GTI-PRODUCERS REPORT

MONTHLY

GGSC-No. 07/2024

Tracking and monitoring the timber market trend of the ITTO Producers.







Introduction to the GTI-Producers

GTI-Producers is a specialized prosperity index for ITTO producers, reflecting the development trend of timber harvesting and primary processing in producers represented by the pilot countries.



1. Calculation Method

The GTI-Producers was compiled using a weighted composite index method. That is, taking all timber producing countries of GTI pilot countries as a whole, each country's weight is determined based on the proportion of logs and swan production quantity. GTI-Producers is calculated based on the weight.

Data basis: The data is from ITTO database, and the logs and sawnwood production quantity is the data over the 5 years (2018-2022). GGSC evaluates the weights annually to determine whether to adjust them.

Formula:

GTI-Producers = 52%×GTI-Brazil + 28%×GTI-Indonesia + 7%×GTI-Thailand + 6%×GTI-Malaysia + 4%×GTI-Mexico + 1%×GTI-Gabon + 1%×GTI-ROC + 1%×GTI-Ghana

Please refer to the GTI Monthly Report so as to find the calculation method of GTI index for each producing country.

2. Interpretation

The value of the GTI-Producers is between 0-100%, and 50% is the critical value of the index.

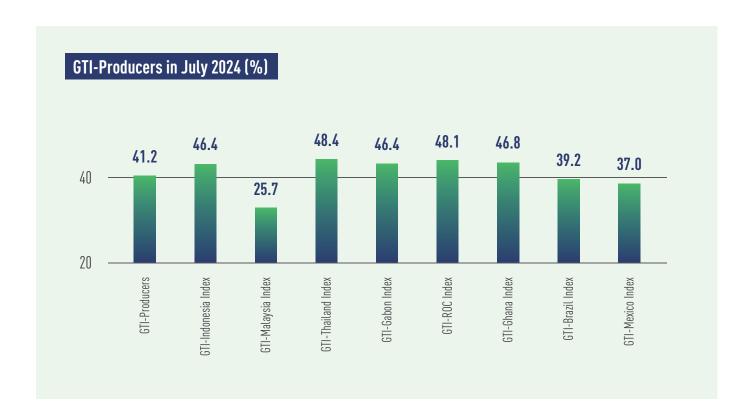
GTI-Producers reading above 50 percent indicates that the industry prosperity is generally expanding; below 50 percent indicates that it is generally declining.

3. Index Representativeness

The pilot countries of the GTI-Producers include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Brazil, Mexico. In 2022, the total production of logs and sawnwood in the eight countries mentioned above was 289 million cubic meters, accounting for 63.7% of the 37 ITTO producers' total quantity.

GTI-Producers Report for July 2024





In July 2024, the GTI-Producers registered 41.2% and had stayed below the critical value (50%) for three consecutive months, indicating a continued downturn for the overall prosperity of the timber harvesting and primary processing industries in the pilot producing countries.

In Asia, the GTI indexes for Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia registered 48.4%, 46.4%, and 25.7%, respectively, all in the contraction range below the critical value. Compared to the previous month, Indonesia's timber harvesting continued to grow in volume, Thailand's harvesting volume remained relatively stable, while Malaysia's timber harvesting had been decreasing for several months; looking at production and processing, the production volume had decreased in all three countries; in terms of demand, Indonesia's volume of orders was largely stable, Thai enterprises had further increased their orders on hand, while Malaysia's domestic and foreign demand remained sluggish, and GTI-Malaysia sample enterprises suggested appropriately slowing down production and hoped the government could provide support to promote the consumption of wood products. Besides, GTI-Indonesia sample enterprises proposed efforts to encourage and promote the marketing of plywood products and encourage the provision of incentives for SFM-certified or legal wood products from various certification schemes in the global and domestic markets.

In Africa, the GTI indexes for the Republic of the Congo (ROC), Ghana, and Gabon were at 48.1%, 46.8%, and 46.4%, respectively, all in the contraction range below

the critical value. On the supply side, the timber sector in Gabon had seen some improvements, with both timber harvesting and production volumes increasing compared to the previous month; in ROC, the volume of harvesting had slightly decreased, while production remained relatively stable; however in Ghana, with frequent forest fires that led to low production of raw materials for the timber sector, the production activities was hindered by problems such as shortage of raw materials and significant increase in the material prices. On the demand side, the ROC's new orders remained relatively stable in volume, while both Gabon and Ghana saw a decrease in domestic and overseas orders.

In Latin America, the GTI indexes for Brazil and Mexico registered 39.2% and 37.0%, respectively, both in the contraction range below the critical value. Affected by limited market demand, Brazil's timber harvesting and production had both declined in volume, and its number of orders had also decreased following an increase last month. Additionally, challenges such as insufficient port berths and worker strikes had severely restricted the export efficiency. In Mexico, the overall timber harvesting and market sales were in a state of contraction. Meanwhile, the imported wood products and the alternative products such as iron, aluminum, and PVC had hindered the development of its timber sector, so the enterprises hoped the government could enhance import controls and promote the development of local businesses.

Overview of GTI Indexes for Pilot Countries (%)



	2024.5	2024.6	2024.7	MoM	Performance
GTI-Producers	39.2	48.0	41.2	-6.8 ↓	Contract
GTI-Indonesia Index	42.1	51.5	46.4	-5.1 ↓	Contract
GTI-Malaysia Index	30.1	33.3	25.7	-7.6 ↓	Contract
GTI-Thailand Index	43.1	59.5	48.4	-11.1 ↓	Contract
GTI-Gabon Index	37.2	41.2	46.4	5.2 ↑	Contract
GTI-ROC Index	40.7	43.2	48.1	4.9 ↑	Contract
GTI-Ghana Index	-	_	46.8	-	Contract
GTI-Brazil Index	37.9	46.5	39.2	-7.3 ↓	Contract
GTI-Mexico Index	42.5	47.2	37.0	-10.2 ↓	Contract

ITTO Producers



Africa (14)

• Angola	• Gabon
• Benin	• Ghana
• Cameroon	• Liberia
• Central African Republic	 Madagascar
• Congo	• Mali
• Côte d'Ivoire	 Mozambique
• Democratic Republic of the Congo	• Togo

Asia & Pacific (10)

 Cambodia 	Myanmar
• Fiji	• Papua New Guine
• India	 Philippines
 Indonesia 	Thailand
 Malaysia 	• Viet Nam

Latin America (13)

Brazil	Mexico	
• Colombia	Panama	
• Costa Rica	• Peru	
• Ecuador	 Suriname 	
• Guatemala	• Trinidad and Tobago	
• Guyana	• Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of	
 Honduras 		