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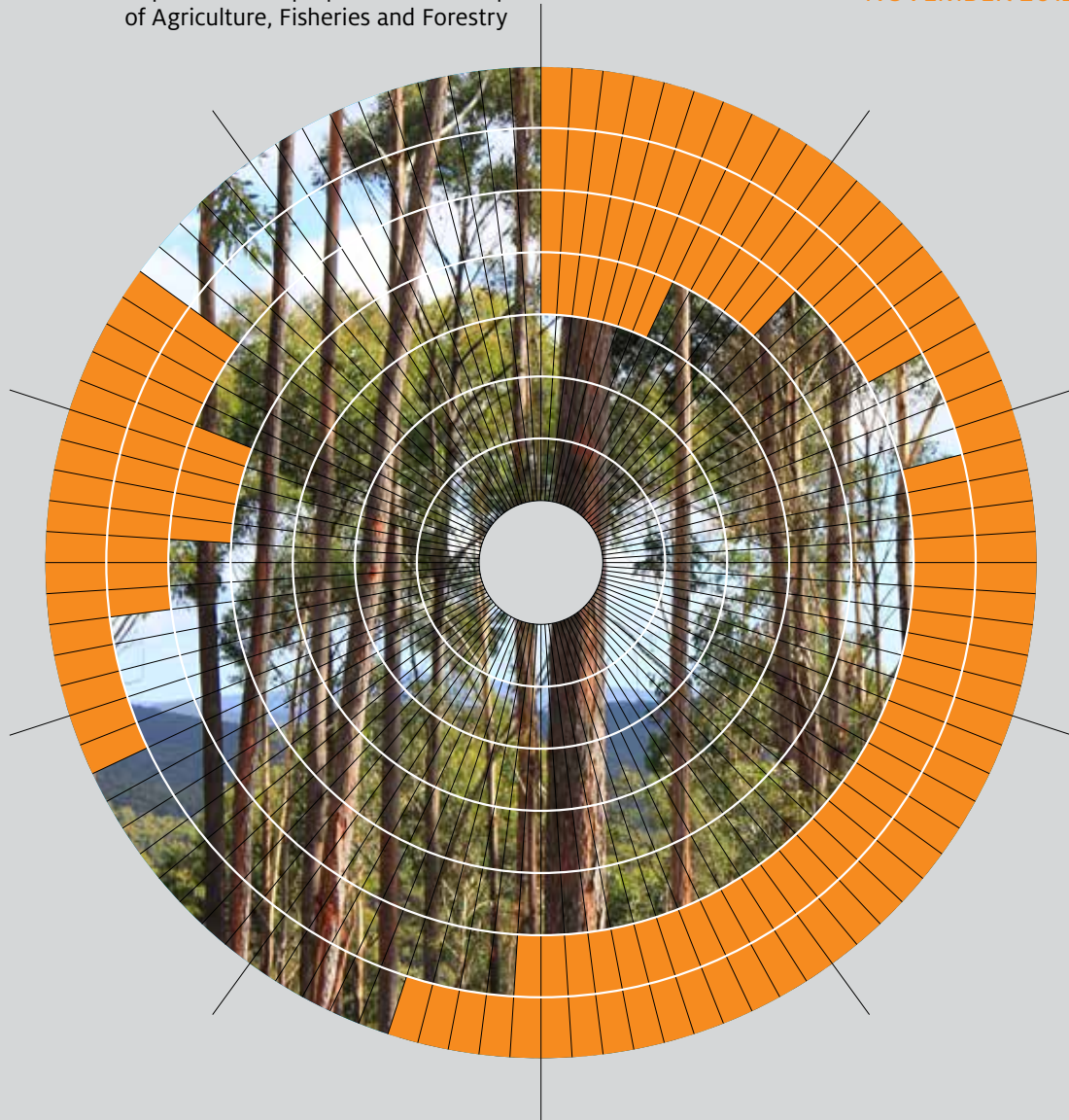
# Illegal logging regulations Analysis of Australia's timber imports in 2007 and 2010

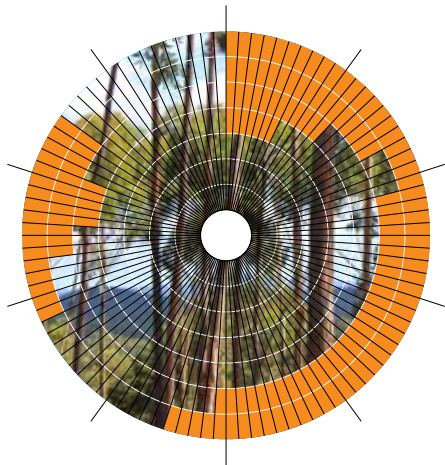
Mihir Gupta, Stuart Davey, Phil Townsend and David Cunningham

Research by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural  
and Resource Economics and Sciences

Report to client prepared for the Department  
of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

NOVEMBER 2012





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### Contact

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Postal address GPO Box 1563 Canberra ACT 2601  
Switchboard +61 2 6272 2010  
Facsimile +61 2 6272 2001  
Email [info.abares@daff.gov.au](mailto:info.abares@daff.gov.au)  
Web [daff.gov.au/abares](http://daff.gov.au/abares)

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# Summary

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry engaged ABARES to undertake research to inform the Australian Government's policy to combat illegal logging relating to:

- the list of imported timber products (and associated attributes) for potential regulation informed by an economic analysis of imported timber products
- identifying potential risk indicators associated with illegally logged timber products.

The analysis in this report aims to build a better understanding of the complexity of the issues associated with illegal logging. This work will also support the government's development of regulatory measures for two key legislative components of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill 2012:

- a prohibition on importing illegally logged forest products into Australia
- a requirement for those businesses placing regulated imported timber products onto the market in Australia to have undertaken due diligence on the legal origins of the wood contained in the regulated products.

This report is divided into two parts:

- Economic analysis of timber imports for 2007 and 2010 to gather information on the volume and value of forest product imports, the country of origin for products sent to Australia, and the characteristics of importers placing timber products on the Australian market.
- Identification and analysis of risk indicators that could be used to inform development of a risk-based assessment framework for identifying illegally logged timber imports, and as one of the inputs that could be used to refine the initial list of imported timber products to be regulated.

By comparing the data from import declarations in 2007 and 2010 it is possible to gain an understanding of the total volume of imports and whether there are changes to the profile of Australia's imports, importers and suppliers. Some of the key changes are highlighted in Appendix A. A detailed analysis of Australia's forest product imports during 2007 and 2010 is presented in Appendix B and Appendix C. The data examined was a subset of the products covered by chapters 44, 47, 48 and 94 of the

World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) nomenclature. Together these cover all major timber product imports to Australia, and on this basis are being considered for potential regulation.

In 2010, over 520 000 lines of timber products were imported from 120 countries. Almost 400 000 lines were analysed in this report. The number of Australian importers of these forest products increased by 42 per cent—from 15 829 in 2007 to 22 408 in 2010. This change is primarily due to a rise in the number of importers importing just once from each chapter during a calendar year from around 6000 in 2007 to almost 10 000 in 2010. Importers were not identified in the analysis for confidentiality reasons. As a result, some importers may be counted multiple times if they imported forest products from multiple chapters in the Harmonized System.

One-off importers can be defined for the purposes of this report as importers with a single line of import declaration in a particular chapter of the World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System during a calendar year. These importers may have imported from more than one chapter. Many of these one-off importers had a relatively small consignment value in 2007 and 2010. This, considered with the large number of source countries, may have cost implications for the Australian Government and for industry in implementing due diligence requirements or obtaining the necessary information for import declarations. The analysis of import data in this report can be combined with estimated costs for government and industry. This will lead to an improved understanding of the comparative costs of a range of options for an audit and compliance regime and the value of forest product imports.

Australia's forest product importers generally specialise in certain categories of products. For example, around two-thirds of importers purchased just one type of specified forest products at the four-digit level under the Harmonized System; while more than 85 per cent of importers sourced products from just one country. The number of one-source importers increased by 49 per cent between 2007 and 2010; most sourced their products from China and Indonesia.

The information in this report could be used to inform development of a risk assessment framework for identifying timber and timber products that may have been made using illegally logged timber. Potential indicators for which data were readily available through Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Customs) and public sources include:

- final port of lading for shipping of goods to Australia
- value of forest products traded through the final ports of lading (noting that the value of timber within manufactured products may be a small proportion of the value declared)
- volume (lines of import) of specified forest products imported into Australia
- volume (lines of import) of timber imports that were not part of the specified forest products
- verified reported locations of illegal logging and corruption using information available from non-government organisations.

Potential supporting indicators that may assist development of a risk assessment framework include, but are not limited to:

- region(s) of harvest in country (countries) of origin identified through the first port of lading
- supply chain complexity, particularly where the processing stages might occur in different countries
- use of paper-based or electronic chain of custody recordkeeping systems for wood harvest
- robustness of government timber legality assurance systems
- species of wood (and capacity of importing businesses to identify the individual species) contained in timber product imports
- product description.

Given the information acquired in the import declaration process, additional information would be needed for the first port of lading for forest products along the supply chain. This information could be sought as part of the import declaration process. If it is possible to acquire information on the country of harvest for the wood contained in the final product, it should also be possible to identify the port of first loading in the country of origin.

However, the information needed for the other potential supporting indicators may not be as readily available.

# Glossary

**Importers/importing businesses:** Refers to a broad range of business entities and private individuals importing forest products into Australia.

**One-off importers:** Importers with a single line of import declaration in a particular chapter of the World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System during a calendar year. These importers may have imported from more than one chapter.

**Regular importers:** Importers with at least 24 lines of import in a particular chapter of the World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System during a calendar year. The number 24 was chosen on the assumption that regular importers import on an average of twice a month.

**One-source importers:** Importers that imported from just one country during a calendar year.

**Multiple-source importers:** Importers that imported from at least five countries during a calendar year.

**Real value:** The inflation adjusted value of products over the period 2007 to 2010 using 2010 as the base year.

**Selected Product Categories or Specified Forest Products:** The products selected from each chapter of the World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System code on the basis of the policy intent, meeting 5 per cent of the total value in the chapter as agreed with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

**Single line of import:** A line of import in the import declaration made by the importer; also referred to as volume of timber imports.

**Potential risk/supporting indicators:** Information that could inform development of a framework to assess the risk of importing illegally logged timber products.



## Additional information

All dollar amounts expressed in this report are Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

### Appendix A

Appendix A provides a visual analysis of some of the key changes in the characteristics of importers between 2007 and 2010. It presents a summary of some of the discussion around the economic analysis presented in this report.

### Appendixes B and C

Appendix B contains detailed analysis of the specified forest products in 2007.

Appendix C contains detailed analysis of the specified forest products in 2010. This analysis is summarised and presented through tables, figures, maps and discussion.

### Appendix D

Appendix D highlights further analysis that could be undertaken on the list of products to be regulated. It presents a comparison of specified forest product imports for chapter 44 between 2007 and 2010 by examining some key characteristics of importers.

### Appendix E

Appendix E presents background information on the Regulation Impact Statement. It includes the proposed product categories to be regulated as presented in the Regulation Impact Statement.

### Appendix F

For more descriptive detail about specified forest products, Appendix F contains the Harmonized System Codes, 2007 nomenclature.

### Appendix G

Appendix G lists country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

# Methodology

ABARES analysed 2007 and 2010 timber product import data from the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Customs) using Microsoft Excel. The results presented may differ from some statistical information provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) due to differences in timing and processing undertaken by the ABS.

The World Customs Organization introduced amendments to the Harmonized System tariff codes, effective 1 January 2007. To ensure the data were analysed across a consistent nomenclature, 2007 was chosen as the start date. To look at changes since 2007, 2010 data were examined as the latest complete dataset at the time of analysis. Further amendments were made to the Harmonized System nomenclature, effective on 1 January 2012.

Due to the extensive nature of the data, a subset of information for particular products was chosen on the basis of the following criteria. These products are collectively referred to as the specified forest products for the remainder of the report.

- Products meet the policy intent shaped by the original list of forest products to be regulated as proposed in the Regulation Impact Statement (Appendix E).
- For practicality of analysis, products account for at least 5 per cent of the total value of the chapter.

While these criteria were the primary basis for selecting particular timber imports, discretion was also exercised when products met one but not both criteria. In some cases, the value of the product did not meet the 5 per cent threshold but met the policy intent and was hence included in further analysis and consideration for regulation under an initial list. Similarly, some products met the policy intent but were not practical to investigate further. These products are discussed in Appendixes B and C.

The selected products for analysis were agreed with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and are listed in Table 1. The final list of products to be regulated is yet to be determined and may not include the specified forest products listed in Table 1.

Table 2 lists products that were not assessed in a detailed analysis but may be referred to in the discussion. These products did not meet the criteria for identifying specified forest products.

The data examined were a subset of the products covered by chapters 44, 47, 48 and 94 of the Harmonized System nomenclature. Together these cover the major timber product imports to Australia (shown in Tables 1 and 2). Some timber products may have minor uses for other imports that are traded with Australia under classification codes not captured by Tables 1 and 2.

The profile of Australia's forest product imports was analysed on the basis of several variables including the port of lading, country of origin, volume, value (including the average unit value of imports) and frequency of importation. To compare the real value of forest product imports for 2007 and 2010, the estimated value of imports for 2007 was inflated by the consumer price index across 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Import data were sorted by product type at the four and six-digit level of the Harmonized System tariff codes, by country of origin and by frequency of activity by individual importers. This report shows that importers could have different characteristics for different frequencies of activity. Importers could also be separated on their degree of specialisation, or by the number of sources of their imported timber products. The report focuses on an analysis of the statistics provided by Customs to characterise imports and importers in Australia; it does not examine the relative costs and benefits of assessing specified forest products.

Importers were not identified in the analysis for confidentiality reasons. As a result, some importers may be counted multiple times if they imported forest products from multiple chapters in the Harmonized System. As such, analysis did not examine imports across chapters, such as pulp and paper, or chairs and furniture.

**TABLE 1** Specified forest products considered for detailed analysis of information provided in customs declaration forms

	Chapter 44	Chapter 47	Chapter 48	Chapter 94.01	Chapter 94.03
	Sawnwood (07)	Chemical pulp,	Newsprint (01)	<i>Seats of cane</i>	Office (30)
	Veneer sheets (08)	soda or sulphate,	Uncoated	bamboo and	Kitchen (40)
	Mouldings (09)	other than	writing (02)	rattan (51)	Bedroom (50)
	Fibreboard (11)	dissolving	Toilet tissue (03)	other (59)	Other wooden
	Plywood (12)	grades (03)	Coated	<i>Seats wooden frame</i>	furniture (60)
	Joinery, doors (18)		paper (10)	upholstered (61)	<i>Furniture of</i>
	Marquetry (20)		Paper products (11)	other (69)	bamboo and
			Sanitary paper (18)		cane (81)
					other cane (89)
					Parts (90)
% value	86%	91%	77%	100%	100%
(\$m) value <b>a</b>	1 175	171	2 123	538	955
% lines of import	61%	50%	41%	100%	100%
No. of lines of import <b>a</b>	52 576	417	74 510	54 290	205 478
Total value in chapter (in \$m)	1 365	188	2 769	538	955
Total lines of import in chapter	85 604	829	180 520	54 290	205 478

**a** Shows figures for specified forest products in 2010. % value and % lines of Import show the percentage of total value and total lines of timber import in the chapter captured by specified forest products in 2010 as shown in Table 1 (see Appendix C). Totals are based on products for which data were acquired from Customs. For further descriptive information about specified forest products see Appendix F.

**Note:** Numbers in brackets identify the four-digit codes for products in chapters 44, 47 and 48 and the six-digit codes for chapter 94 products.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE 2** Products not considered for further analysis based on criteria used to identify specified forest products

	Chapter 44	Chapter 47	Chapter 48	Chapter 94.01	Chapter 94.03
	Fuelwood (01)	Mechanical (01)	Uncoated kraft (04)	n/a	n/a
	Charcoal (02)	Chemical, sulphite (04)	Other uncoated (05)		
	Roughsawn (03)	Chemi-mechanical (05)	Composite		
	Poles, piles, stakes (04)	Recovered fibre (06)	paperboard (07)		
	Particleboard (10)	Waste paper (07)	Carbon paper (09)		
	Densified wood (13)		Carbon paper (16)		
	Wooden frames (14)		Envelopes (17)		
	Packing cases (15)		Cartons, boxes made		
	Casks, barrels (16)		of paperboard, etc. (19)		
	Tools, handles (17)		Paper books (20)		
	Table, kitchenware (19)		Other paper (23)		
	Other articles of wood (21)				
% value	14%	9%	23%	n/a	n/a
% lines import	39%	50%	59%	n/a	n/a

**Note:** While Roughsawn (44.03) and Particleboard (44.10) are included in this table, basic analysis was conducted and is presented in Appendixes B and C. The chapter 47 and chapter 48 products did not meet the criteria for specified forest products and were therefore excluded from further analysis and consideration for regulation. % value and % lines of import show the percentage of total value and total lines of timber in the chapter captured by products not considered for further analysis and regulation in 2010. Totals are based on products for which data were acquired from Customs. Data acquired from Customs did not include Chemical pulp, dissolving grades (47.02) and Greaseproof paper (48.06). While 2007 data was available for Paperboard (48.08), 2010 data was not acquired; see Appendix B for 2007 data.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

For analysis of the specified forest products, the data were reported using each line of product importation presented on the Customs declaration forms prepared by the importers and/or customs brokers. This level of detail was needed as it is possible that each line of import could be subject to a separate due diligence process. For example, on a single declaration it may be possible to have multiple products listed.

Most value for each chapter of specified forest products is captured by the largest 15 product-supplying countries. Where possible, data were provided for all supplying countries of origin in Appendixes B and C. In some cases, the information is provided for the top five or top 15 supplying countries.

## Potential risk indicators

Potential risk indicators were identified on the basis of existing literature and discussions with experts from industry, government and non-government organisations in Australia, Europe, the United States and Canada. As the discussions were of a confidential nature, specific sources are not identifiable. Experts acknowledged a significant capacity to identify sources of high-risk forest products when using these indicators.

The potential risk indicators were separated into two categories:

- Potential risk indicators that can be readily measured (see Box 1).
- Potential supporting indicators for which data is less readily available (see Box 2).

Potential indicators in the first category can inform development of a risk assessment framework by flagging aspects of imports in need of investigation. Data for these was readily available through declaration forms recorded with Customs. In contrast, data for potential indicators in the second category is less readily available and in some cases may not be available. However, these have the potential to provide supporting information and have been cited in literature on combatting illegal logging (see Bibliography).

This report includes economic analyses of potential risk indicators where there was relevant data from customs declarations. For instance, volume (lines of import) and value of forest products was analysed to show that importers could be separated into groups with different characteristics on the basis of whether they had a single or multiple lines of import from a particular chapter in a calendar year.

## Chapter 1

# Introduction

### Key policy elements

This report addresses three key elements of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill 2012. An understanding of these elements is important to provide context and application for the analysis presented in this report. The elements are:

- A prohibition on importation of timber products derived from illegally logged sources.
- A requirement for timber importers and processors of raw logs first placing timber products onto the market in Australia to have completed a process of due diligence to help mitigate the risk of sourcing illegally logged timber.
- A requirement for importers of regulated timber products to make a declaration at the border that they have complied with the due diligence requirements of the legislation.

The analysis in this report aims to build a better understanding of the complexity of the issues associated with combating illegal logging. By comparing the data for 2007 and 2010, it is possible to obtain an indication of the short-term trends in the profile of Australia's forest product imports and importers. Use of the analysis may shape the range of products to be covered and help importers undertake due diligence and declaration requirements.

### Potential range of products to be regulated

In examining the potential range of products to be regulated, it is useful to take into account the systems for regulating illegally logged timber imports in the European Union and the United States. A comparison of the proposed product coverage in the United States and the European Union is provided in Table 3.

The range of products proposed to be covered under the European Union's Timber Regulation, the United States import declaration requirements and the specified forest products in Australia, selected for the purposes of this report, are not identical. There may be advantages to an internationally agreed list of products to be covered as differences in the range of regulated products could lead to additional costs for industry, especially for businesses exporting forest products to a number of markets. This product list may be subject to individual country demand and trade profiles.

**TABLE 3** Forest products with a declaration and/or due diligence requirement under the Lacey Act, the European Union Timber Regulation and specified forest products identified in Table 1 for detailed analysis (not necessarily products to be regulated in Australia)

Harmonized System code	United States a	European Union b	Australia c
44.01 Fuelwood	x	x	
44.02 Charcoal	x		
44.03 Roughsawn	x	x	
44.04 Poles, piles, stakes	x		
44.06 Railway sleepers	x	x	
44.07 Sawnwood	x	x	x
44.08 Veneer sheet	x	x	x
44.09 Moulding	x	x	x
44.10 Particleboard		x	
44.11 Fibreboard		x	x
44.12 Plywood	x	x	x
44.13 Densified wood		x	
44.14 Wooden frames	x	x	
44.15 Packing cases		x	
44.16 Casks, barrels		x	
44.17 Tools, handles	x		
44.18 Joinery, doors	x	x	x
44.19 Table, kitchenware	x		
44.20 Marquetry	x		x
44.21 Other articles of wood	x		
47.01 Mechanical		x	
47.02 Chemical pulp, dissolving grades		x	
47.03 Chemical pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades		x	x
47.04 Chemical, sulphite		x	
47.05 Chemi-mechanical		x	
48.01 Newsprint		x	x
48.02 Uncoated writing		x	x
48.03 Toilet tissue		x	x
48.04 Uncoated kraft		x	
48.05 Other uncoated		x	
48.06 Greaseproof paper		x	
48.07 Composite paperboard		x	
48.08 Paperboard		x	
48.09 Carbon paper		x	
48.10 Coated paper		x	x
48.11 Paper product		x	x
48.12 Filter blocks		x	
48.13 Cigarette paper		x	
48.14 Wallpaper		x	
48.16 Carbon paper		x	
48.17 Envelopes		x	
48.18 Sanitary paper		x	x

continued...



**TABLE 3** Forest products with a declaration and/or due diligence requirement under the Lacey Act, the European Union Timber Regulation and specified forest products identified in Table 1 for detailed analysis (not necessarily products to be regulated in Australia) *continued*

48.19 Cartons, boxes made of paperboard etc.		X	
48.20 Paper books		X	
48.21 Paper labels		X	
48.22 Bobbins of paper etc.		X	
48.23 Other paper		X	
66.02 Walking sticks, whips, crops	X		
82.01 Hand tools	X		
92.01 Pianos	X		
92.02 Other stringed instruments	X		
93.02 Revolvers and pistols	X		
93.05.10.20 Parts for revolvers, pistols	X		
94.01.51 Seats of cane and bamboo			X
94.01.59 Seats of other cane			X
94.01.61 Seats wooden frame, upholstered			X
94.01.69 Seats wooden frame, other	X		X
94.03.30 Office wooden furniture		X	X
94.03.40 Kitchen wooden furniture		X	X
94.03.50 Bedroom wooden furniture		X	X
94.03.60 Other wooden furniture		X	X
94.03.81 Furniture of cane and bamboo			X
94.03.89 Furniture of other cane			X
94.03.90 Furniture parts		X	X
94.06.00.20 Prefabricated buildings		X	
95.04.20 Articles, accessories billiards	X		
97.03 Sculptures	X		

**Note:** **a** These products will need to be accompanied by an import declaration when imported into the United States, noting all plant products will be covered by the prohibition element of that policy. **b** Products subject to the prohibition and due diligence elements of the European Union policy. **c** Products listed are those included in the analysis undertaken for this report and may not be the final list of products regulated by Australia. The Lacey Act (as per Phase 4, 1 April 2010), administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, combats trafficking in illegal wildlife, fish and plants.

In the European Union's approach and the group of forest products identified as specified forest products in this report, goods are largely those made from wood in one form or another. They can be identified using the classifications provided by the relevant chapters of the Harmonized System of tariff codes. The European Union includes composite wood items in the group of regulated forest products as they are generally manufactured by large processing plants with reasonable controls over their supply chains. However, there are cases—such as Plywood production—where these goods might be manufactured by relatively small wood processing mills with diverse sources of wood inputs.

For the United States, the prohibition under the Lacey Act amendments applies to all products containing plant material (with the declaration requirement currently intended to apply to the smaller group of products as listed in Table 3). Industry in the United States has sought consideration to use a *de minimis* approach to determining the groups of composite and paper products that should be subject to import declaration requirement. That is, it may not currently be possible to list the genus and species for 100 per cent of the wood content in composite wood and paper products.

The United States industry has proposed that the genus and species should only be needed for 90 per cent of the product value or volume. Where importers were unable to define the origins of all wood in particular products, the details to be included in the plant declaration can be special under the genus heading and the type of product under the species heading.

This report provides a range of products that could be considered for regulation based on the methodology explained above. The list is not intended to indicate the final product range to be covered by Australia's policy. The final product range may be expanded or reduced from this list of goods. The products analysed are listed in Table 1.

## Australia's imports of forest products in 2007 and 2010

Imports of forest products into Australia during 2007 and 2010 were analysed on the basis of the lines of import contained in Customs declarations. The analysis was undertaken based on the lines of import across the specified forest products. Through this approach, it is possible to understand the scale of the reporting and compliance assessment processes for industry and government.

Table 4 shows the change between 2007 and 2010 in value, lines of import and number of importers importing timber products into Australia. It outlines information for all products listed in Table 3 with greater detail for specified forest products. The key result is that the number of importers increased between 2007 and 2010 for nearly all specified forest products. Moreover, an increase in the lines of import of low value products is also evident.

Table 5 shows the top 15 countries of origin for each product chapter analysed in this report. The countries are ranked by the percentage of the total value of specified forest product imports for which they account in the chapter. New Zealand, China, Malaysia and Indonesia were the major sources for a variety of timber product imports.

**TABLE 4** Changes in value, lines of import and number of importers between 2007 and 2010 for timber product imports to Australia

Harmonized System code	Value		Lines of import		No. of importers	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
	(\$m)	% of total in chapter	(\$m)	% of total in chapter		
44.01 Fuel wood	2	<1	3	<1	n/a	n/a
44.02 Charcoal	2	<1	2	<1	n/a	n/a
44.03 Roughsawn	1	<1	1	<1	41	38
44.04 Poles, piles, stakes	0.5	<1	1	<1	n/a	n/a
44.06 Railway sleepers	–	–	–	–	–	–
44.07 Sawnwood	370	30	382	28	12 813	12 412
44.08 Veneer sheet	15	3	19	1	745	526
44.09 Moulding	256	21	281	21	8 655	9 259
44.10 Particleboard	27	2	19	1	1 034	1 726
44.11 Fibreboard	61	5	77	6	2 729	4 285
44.12 Plywood	166	13	161	12	4 148	4 760
44.13 Densified wood	2	<1	7	<1	n/a	n/a
44.14 Wooden frames	18	1	20	1	n/a	n/a
44.15 Packing cases	4	<1	6	<1	n/a	n/a
44.16 Casks, barrels	49	4	43	3	n/a	n/a
44.17 Tools, handles	2	<1	2	<1	n/a	n/a
44.18 Joinery, doors	144	12	230	17	10 028	9 194
44.19 Table, kitchenware of wood	14	1	18	1	n/a	n/a
44.20 Wood marquetry	22	2	24	2	9 426	12 140
44.21 Other articles of wood	56	5	69	5	n/a	n/a
47 Most products	29	10	17	9	n/a	n/a
47.03 Chemical pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades	256	90	171	91	560	417
48.01 Newsprint	222	8	182	7	1 108	829
48.02 Uncoated writing	458	17	354	13	14 962	13 059
48.03 Toilet tissue	88	3	109	4	1 958	3 116
48.04 Uncoated kraft	102	4	102	4	n/a	n/a
48.05 Other uncoated	48	2	44	2	n/a	n/a

continued...

**TABLE 4** Changes in value, lines of import and number of importers between 2007 and 2010 for timber product imports to Australia *continued*

Harmonized System code	Value			Lines of import			No. of importers	
	2007	2010	% of total in chapter	2007	2010	2007	2007	2010
	(\$m)	(\$m)						
48.07 Composite paperboard	11	<1	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.08 Paperboard	12	<1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.09 Carbon paper	28	1	28	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.10 Coated paper	741	28	817	30	14 825	16 740	353	396
48.11 Paper product	267	10	312	11	14 251	17 093	1 372	1 495
48.16 Carbon paper	9	<1	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.17 Envelopes	17	1	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.18 Sanitary paper	315	12	349	13	16 698	23 673	1 177	1 572
48.19 Cartons, boxes made of paperboard etc.	134	5	178	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.20 Paper books	117	4	128	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48.23 Other paper	108	4	135	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
66.02 Walking sticks, whips, crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82.01 Hand tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92.01 Pianos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92.02 Other stringed instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93.02 Revolvers and pistols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93.05.10.20 Parts for revolvers, pistols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94.01.51 Seats of cane and bamboo	6	1	5	1	1 519	1 851	346	363
94.01.59 Seats of other cane	3	1	3	1	863	881	167	175
94.01.61 Seats wooden frame, upholstered	449	86	469	87	33 464	38 238	2 279	3 338
94.01.69 Seats wooden frame, other	61	12	61	11	14 173	13 320	2 008	2 688
94.03.30 Office wooden furniture	50	6	57	6	7 977	8 204	990	1 426
94.03.40 Kitchen wooden furniture	25	3	41	4	4 140	5 381	651	976
94.03.50 Bedroom wooden furniture	191	25	224	23	23 751	24 321	1 863	2 862
94.03.60 Other wooden furniture	379	49	438	46	87 248	104 495	4 167	6 502
94.03.81 Furniture of cane and bamboo	2	<1	3	<1	1 074	1 446	286	342
94.03.89 Furniture of other cane	16	2	25	3	2 542	4 976	813	1 306
94.03.90 Furniture parts	116	15	167	17	39 431	56 655	1 807	2 412
94.06.00.20 Prefabricated buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95.04.20 Articles, accessories billiards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97.03 Sculptures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:** n/a = no detailed analysis; - = products that were not considered for analysis, often due to lack of sufficient data; 47 Most Products consists of 47.01 Mechanical, 47.03 Chemical, 47.05 Chيمي-mechanical, 47.06 Recovered fibres and 47.07 Waste paper. Figures for value in 2007 and 2010 are reported in nominal terms.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE 5** Top 15 countries of origin, by import chapters for specified forest products in 2010

Chapter 44			Chapter 47			Chapter 48			Chapter 94, 94.01			Chapter 94, 94.03		
Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)	Country
New Zealand	27	New Zealand	32	China	13	China	66	China	53	China	66	China	53	China
Indonesia	17	Canada	30	New Zealand	12	Malaysia	10	Malaysia	10	Malaysia	10	Malaysia	10	Malaysia
Malaysia	12	Brazil	19	Japan	9	Vietnam	5	Vietnam	5	Vietnam	5	Vietnam	5	Vietnam
China	11	Chile	11	Korea, Republic of	8	Italy	4	Italy	4	Indonesia	4	Indonesia	5	Indonesia
United States	7	South Africa	5	Finland	8	Thailand	4	Thailand	4	Italy	4	Italy	4	Italy
Chile	4	United States	3	United States	7	Indonesia	4	Indonesia	4	Germany	4	Germany	3	Germany
Canada	3	Hungary	<1	Indonesia	7	New Zealand	1	New Zealand	1	Austria	1	Austria	2	Austria
Germany	3	China	<1	Germany	7	United States	1	United States	1	Poland	1	Poland	2	Poland
Czech Republic	3	Italy	<1	Sweden	4	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong	1	New Zealand	1	New Zealand	2	New Zealand
Estonia	2			Italy	4	Norway	<1	Norway	<1	Taiwan	<1	Taiwan	2	Taiwan
Austria	2			Thailand	3	Denmark	<1	Denmark	<1	Portugal	<1	Portugal	2	Portugal
Thailand	1			Singapore	3	India	<1	India	<1	India	<1	India	1	India
Papua New Guinea	1			Malaysia	3	Poland	<1	Poland	<1	Thailand	<1	Thailand	1	Thailand
Brazil	1			Belgium	2	Sri Lanka	<1	Sri Lanka	<1	Hong Kong	<1	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong
Sweden	1			United Kingdom	1	United Kingdom	<1	United Kingdom	<1	Sweden	<1	Sweden	1	Sweden

**Note:** Value is reported as a percentage of the total value in the chapter for imports of specified forest products. Value percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number. More detail about value of imports from specific countries is presented in Appendices A, B and C.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 2

# Economic analysis of Australia's imported timber products

A detailed analysis was undertaken for specified forest products. The findings of that analysis are presented briefly in this report with detailed results provided in the appendices. The information provides a summary of the details disclosed in formal import declarations covering forest products for 2007 and 2010.

Across the period 2007 to 2010, the number of lines of imported products declared rose even though the total value of products being assessed changed little in real terms. The number of lines of imported products declared rose across all chapters except pulp (chapter 47). In 2010, 387 271 lines of the specified forest products were imported into Australia; up 18 per cent since 2007.

In 2010, the number of importers importing forest products into Australia increased by 42 per cent to 22 408, which is significantly greater than the increase in the number of lines of import declared (Table 6). This is largely due to an increase in the number of businesses that imported forest products into Australia just once during a calendar year (one-off importers; Figure 1). The number of businesses importing just once during a calendar year increased by 62 per cent from around 6000 in 2007 to almost 10 000 in 2010.

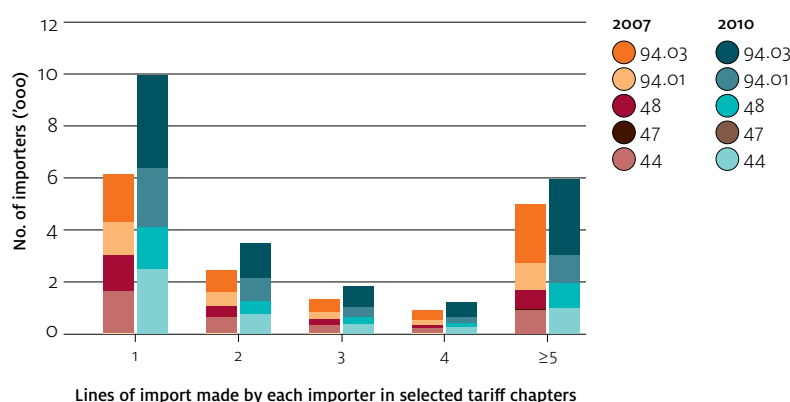
A one-off importer is an importer with a single line of import in a particular chapter during a calendar year. However, importers may have imported from more than one chapter, which is not picked up due to confidentiality restrictions.

**TABLE 6** Lines of import, selected product categories across relevant Harmonized System chapters for 2010

Selected product categories (Harmonized System chapter)	2010 (% change since 2007)		
	Lines of import	No. of importers	Value (\$m)
Wood products (44)	52 576 (8%)	4 812 (29%)	1 175
Pulp (47)	417 (-26%)	17 (21%)	171
Paper products(48)	74 510 (17%)	3 518 (19%)	2 123
Chairs (94.01)	54 290 (9%)	4 856 (47%)	538
Other furniture (94.03)	205 478 (24%)	9 205 (58%)	955
Total	387 271 (18%)	22 408 (42%)	4 962

**Note:** Figures in parenthesis indicate the changes in the relative parameters since 2007. Importers were not identified in the analysis for confidentiality reasons. As a result, some importers may be counted multiple times in totals if they imported forest products from multiple chapters.  
*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE 1** Number of importers that imported selected forest products on one or multiple occasions in 2007 and 2010



**Note:** It is possible that certain importers may appear in a particular category for multiple chapters in this analysis and therefore may be represented more than once in this figure.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

There were increases in the number of one-off importers across all the relevant chapters, especially the number of one-off importers for chairs (chapter 94.01) and other furniture (chapter 94.03). The number of one-off importers of wood products (chapter 44) increased by 51 per cent.

Other information obtained from the analysis of the import data was the large spread of countries (over 120) supplying forest products to Australia and the degree of product specialisation for Australia's forest product importers. The product specialisation took several forms. Two-thirds of importers purchased just one type of product at the four-digit level under the Harmonized System while more than 85 per cent of importers sourced products from just one country.

An indication of the number of ports from which forest products were exported to Australia also provides useful insights. In the analysis for Indonesia and the United States, only five and six ports, respectively, supplied more than \$10 million or more of forest products to Australia each year. Both countries also had a large number of ports where the total value of forest products exported to Australia was less than \$100 000 in a year. The potential risks of illegally logged forest products entering the supply chain may differ across a range of port characteristics including the size of the port of lading for specified forest products.

Analysis of the import data provides an indication of the potential challenges for importers in undertaking due diligence across the range of regulated forest products imported into Australia. It also identifies the challenges for government seeking to monitor industry compliance with the proposed regulatory elements for combating illegal logging.

## Trade characteristics of forest product importers

Forest product importers can generally be separated into four groups based on their importing characteristics. At one extreme is the large group of importers that imported specified forest products once in the year and at the other the smaller group of importers that imported multiple forest products from a range of countries throughout the year. In between these extremes (with possible overlap) were the



businesses that specialised in importing just one type of product (for example, just Sawnwood, Mouldings, Plywood, Paper or Furniture) and those that purchased multiple types of forest products from a particular country. Due to the differences in key characteristics of importing businesses, due diligence processes are likely to be complex and extensive and may need to take into account the size of the overall volume and value of importing those businesses undertake.

Around two-thirds of importers imported just one type of product at the four-digit level (Table 7). Over 85 per cent of the importing businesses procure forest products from just one country, noting that the proportion of importers sourcing products from just one country has increased significantly since 2007 (Figure 2). This degree of specialisation in product type and country of supply indicates challenges in development of a fit for purpose risk assessment framework and due diligence undertakings facing a large proportion of Australia's forest product importers.

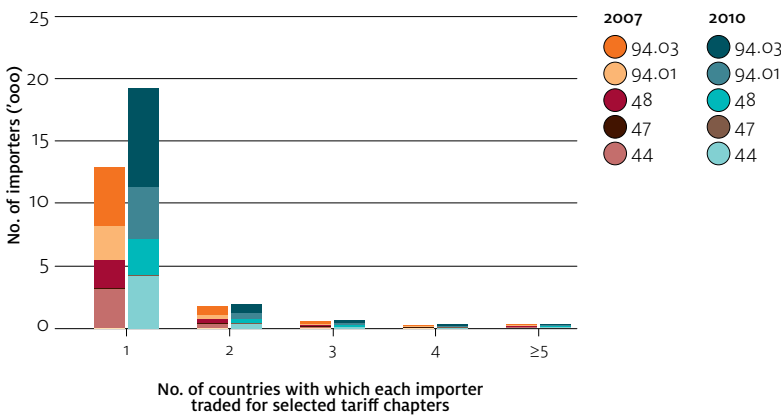
**TABLE 7** Number of one-off importers in 2007 and 2010

Selected product categories (Harmonized System chapter)	No. of one-off importers	
	2007	2010
Wood products (44)	1 648	2 489
Pulp (47)	1	2
Paper (48)	1 361	1 607
Chairs (94.01)	1 293	2 288
Other furniture (94.03)	1 834	3 558
Total	6 137	9 944

**Note:** Importers were not identified in the analysis for confidentiality reasons. As a result, some importers may be counted multiple times in totals if they import forest products from multiple chapters.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE 2** Number of countries with which each importer traded in 2007 and 2010

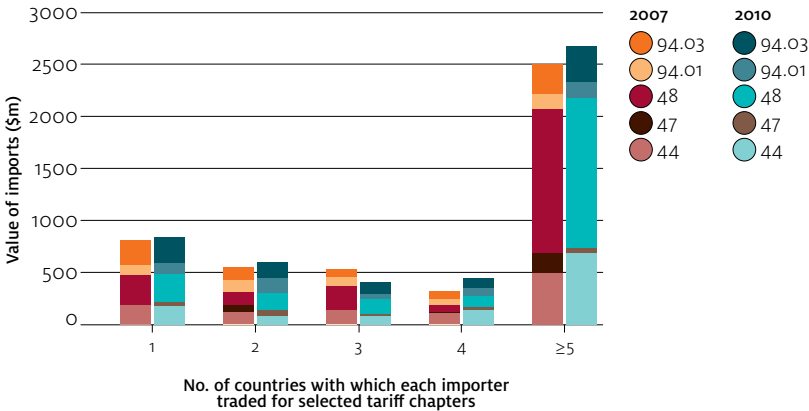


**Note:** It is possible that certain importers may appear in a particular category for multiple chapters in this analysis and therefore may be represented more than once in this figure.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Total imports for 2010 in the specified product categories were estimated to be around \$5 billion across the calendar year (Table 6). Of this, around 15 per cent of the total value of the specified forest products was imported by businesses trading with just one country. More than half the value of specified forest product imports in 2010 was associated with importers importing from five or more countries (Figure 3). This group would represent the major importers of forest products.

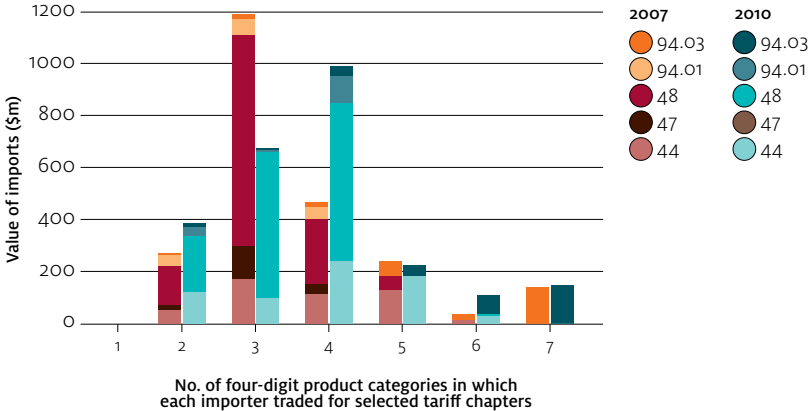
**FIGURE 3** Value of imports for one-source and multiple-source importers in 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

For businesses purchasing the specified forest products from five or more countries, the largest proportion of those imports relate to businesses that imported three or four products at the four-digit Harmonized System code level (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4** Value of imports for number of four-digit product categories that multiple-source importers traded in 2007 and 2010



**Note:** For confidentiality reasons details of value were omitted for multiple-source importers that traded within a single four-digit product category.  
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

### One-off and regular importers of specified forest products

Most businesses trading in specified forest products imported those goods just once a year. Between 2007 and 2010, the number of one-off importers increased by 62 per cent, with significant increases across all chapters analysed (Table 7). In comparison, there is a much smaller number of regular importers, which increased by just 12 per cent between 2007 and 2010 (Table 8).

**TABLE 8** Number of regular importers in 2007 and 2010

Selected product categories (Harmonized System chapter)	No. of regular importers	
	2007	2010
Wood products (44)	253	271
Pulp (47)	7	8
Paper (48)	253	301
Chairs (94.01)	309	328
Other furniture (94.03)	746	855
Total	1 568	1 763

**Note:** Importers were not identified in the analysis for confidentiality reasons. As a result, some importers may be counted multiple times in totals if they imported forest products from multiple chapters.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

More detailed information on the activities of those organisations importing forest products once a year or multiple times throughout the year are provided in Appendix B (2007 selected forest products analysis) and Appendix C (2010 selected forest products analysis).

### One-off and regular importers imported products with different values

A detailed analysis of importers dealing in chapter 44 goods is presented in Appendix D. Of those businesses importing specified Wood Articles from chapter 44 in 2010, almost 2500 were one-off importers. At least two-thirds of these importers had a consignment value of less than \$1000. In 2010, for all importing businesses in chapter 44, around one-quarter of all lines of import declaration had a value of less than \$1000.

The estimates of timber product imports only account for shipments, contained in formal Customs import declarations. That is, shipments which are deemed to be commercial in nature (with a value greater than \$1000) or are part of a larger consignment that includes non-timber products on the import declaration, or are less than \$1000 and have been described as 'wood' on a self-assessed clearance declaration.

### One-off and regular importers had different sources

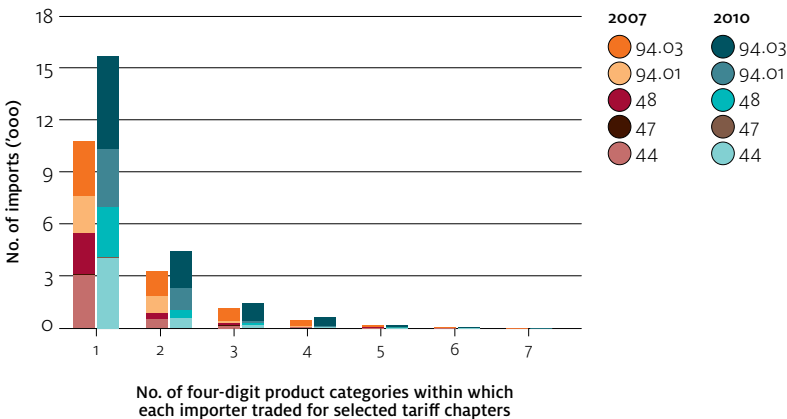
Some important differences were evident in the source countries for one-off and regular importers. For example, the top three sources of products declared under chapter 44 by one-off importers (in order of value for 2010) were China, Indonesia and the United States. Most regular importers sourced their chapter 44 products (in order of value) from New Zealand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

### One-source and multiple-source importers of specified forest products

Most importers tended to buy from just one country (one-source importers). A small number of businesses secured their forest product imports from five or more countries (multiple-source importers; Figure 2). The number of Australian importers that bought products from just one country increased by 49 per cent between 2007 and 2010; China and Indonesia were the major sources of product for those importers. A detailed analysis for chapter 44 selected product categories is provided in Appendix D.

Of the 22 408 businesses that imported forest products into Australia in 2010 (Table 6), more than 85 per cent (19 221) imported from just one country (Figure 2). A larger proportion of importing businesses traded with one country compared with those that traded in a single four-digit product (Figure 5), indicating that many importers may have traded within one product category sourcing their imports from one country.

**FIGURE 5** Number of businesses focusing on importing forest products from one product category at the four-digit level, across selected products, in 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

One-source importers tend to buy their forest products from different countries to the multiple-source importers. For example, in chapter 44, one-source importers purchased goods (in order of value) from China, New Zealand and Malaysia during 2010. Most multiple-source importers consistently traded (in order of value) with New Zealand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

### One-source and multiple-source importers had different value of imports

In addition to analysing the lines of import declaration it was important to consider the value of imports purchased by each Australian importer. Although only a small number of businesses imported forest products from five or more countries (Figure 2), this group of businesses imported around 54 per cent of the total value of Australia's forest product imports in 2010 (Figure 3).

Further analysis of specified forest product imports from one-source and multiple-source importers is in Appendixes B to D, including the changes in forest product imports over time. For example, the value of chapter 44 imports by multiple-source importers increased significantly from 2007 to 2010 (38 per cent) while the value of imports by one-source importers declined marginally (-2 per cent), even though the number of one-source importers increased.

### **One-source and multiple-source importers imported different number of products**

As Figure 3 shows, most of the value in forest product imports is associated with those businesses importing goods from five or more countries. For this group of importers, a large proportion of their imports were associated with importing multiple products (assessed at the four-digit level). For example, multiple-source importers of chapter 44 products primarily imported products described as Sawnwood, Mouldings, Joinery and Marquetry. Similarly businesses importing Paper products (chapter 48) from multiple countries tended to import multiple products, rather than specialising in one particular set of products at the four-digit Harmonized System tariff code level.

As shown in Figure 4, in 2010 for specified forest products, the majority of value for multiple-source importers lay in importing three to four products at the four-digit level. The value for multiple-source importers importing three products declined between 2007 and 2010 and increased significantly for those importing four products.

### **Most importers focus on one type of product**

More than two-thirds of importers targeted their business activities toward just one product category at the four-digit level (Figure 5). The level of specialisation in particular forest product imports increased; the number of importers targeting just one type of product increased by 46 per cent between 2007 and 2010. A small proportion imported goods from multiple categories.

Differences in the products imported by one-off and regular importers were clear. For example, one-off importers purchased a different range of chapter 44 products (Marquetry, Joinery, Mouldings and Plywood) to regular importers (primarily Sawnwood and Mouldings) in 2010.

The largest increase in the number of businesses importing a single type of product (described using the four-digit codes) was associated with furniture in chapter 94.03. Within this group of businesses, the most significant increase in activity was the 75 per cent increase in the lines of import declaration between 2007 and 2010 for the importers of Other furniture (94.03).

An important point of differentiation across the businesses specialising in one product or importing multiple products was the total value of imports for each group. In chapter 94.03, for example, just 13 per cent of the value was associated with importers specialising in a particular product. The importers that imported products from at least four product categories in chapter 94.03 represented 58 per cent of the total value for the chapter. More information on the value of chapter 44 selected products imported by importers specialising in one product or in multiple products is in Appendix D.

## Chapter 3

# Analysis of potential risk indicators to develop a risk assessment framework

### Changes in the value of forest product imports over time

While the relative value of the selected forest product imports into Australia changed between 2007 and 2010, little change in the total real value of imports was evident over this period (Table 9). The most notable changes at the two and four-digit levels were pulp imports (chapter 47) falling in real terms by 39 per cent and other furniture (chapter 94.03) rising by 12 per cent (Table 9).

A large number of importers were associated with a disproportionately small fraction of the total value in each chapter of products analysed. For example, in chapter 44, about 60 per cent of importers were involved in importing Marquetry that was worth only around 2 per cent of the total value of imported products for that chapter. In contrast, while just 8 per cent of businesses imported Sawnwood, the value of those products accounted for 33 per cent of the total value of imports for the selected product categories within chapter 44.

These differences are reflected in the value of products per line of import declaration. For those businesses responsible for one line of import declaration each year, the value of each importation is generally lower than the value of each line of import by those businesses regularly importing forest products.

**TABLE 9** Real value of forest products imported into Australia in 2007 and 2010

Selected product categories (Harmonized System chapter)	Real value in \$m using 2010 as base year		
	2007	2010	% change
Wood products (44)	1 150	1 175	2
Pulp (47)	280	171	-39
Paper (48)	2 285	2 123	-7
Chairs (94.01)	568	538	-5
Other furniture (94.03)	849	955	12
Total (across all chapters)	5 132	4 962	-3

**Note:** 2007 estimates inflated to 2010 values.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Changes in significance of forest product categories over time

The volumes and nominal value of Australia's forest product imports at the four-digit level changed between 2007 and 2010. Examples include:

- In chapter 44, the lines of import of Sawnwood (44.07) and Veneer sheets (44.08) rose between 2007 and 2010; the value of Sawnwood increased and the value of Veneer sheets fell.
- In chapter 47, while Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03) remained the most significant product imported, the value and lines of import associated with it declined.
- In chapter 48, the lines of import and value of Newsprint (48.01) and Uncoated writing (48.02) decreased while Toilet tissue (48.03), Coated paper (48.10), Paper products (48.11) and Sanitary paper (48.18) increased.
- In chapter 94.01, lines of import of Other (94.01.69) decreased and the value stayed constant between 2007 and 2010.
- In chapter 94.03, significant increases occurred in the lines of import and value of all products imported between 2007 and 2010.

## Product descriptions importers used

When analysing the specified forest product imports to Australia, it became evident a large number of different terms were being used to describe timber products imported into Australia. For instance, chapter 44 showed 10 568 different product descriptions applying to 52 576 lines of import declaration in 2010. An example of chapter 44 descriptions included Sawntimber and Other Sawntimber.

As well as having similar products defined with many goods descriptions, a large proportion of imports at the four-digit level were included under the six-digit codes of other goods. For example, 43 per cent of the forest product imports covered by chapter 44 were included in the other categories at the six-digit level.

## Australia's sources of forest product imports

Australia imports forest products from a vast array of countries. This has an impact on the potential task for importers and government in implementing due diligence requirements. In 2010, Australian businesses sourced forest product imports from over 120 different countries.

In terms of the top 15 suppliers of forest product imports to Australia during 2010, there were considerable differences in the countries of origin and the value of imports Australian businesses purchased from those countries. Figure 6 shows the top 15 sources of Australian forest product imports for chapters 44, 48 and 94.03. Most chapter 44 products were derived from the top five supplying countries, chapter 48 products were from the top eight countries, and most chapter 94.03 products came from China.

Different groups of supplying countries made up the top suppliers and there were differences in the relative importance of those countries, possibly indicating their particular areas of specialisation.



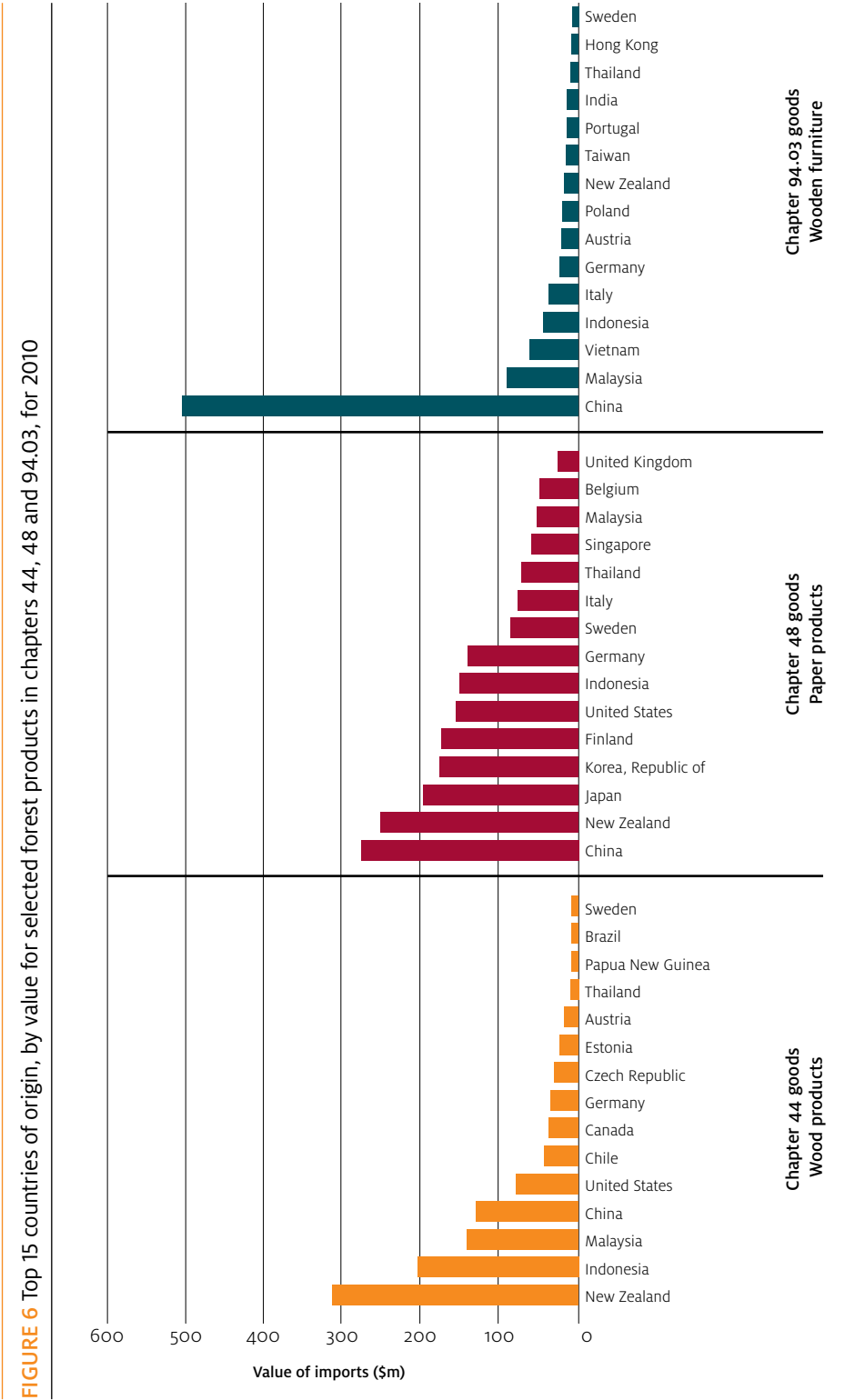
Map 1 shows the major countries of origin for Australia's forest product imports and the value of forest product imports from those countries in 2010. While the major suppliers of forest products to Australia are represented by just eight countries, the mix of products each country supplied was quite different.

The number of trading partners indicates the potential magnitude of the Australian Government's task in assessing industry compliance.

### **Minor changes in country of origin**

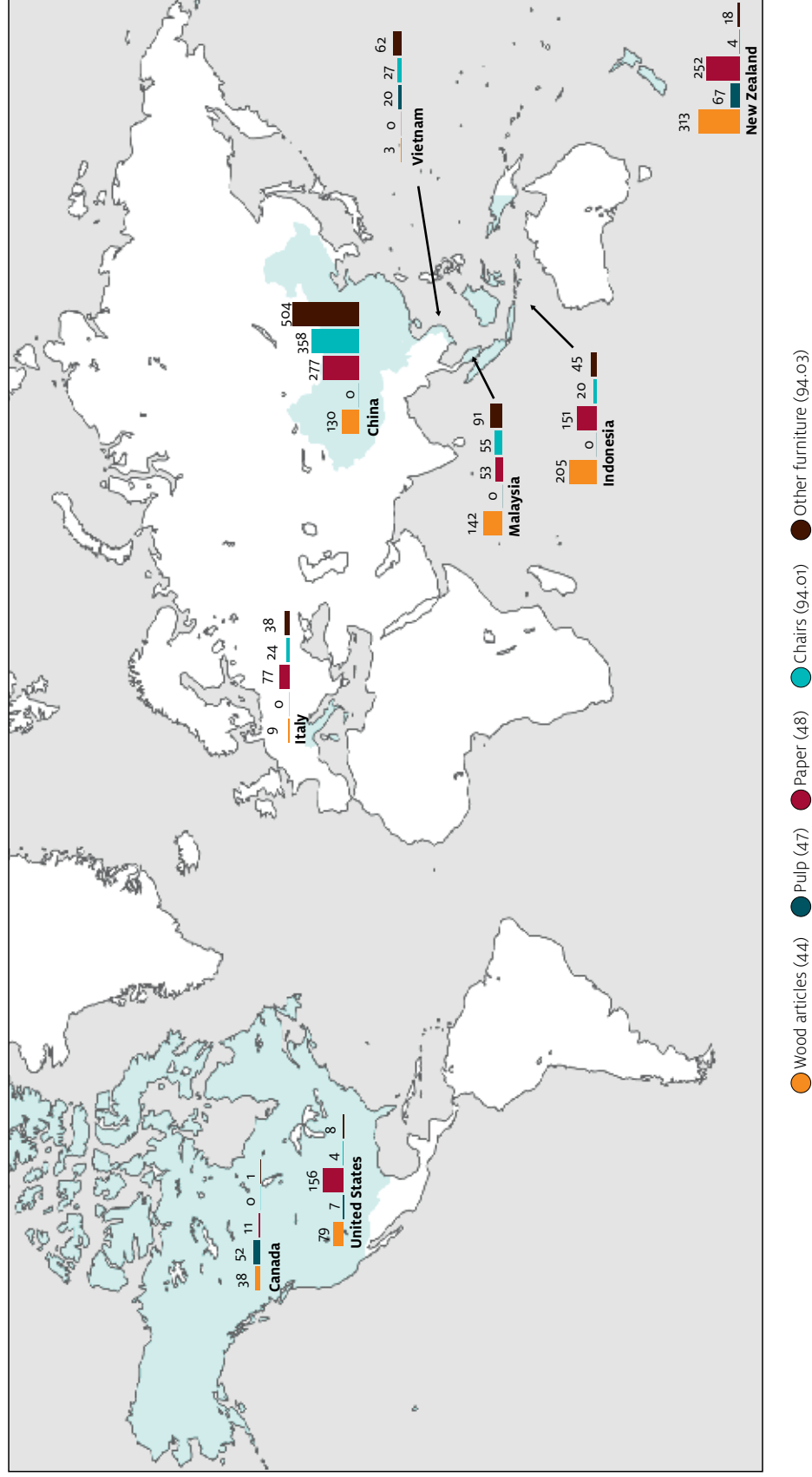
Between 2007 and 2010 only minor changes occurred in the main source countries for Australia's forest product imports. In each chapter of the Harmonized System tariff codes analysed for this report, the top five countries supplied most products at the two-digit level. Some of the analysis in the appendices to this report expands these results to include the value and volume of imports for the 15 largest suppliers in each chapter.

In chapter 44, the United States replaced Canada as the fifth largest supplier of wood products to Australia in 2010. Since 2007, a number of new sources of forest products emerged (particularly for Sawnwood) even though the value of those exports is still relatively small. Countries including Sweden, Brazil, Estonia, the Czech Republic and Chile became increasingly important sources of forest product imports for Australian businesses over this period. In contrast, the change in the number of lines of import is largely associated with specific countries; most notably, the lines of import from China increased by 45 per cent since 2007 for chapter 48 forest products.



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**MAP 1** Major countries supplying forest products to Australia and associated value (in \$m) for selected chapters in 2010



## Analysis of countries by final port of lading

The locations from which products were loaded for transport to Australia may provide additional information that could help inform development of a framework to assess the risk of importing illegally logged timber products.

From formal import declarations, it is possible to estimate the value (and for some products, the volume and units or quantity) of the specified forest products exported to Australia through each port. Examples of the origins of forest product exports to Australia, based on the port of lading, are provided for the United States and Indonesia in Table 10 and Table 11, respectively. These countries were selected for comparison because they were major sources for specified forest product imports in 2010.

Data covering the port of lading in the United States and Indonesia for forest products imported into Australia during 2010 indicate similar patterns of supply. Specifically:

- A large number of ports load specified forest products—246 in the United States and 46 in Indonesia.
- Of these, 197 ports in the United States and 26 in Indonesia supplied less than \$100 000 of specified forest products in 2010.
- Only six United States ports and five in Indonesia supplied more than \$10 million worth of specified forest products. There were many small shipments of forest products which originated from a large number of ports.
- For products purchased from the United States, all of the major supplying ports provided a substantial amount of paper products to Australia and only one provided a large volume of chapter 44 goods.
- Indonesian ports demonstrated a much higher degree of variability in forest product supply to Australian businesses. Just one of the five major ports was a significant supplier of wood products (chapter 44), paper products (chapter 48) and furniture (chapter 94.03). Of the other four ports, one was largely dominated by wood products, one by wood products and furniture, and two by paper product exports to Australia.

The port of lading information for final forest product exports could be combined with other data on the country of harvest and product descriptions. This information may be of considerable value as a means of indicating the potential risks of products being illegally sourced. Where there is a degree of product specialisation associated with a port, substantive changes in the volume or frequency of exports for particular products (especially at the six and eight-digit level) over time could act as a potential indicator of risk.

**TABLE 10** Major ports of lading in the United States for specified forest product exports to Australia with a total value of at least \$100 000 during 2010

Ports (Code)	Value in hundreds of thousands of dollars					
	Ch 44	Ch 47	Ch 48	Ch 94.01	Ch 94.03	Total
Atlanta	14	–	1	–	1	16
Baltimore	7	–	–	–	–	7
Bear Creek	–	–	2	–	–	2
Boston	*	–	1	–	*	1
Coppell	–	–	1	–	–	1
Cheshire	–	–	1	–	–	1
Chicago (USCHI)	2	–	14	*	3	19
Charleston (USCHS)	8	–	3	–	*	11
Cleveland	–	*	6	–	–	6
Charleston (USCRW)	*	–	6	–	–	6
Cincinnati	*	–	6	–	*	6
New York (USEWR)	*	–	2	–	*	2
Fort Wayne	–	–	11	–	*	11
Houston	4	–	103	*	3	111
Indianapolis	3	–	*	–	*	4
New York (USJFK)	*	–	1	–	1	2
Los Angeles	10	4	40	*	9	63
Long Beach (USLBH)	–	–	2	–	*	2
Lexington	7	–	–	–	–	7
Long Beach (USLGB)	12	*	272	1	20	304
Milwaukee	*	–	1	–	–	1
Minneapolis	*	–	1	–	*	1
New Orleans	1	–	4	–	–	5
Mooreville	1	–	–	–	–	1
Destrehan	1	–	1	–	–	3
Norfolk (USNFK)	1	–	1	*	*	2
New York (USNYC)	25	*	146	*	3	174
Oakland	19	–	11	–	6	35
Norfolk (USOFK)	2	–	*	–	–	2
Ontario	*	*	1	–	*	1
Chicago (USORD)	*	–	2	–	1	3
Norfolk (USORF)	14	–	7	–	1	22
Portland (USPDX)	4	–	*	–	*	4
Phillipsburg	–	–	2	–	–	2
Philadelphia	3	2	297	*	7	310
Savannah	50	62	304	*	12	428
Seattle	545	1	203	–	2	751
Salt Lake City	–	–	4	–	3	7
San Pedro	9	–	33	–	*	42
Stevens Point	–	–	1	–	–	1
Texas City	–	–	4	–	–	4
Vancouver	26	–	–	–	–	26
Portland (USXPO)	1	–	–	–	–	1
Total	773	70	1 493	2	72	2 410

**Note:** Forest products from US suppliers originate from 240 ports. While only 43 ports are listed, 197 others were used to supply forest products to Australia but the total value of specified forest product exports from these ports in 2010 was less than \$100 000.

\* indicates that the value of exports from that port for a particular chapter was less than \$50 000 in 2010 and hence rounded to 0.

– indicates no exports of specified forest products in a particular chapter from those ports to Australia. Values for tariff chapters may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE 11** Major ports of lading in Indonesia for specified forest product exports to Australia with a total value of at least \$100 000 during 2010

Ports (Code)	Value in hundreds of thousands of dollars					Total
	Ch 44	Ch 47	Ch 48	Ch 94.01	Ch 94.03	
Banjarmasin	3	–	–	–	–	3
Belawan, Sumatra	113	–	*	*	2	115
Batam Island	5	–	–	–	–	5
Buatan	–	–	180	–	–	180
Cirebon	*	–	–	1	1	1
Jambi, Sumatra	–	–	16	–	–	16
Denpasar, Bali	2	–	*	*	2	4
Gresik, Java	2	–	–	–	–	2
Kualatanjung	–	–	3	–	–	3
Kualatungkal	–	–	21	–	–	21
Makassar	23	–	–	–	–	23
Perawang (IDPER)	–	–	10	–	–	10
Pontianak, Kalimantan	4	–	–	–	–	4
Perawang (IDPWG)	–	–	13	–	–	13
Semarang, Java	440	–	21	29	258	748
Samarinda, Kalimantan	67	–	*	–	–	67
Surabaya	1136	–	342	7	107	1 591
(IDTJP)	1	–	4	*	*	5
Tanjung Priok	13	–	362	*	4	380
Tangerang	*	–	1	–	–	1
Total	1 807	–	974	36	373	3 191

**Note:** Forest products from Indonesian suppliers originate from 46 ports. While only 20 ports of lading are listed, 26 others were used to supply forest products to Australia but the total value of specified forest product exports from these ports in 2010 was less than \$100 000. \* indicates that the value of exports from that port for a particular chapter was less than \$50 000 in 2010 and hence rounded to 0. – indicates no exports of specified forest products in a particular chapter from those particular ports to Australia. Values for tariff chapters may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 4

# Building on the analysis of Australia's forest product imports

Analysis of Australia's forest products import data for 2007 and 2010 suggests a range of factors that may be taken into account when considering potential risk indicators for identifying illegally logged timber products. These include:

- highly variable descriptions of goods at the four-digit level and inadequate descriptions for other goods at the six-digit level
- variability in the range of ports used for supplying forest products to Australian businesses, particularly those with a high volume of throughput and those with very small trade volumes, and taking into account the degree of specialisation or diversity in the range of products exported from those ports
- potential for different approaches between the extremes of the importing businesses (that is, one-off importers through to businesses with multiple forest product imports from multiple countries) noting the existence of importers that specialise in trade of one product from multiple countries or multiple products (at the four-digit level) from one country.

The analysis of import data presented in this report can be combined with estimated costs associated with verifying the legal origins of timber products and application of the due diligence process. This would enhance understanding of the comparative sizes of costs of compliance and the value of forest product imports.

While the information in this report provides a baseline to support examination of changes in forest product imports over time, more detailed analysis is possible at the four, six and eight-digit level for a list of forest product imports to be regulated.

For example, increases or decreases in importation of particular forest product categories at the two-digit level could be analysed to determine if there were changes in the value, volume or other key characteristics of forest product imports at the four, six and eight-digit levels.

## Consistencies between tariff code classifications and domestically produced goods

For the selected forest products analysed from chapters 44 (wood), 47 (pulp) and 48 (paper), a high degree of consistency exists between the classification of imported goods and similar goods manufactured in Australia.

Two different but equivalent processes may therefore need to be undertaken in the risk assessment to meet Australia's illegal logging regulatory requirements—one by domestic processors of raw logs (harvested from timber grown in Australia) and another for imported wood products, including highly processed products (such as furniture, paper products, and engineered wood products manufactured from multiple inputs).

## Future analysis of Australia's forest product imports

A number of issues could affect the accuracy and reliability of potential risk indicators. When analysing raw import data issues can include:

- some goods being listed in the wrong Harmonized System classification
- a high degree of variability in importers descriptions of goods; it may be possible to work with industry and customs brokers to develop a shortened list of product descriptions to be used in the relevant part of the import declarations
- a large proportion of imports being identified as simply other products
- some incorrect data entries relating to volume and value associated with particular lines of import.

These issues should be considered when developing the risk assessment framework to identify timber products potentially derived from illegally logged sources.



## Chapter 5

# Developing a risk assessment framework to identify potentially illegally logged timber imports

An approach for using the potential risk indicators would be to first assess the risk of the specified forest products being derived from illegally logged sources using readily available data. Potential supporting indicators could then be used to further refine that assessment.

### Potential risk indicators

These indicators relate to key points where illegally sourced materials may enter the supply chain and where industry could gather information with some confidence to assess the risks. For example, these indicators may describe the original source of the wood, the geographic distribution for small volume shipments of forest products exported to Australia, how regularly businesses were importing forest products, and the volume of trade.

Data relating to these indicators can be tracked over time to pick up significant changes, as either trends across time or as large, irregular changes.

### **Box 1 Potential risk indicators that can be readily measured**

Final port of lading for shipping of goods to Australia

Value of forest products trade through final ports of lading (noting that value of timber within manufactured products may be a small proportion of the value declared)

Volume (lines of import) of specified forest products imported into Australia up to the eight-digit level

Volume (lines of import) of timber imports that are not part of the specified forest products

Reported locations of illegal logging using information from non-government organisations (although care would need to be taken in ensuring the reports were reliable).

The characteristics of importers, the products and countries they import from may inform the trade behaviour of timber product importers in Australia.

## **Potential supporting indicators**

Data for potential supporting indicators may be less readily available than potential risk indicators. For instance, it is difficult to obtain intimate knowledge of the supply chain for different products derived from multiple countries. Wood for furniture, paper or engineered wood products, for example, may be harvested in one region of a country, shipped to another region for primary processing then exported to a second country where it is combined with other wood sources or products before being sent to Australia.

In some cases, supporting indicators have limited use. Relying on having up-to-date knowledge of other countries' internal wood tracking systems and exports controls may not be possible. Given the number of countries supplying forest products to Australia and the number of government systems applying to forestry, as well as the variability within the requirements of these systems, intricate up-to-date knowledge of systems would be needed.

Information would be needed for the first port of lading for forest products Australia imported. This information could be readily obtained as part of the import declaration process. If it were possible to acquire information on the country of harvest for the wood contained in the final product, it should also be possible to identify the port of first loading in the country of origin. The first port of lading would provide an indication of whether the timber product was originally derived from areas where illegal logging was previously reported.

### **Box 2 Potential supporting indicators for which data is less readily available**

Region(s) of harvest in country (countries) of origin

Information about supply chain, particularly where processing stages might occur in different countries. This information can refer to the product itself (including harvest information for composite products such as engineered panels or paper), transshipment of timber imports or length of supply chain

Use of paper-based or electronic chain-of-custody recordkeeping systems for transportation and delivery of harvested timber

Robustness of government timber legality assurance systems:

- assessment of industry compliance with forestry laws in the country of harvest
- existence of codes of practice to guide forest harvesting in accordance with forestry laws
- processes for auditing of compliance with those laws.

Species of wood (and capacity of importing businesses to identify the individual species) contained in timber product imports

Product and goods description.

Improvements in the description of forest products being imported to Australia may aid the risk assessment process. At present, highly variable descriptions create difficulties for interpretation of information in customs declaration forms. In 2010, for example, chapter 44 had 10 568 different product descriptions applying to 52 576 lines of import declaration.

Forest management and chain-of-custody certification were included in the list of possible supporting risk indicators. The previously released, *Legal forest products assurance—a risk assessment framework for assessing the legality of timber and wood products imported into Australia* (Pöyry Forest Industry Pty Ltd 2010) was primarily based on using certification as a risk indicator. However, the high degree of variability in the robustness and rigour of certification systems and the small proportion of global forest product supply being certified make it difficult to use certification as a risk indicator. Nevertheless, certification is recognised as a supporting indicator and a means for assisting importers with due diligence.

## Appendix A

# Analysis of importer characteristics between 2007 and 2010

This appendix presents a visual appraisal of the change in some key characteristics in importer characteristics of specified forest product imports between 2007 and 2010. In particular, the change in number of lines of import, number of importers and the value of imports for three distinct types of importers are examined.

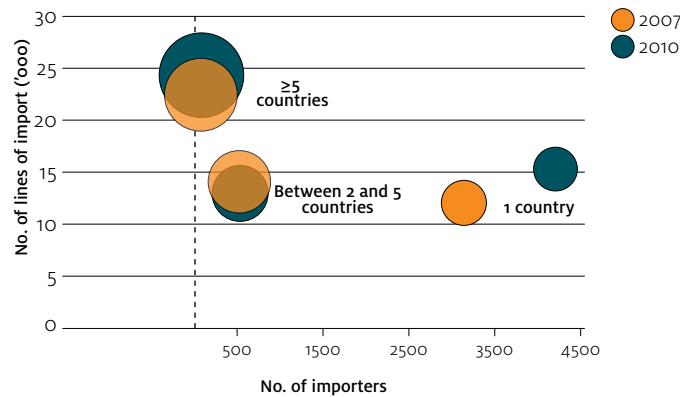
Figure A1 summarises some key findings for chapter 44:

- While the number of importers trading with one country and the corresponding lines of import increased significantly between 2007 and 2010, the value associated with this group of importers decreased.
- There was not much change in the number of importers sourcing chapter 44 goods from between two and five countries from 2007 to 2010. Moreover, the lines of import and value associated with this group of importers declined.
- The number of importers trading with five or more countries did not vary much between 2007 and 2010. However, the value associated with this group of importers increased as did the lines of import, to a lesser extent.

Figure A2 summarises some key findings for chapter 48:

- While the number of importers trading with one country and the corresponding lines of import increased between 2007 and 2010, the value associated with this group of importers decreased.
- There was not much change in the number of importers sourcing chapter 48 goods from between two and five countries from 2007 to 2010 and the value associated with this group of importers declined. However, the corresponding lines of import increased over the same period.
- The number of importers trading with five or more countries did not vary much between 2007 and 2010. Marginal increases in the value and lines of import associated with this group of importers were observed.

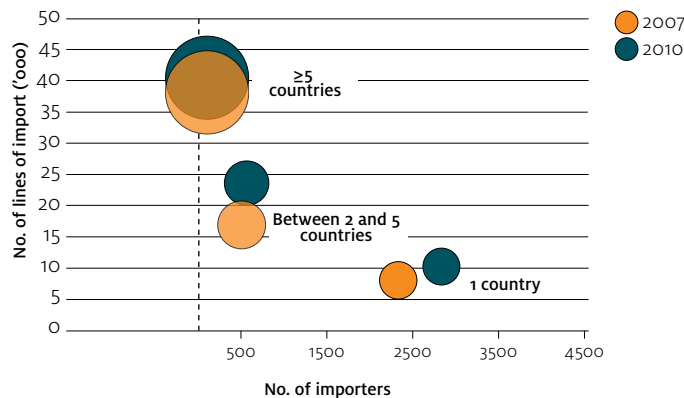
**FIGURE A1** Lines of import and number of importers sourcing chapter 44 products from one or multiple countries in 2007 and 2010



**Note:** The size of the bubbles reflects the value associated with that group of importers. The number of importers and lines of import are represented by the centre of the bubble.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE A2** Lines of import and number of importers sourcing chapter 48 products from one or multiple countries in 2007 and 2010



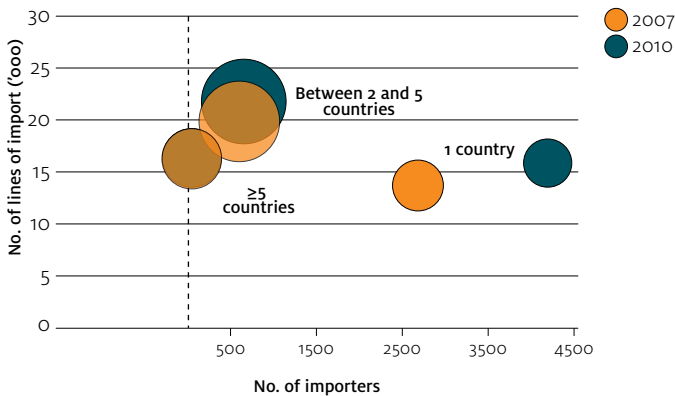
**Note:** The size of the bubbles reflects the value associated with that group of importers. The number of importers and lines of import are represented by the centre of the bubble.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure A3 summarises some key findings for chapter 94.01:

- The number of importers trading with one country and the corresponding lines of import increased significantly between 2007 and 2010. A marginal decline in the value associated with this group of importers was also observed.
- The number of importers sourcing chapter 94.01 goods from between two and five countries and the corresponding lines of import increased. The value associated with this group of importers also increased between 2007 and 2010.
- The number of importers trading with five or more countries and the corresponding lines of import did not vary much between 2007 and 2010. The value associated with this group of importers declined over the same period.

**FIGURE A3** Lines of import and number of importers sourcing chapter 94.01 products from one or multiple countries in 2007 and 2010

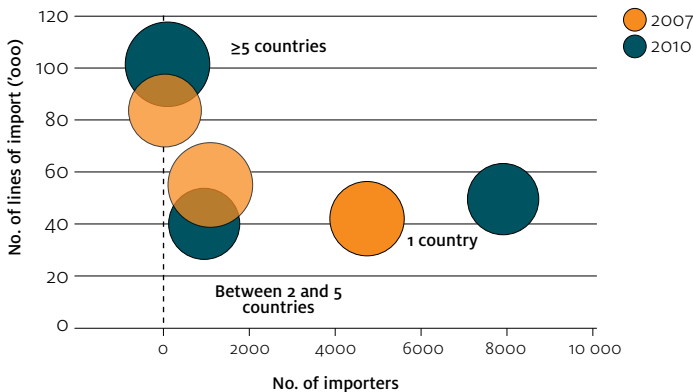


**Note:** The size of the bubbles reflects the value associated with that group of importers. The number of importers and lines of import are represented by the centre of the bubble.  
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure A4 summarises some key findings for chapter 94.03:

- The number of importers trading with one country and the corresponding lines of import increased between 2007 and 2010. However, the value associated with this group of importers decreased marginally.
- The number of importers sourcing chapter 94.03 goods from between two and five countries and the corresponding lines of import increased between 2007 and 2010. Moreover, the value associated with this group of importers also increased over the same period.
- The number of importers trading with five or more countries did not vary much between 2007 and 2010. However, the value and lines of import associated with this group of importers increased.

**FIGURE A4** Lines of import and number of importers sourcing chapter 94.03 products from one or multiple countries in 2007 and 2010

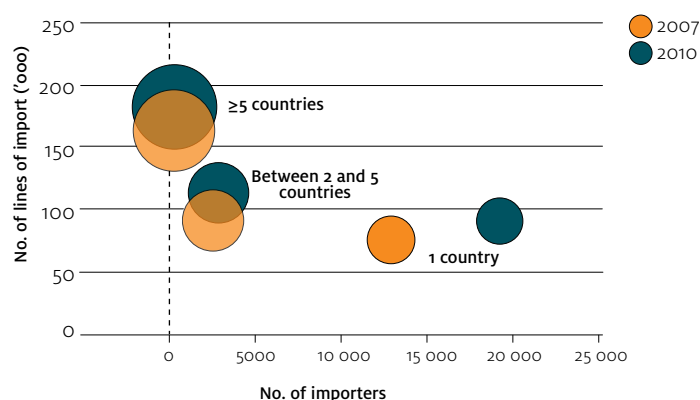


**Note:** The size of the bubbles reflects the value associated with that group of importers. The number of importers and lines of import are represented by the centre of the bubble.  
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure A5 summarises some key findings for chapter 44, 48, 94.01 and 94.03 products:

- While the number of importers trading with one country and the corresponding lines of import increased significantly between 2007 and 2010, the value associated with this group of importers decreased.
- There was not much change in the number of importers sourcing chapter 44 goods from between two and five countries from 2007 to 2010. However, the lines of import, and to a lesser extent, the value associated with this group of importers increased.
- The number of importers trading with five or more countries did not vary much between 2007 and 2010. However, the value and lines of import associated with this group of importers increased significantly.

**FIGURE A5** Lines of import and number of importers sourcing chapter 44, 48, 94.01 and 94.03 products from one or multiple countries in 2007 and 2010



**Note:** The size of the bubbles reflects the value associated with that group of importers. The number of importers and lines of import are represented by the centre of the bubble.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Chapter 47 was not included in the analysis presented in Appendix A due to relatively low import activity.

## Appendix B

# 2007 specified forest products analysis

In this appendix, where the country of origin has been declared as 'Australia', this may be due to the product being returned because it has not met a client's expectation, or where the timber has been sent overseas for processing and has been returned to Australia as the same or similar product.

### Chapter 44

Chapter 44 includes various Wood Articles. Product categories with significant value were filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 44 is referred to as Wood Articles. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table B1 summarises Wood Articles at the four-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2007.

To present the analysis effectively, certain products (for example, Roughsawn and Particleboard) with low value were excluded from Table B2 and further analysis. However, as these products meet the policy intent, some key characteristics are included here:

- Roughsawn (44.03): 41 lines of import worth less than \$1 million were recorded during 2007; 17 importers imported across nine countries with most imports arriving from the Solomon Islands and Indonesia.
- Particleboard (44.10): 1034 lines of import worth roughly \$27 million were recorded during 2007; 114 importers imported across 26 countries with most imports arriving from Germany, New Zealand, China, Austria and France.

Table B2 outlines the number of lines of import and the number of importers for selected product codes. These categories represent 86 per cent of the total value of chapter 44 products. The remaining four-digit categories in chapter 44 were omitted based on the methodology presented in this report. Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20) has been included as there is potential for significant increase of imports in this category.

Of a total 73 755 lines of import listed in the chapter, 48 544 lines in the selected product categories demonstrate the high volume of transactions reported in Wood Articles.



**TABLE B1** Chapter 44 product summary, by value, 2007

Product code	Value as % of total
Fuelwood (44.01)	<1
Charcoal (44.02)	<1
Roughsawn (44.03)	<1
Poles, piles, stakes (44.04)	<1
Sawnwood (44.07)	30
Veneer sheets (44.08)	3
Mouldings (44.09)	21
Particleboard (44.10)	2
Fibreboard (44.11)	5
Plywood (44.12)	13
Densified wood (44.13)	<1
Wooden frames (44.14)	1
Packing cases (44.15)	<1
Casks (44.16)	4
Tools, handles (44.17)	<1
Joinery, doors (44.18)	12
Table, kitchenware (44.19)	1
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)	2
Other articles of wood (44.21)	5
Total value (\$m)	\$1 232

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding. Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20) has been included as there is potential for significant increase of imports in this category.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B2** Chapter 44 select product code summary, by importers, 2007

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Sawnwood (44.07)	12 813	417
Veneer sheets (44.08)	745	60
Mouldings (44.09)	8 655	517
Fibreboard (44.11)	2 729	226
Plywood (44.12)	4 148	365
Joinery, doors (44.18)	10 028	919
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)	9 426	2 164
Total	48 544	3 728

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number reported.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In Table B3, country of origin indicates countries with more than 15 lines of import in 2007 for selected product categories. The countries are displayed in descending order, based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from New Zealand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Germany and China. The Other category at the six-digit level has been separated to show its volume and value within the four-digit total.

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines of import. The number 15 was selected to demonstrate countries with a consistent volume of export to Australia.

**TABLE B3** Chapter 44, summary of major imports by country, volume and value, select product codes, 2007

Product code	Volume (m³)	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Sawnwood (44.07)	565 752	370	NZ, MY, ID, CA, DE, PG, CZ, US, CL, SB, CN, FI, AT, EE,
44.07 (Other)—21% of value	82 617	79	FR, FJ, EC, LT, PE, SG, SE, GH, LK, PH
Veneer sheets (44.08)		34	MY, PH, IT, DE, US, NZ, CM, CN, CI, ZA, SG
44.08 (Other)—76% of value		26	
Mouldings (44.09)	256 868	256	ID, MY, NZ, CN, CL, BR, FI, IT, US, DE, PG, BZ, TW, SG, IN, VN, NL
44.09 (Other)—69% of value	166 984	176	
Fibreboard (44.11)	203 295	61	DE, CN, BE, MY, NZ, ZA, US, KR, AT, SE, PL, LU, VN, CA, ES, IT
Plywood (44.12)	305 455	166	CN, ID, MY, NZ, CL, BR, PG, FI, DE, FJ, GH, RU, IT, US, SG
44.12 (Other)—65% of value	204 205	108	
Joinery, doors (44.18)		144	CN, ID, MY, IT, US, NZ, SK, SE, TH, PL, DE, FR, LT, FI, VN, HU, ES,
44.18 (Other)—43% of value		62	IN, UA, CZ, DK, HK, TW, AR, CL, GB, RU, HR, LI, EG, CA
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)		22	CN, ID, PL, IN, VN, TH, RO, RU, HK, PH, US, LT, GB, IT, DE, TW,
44.20 (Other)—55% of value		12	ZA, SE, FR, JP, DK, NZ, CH, LK, CA, MY, NP, NL, BR, BE, SV, PK
Total		1 053	
As % of total value for Wood Articles		85%	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

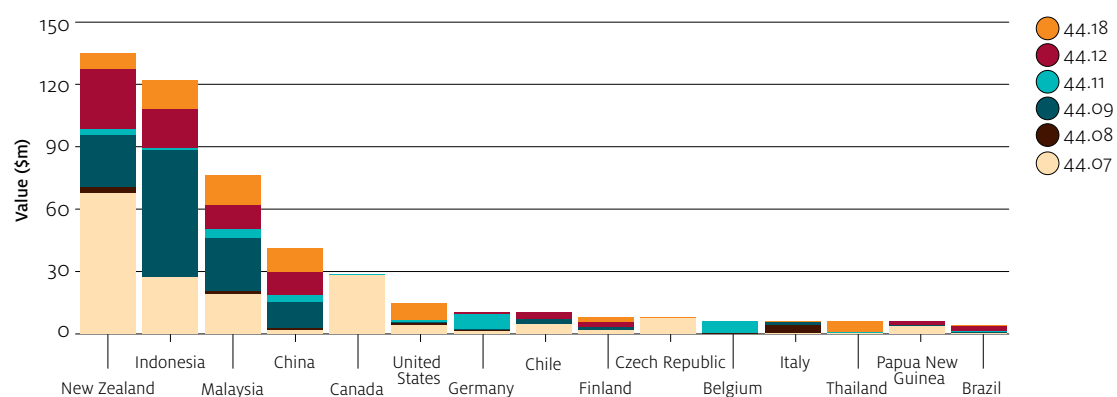
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B1 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries by select product categories in Wood Articles for the first half of 2007. The top 15 countries accounted for 95 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories; 79 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and Canada.

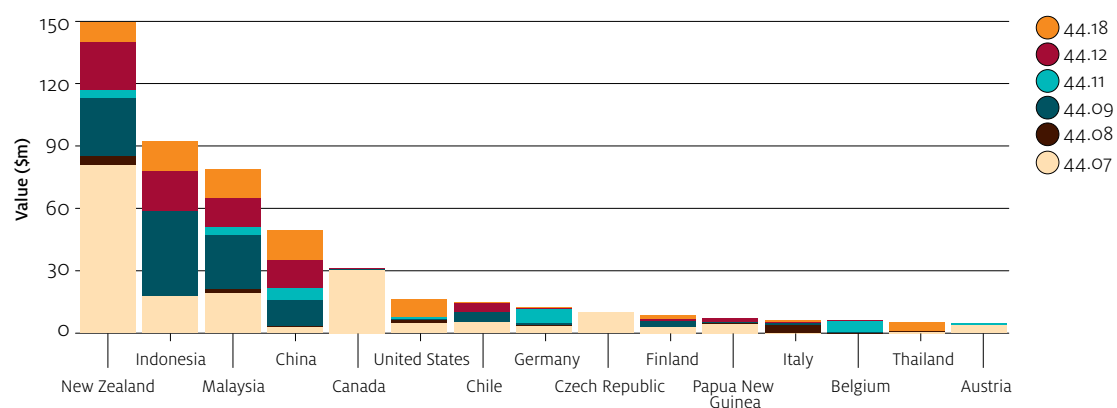
Figure B2 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries by select product categories in Wood Articles for the second half of 2007. The top 15 countries accounted for 94 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories; 77 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and Canada.

Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20) is excluded from analysis in Figures B1 and B2 due to relatively low values at present.

Figures have been presented on a semi-annual basis to determine if there is any significant difference in the timing of product arrival in Australia. The top five countries were the same across both halves of the year in terms of value of products from selected product categories. No significant difference was observed in the timing of imports across the year.

**FIGURE B1** Chapter 44, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, first half of 2007

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B2** Chapter 44, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, second half of 2007

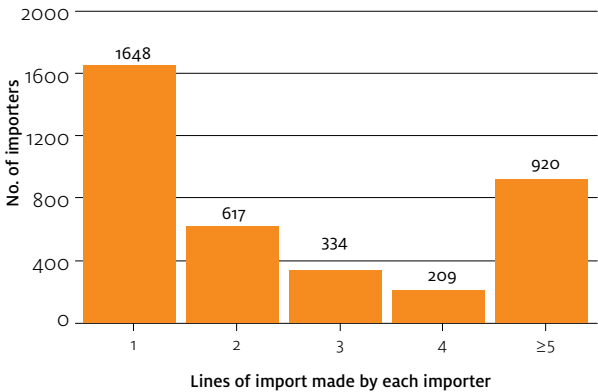
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**SECTION A: Importers trading in selected chapter 44 product categories during 2007**

Figure B3 summarises the number of lines of import in selected categories of interest for each importer. Most importers (1648) made a single import declaration in 2007; 920 importers made five or more lines of import.

Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 253 regular importers during 2007.

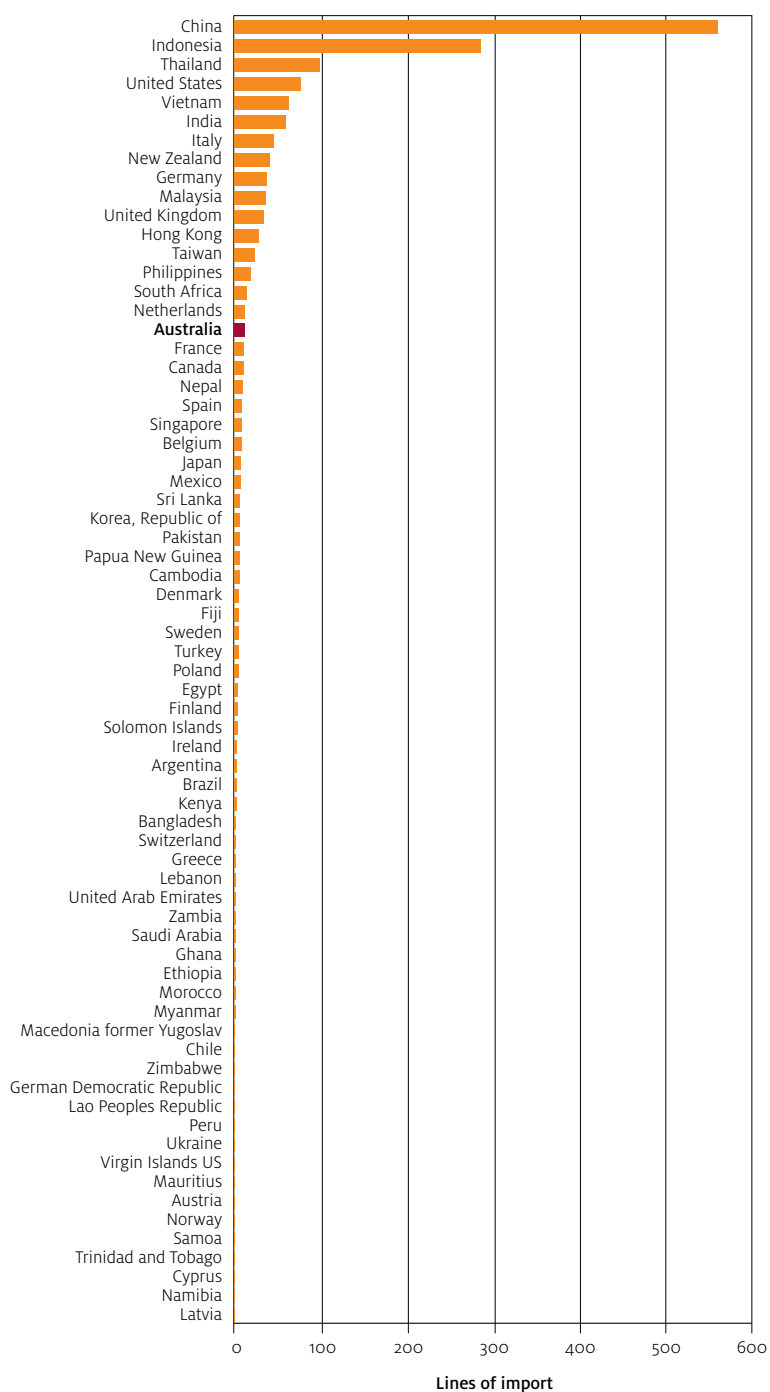
**FIGURE B3** Chapter 44, lines of import made by importers during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B4 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products. For example, nearly 600 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China in 2007. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single import declarations were associated with China, Indonesia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. The figure summarises 1648 of 48 544 lines of import for Wood Articles.

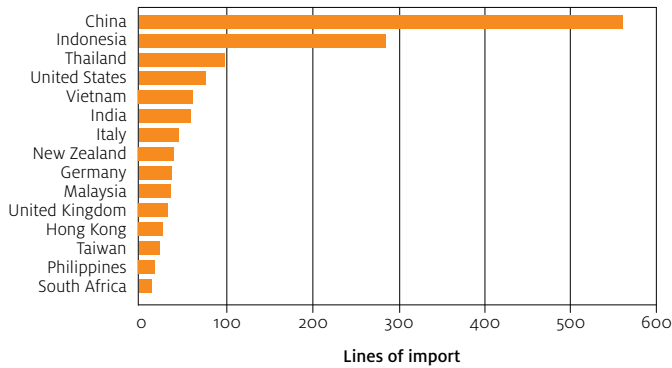
**FIGURE B4** Chapter 44, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B5 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2007 for selected categories of interest in Wood Articles. China was the originating country for 563 such lines of import.

**FIGURE B5** Chapter 44, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007

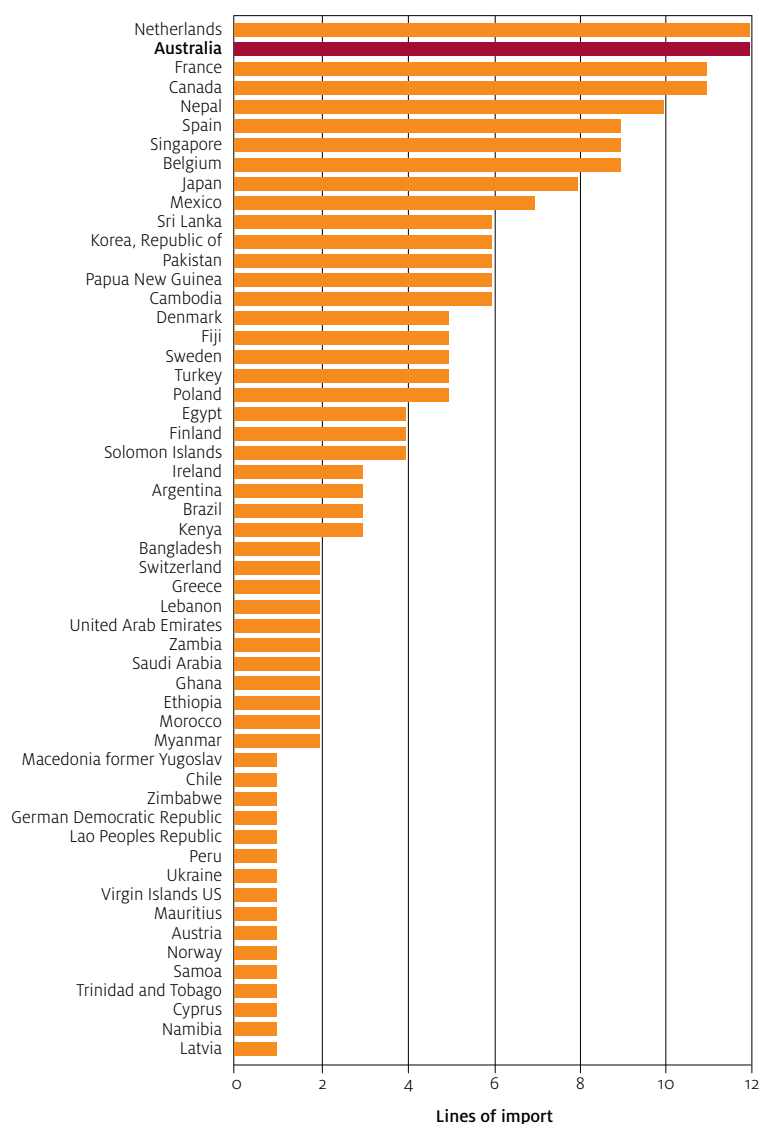


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B6 enables appraisal of distribution of lines of import from all other countries associated with one-off importers in selected categories of interest in Wood Articles during 2007.

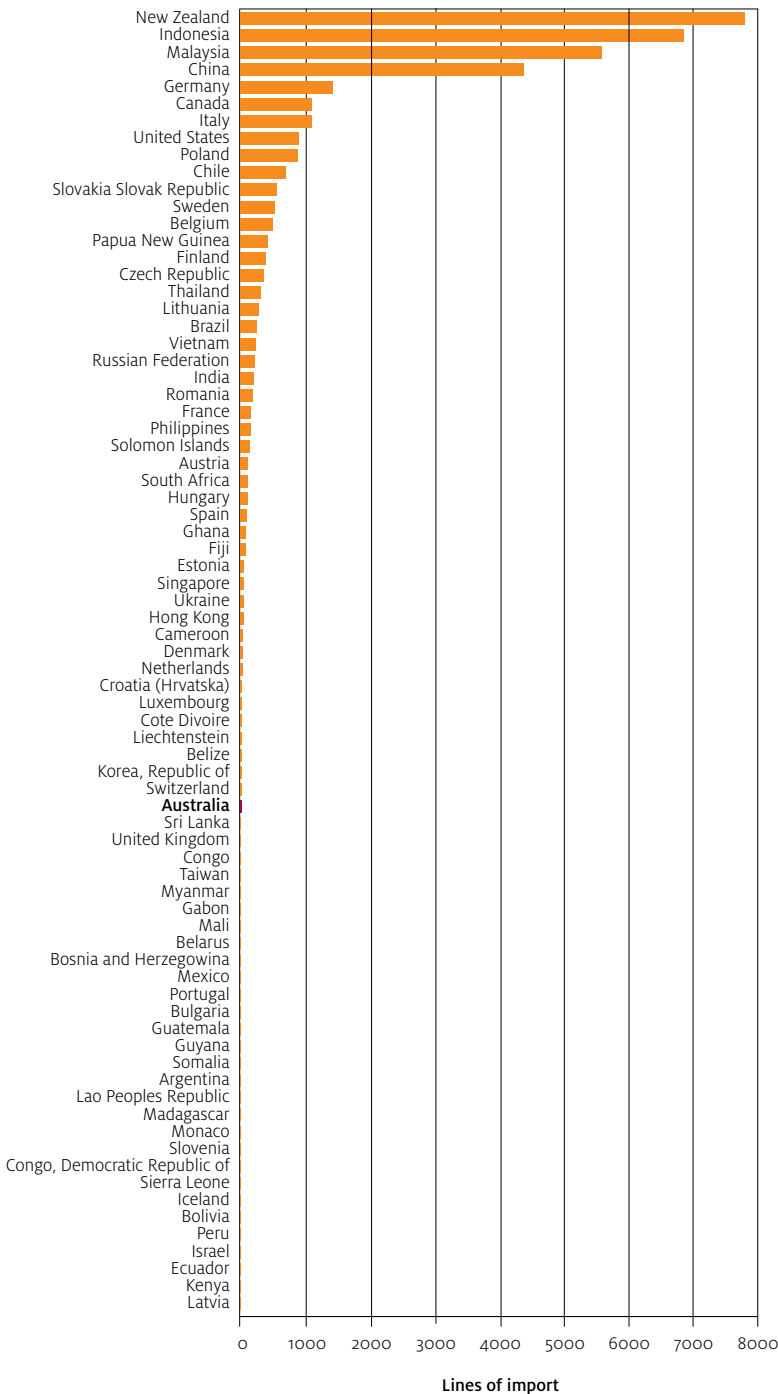
Figure B7 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products. For example, nearly 8000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from New Zealand in 2007. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and Germany. The figure summarises 37 116 of 48 544 lines of import for Wood Articles.

**FIGURE B6** Chapter 44, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B7** Chapter 44, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

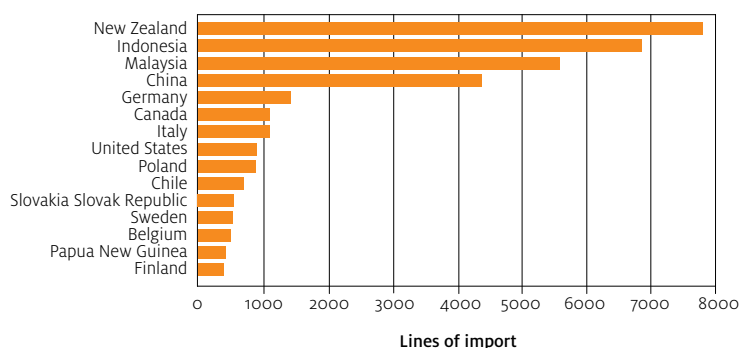


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure B8 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Wood Articles. Most lines of import originated from New Zealand (7838), Indonesia (6880) and Malaysia (5613).

**FIGURE B8** Chapter 44, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



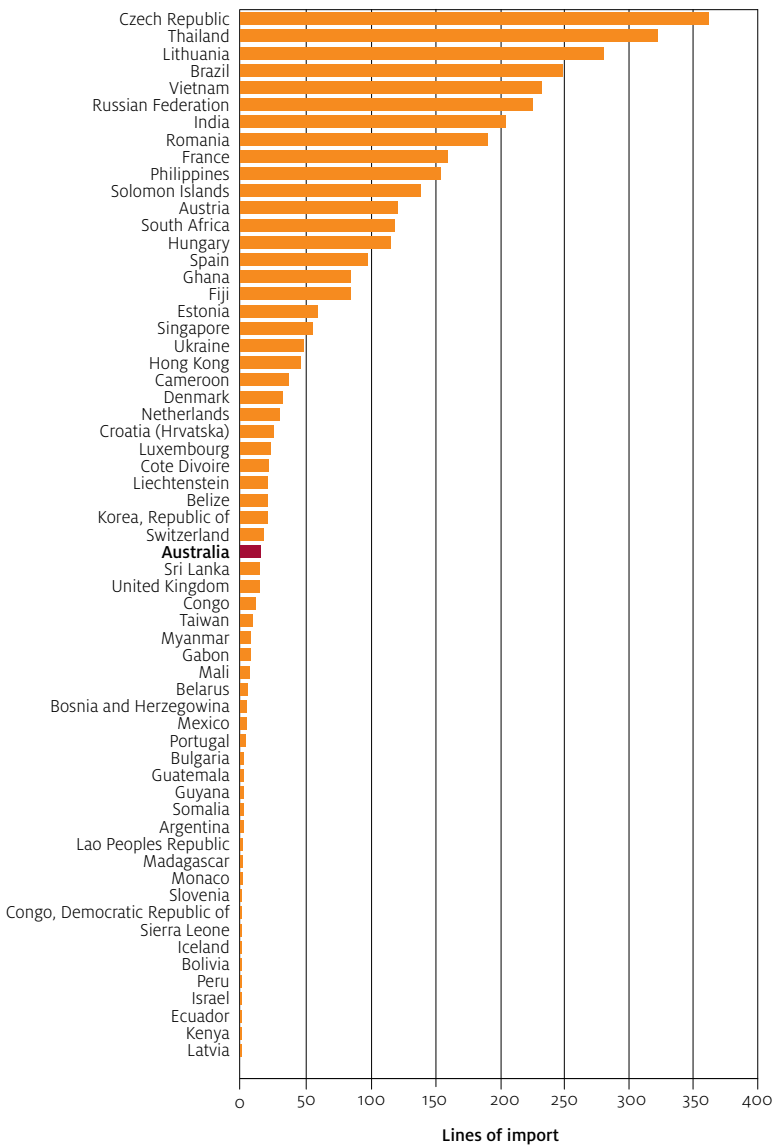
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B9 enables an appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that made at least 24 lines of import in selected categories of interest in Wood Articles during 2007.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in the selected categories of interest (Figures B5 and B6) is different to that of countries associated with importers with at least 24 lines of import (Figures B8 and B9) during 2007.

Analysis for the remaining 9780 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import a year can be conducted.

**FIGURE B9** Chapter 44, all other countries associated with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

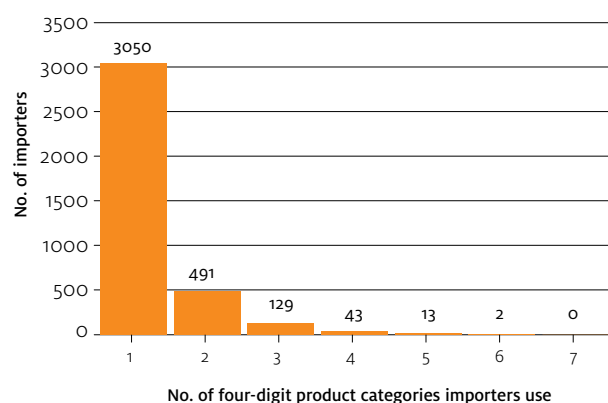


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B10 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Wood Articles. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (Table B2). Of the 3728 importers that dealt with the selected products from Wood Articles, 3050 specialised by importing only one type of product; for example, just Sawnwood or Joinery or Mouldings.

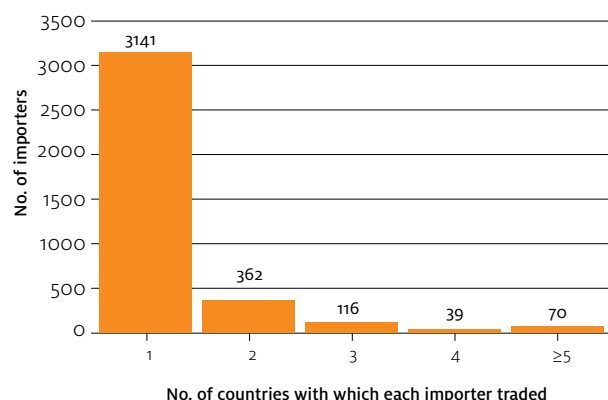
The number of importers that dealt with a particular number of countries is highlighted in Figure B11 for Wood Articles, across selected categories of interest. Of those importers, 84 per cent (3141) imported exclusively from one country and 2 per cent (70) dealt with five or more countries during 2007.

**FIGURE B10** Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B11** Chapter 44, range of countries for each importer, select product categories, 2007

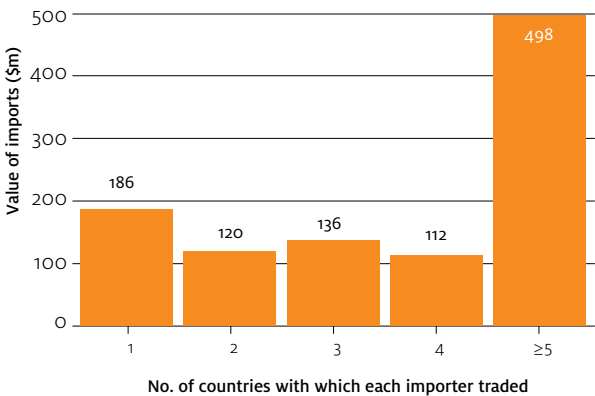


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B12 summarises the total value of imports associated with importers that dealt with a particular number of countries in Wood Articles, across the selected categories of interest. Of those importers, 3141 traded with one country during 2007 and accounted for 18 per cent (\$186 million) of the total value in selected products. While just 70 importers dealt with five or more countries, they accounted for almost 50 per cent (\$498 million) of the total value in selected products.

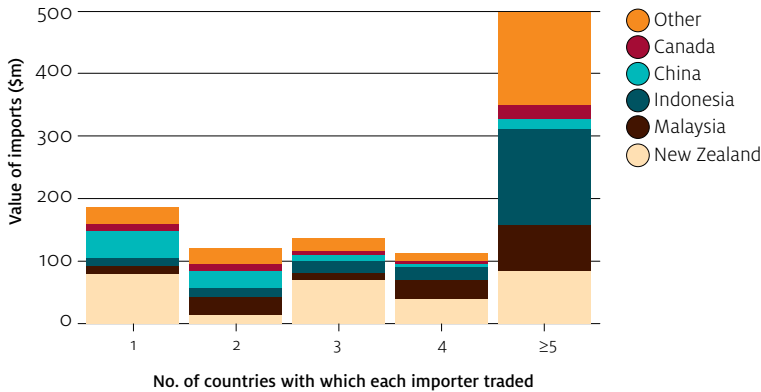
Figure B13 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded in 2007. A high value of imports came from Indonesia and Canada for importers that dealt with five or more countries. The value of imports from China was more significant for importers that dealt with one country compared with importers that dealt with multiple countries for the selected product categories.

**FIGURE B12** Chapter 44, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B13** Chapter 44, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Table B4 lists the top 15 countries of origin in descending order, based on the value of selected product categories imported during 2007. The number of one-off importers is based on a single line of import during 2007. New Zealand was a significant trading source in terms of value and lines of import with a relatively small number of one-off importers and low-value products. A small number of importers traded with emerging countries such as Chile and the Czech Republic possibly importing large-volume shipments. A number of importers also sourced products from Indonesia and China with a significant proportion operating as one-off importers and importing low-value products.

**TABLE B4** Chapter 44, summary by country of origin for select product categories during 2007

Country of origin	Value (\$m)	Lines of import (no.)	Lines of imports worth <\$5000	Lines of imports worth <\$1000	No. of importers	No. of one-off importers	One-off importers importing <\$1000
New Zealand	285	8 351	931	116	229	41	26
Indonesia	218	9 723	3 616	2 338	954	287	268
Malaysia	155	6 361	713	129	273	37	32
China	102	7 781	4 075	2 395	1 363	563	336
Canada	60	1 295	76	25	68	11	10
United States	32	1 226	218	126	178	78	48
Chile	25	727	28	1	34	1	0
Germany	23	1 660	721	299	98	38	24
Czech Republic	18	365	45	45	5	0	0
Finland	17	418	6	0	21	4	0
Papua New Guinea	13	540	88	26	48	6	4
Italy	12	1 349	1 129	765	106	46	29
Belgium	12	548	61	29	29	9	3
Thailand	12	667	298	203	197	100	80
Brazil	8	288	52	4	27	3	0
Total	991	41 299	12 057	6 501	3 630	1 224	860
Grand total	1 053	48 544	17 363	10 200	3 728	1 648	1 209

**Note:** The values \$1000 and \$5000 were chosen to provide context of low value imports originating from selected countries. Alternative definitions are possible based on client needs. Grand total summarises data from all countries for the selected product categories.

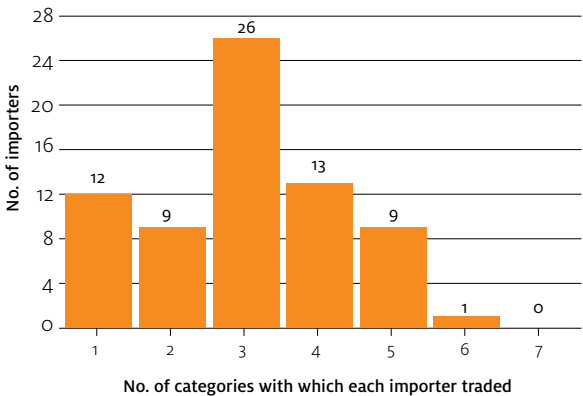
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## SECTION B: Importers trading with five or more countries for selected chapter 44 product categories during 2007

Figure B14 summarises the number of importers trading with five or more countries and within a particular number of product categories for Wood Articles. For example, 12 multiple-source importers traded within just one product category in 2007. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (Table B2). Most importers appear to have traded across multiple categories.

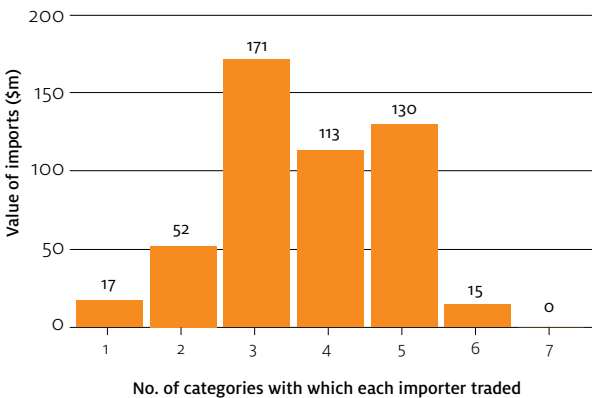
Figure B15 shows the value of imports for multiple-source importers that traded within a particular number of product categories. Most of the value came from importers that traded across multiple categories.

**FIGURE B14** Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B15** Chapter 44, range of product imports by value of imports, select product categories, 2007

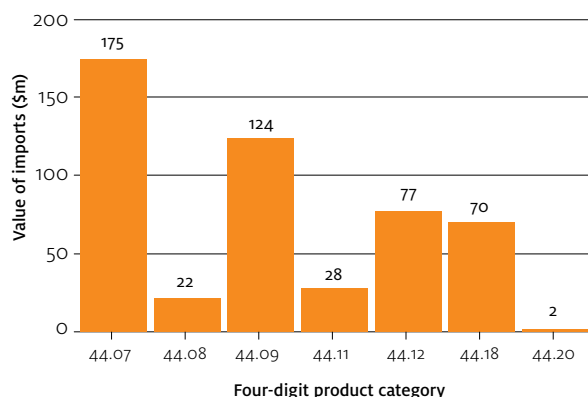


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B16 highlights the value in selected product categories for importers that traded in Wood Articles with five or more countries during 2007. A significant proportion of value for selected imports originated from Sawnwood (\$175 million, 44.07) and Mouldings (\$124 million, 44.09).

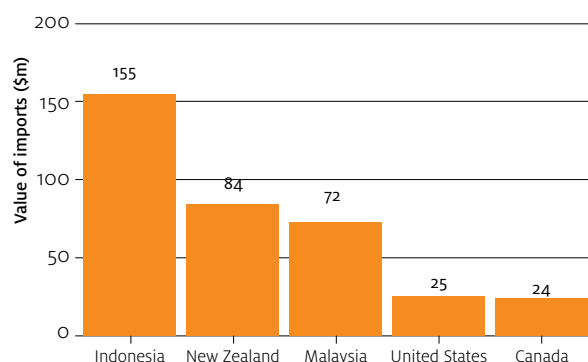
Figure B17 shows the major countries of origin in terms of value. A high proportion of value came from Indonesia when importers traded with five or more countries during 2007.

**FIGURE B16** Chapter 44, value of imports by selected product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B17** Chapter 44, value of imports from major countries for selected product categories, 2007



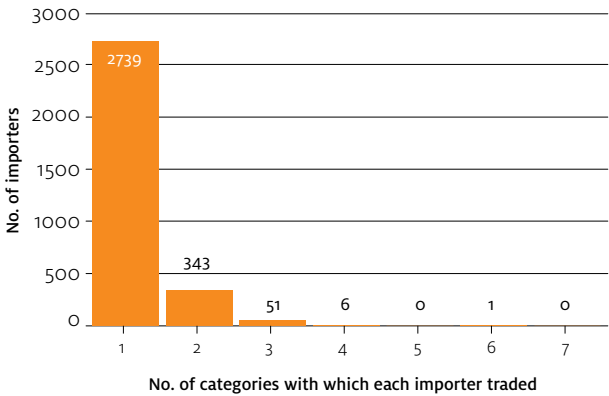
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

SECTION C: Importers trading with one country for selected chapter 44 product categories during 2007

Figure B18 shows the number of product categories one-source importers traded in for Wood Articles. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry & furniture not in chapter 94 (Table B2). Most selected importers appear to have traded within a single four-digit product category in 2007.

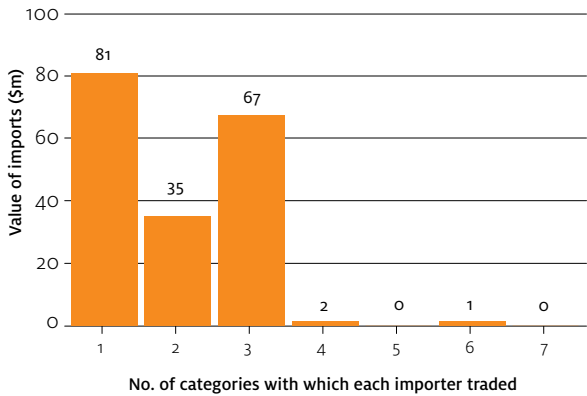
Figure B19 shows the value of imports within a particular number of product categories for one-source importers. Most of the value came from importers that traded within a single four-digit product category.

FIGURE B18 Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

FIGURE B19 Chapter 44, range of product imports by value of imports, select product categories, 2007



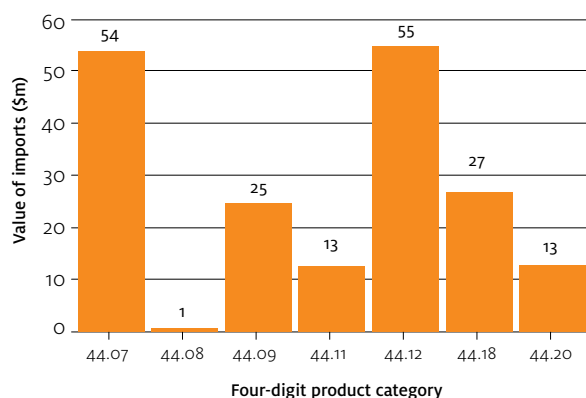
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure B20 highlights the value in selected Wood Articles product categories for importers that traded with one country during 2007. Importers that traded within a single product category sourced a significant proportion of the value of their imports from Sawnwood (44.07) and Plywood (44.12).

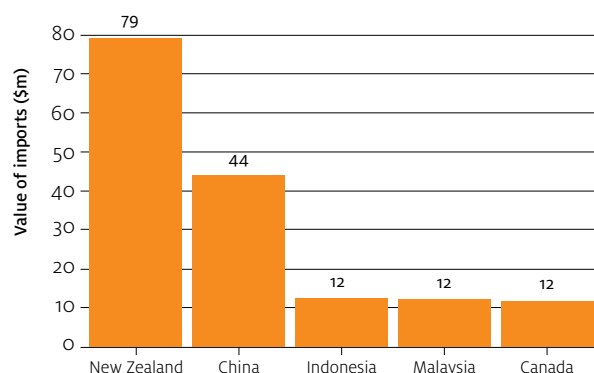
Figure B21 shows the major countries of origin in terms of value. A high proportion of value came from New Zealand when importers traded with just one country during 2007.

**FIGURE B20** Chapter 44, value of imports by selected product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B21** Chapter 44, value of imports from major countries for selected product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 47

Chapter 47 includes various pulp wood and recovered paper or paperboard. Henceforth, chapter 47 is referred to as Pulpwood.

Table B5 summarises Pulpwood at the four-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for chapter 47 in 2007.

Table B6 presents the lines of import declarations and the number of importers for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03). This product was selected for analysis as it met the original policy intent and at least 5 per cent of the total value of the chapter. The remaining four-digit categories in chapter 47 were omitted based on the methodology used in this report. Of a total 1139 lines of import in the chapter, 560 lines in the selected product category show the high volume of transactions reported for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03).

Table B7 shows countries with more than 15 import declarations for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03). The countries are in descending order based on the lines of import; most transactions were from New Zealand, Brazil and Chile.

**TABLE B5** Chapter 47, summary by value, all product codes, 2007

Product code	Value as % of total
Mechanical (47.01)	1
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	90
Chemical, sulphite (47.04)	2
Chemi-mechanical (47.05)	4
Recovered fibre (47.06)	2
Waste paper (47.07)	1
Total value (\$m)	284

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.  
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B6** Chapter 47, summary by importers, select product codes

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	560	14

**Note:** This product has been selected on the basis of meeting the policy intent and at least 5 per cent of the total value of the chapter.  
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B7** Chapter 47, summary by major imports by country volume and value, select product codes

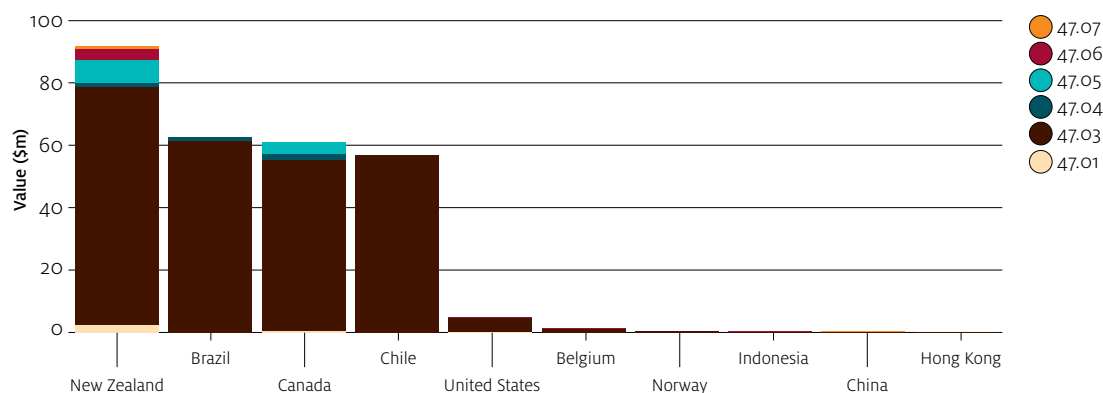
Product code	Volume (tonnes)	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	369 182	256	NZ, BR, CL, CA, US

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.  
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines of import. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia throughout the year.

Figure B22 shows the breakdown of value for the top 10 countries for all product categories in Pulpwood; during 2007. The top 10 countries accounted for 98 per cent of the total value in the chapter. Further, 76 per cent of the total value went through New Zealand, Brazil and Canada. The figure demonstrates that the value of imports is primarily in 'Chemical, soda or sulphate' (47.03).

**FIGURE B22** Chapter 47, summary of value by major import countries, all product categories



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 48

Chapter 48 includes various kinds of paper and paperboard products. Product categories with significant value have been filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 48 is referred to as Paper. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table B8 summarises Paper at the four-digit level. The value for products is reported as a percentage of the total value for chapter 48 in 2007.

Table B9 outlines the number of lines of import and the number of importers for selected product codes. These categories represent 78 per cent of the total value of chapter 48 products. The remaining four-digit categories were omitted based on the methodology used in this report. Of a total 149 921 lines of import listed in the chapter, 63 802 lines in the selected product categories demonstrate the high volume of transactions reported in Paper.

**TABLE B8** Chapter 48, summary by value, all product codes, 2007

Product code	Value as % of total
Newsprint (48.01)	8
Uncoated writing (48.02)	17
Toilet tissue (48.03)	3
Uncoated kraft (48.04)	4
Other uncoated (48.05)	2
Composite paperboard (48.07)	<1
Paperboard (48.08)	<1
Carbon paper, whether or not printed (48.09)	1
Coated paper (48.10)	28
Paper products (48.11)	10
Carbon paper, whether or not in boxes (48.16)	<1
Envelopes (48.17)	1
Sanitary paper (48.18)	12
Cartons, boxes made of paperboard etc. (48.19)	5
Paper books (48.20)	4
Other paper (48.23)	4
Total value (\$m)	2 665

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B9** Chapter 48, summary by importers, select product codes, 2007

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Newsprint (48.01)	1 108	52
Uncoated writing (48.02)	14 962	486
Toilet tissue (48.03)	1 958	211
Coated paper (48.10)	14 825	353
Paper products (48.11)	14 251	1 372
Sanitary paper (48.18)	16 698	1 177
Total	63 802	2 945

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In Table B10, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 import declarations in 2007 for selected product categories. The countries are displayed in descending order based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from Korea, Indonesia, the United States and China. The Other category at the six-digit level has been separated to show the volume and value it comprises of the four-digit total.

The analysis can be undertaken on any number of lines of import based on client needs. The number 15 has been chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia.

**TABLE B10** Chapter 48, summary by major imports by country volume and value, select product codes, 2007

Product code	Volume (tonnes)	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Newsprint (48.01)	601 469	222	KR, NZ, US, ID, CN, CA, FI, MY, ZA
Uncoated writing (48.02)	2 243 291	458	ID, CN, AT, FR, TH, US, FI, GB, IT, DE, SE, BE, ZA, NL, BR, JP, DK, SG,
48.02 (Other)—<1% of value	2 395	4	LT, IL, PT, TW, IN, MY, HU, CZ, HK, NZ, AU, ES
Toilet tissue (48.03)	475 711	88	ID, NZ, CN, TH, FR, US, DE, NL, VN, TW, IT, HK, SE, MY, GB, KR
Coated paper (48.10)	5 010 537	741	KR, CN, FI, US, DE, IT, JP, ID, AT, NZ, TW, FR, CH, SE, GB, NL, HK,
48.10 (Other)—53% of value	3 311 204	391	SG, BE, ZA, CA, IN, DK, MY, AU
Paper products (48.11)	1 559 124	267	US, CN, DE, JP, NZ, GB, CA, SG, MY, ID, FI, TH, CH, BE, TW, FR, IT,
48.11 (Other)—57% of value	1 030 411	151	ES, KR, NL, SE, DK, HK, IN, LU, MX, ZA, AT, BR, AU, VN, NE
Sanitary paper (48.18)		315	CN, US, NZ, DE, ID, MY, TH, BE, IT, DK, GB, FR, HK, SG, KR, SE, VN,
48.18 (Other)—3% of value		9	IE, JP, NL, SI, IL, SK, CZ, TW, MX, ES, CA, FI, AU, ES, CH, CO, HU,
			CR, BR, ML
Total		2 091	
As % of the total value for Paper		78%	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

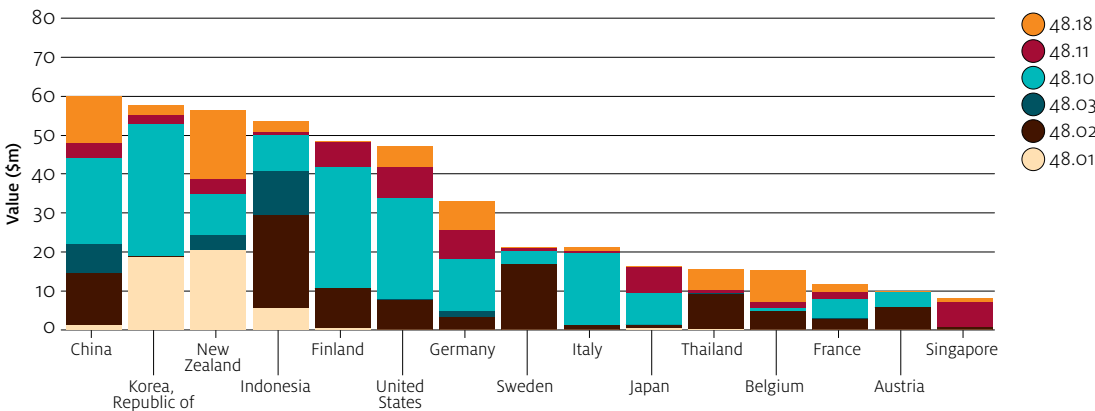
**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figures B23 to B26 provide quarterly data to highlight any differences in the timing of product arrival in Australia. Across the four quarters of the year the top five countries were New Zealand, China, Finland, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea in terms of value of products from selected product categories. The main difference was in the value of imports coming from New Zealand and China and the variation across the quarters; minor changes were evident in the import profile of Uncoated writing (48.02) and Coated paper (48.10) across the year.

In the first quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 90 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories in Paper and 52 per cent of the total value originated from China, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Indonesia and Finland (Figure B23).

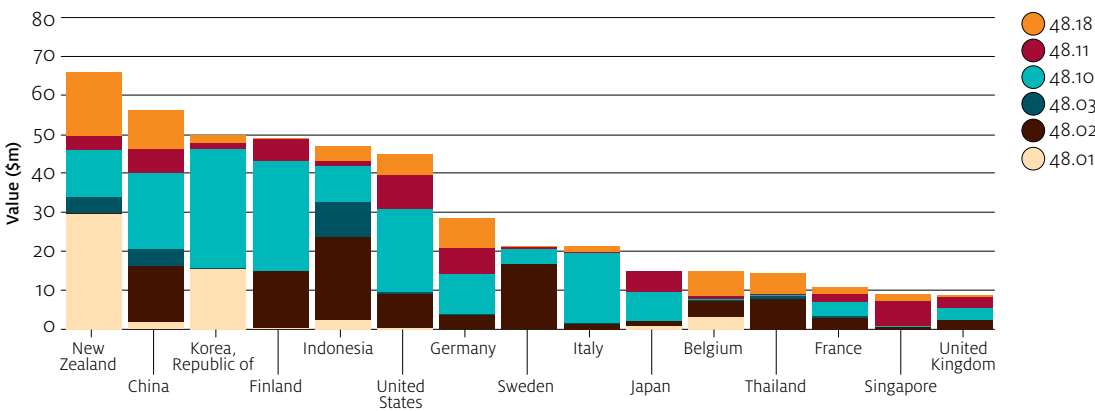
In the second quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 91 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories in Paper and 53 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, China, the Republic of Korea, Finland and Indonesia (Figure B24).

**FIGURE B23** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, first quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B24** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, second quarter of 2007

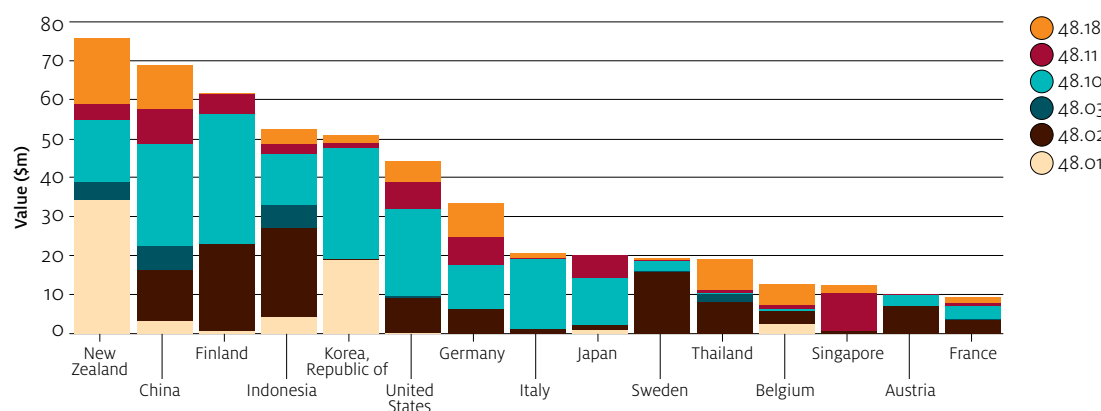


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In the third quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 91 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories in Paper and 55 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, China, Finland, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea (Figure B25).

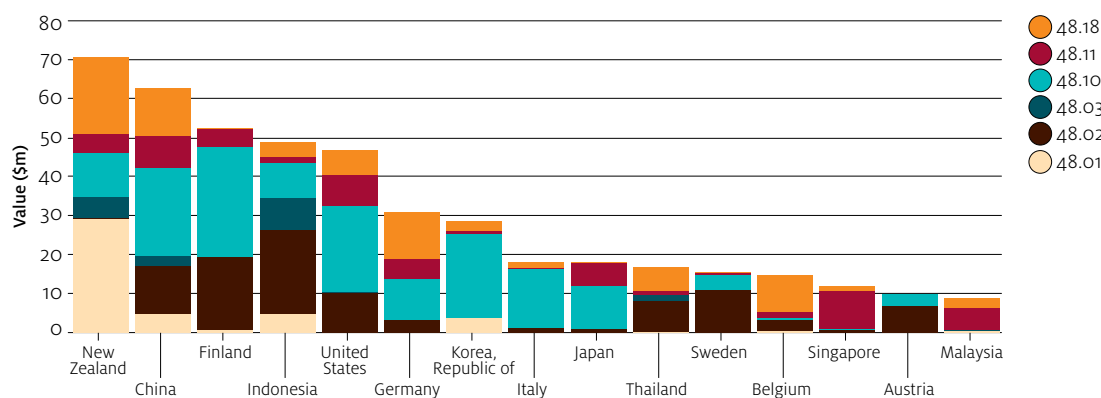
In the fourth quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 91 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories for Paper and 56 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, China, Finland, Indonesia and the United States (Figure B26).

**FIGURE B25** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, third quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

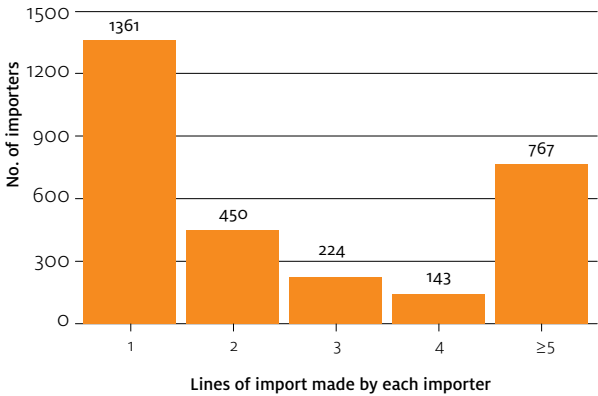
**FIGURE B26** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, fourth quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B27 summarises the lines of import in selected categories of interest for each importer; most (1361) made a single import declaration in 2007 and 767 had five or more lines of import. Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 253 regular importers over the course of 2007.

**FIGURE B27** Chapter 48, lines of import made by importers during the year, 2007

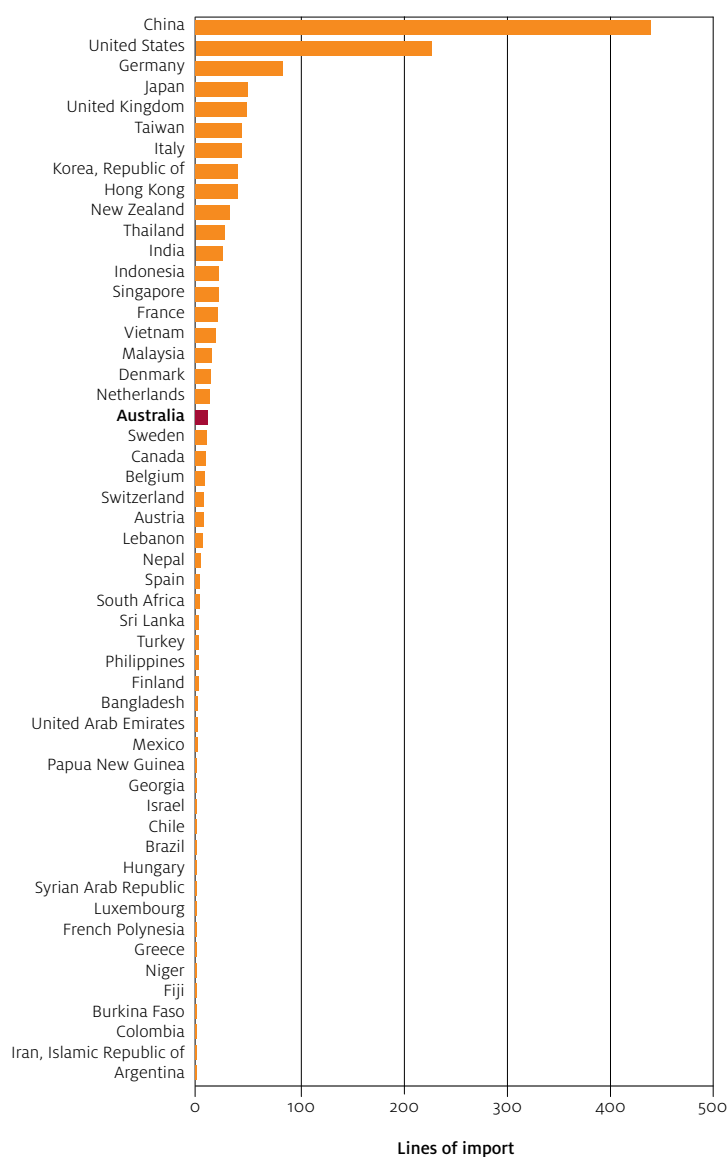


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B28 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products in 2007; for example, nearly 450 lines of such imports were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations appeared to be associated with China, Indonesia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. The figure summarises 1361 of 63 802 lines of import for Paper.



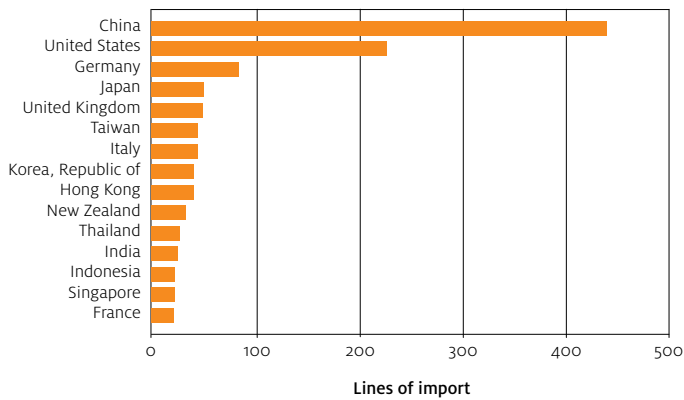
**FIGURE B28** Chapter 48, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B29 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2007 for selected categories of interest in Paper; 442 such lines of import originated from China.

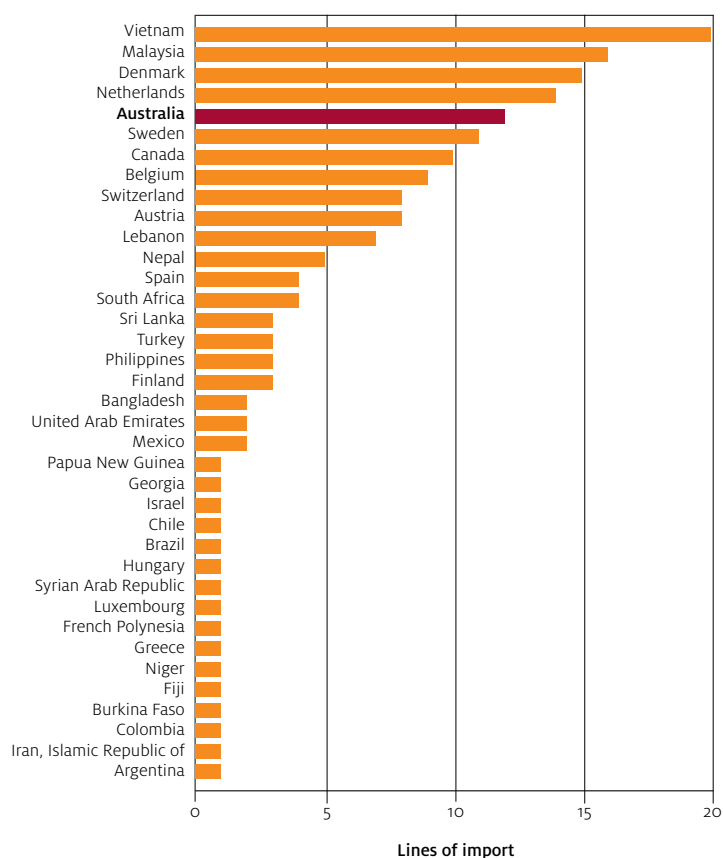
**FIGURE B29** Chapter 48, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B30 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in selected categories of interest in Paper during 2007.

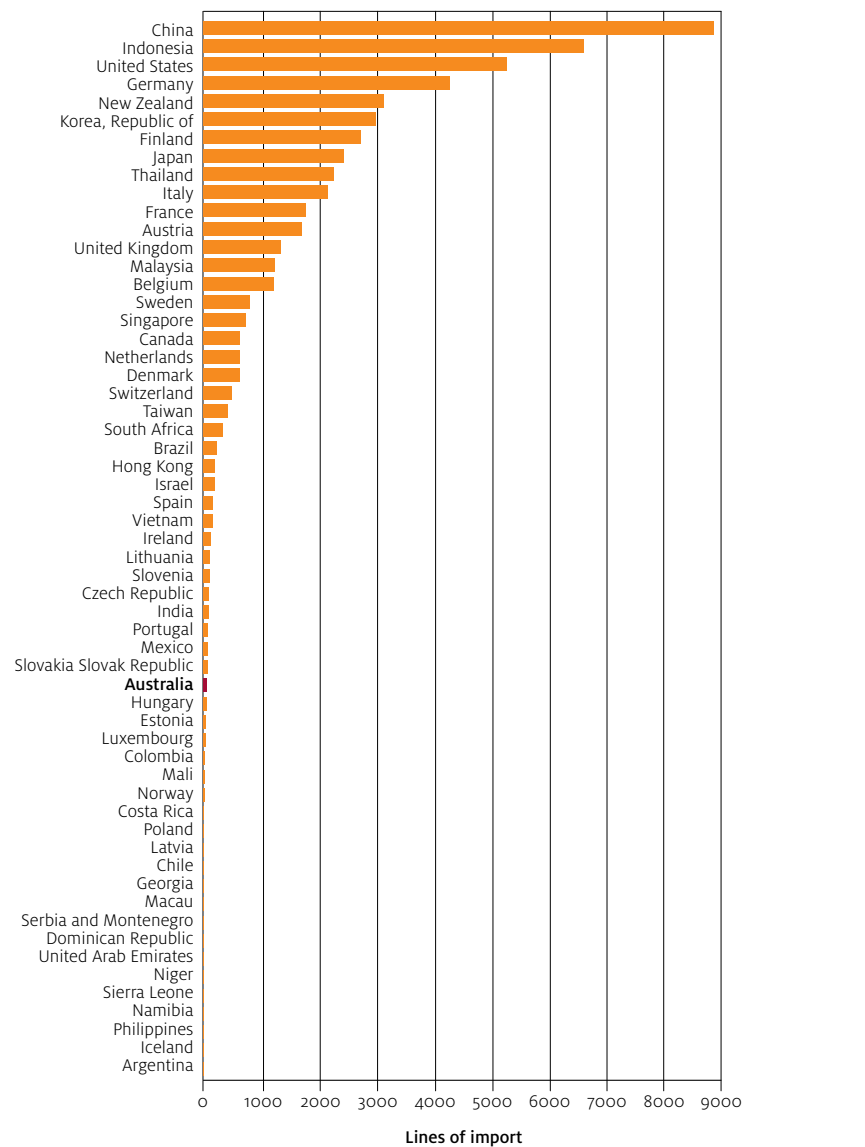
**FIGURE B30** Chapter 48, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B31 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products in 2007; for example, nearly 9000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and Germany. The figure summarises 55 195 of 63 802 lines of import for Paper.

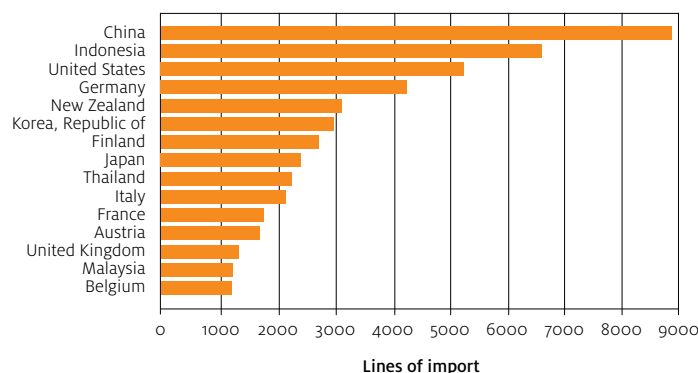
**FIGURE B31** Chapter 48, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B32 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2007 for selected categories of interest in Paper; most originated from China (8924), Indonesia (6645) and the United States (5296).

**FIGURE B32** Chapter 48, top 15 countries associated with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



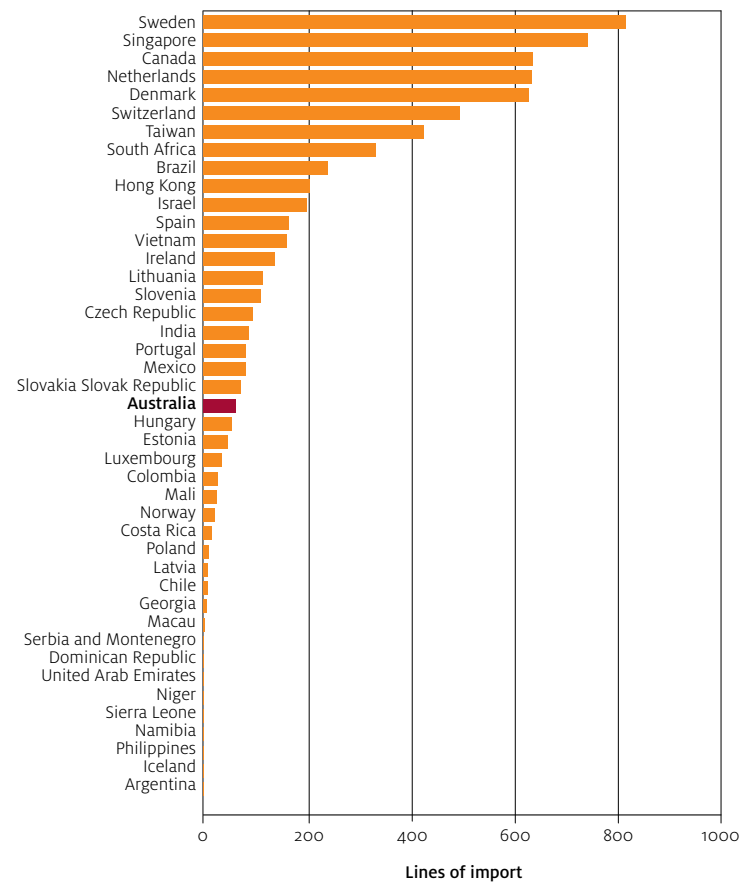
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B33 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that made at least 24 lines of import in selected categories of interest in Paper during 2007.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in the selected categories of interest (Figures B29 and B30) was different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures B32 and B33) during 2007.

Further analysis for the remaining 7246 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import a year could be conducted.

**FIGURE B33** Chapter 48, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

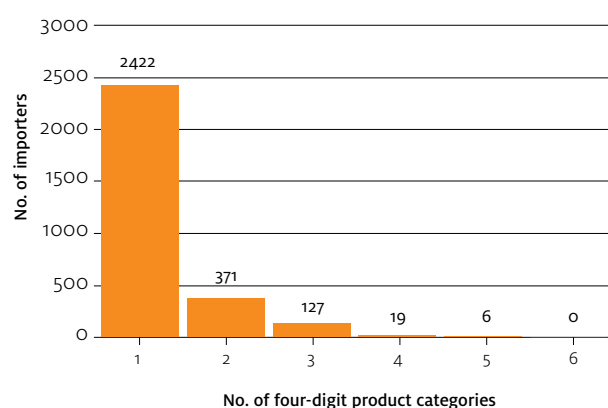


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B34 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Paper. The six categories analysed were Newsprint, Uncoated writing, Toilet tissue, Coated paper, Paper products and Sanitary paper (Table B9). Of 2945 importers that dealt with selected products from Paper, 2422 specialised by importing only one type of product; for example, just Newsprint or just Uncoated writing.

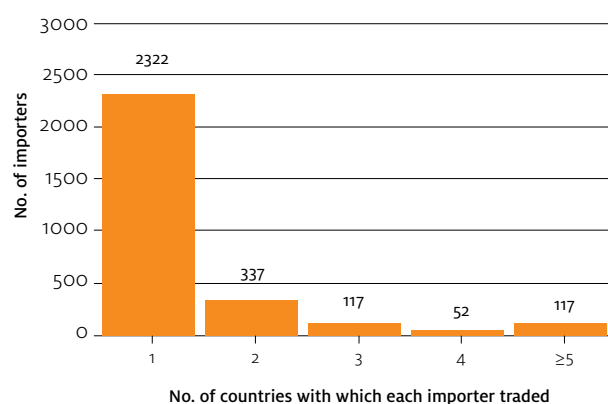
The number of importers that dealt with a particular number of countries is highlighted in Figure B35 for Paper across the selected categories of interest; 79 per cent (2322) of importers imported exclusively from one country and 4 per cent (117) dealt with five or more countries in 2007.

**FIGURE B34** Chapter 48, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B35** Chapter 48, range of countries for each importer, select product categories, 2007

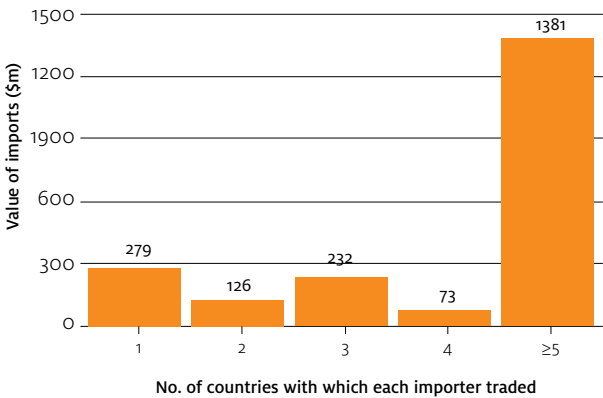


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B36 summarises the value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries in Paper, across the selected categories of interest; 2322 importers traded with one country during 2007 and accounted for 13 per cent (\$279 million) of the total value in selected products. And while just 117 importers dealt with five or more countries they accounted for 66 per cent (\$1381 million) of the total value in selected products.

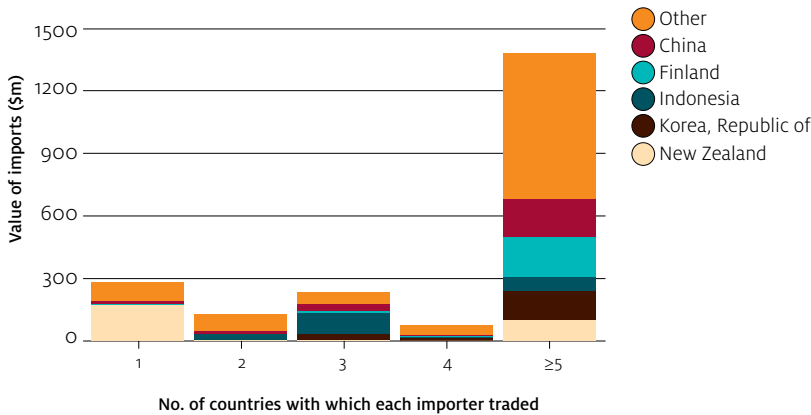
Figure B37 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. It shows that a high value of imports came from China and Finland for importers that dealt with five or more countries. The value of imports from Finland and China was far more significant for importers that dealt with five or more countries compared with importers that dealt with fewer than five countries for the selected product categories. Most of the value for an importer that dealt with one country originated from New Zealand.

**FIGURE B36** Chapter 48, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B37** Chapter 48, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, select product categories, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



## Chapter 94.01

Chapter 94 includes various kinds of furniture; section 94.01 includes articles of seating. Product categories in line with the policy intent and with possible wood elements have been filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 94.01 is referred to as Seats. The analysis in this report refers to lines of import; multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table B11 summarises Seats at the six-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2007.

Table B12 lists the lines of import in chapter 94.01 and the number of importers of those lines. A total of 50 019 lines of import demonstrates the high volume of transactions reported in Seats.

In Table B13, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 lines of import in 2007 for Seats. The countries are listed in descending order based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from China and Indonesia.

**TABLE B11** Chapter 94.01, summary by value, 2007

Product code	Value as % of total
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	1
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	1
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	86
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	12
Total value (\$m)	520

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B12** Chapter 94.01, summary by importers, 2007

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	1 519	346
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	863	167
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	33 464	2 279
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	14 173	2 008
Total	50 019	3 309

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B13** Chapter 94.01, summary by major import countries, 2007

Product code	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	6	ID, CN, PH, VN, TH
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	3	ID, CN, VN, PH, IT
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	449	CN, MY, ID, IT, TH, VN, RO, US, HK, NZ, IN, LK, GB, TW, DK, FR, BG, LT, EG, SG, ES, PH, BA, JP, NL, PL, CZ, DE, TR, NO, RU, AU, KR, ZA
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	61	CN, ID, VN, RO, MY, TH, IN, IT, US, BG, GB, RU, LK, HK, FR, DK, PH, PL, JP, TW, DE, FI, NZ, SG, CZ, EG, SE, NL, BE, LT, ES, PG, ZA
Total	520	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

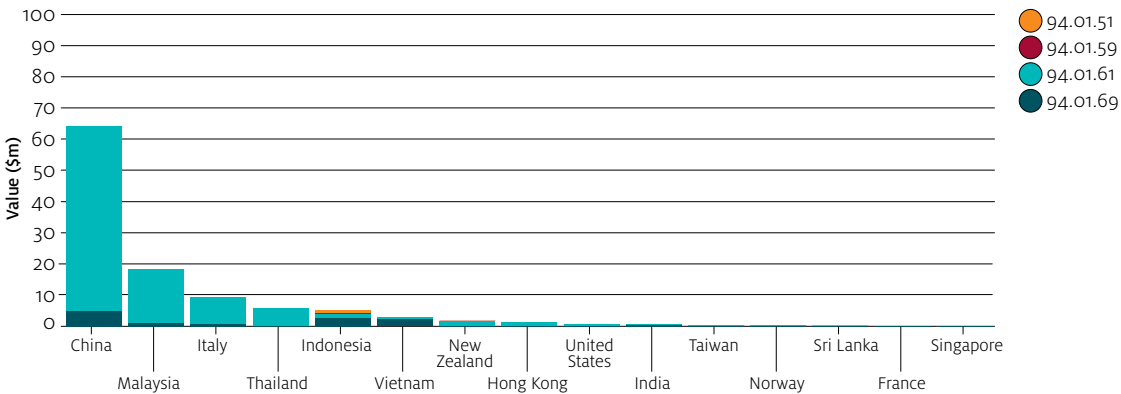
The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with a consistent volume of export to Australia.

Figures B38 to B41 provide quarterly data to highlight any differences in the timing of product arrival in Australia. Across the four quarters of the year the top five countries were China, Malaysia, Italy, Vietnam and Thailand in terms of value of imports. The only significant difference in the timing of imports was a marked increase in imports from China in the last quarter of the year.

In the first quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 97 per cent of the total value in Seats and 90 per cent of the total value originated from China, Malaysia, Italy, Thailand and Indonesia (Figure B38).

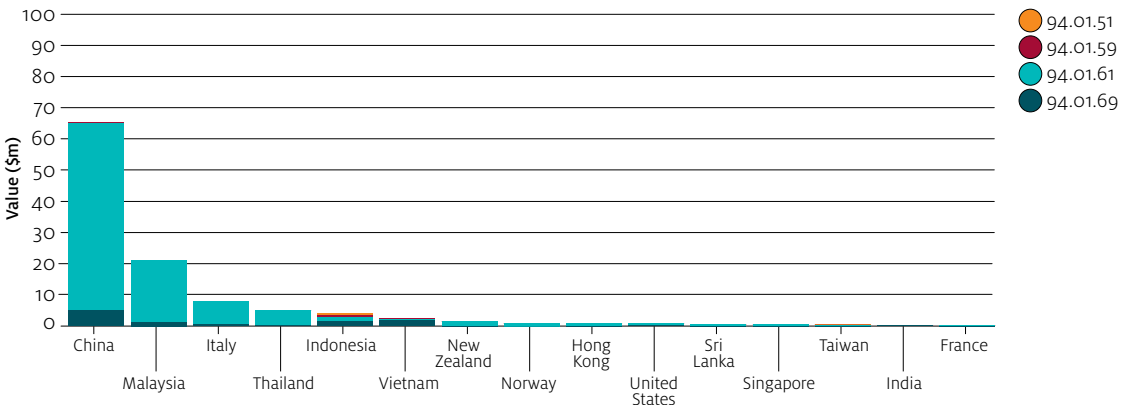
In the second quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 98 per cent of the total value in Seats and 91 per cent of the total value originated from China, Malaysia, Italy, Thailand and Indonesia (Figure B39).

**FIGURE B38** Summary of value by major import countries, first quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B39** Chapter 94.01, summary of value by major import countries, second quarter of 2007

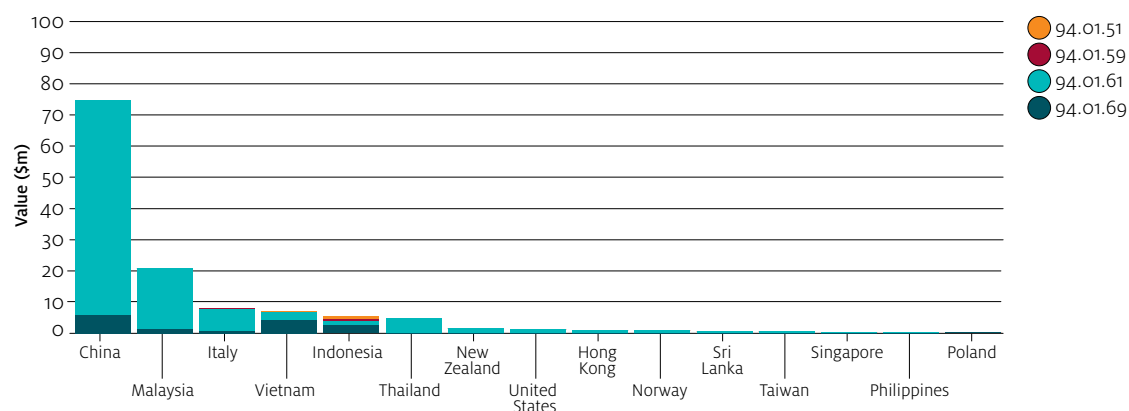


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In the third quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 98 per cent of the total value in Seats and 89 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia, Italy, Vietnam and Indonesia (Figure B40).

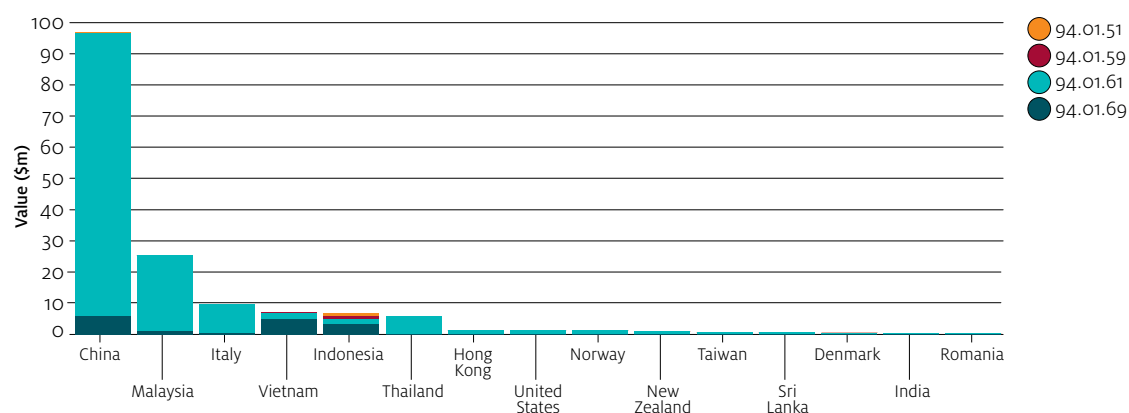
In the fourth quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 98 per cent of the total value in Seats and 90 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia, Italy, Vietnam and Indonesia (Figure B41).

**FIGURE B40** Chapter 94.01, summary of value by major import countries, third quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

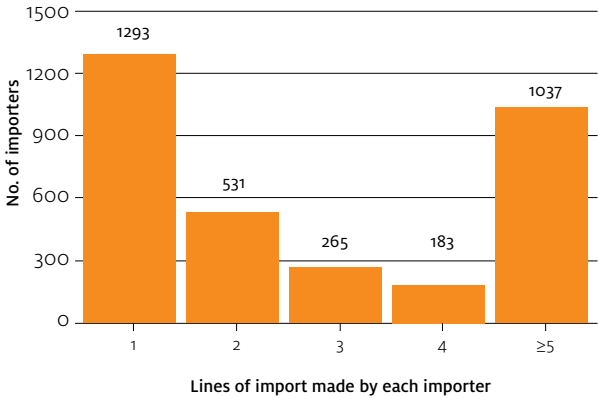
**FIGURE B41** Chapter 94.01, summary of value by major import countries, fourth quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B42 summarises the lines of import in Seats for each importer; most (1293) made a single import declaration in 2007 and 1037 had five or more lines of import. Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 309 regular importers over the course of the year.

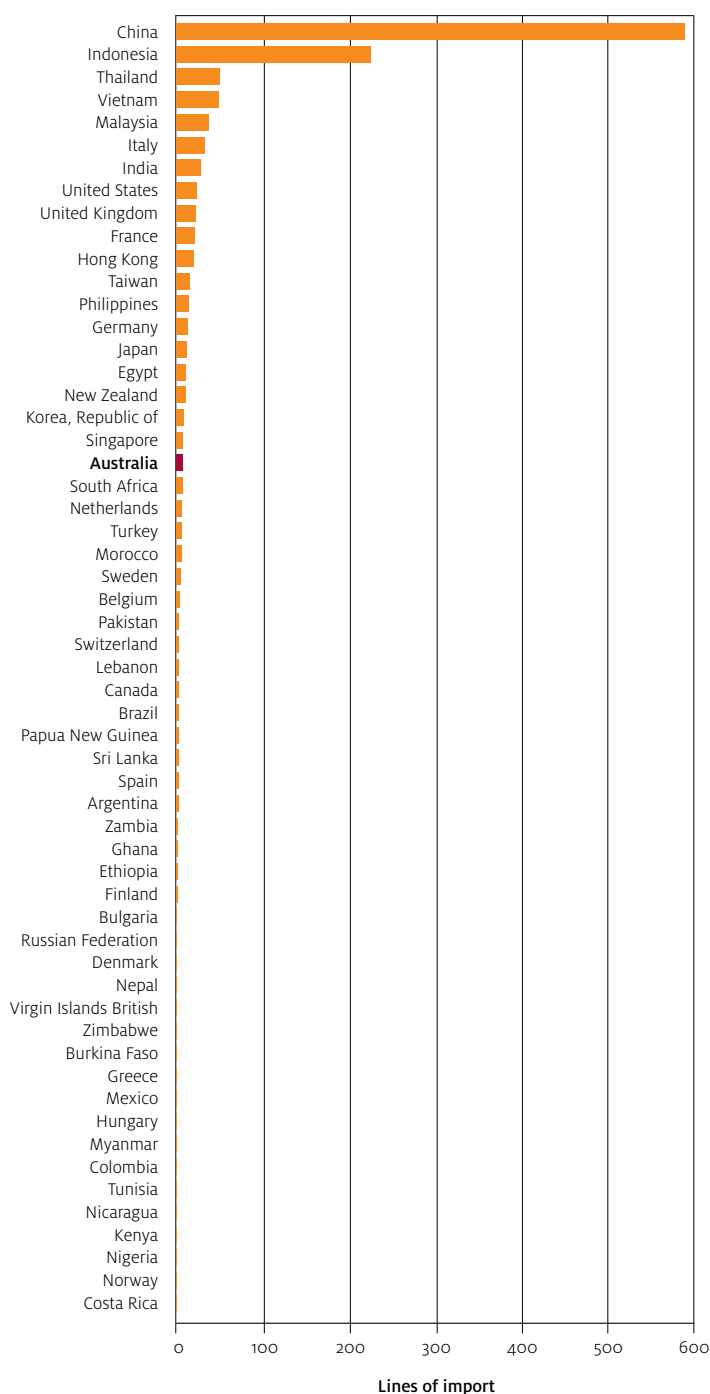
**FIGURE B42** Chapter 94.01, lines of import made by importers during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B43 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products. For example, in 2007 nearly 600 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations were associated with China, Indonesia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. The figure summarises 1361 of 50 019 lines for Seats.

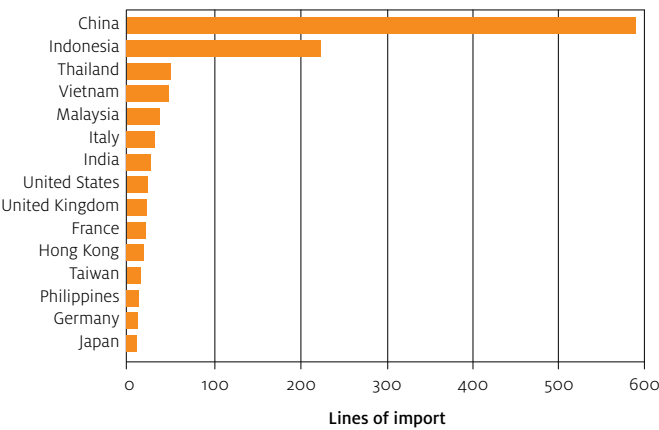
**FIGURE B43** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B44 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2007 for selected categories of interest in Seats; 592 such lines of import originated from China.

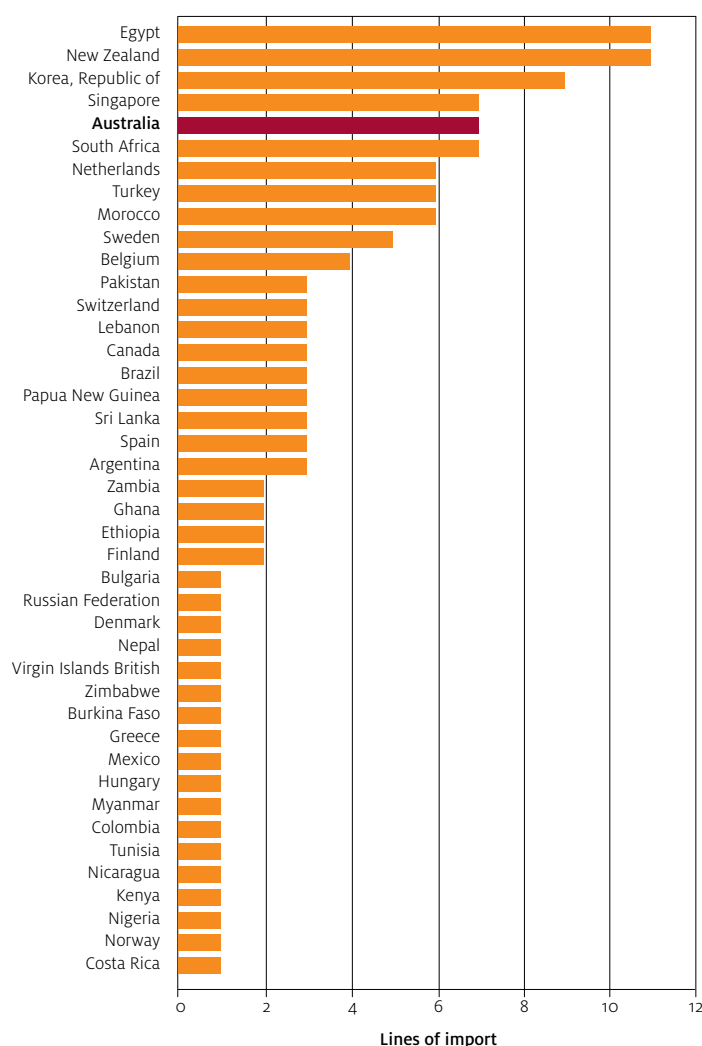
**FIGURE B44** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B45 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in Seats during 2007.

**FIGURE B45** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B46 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products in 2007; for example, more than 20 000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with China, Indonesia, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. The figure summarises 38 377 of 50 019 lines for Seats.

**FIGURE B46** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

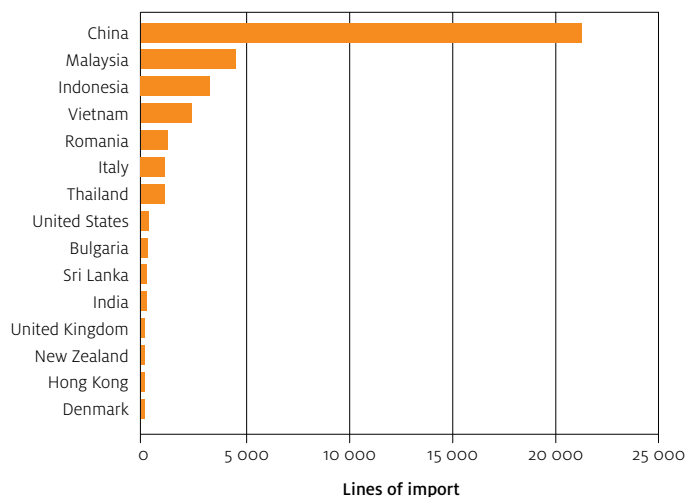


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure B47 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Seats. Most such lines of import (21 383) originated from China.

**FIGURE B47** Chapter 94.01, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



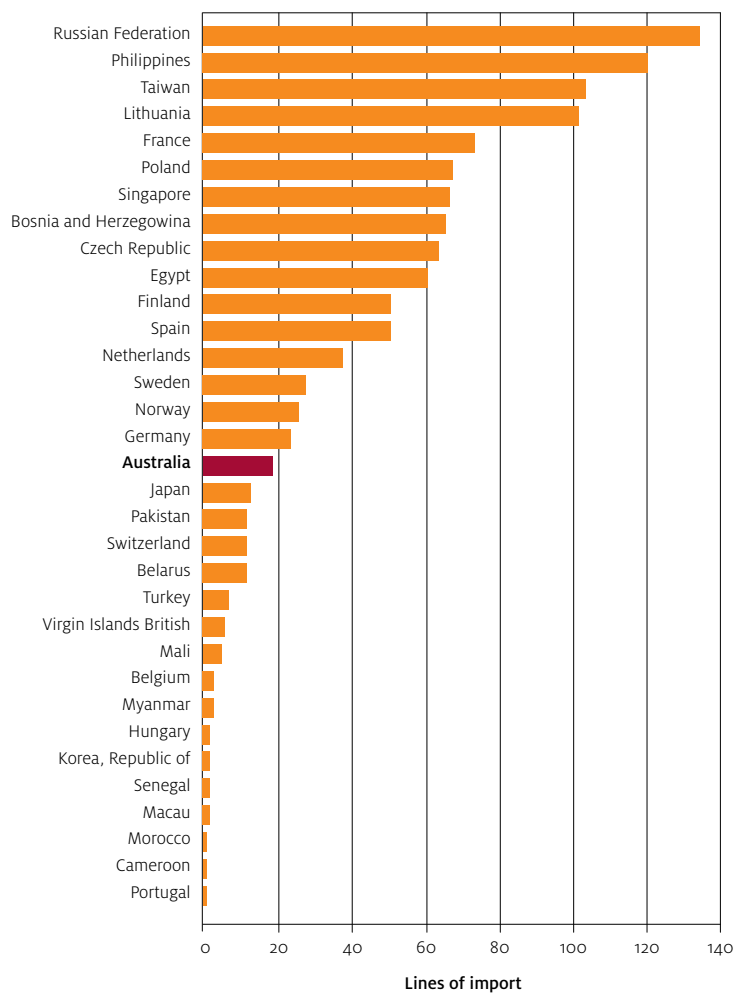
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B48 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import in Seats during 2007.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in Seats (Figures B44 and B45) is somewhat different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures B47 and B48) during 2007.

The analysis does not include the remaining 24 064 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import a year.

**FIGURE B48** Chapter 94.01, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

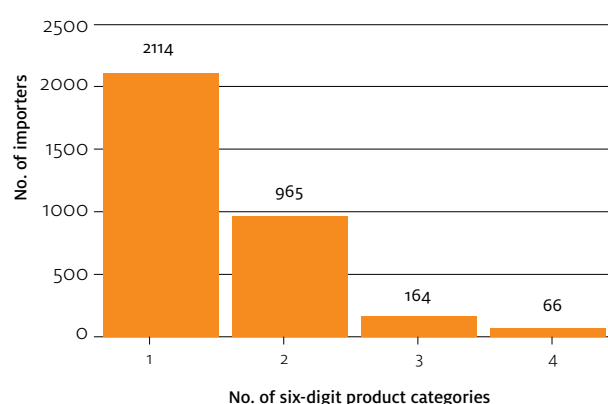


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B49 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Seats. The four categories analysed were Chair bamboo, Chair other, Chair wood frame and Other (Table B12). Of the 3309 importers that dealt in Seats, 2114 imported only one type of product; for example, just bamboo chairs or just chairs with a wooden frame. However, the limited number of categories and high value in chairs with wooden frames made it difficult to draw conclusions about specialisation.

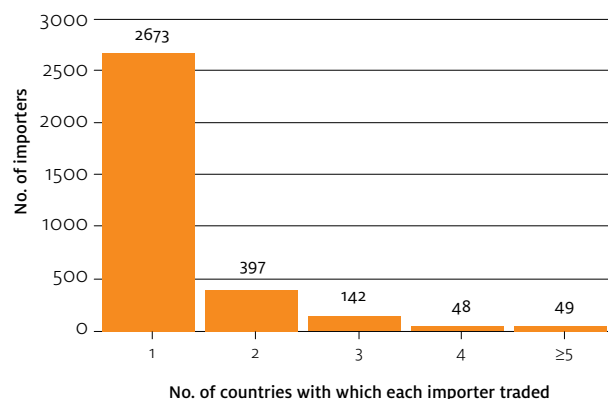
Figure B50 shows the number of importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Seats; 81 per cent (2673) dealt exclusively with one country and only 1 per cent (49) dealt with five or more countries in 2007.

**FIGURE B49** Chapter 94.01, range of product imports by importer, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B50** Chapter 94.01, range of countries for each importer, 2007

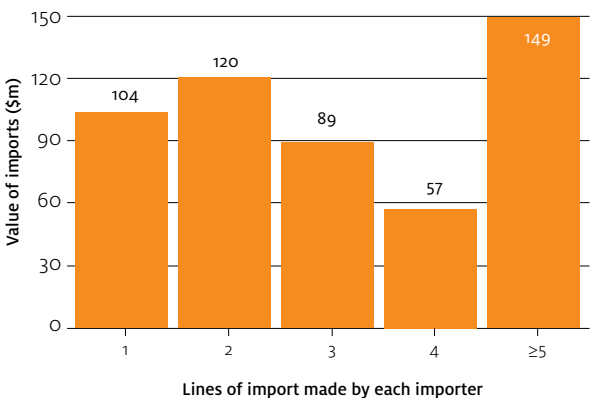


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B51 summarises the total value of imports associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Seats. In 2007, 2673 importers traded with only one country and accounted for 20 per cent (\$104 million) of the total value in Seats and while just 49 importers dealt with five or more countries they accounted for 29 per cent (\$149 million) of the total value.

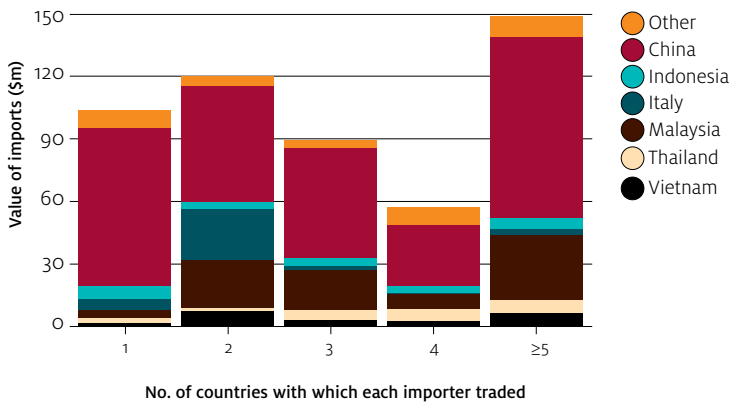
Figure B52 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. It shows that a high value of imports came from China across all importers and that the value of import from Malaysia was higher for importers that dealt with five or more countries than for importers that dealt with fewer than five countries. Most of the value associated with Italy was also linked to importers that dealt with two countries during 2007. This gives an idea of the spread of value across different types of importers for Seats.

**FIGURE B51** Chapter 94.01, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded in 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B52** Chapter 94.01, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 94.03

Chapter 94 includes various kinds of furniture; section 94.03 in particular looks at other furniture and parts thereof, including furniture used in offices, kitchens and bedrooms. Henceforth, section 94.03 is referred to as Other Furniture. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table B14 summarises Other Furniture at the six-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2007.

Table B15 lists the lines of import and number of importers. A total of 166 163 lines of import in the selected product categories demonstrate the high volume of transactions reported in Other Furniture.

In Table B16, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 import declarations in 2007 for Other Furniture. The countries are listed in descending order based on lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of import declarations, were from China and Indonesia.

**TABLE B14** Chapter 94.03, summary by value, 2007

Product code	Value as % of total
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	6
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	3
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	25
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	49
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	<1
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	2
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	15
Total value (\$m)	777

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B15** Chapter 94.03, summary by importers, 2007

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	7 977	990
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	4 140	651
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	23 751	1 863
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	87 248	4 167
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	1 074	286
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	2 542	813
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	39 431	1 807
Total	166 163	5 833

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE B16** Chapter 94.03, summary by major import countries, 2007

Product code	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	50	CN, MY, PL, ID, VN, TW, IT, US, HR, DE, SE, DK, NZ, FR, SK, HK, LT, LK, IN, GB, SG, CZ, TH, NO
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	25	CN, DE, ID, VN, SK, IT, SE, DK, MY, LT, BA, PL, FR, IN, LK, US, NL, EE, NZ, HK, NO, HR
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	191	CN, ID, VN, MY, PL, LT, IT, SK, SE, DK, IN, RO, BG, DE, FR, NZ, FI, US, HK, SI, TW, TH, CZ, GB, EG, PH, LV, UA, RU, BR, SG, LK, ML, BE, NL, KR
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	379	CN, ID, VN, PL, MY, IT, LT, IN, DE, SE, DK, FR, SK, TH, CZ, NZ, GB, US, HK, SI, RO, LK, PH, EG, SG, RU, FI, NL, BE, ES, KR, LV, HR, BA, JP, BG, AU, CA, AR, TR, NO, ML, PG, MA, ZA, BR, HU, UA, PK
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	2	ID, CN, VN, PH, TH, HK
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	16	CN, ID, NZ, IT, VN, PH, TW, US, HK, IN, TH, MY, FR, DE
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	116	CN, SE, IT, PL, DE, US, AT, SK, TW, ES, MY, NZ, FR, LT, HU, HR, RU, VN, ID, GB, CZ, SG, HK, SI, TH, CA, DK, FI, MX, PH, NL, IN, CH, BA, LK, UA, BG, ZA, NO, BE, JP, TR, PT, AU, KR, BR
Total	777	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

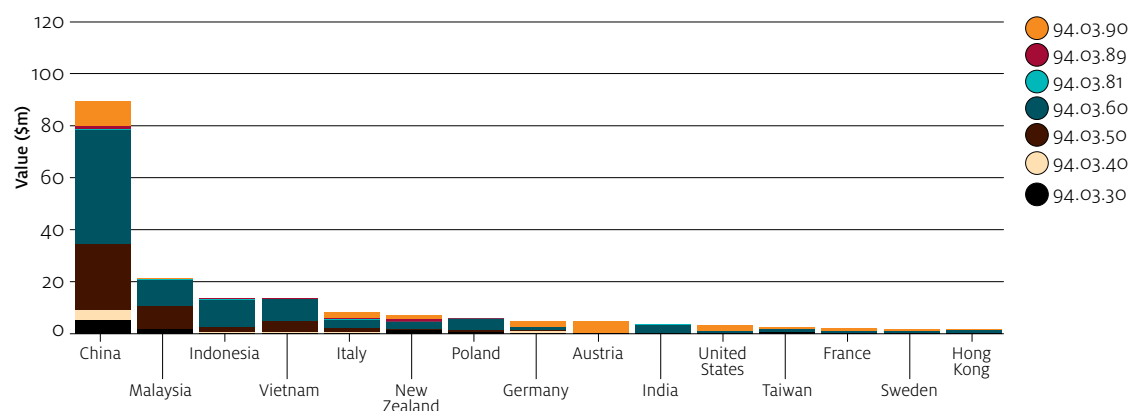
The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with a consistent volume of export to Australia.

Figures B53 to B56 provide quarterly data to highlight any differences in the timing of products arriving in Australia in 2007. Across the four quarters of the year the top four countries were China, Malaysia, Vietnam and Indonesia in terms of value of imports from selected product categories. The only significant difference in the timing of imports was a marked increase in imports from China in the third quarter of the year.

In the first quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 93 per cent of the total value in Other Furniture and 63 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia and Indonesia (Figure B53).

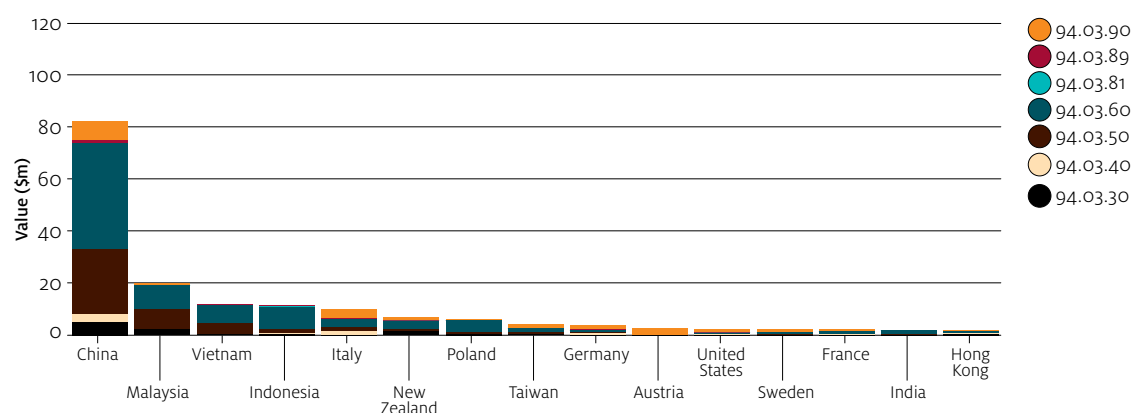
In the second quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 92 per cent of the total value in Other Furniture and 62 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia and Vietnam (Figure B54).

**FIGURE B53** Chapter 94.03, summary of value by major import countries, first quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B54** Chapter 94.03, summary of value by major import countries, second quarter of 2007

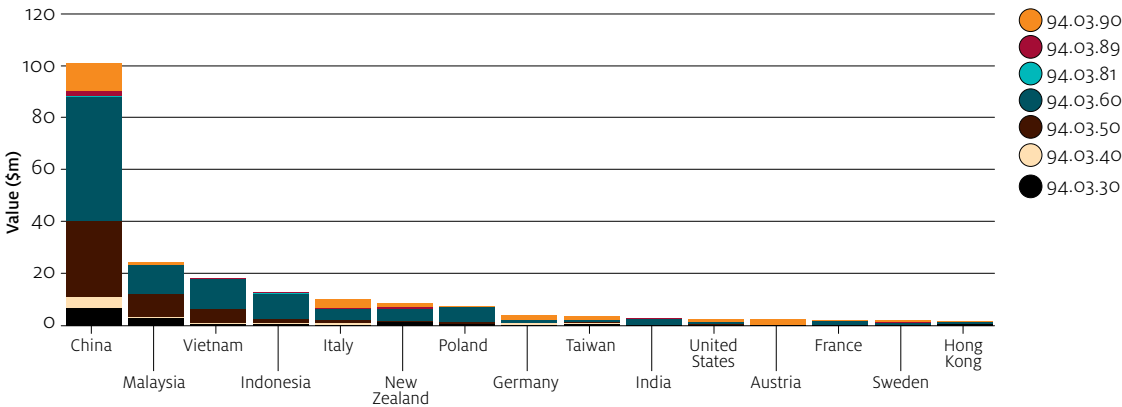


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In the third quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 93 per cent of the total value in Other Furniture and 66 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia and Vietnam (Figure B55).

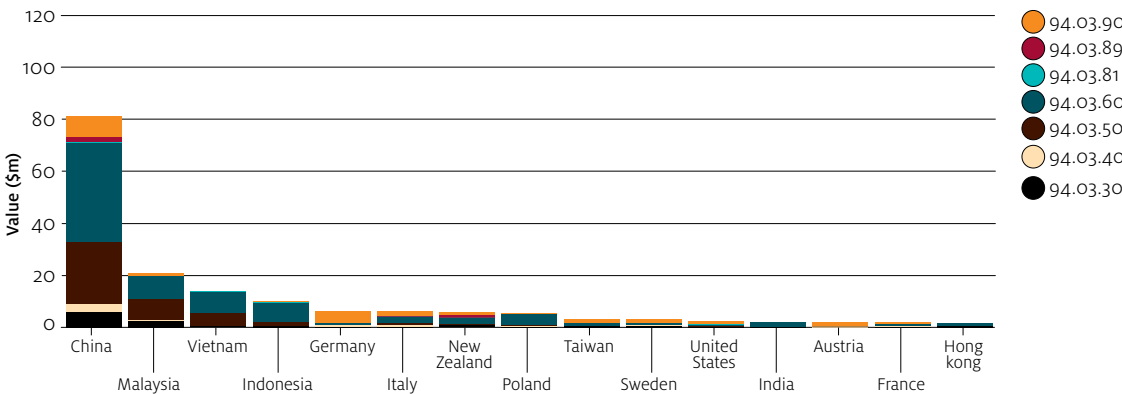
In the fourth quarter of 2007 the top 15 countries accounted for 93 per cent of the total value in Other Furniture and 65 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia and Vietnam (Figure B56).

**FIGURE B55** Chapter 94.03, summary of value by major import countries, third quarter of 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B56** Chapter 94.03, summary of value by major import countries, fourth quarter of 2007

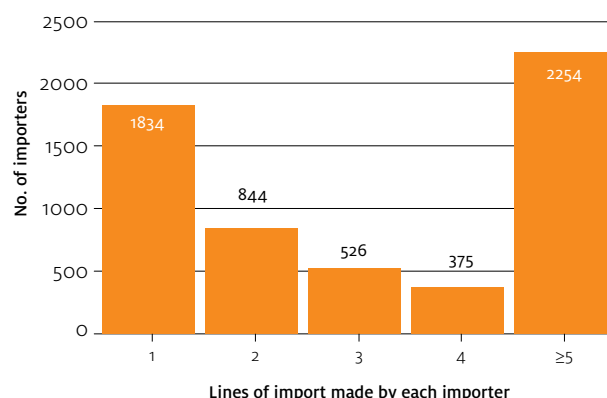


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure B57 summarises the lines of import in Other Furniture for each importer. Most importers (1834) made a single import declaration in 2007 and 2254 importers had five or more lines of import.

**FIGURE B57** Chapter 94.03, lines of import made by importers during 2007

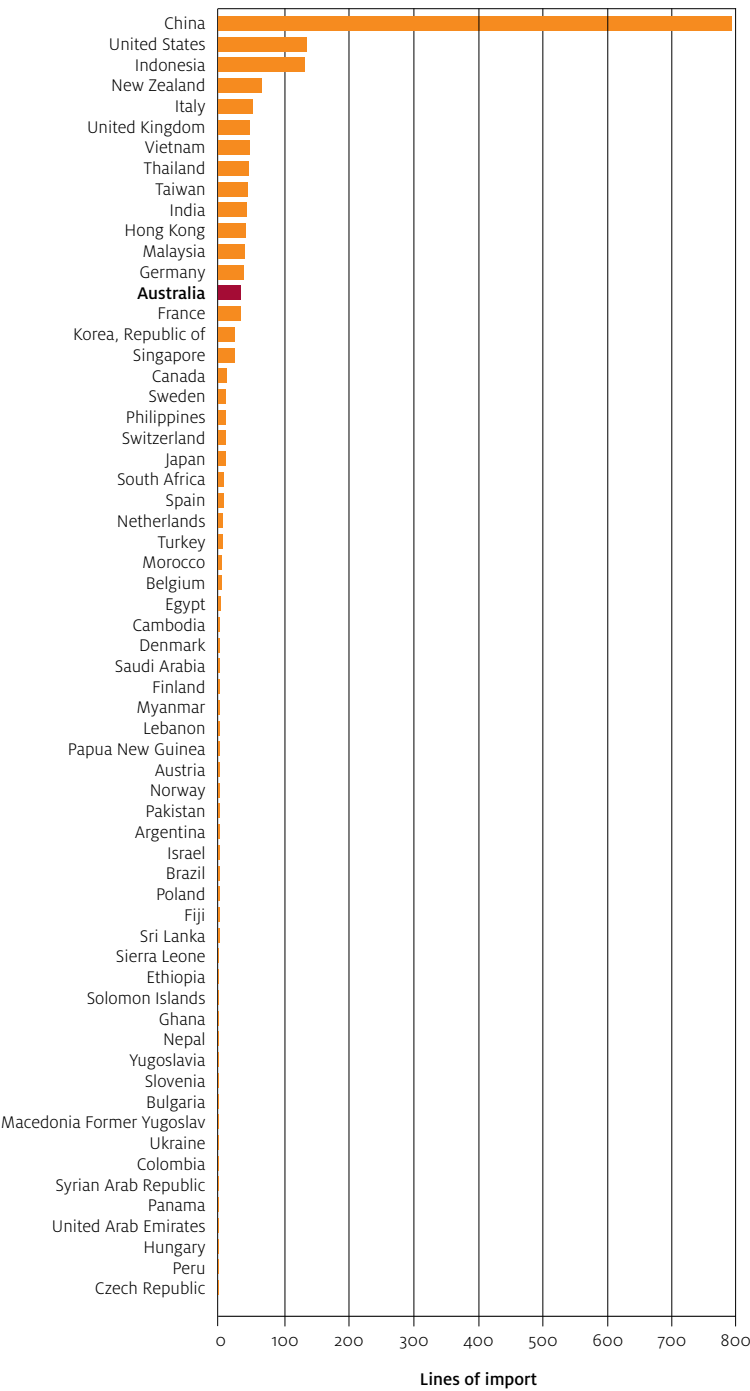


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 746 regular importers over the course of the year.

Figure B58 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products in 2007; for example, nearly 800 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations were associated with China, the United States, Indonesia, New Zealand and Italy. The figure summarises 1834 of 166 163 lines for Other Furniture.

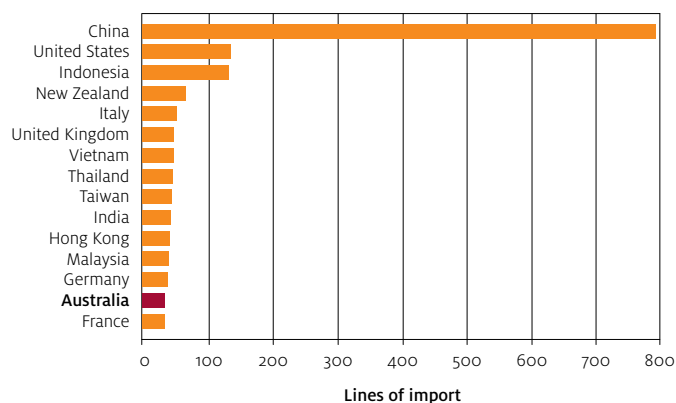
**FIGURE B58** Chapter 94.03, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B59 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2007 for selected categories of interest in Other Furniture; 797 such lines of import originated from China.

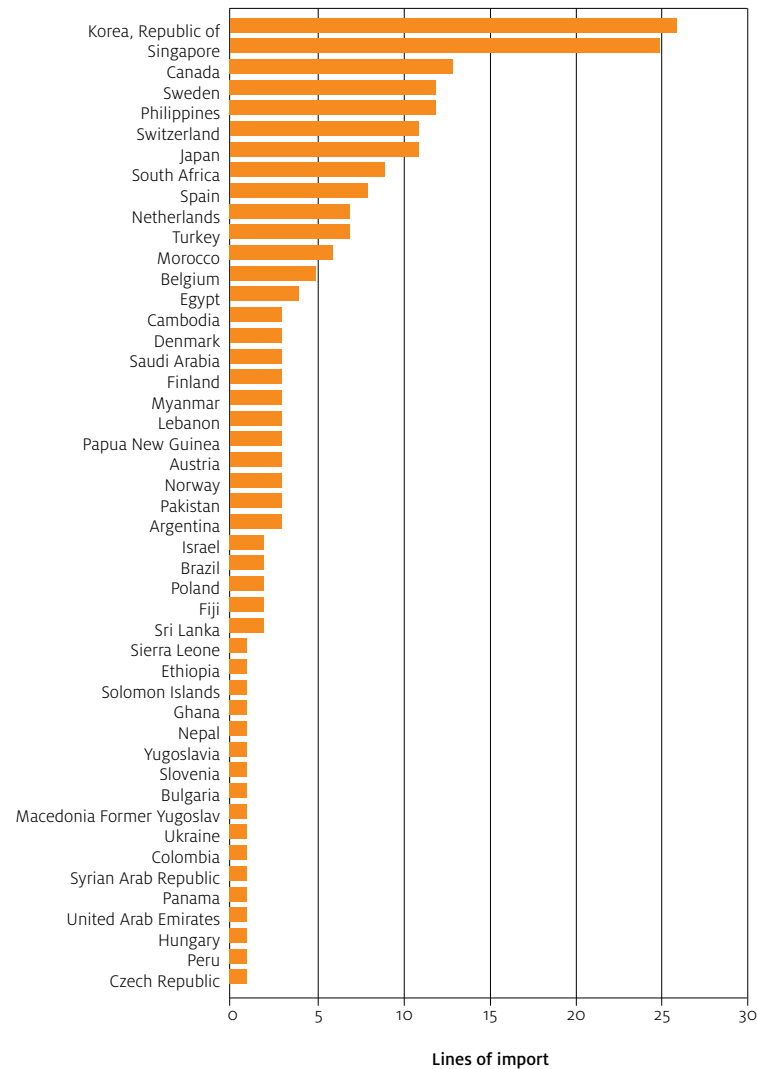
**FIGURE B59** Chapter 94.03, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B60 enables an appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in Other Furniture during 2007.

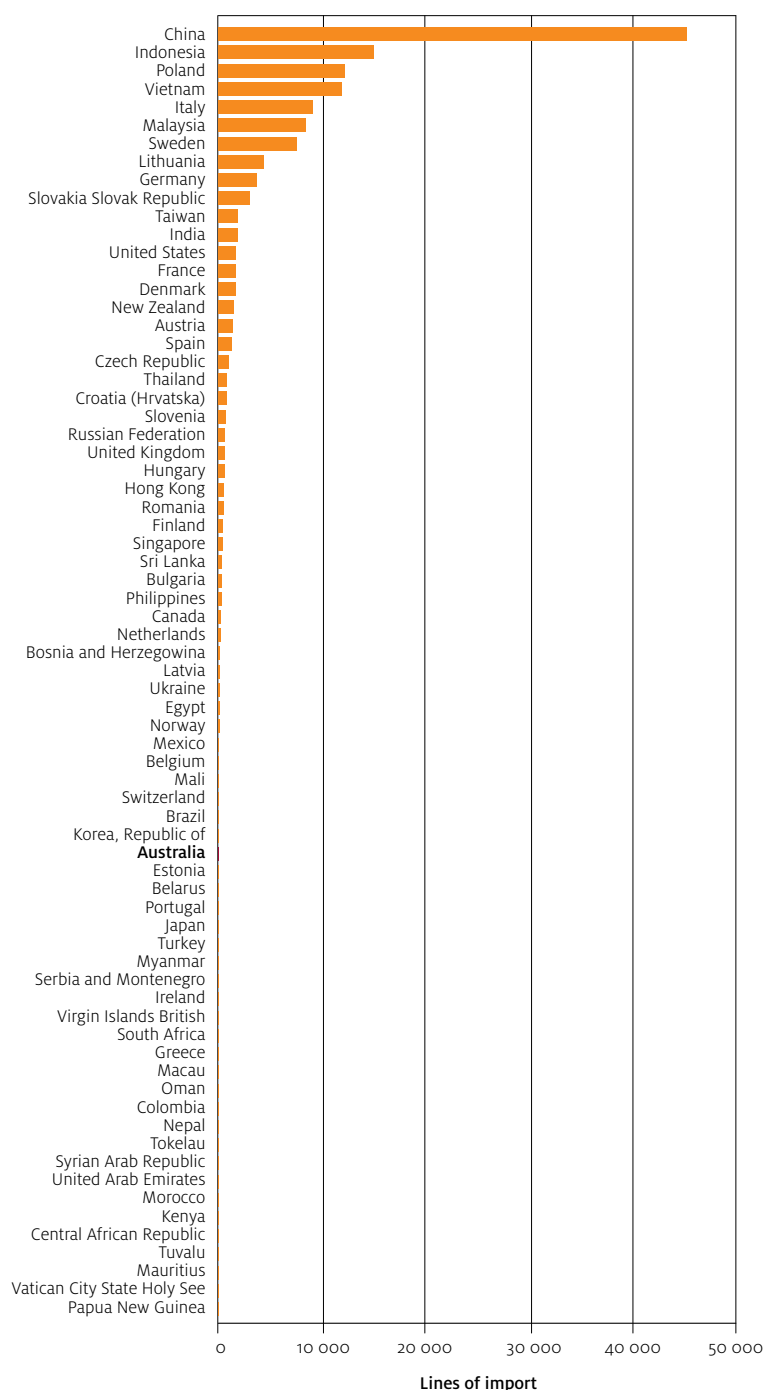
**FIGURE B60** Chapter 94.03, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B61 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products. For example, more than 45 000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China in 2007. The figure shows all reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with China, Indonesia, Poland, Vietnam and Italy. The figure summarises 144 290 of 166 163 lines for Other Furniture.

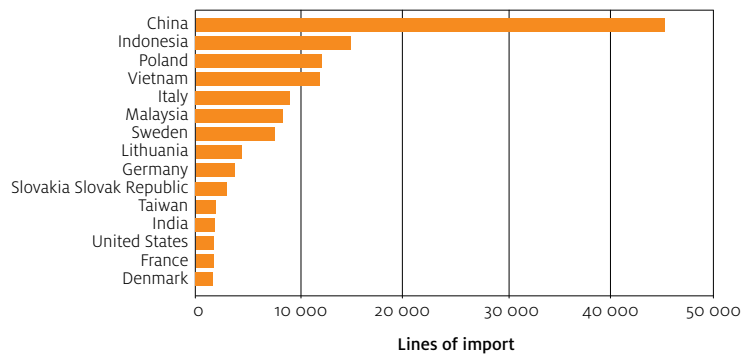
**FIGURE B61** Chapter 94.03, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B62 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for specified forest products in Other Furniture. Most lines of import (45 509) originated from China.

**FIGURE B62** Chapter 94.03, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007



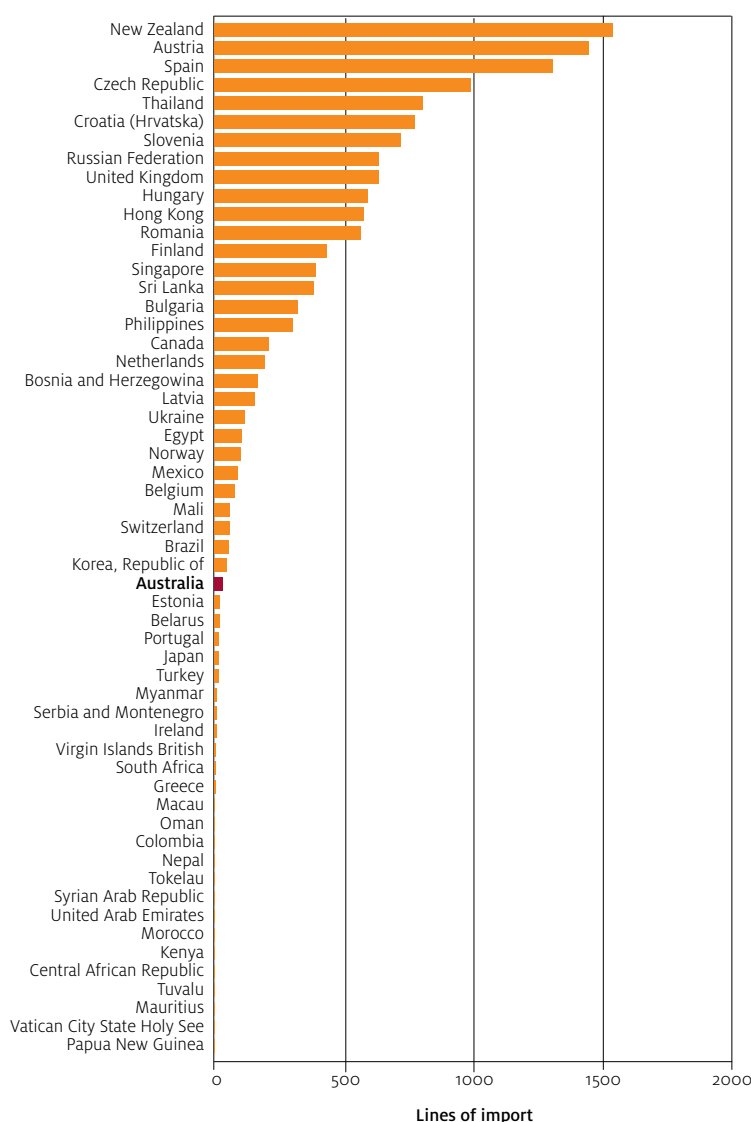
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B63 enables an appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import in Other Furniture during 2007.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in Other Furniture (Figures B59 and B60) is somewhat different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures B62 and B63) during 2007.

The analysis does not include the remaining 20 039 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import a year.

**FIGURE B63** Chapter 94.03, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2007

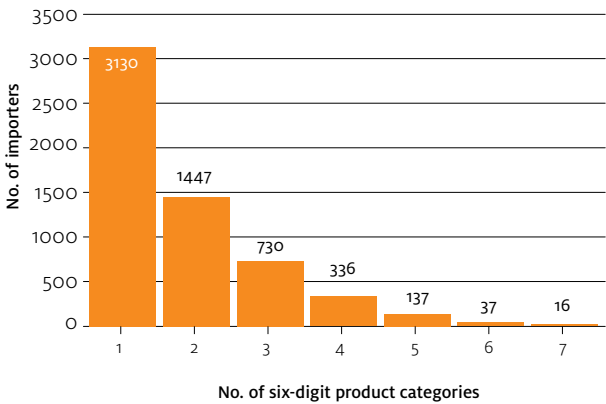


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure B64 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Other Furniture. The seven categories analysed were Office, Kitchen, Bedroom, Other wooden furniture, Bamboo, Other, and Furniture parts (Table B15). Of the 5833 importers that dealt in Other Furniture, 3130 imported only one type of product; for example, just Office furniture or just Bedroom furniture.

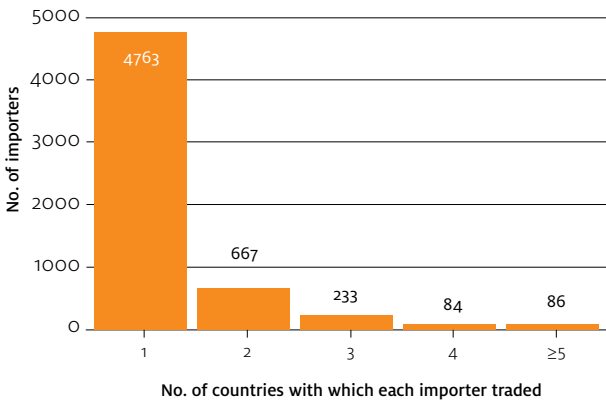
During 2007, 82 per cent (4763) of importers dealt exclusively with one country and 1 per cent (86) of importers dealt with five or more countries (Figure B65).

**FIGURE B64** Chapter 94.03, range of product imports by importer, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B65** Chapter 94.03, range of countries for each importer, 2007



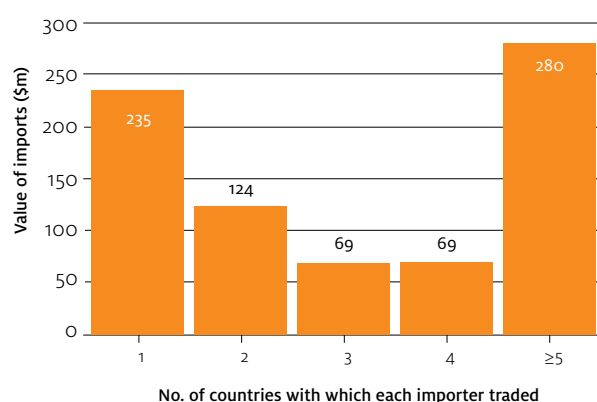
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure B66 summarises the total value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Other Furniture in 2007: 4763 traded with one country and accounted for 30 per cent (\$235 million) of the total value. And while just 86 importers dealt with more than five countries they accounted for 36 per cent (\$280 million) of the total value.

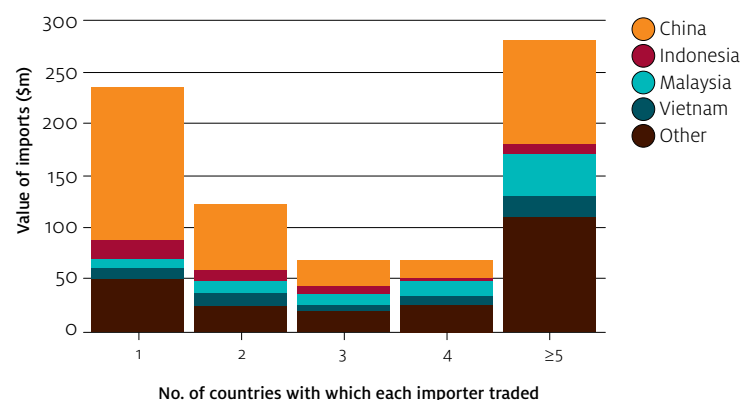
Figure B67 identifies the value associated with particular countries, based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. It shows that a high value of imports came from China across all importers. Moreover, the value of imports from Malaysia was higher for importers that dealt with five or more countries than for importers that dealt with less than five countries. Most of the value associated with China and Indonesia was also linked to importers that dealt with one country during 2007.

**FIGURE B66** Chapter 94.03, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded in 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE B67** Chapter 94.03, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, 2007



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Appendix C

# 2010 specified forest products analysis

In this appendix, where the country of origin has been declared as 'Australia', this may be due to the product being returned because it has not met a client's expectation, or where the timber has been sent overseas for processing and has been returned to Australia as the same or similar product.

### Chapter 44

Chapter 44 includes various Wood Articles. Product categories with significant value have been filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 44 is referred to as Wood Articles. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table C1 summarises Wood Articles at the four-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2010.

To present the analysis effectively, certain products (for example, Roughsawn and Particleboard) with low value were excluded from table C2 and further analysis. However, as these products meet the policy intent, some key characteristics are discussed here:

- Roughsawn 44.03: 38 lines of import worth less than \$1 million were recorded for roughsawn during 2010; 21 importers imported across 15 countries with the majority of imports arriving from Solomon Islands and United States.
- Particleboard 44.10: 1726 lines of import worth roughly \$19 million were recorded during 2010; 136 importers imported across 25 countries with most imports arriving from Germany, France, China, Austria and New Zealand.

Table C2 outlines the number of lines of import and the number of importers for selected product codes. These categories represent 87 per cent of the total value of chapter 44 products. The remaining four-digit categories in chapter 44 were omitted based on the methodology presented in this report. Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20) has been included as there is potential for significant increase of imports in this category.

Of a total 85 604 lines in the chapter, 52 576 lines in the selected product categories demonstrate the high volume of transactions reported in Wood Articles.

In Table C3, country of origin indicates countries with more than 15 lines of import in 2010 for selected product categories. The countries are displayed in descending order, based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from New Zealand, Malaysia, China and the United States. The Other category at the six-digit level has been separated to show its volume and value within the four-digit total.

**TABLE C1** Chapter 44, summary by value, 2010

Product code	Value as % of total
Fuelwood (44.01)	<1
Charcoal (44.02)	<1
Roughsawn (44.03)	<1
Poles, piles, stakes (44.04)	<1
Sawnwood (44.07)	28
Veneer sheets (44.08)	1
Mouldings (44.09)	21
Particleboard (44.10)	1
Fibreboard (44.11)	6
Plywood (44.12)	12
Densified wood (44.13)	<1
Wooden frames (44.14)	1
Packing cases (44.15)	<1
Casks (44.16)	3
Tools, handles (44.17)	<1
Joinery, doors (44.18)	17
Table, kitchenware (44.19)	1
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)	2
Other articles of wood (44.21)	5
Total value (\$m)	\$1 365

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C2** Chapter 44, select product code summary by importers, 2010

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Sawnwood (44.07)	12 412	384
Veneer sheets (44.08)	526	67
Mouldings (44.09)	9 259	546
Fibreboard (44.11)	4 285	337
Plywood (44.12)	4 760	413
Joinery, doors (44.18)	9 194	1 247
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)	12 140	2 873
Total	52 576	4 812

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number reported.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C3** Chapter 44, summary of major imports by country, volume and value, select product codes, 2010

Product code	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Sawnwood (44.07)	729 639	382	NZ, MY, ID, DE, CA, CZ, EE, AT, US, CL, CN, LT, PG, SB, FI, FR, FJ, EC, AU
44.07 (Other)—16% of value	53 169	60	
Veneer sheets (44.08)		19	MY, IT, CN, US, PH, DE, NZ, ES, CM
44.08 (Other)—90% of value		17	
Mouldings (44.09)		281	ID, NZ, MY, CN, CL, DE, BR, TW, US, IT, PG, LA, TH
44.09 (Other)—62% of value		173	
Fibreboard (44.11)	321 763	77	CN, DE, BE, MY, ZA, NZ, KR, US, TH, AT, NL, ES, HK, ID, IT
Plywood (44.12)	308 163	161	ID, MY, CN, CL, NZ, BR, DE, PG, US, IT, FJ, RU, GH, UY, AU, SG, FI, SE
44.12 (Other)—62% of value	205 758	99	
Joinery, doors (44.18)		230	US, CN, ID, MY, NZ, TH, VN, DE, IN, IT, HK, TW, FR, FI, CA, DK, GB, SG,
44.18 (Other)—53% of value		123	AU, AT, MO, VG, EG, LT
Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (44.20)		24	CN, ID, IN, PT, TH, VN, PL, IT, US, LT, DE, SE, GB, HK, PH, FR, ZA, JP, TW, LK, MY, FJ, AU, CH, NL, NZ, CZ, DK, CA, BE, KR, MX, SG, BY, SV, KE, SK,
44.20 (Other)—49% of value		12	SA, NP
Total		1 175	
As % of total value for Wood Articles		86%	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

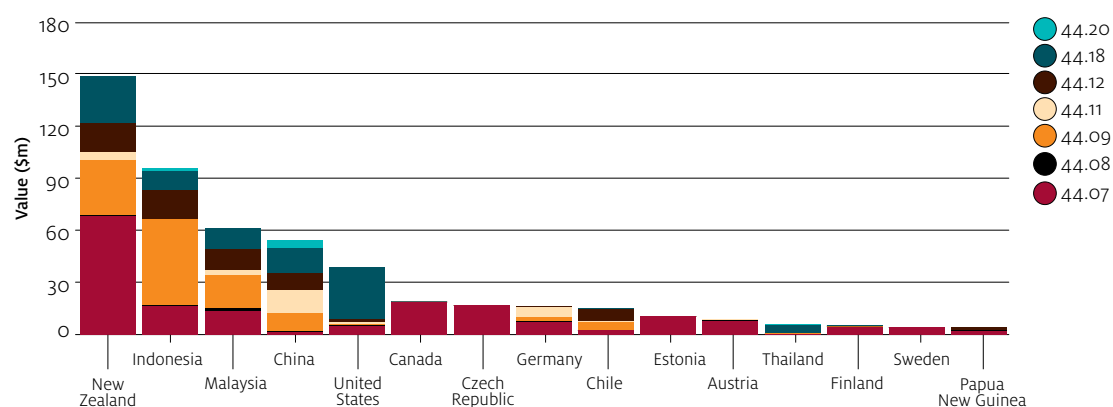
The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with a consistent volume of export to Australia.

Figures C1 and C2 are presented on a semi-annual basis to determine if there is any significant difference in the timing of product arrival in Australia. The top five countries were the same across both halves of the year in terms of value of products from selected product categories. No significant difference was observed in the timing of imports across the year.

Figure C1 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries by select product categories in Wood Articles for the first half of 2010. The top 15 countries accounted for 93 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories; 74 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and the United States.

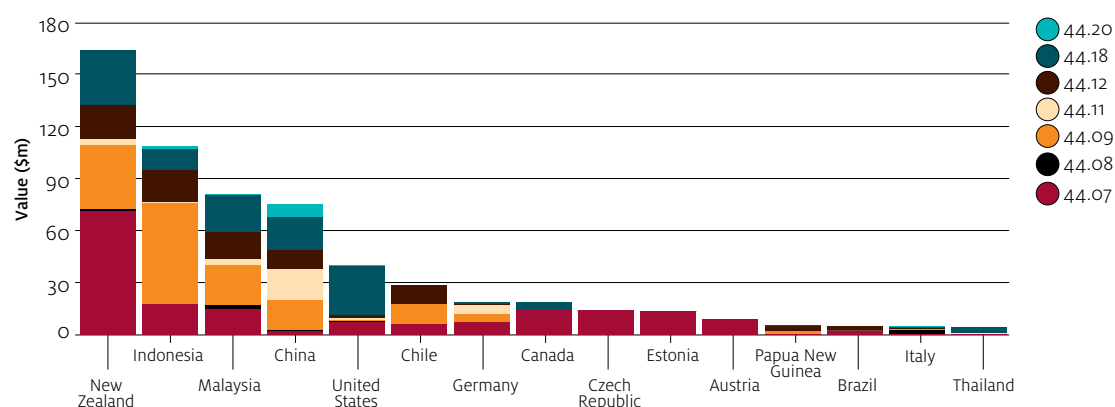
Figure C2 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries by select product categories in Wood Articles for the second half of 2010. The top 15 countries accounted for 93 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories; 74 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and the United States.

**FIGURE C1** Chapter 44, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, first half of 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C2** Chapter 44, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, second half of 2010



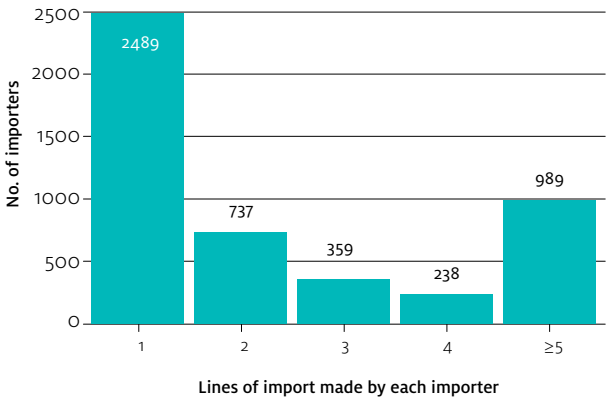
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

SECTION A: Importers trading in selected chapter 44 product categories during 2010

Figure C3 summarises the number of lines of import in selected categories of interest for each importer. Most importers (2489) made a single import declaration in 2010; 989 made five or more lines of import.

Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 271 regular importers during 2010.

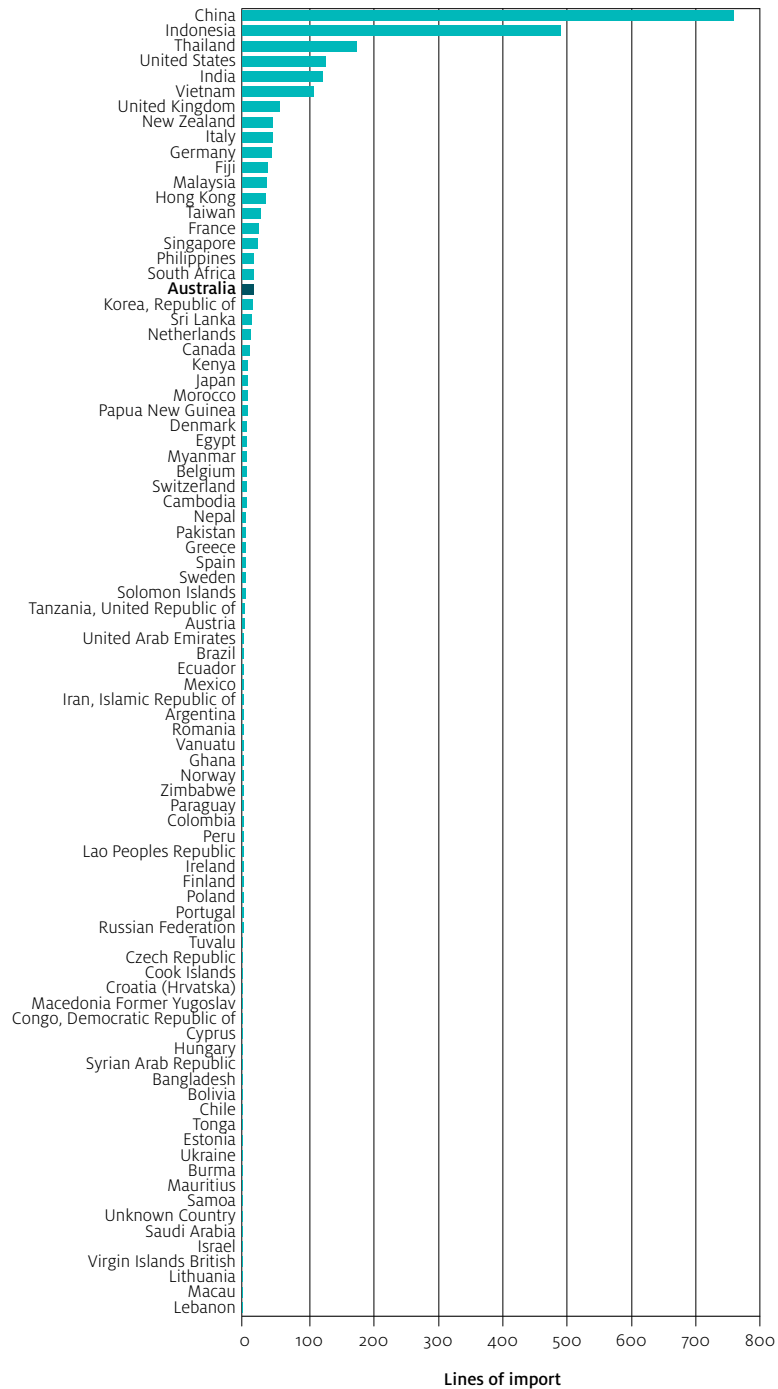
FIGURE C3 Chapter 44, lines of import made by importers during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C4 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products in 2010; of 52 576 lines of import for Wood Articles 2489 are summarised. Nearly 800 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single import declarations were associated with China, Indonesia, Thailand, the United States and India.

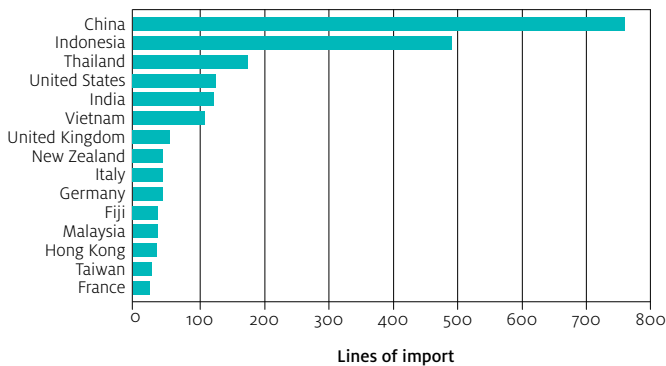
**FIGURE C4** Chapter 44, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C5 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Wood Articles; 763 such lines of import originated from China.

**FIGURE C5** Chapter 44, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



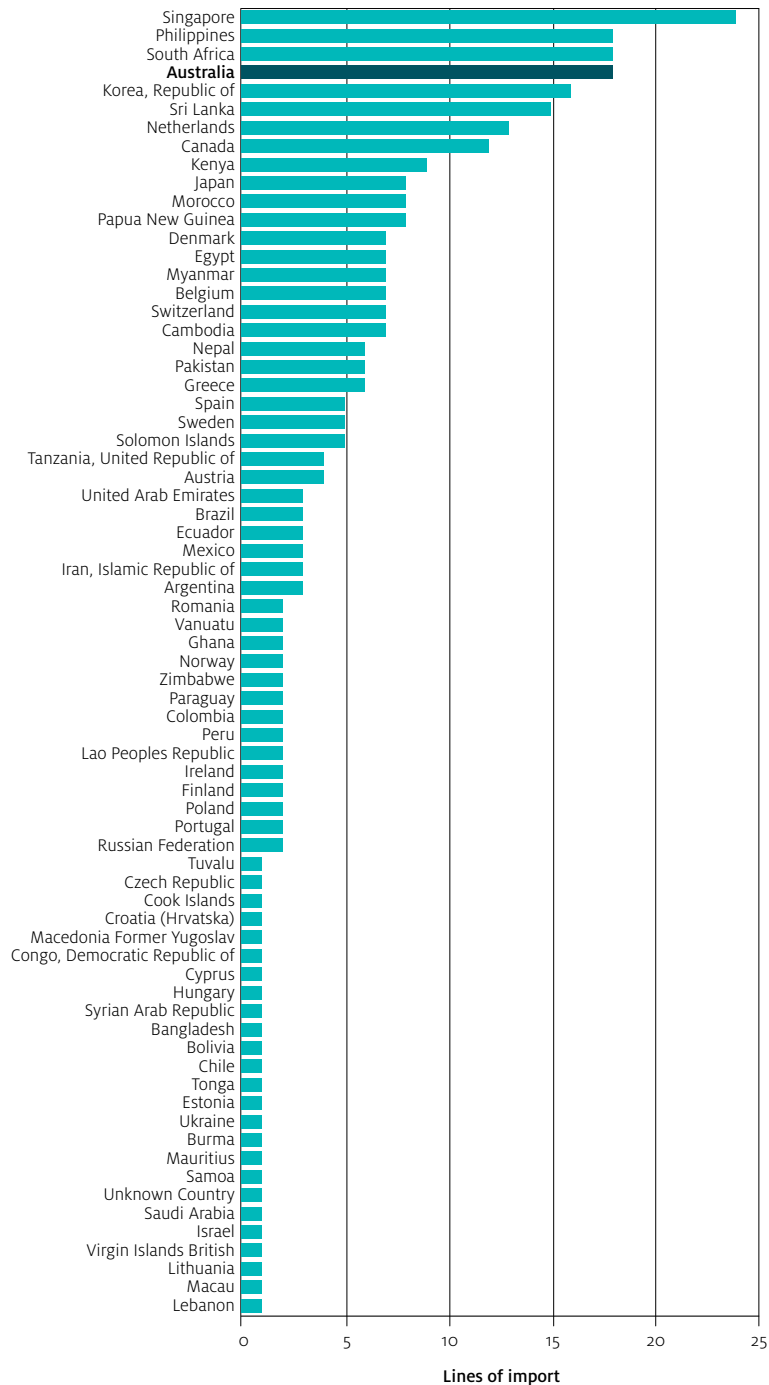
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C6 enables appraisal of distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in selected categories of interest in Wood Articles during 2010.

Figure C7 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products. For example, nearly 8000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from New Zealand in 2010. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with New Zealand, Indonesia, China, Malaysia and the United States. The figure summarises 39 869 of 52 576 lines of import for Wood Articles.

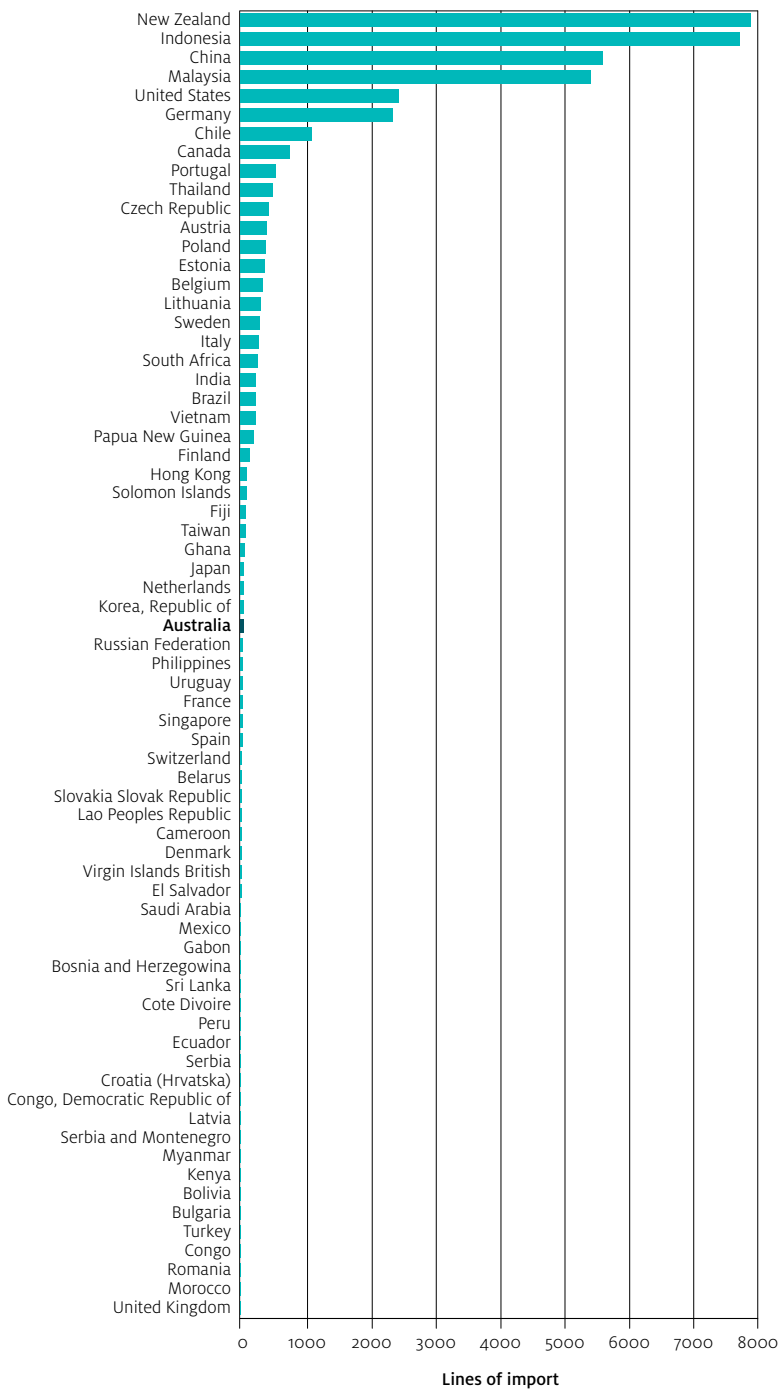


**FIGURE C6** Chapter 44, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

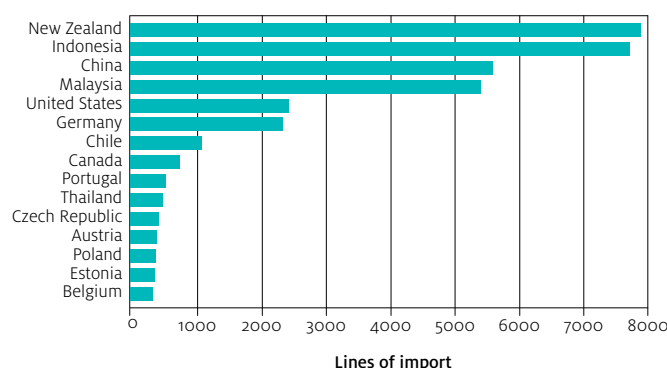
**FIGURE C7** Chapter 44, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C8 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Wood Articles. Most lines of import originated from New Zealand (7931), Indonesia (7752) and China (5626).

**FIGURE C8** Chapter 44, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



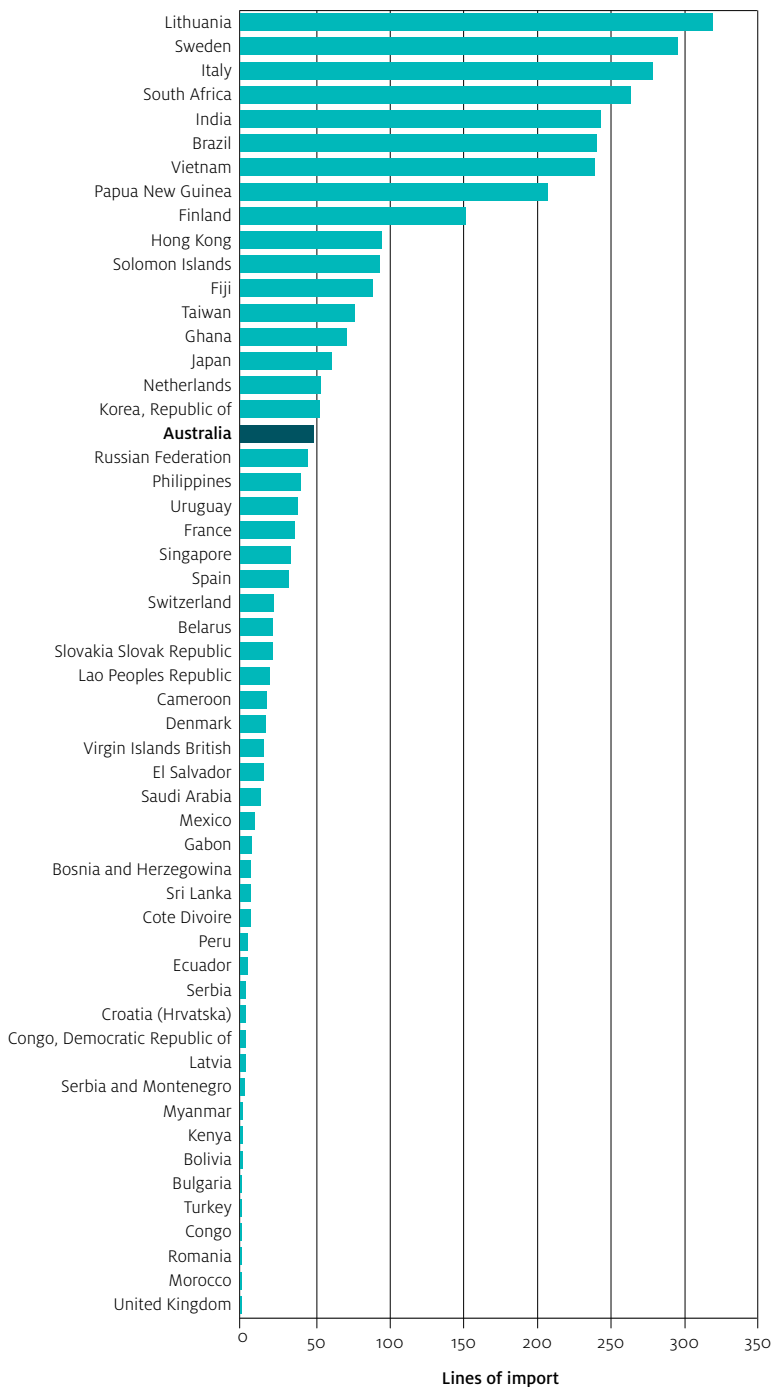
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C9 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that made at least 24 lines of import in selected categories of interest in Wood Articles during 2010.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers with a single line of import in the selected categories of interest (Figures C5 and C6) is different to that of countries associated with importers with at least 24 lines of import (Figures C8 and C9) during 2010.

The analysis does not include the remaining 10 218 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import a year.

**FIGURE C9** Chapter 44, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010

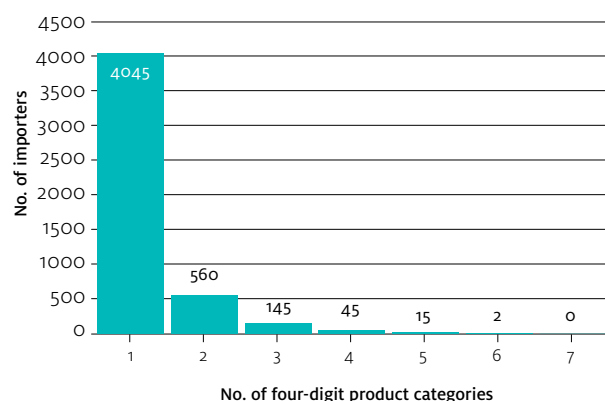


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C10 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Wood Articles. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (Table C2). Of the 4812 importers that dealt with the selected products from Wood Articles, 4045 specialised by importing only one type of product; for example, just Sawnwood or Joinery or Mouldings.

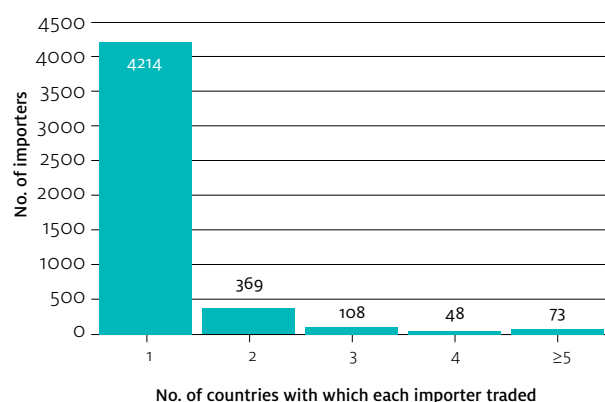
The number of importers that dealt with a particular number of countries is highlighted in Figure C11 for Wood Articles, across selected categories of interest. Of those importers, 88 per cent (4214) imported exclusively from one country and 2 per cent (73) dealt with five or more countries during 2010.

**FIGURE C10** Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C11** Chapter 44, range of countries for each importer, select product categories, 2010

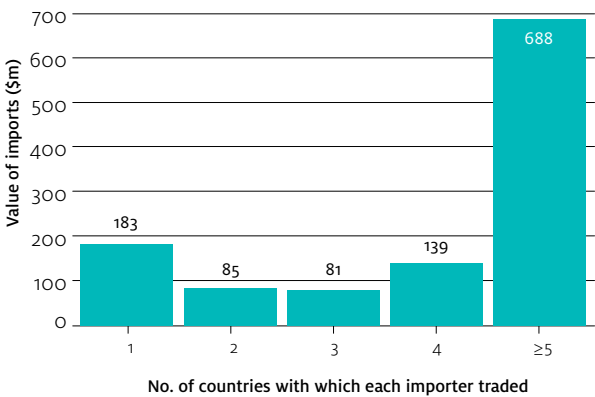


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C12 summarises the total value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries in Wood Articles, across the selected categories of interest. Of those importers, 4214 traded with one country during 2010 and accounted for 16 per cent (\$183 million) of the total value in selected products. While just 73 importers dealt with five or more countries, they accounted for almost 59 per cent (\$688 million) of the total value in selected products.

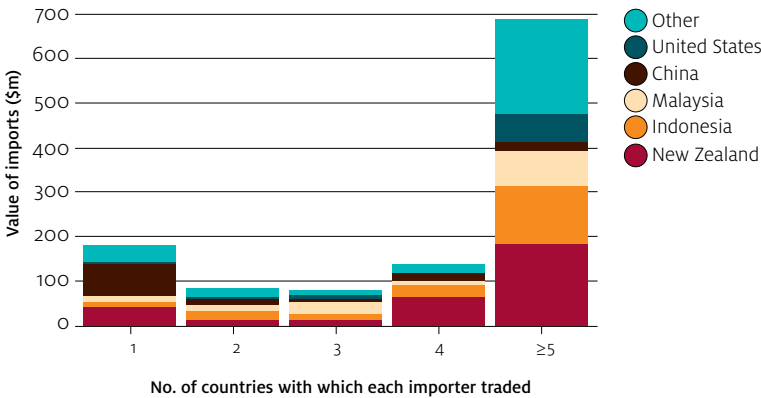
Figure C13 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded in 2010. A high value of imports came from Indonesia and New Zealand for importers that dealt with five or more countries. The value of imports from China was more significant for importers that dealt with one country compared with importers that dealt with multiple countries for the selected product categories.

**FIGURE C12** Chapter 44, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C13** Chapter 44, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Table C4 lists the top 15 countries in descending order, based on the value of selected product categories imported during 2010. The number of one-off importers is based on a single line of import during 2010. New Zealand was a significant trading source in terms of value and lines of import with a relatively small number of one-off importers and low-value products. A small number of importers traded with emerging countries, such as Estonia and the Czech Republic possibly importing large-volume shipments. A number of importers also sourced products from Indonesia and China with a significant proportion operating as one-off importers and importing low-value products.

**TABLE C4** Chapter 44, summary by country of origin for select product categories during 2010

Country of origin	Value (\$m)	Lines of import (no.)	Lines of imports worth <\$5000	Lines of imports worth <\$1000	No. of importers	No. of one-off importers	One-off importers importing <\$1000
New Zealand	313	8 398	990	242	227	47	35
Indonesia	205	10 755	4 908	3 238	1 205	495	441
Malaysia	142	5 966	904	226	242	38	26
China	130	9 905	4 864	3 269	1 687	763	436
United States	79	2 911	410	223	253	129	69
Chile	44	1 126	26	2	42	1	0
Canada	38	895	90	30	62	12	10
Germany	35	2 602	1 096	646	128	46	33
Czech Republic	31	445	29	26	4	1	1
Estonia	24	384	1	1	4	1	0
Austria	18	450	31	12	19	4	3
Thailand	11	888	511	398	273	178	134
Papua New Guinea	9	288	49	11	46	8	8
Brazil	9	258	5	2	30	3	2
Sweden	9	306	160	147	17	5	2
Total	1 097	45 577	14 074	8 473	3 644	1 731	1 200
Grand total	1 175	52 576	18 523	11 531	4 812	2 489	1 716

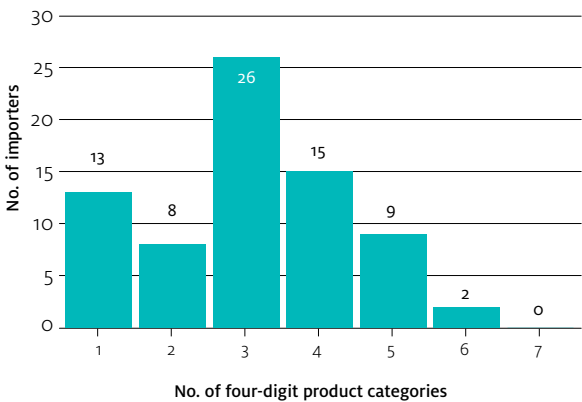
**Note:** The values \$1000, and \$5000 were chosen to provide context of low value imports originating from selected countries. Alternative definitions are possible based on client needs. Grand total summarises data from all countries for the selected product categories.

## SECTION B: Importers trading with five or more countries for selected chapter 44 product categories during 2010

Figure C14 summarises the number of importers trading with five or more countries and within a particular number of product categories for Wood Articles. For example, 13 multiple-source importers traded within just one product category in 2007. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (Table C2). Most importers appear to have traded across multiple categories.

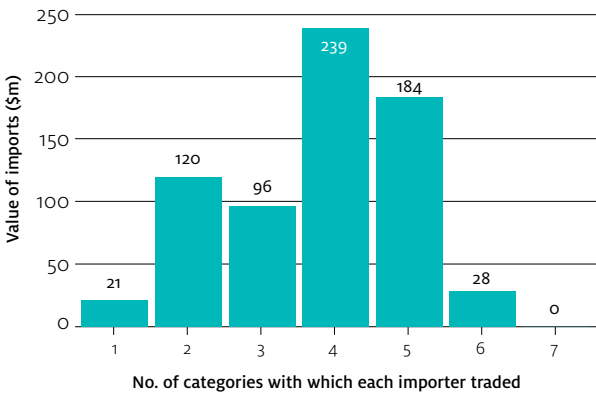
Figure C15 shows the value of imports within a particular number of product categories for multiple-source importers. Most of the value came from importers that traded across multiple categories.

**FIGURE C14** Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C15** Chapter 44, range of product imports by value of imports, select product categories, 2010



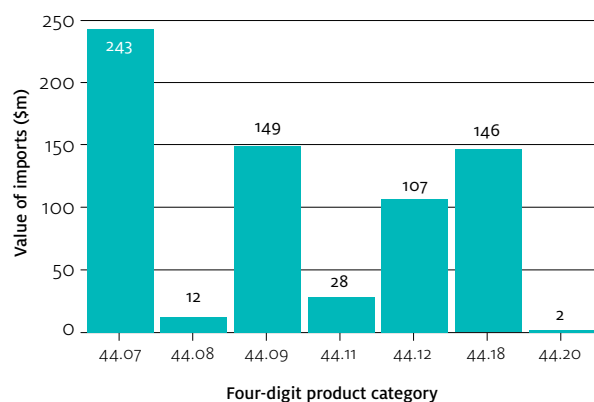
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure C16 shows the value in selected product categories for importers that traded with five or more countries during 2010 in Wood Articles. A significant proportion of value for selected imports originated from Sawnwood (44.07), Mouldings (44.09) and Joinery (44.18).

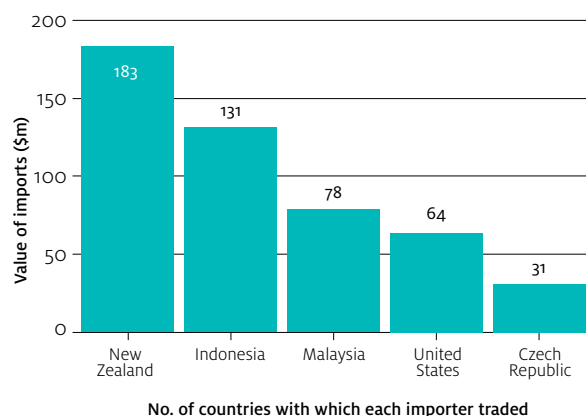
Figure C17 shows the major countries of origin in terms of value. A high proportion of value came from New Zealand when importers traded with five or more countries during 2010.

**FIGURE C16** Chapter 44, value of imports by selected product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C17** Chapter 44, value of imports from major countries for selected product categories, 2010



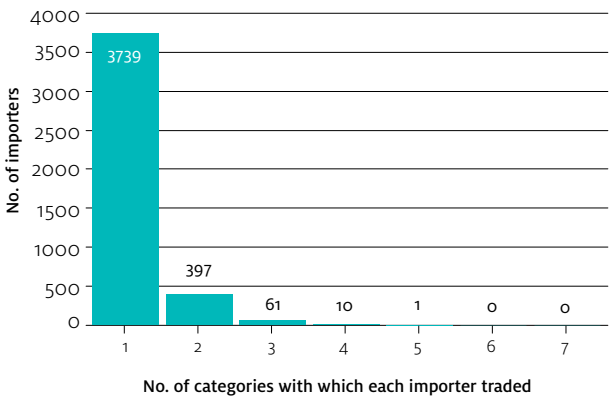
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

SECTION C: Importers trading with one country for selected chapter 44 product categories during 2010

Figure C18 summarises the number of product categories one source importers traded in for Wood Articles. The seven categories analysed were Sawnwood; Veneer sheets; Mouldings; Fibreboard; Plywood; Joinery, doors; and Marquetry, furniture not in chapter 94 (Table C2 ). Most selected importers appear to have traded within a single four-digit product category.

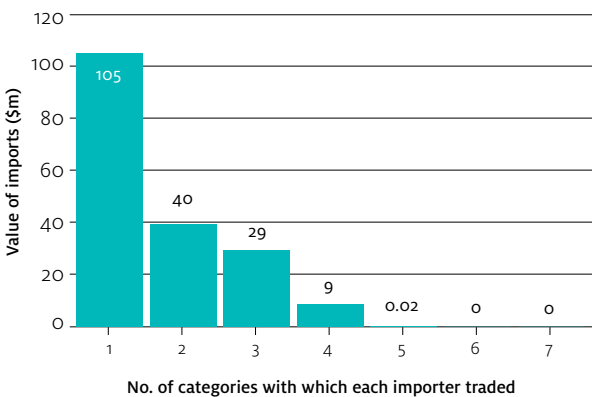
Figure C19 shows the value of imports within a particular number of product categories for one-source importers. Most of the value came from importers that traded within a single four-digit product category.

FIGURE C18 Chapter 44, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

FIGURE C19 Chapter 44, range of product imports by value of imports, select product categories, 2010

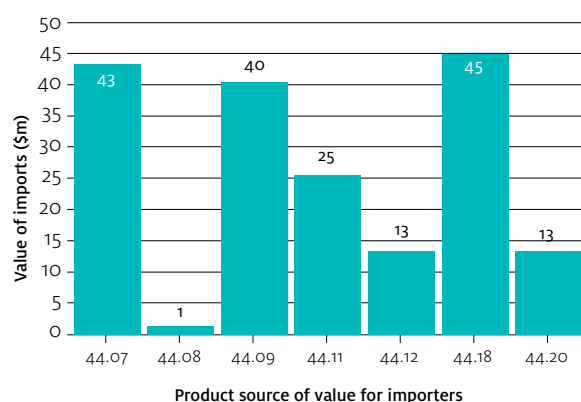


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C20 highlights the value in selected product categories for importers that traded with one country during 2010 in Wood Articles. Importers that traded within a single product category sourced a significant proportion of value of their imports from Joinery (44.18), Sawnwood (44.07) and Mouldings (44.09).

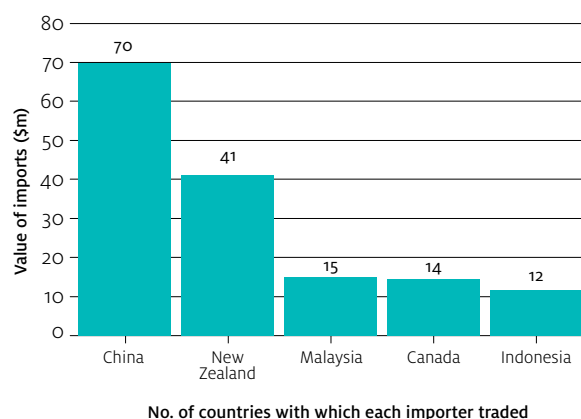
Figure C21 shows the major countries of origin in terms of value. A high proportion of value came from China when importers traded with just one country during 2010.

**FIGURE C20** Chapter 44, value of imports by selected product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C21** Chapter 44, value of imports from major countries for selected product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 47

Chapter 47 includes various pulp wood and recovered paper or paperboard. Henceforth, chapter 47 is referred to as Pulpwood.

Table C5 summarises Pulpwood at the four-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for chapter 47 in 2010.

Table C6 presents the lines of import declarations and the number of importers for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03). This category represents 91 per cent of the total value of chapter 47 products. The remaining four-digit categories in chapter 47 were omitted based on the methodology used in this report. Of a total 829 lines of import in the chapter, 417 lines in the selected product category show the high volume of transactions reported for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03).

Table C7 shows countries with more than 15 import declarations for Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03). The countries are in descending order based on the lines of import; most transactions were from New Zealand, the United States and Chile.

**TABLE C5** Chapter 47, summary by value, all product codes, 2010

Product code	Value as % of total
Mechanical (47.01)	<1
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	91
Chemical, sulphite (47.04)	1
Chemi-mechanical (47.05)	6
Recovered fibre (47.06)	1
Waste paper (47.07)	<1
Total value (\$m)	188

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C6** Chapter 47, summary by importers, select product codes, 2010

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	417	17

**Note:** This product has been selected on the basis of meeting the policy intent and at least 5 per cent of the total value of the chapter.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C7** Chapter 47, summary by major imports by country volume and value, select product codes, 2010

Product code	Volume (tonnes)	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03)	317 079	171	NZ, US, CL, CA, ZA, BR

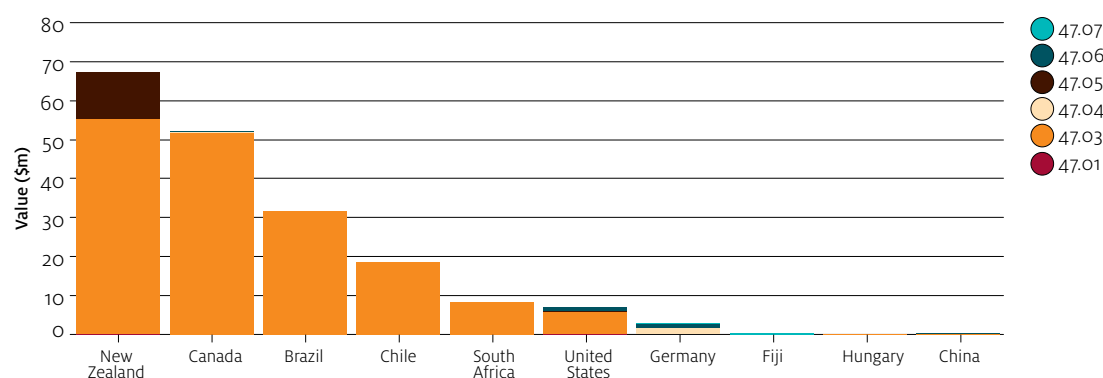
**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines of import. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia throughout the year.

Figure C22 breaks down the value for the top 10 countries for all product categories in Pulpwood during 2010. These countries accounted for almost all of the total value in the chapter. The figure shows that the value of imports was primarily in Chemical, soda or sulphate (47.03) and that 80 per cent of the total value went through New Zealand, Canada and Brazil.

**FIGURE C22** Chapter 44, summary of value by major import countries, all product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 48

Chapter 48 includes various kinds of paper and paperboard products. Product categories with significant value were filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 48 is referred to as Paper. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table C8 summarises Paper at the four-digit level. The value for products is reported as a percentage of the total value for chapter 48 in 2010.

Table C9 outlines the number of lines of import and the number of importers for selected product codes. These categories represent 78 per cent of the total value of chapter 48 products. The remaining four-digit categories were omitted based on the methodology used in this report. Of a total 180 519 lines of import in the chapter, 74 510 lines in the selected product categories demonstrates the high volume of transactions reported in Paper.

**TABLE C8** Chapter 48, summary by value, all product codes, 2010

Product code	Value as % of total
Newsprint (48.01)	7
Uncoated writing (48.02)	13
Toilet tissue (48.03)	4
Uncoated kraft (48.04)	4
Other uncoated (48.05)	2
Composite paperboard (48.07)	<1
Paperboard (48.08)	
Carbon paper, whether or not printed (48.09)	1
Coated paper (48.10)	30
Paper products (48.11)	11
Carbon paper, whether or not in boxes (48.16)	<1
Envelopes (48.17)	1
Sanitary paper (48.18)	13
Cartons, boxes made of paperboard etc. (48.19)	6
Paper books (48.20)	5
Other paper (48.23)	5
Total value (\$m)	2769

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C9** Chapter 48, summary by importers, select product codes, 2010

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Newsprint (48.01)	829	40
Uncoated writing (48.02)	13 059	591
Toilet tissue (48.03)	3 116	289
Coated paper (48.10)	16 740	396
Paper products (48.11)	17 093	1 495
Sanitary paper (48.18)	23 673	1 572
Total	74 510	3 518

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In Table C10, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 import declarations in 2010 for selected product categories. The countries are listed in descending order based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from New Zealand, Indonesia, China and Japan. The Other category at the six-digit level has been separated to show the volume and value it comprises of the four-digit total.

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 has been chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia.

**TABLE C10** Chapter 48, summary by major imports by country volume and value, select product codes, 2010

Product code	Volume (tonnes)	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Newsprint (48.01)	2 022 010	182	NZ, ID, KR, CN, CA, BE, FI
Uncoated writing (48.02)	1 572 408	354	ID, CN, FR, AT, TH, DE, US, FI, IT, SE, GB, BR, BE, JP, PT, DK, LT,
48.02 (Other)—<1% of value	17 521	2	MY, HU, NL, IN, AR, KR, NO, SG, CZ, TW, NZ, ZA
Toilet tissue (48.03)	156 406	109	CN, ID, NZ, TH, MY, US, FR, VN, GB, NL, IT, JP, TW, AT, DE, HK, SE
Coated paper (48.10)	6 312 522	817	JP, KR, FI, DE, CN, US, IT, SE, ID, AT, NZ, NL, TW, GB, BE, FR, CH,
48.10(Other)—50% of value	2 453 312	408	CL, DK, SI, MY, ZA, SG, CA, IN, MX, HK, PT
Paper products (48.11)		312	CN, US, DE, JP, CA, MY, ID, GB, NZ, SG, TH, IT, TW, FI, NL, FR, CH,
48.11 (Other)—64% of value		200	KR, BE, ES, SE, IN, DK, HK, CL, MX, PL, AU, LU, AT
Sanitary paper (48.18)		349	CN, MY, DE, US, TH, NZ, BE, IT, AE, KR, CZ, GB, FR, ID, VN, DK, JP,
48.18 (Other)—2% of value		7	SK, PL, TW, HU, HK, ZA, MX, SE, IE, AU, NL, IL, SG, ES, CA, IN, FJ, PH, AR, TR, FI, MU, CO, CH
Total		2 123	
As % of the total value for Paper		77%	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

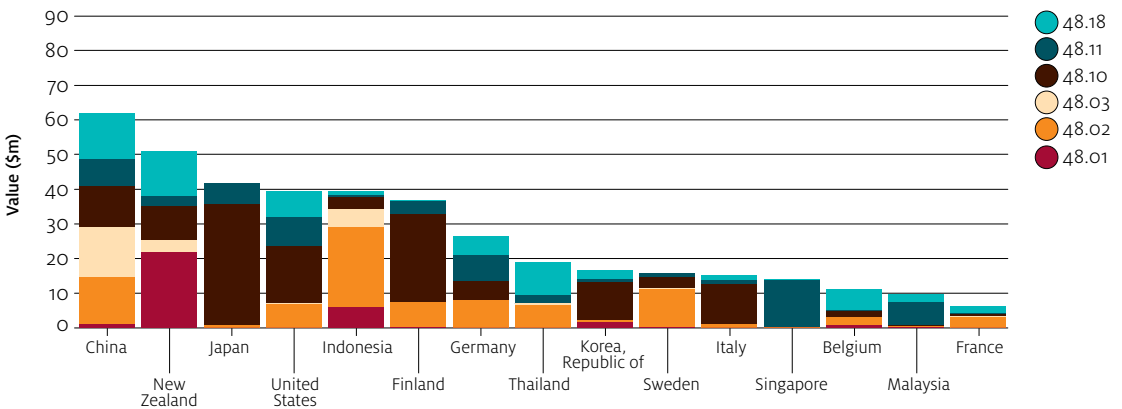
*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figures C23 to C26 provide quarterly data to highlight any differences in the timing of product arrival in Australia. Across the four quarters of the year the primary countries of origin were consistent in terms of value of products from selected product categories. The main difference in timing was in the value of imports coming from New Zealand and China in the first quarter compared with the third quarter. Some minor changes were also evident in the import profile of Coated paper (48.10) during the year.

In the first quarter of 2010 the top 15 countries accounted for 92 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories in Paper and 53 per cent of the total value originated from China, New Zealand, Japan, the United States and Indonesia (Figure C23).

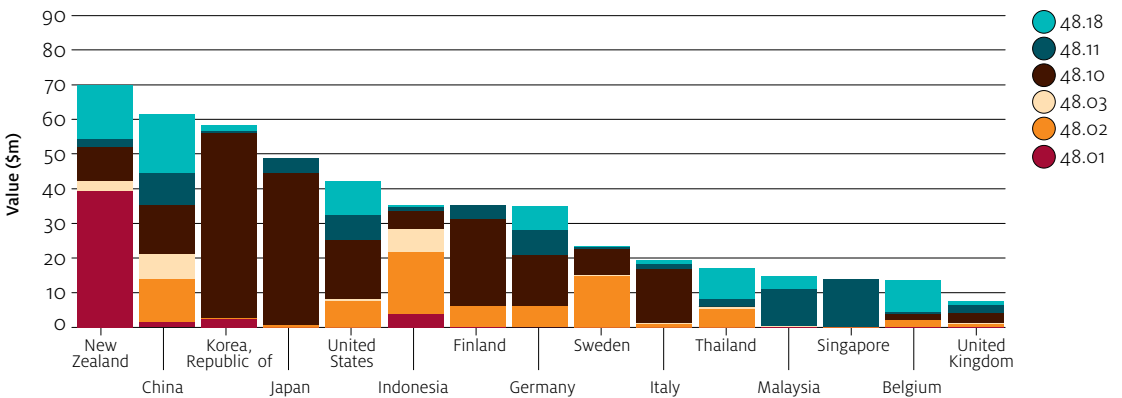
In the second quarter of 2010 the top 15 countries accounted for 92 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories and 52 per cent of the total value originated from New Zealand, China, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States (Figure C24).

**FIGURE C23** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, first quarter of 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C24** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, second quarter of 2010



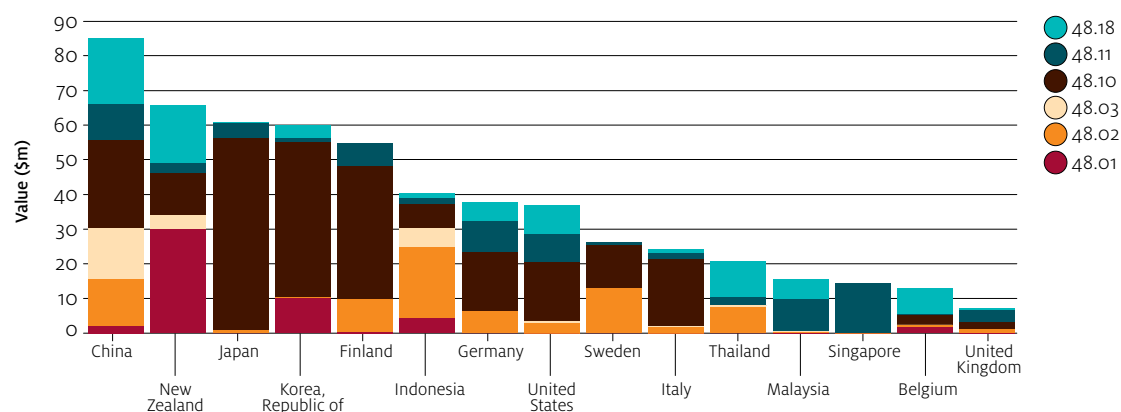
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



In the third quarter of 2010 the top 15 countries accounted for 92 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories and 54 per cent of the total value originated from China, New Zealand, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Finland (Figure C25).

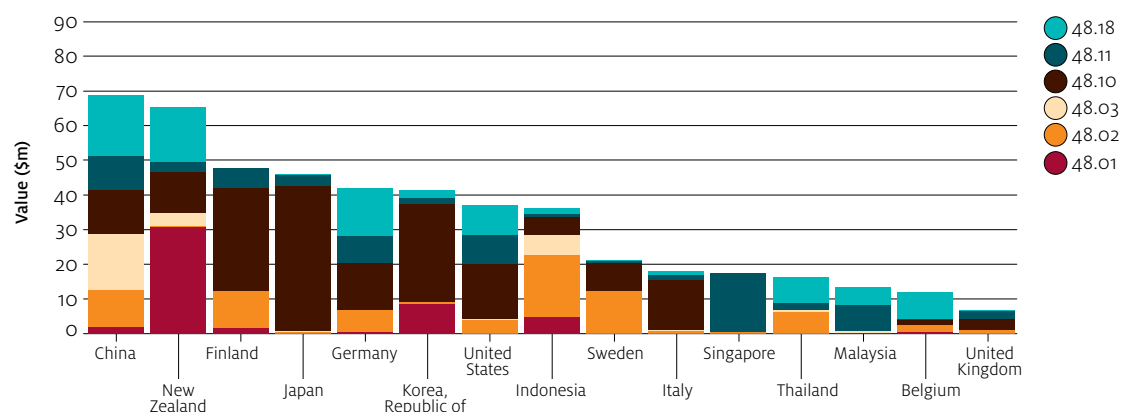
In the fourth quarter of 2010 the top 15 countries accounted for 92 per cent of the total value in the selected product categories and 51 per cent of the total value went through China, New Zealand, Finland, Japan and Germany (Figure C26).

**FIGURE C25** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, third quarter of 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

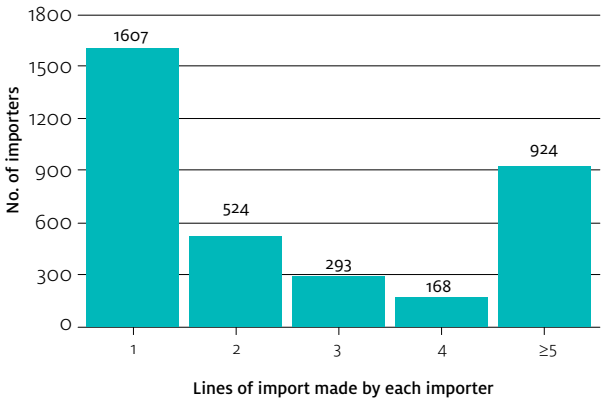
**FIGURE C26** Chapter 48, summary of value by major sources of import, select product codes, fourth quarter of 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C27 summarises the lines of import in selected categories of interest for each importer; most (1607) made a single import declaration in 2010 and 926 had five or more lines of import. Based on the methodology used in this report, there were 301 regular importers over the course of the year.

**FIGURE C27** Chapter 48, lines of import made by importers during the year, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C28 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products. For example, just over 600 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China in 2010. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations were associated with China, the United States, the Republic of Korea, Germany and the United Kingdom. The figure summarises 1606 of 74 510 lines of import for Paper.

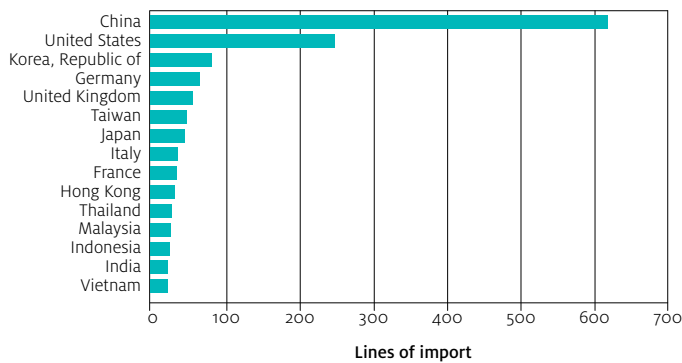
**FIGURE C28** Chapter 48, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C29 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Paper; 621 such lines of import made by importers originated from China.

**FIGURE C29** Chapter 48, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C30 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in selected categories of interest in Paper during 2010.

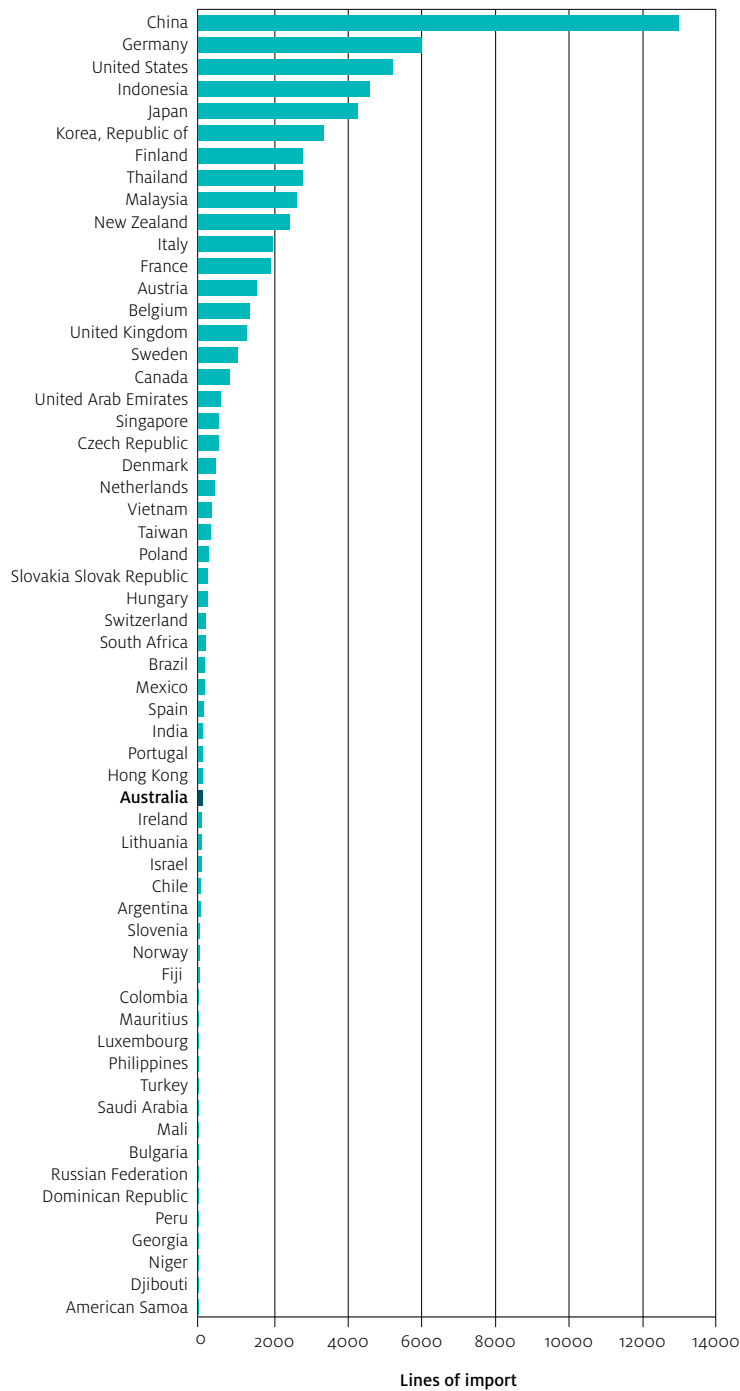
Figure C31 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products. For example, around 13 000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China in 2010. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with China, Germany, the United States, Indonesia and Japan. The figure summarises 64 120 of 74 510 lines of import for Paper.

**FIGURE C30** Chapter 48, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

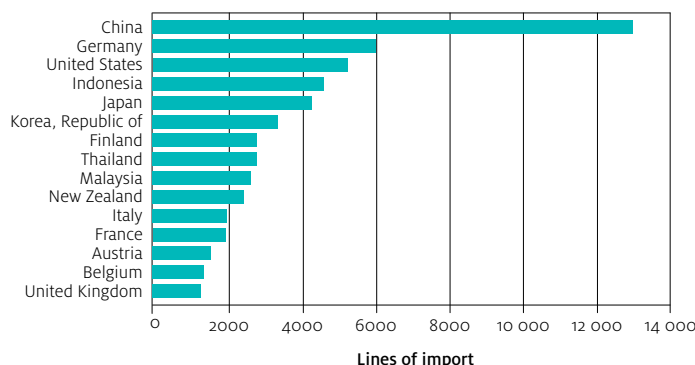
**FIGURE C31** Chapter 48, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C32 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Paper; most originated from China (13 046), Germany (6070) and the United States (5295).

**FIGURE C32** Chapter 48, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



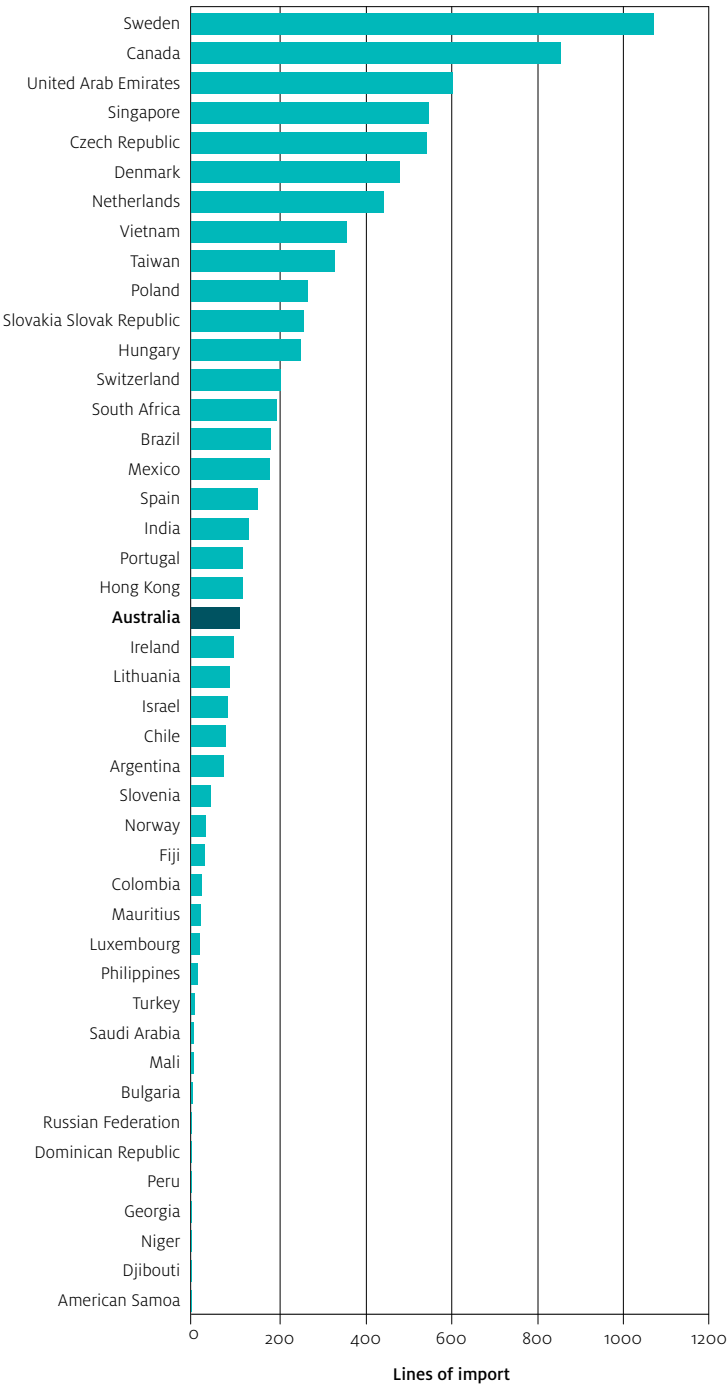
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C33 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that made at least 24 lines of import in selected categories of interest in Paper during 2010.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in the selected categories of interest (Figures C29 and C30) was different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures C32 and C33) during 2010.

This analysis does not include the remaining 8784 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import per year.

**FIGURE C33** Chapter 48, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



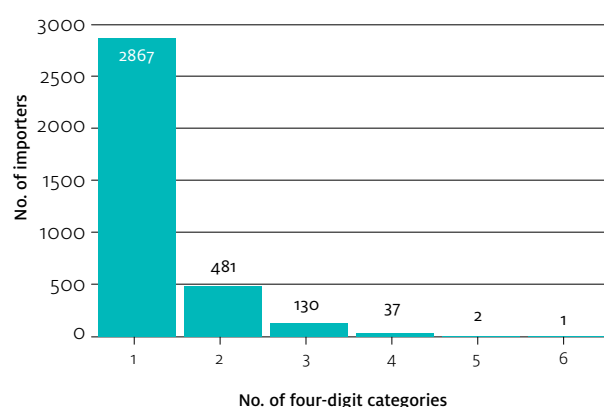
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Figure C34 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Paper. The six categories analysed were Newsprint, Uncoated writing, Toilet tissue, Coated paper, Paper products and Sanitary paper (Table C9). Of 3518 importers that dealt with the selected products from Paper, 2867 specialised by importing only one type of product; for example, just Newsprint or just Uncoated writing.

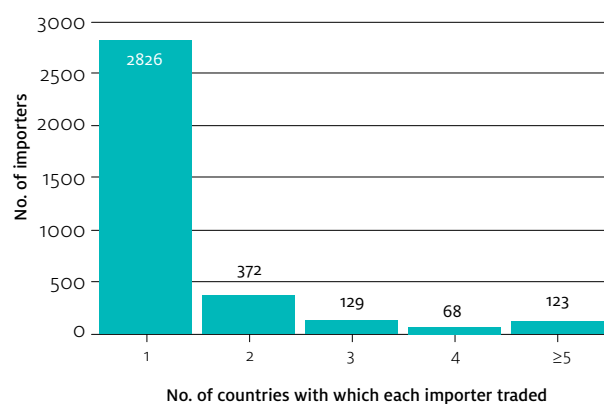
The number of importers that dealt with a particular number of countries is highlighted in Figure C35 for Paper across the selected categories of interest; 80 per cent (2826) imported exclusively from one country and 3 per cent (123) dealt with five or more countries in 2010.

**FIGURE C34** Chapter 48, range of product imports by importer, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C35** Chapter 48, range of countries for each importer, select product categories, 2010

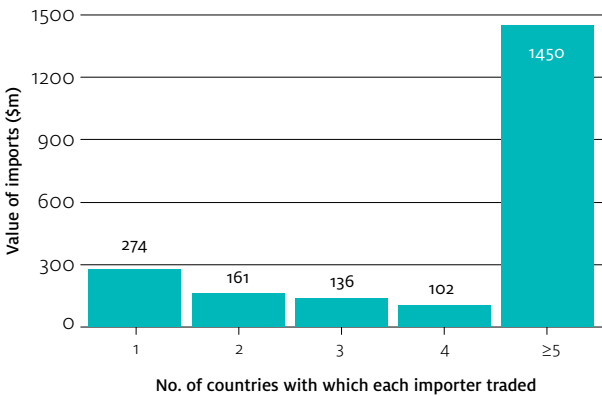


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C36 summarises the value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries in Paper, across the selected categories of interest; 2867 importers traded with one country during 2010 and accounted for 13 per cent (\$274 million) of the total value in selected products. And while just 123 importers dealt with five or more countries they accounted for 68 per cent (\$1450 million) of the total value in selected products.

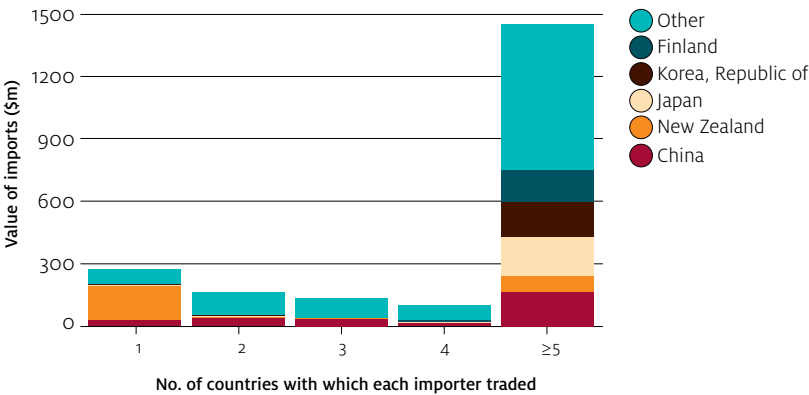
Figure C37 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. It shows that a significant value of imports came from Japan and China for importers that dealt with five or more countries. Most of the value for an importer that dealt with one country originated from New Zealand.

**FIGURE C36** Chapter 48, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C37** Chapter 48, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, select product categories, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 94.01

Chapter 94 includes various kinds of furniture; section 94.01 includes articles of seating. Product categories in line with the policy intent and with possible wood elements were filtered for analysis. Henceforth, chapter 94.01 is referred to as Seats. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table C11 summarises Seats at the six-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2010.

Table C12 lists the lines of import in chapter 94.01 and the number of importers of those lines. A total of 54 290 lines of import demonstrate the high volume of transactions reported in Seats.

In Table C13, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 lines of import in 2010 for Seats. The countries are listed in descending order based on the lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of lines of import, were from China and Indonesia.

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia.

**TABLE C11** Chapter 94.01, summary by value, 2010

Product code	Value as % of total
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	1
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	1
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	87
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	11
Total (\$m)	538

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C12** Chapter 94.01, summary by importers, 2010

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	1 851	363
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	881	175
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	38 238	3 338
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	13 320	2 688
Total	54 290	4 856

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

*Source:* Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C13** Chapter 94.01, summary by major import countries, 2010

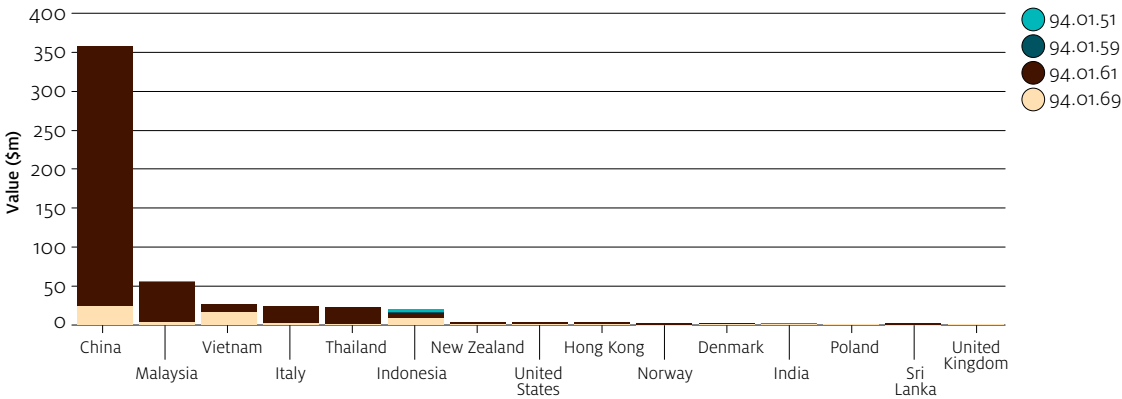
Product code	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Seats of cane and bamboo (94.01.51)	5	ID, VN, CN, PH, JP, MM, TH
Seats of other cane (94.01.59)	3	ID, VN, CN, PH
Seats wooden frame, upholstered (94.01.61)	469	CN, MY, ID, IT, VN, TH, DK, US, IN, RO, GB, HK, PL, NZ, LK, FR, SE, DE, PH, SG, KR, BA, TW, ES, JP, EG, NO, AU, NL, BE, RU, ZA, AE
Seats wooden frame, other (94.01.69)	61	CN, ID, VN, TH, IN, MY, IT, GB, US, RO, HK, BG, KR, LK, DK, JP, FR, NZ, PL, TW, BE, SG, LT, PH, ZA, RU, SE, BY, DE, LV, CZ, EG, NL, FI, SI, PK, PG
Total	538	

**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C38 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries dealing with Seats during 2010. The top 15 countries accounted for 98 per cent of the total value in Seats; 90 per cent of the total value originated from China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Italy and Thailand.

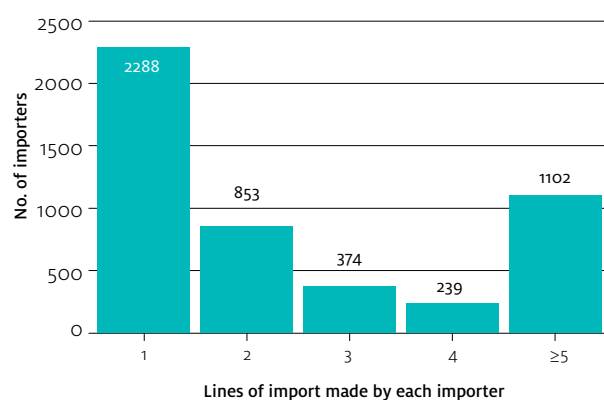
**FIGURE C38** Chapter 94.01, summary of value by major import countries during 2010



**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C39 summarises the lines of import in Seats for each importer. Most (2288) made a single import declaration in 2010; 1102 importers had five or more lines of import. Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 328 regular importers during 2010.

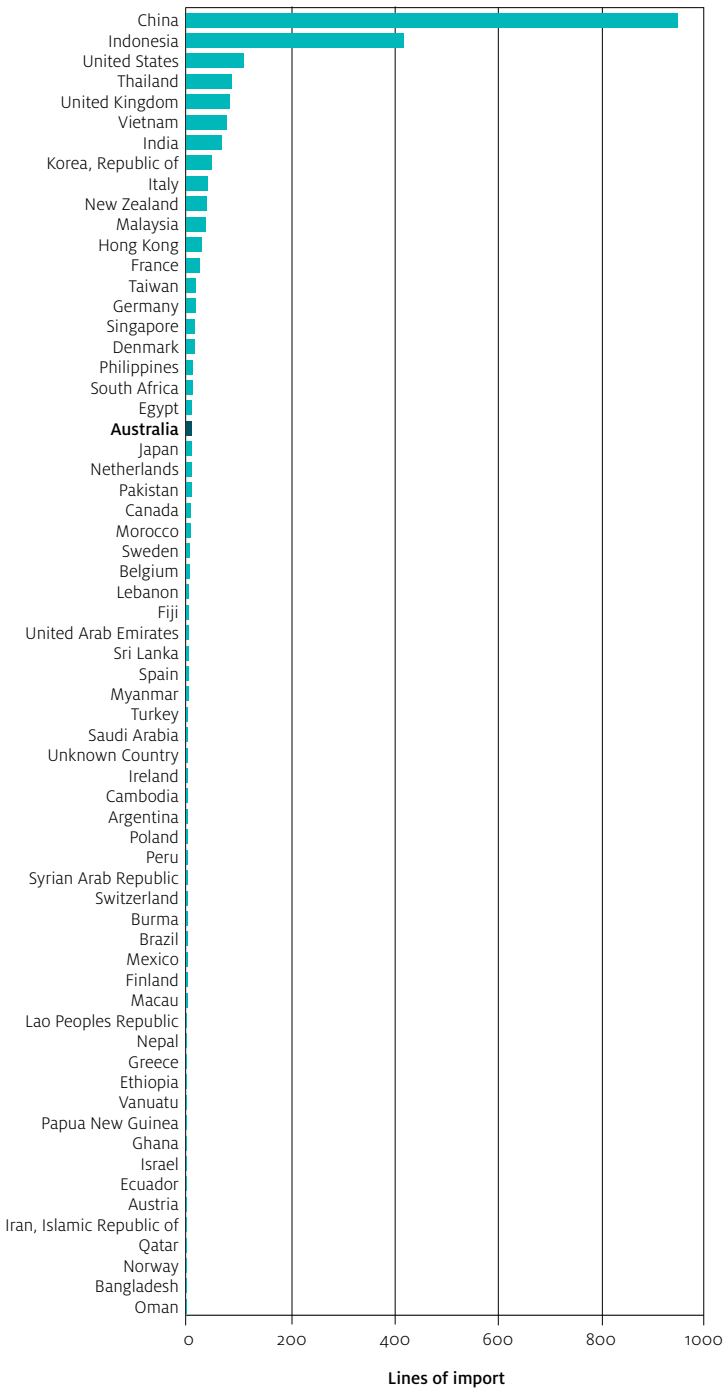
**FIGURE C39** Chapter 94.01, lines of import made by importers during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C40 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products in 2010; for example, nearly 1000 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations were associated with China, Indonesia, the United States, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The figure summarises 2288 of 54 290 lines for Seats.

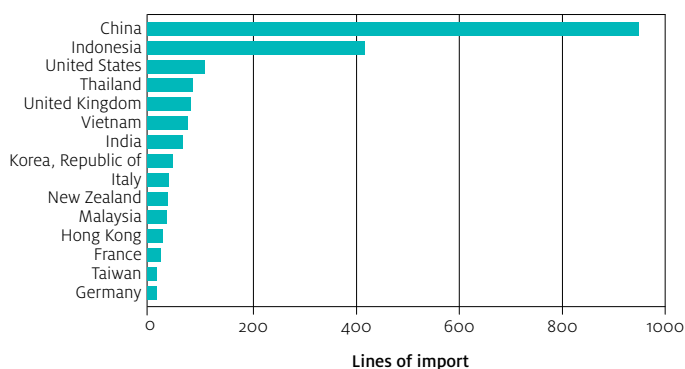
**FIGURE C40** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C41 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Seats; 954 such lines of import originated from China.

**FIGURE C41** Chapter 94.01, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010

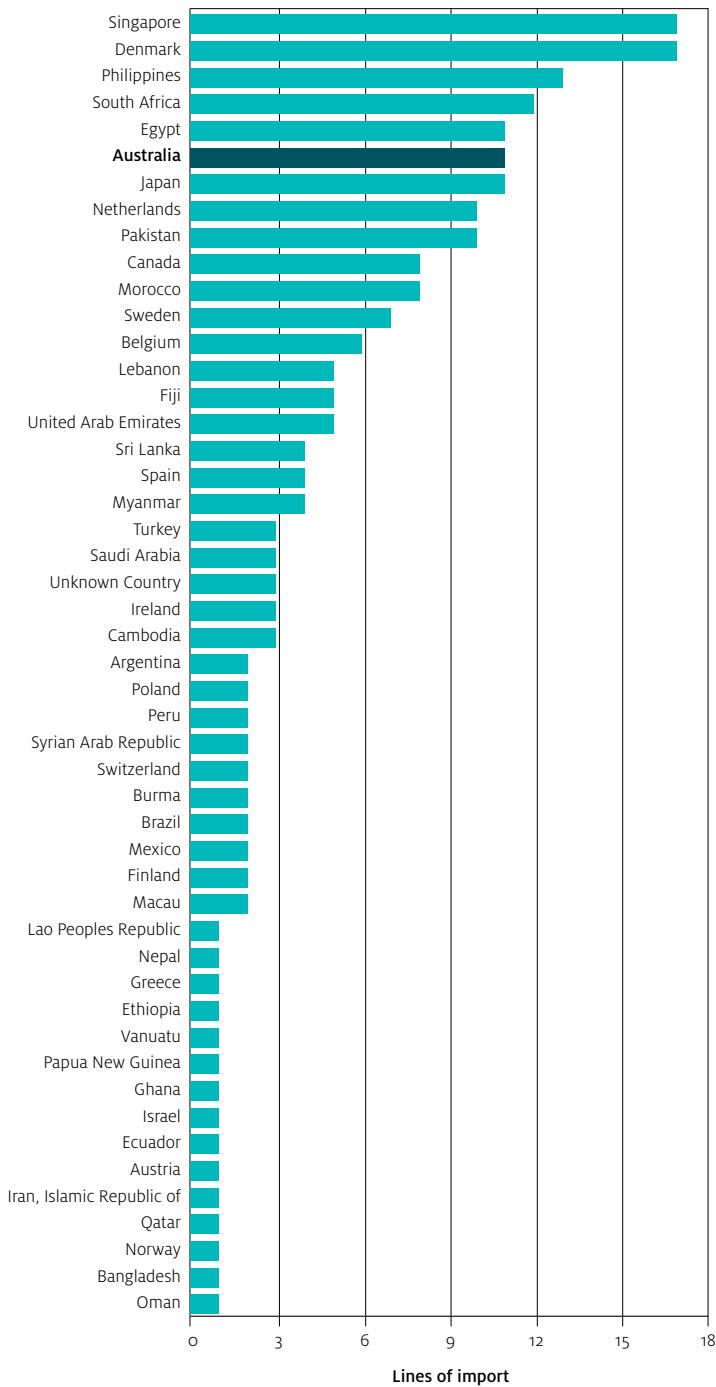


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C42 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import made by importers in Seats during 2010.

Figure C43 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products; for example, more than 25 000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China in 2010. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Italy. The figure summarises 40 467 of 54 290 lines for Seats.

**FIGURE C42** Chapter 94.01, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



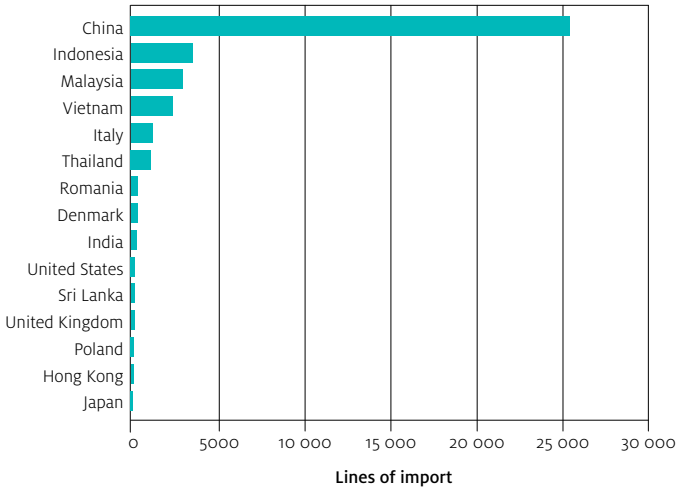
**FIGURE C43** Chapter 94.01, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C44 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Seats. Most lines of import (25 568) originated from China.

**FIGURE C44** Chapter 94.01, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010

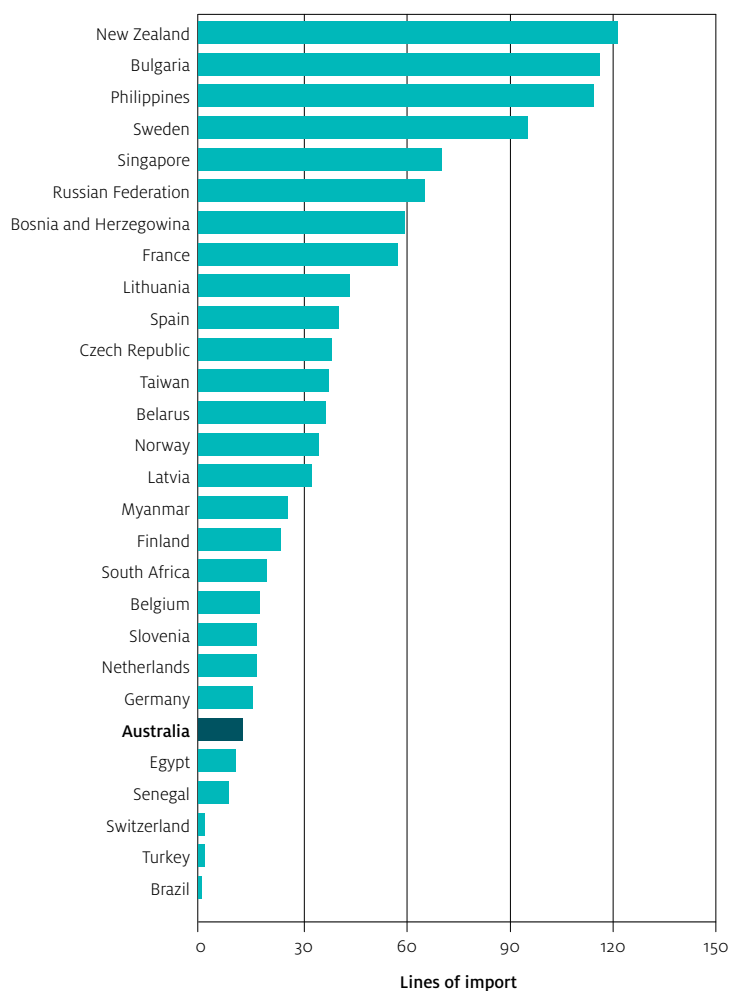


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C45 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import in Seats during 2010.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers that had a single line of import in Seats (Figures C41 and C42) is somewhat different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures C44 and C45) during 2010. The analysis does not include the remaining 11 535 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import per year.

**FIGURE C45** Chapter 94.01, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010

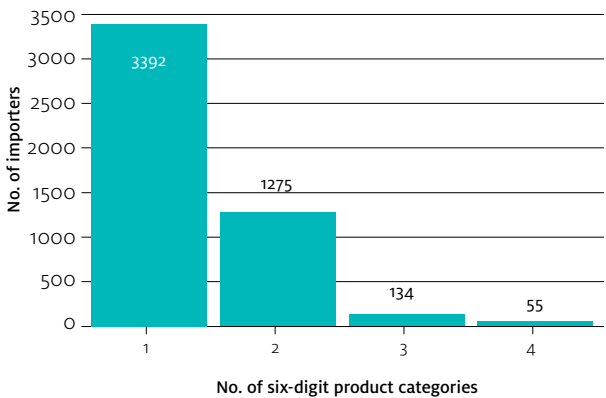


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C46 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Seats. The four categories analysed were Chair bamboo; Other chair, wooden frame; Upholstered; and Other chairs (Table C12). Of the 4856 importers that dealt in Seats, 3392 imported only one type of product; for example, just bamboo chairs or chairs with a wooden frame. However, a limited number of categories and high value in chairs with wooden frames made it difficult to draw conclusions about specialisation.

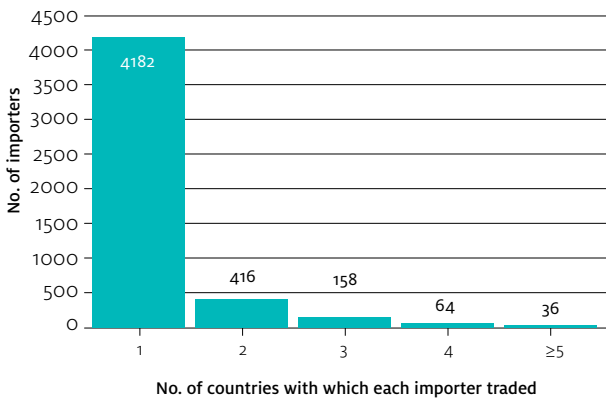
Figure C47 shows the number of importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Seats; 86 per cent (4182) dealt exclusively with one country and 1 per cent (36) dealt with five or more countries in 2010.

**FIGURE C46** Chapter 94.01, range of product imports by importer, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C47** Chapter 94.01, range of countries for each importer, 2010

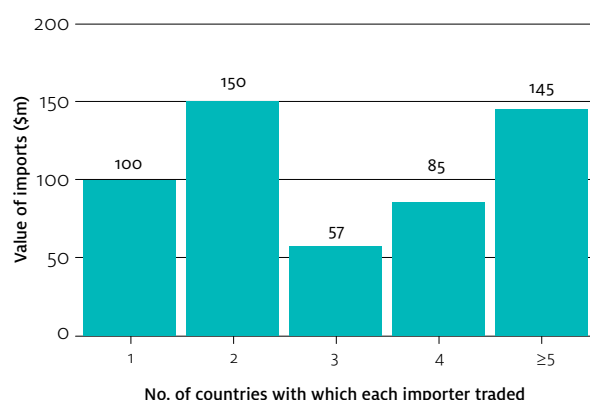


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C48 summarises the total value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Seats. In 2010, 4182 importers traded with one country and accounted for 19 per cent (\$100 million) of the total value in Seats and while just 36 importers dealt with five or more countries they accounted for 27 per cent (\$145 million) of the total value.

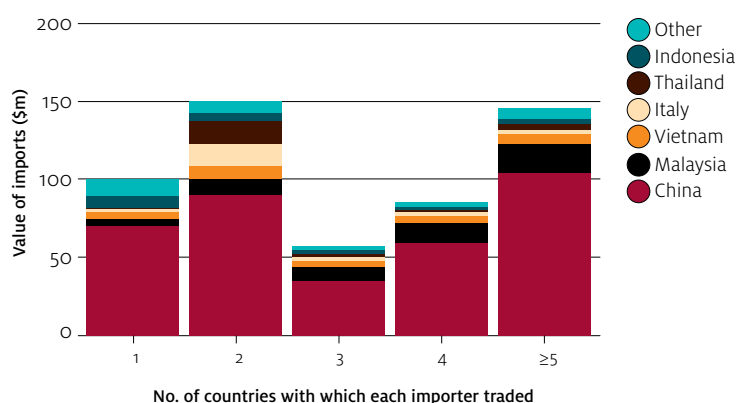
Figure C49 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. It shows that a high value of imports came from China across all importers and that the value of import from Malaysia was higher for importers that dealt with five or more countries than for importers that dealt with fewer than five countries. Most of the value associated with Thailand, Italy and Vietnam was also linked to importers that dealt with two countries during 2010.

**FIGURE C48** Chapter 94.01, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded in 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C49** Chapter 94.01, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Chapter 94.03

Chapter 94 includes various kinds of furniture; section 94.03 in particular looks at other furniture and parts thereof, including furniture used in offices, kitchens and bedrooms. Henceforth, section 94.03 is referred to as Other Furniture. The analysis refers to lines of import throughout this report. Multiple lines of import may constitute a single import declaration.

Table C14 summarises Other Furniture at the six-digit level. The value for products has been reported as a percentage of the total value for the chapter in 2010.

Table C15 lists the lines of import and number of importers. A total of 205 478 lines of import in the product categories demonstrates the high volume of transactions reported in Other Furniture.

**TABLE C14** Chapter 94.03, summary by value, 2010

Product code	Value as % of total
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	6
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	4
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	23
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	46
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	<1
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	3
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	17
Total (\$m)	955

**Note:** Value may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**TABLE C15** Chapter 94.03, summary by importers, 2010

Product code	Lines of import	No. of importers
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	8 204	1 426
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	5 381	976
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	24 321	2 862
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	104 495	6 502
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	1 446	342
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	4 976	1 306
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	56 655	2 412
Total	205 478	9 205

**Note:** As certain importers may have had declarations in multiple products over the course of the year, the number of importers reported for each product code does not add to the total number of importers reported.

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

In Table C16, country of origin shows countries with more than 15 import declarations in 2010 for Other Furniture. The countries are listed in descending order based on lines of import. Most transactions, in terms of import declarations, were from China and Indonesia.

The analysis could have been undertaken on any number of lines. The number 15 was chosen to demonstrate countries with consistent volume of export to Australia.

**TABLE C16** Chapter 94.03, summary by major import countries, 2010

Product code	Value (\$m)	Country of origin (in descending order of lines of import)
Office wooden furniture (94.03.30)	57	CN, MY, ID, VN, SK, TW, US, NZ, CZ, IT, DE, LK, DK, GB, HK, FR, PL, IN, KR, EG, SE, SG, TH, JP
Kitchen wooden furniture (94.03.40)	41	CN, DE, SK, ID, LT, SE, IT, VN, MY, HK, IN, HU, FR, KR, US, GB, TH, TW, EG
Bedroom wooden furniture (94.03.50)	224	CN, ID, MY, VN, PL, IT, IN, TH, RO, US, SE, LT, SK, DE, HK, FR, GB, NZ, KR, LK, DK, PT, CZ, UA, TW, PH, EG, AU, LV, BE, SG, BR, SI, JP
Other wooden furniture (94.03.60)	438	CN, ID, VN, PL, PT, IT, MY, IN, SE, DE, TH, LT, SK, GB, HK, NZ, TW, US, SI, DK, FR, JP, KR, CZ, RU, LK, RO, PH, LV, EG, SG, AU, BG, BE, CA, NL, ES, PK, CH, ZA, AR, HU, BR, BA, NO, FJ, BY, MA, AE, FI, TR, MM, PG, HR
Furniture of cane and bamboo (94.03.81)	3	ID, CN, VN, PH, MM, TW
Furniture of other cane (94.03.89)	25	CN, ID, IT, VN, PT, PH, US, TW, DE, NZ, GB, IN, MY, PL, HK, SG, FR, KR, BR, JP, TH, AU, ZA
Furniture parts (94.03.90)	167	CN, IT, SE, AT, HU, TW, SK, DE, PL, TH, MY, US, ES, LT, NZ, ID, HK, CA, VN, GB, IN, CZ, FR, JP, SG, SI, RU, TR, HR, LV, MX, LK, DK, BA, BG, PH, CH, NL, KR, BE, ZA, AU, FI, RO, BY, CR, BR
Total	955	

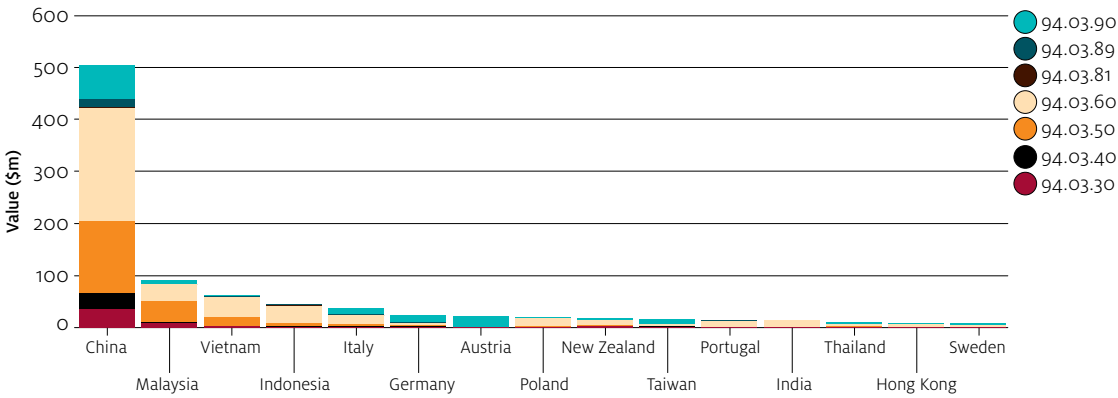
**Note:** See Appendix G for a full list of country codes used to complete customs declaration forms.

**Source:** Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C50 shows the breakdown of value for the top 15 countries by selected forest products in Other Furniture during 2010. The top 15 countries accounted for 94 per cent of the total value in Other Furniture and 69 per cent of the total value went through China, Malaysia and Vietnam.

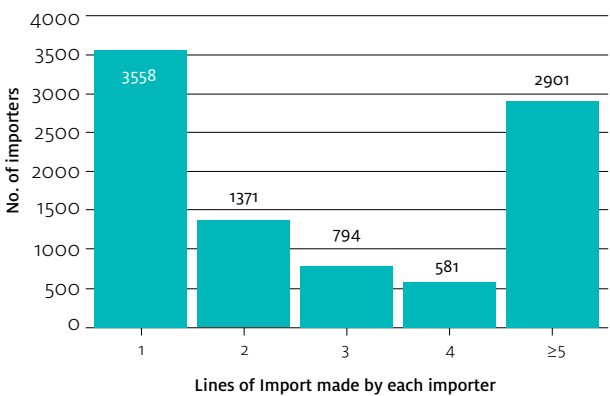
Figure C51 summarises the lines of import in Other Furniture for each importer; most (3558) made a single import declaration in 2010 and 2901 had five or more lines of import. Based on the methodology defined in this report, there were 855 regular importers during 2010.

FIGURE C50 Chapter 94.03, summary of value by major import countries during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

FIGURE C51 Chapter 94.03, lines of import made by importers during 2010

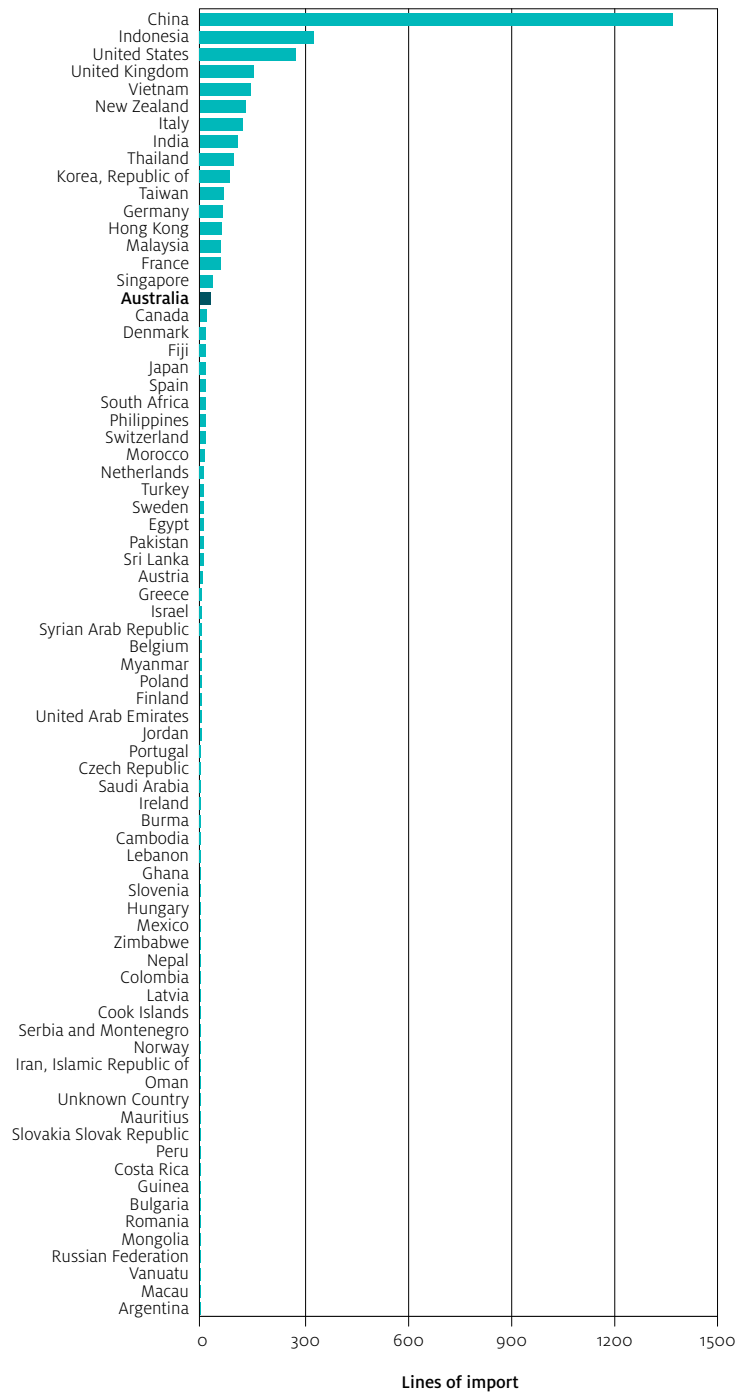


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C52 shows the range of countries from which one-off importers sourced their products in 2010; for example, nearly 1400 lines of import for one-off importers were sourced from China. The figure shows all such reported countries by number of lines of import. Most single declarations were associated with China, Indonesia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Vietnam. The figure summarises 3558 of 205 478 lines for Other Furniture.



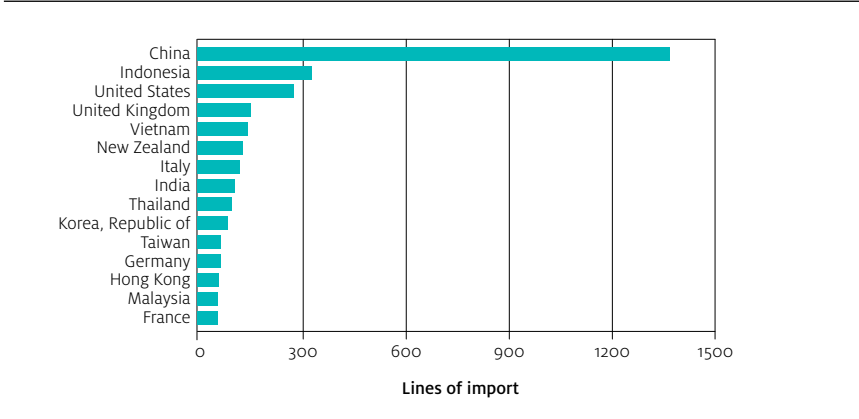
**FIGURE C52** Chapter 94.03, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C53 shows the number of lines of import for the top 15 countries from which one-off importers sourced products during 2010 for specified forest products in Other Furniture; 1376 such lines of import originated from China.

**FIGURE C53** Chapter 94.03, top 15 countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010

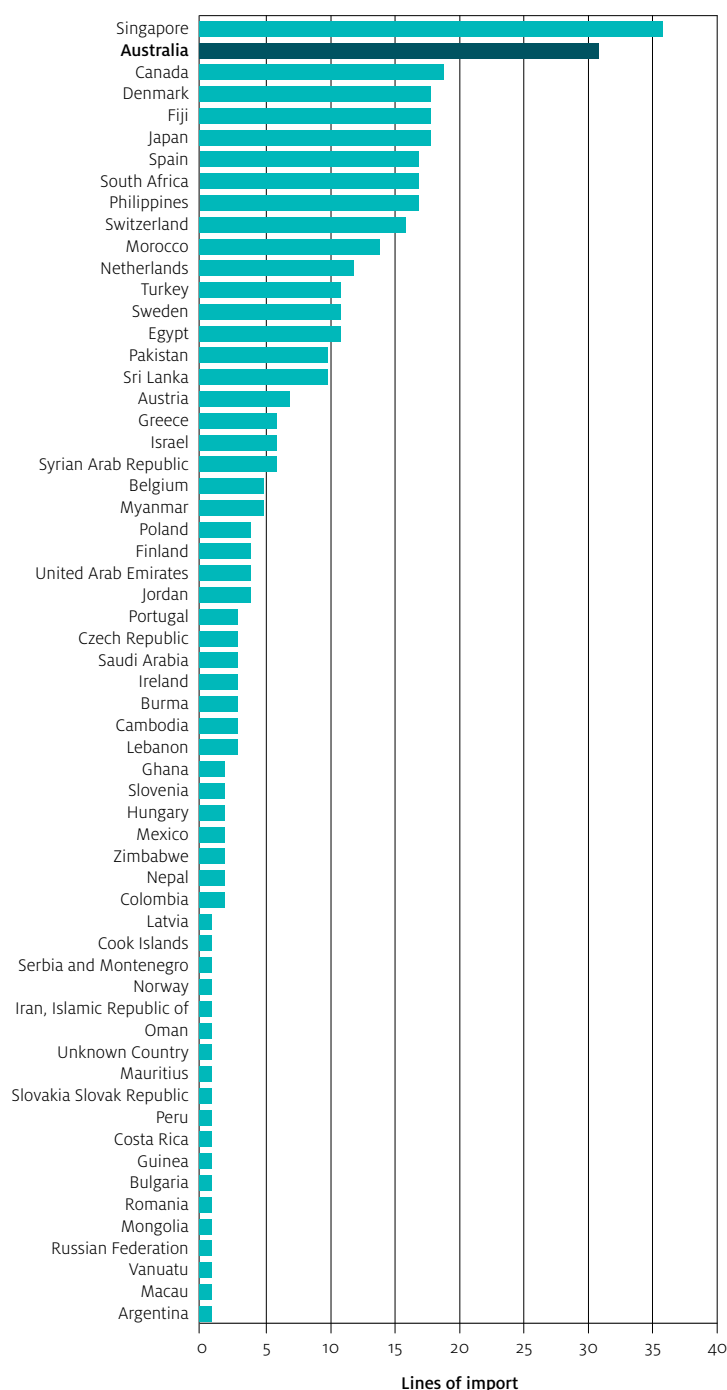


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C54 enables appraisal of the distribution of all other countries associated with a single line of import that importers made in Other Furniture during 2010.

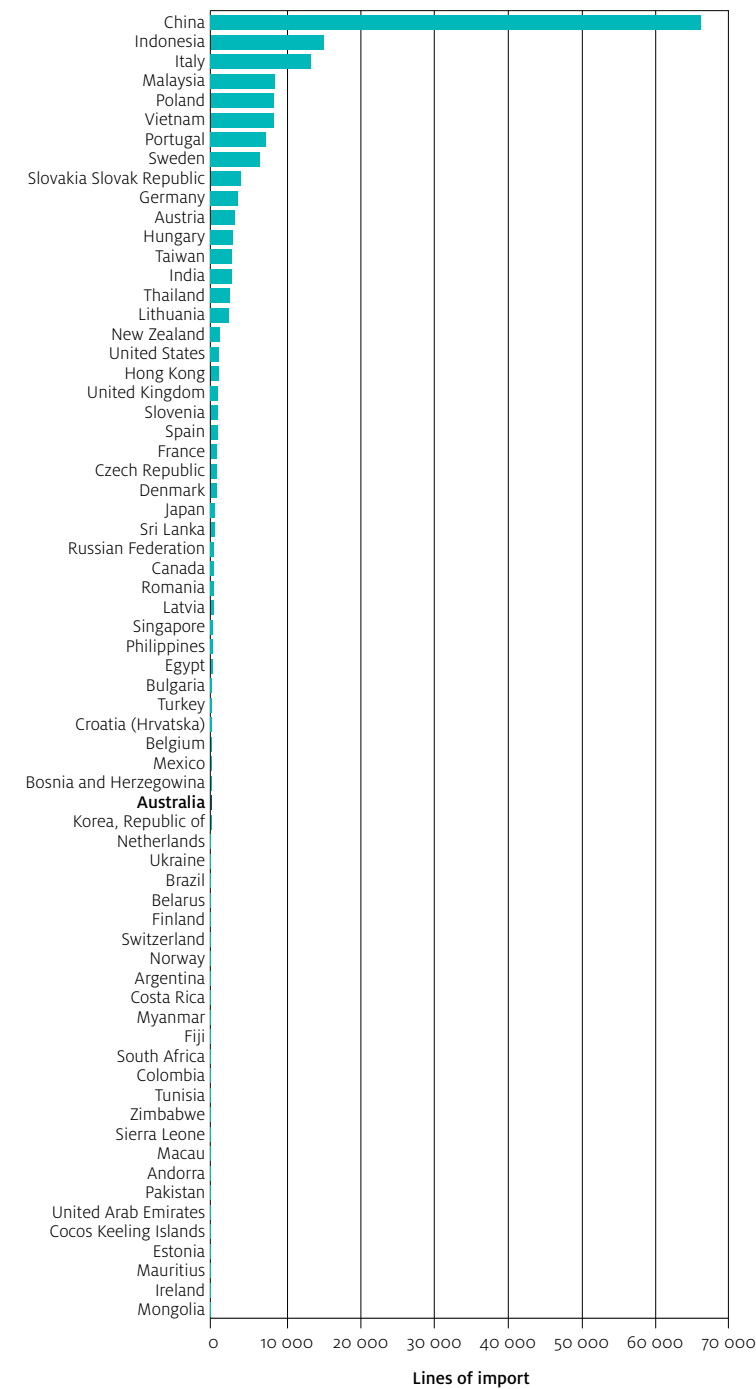
Figure C55 shows the country mix from which regular importers sourced their products. For example, around 65 000 lines of import for regular importers were sourced from China in 2010. The figure shows all reported countries by number of lines of import. Most lines of import were associated with China, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia and Poland. The figure summarises 174 238 of 205 478 lines for Other Furniture.

**FIGURE C54** Chapter 94.03, all other countries connected with importers with a single line of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

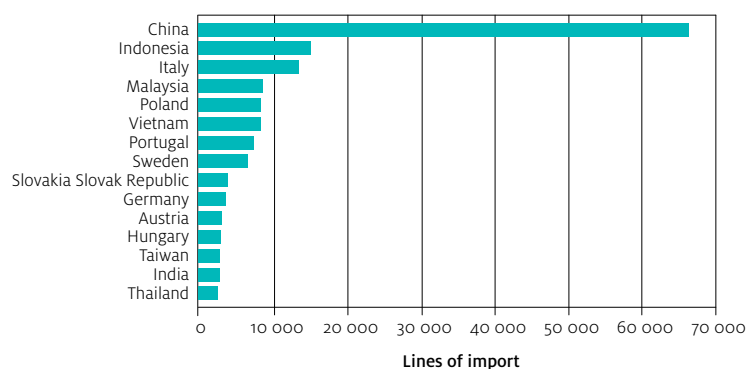
**FIGURE C55** Chapter 94.03, characteristics of importers, country mix for importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C56 shows the lines of import for the top 15 countries from which regular importers sourced products during 2010 for selected categories of interest in Other Furniture. Most lines of import (66 605) originated from China.

**FIGURE C56** Chapter 94.03, top 15 countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010



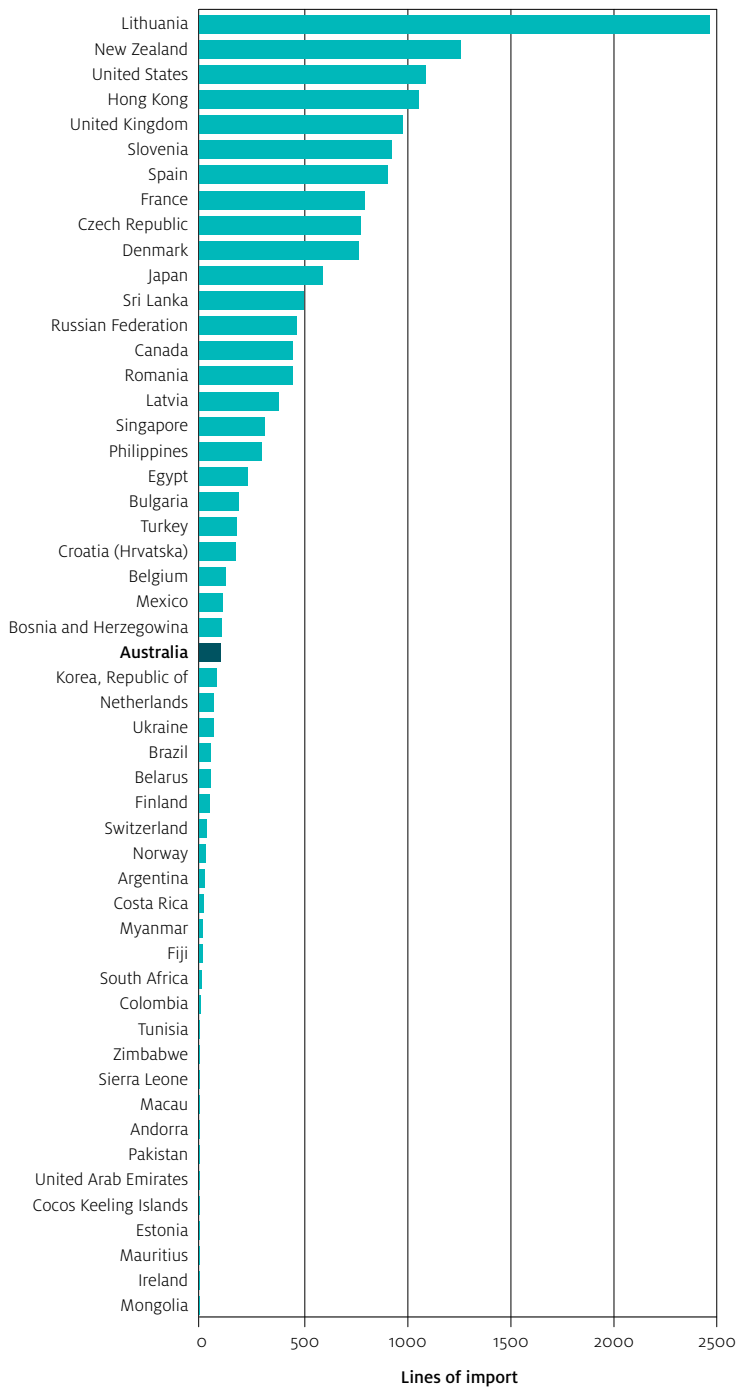
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C57 enables appraisal of distribution of all other countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import in Other Furniture during 2010.

The distribution and range of countries associated with importers with a single line of import in Other Furniture (Figures C52 and C53) was somewhat different to that of countries associated with importers that had at least 24 lines of import (Figures C55 and C56) during 2010.

The analysis does not include the remaining 27 682 lines of import for importers with between one and 24 lines of import per year.

**FIGURE C57** Chapter 94.03, all other countries connected with importers with at least 24 lines of import during 2010

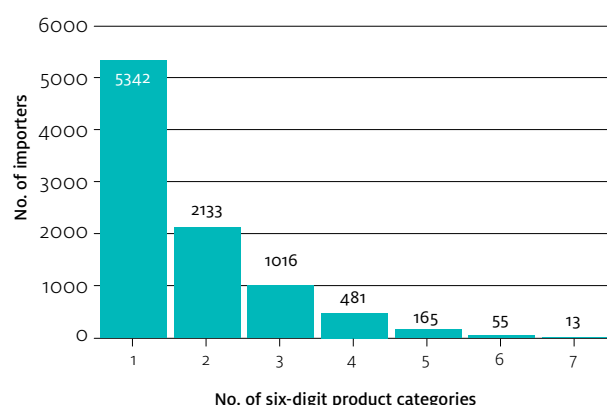


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Figure C58 summarises the number of importers importing within a particular number of product categories for Other Furniture. The seven categories analysed were Office, Kitchen, Bedroom, Other wooden furniture, Bamboo, Other and Furniture parts (Table C15). Of the 9205 importers that dealt in Other Furniture 5342 imported only one type of product; for example, just Office furniture or just Other wooden furniture.

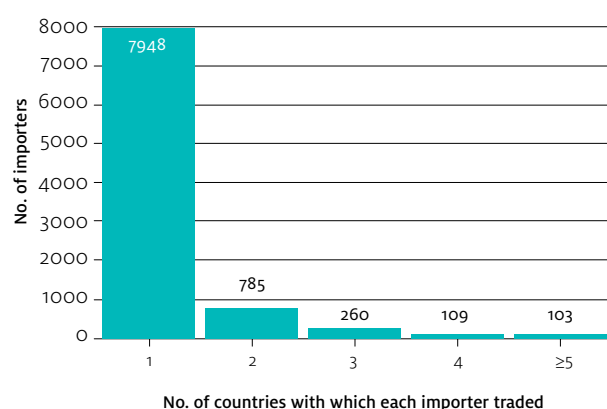
Figure C59 shows the number of importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Other Furniture; 86 per cent (7948) of importers dealt exclusively with one country and 1 per cent (103) dealt with five or more countries in 2010.

**FIGURE C58** Chapter 94.03, range of product imports by importer, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C59** Chapter 94.03, range of countries for each importer, 2010

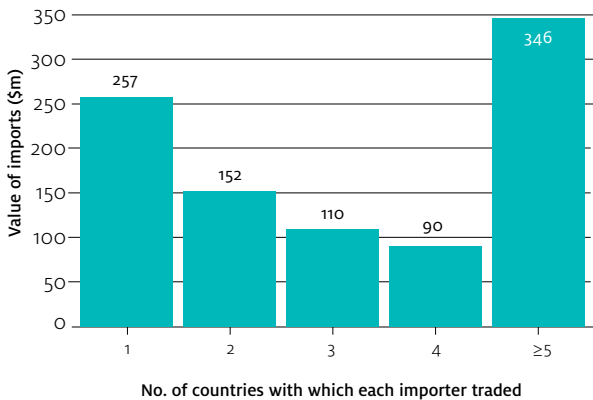


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

The total value associated with importers dealing with a particular number of countries for Other Furniture is shown in Figure C60. During 2010, 7948 importers traded with one country and accounted for 27 per cent (\$257 million) of the total value in Other Furniture. While just 103 importers dealt with more than five countries they accounted for 36 per cent (\$346 million) of the total value in Other Furniture.

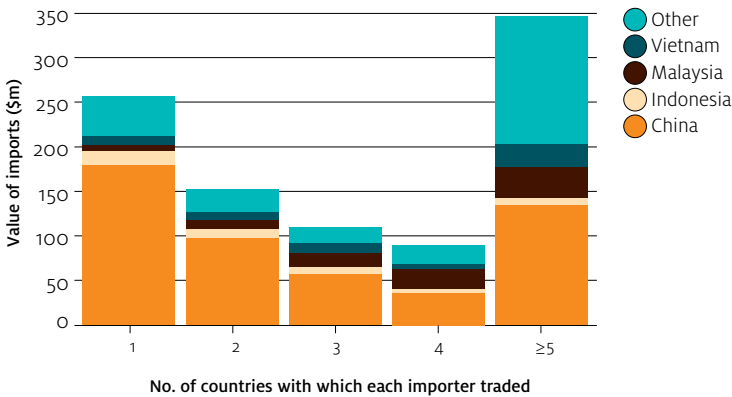
Figure C61 identifies the value associated with particular countries based on the number of countries with which each importer traded. The figure shows that a high value of imports came from China across all importers and that the value of import from Malaysia and Vietnam was higher for importers that dealt with five or more countries compared with importers that dealt with fewer than five countries. Most of the value associated with China and Indonesia was also linked to importers dealing with only one country during 2010.

**FIGURE C60** Chapter 94.03, value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded in 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE C61** Chapter 94.03, value of imports by number of countries, major countries by value, 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



## Appendix D

# Comparison of specified chapter 44 forest product imports, 2007 and 2010

The analysis in Appendix D investigates chapter 44 in more detail by examining the characteristics of various groups of importers. Similar detailed analysis could be undertaken for any particular set of timber product imports to be regulated when such a list is available.

### Overview

The lines of import, number of importers and value of products categorised as chapter 44 goods increased between 2007 and 2010. However, the source of this increase can largely be attributed to a small number of businesses that diversified the source of their imports and the extent of their activities in the same period. Although the number of one-off and one-source importers increased significantly, much of the increase in value was traced back to regular and multiple-source importers that expanded their operations.

Multiple-source importers tended to import a variety of chapter 44 goods in 2007 and 2010 compared with one-source importers that were highly specialised in sourcing a particular product from a particular country. The value of Mouldings (44.09) and Joinery, doors (44.18) increased for both groups of importers in this period.

Multiple-source importers trading in chapter 44 goods changed primary suppliers between 2007 and 2010. In particular, the value of imports from New Zealand increased significantly in 2010 eclipsing the value of imports from Indonesia which was the primary source for such importers in 2007.

One-source importers also changed their primary source over the same period. In contrast, multiple-source importers experienced a decrease in the value of imports from New Zealand and China emerged as the primary supplier for such importers in 2010.

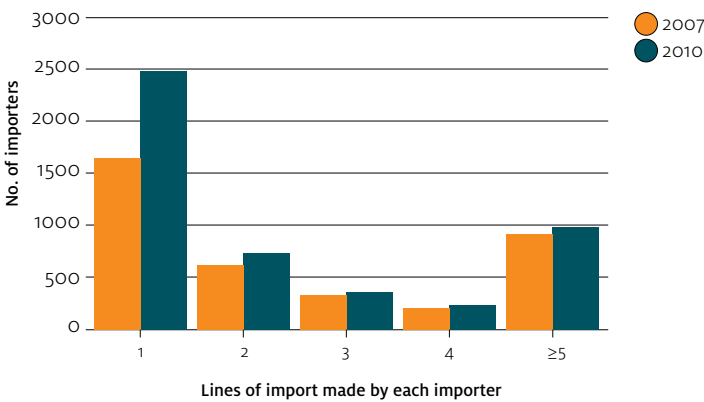
## Key findings

The number of one-off importers importing chapter 44 goods increased by 51 per cent from 1648 in 2007 to 2489 in 2010 (Figure D1).

The number of importers specialising by importing only one type of product increased by 33 per cent from 3050 in 2007 to 4045 in 2010 (Figure D2).

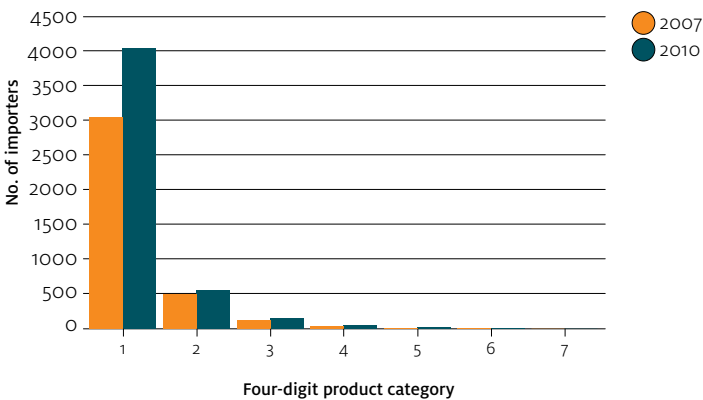
The number of importers that imported exclusively from one country increased by 34 per cent from 3141 in 2007 to 4214 in 2010 (Figure D3). One-source importers represented 88 per cent of the importers associated with chapter 44 goods.

**FIGURE D1** Comparison of lines of import declared by each importer for select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE D2** Comparison of range of chapter 44 products imported by businesses for select product categories, 2007 and 2010

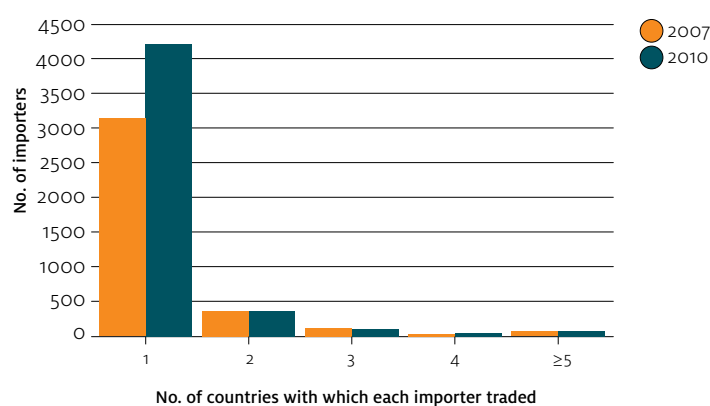


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

The value of imports sourced from just one country changed little between 2007 and 2010 noting that this group includes the one-off importers that increased in number by 51 per cent over the same period. In 2007, 3141 importers traded with just one country and accounted for 18 per cent (\$186 million) of the total value in selected products. Although the number of importers sourcing imports from one country increased to 4124 in 2010, they accounted for only 15 per cent (\$182 million) of the total value in selected products. (Figure D4)

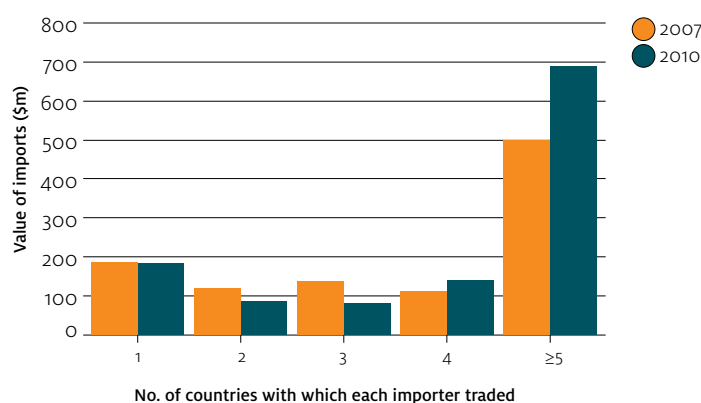
While little change was evident in the number of importers sourcing imports from five or more countries (a marginal increase from 70 in 2007 to 73 in 2010), the value associated with such importers increased by 38 per cent from \$498 million in 2007 to \$688 million in 2010 (Figure D4).

**FIGURE D3** Comparison of range of countries supplying select chapter 44 product categories to each importer, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE D4** Comparison of value of imports based on number of countries with which each importer traded for select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Importers trading with multiple countries sought to diversify their sources of product. Relative to 2007:

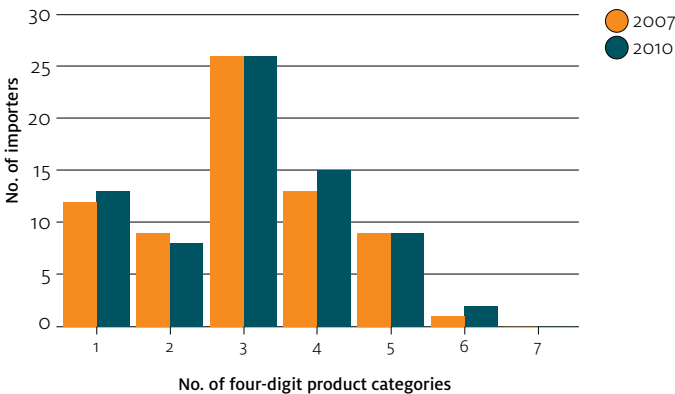
- fewer importers sourced products from two or three countries
- there was a small increase in the value of imports from four countries
- there was a much larger increase in the value of product being sourced from five or more countries.

Multiple-source importers, chapter 44, 2007 and 2010

Examining the number of importers sourcing chapter 44 goods from five or more countries in 2007 and 2010 indicates little change in the range of products they imported (Figure D5). Most of the 73 multi-source importers sourced between three and four products from five or more countries. A small number of importers were highly specialised; 13 importers sourced just one type of product at the four-digit level from more than five countries.

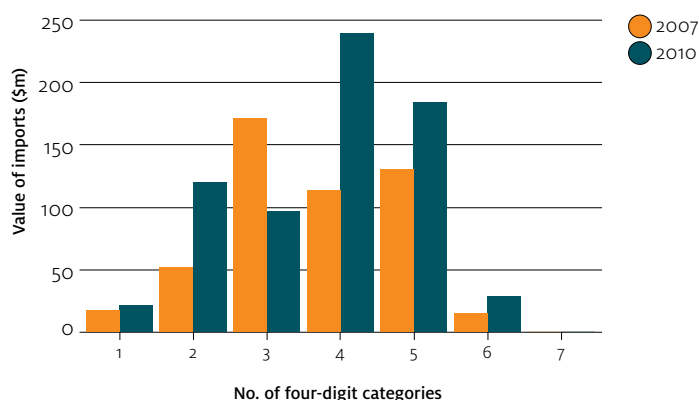
Those importing forest products from five or more countries increased the diversity of sources for chapter 44 products between 2007 and 2010 (Figure D6). The value of products for those importing four and five products at the four-digit level increased significantly, even though there was little change in the number of importers sourcing four or five chapter 44 goods.

FIGURE D5 Comparison of range of product imports by multiple-source importers for select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE D6** Comparison of value of imports sourced by multiple-source importers for select four-digit chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010

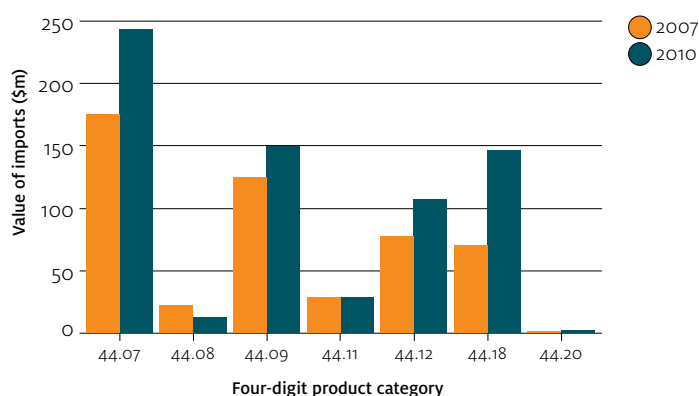


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

The most notable change is the change in the value of Joinery, doors (44.18) which increased by 108 per cent from \$70 million in 2007 to \$146 million in 2010 (Figure D7). A significant proportion of value for importers trading with at least five countries for selected imports originated from Sawnwood (44.07) and Mouldings (44.09) in 2007 and 2010.

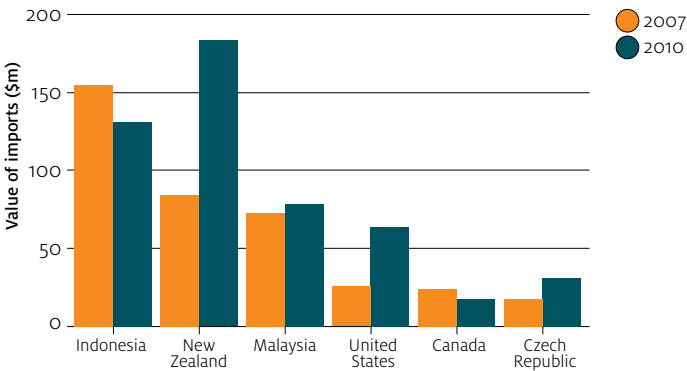
A high proportion of the total value came from Indonesia for importers that traded with five or more countries (Figure D8). Between 2007 and 2010, the value of goods imported from New Zealand also increased by 117 per cent to \$183 million in 2010 for those importers importing from five or more countries.

**FIGURE D7** Comparison of value of imports by multiple-source importers for select four-digit chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE D8** Comparison of total value of imports from major countries of origin for multiple-source importers trading in select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



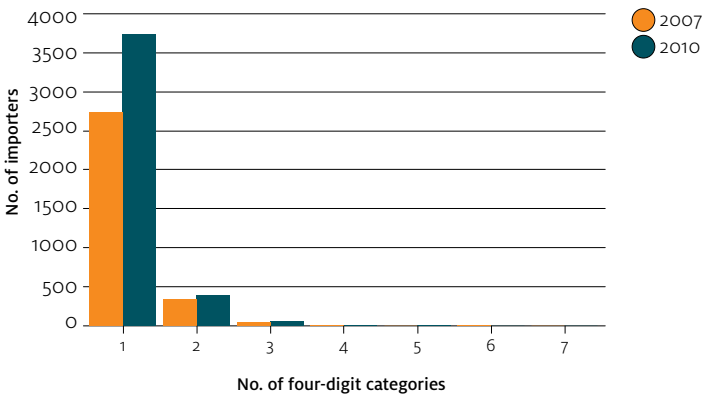
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**One-source importers, chapter 44, 2007 and 2010**

Most importers that sourced products from one country largely purchased just one type of product at the four-digit level (Figure D9).

Comparison of Figures D9 and D10 with Figures D5 and D6 shows the differences in the product range imported by importers importing from single countries and those importing from multiple countries.

**FIGURE D9** Comparison of range of product imports by one-source country importers for select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010

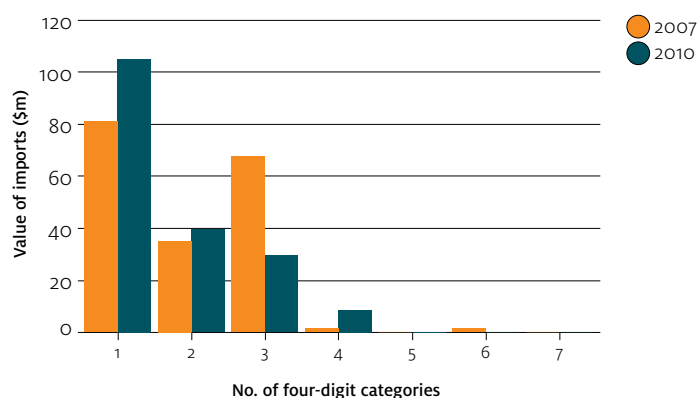


Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Most of the value was associated with importers purchasing products from within a single four-digit product category, which increased by 30 per cent from \$81 million in 2007 to \$105 million in 2010. There was also a significant reduction in value between 2007 and 2010 for those importers purchasing three products at the four-digit level from just one country (Figure D10).

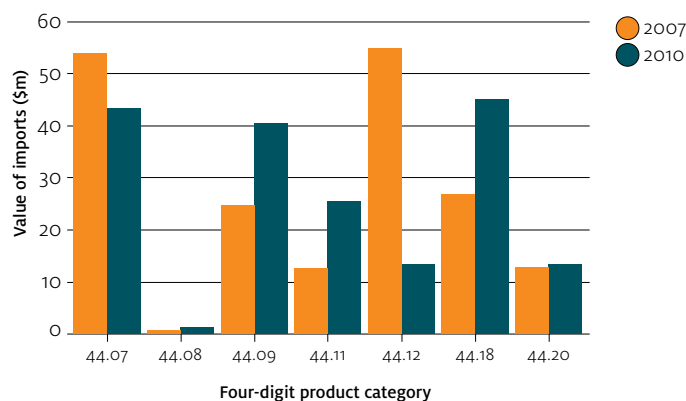
Importers trading within a single product category sourced a significant proportion of value from Plywood (\$55 million, 44.12) or Sawnwood (\$54 million, 44.07) in 2007 and from Joinery, doors (\$45 million, 44.18) or Sawnwood (\$43 million, 44.07) in 2010 (Figure D11).

**FIGURE D10** Comparison of value of imports based on range of product imports by one-source importers for select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

**FIGURE D11** Comparison of value of imports by one-source importers for select four-digit chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



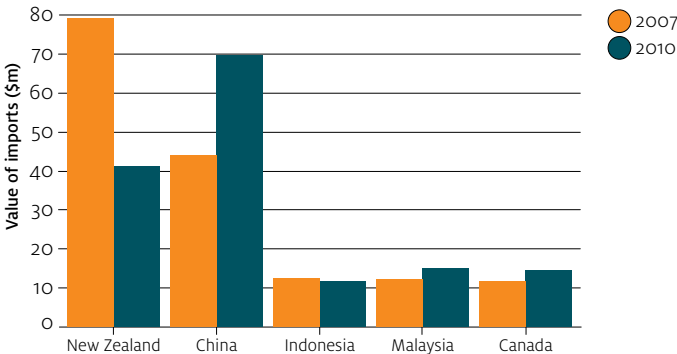
Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

As found with the multiple-source importers, the value of 44.09, 44.12 and 44.18 products increased between 2007 and 2010. The value of Sawnwood and more significantly the value of Plywood imports decreased for one-source importers by 20 per cent and 76 per cent respectively (Figure D11) while increasing for multiple-source importers (Figure D7). This indicates a diversification in the country source for these products.

The major changes in the value of products sourced by those importing from one country was the reduction in the value of imports from New Zealand and increase in the value of imports from China between 2007 and 2010 (Figure D12). This is in contrast to the increase in value of imports from New Zealand by multiple-source importers over the same period (Figure D8).

The value of imports from China for one-source importers increased by 58 per cent; from \$44 million in 2007 to \$70 million in 2010.

**FIGURE D12** Comparison of total value of imports from major countries of origin for one-source importers trading in select chapter 44 product categories, 2007 and 2010



Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service



Table D1 shows the proportion of lines of import declaration with an average value of less than \$5000 and less than \$1000 and the number of one-off importers where the shipment value is less than \$1000. In particular:

- 41 299 lines of import and 3630 importers were captured by the top 15 countries in terms of value
- 12 057 lines of import (or 29 per cent of the total lines of import sourced from these countries) were worth less than \$5000
- 6501 lines of import (or 16 per cent of the total lines of import sourced from these countries) were worth less than \$1000
- of 1224 one-off importers trading with these countries, more than two-thirds (860) imported products worth less than \$1000.

**TABLE D1** Summary of major suppliers to Australia for select product categories in chapter 44, 2007

Country of origin	Value (\$m)	Lines of import (no.)	No. of importers	Lines of imports worth <\$5000	Lines of imports worth <\$1000	No. of one-off importers	One-off importers importing <\$1000
New Zealand	285	8 351	229	931	116	41	26
Indonesia	218	9 723	954	3 616	2 338	287	268
Malaysia	155	6 361	273	713	129	37	32
China	102	7 781	1 363	4 075	2 395	563	336
Canada	60	1 295	68	76	25	11	10
United States	32	1 226	178	218	126	78	48
Chile	25	727	34	28	1	1	0
Germany	23	1 660	98	721	299	38	24
Czech Republic	18	365	5	45	45	0	0
Finland	17	418	21	6	0	4	0
Papua New Guinea	13	540	48	88	26	6	4
Italy	12	1 349	106	1 129	765	46	29
Belgium	12	548	29	61	29	9	3
Thailand	12	667	197	298	203	100	80
Brazil	8	288	27	52	4	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>41 299</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>12 057</b>	<b>6 501</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>48 544</b>	<b>3 728</b>	<b>17 363</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 209</b>

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Table D2 shows the proportion of lines of import declaration with an average value of less than \$5000 and less than \$1000 and the number of one-off importers where the shipment value is less than \$1000. In particular:

- 45 577 lines of import and 3644 importers were captured by the top 15 countries in terms of value
- 14 074 lines of import (or 31 per cent of the total lines of import sourced from these countries) were worth less than \$5000
- 8473 lines of import (or 19 per cent of the total lines of import sourced from these countries) were worth less than \$1000
- of 1731 one-off importers trading with these countries, more than two-thirds (1200) imported products worth less than \$1000.

**TABLE D2** Summary of major countries of origin for select product categories in chapter 44, 2010

Country of origin	Value (\$m)	Lines of import (no.)	No. of importers	Lines of imports worth <\$5000	Lines of imports worth <\$1000	No. of one-off importers	One-off importers importing <\$1000
New Zealand	313	8 398	227	990	242	47	35
Indonesia	205	10 755	1 205	4 908	3 238	495	441
Malaysia	142	5 966	242	904	226	38	26
China	130	9 905	1 687	4 864	3 269	763	436
United States	79	2 911	253	410	223	129	69
Chile	44	1 126	42	26	2	1	0
Canada	38	895	62	90	30	12	10
Germany	35	2 602	128	1 096	646	46	33
Czech Republic	31	445	4	29	26	1	1
Estonia	24	384	4	1	1	1	0
Austria	18	450	19	31	12	4	3
Thailand	11	888	273	511	398	178	134
Papua New Guinea	9	288	46	49	11	8	8
Brazil	9	258	30	5	2	3	2
Sweden	9	306	17	160	147	5	2
Total	1 097	45 577	3 644	14 074	8 473	1 731	1 200
Grand total	1 175	52 576	4 812	18 523	11 531	2 489	1 716

Source: Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

## Appendix E

# Regulation Impact Statement background

A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) on the Australian Government's illegal logging policy was finalised on 7 May 2010 and publicly released on 9 December 2010 (DAFF 2010). On the basis of matters considered in the RIS, it was recommended that the government use a due diligence co-regulation approach for identifying illegally logged timber and restricting its importation into Australia. The RIS assesses the costs and benefits of viable regulatory and non-regulatory policy options to give effect to the government's election commitment to restrict imports of illegally logged timber.

The Centre for International Economics (CIE) was commissioned to produce a series of reports to inform the RIS on the costs and benefits of different options. The CIE also undertook independent consultations with stakeholders representing forest, wood products, paper and construction industries, retailers, non-government organisations, academic institutions, certifiers, consultants, and Australian, state and territory government agencies.

Table E1 describes the type and range of timber products, based on World Customs Organization Harmonized System tariff codes, within each product category considered in the economic analysis for each policy option discussed in the RIS.

**TABLE E1** Proposed product categories for regulation

Category I	Category II	Category III
<b>Solid timber and wood products and some paper products</b>	<b>Partially processed/processed timber and wood products</b>	<b>Complex products: for example, highly processed/composite timber and wood products/from multiple sources</b>
Wood in rough (4403)	Category I plus	Categories II plus
Sawn wood (4407)	Particleboard (4410)	Household and sanitary (4803, 4818)
Plywood (4412)	Fibreboard (4411)	Packaging and industrial (4804-08; 4810-11; 4823)
Newsprint (4801)	Mechanical (4701)	Paper manufacturers (4811-23)
Printing and writing (4802-03; 4808-11; 4823)	Semi-chemical (4705)	Furniture (9403)
	Chemical pulp (4702-07)	Veneer (4408)
		Continuously shaped wood (4409)

**Note:** Numbers in parentheses are WCO Harmonized System tariff codes.

**Source:** DAFF 2010

## Appendix F

# World Customs Organization, Harmonized System Codes, 2007 nomenclature, specified forest products

Product category	Description
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
44.08	Sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for Plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.
44.09	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.
44.11	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.
44.12	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.
44.18	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes.
44.20	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in chapter 94.
47.03	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades.
48.01	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets.
48.02	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and non perforated punch cards and punch tape paper, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size, other than paper of heading 48.01 or 48.03; handmade paper and paperboard.
48.03	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper of a kind used for household or anitary purposes, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, whether or not creped, crinkled, embossed, perforated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets.
48.10	Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size.

*continued...*

Product category	Description
48.11	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size, other than goods of the kind described in heading 48.03, 48.09 or 48.10.
48.18	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.
94.01	<b>Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof</b> <i>Seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials:</i>
94.01.51	Of bamboo or rattan
94.01.59	Other <i>Other seats, with wooden frames:</i>
94.01.61	Upholstered
94.01.69	Other
94.03	<b>Other furniture and parts thereof</b>
94.03.30	Wooden furniture of a kind used in offices
94.03.40	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the kitchen
94.03.50	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom
94.03.60	Other wooden furniture <i>Furniture of other materials, including cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials:</i>
94.03.81	Of bamboo or rattan
94.03.89	Other
94.03.90	Parts

## Appendix G

# Country codes used to complete customs declaration form

Country code	Country name
AF	Afghanistan
AL	Albania
DZ	Algeria
AS	American Samoa
AD	Andorra
AO	Angola
AI	Anguilla
AQ	Antarctica
AG	Antigua & Barbuda
AR	Argentina
AM	Armenia
AW	Aruba
AU	Australia
AT	Austria
AZ	Azerbaijan
BS	Bahamas
BH	Bahrain
BD	Bangladesh
BB	Barbados
BY	Belarus
BE	Belgium
BZ	Belize
BJ	Benin
BM	Bermuda
BT	Bhutan
BO	Bolivia
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BW	Botswana
BV	Bovver Island

Country code	Country name
BR	Brazil
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
BN	Brunei Darussalam
BG	Bulgaria
BF	Burkina Faso
BI	Burundi
KH	Cambodia
CM	Cameroon
CA	Canada
CV	Cape Verde
KY	Cayman Islands
CF	Central African Republic
TD	Chad
CL	Chile
CN	China
CX	Christmas Island
CC	Cocos (keeling) Islands
CO	Colombia
KM	Comoros
CG	Congo
CK	Cook Islands
CR	Costa Rica
HR	Croatia (Hrvatska)
CU	Cuba
QM	Curacao
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DJ	Djibouti

*continued...*

Country code	Country name
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
DU	Dubai
TP	East Timor
EC	Ecuador
EG	Egypt
SV	El Salvador
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
ER	Eritrea
EE	Estonia
ET	Ethiopia
FK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
FO	Faroe Islands
FJ	Fiji
FI	Finland
FR	France
FX	France, Metropolitan
GF	French Guiana
PF	French Polynesia
TF	French Southern Territories
GA	Gabon
GM	Gambia
GE	Georgia
DE	Germany
GH	Ghana
GI	Gibraltar
GR	Greece
GL	Greenland
GD	Grenada
GP	Guadeloupe
GU	Guam
GT	Guatemala
GN	Guinea
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HT	Haiti
HM	Heard and McDonald Islands
HO	Holland
HN	Honduras
HK	Hong Kong
HU	Hungary
IS	Iceland
IN	India
ID	Indonesia
IR	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
IQ	Iraq
IE	Ireland
IM	Isles of Man

Country code	Country name
IL	Israel
IT	Italy
CI	Ivory Coast
JM	Jamaica
JP	Japan
JO	Jordan
KZ	Kazakhstan
KE	Kenya
KI	Kiribati
KP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
KR	Korea, Republic of
KS	Kosovo
KW	Kuwait
KG	Kyrgyzstan
LA	Lao Peoples Democratic Republic
LV	Latvia
LB	Lebanon
LS	Lesotho
LR	Liberia
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
LI	Liechtenstein
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
MO	Macau
MK	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of
MG	Madagascar
MW	Malawi
MY	Malaysia
MV	Maldives
ML	Mali
MT	Malta
MH	Marshall Islands
MQ	Martinique
MR	Mauritania
MU	Mauritius
YT	Mayotte
MX	Mexico
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
MD	Moldova, Republic of
MC	Monaco
MN	Mongolia
MS	Montserrat
MA	Morocco
MZ	Mozambique
MM	Myanmar
NA	Namibia
NR	Nauru

*continued...*

## Country codes used to complete customs declaration form

Country code	Country name
NP	Nepal
NL	Netherlands
NC	New Caledonia
NZ	New Zealand
NI	Nicaragua
NE	Niger
NG	Nigeria
NU	Niue
NF	Norfolk Island
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
NO	Norway
OM	Oman
PK	Pakistan
PW	Palau
XP	Palestine
PA	Panama
PG	Papua New Guinea
PY	Paraguay
PE	Peru
PH	Philippines
PN	Pitcairn
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
PR	Puerto Rico
QA	Qatar
CD	Republic of Congo, Democratic
RE	Reunion
RO	Romania
RU	Russian Federation
RW	Rwanda
AN	Saba
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
LC	Saint Lucia
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
WS	Samoa
SM	San Marino
ST	Sao Tome and Principe
SA	Saudi Arabia
SN	Senegal
XZ	Serbia
CS	Serbia and Montenegro
SC	Seychelles
SL	Sierra Leone
SG	Singapore
SK	Slovakia (Slovak Republic)
SI	Slovenia
SB	Solomon Islands
SO	Somalia
ZA	South Africa

Country code	Country name
GS	South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands
ES	Spain
LK	Sri Lanka
EU	St Eustatia
SH	St Helena
QN	St Maarten
QO	St Martin
PM	St Pierre and Miquelon
SD	Sudan
SR	Suriname
SJ	Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands
SZ	Swaziland
SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
TW	Taiwan
TJ	Tajikistan
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of
TH	Thailand
TG	Togo
TK	Tokelau
TO	Tonga
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TM	Tunisia
TR	Turkey
TM	Turkmenistan
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
TV	Tuvalu
UG	Uganda
UA	Ukraine
AE	United Arab Emirates
GB	United Kingdom
US	United States
UM	United States Minor Outlying Islands
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan
VU	Vanuatu
VA	Vatican City State (Holy See)
VE	Venezuela
VN	Vietnam
VG	Virgin Islands (British)
VI	Virgin Islands (US)
WF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
EH	Western Sahara
YE	Yemen
YU	Yugoslavia
ZR	Zaire
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe



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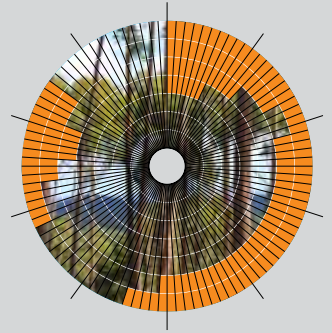
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**Contact**

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and  
Resource Economics and Sciences

**Postal address**

GPO Box 1563, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

**Location**

18 Marcus Clarke Street,  
Canberra City ACT 2601 Australia

**Switchboard** +61 2 6272 2000



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