

FOREST PRODUCTS INSPECTION DIVISION
EXPORT PERMIT REPORT- DECEMBER 2001

A total amount of US\$13,756,304 was realized from a volume of 38,219m³ of wood products exported in December 2001. The corresponding figures for December 2000 were US\$14,381,498 and 41,992m³ respectively. This showed decreases of 4.35% in value and 8.99% in volume as compared to the same period last year.

Export of wood products fell from 498,843m³ and US\$175,243,978 in January – December 2000 to 476,500m³ and US\$169,003,711 in January – December 2001.

Table 1.1

Earnings and Volume of Wood Product Exports: Jan- Dec 2000 / Jan- Dec 2001

PRODUCTS	JAN- DEC 2000		JAN- DEC 2001		% Change	
	Vol (M3)	Vol (M3)	Vol (M3)	Vol (M3)	Val(US\$)	Val (US\$)
Sawn Timber						
Kiln Dried	143,749	142,316	-0.99	46,521,516	45,373,236	- 2.47
Air Dried	94,185	85,294	-9.44	29,041,411	29,656,926	2.12
Overland	5,487	2,888	-47.37	1,044,521	359,576	-65.58
Veneers						
Sliced Veneer	35,560	35,402	-0.44	28,980,986	29,805,031	2.84
Rotary Veneer	75,059	78,311	4.33	18,337,853	18,496,960	0.87
Curls Veneer	114	201	76.32	1,118,588	2,018,358	80.44
Layons	185	146	-21.08	222,867	236,010	5.90
Poles	1,033	-	-	728,299	-	-
Boules (AD)	57,117	24,411	-57.26	17,016,550	6,946,407	- 59.18
Boules (KD)	11,514	4,145	- 64.00	2,489,235	1,063,745	-57.27
Plywood	46,791	53,268	13.84	12,085,337	13,498,409	11.69
Mouldings	22,123	33,043	49.36	8,551,778	11,488,859	34.34
P/Floorings	2,218	2,607	17.54	1,566,956	1,899,390	21.22
Furniture Parts	2,499	3,399	36.01	6,464,114	7,137,791	10.42
Profile Boards	973	690	-29.09	537,300	340,484	-36.63
Dowels	1,002	1,192	18.96	460,200	587,886	27.75
Broomsticks	103	17	-83.50	40,310	6,136	-84.78
Flush Doors	35	16	-54.29	36,158	17,666	-51.14
Sleepers	-	264	-	-	70,842	-
Total	498,843	476,500	-4.48	175,243,978	169,003,711	-3.56

Jan - December 2000	Jan- December 2001	% Change
Volume: 498,843M3	476,500M3	-4.48
Value: US\$175,243,978	US\$169,003,711	-3.56

EXCHANGE RATES

1\$ = £ 0.69
1\$ = DM 2.23
1\$ = FF 7.51
1\$ = Euro 1.12

Table 1.2

SUMMARY REPORT ON EXPORT PERMITS FOR DEC2001

CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001

PRODUCT =====	VOL. (M3) =====	VAL. (US\$) =====	VOL. (M3) =====	VAL. (US\$) =====
1. LUMBER (KILN DRIED)	11,573.597	3,620,651.88	142,316.440	45,373,236.19
2. LUMBER (AIR DRIED)	8,890.593	2,909,446.32	94,184.994	29,656,925.94
3. SLICED VENEER	3,371.460	2,643,235.68	35,401.900	29,805,031.38
4. PROCESSED L/MOULDING	4,343.350	1,452,072.83	33,042.856	11,488,858.76
5. ROTARY VENEER	4,368.326	1,024,255.69	78,311.081	18,496,960.00
6. PLYWOOD	3,906.955	911,271.07	53,268.089	13,498,408.77
7. CURLS VENEER	34.431	330,044.32	200.580	2,018,358.03
8. FURNITURE PARTS	111.364	280,507.68	3,399.413	7,137,790.87
9. FLOORING	392.704	248,328.73	2,606.605	1,899,389.70
10. BOULES (AIR DRIED)	929.694	217,039.71	24,410.512	6,946,406.93
11. BOULES (KILN DRIED)	166.728	57,824.68	4,144.556	1,063,744.52
12. DOWELS	68.617	25,390.14	1,192.344	587,886.24
13. PROFILE BOARDS	42.104	18,259.59	689.809	340,483.60
14. LAYONS	18.802	17,975.70	145.839	236,009.52
15. LUMBER (OVERLAND)			2,887.635	359,576.03
16. BROOMSTICKS			16.752	6,136.45
17. SLEEPERS			264.613	70,842.36
18. FLUSH DOORS			16.464	17,666.13
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	38,218.726	13,756,304.02	476,500.482	169,003,711.42
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 1.3

LEADING EXPORTERS OF WOOD PRODUCTS - DEC2001			
PRODUCT	EXPORTER	VOL (M3)	VAL (US\$)
LUMBER (KILN DRIED)	LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	815.976	257,084.97
LUMBER (AIR DRIED)	OLAM (GH) LIMITED	1,064.726	484,876.23
SLICED VENEER	LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	737.645	522,837.33
PROCESSED L/MOULDING	PAUL SAGOE SAWMILL	1,553.555	424,371.69
ROTARY VENEER	NAJA DAVID VENEER	1,074.199	230,312.96
PLYWOOD	METROSTAR WOOD PROCESSI	1,310.988	274,923.58
CURLS VENEER	SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	14.759	171,713.33
FURNITURE PARTS	SCANSTYLE MIM LTD.	111.364	280,507.68
FLOORING	FABI TIMBERS LTD	115.449	70,496.55
BOULES (AIR DRIED)	SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	302.825	107,989.57
BOULES (KILN DRIED)	SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	126.338	49,855.36
DOWELS	BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	52.931	21,420.49
PROFILE BOARDS	FABI TIMBERS LTD	42.104	18,259.59
LAYONS	GHANA VENEER PROCESSING	18.802	17,975.70

Table 1.4

LEADING EXPORTERS OF WOOD PRODUCTS - JAN -DEC2001			
PRODUCT	EXPORTER	VOL (M3)	VAL (US\$)
LUMBER (KILN DRIED)	LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	14,623	5,200,155
LUMBER (AIR DRIED)	MONDIAL VENEER (GH) LTD	3,027	1,349,127
SLICED VENEER	LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	6,015	5,163,549
PROCESSED L/MOULDING	PAUL SAGOE SAWMILL	8,851	2,321,370
ROTARY VENEER	NAJA DAVID VENEER	18,382	4,475,740
PLYWOOD	NAJA DAVID VENEER	17,475	4,669,487
CURLS VENEER	SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	125	1,396,964
FURNITURE PARTS	SCANSTYLE MIM LTD.	3,148	7,084,195
PARQUET FLOORING	FABI TIMBERS LTD	763	462,794
BOULES (AIR DRIED)	JOWAK ENTERPRISE LTD	5,627	1,812,789
BOULES (KILN DRIED)	SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	743	295,052
DOWELS	BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	604	280,639
PROFILE BOARDS	FABI TIMBERS LTD	585	274,935
LAYONS	GHANA VENEER PROCESSING	115	144,614
SLEEPERS	SUBRI INDUSTRIAL PLANT	136	37,800
BROOMSTICKS	MIM TIMBER COMPANY LTD	125	66,843
FLUSH DOORS	NEW EXPORT WORLD LTD	14	16,300

Table 1.5

SPECIES EXPORT FROM OVERALL WOOD PRODUCTS:

JAN. - DEC.2000/JAN. - DEC.2001

JAN. DEC.2000

JAN-DEC.2001

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>VOL.(M3)</i>	<i>VAL.(\$)</i>	<i>VOL.(M3)</i>	<i>VAL.(\$)</i>
WAWA	147,365.707	36,449,722.62	141,205.957	35,852,803.26
CEIBA	90,169.162	21,694,147.69	106,545.331	24,654,927.34
TEAK	50,854.082	18,478,529.44	33,539.738	14,137,882.70
ODUM	25,206.058	17,997,425.56	20,391.859	14,911,439.90
ASANFINA	20,836.974	16,886,728.86	23,829.039	20,046,118.92
MAHOGANY	16,055.728	10,815,333.83	12,640.649	9,818,671.62
OFRAM	33,935.176	6,730,333.04	34,161.107	6,575,139.32
CHENNCHEN	25,100.951	6,589,870.46	20,245.593	5,778,355.97
KOTO/KYERE	11,891.138	6,279,169.47	11,810.321	5,965,723.27
PAPAO/APA	7,578.733	4,426,833.71	5,820.465	3,476,186.92
SAPELE	5,210.542	3,200,896.69	4,373.842	2,589,685.69
NIANGON	8,351.129	3,179,049.75	9,694.564	3,916,099.09
OTIE	11,122.193	3,022,501.80	9,323.514	2,569,612.84
MAKORE	3,333.278	2,173,145.16	3,543.188	2,381,953.55
ESSA	5,317.241	1,970,015.47	6,339.769	2,228,868.92
EDINAM	4,529.573	1,734,255.17	3,559.083	1,354,943.63
EMIRE	4,261.807	1,521,128.63	3,335.187	1,121,415.29
UTILE	2,277.388	1,309,553.32	2,424.593	1,454,296.39
MIXED REDWOOD	3,009.740	1,206,861.36	1,954.818	826,992.51
DANTA	3,036.597	1,039,763.31	4,848.644	1,444,570.13
AKASA	1,734.619	1,028,361.59	1,363.150	963,692.51
OGEA	1,709.068	831,720.59	769.384	579,756.17
DENYA	2,030.181	757,570.19	2,027.930	654,148.79
CEDRELA	1,647.375	747,834.81	2,574.123	1,486,928.63
KAKO/EKKI	1,842.009	575,572.94	2,270.985	652,654.63
DAHOMA	2,169.599	553,516.07	1,783.923	407,831.75
KUSIA	1,397.086	506,900.65	1,299.820	453,775.14
GUAREA	944.960	497,424.17	786.466	409,305.04
CANDOLLEI	870.506	454,131.70	1,089.205	503,102.69
ALBIZIA	804.926	383,306.25	437.610	239,966.88
YAYA	516.358	369,646.34	7.650	6,437.94
AVODIRE	598.456	333,625.21	146.934	132,418.61
AFROMORSIA	112.784	206,179.53	148.259	422,338.05
MANSONIA	295.835	189,675.39	309.252	221,147.02
AYAN/B'DUA	429.586	155,415.45	336.351	126,120.42
STERCULIA/W'BIMA	598.233	149,833.36	372.707	93,411.15
SUBAHA	352.071	128,849.70	253.814	91,798.58
ADASEMA	168.704	123,834.74	51.085	45,288.62
WALNUT/LOVOA	257.981	122,024.60	272.379	104,713.55
ESIA	125.735	104,976.36	-	-
POOTRODUM	336.854	85,910.51	65.990	17,787.75
BLACK HYEDUA	85.820	58,042.98	104.086	77,125.16
ENTEDUA	56.481	52,678.64	35.616	37,222.92
SINURO/EMIEN	64.551	43,343.93	19.325	8,908.80
HOTROHOTRO/FOTIE	111.229	22,801.95	-	-
BOMBAX	46.619	15,745.01	22.650	6,197.03
MIXED WHITEWOOD	12.868	13,570.00	-	-
TWENEBOA	32.304	7,879.02	-	-
APROKUMA	10.180	7,635.08	12.665	1,903.21
GMELINA	36.745	7,316.48	122.457	13,470.27
CANARIUM	11.395	3,389.42	10.521	10,338.87
BEECH	-	-	6.467	28,067.92
TETEKON	-	-	59.702	20,673.39
ATANENE	-	-	2.224	1,100.09
MAPLE	-	-	2.411	15,434.75
BODWE	-	-	5.907	4,230.71
OHAA	-	-	139.085	45,058.13
WHITE OAK	-	-	3.089	15,668.99
Grand Total	498,842.922	175,243,978.00	476,500.482	169,003,711.42

Table 1.6

Major Markets of Ghana's Wood Products Exports

Major Markets	2000		2001		2000		2001	
	Jan-Dec Vol(m3) '000'	% of Total Vol	Jan-Dec Vol(m3) '000'	% of Total Vol	Jan-Dec Val(\$) 'Million'	% of Total Val	Jan-Dec Val(\$) 'Million'	% of Total Val
Europe	284.78	57.09	275.66	57.85	104.60	59.69	107.75	63.76
Asia/Far East	61.21	12.27	53.89	11.31	17.85	10.19	16.89	9.99
Africa	58.13	11.65	46.56	9.77	19.95	11.38	9.66	5.72
Middle East	25.04	5.02	24.34	5.11	8.63	4.92	8.72	5.16
America	62.7	12.57	73.03	15.33	21.42	12.22	24.02	14.21
Oceania	6.97	1.40	3.02	0.63	2.79	1.59	1.96	1.16
Total	498.83	100.00	476.50	100.00	175.24	100.00	169.00	100.00

Fig 1

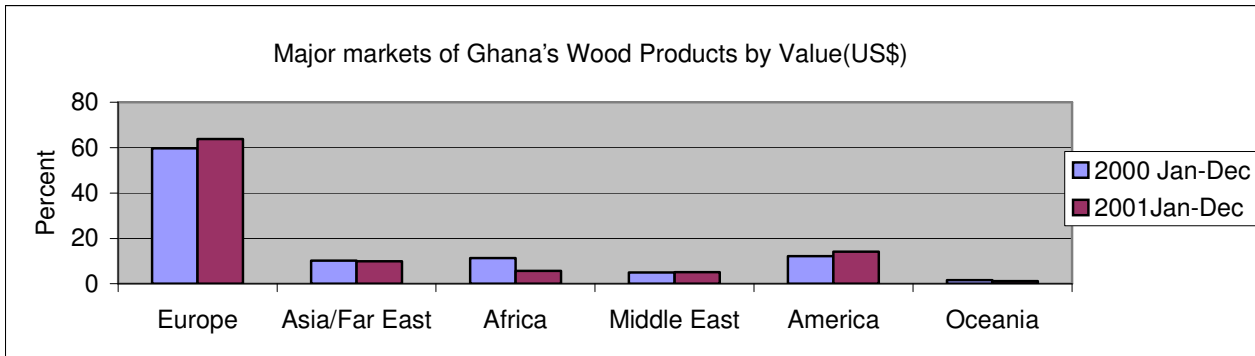
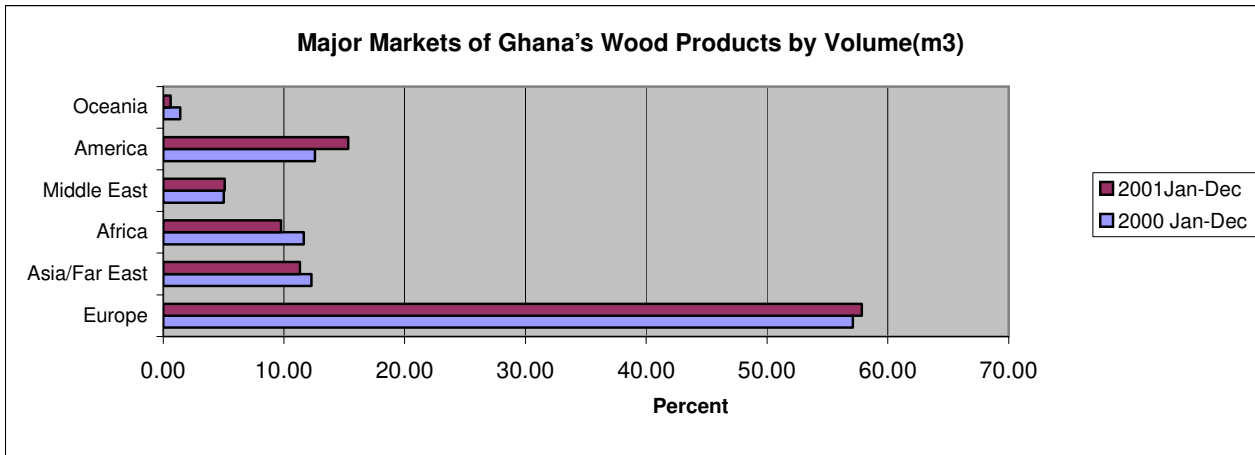


Table 1.7

Direction of Trade of Wood Products by ECOWAS Countries

Country	Jan- Dec 2000			Country	Jan- Dec 2001		
	Vol (M3)	Val (US\$)	Unit Price		Vol (M3)	Val (US\$)	Unit Price
Senegal	16,734	2,596,275	155	Senegal	22,543	4,192,998	186
Togo	1,181	681,093	576	Togo	384	185,690	484
Niger	1,502	131,780	88	Niger	1,715	142,880	83
Burkina Faso	2,899	227,108	78	Burkina Faso	802	63,815	80
Gambia	725	156,600	216	Gambia	1,035	216,547	209
Sierra Leone	168	34,678	206	Sierra Leone	59	11,911	202
Benin	106	21,737	205	Benin	-	-	-
Liberia	181	41,554	230	Liberia	104	17,672	170
Nigeria	-	-	-	Nigeria	25	19,434	777
Mali	-	-	-	Mali	132	10,800	82
Cote D'voire	3	590	197	-	-	-	-

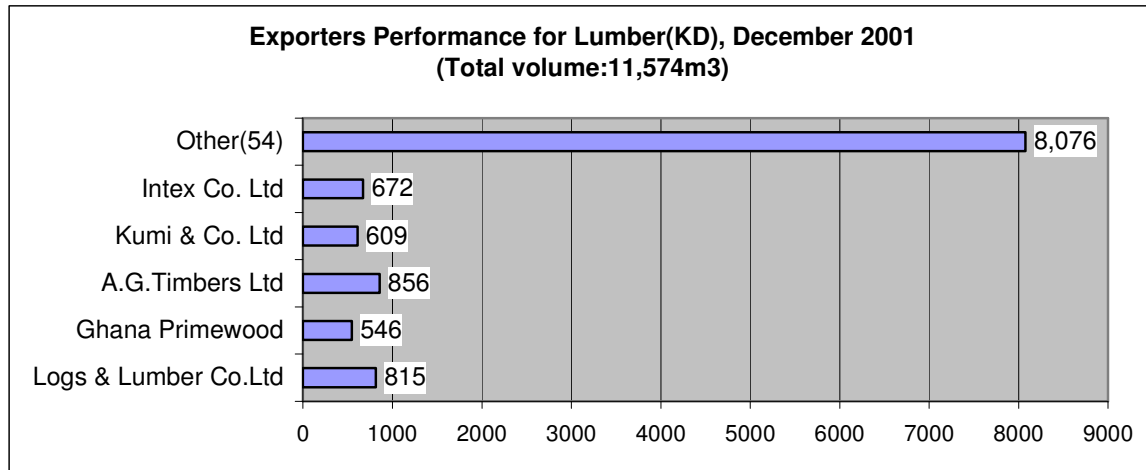
ANALYSIS OF SOME SELECTED WOOD PRODUCTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 2001

Lumber (KD)

A total volume of 11,574m³ was recorded for Kiln dried lumber export for the month of December,2001. This was accomplished by Fifty Nine timber processing firms. Out of the total volume exported, A.G.Timbers contributed a volume of 856m³,Logs and Lumber limited, 815m³ , Intex Co. Ltd, 672m³, Kumi & Co. Ltd 609m³ and Ghana Prime wood 546m³. The remaining Fifty four firms contributed 8,076m³.

Figure3 indicates the distribution.

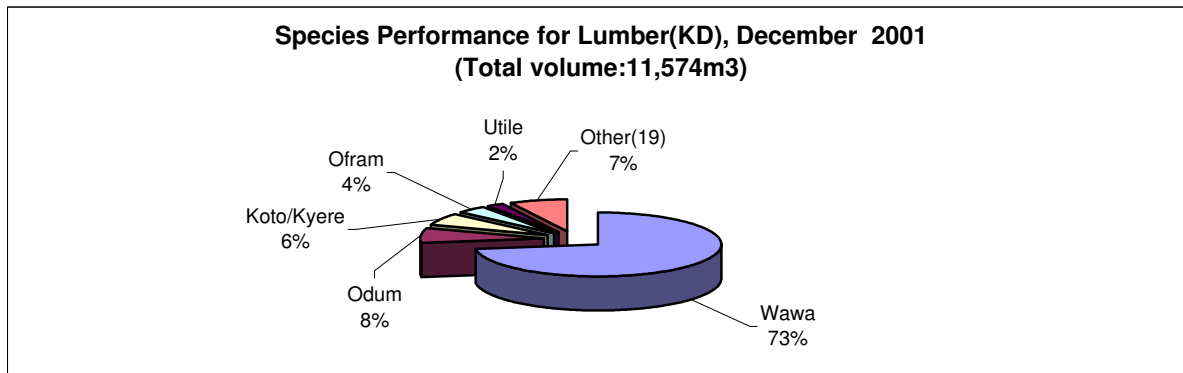
Fig3



Species Performance

Twenty four species contributed 11,574m³ of the Lumber(KD) export volume for the month under review. Wawa recorded 73%, Odum 8% , Koto/Kyere 6%, Ofram 4% and Utile 2%. The remaining Nineteen species contributed 7% of the total volume.

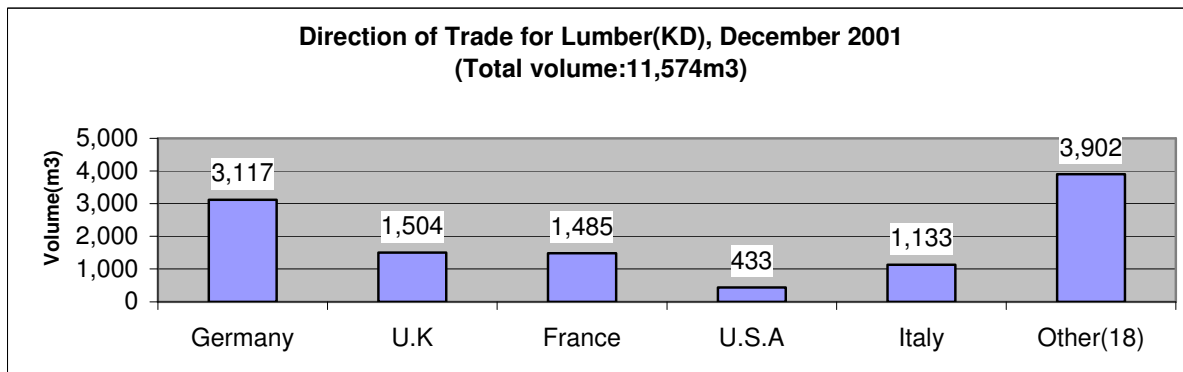
Fig 4



Direction Of Trade

Twenty Three countries imported 11,574m³ of lumber (KD) from Ghana during the month of December 2001. Germany recorded 3,117m³ out of the total volume . Other countries included are U.K 1, 504m³, France 1,485m³, Italy 1,133m³ and U.S.A 433m³. The remaining Eighteen countries imported 3,902 m³.

Fig 5



Lumber (Air dried)

A total volume of 8,891m³ of Lumber(AD) was exported in December 2001. Seventy Six firms were recorded for Lumber(AD) export during the period under review. Olam (Gh) Ltd recorded 1,065m³, Indo Ghana Ltd 720m³, Durga Exports Ltd 702m³, Suhuma Timber Co. Ltd 354m³ and Mondial Veneer 224m³. Seventy One other firms registered 5,826m³ of the total volume.

Fig 6

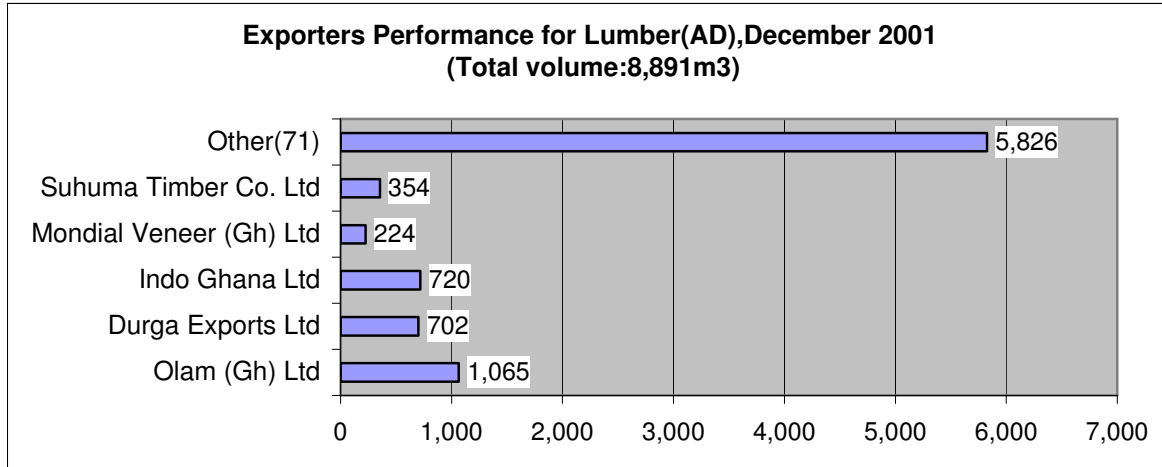
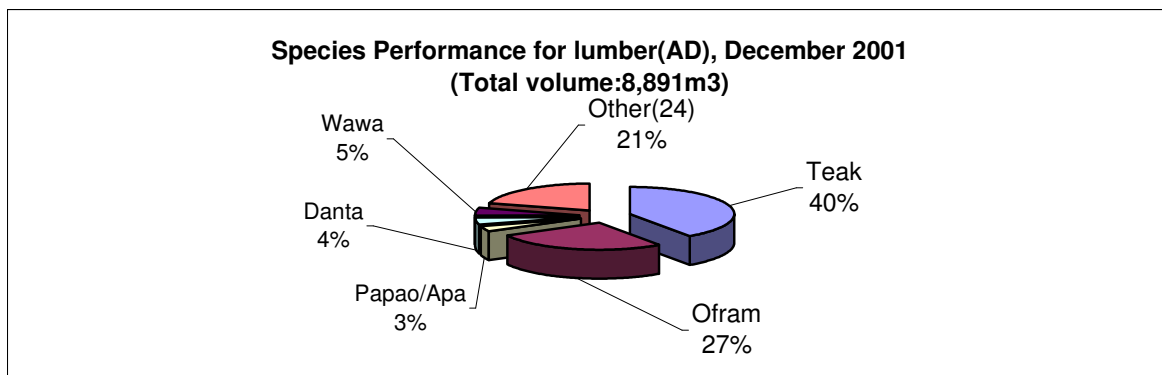


Fig 7

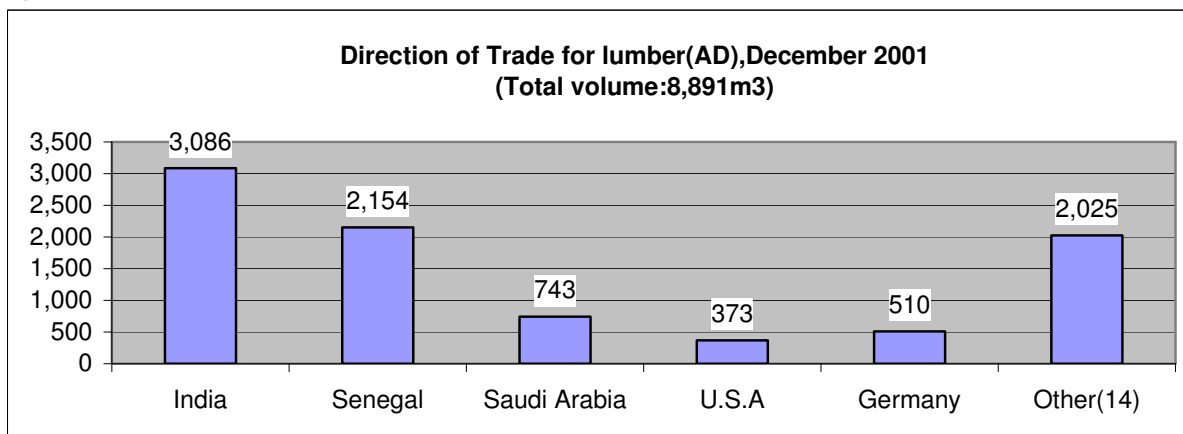
Species Performance

Twenty Nine species were recorded from Lumber (AD) export. Teak contributed 40% out of the total volume of 8,891m³. The rest were Ofram 27%, Wawa 5%, Danta 4%, Papao/Apa 3% and the remaining Twenty four species, 21% respectively.



About 8,891m³ of Lumber (AD) were exported to Nineteen countries during the month of December 2001. India continues to dominate in the Lumber(AD) import by contributing 3,086m³ (34.71%). This is mainly due to her high demand of Teak Lumber. Figure 8 shows the distribution.

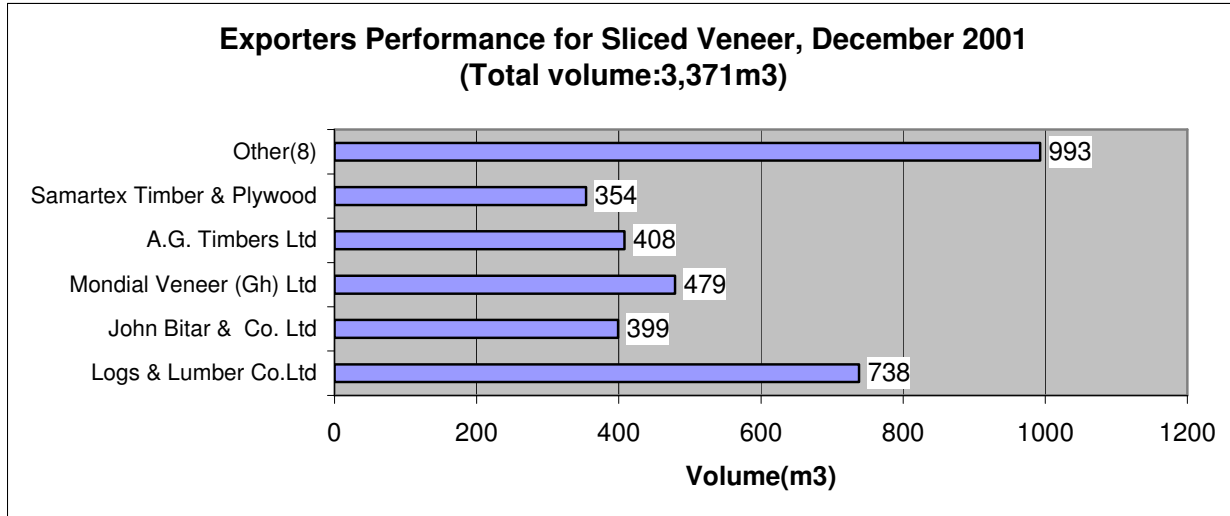
Fig 8



Sliced Veneer

Total volume of Sliced Veneer exported during the month of December 2001 was 3,371m3. Logs & Lumber Co. Ltd contributed the highest volume of 738m, followed by Mondail Veneer, 479m3. A.G.Timber, however, recorded 408m3, John Bitar & Co. Ltd 399m3 and Samartex Timber & Plywood, 354m3. The remaining eight firms had a total share of 993m3.

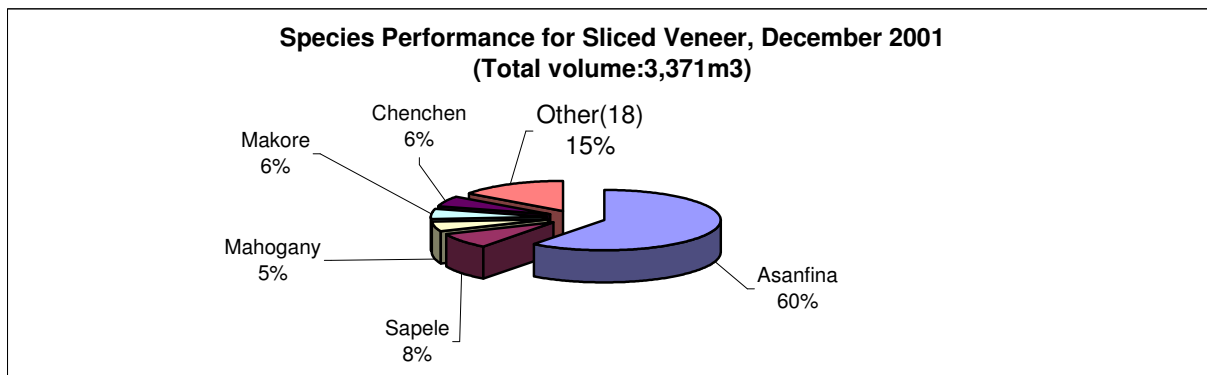
Fig 9



Species Performance

3,371m3 of Sliced Veneer was recorded by Twenty three species during the month. Asanfina obtained 60% out of the total volume. Sapele 8%, Chenchen 6%, Makore 6% and Mahogany 5%. Other Eighteen species recorded 15%.

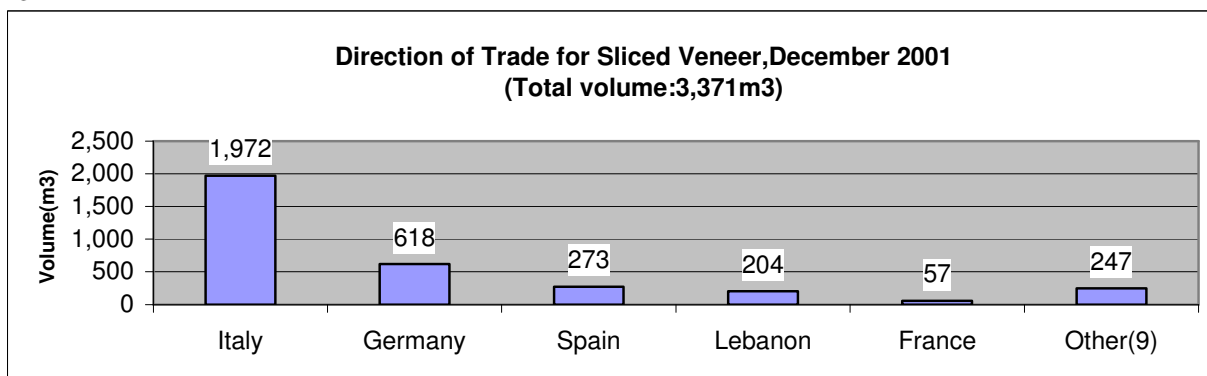
Fig.10



Direction of Trade

Fourteen countries imported a total volume of 3,371m3 of Sliced Veneer during the period under review. Italy continues to be the leading importer of Ghana's Sliced Veneer by contributing 1,972m3. Germany 618m3, Spain 273m3, Lebanon, 204m3 and France 57m3. Nine other countries recorded 247m3.

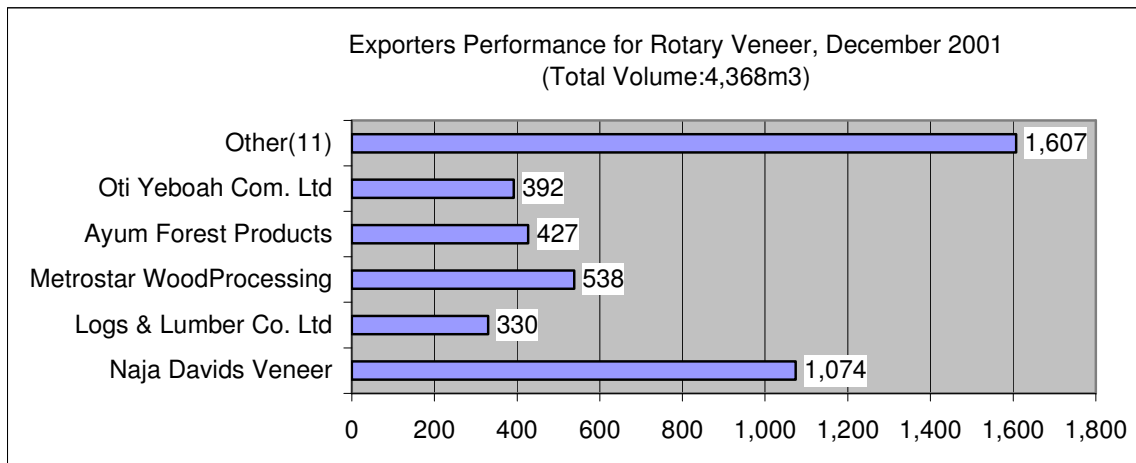
Fig.11



Rotary Veneer

A total volume of 4,368m³ of Rotary Veneer was exported by Sixteen firms in December 2001. Naja David's Veneer contributed the highest volume of 1,074m³, Metrostar, 538m³, Ayum Forest Products, 427m³, Oti Yeboah, 392m³ and Logs And Lumber, 330m³. The remaining eleven firms contributed 1,607m³.

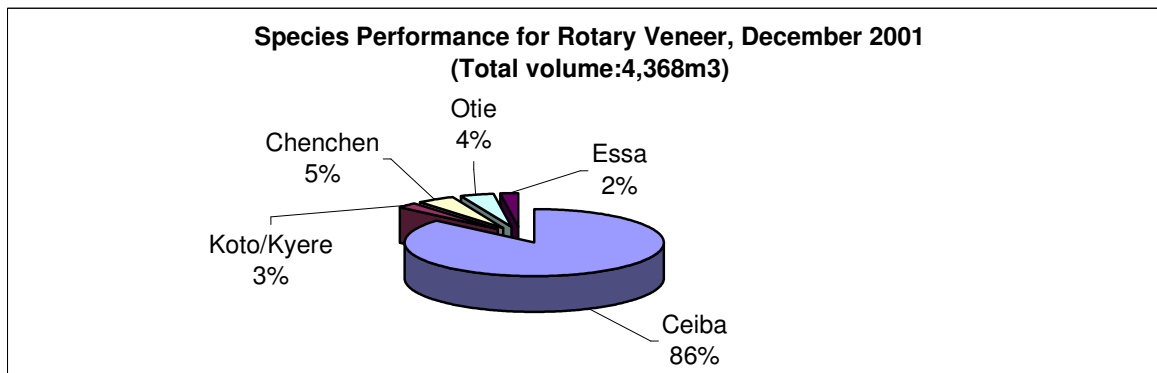
Fig.12



Moving Species

Five species were recorded from Rotary Veneer export during the month of December 2001. Out of the total volume of 4,368m³, Ceiba obtained 86%, Otie 4%, Chenchen 5%, Koto/ Kyere 3% and Essa, 2% respectively.

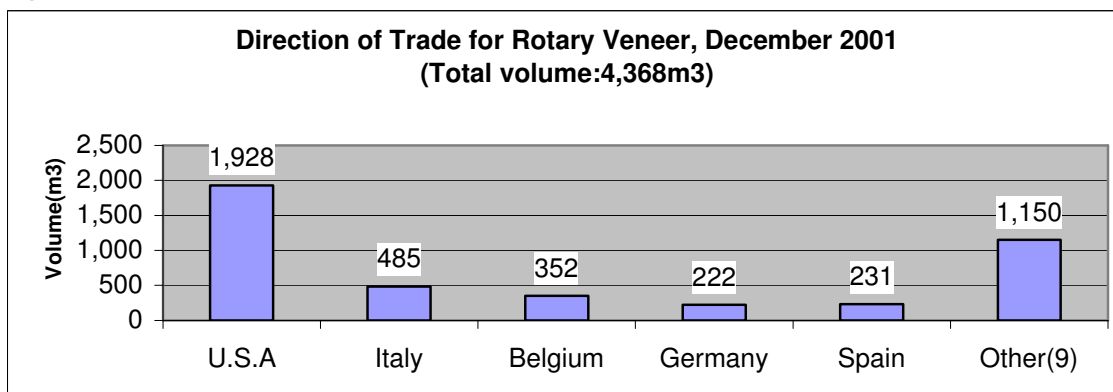
Fig.13



Direction of Trade

Fourteen countries imported a total volume of 4,368m³ of Rotary Veneer during the period under review. The highest volume of 1,928m³ went to U.S.A. Italy had a share of 485m³, Belgium, 352m³, Spain 231m³ and Germany 222m³. The other Nine countries imported a total volume of 1,150m³:

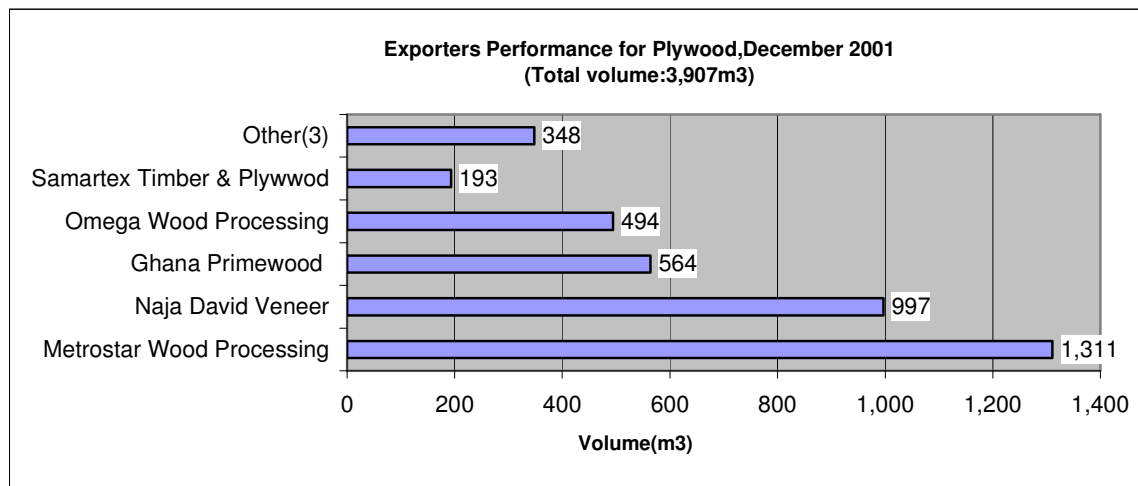
Fig 14



Plywood

A total volume of 3,907m³ of Plywood was exported by Eight firms during December 2001. Metrostar exported the highest volume of 1,311m³. Naja Davids Veneer, 997 m³, Ghana Prime Wood, 564m³, Omega Wood Processing 494m³, and Samartex Timber & Plywood, 193m³ respectively. About 348m³ of the total volume was recorded by the remaining three exporters.

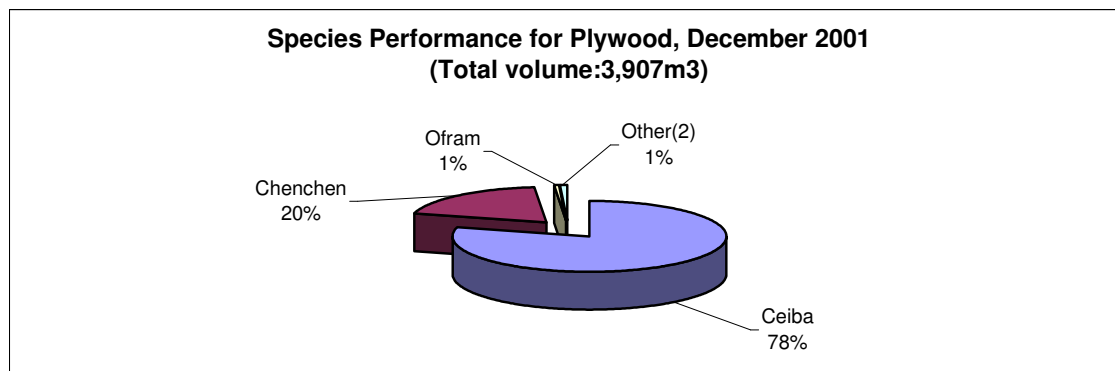
Fig15



Moving Species .

Ceiba recorded 78% of the total volume of 3,907m³ of Plywood exported in December 2001. Chenchen 20%, Ofram 1%. Two other species formed 1%.

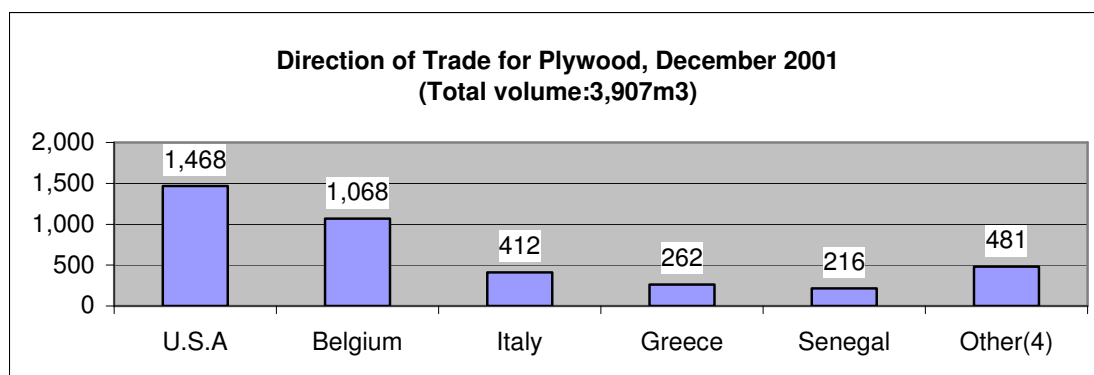
Fig16



Direction of Trade

About 3,907m³ of Plywood was exported to Nine countries during the month of December 2001. The highest volume of 1,468m³ went to U.S.A . Belgium recorded 1,068m³, Italy 412m³, Greece 262m³ and Senegal 216m³. Four other countries imported 481m³.

Fig 17

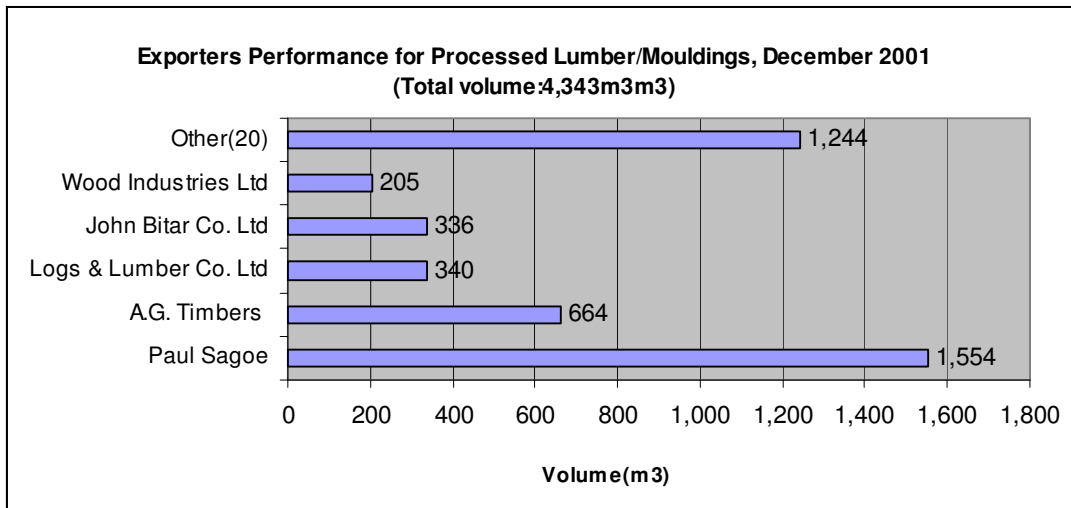


Processed Lumber/ Mouldings

A Total volume of 4,343 m3 of Processed Lumber/ Mouldings was exported by Twenty five timber firms.

Paul Sagoe Sawmills recorded the highest volume of 1,554m3, A.G. Timbers Ltd 664m3, Logs & Lumber Co. Ltd 340m3, John Bitar 336m3, Wood Industries Ltd 205m3. The remaining Twenty other firms recorded 1,244m3

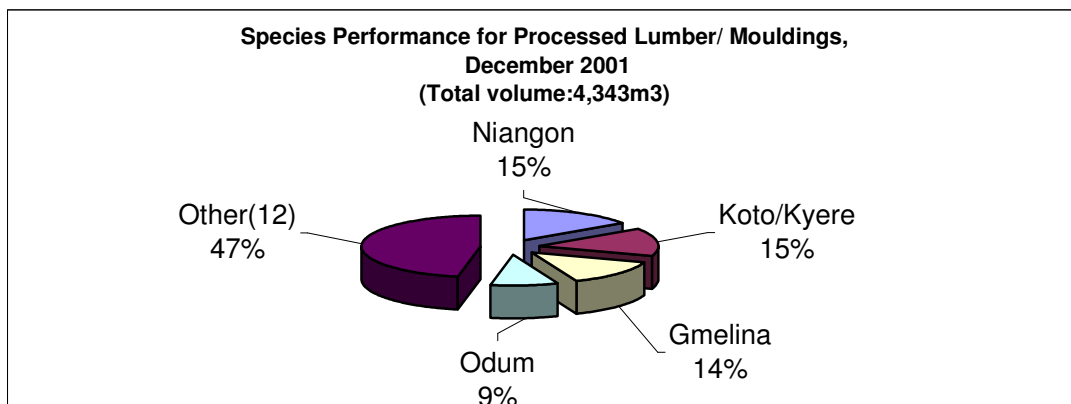
Fig.18



Species Performance

Seventeen species were recorded for Processed Lumber/Mouldings exports. Niangon contributed 15% of the total volume of 4,343m3. Odum had a share of 9%, Koto/Kyere 15% and Gmelina 14%. The remaining twelve species obtained 47% out of the total volume.

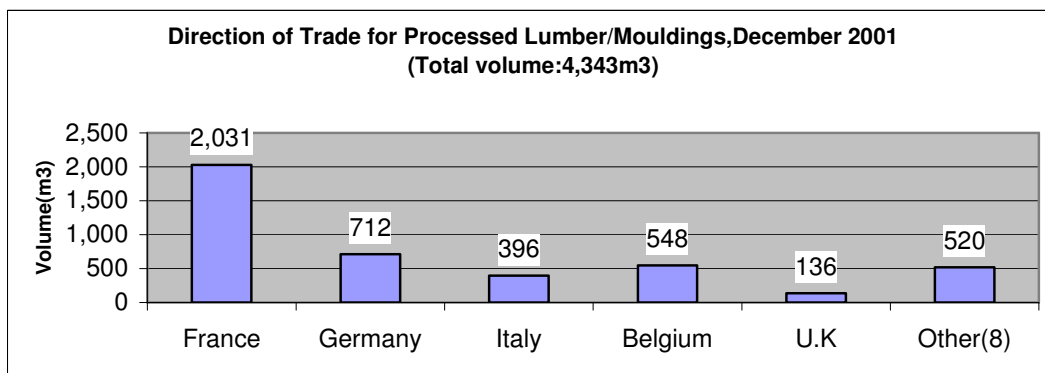
Fig.19



Direction of Trade

Thirteen countries imported a total volume of 4,343m3 of Processed Lumber/Mouldings. France recorded the highest volume of 2,031m3. Germany 712 m3, Belgium 548m3, Italy 396m3 and U.K 136 m3. Eight other countries imported 520m3.

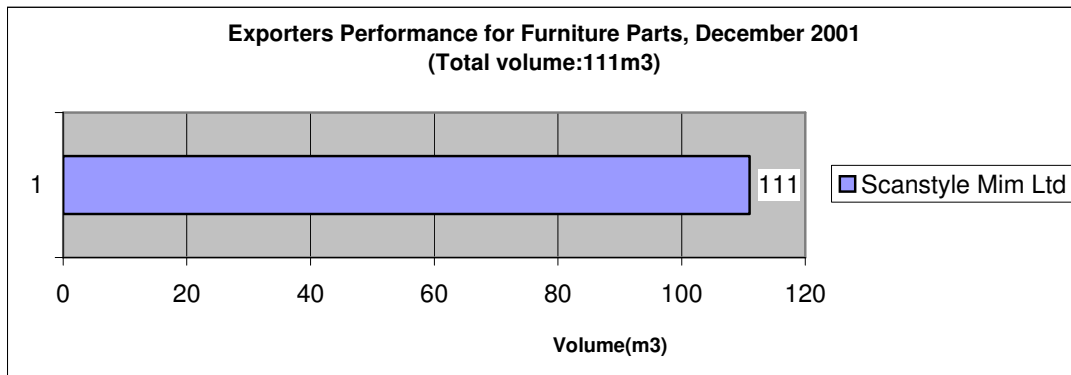
Fig.20



Furniture Parts

Scanstyle Mim Ltd was the only company which exported Furniture Parts during the period under review.

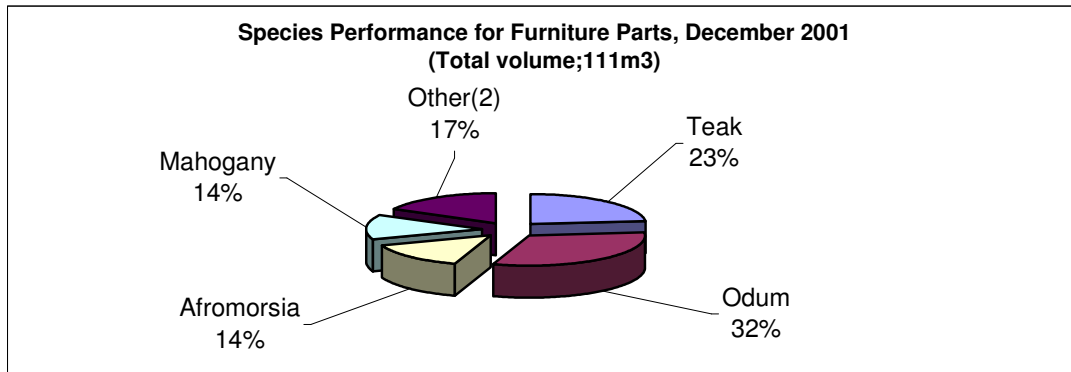
Fig.21



Species Performance

A total volume of 111m3 was recorded by Six species during December 2001. Figure 22 shows the distribution

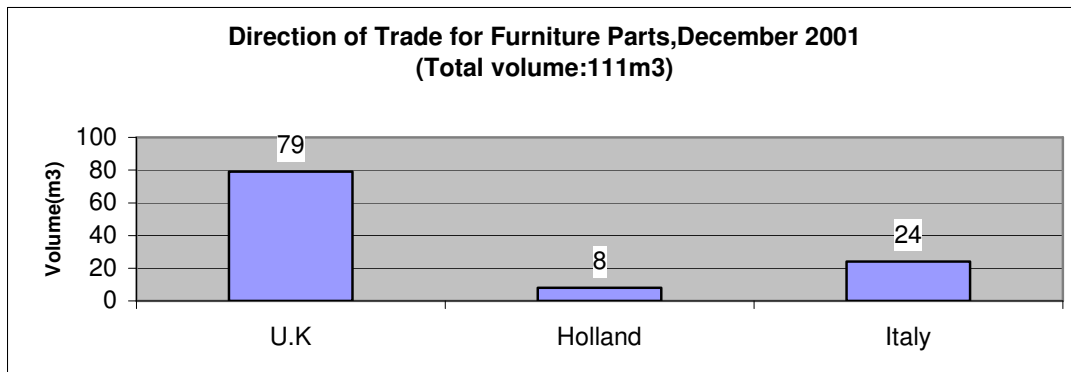
Fig22



Direction of Trade

A total volume of 111m3 of Furniture Parts was exported to U.K , Italy and Holland during the month of December 2001. Figure 23 below indicates the distribution.

Fig23

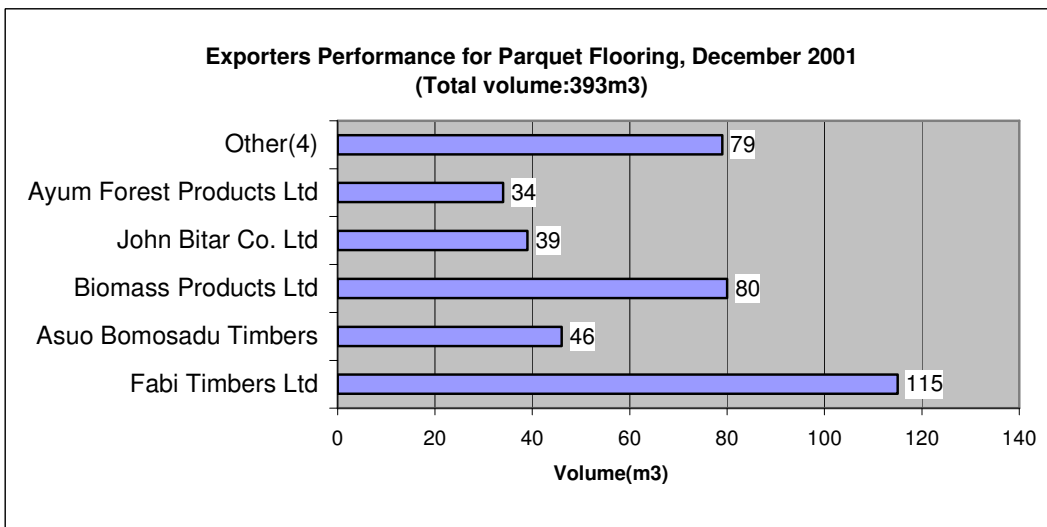


Parquet Flooring

A total volume of 393m3 of Parquet Flooring was exported by Nine companies during the period under review .

Fabi Timbers Ltd recorded 115m3, Biomass Products Ltd, 80m3, Asuo Bomosadu Timbers 46m3, John Bitar Co. Ltd 39m3, Ayum Forest Products Ltd 34m3. Four Other companies recorded 79m3.

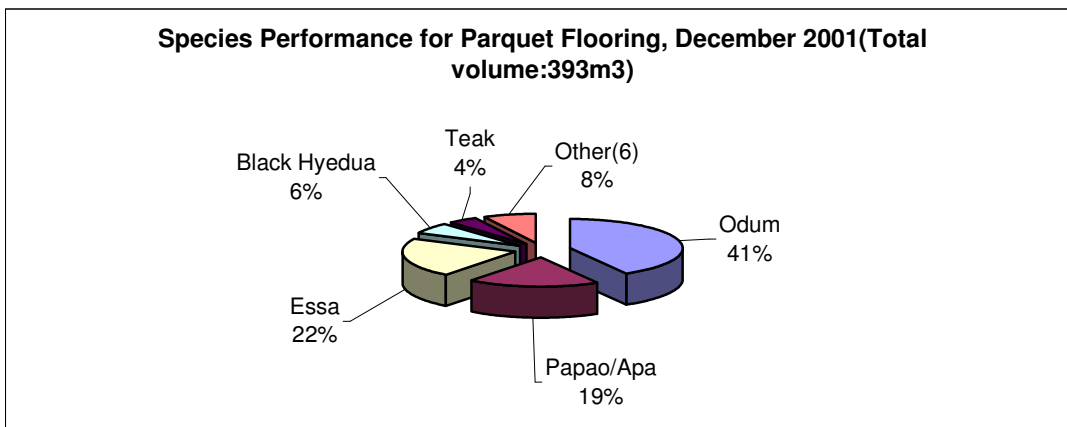
Fig24



Species Performance

393m3 of Parquet Flooring was recorded by Eleven species during the month. Odum contributed 41% of the total volume. Essa, 22%, Papao/Apa 19%, Black Hyedua 6% and Teak 4%. Six other Species recorded 8%.

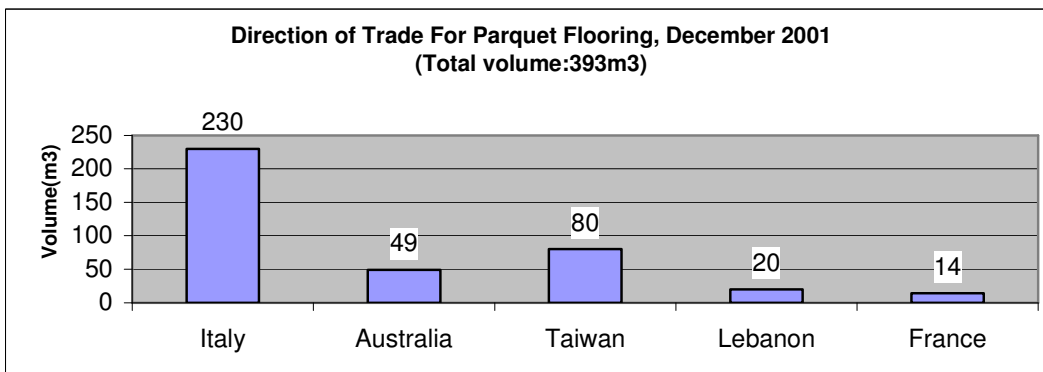
Fig.25



Direction of Trade

A total volume of 393m3 of Parquet Flooring was imported by five countries during the period under review. Italy imported 230m3, Taiwan 80m3, Australia, 49m3, Lebanon 20m3 and France 14m3.

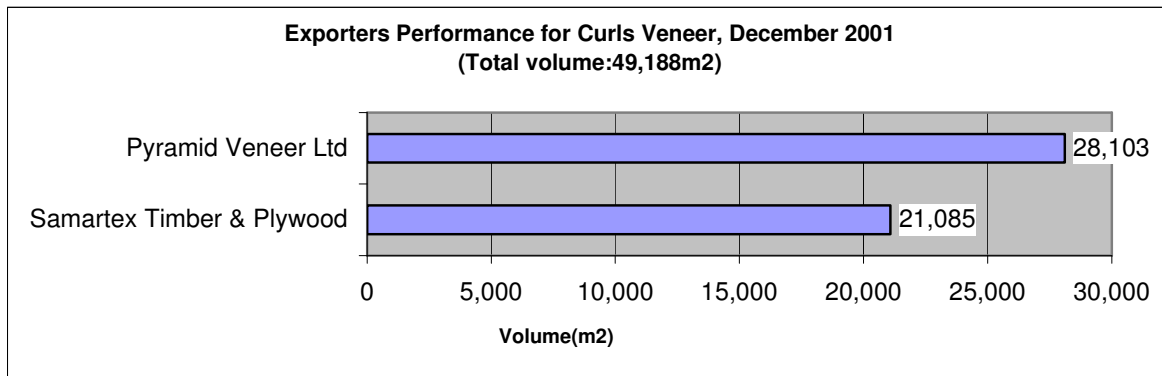
Fig.26



Curls Veneer

About 34m3 (49,188m2) of Curls Veneer was exported by two companies during the period. Samartex recorded 21,085m2 (15m3) while Pyramid Veneer Ltd 28,103m2 (19M3) .

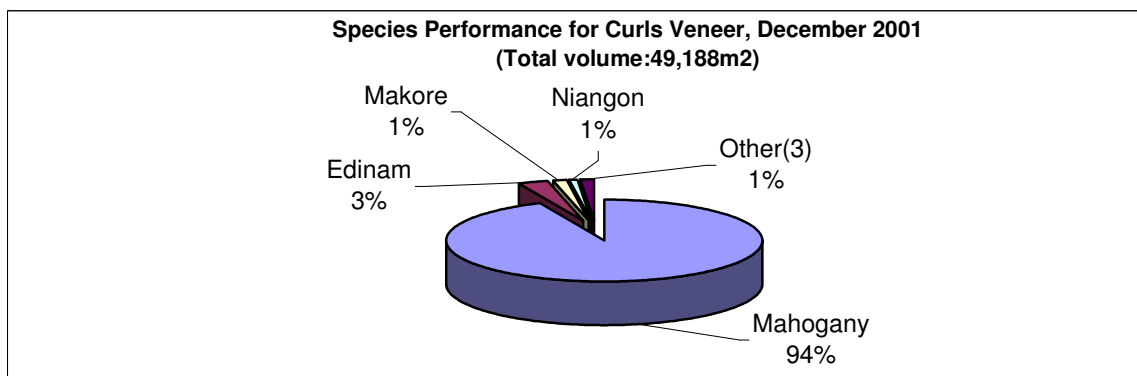
Fig27



Species Performance

Out of the total volume of 34m3 or 49,188m2 of Curls Veneer exported during the month of December 2001, Mahogany recorded 94%. Edinam 3%, Makore 1% and Niangon 1%. Three other species had a share of 1%.

Fig28



Direction of Trade

Three countries imported a total volume of 49,188m2 (34m3) of Curls Veneer during the period under review. France recorded 25,223m2 (18m3), Belgium 14,382m2 (10) and U.S.A 9,583m2 (6m3).

Fig29

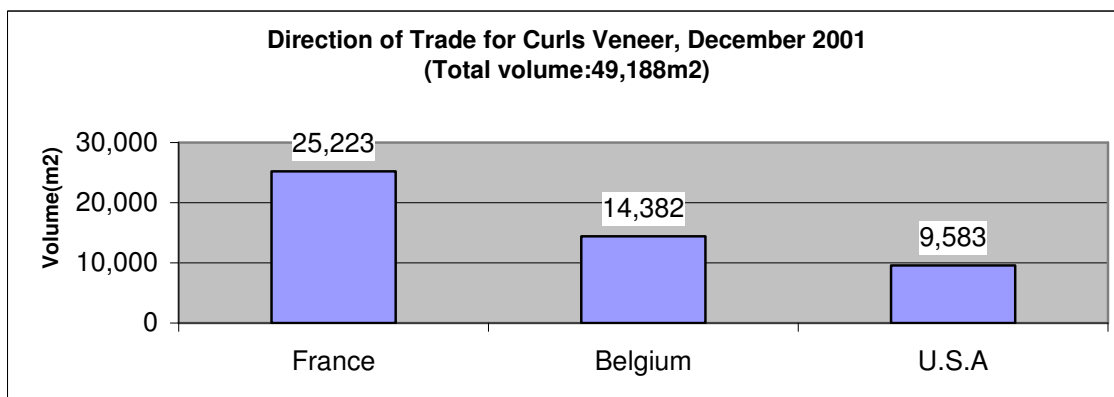


Table 1.8

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

EXPORTER =====	<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001 =====	
	VOL. (M3) =====	VAL. (US\$) =====	VOL. (M3) =====	VAL. (US\$) =====
1. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	815.976	257,084.97	14,623.376	5,200,155.45
2. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	546.165	240,894.61	6,151.584	2,649,685.90
3. SWISS LUMBER CO. LTD.	929.701	235,413.67	9,359.851	2,605,602.98
4. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	856.432	229,358.63	13,293.397	3,607,008.67
5. NAJA DAVID VENEER	442.317	226,357.17	5,423.438	2,720,758.48
6. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	281.665	219,397.44	8,207.058	3,056,103.54
7. INTEX COMPANY LTD.	672.486	192,839.99	7,732.401	2,087,093.08
8. KUMI & CO. LTD.	607.651	185,982.50	5,423.534	1,513,535.72
9. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	608.376	182,281.42	7,328.502	2,446,886.73
10. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS	461.184	130,107.96	3,183.592	856,618.90
11. AYUM FOREST PRODUCTS LT	440.978	124,214.02	2,033.389	558,185.08
12. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.	353.019	100,371.14	2,981.424	1,080,513.12
13. BIBIANI LOGGING & LUMBER	276.007	97,772.80	2,280.472	686,269.59
14. RAD FOREST PRODUCTS	272.224	95,719.32	2,551.266	947,402.04
15. MAXWELL OWUSU TIMBERS	361.638	87,610.87	2,358.579	629,573.99
16. COPPON WOOD PROCESSING	196.764	78,418.96	1,633.634	511,166.12
17. SPECIALISED TIMBER PROD	194.583	78,255.32	2,483.632	1,140,498.26
18. OMEGA WOOD PROC.	232.978	64,253.11	4,069.085	1,364,759.20
19. PAN TIMBERS LTD.	213.502	54,710.07	537.191	139,459.32
20. DIABY LEASING CO. LTD.	106.662	49,064.52	106.662	49,064.52
21. PRIMA WOODS LTD.	173.853	47,683.10	1,985.665	532,080.79
22. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	188.760	46,507.84	2,930.907	901,456.44
23. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.	163.977	44,832.97	2,718.224	723,675.48
24. STAR SAWMILL PRODUCTS	82.753	39,459.56	396.380	195,098.34
25. TOPTIMBER COMPANY LIMIT	148.432	37,527.09	1,908.996	529,414.78
26. DOME HARDWOOD PROC.	125.499	35,504.86	1,767.443	471,771.84
27. EVANS TIMBER LTD.	119.102	32,240.62	1,760.575	610,909.59
28. EHWIA WOOD PRODUCTS LTD	83.085	30,921.38	972.341	295,625.97
29. FURWOCO LIMITED	83.674	29,293.39	704.630	191,340.92
30. HABITAT TIMBER (GH) LTD	83.301	28,855.99	1,371.348	386,325.15
31. KUMASI LOGGING & LUMBER	131.475	26,295.00	563.780	119,847.36
32. ASUO WAM COMP. TIMBERS	114.095	26,104.03	439.661	98,625.35
33. BIOMASS PRODUCTS LIMITE	98.613	22,110.54	1,509.073	447,733.73
34. LOGWOOD INDS. LTD.	70.831	16,994.48	384.985	93,437.50
35. TRANS SABIN MILLERS	77.409	16,518.22	441.819	126,876.65
36. PAN SAWMILLS LTD	58.195	15,533.68	858.447	208,275.16
37. WESTERN HARDWOODS	60.899	15,201.74	135.347	57,376.89
38. SAOUD BROTHERS & SONS	62.619	14,601.74	1,304.679	298,686.80
39. ALLIED WOOD PRODUCT (GH)	17.318	13,161.68	17.318	13,161.68
40. CARPO LIMITED	50.164	11,922.39	98.903	23,771.78
41. P. K. SAGOE	43.245	11,441.50	43.245	11,441.50
42. S.K.O.D TIMBER PDTS.	50.188	11,252.91	810.251	231,122.36
43. G. D. C. LIMITED	24.014	10,404.40	729.421	264,201.44
44. MARS TIMBERS CO. LTD.	40.030	10,052.38	373.086	84,017.42
45. PROGRESSIVE SHIPPING AG	38.927	9,426.27	84.933	21,033.29
46. ODA SAWMILLS LTD.	35.653	9,274.78	274.000	66,851.99
47. TAWUD PRODUCTS LTD.	33.658	9,007.59	125.668	30,919.71
48. BIG K PRODUCTS LTD.	212.888	8,885.78	1,277.318	60,855.94
49. FAM SAWMILLS LTD.	36.059	8,731.78	36.059	8,731.78
50. K.G. WOOD PROC.	32.048	8,407.21	275.462	68,580.00

<----- DEC2001 ----->

CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001

EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
51. SUNSTEX CO. LTD.	37.886	7,980.69	366.297	169,025.38
52. CONSTAK LIMITED	16.827	6,478.39	16.827	6,478.39
53. RAS WOOD PDTS.	20.125	6,325.00	1,139.982	291,823.39
54. CREAM TIMBER MOULDING	22.118	5,653.48	279.142	76,535.59
55. FOSUA DESCENDANTS LTD.	19.125	4,716.93	117.614	30,118.88
56. MONARCH TIMBERS LTD.	20.900	4,451.79	20.900	4,451.79
57. DUPAUL WOOD TREATMENT	15.015	3,959.11	497.185	115,481.88
58. FARES TIM. PROC.	10.529	2,823.10	10.529	2,823.10
59. EJISU FOREST PRODUCTS			590.821	179,246.66
60. E & M TIMBER (GH) LTD.			4.138	1,555.36
61. FABI TIMBERS LTD			844.577	273,602.74
62. NANA ADU GABRIEL LTD.			702.545	200,736.23
63. JECOB'S TROPICAL VEN.			38.362	10,229.87
64. K. DAN CO. LTD.			87.229	42,317.47
65. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			49.679	13,067.42
66. F. N. OPPONG & CO.			648.637	164,423.73
67. PAYAB COMPANY LTD.			148.639	79,783.70
68. PAS TIMBERS LIMITED			622.702	193,073.46
69. PRINCETON ELIASS WOOD P			123.027	30,802.34
70. PAUL SAGOE SAWMILL			2,830.087	763,746.35
71. PACE WOOD PROCESSING			18.937	9,468.50
72. TIDE COMPANY LTD.			24.295	9,110.63
73. ATEX (GH) LIMITED			94.760	34,816.93
74. GA RURAL WOOD PRCO.			23.510	9,853.46
75. SUBRI INDUSTRIAL PLANT.			135.917	78,612.26
76. TEPA SAWMILL LTD.			40.797	10,006.81
77. TOPBELL INTEGRATED LTD.			393.466	117,028.80
78. YAW COMPANY LTD.			13.800	8,556.00
79. BARFOUR INVESTMENT LTD.			15.463	12,370.40
80. AN-MARK TIMBERS			81.122	19,765.08
81. MODERN WOOD TECHNOLOGY			44.079	11,448.89
82. PORTLAND PRODUCTS LTD.			36.113	10,180.38
83. TRADE CONVERSION LTD.			25.503	15,129.60
84. WESTERN VEN. & LUMBER			89.363	51,553.75
85. WA-AMI LIMITED			113.443	28,549.35
86. REVIVAL S'MILL (GH) LTD			33.364	8,552.18
87. TATCOL LIMITED			1,828.661	541,766.14
88. TACTICAL WOOD PRODUCTS			84.944	27,521.86
89. GENEREX LTD.			111.876	61,914.12
90. MACHINED WOOD LTD.			88.771	53,740.63
91. POKU BROTHERS GHANA LTD			139.118	69,390.27
92. WUD AFRIQUE SERVICE LIM			432.225	110,094.39
93. ATADANSU TIMBER CO.			47.002	10,273.65
94. DERO TIMBERS LTD.			67.172	18,366.69
95. KUMASI TIMBER CO.			29.847	7,235.64
96. F. N. DUA WOOD PROCESSI			28.435	7,141.21
97. INDO GHANA LTD.			69.649	27,859.60
98. SHAFISA CO. LTD.			174.235	50,330.03
99. ASIAN FOREST PDTS. LTD.			214.930	56,460.49
100. BRM WOOD PROCESSING CO.			25.414	8,236.02

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
101. F. D. NSIAH TIMBERS LIM			183.420	48,109.26
102. KARAMANGA INDS. LTD.			15.599	6,499.58
103. FRIMABE & SONS CO. LTD.			15.331	7,384.20
104. J.M.O TIMBERS			111.447	30,162.26
105. ROCKWOOD LIMITED			41.815	25,236.48
106. S. K. OWUSU TIMBER LTD.			37.669	12,959.52
107. DEEPAK LIMITED			183.998	84,639.08
			=====	=====
	11,573.597	3,620,651.88	142,316.440	45,373,236.19
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 1.9

MOVING SPECIES - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. WAWA	8,423.181	2,071,039.98	103,009.833	25,820,104.04
2. ODUM	880.582	478,001.09	11,029.384	6,291,294.07
3. KOTO/KYERE	702.122	291,177.22	6,794.410	3,001,372.82
4. UTILE	273.007	159,827.49	1,441.506	886,839.82
5. MAHOGANY	260.217	154,703.07	6,998.705	3,968,729.01
6. MAKORE	66.831	136,612.50	1,347.473	803,776.87
7. OFRAM	428.768	113,825.73	2,684.330	724,861.68
8. TEAK	156.485	78,234.13	713.602	376,056.53
9. EMIRE	113.495	39,913.66	1,366.663	461,751.03
10. SAPELE	58.688	28,626.99	1,579.815	793,443.75
11. EDINAM	65.425	22,054.12	1,199.321	436,465.57
12. CEIBA	70.353	12,369.99	369.686	77,479.79
13. MANSONIA	12.266	8,560.15	62.989	33,673.58
14. ASANFINA	13.493	8,095.80	881.204	522,891.53
15. WALNUT/LOVOA	18.092	6,740.22	55.607	21,474.74
16. PAPAO/APA	4.243	2,842.81	149.822	75,185.50
17. NIANGON	6.785	2,249.86	132.218	69,633.22
18. DENYA	6.712	1,678.00	78.511	27,021.59
19. ESSA	3.889	1,548.15	226.421	77,852.47
20. DANTA	3.817	1,145.10	515.570	192,020.54
21. STERCULIA/W' BIMA	2.444	690.46	61.954	17,859.54
22. BOMBAX	1.073	288.70	4.997	1,368.70
23. KAKO/EKKI	1.235	283.55	53.974	17,559.23
24. CANDOLLEI	0.394	143.11	92.812	29,706.27
25. AKASA			616.641	292,320.42
26. CEDRELA			360.823	170,541.59
27. OTIE			51.560	4,690.76
28. KUSIA			163.583	59,818.00
29. DAHOMA			24.945	6,985.31
30. AVODIRE			47.036	18,931.86
31. ALBIZIA			20.484	15,047.37
32. MIXED REDWOOD			69.146	30,306.12

MOVING SPECIES - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
33. GUAREA			35.198	14,154.03	
34. BLACK HYEDUA			28.416	16,922.20	
35. CHENCHEN			34.961	10,761.92	
36. TETEKON			4.563	1,303.71	
37. AYAN/B'DUA			8.277	3,031.01	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	11,573.597	3,620,651.88	142,316.440	45,373,236.19	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 2.0

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. GERMANY	3,116.837	813,630.47	36,373.287	9,537,356.95	
2. U.K	1,504.420	528,220.66	14,079.148	4,672,004.38	
3. FRANCE	1,484.515	419,298.33	19,205.743	5,246,260.35	
4. U.S.A	433.135	322,615.32	8,914.040	4,973,750.68	
5. ITALY	1,132.637	289,210.26	14,600.636	4,010,473.86	
6. IRELAND	339.004	167,734.02	6,731.906	3,569,062.49	
7. BELGIUM	709.202	163,502.16	9,550.986	2,753,573.18	
8. LEBANON	362.981	142,746.73	2,485.778	916,402.03	
9. SOUTH AFRICA	446.172	111,588.72	4,424.683	1,177,733.69	
10. SPAIN	424.148	109,116.28	3,837.790	1,000,386.83	
11. HONG KONG	394.044	91,356.59	4,468.051	1,316,308.75	
12. DENMARK	204.788	85,927.81	755.382	334,325.74	
13. ISRAEL	263.188	70,561.81	1,748.355	484,009.11	
14. JAPAN	106.564	65,657.53	914.221	563,333.42	
15. SAUDI ARABIA	149.603	61,499.18	3,264.173	995,054.57	
16. HOLLAND	178.779	53,134.36	2,116.809	736,197.15	
17. INDIA	106.662	49,064.52	384.006	167,816.58	
18. AUSTRALIA	50.959	26,341.69	1,238.867	620,731.69	
19. TAIWAN	85.746	16,720.47	2,263.804	648,448.80	
20. MALAYSIA	19.360	13,456.50	239.342	125,608.20	
21. INDONESIA	18.681	8,966.88	102.381	51,493.09	
22. CHINA	21.272	5,849.80	2,125.890	642,312.84	
23. SENEGAL	20.900	4,451.79	20.900	4,451.79	
24. MOROCCO			738.704	182,040.20	
25. OMAN			34.471	18,056.24	
26. CANADA			37.803	23,549.61	
27. DOMINICAN REP.			887.538	226,353.37	
28. NEW ZEALAND			41.686	20,952.26	
29. SWEDEN			275.897	120,893.99	
30. GREECE			102.043	31,530.03	
31. MALTA			35.148	19,842.52	
32. NORWAY			48.295	35,383.48	
33. PORTUGAL			1.914	12,136.75	
34. TOGO			8.670	5,808.90	

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LUMBER (KILN DRIED)		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
35. FINLAND			96.965	26,936.64	
36. CYPRUS			96.452	54,404.75	
37. SINGAPORE			18.602	10,239.63	
38. UTD. ARAB EM.			46.074	38,011.65	
	11,573.597	3,620,651.88	142,316.440	45,373,236.19	

Table 2.1

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. OLAM (GH) LIMITED	1,064.726	484,876.23	1,801.236	823,670.69	
2. DURGA EXPORTS LTD.	702.344	323,078.24	1,220.670	665,947.21	
3. INDO GHANA LTD.	720.075	223,761.02	1,946.802	763,419.58	
4. MONDIAL VENEER (GH) LTD	224.061	90,831.50	3,027.167	1,349,126.57	
5. ASIAN FOREST PDTS. LTD.	192.048	78,148.93	2,151.431	935,245.75	
6. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.	354.818	69,431.26	4,495.494	917,350.16	
7. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS	193.527	67,546.48	2,560.057	883,847.85	
8. FORMOSA FURNITURE COMPA	115.843	66,143.65	570.024	353,783.37	
9. EHWIA WOOD PRODUCTS LTD	187.856	63,513.47	1,389.076	481,955.84	
10. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	237.805	60,719.20	3,982.786	1,139,691.44	
11. AMANSIE ENTS. (GH) LTD.	161.755	58,360.50	2,488.441	933,324.27	
12. PAS TIMBERS LIMITED	169.397	55,646.75	1,170.624	410,947.77	
13. OTI YEBOAH COM. LTD.	195.099	55,620.82	1,858.034	811,644.02	
14. ASUO WAM COMP. TIMBERS	193.128	52,751.89	3,714.517	867,887.73	
15. SWISS LUMBER CO. LTD.	280.963	51,496.71	4,793.941	891,012.56	
16. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	177.590	50,397.97	2,589.745	701,685.11	
17. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	211.484	48,936.89	2,739.656	652,629.71	
18. POKU BROTHERS GHANA LTD	112.901	48,837.98	1,212.338	537,513.68	
19. NAJA DAVID VENEER	254.638	46,816.85	1,495.118	338,990.80	
20. VIMPEX EXPORTS LTD.	100.830	46,381.80	100.830	46,381.80	
21. GHANA ENGINEERING SUPPO	100.547	46,251.62	304.514	140,076.44	
22. PRASHANTI EXPORTS LTD.	100.083	46,038.18	379.386	175,102.94	
23. DUPAUL WOOD TREATMENT	106.380	38,557.58	978.988	338,342.62	
24. BRM WOOD PROCESSING CO.	111.535	38,067.88	1,973.139	845,549.38	
25. AYUM FOREST PRODUCTS LT	197.861	37,982.24	1,111.957	223,012.07	
26. GENEREX LTD.	64.504	34,832.16	1,598.095	798,625.26	
27. DEEPAK LIMITED	70.540	32,448.40	70.540	32,448.40	
28. F.E GHASSOUB	164.300	31,981.52	785.311	151,637.86	
29. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	99.996	25,945.87	3,054.031	1,073,194.77	
30. J. ADOM LIMITED	53.617	23,751.05	256.715	119,183.28	
31. ASINNEA CO. LTD.	103.633	23,402.52	385.366	74,704.50	
32. INTEX COMPANY LTD.	107.520	23,314.68	463.108	114,362.77	
33. PAN AFRICAN ENG. LTD.	83.280	22,748.49	333.410	137,101.18	
34. ZEALINGS EXPORTS (GH) L	38.601	21,230.55	182.486	83,792.05	
35. NORTH STAR F.& WOOD PRO	83.188	20,886.88	433.396	107,390.84	

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

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<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
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EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
36. MAXWELL OWUSU TIMBERS	116.946	20,827.17	549.352	195,908.87
37. PRIMA WOODS LTD.	107.476	20,631.56	1,645.319	408,380.59
38. STANDARD WOOD PROC.	119.817	20,417.25	633.314	109,092.87
39. VINAYAK COMPANY LTD.	41.519	19,098.74	169.131	77,800.26
40. S. K. OWUSU TIMBER LTD.	83.526	17,978.69	408.974	123,882.20
41. BLANCA FLOOR LIMITED	28.917	13,927.51	158.615	73,396.76
42. DRIE KUZY COMPANY LIMIT	46.235	13,408.15	107.366	44,407.08
43. PAM ENTERPRISES LIMITED	20.176	13,114.40	47.561	30,966.30
44. KUMASI TIMBER CO.	16.845	12,463.79	183.028	89,687.66
45. ROCKWOOD LIMITED	27.105	12,021.77	100.057	46,279.70
46. WESTERN HARDWOODS	54.391	11,943.66	334.901	83,229.64
47. FOSUA DESCENDANTS LTD.	54.957	11,336.42	649.428	116,139.06
48. KUMI & CO. LTD.	69.704	11,137.08	797.992	160,968.75
49. F. D. NSIAH TIMBERS LIM	36.104	10,470.16	36.104	10,470.16
50. G. D. C. LIMITED	43.714	10,420.44	518.917	180,059.55
51. FAM SAWMILLS LTD.	45.551	10,333.42	221.223	52,322.53
52. NABERIM VENTURES LIMITE	27.153	10,272.80	36.114	12,876.50
53. TRJ TIMBERS LTD.	27.205	10,247.62	115.646	51,287.55
54. POKSLIVE INVESTMENTS	61.711	10,084.00	1,329.809	231,552.53
55. TIDE COMPANY LTD.	35.468	9,861.06	206.217	53,128.66
56. JADASS "88" LIMITED	32.031	9,695.48	50.251	13,409.05
57. FARES TIM. PROC.	16.632	8,949.96	44.960	22,372.87
58. TECHIMAN S'MILL. LTD.	18.178	8,464.29	40.614	19,740.30
59. RAS WOOD PDTS.	45.325	8,333.30	579.838	115,610.63
60. RAD FOREST PRODUCTS	27.796	8,299.13	583.513	182,926.33
61. SOLOYEB COMPANY LTD.	17.586	8,280.40	37.788	21,696.05
62. NOVOTEX CO. LTD.	38.194	7,878.58	1,756.862	355,274.68
63. TOPTIMBER COMPANY LIMIT	42.240	7,576.68	427.760	88,795.23
64. KARAMANGA INDS. LTD.	15.456	7,069.56	281.666	151,472.74
65. J. E. TIMBERS LTD.	37.444	6,464.55	414.192	89,949.23
66. WUD AFRIQUE SERVICE LIM	29.432	6,335.14	432.401	99,629.89
67. TAWUD PRODUCTS LTD.	26.593	5,247.05	711.153	153,974.45
68. S. ANTHONY CO. LTD.	16.170	4,908.75	16.170	4,908.75
69. NYAME BEKYERE S'MILLS.	22.078	4,752.22	472.458	91,414.08
70. MARS TIMBERS CO. LTD.	29.623	4,516.51	201.634	43,565.52
71. COPPON WOOD PROCESSING	11.678	4,478.30	972.506	211,992.86
72. TACTICAL WOOD PRODUCTS	24.030	4,376.89	268.493	51,977.67
73. TEST LOVE CO. LTD.	9.794	4,338.63	253.457	133,107.33
74. SUBRI INDUSTRIAL PLANT.	10.287	3,690.40	652.897	235,656.71
75. H. K. OKRAH & SONS LTD.	14.327	3,662.06	26.089	6,751.62
76. TRANS SABIN MILLERS	4.706	1,394.99	1,376.164	398,393.41
77. 03 COMPANY LTD.			395.614	92,024.91
78. ASHANTI CURLS & LUMBER			131.598	120,007.76
79. ALSADO CO. LTD.			142.033	71,095.11
80. BENPHILL CO. LTD.			284.980	68,486.62
81. CARPO LIMITED			232.257	52,795.71
82. ATADANSU TIMBER CO.			762.557	182,531.89
83. FURMADO (GH) LTD.			166.584	42,113.58
84. ERIC BOAKYE YIADOM CO.			251.097	97,554.05
85. EAST FOREST PRODUCTS			184.403	42,725.94

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
86. MENTOR FABIAN LIMITED			7.253	2,210.44	
87. FORESTA AFRICANA LTD.			96.710	20,322.65	
88. FRESADADD COMPANY LTD.			74.657	38,344.58	
89. GYAMAY TIMBERS LTD.			26.191	14,548.63	
90. J.M.O TIMBERS			838.156	158,300.07	
91. KABRE BROTHERS LTD.			20.073	11,213.63	
92. KABGIN ENTERPRISE			35.419	6,021.23	
93. KUMASI LOGGING & LUMBER			178.734	62,919.51	
94. LOGWOOD INDS. LTD.			554.482	137,241.38	
95. L&L WOOD PROC. LTD.			389.775	138,836.03	
96. LUG IND. & TECH. SERV.			88.642	25,625.88	
97. MALCON-KAY VENTURES			92.608	46,374.03	
98. F. N. OPPONG & CO.			325.128	59,015.64	
99. OMEGA WOOD PROC.			1,254.125	384,636.72	
100. PAN SAWMILLS LTD			339.714	70,630.43	
101. PROGRESSIVE SHIPPING AG			179.477	39,101.63	
102. PACE WOOD PROCESSING			152.156	50,094.18	
103. RURAL FOREST ENT.			93.297	31,127.95	
104. SAOUD BROTHERS & SONS			189.116	34,635.75	
105. S.K.O.D TIMBER PDTS.			266.253	85,590.59	
106. SUNSTEX CO. LTD.			315.377	158,122.67	
107. TEPA SAWMILL LTD.			387.243	73,125.29	
108. U.P VEE LTD.			212.986	116,380.23	
109. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.			297.634	55,630.44	
110. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX			65.693	21,267.38	
111. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.			288.817	83,692.24	
112. BARFOUR INVESTMENT LTD.			121.761	63,807.60	
113. BIBIANI LOGGING & LUMBER			466.063	144,808.43	
114. BIOMASS PRODUCTS LIMITE			95.855	51,761.70	
115. CHRISTIAN BROS. S'MILL.			203.193	102,917.45	
116. DIO-JEAN COMPANY LTD.			33.898	16,420.10	
117. EJISU FOREST PRODUCTS			287.671	102,529.43	
118. FABI TIMBERS LTD			33.616	6,025.51	
119. FRIMWOOD IND. LTD.			48.834	27,622.77	
120. LUMBER PROCESSING LTD.			126.304	52,130.19	
121. NKORANZA LUMBER CO.			220.949	83,839.65	
122. OYOKO ABOHEN WOODWORKS			182.940	99,772.38	
123. PORTLAND PRODUCTS LTD.			129.102	25,088.23	
124. PORTAL COMPANY LTD.			15.455	6,014.33	
125. TOGBE COMPANY LTD.			45.135	15,264.95	
126. TROPICAL WOODS SUPPLY			85.303	48,972.52	
127. V. M. & M CO. LTD.			78.649	13,708.80	
128. WESTERN VEN. & LUMBER			492.041	124,610.43	
129. EAD TIMBER LTD.			43.896	22,166.07	
130. NANA ADU GABRIEL LTD.			471.999	107,552.53	
131. LAST DAYS VENURES LTD.			76.565	6,231.00	
132. NAFY TIMBERS LTD.			6.280	3,316.07	
133. O.T. BROS. CO. LTD.			385.400	74,275.80	
134. PAYAB COMPANY LTD.			32.254	10,577.88	
135. PAN TIMBERS LTD.			141.389	23,772.80	

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
136. PAVIMENTOS RODTHOMAS CO			40.852	9,731.78	
137. PEPEH SAWMILLS & FLOOR			29.721	5,277.56	
138. PONTOMART LIMITED			29.205	12,354.15	
139. S.E.A TIMBERS LTD.			208.025	38,338.19	
140. T. ANDREWS ENT. LTD.			25.140	11,564.40	
141. TEAK & LUMBER LIMITED			196.897	127,018.36	
142. CHARJEFSON CO. LTD.			47.090	21,143.14	
143. CONSTAK LIMITED			323.202	180,535.04	
144. CREAM TIMBER MOULDING			60.086	19,047.89	
145. EVANS TIMBER LTD.			160.537	28,247.42	
146. EXTRA LIMITED			19.723	6,898.14	
147. ISABID COMPANY LIMITED			21.636	1,756.98	
148. K. D. S. TIMBERS LIMITE			62.597	15,741.25	
149. PRINCETON ELIASS WOOD P			105.712	29,723.08	
150. REVIVAL S'MILL (GH) LTD			327.735	76,452.14	
151. STAR SAWMILL PRODUCTS			154.013	71,051.49	
152. VIRGINIA WOODS & FOODS			76.463	33,851.34	
153. ALHASSAN AHMED COMPANY			292.666	52,801.86	
154. GEOBANCO CO. LTD.			121.343	29,456.53	
155. GENTRADE LIMITED			42.695	10,184.75	
156. GOLDEN TEAK WOOD PROC.			91.285	52,462.00	
157. K.G. WOOD PROC.			84.364	32,270.14	
158. MISTA CEE WOOD ENT. LTD			21.584	11,179.77	
159. P. K. SAGOE			34.154	17,157.34	
160. R.O.A TIMBERS			30.173	6,007.90	
161. RONNASAR VENTURES LTD.			25.591	12,455.80	
162. SHAFISA CO. LTD.			98.497	17,433.10	
163. TATCOL LIMITED			199.104	54,076.67	
164. WA-AMI LIMITED			62.293	10,131.67	
165. A. NANA AMA CO. LTD.			17.354	7,415.82	
166. ESN GROUP LTD.			20.477	12,900.51	
167. PAUL SAGOE SAWMILL			93.209	50,387.67	
168. PRIMODA WOOD PROCESSING			30.786	21,122.40	
169. SAMTAD LIMITED			33.574	14,858.64	
170. VOLTA WOOD INDUSTRIES L			24.174	11,461.81	
171. DOME HARDWOOD PROC.			21.272	11,510.82	
172. EMPEKON SAWMILLS COMPAN			32.547	5,494.95	
173. F. N. DUA WOOD PROCESSI			43.964	24,496.21	
174. TAYSTEPS LIMITED			31.958	8,309.08	
175. MARDEKON AGENCIES LTD.			26.354	8,169.74	
176. MONARCH TIMBERS LTD.			95.873	40,498.63	
177. PLAB IMPEX COMPANY LTD.			36.177	16,188.96	
178. RAYBOW LIMITED			102.839	47,305.94	
179. DERO TIMBERS LTD.			1,856.835	854,144.10	
180. FAMILY FARMS GROUP			18.563	9,652.76	
181. EASTERNERS CO. LTD.			21.281	3,824.70	
182. FRIMABE & SONS CO. LTD.			13.854	6,636.56	
183. MISTACEE WOOD ENTERPRIS			7.345	4,221.00	
184. PORTAL LIMITED			4.068	1,627.39	
185. SPECIALISED TIMBER PROD			37.066	7,918.65	

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
186. TOPBELL INTEGRATED LTD.			9.287	1,861.44	
	8,890.593	2,909,446.32	94,184.994	29,656,925.94	

Table 2.2

MOVING SPECIES - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. TEAK	3,569.550	1,546,655.93	17,248.315	8,300,735.41	
2. OFRAM	2,412.166	444,790.99	25,996.807	4,683,613.73	
3. PAPAO/APA	294.767	144,725.72	4,528.586	2,320,701.41	
4. DANTA	361.218	102,576.59	4,159.121	1,151,376.64	
5. MAHOGANY	216.958	90,687.36	3,157.825	1,521,296.29	
6. WAWA	415.217	80,089.34	10,768.742	2,174,169.89	
7. NIANGON	176.173	68,249.06	4,514.060	1,802,492.33	
8. CEDRELA	141.798	57,803.71	1,984.289	808,424.14	
9. OTIE	218.229	45,805.82	3,261.232	652,504.59	
10. EDINAM	140.000	44,941.78	1,700.197	525,415.36	
11. CANDOLLEI	128.969	37,684.39	594.002	172,944.77	
12. ODUM	95.049	35,694.30	3,166.141	1,417,049.64	
13. CHENCHEN	134.618	26,923.60	649.908	125,283.64	
14. DAHOMA	120.544	26,728.60	1,714.169	376,829.32	
15. GUAREA	61.242	23,380.02	422.091	167,216.74	
16. DENYA	62.510	18,891.28	1,369.514	405,455.19	
17. MAKORE	44.796	17,573.36	354.162	154,037.82	
18. KAKO/EKKI	64.979	17,476.72	1,675.892	455,704.99	
19. OGEA	25.258	11,892.78	110.375	59,150.09	
20. SAPELE	26.456	11,456.39	1,028.503	456,448.57	
21. EMIRE	30.435	9,768.83	1,083.376	332,493.67	
22. STERCULIA/W' BIMA	36.515	8,514.71	308.466	75,234.55	
23. KUSIA	27.493	8,147.70	771.313	220,033.68	
24. UTILE	14.835	7,408.28	765.816	398,736.17	
25. ASANFINA	12.440	6,694.17	12.440	6,694.17	
26. POTRODUM	21.176	6,417.23	65.126	17,322.53	
27. ALBIZIA	22.633	5,074.66	23.830	5,373.91	
28. TETEKON	12.220	2,739.91	34.819	8,125.70	
29. WALNUT/LOVOA	2.349	653.09	165.328	47,215.35	
30. AKASA			24.884	10,664.57	
31. CEIBA			155.657	23,534.14	
32. AYAN/B' DUA			281.576	108,581.74	
33. BLACK HYEDUA			45.920	24,312.27	
34. MANSONIA			113.442	57,147.58	
35. MIXED REDWOOD			1,497.419	434,342.59	
36. KOTO/KYERE			170.428	69,028.51	
37. SUBAHA			230.423	81,500.80	
38. ESSA			18.135	3,83	
39. APROKUMA			12.665	1,903.21	
	8,890.593	2,909,446.32	94,184.994	29,656,925.94	

Table 2.3

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LUMBER (AIR DRIED)

DESTINATION	<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
1. INDIA	3,086.233	1,307,295.97	11,031.246	5,001,449.59
2. SENEGAL	2,153.577	398,716.13	21,324.514	3,862,802.75
3. ITALY	622.891	221,272.94	9,691.414	3,483,141.28
4. SAUDI ARABIA	743.247	201,844.43	8,620.486	2,361,316.58
5. U.S.A	373.153	156,817.99	5,206.823	2,534,034.16
6. GERMANY	510.400	119,815.67	9,737.226	2,407,538.53
7. TAIWAN	201.456	111,068.60	1,902.968	1,094,066.42
8. HOLLAND	298.988	95,736.92	4,117.841	1,326,291.94
9. FRANCE	304.116	87,416.42	5,933.626	2,081,290.27
10. HONG KONG	145.036	54,454.53	1,433.388	519,828.39
11. SPAIN	144.324	39,846.61	3,189.396	764,241.73
12. BELGIUM	83.565	36,453.05	2,753.277	1,054,085.04
13. LEBANON	79.604	18,036.75	692.998	162,197.91
14. DENMARK	35.513	16,940.31	460.769	217,394.82
15. INDONESIA	16.845	12,463.79	230.068	121,858.71
16. SWITZERLAND	27.205	10,247.62	27.205	10,247.62
17. U.K	22.094	8,780.56	2,256.801	905,428.93
18. QATAR	26.176	7,329.28	56.633	16,369.03
19. MALAYSIA	16.170	4,908.75	172.392	77,828.75
20. CANADA			88.767	28,225.62
21. CHINA			45.361	23,565.08
22. GREECE			401.201	146,494.23
23. IRELAND			558.717	242,364.16
24. UTD. ARAB EM.			606.781	196,380.95
25. GAMBIA			196.800	37,812.47
26. KUWAIT			56.648	16,994.40
27. MOROCCO			140.215	34,904.41
28. PORTUGAL			17.675	10,004.72
29. SWEDEN			265.898	114,024.03
30. MAURITANIA			21.636	1,756.98
31. AUSTRALIA			55.388	26,491.03
32. NORWAY			15.788	7,335.13
33. YUGOSLAVIA			2,855.186	760,812.48
34. NEW ZEALAND			19.862	8,347.80
	8,890.593	2,909,446.32	94,184.994	29,656,925.94

Table 2.4

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - SLICED VENEER

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<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
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EXPORTER	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	1,229,407.820	522,837.33	10,025,402.557	5,163,548.75
2. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	665,003.713	459,498.68	5,300,215.363	2,737,351.20
3. MONDIAL VENEER (GH) LTD	797,781.990	337,722.39	7,303,686.760	3,423,323.20
4. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	679,558.430	332,360.78	9,494,239.025	5,062,725.88
5. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	590,636.606	290,544.67	7,238,018.076	3,799,221.56
6. BRM WOOD PROCESSING CO.	317,334.190	150,379.84	3,171,784.214	1,462,536.12
7. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	344,230.300	125,484.43	5,734,892.966	2,793,957.66
8. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.	462,308.300	121,866.91	3,505,937.400	1,515,042.04
9. HABITAT TIMBER (GH) LTD	112,442.450	98,566.62	738,105.720	677,876.42
10. KUMI & CO. LTD.	144,099.660	74,310.99	1,248,317.534	607,468.10
11. OMEGA WOOD PROC.	171,384.890	71,817.86	2,196,042.510	998,053.82
12. ODA PLYWOOD & VENEER	51,701.940	34,558.81	479,561.950	275,419.12
13. EJISU FOREST PRODUCTS	53,210.190	23,286.37	1,070,847.310	479,280.87
14. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			23,130.570	14,627.26
15. FABI TIMBERS LTD			1,283,721.938	691,996.76
16. NOVOTEX CO. LTD.			132,930.070	78,379.25
17. NAJA DAVID VENEER			56,333.420	24,223.37
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	5,619,100.479	2,643,235.68	59,003,167.383	29,805,031.38
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 2.5

MOVING SPECIES - SLICED VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ASANFINA	3,385,705.179	1,625,550.22	37,472,670.444	19,283,422.62
2. SAPELE	468,048.640	206,378.51	2,846,411.810	1,270,296.66
3. MAHOGANY	297,449.130	141,233.32	3,401,323.020	2,135,351.68
4. MAKORE	313,752.950	123,370.34	3,009,511.997	1,373,309.13
5. CHENCHEN	310,590.120	117,258.64	3,369,083.879	1,381,812.01
6. KOTO/KYERE	257,697.400	114,170.40	2,877,763.496	1,176,187.08
7. CEDRELA	38,265.380	48,161.70	320,889.370	484,082.93
8. AKASA	60,569.420	42,390.66	1,155,469.590	643,111.83
9. OTIE	79,759.260	41,131.46	190,414.940	98,002.29
10. CANDOLLEI	64,662.230	24,917.15	662,068.590	286,721.91
11. MANSONIA	30,536.590	23,318.29	208,356.290	122,106.35
12. NIANGON	58,703.360	22,358.89	62,533.910	24,637.82
13. ODUM	40,714.510	20,093.64	232,040.144	173,606.72
14. EMIRE	35,859.780	18,367.62	80,704.610	44,053.17
15. OFRAM	41,778.820	16,906.58	673,207.615	285,607.43
16. EDINAM	30,819.540	12,954.10	1,094,536.628	368,091.97
17. WALNUT/LOVOA	32,535.280	12,570.53	85,501.960	34,953.74
18. GUAREA	27,638.510	12,368.99	398,283.530	196,773.91
19. ESSA	27,970.080	10,729.13	160,413.660	67,553.06
20. ENTEDUA	5,446.460	3,501.29	58,753.780	33,318.69
21. WAWA	3,353.150	2,255.48	16,563.220	11,225.21
22. BODWE	4,677.230	2,097.41	9,844.550	4,230.71

MOVING SPECIES - SLICED VENEER

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	
23. ALBIZIA	2,567.460	1,151.33	2,567.460	1,151.33	
24. ADASEMA			85,141.560	45,288.62	
25. UTILE			293,369.810	127,349.75	
26. SINURO/EMIEN			32,209.080	8,908.80	
27. CANARIUM			17,534.720	10,338.87	
28. CEIBA			37,234.320	34,325.25	
29. AYAN/B'DUA			1,789.750	464.32	
30. OGEA			30,758.860	19,278.53	
31. AVODIRE			47,763.840	10,147.18	
32. PAPAO/APA			39,669.260	34,736.33	
33. BLACK HYEDUA			9,069.820	4,726.49	
34. SUBAHA			5,277.730	2,689.70	
35. DANTA			5,016.500	2,280.23	
36. ATABENE			3,706.460	1,100.09	
37. YAYA			5,711.180	3,788.97	
	5,619,100.479	2,643,235.68	59,003,167.383	29,805,031.38	

Table 2.6

DIRECTION OF TRADE - SLICED VENEER

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. ITALY	3,286,429.103	1,494,957.87	29,998,491.987	14,941,055.56	
2. GERMANY	1,029,772.670	499,003.16	4,585,026.938	2,089,931.69	
3. SPAIN	454,541.636	203,106.35	7,328,756.656	3,365,992.25	
4. LEBANON	339,869.530	156,091.79	911,050.562	336,904.47	
5. FRANCE	95,486.000	89,415.89	2,994,413.235	1,974,552.47	
6. U.K	122,384.110	53,700.54	2,486,576.580	1,221,034.65	
7. AUSTRALIA	70,268.320	39,321.22	226,268.830	147,534.57	
8. SINGAPORE	61,239.650	32,151.80	262,946.251	166,997.67	
9. BELGIUM	65,261.590	21,969.08	5,936,638.360	3,102,002.46	
10. SOUTH AFRICA	27,199.940	17,595.59	494,106.920	217,717.82	
11. EGYPT	30,349.200	11,555.33	595,180.270	238,429.98	
12. DENMARK	10,886.430	9,720.03	291,554.020	135,137.46	
13. INDIA	16,956.450	9,150.73	16,956.450	9,150.73	
14. U.S.A	8,455.850	5,496.30	363,261.660	642,909.54	
15. GREECE			2,109,757.084	1,013,643.95	
16. HOLLAND			29,502.990	14,384.41	
17. PERU			114,239.000	64,307.83	
18. NORWAY			90,374.740	35,895.28	
19. IRELAND			27,773.180	8,836.92	
20. NIGERIA			41,681.170	19,433.62	
21. BANGLADESH			16,220.580	11,985.67	
22. EQUADOR			57,398.300	32,705.19	
23. INDONESIA			24,991.620	14,487.19	
	5,619,100.479	2,643,235.68	59,003,167.383	29,805,031.38	

Table 2.7

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - PROCESSED L/MOULDING

EXPORTER	<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
1. PAUL SAGOE SAWMILL	1,553.555	424,371.69	8,850.897	2,321,370.37
2. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	664.053	204,831.42	5,673.967	1,506,131.67
3. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	339.941	121,889.73	1,764.262	710,143.67
4. MACHINED WOOD LTD.	138.496	112,888.27	1,161.141	696,789.11
5. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	335.768	107,322.30	1,953.694	732,822.30
6. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.	204.926	63,492.92	1,413.524	453,514.96
7. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	154.742	62,451.93	2,713.892	1,167,590.33
8. SPECIALISED TIMBER PROD	44.133	51,168.70	1,473.874	757,987.61
9. LOGWOOD INDS. LTD.	170.424	41,794.78	524.630	132,106.37
10. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	74.403	41,774.99	2,273.136	908,462.64
11. BIOMASS PRODUCTS LIMITE	93.046	33,906.29	278.732	104,884.08
12. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.	80.238	31,979.61	268.735	82,397.79
13. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	81.076	27,530.54	230.798	108,920.69
14. OMEGA WOOD PROC.	61.777	25,472.29	335.705	186,033.79
15. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS	40.125	14,394.62	95.029	27,800.35
16. PRASHANTI EXPORTS LTD.	122.457	13,470.27	122.457	13,470.27
17. COPPON WOOD PROCESSING	29.764	13,186.44	239.286	86,269.21
18. EHWIA WOOD PRODUCTS LTD	44.169	11,884.03	835.478	227,225.39
19. BIBIANI LOGGING & LUMBER	21.551	10,307.00	70.373	40,506.48
20. EVANS TIMBER LTD.	10.964	8,712.46	10.964	8,712.46
21. PAS TIMBERS LIMITED	23.231	7,696.69	23.231	7,696.69
22. TEST LOVE CO. LTD.	8.919	7,349.01	8.919	7,349.01
23. TOPTIMBER COMPANY LIMIT	27.408	6,992.23	27.408	6,992.23
24. CREAM TIMBER MOULDING	15.784	4,954.62	385.996	157,833.49
25. L&L WOOD PROC. LTD.	2.400	2,250.00	2.400	2,250.00
26. KUMI & CO. LTD.			400.034	253,512.45
27. KUMASI LOGGING & LUMBER			14.513	5,570.22
28. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			31.753	26,256.72
29. TRANS SABIN MILLERS			173.146	69,892.03
30. PERGAMON JOINERY LTD.			19.046	12,577.55
31. PRIMA WOODS LTD.			19.656	13,577.20
32. RAS WOOD PDS.			424.492	119,484.68
33. K.G. WOOD PROC.			77.903	33,980.29
34. LUG IND. & TECH. SERV.			37.607	14,937.27
35. ODA SAWMILLS LTD.			210.129	55,385.71
36. WESTERN HARDWOODS			19.186	7,620.61
37. CARPO LIMITED			19.536	8,427.12
38. G. D. C. LIMITED			135.797	43,526.07
39. FABI TIMBERS LTD			41.891	43,105.23
40. MODERN WOOD TECHNOLOGY			215.806	164,477.37
41. INTEX COMPANY LTD.			95.362	21,609.39
42. WESTERN VEN. & LUMBER			102.517	24,180.86
43. NAJA DAVID VENEER			5.950	1,390.91
44. PAN SAWMILLS LTD			20.130	6,530.09
45. PORTLAND PRODUCTS LTD.			77.533	38,603.24
46. P. K. SAGOE			40.740	12,091.78
47. ROSSFORDT SAWMILL WOODS			42.281	12,549.16
48. POKU TRANSPORT & IND.			22.290	20,997.83
49. ASIAN FOREST PDS. LTD.			39.836	11,877.64
50. METROSTAR WOOD PROCESSI			17.194	11,436.38
	4,343.350	1,452,072.83	33,042.856	11,488,858.76

Table 2.8

MOVING SPECIES -

PROCESSED L/MOULding

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. WAWA	3,450.206	1,001,011.76	22,723.127	6,665,953.64
2. NIANGON	138.496	112,888.27	732.412	463,874.29
3. KOTO/KYERE	131.807	104,538.15	949.232	639,253.93
4. ODUM	81.897	51,139.80	2,311.159	1,110,906.77
5. CHENCHEN	93.854	28,938.51	299.798	97,886.71
6. OFRAM	82.472	27,479.76	537.535	187,431.58
7. KUSIA	52.833	23,691.92	355.059	169,411.73
8. ESSA	55.666	22,056.41	2,466.371	954,612.21
9. PAPAO/APA	19.883	16,061.47	173.772	153,847.22
10. MAHOGANY	23.031	15,759.43	131.597	72,731.80
11. GMELINA	122.457	13,470.27	122.457	13,470.27
12. EMIRE	36.637	13,189.61	100.153	40,150.90
13. DENYA	33.923	11,028.78	579.905	221,672.01
14. DANTA	3.572	4,098.23	65.979	55,381.98
15. CEIBA	13.481	3,627.17	457.505	119,217.03
16. TEAK	2.400	2,250.00	55.187	32,282.25
17. MAKORE	0.735	843.29	15.981	21,139.36
18. KAKO/EKKI			276.506	108,548.05
19. MIXED REDWOOD			126.612	76,147.55
20. DAHOMA			35.667	19,320.80
21. OTIE			329.123	127,256.57
22. ALBIZIA			85.146	62,518.89
23. CANDOLLEI			0.970	915.09
24. ASANFINA			0.786	498.47
25. YAYA			4.223	2,648.97
26. CEDRELA			34.390	22,958.44
27. SAPELE			40.160	27,411.03
28. UTILE			32.044	21,411.22
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	4,343.350	1,452,072.83	33,042.856	11,488,858.76
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 2.9

DIRECTION OF TRADE -

PROCESSED L/MOULding

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. FRANCE	2,030.959	570,948.88	11,051.476	3,060,320.23
2. GERMANY	712.321	242,356.02	7,147.885	2,611,804.90
3. ITALY	395.655	219,212.74	5,440.372	1,813,834.49
4. BELGIUM	548.255	156,875.59	1,787.968	556,749.84
5. U.K	135.696	96,300.61	1,304.596	980,582.12
6. JAPAN	57.072	34,243.20	67.634	40,580.40
7. U.S.A	67.049	29,478.62	550.962	207,196.15
8. SOUTH AFRICA	91.861	24,103.00	358.053	91,109.17
9. HOLLAND	67.798	22,448.11	2,208.604	821,000.09
10. SPAIN	68.888	21,281.47	746.870	189,318.25
11. TAIWAN	41.032	16,412.80	929.427	355,916.75

DIRECTION OF TRADE - PROCESSED L/MOULDING

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
12. INDIA	122.457	13,470.27	122.457	13,470.27	
13. AUSTRALIA	4.307	4,941.52	323.583	182,219.69	
14. DENMARK			184.622	90,594.93	
15. IRELAND			310.078	271,006.78	
16. LEBANON			19.248	7,332.57	
17. CANADA			21.984	5,302.70	
18. FINLAND			270.594	110,625.21	
19. CHINA			39.381	3,938.10	
20. SWEDEN			86.214	42,675.94	
21. RUSSIA			46.952	21,078.85	
22. YUGOSLAVIA			18.228	9,469.09	
23. SENEGAL			5.668	2,732.24	
	4,343.350	1,452,072.83	33,042.856	11,488,858.76	

Table 3.0

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - ROTARY VENEER

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. NAJA DAVID VENEER	1,074.199	230,312.96	18,382.317	4,475,739.58	
2. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD	330.104	118,626.64	5,733.907	1,800,588.28	
3. METROSTAR WOOD PROCESSI	537.740	113,211.87	14,802.459	3,285,933.47	
4. AYUM FOREST PRODUCTS LT	426.987	110,720.43	1,346.482	362,725.42	
5. OTI YEBOAH COM. LTD.	392.108	72,187.38	8,575.237	1,823,932.55	
6. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.	176.132	56,747.48	2,387.656	705,693.20	
7. MONDIAL VENEER (GH) LTD	223.950	52,637.53	3,058.134	708,606.32	
8. OMEGA WOOD PROC.	247.021	52,558.72	5,692.124	1,279,193.47	
9. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	223.360	47,753.35	3,984.948	886,371.57	
10. WOOD PILLAR LIMITED	134.059	30,708.74	3,458.838	731,213.76	
11. FOMMA TIMBERS LTD.	117.870	29,810.32	1,481.103	381,448.04	
12. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	123.294	29,590.56	123.294	29,590.56	
13. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	127.170	28,310.32	625.254	125,738.69	
14. FARES TIM. PROC.	116.032	23,703.37	3,077.437	655,380.26	
15. BRM WOOD PROCESSING CO.	66.456	16,035.14	2,090.948	516,891.48	
16. HANMAX VEN. & PLY.	51.844	11,340.88	2,194.111	442,066.00	
17. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			3.078	1,568.31	
18. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.			701.588	153,551.21	
19. F. N. OPPONG & CO.			6.681	2,185.37	
20. WESTERN VEN. & LUMBER			202.963	46,928.92	
21. GHANA VENEER PROCESSING			2.047	511.75	
22. MAXWELL OWUSU TIMBERS			58.950	13,263.75	
23. MODERN WOOD TECHNOLOGY			67.882	15,191.82	
24. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS			139.754	27,950.80	
25. ODA PLYWOOD & VENEER			9.376	2,540.59	
26. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.			104.513	22,154.83	
	4,368.326	1,024,255.69	78,311.081	18,496,960.00	

Table 3.1

MOVING SPECIES -

ROTARY VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. CEIBA	3,768.885	806,114.78	66,673.730	14,771,090.00
2. KOTO/KYERE	112.268	80,682.73	1,258.563	651,737.19
3. CHENCHEN	204.325	54,386.10	1,502.671	434,820.78
4. OTIE	183.426	53,153.03	4,673.591	1,358,686.24
5. ESSA	99.422	29,919.05	3,083.132	954,403.71
6. OGEEA			510.980	157,195.22
7. MAKORE			17.099	14,656.29
8. WAWA			535.843	132,727.27
9. OFRAM			23.979	6,006.67
10. ASANFINA			3.142	1,256.34
11. BOMBAX			17.653	4,828.33
12. CEDRELA			2.087	921.53
13. OHAA			8.611	8,630.43
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	4,368.326	1,024,255.69	78,311.081	18,496,960.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.2

DIRECTION OF TRADE -

ROTARY VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. U.S.A	1,928.470	490,091.15	43,022.403	10,601,617.56
2. ITALY	485.271	111,612.97	7,912.464	1,779,723.14
3. BELGIUM	352.480	73,069.08	3,173.373	701,317.24
4. GERMANY	221.713	60,838.52	3,422.650	947,697.90
5. SPAIN	231.484	51,597.45	6,839.391	1,437,651.44
6. CZECH REPUBLIC	256.334	49,779.08	256.334	49,779.08
7. EGYPT	229.468	42,222.11	1,692.539	328,429.86
8. CANADA	179.538	42,169.12	179.538	42,169.12
9. PORTUGAL	185.736	40,949.15	185.736	40,949.15
10. FRANCE	86.430	20,103.46	3,842.348	921,997.14
11. LEBANON	82.256	15,492.16	1,182.871	218,555.01
12. TUNISIA	51.844	11,340.88	2,569.936	524,317.16
13. FINLAND	34.480	7,885.56	424.821	98,544.71
14. SYRIA	42.822	7,105.00	2,159.552	408,492.44
15. AUSTRALIA			76.844	20,003.26
16. SENEGAL			34.192	8,140.95
17. SOUTH AFRICA			17.665	6,919.06
18. U.K			121.627	30,730.85
19. GREECE			55.080	16,011.96
20. HONG KONG			95.600	22,970.23
21. NORWAY			405.515	118,018.94
22. MOROCCO			29.786	10,154.32
23. HOLLAND			495.798	111,218.23
24. JAPAN			70.000	44,100.00
25. YUGOSLAVIA			45.018	7,451.25
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	4,368.326	1,024,255.69	78,311.081	18,496,960.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.3

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - PLYWOOD

=====				
	<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. METROSTAR WOOD PROCESSI	1,310.988	274,923.58	12,787.352	3,041,253.08
2. NAJA DAVID VENEER	996.822	244,049.74	17,475.424	4,669,486.96
3. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	564.231	140,518.90	3,675.974	1,066,955.69
4. OMEGA WOOD PROC.	493.625	112,780.03	7,881.454	1,924,283.51
5. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	193.171	66,572.80	4,489.023	1,263,176.42
6. WOOD PILLAR LIMITED	261.615	57,180.80	4,809.697	1,051,357.71
7. KNN COMMODITIES (GH) LT	54.773	12,530.00	704.224	155,667.30
8. EMMANUEL OWUSU ENTERPRI	31.730	2,715.22	31.730	2,715.22
9. A&B GROUP LTD.			190.462	44,843.78
10. MONDIAL VENEER (GH) LTD			268.249	66,106.44
11. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.			448.890	102,678.15
12. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.			155.569	33,474.58
13. ARESKO TRADING (GH) LTD			104.426	17,671.95
14. KABGIN ENTERPRISE			24.409	4,540.00
15. SAMUEL KWABENA ACHYEAH			59.435	11,910.50
16. HANMAX VEN. & PLY.			141.678	36,997.73
17. MISTACEE WOOD ENTERPRIS			20.093	5,289.75
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	3,906.955	911,271.07	53,268.089	13,498,408.77
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.4

MOVING SPECIES - PLYWOOD

=====				
	<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. CEIBA	3,091.410	692,608.52	38,866.412	9,629,281.13
2. CHENCHEN	764.362	198,208.97	13,058.813	3,485,682.78
3. KOTO/KYERE	19.453	17,738.36	290.785	78,550.63
4. WAWA	23.760	1,960.00	23.760	1,960.00
5. OFRAM	7.970	755.22	190.537	43,767.79
6. ESSA			342.792	108,071.35
7. MAHOGANY			12.004	2,580.86
8. OTIE			268.558	91,239.18
9. STERCULIA/W' BIMA			2.287	317.06
10. OHAA			130.474	36,427.70
11. MIXED REDWOOD			81.667	20,530.29
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	3,906.955	911,271.07	53,268.089	13,498,408.77
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.5

DIRECTION OF TRADE - PLYWOOD

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. U.S.A	1,467.895	340,804.71	19,248.955	4,995,818.10
2. BELGIUM	1,067.823	251,066.22	13,376.772	3,475,475.68
3. ITALY	411.719	101,364.56	5,631.630	1,265,376.66
4. GREECE	261.707	60,525.69	2,748.198	748,812.50
5. SENEGAL	216.411	47,854.25	1,371.068	324,036.56
6. GAMBIA	204.803	42,273.41	1,161.288	246,607.14
7. AUSTRALIA	116.087	31,658.31	2,030.652	587,365.94
8. ANGOLA	118.590	23,718.00	1,498.283	311,085.82
9. SPAIN	41.920	12,005.92	519.636	133,300.01
10. DENMARK			77.008	23,205.30
11. FRANCE			2,649.299	625,894.33
12. HOLLAND			745.871	198,852.45
13. IRELAND			81.440	21,737.67
14. LEBANON			270.226	58,106.76
15. U.K			925.616	229,655.73
16. GERMANY			610.141	184,079.24
17. LIBERIA			104.426	17,671.95
18. CANARY ISLANDS			79.647	23,446.84
19. CYPRUS			19.132	5,283.71
20. SIERRA LEONE			59.435	11,910.50
21. ZAMBIA			59.366	10,685.88
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	3,906.955	911,271.07	53,268.089	13,498,408.77
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.6

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - CURLS VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	21,084.510	171,713.33	179,456.780	1,396,963.74
2. PYRAMID VENEER LTD.	28,103.070	158,330.99	100,861.095	584,245.49
3. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.			6,224.800	37,148.80
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	49,187.580	330,044.32	286,542.675	2,018,358.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.7

MOVING SPECIES - CURLS VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. MAHOGANY	45,894.770	310,650.32	271,501.405	1,922,975.11
2. EDINAM	1,565.120	9,214.22	4,060.880	24,970.73
3. MAKORE	699.360	4,659.99	2,044.480	13,691.19
4. SAPELE	243.380	1,887.72	2,151.450	14,999.20
5. NIANGON	325.710	1,778.63	778.450	4,689.31
6. UTILE	317.640	1,281.96	2,580.680	15,070.81
7. CANDOLLEI	141.600	571.48	1,547.000	9,098.53
8. ENTEDUA			520.020	3,904.23
9. ASANFINA			703.100	5,086.22
10. GUAREA			334.610	2,323.42
11. WALNUT/LOVOA			204.440	1,069.72
12. AVODIRE			116.160	479.56
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	49,187.580	330,044.32	286,542.675	2,018,358.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE - CURLS VENEER

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M2)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. FRANCE	25,223.110	166,304.89	160,342.940	1,162,922.13
2. BELGIUM	14,382.470	82,292.42	48,369.945	275,551.17
3. U.S.A	9,582.000	81,447.01	23,783.550	194,952.56
4. GERMANY			47,821.440	347,783.37
5. U.K			6,224.800	37,148.80
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	49,187.580	330,044.32	286,542.675	2,018,358.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 3.9

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - FURNITURE PARTS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. SCANSTYLE MIM LTD.	111.364	280,507.68	3,147.993	7,084,195.46
2. E & M TIMBER (GH) LTD.			13.529	12,434.12
3. PRIMA WOODS LTD.			2.019	11,392.00
4. DUPAUL WOOD TREATMENT			235.872	29,769.29
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	111.364	280,507.68	3,399.413	7,137,790.87
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.0

MOVING SPECIES - FURNITURE PARTS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. TEAK	26.208	105,226.10	238.608	603,646.12
2. ODUM	35.482	76,456.59	2,104.004	4,914,613.73
3. AFROMORSIA	15.777	56,088.00	98.818	330,315.45
4. MAHOGANY	14.926	19,833.33	72.511	130,007.01
5. OGEA	12.312	13,774.42	120.997	332,713.52
6. OTIE	6.659	9,129.24	96.300	135,670.84
7. ESSA			17.217	24,588.24
8. MIXED REDWOOD			132.937	226,962.24
9. EMIRE			13.529	12,434.12
10. AVODIRE			71.158	102,860.01
11. PAPAO/APA			122.606	156,412.24
12. ASANFINA			4.118	11,691.97
13. ALBIZIA			306.610	155,875.38
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	111.364	280,507.68	3,399.413	7,137,790.87
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.1

DIRECTION OF TRADE - FURNITURE PARTS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. U.K	78.989	232,713.23	2,895.921	6,502,900.14
2. HOLLAND	7.751	24,869.57	7.751	24,869.57
3. ITALY	24.624	22,924.88	338.097	347,335.76
4. SOUTH AFRICA			4.123	6,982.35
5. IRELAND			36.740	102,958.55
6. GERMANY			8.247	26,697.10
7. FRANCE			3.555	15,152.87
8. CYPRUS			104.979	110,894.53
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	111.364	280,507.68	3,399.413	7,137,790.87
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.2

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - FLOORING

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. FABI TIMBERS LTD	115.449	70,496.55	763.252	462,793.89
2. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS	46.183	33,071.51	616.719	457,595.14
3. BIOMASS PRODUCTS LIMITE	79.998	30,154.20	79.998	30,154.20
4. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	39.079	29,634.97	274.131	206,773.15
5. SCANSTYLE MIM LTD.	23.170	28,255.37	279.789	335,834.13
6. AYUM FOREST PRODUCTS LT	34.163	22,562.79	34.163	22,562.79
7. MODERN WOOD TECHNOLOGY	25.644	14,266.35	388.062	289,873.54

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - FLOORING

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
8. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	14.982	11,299.31	14.982	11,299.31	
9. PRIMA WOODS LTD.	14.036	8,587.68	43.141	26,957.08	
10. DUPAUL WOOD TREATMENT			60.810	19,008.52	
11. COPPON WOOD PROCESSING			5.462	1,837.68	
12. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			16.913	11,210.25	
13. NAFY TIMBERS LTD.			15.375	9,033.70	
14. SUHUMA TIMBER CO. LTD.			13.808	14,456.32	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	392.704	248,328.73	2,606.605	1,899,389.70	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.3

MOVING SPECIES - FLOORING

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ODUM	163.630	88,377.35	1,375.837	827,121.29	
2. PAPAO/APA	74.460	62,179.45	799.379	720,830.23	
3. ESSA	85.085	32,810.58	89.453	37,957.64	
4. BLACK HYEDUA	24.308	31,164.20	24.308	31,164.20	
5. TEAK	15.888	10,802.57	137.549	95,140.71	
6. DANIA	13.525	9,996.18	32.300	22,057.56	
7. UTILE	7.399	4,888.62	7.399	4,888.62	
8. MANSONIA	3.829	4,578.30	7.807	8,219.51	
9. SAPELE	3.005	1,985.45	3.005	1,985.45	
10. MAKORE	1.335	1,342.89	1.335	1,342.89	
11. ASANFINA	0.240	203.14	0.240	203.14	
12. AKASA			28.343	17,595.69	
13. AFROMORSIA			44.374	89,244.48	
14. TETEKON			20.320	11,243.98	
15. POTRODUM			0.864	465.22	
16. KUSIA			9.865	4,511.73	
17. MIXED REDWOOD			6.508	9,302.23	
18. OGEA			8.577	11,418.81	
19. DAHOMA			9.142	4,696.32	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	392.704	248,328.73	2,606.605	1,899,389.70	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.4

DIRECTION OF TRADE - FLOORING

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. ITALY	229.670	157,177.94	2,177.099	1,591,772.10	
2. AUSTRALIA	49.145	33,862.10	49.145	33,862.10	
3. TAIWAN	79.998	30,154.20	79.998	30,154.20	
4. LEBANON	19.855	18,546.81	54.617	44,160.15	
5. FRANCE	14.036	8,587.68	62.858	46,630.41	
6. INDONESIA			31.798	4,693.99	
7. U.K			62.345	100,918.18	
8. GERMANY			20.837	10,871.38	
9. U.S.A			48.452	25,548.44	
10. PORTUGAL			19.456	10,778.75	
	392.704	248,328.73	2,606.605	1,899,389.70	

Table 4.5

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - BOULES (AIR DRIED)

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	302.825	107,989.57	3,452.599	1,107,917.38	
2. GHANA PRIMEWOOD	185.997	31,868.45	1,450.656	216,836.05	
3. WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.	98.451	18,899.08	199.434	38,354.52	
4. RURAL FOREST ENT.	85.028	12,986.36	121.565	18,828.91	
5. TRANS SABIN MILLERS	26.150	9,498.43	26.150	9,498.43	
6. DRIE KUZY COMPANY LIMIT	60.090	9,308.81	100.099	15,396.35	
7. ASUO WAM COMP. TIMBERS	54.342	8,455.91	638.592	118,653.45	
8. FOSUA DESCENDANTS LTD.	48.300	7,515.74	334.821	50,749.90	
9. 03 COMPANY LTD.	33.290	5,086.42	99.995	14,615.71	
10. PORTLAND PRODUCTS LTD.	20.987	3,324.56	20.987	3,324.56	
11. PIDECK	14.234	2,106.38	105.384	15,413.12	
12. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS			339.325	68,716.23	
13. WA-AMI LIMITED			107.566	20,488.76	
14. BARFOUR INVESTMENT LTD.			78.413	29,046.51	
15. BRM WOOD PROCESSING CO.			108.622	22,150.73	
16. CREAM TIMBER MOULDING			51.082	15,811.10	
17. DURGA EXPORTS LTD.			798.155	255,409.60	
18. DEEPAK LIMITED			131.861	42,195.52	
19. DIABY LEASING CO. LTD.			196.891	62,026.83	
20. EXTRA LIMITED			19.006	5,882.81	
21. MENTOR FABIAN LIMITED			69.480	21,812.91	
22. FORESTA AFRICANA LTD.			28.629	8,861.36	
23. FAM SAWMILLS LTD.			31.459	5,767.49	
24. G. D. C. LIMITED			126.024	47,506.55	
25. GHANA ENGINEERING SUPPO			1,158.861	370,836.16	
26. GHANA TEAK CO. LTD.			385.561	80,202.42	
27. INDO GHANA LTD.			1,322.386	372,921.02	
28. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.			280.877	99,680.41	
29. JOWAK ENTS. LTD.			5,627.308	1,812,788.52	

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - BOULES (AIR DRIED)

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
30. J-LAS LIMITED			50.358	16,114.56	
31. NYAME BEKYERE S'MILLS.			53.324	9,776.07	
32. NAJA DAVID VENEER			244.051	56,280.32	
33. OLAM (GH) LIMITED			3,191.273	986,809.42	
34. O.T. BROS. CO. LTD.			228.340	44,613.93	
35. OTI YEBOAH COM. LTD.			735.806	235,457.92	
36. PAYAB COMPANY LTD.			167.813	51,188.39	
37. PAN TIMBERS LTD.			46.639	6,995.85	
38. PRASHANTI EXPORTS LTD.			477.101	147,548.22	
39. PRINCETON WOOD PROC.			35.713	11,054.02	
40. SHAFISA CO. LTD.			318.878	57,713.16	
41. SUBRI INDUSTRIAL PLANT.			33.345	10,321.07	
42. SWISS LUMBER CO. LTD.			340.233	77,117.82	
43. TOGBE COMPANY LTD.			46.883	8,930.09	
44. TAWUD PRODUCTS LTD.			253.797	46,529.46	
45. UNIQUE CONCERNS LTD.			285.338	91,308.16	
46. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX			79.932	24,098.03	
47. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD			35.242	10,971.23	
48. JOKUMAKS LIMITED			178.470	57,110.40	
49. STEVEBOAT TIMBER CO. LT			40.913	15,294.58	
50. ATADANSU TIMBER CO.			15.457	3,091.40	
51. TECHIMAN S'MILL. LTD.			20.249	2,945.31	
52. TEPA SAWMILL LTD.			98.813	15,792.23	
53. PORTAL LIMITED			20.756	7,651.98	
	929.694	217,039.71	24,410.512	6,946,406.93	

Table 4.6

MOVING SPECIES - BOULES (AIR DRIED)

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. NIANGON	328.975	117,488.00	3,467.708	1,228,165.59	
2. BLACK OFRAM	600.719	99,551.71	2,970.559	412,847.23	
3. AYAN/B'DUA			30.532	9,304.99	
4. GUAREA			89.973	28,836.94	
5. SUBAHA			20.224	7,608.08	
6. DANTA			72.664	21,453.18	
7. OTIE			528.901	101,562.37	
8. TEAK			14,866.840	4,639,473.82	
9. EMIRE			700.728	214,593.30	
10. WAWA			664.034	121,269.82	
11. MIXED OFRAM			998.349	161,291.61	
	929.694	217,039.71	24,410.512	6,946,406.93	

Table 4.7

DIRECTION OF TRADE - BOULES (AIR DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ITALY	779.667	180,660.94	4,692.489	943,619.21
2. FRANCE	123.877	26,880.34	2,346.592	700,904.46
3. GERMANY	26.150	9,498.43	2,192.442	595,816.59
4. BELGIUM			51.082	15,811.10
5. HOLLAND			156.029	28,605.32
6. INDIA			14,825.933	4,622,429.23
7. U.S.A			145.945	39,221.02
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	929.694	217,039.71	24,410.512	6,946,406.93
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.8

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - BOULES (KILN DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. SAMARTEX TIMB. & PLY.	126.338	49,855.36	743.071	295,052.09
2. INTEX COMPANY LTD.	40.390	7,969.32	1,263.092	281,217.77
3. GHANA PRIMEWOOD			113.286	22,597.67
4. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.			444.211	96,968.36
5. JOWAK ENTS. LTD.			151.251	49,156.57
6. KUMI & CO. LTD.			803.577	169,670.27
7. MAXWELL OWUSU TIMBERS			73.809	19,663.14
8. F. N. OPPONG & CO.			34.873	7,555.82
9. RAD FOREST PRODUCTS			226.526	45,714.12
10. SWISS LUMBER CO. LTD.			169.324	37,257.19
11. OTI YEBOAH COM. LTD.			121.536	38,891.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	166.728	57,824.68	4,144.556	1,063,744.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 4.9

MOVING SPECIES - BOULES (KILN DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. NIANGON	126.338	49,855.36	810.101	322,606.53
2. BLACK OFRAM	40.390	7,969.32	250.287	48,180.50
3. TEAK			272.787	88,048.09
4. EMIRE			12.713	4,489.10
5. WAWA			2,661.130	567,759.23
6. MIXED OFRAM			103.942	21,121.26
7. AYAN/B'DUA			14.892	4,738.36
8. KOTO/KYERE			18.704	6,801.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	166.728	57,824.68	4,144.556	1,063,744.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.0

DIRECTION OF TRADE - BOULES (KILN DRIED)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ITALY	126.338	49,855.36	743.071	295,052.09
2. GERMANY	40.390	7,969.32	3,054.889	660,981.20
3. INDIA			272.787	88,048.09
4. U.K			73.809	19,663.14
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	166.728	57,824.68	4,144.556	1,063,744.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.1

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - DOWELS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. BIRIM WOOD COMPLEX	52.931	21,420.49	604.460	280,638.94
2. HABITAT TIMBER (GH) LTD	14.562	3,187.74	331.619	185,587.07
3. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.	1.124	781.91	124.034	72,421.77
4. SPECIALISED TIMBER PROD			88.621	26,405.96
5. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.			32.436	17,202.25
6. MIM TIMBER COMPANY			11.174	5,630.25
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	68.617	25,390.14	1,192.344	587,886.24
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.2

MOVING SPECIES - DOWELS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. WAWA	52.931	21,420.49	496.237	215,910.58
2. KOTO/KYERE	15.686	3,969.65	601.541	342,791.66
3. CHENCHEN			94.566	29,184.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	68.617	25,390.14	1,192.344	587,886.24
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.3

DIRECTION OF TRADE - DOWELS

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. GERMANY	36.033	14,863.46	493.558	208,792.82	
2. ITALY	16.898	6,557.03	51.233	22,167.34	
3. SPAIN	14.562	3,187.74	96.487	44,929.18	
4. U.K	1.124	781.91	355.291	226,218.75	
5. FRANCE			108.203	48,124.12	
6. DENMARK			74.377	27,461.43	
7. MALAYSIA			13.195	10,192.60	
	68.617	25,390.14	1,192.344	587,886.24	

Table 5.4

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - PROFILE BOARDS

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. FABI TIMBERS LTD	42.104	18,259.59	584.714	274,935.16	
2. LOGS & LUMBER CO. LTD			22.378	29,513.01	
3. MODERN WOOD TECHNOLOGY			67.668	27,789.40	
4. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.			15.049	8,246.03	
	42.104	18,259.59	689.809	340,483.60	

Table 5.5

MOVING SPECIES - PROFILE BOARDS

		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
1. ASANFINA	42.104	18,259.59	340.308	164,571.81	
2. PAPAO/APA			22.498	14,473.99	
3. ODUM			34.406	37,266.12	
4. AFROMORSIA			5.067	2,778.12	
5. WAWA			287.530	121,393.56	
	42.104	18,259.59	689.809	340,483.60	

Table 5.6

DIRECTION OF TRADE - PROFILE BOARDS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ITALY	42.104	18,259.59	652.382	302,724.56
2. IRELAND			22.378	29,513.01
3. GERMANY			15.049	8,246.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	42.104	18,259.59	689.809	340,483.60
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.7

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LAYONS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. GHANA VENEER PROCESSING	18.802	17,975.70	115.059	144,614.26
2. A. G. TIMBERS LTD.			30.780	91,395.26
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	18.802	17,975.70	145.839	236,009.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.8

MOVING SPECIES - LAYONS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. CHENCHEN	7.638	10,562.64	13.574	17,788.43
2. MIXED REDWOOD	11.164	7,413.06	39.672	28,991.65
3. WAWA			9.031	14,193.57
4. ASANFINA			18.330	22,047.20
5. BEECH			6.467	28,067.92
6. SAPELE			13.006	25,101.03
7. CANDOLLEI			3.097	3,716.12
8. MAHOGANY			37.162	64,999.86
9. MAPLE			2.411	15,434.75
10. WHITE OAK			3.089	15,668.99
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	18.802	17,975.70	145.839	236,009.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 5.9

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LAYONS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. U.K	18.802	17,975.70	75.249	130,691.53
2. U.S.A			70.590	105,317.99
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	18.802	17,975.70	145.839	236,009.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====

SUPPLEMENTARY

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - BROOMSTICKS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. MIM TIMBER COMPANY	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====

MOVING SPECIES - BROOMSTICKS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. WAWA	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====

DIRECTION OF TRADE - BROOMSTICKS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE: JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. GERMANY	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	16.752	6,136.45	16.752	6,136.45
	=====	=====	=====	=====

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - LUMBER (OVERLAND)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ROSSFORDT SAWMILL WOODS	235.968	19,686.87	599.210	50,355.51
2. ASUO BOMOSADU TIMBERS	152.821	11,113.14	1,012.001	81,323.78
3. LILY BEATRICE ENT.	113.266	9,485.72	971.609	80,179.33
4. EVANS TIMBER LTD.			43.585	27,843.99
5. S.K.O.D TIMBER PDTS.			49.412	28,613.35
6. SUNSTEX CO. LTD.			37.189	20,068.60
7. TOPTIMBER COMPANY LIMIT			41.591	24,663.71
8. KUMASI LOGGING & LUMBER			66.261	5,636.08
9. RAS WOOD PDTS.			59.927	38,391.91
10. ZENDO COMPANY LIMITED			6.850	2,499.77
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	502.055	40,285.73	2,887.635	359,576.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

MOVING SPECIES - LUMBER (OVERLAND)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. CHENCHEN	502.055	40,285.73	2,649.081	217,494.70
2. ODUM			231.704	139,581.56
3. TEAK			6.850	2,499.77
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	502.055	40,285.73	2,887.635	359,576.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

DIRECTION OF TRADE - LUMBER (OVERLAND)

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. NIGER	290.245	24,314.30	1,714.883	142,879.79
2. BURKINA FASO	211.810	15,971.43	801.927	63,814.91
3. TOGO			238.554	142,081.33
4. MALI			132.271	10,800.00
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	502.055	40,285.73	2,887.635	359,576.03
	=====	=====	=====	=====

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - FLUSH DOORS

=====				
<----- DEC2001 ----->				
CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001				
=====				
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. NEW EXPORT WORLD LTD.	13.609	16,300.00	13.609	16,300.00
2. KUMASI LOGGING & LUMBER	2.855	1,366.13	2.855	1,366.13
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	16.464	17,666.13	16.464	17,666.13
	=====	=====	=====	=====

MOVING SPECIES - FLUSH DOORS

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. EMIRE	9.602	11,450.00	9.602	11,450.00	
2. ASANFINA	4.007	4,850.00	4.007	4,850.00	
3. CHENCHEN	1.141	546.45	1.141	546.45	
4. MIXED REDWOOD	0.857	409.84	0.857	409.84	
5. OFRAM	0.857	409.84	0.857	409.84	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	16.464	17,666.13	16.464	17,666.13	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

DIRECTION OF TRADE - FLUSH DOORS

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. ITALY	13.609	16,300.00	13.609	16,300.00	
2. SENEGAL	2.855	1,366.13	2.855	1,366.13	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	16.464	17,666.13	16.464	17,666.13	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE - SLEEPERS

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
EXPORTER	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. JOHN BITAR & CO. LTD.	17.361	5,061.15	109.373	30,742.36	
2. SUBRI INDUSTRIAL PLANT.			135.920	37,800.00	
3. FRANKBERTA IMPEX LIMITE			19.320	2,300.00	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	17.361	5,061.15	264.613	70,842.36	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

MOVING SPECIES - SLEEPERS

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
SPECIES	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. KAKO/EKKI	17.361	5,061.15	264.613	70,842.36	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	17.361	5,061.15	264.613	70,842.36	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

DIRECTION OF TRADE - SLEEPERS

=====		<----- DEC2001 ----->		CUMULATIVE:JAN. - DEC2001	
DESTINATION	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	VOL. (M3)	VAL. (US\$)	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
1. HOLLAND	17.361	5,061.15	109.373	30,742.36	
2. TOGO			135.920	37,800.00	
3. ISRAEL			19.320	2,300.00	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	17.361	5,061.15	264.613	70,842.36	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Table 6.0

Leading Moving Species By Wood Products: January – December 2000/January – December 2001

PRODUCT	JAN – DEC,2000				JAN - DEC, 2001			
	SPECIES	VOL (M3)	VAL (\$)	AV. UNIT PRICE	SPECIES	VOL(M3)	VAL (\$)	AV. UNIT PRICE
LUMBER (KD)	WAWA	101,169	25,473,893	254	WAWA	103,010	25,820,104	251
LUMBER (AD)	WAWA	19,331	3,947,906	205	TEAK	17,248	8,300,735	494
LUMBER (OVERLAND)	ODUM	1,146	643,454	560	CHENCHEN	2,649	217,495	82
SLICED VENEER	ASANFINA	18,253	15,296,564	845	ASANFINA	22,484	19,283,423	864
ROTARY VENEER	CEIBA	60,598	14,092,265	234	CEIBA	66,674	14,771,090	222
CURLS VENEER	MAHOGANY	103	1,014,782	9,900	MAHOGANY	190	1,922,975	10,205
PLYWOOD	CEIBA	29,279	7,526,101	258	CEIBA	38,866	9,629,281	250
P/ FLOORING	ODUM	1,218	741,773	610	ODUM	1,376	827,121	610
MOULDINGS	WAWA	13,086	3,994,469	306	WAWA	22,723	6,665,954	294
FURNITURE PARTS	ODUM	2,014	5,421,499	2,757	ODUM	2,104	4,914,614	2,338
BOULES (AD)	TEAK	41,763	13,544,363	326	TEAK	14,867	4,639,474	312
BOULES (KD)	WAWA	10,357	2,129,604	207	WAWA	2,661	567,759	213
PROFILE BOARDS	ASANFINA	652	353,833	546	ASANFINA	340	164,572	491
DOWELS	KOTO	370	206,761	437	KOTO/KYERE	602	342,792	578
BROOMSTICKS	WAWA	103	40,310	391	WAWA	17	6,136	361
LAYONS	MRW	48	44,064	918	MAHOGANY	37	65,000	1,757
FLUSH DOORS	MRW	13	13,570	1,044	EMIRE	10	11,450	1,145
POLES	TEAK	1,033	728,299	705	-	-	-	-
SLEEPERS	-	-	-	-	KAKO/EKKI	265	70,842	267

Table 6.1

Leading Importing Countries by wood Products: Jan- Dec 2000/Jan- Dec 2001

Products	Jan- Dec 2000				Jan- Dec 2001			
	Country	Vol (m3)	Val (\$)	Unit price	Country	Vol (m3)	Val (\$)	Unit Price
Lumber (Kd)	France	28,110	7,641,463	278	Germany	36,373	9,537,357	262
Lumber (Ad)	Italy	13,464	4,736,672	349	India	11,031	5,001,450	465
Lumber (Overland)	Togo	1,219	704,586	577	Togo	239	142,081	594
Sliced Veneer	Italy	14,814	11,832,407	794	Italy	17,999	14,941,056	839
Rotary Veneer	U. S. A.	36,158	9,260,164	258	U. S. A	43,022	10,601,618	246
Curls Veneer	France	78	800,915	10,426	France	112	1,162,922	10,491
Layons	U. K.	82	100,274	1,223	U. K.	75	130,692	2,503
Plywood	Belgium	15,512	3,871,994	262	U. S. A	19,249	4,995,818	262
P/Flooring	Italy	2,007	1,489,933	744	Italy	2,177	1,591,772	737
Mouldings	France	8,887	2,582,993	291	France	11,051	3,060,320	276
Furniture Parts	U. K.	2,325	6,201,426	2,727	U. K.	2,896	6,502,900	2,226
Boules (Ad)	India	41,617	13,488,967	325	India	14,826	4,622,429	312
Boules (Kd)	Germany	10,393	2,189,241	212	Germany	3,055	660,981	217
Profile Boards	Italy	952	519,685	547	Italy	652	302,725	466
Dowels	Germany	439	181,117	413	U. K.	355	226,219	637
Broomsticks	Germany	206	95,115	396	Germany	17	6,136	361
Flush Doors	Italy	35	36,158	1,033	Italy	14	16,300	1,164
Sleepers	-	-	-	-	Togo	136	37,800	278
Poles	Togo	1,033	728,299	705	-	-	-	-

Table 6.2

WOOD PRODUCTS UNIT PRICES ANALYSIS:JAN- DECEMBER 2000/2001						
Product	Jan -December, 2000		Average	Jan - December, 2001		Average
	Vol(m3)	Val(US\$)	Unit Price	Vol(m3)	Val(US\$)	Unit Price
			US\$/ m3			US\$/ m3
Lumber (Kiln Dried)	143,749	46,521,516	326	142,316	45,373,236	319
Lumber (Air Dried)	93,280	29,041,411	312	94,185	29,656,926	314
Lumber (Overland)	5,487	1,044,521	189	2,888	359,576	125
Sliced Veneer	35,560	28,980,986	817	35,402	29,805,031	848
Rotary Veneer	75,059	18,337,853	245	78,311	18,496,960	236
Curls Veneer	114	1,118,588	9,862	201	2,018,358	10,171
Layons	185	222,867	1,192	146	234,010	1,717
Boules (Air Dried)	57,117	17,016,550	298	24,411	6,946,407	287
Boules (Kiln Dried)	11,514	2,489,235	217	4,145	1,063,745	253
Plywood	46,791	12,085,337	260	53,268	1 3,498,409	255
Mouldings	22,123	8,551,778	384	33,043	11,488,859	350
P/ Flooring	2,218	1,566,956	705	2,607	1,899,390	746
Furniture Parts	2,499	6,464,114	2,638	3,399	7,137,791	2,086
Profile Boards	973	537,300	553	690	340,484	497
Dowels	1,002	460,200	455	1,192	587,886	500
Others	1,172	804,767	687	287	94,644	330
Total	498,843	175,243,978	352	476,500	169,003,711	354

Table 6.3

Wood Product Classification

Category	Dec Jan - . 2000		Jan- Dec. 2001	
	Volume(m3)	Value(US\$)	Volume(m3)	Value(US\$)
Primary				
Poles	1,033	728,299	-	-
Secondary				
Lumber(KD)	143,749	46,521,516	142,316	45,373,236
Lumber(AD)+Overland	98,767	30,085,932	97,073	30,016,502
Veneers	110,919	48,660,294	114,060	50,556,359
Boules(AD+KD)	68,632	19,505,785	28,556	8,010,152
Plywood	46,791	12,085,337	53,268	13,498,409
Sleepers	-	-	265	70,843
Tertiary				
Furniture Parts	2,499	6,464,114	3,399	7,137,791
Profile Boards	973	537,300	690	340,484
Flush Doors	35	36,158	16	17,667
Mouldings	22,123	8,551,778	33,043	11,488,859
Dowels	1002	460,200	1,192	587,886
Broomsticks	103	40,310	17	6,136
P/Flooring	2,218	1,566,956	2,607	1,899,390
Total	498,843	175,243,978	476,500	169,003,711

Selected Information for Private Study

Inflation – Ghana’s Past Experience

Economic Integration

The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)

Social Responsibility

Forestry Statistics What is it?

Statistics Versus Information Technology Age

Swot Analysis/Vals Life Style segmentation

The Prospective Timber Exporter; A Contemporary View Point

Export Documentation: Some Useful Advice.

Common Expressions And Terms relating to Forestry, Economics and Shipping documentation

Inflation – Ghana’s Past Experience

Inflation may be defined as a continuous and persistent increase in the general price level usually unaccompanied by increase in production. The true inflation as postulated by Keynes has little relevance in Ghana since the Economy is nowhere near the full Employment level. There are abundant idle resources not only of land but also of Labour. Labour unemployment in Ghana by the 1984 Census stood at 20% of the Labour force. There are vast lands including minerals, timber etc. idling. This implies that an increase in Money supply which invariably increases aggregate demand need not be inflationary since output can be increased.

Inflation has been a major problem in Ghana. In 1960s the inflationary rate was very low between 2 and 5% increasing to 9% in 1970. This had unbelievably escalated to three digits i.e. between 150 and 200% in 1978 and by the close of 1979 this had fallen to 74%. By 1983 this had increased to 120.6% from a relatively lower level of less than 20% in early 1982. By July 1982 it had again escalated to 141.1%. It fell to 40% in 1984 and in 1985 it decreased further to 12%. As at June 1989 the rate of inflation was 26.7%. By December 1990 this had increased to 39%. This is projected to fall to 20% by the end of 1991 and finally to 10% by the end of 1992.

Basically inflation in Ghana may be attributed to the presence of structural bottlenecks in production. By this we mean those factors that prevent increased supply or productivity. These bottlenecks include insufficiency of irrigational schemes, land tenure system, difficulty in obtaining loans, poor infrastructure facilities, bush fires, lateness to work, absenteeism etc. As a result of these factors Aggregate Supply tends to lag behind Aggregate Demand thus pushing the general price level upwards. By implication inflation in West Africa is due to the inability of supply to increase to match the corresponding demand. Foreign Exchange bottlenecks equally affects production especially in the Industrial sector. Ghana has a high marginal propensity to import implying that income has a strong tendency to spill over quickly to imports. Our inability to import the necessary basic industrial inputs such as raw material as a result of the foreign exchange constraint greatly affects productivity not only in the industrial sector but also the Agricultural sector. Excessive money supply is partially responsible for the inflationary spiral in Ghana. The Money supply which was approximately ₵4 million in 1978 had increased to 9.4 billion in December 1981 and by December 1982 it had increased to ₵11.3 billion . By September 1983 it had reached ₵16.3 billion. In March 1984 it was ₵18.5 billion. By March 1985 it was ₵25.3 billion increasing further to 34.7 billion in 1986, ₵52.9 billion in 1987 and ₵74.2 billion in 1988.

By December 1989 this had reached ₵91.4 billion cedis. In spite of this escalating increase in money supply growth in GDP over the period under discussion only averaged about 2% per annum.

Commercial Banks money lending activities also contributed to Excess liquidity. The loans scheme introduced in 1972 (Ghana Small Business Loan Scheme) only favoured the trading sector instead of the directly productivity sectors like Agric and Industry. Other causes of inflation include Deficit Financing, Long Chain of Distribution, Inefficiency in production, poor distribution system, Imported inflation, Devaluation, Export Promotion, wages and salary increases and Anti Social Activities such as hoarding, smuggling which create artificial shortages of essential items has also contributed to Ghana’s inflationary spiral .

Effects of Inflation in Ghana include the reduction of the internal value of the currency, effects on external prices of domestic export, effects of output, effects on balance of payments, effects on distribution of income, effects on savings, effects on brain drain and social effects of inflation which encourages social vices like prostitution, hooliganism, strikes and demonstrations. It equally encourages embezzlement and misappropriation of Government funds as well as burglary. Control of inflation may include, removal of bottlenecks, restrictive or tight monetary policies, fiscal policy, reduction in numerous retailing levels, self reliance policy, reducing deficit financing, wage and price control and control of workers union agitation.

Source: [R.P. Mensah, Economics/Statistics, University Of Ghana, Legon]

Economic Integration

The purpose of many International economic groupings is to promote free economic activity and improve on the efficiency of production by removing restrictions on trade and on the movement of Labour and capital between members.

Among the Economic groupings are Preferential Area, Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Common Market and Economic Union.

Advantages:

Inputs imported in the region would now be obtained at lower costs due to efficient production and lower transport costs. This could also make their production less expensive and make more competitive on the world market.

Wider markets arising from the Union would increase foreign investment especially in investment-starved.

In contrast, a country may lose by becoming a member of the Union. Members may not benefit equally. Well endowed countries are likely to attract more investment than other less endowed countries of the Union. Unemployment could also be rife in the less endowed country.

The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)

It is an economic grouping of the West African sub region. Membership comprises Benin, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea(Conakry) Guinea (Bissau), La Cote d'voire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger , Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso and Cape Verde. The aims of ECOWAS include eliminating custom duties on trade among member countries. Establishing a common external tariff against goods coming from other countries. They also hope to establish a common commercial policy. Harmonization of such economic policies as agricultural and industrial.

Undertaking common projects in the fields of marketing, research and agro-industrial enterprises. Implementing schemes for joint development of transport, communication and energy. The establishment of fund for co-operation, compensation and development and commission for trade, industry, agriculture, telecommunication, energy and transport, customs, immigration, etc.

Social Responsibility

This refers to Social Services which an organization is expected to discharge to community in which it operates. It also refers to socially acceptable behavior which an organization is expected to display towards its employees, customers, competitors and others who deal with it.

A lot of organizations in Ghana are paying attention to the conservation of the environment because of the legal obligations imposed by the government through environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A firm engages in community improvement projects which increases average incomes, creates more jobs and increases the general standards of living, reaps some benefits directly through improved public goodwill towards the company.

The activities of some organizations sometimes contributes to social problems in the community in which they operate e.g Rapid urbanization, slums and congestion, environmental pollution, desertification, noise and other harmful waste products which poses danger to public health.

Areas of social responsibility include customers, employees, customers and tax authorizes and share holders, society at large and the government.

A firm contributes to the economic development of a country when it produces goods and services, offer employment, train its employees, pay taxes and other financial obligations to the state, and above all use the country's resources wisely. The firm will be discharging its social responsibility if it plays these roles in an efficient manner. It should ensure that its operations do not unduly conflict with the economic priorities of the government especially if these policies would help improve the general business climate.

Example of social responsibility.

- (i) Valco donates trucks to schools and colleges and has built residence at Cape Coast University and University of Ghana.
- (ii) Ashanti Goldfields Company built Len Clay Stadium and has provided hospitals, roads and electricity for the Obuasi township.
- (iii) Timber Marketing Board now Forest Products Inspection Division and Timber Export Development Division has built Timbod school at Anaji, Takoradi.
- (iv) Mobil Oil Ghana Ltd sponsors Athletic Competitions
- (v) Nestle Ghana Ltd – sponsors the annual Accra Marathon.

Forestry Statistics What is it?

Forestry Statistics relates to the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of data and information on the forests and its utilization.

The importance of forestry Statistics stems from the realization of immense contribution of the forests to the socio-economic, environmental and ecological status of countries endowed with forests. Forestry Statistics is a vital tool in the efficient management and utilization of the forest resource so as to derive maximum economic benefits whilst keeping environmental problems to the minimum. Information generated on the basis of sound and reliable forestry Statistics allow forestry industry operators, managers and policy makers to, amongst others, formulate policies that will ensure the exploitation and utilization of the forest resource on a sound and sustainable basis for monitoring the resource in the light of recent environmental concerns and demands by various institutions and countries on trade in tropical timber.

The scope of Forestry Statistics may include statistical data and information that relate to the following:

Forest resources (Forest Inventory): Natural Forest Resources (reserved and unreserved) area, species composition, yield and growing stock, forest type, quality, standing commercial volume etc.

- (i) Industrial Plantation: Acreage, Species, age, yield, etc. logged over Areas, wildlife resource.
Forest land use Data: National Games/Parks, Amenity forests etc. Agro Forestry Statistics, Forest Fire Statistics etc
- (ii) Forest Product: Volumes of lumber species felled and extracted, non-wood forest product, log stock level.
Forest Revenues: Royalties, forest fees, etc.
- (iii) Forest-Based Industry: The number per type of industry, logging units, sawmills, ply mills, mouldings and furniture units etc.
equipment holdings, installed capacity, production efficiency and utilization levels, manpower, production cost, Turn over, raw material , input and output
Timber Trade Information: Export and domestic sales data, Exporters Performance, product performance, Species performance etc.
- (iv) Market Intelligence Information: Market demands and supplies trends, end-use requirements, exports and exports prices of competitive products, etc

Statistics Versus Information Technology Age

The rapid socio-economic growth of mankind, particularly over the last century, has led to the generation of information in unprecedented proportions. Essentially, statistics which is a scientific approach to collecting, analyzing presenting information in pictorial or numerical form, enables us to maximize our understanding of such information.

As society grows it becomes imperative that decisions aimed at solving the numerous complex problems, particularly in economics and business cannot be based on feelings or trail and error, but on correct analysis of numerical information. Increasingly therefore, statistics has become a major tool for aiding rational decision-making by governments, public and private firms and organizations, household and even individuals. In this connection, economic, social, demographic, financial, industrial, agricultural/Forestry, trade, employment and even crime statistics are very important in the life of a country.

The recent technological advancement, particularly of information technology, has led to a boom in information flow, and this has led to an increasing demand for figures – a sort of ‘number explosion’.

But figures have to be understood , correctly collected and handled.

Information Technology (IT) is the technology which supports the creation, storage, manipulation and communication of information, together with the related methods, management and application.

The last five decades or more have witnessed a rapid development in information technology and its applications. For example, computer technology has seen rapid advancement since the advent of ‘first generation’ electronic computers in the 1940s, to the present fourth and fifth generation computers currently in use. Telecommunication, radio and television have all seen major advancement in development and applications.

The transmission of information through these media have similarly developed from radio/Motorola messaging era of the nineteenth century through radio, telephone, telex, fax to the current are of television, video, mobile phones, electronic mails and voice mails and the internet.

Computers play a major and central role in the Information Technology (IT) age by facilitating the processing of raw information into well packaged, handy, timely and ready-to-use forms on which informed decisions are taken.

The processing and analysis of information with the computer is made possible by the use of statistical packages in the form of programmes, which are derived out of various statistical systems, concepts and applications. These systems provide unified comprehensive package that enables the user to perform many different types of data analysis in a simple and convenient manner. Such statistical packages include Access, Excel, Fox Pro, Epi Info (For Demographical analysis), SPSS etc. These packages help to manipulate, summarize and investigate data so that useful decision – making information is generated. They also help to generate pictorial, charts and graphs, which convert raw information into more clear, condensed and understanding forms. Other ready-made models are in-built within these statistical packages . Such models for example, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Correlation and Regression analysis help in forecasting and projections. They are also packed in various statistical programmes used by the computer that aid the speedy processing of information. It can be seen from the revelation that statistical theories, concepts and applications therefore underlie so many IT applications.

Today’s technological transformations , according to the UNDP Resources Report 2001, ‘are intertwined with another transformation – globalization – and together they are creating the networking age. No country will reap the benefits of the network age by waiting for them to fall out of the sky’.

SWOT Analysis

Organization

Strengths

What are the services or products or skills which the organization is good at doing or making

Weakness

What are the things or products or skills which the organization can't do or doesn't do well.

Market

Opportunities

Segments of the market which are attractive, and where changes in the market might work in favour of the organization

Threats

Segments of the market or changes taking place in the market which make it difficult for the organization to work there.

VALS Life style segmentation

group

members

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| * Belongers | People living in a traditional way, who are happy to go on living as they have always lived. |
| * Achievers | Successful people who have reached the top of their profession and are prosperous. |
| * Emulators | Young people who want to become achievers. |
| * I – am –me | People who think of themselves as different from all others. |
| * Experiential | People who are attracted to others. |
| * Societally conscious | People who belong to groups, and who want to work with other groups. |
| *Survivors | Old people, retired people, those who do not believe they have a future. |
| *Sustainers | People who live at subsistence level and are resentful of the fact that they cannot do better. |
| *Integrated | People who are satisfied with their way of living and have a strong inner life. |

Source: A.Ivanovic M.BA.
Edited by P.H. Collin

THE PROSPECTIVE TIMBER EXPORTER

A CONTEMPORARY VIEW POINT

Any good business entity must of necessity be registered with the Registrar of Business. This is the first and basic registration for any establishment. The Timber Exporter then goes through other forms of registration with state institutions that are related mainly with export. These institutions are:

FPID: Forest Products Inspection Division of the Forestry Commission

GSC : Ghana Shippers Council

GEPC : Ghana Export Promotion Council

A certificate renewable annually is issued by the aforementioned agencies respectively. In the case of FPID a certificate of registration is only issued after having certified itself of certain documents such as Current Tax Clearance Certificate

- Certificate to commence business
- Copy of regulations of the company
- Certificate of incorporation and to some extent
- VAT certificate of registration

Since the principal reasons are the export of timber and other timber products, the prospective exporter is enjoined to comply with rules and any other instructions or directives that may be issued by the sector ministry, the Forestry Commission and especially the FPID.

The export of timber and its products are through three outlets. Export is effected either by land (generally referred to as overland export), by air or by sea.

Of the three outlets, the bulk of timber products are exported by sea. It is worthy to note that before any export is done, one must possess a contract for the production and supply of some specified wood product (s). This contract however becomes valid only upon the approval of the FPID which is empowered by law to do so.

The role of FPID here is to ensure fairness to both parties to the contract as well as sustain and promote Ghana's image as far as the export of wood products are concerned. In effect FPID tries to enforce government policies and programme on export of wood products. The international sale of wood products entails a number of export procedures. These procedures are the documentation of the (wood) goods intended to be exported. The documents which are in two parts must of necessity conform to the terms of delivery and the terms of payments on the contract of sale. The terms of delivery involves the processing of documents to get the goods to the buyer by a named means of carrier such as truck or rail, in the case of overland export, or by air, sea or inland waterway to a named port of destination. The goods are exported to the buyer on special trade terms, some of which are F.O.R (free on rail), F.O.T (Free on truck), F.O.B (Free On Board), C and F (Cost and Freight) among other trade terms. The terms of payment are the procedures for making payment as well as the means of effecting payment. There are various methods of securing payment. Payment can be obtained by:

Documentary credit : using letters of credit

Documentary collection : using accepted bill of exchange or sight credit

Open account: payment after delivery of wood products

Cash payment : payment when wood products are ready for delivery

Shipment on consignment : payment after wood products have been sold.

In all these dealings the prospective timber exporter is entreated to be guided by these procedures in international trade. It is also important to know about what pertains in our country as far as exports are concerned. Information can therefore be sought from state institutions that are directly related to export in order to avoid as much as possible problems that can delay shipment or payment.

Export Documentation

Some useful advice

Documentation is fundamental to international trade as a means of establishing title to goods and services, as well as facilitating the smooth transfer of funds and the provision of agreed credit. It is such an important element in the export trade that it deserves more attention and care than is accorded it by many of our exporters. In fact some of the documentation is too poorly done and has cost exporters huge losses that are avoidable.

Trade and trade finance (Letter of credit) documentation is varied, extensive and can be complex. As payment in trade finance transactions is generally made against documents, there is always a possibility of fraudulent documents being submitted and passed as being in order. Documents are therefore always carefully examined by the banks and other relevant bodies. The key documents which exporters, importers and banks are likely to encounter are the following:

Invoices: An invoice provides written evidence of a contract to supply goods. It describes the goods, quality and quantity, the currency, unit prices, payment terms and any shipping marks. The invoice is usually made out on the exporter's headed paper or a specially printed document, and must include the customer's name, address and order reference. Invoices come in five basic types: pro forma, commercial, legalized, consular and certified. For our purposes the commercial invoice is explained further.

The commercial invoice is a key export document. Customs requirements are important and the invoice must be in the correct form to avoid incurring overseas warehousing costs while documents are dispatched. The invoice describes the consignment in conformity with the contract. It will name the carrying vessels or other mode of transport together with any shipping marks or numbers, and will stipulate currency, payment terms, price and price base e.g FOB Tema or Takoradi. In addition details of the origin of goods, separate freight and insurance and any agent's commission may be included.

Transport Documents

Among the many documents required are those which provide evidence of loading, dispatch, carrying or taking charge of goods. They must be correct to avoid payment delays. It is essential that a well trained official be responsible for coordinating and checking all transport documents.

Bills Of Lading: The most important transport document is the bill of lading(B/L), which acts as a receipt for the goods, provides evidence of shipment, and also acts as a document of title to the goods. It is signed by the person (or his agent) who contracts to carry the goods and states the terms under which he does so. A B/L is usually completed in triplicate 'full set', any one of which can be used to acquire the goods shipped. There are a large number of types of bill of lading, including marine, received for shipment, clean, onboard, claused, direct, dirty, negotiable, order, stale, transshipment, combined, blank, liner and omnibus. They all have different purposes involving varied procedures.

The marine B/L shows the shipping company, the vessel name, the date and place of shipment, the destined port, shipping marks and describes the goods. The bill will stipulate either 'freight paid' or 'freight payable at destination'.

Sometimes sea transport is combined with another form of freighting and through B/L can be issued to cover all stages of the journey, although contractually the exporter may be dealing with more than one carrier. Similarly, a transshipment B/L is required if the goods are transferred from one ship to another en route. The change-over port and the name of the second ship will also be included in the bill.

Some descriptions applied to bills of lading are:

Blank: no consignee is named, the good being delivered to bearer(this is bad and risky).

Claused: endorsed by ship owner if the goods do not conform with those detailed on the bill, e.g damaged or packages missing.

Clean: devoid of clauses that show a defect in packaging or condition of goods.

Liner: consignments shipped by vessels that ply regular routes on strict schedules which enjoy special freight rates and berthing arrangements.

Order: the consignee box is completed with 'order' when the shipper has to endorse it on the reverse.

If the exporter finds out that his customer has become insolvent, he, can, by right, stop the goods in transit even if the importer has received the bill of lading. However, if the bill has been transferred to a third party, the exporter loses the right.

Other Export Documents

It is very important for the exporter to ensure that all the export documents are consistent with each other if presented under a letter of credit. For various reasons the following documents may be required by importers.

Certificate of origin

This document provides evidence of the country of origin, or countries of origin for mixed goods, of items exported. It can either be issued by a Chamber of Commerce, which will charge a fee, or where permitted it can be written out and signed by the exporter. It is required by Customs authorities in some countries to calculate import duty, or in some cases to ensure the goods are not from a prohibited country. Details shown on this document include name and address of buyer and beneficiary, the value of the goods described, and any shipping marks or reference numbers.

Movement Certificate/EUR

This certificate is mostly used in preferential trade between the European Economic Community and the ACP states and is issued by a Chamber of Commerce.

Phytosanitary Certificates

Primarily for agricultural produce, such a certificate may be required to show that goods are not *diseased, infested or infected*. It would be issued by the department of agriculture in the exporting country. In terms of timber export products, this certificate is issued by the department of Timber Inspection of the Forest Products Inspection Division (FPID), (Forestry Commission).

The following documents may also be required by a letter of credit and it is up to the exporter to provide these and all others properly i.e pre-shipment inspection certificates.

These include:

Certificate of Confirmation of freshness, quality, quantity, species, weight and measurement in accordance with ATIBT/ Ghana grading Rules. This certificate is signed by Timber Inspection Department (FPID),(Forestry Commission).

Certificate Of Products From Sustained Yield Management: This certificate is issued by the Forestry Services Division (FSD), (Forestry Commission). It confirms that all Ghanaian Tropical Hardwood supplied by the exporter to the Importer come from the forest resources which are being managed to ensure a sustained yield of timber and other forest products in perpetuity and to arrest forest depletion and environmental degradation.

Any conditions unacceptable to the exporter must be clarified with the bank and if necessary, an amendment obtained from the issuing bank will be well examined before the proposed date of shipment. If documents are dishonoured because of errors in preparation, or lateness, the advising bank will seek clarification from the issuing bank. In an attempt to facilitate payment other action include:

correcting the documents if possible; paying bank seeking authorization to pay from the issuing bank, despite inconsistencies or discrepancies, the paying bank settling under indemnity or reserve; as a last resort, the documents can be sent to the issuing bank for collection.

.It is important to stress at this point that the complex subject of dishonour is one all parties should be familiar with before setting out.

Most documentary transactions end in satisfactory payment. However, it should be noted that discrepant documents give the buyer a perfectly valid reason to refuse payment. If the importer finds fault with the goods, or simply does not want them, he may scrutinise the document very closely to find errors in them and demand his money back.

In such cases banks are defenceless because they have paid against documents which do not agree with L/C. Banks are therefore very reluctant to make payments in such cases until they have approval from the applicant. Some of the most frequent discrepancies are: Credit has expired, Shipment is late, Part shipment is made and not allowed by the credit, Claused bill of lading indicating there is something wrong with the goods or packing, Mark and numbers differ between documents, Not enough copies of documents, Typing errors or misspelling, Signatures have been omitted ,Description of goods differs from credit insurance and Cover is not sufficient. The point to note here is that exporters have to pay for these discrepancies each time they occur. The frequency with which they occur in the case of our exporters means that on an annual basis many exporters lose money unnecessarily. A little more care exercised in the preparation of document will go a long way to reduce these costs.

Common Expression and Terms

Disturbed Forests: Canopy with few emergent, disturbed, moderately denser forest, low total volume.

Forest Working Plan: It is a written scheme of management aiming at continuity of policy, controlling the treatment of a forest.

Working Circle (W.C): A forest area (forming the whole or part of a working plan) organized with a particular object and subject to one and the same Silviculture system and the same set of working plan prescriptions.

Felling Cycle (F.C): In selection forests, it is the time that elapses between successive main felling on the same area.

Forest Rotation/Production Period: It is the period, which a forest crop takes between its formation and final felling. It is not common one to all forest crops, nor for the same crop in different regions. It expresses the rate of growth of the crop to produce the desired size and quality of crop.

Forest Increment: Is the increase in growth of a tree or crop with age. The increase in girth, diameter, basal area, height, volume, quality, price of individual trees or crops during a given period.

'Uberrimae fidei' Contract: Is a class of contract in which all material facts as regards the contract must be made.

Uberrimae fidei means '*of the utmost good faith*'. Failure to disclose material facts in this type of contract renders it voidable at the option of the party prejudiced i.e. the party to whom disclosure ought to have been made. This type of contract includes insurance. In contract of marine, fire and life insurance, the insurer (i.e. the insurance company) to make a fair judgment as to whether or not to take the risk of insuring or to increase the premium. If, therefore, the insured omits the information required, the insurer may repudiate the contract. Sale of land, the prospectuses issued by limited liability companies, surety ship and partnership and family Arrangements are classified as Uberrimae fidei contracts.

Duress and Undue Influence: Duress means violence or threatened violence to a party to a contract or to a member of his immediate family, or threatened imprisonment or dishonour of a member of his family. Undue influence is a more subtle form of pressure exerted upon one party to a contract. It arises when the relationship of the parties to an agreement is not based upon equality, one being in a predominant or stronger position than the other e.g. teacher and student, parent and child, policemen and suspect, solicitor and client etc. in such cases as these the law presumes undue influence. The burden of proving that no undue advantage was taken rests on the party benefiting under the contract. The effect of duress on the validity of a contract is that the contract is made voidable at the option of the party under threat.

[Kaufman v. Gerson 1904]

Communication in business: Communication may be defined as a means by which a thought is transferred from one person to another.

Communication in business is of two kinds -internal and external. Internal communication is the kind that is provided within an organisation. In every organization, communication may be said to deal with the way in which information may be presented to management, staff, workers, as well as shareholders. Such information usually include internal telephone calls, oral instructions, orders, grievance from employees, reports, memoranda, speeches, interviews and board meetings.

An external communication system is one between the organization and its customers, suppliers and the general public including government department such as the Internal Revenue, and Financial Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, stock broking firms, etc

Marketing Research: Is concerned with the location, recording, analysis, interpretation and reporting of information about existing or potential markets. It also includes various subsidiary types of research such as market analysis, which is a study of the size, location, nature and characteristics of markets, sales analysis, which is largely an analysis of sales data, and customer research, which is concerned, chiefly with the discovery analysis of consumer attitudes, reactions, and preferences. Marketing research is probably a key tool used by management in its problem solving and decision making in the field of marketing.

Agency/Agency agreement/Agent: Agency has to do with the relationship that arises when a person is appointed as the representative of another. An agency agreement is an agreement in which another person (call agent) is employed to establish contract relations between his employer (called principal) with third parties.

An agent is a person employed to bring his principal into contractual relations with third parties. An agent need not have full contractual capacity since he does not contract on his own behalf, but on behalf of his principal.

However, the principal must possess full contractual capacity. An agency relationship may be established (a) by express appointment (b) by implication (c) by estoppel (d) by ratification.

Sustained Forest Yield : Is the materials that a forest can yield annually or periodically in perpetuity. It envisages that a forest should be so exploited that the annual or periodic felling do not exceed the annual or periodic growth (allowable cut). Sustained productivity may be visualized in two respects:

Thus, continuity of growth and continuity of yield/harvest

Wood Preservation: It consists of introducing chemicals (Wood Preservatives) into the wood which prevent fungal growth and insect attack.

Wood Seasoning: The term 'Seasoning' is used for drying timber and wood products. Drying of timber and wood products helps to reduce the weight of wood with a resulting decrease in shipping costs. It reduces further shrinkage, checking and warping in services. It increases strength and nail-holding power, reduces chance of insects attack and decreases susceptibility to infection by blue stain and other fungi.

Forest Fires: They are injurious to forest production. They cause tangible to timber, reproduction, forage and improvements. Intangible and indirect losses are deterioration of the site and effect on runoff of water and on stream flow. Among other injuries caused by forest fires include : injury to trees containing merchantable material, injury to young growth including reproduction, injury to the soil, injury to wildlife birds, other animals and fish. injury to recreational and scenic value, injury to other property- building, livestock and towns and injury to human life.

Management Information System (MIS) : Is the " Combination of human and computer-based resources that results in the collection, storage, retrieval, communication and use of data for the purpose of efficient management of operations and for business planning" [*T. Lucey , 5TH Edition*]

Data Processing/Transaction Processing: These are computer and electronics based systems for recording, processing and reporting on the day-to-day activities of the Organisation. e.g ledger keeping, payroll etc.

Evaluation: Is a process for determining systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of activities in the light of their objectives . It is an organizational progress and for aiding management in future planning, programming and decision-making.

Deficit Financing; If the government spends more than it receives (i.e expenditure exceeds revenue), its expenditure may be said to be in deficit, and the means of financing this deficit is known as deficit Financing.

Transferable credit: Is a credit under which the beneficiary has the right to give instructions to the bank called upon to effect payment or acceptance or to any bank entitled to effect negotiation to make the credit available in whole or in part to one more third parties (second beneficiaries)

Decentralization: This has to do with the process of pushing decision making to the lower level of the organization. It reduces the burden on top management. It brings decision making closer to the scene of the problem. This ensures that decisions are made realistically and quickly. It promotes flexibility in the operations of the firm. Decentralization might , however, lead to lack of uniformity in the policies, procedures and other activities of the organization. It might lead to duplication of functions in the organization which would increase the administrative and running costs.

Centralization: In a centralized organization, authority is not dispersed among members of the organization, but concentrated in a few hands at the top of the hierarchy. It may also refer to the concentration of an organization's activities in one geographical area. It helps achieve economies of scale and ensures that equipment staff and space is used economically. It leads to full utilization of specialist staff at the head office of the organization. Centralized organizations may, however, suffer from excessive delays and red tape because most decisions has to be referred to the top before they could be implemented. When centralized becomes excessive, it creates room for autocratic 'top heavy' leadership style.. Local managers might find it difficult to respond quickly to opportunities and problems which arise in their area of operation.

Banks assume no responsibility for authenticity form or validity of the documents: The bank will examine the documents it receives under a credit with reasonable care. It checks whether they appear *on the face* to comply with the specified terms and conditions. In view of the multiplicity of documents issued in international trade, it is , however, understandable that banks decline any examination or liability over and above this [UCPC Art.9]

Forest Management: It is that branch of forestry whose function is the organization of a forest properly for management and maintenance, by ordering in time and place the various operations necessary for the conservation, protection improvement of the forest on the one hand, and the controlled harvesting of the forest on the other hand.

Forest Resource Assessment/Inventory: Is a qualitative and quantitative investigation and record of the location, ownership, extent, nature, condition, purpose, and capacity of forest state on a broad scale. Measuring the quantity and quality of the resources and the economic feasibility are the values of forest resource assessment.

Area component; deals with the assessment of the forested area, whereas **Stand component** deals with the assessment of the growing stock.

Court Injunction: Is an order made by a court restraining one from doing a particular act.

Quantum Meruit: Where there has been a breach of contract or where work has been performed under a void contract, the plaintiff can sue for damages on the basis of the work done. The claim arises from (i) where complete performance has been prevented by the other party or where one refuses to perform his part of the contract. (ii) As an alternative to claims for damages in contracts of personal services.

Socio Economic Indicators: These relate to both the social aspect and the economic aspect of measuring development. They include production, supply and disposition of goods and services, financial transactions, employment and unemployment, household income, savings and consumption, health, housing, social security, public order and safety. The socio economic indicators are needed to provide information about social and economic conditions and to measure changes in these conditions, to analyse and diagnose the conditions and to formulate and assess their efficacy [**Prof. Kpedekpo, Social/Economic Stats for Africa**]

Economic Growth: Is the process whereby a total output of goods and services and real per capita income are increasing provided a vast majority of the people do not become poor but experience some rise in income. This is a difficult state of affairs to achieve since economic growth itself involves Decline and expansion.

Economically Active/Economically Inactive population: A Person is economically active if he/she is either working or looking for work. On the other hand, economically inactive population consists of students, people who are young or too old to work, disabled persons etc.

Marine Insurance: This type of insurance is taken out to protect the company's goods during shipment on water, rail etc. Marine insurance include(a) Haul insurance which covers damages to the ship itself (including machine and fixtures). (b) Cargo insurance which covers only the cargo being carried by the ship. (c) Freight insurance: This is taken (by the ship owner to protect himself against the possibility of the shipper not paying the transport (freight) charges (d) Ship owner's liability: This is taken out by ship owner to protect themselves against disasters like storms, collision with other ships, sinking of the ship etc.

Brain drain: Is an ironic situation in which poor countries lose their talented and experienced citizens to industrial countries. This happens after these poor countries have invested heavily in producing the lost scientists, doctors, engineers, technicians, mechanics and various skilled persons.

Economic migrants: Are people who manage to leave their countries and show up at the frontiers of those of others, in search of gainful employment. The only reason why people migrate, whether from the rural to the urban or from one country to another, is their view that opportunities elsewhere are far superior to those at home.

Fire Insurance: This type of insurance is taken out to cover fires on the premises of the insured. In some insurance policies, fire insurance also cover lightening, storms, flooding and earthquakes.

Innocent misrepresentations: Are those statements of facts which the maker believes to be true but are, in fact, false.

Fraudulent misrepresentations: Are those statements of fact which the maker knows to be false.

Inflationary Shock: Any event that tends to drive the price level upward is called Inflationary shock.

Deficit and Surplus of balance-of –payment: A balance of payments deficit means that the reserves of the central bank are being run down or foreign ownership of its assets is rising, while a surplus means the opposite. (Lipsey)

Insurance And Assurance

Insurance involves payment of compensation or indemnity for loss resulting from uncertainty while assurance involves payment of a fixed sum of money for some incident which is certain to happen but the time of its occurrence is not certain.

Forest Utilization: Is a branch of forestry concerned with the harvesting, conversion, disposal and use of forest produce.

Silviculture: It is the study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and crops, with particular reference to environmental factors. The study of Silviculture helps to derive environmental benefits, by raising forest. The benefits derived may be, soil and water conservation, control of air and noise pollution, wildlife conservation, amelioration of climatic conditions, raising species of more economic value, creation of plantations, introduction of exotics, production of high quality timber etc.

Social forestry: It is the practice of forestry on lands outside the conventional forest area for the benefit of rural and urban communities. It is the forestry of the people, for the people and by the people. Components of social forestry among others include: roadsides, railways strips and canal banks forestry.

Regeneration: It is the renewal of a forest crop by natural or artificial means. After the harvest/removal of old crop, establishment of a new crop is a pre-requisite for sustained yield. Regeneration is thus essential for the continuity of forest and forms major theme of Silviculture.

Gross National Product (GNP): The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year, plus the net income from abroad. $GNP = GDP + Pn - pf$, where Pn is the output of say Ghanaians abroad and pf , the output of foreign nationals residing in Ghana. GNP can be obtained when we have added Ghanaians incomes from abroad and have deducted foreigners' earnings in Ghana.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : Is the total output of goods and services that has taken place in the country irrespective of the nationality of the people who produced the goods and services. The GDP of Ghana is the total output of goods and services produced by both national and resident foreigners in Ghana. The GDP does not include incomes and property earnings of Ghanaians abroad in the same way it does not exclude the incomes of foreigners and foreign property earnings in Ghana.

The Standard Of Living: Is the economic or material well-being (or welfare) of a person, a group of people, a community or a society and a country at large. The standard of living among other things is made up of the level of income and consumption of the people, their health and social needs and the amount of leisure they enjoy. It depends on the level of living. A country with high level of living may be expected to have a high standard of living. A poor country with a low level of living may have a low standard of living.

Per Capital Income: Refers to how much each person in a country would obtain if the whole income of the nation (National income) is shared equally among all persons in the country. Per capita income of a country is obtained by dividing the total national income by the total population of a country (TNI/TP).

Trade Union: Is a workers' organization with the aim of advancing the workers' interests in negotiations with both employers and the government.

Banks deal exclusively with the documents: Means that; In documentary credit operations all parties concerned deal in documents and *not* in goods.

The deferred payment credit: The amount availed of is not put at the seller's disposal immediately upon surrender of the documents, but only after a specified period has elapsed. The credit wording always specifies the duration of the period and the time at which it starts. A deferred payment credit allows the buyer a grace period. The seller, however, is sure that a bank will make payment on due date.

Financial documents : Refer to bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, payments receipts or other similar instruments used for obtaining the payment of money.

Commercial documents: Are invoices, shipping documents, documents of title or other similar documents not being financial documents.

Dock receipt: Is a receipt issued by a port officer that goods have been received by the shipping company.

Demurrage: Extra charges to be paid if a vessel is not loaded or unloaded within the time allowed.

Charter party: Contract according to which the owner leases the vessel to a charterer for a certain period or a certain voyage.

Terms of Trade: This refers to the terms at which a country's exports are exchanged for her imports.

The Balance of Payments: A country engaging in foreign trade will be making payments to foreign countries and receiving payments from them. Each nation keeps an account of its transactions with the rest of the world which it represents in the form of a balance sheet known as the balance of payment.

Pre and Post-shipment Credits: are normally in a form of a bank advance, overdraft or a loan against confirmed orders from the customer. The value of the advance is up to the equivalent FOB value of the particular contract. This form of financing is particularly important for small manufacturers and exporters who might not have sufficient financial resources to meet production expenditure.

Forest : Is a living community of trees and associated plants and animals. Within the community, plants and animals grow and die. Forest may be classified based on age, composition, mode of regeneration, Function/management objectives, growing stock, Exploitation/Logging, Biotic interference, Ecology and canopy condition.

Forestry: The science of management of forest land, so as to achieve the maximum economic benefits as is consistent with a sustained output of timber and other forest produce in perpetuity without adversely affecting the soil or climatic conditions of the locality. Forestry may be classified as: Aesthetic Forestry, Commercial forestry, Intensive forestry, Extensive forestry, Farm forestry, Non Commercial forestry, Commercial farm forestry, Agro forestry, Industrial forestry, Protection forestry or Environmental forestry, Community forestry and Urban forestry. [*Shrivastava*]

Ship's Manifest: The Captain of a ship is normally expected to lodge with the custom's authorities what is known as manifest when the ship is leaving the country. The manifest is a document which gives full particulars of the crew, cargo carried and passengers as well as their destination.

Revolving Credit: Documentary Credit which after utilization is automatically reinstated for a further drawing.

On deck bill of lading: Bill of lading containing a remark that goods have been shipped on deck.

Post harvest Interval : The interval between the harvest and the shipment of a particular quality of an export crop.

Foreign Exporter Economies: Economies whose production and export structure is determined by foreign exporters rather than by local producers.

Exporter Reluctance: The Exporter's wish and /or decision not to export particular products.

Forward Selling: The exporter's practice of entering into an export/sales contract before shipping the contracted products.

Trans-Ocean Transaction: A transaction between a seller/exporter on one side of an ocean and a buyer/Importer on the other. Telecommunications are necessary to bring the transaction about.

Act Of God: Any sudden or violent act of nature such as floods or earthquake which could not have been prevented by human intervention or forethought.

Trade Marks: A brand which is given legal protection. Trade Marks may be made up of words, emblems, pictures, symbols, signs or a combination of these designed for the purpose of identifying the product of service of a manufacturer.

Contract Of Sale: Is a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the Buyer for a money consideration called a price. A contract of sale should be in writing, clearly indicate the parties to the contract, the price and terms, a description of the quality and quantity of the good and time of delivery.

The Sight Credit: The amount is released as soon as the prescribed documents have been submitted and checked by the bank. This means that the beneficiary of such a credit normally can dispose of the sales price immediately.

Breach Of Contract: A Contract is said to be breached when one of the parties refuses to perform his part of the contract (i.e repudiate the contract) or is unable to carry out his obligations under the contract.

Import Duties/Customs duties/Tariffs: These are taxes imposed on goods imported into a country. It is administered by the Customs Excise and Preventive Services (CEPS).

Export Duties: These are taxes levied on goods being exported outside the borders of the country e.g. Timber, Cocoa, Rubber etc.

Excise Duties: These are taxes imposed on locally manufactured goods such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and textiles.

The Issuing Bank and The Corresponding Bank: The importer's bank which is drawing up an L/C on the seller (exporter's) bank is the issuing bank; Whilst the exporter's bank receiving the L/C in favour of his exporter is the correspondent bank.

Bonded warehouse: A bonded warehouse is a warehouse officially approved for storing dutiable goods. In this case the keeper of the warehouse enters into a bond not to release any goods stored in it unless the importer presents a customs warrant permitting him to take delivery of the goods.

Getting goods into and out of the bonded warehouse requires a certification by a customs official attached to the warehouse for this purpose.

Certificate of origin: It is a document which shows origin of a particular set of goods. The certificate is signed by the exporter and witnessed by the appropriate Consul residing in the exporting country.

Condition : A condition makes it possible for the contract to be repudiated when the condition is not met.

Confirmed Credit: Once the Letter of credit is confirmed by the correspondent bank, the credit becomes known as confirmed credit. By confirming the credit, the correspondent bank gives an unequivocal undertaking that it will honour all drafts drawn under the credit on presentation as long as they conform to the terms of the credit.

Contract: A contract is an agreement between two or more parties which is intended to have legal consequences.

Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) : Means cost, insurance and freight. A price quoted cost insurance and freight includes not only the cost of the goods but also the cost of insuring and transporting the goods to the port of destination. Once the cost insurance and freight price is paid, the buyer does not pay again for insurance and transportation. But the goods are at the buyer's risk once they are shipped. The fact that the shipping documents are presented to the buyer entitles the seller to claim his payment from the buyer whether the goods eventually arrive at the port of destination or are lost in the high seas

Customs drawback: If duty is paid on goods that are meant for re-export or goods that are to be used as ship stores, the sum so paid has to be refunded to the person who paid it. This refunded duty is termed as a customs drawback.

Discharge of contract: A contract is discharged when it ceases to be operative, so that all rights and obligations which had existed under it become extinguished.

Free on board (FOB) : A free on board price indicates that the seller will have to pack, transport up to the harbour and place the goods on board a specified ship. The price quoted therefore includes the cost of the goods, packing and other handling charges up to the point where the goods are loaded on the ship. Freight and insurance are to be borne by the buyer

Irrevocable Credit: The credit is said to be Irrevocable if the importer cannot cancel it without the exporter's consent. This provides to the exporter a much greater security than revocable credit.

Revocable Credit: The credit is revocable if the importer has the right to cancel the bank's authority to make payments on his behalf. This may not easily be acceptable to the exporter since there is the risk of default.

The Bill Of Lading: It is a document which gives the official receipt of the steamship company for goods shipped in one of its vessels, and at the same time contracts to carry them to the port of destination.

Warranty: A clause that gives one not the right to repudiate the contract but rather the right to claim some financial compensation.

Ecology/Eco-system: The science, which studies the relationship between all living things and the environment that supports them. The influence of animals and plants on the environment and how they are in turn affected by the environment and its changes form an ecological system which is usually known as **eco-system**

Environmental degradation: Is the gradual deterioration of the environment leading to the inability of the resources to support plant and animal life. It is brought about as a result of human activities.

Conservation: The management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefits to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet needs and aspirations of future generations. It does not mean protecting intact of the environment without using the resources in it.

Renewable Natural Resource: These can be regenerated after they have been used, provided there is enough time given for their regeneration. If we cut down a forest and allow time for its re-growth, it's a renewable resource.

Agro forestry: A type of farming in which the growing of crops is combined with the growing of trees and / or the production of livestock from the same piece of land. The trees may be for fuel wood, shade, fruit or timber and the crops may be food crops or cash crops. The livestock can be cattle, sheep, goats, or chickens. It may be aimed at forest growth to check growing desertification in semi-arid or arid lands, or it may be aimed at crop production when trees form a green belt to protect field crops and livestock from dust and storm or to protect pastures from animal rearing.

Forest reserves: Are one of the most important conservation measures adopted to prevent environmental degradation. These forests are set aside and protected from excessive exploitation. The advantages of forest reserves are that they help in the protection of watersheds, regulating the exploitation of timber resources, the preservation of the genetic resources and the improvement of the environment generally.

Documentary letters of Credit/Commercial letters of Credit/Letters of Credit: All referring basically to the same thing: Is a commitment on the bank's part to put an agreed sum of money at the seller's disposal on behalf of the buyer under precisely conditions. However, the bank only makes payment if the seller submits the prescribed documents to it on time.

Usually these documents consist of an invoice, evidence of dispatch (bill of lading, waybill, etc.) as well as other possible proofs, showing that exactly described goods have been delivered in accordance with the terms and time limits agreed upon. Thus the bank acts as a fiduciary agent between buyer and seller.

Only the wording of the credit is binding on the bank: Means that the banks are bound only to the text of the credit itself in carrying out the transaction, and cannot take into account any contractual stipulations that may differ from the credit wording.

Reforestation: Re establishing a forest by artificial means on an area which previously bore forest vegetation, and which have been felled or otherwise cleared in the recent past.

Unilateral Contract: Is one which one party promises to perform an act under the contract. For example, Reward for return of lost property.

Conference Liner (Vessels): These are vessels operated by a shipping conference. Conferences are groups of shipping lines having common freight rates and common shipping conditions.

They provide international liner services on specified routes.

Non Conference Vessels: Are vessels operated by shipping companies with scheduled services but quote independent freight rates.

Rates Of Exchange: This refers to the rate at which a country's currency can be exchanged for that of another country's currency.

