005 to close at G\$111.5M, an increase of G\$80.1M, due especially to \$54.6M in the third quarter period alone.

Overall, imports totaled G\$204M in 2005 and G\$109.7M to date in 2006. It must be noted, that the 2005 value was also influenced by imports of Pre-fabricated Houses (by two (2) public sector institutions) to the value of G\$12.58M, occurring in the final quarter. Imports of this nature are not expected to feature regularly. Therefore the mid-2006 value already point to further increasing imports.

While imports of wood (Sawnwood, Splitwood, and Roundwood) are minimal the comparatively high Plywood imports values translate to 758 m³ for year 2005 and 484 m³ for the first half 2006, based on average export prices for the respective periods. These are equivalent to 2% and 3% of respective domestic production volumes.

| Table 9: WOOD and WOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTS: Quarterly Comparison of Import Values for the period January 2005 - June 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| PRODUCT | PERIOD | | | | | | | G\$M | | |
| | Year 2005 | | | | | | | Year 2006 | | |
| | Qtr 1 | Qtr 2 * | Sub-Total | Qtr 3 * | Qtr 4 | Sub-Total | Total 2005 | Qtr 1 | Qtr 2 | YTD 2006 |
| Plywood | 20.25 | 0.45 | 20.70 | 8.55 | 17.59 | 26.14 | 46.84 | 13.74 | 27.94 | 41.68 |
| Shingles | - | 0.19 | 0.19 | - | - | - | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| Wood Sawnwood(i.t.r. or dressed); Piles, spit poles, pickets, stakes, sticks. | 1.02 | - | 1.02 | 0.02 | 1.07 | 1.09 | 2.11 | - | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| Prefabricated Wooden Buildings | - | - | - | - | 12.58 | 12.58 | 12.58 | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Building Componentry Windows, French Windows & Frames; Doors, Frames & Thresholds | 2.37 | 10.67 | 13.04 | 0.11 | 9.66 | 9.77 | 22.81 | 14.62 | 22.83 | 37.45 |
| Furniture | 5.57 | 25.11 | 30.68 | 54.79 | 26.02 | 80.81 | 111.49 | 15.40 | 12.35 | 27.75 |
| Tools, Tool Bodies/Handles; Broom & Brush Bodies/Handles | 0.53 | 0.02 | 0.55 | 0.06 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 1.37 | 0.21 | 1.30 | 1.51 |
| Ornaments, Plaques, Frames | 0.80 | - | 0.80 | 0.17 | 0.82 | 0.99 | 1.79 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.29 |
| Other | 3.84 | 0.27 | 4.11 | 0.20 | 0.56 | 0.76 | 4.87 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.22 |
| Total | 34.38 | 36.71 | 71.09 | 63.90 | 69.06 | 132.96 | 204.05 | 44.27 | 65.39 | 109.66 |

* Import Data available for 2 months only

Source: Customs & Trade Administration, Guyana Revenue Authority

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Total Production Volume by Region for the period January - June 2006

| PRODUCTS | Unit | Berbice | Demerara | Essequibo | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| TIMBER PRODUCTION | | | | | |
| Logs | m ³ | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 2,072 | 11,552 | 43,913 | 57,537 |
| Purpleheart | | 126 | 1,610 | 12,946 | 14,682 |
| Other Special Category | | 75 | 26 | 2,337 | 2,438 |
| Total Special Category Logs | | 2,273 | 13,188 | 59,196 | 74,657 |
| Class 1 | | 2,799 | 2,984 | 24,500 | 30,284 |
| Class 2 | | 1,313 | 3,399 | 32,394 | 37,106 |
| Class 3 | | 1,018 | 1,553 | 7,695 | 10,266 |
| Total Other Class Logs | | 5,131 | 7,936 | 64,589 | 77,656 |
| | | | | | |
| Total Logs | | 7,405 | 21,124 | 123,784 | 152,313 |
| Roundwood | m ³ | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | | 535 | 2,658 | 574 | 3,766 |
| Kakaralli Piles | | - | 194 | 74 | 268 |
| Wallaba Poles | | 332 | 2,011 | 414 | 2,758 |
| Posts | | - | 151 | - | 151 |
| Spars | | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Total Roundwood | | 867 | 5,019 | 1,062 | 6,948 |
| Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber | m ³ | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 889 | 1,001 | 1,052 | 2,942 |
| Purpleheart | | 534 | 304 | 439 | 1,277 |
| Other Special Category | | 15 | 37 | 34 | 85 |
| Total Special Category Lumber | | 1,438 | 1,341 | 1,525 | 4,305 |
| Class 1 | | 1,415 | 5,781 | 976 | 8,173 |
| Class 2 | | 273 | 2,461 | 978 | 3,711 |
| Class 3 | | 88 | 1,043 | 143 | 1,274 |
| Total Other Class Lumber | | 1,776 | 9,285 | 2,097 | 13,158 |
| | | | | | |
| Total Primary Lumber | | 3,214 | 10,626 | 3,622 | 17,463 |
| Splitwood | m ³ | | | | |
| Staves * | | 46 | 232 | - | 278 |
| Shingles | | - | 37 | 18 | 55 |
| Total Splitwood | | 46 | 268 | 18 | 332 |
| Fuelwood | | | | | |
| Charcoal | kg | - | 56,735 | - | 56,735 |
| Firewood | m ³ | - | 5,336 | 149 | 5,484 |
| NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| Wattles | pieces | - | 69,931 | - | 69,931 |
| Manicole Palm | stems | 174,635 | - | - | 174,635 |
| Other NTFP's * | pieces | - | - | - | - |

* Staves - refers to Paling Staves and Vat Staves
 Other NTFP's - refers to Mangrove Bark and Balata

Appendix II: Total Production by Stations in DEMERARA for the period January - June 2006

| PRODUCTS | Unit | Georgetown | Linden | Mabura | Soesdyke | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| TIMBER PRODUCTION | | | | | | |
| Logs | | | | | | |
| Special Category | m ³ | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 652 | 16 | 10,862 | 23 | 11,552 |
| Purpleheart | | 40 | 24 | 1,547 | - | 1,610 |
| Other | | - | - | 26 | - | 26 |
| Total Special Category Logs | | 691 | 40 | 12,434 | 23 | 13,188 |
| Class 1 | | 1,258 | 44 | 1,534 | 148 | 2,984 |
| Class 2 | | 215 | 1,747 | 327 | 1,109 | 3,399 |
| Class 3 | | 127 | 14 | 1,143 | 269 | 1,553 |
| Total Other Class Logs | | 1,600 | 1,806 | 3,004 | 1,526 | 7,936 |
| Total Logs | | 2,291 | 1,845 | 15,438 | 1,549 | 21,124 |
| Roundwood | m ³ | | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | | 441 | 269 | 779 | 1,168 | 2,658 |
| Kakaralli Piles | | 10 | - | - | 184 | 194 |
| Wallaba Poles | | 464 | 729 | - | 818 | 2,011 |
| Posts | | 96 | 48 | - | 7 | 151 |
| Spars | | - | 2 | - | 3 | 5 |
| Total Roundwood | | 1,011 | 1,048 | 779 | 2,181 | 5,019 |
| Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber | | | | | | |
| Special Category | m ³ | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 191 | 591 | - | 218 | 1,001 |
| Purpleheart | | 124 | 106 | - | 74 | 304 |
| Other | | 27 | 10 | - | - | 37 |
| Total Special Category Lumber | | 342 | 707 | - | 292 | 1,341 |
| Class 1 | | 1,389 | 2,606 | - | 1,786 | 5,781 |
| Class 2 | | 740 | 973 | - | 748 | 2,461 |
| Class 3 | | 337 | 354 | 9 | 343 | 1,043 |
| Total Other Class Lumber | | 2,466 | 3,932 | 9 | 2,877 | 9,285 |
| Total Primary Lumber | | 2,808 | 4,639 | 9 | 3,170 | 10,626 |
| Splitwood | m ³ | | | | | |
| Staves * | | 2 | 162 | - | 67 | 232 |
| Shingles | | | 33 | - | 4 | 37 |
| Total Splitwood | | 2 | 195 | - | 71 | 268 |
| Fuelwood | | | | | | |
| Charcoal | kg | - | - | - | 56,735 | 56,735 |
| Firewood | m ³ | - | - | - | 5,336 | 5,336 |
| NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Wattles | pieces | - | 500 | - | 69,431 | 69,931 |
| Manicole Palm | stems | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other NTFP's * | pieces | - | - | - | - | - |

* Staves - refers to Paling Staves and Vat Staves
 Other NTFP's - refers to Mangrove Bark and Balata

Appendix III: Total Production by Stations in BERBICE for the period January - June 2006

| PRODUCTS | Unit | Bamboo Landing | New Amsterdam | Orealla | Springlands | Unamco | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| TIMBER PRODUCTION | | | | | | | |
| Logs | m ³ | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 1,335 | 12 | - | 6 | 720 | 2,072 |
| Purpleheart | | 46 | 19 | - | 5 | 55 | 126 |
| Other | | 8 | 28 | - | - | 39 | 75 |
| Total Special Category Logs | | 1,389 | 59 | - | 11 | 814 | 2,273 |
| Class 1 | | 179 | 1,690 | 21 | 609 | 301 | 2,799 |
| Class 2 | | 6 | 628 | 59 | 587 | 33 | 1,313 |
| Class 3 | | | 526 | 12 | 481 | | 1,018 |
| Total Other Class Logs | | 185 | 2,843 | 92 | 1,678 | 334 | 5,131 |
| Total Logs | | 1,575 | 2,902 | 92 | 1,689 | 1,147 | 7,405 |
| Roundwood | m ³ | | | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | | 414 | 18 | - | - | 103 | 535 |
| Kakaralli Piles | | - | | - | - | | - |
| Wallaba Poles | | | 20 | - | - | 312 | 332 |
| Posts | | - | | - | - | | - |
| Spars | | - | | - | - | | - |
| Total Roundwood | | 414 | 38 | - | - | 415 | 867 |
| Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber | m ³ | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | - | 9 | - | - | 880 | 889 |
| Purpleheart | | - | 189 | - | - | 346 | 534 |
| Other | | - | 5 | - | 2 | 8 | 15 |
| Total Special Category Lumber | | - | 202 | - | 2 | 1,234 | 1,438 |
| Class 1 | | - | 900 | 2 | 185 | 328 | 1,415 |
| Class 2 | | - | 125 | 7 | 24 | 118 | 273 |
| Class 3 | | - | 77 | - | - | 11 | 88 |
| Total Other Class Lumber | | - | 1,101 | 10 | 208 | 457 | 1,776 |
| Total Primary Lumber | | - | 1,303 | 10 | 211 | 1,691 | 3,214 |
| Splitwood | m ³ | | | | | | |
| Staves * | | | 2 | | - | 44 | 46 |
| Shingles | | | | | | | - |
| Total Splitwood | | | 2 | - | - | 44 | 46 |
| Fuelwood | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal | kg | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Firewood | m ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS | | | | | | | |
| Wattles | pieces | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manicole Palm | stems | - | 174,635 | - | - | - | 174,635 |
| Other NTFP's * | pieces | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Staves - refers to Paling Staves and Vat Staves, Other NTFP's - Mangrove Bark

Appendix IV: Total Production by Stations in ESSEQUIBO for the period January - June 2006

| PRODUCTS | Unit | Anarika | Arapiaco | Bartica | Buckhall | Iteballi | Mabaruma | Manaka | Parika | Port Kaituma | Supenaam | Winiperu | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| TIMBER PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Logs | m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | 3,502 | 5 | 2,753 | 15,420 | 14,270 | - | 4,675 | 1,514 | - | 934 | 841 | 43,913 |
| Purpleheart | | 389 | - | 682 | 7,778 | 1,249 | - | 1,270 | 387 | 117 | 748 | 325 | 12,946 |
| Other | | 7 | - | 15 | 242 | 85 | - | 112 | 7 | 1,851 | - | 18 | 2,337 |
| Total Special Category Logs | | 3,897 | 5 | 3,450 | 23,440 | 15,604 | - | 6,057 | 1,908 | 1,969 | 1,681 | 1,184 | 59,196 |
| Class 1 | | 270 | 79 | 1,873 | 9,006 | 5,130 | - | 2,516 | 3,062 | 1,729 | 428 | 409 | 24,500 |
| Class 2 | | 33 | - | 608 | 20,935 | 5,666 | - | 3,902 | 386 | 696 | 108 | 60 | 32,394 |
| Class 3 | | 71 | - | 793 | 2,644 | 955 | - | 589 | 747 | 874 | 672 | 349 | 7,695 |
| Total Other Class Logs | | 373 | 79 | 3,275 | 32,585 | 11,751 | - | 7,006 | 4,195 | 3,299 | 1,209 | 818 | 64,589 |
| Total Logs | | 4,270 | 84 | 6,724 | 56,025 | 27,355 | - | 13,064 | 6,103 | 5,268 | 2,890 | 2,003 | 123,784 |
| Roundwood | m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart Piles | | 118 | - | - | - | - | - | 262 | 102 | - | 3 | 89 | 574 |
| Kakaralli Piles | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | - | - | - | - | 74 |
| Wallaba Poles | | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | 339 | 44 | - | - | - | 414 |
| Posts | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spars | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Roundwood | | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | 675 | 146 | - | 3 | 89 | 1,062 |
| Primary (Chainsaw) Lumber | m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | | - | 12 | - | 865 | - | - | - | 145 | - | 30 | - | 1,052 |
| Purpleheart | | 2 | 119 | 38 | 122 | - | - | - | 97 | - | 60 | - | 439 |
| Other | | - | 1 | 0 | 8 | - | 2 | - | 16 | - | 7 | - | 34 |
| Total Special Category Lumber | | 2 | 132 | 38 | 996 | - | 2 | - | 258 | - | 97 | - | 1,525 |
| Class 1 | | - | 388 | 10 | - | - | 60 | - | 469 | - | 48 | - | 976 |
| Class 2 | | - | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 954 | - | 12 | - | 978 |
| Class 3 | | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 128 | - | 6 | - | 143 |
| Total Other Class Lumber | | - | 396 | 24 | - | - | 60 | - | 1,551 | - | 66 | - | 2,097 |
| Total Primary Lumber | | 2 | 528 | 63 | 996 | - | 62 | - | 1,809 | - | 163 | - | 3,622 |
| Splitwood | m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staves * | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shingles | | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 18 |
| Total Splitwood | | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 18 |
| Fuelwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Firewood | m ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | - | 98 | - | 149 |
| NON - TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wattles | pieces | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manicole Palm | stems | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other NTFP's * | pieces | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Staves - refers to Paling Staves and Vat Staves, Other NTFP's - refers to Mangrove Bark and Balata

Appendix V: Selected Timber Products - Export Volumes, Values and Percentages

Comparison of Years 2004 & 2005 and Jan - Jun periods for Years 2005 & 2006

| PRODUCT | Year 2004 | | | Year 2005 | | | Jan - Jun 2005 | | | Jan - Jun 2006 | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Volume | Value | % Val | Volume | Value | % Val | Volume | Value | % Val | Volume | Value | % Val |
| <i>Timber & Plywood</i> | m ³ | US\$ | | m ³ | US\$ | | m ³ | US\$ | | m ³ | US\$ | |
| Logs | 60,348 | 5,832,132 | 13.5 | 115,767 | 12,025,595 | 24.7 | 40,740 | 3,951,181 | 18.3 | 79,756 | 8,896,460 | 34.1 |
| Sawnwood | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dressed | 17,367 | 6,916,039 | 16.0 | 20,331 | 8950884 | 18.4 | 10,503 | 4,543,476 | 21.1 | 6,280 | 3,040,207 | 11.7 |
| Undressed | 20,142 | 6,855,741 | 15.8 | 22,275 | 8755377 | 18.0 | 10,027 | 3,688,784 | 17.1 | 14,501 | 6,241,447 | 23.9 |
| Total Sawnwood | 37,509 | 13,771,780 | 31.8 | 42,606 | 17,706,261 | 36.4 | 20,530 | 8,232,260 | 38.1 | 20,781 | 9,281,654 | 35.6 |
| Roundwood | 14,506 | 2,538,540 | 5.9 | 8,982 | 1,766,268 | 3.6 | 3,719 | 829,720 | 3.8 | 7,287 | 1,192,476 | 4.6 |
| Plywood | 49,485 | 15,541,393 | 35.9 | 36,574 | 11,329,555 | 23.3 | 18,123 | 5,702,302 | 26.4 | 11,216 | 3,698,591 | 14.2 |
| Total Timber & Plywood | 161,848 | 37,683,845 | 87.0 | 203,929 | 42,827,679 | 88.1 | 83,112 | 18,715,463 | 86.7 | 119,040 | 23,069,181 | 88.4 |
| Other Selected Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture (pcs) | 48,499 | 3,059,263 | 7.1 | 46,055 | 3,480,307 | 7.2 | 25,131 | 1,938,135 | 9.0 | 44,688 | 1,921,948 | 7.4 |
| Building Componentry (pcs) | 193,630 | 712,528 | 1.6 | 57,436 | 804,991 | 1.7 | 10,390 | 313,172 | 1.5 | 13,355 | 465,156 | 1.8 |
| Mouldings (m) | 183,222 | 444,707 | 1.0 | 184,034 | 247,006 | 0.5 | 69,885 | 83,250 | 0.4 | 63,830 | 120,681 | 0.5 |
| Total Other Selected Prod. | | 4,216,498 | 9.7 | | 4,532,304 | 9.3 | | 2,334,557 | 10.8 | | 2,507,785 | 9.6 |
| Total Selected Products | | 41,900,343 | 96.8 | | 47,359,983 | 97.4 | | 21,050,020 | 97.5 | | 25,576,966 | 98.0 |
| TOTAL EXPORT VALUE | | 43,299,245 | 109.5* | | 48,634,253 | 112.3* | | 21,580,548 | 49.8* | | 26,090,428 | 53.6* |
| % Increase over previous year period | | | 9.5 | | | 12.3 | | | 2.3 | | | 20.9 |

* Percentage of previous year's total value

Appendix VI: Export Volume by Region for selected Timber Products

| | | Comparison of Half-Year periods for 2005 & 2006 | | | | (cubic meters) |
|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| PRODUCT | 1/2-YEAR | Export Region | | | | |
| | | Asia & Pacific | Europe | Latin America & Caribbean | North America | |
| Logs | | | | | | |
| Special Category | 2006 | 44,620 | 847 | - | - | |
| Other Classes | | 32,933 | 23 | 1,321 | 12 | |
| | | 77,553 | 870 | 1,321 | 12 | |
| | 2005 | 38,353 | 500 | 1,887 | - | |
| Sawnwood | | | | | | |
| Special Category | 2006 | 397 | 4,497 | 8,396 | 770 | |
| Other Classes | | 1,437 | 651 | 2,938 | 1,695 | |
| | | 1,834 | 5,148 | 11,334 | 2,465 | |
| | 2005 | 2,159 | 3,267 | 11,992 | 3,112 | |
| Roundwood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | - | 687 | 3,086 | 3,514 | |
| | 2005 | 1 | 611 | 963 | 2,144 | |
| Splitwood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 20 | 2 | 909 | 2 | |
| | 2005 | 27 | 23 | 935 | 126 | |
| Plywood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 46 | 2,771 | 2,616 | 5,783 | |
| | 2005 | - | 3,576 | 5,226 | 9,321 | |

Appendix VII: Export Value by Region for selected Timber Products

| | | Comparison of Half-Year periods for 2005 & 2006 | | | | (US\$) |
|------------------|-------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------|
| PRODUCT | 1/2-YEAR | Export Region | | | | |
| | | Asia & Pacific | Europe | Latin America & Caribbean | North America | |
| Logs | | | | | | |
| Special Category | 2006 | 5,276,251 | 160,828 | - | - | |
| Other Classes | | 3,316,357 | 5,100 | 136,049 | 1,875 | |
| | | 8,592,608 | 165,928 | 136,049 | 1,875 | |
| | 2005 | 3,748,311 | 80,000 | 122,870 | - | |
| Sawnwood | | | | | | |
| Special Category | 2006 | 161,478 | 2,004,867 | 4,272,859 | 369,571 | |
| Other Classes | | 612,591 | 237,891 | 1,181,195 | 441,201 | |
| | | 774,069 | 2,242,758 | 5,454,054 | 810,772 | |
| | 2005 | 859,557 | 1,326,489 | 5,066,952 | 979,262 | |
| Roundwood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | - | 123,001 | 366,727 | 702,748 | |
| | 2005 | 200 | 135,377 | 182,891 | 511,252 | |
| Splitwood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 12,000 | 150 | 444,048 | 1,440 | |
| | 2005 | 5,400 | 9,292 | 413,682 | 65,280 | |
| Plywood | | | | | | |
| | 2006 | 4,644 | 968,109 | 929,558 | 1,796,280 | |
| | 2005 | - | 1,210,074 | 1,782,817 | 2,709,411 | |

| PRODUCT | Year 2005 | | | | | | Jan - Mar 2006 | | | | | | Apr - Jun 2006 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | Demerara | | Berbice | | Essequibo | | Demerara | | Berbice | | Essequibo | | Demerara | | Berbice | | Essequibo | |
| | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| Logs: Major Species | G\$/m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | 17,400 | 17,400 | | | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | | | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | | | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| Purpleheart | 22,000 | 22,000 | | | 24,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | | | 28,000 | 28,000 | 23,000 | 24,000 | | | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Mora | 16,000 | 16,000 | 7,067 | 9,717 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 9,187 | 10,601 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,400 | 9,187 | 10,601 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Locust | 23,000 | 23,000 | | | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | | | 27,000 | 27,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 | | | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Crabwood | | | 9,187 | 9,541 | 18,000 | 18,000 | | | 14,134 | 14,134 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | 14,134 | 14,134 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Shibadan | 17,000 | 17,000 | 9,187 | 9,717 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 9,187 | 9,187 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | 17,400 | 9,187 | 14,134 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Kabukalli | 16,000 | 16,000 | 9,187 | 13,250 | | | 16,000 | 16,000 | 13,250 | 14,134 | | | 17,000 | 17,400 | 13,250 | 14,134 | | |
| Lumber: Major Species | G\$/m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenheart | 63,613 | 76,336 | 76,336 | 80,577 | 59,372 | 106,022 | 63,613 | 82,697 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 59,372 | 106,022 | 63,613 | 82,697 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 80,572 | 106,022 |
| Purpleheart | 63,613 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 84,818 | 57,252 | 106,022 | 63,613 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 84,818 | 63,613 | 106,022 | 63,613 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 84,818 | 59,372 | 106,022 |
| Mora | 36,047 | 50,891 | 41,985 | 46,650 | 31,807 | 53,011 | 36,047 | 59,372 | 41,985 | 46,650 | 31,807 | 53,011 | 36,047 | 59,372 | 41,985 | 53,011 | 31,807 | 59,372 |
| Tauroniro, Tatabu, Kabukalli | 36,047 | 55,131 | 38,168 | 55,131 | | | 36,047 | 55,131 | 40,288 | 55,131 | | | 36,047 | 55,131 | 40,288 | 55,131 | | |
| Shibadan | 36,047 | 50,891 | 38,168 | 55,131 | 46,650 | 59,372 | 36,047 | 59,372 | 40,288 | 55,131 | 46,650 | 59,372 | 36,047 | 59,372 | 40,288 | 55,131 | 53,011 | 59,372 |
| Crabwood, Locust | | | 76,336 | 84,818 | 42,409 | 53,011 | | | 76,336 | 84,818 | 42,409 | 63,613 | 50,891 | 50,891 | 76,336 | 84,818 | 42,409 | 53,011 |
| Simarupa, Kereti | 42,409 | 53,011 | 33,927 | 48,770 | | | 48,770 | 53,011 | 33,927 | 48,770 | | | 48,770 | 53,011 | 33,927 | 48,770 | | |
| Hububali, Dukali | | | 33,927 | 48,770 | | | | | 33,927 | 48,770 | | | | | 33,927 | 48,770 | | |
| Roundwood | G\$/m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wallaba Poles | | | 61,162 | 61,162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64,619 | |
| Wallaba Posts | 14,620 | 17,544 | 15,107 | 17,057 | 13,158 | 14,254 | 15,107 | 19,493 | 15,107 | 17,057 | 13,158 | 14,254 | 15,107 | 19,493 | 15,107 | 17,057 | 13,158 | 15,789 |
| Splitwood | G\$/m ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paling Staves | 16,949 | 25,425 | 19,068 | 21,186 | 21,186 | 21,186 | 16,949 | 25,425 | 19,068 | 21,186 | 21,186 | 21,186 | 16,949 | 27,542 | 19,068 | 21,186 | 21,186 | 21,186 |
| Non-Timber Forest Products | G\$/pc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wattle | 65 | 100 | | | 80 | 80 | 65 | 100 | | | 80 | 80 | 65 | 100 | | | 80 | 80 |

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

- Note:
- 1) Price ranges quoted for each period cover variations among suppliers for each region;
 - 2) Variations between periods for particular regions indicate product price changes.
 - 3) Blanks indicate cases for which price data not available at time of compilation of table

MAJOR TIMBER SPECIES AND USES

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

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| | | <i>Eperua grandiflora</i> | 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. |