

A PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FORESTRY AND WOOD PRODUCTS MARKET VALUE CHAIN

2010

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY

South Africa is lightly forested with 8.9 million hectares (7 percent of the country's area) and 29.3 hectares (24 percent areas of the country), but in arid regions some are found on the banks of rivers or within protected kloofs. These forests are scattered eastwards from the Cape Peninsula through the Outeniqua and Tsitsikama Mountains and the coast of the Eastern Cape, and into KwaZulu-Natal. Northwards, forests are distributed along Drakensburg Mountains and KwaZulu-Natal.

Forestry and wood products provides a range of wood and non-wood products, as well as social and environmental services, such as the conservation of soil, water and biological diversity. Wood and wood products as the main commercial products of forests include fuel wood and charcoal (particularly important in developing countries).

The Southern African Development community (SADC) region in general specializes in raw commodities, which are subject to international commodity prices. Of course these commodities need to be marketed as effectively as possible so that they can benefit SADC countries as foreign exchange earners.

Forestry and wood based products are categorized according to the harmonized system (HS), an international method for classifying products for trade purposes. Categories are as follows: plantation forestry, wood chip, sawmilling, wood charcoal, timber board, mining timber, paper (Newsprint) paper (kraftliner) and poles and treated poles.

1.1. Production trends

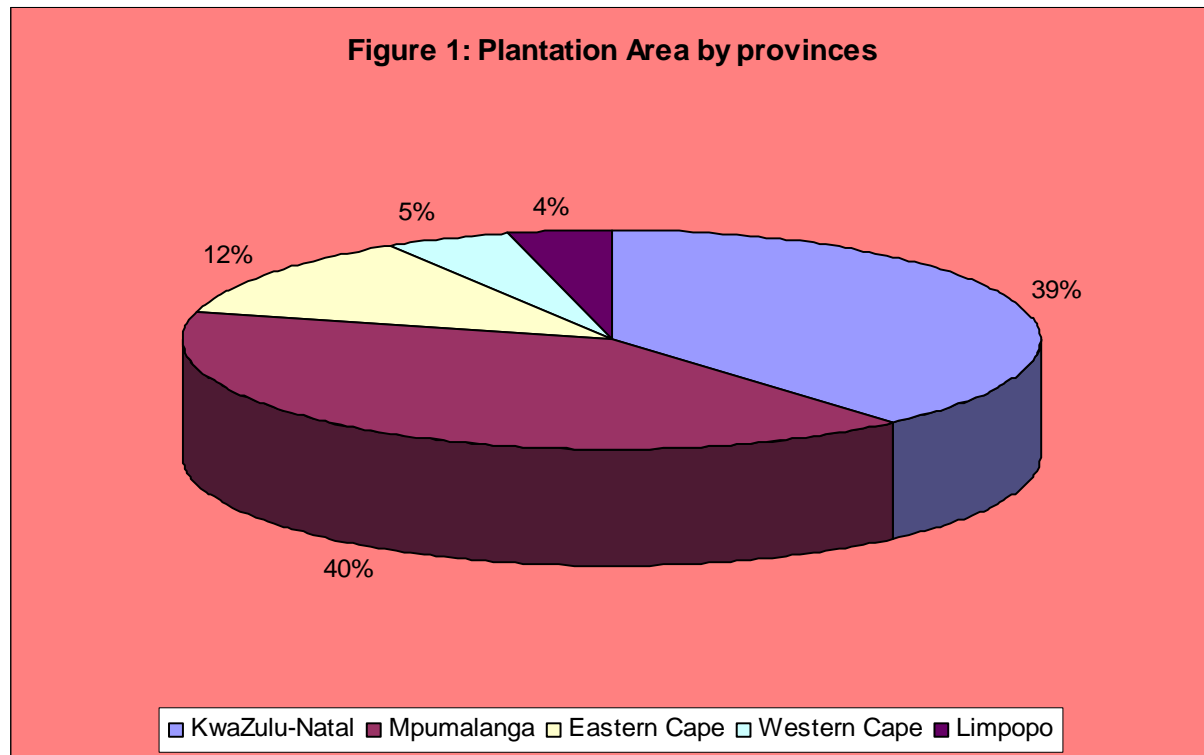
Commercial Timber Resources in 2006/07 and 2007/08

(2006/07 figures in brackets)

The total commercial timber plantation area in 2007/2008 period was 1 257 341 hectares as compared to 1 266 196 hectares in 2006/2007 period. The private sector ownership timber plantations accounts for 82% as compared to 83% of the total plantation area. Softwood species cover (53%) as compared to 53% of the area and hardwood species cover (47%) as compared to 47% in 2007/08. During the 2007/08 year, 10 850 536 tons were sold as pulpwood 4 999 405 tons as sawlogs and 416 537 tons as mining timber.

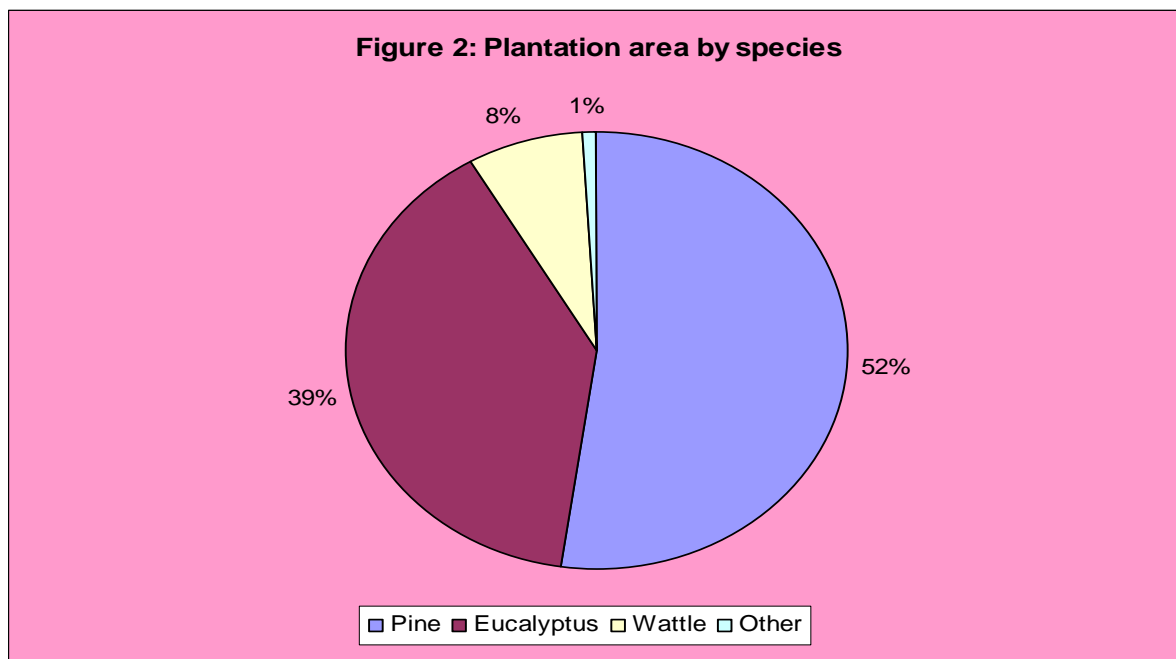
The conversion from one specie to another specie was (8 297 ha) as compared to 8 843 hectares whilst the conversion from forestry to other agricultural uses was (794 ha) as compared to 697 hectares. New afforestation amounted to (2 197 ha) as against 4 641 hectares in 2007/08 period.

Plantation Areas



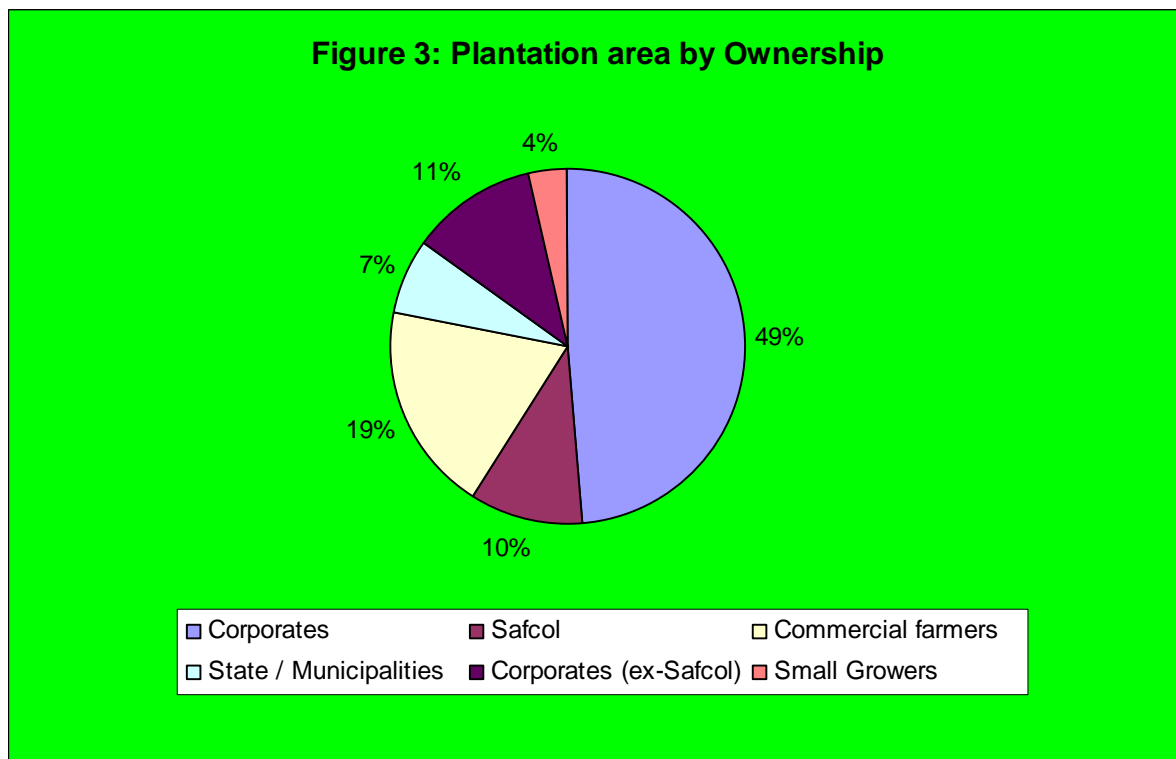
Source: SA Forestry Magazine

Figure 1 depicts provincial plantation areas in South Africa during 2008 period. The graph further depicts that Mpumalanga was the most producing province in terms of forestry production with 40% share followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 39% share.



Source: SA Forestry Magazine

Figure 2 shows plantation areas by species in South Africa during 2008 period. The graph further shows that South Africa planted about 52 percent of pine tree in 2008 followed by 39% of Eucalyptus.



Source: SA Forestry Magazine

Figure 3 indicates plantation areas by ownership in South Africa during 2008 period. The graph further indicates that corporates owned the largest percentage of forestry plantations at 49% followed by commercial farmers at 19%, corporates (ex-Safcol) at 11%, Safcol at 10% and others below 10%.

Below is a comparison of plantation area by provinces between the period 2007 and 2008.

Table 1: Comparison of different plantations by Provinces between 2007 & 2008 period.

Province	2007		2008	
	Afforested Area		Afforested Area	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
Limpopo	48 096	3.8	47 982	3.8
Mpumalanga	514 831	40.7	510 263	40.6
North West	126	0.0	126	0.0
Free State	-	0.0	-	0.0
KwaZulu-Natal	486 967	38.5	486 020	38.7
Eastern Cape	155 079	12.2	153 380	12.2
Western Cape	61 097	4.8	59 570	4.7
TOTAL	1 266 196	100.0	1 257 341	100.0

Source: SA Forestry Magazine

Table 1 shows provinces with plantation areas and hectares during the 2007/ 2008 period. The table further shows that in both 2007 and 2008 years, Mpumalanga Province dominated in terms of the size of afforested areas at about 40.7% and 40.6% respectively. Kwazulu-Natal Province was the second largest with 38.5% in 2007 and 38.7 in 2008 in terms of the afforested areas. The third biggest was the Eastern Cape Province with 12.2% in 2007 and 12.2% in 2008 in terms of the areas planted.

1.2. Employment status in 2008

- Forestry employment -77 000 people.
- Downstream employment -462 000 people.
- Total jobs in the forestry sector -539 400 people

2. WORLD CONSUMPTION TRENDS

Although suitable and cost-competitive substitutes for wood, made for example from fossil fuels, are increasingly becoming available, wood's major advantage is the fact that it is environmentally friendly. On the other hand, significant forecast felling aids environmental degeneration by contributing to the increase in atmospheric emissions of carbon dioxide.

Between 1980 and 1995, forestlands decreased by almost 200 million hectares in developing countries and increased by only about 20 million hectares in developed countries, resulting in a net loss of 180 million hectares. Developed countries produce and consume almost 80% of the world's industrial wood. Approximately one quarter of all industrial wood enters international trade and about 80% of both exports and imports of forest products come from developed countries. However, developing countries, notably in Asia and Latin America, are becoming significant where trade in forest products is concerned. Since such trade is expected to increase in future, it will be necessary to offset projected wood deficits, as shown in the table below.

Table2: Forecast of the world timber supply between 2010 -2020

REGION	1996	2010	2020
Oceania (New Zealand & Australia)	42	58	74
South America	130	158	190
North & Central America	600	503	539
Europe and the Baltics	282	330	355
Asia	252	217	288
Africa	67	66	70
Russia	67	130	160
Top supply	1,439	1,461	1,616
Forecast demand		1,801	2,100
Forecast shortfall		340	484

Source: TIPS

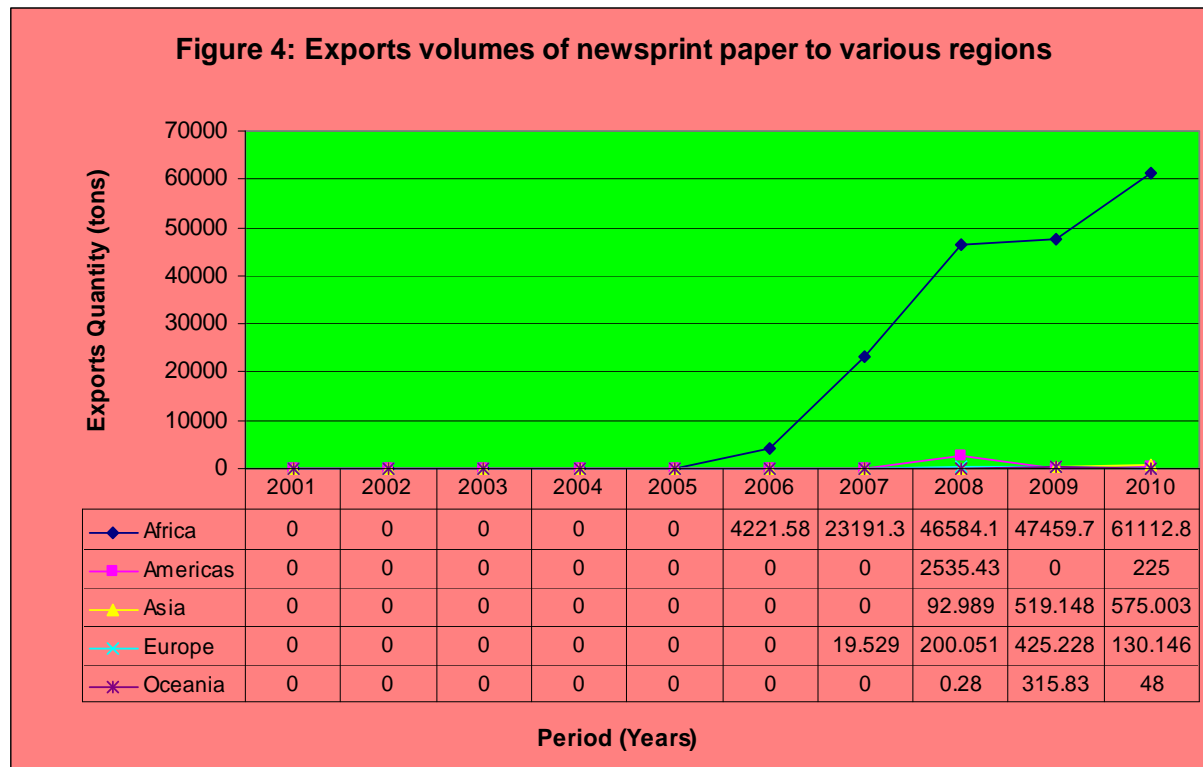
Table 2 indicates forecast of the world timber supply by regions between 2010 and 2012 period. The future demand for wood will be driven by global population growth, increasing living standards and wood's cost competitiveness relative to substitute products. Table 2 further indicates projections of wood supply and demand across the globe from 2010 to 2020. The main suppliers will clearly still be the northern hemisphere countries, followed by Asia and South America. Given the forecast demand for wood, SADC has an opportunity to increase its wood supply into world markets

over this period. The forecast also gives an indication of countries and regions which might be future potential markets for SADC countries.

3. MARKET STRUCTURE

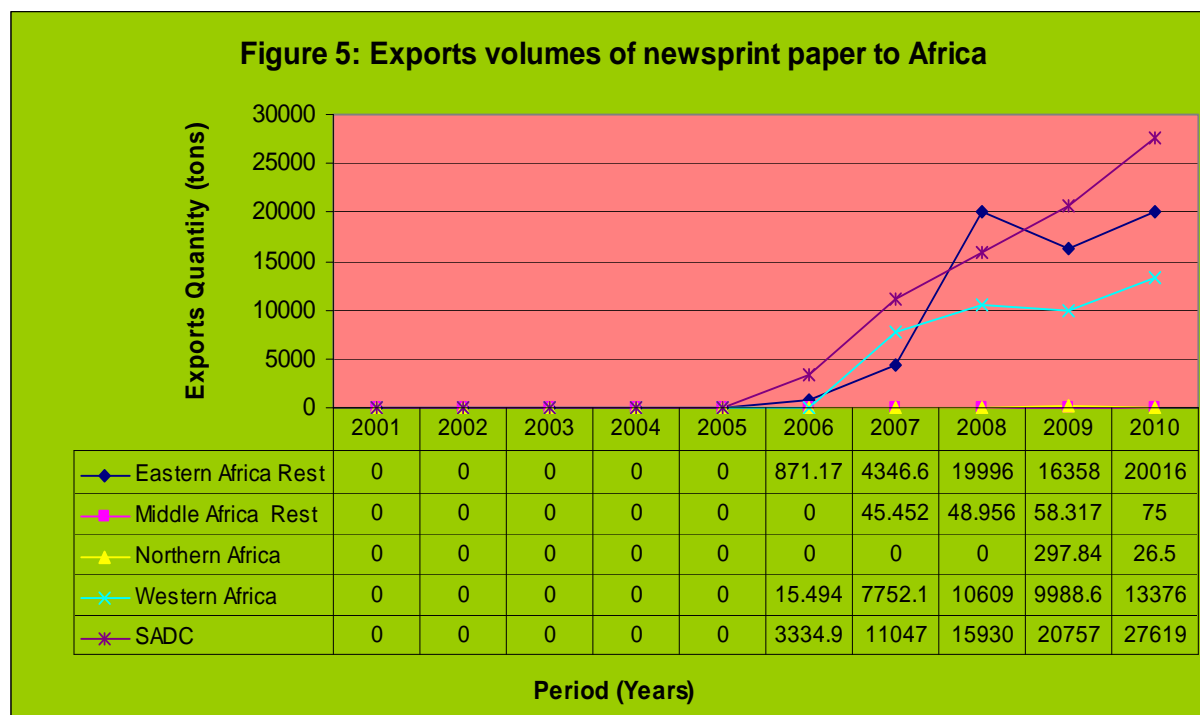
Major importers of wood, articles of wood in the world mainly landed in Africa, Europe and Asia during the period between 2001 and 2010.

3.1. Exports volumes.



Source: Quantec

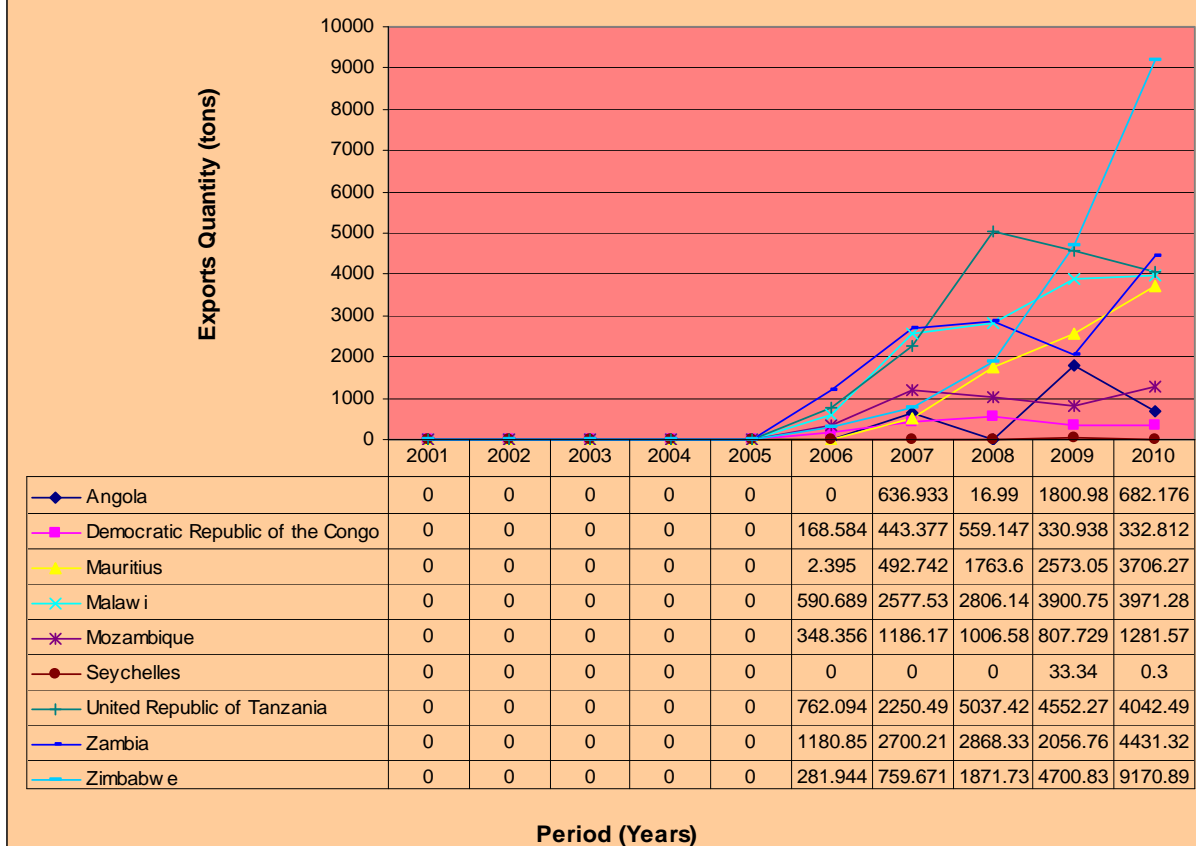
Figure 4 indicates volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that from 2006, the major export market for newsprint paper from South Africa was Africa. The graph also indicates that between 2001 and 2005 years, there was no supply of newsprint paper to the world. Exports volumes of newsprint paper from South Africa to Africa started to increase in 2006 until a peak was attained in 2010 at an export quantity of about 61112.8 tons.



Source: Quantec

Figure 5 shows volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that newsprint paper exports from South Africa went to SADC followed by Eastern Africa and Western Africa during the period between 2006 and 2010. The graph also shows that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to SADC attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of approximately 27619 tons, while exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Eastern Africa attained a peak also in 2010 at an export quantity of approximately 20016 tons. Exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Western Africa attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of approximately 13376 tons. The graph also shows that between 2001 and 2005 years, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa due to the short supply that was experienced by the country during that period.

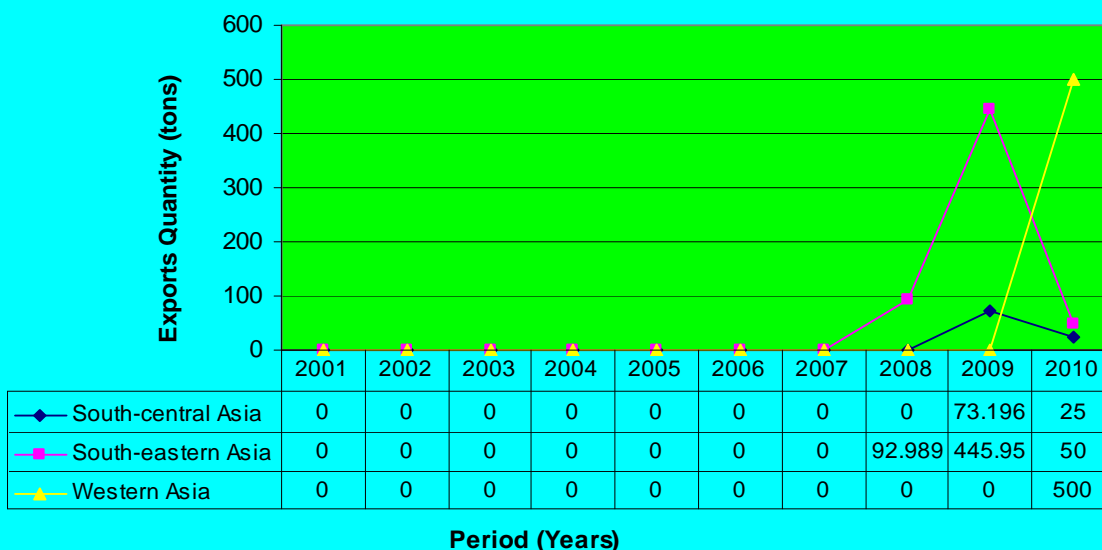
Figure 6:Exports volumes of newsprint paper to SADC



Source: Quantec

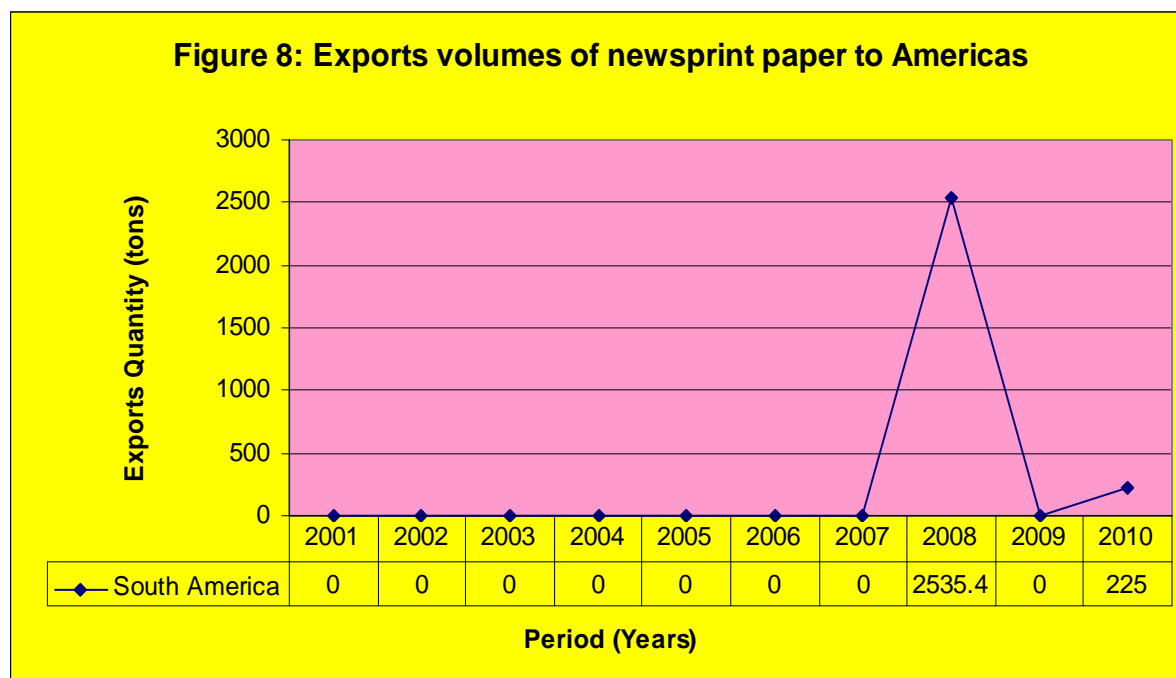
Figure 6 depicts volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to the SADC region between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that newsprint paper exports from South Africa went to Zimbabwe followed by United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius and Angola during the period under review. The graph also depicts that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Zimbabwe attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of approximately 9170.89 tons while those to Tanzania attained a peak also in 2008 at an export quantity of approximately 5037.42 tons. Exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Zambia attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of approximately 44371.32 tons. The graph also depicts that between 2001 and 2005 years, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the SADC region.

Figure 7: Exports volumes of newsprint paper to Asia



Source: Quantec

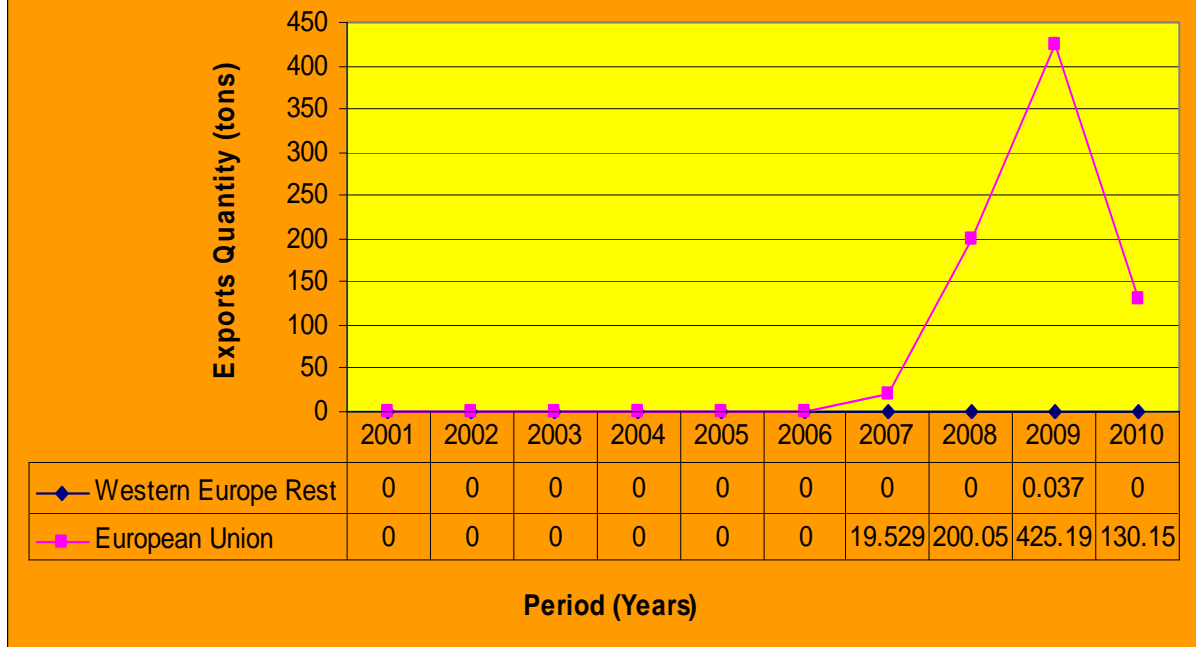
Figure 7 shows newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Asia between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under examination Western Asia commanded the greatest share of newsprint paper exports from South Africa followed by South-eastern Asia. The figure also shows that newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Western Asia started to increase in 2010 and at the same time attained a peak in 2010 at an export volume of approximately 500 tons. The graph also shows that newsprint paper exports from South Africa to South-eastern Asia started to increase in 2008 until a peak was attained a peak in 2009 at an export quantity of approximately 445.95 tons. The figure further shows that between 2001 and 2007, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Western Asia.



Source: Quantec

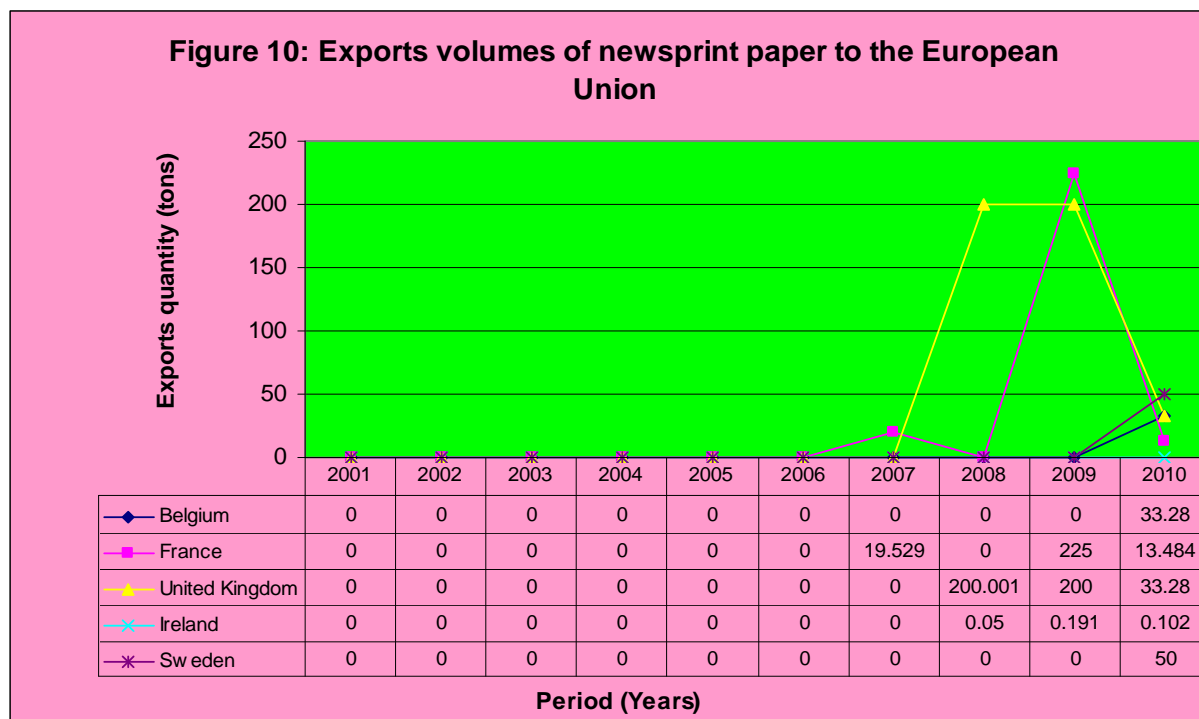
Figure 8 reflects volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to the Americas between 2001 and 2010. The graph further reflects that the major market for newsprint paper exports from South Africa was mainly South America during the period under scrutiny. The figure also reflects that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to South America started to increase in 2008 and again a peak was attained in the same year at an export quantity of approximately 2535.4 tons. The graph further reflects that between 2001 and 2007, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Americas (South America). The figure also reflects that South Africa managed to export newsprint paper to the region only in 2008 and 2010 years.

Figure 9: Exports volumes of newsprint paper to Europe



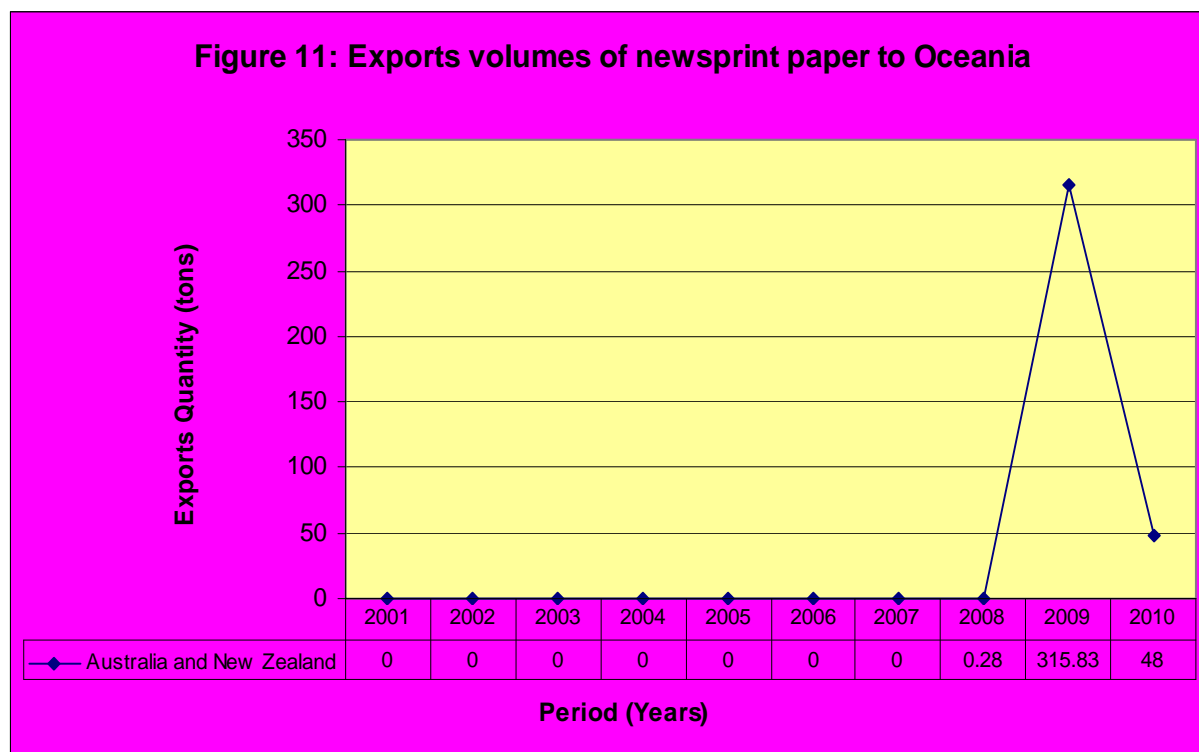
Source: Quantec

Figure 9 shows volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Europe between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that the major market for newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Europe was mainly European Union during the period under examination. The figure also shows that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the European Union started to increase in 2007 with a sharp increase in 2008 until a peak was attained in 2009 at an export quantity of approximately 425.19 tons. The graph further shows that between 2001 and 2006, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Europe. South Africa managed to export newsprint paper to the European Union between 2007 and 2010 years.



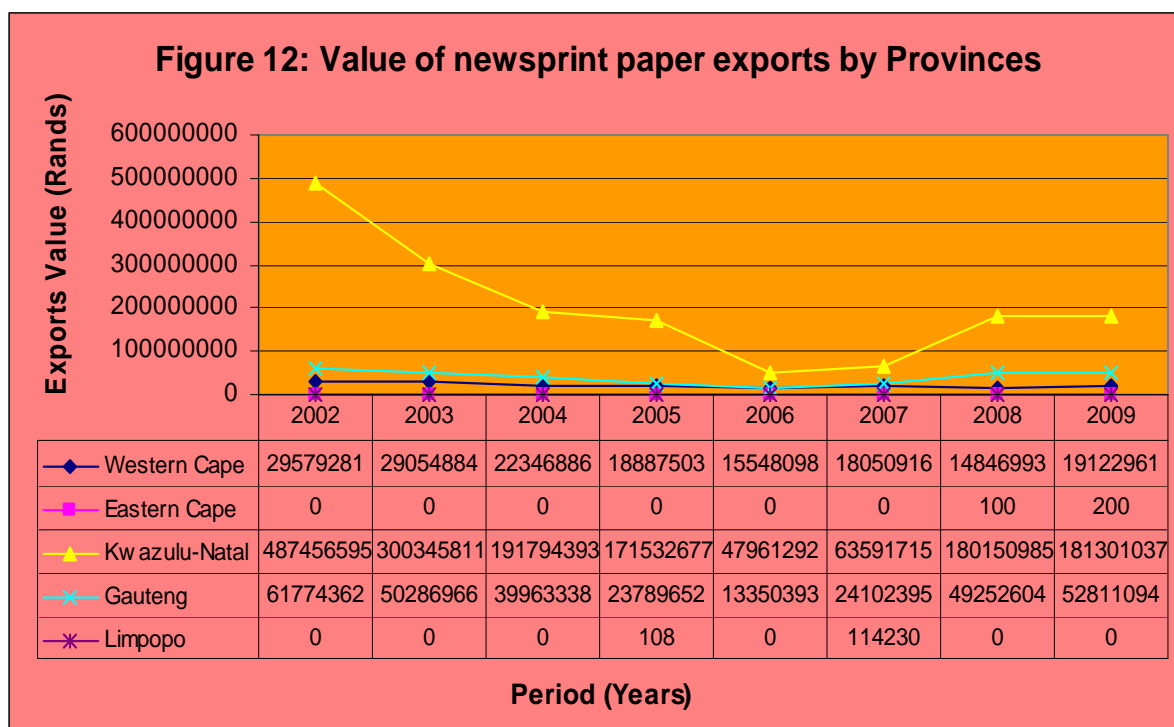
Source: Quantec

Figure 10 indicates exports volumes of newsprint paper from South Africa to the European Union between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that the major markets for newsprint paper from South Africa to the European Union landed mainly in France followed by the United Kingdom during the period under review. Exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to France attained a peak in 2009 at an export volume of approximately 225 tons and thereafter declined in 2010 to about 13.484 tons. Exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the United Kingdom attained a peak in 2008 and 2009 at an export volume of approximately 200.001 tons and 200 tons respectively. In 2010 exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the United Kingdom declined to about 33.28 tons. The graph further indicates that between 2001 and 2006, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the European Union.



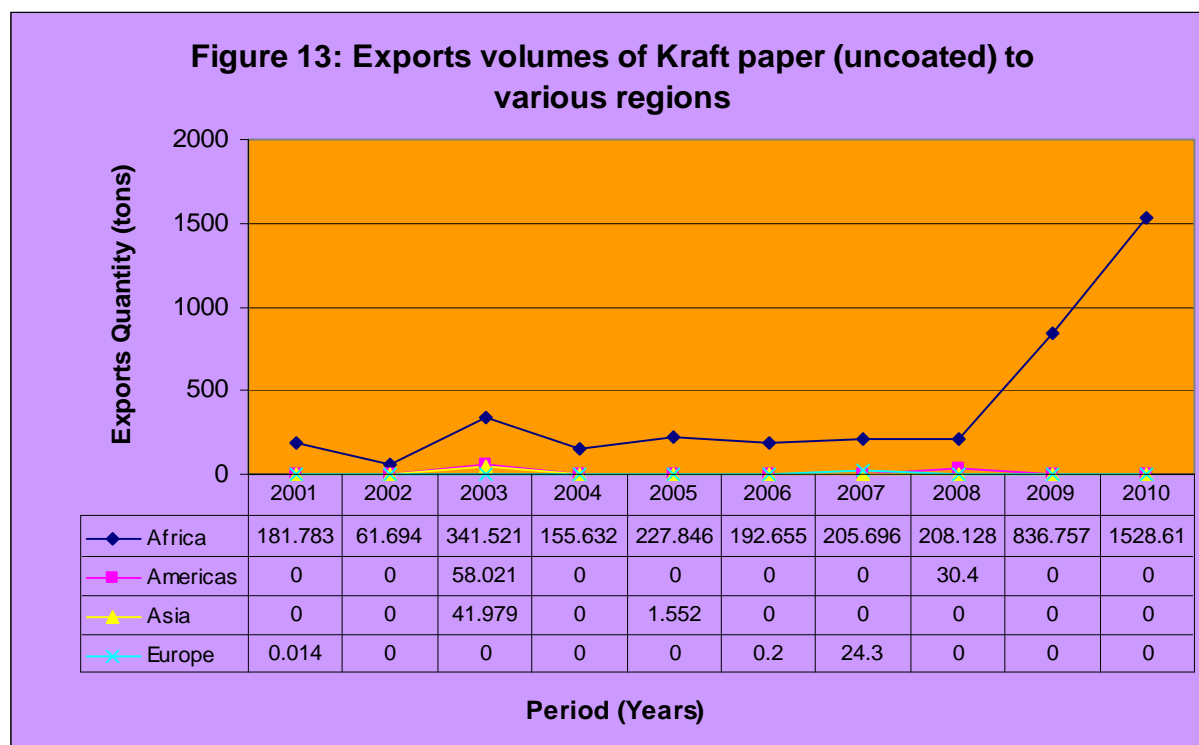
Source: Quantec

Figure 11 depicts volumes of newsprint paper exports from South Africa to Oceania between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that Australia and New Zealand commanded the greatest market share of newsprint paper exports from South Africa during the period under observation. The figure also depicts that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Australia and New Zealand started to increase in 2008 with a sharp increase in 2009 and at the same time attained a peak with an export quantity of approximately 315.83 tons. The graph further depicts that between 2001 and 2007, there were no exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). Exports of newsprint paper from South Africa experienced a decline in 2010 by 48 tons.



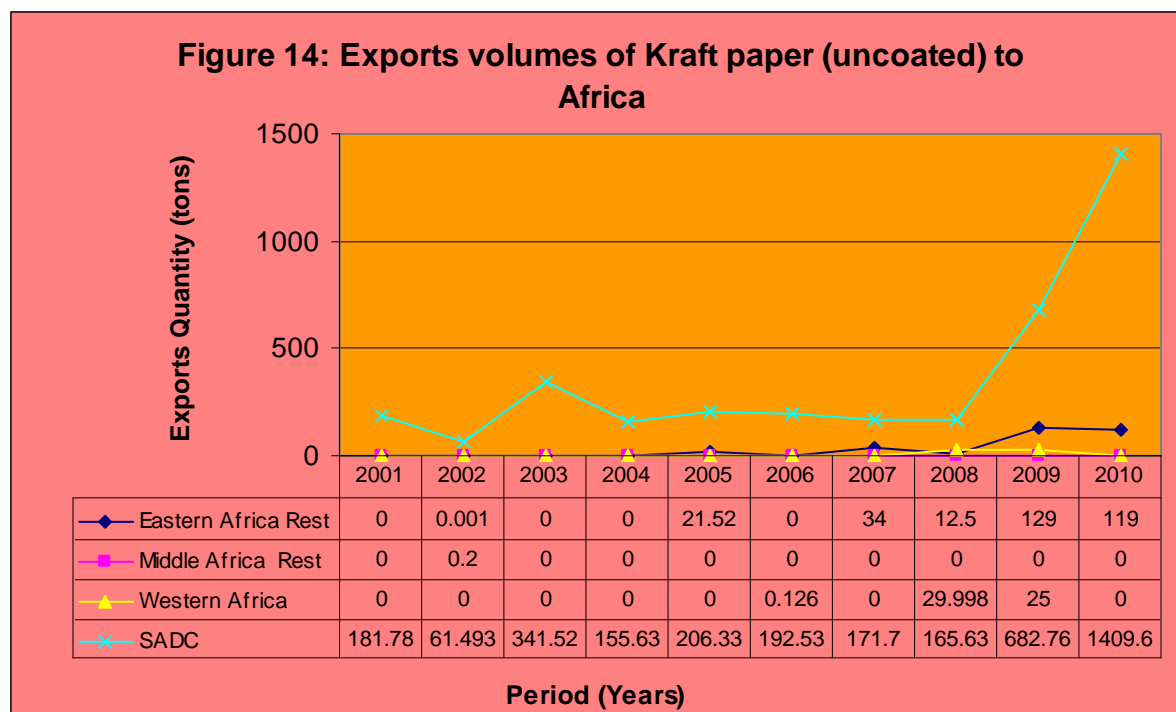
Source: Quantec

Figure 12 indicates value of exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to the world between 2002 and 2009. The figure further indicates that KwaZulu-Natal Province commanded the greatest share in terms of newsprint exports from South Africa during the period under scrutiny. Exports of newsprint paper from KwaZulu-Natal Province started to increase in 2002 and at the same time attained a peak at about R500 million, then between 2002 and 2006 there was a consistent decline in terms of exports from KwaZulu-Natal Province. In 2007 exports of newsprint paper from KwaZulu-Natal Province started to increase again until 2009 year. Gauteng Province had very minimal / very low levels of exports during the same period under scrutiny.



Source: Quantec

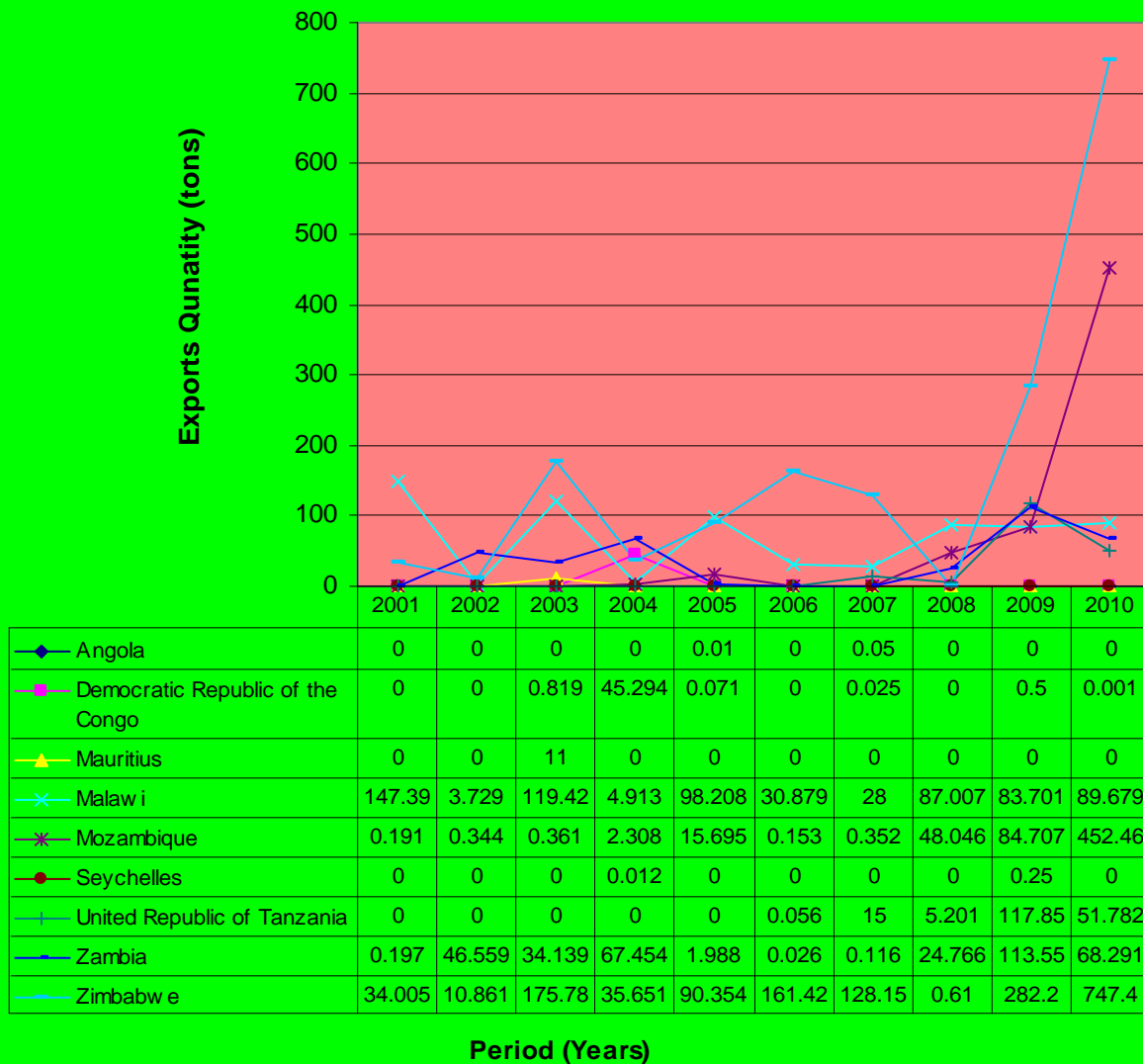
Figure 13 above depicts exports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that during the period under review, the major export destination for Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to the world was Africa. The figure also depicts that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Africa started to increase in 2001 then declined in 2002, between 2004 and 2008 exports of Kraft paper slightly fluctuated. Exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Africa attained a peak in 2010 at an export volume of approximately 1528.61 tons. The graph also depicts that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to the Americas, Asia and Europe during the period under review was very low.



Source: Quantec

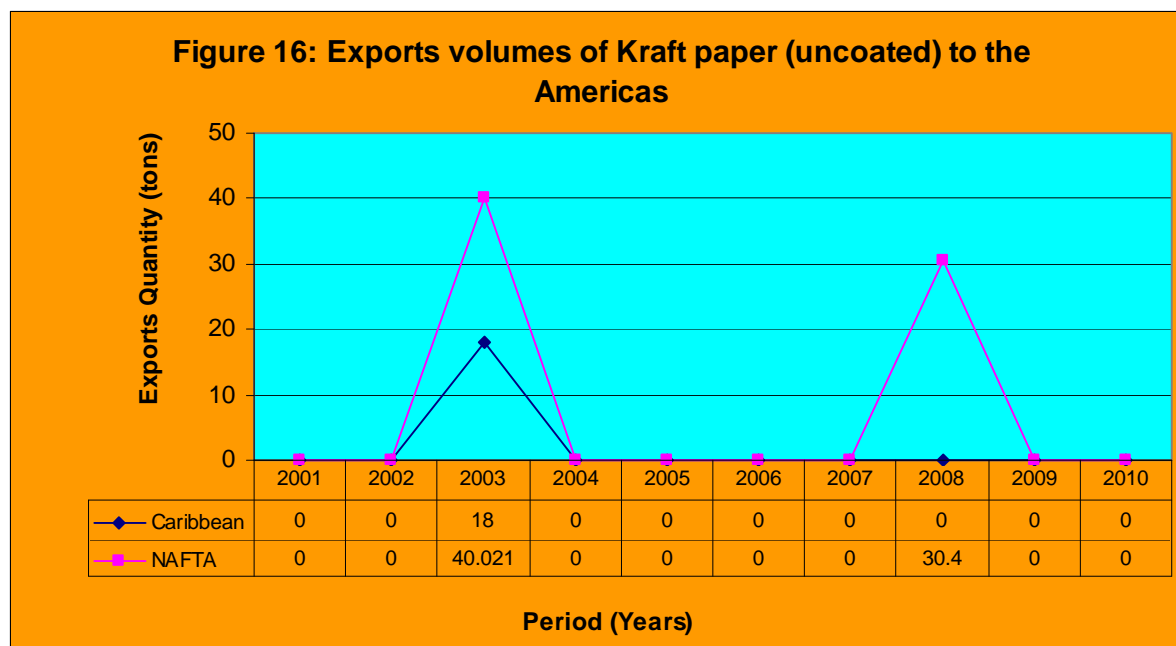
Figure 14 shows exports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under review, the major international markets for Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa went to the SADC region. The figure also shows that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to the SADC region started to increase in 2001 then declined in 2002, between 2004 and 2008 exports of Kraft paper ranged between 0 and 500 tons. Exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to the SADC region attained a peak in 2010 at an export volume of approximately 1409.6 tons. The graph also shows that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Eastern, Western and Middle Africa were very minimal during the period under review.

Figure 15: Exports volumes of Kraft paper to SADC



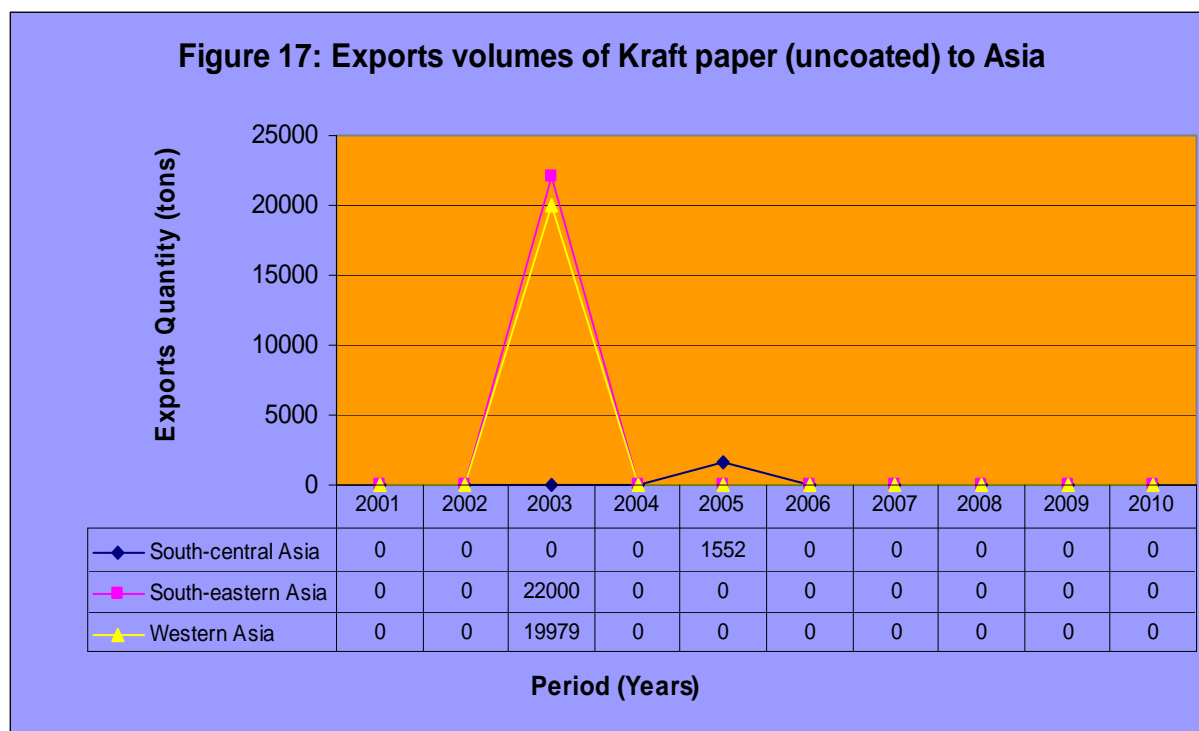
Source: Quantec

Figure 15 indicates exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to SADC countries between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that the major markets for Kraft paper from South Africa went to Zimbabwe followed by Mozambique. The figure also indicates that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa started to increase in 2001 with a decline in 2002, 2004 and 2008 years. The graph also indicates that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Zimbabwe attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of about 747.4 tons; Mozambique attained its peak also in 2010 at an export volume of approximately 452.46 tons. The figure also indicates that during the period under review, Angola imported very minimal volumes of Kraft paper from South Africa as compared to other SADC countries.



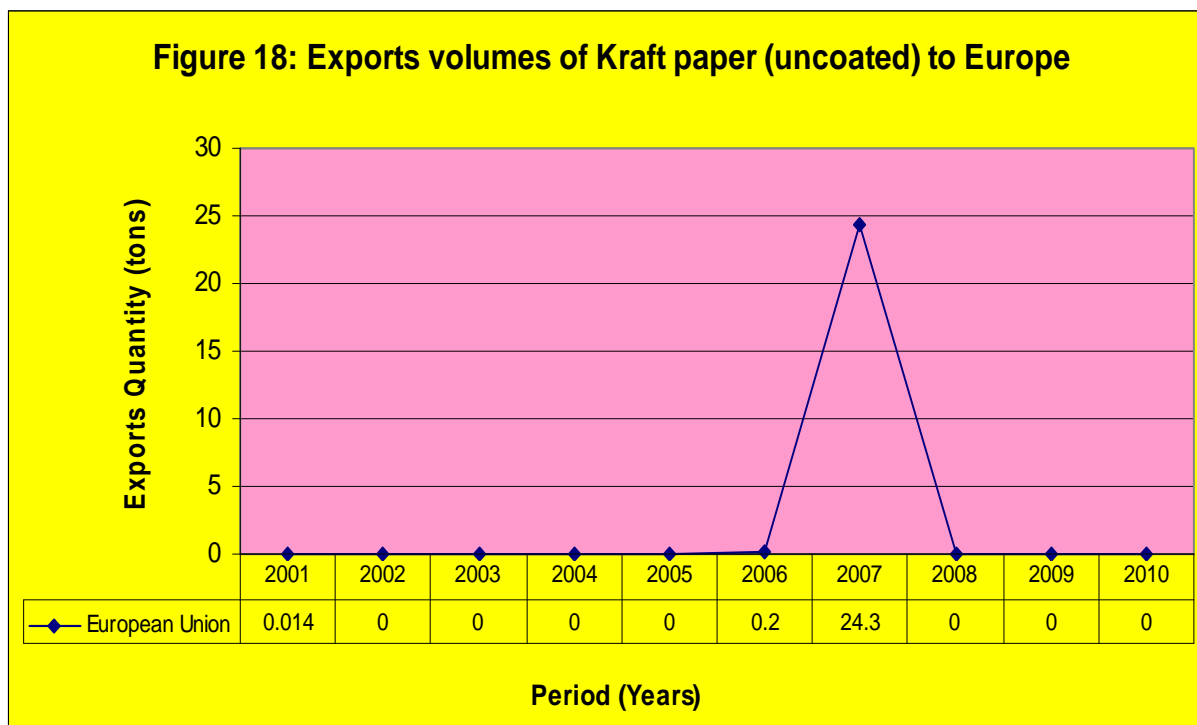
Source: Quantec

Figure 15 reflects volumes of exports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to the Americas between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to the Americas landed mainly in NAFTA followed by the Caribbean region during the period under scrutiny. The figure also reflects that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to NAFTA attained a peak in 2003 at an export quantity of about 40.021 tons, while exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Caribbean region attained its peak also in 2003 at an export volume of about 18 tons.



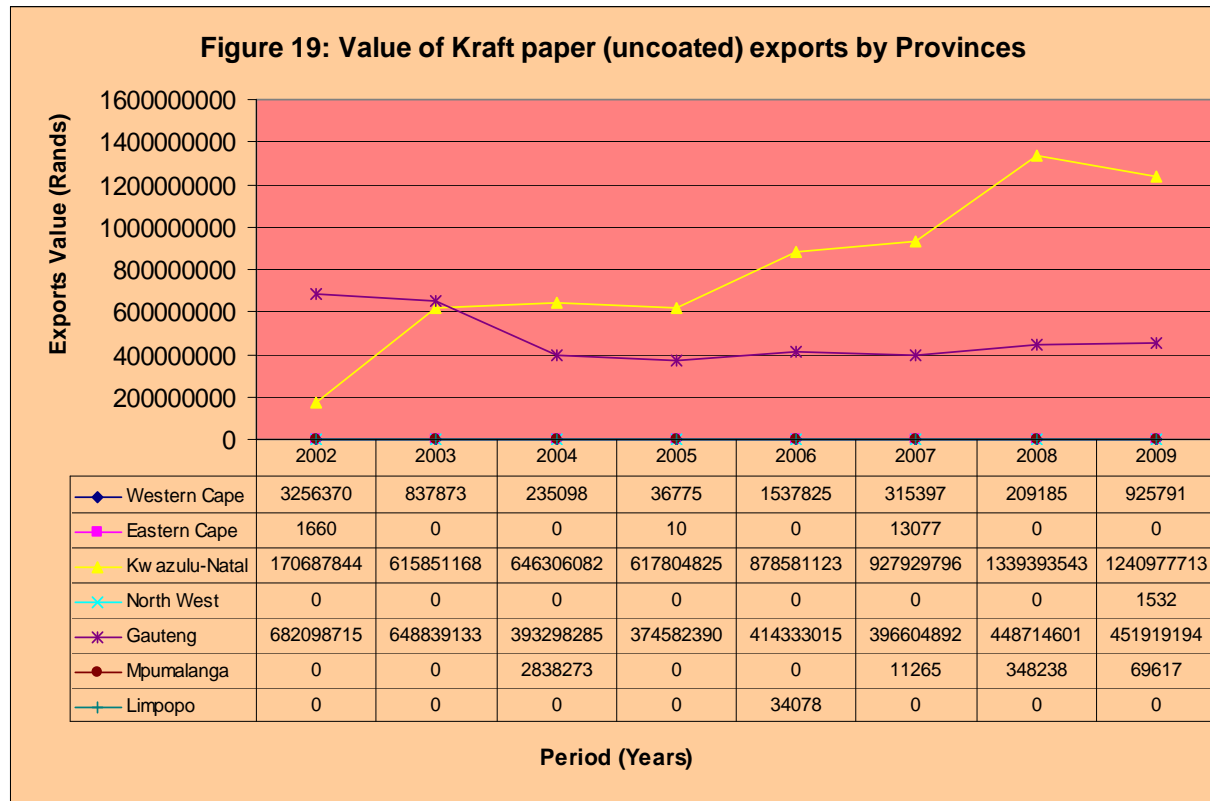
Source: Quantec

Figure 15 depicts volumes of exports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to Asia between 2001 and 2010. The figure further depicts that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Asia originated mainly went to South-eastern Asia followed by Western Asia during the period under examination. The figure also depicts that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to South-eastern Asia attained a peak in 2003 at an export quantity of about 22 000 tons, while exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Western Asia attained its peak also in 2003 at an export volume of about 19 979 tons. The figure also depicts that South-Eastern Asia only traded with South Africa in 2003, while Western Asia also traded with South Africa only in 2003 during the period under observation. South-central Asia managed to import Kraft paper from South Africa in 2005 of the period under scrutiny.



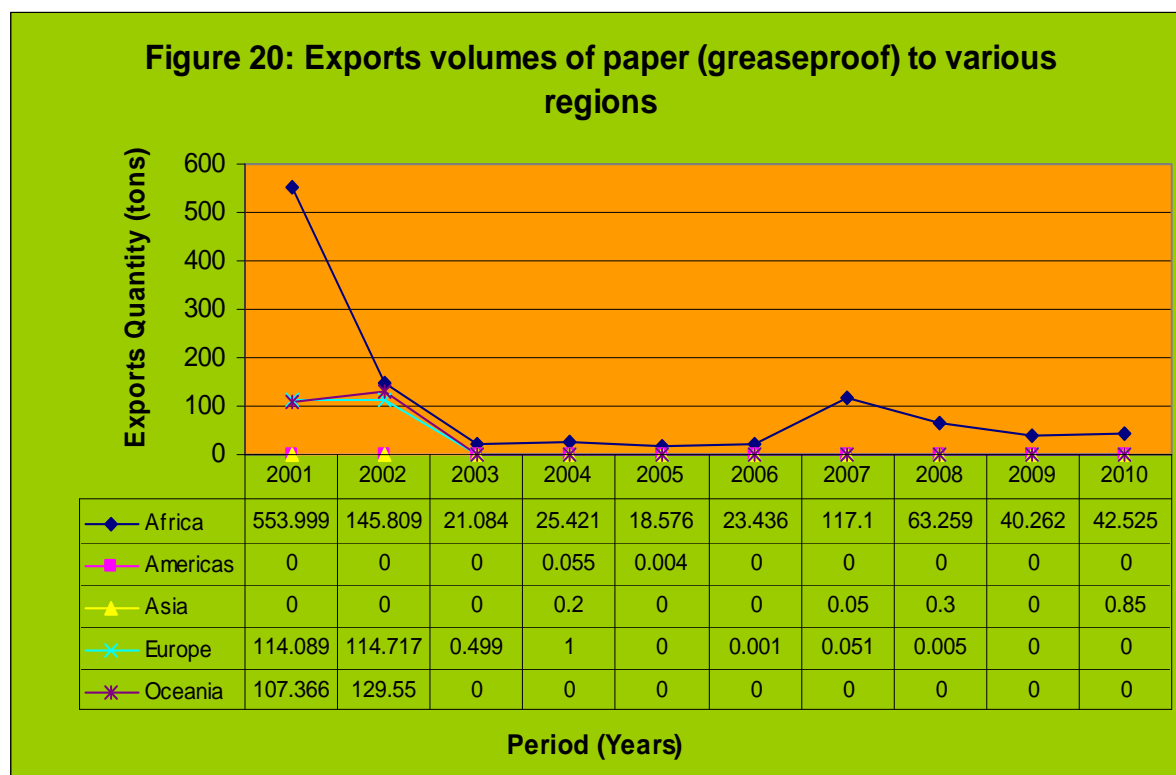
Source: Quantec

Figure 18 illustrates volumes of exports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from South Africa to Europe between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that European Union was the main export destination for Kraft paper exports from South Africa during the period under review. The figure also illustrates that between 2002 and 2005 and again between 2008 and 2010, there were no exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to Europe. The figure also illustrates that exports of Kraft paper from South Africa to the European Union started to increase only in 2001 and attained a peak in 2007 at an export quantity of about 24.3 tons with small volumes in 2001.



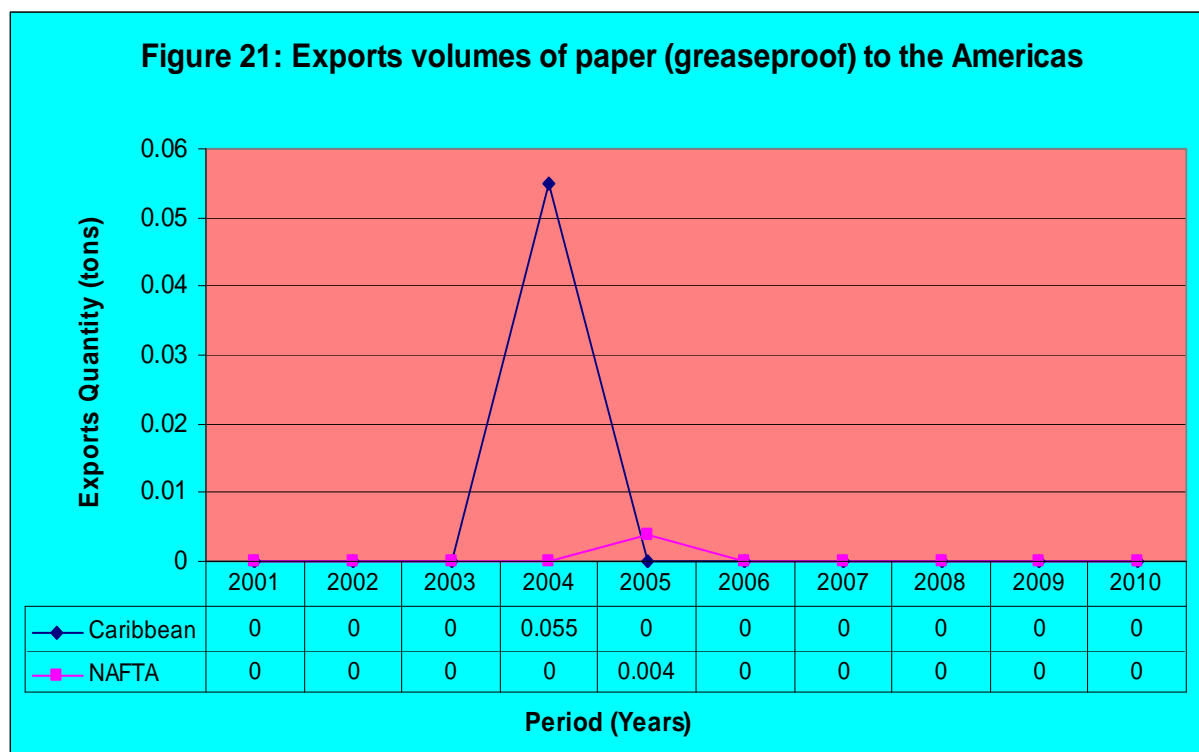
Source: Quantec

Figure 19 shows value of exports of Kraft paper by provinces of South Africa to the world between 2002 and 2009. The figure also shows that KwaZulu-Natal Province commanded greatest share of Kraft paper exports from South Africa to the world during the period under examination. The graph also shows exports of Kraft paper from KwaZulu-Natal Province started to increase in 2002, 2003 and 2004, then slightly declined in 2005. In 2006 exports of Kraft paper from KwaZulu-Natal Province started to increase again until a peak was attained in 2009 at an export value of R 133 million. The figure also shows that exports of Kraft paper from Gauteng Province started to increase in 2002 with a peak in the same year at approximately R682 million.



Source: Quantec

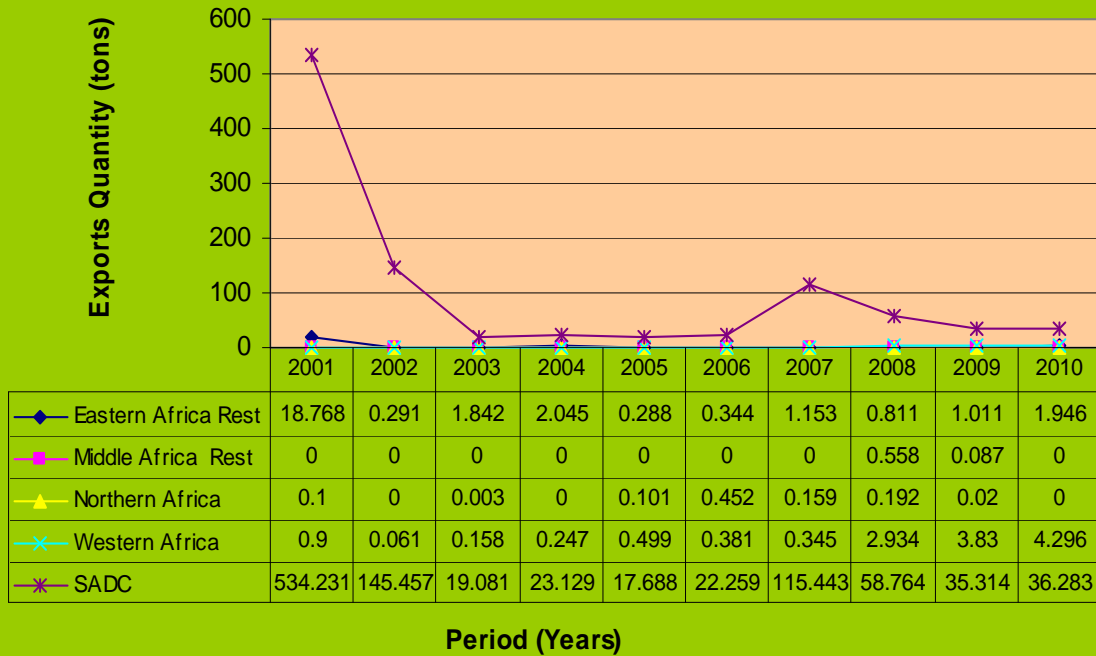
Figure 20 illustrates volumes of exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that Africa commanded the greatest share of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa during the period under examination. The figure also illustrates that during the period under observation, exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa started to increase in 2001 and at the same time attained a peak at an export quantity of about 555.999 tons. The figure also illustrates that exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania was very low in volume terms during the period under review.



Source: Quantec

Figure 21 depicts exports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the Americas between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that during the period under examination, exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the Americas mainly landed in the Caribbean region. The graph clearly depicts that South Africa could only managed to export its paper to both NAFTA and Caribbean regions once a year during the period under examination. Exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the Caribbean region attained a peak in 2004 at an export volume of about 0.055 tons.

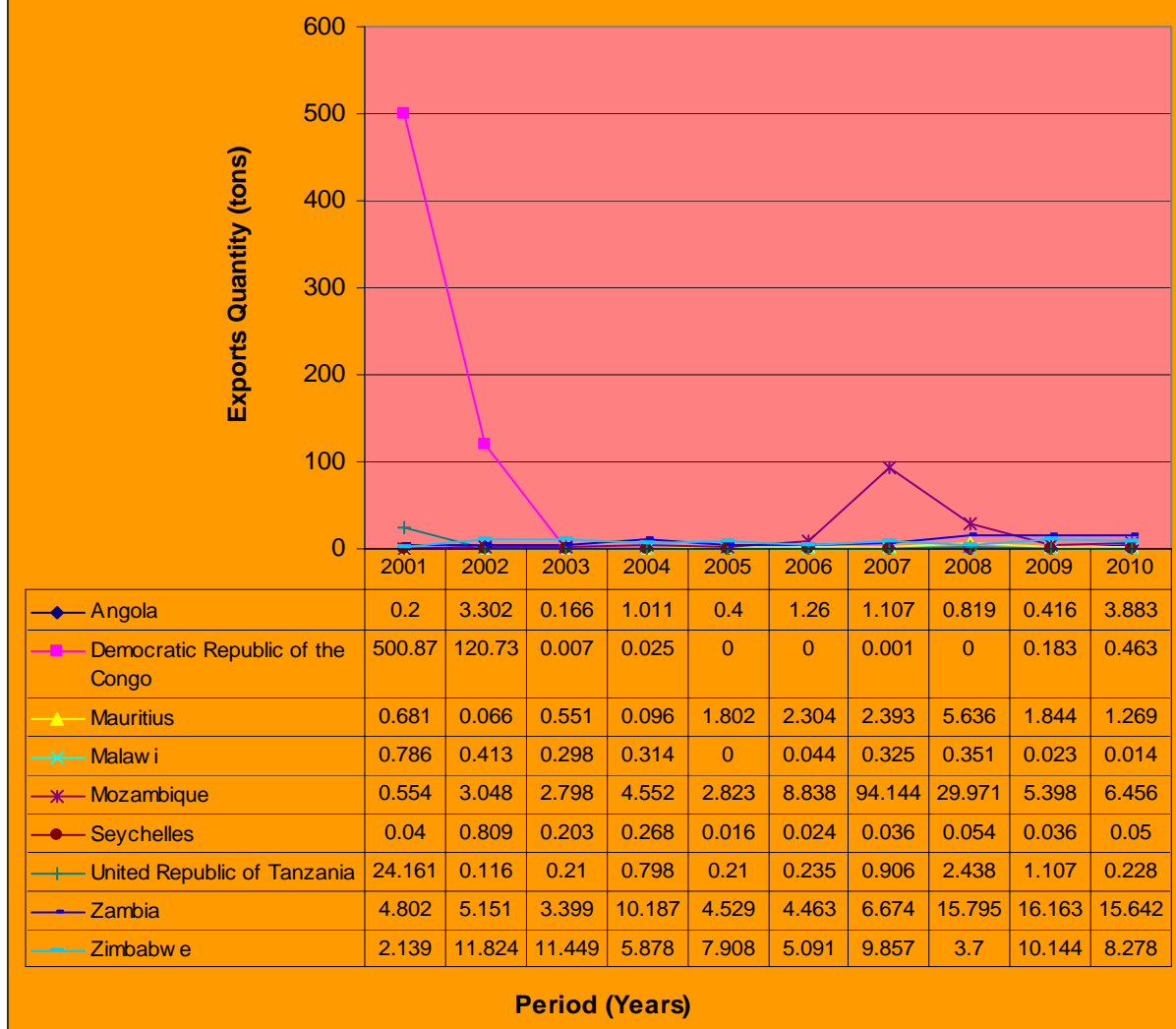
Figure 22: Exports volumes of paper (greaseproof) to Africa



Source: Quantec

Figure 22 indicates volumes of exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further indicates that SADC region commanded the greatest share of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa during the period under examination. The figure also indicates that during the period under scrutiny, exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to SADC started to increase in 2001 and at the same time attained a peak at an export quantity of about 534.231 tons. The figure also indicates that exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to Western Africa, Northern Africa, Middle Africa and Eastern Africa were very low in volume terms during the period under review.

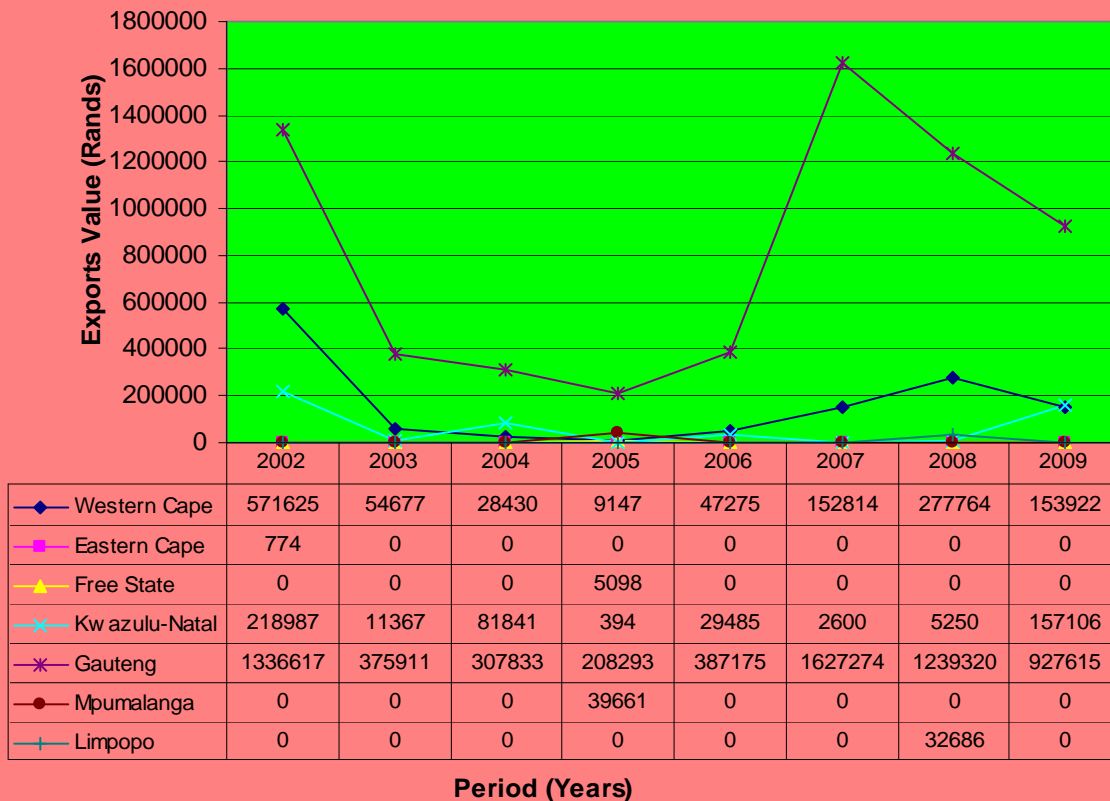
Figure 23: Exports volumes of paper (greaseproof) to SADC



Source: Quantec

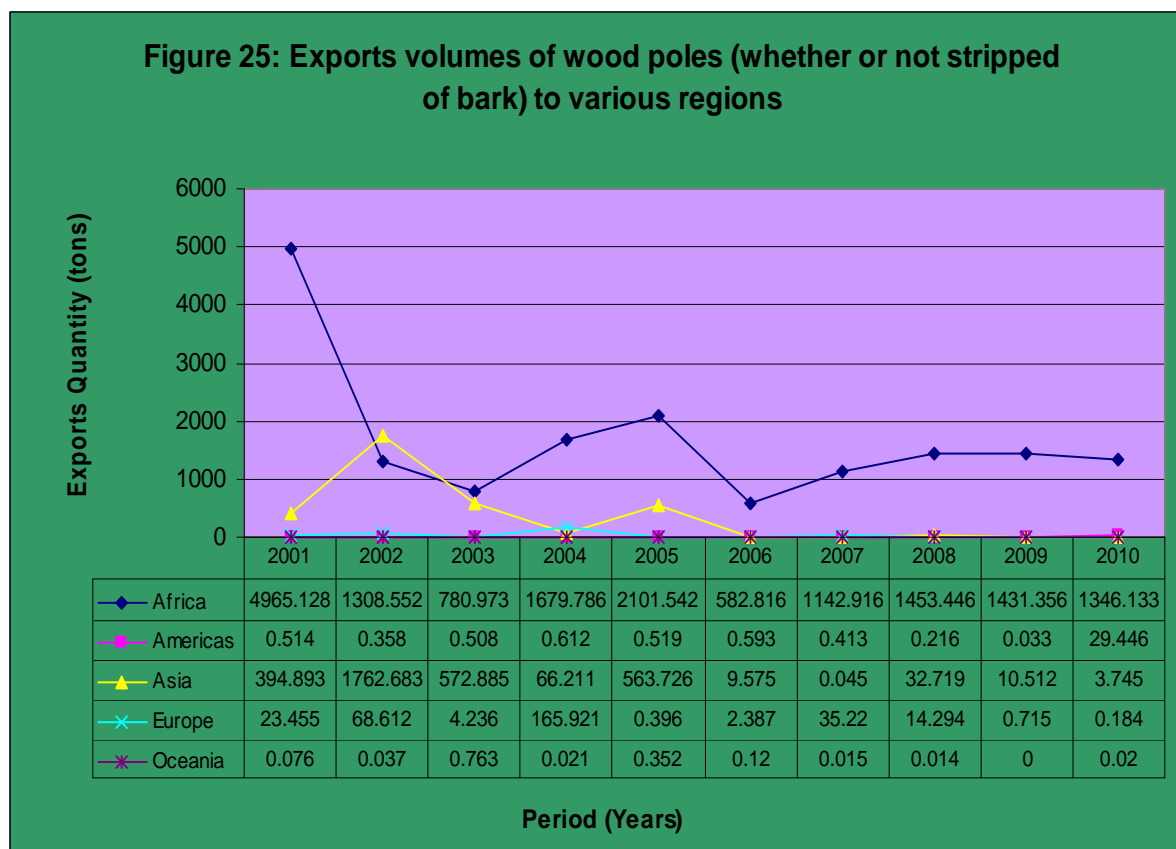
Figure 23 shows exports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to SADC countries between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under examination, the major export market for paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the SADC region was mainly Democratic Republic of Congo during the period under examination. The graph further shows that exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to Democratic Republic of Congo attained a peak in 2001 at an export volume of about 500.87 tons. The figure also shows that during the period under review; exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to Mozambique attained a peak in 2007 at an export quantity of about 94.144 tons.

Figure 24: Value of paper (greaseproof) exports by Provinces



Source: Quantec

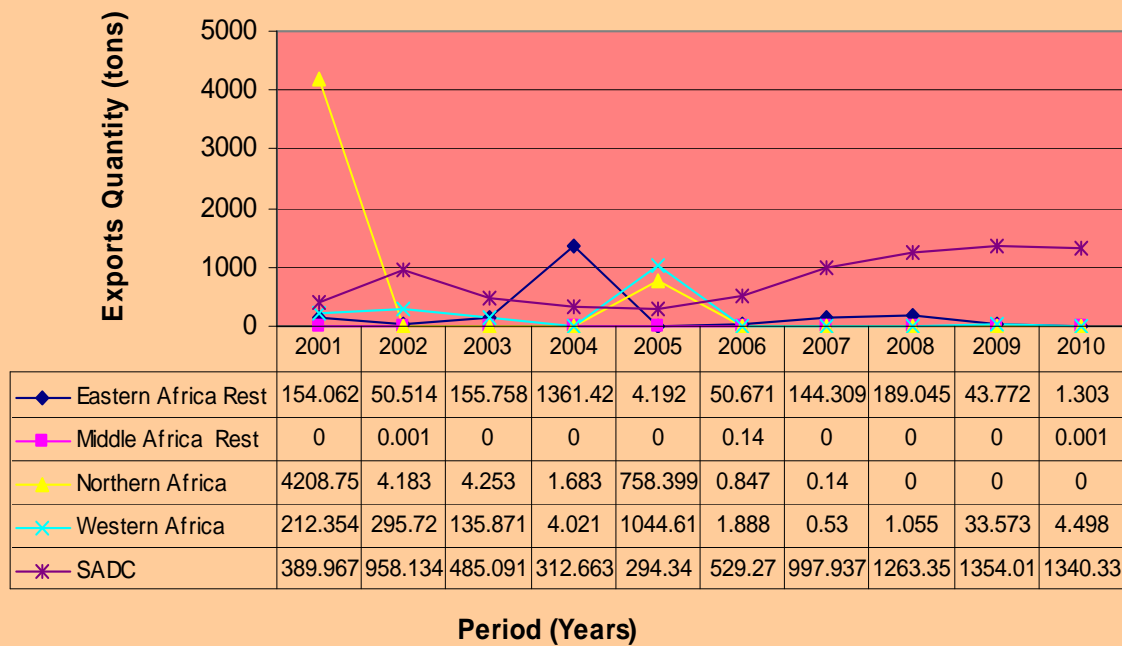
Figure 24 indicates value of exports of paper (greaseproof) by provinces of South Africa between 2002 and 2009. The graph further indicates that the major export markets of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the world, during the period under examination were Gauteng Province followed by the Western Cape Province and KwaZulu-Natal Province. The graph further indicates that there were greater fluctuations in the flow of exports of paper (greaseproof) from South Africa to the world during the same period under examination. The graph further indicates that exports of paper (greaseproof) from Gauteng province attained a peak in 2007 at an export value of approximately R1.6 million while exports from the Western Cape Province experienced a peak in 2002 at an export value of approximately R571 000 during the same period under scrutiny. Exports of paper (greaseproof) from KwaZulu-Natal Province attained a peak in 2002 at an export value of approximately R218 000 during the same period under review.



Source: Quantec

Figure 25 reflects export volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that during the period under examination, exports of wood poles from South Africa to the world went mainly to Africa followed by Asia. The figure also reflects that exports of wood poles from South Africa to Africa attained a peak in 2001 at an export quantity of about 4965.128 tons, while exports of wood poles from South Africa to Asia attained a peak in 2002 at an export volume of about 1762.683 tons during the period under review.

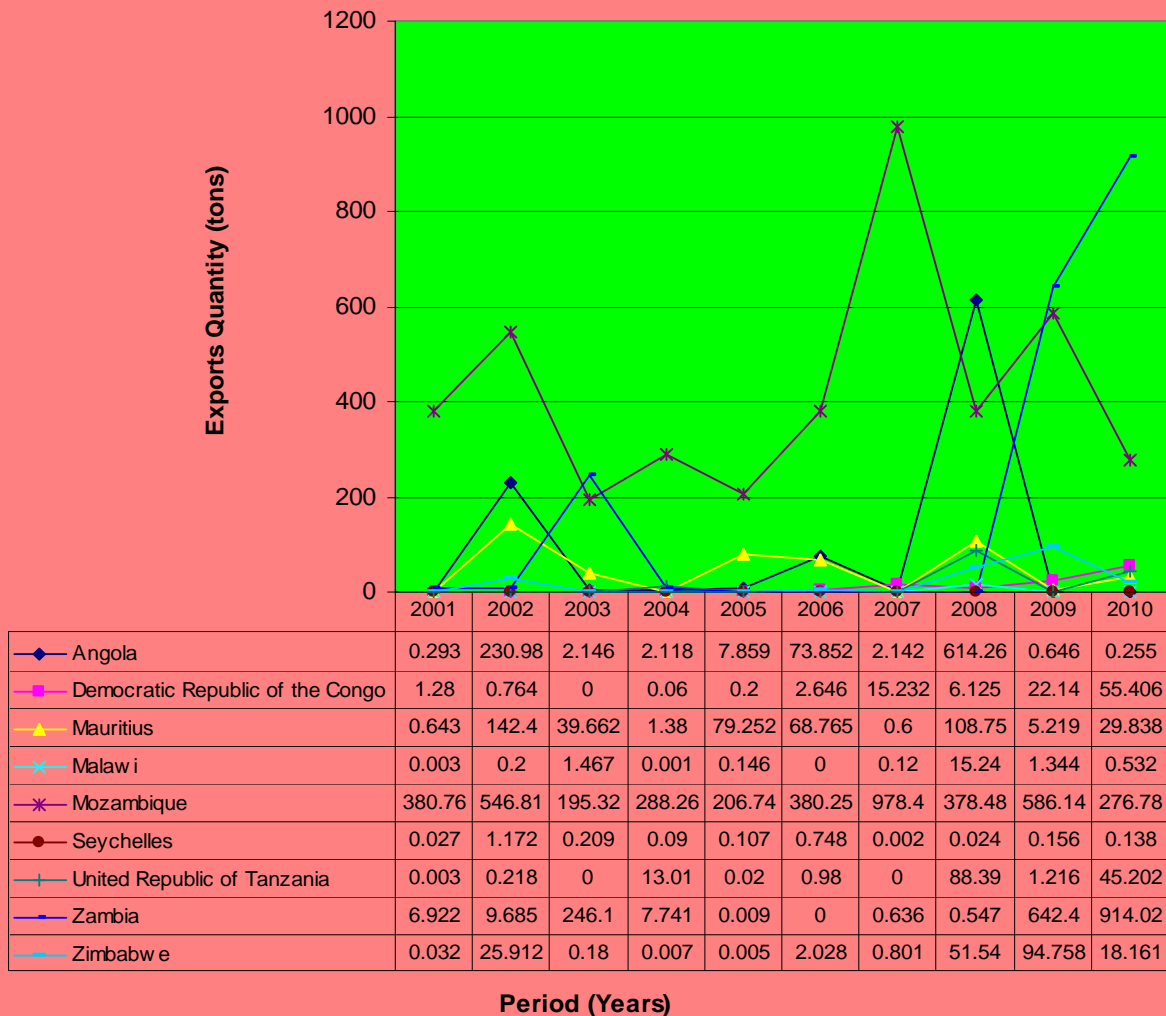
Figure 26: Exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) to Africa



Source: Quantec

Figure 26 shows volumes of exports of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from South Africa to Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under examination, the major export market for wood poles from South Africa to Africa was Northern Africa followed by Eastern Africa and the SADC region. The graph further shows that during the period under review, Middle Africa commanded the lowest share of exports of wood poles from South Africa. The graph further shows that exports of wood poles from South Africa to Northern Africa attained a peak in 2001 at an export quantity of about 4208.75 tons during the same period under review. Exports of wood poles from South Africa to Eastern Africa attained a peak in 2004 at an export quantity of about 1361.42 tons during the same period under review. The figure also shows that during the period under scrutiny, exports of wood poles from South Africa to the SADC region attained a peak in 2009 at an export quantity of about 1354.01 tons during the same period under review.

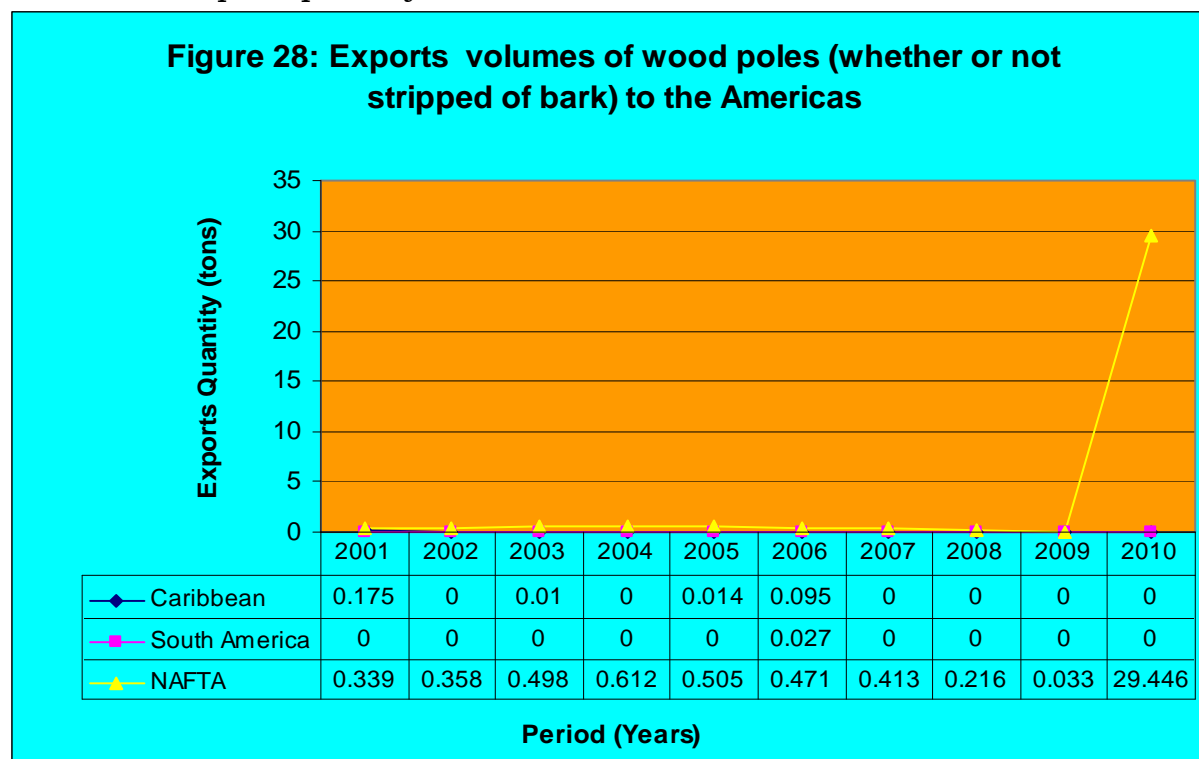
Figure 27: Exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) to SADC



Source: Quantec

Figure 27 illustrates volumes of exports of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from South Africa to the SADC region between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that during the period under examination, exports of wood poles from South Africa to SADC went to Mozambique followed by Zambia and Angola. The figure also illustrates that during the period under scrutiny, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Mozambique attained a peak in 2007 at an export quantity of about 978.4 tons while exports of wood poles from South Africa to Zambia attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of about 914.02 tons during the same period under observation. The graph also illustrates that during the same

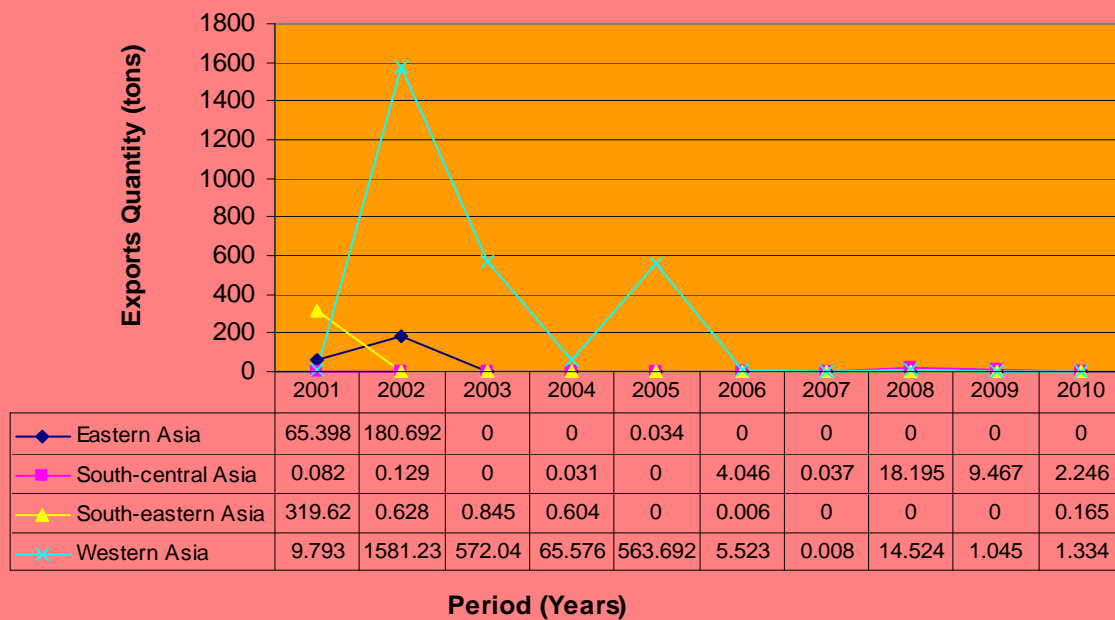
period, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Angola attained a peak in 2008 at an export quantity of about 614.26 tons.



Source: Quantec

Figure 28 depicts export volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from South Africa to the Americas between 2001 and 2010. The figure further depicts that during the period under observation, NAFTA commanded the greatest market share of wood poles exports from South Africa. Caribbean and South America had very minimal / low levels of wood poles exports from South Africa during the same period under examination. The figure also depicts that exports of wood poles from South Africa attained a peak in 2010 at an export quantity of about 29.446 tons during the same period under scrutiny.

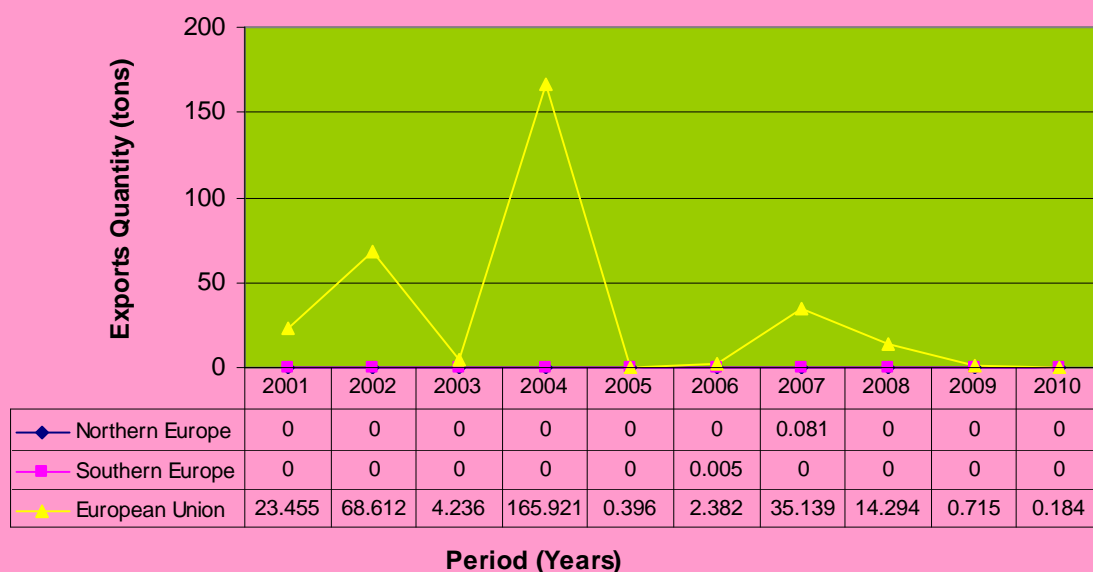
Figure 29: Exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) to Asia



Source: Quantec

Figure 29 indicates exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that during the period under observation, wood poles exports from South Africa to Asia landed mainly in Western Asia. The figure also indicates that during the same period under review, Eastern Asia, South-Central Asia and South-Eastern Asia had very minimal / low levels of exports of wood poles from South Africa. During the same period under examination, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Western Asia attained a peak in 2002 at an export volume of about 1581.23 tons.

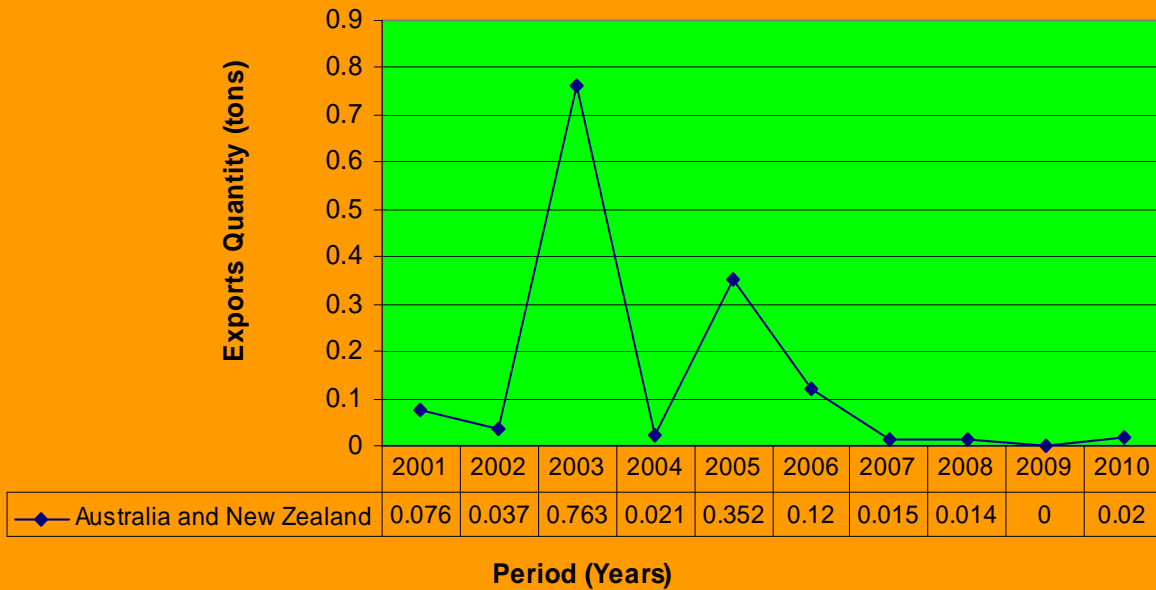
Figure 30: Exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) to Europe



Source: Quantec

Figure 30 shows volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) exports from South Africa to Europe between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the same period under scrutiny, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Europe went to the European Union. The figure also shows that during the same period, Northern and Southern Europe had very minimal / low levels of wood poles exports from South Africa. The figure also shows that exports of wood poles from South Africa attained a peak in 2004 at an export quantity of about 165.921 tons during the same period under examination.

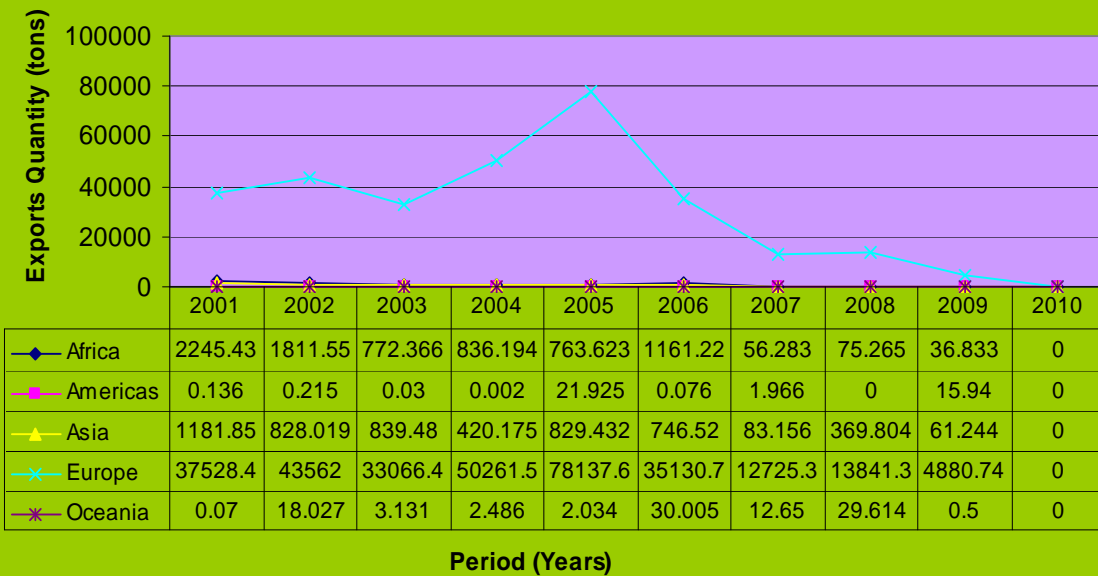
Figure 31: Exports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) to Oceania



Source: Quantec

Figure 31 illustrates volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) exports from South Africa to Oceania between 2001 and 2010. The graph further illustrates that during the same period under scrutiny, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Oceania landed mainly in Australia and New Zealand. The figure also shows that during the same period under examination, exports of wood poles from South Africa to Australia and New Zealand attained a peak in 2003 at an export quantity of about 0.763 tons during the same period under examination. The graph also illustrates that there were minimal fluctuations in terms of wood poles exports from South Africa to Australia and New Zealand during the period under observation.

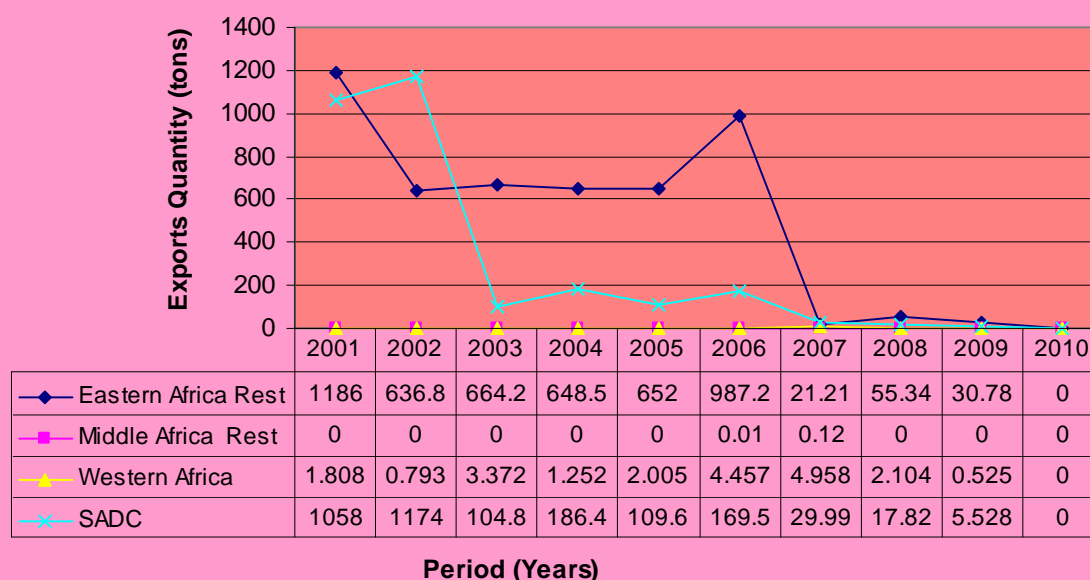
Figure 32: Exports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) to various regions



Source: Quantec

Figure 32 reflects export volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that during the period under review, Europe commanded the greatest market share for wood charcoal exports from South Africa. The graph further reflects that exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Europe started to increase in 2001 and 2002 with a slight decline in 2003. In 2004 exports of wood charcoal started to increase again until a peak was attained in 2005 at an export quantity of about 78137.6 tons. Between 2005 and 2010 there was a consistent decline in exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Europe during the period under examination.

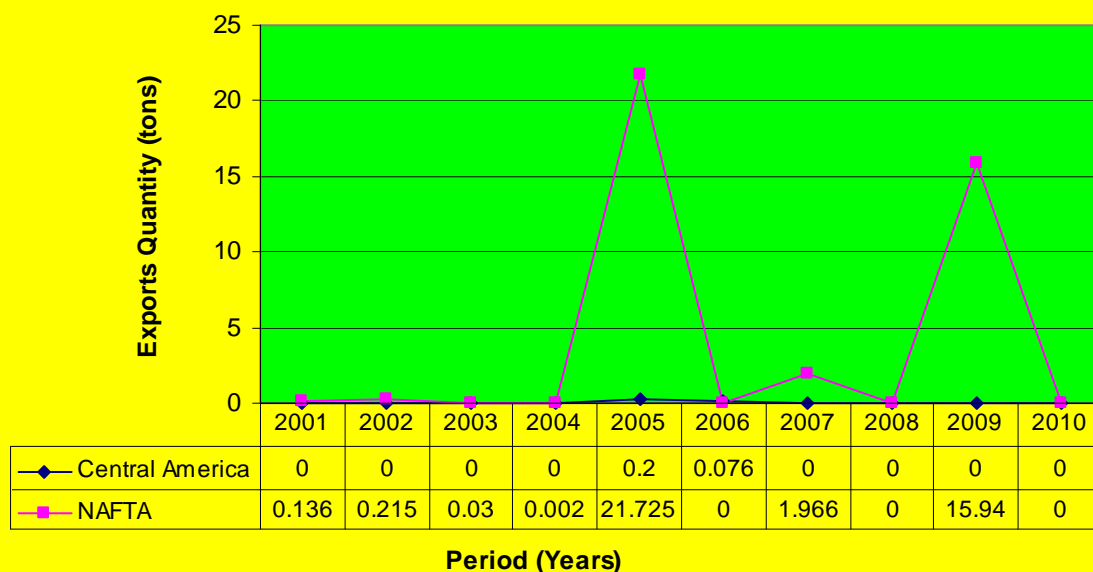
Figure 33: Exports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) to Africa



Source: Quantec

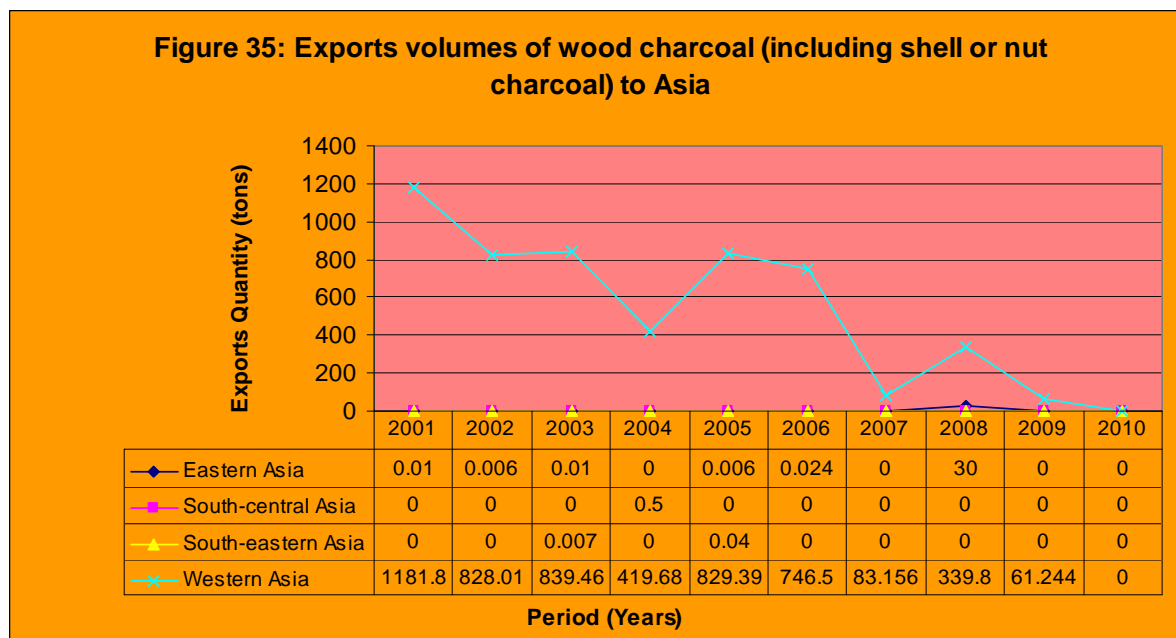
Figure 33 shows volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exports from South Africa to Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under review, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Africa went to Eastern Africa followed by the SADC region. The figure also shows that during the same period under scrutiny, Western and Middle Africa experienced very low levels of wood charcoal exports from South Africa. During the period under observation, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Eastern Africa attained a peak in 2001 at an export volume of about 1186 tons, while exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to the SADC region attained a peak in 2002 at an export volume of about 1174 tons.

Figure 34: Exports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) to the Americas



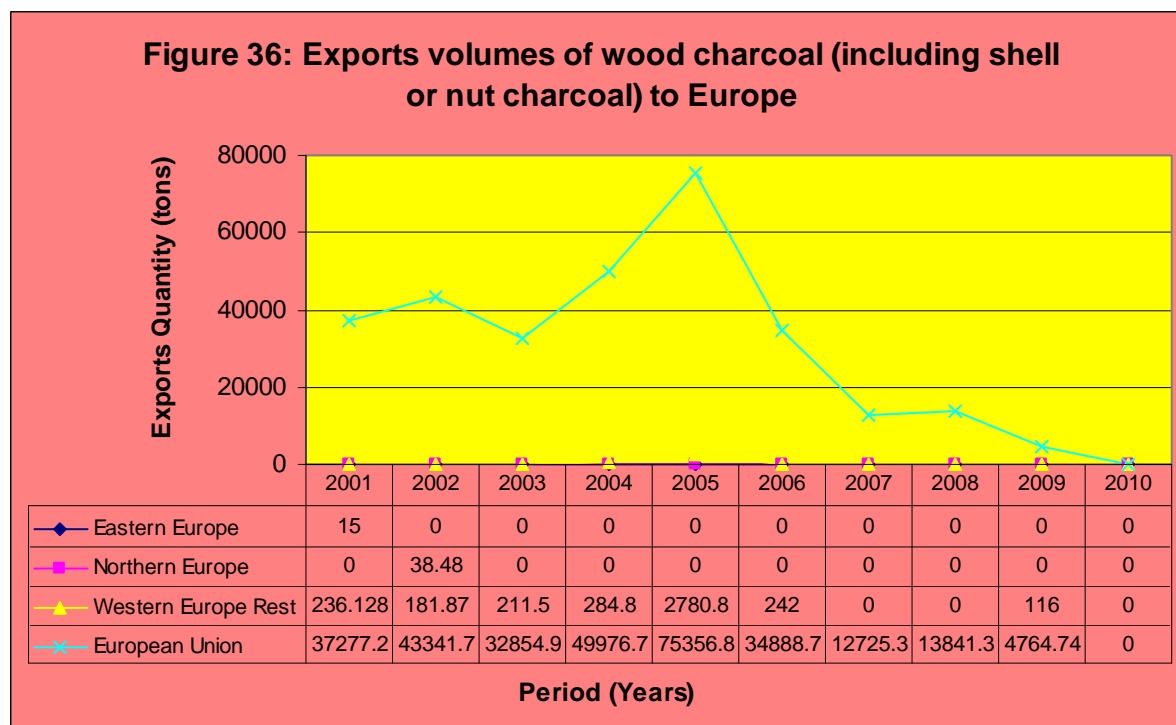
Source: Quantec

Figure 34 indicates volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exports from South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further indicates that during the period under examination, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to the Americas landed mainly in NAFTA region with very low levels of exports of wood charcoal to Central America. The figure also indicates that during the same period under review, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to NAFTA attained a peak in 2005 at an export quantity of about 21.73 tons, and again in 2009 at an export volume of about 15.94 tons.



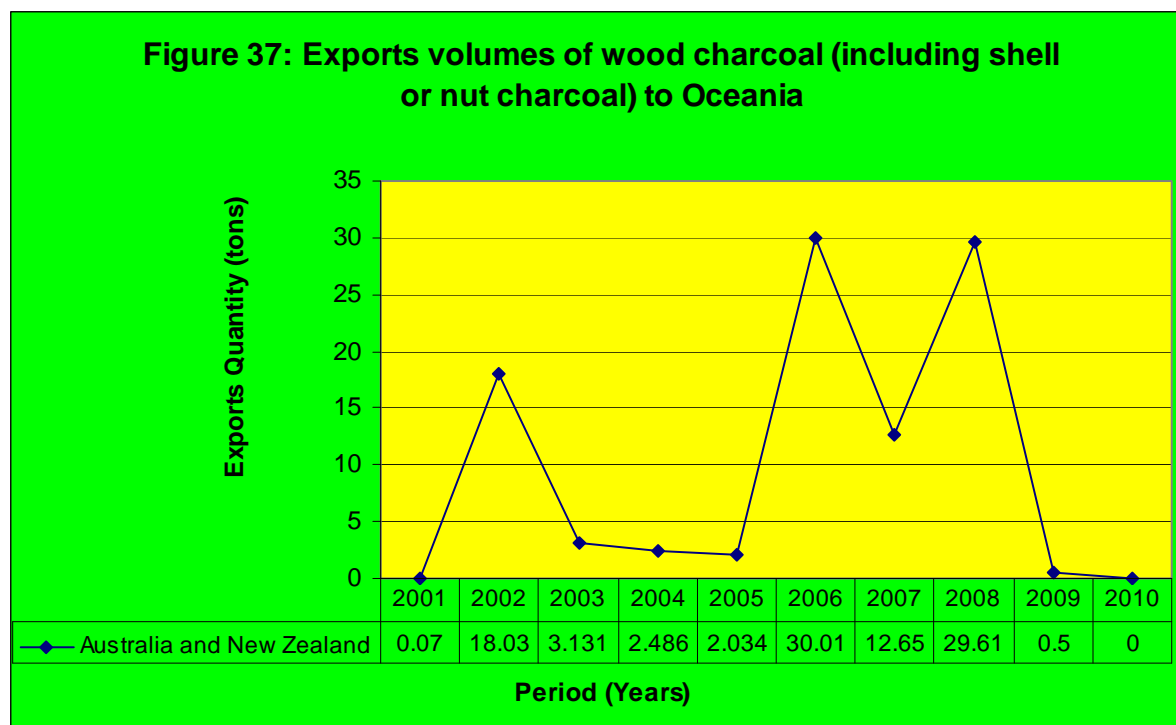
Source: Quantec

Figure 35 depicts volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exports from South Africa to Asia between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that during the period under review, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Asia went to Western Asia. The figure also depicts that during the same period under scrutiny, Eastern Asia, South-Central Asia and South-Eastern Asia experienced very minimal / low levels of wood charcoal exports from South Africa. During the period under observation, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Western Asia started to increase in 2001 and at the same time attained a peak in 2001 at an export volume of about 1181.8 tons. Between 2001 and 2002 exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Western Asia started to decline until 2004, then an increase was experienced in 2005 with a slight decline in 2007. The figure further depicts that in 2010 there were no exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Asia.



Source: Quantec

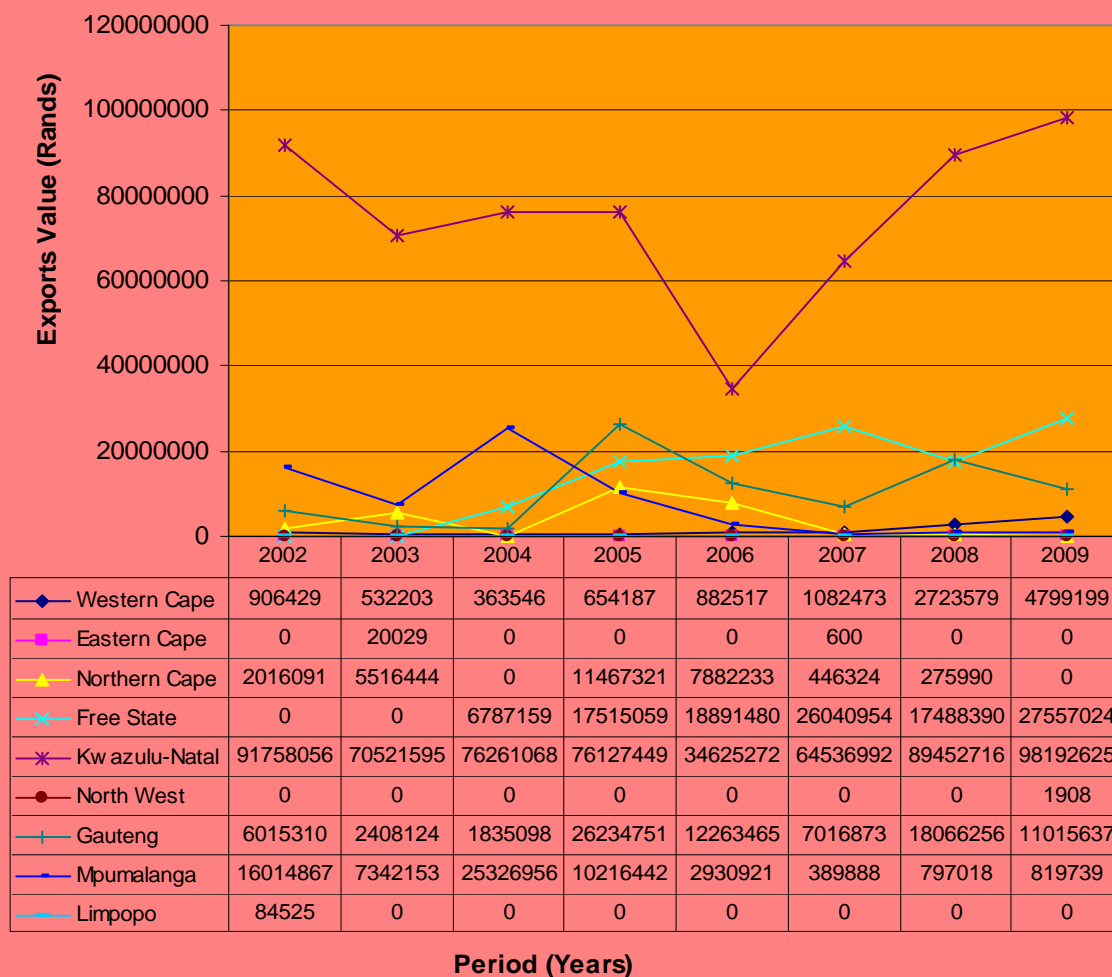
Figure 36 reflects export volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from South Africa to various regions of the world between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that during the period under review, Europe commanded the greatest market share of wood charcoal exports from South Africa. The graph further reflects that exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Europe started to increase in 2001 and 2002 with a slight decline in 2003. In 2004 exports of wood charcoal started to increase again until a peak was attained in 2005 at an export quantity of about 78137.6 tons. Between 2005 and 2010 there was a consistent decline in exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Europe during the period under examination.



Source: Quantec

Figure 37 indicates exports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from South Africa to Oceania between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that during the period under examination, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Oceania went to Australia and New Zealand. The figure also indicates that exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Australia and New Zealand started to increase in 2002 and declined dramatically between 2003 and 2005. The graph also indicates that exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to Australia and New Zealand attained a peak in 2006 and 2008 at an export quantity of about 30.01 tons and 29.61 tons respectively.

Figure 38: Value of wood charcoal exports (including shell or nut charcoal) by Provinces

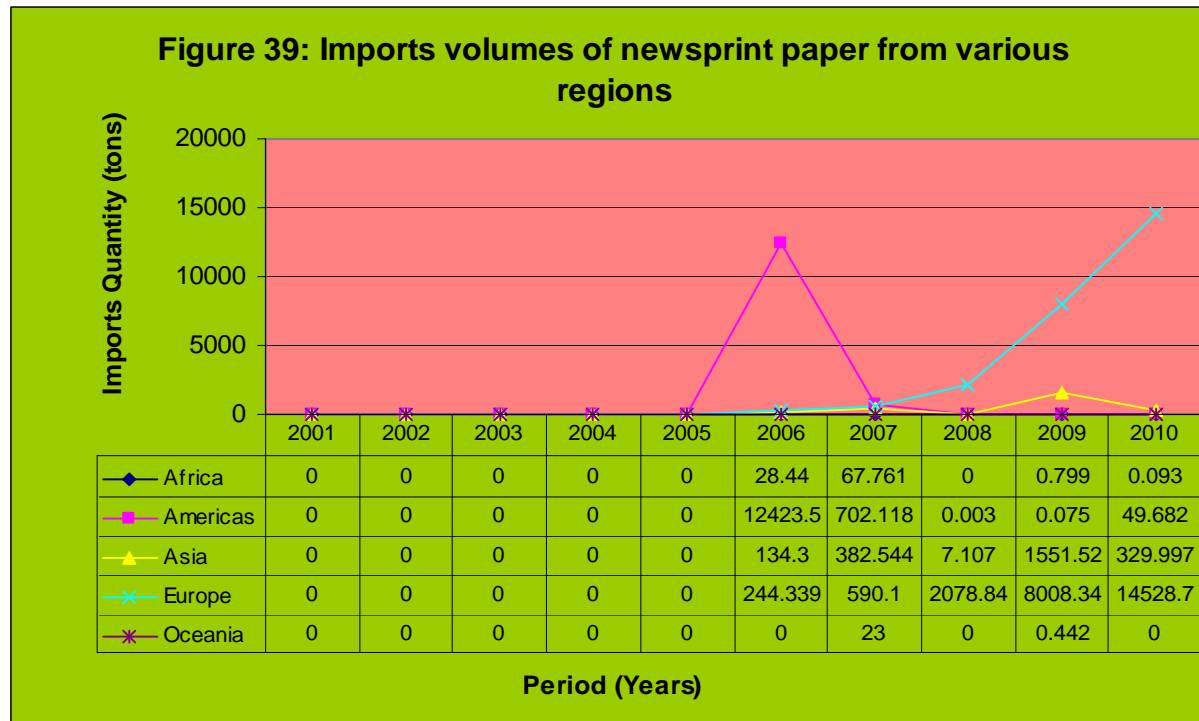


Source: Quantec

Figure 38 shows value of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exports by provinces of South Africa to the world between 2002 and 2009. The graph further shows that during the period under review, exports of wood charcoal from South Africa to the world were mainly originated from KwaZulu-Natal province followed by Free State province, Gauteng province and Mpumalanga province. Exports of wood charcoal from KwaZulu-Natal Province attained a peak in 2009 at an export value of about R98 million, while exports of wood charcoal from Free State Province attained a peak also in 2009 at an export value of about R27 million. Exports of wood charcoal from Gauteng province attained a peak in 2005 at an export value of about R26 million, while exports of wood charcoal from Mpumalanga province attained a peak in 2004 at an export value of about R25 million during the period under review.

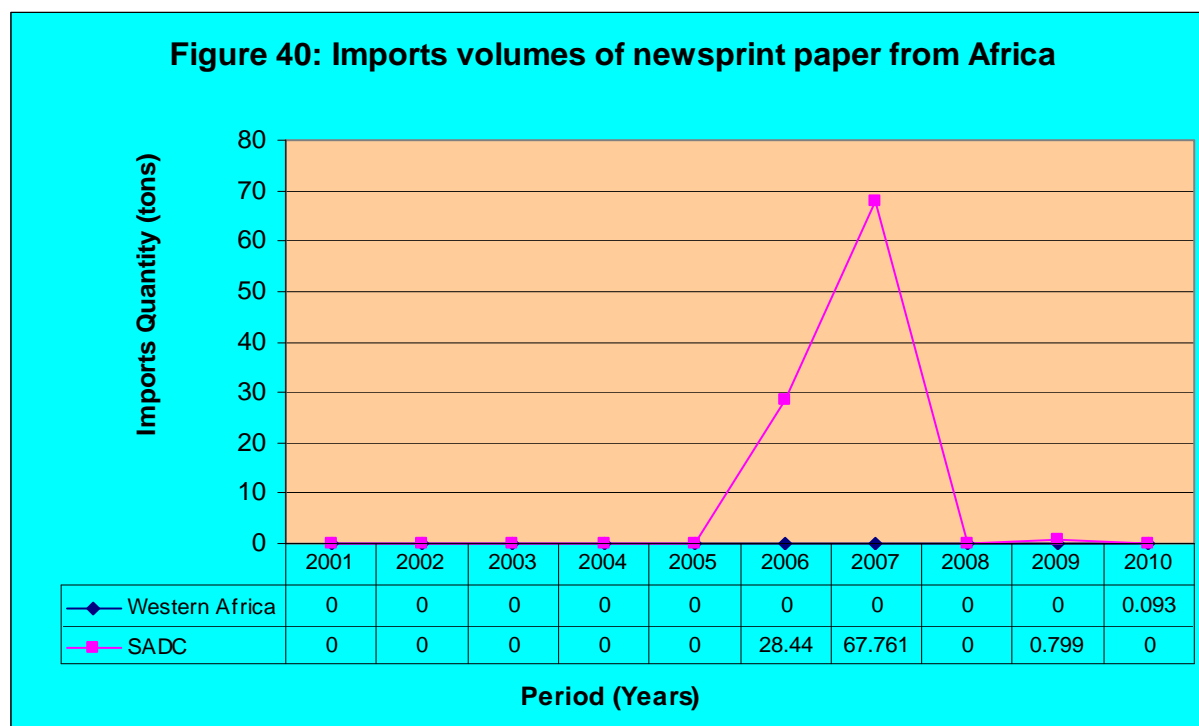
3.2. Imports volumes.

Despite persistent economic slow-down in some Western European countries, forest products markets were generally strong in Europe, with greater demand from non-EU 25 countries, even though on smaller volumes.



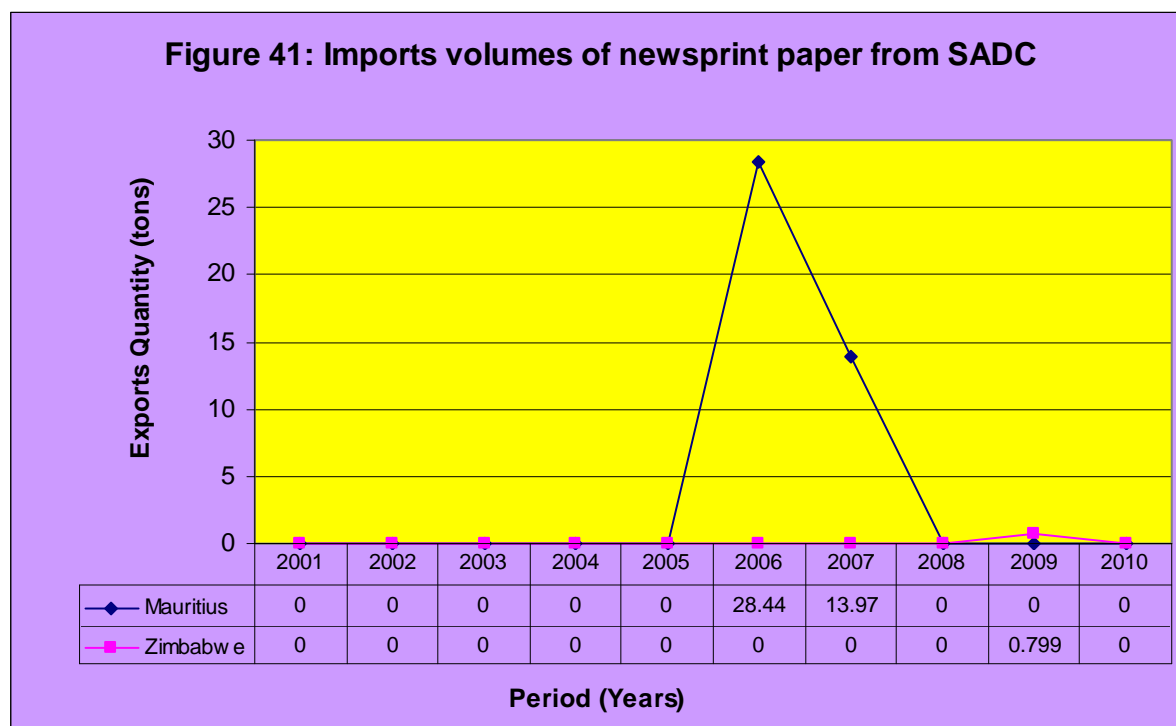
Source: Quantec

Figure 39 illustrates volumes of newsprint paper imports from various regions of the world to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further illustrates that, the major importing markets for newsprint paper from various regions to South Africa were Europe followed by the Americas between 2006 and 2010 years. The figure also illustrates that Asia, Oceania and Africa experienced very minimal levels of supply of newsprint paper imports to South Africa between 2006 and 2010 years. The graph further illustrates that imports of newsprint paper from Europe started to increase in 2008 until a peak was attained in 2010 at an import quantity of about 14528.7 tons, while imports of newsprint paper from the Americas started to increase in 2006 and at the same time also attained a peak at an import quantity of about 12423.5 tons. The figure also illustrates that between 2001 and 2005 years, there were no exports of newsprint paper from the world to South Africa.



Source: Quantec

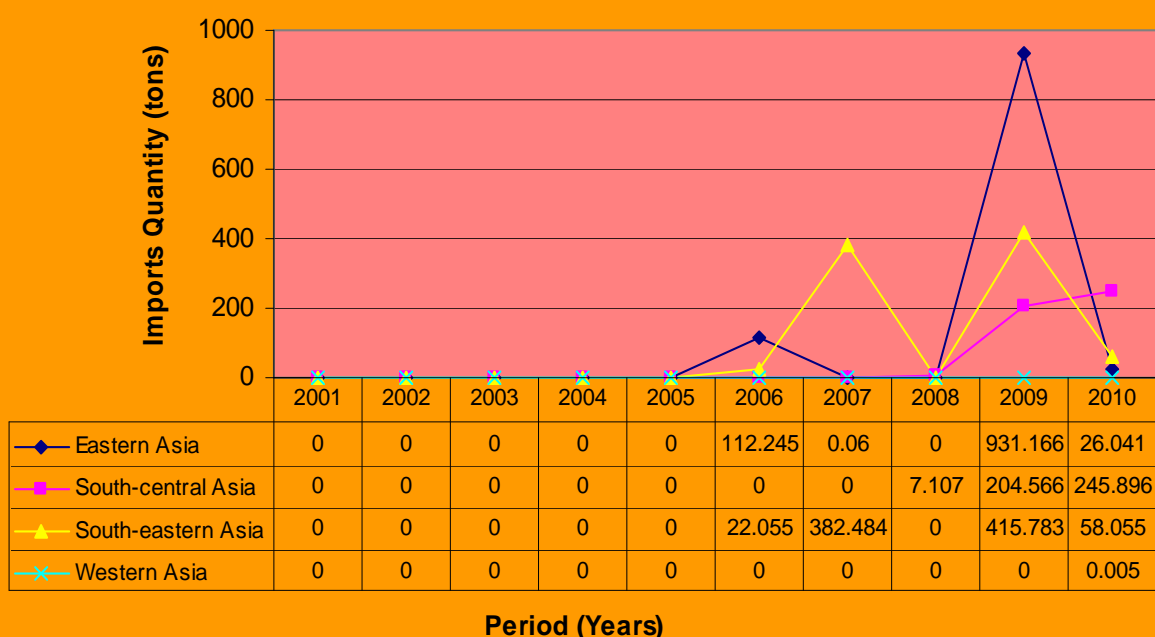
Figure 40 depicts imports volumes of newsprint paper from Africa to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that, the major import market for newsprint paper from Africa to South Africa was SADC between 2006 and 2010. The graph further shows that, Western Africa had very low levels of imports of newsprint paper from Africa between 2001 and 2010 period. The figure also depicts that, there were no imports of newsprint paper from Africa to South Africa between 2001 and 2005 years. The figure also depicts that, imports of newsprint paper from SADC to South Africa started to increase in 2006 until a peak was attained in 2007 at an import quantity of about 67.761 tons.



Source: Quantec

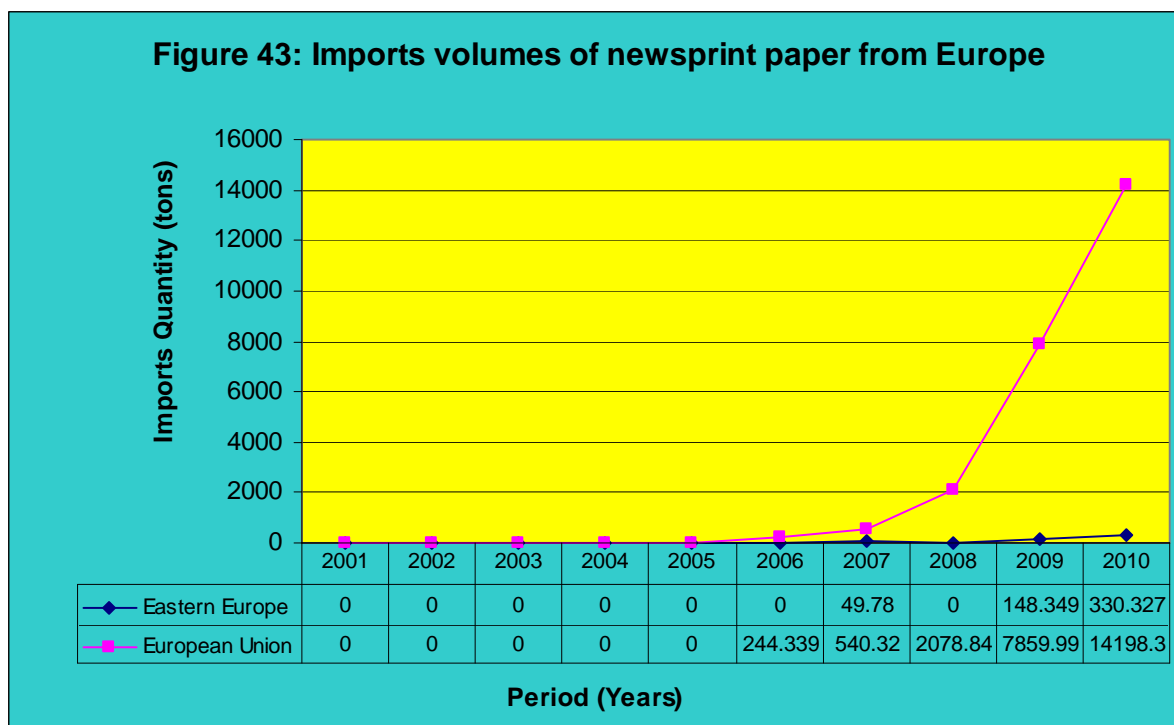
Figure 41 shows imports volumes of newsprint paper from SADC to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that, the major import market of newsprint paper from the SADC region to South Africa was Mauritius during the period under examination. The graph further shows that, there were no imports of newsprint paper from SADC to South Africa between 2001 and 2005 years. The figure also shows that, imports of newsprint paper from Mauritius to South Africa started to increase in 2006 and at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 28.44 tons.

Figure 42: Imports volumes of newsprint paper from Asia



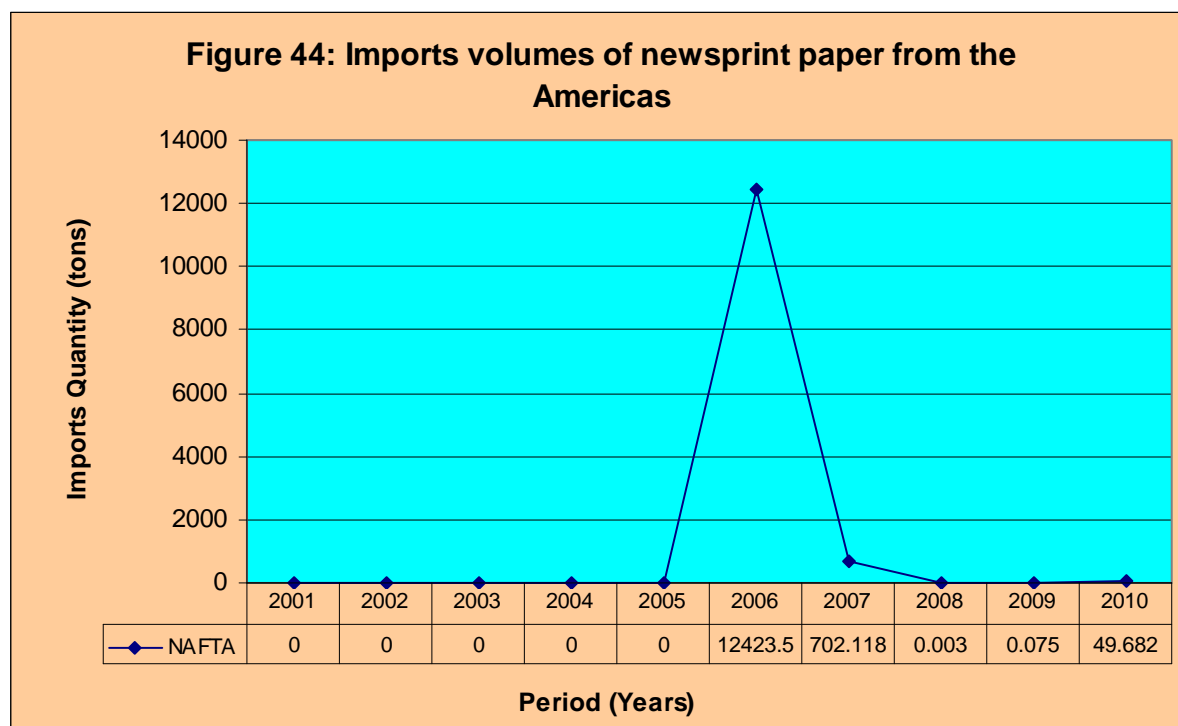
Source: Quantec

Figure 42 reflects imports volumes of newsprint paper from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that Eastern Asia commanded the greatest market share of newsprint paper from Asia to South Africa followed by South-Eastern Asia and South-Central Asia. The graph also reflects that there were no imports of newsprint from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2005 years. Imports of newsprint paper from Eastern Asia started to increase in 2006 then a decline in 2007 until a peak was attained in 2009 at an import quantity of about 931.166 tons, while imports of newsprint paper from South-Eastern Asia attained a peak in 2009 at an import quantity of about 415.783 tons.



Source: Quantec

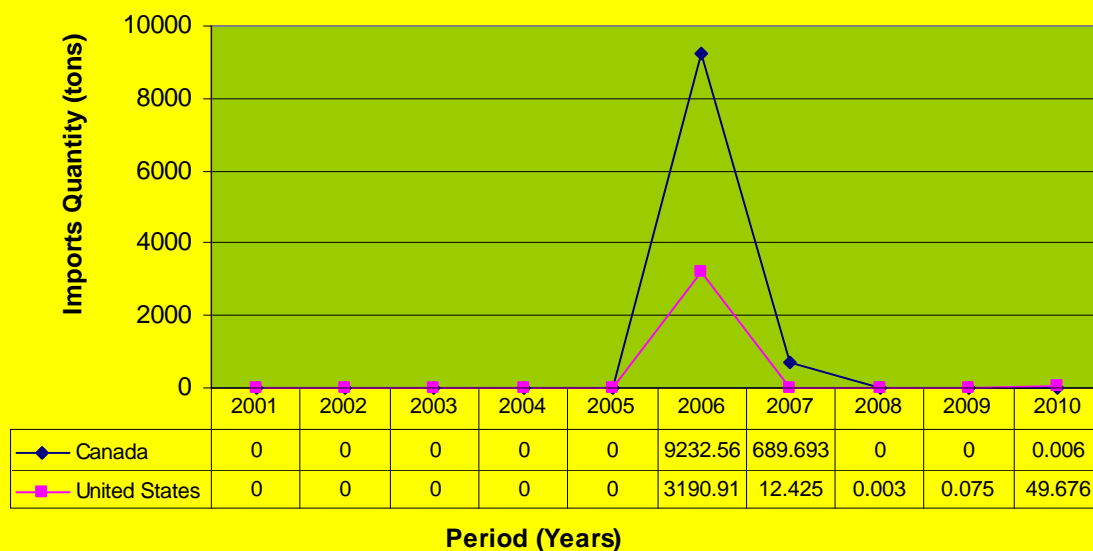
Figure 43 indicates imports of newsprint paper from Europe to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that the major import market for newsprint paper from Europe to South Africa was the European Union during the period under examination. The graph also indicates that there were no imports of newsprint paper from both the European Union and Eastern Europe between 2001 and 2005 years. The graph further indicates that imports of newsprint paper from the European Union attained a peak in 2010 at an import volume of approximately 14198.3 tons. The figure also indicates that imports of newsprint paper from the European Union started to increase in 2007 until a peak was attained in 2010 at an import quantity of approximately 14198.3 tons.



Source: Quantec

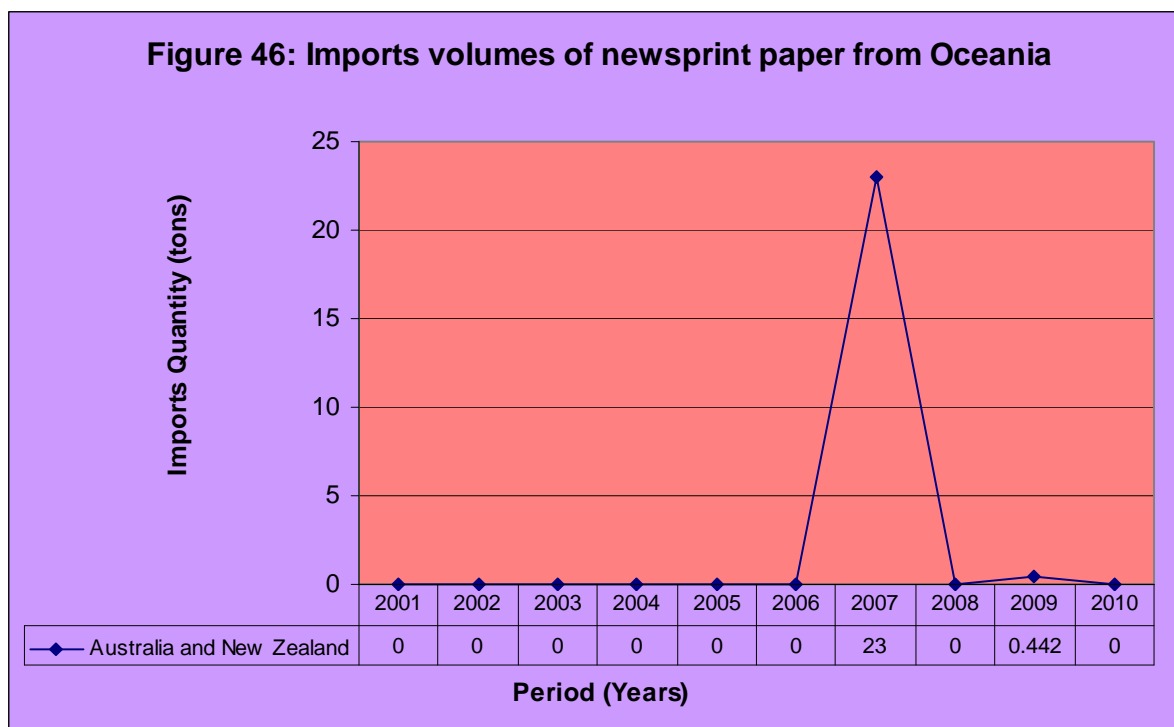
Figure 44 shows imports volumes of newsprint paper from the Americas to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that between 2006 and 2010, the major import market for newsprint paper from the Americas was NAFTA. The graph further shows that between 2001 and 2005, there were no imports of newsprint paper from NAFTA to South Africa. The figure also shows that imports of newsprint paper from NAFTA to South Africa started to increase in 2006 at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 12423.5 tons.

Figure 45: Imports volumes of newsprint paper from NAFTA



Source: Quantec

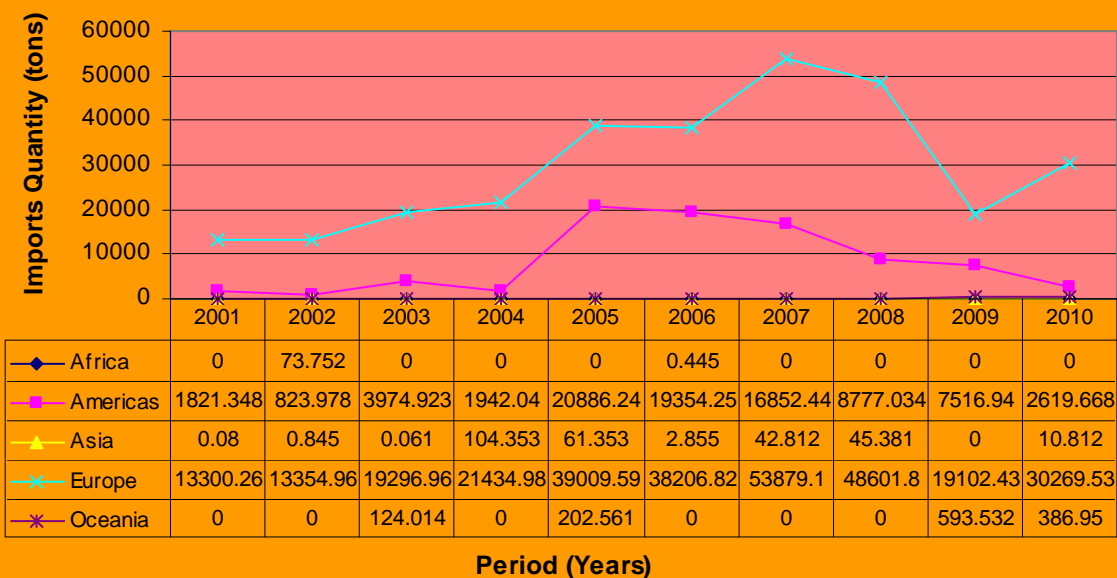
Figure 45 depicts imports volumes of newsprint paper from NAFTA to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that the major import market for newsprint paper from the Americas was Canada followed by the United States during the period under examination. The graph further depicts that during the same period under examination, there were no imports of newsprint paper from both Canada and United States to South Africa between 2001 and 2005 years. The figure also depicts that imports of newsprint paper from Canada to South Africa started to increase in 2006 at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 9232.56 tons, while imports of newsprint paper from United States to South Africa started to increase also in 2006 at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 3190.91 tons.



Source: Quantec

Figure 46 shows imports volumes of newsprint paper from Oceania to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that, the major import market for newsprint paper from Oceania was Australia and New Zealand. The graph further shows that between 2001 and 2006, there were no imports of newsprint paper from Australia and New Zealand to South Africa. Australia and New Zealand could only manage to trade in 2007 and in 2008 years. The figure also shows that during the same period under review, imports of newsprint paper from Australia and New Zealand to South Africa started to increase in 2007 at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 23 tons.

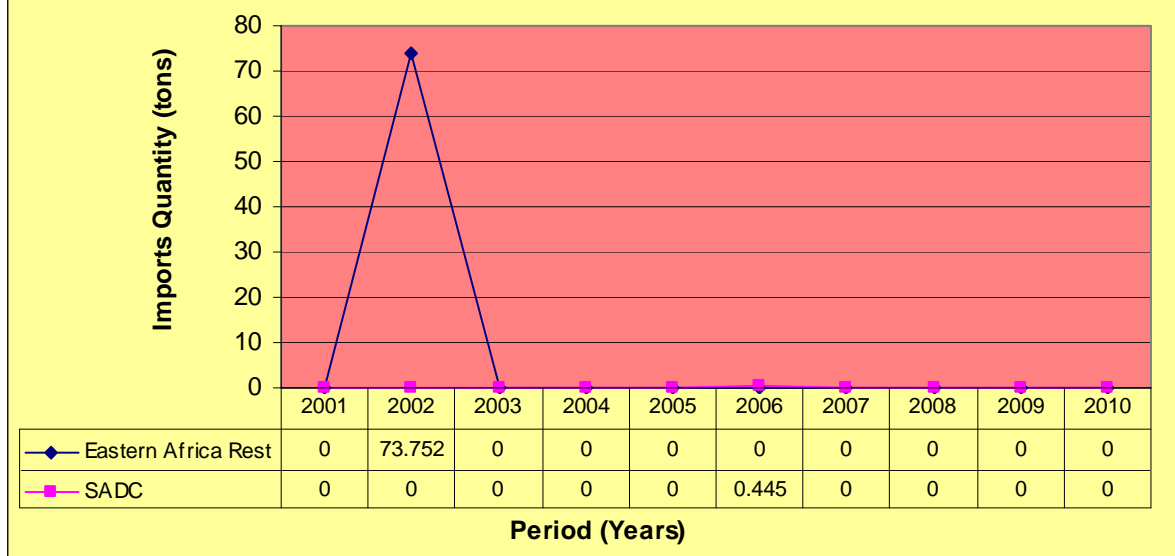
Figure 47: Imports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from various regions



Source: Quantec

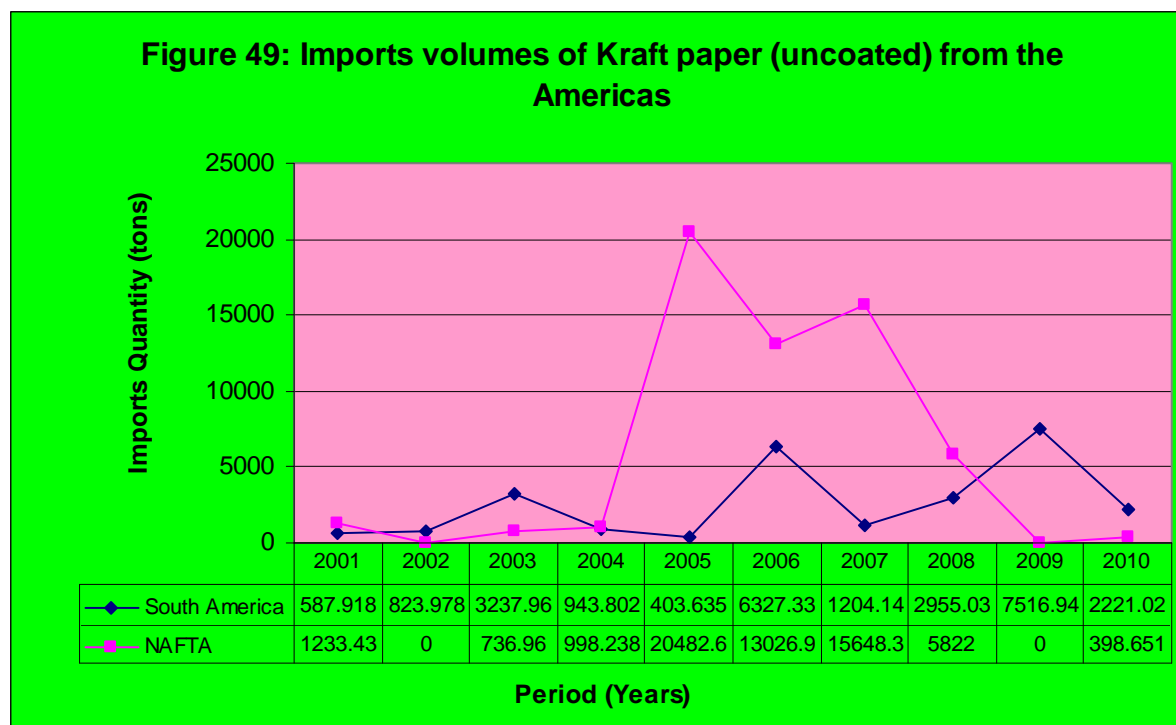
Figure 47 illustrates volumes of imports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from various regions of the world to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further illustrates that during the period under observation, the major supplying market for Kraft paper (uncoated) from the world to South Africa was Europe followed by the Americas. Imports of Kraft paper from Asia, Oceania and Africa were very low between 2001 and 2010. Imports of Kraft paper from Europe experienced a peak in 2007 at an import quantity of approximately 53879.1 tons, while imports of Kraft paper from the Americas attained a peak in 2005 at an import quantity of approximately 20886.24 tons.

Figure 48: Imports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from Africa



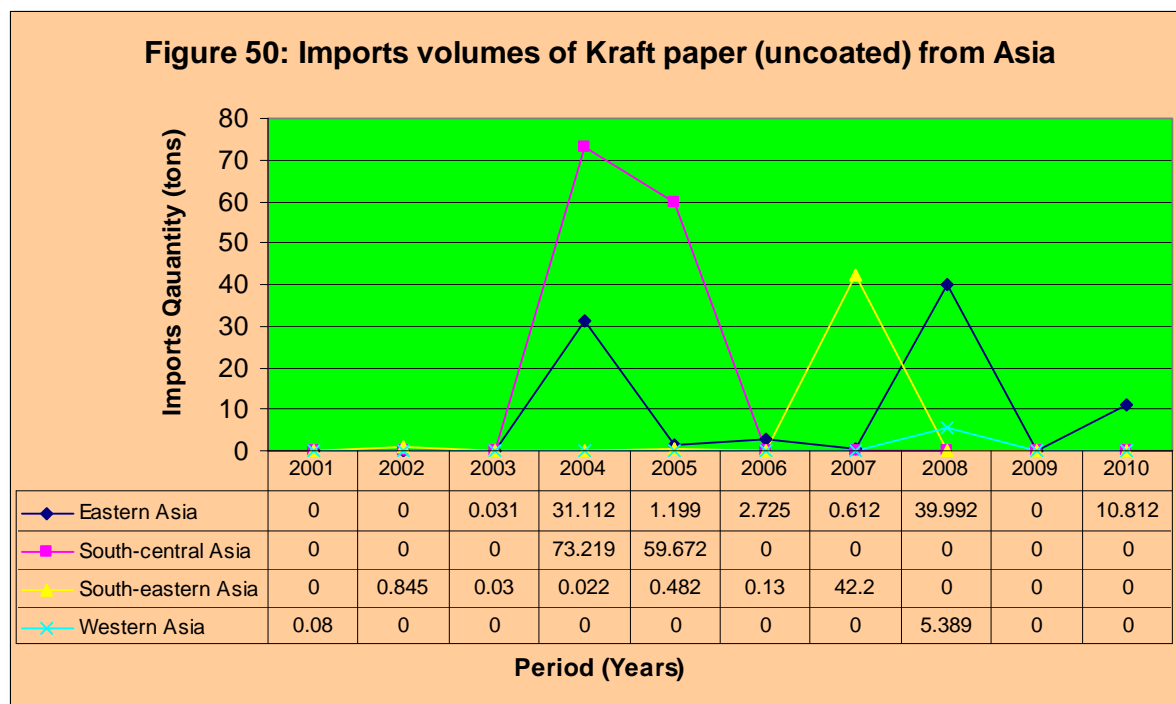
Source: Quantec

Figure 48 indicates volumes of imports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from Africa to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that during the period under observation, the major supplying market for Kraft paper (uncoated) from Africa to South Africa was Eastern Africa Rest followed by very low levels of supply from the SADC region. Imports of Kraft paper from Eastern Africa attained a peak in 2002 at an import quantity of approximately 73.752 tons, while imports of Kraft paper from the SADC region into South Africa could only managed 0.445 tons of Kraft paper during the same period under examination.



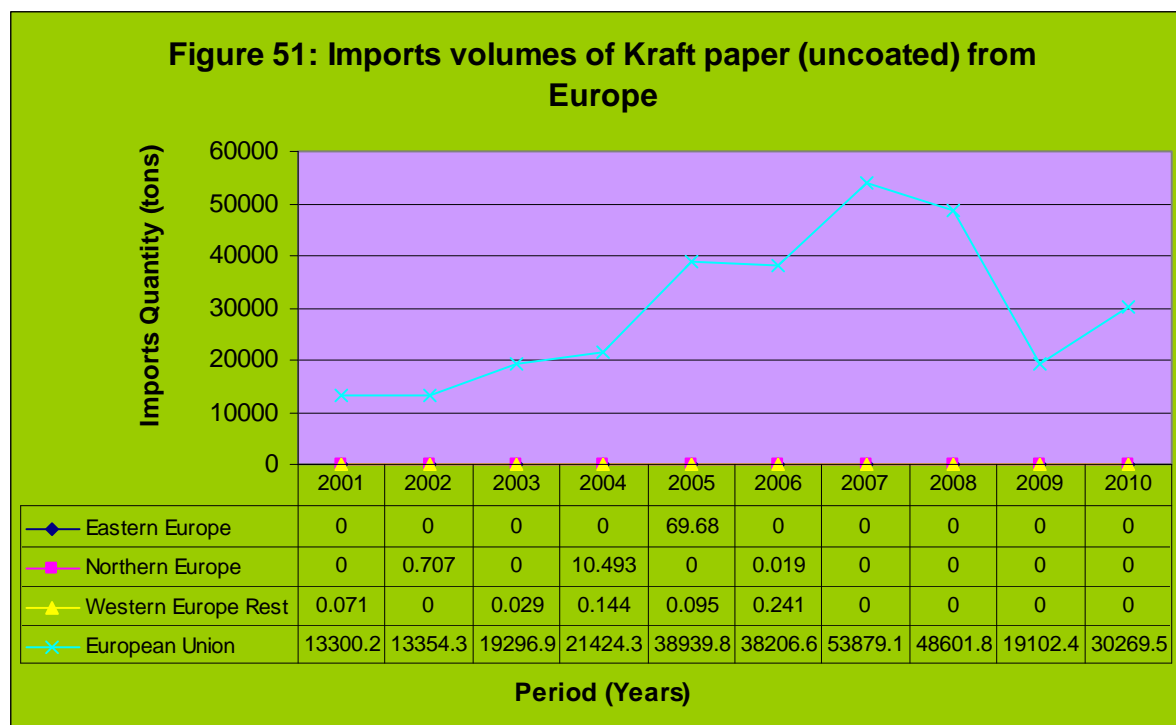
Source: Quantec

Figure 49 shows volumes of imports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from the Americas to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further shows that during the period under scrutiny, NAFTA was the main supplier of Kraft paper imports to South Africa followed by South America. The figure also shows that imports of Kraft paper from NAFTA attained a peak in 2005 at an import quantity of about 20482.6 tons, while imports of Kraft paper from South America attained a peak in 2009 at an import quantity of about 7516.94 tons. Between 2001 and 2005 imports of Kraft paper from South America were very low but increase slowly in 2006 until a peak in 2009.



Source: Quantec

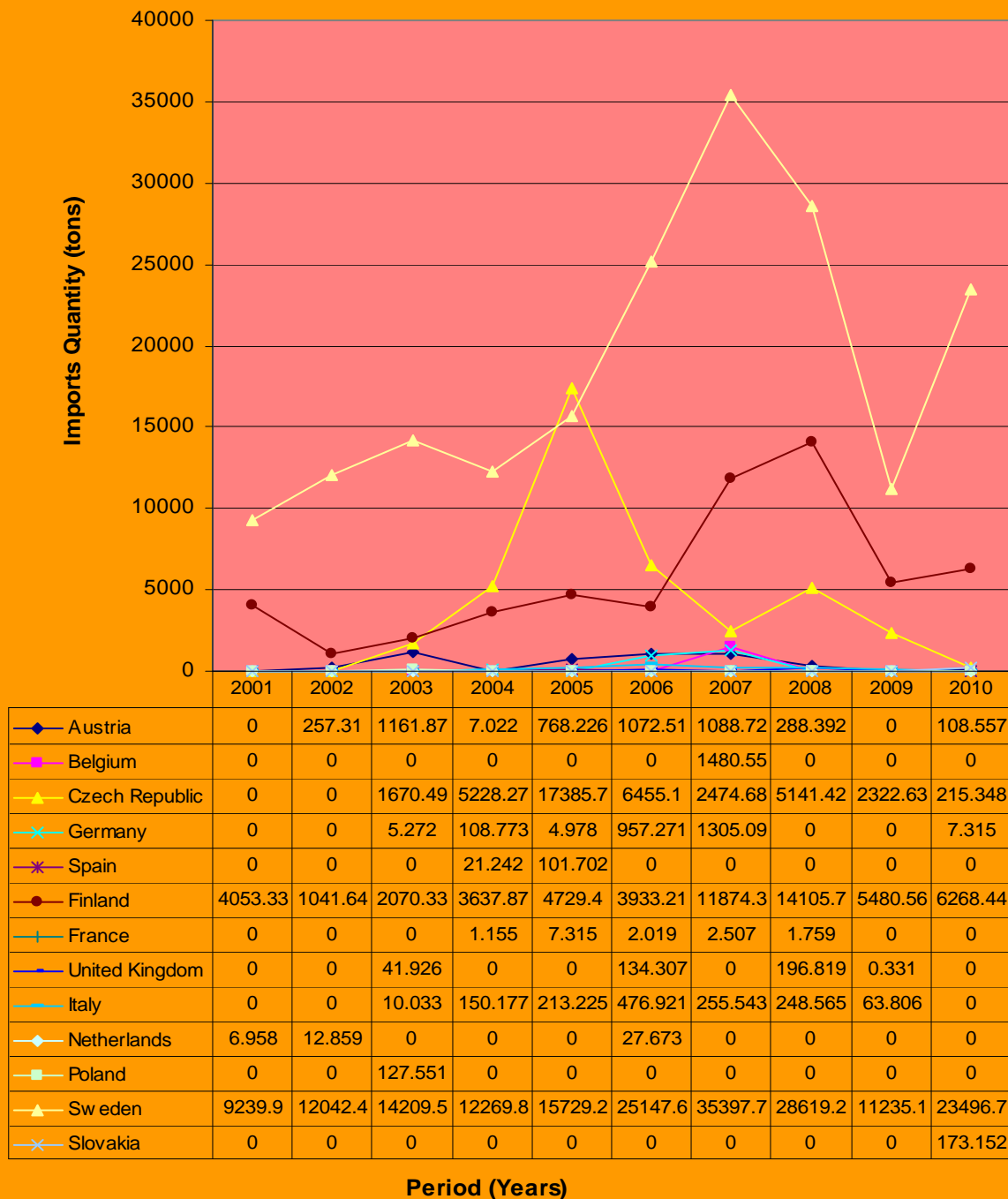
Figure 50 depicts volumes of imports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further depicts that during the period under review, South-Central Asia commanded the greatest market share of Kraft paper imports from Asia followed by South-Eastern Asia and Eastern Asia. The figure also depicts that imports of Kraft paper from South-Central Asia attained a peak in 2004 at an import quantity of about 73.219 tons, while imports of Kraft paper from South-Eastern Asia to South Africa attained a peak in 2007 at an import quantity of about 42.2 tons. The figure further depicts that imports of Kraft paper from Eastern Asia to South Africa attained a peak in 2008 at an import quantity of about 39.992 tons.



Source: Quantec

Figure 51 indicates imports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from Europe to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further indicates that during the period under review, European Union commanded the greatest market share of Kraft paper imports from Europe to South Africa. The figure also indicates that imports of Kraft paper from Europe to South Africa started to increase in 2001 until a peak was attained in 2007 at an import quantity of about 53879.1 tons. The graph also indicates that Eastern, Northern and Western Europe had very low levels of imports of Kraft paper into South Africa during the period under examination.

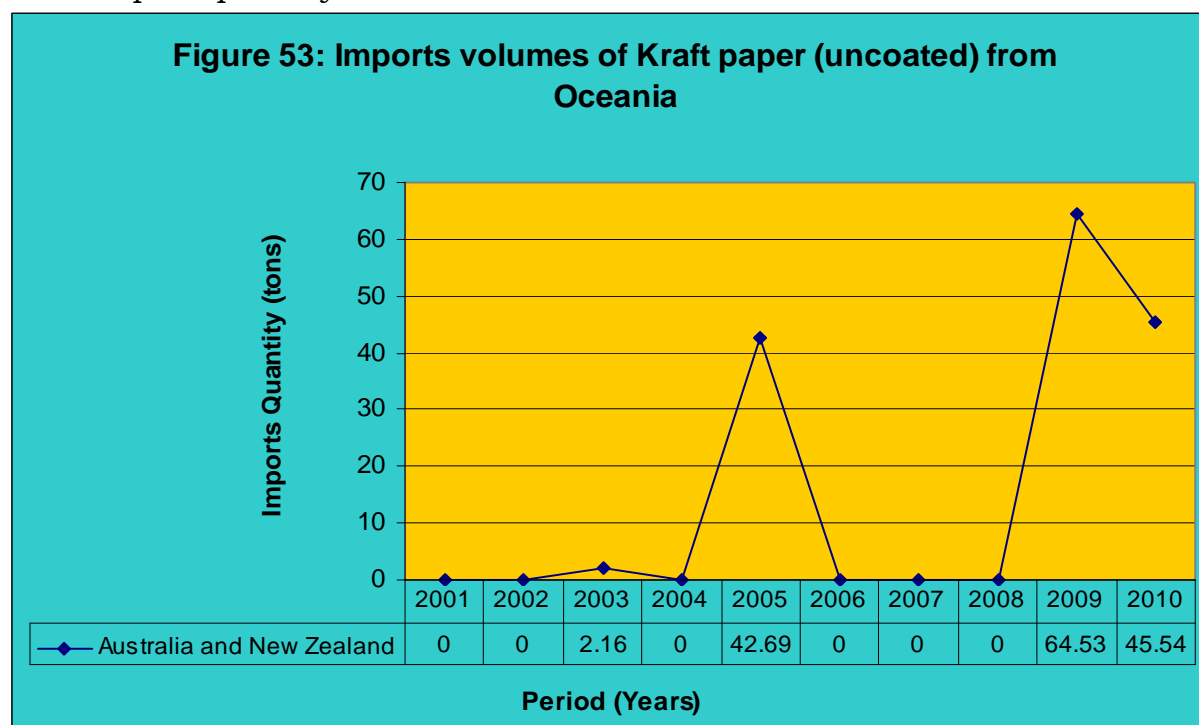
Figure 52: Imports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from the European Union



Source: Quantec

Figure 52 illustrates volumes of imports of Kraft paper (uncoated) from the European Union to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that during the period under review, Sweden commanded the

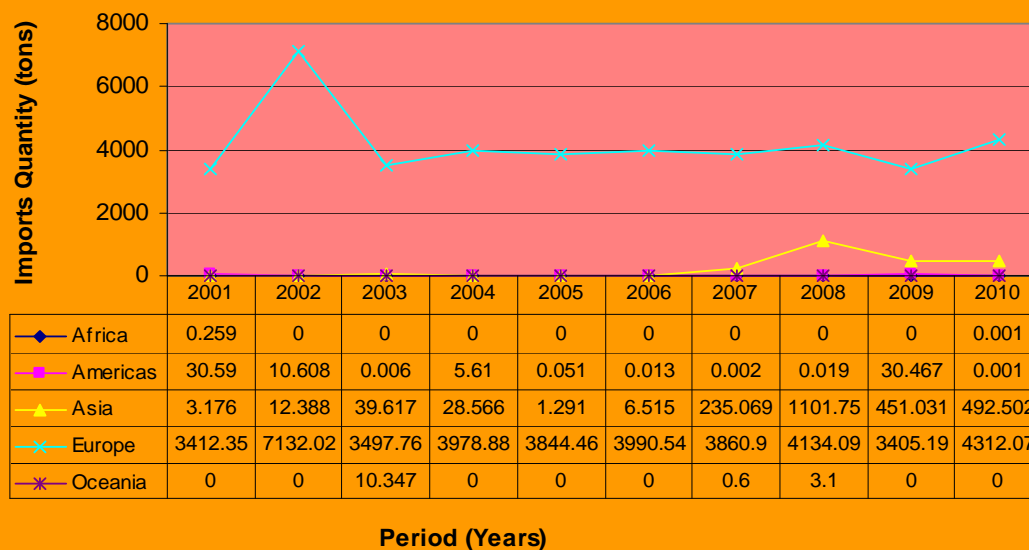
greatest market share of Kraft paper imports from the European Union to South Africa followed by Czech Republic and Finland. The figure also illustrates that imports of Kraft paper from Sweden to South Africa attained a peak in 2007 at an import quantity of about 53597.7 tons, while imports of Kraft paper from Czech Republic to South Africa attained a peak in 2005 at an import quantity of about 17385.7 tons. The figure further depicts that imports of Kraft paper from Finland to South Africa attained a peak in 2008 at an import quantity of about 14105.7 tons.



Source: Quantec

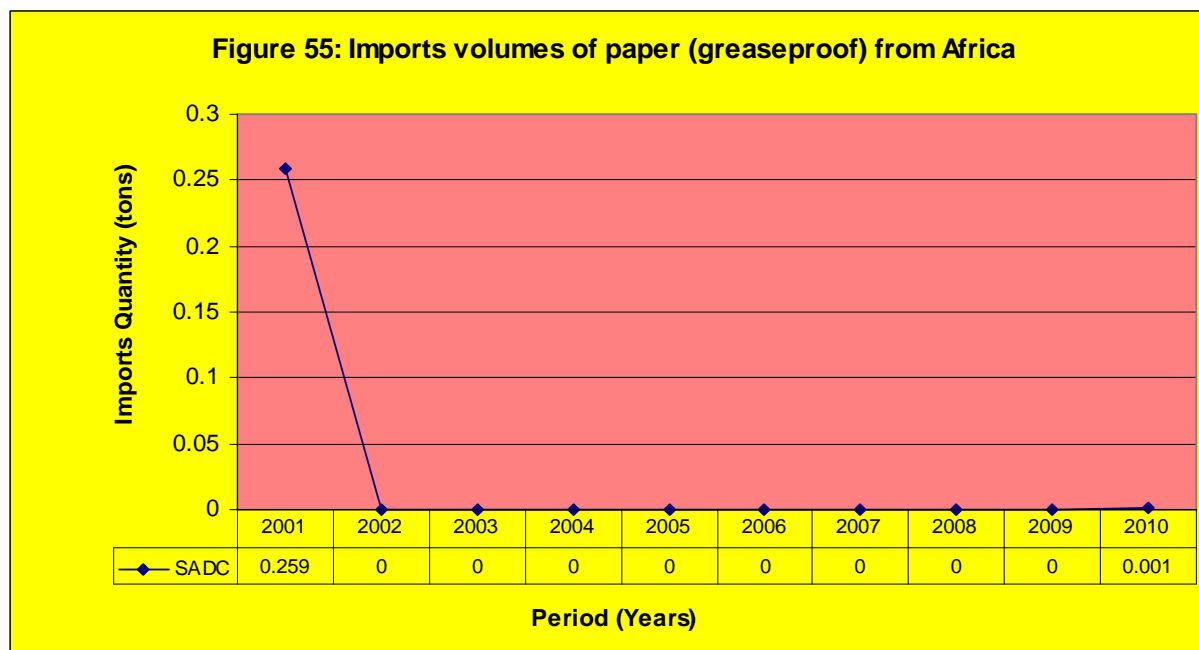
Figure 53 shows imports volumes of Kraft paper (uncoated) from Oceania to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under scrutiny, the major supplying market of Kraft paper (uncoated) was Australia and New Zealand. Imports of Kraft paper from Oceania to South Africa started to increase in 2003 with a sharp increase again in 2005 until a peak was attained in 2009 at an import volume of approximately 64.53 tons. The graph further shows that there were no imports of Kraft paper from Australia and New Zealand to South Africa between 2001 and 2002 years, and again in 2004 and between 2006 and 2008 years.

Figure 54: Imports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from various regions



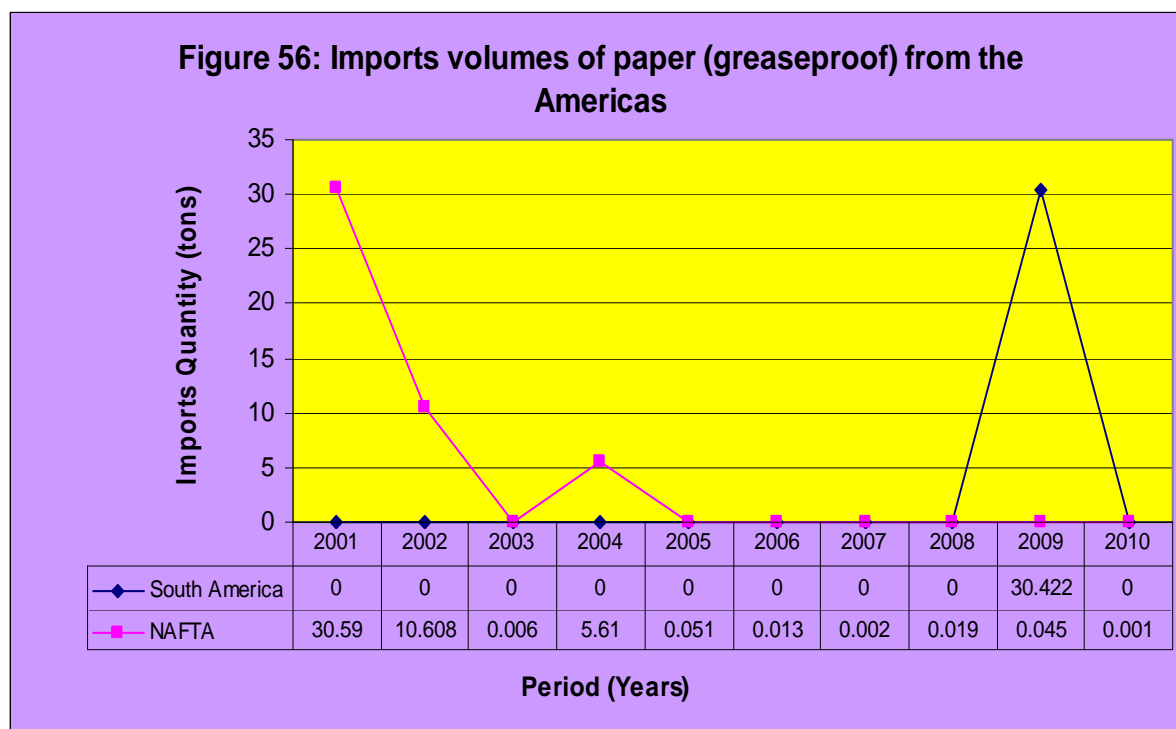
Source: Quantec

Figure 54 illustrates volumes of paper (greaseproof) from various regions to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further illustrates that during the period under observation, imports of paper (greaseproof) to South Africa came from Europe followed by Asia with very low levels of imports of paper (greaseproof). Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Europe to South Africa started to increase in 2001 and in 2002 a peak was attained at an import quantity of about 7132.02 tons. Between 2004 and 2008 imports of paper (greaseproof) from Europe was between 3978.88 tons and 4134.09 tons during the period under examination. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Asia to South Africa attained a peak in 2008 at an import quantity of about 1101.75 tons.



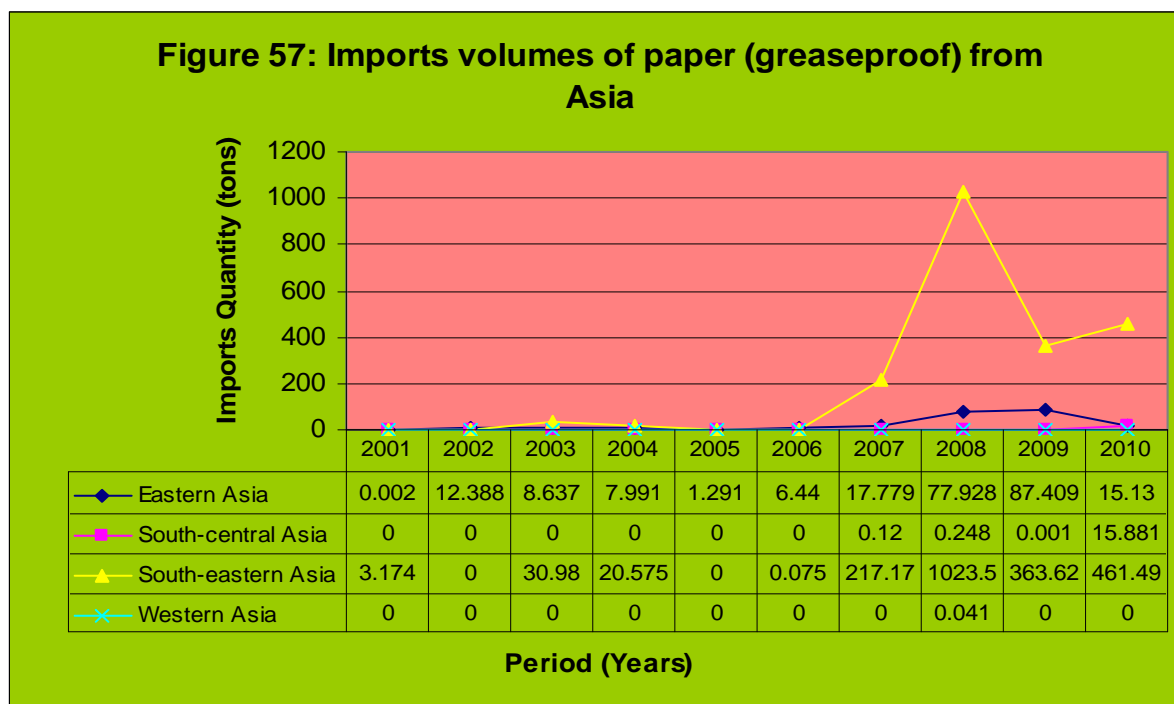
Source: Quantec

Figure 55 shows volumes of imports of paper (greaseproof) from Africa to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under scrutiny, SADC region commanded the greatest market share of paper (greaseproof) imports from Africa. The figure also shows that between 2002 and 2009, there were no imports of paper (greaseproof) from the SADC region. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from the SADC region attained a peak in 2001 at an import quantity of about 0.259 tons.



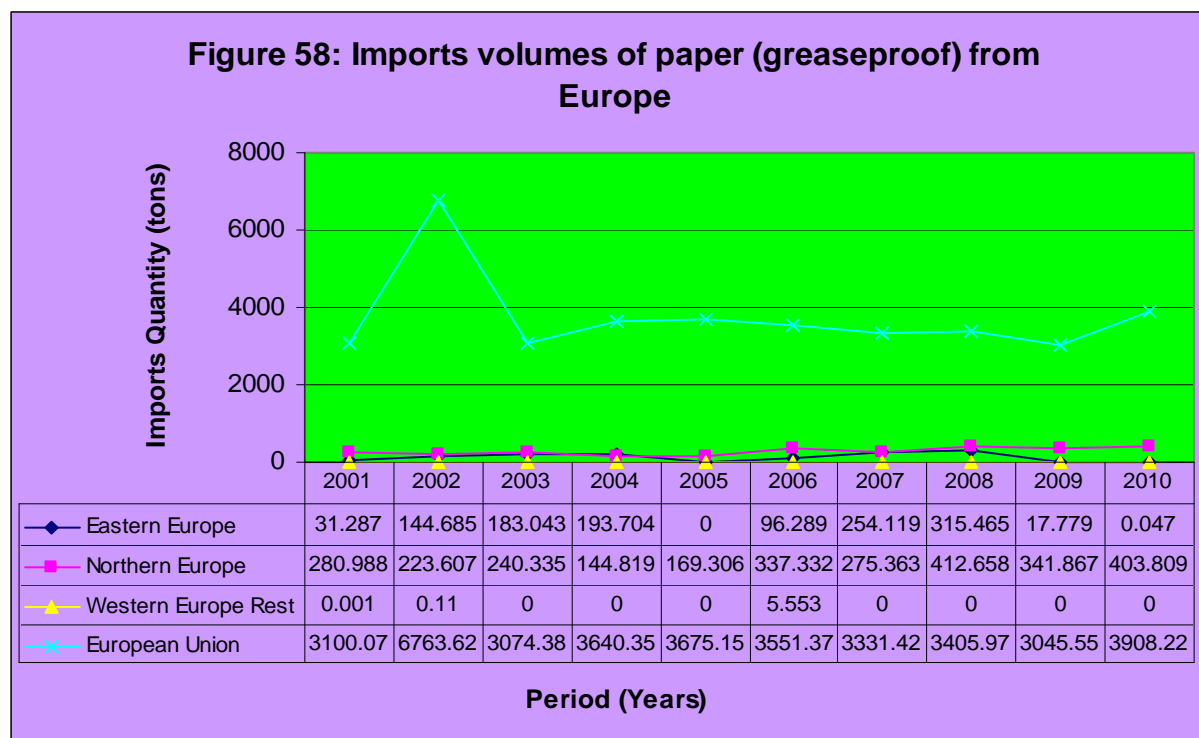
Source: Quantec

Figure 56 depicts imports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from the Americas to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further depicts that during the period under review, the major markets of paper (greaseproof) from the Americas to South Africa came from South America followed by NAFTA. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from South America to South Africa started to increase in 2009 and at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 30.422 tons, while imports of paper (greaseproof) from NAFTA to South Africa started to increase in 2001 and at the same time attained a peak at an import quantity of about 30.59 tons. The figure also depicts that between 2001 and 2008, there were no imports of paper (greaseproof) from South America.



Source: Quantec

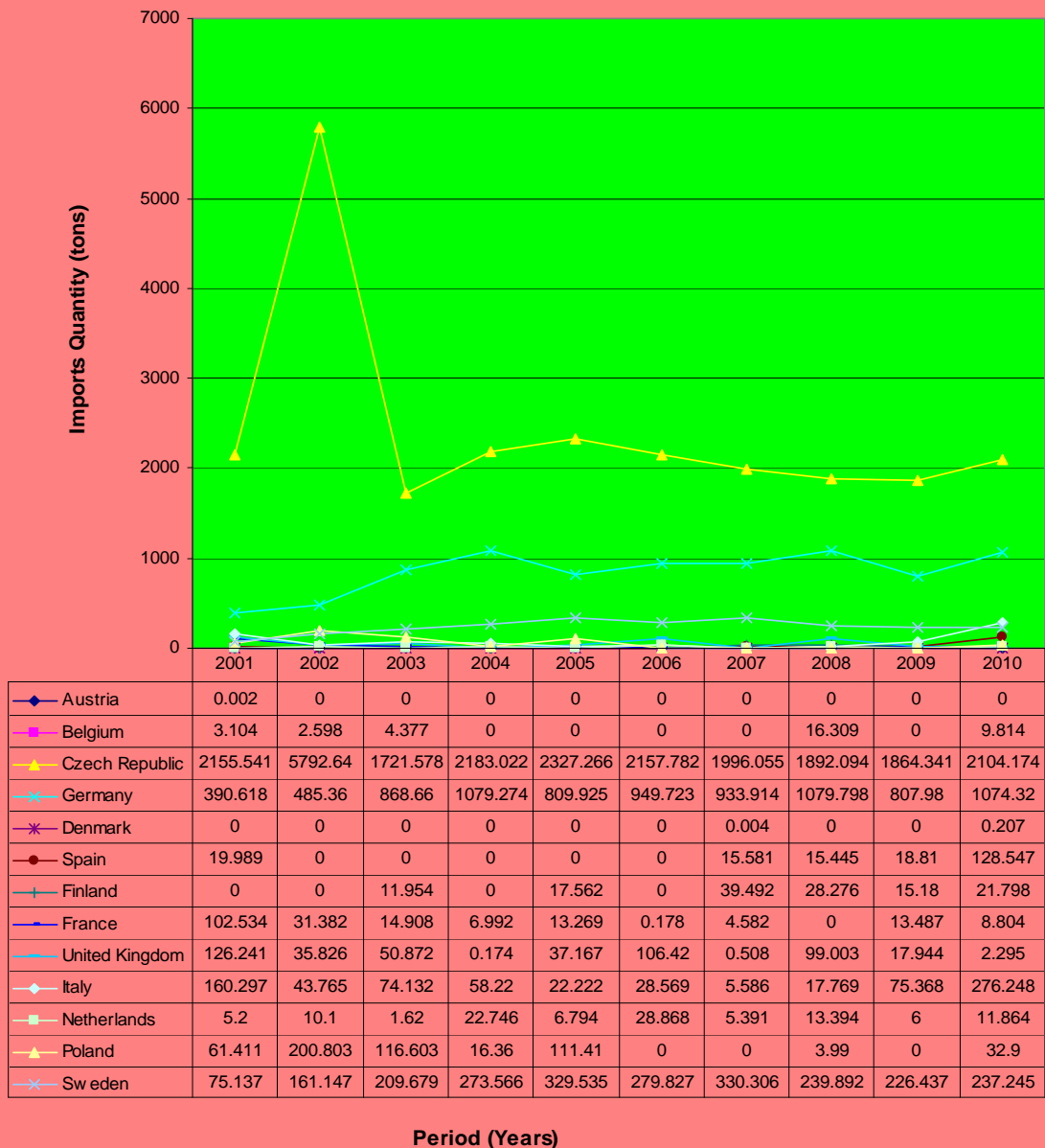
Figure 57 reflects imports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further reflects that during the period under review, the major supplying market of paper (greaseproof) from Asia came from South-Central Asia. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from South-Central Asia started to increase in 2007 until a peak was attained in 2008 at an import quantity of about 1023.5 tons. In 2009 imports of paper (greaseproof) from South-eastern Asia slightly declined by 363.62 tons and slightly increased in 2010 by 461.49 tons. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Eastern Asia, Western Asia and South-eastern Asia were very minimal during the period under scrutiny.



Source: Quantec

Figure 58 shows volumes of paper (greaseproof) from Europe to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further shows that during the period under observation, imports of paper (greaseproof) from Europe to South Africa came from the European Union followed by Northern Europe with very low levels of imports of paper (greaseproof). Imports of paper (greaseproof) from the European Union started to increase in 2001 and in 2002 a peak was attained at an import quantity of about 6763.62 tons. Between 2003 and 2005, and again between 2007 and 2010 there were no imports of paper (greaseproof) from Western Europe into South Africa during the same period under scrutiny.

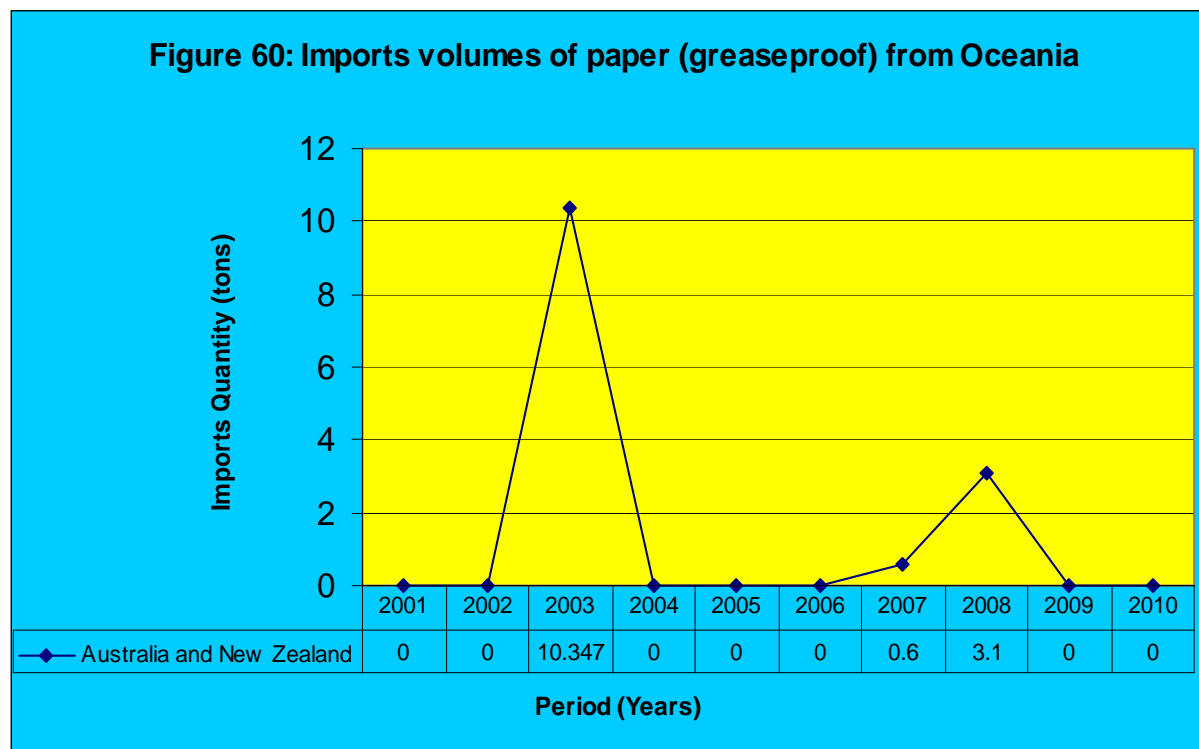
Figure 59: Imports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from the European Union



Source: Quantec

Figure 59 reflects imports volumes of paper (greaseproof) from the European Union to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that during the period under observation, Czech Republic followed by Germany commanded the greatest shares of paper (greaseproof) imports from the European Union. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from the Czech Republic attained a peak in 2002 at an import quantity of about 5792.64 tons, while imports of paper (greaseproof) from Germany attained a peak in

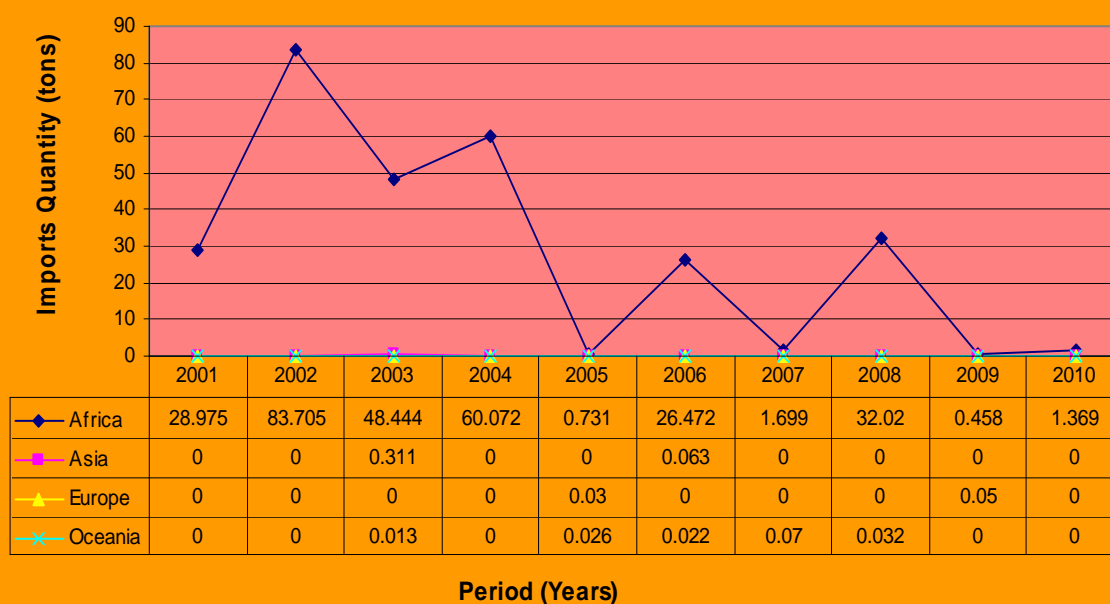
2004 and 2008 respectively at import quantities of about 1079.274 tons and 1079.798 tons.



Source: Quantec

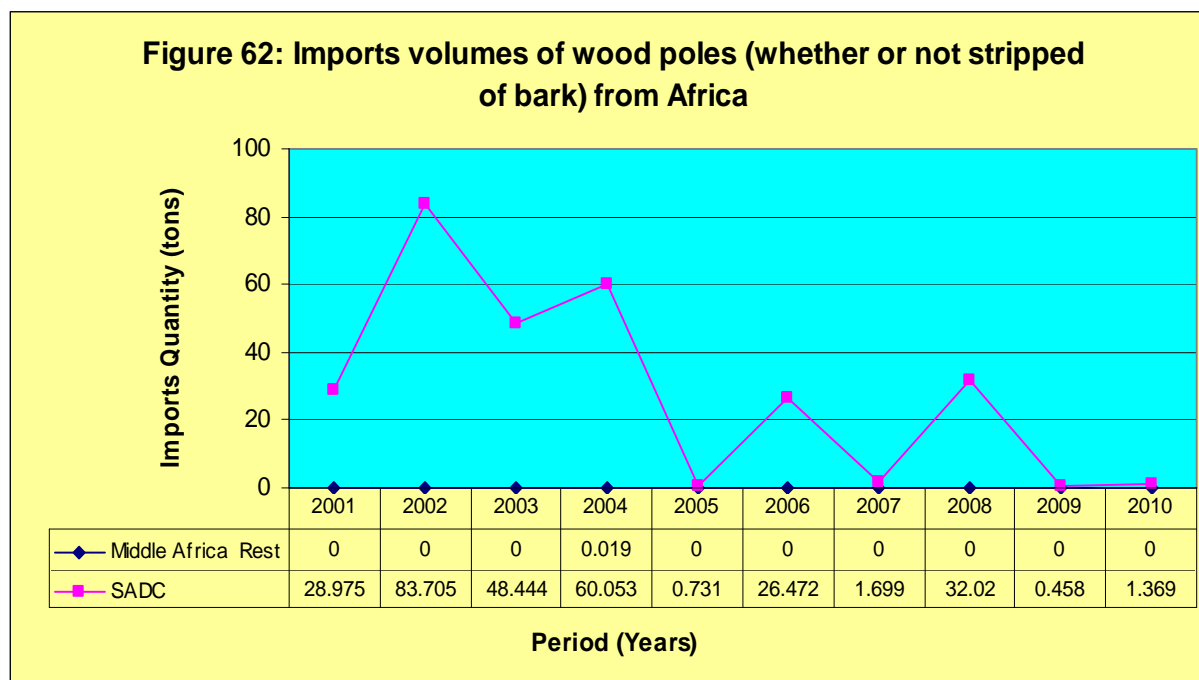
Figure 60 indicates volumes of imports of paper (greaseproof) from Oceania to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure clearly indicates that Australia and New Zealand were the only suppliers of paper (greaseproof) imports from Oceania to South Africa during the period under examination. The figure also indicates that there were no imports of paper (grease-proof) from Australia and New Zealand to South Africa between 2001 and 2002 and again between 2004 and 2006. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Australia and New Zealand took place in 2003, 2007 and 2008 years. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Australia and New Zealand attained a peak in 2003 at an import volume of about 10.347 tons during the period under review.

Figure 61: Imports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from various regions



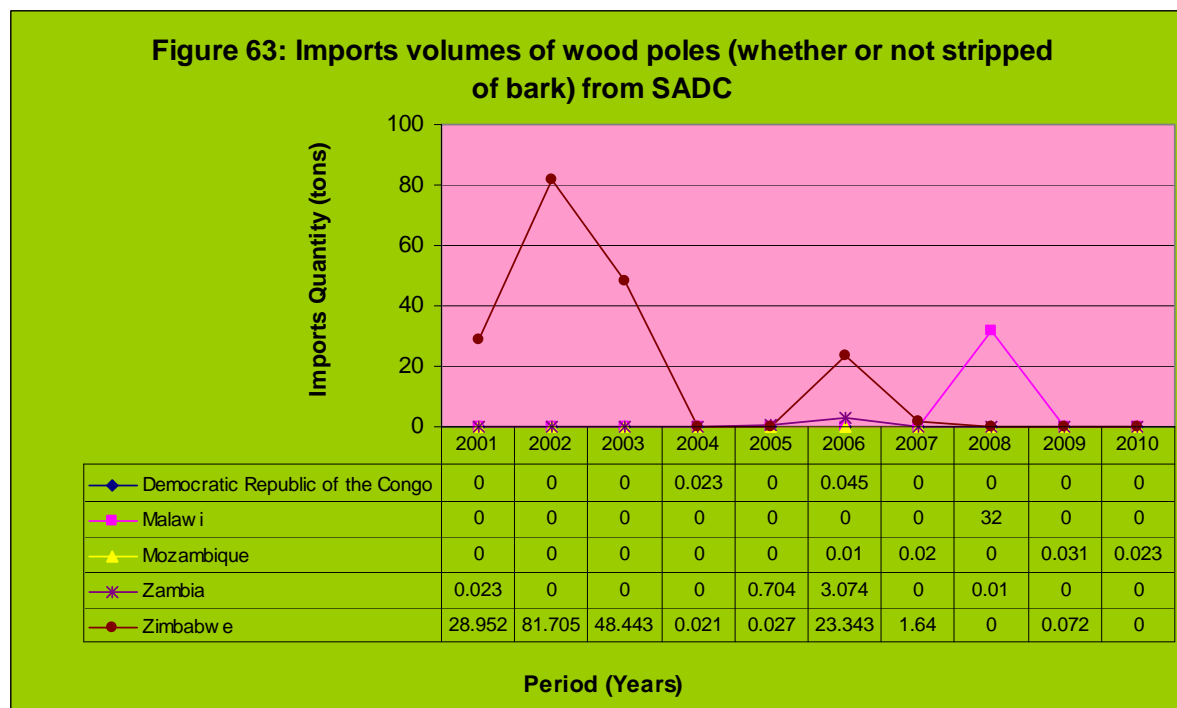
Source: Quantec

Figure 61 shows volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from various regions to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure clearly shows that during the period under review, the major supplying market for paper (greaseproof) from the world was Africa. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Africa started to increase in 2001 with a sharp increase in 2002 and at the same time attained a peak at an import volume of about 81.705 tons during the period under review. The figure also shows that Asia, Europe and Oceania had very minimal /low levels of supply of paper (greaseproof) to South Africa between 2001 and 2010 period.



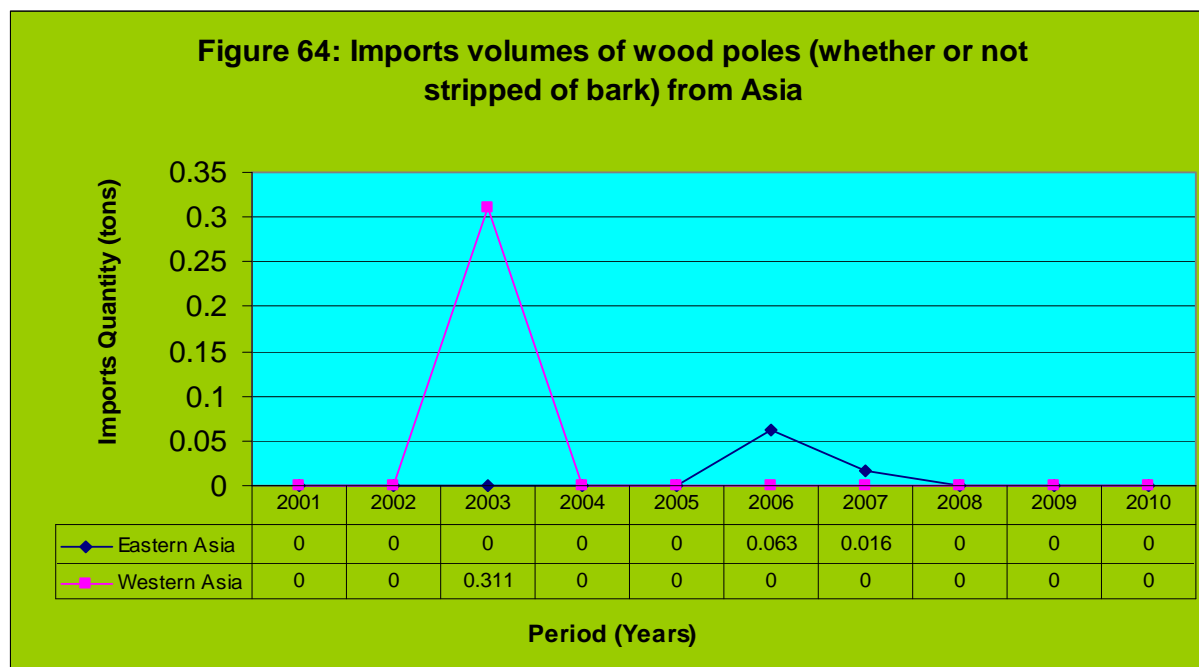
Source: Quantec

Figure 62 depicts volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from various regions to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure clearly depicts that during the period under review, the major supplying market for paper (greaseproof) from various regions was the SADC region. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from SADC started to increase in 2002 and at the same time attained a peak at an import volume of about 83.705 tons. The figure also depicts that there were no imports of paper (greaseproof) from Middle Africa between 2001 and 2003 and again in 2005 to 2010 years.



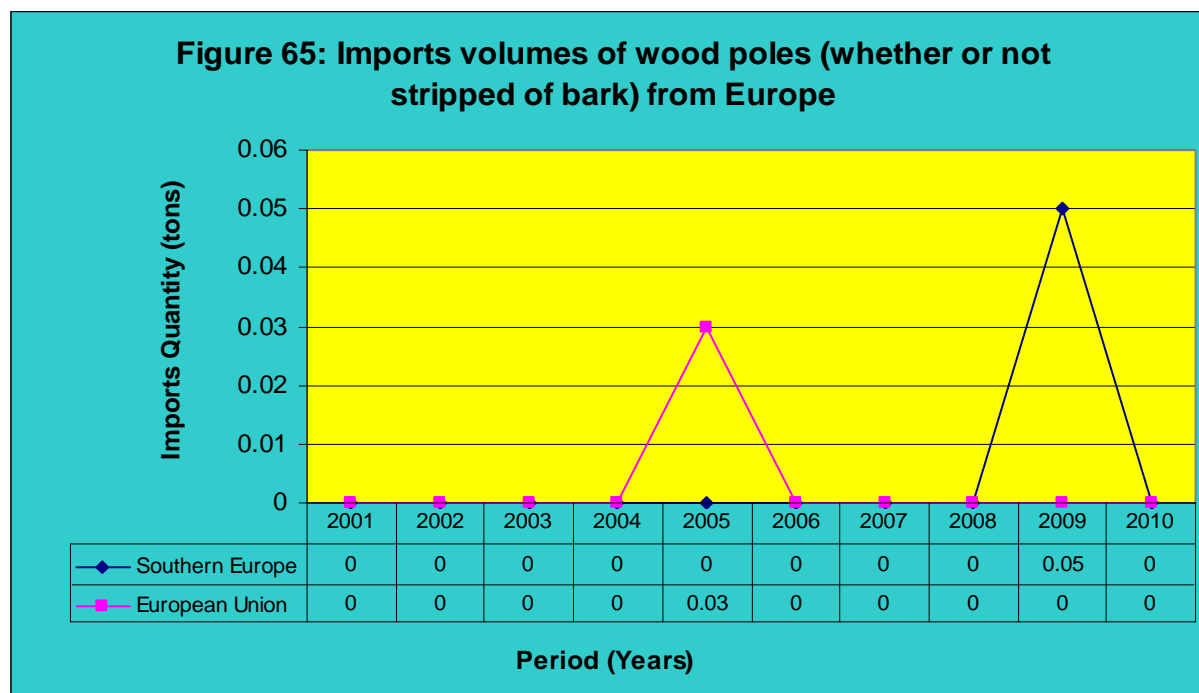
Source: Quantec

Figure 63 shows volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from the SADC region to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure clearly shows that during the period under review, the major supplying market for paper (greaseproof) from the SADC region was Zimbabwe followed by Malawi. Imports of paper (greaseproof) from Zimbabwe started to increase in 2001 with a sharp increase in 2002 and at the same time attained a peak at an import volume of about 81.705 tons, while imports of paper (greaseproof) from Malawi started to increase in 2008 with a peak also in 2008 at an import volume of about 32 tons. The figure also depicts that there were very low levels of imports of paper (greaseproof) from Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Zambia between 2001 and 2010 period.



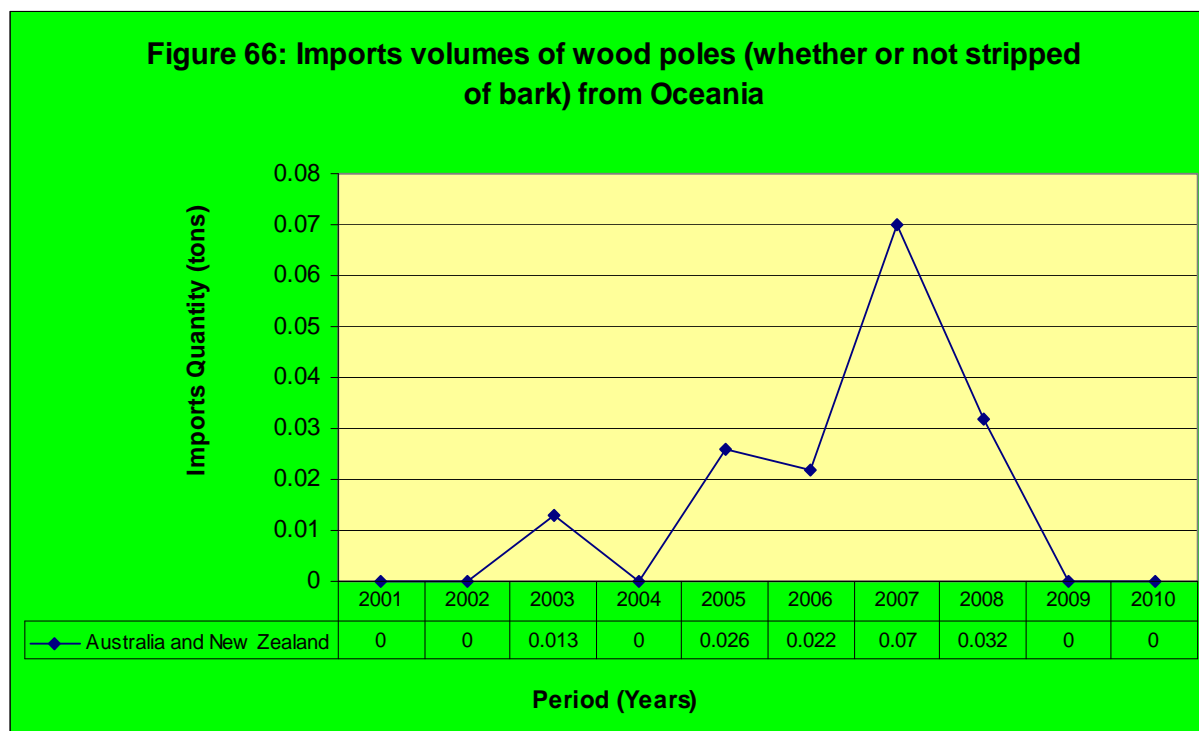
Source: Quantec

Figure 64 depicts volumes of imports of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further depicts that during the period under review, Western Asia commanded the greatest market share of wood poles imports from Asian followed by Eastern Asia. The graph also depicts that there were no imports of wood poles from Western Asia between 2001 and 2010 except for the year 2003. The figure also depicts that imports of wood poles from Western Asia attained a peak in 2003 at an import quantity of about 0.311 tons, while Eastern Asia attained its peak in 2006 at an import volume of about 0.063 tons



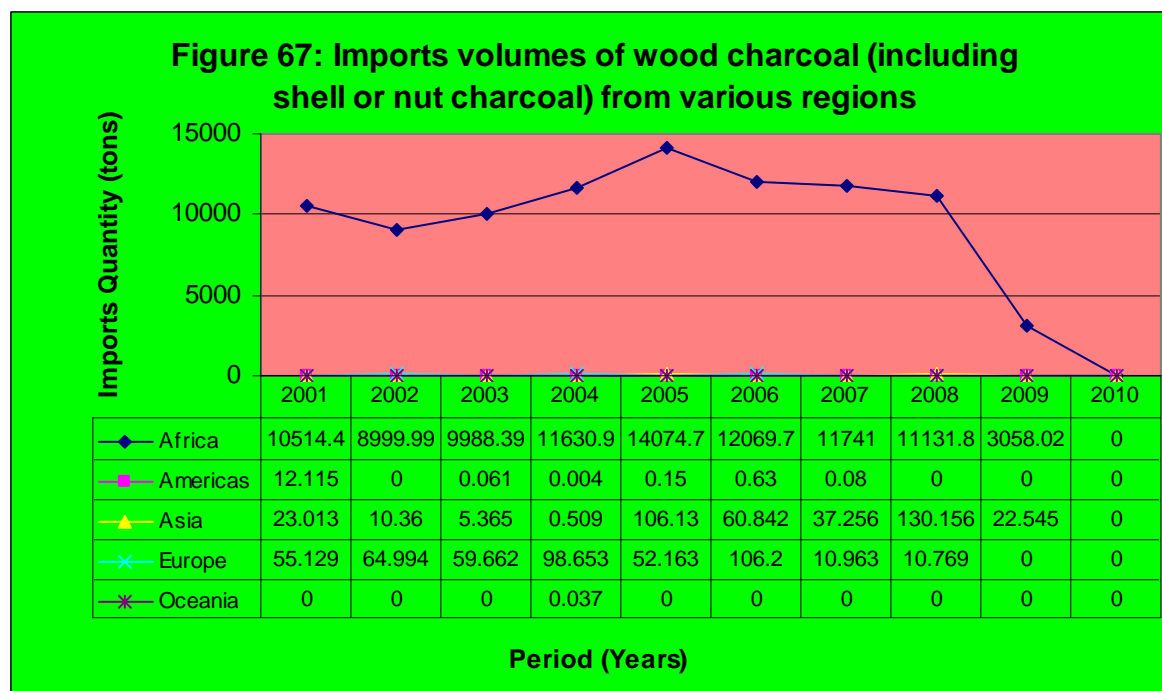
Source: Quantec

Figure 65 reflects volumes of imports of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from Europe to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that during the period under review, Southern Europe commanded the greatest share of imports of wood poles from Europe followed by the European Union. The graph also depicts that there were no imports of wood poles from Southern Europe between 2001 and 2008 and again in 2010, while the European Union only managed to trade with South Africa in 2005. The figure further reflects that imports of wood poles from Southern Europe attained a peak in 2009 at an import quantity of about 0.05 tons; while the European Union attained its peak in 2005 at an import volume of about 0.03 tons during the period under scrutiny.



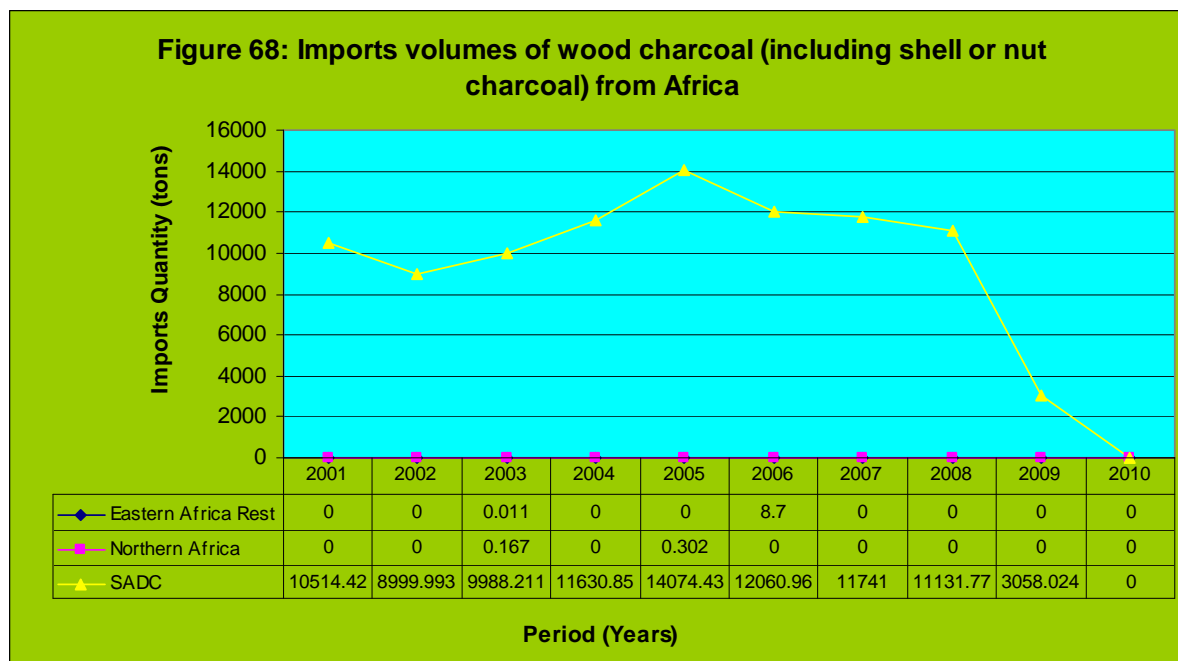
Source: Quantec

Figure 66 indicates imports volumes of wood poles (whether or not stripped of bark) from Oceania to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The graph further indicates that during the period under observation, Australia and New Zealand commanded the greatest market share of wood poles imports from Oceania. The graph also indicates that imports of wood poles from Australia and New Zealand started to increase in 2003 with no exports in 2004, but in 2005 there was a sharp increase of about 0.026 tons. In 2006 imports of wood poles slightly declined and in 2007, there was a sharp increase that led to the attainment of a peak in the same year at an import quantity of about 0.07 tons. In 2001, 2002, 2004, 2009 and 2010 South Africa did not import wood poles from Oceania.



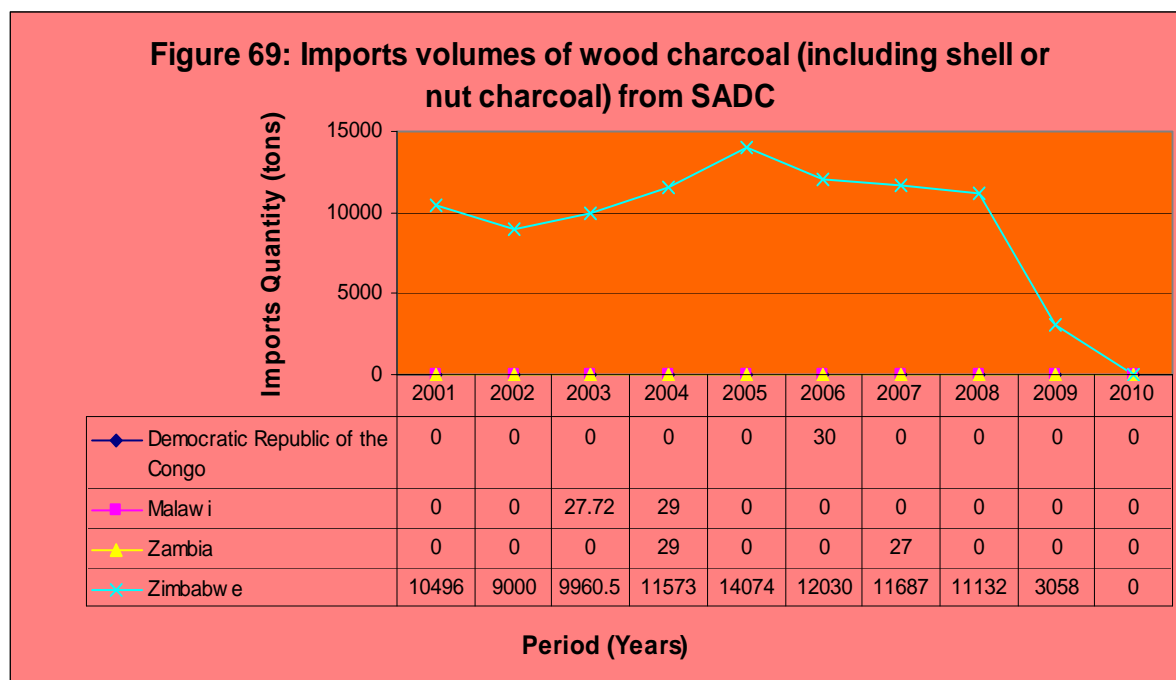
Source: Quantec

Figure 67 shows imports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from various regions to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure also shows that imports of wood charcoal from the world were originating from Africa. Imports of wood charcoal from Africa to South Africa started to increase in 2001 with slight decline in 2002 then an increase between 2003 and 2005 and at the same time attained a peak at an import volume of about 14074.7 tons. The figure also shows that in the year 2010, South Africa did not import wood charcoal from the world during the period under scrutiny.



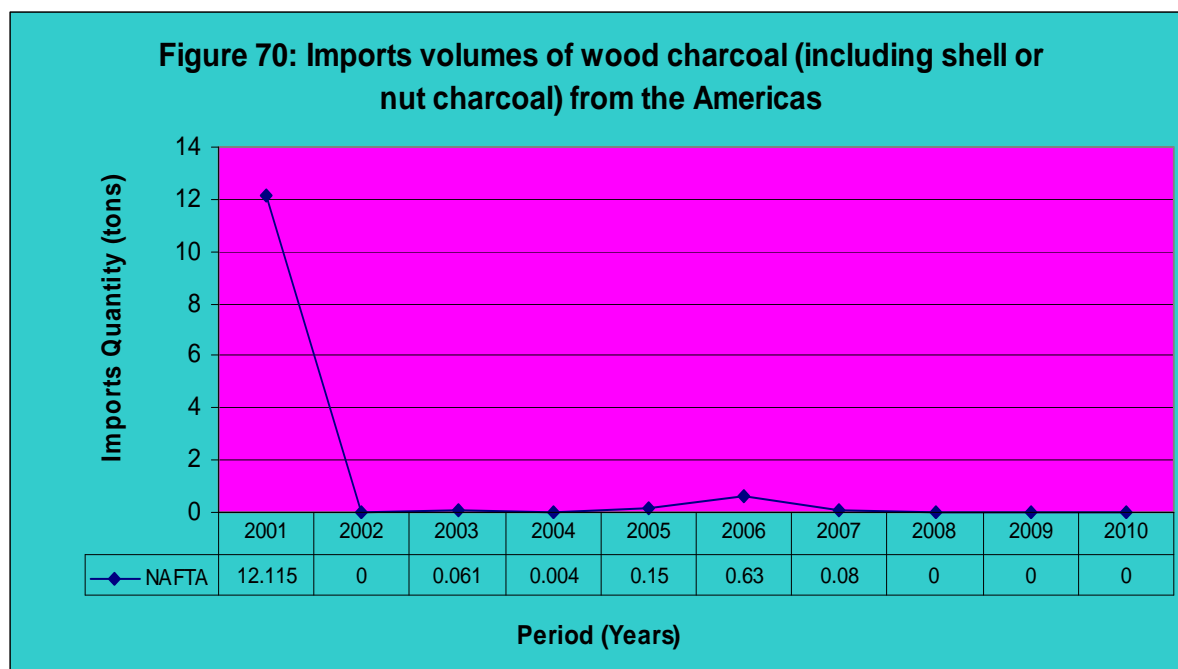
Source: Quantec

Figure 68 illustrates imports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from Africa to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that the SADC region commanded the greatest market share of wood charcoal imports to South Africa during the period under review. The figure also illustrates that imports of wood charcoal from SADC into South Africa started to increase in 2001 with slight decline in 2002. Between 2003 and 2005 there was an increase in imports from SADC until a peak was attained in 2005 at an import quantity of about 14074.43 tons. The figure also shows that in the year 2010, South Africa did not import wood charcoal from the SADC region during the period under examination.



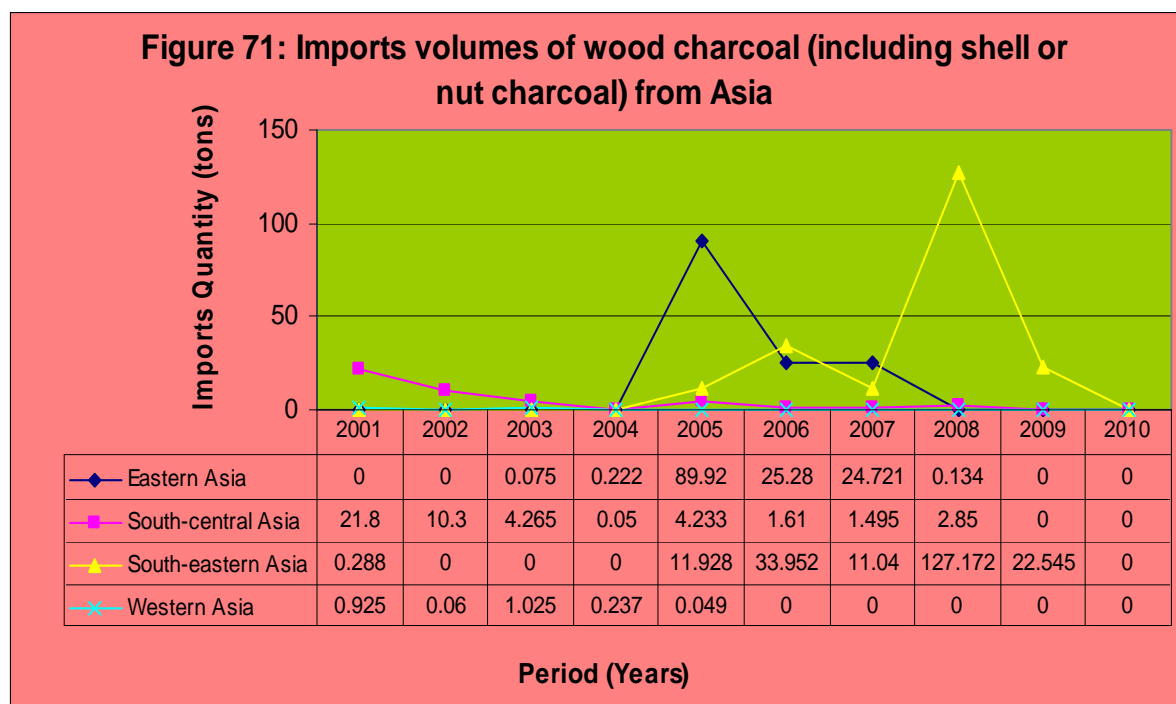
Source: Quantec

Figure 69 reflects imports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from SADC to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further reflects that Zimbabwe commanded the greatest market share of wood charcoal imports to South Africa during the period under review. The figure also reflects that imports of wood charcoal from Zimbabwe into South Africa started to increase in 2001 with a slight decline in 2002. Between 2003 and 2005 there was an increase in imports from Zimbabwe until a peak was attained in 2005 at an import quantity of about 14074 tons. The figure also reflects that South Africa did not import wood charcoal from the SADC region in 2010 of the period under review.



Source: Quantec

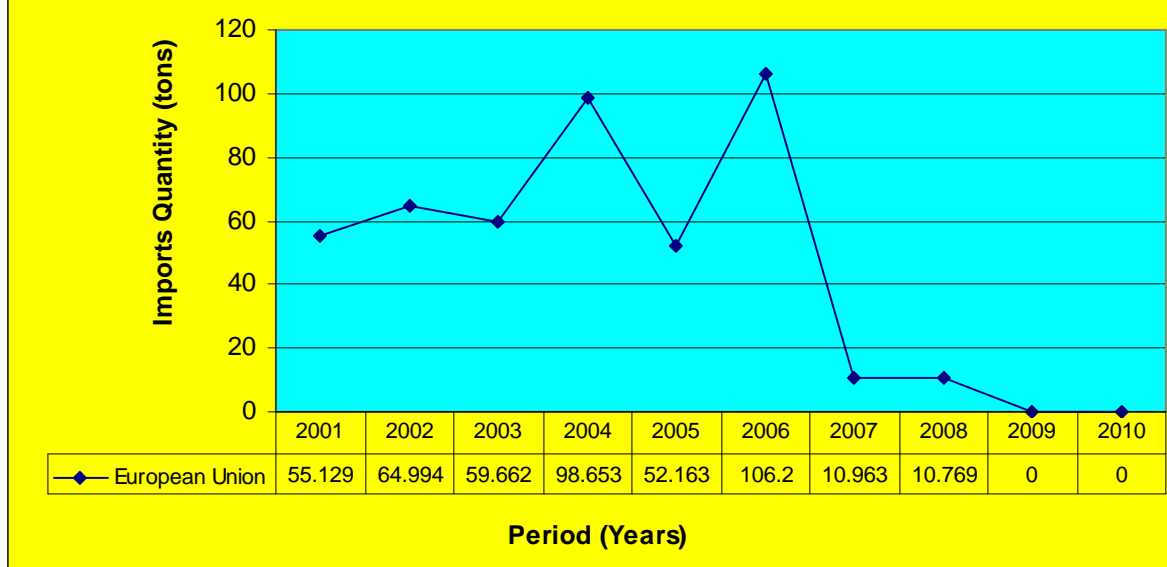
Figure 70 shows volumes of imports of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from the Americas to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure also shows that imports of wood charcoal from the Americas to South Africa were originating from NAFTA. Imports of wood charcoal from NAFTA to South Africa started to increase in 2001 and at the same time attained a peak at an import volume of about 12.115 tons. The figure further shows that in 2002, 2008 to 2010 South Africa did not import wood charcoal from the Americas (NAFTA) during the period under observation.



Source: Quantec

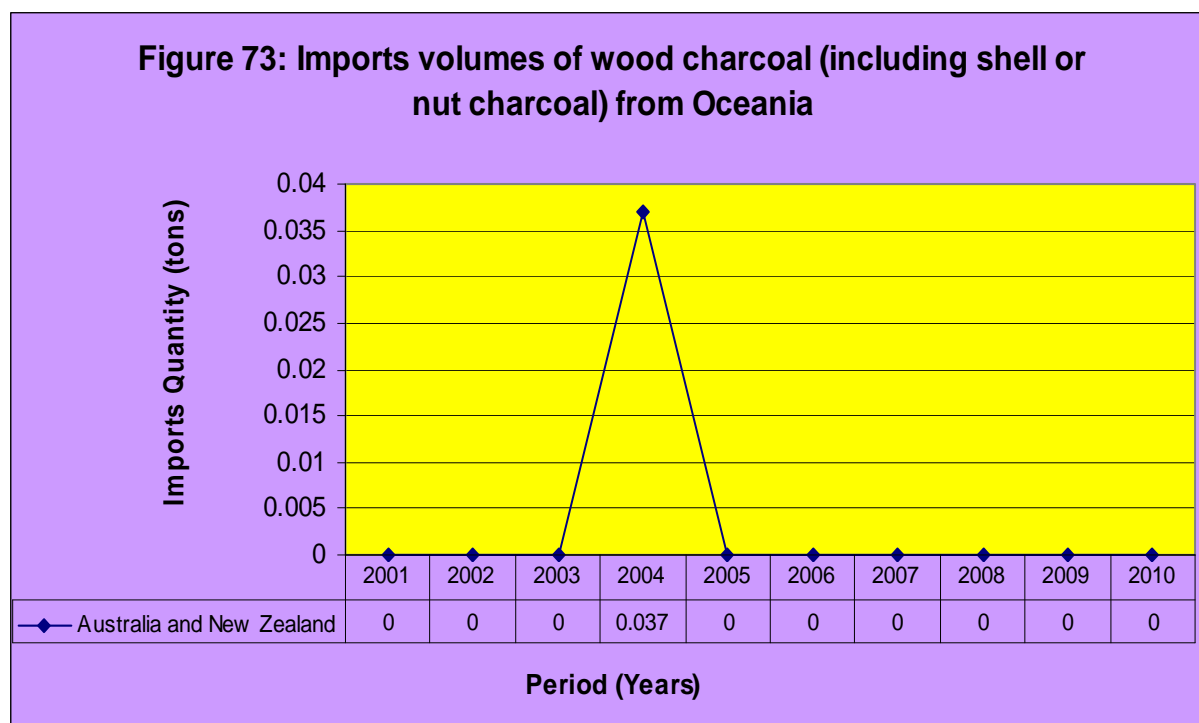
Figure 71 depicts imports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from Asia to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further depicts that during the period under investigation, South Africa imported most of the wood charcoal from South-Eastern Asia followed by Eastern Asia. The figure also depicts that South-Central Asia and Western Asia exported very minimal levels of wood charcoal into South Africa over the same period under investigation. The graph further depicts that South-Eastern Asia started to increase its imports in 2005 and 2006 then declined in 2007 until a peak was attained in 2008 at an import quantity of about 127.172 tons, while Eastern Asia attained its peak in 2005 at an import volume of about 89.92 tons.

Figure 72: Imports volumes of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from Europe



Source: Quantec

Figure 72 illustrates volumes of imports of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from Europe to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further illustrates that during the period under investigation, imports of wood charcoal from Europe to South Africa came from the European Union. The figure also illustrates that there were no imports of wood charcoal from the European Union in 2009 and 2010 years. Imports of wood charcoal from the European Union started to increase in 2001 and experienced a slight decline in 2003 with a sharp increase of about 98 tons in 2006 a peak in imports of wood charcoal from the European Union into South Africa was attained at an import volume of about 106.2 tons.



Source: Quantec

Figure 73 shows imports volume of wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) from Oceania to South Africa between 2001 and 2010. The figure further shows that during the period under examination, Australia and New Zealand were the only suppliers of wood charcoal to RSA in 2004. The graph also shows that during the period under observation, the figure also shows that imports of wood charcoal from Australia and New Zealand to South Africa attained a peak in 2004 at an import quantity of about 0.037 tons.

4. SHARE ANALYSIS

Table 3: Share Analysis of provincial newsprint paper exports to the total RSA newsprint paper exports (%)

Years								
Provinces	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Cape	1.29	2.83	2.68	1.59	12.9	61.1	71.5	0.00
Kwazulu-Natal	0.03	62.7	29.4	43.8	29.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gauteng	98.4	34.5	66.9	54.7	57.8	38.9	28.5	100
Total	99.72	100	98.98	100	100	100	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

Gauteng province commanded the largest share of export of newsprint paper followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces.

Table 4: Share of district newspaper exports to the total Western Cape provincial newsprint paper exports (%)

Years								
Districts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City of Cape Town	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

In Western Cape, the greatest share of export of newsprint paper came from City of Cape Town Metro Municipality.

Table 5: Share of district newsprint paper exports to the total Eastern Cape provincial newsprint paper exports (%)

Years								
Districts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amatole District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

In Eastern Cape, the greatest share of export of newsprint paper came from Amatole District Municipality.

Table 6: Share of district newsprint paper exports to the total KwaZulu-Natal provincial newsprint paper exports (%)

Years								
Districts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Uthungulu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
eThekweni	100	100	100	99.98	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

In Kwazulu-Natal, the greatest share of export of newsprint paper came from eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality and Uthungulu District Municipality.

Table 7: Share of district newsprint paper exports to the total Limpopo provincial newsprint paper exports (%)

Years								
Districts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Vhembe	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00
Capricorn	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100	100
Total	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

In Limpopo province, both Vhembe and Capricorn District Municipalities commanded equal share of exports of newsprint paper.

Table 8: Share of district newsprint paper exports to the total Gauteng provincial newsprint paper exports (%)

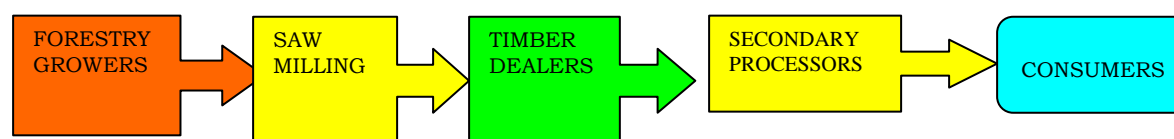
Years								
Districts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
West Rand District	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Ekurhuleni Metro	2.11	10.08	3.16	0.02	18.03	27.96	34.33	17.24
City of Johannesburg	97.8	88.7	93.7	97.7	81.9	71.6	65.7	82.8
City of Tshwane	0.13	1.20	3.03	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	99.9	100	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.6	100	100

Source of data: Quantec.

In Gauteng, City of Johannesburg Metro followed by Ekurhuleni Metro Municipality commanded the greatest share of exports of newsprint paper.

5. MARKET VALUE CHAIN

5.1. Processing



- Forestry growers, of which the most profitable have their plantations located strategically close to the primary processing facilities,
- Saw milling, which is done on site by private enterprises,

- Timber dealers, which are the main timber distributors in urban areas, and
- Secondary processors (mainly furniture and construction), which to large extent also market the products to the consumers.

6. MARKET INTELLIGENCE

Table 9: South Africa's exports of newsprint in rolls and sheets (HS 480100) in 2009

Importers	Trade Indicators							Tariff (estimated) faced by South Africa
	Exported value 2009, USD thousand	Share in South Africa's exports, %	Exported quantity 2009 (tons)	Unit value, (USD/unit)	Exported growth in value between 2005-2009, %, p.a.	Exported growth in quantity between 2005-2009, %, p.a.	Exported growth in value between 2008-2009, %, p.a.	
'World	29722	100	49287	603	7	6	5	
'Kenya	6067	20.4	10185	596	37	33	-39	'n/a
'Nigeria	4814	16.2	7891	610	17	15	3	'n/a
'Zimbabwe	3664	12.3	4701	779	116	104	146	'n/a
'Malawi	2804	9.4	3901	719	40	40	21	'n/a
'United Republic of Tanzania	2728	9.2	4542	601	-3	-7	0	'n/a
'Uganda	2039	6.9	3912	521	-2	-2	232	'n/a
'Angola	1478	5	1801	821	41	9	2106	'n/a
'Zambia	1317	4.4	2057	640	-8	-10	-40	'n/a
'Mauritius	1308	4.4	2696	485	0	0	-1	'n/a
'Ghana	624	2.1	1180	529	-20	-6	1148	'n/a
'Madagascar	571	1.9	1346	424	-21	-17	-11	'n/a
'Mozambique	482	1.6	804	600	0	1	-39	'n/a
'Côte d'Ivoire	321	1.1	1643	195	77	35	98	'n/a
'France	268	0.9	425	631	-46	-49	179	'n/a
'Democratic Republic of the Congo	263	0.9	331	795	6	10	-19	'n/a
'Australia	157	0.5	284	553	-57	-35		'n/a
'Malaysia	131	0.4	296	443				'n/a
'Tunisia	122	0.4	306	399				'n/a

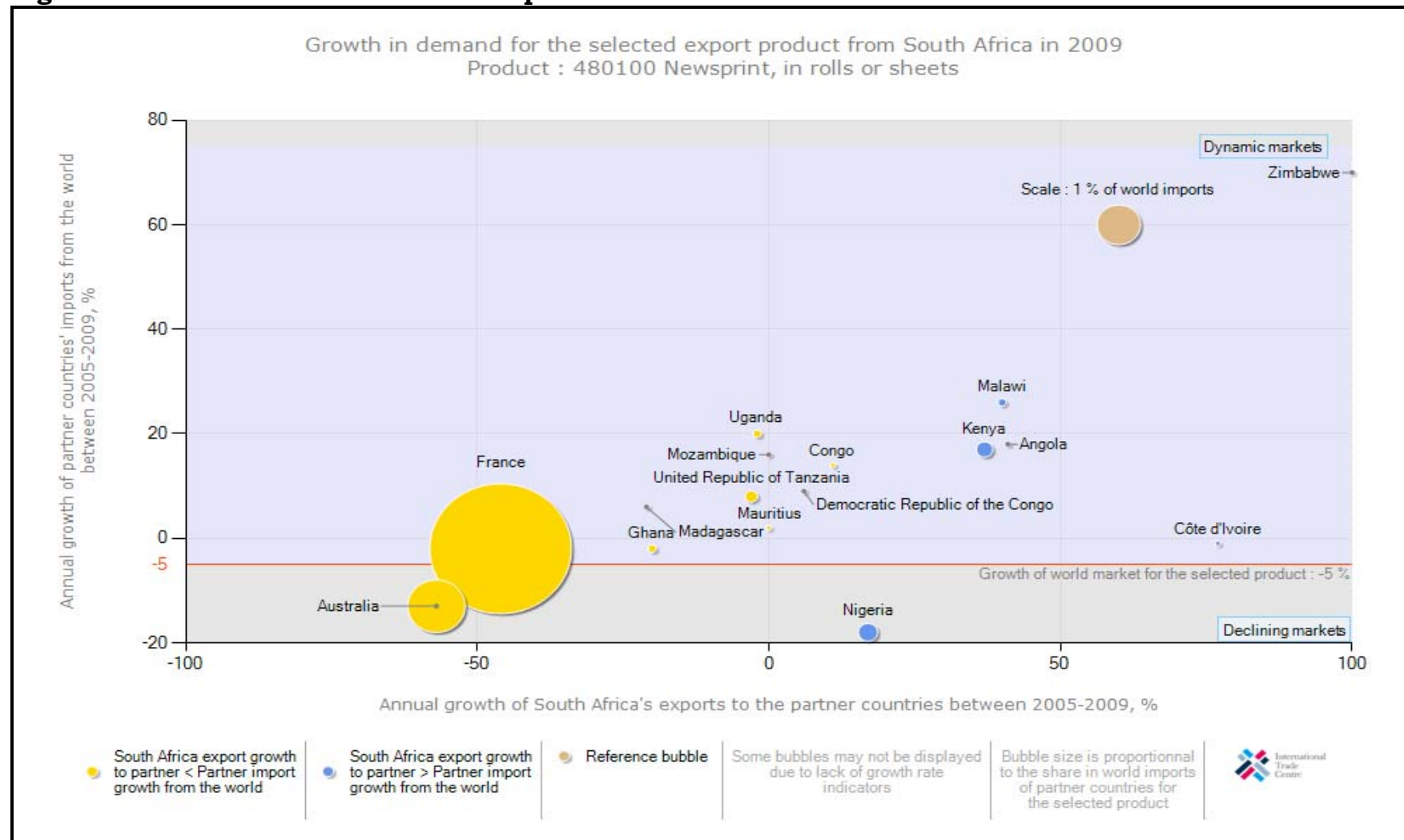
Source: ITC Trade Map

Table 9 shows exports of newsprint paper (in rolls and sheets) from South Africa to the world in 2009. The table further shows that South Africa exported a total of 49287 tons of newsprint paper (in rolls and sheets) to the world during 2009 year. The table also shows that the major export destinations for newsprint paper from South Africa were in Africa with Kenya at 10185 tons, followed by Nigeria at 7891 tons, Zimbabwe at 4701 tons, United Republic of Tanzania at 4542 tons, Uganda at 3912 tons and Malawi at 3901 tons.

The table further shows that Kenya's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 20.4%, Nigeria's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 16.2%, Zimbabwe's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 12.3%, United Republic of Tanzania's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 9.2%, Uganda's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 6.9% while Malawi's share in South Africa's exports of newsprint paper increased by 9.4%.

The table also shows that exports of newsprint paper from South Africa to Kenya grew in volume and value terms by 33% and 37% respectively between 2005 and 2009 years. South Africa's export growth to Nigeria in volume and value terms increased by 15% and 17% respectively between 2005 and 2009 years, while South Africa's export growth to Zimbabwe, United Republic of Tanzania and Malawi also increased in volume and value terms between 2005 and 2009 years. The table also shows that, there were no tariffs applied by importers to South Africa's exports of newsprint paper during 2009.

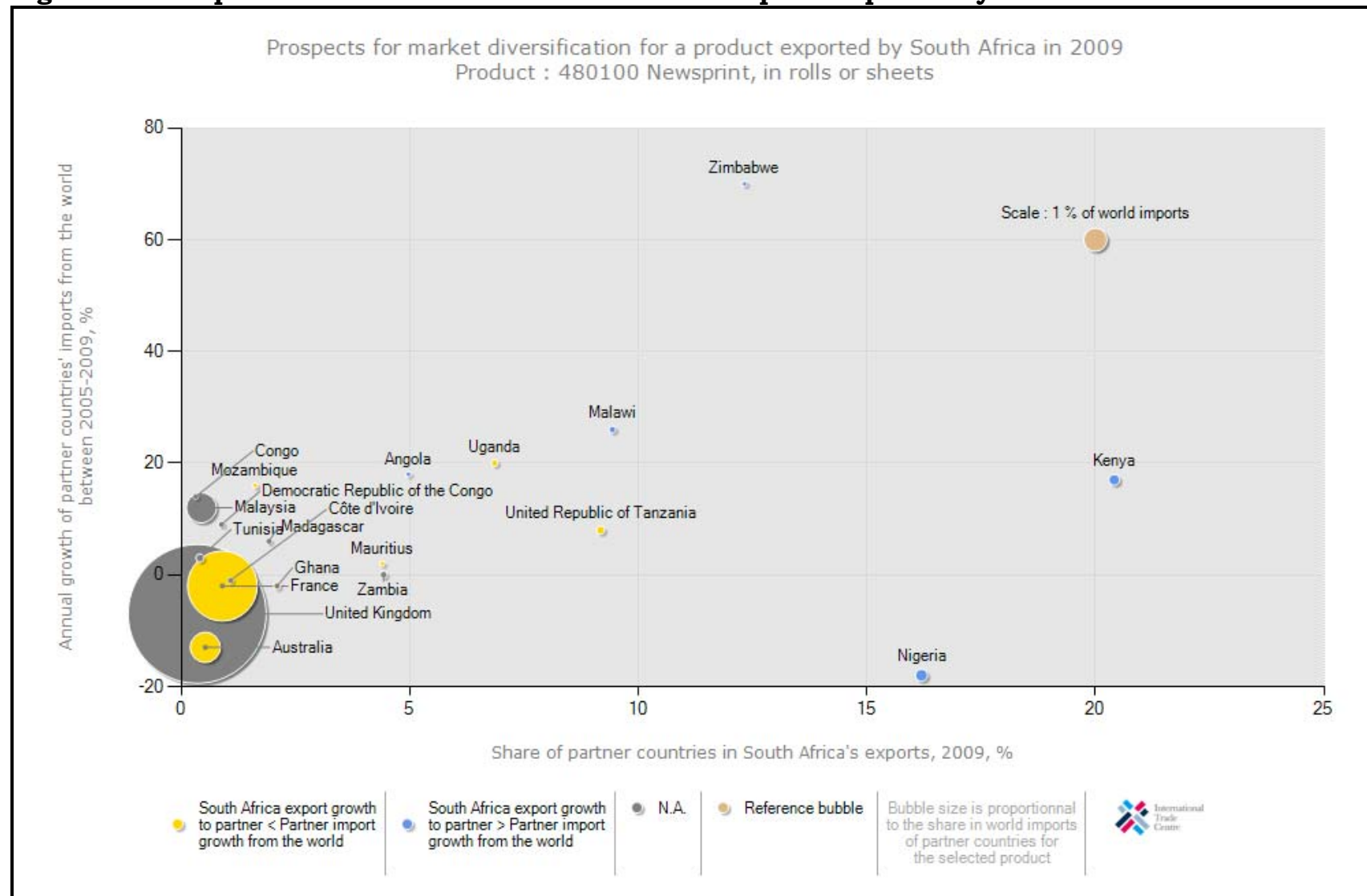
Figure 50: Growth in demand for newsprint from South Africa in 2009



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 50 shows that Kenya is the largest importer of newsprint (in rolls and sheets) from South Africa during the period between 2005 and 2009. However, South Africa's exports of newsprint in rolls and sheets to the Cote d'Ivoire increased by 70% while the France's imports from the world decreased by 5% between 2005 and 2009. South Africa has doubled its exports of newsprint in rolls and sheets to Cote d'Ivoire between the years 2005 and 2009. South Africa's newsprint in rolls and sheets exports to the above-mentioned country has outgrown these countries' growth in imports from the world between 2005 and 2009. Furthermore, South Africa has increased its newsprint in rolls and sheets exports to a declining market of Nigeria by above 20% over the past five years.

Figure 51: Prospects for market diversification for newsprint exported by South Africa



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 51 indicates that if South Africa is to diversify its exports of newsprint in rolls and sheets, the biggest markets exist in the Zimbabwe, Malawi and Angola because these countries have increased their share in South Africa's newsprint in rolls and sheets exports during 2009. Other big markets exist in Kenya, Uganda and Mozambique. During the year 2009, Kenya alone absorbed 21% of South Africa's newsprint in rolls and sheets exports, followed by Nigeria, Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania with 16%; 9% and 8.8% respectively.

Table 10: South Africa's Imports of newsprint in rolls and sheets (HS 480100) in 2009

Exporters	Trade Indicators							Tariff (estimated) applied by South Africa
	Imported value 2009, USD thousand	Share in South Africa's imports, %	Imported quantity 2009 (tons)	Unit value, (USD/unit)	Imported growth in value between 2005- 2009, %, p.a.	Imported growth in quantity between 2005- 2009, %, p.a.	Imported growth in value between 2008-2009, %, p.a.	
'World	4608	100	9511	484	34	35	223	
'Sweden	1852	40.2	4217	439				'0
'Netherlands	1190	25.8	1796	663				'0
'Spain	729	15.8	1592	458	225			'0
'Republic of Korea	334	7.2	786	425				'0
'Finland	170	3.7	222	766	-6	-11	-56	'0
'India	99	2.1	205	483			800	'0
'China	72	1.6	137	526				'0
'Russian Federation	53	1.2	148	358				'0
'Singapore	48	1	129	372				'0
'Indonesia	21	0.5	212	99				'0
'United Kingdom	18	0.4	20	900	-6	-15		'0
'Philippines	12	0.3	24	500				'0
'Germany	7	0.2	13	538	106	-15	-99	'0
'Hong Kong (SARC)	2	0	9	222				'0
'Belgium								'0

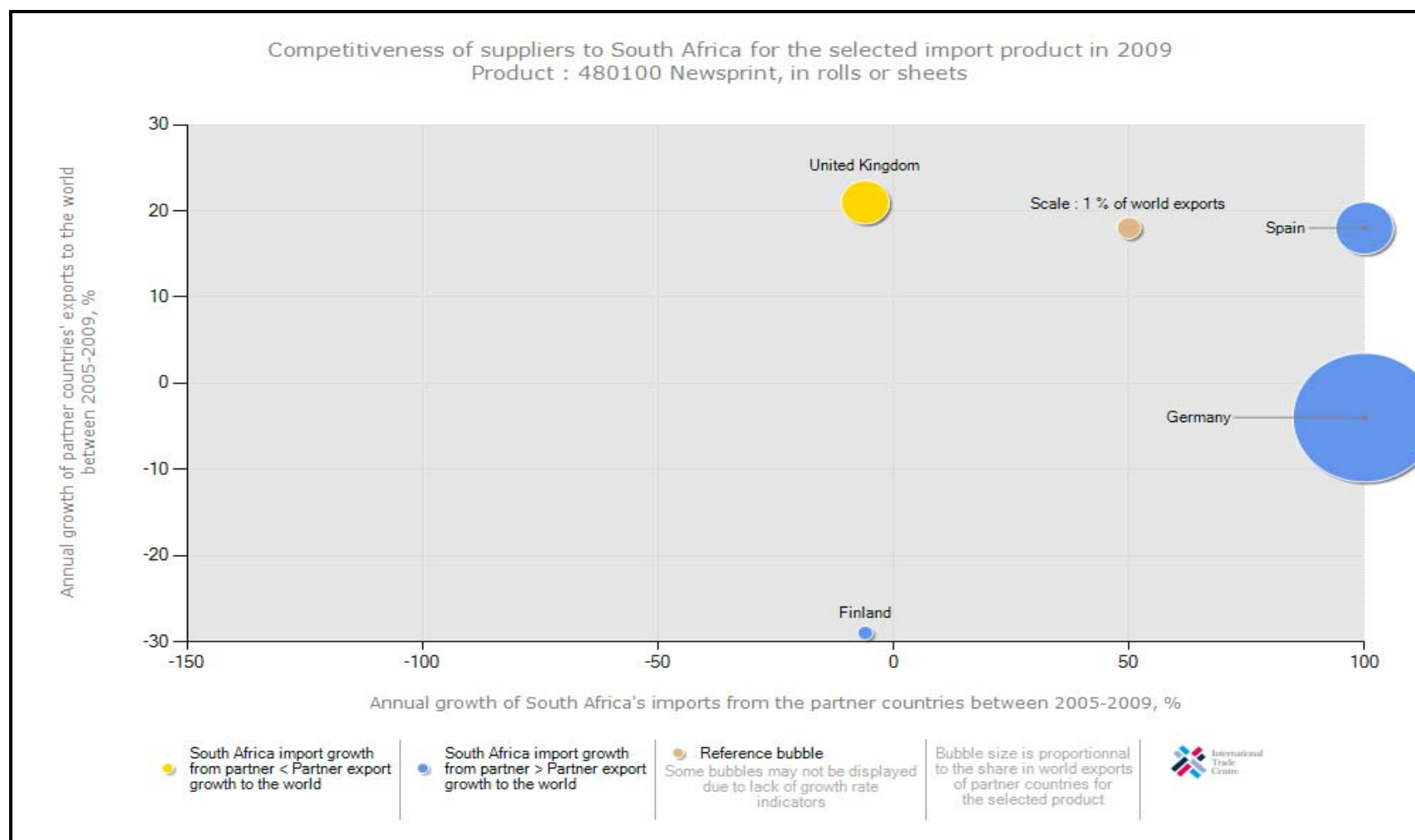
Source: ITC Trade Map

Table 10 depicts imports of newsprint paper (in rolls and sheets) from the world to South Africa in 2009. The table further depicts that in world terms South Africa imported a total of 9511 tons of newsprint paper (in rolls and sheets) during 2009. The table also depicts that the major supplying markets for newsprint paper from the world to South Africa were Sweden at 4217 tons, followed by Netherlands at 1796 tons, Spain at 1592 tons, Republic of Korea at 786 tons, Finland at 222 tons and Indonesia at 212 tons.

The table further depicts that Sweden's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 40.2%, Netherlands's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 25.8%, Spain's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 15.8%, Republic of Korea's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 7.2%, Finland's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 3.7% while India's share in South Africa's imports of newsprint paper increased by 2.1% in 2009.

The table further depicts that South Africa imports of newsprint paper from Spain grew in value terms by 225% between 2005 and 2009 years. South Africa's imports of newsprint paper from Finland decreased in volume and value terms by 6% and 11% respectively between 2005 and 2009 years. The table also depicts that, there were no tariffs applied by South Africa to the imports of newsprint paper during 2009.

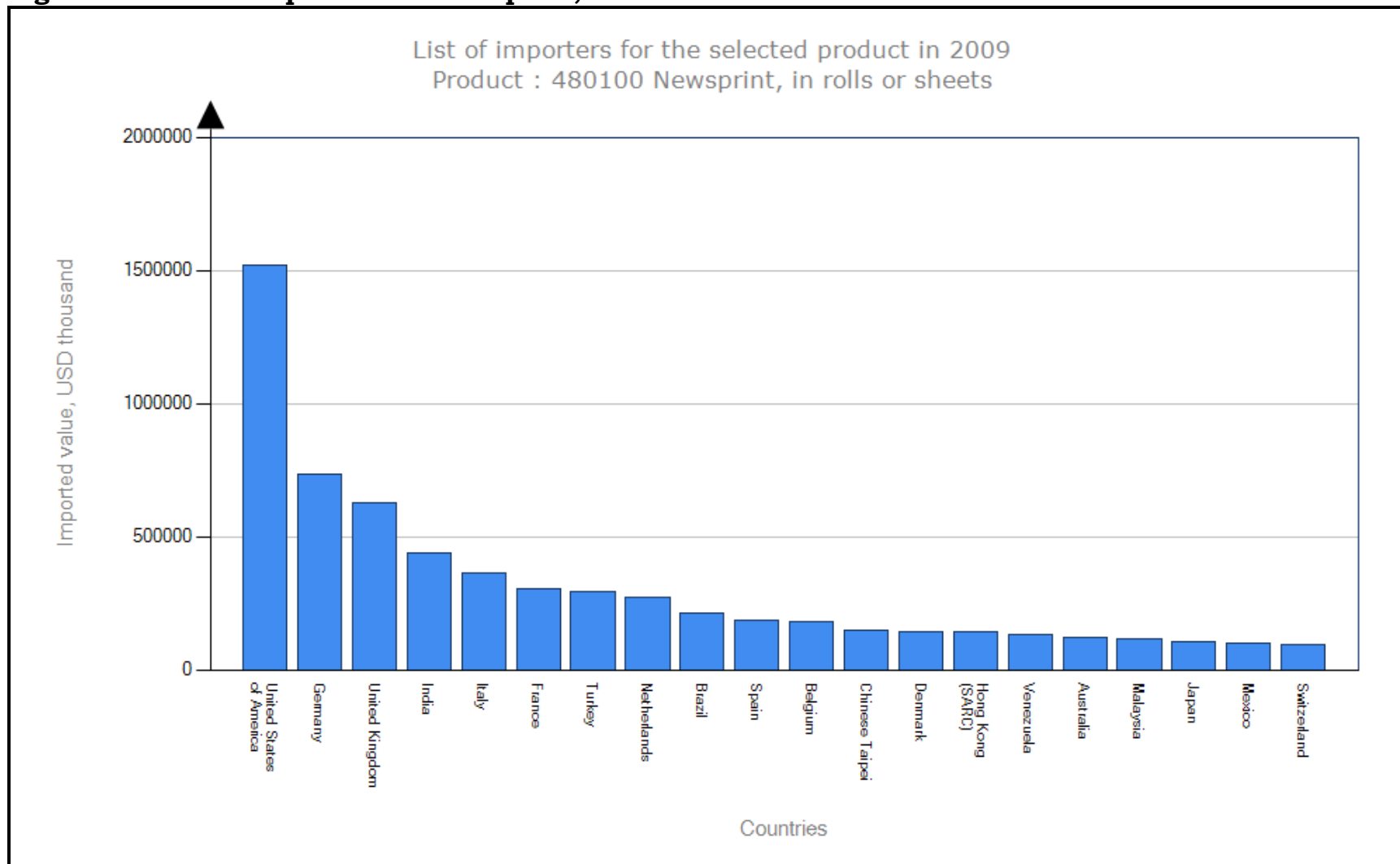
Figure 52: Competitiveness of suppliers for newsprint imported by South Africa in 2009



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 52 shows that during the period between 2005 and 2009 imports of newsprint in rolls and sheets from countries such as Spain and Germany into South Africa grew at a rate that is faster than these countries' exports to the rest of the world. Conversely imports of newsprint in rolls and sheets from Finland into South Africa declined substantially while this countries export of newsprint in rolls and sheets to the rest of the world also experienced a decline. Imports of newsprint in rolls and sheets originating from Spain (the biggest supplier of newsprint in rolls and sheets) to South Africa have increased by 100% in value terms between the period 2005 and 2009 under review.

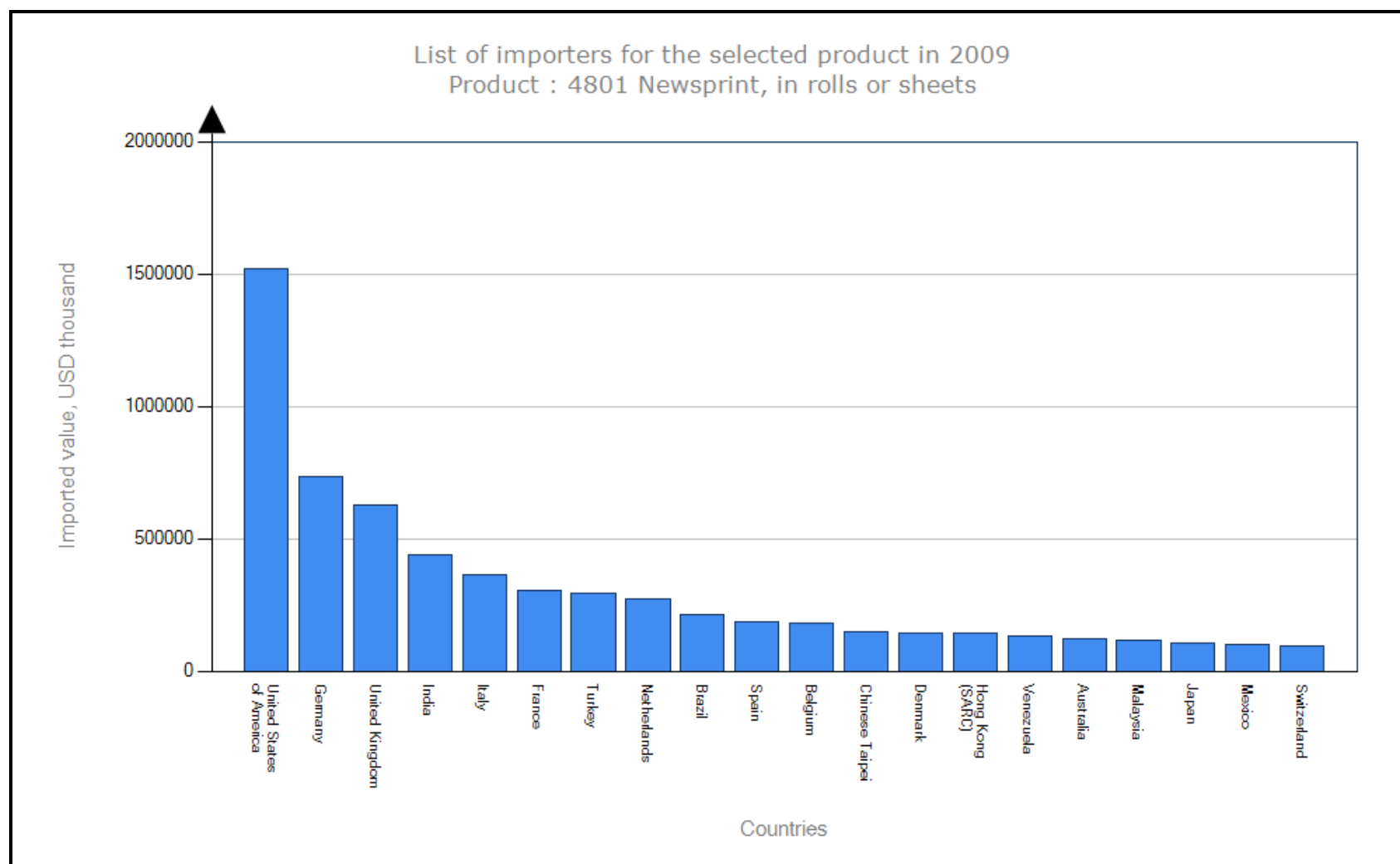
Figure 53: List of importers for newsprint, in rolls or sheets in 2009



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 53 depicts that United States of America was the leading highest importer of newsprint in rolls and sheets from South Africa during 2009 with an imported value of 1.5 million US Dollars, followed by Germany at an imported value of 700 000 US Dollars. Switzerland imported very low levels of newsprint in rolls and sheets during 2009 period at an imported value of less than 500 000 US Dollars.

Figure 54: List of importers for newsprint imported by South Africa in 2009



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 54 indicates that United States of America was the leading highest importer of newsprint in rolls and sheets from South Africa during 2009 with an imported value of 1.5 million US Dollars, followed by Germany at an imported value of 700 000 US Dollars. Switzerland imported very low levels of newsprint in rolls and sheets during 2009 period at an imported value of less than 500 000 US Dollars.

Table 11: List of importing markets for wood poles (treated/painted) exported by South Africa (2009)

Importers	Trade Indicators								Tariff (estimated) faced by South Africa (%)
	Exported value 2009 (USD thousand)	Share in South Africa's exports (%)	Exported quantity 2009 (tons)	Unit value (USD/unit)	Exported growth in value between 2005 and 2009 (%, p.a.)	Exported growth in quantity between 2005 and 2009 (%, p.a.)	Exported growth in value between 2008 and 2009 (%, p.a.)	Share of partner countries in world imports (%)	
World	8202	100	13633	602	11		-21	100	
Mozambique	3179	38.8	5284	602	50		-6	1.5	0
Zambia	1875	22.9	3116	602	573		3372	0.9	0
Mauritius	939	11.4	1561	602	31		78	0.7	0
Yemen	488	5.9	811	602	23			1.4	5
Sri Lanka	430	5.2	714	602					2.5
Kenya	260	3.2	432	602	-7		-85	0.5	0
Zimbabwe	229	2.8	380	603	263		134	0	10
United Republic of Tanzania	151	1.8	252	599	280		-92	0	0
Rwanda	107	1.3	177	605	155			0	15
Uganda	107	1.3	177	605	-16		-93	1.1	0
Angola	103	1.3	171	602	16		-77	0.2	20
Maldives	68	0.8	113	602			-39		15
Ghana	62	0.8	104	596	-9			0.9	0
Comoros	45	0.5	75	600	-38			0	0
Mayotte	42	0.5	70	600	-17		50	0.1	10
Saint Helena	41	0.5	68	603	17		-15	0	
United Arab Emirates	22	0.3	36	611	-14		144		5
Italy	16	0.2	26	615	0		-80	1.3	0

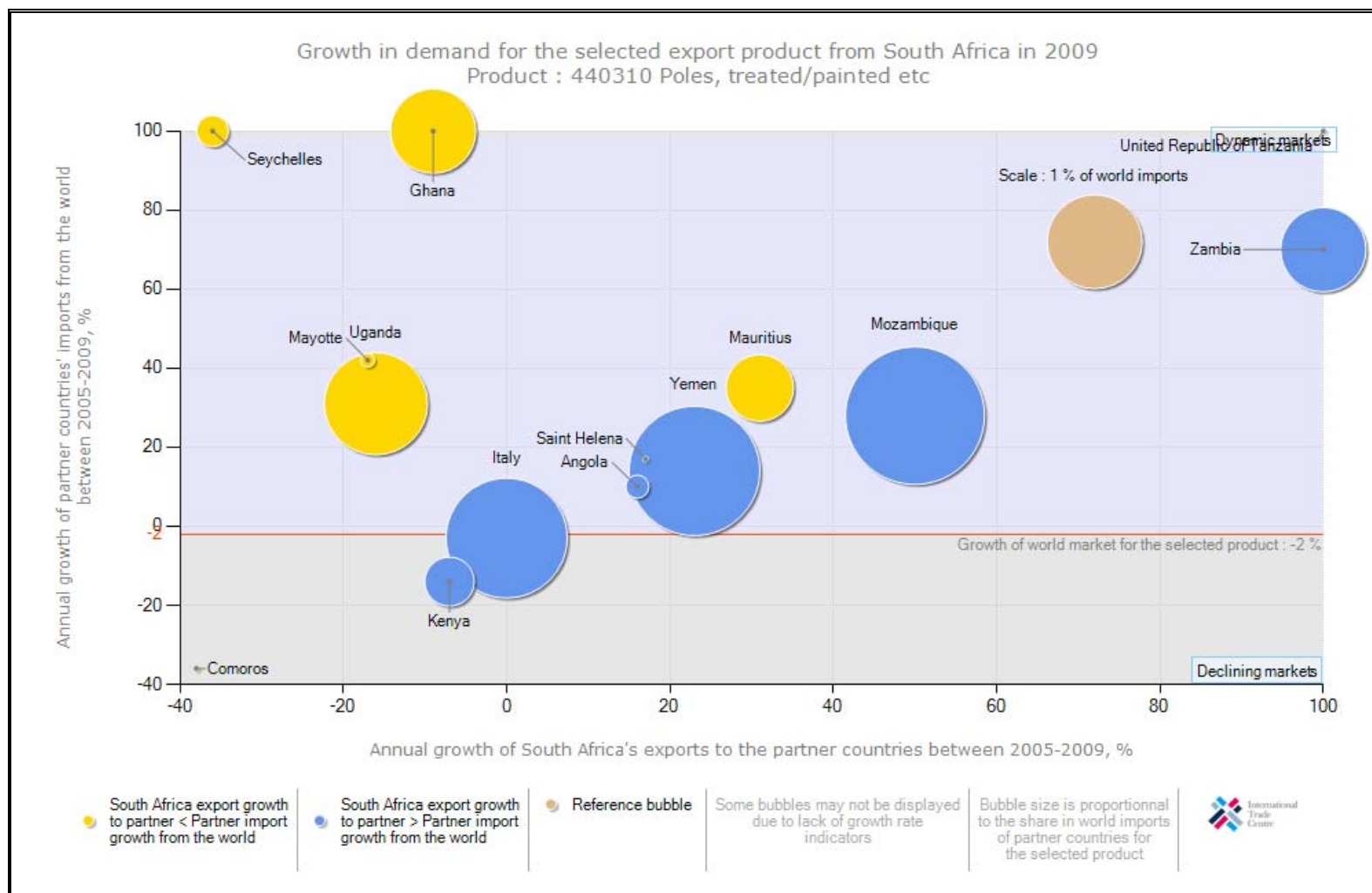
Source: Trade Map

Table 11 shows the list of importing markets for wood poles (treated/painted) exported by South Africa in 2009. The table shows that Africa (Mozambique, Zambia and Mauritius) was the main market for wood poles (treated / painted) exports from South Africa in 2009. The table also shows that South Africa exported 13633 tons of wood poles to the world in 2009, of which 5 284 tons went to Mozambique, 3116 tons went to Zambia and 1561 tons went to Mauritius during the 2009 year.

The table also shows that South Africa's exports of wood poles to Mozambique increased in value by 50% between 2005 and 2009 period, while those to Zambia also increased in value by 573% between 2005 and 2009 years. Additionally, South Africa's wood pole exports to Mauritius increased in value by 31% between 2005 and 2009 period. The table further shows that growth in the value of wood pole exports to the three markets was higher than the world average between 2005 and 2009 years.

The table also shows that Angola, Rwanda and Maldives applied high tariffs to wood pole exports originating from South Africa during 2009.

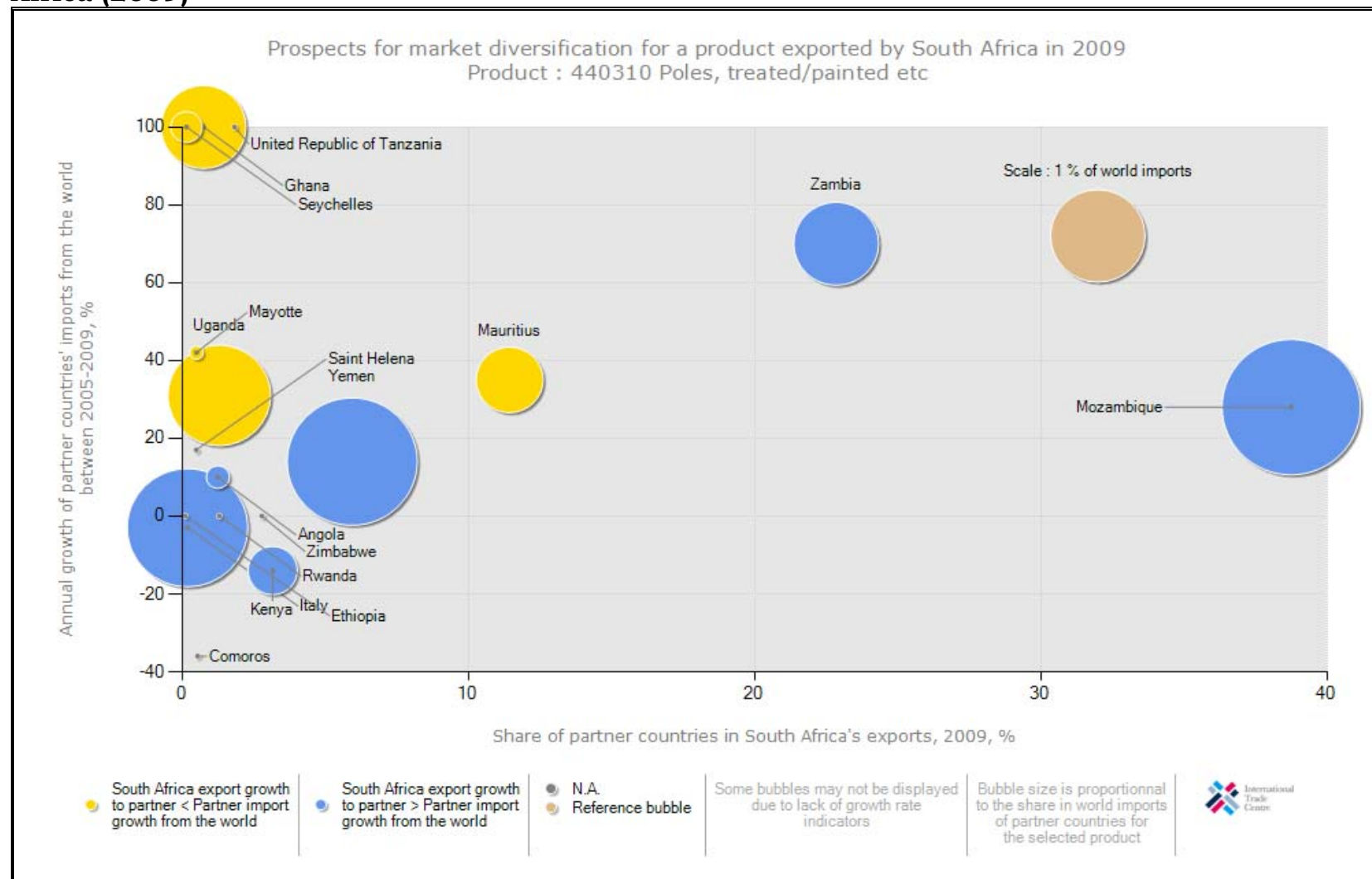
Figure 55: Growth in demand for wood poles (treated / painted) exported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 55 reflects growth in demand for wood poles (treated / painted) exported by South Africa in 2009. The figure further reflects that demand for wood poles is growing at a faster pace (100%) in the Republic of Tanzania, followed by Zambia at 100% and Mozambique at 50% during the period under review. The table also reflects that the Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique were dynamic markets because both their annual growths of South Africa's exports and their annual growth of partner countries' imports from the world were high (between 30% and 100%) during 2005 to 2009 period. The table further reflects that Kenya and Comoros were declining markets for wood poles exported by South Africa in 2009.

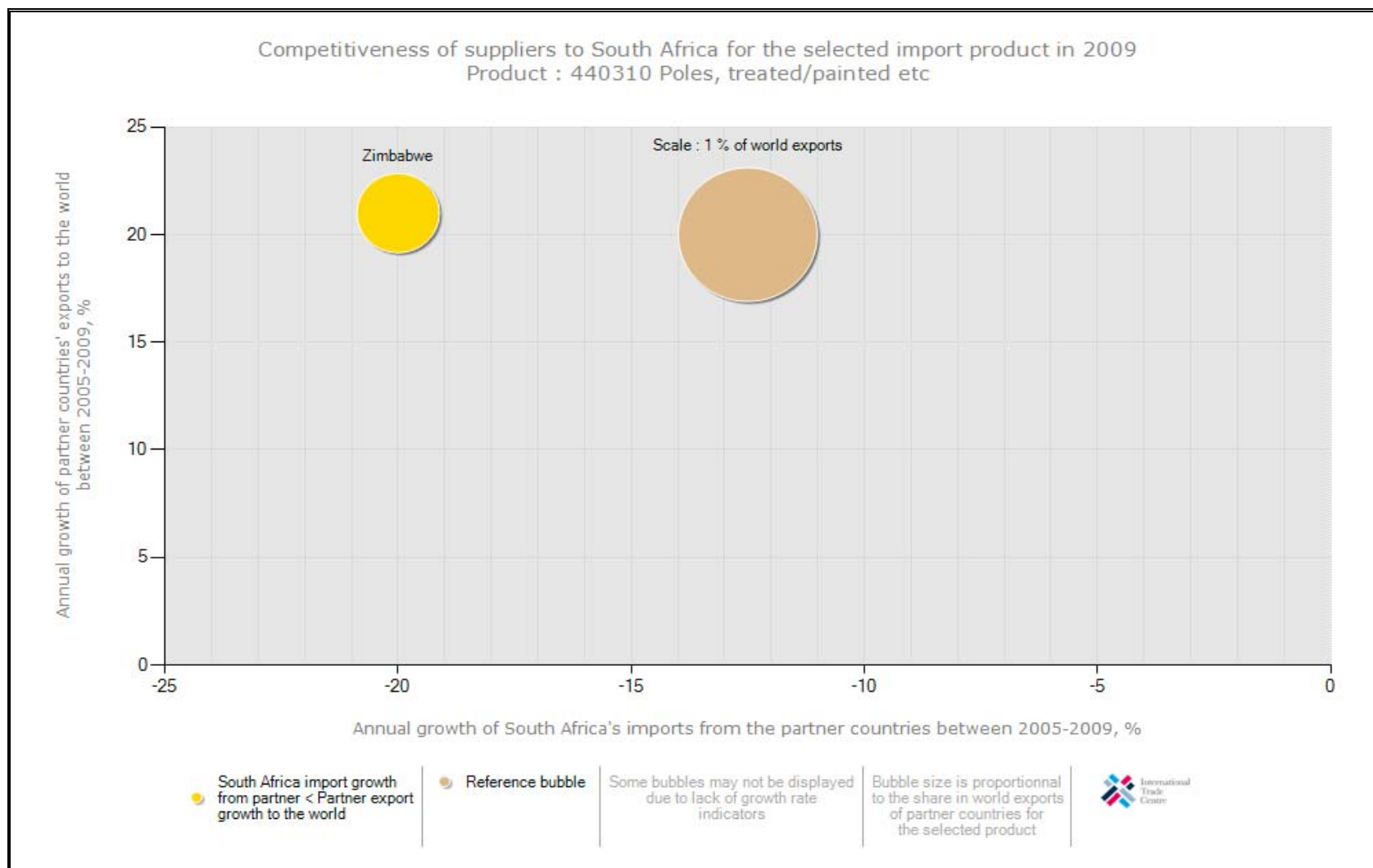
Figure 56: Prospects for market diversification for wood poles (treated / painted) exported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 56 depicts prospects for market diversification for wood poles (treated / painted) exported by South Africa in 2009. The figure further depicts that Mauritius and Uganda were the biggest markets for wood poles from South Africa in 2009. The figure further depicts that should South Africa wish to diversify its markets of wood pole exports during this period, small but attractive markets are available in Mozambique and Zambia.

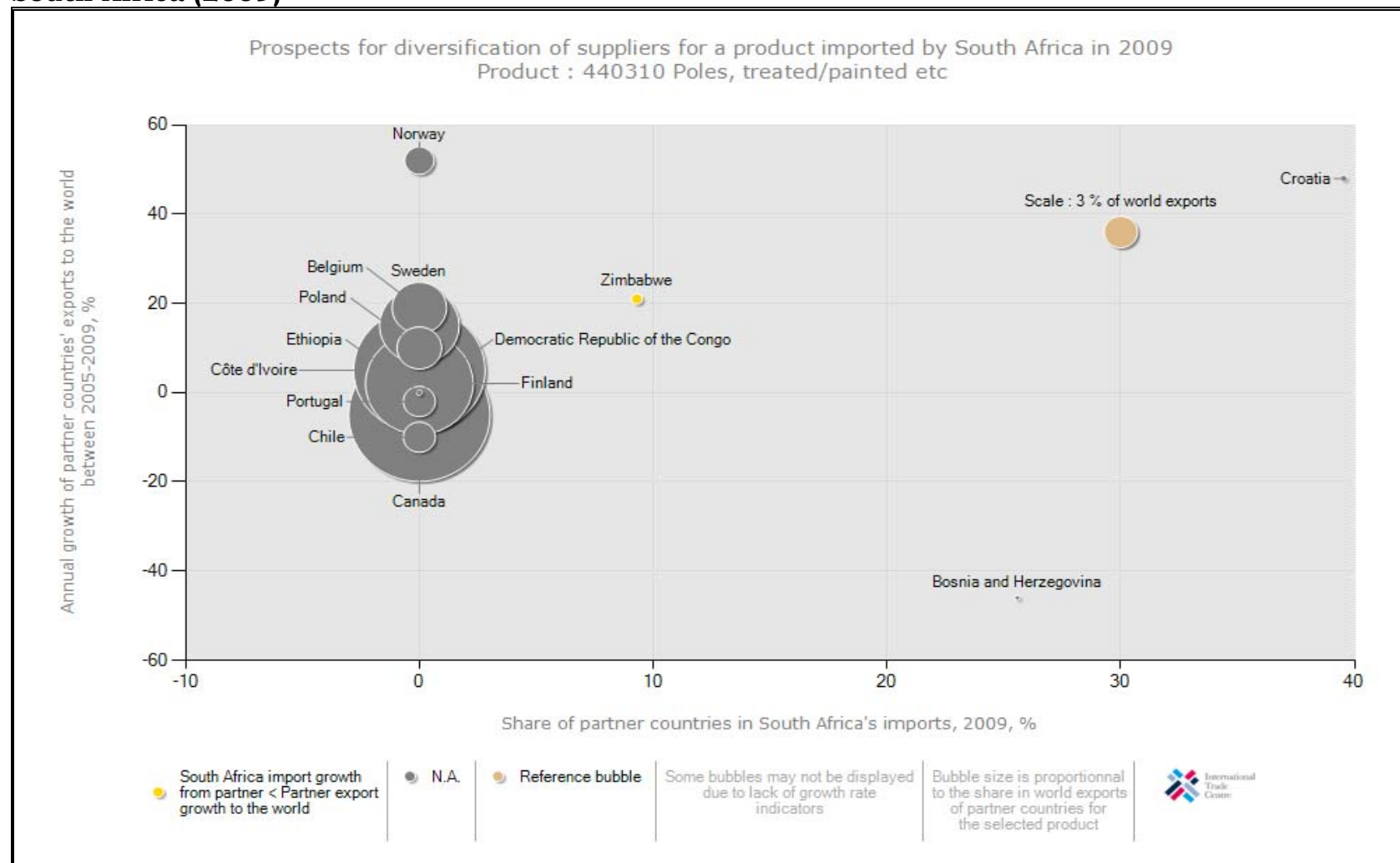
Figure 57: Competitiveness of suppliers to South Africa for wood poles imported in 2009



Source: Trade Map

Figure 57 shows competitiveness of suppliers to South Africa for wood poles (treated / painted) imported from the world in 2009. The figure further shows that during the period under review, Zimbabwe was the most competitive market for wood poles imports into South Africa during the period between 2005 and 2009.

Figure 58: Prospects for diversification of suppliers for wood poles (treated / painted) imported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 58 indicates prospects for diversification of suppliers for wood poles imported by South Africa in 2009. The figure further indicates that during the period under review; Zimbabwe was the biggest market for wood poles imports into South Africa. The figure also indicates that if South Africa had to diversify its suppliers of wood poles (treated / painted), small supplying markets exist in Ethiopia, Norway and Sweden while the biggest markets exist in Canada, Finland and Coted' Ivoire.

Table 12: List of importing markets for wood charcoal exported by South Africa (2009)

Importers	Trade Indicators							
	Exported value 2009 (USD thousand)	Share in South Africa's exports (%)	Exported quantity 2009 (tons)	Unit value (USD/unit)	Exported growth in value between 2005 and 2009 (% p.a.)	Exported growth in quantity between 2005 and 2009 (% p.a.)	Exported growth in value between 2008 and 2009 (%, p.a.)	Share of partner countries in world imports (%)
World	13694	100	25706	533	-11	-19	76	100
United Kingdom	7470	54.5	13159	568	-23	-23	189	4
Netherlands	2902	21.2	5941	488	62	43	-2	2.9
Germany	660	4.8	1270	520	-20	-32	-3	11.1
Sweden	569	4.2	856	665			69	1.9
Israel	538	3.9	761	707	24	10	105	1
Cyprus	301	2.2	880	342	-22	-20	871	0.7
France	293	2.1	647	453	1	-7	39	5.5
Algeria	179	1.3	298	601				0
Switzerland	126	0.9	228	553	8	-39	38	1.2
Belgium	115	0.8	240	479	-29	-50	-66	5.6
Kuwait	111	0.8	308	360				0.4
Greece	101	0.7	339	298	44	48	237	4.3
United Arab Emirates	71	0.5	148	480	36	30	109	
Turkey	39	0.3	155	252	-46	-17		0.8
Angola	36	0.3	75	480	27	50	57	0
Oman	33	0.2	110	300				0.2
Ship stores and bunkers	30	0.2	43	698	18	17	11	0

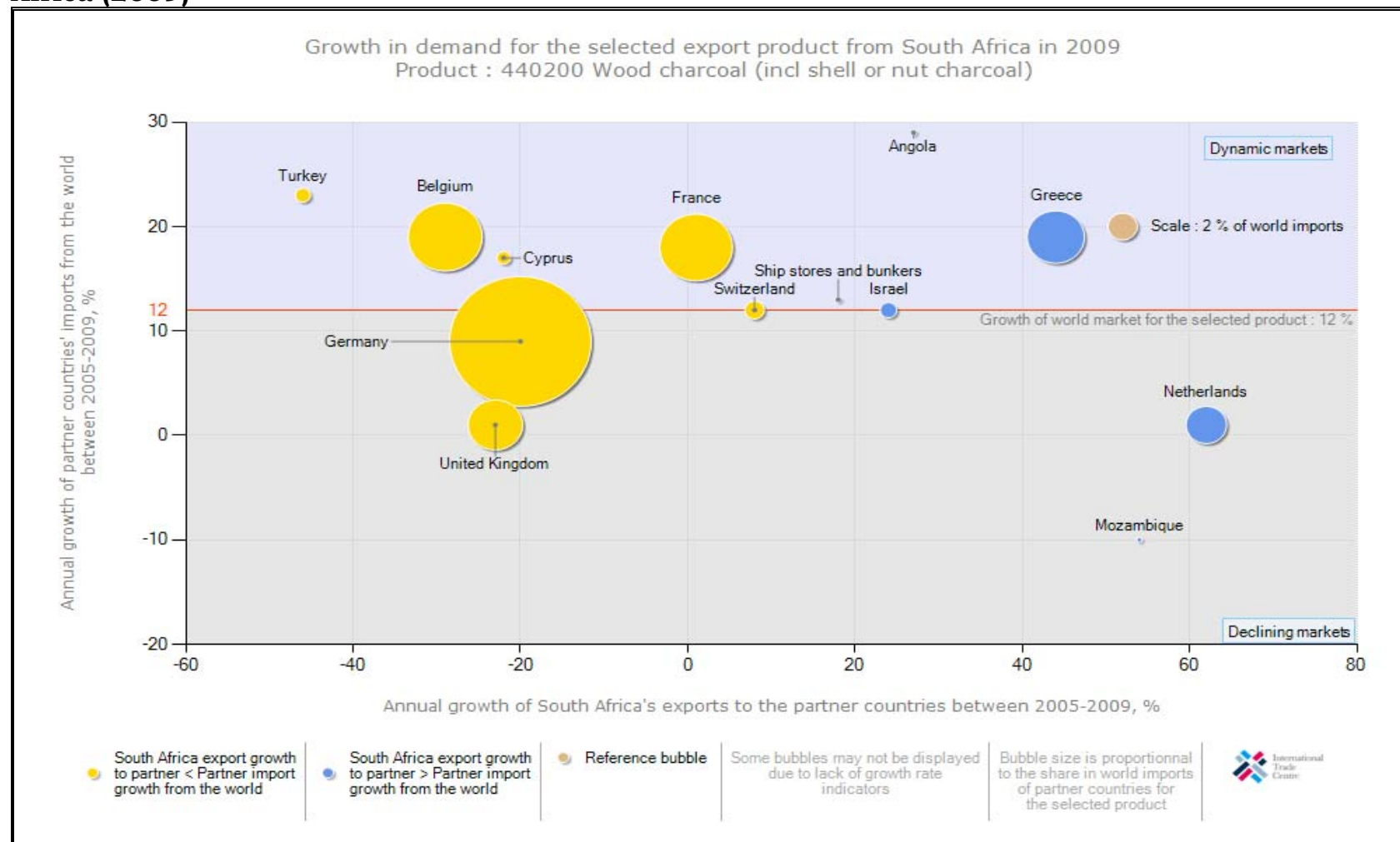
Source: Trade Map

Table 12 depicts the list of importing markets for wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exported by South Africa in 2009. The table further depicts that Europe (United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany) was the main export market for wood charcoal originating from South Africa. The table further depicts that, South Africa exported 25706 tons to the world in 2009. The table also depicts that, most of South Africa's wood charcoal exports went to United Kingdom (13 159 tons) followed by Netherlands at 5 941 tons and Germany at 1 270 tons.

The table also depicts that South Africa's exports of wood charcoal to the United Kingdom declined in volume and value terms by 23% respectively between 2005 and 2009 period. The table depicts that South Africa's exports (in volume and value terms) to Netherlands increased by 62% and 43% respectively between 2005 and 2009 period while those to Germany declined by 20% and 32% in volume and value terms respectively between 2005 and 2009 period.

The table further depicts that United Kingdom's share in South Africa's wood charcoal exports increased by 54.5%, Netherlands's by 21.2% and Germany's share by 4.8% in 2009.

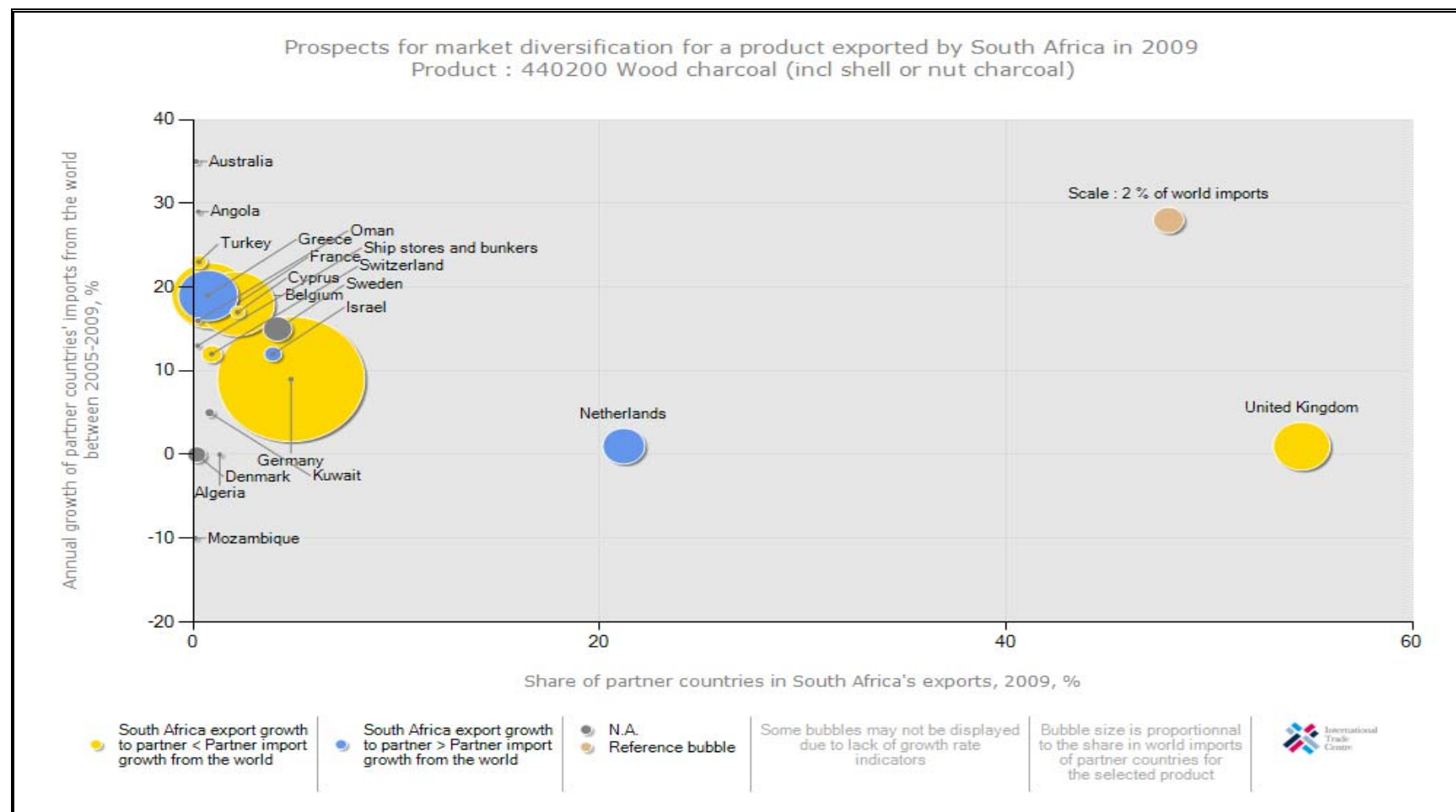
Figure 59: Growth in demand for wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 59 reflects growth in demand for wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal) exported by South Africa in 2009. The figure further reflects that Belgium, Germany, France and United Kingdom were the biggest markets of wood charcoal exported by South Africa. The figure also reflects that the demand for wood charcoal is growing at a faster pace (43%) in Greece and Angola (30%), while annual growth of South Africa exports to declining markets such as Netherlands and Mozambique are growing. The graph also reflects that Greece and Angola are dynamic markets because both their annual growths of South Africa's exports and their annual growth of partner countries' imports from the world were between 30% and 50% between 2005 and 2009 periods.

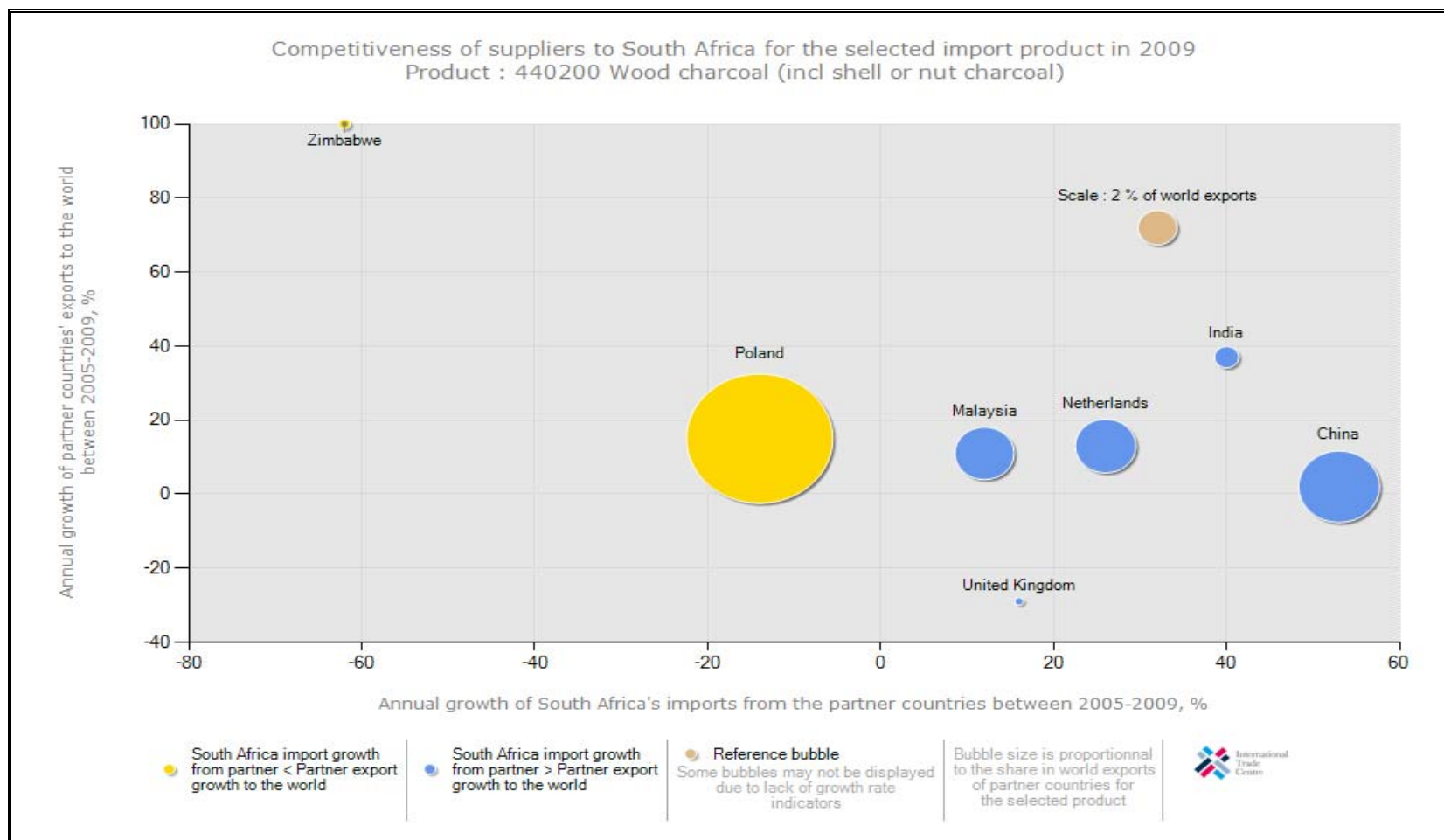
Figure 60: Prospects for market diversification for wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) exported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 60 shows prospects for market diversification for wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal) exported by South Africa in 2009. The figure further shows that in 2009 Germany and United Kingdom were the biggest markets for wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal) exports from South Africa. The figure further shows that should South Africa want to diversify its markets of wood charcoal exports, small but attractive markets are available in Australia, Turkey and Angola.

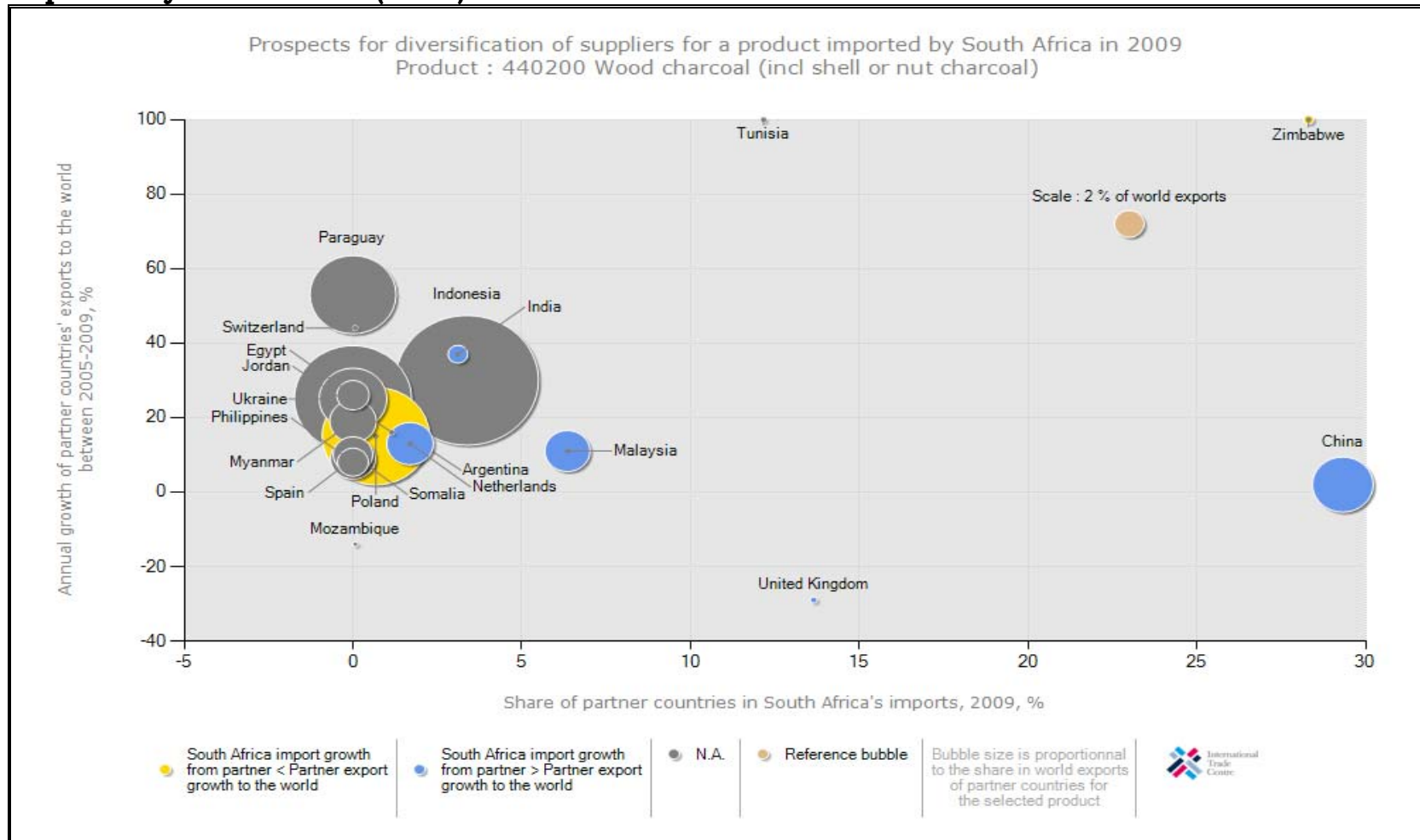
Figure 61: Competitiveness of suppliers to South Africa for wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) imported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 61 depicts competitiveness of suppliers of wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal) from the world to South Africa in 2009. The figure further shows that during the period under examination, Poland was the biggest market for wood charcoal. The figure also depicts that China followed by India and Netherlands were the most competitive markets for wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal) imports by South Africa between 2005 and 2009 period.

Figure 62: Prospects for diversification of suppliers for wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal) imported by South Africa (2009)



Source: Trade Map

Figure 62 indicates prospects for diversification of suppliers for wood charcoal imported by South Africa in 2009. The figure also indicates that if South Africa had to diversify its suppliers of wood charcoal (shell or nut charcoal), small supplying markets exist in China, United Kingdom and Malaysia while big markets exist in India and Paraguay.

7. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

Komati Land Forests (KLF) owns and manages the prime softwood saw log forestry assets in the Mpumalanga, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal provinces of South Africa. KLF came about through the restructuring of the commercial forestry assets of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and South African Forestry Company Ltd (SAFCOL). The company boasts a long and profitable history with its plantations already in rotation. An integral part of the South African Forestry Industry since the early 1900s, Komati Land Forests commenced operations as an independent business unit in November 2001. The principal objective of the company is the long term and sustainable development of its assets in line with acceptable management practices and conservation principles.

8. ROLE PLAYERS

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9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- **TIPS**

www.sadctrade.org

- **FAO**

www.fao.org

- **Forestry South Africa**

www.forestry.co.za

- **Quantec Easy Data**

www.quantec.co.za

- **ITC Trade Map**

<http://www.trademap.org>

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