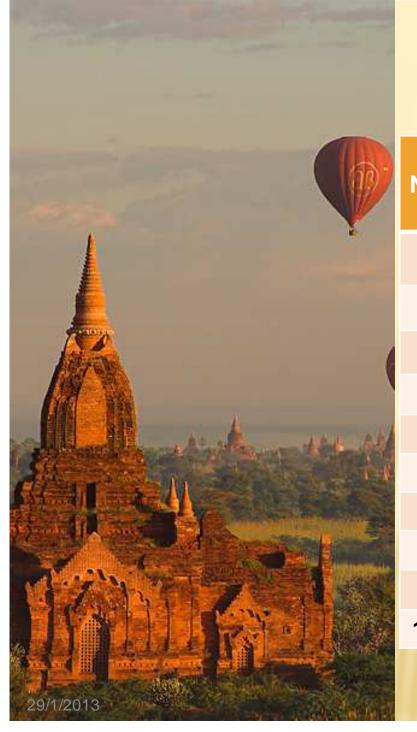
MYANMAR TIMBER TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Top Ten Export Items of Myanmar (2010-2011)

No	Items	Value (US Dollar in Million)
1	Natural Gas	2522.530
2	Jade	2204.926
3	Matpe	458.635
4	Garment	381.058
5	Fish	305.992
6	Rubber	302.010
7	Teak Log	292.257
8	Green Mung Bean	291.348
9	Hardwood Log	282.021
10	Rice	194.426

CURRENT PRODUCTION FACILITY

Government Sector

{Myanmar timber enterprise (MTE)}

×	Saw mills	-	91
×	Furniture factories	-	5
×	Plywood factories	-	5
×	Moulding factories	-	3
×	Block board factory	-	1

Private sector

× Saw mills	-	180
× Plywood mills	-	5
Recutting saw mills	-	1479
Small finished product factories	-	1588
Majority are small and medium Enterprise	(SME)	

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY IN MYANMAR

Class- 1	Facilities that use basic portable tools and universal woodworking machines, Less than 10 persons, micro-enterprise with skilled craftsmen for high quality products, such as antique Or with unskilled for low-cost products		
Class-2	Facilities that use basic woodworking machines (bandsaw, planer, thicknesser, spindle moulder, boring machines, etc.) to produce in small batches; Up to 20 identical items, using more machines than by hand		
Class-3	Facilities same as 2, but producing larger batches, using low cost mechanization and jigs suitable for serial production whenever possible - different management attitude - higher capital investment - better thought and planning at the mill-layout design stage - strong desire to produce in large quantities in spite of all changes that this calls for in terms of product development - more efficient costing, production planning and inventory control system; and - the introduction of quality control procedures		
Class-4	Facilities that use special purpose machines (four-side moulders, copying lathes, edge-banders, CNC Moulders, etc.);		
Class-5	Facilities with integrated machining lines (linked machines used for production of panel , furniture, doors, surface finishing, robots used for painting, integrated lines)		

LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING FACTORIES(PRIVATE)

No	Year	Full Swing	Below Full Swing	Intermitten t	Suspende d	Total
1	2004-05	100	70	10		180
2	2006-07	55	75	30	20	180
3	2009-10	10	30	72	68	180
4	2011-12	20	40	52	68	180

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PRODUCTS

× Log

- Moulding/Joinery
- Sawn Timber * Door

× Veneer

* Furniture

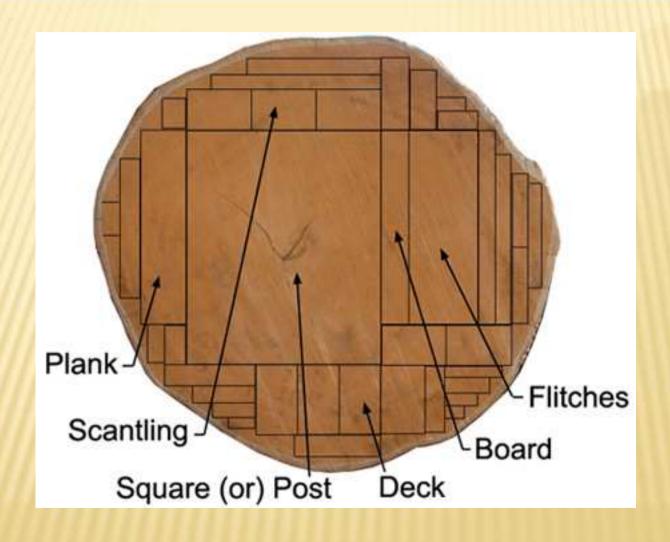
× Plywood

- Flooring(Solid/Engineering)
- Laminated Veneer Lumber(LVL)
- Laminated Timber (LT)
- Laminated Beams (LB)

EXPORT RATIO BETWEEN LOG AND SAWN TIMBER

Figure	ı	Log	Teak Sawn Timber		
Fiscal Year	Sale Value	Percentage	Sale Value	Percentage	
2004-05	272.380	89.25	20.457	6.70	
2005-06	275.934	90.45	14.696	4.82	
2006-07	276.844	89.29	14.138	4.56	
2007-08	274.396	88.21	15.064	4.84	
2008-09	376.891	93.57	11.141	2.76	
2009-10	464.587	94.39	11.419	2.32	

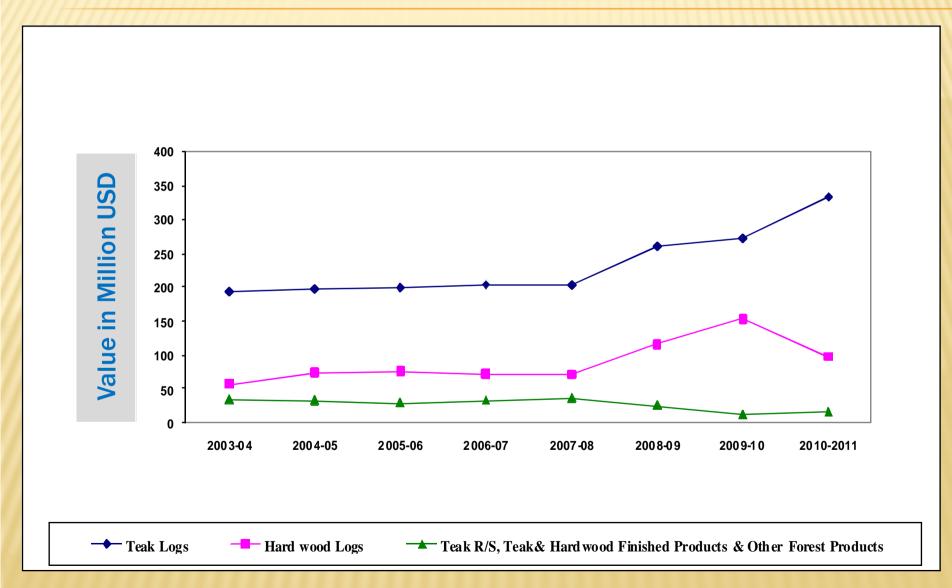
PRODUCTS OF SAWN TIMBER



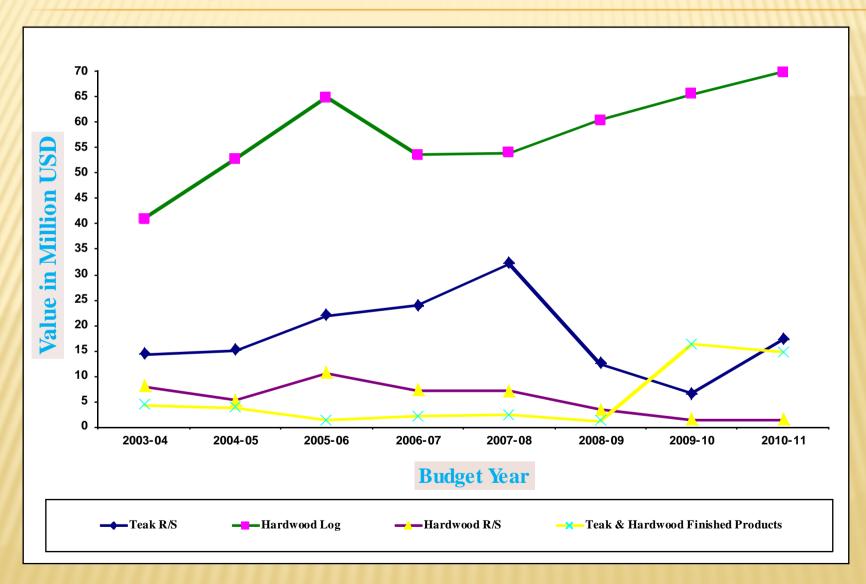
EXPORT VALUE FROM TIMBER TRADE

Sr. No	Fiscal Year	Export Value in USD(Million)
1	2003-04	285
2	2004-05	305
3	2005-06	305
4	2006-07	310
5	2007-08	311
6	2008-09	402
7	2009-10	495

Export of State Sector



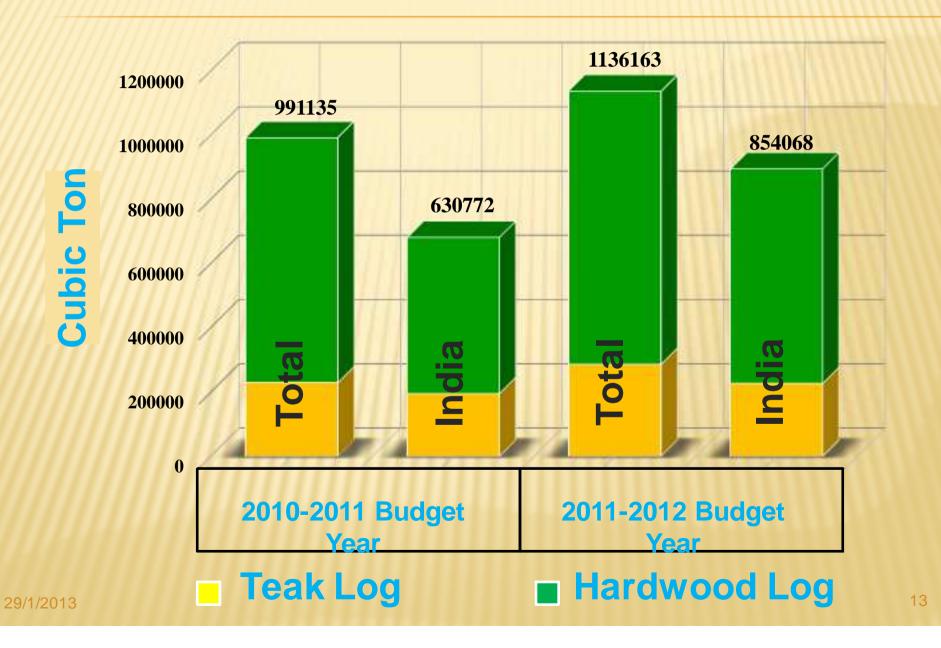
Export of Private Sector



MARKET SHARE % OF MYANMAR IN VALUE

Sr	Country	Before 2005	Around 2008
1	India	38	41
2	EU	22	3
3	Thailand	9	22
4	China	7	13
5	Japan	3	-

Destination and Logs Export



TYPE OF TIMBER PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

	Sr No	Country	Product Type
	1	India	Teak and Pyinkado logs for local construction
	2	China	Teak (Log/Sawn-timber) and other woods (suitable for Interior Furniture)
	3	Thailand	Teak and Pyinkado Logs for re-export and local consumption
	4	Bangladesh	Teak and Pyinkado logs for local construction
	5	Vietnam	Teak Log for Garden Furniture and Pyinkado Logs for local construction
	6	Singapore	Teak Flooring for real estate development and re-export
9/1	7	Other	Log / Sawntimber / Plywood and Veneer

PRODUCTS COMPARISON BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND MYANMAR 2008

Products	Malaysia	Myanmar
Furniture	30%	
Plywood	28%	
Sawn timber	12%	3%
Logs	9%	93%
Mouldings	3%	
Fibre Board	5%	
Others	12%	

MAJOR SPECIES OF WOOD

Local Name	Scientific Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
Teak	Tectona Gradis	Yemane	Gmelina arborea
Pyinkaodo	Xylia dolabriformis	Hnaw	Adina cordifolia
Padauk	Pterocarpus macrocarpus	Thitya	Shorea oblongifolia
In/Kanyin	Dipterocarpus tuberculatus & spp.	Taukkyant	Terminalia tomentosa
Thinwin	Mellettia pendula	Thadi	Protium serratum

Management System

- Myanmar selection system (MSS) has been the principle management system since 1856.
- Formation of felling series, each of which is divided into 30 annual coupes.
- Under MSS, only mature trees are selected & harvested.
- Harvesting of tree is controlled by girth limits prescribed species-wise.
- Felling of exploitable trees is within the bounds of carefully calculated Annual Allowable Cut (AAC).
- AAC is thus a tool that ensures the harvest of timber yield on a sustained basis.

Target Production Quantity in 2015 under AAC (Annual Allowable Cut)

C.	Voor	Volum	ne in Cubic Meter
Sr.	Year	Teak	Non-Teak (Hardwood)
1	2012	668,802	3225751
2	2013	566,949	2595888
3	2014	533,599	1982970
4	2015	500,249	1982970
5	2016	108,162	1982970

PARAMETERS OF A GOOD POLICY

- Whether the policy is documented and comprehensive
- Whether there is in-built provision for review, and whether periodicity of review is defined
- Number of reviews undergone by the policy
- Quality of review(s)
- Whether SFM is incorporated
- Whether it promotes environmental well-being
- Whether it flags the importance of environmental services from forests
- Whether it promotes decentralization and people's participation,
- Whether it has any provision focusing on NWFPs as a resource for local communities
- Whether it addresses tenure and other forest right issues.

CONTROVERSY AS AN EXAMPLE

× Forest Law 1992

8(a) A standing teak tree wherever situated in the state is owned by the state.

It makes confusion over the trees of private plantation and community forest.

WHAT IS THE AIM OF CURRENT REGULATION

Mainly it aim not to mix wood from Unknown Origin with the wood of Known Origin



The regulation hinder the flow of timber products

The Potentials

- Sustainable Forest Management shall be more emphasized in Myanmar.
- Reliance on natural forests will be shifted by annually growing forest plantation.
- Effective raw material utilization practices shall be applied by most manufacturers.
- Improved productivity in public sector is expected through cooperation with private sector.
- Excessively available Myanmar hardwood will meet existing market requirement.

STRENGTH

- Non-teak hardwood and other alternative raw material are available.
- Myanmar is the only gateway to Southern China and India for South Asian Countries.
- Cheap labour with high supply. (now may be in question)
- Apparent transformation to market economy.
- Availability of land for forest plantation.

WEAKNESS

- Necessary to review and revise the procedures and regulations.
- Lack of compatible technology in both public and private sector.
- Less competent workforce in every level of production.
- Inconvenient status of infrastructure of which development is still under implementation.

THREATS

- Higher demand for certified/Legal timber products.
- Substitution of teak with other alternatives and less demand for its unaffordable price.
- Consumers perceive wood-based products as non essential items.
- Lack of reliable data of the forest inventory making industries undecided what species will be more available

WHAT TO IMPROVE/MEND!

- Policy Drive to increase the production/Export of finish-products
- Foreign Investment
- Price Stability of Raw Material
- Market Information
- RD in Market and Production
- Market Promotion activities
- Deregulation of Red Tape System

