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Illegal logging regulation: the affected community

Analysis of regulated timber product imports and the affected community

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Contents

Tables

Figures

Maps

Summary

ABARES analysed imports of timber products to Australia in 2011 and 2012 to inform the compliance framework for the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act Amendment Regulation 2013 (referred to as the 'illegal logging regulation' or 'the regulation' in this report). The key elements of this report are analyses of regulated timber product imports and the affected community. The aim was to establish a baseline of timber imports and characteristics of importers as well as brokers and import suppliers that together with domestic processors will form the community affected by the illegal logging regulation. While time series data was not analysed, the statistical framework in this report can be used for such analysis in the future.

If the regulation had been in place in 2012, 17 254 importers, 452 brokers and 468 domestic processors located in Australia would have been affected. Further, 25 805 suppliers located in different countries around the world would have been affected. Around 184 000 consignments, worth $5.78 billion, were imported to Australia in 2012 and met the criteria described in the regulation.

Introduction

The Department of Agriculture engaged ABARES to undertake research to inform the compliance framework for the illegal logging regulation.

The regulation requiring importers and domestic processors of regulated timber products (RTPs) to undertake due diligence before importing or processing raw logs, will commence on 30 November 2014. This report provides analysis on the 'affected community' to indicate what the affected community would have looked like if the regulation was in effect in 2011 and 2012. It is assumed that importers and processors that will be regulated from 30 November 2014 are reasonably represented by trade flows in these years.

The analysis expands on research undertaken by Gupta and colleagues (2012) by refining the methodology to investigate the characteristics of, and relationships in, the affected community. Regulated timber products were analysed across the four tariff chapters of the Harmonized System nomenclature – Chapter 44 ('wood articles'), Chapter 47 ('pulp' or 'pulp products'), Chapter 48 ('paper' or 'paper products') and Chapter 94 ('furniture' or 'furniture products'). While the focus in this report is on imports to Australia, some data is also presented for domestic processors that will be required to undertake due diligence before processing raw logs that have been grown in Australia.

The key elements of this report are an analysis of regulated timber product imports and the affected community. The aim is to establish a baseline of timber imports and characteristics of importers as well as brokers and import suppliers that together with domestic processors will form the affected community. Trade flows were also investigated to provide a greater understanding of the trade profiles of primary source countries, which will help develop country specific guidance for the affected community.

The locations of importers and brokers were determined using postcodes recorded in business addresses reported in Customs declaration forms to inform potential outreach and educational programs under the illegal logging regulation.

Analysis of regulated timber products

ABARES has undertaken detailed analysis of timber product imports to Australia for an agreed list of timber products proposed to be regulated under the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act Amendment Regulation 2013 (see Appendix G). The regulation refers to RTPs in Schedule 1 that are defined by the World Customs Organization (WCO) Harmonized System (HS) tariff codes (WCO 2012). After 30 November 2014 importers must undertake due diligence before importing these products.

The report does not investigate time series data, rather the focus is to establish a baseline of timber imports and characteristics of importers, brokers, suppliers and domestic processors that form the affected community. Such characteristics vary across different product types, frequency of import, value and source country. Establishing such a baseline provides an understanding of the scale and complexity of due diligence and regulation processes for industry and government as well as assisting future research on compliance activities under the regulation.

The analysis expands on research undertaken by Gupta and colleagues (2012) and refines the methodology to allow for a greater scope that investigates the characteristics of, and relationships in, the affected community across the four tariff chapters containing regulated timber products. Some data is also presented for domestic processors that will be required to undertake due diligence before processing raw logs grown in Australia.

Methodology

ABARES analysed 2011 and 2012 timber product import data from the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Customs) using Microsoft Excel and PostgreSQL. These years were chosen to investigate the latest available data and establish a baseline before the introduction of due diligence requirements under the illegal logging regulation. The results presented may differ from statistical information provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) due to differences in timing and processing undertaken by the ABS.

Analysis was undertaken at the 2, 4 and 6-digit tariff code levels of the WCO HS tariff codes (WCO 2012). At the broad 2-digit chapter level, the products are referred to as 'wood articles' (Chapter 44), 'pulp' or 'pulp products' (Chapter 47), 'paper' or 'paper products' (Chapter 48) and 'furniture' or 'furniture products' (Chapter 94). Amendments to the HS were introduced on 1 January 2012, affecting a range of timber product codes including some that will be regulated. Hence 2012 data better represents a baseline for products that will be regulated under the illegal logging legislation. Analysis of 2011 data can be used to provide perspective and comparison at an aggregated level for summary variables such as total value, number of consignments, and number of importers, brokers and suppliers.

The Department of Agriculture has developed a regulation with due diligence requirements for the affected community to commence on 30 November 2014. Using the regulation (Regulations Package 2013 and ongoing advice from the Department of Agriculture), ABARES chose a subset of Customs data on the basis of the following criteria:

1) The list of RTPs set out in Schedule 1 of the regulation (Appendix G)
2) Consignments where the combined value of RTPs is A$1000 or more.

All analysis presented in this report meets these criteria, referred henceforth as 'illegal logging regulation (ILR) criteria', unless otherwise stated. The analysis should be viewed as follows:

> Analysis was only undertaken for consignments that specifically met both criteria and the results should be interpreted accordingly. However, some analysis states otherwise and investigates excluded consignments to provide a measure of relativity. For instance, the criterion for consignments meeting the $1000 threshold was relaxed to examine the total number of consignments meeting the criteria compared with the total number of consignments that were excluded.

The RTPs in Criterion 1 are a subset of products covered by Chapter 44 ('wood articles'), Chapter 47 ('pulp' or 'pulp products'), Chapter 48 ('paper' or 'paper products') and Chapter 94 ('furniture' or 'furniture products') of the Harmonized System nomenclature. However, some imports to Australia brought in under the list of RTPs may contain products made wholly of recycled material or products of non-timber origin (such as some furniture parts) that would not be regulated under the illegal logging regulation.

Criterion 2 addresses products that are exempt from due diligence requirements. Specifically, a regulated timber product imported into Australia is exempt if it is imported as part of a consignment where the combined value of the RTPs in the consignment does not exceed $1000.

Consignments meeting both criteria were analysed on the basis of country of origin, supplier location, value, business addresses, number of consignments and importer, broker and supplier identifiers. In refining the methodology Gupta and colleagues (2012) used, identification numbers were used to recognise unique individuals across time and multiple tariff chapters. For instance, an importer importing both wood articles and pulp is no longer counted twice. An object-relational database compatible with Structured Query Language queries was also developed in PostgreSQL, and combined data across all chapters enabling analysis of consignments rather than lines of import. Thus data for value, consignments and entities is summarised without duplication.

Extensive country specific analysis was undertaken for all countries with a combined value across all tariff chapters of $10 million or more. Summary information is also presented for the top 10 countries.

Magnitude of regulated timber product imports

ABARES analysed the RTPs imported into Australia in 2011 and 2012 on the basis of unique consignments declared to Customs. Analysis of the number of consignments, number of lines per consignment, value and country of origin reveals the anticipated scale and complexity of the illegal logging regulation.

Value of regulated timber products imports

Analysing the total value of imports can help estimate variation in value across chapters and time. The value of RTPs imported to Australia increased by 2.3 per cent between 2011 and 2012. As a baseline estimate, this can be monitored in future research to investigate changes in value; such as, where there is stable annual growth in the total value of imports but considerable variation in the value of particular products.

Paper products (Ch.48) account for the largest proportion of value in both years, followed by furniture products (Ch. 94). There is little change in the proportion of total value for each chapter between the two years. Between 2011 and 2012, while the value of wood articles (Ch. 44), paper (Ch. 48) and furniture (Ch. 94) increased, the value of pulp (Ch. 47) decreased

(Table 1). The largest rise in value of RTPs was in Chapter 94 products showing a 4.6 per cent increase in value.

Table 1 Value of regulated timber product imports to Australia in 2011 and 2012

Tariff chapter	2011 ($m)	% of total	2012 ($m)	% of total
Chapter 44 - wood articles	1 241	21.9	1 249	21.6
Chapter 47 - pulp	175	3.1	140	2.4
Chapter 48 - paper	2 359	41.7	2 428	42.0
Chapter 94 - furniture	1 881	33.3	1 968	34.0
Total across all chapters	**5 655**	**100.0**	**5 784**	**100.0**

Note: Value of imports only reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. The sum of values may not add to the total due to rounding. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

Characteristics of consignments with regulated timber products

Table 2 shows the number of consignments containing RTPs in 2011 and 2012. The total number of consignments meeting both ILR criteria increased by 2.2 per cent between the two years, from around 180 084 to 184 009. Monitoring the growth in consignments meeting ILR criteria will provide an important cost input for future budgets and compliance processes.

The key result is that most consignments are worth $1000 or more of RTPs, accounting for around 76 per cent (180 084) of total consignments containing RTPs (241 654) in 2012.

Table 2 Number of consignments containing regulated timber products in 2011 and 2012

Consignments	No.
Consignments in 2011 and 2012	476 121
Consignments in 2011	234 467
Consignments in 2012	241 654
Consignments in 2011 with combined value <$1000	54 383
Consignments in 2011 with combined value ≥ $1000	**180 084**
Consignments in 2012 with combined value <$1000	57 645
Consignments in 2012 with combined value ≥ $1000	**184 009**

Note: The number of consignments is based on the unique identifier assigned to each import declaration form. Consignments were also filtered by the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

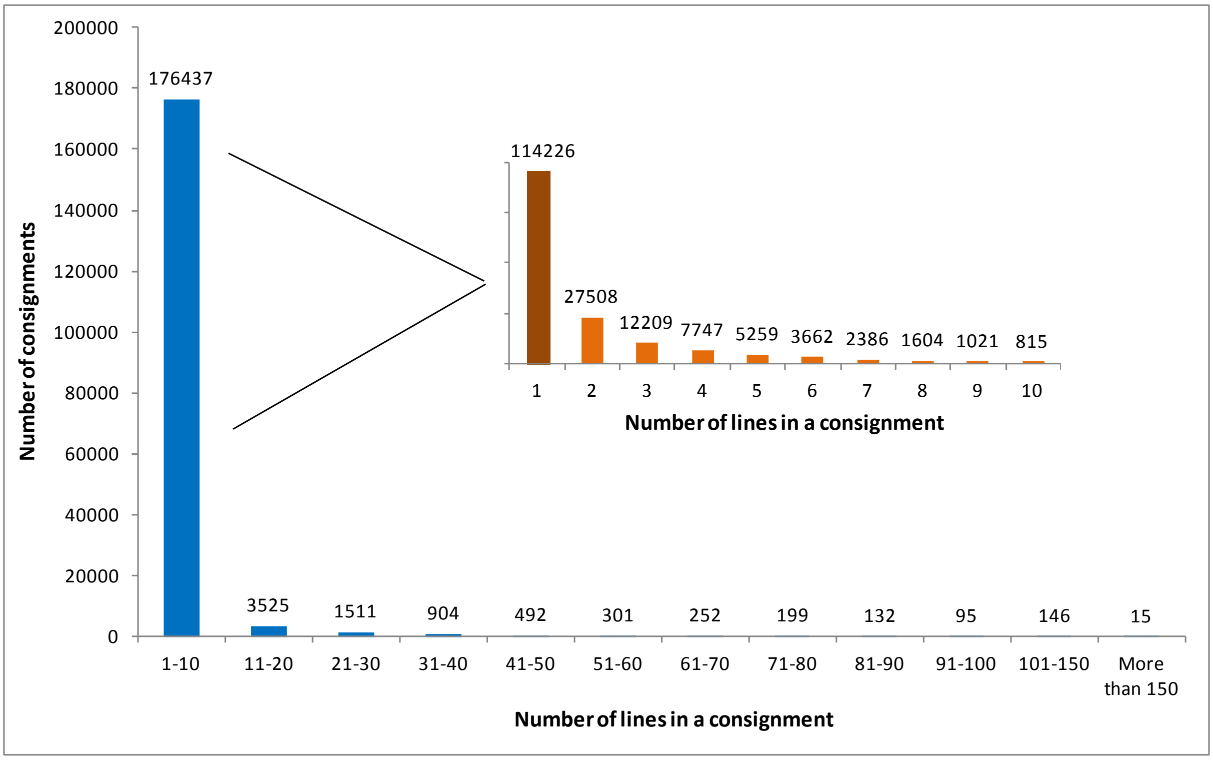
As shown in Table 2, ABARES also conducted some analysis of data that was excluded due to the second criterion of a $1000 threshold. In 2012, 57 645 consignments with a total RTP import value of around $14 million were exempt from the regulation as the sum of the value of RTPs in these consignments was below the $1000 threshold. As well, 46 countries with a combined regulated timber product import value of around $17 000 were exempt as the only consignments imported from these countries fell below the $1000 threshold.

Lines per consignment meeting illegal logging regulation criteria

A summary analysis of the number of lines per consignment shows that around 114 000 consignments (Figure 1) or 62 per cent of consignments in 2012 contained just one line of RTPs. The number of lines per consignment provides an indication of the complexity of due diligence processes for each consignment. For example, consignments with just one line of RTPs can only be sourced from one country and one supplier and may have a simplified compliance process under the illegal logging regulation.

While consignments can only be brokered by one broker, they can be and were sourced from multiple countries and multiple suppliers in 2012. Therefore, importers of consignments with multiple lines of RTPs may have to undertake additional processes to meet due diligence requirements. A small percentage of consignments, around 0.6 per cent, contained more than 50 lines of RTPs. These consignments were primarily of furniture products.

Figure 1 Distribution of number of lines of regulated timber products per consignment in 2012



Note: The smaller graph shows distribution of number of lines per consignment for consignments with 10 or less lines of regulated timber products in 2012. It is possible for consignments to have multiple lines of the same regulated timber product at the 6-digit tariff code level.
Source: ABARES analysis

The number of consignments and average number of lines per consignment varies across tariff chapters at the 2-digit level (Table 3). In 2012 around 45 per cent of all consignments contained paper products and around 42 per cent of all consignments contained furniture products. Consignments that contained furniture products had more than two times the average number of lines per consignment than consignments containing products from other chapters. Pulp (Ch. 47) has the lowest number of lines per consignment and in fact is very close to one. This suggests that these consignments tend to have just one line of RTPs, that is, just pulp products. Consignments containing products from other tariff chapters tend to have at least two lines of RTPs suggesting they contain a wider range of imported RTPs on average.

Table 3 Number of consignments across tariff chapters in 2011 and 2012

No. of consignments	2011	2012
Chapter 44 - wood articles	33 471	33 417
Chapter 47 - pulp	650	743
Chapter 48 - paper	76 789	82 135
Chapter 94 - furniture	76 672	76 533
Across all chapters	180 084	184 009
Average lines per consignment		
Chapter 44 - wood articles	1.61	1.75
Chapter 47 - pulp	1.04	1.03
Chapter 48 - paper	1.88	1.96
Chapter 94 - furniture	4.16	4.49
Across all chapters	**2.88**	**3.06**

Note: Consignments were filtered by the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. It is possible for consignments to have multiple lines of the same regulated timber product at the 6-digit tariff code level.

Consignments with just one line of RTPs accounted for a large proportion of total consignments across all chapters (Table 4). These consignments also described a large portion of value for each chapter, particularly for wood articles and pulp. Furthermore, while paper accounted for the highest number of consignments with just one line of RTPs (Table 4), a larger number of consignments also contained paper products (Table 3).

As noted, these consignments may typically have a simplified compliance process under the illegal logging regulation. The information in Table 3 and Table 4 suggests consignments containing furniture products usually have multiple lines of high-value RTPs and would have to undertake due diligence accordingly.

Table 4 Number of consignments with a single line of regulated timber products in 2012

Percentage and value	Wood articles	Pulp	Paper	Furniture	Across all chapters
	(Ch. 44)	(Ch. 47)	(Ch. 48)	(Ch. 94)	
No. of consignments	22 959	719	54 434	36 114	114 226
% of chapter **a**	68.7%	96.8%	66.3%	47.2%	62.1%
Value ($m)	915	140	1 558	958	3 571
% of chapter **a**	73.2%	99.8%	64.2%	48.7%	61.7%

Note: Consignments were filtered by the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. **a** '% of chapter' shows the percentage of the total for each chapter. For instance, single line consignments for wood articles accounted for 68.7 per cent of all wood article consignments.

Country of origin analysis

In terms of the combined value of Australian regulated timber product imports across all chapters, China is the primary source country—particularly for paper and furniture products (Chapters 48 and 94). China is currently the largest producer of paper and paperboard products in the world and a major exporter of furniture and secondary wood products. New Zealand is Australia's primary trading partner for wood articles and pulp products (Chapters 44 and 47). In 2012 a total of 125 countries were the source for regulated timber product imports to Australia in consignments worth at least $1000. Relative to other chapters, furniture products were sourced from a wider range of countries in 2012.

The number of source countries for RTPs decreased between 2011 and 2012, particularly for paper products. Detailed analysis of primary source countries is presented in *Trade flows and country profiles* and Appendix A.

Table 5 Number of source countries for regulated timber products in 2011 and 2012

Tariff chapter	No. of source countries		Primary source country	
	2011	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**
Chapter 44 - wood articles	91	82	New Zealand	New Zealand
Chapter 47 - pulp	10	10	Canada	New Zealand
Chapter 48 - paper	102	87	China	China
Chapter 94 - furniture	96	104	China	China
Total across all chapters	135	125	China	China

Note: One consignment can be sourced from multiple countries. Consignments were filtered by the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Summary: Baseline for 2012

Table 6 summarises the baseline characteristics of value, number of consignments and number of source countries in 2012. By combining these variables additional observations can be made. This baseline will be a good starting point for future research that investigates the impact of the illegal logging regulation.

The average value of pulp product consignments is higher compared with other tariff chapters (Table 6). This is partly because pulp products tend to be used as raw materials in domestic production and are shipped in relatively large quantities leading to a higher average value per consignment. Another factor contributing to the high average value is a previous observation suggesting that these consignments tend to focus on importing pulp products.

Given the nature of paper and furniture products, it is possible they are shipped in consignments with a wider range of RTPs and more frequently in smaller quantities which could lead to a lower average value per consignment (Table 6). Supporting this, in terms of frequency most consignments in 2012 contained paper and furniture products (Table 3). Furthermore, consignments containing just one line of RTPs comprised a smaller percentage of the total consignments containing paper, and particularly, furniture products. These consignments also had a higher number of RTPs on average than consignments containing wood articles or pulp products.

Table 6 Baseline characteristics of value, number of consignments and number of source countries in 2012

Tariff chapter	Chapter 44	Chapter 47	Chapter 48	Chapter 94	Total
Value of RTPs	1.25 billion	140 million	2.43 billion	1.97 billion	5.78 billion
Value as % of total	21.6	2.4	42.0	34.0	100
No. of consignments	33 417	743	82 135	76 533	184 009
No. of source countries	82	10	87	104	125
Average lines per consignment	1.75	1.03	1.96	4.49	3.06
Average value per consignment	37 381	188 392	29 555	25 711	31 435
Primary source country	New Zealand	New Zealand	China	China	China

Note: Value and source countries were analysed for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. The sum of consignments for all chapters does not add to the total as some consignments may have products from multiple chapters.

Trade flows and country profiles

Analysis of trade flows and a greater understanding of the trade profiles of primary source countries will help develop country specific guidance for the affected community. The analysis will further inform bilateral trade agreements between Australia and its major trading partners.

Map 1 shows the presence of the affected community in the top 10 source countries for RTPs in 2012. As importers import from multiple countries, Map 1 only shows the percentage of importers that imported from a particular country, the number of brokers that brokered consignments from a particular country and suppliers of RTPs located in a particular country. The difference in magnitude of importers and brokers dealing with a particular country is in part explained by the considerable difference in the total number of importers versus the total number of brokers (Table 8).

Table 7 and Map 2 show the value and breakdown of RTPs imported from the top 10 source countries. The top 10 countries, chosen on the basis of value, vary considerably between tariff chapters (at the 2-digit level). Nevertheless, they account for around 78 per cent of the total value of RTPs in 2012. Maps for the top 10 countries for each 2-digit tariff chapter, and the value of RTP imports within that chapter for each country, are summarised in Appendix C.

Although the United States is a considerable distance from Australia and is ranked fifth by value on the list of top 10 countries (Table 7), a higher percentage of importers imported RTPs from the United States than from New Zealand (second by value) and Indonesia (third by value). Using the information from Map 1 and Map 2, 4 per cent of importers that imported RTPs from New Zealand accounted for around 10 per cent of the total value of RTP imports. Similarly, 55 per cent of importers that imported RTPs from China accounted for around 34 per cent of the total value.

Table 7 Value of regulated timber products sourced from the top 10 source countries, 2012

Country	Across all chapters		Chapter 44		Chapter 47		Chapter 48		Chapter 94	
	Value ($m)	Rank	Value ($m)	Rank	Value ($m)	Rank	Value ($m)	Rank	Value ($m)	Rank
China	1 943	1	153	3	0.364	8	628	1	1 161	1
New Zealand	576	2	297	1	46.235	1	219	2	15	12
Indonesia	419	3	231	2	0	na	135	5	53	6
Malaysia	383	4	141	4	0	na	86	10	156	2
United States	301	5	100	5	13.857	5	174	4	14	13
Thailand	218	6	3	22	0	na	71	12	143	3
Finland	210	7	7	17	0.032	9	203	3	1	44
Germany	173	8	34	8	0.956	6	112	7	26	8
Italy	157	9	10	16	0.003	10	88	9	59	5
Korea, Rep. of	150	10	2	28	0	na	133	6	16	11

Note: Value of imports was analysed for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. Values for Chapter 47 RTPs are relatively smaller and are reported to 3 decimal places (in millions). Further detail for this table is presented in Appendix A, Table A2. na = not applicable

As shown in Map 2, some of the top 10 countries are a source country for a particular RTP at the broad tariff chapter level. For example, Chapter 48 (paper) products are the primary imports from Finland, Germany, Italy and the Republic of Korea in terms of value. However, Australia imports a wider range of RTPs from the top five countries. For instance, China and New Zealand are the major source countries for two tariff chapters each. Further, the breakdown of value of imports from Indonesia, Malaysia and the United States is more spread over the four tariff chapters.

Characteristics of primary source countries for trade of regulated timber products

China is the major source country across all chapters and particularly for Chapter 48 and 94 products. It is also the source country for the largest number of consignments (Appendix A). China is currently the largest producer of paper and paperboard products in the world. Although much of its domestic production is used for domestic consumption, paper has also started to enter western markets from China (Paper and Wood Insights 2012). China is also the world's largest exporter of furniture and secondary wood products (IBISWorld 2013a); around 60 per cent of value of RTP imports from China was accounted for by furniture products.

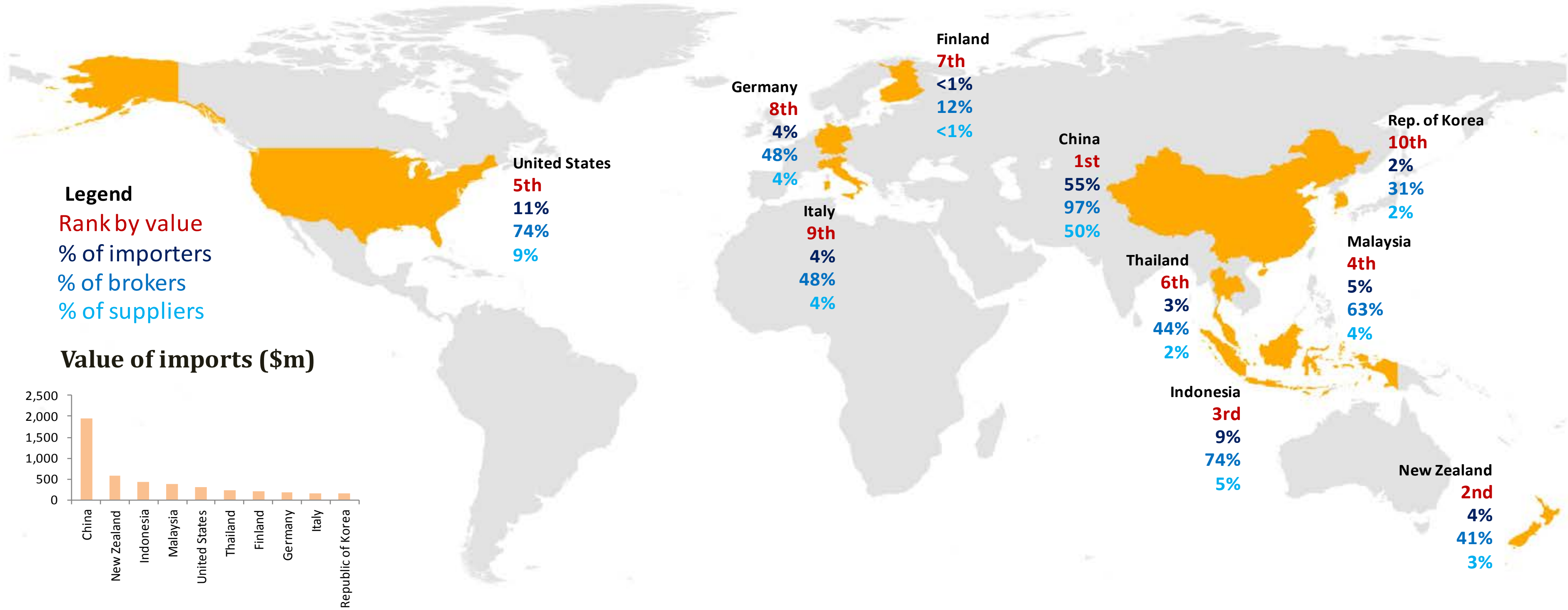
New Zealand is the major source country for Chapter 44 and 47 RTPs. While New Zealand is a major global exporter of softwood roundwood, exports to Australia are typically processed further (such as sawnwood). New Zealand is not a major producer of Chapter 47 or 48 products on a global scale; however, most of its exports of these products are destined for Australia, possibly due to proximity and close trade relationships.

RTPs imported from Indonesia are primarily Chapter 44 products. Chapter 48 products also accounted for around 32 per cent of the value of all RTPs imported from Indonesia. Indonesia is a major global producer of non-softwood roundwood and sawnwood (Chapter 44 products) and a major exporter of tropical timber (FLEGT VPA 2013). It is the world's leading exporter of pulp, paper and furniture that is made of tropical timber (Global Timber 2013).

Imports of RTPs from Malaysia are primarily Chapter 44 and 94 products. Malaysia is a major producer and exporter of non-softwood roundwood (Global Timber 2013). It is also the world's largest exporter of tropical logs and sawn timber and a major exporter of tropical plywood, veneer and mouldings (EU 2013).

The United States is primarily a source country for Chapter 48 RTPs imported to Australia. Globally the United States is a major source country for all forest products, particularly Chapter 47 and 48 products. The United States is a major producer of pulp and paper products, exporting large quantities of wood pulp due to strong demand from Asian markets (Valois et al 2012). Most of its domestic production of sawnwood and wood-based panels is used domestically. Production of furniture in the United States is declining due to increasing imports and pricing pressures (IBISWorld 2013b).

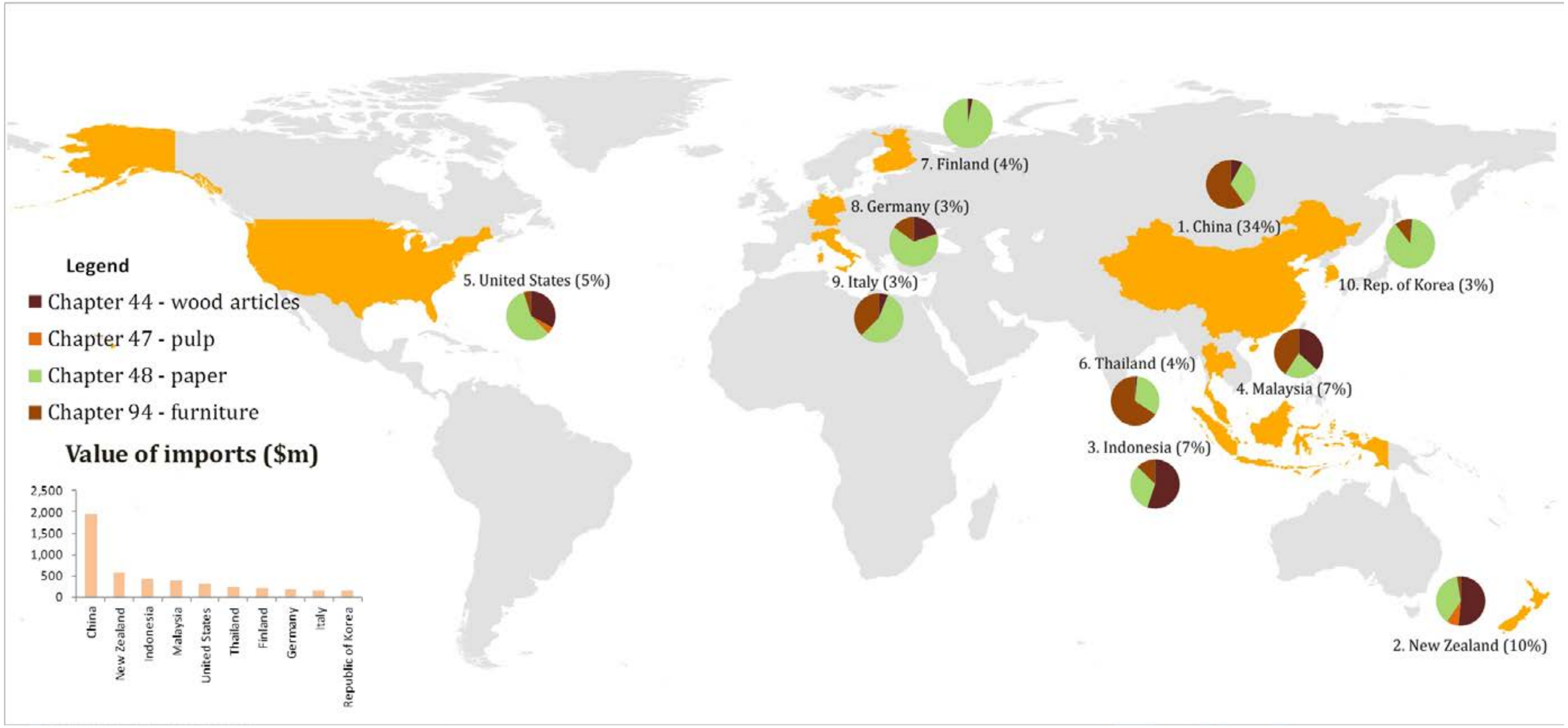
Map 1 The affected community in the top 10 source countries for regulated timber products, 2012



Note: The number of importers, brokers and suppliers and value of imports were analysed for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. The legend shows for each country its rank and percentage of importers, brokers and suppliers dealing with RTPs from that country.
Source: ABARES analysis

China has a high concentration of the affected community—55 per cent of importers imported RTPs; 97 per cent of brokers brokered consignments; and 50 per cent of suppliers of RTPs. Only a small percentage of importers imported RTPs from Finland, Thailand and the Republic of Korea. A high proportion of brokers dealt with consignments sourced from China, the United States, Indonesia and Malaysia. Suppliers of RTPs are spread more across countries with the exception of China which has a high concentration of suppliers—primarily of furniture and paper products. ABARES undertook similar analysis for the presence of the affected community in all countries with a total value of at least $10 million (Appendix A).

Map 2 Breakdown of regulated timber products from the top 10 source countries, 2012



Note: Value of imports was analysed for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Labels denote rank, country name and percentage of total value of RTP imports accounted for by each country. Pie charts show breakdown of RTPs at the 2-digit level for each country. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.
Source: ABARES analysis

China, ranked first (Table 7), accounted for 34 per cent of the total value of RTPs in 2012 and primarily exported furniture products to Australia. In comparison New Zealand, ranked second, accounted for just 10 per cent and largely exported wood articles. For the top 10 countries, the region in South-East Asia accounted for around 64 per cent of the total value. In comparison, Europe and the United States accounted for around 15 per cent. ABARES also undertook analysis for the breakdown across RTPs at the 2-digit level for all countries with a total value of at least $10 million (Appendix A).

Analysis of the affected community

The affected community is the community of importers, brokers, suppliers and domestic processors that will be affected by the illegal logging regulation and will be involved in due diligence processes. Understanding the scope and characteristics of this community and the complexity of relationships between these groups will inform guidance provided for the illegal logging regulation.

Importers, brokers and suppliers

Table 8 summarises information about importers, brokers and suppliers of RTPs in 2011 and 2012. The total number of importers that would have to undertake due diligence was 17 254 in 2012. Interestingly, only around half of these importers met the ILR criteria across both 2011 and 2012 (8581). This suggests there may be a smaller number of importers that regularly import RTPs each year and will have to undertake due diligence each year.

The number of brokers and suppliers used by importers meeting ILR criteria was 452 and 25 802 respectively in 2012. For these importers, there were 473 unique brokers in 2011 and 2012 and most (89 per cent) were active in both years. Similarly, there were 38 103 unique suppliers in 2011 and 2012 and one-third (33 per cent) were active in both years.

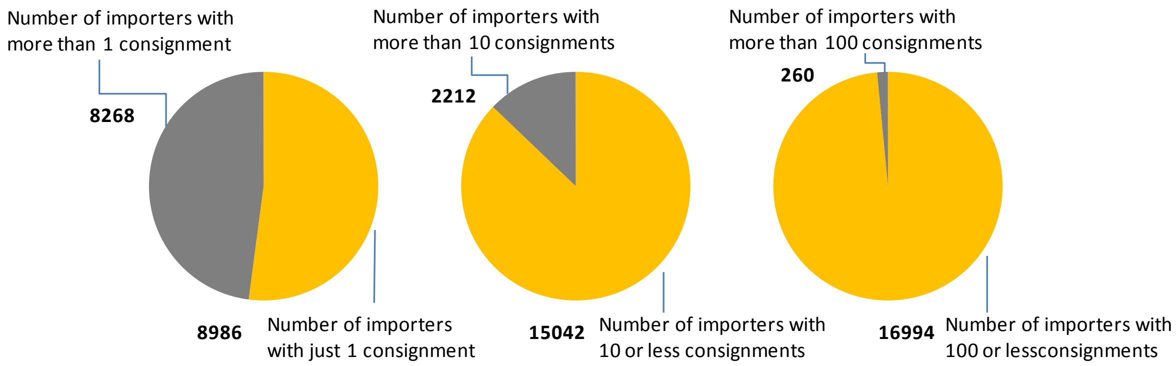
Table 8 Baseline analysis of importers, brokers and suppliers in 2011 and 2012

Importers of RTPs filtered by value of consignments	**No.**
No. of importers in 2011 and 2012 for consignments valued < $1000 without duplication	22 889
No. of importers in 2011 with consignments valued < $1000	14 520
No. of importers in 2012 with consignments valued < $1000	14 818
No. of importers that imported consignments valued < $1000 in 2011 and in 2012	6 449
No. of importers in 2011 and 2012 for consignments valued ≥ $1000 without duplication	25 535
No. of importers in 2011 with consignments valued ≥ $1000	16 862
No. of importers in 2012 with consignments valued ≥ $1000	**17 254**
No. of importers that imported consignments valued ≥ $1000 in 2011 and in 2012	8 581
In 2012 no. of importers that just imported consignments valued < $1000	9 739
In 2012 no. of importers that just imported consignments valued ≥ $1000	12175
In 2012 no. of importers that imported both consignments valued < $1000 and ≥ $1000	5 079
Broker analysis	
No. of brokers in 2011	444
No. of brokers in 2012	**452**
No. of brokers in 2011 and 2012 without duplication	473
No. of brokers that were active in 2011 and in 2012	423
Supplier analysis	
No. of suppliers in 2011	24 977
No. of suppliers in 2012	**25 805**
No. of suppliers in 2011 and 2012 without duplication	38 103
No. of suppliers that were active in 2011 and in 2012	12 679

Note: Brokers were filtered for consignments meeting the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Importers were identified based on ABNs or Customs Client Identification Numbers. In some cases, importers had multiple ABNs and there were ABNs associated with multiple importers. These errors are reflected in the numbers presented in this table.

The number of consignments per importer was very sparsely distributed over a large range from a single consignment to more than 5000. The distribution, as shown in Appendix D, was positively skewed. Over half of importers of RTPs, imported just one consignment meeting ILR criteria (Figure 2) and accounted for less than 5 per cent of total consignments in 2012 (Appendix F). Further, around 87 per cent of importers imported 10 or less consignments over a 12-month period. Within a calendar year, the distribution of importers in 2012 suggests that most importers would have to undertake due diligence less than once a month (distributing 10 consignments evenly across the year). A small group of importers, that imported more than 100 times a year (260 importers), accounted for more than half (52 per cent) of the total number of consignments in 2012 (Appendix F).

Figure 2 Summary of number of consignments per importer in 2012

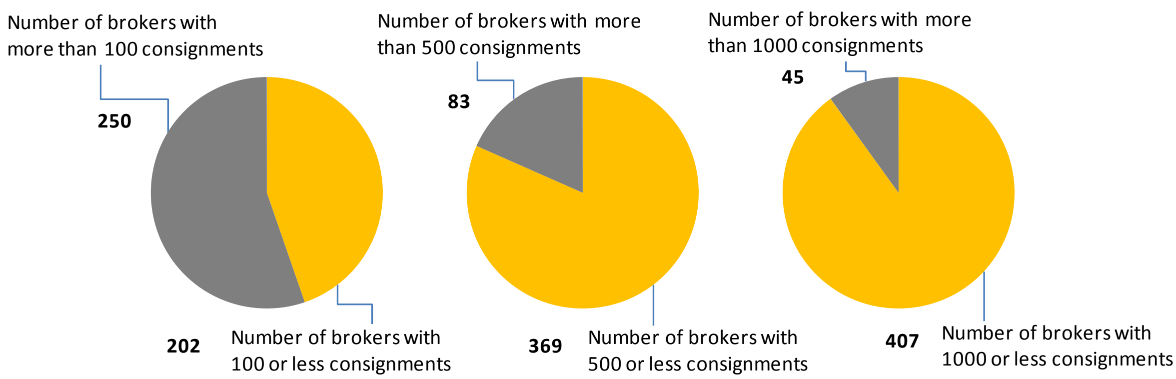


Note: The graphs reflect consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

The number of consignments per broker is sparsely distributed over a large range from a single consignment to more than 8000. A very small group of brokers brokered just one consignment in 2012 and most brokered more than 100 consignments (Figure 3). In 2012, 45 brokers that brokered more than 1000 consignments accounted for 61 per cent of total consignments (Appendix F). As the number of brokers is quite small, most brokers would be involved with due diligence processes multiple times per month within a calendar year.

Figure 3 Summary of number of consignments per broker in 2012

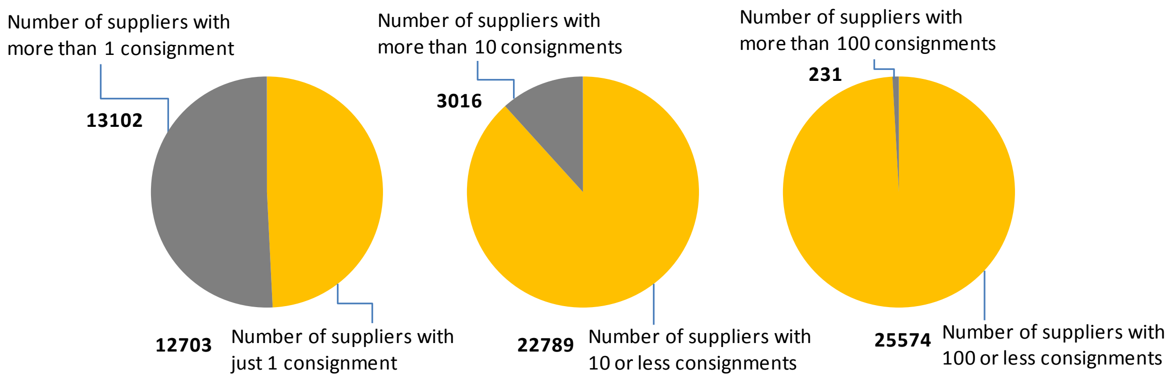


Note: The graphs reflect consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

Nearly half of all suppliers of RTPs supplied just one consignment of RTPs worth $1000 or more in 2012 (Figure 4). The distribution, as shown in Appendix D, is positively skewed and is very sparsely distributed over a large range from a single consignment to more than 4000. As with importers, based on the distribution of suppliers in 2012, most suppliers provided RTPs less than once a month (distributing 10 consignments evenly across the year). Around 0.9 per cent of suppliers provided more than 100 consignments.

Figure 4 Summary of number of consignments per supplier in 2012



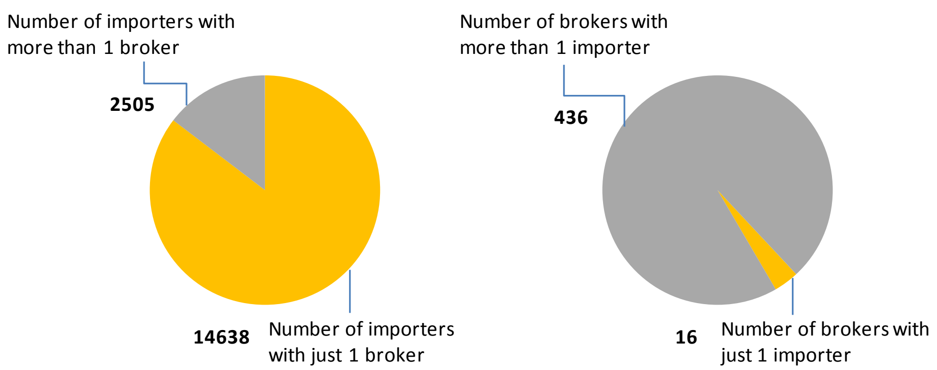
Note: The graphs reflect consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

Relationships between importers, brokers and suppliers

Figure 5 shows most importers (85 per cent) had just one broker while most brokers had multiple importers (96 per cent). This is unsurprising as the number of importers in 2012 was much greater than the number of brokers (Table 8).

Figure 5 Single relationships between importers–brokers and brokers–importers in 2012

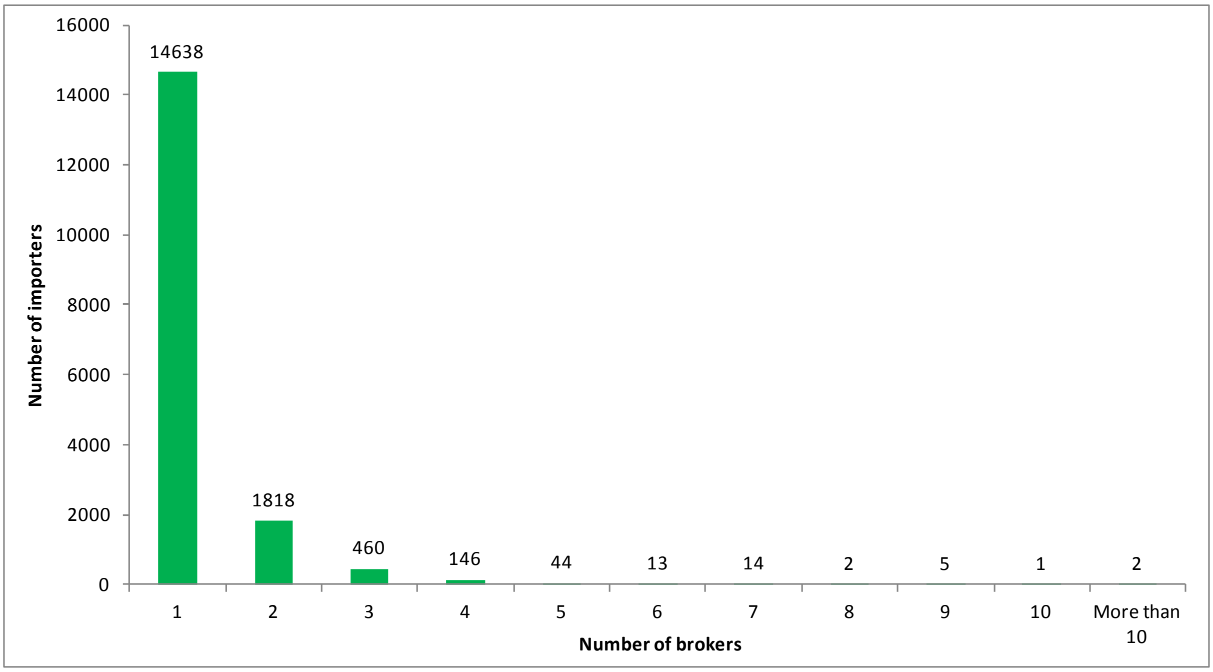


Note: The graphs reflect consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

The number of brokers per importer was positively skewed and sparsely distributed over a small range from one broker to around 10. As shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6, the number of importers with multiple brokers was small. A small group of importers had five or more brokers and many of these importers had more than 50 consignments each year, importing RTPs across multiple chapters (Appendix E).

Figure 6 Distribution of number of brokers per importer in 2012

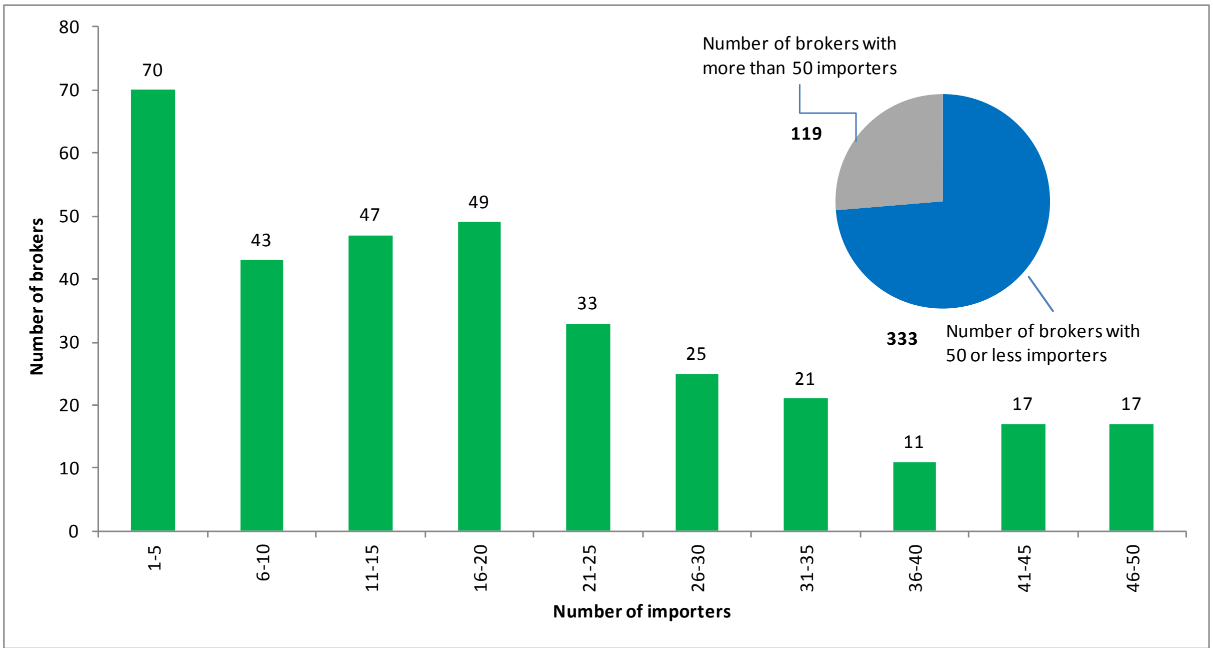


Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

The distribution for the number of importers per broker was positively skewed (Figure 7) and most brokers dealt with 50 or less importers (74 per cent). 119 brokers (26 per cent) had between 51 and 600 importers.

Figure 7 Distribution of number of importers per broker in 2012

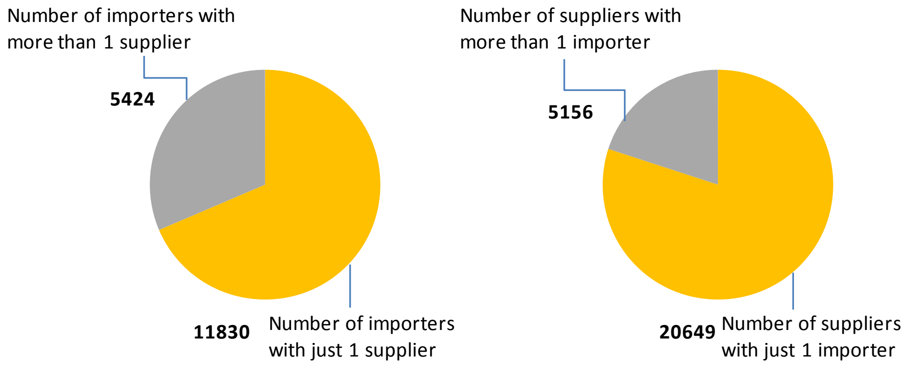


Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

Figure 8 shows that most importers sourced RTPs from just one supplier and most suppliers dealt with just one importer in 2012. In part, this may be due to a larger number of suppliers than importers in 2012 (Table 8).

Figure 8 Single relationships between importers–suppliers and suppliers–importers in 2012

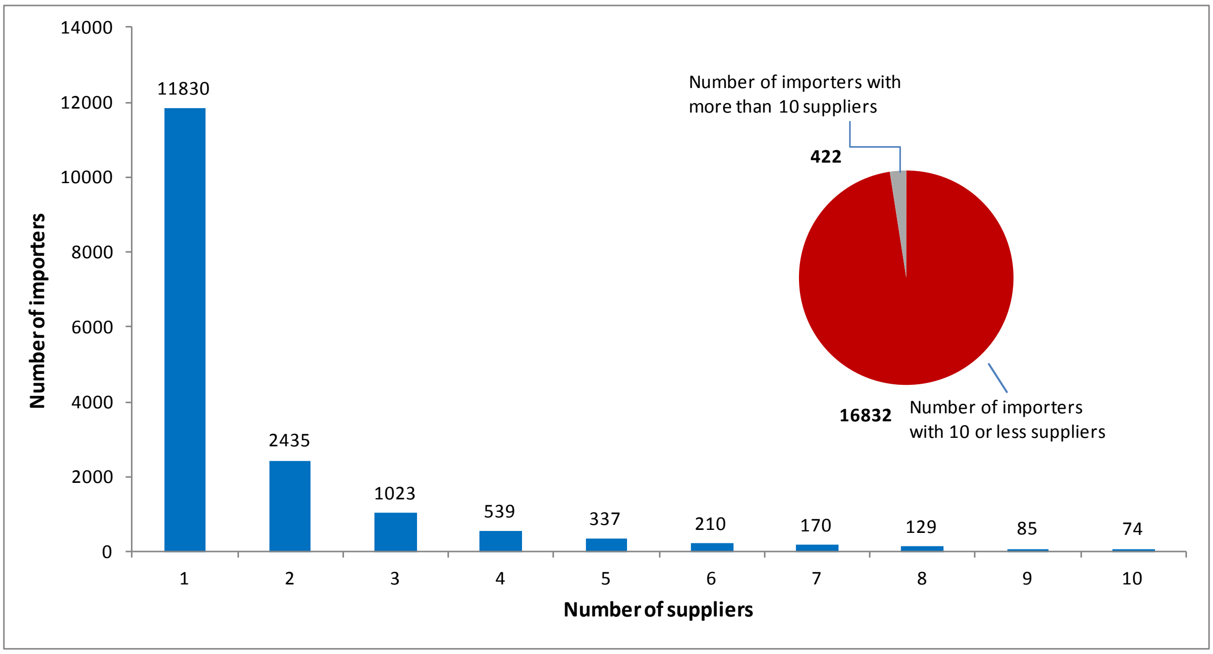


Note: The graphs reflect consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

The number of suppliers per importer was positively skewed and sparsely distributed over a range from one supplier to around 100. As shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9, importers primarily dealt with one supplier. Of 11 830 importers that dealt with just one supplier in 2012 (Figure 9), 8919 importers imported just one consignment. 2911 importers that dealt with one supplier imported multiple consignments from the same supplier.

Figure 9 Distribution of number of suppliers per importer in 2012

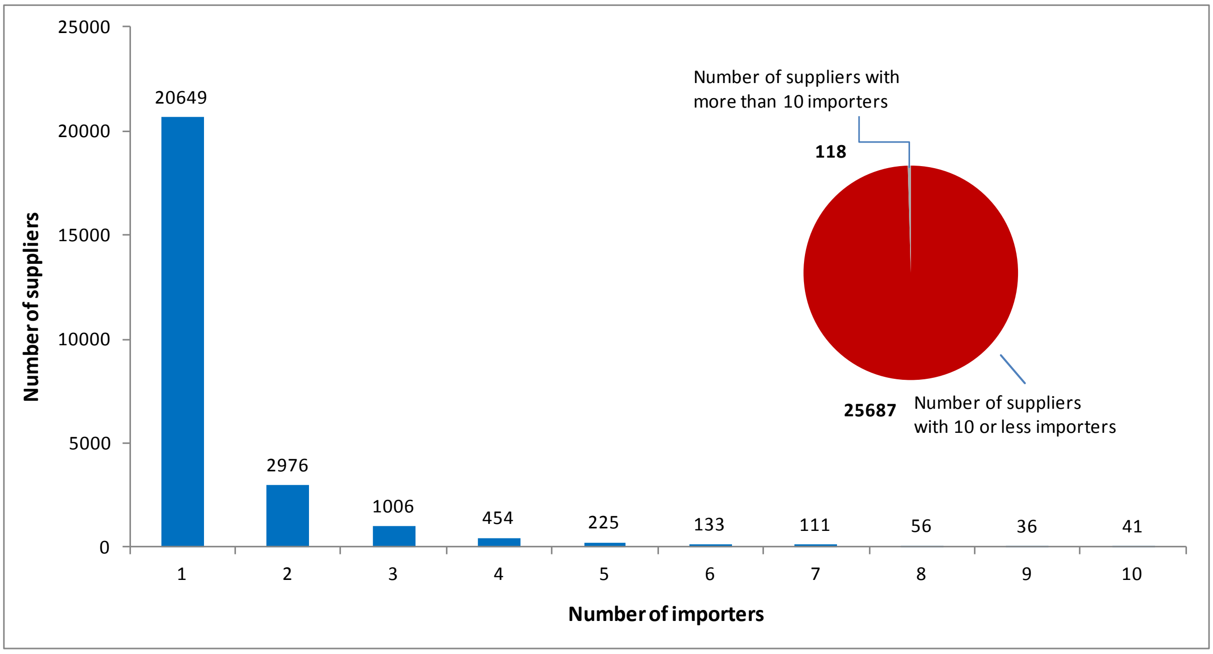


Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

The distribution for the number of importers per supplier was positively skewed (Figure 10) and almost all suppliers dealt with 10 or less importers (more than 99 per cent). Just 118 suppliers supplied RTPs to more than 10 importers.

Figure 10 Distribution of number of importers per supplier in 2012



Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Source: ABARES analysis

Distribution of regulated timber products

Table 9 supports observations previously made on relationships in the affected community. Most importers have a one-on-one relationship with suppliers and most importers and suppliers deal with just one chapter. However, importers are spread across different chapters (Table 10) and thus brokers, who largely have multiple relationships with importers, brokered products across three different chapters in 2012.

A large number of importers and suppliers had just one consignment which partly explains the distribution of the number of chapters per importer and supplier. However, further investigation shows that the distribution for importers and suppliers with multiple consignments (two or more) remains positively skewed towards dealing with just one 2-digit chapter.

Table 9 Number of 2-digit chapters per importer, broker and supplier

No. of chapters	Importers	Brokers	Suppliers
1 chapter	14 602	28	23 526
2 chapters	2 260	69	1 961
3 chapters	392	329	318
4 chapters	0	26	0

Note: The table does not specify which 2–digit chapters each importer, broker and supplier deals with. Only regulated timber products from each 2-digit chapter were considered for this analysis.

At the chapter level, most importers import paper and furniture products (Table 10). However, importers may import across multiple chapters and the estimates in Table 10 do not capture product specialisation. The 4-digit product category with the highest number of importers is ‘Furniture’ (94.03).

Table 10 Number of importers importing each regulated timber product at the 2-digit and 4-digit levels of the WCO HS tariff codes in 2012

4-digit tariff code and product description	No. of importers per 4-digit code	No. of importers per 2-digit code
44.03 Wood in rough	15	
44.07 Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise	347	
44.08 Sheets of veneer	63	
44.09 Continuously shaped wood	444	
44.10 Particleboard	139	
44.11 Fibreboard of wood	392	
44.12 Plywood	438	
44.14 Wooden frames	589	
44.16 Casks, barrels	94	
44.18 Builders' joinery, doors	1 153	2 728
47.01 Mechanical wood pulp	np	
47.02 Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	np	
47.03 Chemical pulp	np	
47.04 Chemical wood pulp, sulphite	np	
47.05 Mech/chem wood pulp	np	30
48.02 Uncoated writing paper	402	
48.03 Toilet tissue	257	
48.04 Uncoated craft paper/ paperboard	137	
48.05 Other uncoated paper/paperboard	192	
48.06 Glazed/translucent papers	140	
48.07 Composite paper/paperboard	45	
48.08 Corrugated paper/paperboard	123	
48.09 Carbon and self-copy paper	137	
48.10 Coated paper/paperboard	284	
48.11 Paper products coated/surfaced	1 125	
48.13 Cigarette paper	17	
48.17 Envelopes, cards	702	
48.18 Toilet paper, tissues, serviettes	1 016	
48.19 Cartons, boxes made of paper	4 431	
48.20 Paper booklets	2 103	
48.21 Paper labels	1 815	
48.23 Other paper	2 268	9 070
94.01 Seats	4 318	
94.03 Furniture	7 455	
94.06 Prefabricated buildings	562	8 470
Total number of importers in 2012		**17 254**

Note: Components do not add to totals as importers may import multiple products at the 2 and 4-digit WCO HS tariff codes. np = data that may be commercially sensitive and is not available for publication, but is included in totals where applicable.

Focusing outreach programs—locations of importers and brokers

Postcodes recorded in business addresses for importers and brokers, reported in Customs declaration forms, were used to estimate the spatial locations for importers and brokers to better inform potential outreach and information programs. The analysis was undertaken for all postcodes within a 50-kilometre radius of the capital city of each state and shows the distribution by postcode (Map 3, Map 4, Map 5, Map 6 and Appendix E), and can be aggregated by city (Table 11). However, maps showing the locations of brokers in Hobart and Adelaide and data in Table 11 for these two cities have not been included as they may be commercially sensitive.

Analysis shows that of all capital cities, Sydney had the largest number of importers and brokers. Table 11 shows that the spatial distribution of importers and brokers is centred around Melbourne and Sydney. Around 62 per cent of importers (with an error margin of around 2 per cent) and 79 per cent of brokers (with an error margin of around 4 per cent) had business addresses in these two cities. The number of consignments per importer and number of consignments per broker in Sydney and Melbourne were typically higher than other cities and the national average. Potential outreach and educational programs under the illegal logging regulation in these two cities could reach a larger proportion of stakeholders.

The totals in Table 11 do not reflect data in Table 8 and Table 3. In the case of importers, some did not provide business addresses on customs declaration forms. After investigation, it was further determined that 20 brokers and 337 importers had multiple business addresses in 2012. Some have also not been captured as the address provided related to post boxes or had inadequate postcode information.

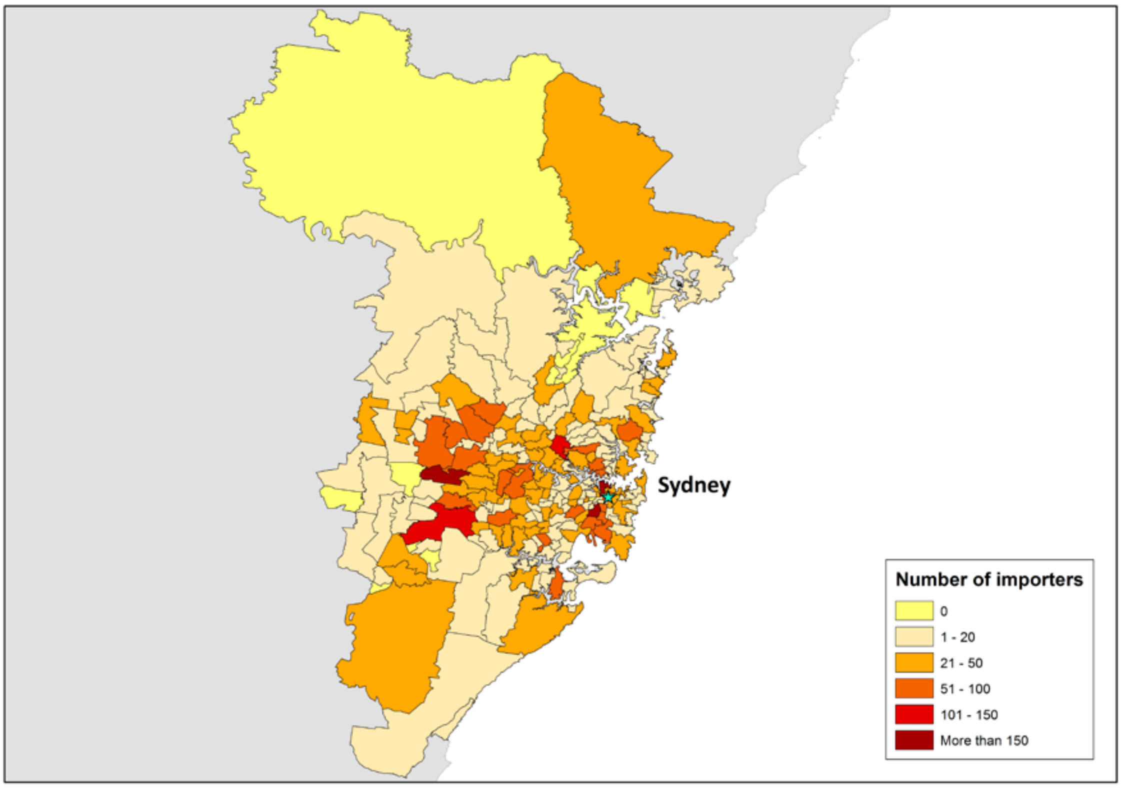
By visiting the five major capital cities—Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth—potential outreach and education programs under the illegal logging regulation would cover 84 per cent of importers and 99.8 per cent of brokers (with an error margin of around 3.3 per cent). Map 3 and Map 4 show the spatial distribution of importers by postcodes (based on business address) within a 50-kilometre radius of Sydney and Melbourne. Similarly, Map 5 and Map 6 show this distribution for brokers. Maps for the other capital cities are in Appendix E.

Table 11 Spatial distribution of importers and brokers, by postcodes within 50 kilometres of capital cities

	MEL	SYD	DRW	HBA	PER	ADL	BNE	Total
No. of importers	4 959	5 753	67	74	1 504	727	1 491	14 575
No. of consignments for importers in the region	65 632	60 448	210	270	12 700	6 696	15 077	161 033
Average number of consignments per importer	13.2	10.5	3.1	3.7	8.4	9.2	10.1	11.1
No. of brokers	150	206	0	np	29	np	55	453
No. of consignments for brokers in the region	64 707	95 578	0	np	5 434	np	8 600	176 776
Average number of consignments per broker	431.4	464.0	0.0	np	187.4	np	156.4	390.2

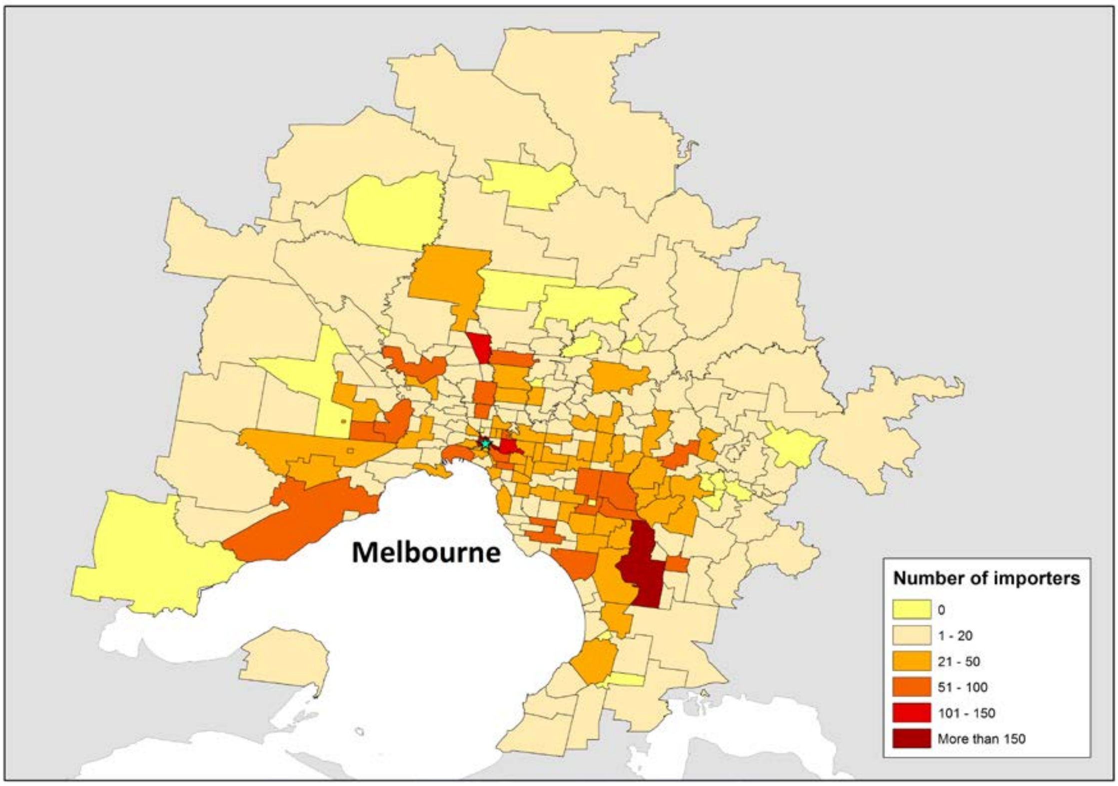
Note: MEL = Melbourne, SYD = Sydney, DRW = Darwin, HBA = Hobart, PER = Perth, ADL = Adelaide, BNE = Brisbane. Data reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. At least 20 brokers had multiple business addresses in 2012 bringing the total number of addresses to 473. Some postcodes reported in declaration forms correspond to post boxes and were not captured by a spatial layer of postcodes. At most, six brokers were not captured. np = data that may be commercially sensitive and is not available for publication, but is included in totals where applicable.

Map 3 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Sydney, 2012



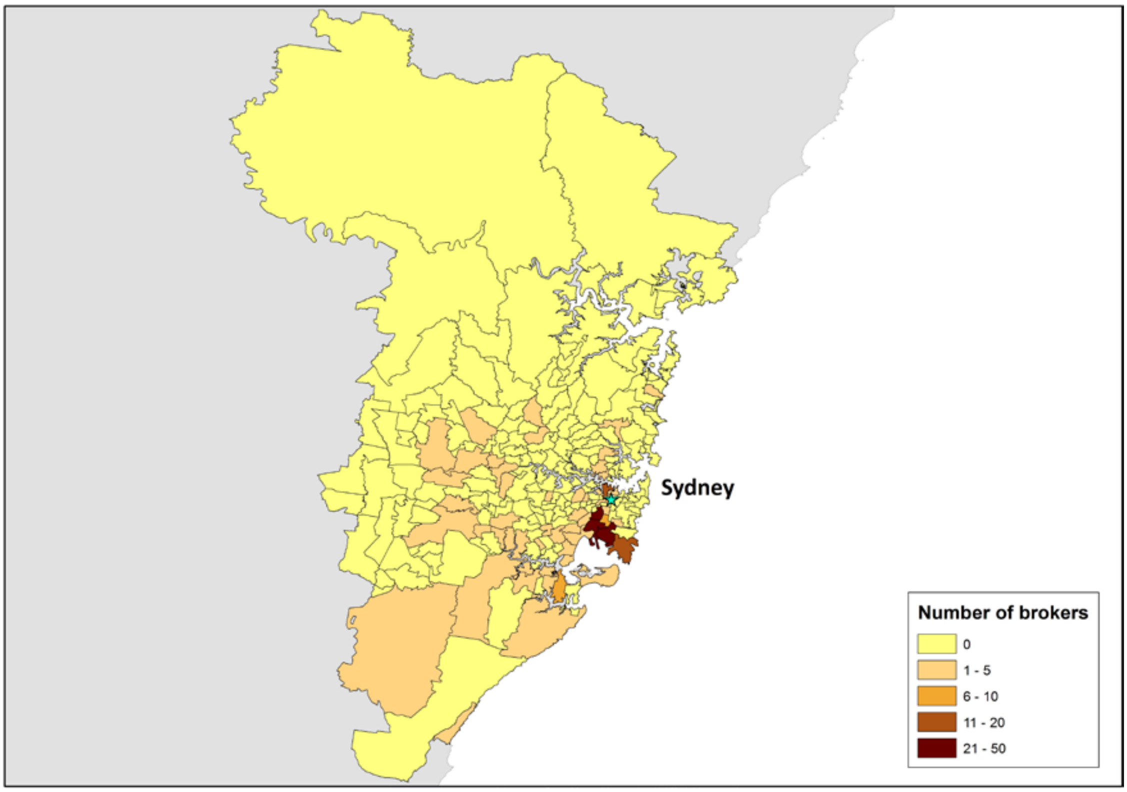
Note: Shows importers that import consignments meeting ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.
Source: ABARES analysis

Map 4 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Melbourne, 2012



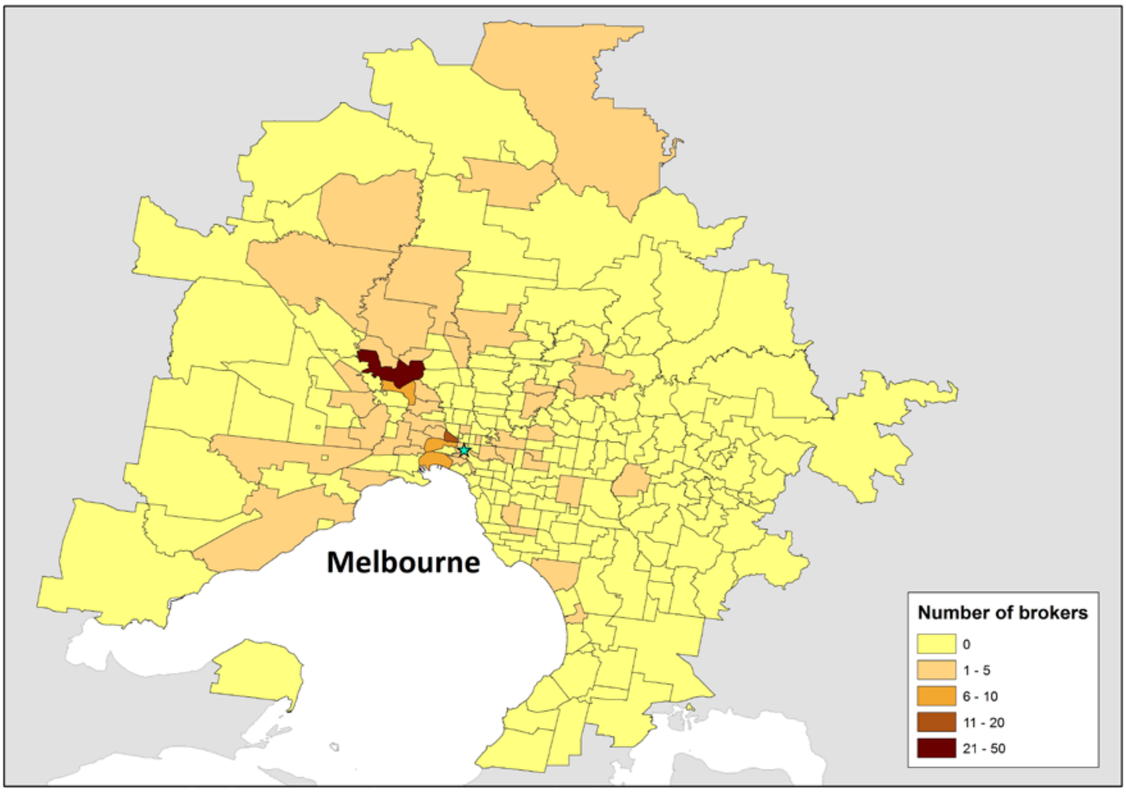
Note: Shows importers that import consignments meeting ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.
Source: ABARES analysis

Map 5 Spatial distribution of brokers within a 50-kilometre radius of Sydney, 2012



Note: Shows importers that import consignments meeting ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.
Source: ABARES analysis

Map 6 Spatial distribution of brokers within a 50-kilometre radius of Melbourne, 2012



Note: Shows importers that import consignments meeting ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.
Source: ABARES analysis

Errors in presented analysis for importers, brokers and suppliers

Due to human error, mistakes sometimes occur in customs declaration forms resulting in incorrect, incomplete or missing information.

Some importers did not provide a proper ABN. However, Customs provides an identification number known as the Customs Client Identification Number (CCID) that ABARES used in place of ABNs where required. This greatly reduces the potential for errors in assessing the number of importers meeting ILR criteria.

Some importers had multiple ABNs or CCIDs in 2012. Most instances are likely deliberate and represent subsidiaries or various entities, but some instances may be the result of human error. ABARES has not sorted through this list and some importers may be captured multiple times.

Some ABNs were associated with multiple importers in 2012. Most instances of this can be explained by human error in spelling company names and will not affect the analysis which used ABNs rather than company names. However, some cases of completely different company names with the same ABN were also found.

Some supplier identification numbers (IDs) were associated with multiple suppliers in 2012. In many instances, this can be explained by human error in spelling company names and will not affect the analysis which used Supplier IDs rather than company names. However, in some cases completely different company names with the same Supplier ID were also found.

Table 12 Errors in statistics for the affected community

Within the ILR criteria	**No.**
No. of importers in 2011 that did not provide a proper ABN	4312
No. of importers in 2012 that did not provide a proper ABN	4488
No. of importers with multiple ABNs in 2012 **a**	32
No. of ABNs associated with multiple importers in 2012	88
No. of importers in 2011 with no broker information	127
No. of importers in 2012 with no broker information	111
No. of supplier IDs associated with multiple suppliers in 2012	85

a Five ABNs were recorded without an importer name which suggests that at most, there were two additional importers with multiple ABNs.

Note: Reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the Methodology section.

Domestic processors

Domestic processors of logs are also affected by the illegal logging regulation and will have to undertake due diligence accordingly. At the end of 2011, 480 mills were in operation and by the end of 2012 this had declined to 468 suggesting that at least 12 mills closed during 2012. A variety of mill types were in operation, although most were hardwood mills. ABARES will undertake a national wood processing survey in the second half of 2013, which will provide an updated list of wood processing facilities in operation.

Table 13 Number of domestic processors, by state and mill type in 2012

Mill types (2012)	NSW	Qld	Vic.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Hardwood mills	78	56	1	51	32	14	na	232
Softwood mills	16	18	14	4	9	3	na	64
Cypress mills	5	17	na	na	na	na	na	22
Post and Pole mills	3	3	na	2	7	3	na	18
Dry mills	4	10	na	5	1	na	1	21
Panel mills	7	6	4	5	3	2	na	27
Paper and paperboard mills	7	3	2	2	11	na	na	25
Pulp mills	5	1	na	1	5	na	na	12
Woodchip mills	1	1	na	4	7	4	na	17
Log export	1	2	1	5	1	2	na	12
Port facilities	4	3	1	4	3	2	na	17
Bioenergy	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	1
Total number of mills in 2012								**468**
Total number of mills in 2011								**480**

Note: NSW = New South Wales, Qld = Queensland, Vic. = Victoria, SA = South Australia, WA = Western Australia, Tas. = Tasmania, NT = Northern Territory, Aust. = Australia, na = not applicable. Data based on backcasting using analysis of press clips and existing ABARES infrastructure database. These numbers do not consider the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There were no operating mills in the Australian Capital Territory in 2012.

Concluding remarks

This report analysed the list of RTPs and investigated the characteristics of, and relationships in, the affected community. The statistics for value, number of consignments and source countries in 2012 provide a good starting point for future research that investigates the impact of the illegal logging regulation and annual changes across the RTPs. Undertaking annual analyses would not only provide information on characteristics of the affected community but also support monitoring and verification under the illegal logging prohibition compliance response program.

Additional country specific analysis of trade flows and transit paths, supplier regional locations, and ports may help provide a greater understanding of trade profiles of primary source countries, which will assist in developing country specific guidance for the affected community.

Future research may also investigate characteristics of particular RTPs as well as potential seasonality in imports and the affected community.

Appendix A: Countries with at least $10 million in total value

Table A1 Analysis of the affected community and number of consignments for source countries with a combined value of at least $10 million of regulated timber products in 2012

Country	Rank	No. of consignments	No. of importers	Proportion of importers	No. of brokers	Proportion of brokers	No. of suppliers	Proportion of suppliers
China	1	82 008	9 572	55.48%	439	97.12%	12974	50.28%
New Zealand	2	11 291	775	4.49%	187	41.37%	761	2.95%
Indonesia	3	12 975	1 553	9.00%	336	74.34%	1285	4.98%
Malaysia	4	13 873	940	5.45%	283	62.61%	1112	4.31%
United States	5	9 955	1 892	10.97%	333	73.67%	2303	8.92%
Thailand	6	5 266	455	2.64%	200	44.25%	402	1.56%
Finland	7	3 355	110	0.64%	54	11.95%	89	0.34%
Germany	8	7 532	754	4.37%	215	47.57%	913	3.54%
Italy	9	6 537	732	4.24%	218	48.23%	1011	3.92%
Republic of Korea	10	2 546	410	2.38%	138	30.53%	421	1.63%
Vietnam	11	6 735	510	2.96%	207	45.80%	525	2.03%
Sweden	12	3 824	150	0.87%	75	16.59%	165	0.64%
Singapore	13	1 502	355	2.06%	153	33.85%	329	1.27%
France	14	2 851	431	2.50%	169	37.39%	503	1.95%
Taiwan	15	4 273	717	4.16%	239	52.88%	718	2.78%
United Kingdom	16	2 969	862	5.00%	216	47.79%	898	3.48%
Chile	17	1 610	65	0.38%	54	11.95%	57	0.22%
Canada	18	1 910	219	1.27%	120	26.55%	243	0.94%
Austria	19	2 975	112	0.65%	68	15.04%	103	0.40%
Japan	20	2 337	264	1.53%	125	27.65%	281	1.09%
Belgium	21	857	134	0.78%	88	19.47%	152	0.59%
Hong Kong	22	1 986	805	4.67%	226	50.00%	842	3.26%
Poland	23	3 136	96	0.56%	70	15.49%	110	0.43%

Country	Rank	No. of consignments	No. of importers	Proportion of importers	No. of brokers	Proportion of brokers	No. of suppliers	Proportion of suppliers
Czech Republic	24	1 427	51	0.30%	41	9.07%	54	0.21%
Netherlands	25	892	239	1.39%	122	26.99%	249	0.96%
India	26	1 854	512	2.97%	208	46.02%	552	2.14%
Brazil	27	771	59	0.34%	47	10.40%	77	0.30%
South Africa	28	503	84	0.49%	70	15.49%	80	0.31%
Estonia	29	317	19	0.11%	14	3.10%	17	0.07%
Spain	30	566	157	0.91%	99	21.90%	170	0.66%
Lithuania	31	1 884	15	0.09%	14	3.10%	33	0.13%
Papua New Guinea	32	210	40	0.23%	34	7.52%	39	0.15%

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. One consignment can be sourced from multiple countries. Table shows the number of importers importing RTPs, and number of brokers brokering consignments containing RTPs, from these source countries. The table also shows the number of suppliers located in each source country.

Table A2 Analysis of value for countries with a combined value of at least $10 million of regulated timber products in 2012

Country	Across all chapters			Chapter 44		Chapter 47		Chapter 48		Chapter 94	
	Value ($)	% of total **a**	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank
China	1 943 132 791	33.59%	1	153 136 907	3	364 380	8	628 285 466	1	1 161 346 038	1
New Zealand	576 370 974	9.96%	2	296 739 168	1	46 235 175	1	218 812 016	2	14 584 614	12
Indonesia	418 835 817	7.24%	3	230 991 022	2	na	na	134 630 211	5	53 214 584	6
Malaysia	382 767 570	6.62%	4	140 592 512	4	na	na	85 797 439	10	156 377 618	2
United States	301 429 641	5.21%	5	99 601 260	5	13 856 862	5	173 516 018	4	14 455 502	13
Thailand	217 675 563	3.76%	6	3 266 849	22	na	na	71 190 637	12	143 218 078	3
Finland	210 316 184	3.64%	7	6 554 392	17	32 008	9	203 203 300	3	526 484	44
Germany	173 338 000	3.00%	8	33 991 077	8	956 108	6	112 324 751	7	26 066 065	8
Italy	156 666 040	2.71%	9	9 608 604	16	3 225	10	88 328 376	9	58 725 834	5
Republic of Korea	149 984 914	2.59%	10	1 720 503	28	na	na	132 620 287	6	15 644 123	11
Vietnam	145 681 220	2.52%	11	2 905 744	23	na	na	20 707 162	20	122 068 314	4
Sweden	109 275 229	1.89%	12	3 658 875	21	na	na	94 779 810	8	10 836 544	17
Canada	98 423 945	1.70%	13	29 749 211	9	34 863 653	2	29 543 899	17	4 267 182	25
Chile	91 441 483	1.58%	14	64 524 394	6	20 098 630	4	6 812 392	25	6 067	82
Singapore	83 937 873	1.45%	15	1 338 515	32	na	na	74 910 436	11	7 688 923	19
France	80 336 517	1.39%	16	39 408 109	7	na	na	33 935 158	16	6 993 250	20
Taiwan	74 737 036	1.29%	17	712 792	37	na	na	57 682 181	14	16 342 064	10
United Kingdom	73 484 090	1.27%	18	1 095 142	33	na	na	58 378 830	13	14 010 118	14
Austria	56 732 664	0.98%	19	9 867 843	15	na	na	24 884 966	19	21 979 854	9
Japan	52 878 339	0.91%	20	421 441	43	na	na	51 470 238	15	986 660	38
Brazil	44 776 460	0.77%	21	17 528 608	11	23 027 100	3	3 592 623	31	628 129	40
Belgium	34 484 278	0.60%	22	6 075 069	18	na	na	27 110 144	18	1 299 065	35
Hong Kong	32 820 898	0.57%	23	2 376 804	25	na	na	18 881 533	21	11 562 561	16
Poland	32 503 277	0.56%	24	711 980	38	na	na	3 300 238	32	28 491 059	7
Czech Republic	26 432 475	0.46%	25	20 840 276	10	na	na	3 806 944	30	1 785 255	31
Netherlands	23 113 285	0.40%	26	1 443 840	31	na	na	15 429 286	22	6 240 160	23

	Across all chapters			Chapter 44		Chapter 47		Chapter 48		Chapter 94	
Country	Value ($)	% of total	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank	Value ($)	Rank
India	22 087 080	0.38%	27	814 850	36	na	na	8 223 877	23	13 048 353	15
South Africa	20 933 835	0.36%	28	16 079 676	12	na	na	4 482 694	28	371 464	51
Estonia	15 533 374	0.27%	29	15 082 898	13	na	na	78 474	56	372 001	50
Spain	12 726 615	0.22%	30	2 751 643	24	na	na	7 286 161	24	2 688 811	28
Lithuania	12 488 970	0.22%	31	5 773 853	19	na	na	177 583	51	6 537 534	21
Papua New Guinea	10 333 712	0.18%	32	10 077 431	14	na	na	110 637	54	145 644	59

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms. na = not applicable. **a** Shows percentage of total value across all chapters and all countries.

Appendix B: Additional analysis for country specific guidance

Table B1 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level for all countries

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4403	558 700	844 468	51.1
4407	356 583 551	312 968 600	–12.2
4408	22 939 887	20 174 434	–12.1
4409	279 647 541	302 273 371	8.1
4410	24 287 797	26 878 418	10.7
4411	89 642 818	86 868 569	–3.1
4412	174 979 542	192 927 034	10.3
4414	20 479 850	22 212 572	8.5
4416	38 867 750	38 544 273	–0.8
4418	232 839 172	245 481 577	5.4
4701	299 271	559 891	87.1
4702	1 039 078	344 635	–66.8
4703	159 589 410	126 612 598	–20.7
4704	4 750 438	1 335 409	–71.9
4705	8 919 562	11 122 917	24.7
4802	347 800 589	334 922 586	–3.7
4803	112 488 105	184 938 727	64.4
4804	107 418 385	105 173 506	–2.1
4805	47 300 112	49 097 661	3.8
4806	28 586 508	28 529 889	–0.2
4807	5 549 114	5 425 120	–2.2
4808	3 889 211	5 735 799	47.5
4809	22 361 409	17 351 107	–22.4
4810	694 573 666	659 561 292	–5.0
4811	287 585 959	291 642 184	1.4
4813	26 707 259	23 217 320	–13.1
4817	25 563 190	34 336 591	34.3
4818	183 798 325	181 186 348	–1.4
4819	186 226 383	217 847 364	17.0
4820	123 854 041	126 515 468	2.1
4821	42 880 916	39 830 289	–7.1
4823	112 180 111	122 221 381	9.0
9401	546 970 790	557 842 426	2.0
9403	1 006 271 926	987 895 236	–1.8
9406	327 857 045	421 987 851	28.7
Total	**5 655 287 409**	**5 784 406 910**	**2.3**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

Table B2 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level from Canada

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4407	29 649 332	27 431 214	–7.5
4408	46 847	84 343	80.0
4409	325 747	187 889	–42.3
4410	0	40 194	0.0
4411	0	18 113	0.0
4412	15 493	1 421	–90.8
4414	787 541	861 143	9.3
4418	11 126 865	1 124 894	–89.9
4702	1 039 078	344 635	–66.8
4703	54 002 034	33 566 619	–37.8
4704	832 397	37 764	–95.5
4705	216 850	914 635	321.8
4802	2 635 491	6 779 810	157.3
4803	121 362	156 110	28.6
4804	0	21 217	0.0
4805	2 099	0	–100.0
4806	468	530	13.2
4807	0	40 724	0.0
4808	0	604 896	0.0
4809	33 295	676 360	1931.4
4810	5 403 361	13 612 857	151.9
4811	4 846 218	5 955 476	22.9
4817	13 915	14 254	2.4
4818	137 839	14 626	–89.4
4819	51 334	131 545	156.3
4820	478 166	345 062	–27.8
4821	228 395	179 435	–21.4
4823	874 137	1 010 994	15.7
9401	49 446	179 818	263.7
9403	3 781 476	2 037 025	–46.1
9406	1 424 774	2 050 339	43.9
Total	**118 123 959**	**98 423 945**	**–16.7**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

Table B3 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level from Indonesia

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4403	370	14	–96.3
4407	40 755 770	35 537 955	–12.8
4408	121 514	18 126	–85.1
4409	124 578 691	138 277 299	11.0
4410	72 018	0	–100.0
4411	297 617	3 733	–98.7
4412	36 050 430	35 355 608	–1.9
4414	493 887	493 288	–0.1
4416	0	439	0.0
4418	20 057 683	21 304 560	6.2
4802	71 605 913	47 114 168	–34.2
4803	17 804 882	28 334 296	59.1
4804	103 639	47 327	–54.3
4805	1 382 688	511 618	–63.0
4806	2 240 696	2 356 965	5.2
4807	14 411	0	–100.0
4808	171 544	101 159	–41.0
4809	274 008	179 551	–34.5
4810	18 462 613	14 925 677	–19.2
4811	4 104 075	4 260 514	3.8
4813	127 296	480 440	277.4
4817	3 473 532	3 212 682	–7.5
4818	4 607 731	3 958 288	–14.1
4819	7 933 646	8 097 001	2.1
4820	5 192 226	3 086 063	–40.6
4821	329 443	206 071	–37.4
4823	15 512 253	17 758 391	14.5
9401	13 418 318	14 547 609	8.4
9403	38 060 255	38 236 172	0.5
9406	963 259	430 803	–55.3
Total	**428 210 410**	**418 835 817**	**–2.2**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

Table B4 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level from Malaysia

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4403	236 954	207 277	–12.5
4407	26 583 868	23 375 767	–12.1
4408	3 627 993	3 710 351	2.3
4409	36 637 648	30 948 768	–15.5
4410	235 021	174 232	–25.9
4411	11 223 965	12 637 984	12.6
4412	28 636 414	33 061 749	15.5
4414	838 184	886 040	5.7
4418	41 615 625	35 590 345	–14.5
4802	793 457	742 268	–6.5
4803	1 006 093	2 688 125	167.2
4804	24 874	27 084	8.9
4805	1 316 335	1 547 802	17.6
4806	50 958	22 885	–55.1
4807	412 505	330 116	–20.0
4808	98 118	2 253	–97.7
4809	160 446	256 188	59.7
4810	67 452	354 259	425.2
4811	34 171 554	35 283 799	3.3
4813	1 920 878	1 381 605	–28.1
4817	2 436 740	4 776 152	96.0
4818	16 653 278	16 472 882	–1.1
4819	4 859 014	6 246 024	28.5
4820	6 479 872	8 112 350	25.2
4821	1 844 453	2 025 982	9.8
4823	4 370 176	5 527 664	26.5
9401	49 312 176	46 998 024	–4.7
9403	96 042 126	101 466 352	5.6
9406	699 044	7 913 243	1032.0
Total	**372 355 220**	**382 767 570**	**2.8**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

Table B5 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level from New Zealand

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4403	5 380	3 110	−42.2
4407	132 370 625	127 948 223	−3.3
4408	2 670 403	1 481 245	−44.5
4409	61 824 515	56 130 020	−9.2
4410	3 228 547	8 805 296	172.7
4411	8 338 017	2 770 330	−66.8
4412	38 375 768	37 178 747	−3.1
4414	549 642	411 614	−25.1
4416	106 794	11 900	−88.9
4418	53 110 910	61 998 683	16.7
4701	93 171	205 152	120.2
4703	45 054 715	35 827 054	−20.5
4705	8 679 038	10 202 970	17.6
4802	310 909	336 862	8.3
4803	14 283 822	9 998 140	−30.0
4804	44 744 544	48 683 421	8.8
4805	17 034 208	18 235 107	7.0
4806	4 651	0	−100.0
4807	876 376	1 289 973	47.2
4808	5 577	0	−100.0
4809	0	1 848	0.0
4810	34 840 724	33 686 598	−3.3
4811	9 265 813	6 466 385	−30.2
4813	7 861	3 099	−60.6
4817	10 224 993	13 806 227	35.0
4818	65 564 857	49 993 870	−23.7
4819	8 441 322	9 169 791	8.6
4820	6 308 018	6 632 870	5.1
4821	18 650 010	14 938 549	−19.9
4823	6 703 451	5 569 277	−16.9
9401	1 122 032	418 332	−62.7
9403	15 287 605	11 806 030	−22.8
9406	30 505 162	2 360 252	−92.3
Total	**638 589 462**	**576 370 974**	**−9.7**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

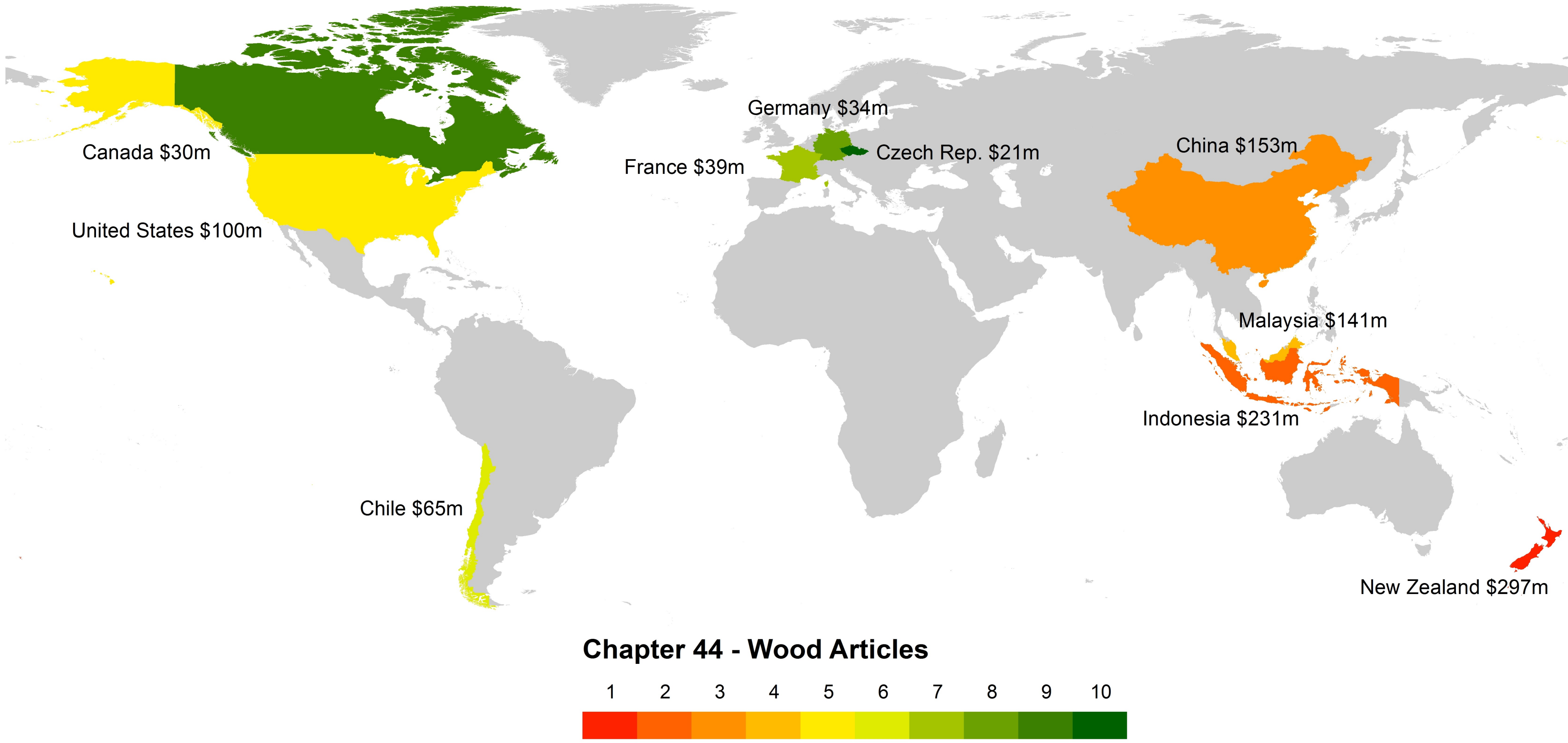
Table B6 Value of imports of regulated timber products at the 4-digit level from Papua New Guinea

Tariff 4-digit code	Value ($) in 2011	Value ($) in 2012	Percentage change (%)
4403	2 987	0	–100.0
4407	4 302 321	2 128 353	–50.5
4408	113 318	44 900	–60.4
4409	771 239	551 488	–28.5
4412	7 834 919	7 335 299	–6.4
4414	0	359	0.0
4418	164 289	17 031	–89.6
4818	0	78 270	0.0
4820	0	3 495	0.00
4823	189 387	28 872	–84.8
9401	57 248	78 415	37.0
9403	65 563	52 229	–20.3
9406	25 000	15 000	–40.0
Total	**13 526 270**	**10 333 712**	**–23.6**

Note: All analysis was undertaken for consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.

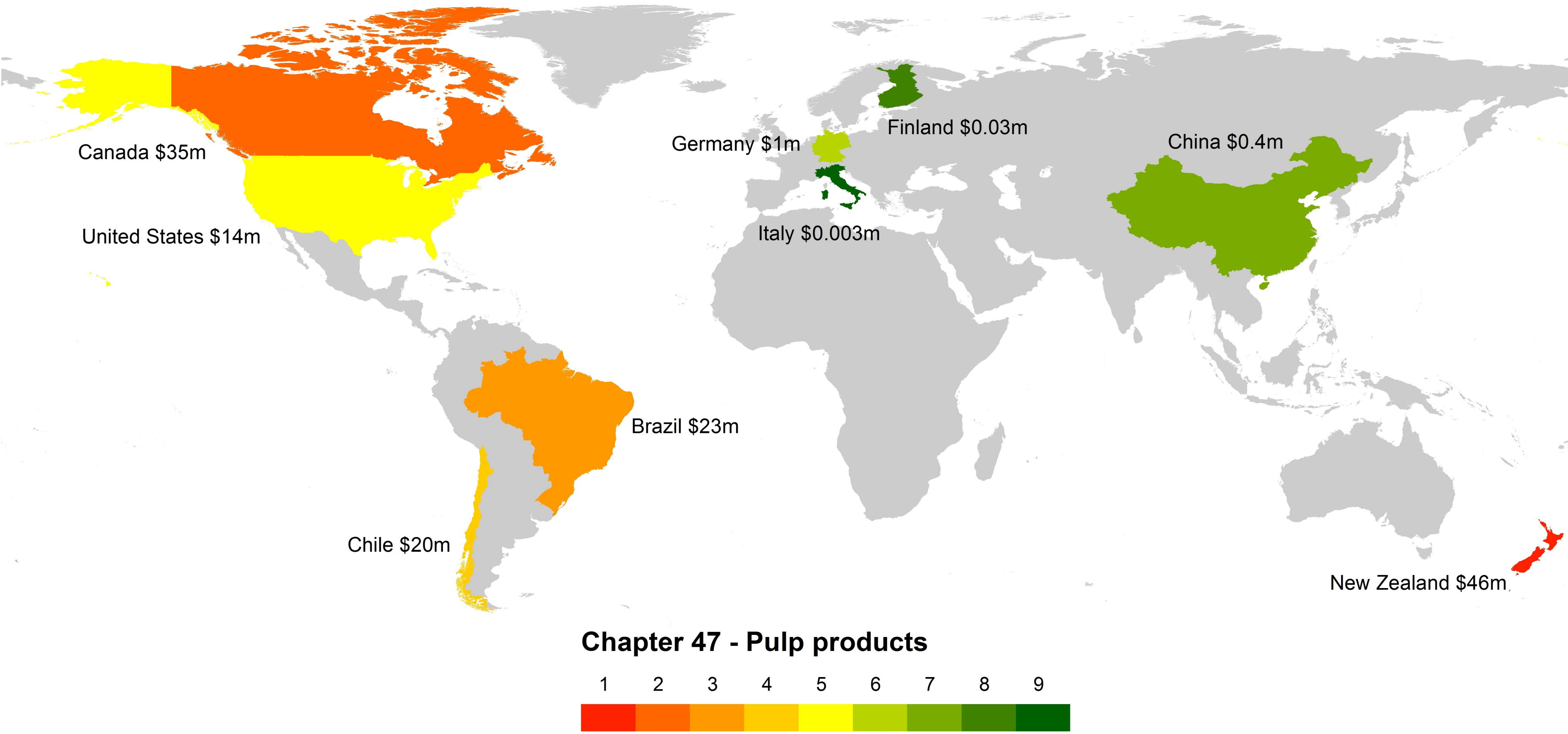
Appendix C: Top 10 countries for each regulated tariff chapter

Map C1 Top 10 source countries ranked by value for regulated wood articles in 2012



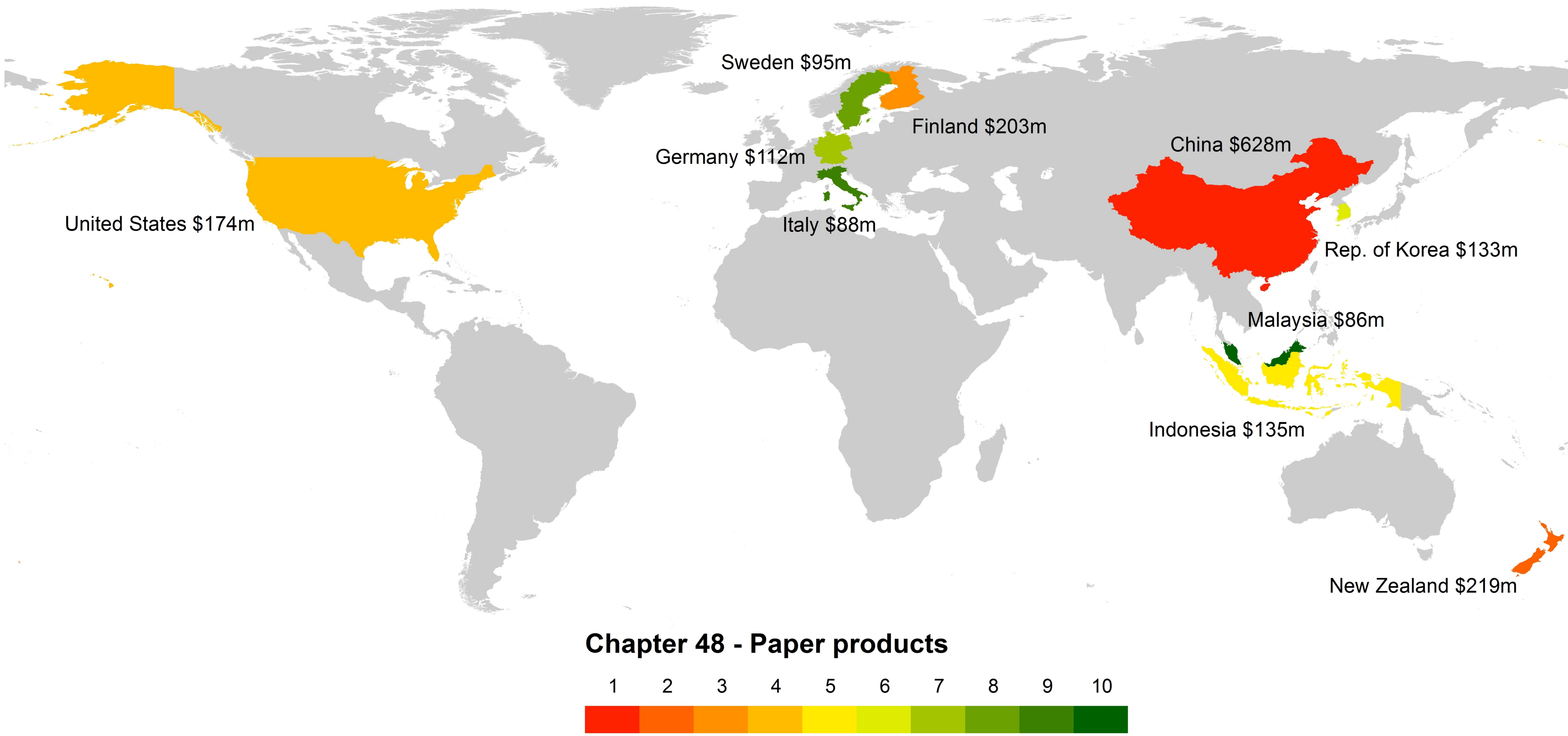
Note: Value of trade only reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.
Source: ABARES analysis

Map C2 Top 10 source countries ranked by value for regulated pulp products in 2012



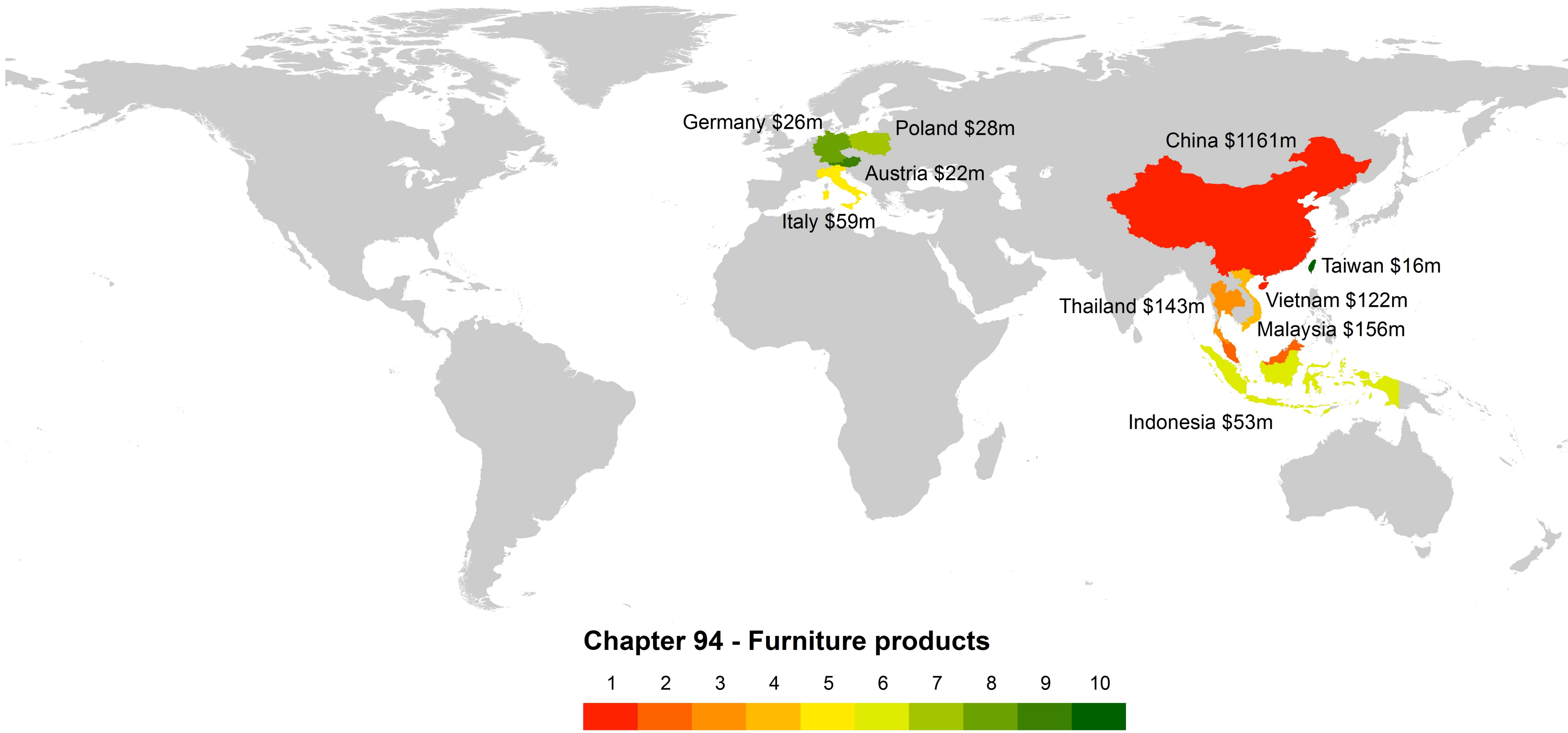
Note: Value of trade only reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.
Source: ABARES analysis

Map C3 Top 10 source countries ranked by value for regulated paper products in 2012



Note: Value of trade only reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.
Source: ABARES analysis

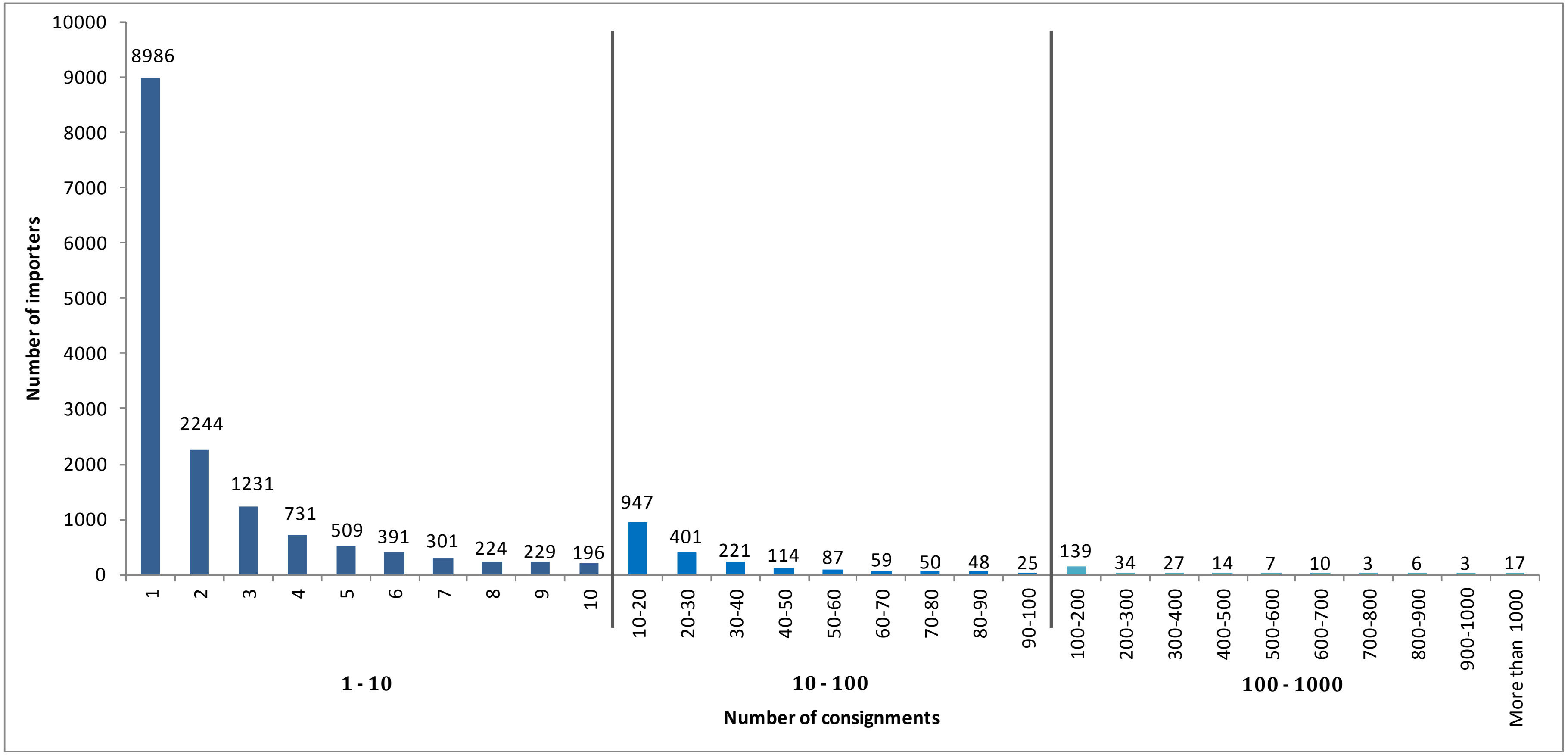
Map C4 Top 10 source countries ranked by value for regulated furniture products in 2012



Note: Value of trade only reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. There is potential for error in value reporting on consignment declaration forms.
Source: ABARES analysis

Appendix D: Detailed distribution graphs

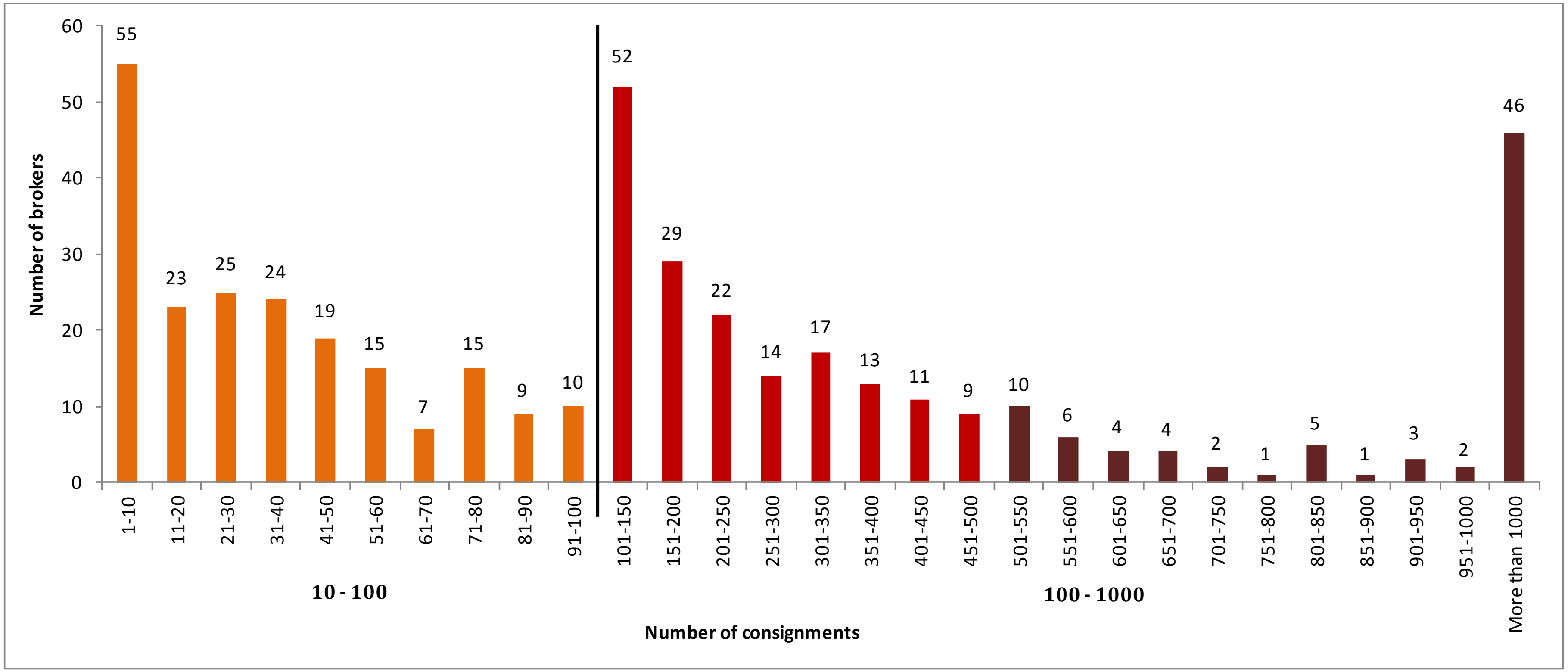
Figure D1 Number of consignments per importer in 2012



Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Bin sizes vary across the three sections of the histogram and were chosen to visualise the distribution which is positively skewed.

Source: ABARES analysis

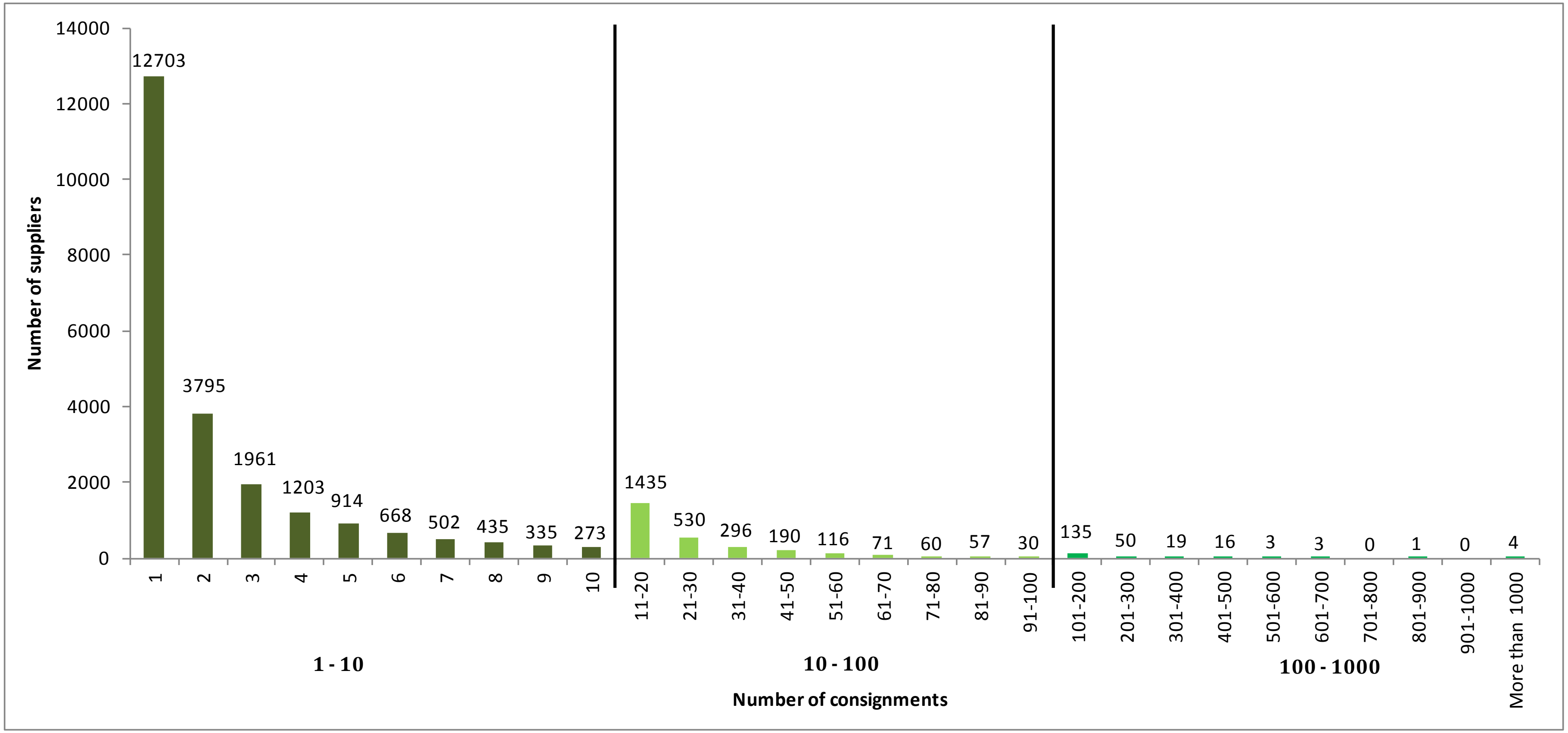
Figure D2 Number of consignments per broker in 2012



Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Bin sizes vary across the two sections of the histogram and were chosen to visualise the distribution.

Source: ABARES analysis

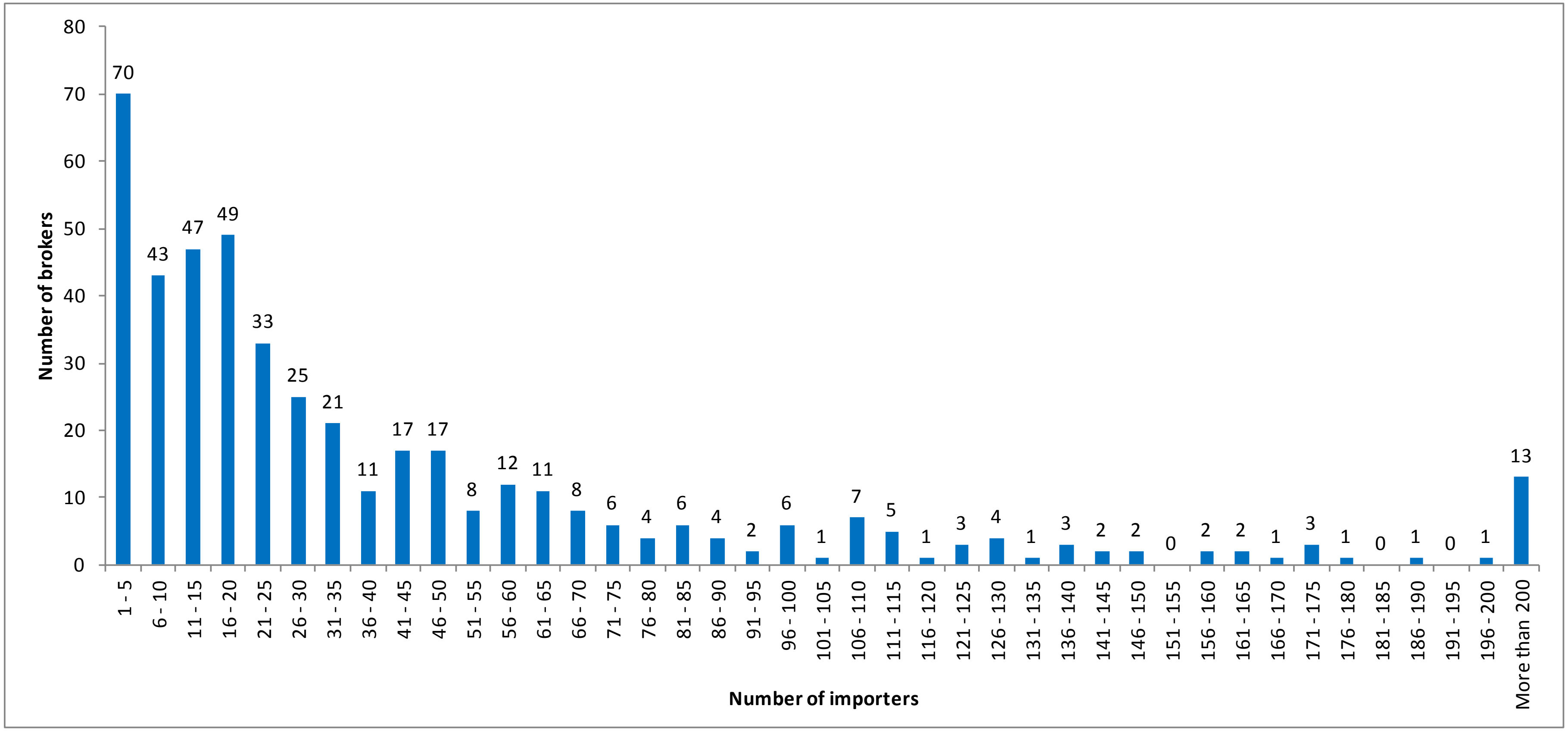
Figure D3 Number of consignments per supplier in 2012



Note: The graph reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Bin sizes vary across the three sections of the histogram and were chosen to visualise the distribution which is positively skewed.

Source: ABARES analysis

Figure D4 Distribution of the number of importers per broker in 2012

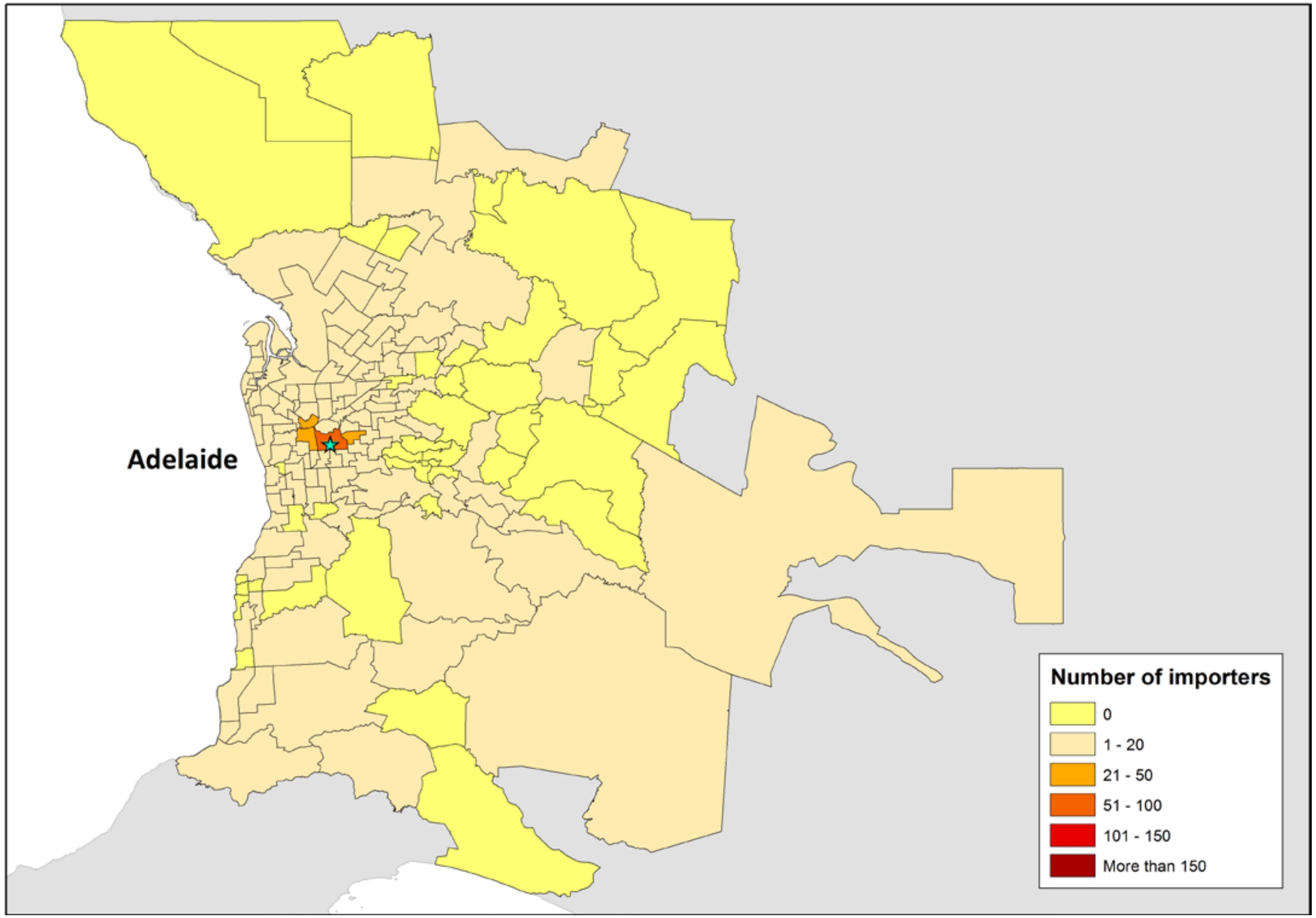


Note: Bin sizes for the histogram were chosen to visualise the distribution which is positively skewed.

Source: ABARES analysis

Appendix E: Spatial distribution of importers and brokers

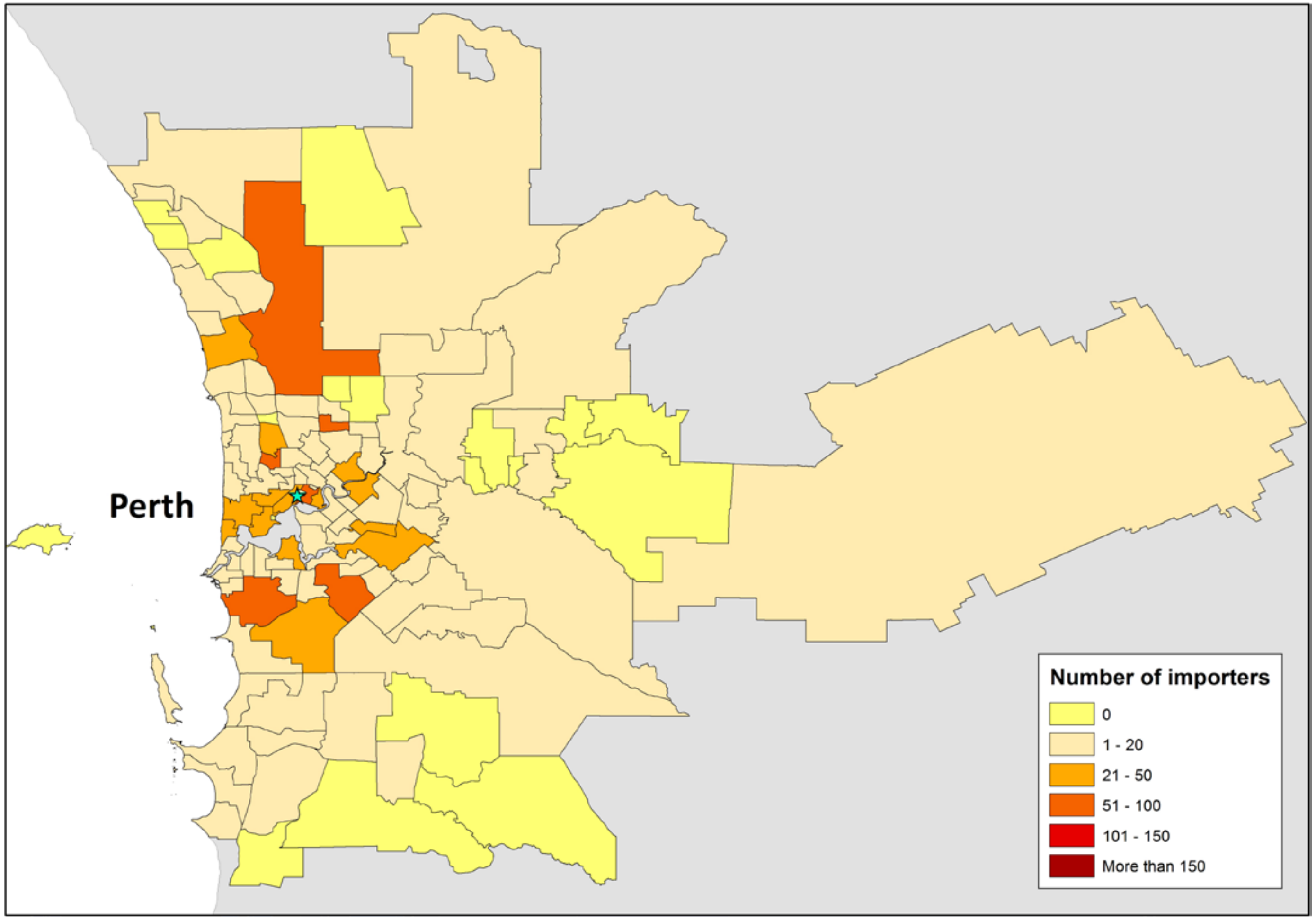
Map E1 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Adelaide, 2012



Note: Map shows importers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

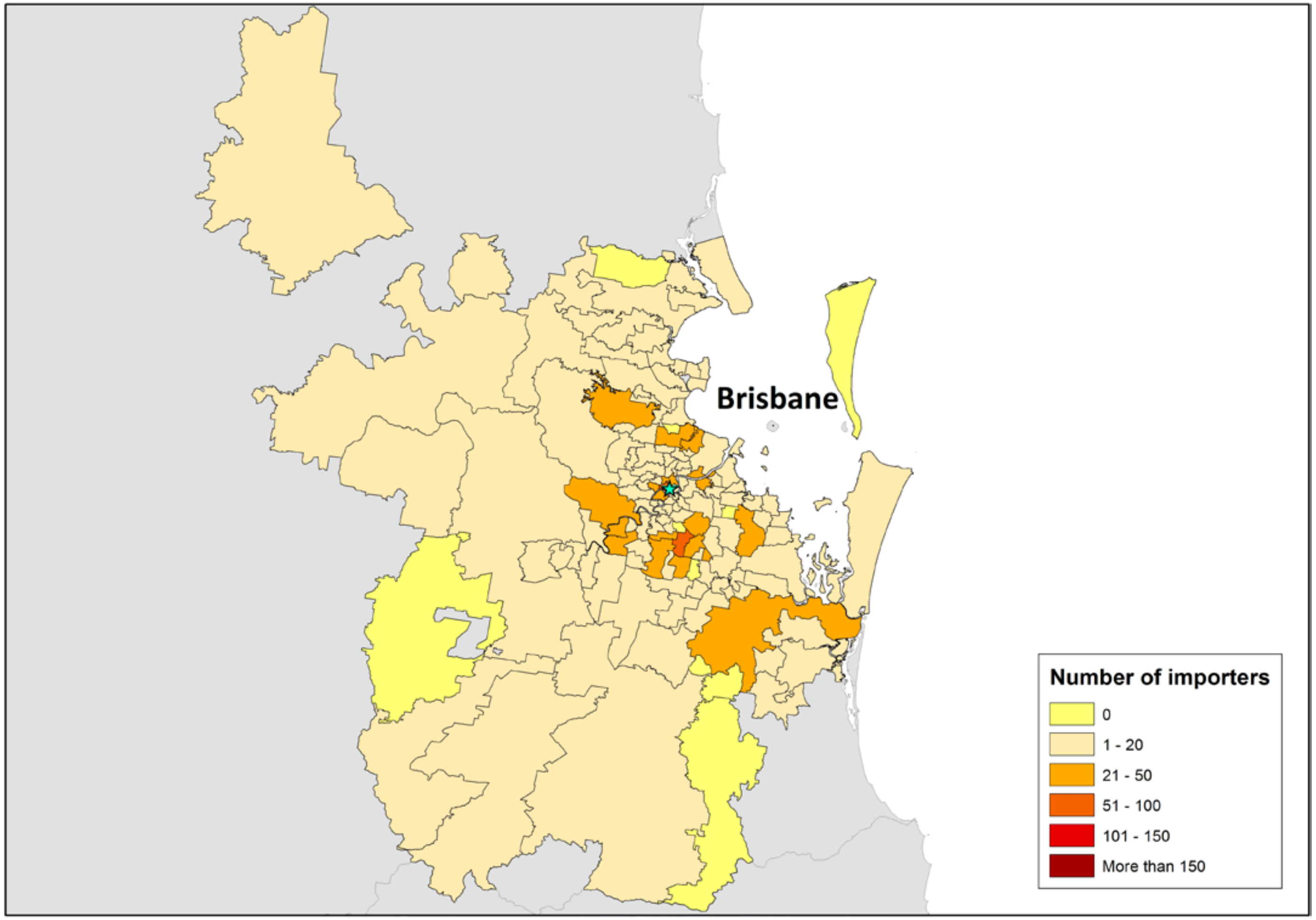
Map E2 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Perth, 2012



Note: Map shows importers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

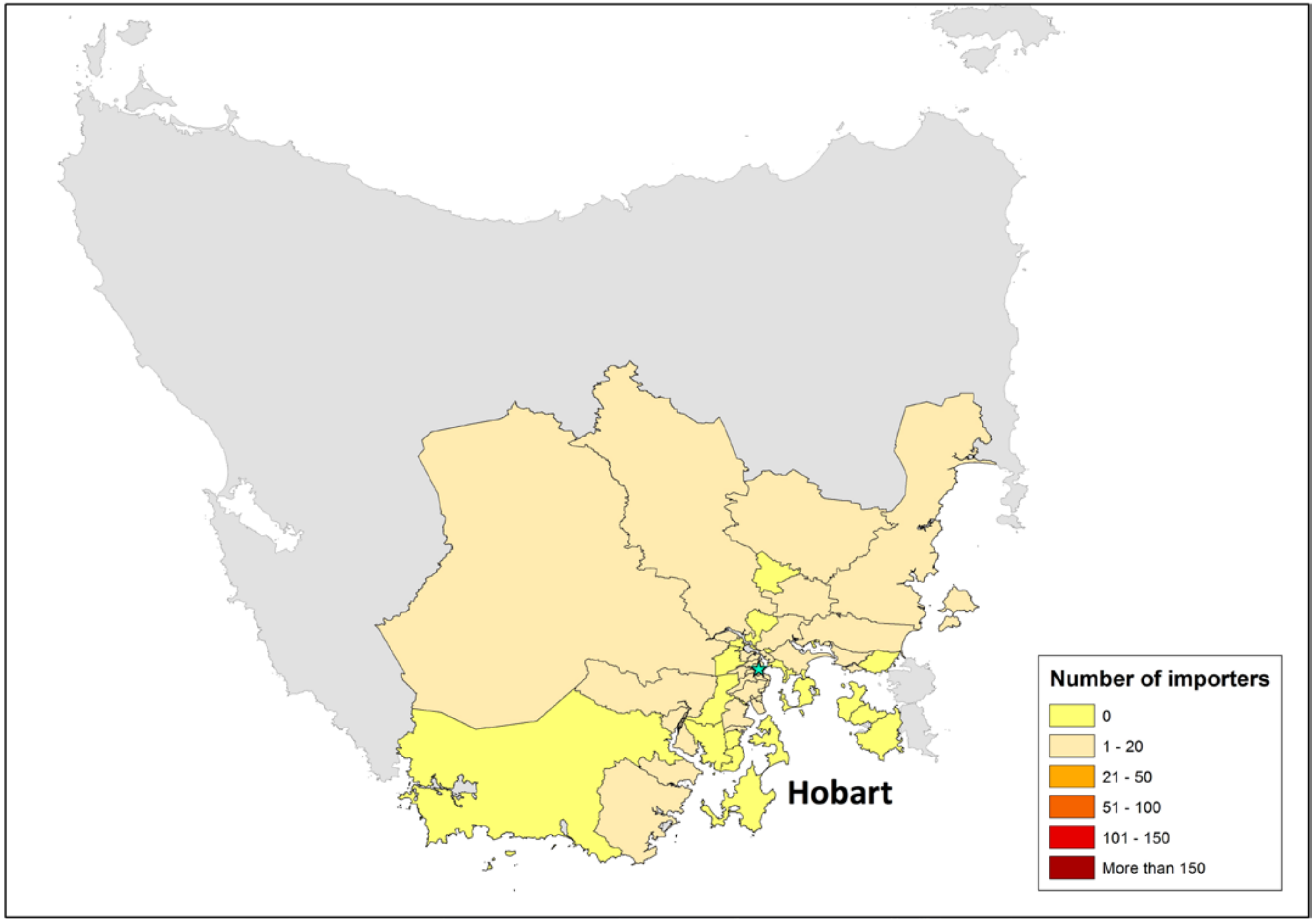
Map E3 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Brisbane, 2012



Note: Map shows importers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

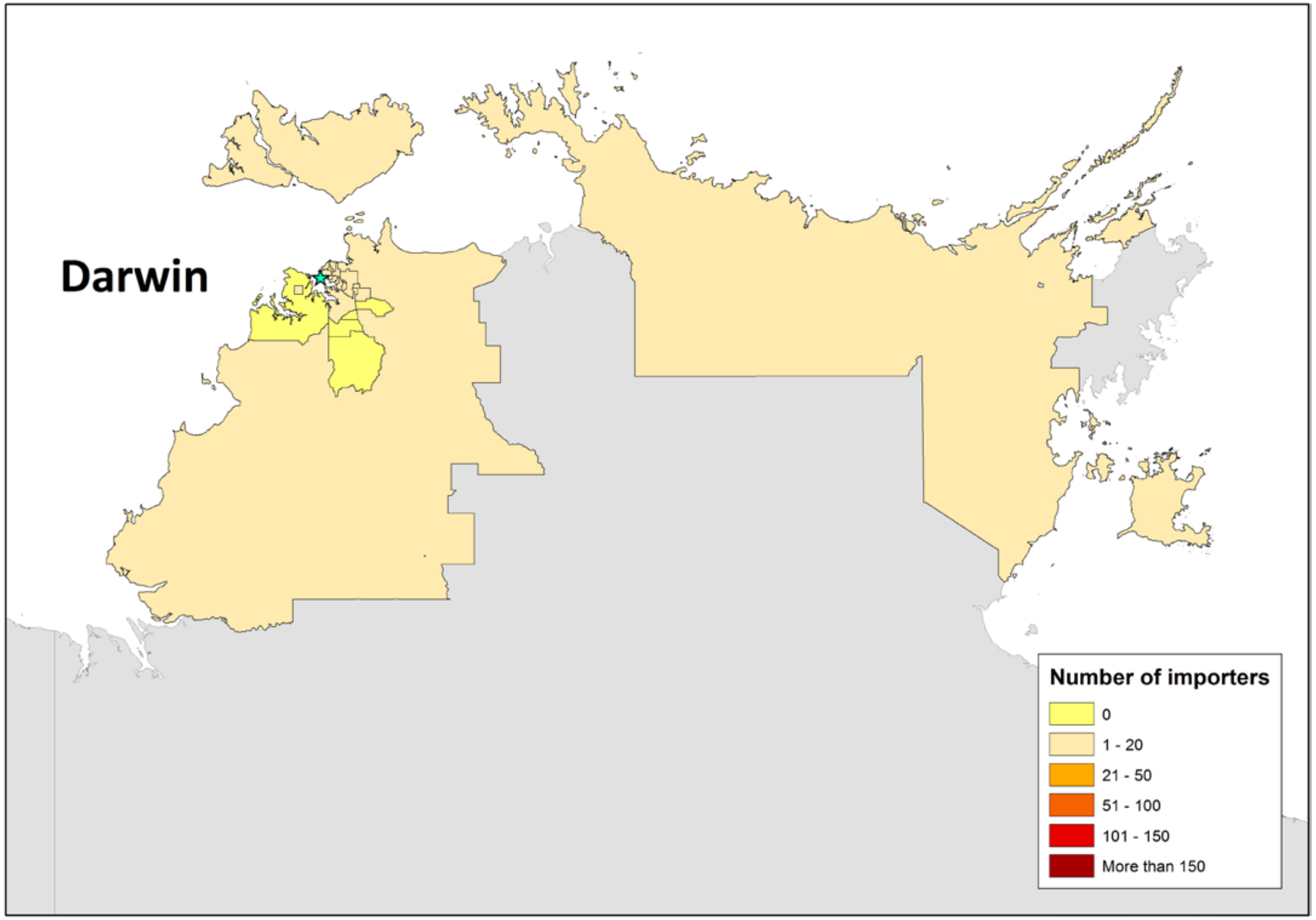
Map E4 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Hobart, 2012



Note: Map shows importers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

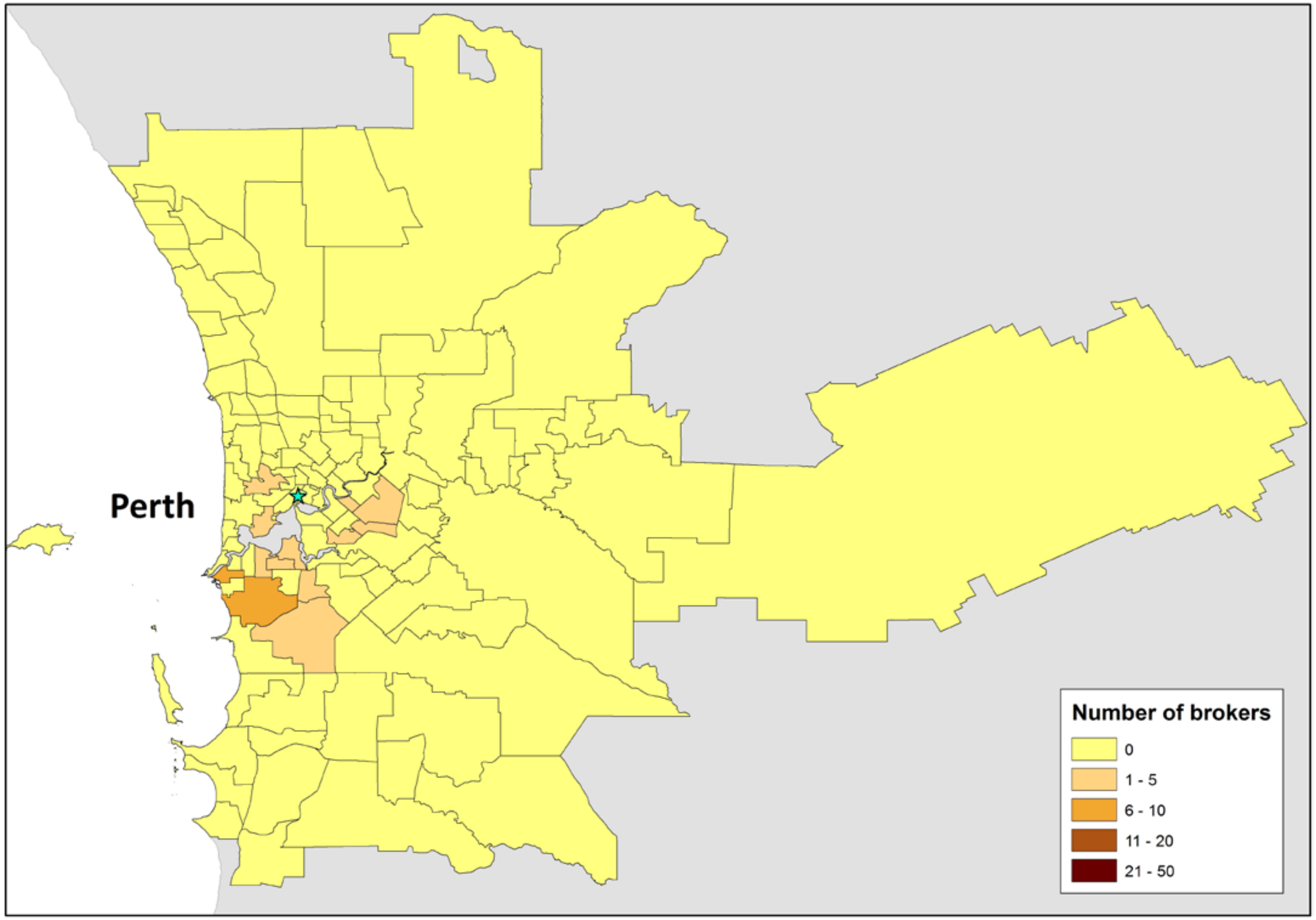
Map E5 Spatial distribution of importers within a 50-kilometre radius of Darwin, 2012



Note: Map shows importers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

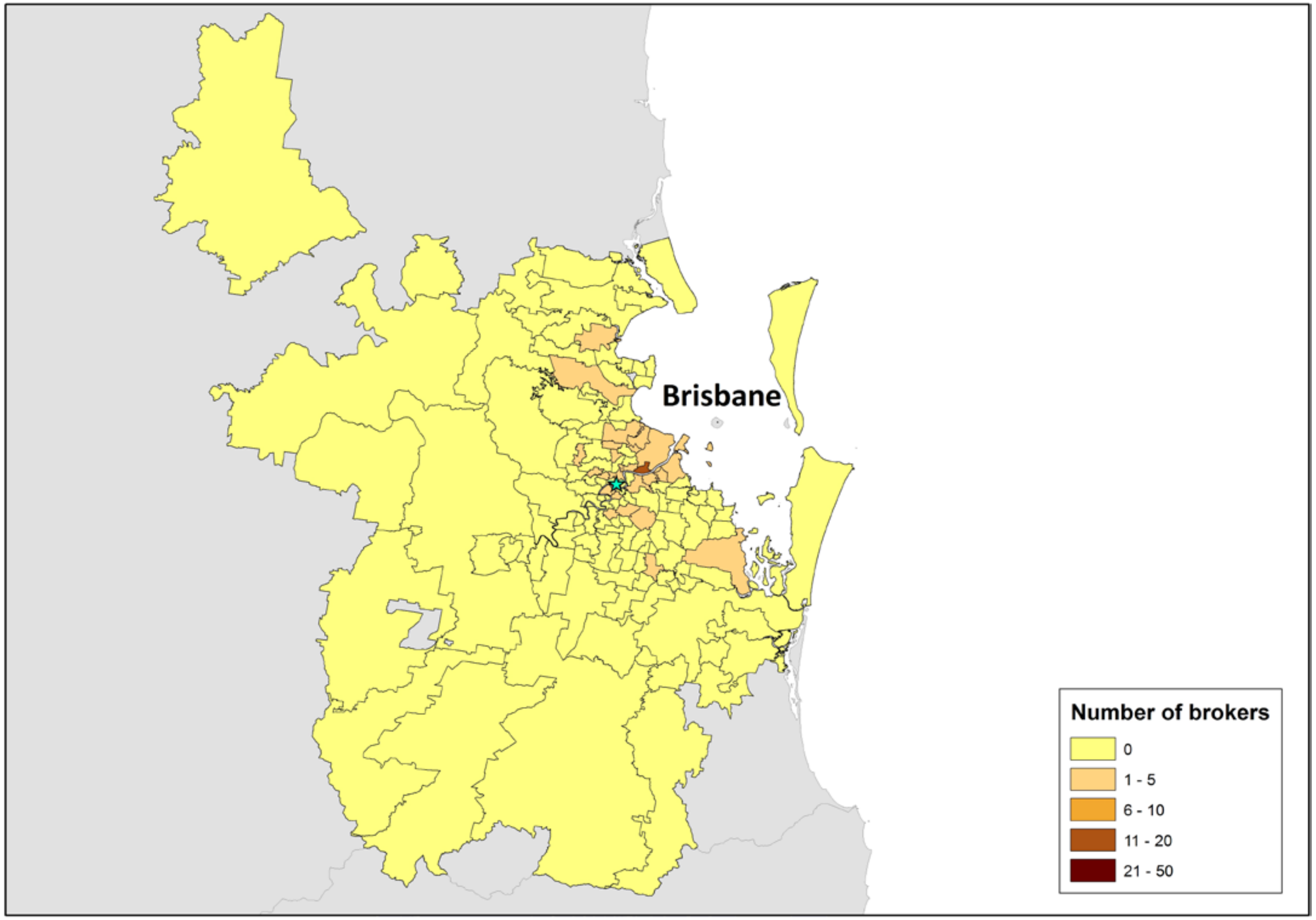
Map E6 Spatial distribution of brokers within a 50-kilometre radius of Perth, 2012



Note: Map shows brokers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

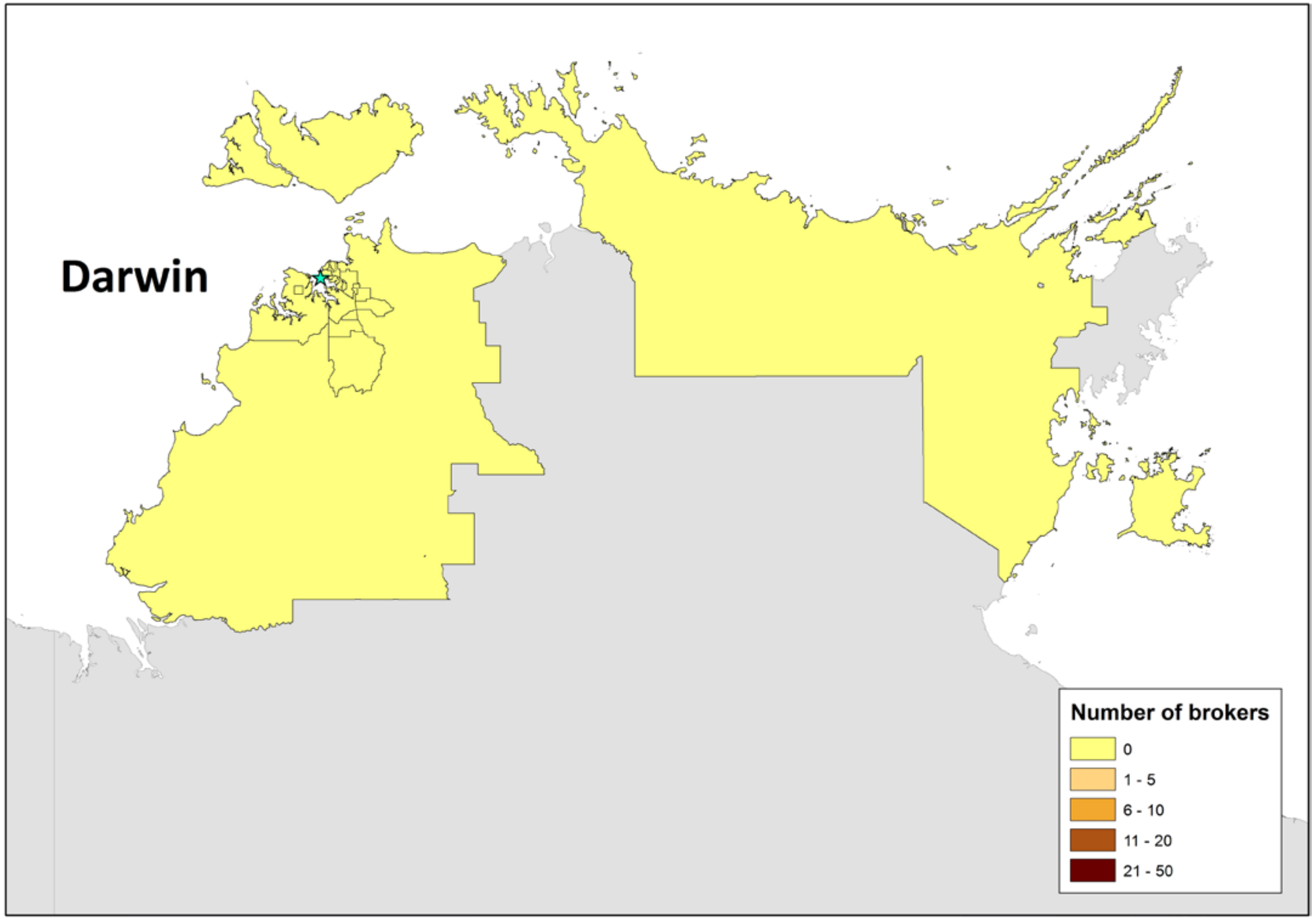
Map E7 Spatial distribution of brokers within a 50-kilometre radius of Brisbane, 2012



Note: Map shows brokers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

Map E8 Spatial distribution of brokers within a 50-kilometre radius of Darwin, 2012



Note: Map shows brokers of consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. Regions shown are based on postcodes.

Source: ABARES analysis

Appendix F: Additional analysis

Table F1 Characteristics for importers with five or more brokers in 2012

No. of importers with 50 or more consignments	47
No. of importers importing from more than one tariff chapter	43
Total number of importers with five or more brokers	81

Note: The table reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section.

Table F2 Number of consignments for groups of importers, brokers and suppliers in 2012

	No. of entities	No. of consignments	% of total consignments
Importers with just one consignment	8 986	8 986	4.9%
Importers with more than one consignment	8 286	175 023	95.1%
Importers with 10 or less consignments	15 042	32 902	17.9%
Importers with more than 10 consignments	2 212	151 107	82.1%
Importers with 100 or less consignments	16 994	88 416	48.0%
Importers with more than 100 consignments	260	95 593	52.0%
Brokers with 100 or less consignments	202	7 119	3.9%
Brokers with more than 100 consignments	250	176 890	96.1%
Brokers with 500 or less consignments	369	46 651	25.4%
Brokers with more than 500 consignments	83	137 358	74.6%
Brokers with 1000 or less consignments	407	72 376	39.3%
Brokers with more than 1000 consignments	45	111 633	60.7%
Suppliers with just one consignment	12 703	12 703	6.9%
Suppliers with more than one consignment	13 102	175 797	95.5%
Suppliers with 10 or less consignments	22 789	52 305	28.4%
Suppliers with more than 10 consignments	3 016	136 195	74.0%
Suppliers with 100 or less consignments	25 574	128 324	69.7%
Suppliers with more than 100 consignments	231	60 176	32.7%
Total number of consignments	**–**	**184 009**	**–**

Note: The table reflects consignments that met the ILR criteria discussed in the *Methodology* section. For each group of importers and brokers, the number of consignments must sum to 184 009 as each consignment can only have one importer or broker. However, each consignment can have multiple suppliers and the sum of the number of consignments for each group of suppliers does not equal 184 009.

Appendix G: List of regulated timber products

Table G1 List of regulated timber products in Schedule 1 of the illegal logging regulation

WCO HS tariff code	Product description
440310	Wood in the rough, treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
440320	Wood in the rough, other, coniferous
440341	Wood in the rough, of tropical wood, dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau
440349	Wood in the rough, of tropical wood, other
440391	Wood in the rough, of oak
440392	Wood in the rough, of beech
440399	Wood in the rough, other
440710	Sawnwood, coniferous
440721	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, mahogany
440722	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, virola, imbuia and balsa
440725	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, dark or light red meranti and meranti bakau
440726	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, white lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti, alan
440727	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, sapelli
440728	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, iroko
440729	Sawnwood, of tropical wood, merbau
440791	Sawnwood, oak
440792	Sawnwood, beech
440793	Sawnwood, maple
440794	Sawnwood, cherry
440795	Sawnwood, ash
440799	Sawnwood, other including ebony
440810	Sheets for veneering, coniferous
440831	Sheets for veneering, of tropical wood, Dark or Light Red Meranti or Meranti Bakau
440839	Sheets for veneering, of tropical wood, other
440890	Sheets for veneering, other
440910	Continuously shaped wood, coniferous
440929	Continuously shaped wood, other
441011	Boards, of wood, particleboard
441012	Boards, of wood, oriented strand board
441019	Boards, of wood, other
441090	Boards, other
441112	Fibreboard, medium density fibreboard, not exceeding 5 mm
441113	Fibreboard, medium density fibreboard, exceeding 5 mm
441114	Fibreboard, medium density fibreboard, exceeding 9 mm
441192	Fibreboard, other, exceeding 0.8 g/cubic centimetre
441193	Fibreboard, other, 0.5 to 0.8 g/cubic centimetre
441194	Fibreboard, other, less than 0.5 cubic centimetre
441210	Plywood or laminated wood, of bamboo
441231	Plywood or laminated wood, at least one outer ply of tropical wood

WCO HS tariff code	Product description
441232	Plywood or laminated wood, other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
441239	Plywood or laminated wood, other
441294	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard
441299	Plywood, veneered panels etc, with at least one layer of particleboard
441400	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects
441600	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof
441810	Wooden windows, French-windows and their frames
441820	Wooden louvre doors
441840	Wooden shuttering for concrete constructional work
441850	Wooden shingles and shakes
441860	Builders' wooden posts and beams
441871	Assembled wooden flooring panels for mosaic floors
441872	Assembled wooden multilayer parquet flooring panels
441879	Assembled wooden parquet flooring panels (excl. panels for mosaic floors)
441890	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels
470100	Mechanical wood pulp
470200	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades
470311	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, unbleached, coniferous
470319	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, unbleached, non-coniferous
470321	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, semi-bleached or bleached, coniferous
470329	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, semi-bleached or bleached, non-coniferous
470411	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, unbleached, coniferous
470419	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, unbleached, non-coniferous
470421	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, semi-bleached or bleached, coniferous
470429	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, semi-bleached or bleached, non-coniferous
470500	Semi-chemical wood pulp
480210	Writing paper uncoated, handmade
480220	Writing paper uncoated, paper used as a base for phot/heat/electro sensitive
480240	Writing paper uncoated, wallpaper base
480254	Writing paper uncoated, not mech/chem fibres, weighing < 40 g/m^2
480255	Writing paper uncoated, not mech/chem fibres, weighing 40 g/m^3 to 150 g/m^2
480256	Writing paper uncoated, not mech/chem fibres, < 435 mm and 297 mm sides
480257	Writing paper uncoated, > 29.7 cm or one side > 43.5 cm
480258	Writing paper uncoated, weighing > 150 g/m^2
480261	Writing paper uncoated, weighing < 150 g/m^2
480262	Writing paper uncoated, with one side ≤ 435 cm and the other ≤ 297 mm
480269	Writing paper uncoated, with one side ≤ 435 cm and the other ≤ 297 mm
480300	Toilet tissue
480411	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, unbleached kraftliner
480419	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, bleached kraftliner
480421	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, unbleached sack kraft paper
480429	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, bleached sack kraft paper
480431	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, unbleached weighing 150 g/m^2 or less
480439	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, bleached weighing 150 g/m^2 or less
480441	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, unbleached weighing more than 150 g/m^2

WCO HS tariff code	Product description
480442	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, bleached uniformly
480449	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, not bleached uniformly
480451	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, unbleached weighing 225 g/m^2 or more
480452	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, bleached uniformly throughout the mass
480459	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, not bleached uniformly throughout the mass
480511	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, semi-chemical fluting paper
480512	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, straw fluting paper
480519	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, fluting paper
480524	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, testliner < 150 g/m^2
480525	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, testliner > 150 g/m^2
480530	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, sulphite wrapping paper
480540	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, filter paper and paperboard
480550	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, felt paper and paperboard
480591	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, multi-ply paper, < 150 g/m^2
480592	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, multi-ply paper, 150 to 225 g/m^2
480593	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard other, multi-ply paper, > 225 g/m^2
480620	Greaseproof papers
480630	Tracing papers
480640	Glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers
480700	Composite paper and paperboard
480810	Paper and paperboard, corrugated
480840	Paper and paperboard, kraft paper, creped or crinkled
480890	Paper and paperboard, embossed or printed white printing and writing paper
480920	Carbon paper, self-copy paper
480990	Carbon paper, sublimation transfer printing paper
481013	Coated paper and paperboard, in rolls
481014	Coated paper and paperboard, cast coated
481019	Coated paper and paperboard, cast coated ≤ 10% of fibre mechanically or chemi-mech processed
481022	Coated paper and paperboard, light-weight coated paper
481029	Coated paper and paperboard, Cast coated paper > 10% of fibre mechanically or chemi-mech processed
481031	Coated paper and paperboard, kraft bleached uniformly
481032	Coated paper and paperboard, kraft bleached uniformly
481039	Coated paper and paperboard, kraft not bleached uniformly
481092	Coated paper and paperboard, multi-ply
481099	Coated paper and paperboard, other
481110	Paper product, tarred, bituminised or asphalted floor coverings
481141	Paper product, self-adhesive
481149	Paper product, gummed or adhesive (excl. self-adhesive)
481151	Paper product, floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard
481159	Paper product, coated or covered with plastics (excl. adhesives)
481160	Paper product, floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, coated
481190	Paper product, floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size
481310	Cigarette paper in the form of booklets
481320	Cigarette paper in rolls of a width not exc 5 cm

WCO HS tariff code	Product description
481390	Cigarette paper (excl. in the form of booklets or tubes)
481710	Envelopes of paper or paperboard
481720	Letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards
481730	Boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard
481810	Sanitary paper, toilet paper
481820	Sanitary paper, handkerchiefs, cleansing or facial tissues and towels, of paper
481830	Tablecloths and serviettes, of paper, paper pulp, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibre
481850	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding
481890	Other household sanitary or hospital articles of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding
481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard
481920	Folding cartons, boxes and cases, of non-corrugated paper or paperboard
481930	Sacks and bags, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibre
481940	Sacks and bags
481950	Packing containers (incl. record sleeves but excl. cartons, boxes and cases)
481960	Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles
482010	Diaries of paper or paperboard
482020	Exercise work books of paper or paperboard
482030	Binders, folders and file covers, of paper or paperboard
482040	Manifold business forms and interleaved carbon sets, of paper or paperboard
482050	Albums for samples or for collections, of paper or paperboard
482090	Other articles of stationery, of paper or paperboard
482110	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, printed
482190	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds (excl. printed)
482320	Filter paper and paperboard subject to calendaring, super-calendaring, glazing
482340	Paper and paper board in rolls, sheets and dials, printed for self-recording
482369	Trays, dishes, plates, cups and the like, of paper or paperboard
482370	Moulded or pressed articles of paper pulp
482390	Other paper
940161	Seats with wooden frames upholstered
940169	Seats with wooden frames other
940330	Wooden furniture of a kind used in offices
940340	Wooden kitchen furniture
940350	Wooden bedroom furniture
940360	Other wooden furniture
940390	Furniture parts
940600	Prefabricated buildings

Note: Product descriptions based on WCO HS nomenclature and advice from Department of Agriculture.

Glossary

Affected community	The community of importers, brokers, suppliers and domestic processors that will be affected by the due diligence requirements under the illegal logging regulations.
Chapter	Singularly refers to one or any of the generic 2-digit product chapters discussed above.
Chapter 44/Ch. 44	Based on the 2012 edition of the WCO HS nomenclature, Chapter 44 is defined as 'wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal'; referred to as 'wood articles'.
Chapter 47/Ch. 47	Based on the 2012 edition of the WCO HS nomenclature, Chapter 47 is defined as 'pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard'; referred to as 'pulp' or 'pulp products'.
Chapter 48/Ch. 48	Based on the 2012 edition of the WCO HS nomenclature, Chapter 48 is defined as 'paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard'; referred to as 'paper' or 'paper products'.
Chapter 94/Ch. 94	Based on the 2012 edition of the WCO HS nomenclature, Chapter 94 includes 'furniture; prefabricated buildings'; referred to as 'furniture' or 'furniture products'.
Chapters/tariff chapters	Used when collectively referring to all or some of generic 2-digit product chapters.
Consignment	A consignment is a shipment of products corresponding to one import declaration form. A consignment may have single or multiple lines of import. A consignment can only have one importer and one broker but may be sourced from multiple countries and suppliers.
Line of import	A line on an import declaration form. Each line in a consignment declares import of a particular product and is subject to its own due diligence process under the illegal logging regulations.
Regulated timber products (RTPs)	The list of timber products that will be regulated under the illegal logging regulations (listed in Appendix G). Some imports to Australia brought under the list of regulated timber products may contain products made wholly of recycled material or products of non-timber origin that would not be regulated under the illegal logging regulations.

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