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Thailand

Solid Wood Products

Annual

2006

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Report Highlights:
Thailand's import demand for solid wood will likely continue to increase by 4-5 percent in 2006 and 2007 due to growing demand for interior decoration and export-oriented manufacturers. The wooden furniture industry is expected to drive import growth in the next couple of years due to current rubber wood shortages.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Bangkok [TH1]
[TH]

Executive Summary

Timber production from forest areas will likely remain flat over the medium term, as the government plan to expand commercial forest plantations will take several years for the hardwoods to be commercialized. Presently, the use of hardwoods relies heavily on domestic rubber wood supplies and imported hardwoods. However, supplies of rubber wood are currently tight due to low cutting rate, leading to a surge in domestic prices of rubber wood. The Thai export-oriented wooden furniture manufacturers are seeking alternative wood materials to fulfill their annual demand for rubber wood of around 1.2 million cubic meters, as they are also moving towards the high-end of the market. This is expected to generate rapid import demand for U.S. hardwoods in the next couple of years.

Despite anticipated slowdown in real estate industrial growth in 2006-2007, import demand for hardwoods is forecast to increase by 4-5 percent in line with continued growing demand for interior decoration and export-oriented manufacturers, particularly in wooden furniture and picture frames. U.S. hardwoods are expected to maintain a dominant share in flooring materials, interior design materials, and picture frames due to superior quality and sustainable supplies.

Production

Forest Situation and Outlook

According to the Royal Forest Department's satellite data acquired in 2004, Thailand's forest area continued to decline to 167,591 square kilometers, compared to 170,111 square kilometers in 2000. The contraction mainly reflected illegal logging and illegal occupation of land for agriculture and tourism, particularly in the north and the south. Presently, total forest area accounted for about 32.7 percent of total land area. However, the Government still carries on the national forest policy targeting at 40 percent of total land area, of which 25 percent is conservation and 15 percent is economic forest. Also, the Government has been encouraging the state-run Forest Industry Organization (FIO), the sole agency authorized to buy and sell confiscated teak logs, to expand commercial forest plantations in the government reforestation project due to growing domestic demand for wood. Commercial forest plantations currently account for about 3 percent of total reforestation of 11,696 square kilometers, as the RTG forest policies emphasize conservation rather than sustainable resource management of commercial forests for nearly two decades since the logging ban in 1989. At the moment, the authorities are reportedly surveying depleted forest and unproductive agricultural lands. The extensive plantations will take another 3-5 years, starting with fast growing trees. However, it will take several years to be able to supply commercial hardwoods.

Solid Wood Products Situation and Outlook

Domestic hardwood timber production (excluding rubber wood timber) is forecast to remain stable at low levels over the medium term, due to the government ban on commercial logging in national forest areas since 1989 and immaturity of tree plantation in private forested land. Presently, production of hardwood timber from national forest areas is obtained from the FIO's logging and thinning activities in their reforested area. According to the Royal Forest Department (RFD), timber production (legally licensed timber and confiscated timber) continued to decline to around 2,000 cubic meters in 2004, compared to 20,000 cubic meters in 2003, in response to lack of mature reforested trees. In addition, the expansion of private reforested area is limited by the RFD's sophisticated regulation on logging approval. Also, the government plan to expand the commercial forest plantations in reforested area will take several years.

Supplies of rubber wood (para wood) from rubber plantations, which are the alternative materials of timber from forest areas, remained tight. According to The Thai Agriculture Ministry's estimate, the rubber wood production potential is around 7 million cubic meters from annual mature rubber tree replacement of around 200,000 rai (roughly 32,000 hectares) out of the total planted area of 12 million rai (roughly 2 million hectares) over the past five years. However, the actual cutting rate is around 3-4 million cubic meters, far below the official estimate, due to continued surge in prices of natural rubber products to around 100 baht/kg (roughly U.S.$ 2.6/kg), compared to an average of around 60 baht/kg (roughly U.S.$ 1.5/kg) in the previous year. The record prices of natural rubber products encouraged farmers to prolong the tapping of rubber trees. As a result, wholesales prices of rubber wood at factory currently surge to around 350 baht/cubic feet (roughly U.S.$ 9/cubic feet), compared to around 240 – 250 baht/cubic feet (roughly U.S.$. 6/cubic feet) in the previous year. The prices are reportedly higher than the critical prices that will encourage some export-oriented furniture manufacturers to switch to imported hardwoods like oak and poplar.

Trade

Despite the likelihood of continued slowdown in real estate industrial growth in 2006 and 2007, solid wood product imports are forecast to increase by 4-5 percent in 2006 and 2007 mainly in line with growing demand for interior decoration of new domestic and commercial construction initiated in Q4 2005. Trade sources reported that many building projects will finish in 2007. Also there is still high potential demand for solid wood in renovations, and export-oriented wooden furniture and picture frames. Major suppliers of hardwoods to Thailand are mainly from neighboring Asian countries like Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia. Most hardwoods from Malaysia and Indonesia are used for construction purposes. Meanwhile, high-value tropical hardwoods imports like teak, rose wood, and Ma-ka (Afzelia Xylocarpa Criab), which are used in furniture and interior design, are mainly from Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. Imports of temperate hardwood lumber, which are mainly from the U.S., are used for flooring materials, furniture, wooden frames, picture frames, and interior design materials.

In 2005, imports of U.S. hardwoods declined sharply due to strong competition from relatively cheaper Chinese and European hardwoods. However, the quality of Chinese hardwoods is reportedly low. Also, the market for wooden flooring materials was threatened by relatively cheaper laminated MDF flooring materials, particularly in middle-end housing projects (a house worth 3-8 million bath), which currently have a dominant share in the housing market. Nevertheless, import demand for U.S. hardwood remained strong in export-oriented manufacturers, particularly in picture frames and wooden furniture. U.S. hardwood is reportedly competitive in both quality and price against other temperate hardwood, due to sustainable supplies, standards, and variation of wood. It is expected that about 70 percent of imported U.S. hardwood is utilized by export-oriented manufacturers, while the balance belongs to domestic-oriented manufacturers.

U.S. hardwood has high market opportunity in wooden furniture industries, particularly when domestic rubber wood prices are currently so high that furniture manufacturers are currently seeking new types of hardwoods. Some grades of U.S. oak and poplar are reportedly able to compete with rubber wood in term of prices. Moreover, the quality of wood itself is superior, which is suitable for Thai furniture manufacturers who are moving towards to high-end market.

Market Segment Analysis

Construction sector

Real estate industrial growth is forecast to slow in 2006 and 2007 as the Thai economy will likely continue a slower pace of around 4-5 percent in 2006-2007 following political instability, compared to 6.2 percent in 2004. In the first half of 2006, the economy still grew by 5.4 percent, but has slowed in the second half of 2006. In addition, inflationary pressures from high oil prices will result in an upward adjustment in market interest rates, particularly

Key Residential Property Indicators

	2004				2005				2006
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Construction Areas Permitted in Municipal Zone (,000 sq. meters)	4,843	5,919	5,706	6,210	4,727	4,611	5,360	4,936	2,738
Condominium Registration Nationwide (units)	1,533	2,363	4,239	2,252	2,740	4,744	2,024	3,731	1,338
Bangkok Metropolis and Vicinity	1,244	2,019	3,323	1,477	2,388	3,677	1193	2681	748
Other Provinces	289	344	916	775	352	1,067	831	1,050	590
New Housing in Bangkok Metropolis and Vicinity (unit)	11,931	14,143	15,904	20,818	16,709	15,691	17,698	17,731	10,026
Housing Project	6,846	9,462	10,586	13,858	9,396	8,411	9,793	8,335	5,350
Apartment and Condominium	598	407	132	1,048	1,656	1,252	1,346	2,399	230
Self-Built Housing	4,487	4,274	5,186	5,912	5,657	6,028	6,559	6,997	4,446

Source: Bank of Thailand

mortgage rates. Moreover, an upward trend in prices of construction materials should increase housing prices by 5-10 percent, especially for the low- to middle-end homes. However, according to the Thai Finance Ministry's recent study, annual housing demand is forecast to grow by 3.2 percent during 2005 – 2009. Presently, there is still an excess demand for housing of around 60,000 units annually. Moreover, annual demand for rented houses is estimated at over 720,000 units. The expectation on economic performance is reportedly a key factor in new housing demand function. Historically, despite high mortgage rate of around 15 percent during 1989-1990, new housing sales surged to the record 1.7 thousand units in line with double-digit economic growth of around 11 percent.

According to an official survey, despite a reduction in the construction area permitted in 2005, condominium registration nationwide increased significantly, most of which took place in Bangkok, due to strong demand for downtown residence near rapid mass transit transportation location. However, new apartment and condominiums in Bangkok and vicinity declined sharply in the first quarter of 2006 due to economic uncertainties. Also, new housing projects continued to decline.

U.S. hardwood still has market potential for flooring materials and architectural interiors in the construction segment particularly in commercial building and housing, including apartments and condominiums, due to its competitive prices and high quality. Trade sources reported that the decorating material segment is quite competitive, mainly depending on consumer tastes and perception about the types of wood. U.S. hardwood can bring a more luxurious style to these residences. The applications of U.S. hardwood for flooring and interiors should be introduced to Thai contractors, architects and interior designers through regular technical seminars and training in order to demonstrate the benefits of its physical properties to meet the growing demand for a more luxurious appearance and greater endurance of finished flooring and interiors.

Furniture and Interior Sector

High competition in overseas markets and decreased domestic supplies of traditional hardwoods has forced Thai furniture manufacturers to source imported hardwoods, rubber wood, medium density fiberboard (MDF), metal and rattan for alternative materials. Also, Thai furniture industry has diversified into export oriented manufacturing, particularly in wooden furniture which accounts for about 70 percent of total wooden furniture production. Wooden furniture exports currently accounted for about half of total furniture exports. Total furniture exports are forecast to continue the upward trend in 2007. Wooden furniture exports are expected to account for the bulk of the growth in response to strong import demand from major markets like the U.S. and Japan. In addition, exports to Australia are expected to grow, following the free trade agreement with Australia since January 2005. In addition, the increasing numbers of new homes will generate domestic demand for furniture, and interior design and decorations.

Thai wooden furniture production amounted to around 30 million units in 2005, down slightly from the previous year. However, export value increased by 6 percent in response to the shift of Thai furniture manufacturers towards the high-end of the market. Rubber wood furniture accounts for about 70 percent of total wooden furniture production, following by hardwood furniture (15 percent), and panel furniture (15 percent). In the first half of 2006, wooden furniture exports continue to increase significantly despite a slight drop in total furniture exports. However, wooden furniture manufacturers are currently facing difficulties in sourcing domestic rubber wood, due to the shortages as mentioned earlier in the report. Also, rubber wood prices surged to imported hardwood levels, making the products substitutable. Furniture manufacturers are reportedly seeking alternative materials, hardwood in particular.

The Thai wood furniture industry has good market potential for U.S. hardwoods, as manufacturers are moving towards the high-end of the market. Current high rubber wood prices will encourage wooden manufacturers to shift to U.S. hardwoods, due to competitive prices and sustainable supplies, as compared to other woods. Presently, annual demand of rubber wood for wooden furniture is estimated at around 1.2 million cubic meters, accounting for about half of total rubber wood production. Regarding the current rubber wood shortage, some wooden furniture manufacturers started to shift around 10 percent of their lines of production to hardwood, U.S. hardwood in particular. Also, around 50 furniture manufacturers out of the total of around 2,000 manufacturers are reportedly interested in using imported hardwood as alternative materials. However, U.S. hardwood suppliers have to customize the sales to “cut-to-customer specification'' instead of the “cut-to- U.S. standard” tradition. Otherwise, U.S. hardwood sales, oak in particular, will be limited to only wooden furniture manufacturers who also have business in flooring materials. The “cut-to- U.S. standard” sales reportedly result in excessive wastage of around 50 percent in the furniture production process, as compared to an average of around 5 percent for wood imported from elsewhere. This waste is used to produce flooring materials, but limits the attraction of U.S. hardwoods in the market. U.S. hardwoods will have a better position in the Thai furniture industry, once furniture manufacturers decide to shift permanently from a rubber wood to U.S. hardwood furniture production line.

Material Handling Industry

Wooden pallets are normally used for packaging heavy or fragile products, especially in the export shipping industry. As most exported products in Thailand are light-industry products, and the use of alternative plastic or foam packing material has increased in popularity, the use of wood in the material handling industry has suffered. Due to relatively high transportation costs, U.S. solid woods are not competitive against domestic woods and those from neighboring countries in the material handing industry. The utilization of solid woods, in particular plywood, in packing materials is expected to increase in line with growing electronic and computer equipment exports.

Statistical Tables

Table 1: Thailand's Forest Product Strategic Indicators Tables

CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Countrv: Thailand Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (thousand units)	85	100	108	115	120
--of which, wood frame (thousand units)	7	8	9	10	10
--of which, steel, masonry, other materials (thousand units)	78	92	99	105	110
--of total starts, residential (thousand units)	65	70	78	85	89
----of residential, single family (thousand units)	62	66	74	80	84
----of residential, multi-family (thousand units)	3	4	4	5	5
--of total starts, commercial (thousand units)	20	30	30	30	31
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market ($US mil)	250	320	400	500	580
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling	400	440	490	550	610

FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET

Countrv: Thailand Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	85,000	100,000	108,000	115,000	120,000
Total Number of Households)	17,853,423	18,429,937	19,016,784	19,600,000	20,200,000
Furniture Production ($US million)	1,880	2,110	2,300	2,500	2,840
Total Furniture Imports ($US million)	12	14	16	18	20
Total Furniture Exports ($US million)	1,390	1,595	1,720	1,850	2,100
Interiors Market Size ($US million)	80	95	107	115	122

MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET

Countrv: Thailand Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Value of Industrial Output ($US million)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Pallet Production (million units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

FOREST AREA

Countrv: Thailand Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Land Area (million hectares)	51.20	51.20	51.20	51.20	51.20
Total Forest Area (million hectares)	17.01	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80
--of which, Commercial ('000 hectares)	660	660	660	660	660
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 hectares)	660	660	660	660	660
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0	0	0
----of commercial, softwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Type					
--of which, virgin ('000 hectares)	15,505	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300
--of which, plantation ('000 hectares)	1,495	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 hectares)	10	10	10	10	10
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)	1,574,000	1,555,000	1,568,500	1,582,000	1,595,500
--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)	64,000	65,000	68,700	69,300	69,900
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum)	6,200	6,100	6,050	6,000	6,000
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 cum)	15,950	15,950	15,950	15,950	15,950
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 cum)	5,330	5,340	5,350	5,360	5,370

Table 1 (cont.)

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES

Country: Thailand Year of Report	2,003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay ($US million)	0	0	0	0	0
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer?	No	No	No	No	No
Are there export taxes (yes/no)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Wood Production Subsidy ($US million)	0	0	0	0	0
Scope (thousands of hectares)	0	0	0	0	0
Are there other wood products export expansion activities?	No	No	No	No	No

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS AND TAXES (percent)

Country: Thailand Report Year: 2005	Product Description	Tariff Current Year	Tariff Following Year	Other Import Taxes/Fees	Total Cost of Import	Export Tax
4401: Fuel wood		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4403: Wood in the rough		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4404: Hoop wood		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4405: Wood wool		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4406: Railway sleepers		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4407: Wood sawn		1.0-5.0	1.0-5.0	7% Vat	8.07-12.35	40.0
4408: Sheet for veneering		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	40.0
4409: Wood continuously shaped		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	40.0
4410: Particle board		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4411: Fiberboard		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4412: Plywood		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4413: Densified wood		5.0	5.0	7% Vat	12.4	0.0
4414: Wooden frames		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4415: Packing cases		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4416: Casks barrels, vats, and other coopers		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4417: Wooden tools		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4418: Builders' joinery		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4419: Table ware and kitchenwares		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4420: Wood marquetry and inlaid wood		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4421: Other articles of wood		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4422		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4423		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4424		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4425		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
Pre-fabricated Houses, a subsection under chapter 96						

Table 2: Thailand's Production Supply and Demand for Tropical Hardwoods Logs

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Logs

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2005 Revised		2006 Estimate		2007 Forecast	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	
Production	4800	5100	0	5100	0	5100
Imports	500	383	0	395	0	410
TOTAL SUPPLY	5300	5483	0	5495	0	5510
Exports	0	8	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	5300	5475	0	5495	0	5510
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5300	5483	0	5495	0	5510

Table 3: Thailand's Production Supply and Demand for Temperate Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Temperate Hardwood Lumber

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2005 Revised		2006 Estimate		2007 Forecast	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	
Production	6	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	240	220	0	225	0	235
TOTAL SUPPLY	246	220	0	225	0	235
Exports	3	1	0	1	0	1
Domestic Consumption	243	219	0	224	0	234
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	246	220	0	225	0	235

Table 4: Thailand's Production Supply and Demand for Tropical Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Lumber

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2005 Revised		2006 Estimate		2007 Forecast	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	
Production	2200	2850	0	2850	0	2850
Imports	1600	1718	0	1800	0	1870
TOTAL SUPPLY	3800	4568	0	4650	0	4720
Exports	1000	1362	0	1400	0	1450
Domestic Consumption	2800	3206	0	3250	0	3270
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3800	4568	0	4650	0	4720

Table 5: Thailand's Production Supply and Demand for Hardwood Veneer

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Hardwood Veneer

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2005 Revised		2006 Estimate		2007 Forecast	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	
Production	170	175	0	180	0	185
Imports	35	30	0	30	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	205	205	0	210	0	215
Exports	5	2	0	2	0	2
Domestic Consumption	200	203	0	208	0	213
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	205	205	0	210	0	215

Table 6: Thailand's Production Supply and Demand for Hardwood Plywood

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Hardwood Plywood

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2005 Revised		2006 Estimate		2007 Forecast	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	
Production	100	110	0	115	0	120
Imports	40	117	0	125	0	130
TOTAL SUPPLY	140	227	0	240	0	250
Exports	25	32	0	33	0	34
Domestic Consumption	115	195	0	207	0	216
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	140	227	0	240	0	250

Table 7: Thailand's Imports of Tropical Hardwood Log

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	141753	Malaysia	88617
Burma	127419	Burma	169106
Laos	27400	Laos	33316
Indonesia	0	Indonesia	0
Papua N.	25718	Papua N.	61660
Gabon	12545	Gabon	8223
Solomon Island	34786	Solomon Island	12707
South Africa	16	South Africa	0
Total for Others	369637		373629
Others not Listed	1339		9788
Grand Total	370976		383417

Table 8: Thailand's Imports of Temperate Hardwood Lumber

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Temperate Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	94930	U.S.	64449
Others		Others	
New Zealand	76338	New Zealand	62845
China	8608	China	18893
Canada	10912	Canada	9126
Sweden	4901	Sweden	23775
Germany	4234	Germany	5111
Australia	17221	Australia	29208
Finland	1532	Finland	2598
Austria	891	Austria	2972
Total for Others	124637		154528
Others not Listed	2242		1201
Grand Total	221809		220178

Table 9: Thailand's Imports of Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	1187415	Malaysia	1266337
Laos	290158	Laos	338253
Burma	18208	Burma	24541
Brazil	40639	Brazil	35604
Indonesia	40697	Indonesia	9481
Cambodia	5260	Cambodia	7007
South Africa	16	South Africa	46
Chile	10100	Chile	14733
Total for Others	1592493		1696002
Others not Listed	2790		21960
Grand Total	1595283		1717962

Table 10: Thailand's Imports of Hardwood Veneer

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	1167	U.S.	778
Others		Others	
Indonesia	1366	Indonesia	1001
Malaysia	16061	Malaysia	12717
Finland	2519	Finland	2751
China	3898	China	4718
Germany	744	Germany	621
Brazil	987	Brazil	1346
Taiwan	188	Taiwan	729
Burma	1008	Burma	287
Japan	35	Japan	153
Laos	5314	Laos	3606
Total for Others	32120		27929
Others not Listed	1868		1370
Grand Total	35155		30077

Table 11: Thailand's Imports of Hardwood Plywood

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Hardwood Plywood

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	5	U.S.	51
Others		Others	
Indonesia	24307	Indonesia	19819
Malaysia	83253	Malaysia	77577
Laos	0	Laos	0
Taiwan	1519	Taiwan	4115
Singapore	0	Singapore	5
China	29050	China	14471
Burma	2626	Burma	160
Total for Others	140755		116147
Others not Listed	914		1288
Grand Total	141674		117486

Table 12: Thailand's Exports of Hardwood Logs

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan. - Dec.	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	470	China	156
Vietnam	0	Vietnam	2635
India	988	India	5200
Total for Others	1458		7991
Others not Listed	6		0
Grand Total	1464		7991

Table 13: Thailand's Exports of Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	13651	U.S.	10604
Others		Others	
China	1246300	China	1014605
Hong Kong	157105	Hong Kong	32533
Vietnam	28912	Vietnam	42143
Malaysia	273569	Malaysia	208473
Taiwan	9284	Taiwan	6225
Australia	6513	Australia	1049
Japan	27915	Japan	20424
Netherlands	1306	Netherlands	3650
Belgium	5526	Belgium	5590
Germany	2417	Germany	1977
Total for Others	1758847		1336669
Others not Listed	17032		14662
Grand Total	1789530		1361935

Table 14: Thailand's Exports of Hardwood Veneer

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodity Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	44	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Demark	673	Demark	787
U.K.	83	U.K.	56
France	312	France	154
Germany	90	Germany	78
Italy	110	Italy	122
Finland	72	Finland	66
Netherlands	85	Netherlands	104
Sweden	51	Sweden	58
Singapore	49	Singapore	50
Malaysia	39	Malaysia	28
Total for Others	1564		1503
Others not Listed	695		468
Grand Total	2303		1971

Table 15: Thailand's Exports of Hardwood Plywood

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Hardwood Plywood		
Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	28	U.S.	56
Others		Others	
India	7081	India	914
Malaysia	16781	Malaysia	19696
U.K.	16	U.K.	0
Hong Kong	675	Hong Kong	58
Laos	827	Laos	863
Japan	845	Japan	934
Singapore	1368	Singapore	31
Taiwan	329	Taiwan	1
Burma	692	Burma	258
China	1976	China	2408
Total for Others	30590		25163
Others not Listed	13062		7064
Grand Total	43680		32283

End of Report.