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Argentina

Solid Wood Products

Argentina's Forestry Sector

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Report Highlights:
The forestry sector in Argentina has experienced significant growth rates in the last five years. Major factors that have contributed to the industry's growth have been the land quality, the relative lower price of the land compared to other markets such as Brazil and Chile, and the Law 25,080, which has been in effect since 1999. There are also opportunities for U.S. wood producers to enter the Argentine market in specific areas.

Includes PSD Changes: No
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Argentina's Forestry Sector

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Executive Summary:

The forestry sector in Argentina has experienced significant growth rates in the last five years. According to data from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Food (SAGPyA), an estimated 1.115 million hectares were planted as of 2005. It is estimated that this year, between 40,000 to 50,000 hectares will be cultivated mainly in the Mesopotamia region (the provinces of Misiones, Corrientes, and Entre Ríos). Among the most important species cultivated in the country are pines and eucalyptus, representing 50 and 30 percent of production, respectively. Major factors that have contributed to the industry's growth have been the land quality, the relative lower price of the land compared to other markets such as Brazil and Chile, and Law 25,080, which has been in effect since 1999. This law, besides providing economic incentives for small and medium producers, has also created important fiscal benefits to attract both domestic and foreign investments. The outlook for the forestry sector is positive in the short term. The relative short average periods for harvest and Brazil's current young cultivation should help Argentina become more competitive in the wood market. However, there are still challenges that the industry needs to overcome to exploit its potential, such as the development of infrastructure in various forestry areas.

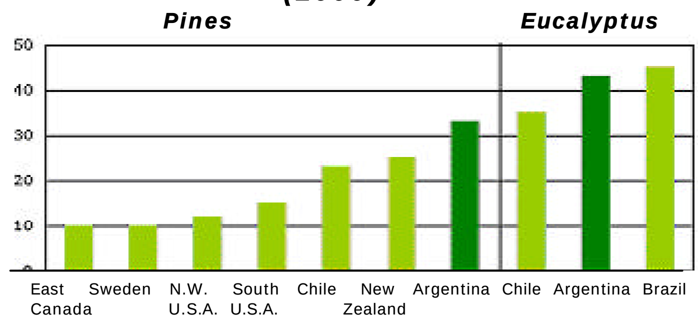
There are opportunities for U.S. wood producers in specific areas. Products such as American oak wood for the Argentine wine industry, lightweight coated (LWC) paper for magazines, wood for flooring, wood I-beams, and laminated veneer lumber (LVL) for wood constructions could potentially have a market in Argentina.

Forest Situation:

According to data from SAGPyA, an estimated 1.115 million hectares were planted as of 2005. There are 33.2 million hectares of additional land (native forest) for forestry. Out of this total, 20 million hectares are high quality land for future development in Argentina. However, according to private industry contacts, this vast amount of land is not easy to put into production due to its land tenure situation (the proliferation of owners holding areas of 5 to 10 hectares), legislation which protects native forests, and lack of infrastructure. If investors wish to expand their land for cultivation, the opportunity costs are substantial.

The growth of planted forests has increased dramatically since 1997 due to new investments (especially from Chile). The implementation of Law 25,008 in January 1999 has also been an important factor for growth in this sector. This law promotes and assists the forestry sector for a period of 10 years. Between 1990 and 2000, foreign and domestic investments surpassed US$ 1.5 billion. The forestry industry depends on both cultivated forests (85 percent) and native forests (15 percent). The major species cultivated in Argentina are pines and eucalyptus. In addition, species such as salix and populus are also cultivated in a smaller scale. Currently, there are no other species that have been introduced for cultivation in Argentina. Below are annual growth rates as of the year 2000 for both pines and eucalyptus in countries with significant forestry sectors:

Annual Growth Rates (Cubic Meters/Hectares) (2000)



Source: Simpson Timber Co., Aracruz Cellulose, Jaaka Poyry Investment

According to the Argentine Forestry Association (AFOA) and private industry contacts, the current plantation rate is estimated to be 50,000 hectares per year. It is also estimated according to the Argentine National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) that the consumption of wood products from cultivated forests is estimated to be 5.3 million cubic meters, and sustainable wood supply to the year 2015 will be more than 20 million cubic meters. Argentina, however, is not a major consumer of wood products. For instance, wood is not commonly used in building construction as it is in the United States. According to private industry contacts, about 60 to 70 percent of wood product production is used for internal consumption (wood boards, plywood, cellulose pulp, etc) and the rest for exports.

Forestry by Regions:

Among the most important regions in Argentina for the industry are the provinces of Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires. These four provinces make up about 80% of the total cultivated area. Forests are composed of the following species:

- 50 percent pine (Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Patagonia, Central and Northwest areas of the country)
- 30 percent eucalyptus (Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Central and Northwest area of the country)
- 16 percent salix and populus (Buenos Aires, Rio Negro, Mendoza, Neuquen)
- 4 percent other broadleaved

Below are approximate plantation sizes for the most important areas for the Argentine forestry sector as of 2005:

Areas of Cultivated Forests in Argentina (2005)

Areas	Hectares (ha)	Percentage of Total Cultivated Areas
Misiones	390,000 ha	35%
Corrientes	330,000 ha	30%
Entre Ríos	130,000 ha	12%
Buenos Aires	100,000 ha	9%
Patagonia	70,000 ha	6%
Santa Fe, Córdoba, and La Pampa	50,000 ha	4%
Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán	25,000 ha	2.5%
Other areas	20,000 ha	1.5%
Total planted areas	1,115,000 ha	100%

Source: SAGPyA

The Argentine forestry sector has strengthened considerably in the last 15 years. The reasons behind this growth include:

- Great extensions of undeveloped land for the forestry industry at low prices that do not compete with other industries such as agriculture
- The Law 25,080 which provides economic incentives and favorable investment environment for the industry (including fiscal stability)
- No restrictions for foreign investment

During the 1990s, Argentina was a net importer of forestry products with high value-added (i.e. paper, cardboard, furniture, etc) and a net exporter of primary and low value added goods (i.e. wood, cellulose pulp). This situation has changed especially after the currency devaluation in 2002 and foreign investment during the 1990s. Now, the country has begun producing a number of high value added products such as fiberboards and finished products such as furniture. Argentina is now in a position to become an important producer of forest products in the future. The industry is focusing on the production of more high value added products, and increasing rates of plantation. Below is a table that shows the trade balance of various products:

Trade Balance by Products (US$ million)

Products	1995	2000	2004
Wood	48.2	4.2	2.6
Sawnwood	-42.1	-41.1	81.4
Fiber and particleboards and plywood	-2.7	13.3	104.1
Cellulose pulp	34.2	81.0	67.1
Paper and cardboard	-490.5	-638.4	-238.7
Machinery for wood products	-22.7	-13.9	-2.1
Furniture and wood chairs	-17.7	-67.8	7.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Census (www.indec.meron.ar)

Other Factors to Consider:

According to contacts in the private industry, there are both negative and positive factors that currently affect the forestry industry in Argentina that need to be considered by investors.

It is important to point out that Argentina still has low land prices relative to other countries involved in forestry (e.g., Chile and Brazil). According to the Argentine Investment Promotion Agency, it is estimated that the cost of land varies between US$ 250 and US$ 450 per hectare. Also, according to private industry contacts, Misiones and Corrientes have estimated cultivation costs of US$ 800 to US$ 1,000 and US$ 400 to US$ 500 per hectare respectively. The soil, especially in the area of Misiones and Corrientes, is specially suited for forestry, and has one of the highest growth rates for forestry in the world.

There are also other issues that can make some aspects of the industry uncertain. Currently there is a dispute between Uruguay and Argentina over two cellulose plants that are being built on the Uruguayan side of the river, which is the border between the two countries. This dispute began after Argentine environmentalists alleged that the plants would pollute the river that divides the two countries, and asserted that Uruguay had not provided the necessary information on the environmental impact of the plants. In protest, Argentine environmentalists blocked traffic of the two main international bridges that connect the two countries. As of now, the Argentine and Uruguay government have not been able to resolve the issue. This impasse could possibly slow down the development and introduction of new technologies for the forestry sector. Such technologies are crucial to increase cultivated land and production. Argentina has the potential to become a major cluster for the worldwide industry, but more investment is necessary.

Another issue is the lack of interest of the SAGPyA to promote the forestry industry. According to contacts in the private industry, even though there is a law implemented for the promotion of the forestry sector, it is not a priority for the government. In many cases, economic support for cultivation projects has been delayed. For instance, it is not clear if Law 25,008 will be extended in the year 2009 or if it will be modified. Just recently according to the newspaper La Nación (April 24th, 2006), the Argentine Forestry Association-Mesopotamia (Afome) complained to the Ministry of Economy about how SAGPyA has managed the Law 25,008. Afome blames SAGPyA for not reaching cultivation goals established in 1999 due to delayed promotional payments.

Characteristics of Forestry Sector:

Argentina is a country with great potential for forestry. The geography of the country extends from north to south, encompassing 4,000 kilometers. In addition, its variety of climates, land quality, and reliable precipitation allow for the cultivation of different species at high growth rates.

The country also enjoys short harvest periods for the most important species. This has allowed the industry to become more competitive and continue its high growth rates. Below is a table, by region, with the average years of harvest for the three most important species:

Harvest Periods in Years

	Pine	Eucalyptus	Populus
Corrientes/Entre Ríos	20-22	10-14	-
Delta del Paraná (Buenos Aires)	18-20	10-14	10-15
Misiones/N.W. Corrientes	18-20	9-13	-
Patagonia	30-35	-	12-15
SE Buenos Aires Province	22-28	9-13	-

Source: Forestry Association of Argentina

Government Policies:

Law Number 13,273

This law is intended to conserve the forests, prohibit deforestation, and the irrational use of forestry products. It also specifies that any investment project carried out in natural forests needs to be approved by the Argentine government.

Law Number 24,857

This law oversees activities such as implementation of projects, restoration, maintenance, protection, and sustainable management of native forests. It also establishes rules for the commercialization of forestry products and non-forestry products from native forests.

Law Number 25,080

This law was implemented in January 1999 and is intended to increase land development by the Argentine forestry industry to 3 million hectares of cultivated forest in 10 years. It also establishes an inventory process for planted forests and it has provided for the establishment of agreements with international organizations that focus on development and technology transfer for this industry. This law also provides tax benefits and economic support for Argentine and foreign investors.

- Tax benefits (25,080):
  - Tax stability for 30 to 50 years for companies with forestry investment projects
  - Accelerated amortization of income taxes
  - Accelerated return of value-added tax (21 percent)
  - Tax breaks on assets, real estate, sales, and gross income from state and municipal governments
  - Accelerated depreciation of capital goods

- Economic Support (25,080):
  - The Argentine government will finance up to 100 percent for projects with 700 hectares, 50 percent for forests between 701 and 1,000 hectares, 30 percent for extensions between 1,001 and 2,000 hectare, and 15 percent for more than 2,001 hectares

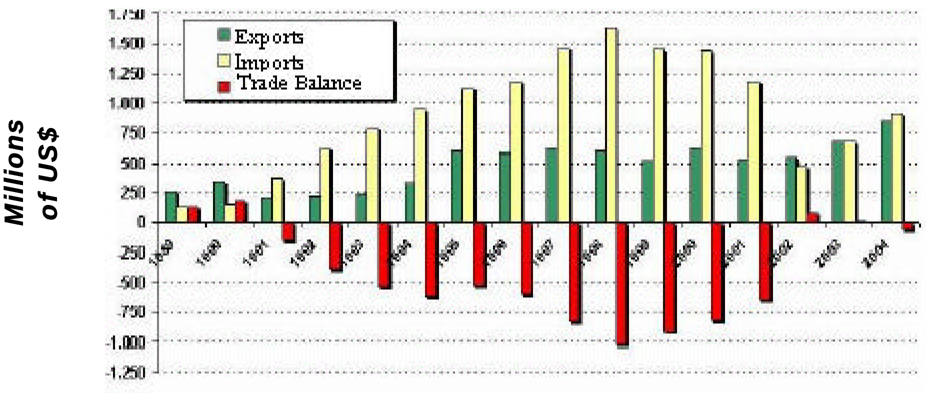
- o Support for projects focused in plantation of traditional species and enrichment of native forests

Argentina currently does not have restrictions limiting the cultivation of forests in private properties. Only native forests are regulated by the government contingent upon the approval of the cultivation project by local government.

Forestry Trade:

Argentina's exports of forestry products began in the 1990s. However, as a producer of primary goods with low value added, the country experienced an overall trade deficit that ran from US$ 500 million to US$ 1 billion from 1992 to 2002. With the sharp devaluation of the peso in 2002, the exports of Argentine forest product were given a shot in the arm. Argentine goods became more attractive and exports began to increase, especially for high-value added products. Between 2002 and 2004, exports increased from US$ 300 million to about US$ 700 million.

Forestry Sector: Trade Balance



Source: SAGPyA

Wood and Furniture:

During 2005, the success of the forestry industry in Argentina continued. Compared to the years 2000 and 2001, the trade surplus for wood and furniture products increased dramatically. The year 2005 was the fourth consecutive year that this sector experienced a trade surplus. Below is a table that shows the trade balance for the sector since 2000. This data includes both wood and furniture products:

Wood and Furniture Products: Trade Balance (US$ million)

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2000	115.7	263.5	-147.8
2001	94.4	198.3	-103.9
2002	161.8	29.5	132.3
2003	226.0	61.6	164.3
2004	314.5	107.4	207.1
2005	321.4	160.9	160.5

Source: SAGPyA

According to private industry contacts, it is estimated that for one hectare of cultivated forest, the industry produces 400 tons of wood. Moreover, the average value of a cubic meter of wood boards from cultivated forests is US$ 70 to US$ 80. In some cases, there are boards that run between US$ 200 to US$ 250 and there is a small niche of specific types of boards with prices up to US$ 400. The area between Misiones, Corrientes, and Entre Ríos is the major producer of wood products, and represents 65 percent of the total production in Argentina.

Wood Exports:

In terms of the major destinations of Argentina's exports of wood and furniture products, the United States, Brazil, Spain, and Chile continue to be the most important markets. In 2005, both South Africa and the Dominican Republic emerged as markets for this sector. China in 2005 also increased its demand for forestry products from Argentina, but they are mainly low value-added products. Some of the most important exports goods from Argentina are fiber and particleboards, plywood, wood boxes and containers, and wood handles for tools. Below is a table that shows the major markets for the sector and their market share:

Exports Destination for Wood and Furniture Products as of 2005 (US$ million FOB)

Countries	Exports (in US$ FOB)	Market Share
United States	88.9	32%
Brazil	55.4	20%
South Africa	15.3	6%
Spain	14.8	5%
Chile	10.2	4%
Bolivia	8.0	3%
China	6.1	2%
Paraguay	3.5	1%
Rest of the World	72.7	26%
Total	275.0	100%

Source: SAGPyA

Below are tables that show the percentage change of exports of certain wood and furniture products between 2003 and 2004 in millions of dollar:

Sawnwood Exports: 2004 vs. 2003 (US$ million)

2003	2004	% Change
363,827 meters^3	407,072 meters^3	+ 12 %
US$ 55.6	US$ 73.3	+ 32 %

Source: SAGPyA

Wood boards Exports (includes fiber, particles, and plywood boards): 2004 vs. 2003 (US$ million)

2003	2004	% Change
674,359 meters^3	680,231 meters^3	+ 1 %
US$ 89.6	US$ 115.2	+ 29 %

Source: SAGPyA

Furniture Exports (includes chairs): 2004 vs. 2003 (US$ million)

2003	2004	% Change
9.7 million tons	10.4 million tons	+ 6.5 %
US$ 16.2	US$ 20.5	+ 26.5 %

Source: SAGPyA

Wood Imports:

Imports of wood and furniture in 2005 experienced an increase of 52 percent compared to the previous year. This increase was mainly for products such as staves and barrels for the wine industry, boxes, and other products for packing. These imports in particular experienced a US$ 25 million increase compared to 2004, which represents 25 percent of the total imported goods in 2005. There are also other products such as cork products as well as paper and cardboard products in which imports have increased. Below is a table that shows the origins of import products to Argentina:

Country Origin of Imports as of 2005

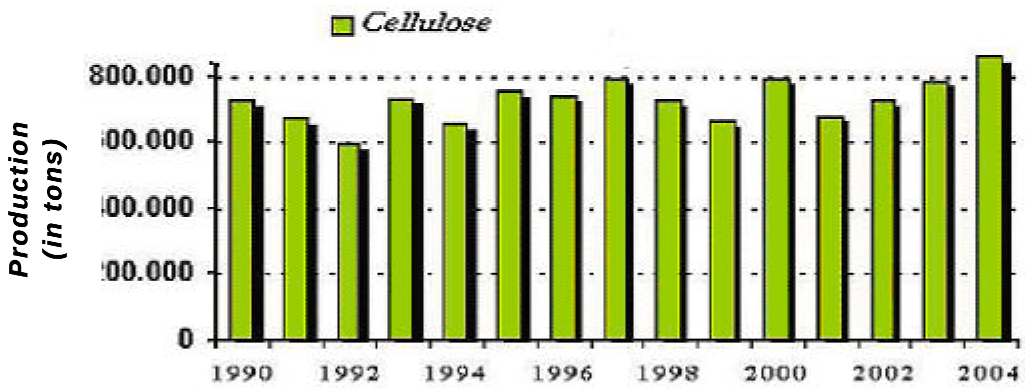
Countries	Imports (in US$ million CIF)	Market Share
Brazil	31.9	34%
Paraguay	14.6	16%
France	9.9	11%
Chile	7.5	8%
United States	5.2	6%
Bolivia	4.5	5%
China	3.4	4%
Uruguay	1.5	1%
Rest of the World	14.2	15%
Total	92.8	100%

Source: SAGPyA

Cellulose Pulp:

Argentina is the third biggest producer of cellulose pulp in Latin America. As of 2005, Argentina produced 1.5 million tons. The major plants are located in Misiones and they use pinewood as their raw material. The most important plants in this region are Alto Paraná S.A. and Papel Misionero S.A. There are also other plants that use fiber from eucalyptus as raw material for both the production of cellulose fiber and paper. Below is a table that shows the production of cellulose fiber.

Production of Cellulose Pulp (in tons)



Source: SAGPyA

Cellulose Pulp Exports: 2004 vs. 2003 (US$ million)

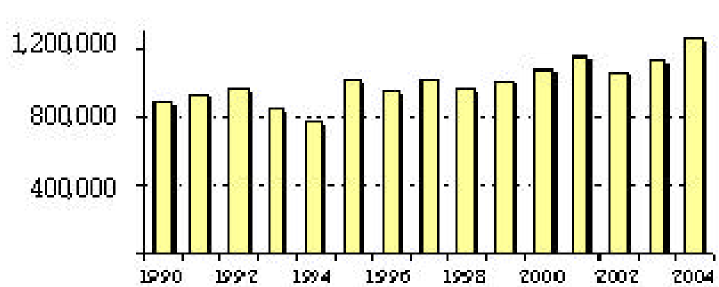
2003	2004	% Change
254,144 tons	256,620 tons	+ 1 %
US$ 118.3	US$ 138.1	+ 14 %

Source: SAGPyA

Paper and Cardboard Production:

Argentina is the fourth largest producer of paper and cardboard in Latin America. As of the 2004, the sector produced about 1.4 million tons. The production experienced an increase of 11 percent compared to 2003. However, this production only satisfied 67 percent of domestic demand. The paper production in Argentina is primarily for packing (48 percent), printing (25 percent), and newspapers (13 percent). Below are tables that show the production of paper and cardboard since 1990 and exports growth between 2004 and 2003.

Production of Paper and Cardboard (in tons)



Source: SAGPyA

Paper and Cardboard Exports: 2004 vs. 2003 (US$ million)

2003	2004	% Change
226,457 tons	286,282 tons	+ 20 %
US$ 225.4	US$ 285.5	+ 21 %

Source: SAGPyA

Market Opportunities for U.S. Exports:

Overall, as of 2005, Argentina imported an estimated US$ 82.9 million of wood and wood products. This total represented about 26 percent increase compared to 2004. Moreover, it is important to notice that since 2002, the country has been increasing its imports of wood products. According to EXI Net, Argentina has imported during the first four months of 2006 an estimated US$ 35.9 million in wood products. This estimate represents another potential increase in the value of imports of wood products compared to previous years since 2002. Below are statistics according to the USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas of the top five countries where Argentina imports its wood products:

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Wood, Wood Products, Wood Charcoal

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	124.0	91.6	21.1	42.1	65.8	82.9
1	**Brazil**	49.8	39.2	6.3	15.8	25.8	30.3
2	**Paraguay**	23.6	16.7	1.8	7.9	12.0	14.6
3	**France**	5.3	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.3	9.9
4	**Chile**	8.1	6.0	3.0	4.5	5.7	7.0
5	**United States**	6.9	5.0	1.4	1.5	3.1	4.3

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Due to the importance of Brazil and Chile in the forestry sector and their proximity to Argentina, both of these countries as well as Paraguay are major exporter of wood products to Argentina. These countries mainly exported products such as sawnwood, veneer sheets, wood pallets, wood for packing, and plywood. France is also very important for Argentina since a significant portion of wood barrels are imported from this country for the wine industry.

There are also products from the United States that have been constantly increasing in market share since 2002. Imports of products such as barrels, vats, casks, and staves went from around US$ 800,000 in 2002 to US$ 1.8 million in 2005. As of April 2006, Argentina has imported around US$ 655,000 of these goods. Clearly, American oak barrels and staves are gaining importance for the Argentine wine industry. A total of US$ 5.3 million have been imported since 2002, making it the most important U.S. wood product to be exported to Argentina.

Another product that has increasingly been imported from the U.S. by Argentina is oak, sawn, or chipped wood. In 2002 only US$ 60,000 was imported by Argentina, but as of

2005 a total of US$ 500,000 was imported. As of April 2006 Argentina has imported an estimated US$ 338,000. Wood products from the United States, which are also slowly increasing in value, are sawdust and wood waste, wood wool, and wood flour. These goods began to be imported in 2004 for a value of over US$ 30,000 and as of the first few months of 2006 Argentina has imported over US$ 71,000.

There are a number of Argentine companies importing U.S. wood products. They are mainly involved in the construction, wood flooring, and the wine industry. Some of the most active companies are wineries such as Peñaflor S.A. and Diageo Argentina, which have imported around US$ 804,000 and US$ 981,000 respectively of American oak barrels and staves since 2002. Another company that has imported about US$ 890,000 since 2002 of oak wood, sawn or chipped wood is Barugel Azulay. This company is involved in the construction and interior design industry. They are also importing wood floor and laminated wood floors. Lastly, a company established in Mendoza called Quimicuy S.A., has increasingly imported oak sawdust and wood waste for the wine industry. Since 2002, they have imported close to US$ 900,000.

According to private industry contacts, there are other “niches” for U.S. wood products. One important good the United States could export to Argentina is high quality paper. Lightweight coated (LWC) paper for magazines is a product that Argentina continues to import. Moreover, machinery for wood production is of great importance for Argentina. The country’s production of planted forests oscillates between 5 to 6 million cubic meters per year. However, the cultivated forests can produce up to 10 to 11 million cubic meters per year. If local or global demand for wood increases, there is potential market to export machinery products. Other wood products that U.S. producers can look into are wood for flooring, wood I-beams and Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) for wood constructions.

Other products that U.S. can continue exporting to Argentina are American oak barrels and accessories (staves, etc). Theses have become very important for the production of high quality wine in the country. According to GAIN Report AR-5022, these barrels currently cost about half the price of a French oak barrel. Few Argentine cooperages have also been importing the wood from the United States and manufacture good quality end products. The Argentine wine industry has become very important worldwide and the American oak barrels have great opportunities to enter the market due to their quality and competitiveness.

Argentine Imports by Commodities:

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4416, Casks, Barrels, Vats, Tubs and Staves

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	7.1	7.2	5.9	7.6	10.7	11.9
1	France	4.5	3.7	4.1	5.7	7.4	8.5
2	Chile	1.1	1.8	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.95
3	United States	1.2	1.4	0.72	0.68	1.5	2.0
4	Spain	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.30	0.43	0.35
5	Australia	0.03	0	0.05	0.03	0.05	0

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4407, Sawnwood or Chipped Lengthwise, Sliced or Peeled, more than 6 mm (.236 in.) thick

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	47.7	35.0	4.5	14.8	24.4	27.6
1	Brazil	25.3	20.7	2.9	8.8	14.0	14.3
2	Paraguay	11.7	8.2	0.89	4.1	5.9	6.7
3	Bolivia	6.0	3.1	0.4	0.69	1.9	3.4
4	Chile	2.7	1.9	0.14	0.67	1.8	2.0
5	United States	0.57	0.23	0.07	0.24	0.36	0.58

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4415, Packing Cases, Crates, Drums and Similar Packing products of Wood; Cable-Drums of Wood; Pallets and Other Load Boards of Wood; Pallet Collars of Wood

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.0
1	Brazil	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.35	0.35	0.44
2	Chile	0.70	0.89	0.58	1.3	1.0	1.6
3	Germany	0.16	0.17	0.31	0.35	0.01	0.15
4	Argentina	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.05
5	United States	0.68	0.56	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.05

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4421, Articles of Wood

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	6.6	4.9	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.5
1	Chile	0.23	0.33	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
2	China	1.7	1.2	0.34	0.70	1.0	1.1
3	United States	1.9	1.4	0.18	0.30	0.47	0.59
4	Brazil	1.2	0.86	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.20
5	Paraguay	0.24	0.26	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.11

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4408, Veneer Sheets and Sheets for Plywood and Other Sawnwood Lengthwise, Sliced or Peeled, not more than 6 mm (.236 in.) Thick

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	6.4	4.7	1.5	3.6	5.5	7.5
1	Brazil	3.8	3.0	1.1	2.7	4.4	6.1
2	Spain	0.60	0.21	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.14
3	Italy	0.77	0.05	0.09	0.35	0.41	0.42
4	Paraguay	0.20	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.13
5	United States	0.46	0.38	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.20

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

Argentina Import Statistics (US$ million)
Commodity: 4418, Builders' Joinery and Carpentry of Wood, Including Cellular Wood Panels, Assembled Parquet Panels, Shingles and Shakes

Rank	Partner Country	United States Dollars					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	World	8.8	4.8	0.82	0.82	1.7	2.4
1	Brazil	4.3	2.1	0.20	0.51	1.2	1.4
2	United States	1.2	0.53	0.18	0.02	0.04	.002
3	Paraguay	0.57	0.51	0.12	0.09	0.19	0.28
4	Sweden	0.17	0.25	0.08	0.01	0.10	0.07
5	France	0.22	0.14	0.06	0.002	0	0

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas

The United States exported about US$ 6.1 billion of wood products to the world in 2005. Only 0.04% of its total was destined to Argentina. According to the USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas, the most important wood products exported by the United States to Argentina since 2003 were:

United States Export Statistics To Argentina (US$ million)
Commodity: 44, Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal

Rank	Commodity	Description	United States Dollars			% Share			% Change 05/04
			2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	
1	4416	Casks, Barrels, Vats, Etc. And Parts, Of Wood	0.40	0.76	0.90	24.69	35.70	35.68	18.15
2	4407	Wood Sawn Or Chipped Length, Sliced Etc.	0.29	0.42	0.53	17.84	19.64	20.86	25.61
3	4401	Fuel Wood In Logs Etc; Wood In Chips, Etc.	0.15	0.37	0.22	9.29	17.16	8.91	-38.58

4	**4412**	**Plywood, Veneered Panels & Similar Laminated Wood**	0	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.83	8.79	1157.43
5	**4408**	**Veneer Sheets Etc, Not Over 6 Mm Thick**	0.07	0.13	0.21	4.13	5.97	8.27	63.79

Source: USDA/FAS Global Trade Atlas