PROMOTION OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS

COUNTRY REPORT FOR NIGERIA

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BY

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REPORT SUBMITTED TO

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1. Introduction

A. Objective

The objectives of this report are to:

Examine the development and current state of the Nigerian timber market with reference to the production and consumption as well as availability of TTPs (in volume and value);

Examine the development and current state of imports of TTPs to Nigeria, their distribution channels, end uses and the share of TTPs from Africa;

Analyse the internal and external environment of the tropical timber market to identify constraints to the expansion of imports of TTPs from other African countries.

Identify strategies to overcome the constraints, and key players who could help remove those constraints, as well as regional initiatives that could help boost intra-African timber trade.

B. National Context

Nigeria with a population of about 140 million people and a growth rate of 2.38% is the most populous country in Africa. Nigeria has a land area of 91.08 million hectares and about 11.09 million hectares of forest (FAO 2007), which is just about 12% of the total land area. This forest land is largely savannah woodland with limited commercial potential.

There are two broad vegetation zones: the forest zone, which occurs in a belt 50 to 250 km wide adjacent to the Atlantic coast; and the savannah zone to the north, which can be divided into the wetter Guinea zone and the drier Sudan zone (FAO 2005).

About 70% of the natural forest is open tree savannah, with the remaining 30% closed forest. The closed forest includes mangrove and coastal forest (22%), fresh water swamp (38%) and lowland wet forest (40%). The latter type (also called high forest') is divided into lowland rainforest in the south and mixed deciduous forest to the north. These forest types, although heavily degraded, are the main remaining sources of hardwood timber but cover only about 2%

of the total land area. Meliaceae and Leguminosae species such as *Khaya ivorensis* (Lagos mahogany), *Entandrophragma* spp, *Lovoa trichilioides* (cedar) and *Gosweilerodendron balsamiferum* (agba) are characteristic of the rainforest area, whereas Sterculiaceae, Ulmaceae and Moraceae species such as *Nesogordonia papaverifera* (otutu), *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (obeche), *Celtis* spp and *Chlorophora excelsa* (iroko) characterize semi-deciduous forests. Riparian forests are the only closed forest in the savanna zone, characterized by species such as *Mitragyna ciliata* and *Uapaca* spp. Most of Nigeria's forests are so heavily degraded that in some areas secondary forest succession is impeded.

In the 1960s, the government set aside an area of 9.7 million hectares, about 10% of the country, as forest reserves. These are distributed over some 445 sites, 75% of which are in the savanna and 25% in the high forest. Many of these forest reserves have been badly depleted of commercial and other timber species. More than 60% of the initial forest reserve area had been lost by 2000, due to agricultural encroachment, illegal logging, planned agricultural development and urbanization (ITTO 2005). The Federal Department of Forestry noted that only about 975,000 hectares of forest reserves are productive, while another 2.34 million hectares of free (non-reserve) areas are only partially productive (FDF 2001).

Forest area declined during the 1990s at an estimated annual rate of 2.6% (or 398,000 hectares per year) (FAO 2005a), and declined at an estimated rate of 3.3% between 2000 and 2005 (FAO 2007). While many forest reserves were intensively managed in the past for timber production, a significant number have also been almost completely deforested while retaining the designation, leading to the apparent contradiction of non-forested forest reserves (ITTO 2005).

Nigeria has a well developed formal wood based industry comprising mechanical wood industries such as sawmills veneer, ply and particle board mills, pulp and paper mills as well as furniture and wood moulding industries. In the informal wood–based sector, fuelwood, utility wood such as poles, posts and planks constitute the most prevalent non-industrial uses of wood, while small sawmills essentially constitute the industrial segment of the informal wood sector (FORMECU 1994). Nigerian forestry sector provides employment for some 1.8 to 2 million people mostly part-time, who supply fuelwood and poles, together with 75,000 people employed

in log processing in the forest zones of south. Timber exports which accounts for 0.40% of Nigeria GDP in 2007 (Central Bank of Nigeria 2007), used to be important but were banned in 1976 in the hope of slowing down the rapid destruction of the forests (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2006). Import of wood products reached ₦7,380,499,963 (National Bureau of Statistics 2007) which is about $59,157,582.26 ($=₦124.76) (Central Bank of Nigeria 2007).

Nigeria has had forestry and natural-resource conservation laws since the first half of the 20th century. The first Forestry Act was enacted in 1937, which established a forest reserve system under the state governments. The government established a more comprehensive forest law in 1956, the Law for the Preservation and Control of Forests in Eastern Nigeria. It gives the designated minister responsibility for the protection, control and management of forest reserves and protected areas; at the same time it gives the minister the power to de-reserve forests (i.e. re-classify them for other uses). Nigeria's National Agricultural Policy, adopted in 1988, sets forth the national policy on forest management and the sustainable use of forest resources. The goal is to achieve self-sufficiency in all aspects of forest production. Major goals are the expansion of the forest estate and its management for sustained yield, the promotion of forest regeneration at rates higher than harvesting, the protection of forest resources from fire and grazing, and the development of forest industry. To achieve these objectives, it aims to expand the forest cover from 10% to 20%.

Towards the end of 2005, Nigeria started a process of national hearings for a new national forest policy and a new national forest act. The new national forest policy which was approved in 2006 makes provisions to: increase the total area under SFM to 25% of the nation's land area; develop principles, criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of forest resources; and improve environmental services of forests for social and economic benefits (ITTO 2005). The new national forest policy also contains strategies to promote trade in wood and wood products through effective forest law enforcement, good governance and timber certifications. These strategies include:

- Establishment of a Timber Council to regulate trade and harmonize practices in forest industries.

- Enforcing the use of appropriate forest harvesting tools and equipment and processing facilities.
- Ensuring that sawmills and factories processing wood and producing furniture components for export are certified by the Timber Council to be adequately equipped and managed by qualified/skilled manpower.
- Promotion of production of high quality value added wood and allied products to make them competitive in the international market.
- Development of effective market information network.
- Provision of support for the collection and dissemination of timely and reliable market information.
- Promotion of carbon trading through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol.

Since there was a need for a national forestry act to regulate forestry practices, give legal backing for the national forest policy and enable the country to meet her obligations on the treaties and conventions relevant to forestry development, work also started on the development of a national forest act in 1995 and was concluded together with the review of the national forest policy. The draft bill for the national forestry act is undergoing fine tuning in the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation.

II. Supply of TTPs from Domestic Sources

A. Log Production and its Outlook

Figure 1 below shows the trend in the production of log in million cubic metres from year 2000-2007.

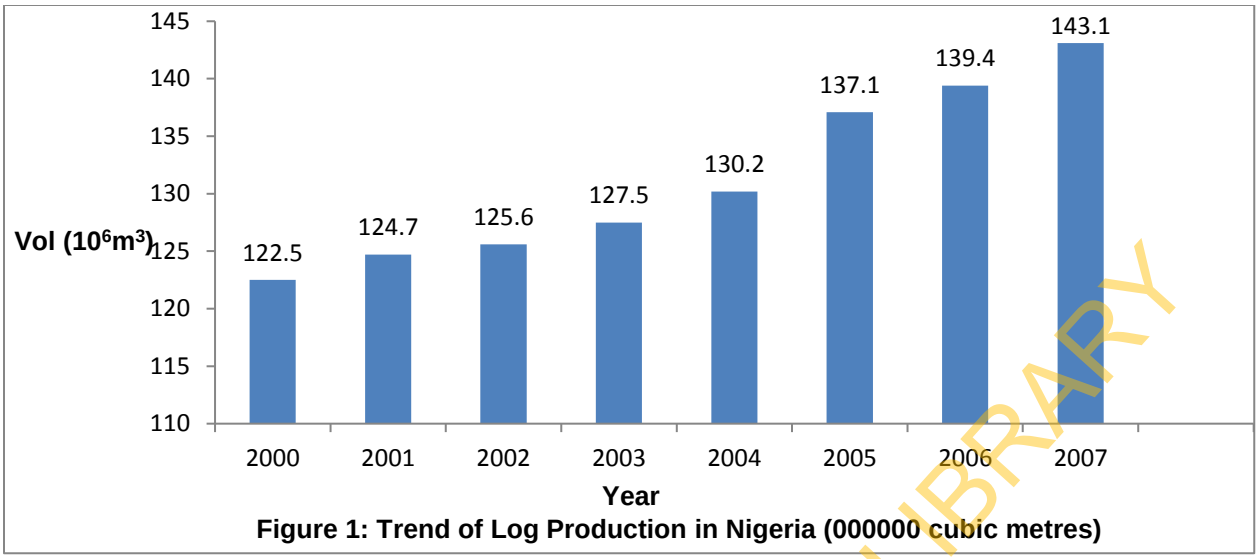

Figure 1: Trend of Log Production in Nigeria (000000 cubic metres)

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007) (Reported in the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts (2001-2007)

Data for log production for 2008 are not yet available at the time of compiling this report. Also, there are no data for log production in the natural forests and in the plantations, but rather the total production from both the natural forests and plantations were made available. From the figure, it is observable that log production has been increasing within the period of study, with an average annual percentage change of 2.25%.

More than 300 tree species have been identified as possible timber species out of which about 40 species are currently harvested for timber production. The main species harvested for log production in Nigeria however include, *Mansonia altissima, Tectona grandis* (teak), *Terminalia superba*, *Entandrophragma candollei*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Entandrophragma cylindricum*, *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*, *Chlorophora excelsa*, *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Brachystegia spp* and *Lophira alata* (ITTO Ibid.).
Harvesting of industrial wood is done by mill operators, by independent registered loggers and, in many cases, by poachers. In the past, some operators were awarded five- to 20 year concessions by states, but this has recently been reduced to one to three years in most states to improve control.

FRS (1999) reported that the total area of plantations in the country as at 1997 was 184,611 ha which accounted for a total volume of 78.6 million m^3 of wood. The major species in the plantation comprise *Tectona grandis, Gmelina arborea, Eucalyptus spp., Pinus spp., Cedrella odorata, khaya spp., and Triplochyton scleroxylon*. FAO (2001) also reported that as at 2000, Nigeria had an estimated planted forest area of 375000 ha, which was expected to comprise at least 110,000 hectares of *Gmelina arborea* and an area of about 160,000 hectares of different hardwood species, including 74,000 hectares of teak in forest reserves and in private plantations, an unknown area of other planted hardwood species such as *Terminalia ivorensis, Nauclea diderrichii, Triplochiton scleroxylon,* Acacias and Eucalypts, and about 10,000 hectares of various Pines. There were also about 318,000 hectares of *Hevea* (rubber) plantations managed as an agricultural crop but used for both rubber and timber production (ITTO 2005).

From the foregoing, FRS (Ibid) identified the most prominent plantation species in the country to include *Gmelina arborea, Tectona grandis and Eucalyptus species* occupying 59.3%, 25.1% and 2.8% of the total plantation area respectively. According to FAO (2007), by the year 2005, the area of forest plantation in Nigeria has reduced to 349000 ha. ITTO (2005) observed that most of the planted area remains low in stock; a National Forestry Development Program designed to encourage community plantation development was extended to 2007 after failing to meet its four-year target in 2003. As of December 2005 Nigeria has defined a total of 1,160 FMUs (both within and outside the reserve system), of which 154 currently are producing timber. The total area under forest production is estimated to be 1.06 million hectares (Okonofua 2005).

RMRDC (2003), observed that the sawmill industry has started utilizing what used to be known as lesser known or lesser used species. Thus trees like Bombax, Ceiba, Akomu and Okwen are already being converted in the sawmills. The sawmills may thus not run out of utilizable logs in the foreseeable future since minimum diameter of logs utilized in most sawmills and plymills are already as low as 30cm and the plantation species are currently being used in the sawmilling industry.

B. Sawmilling

1. Number of Establishments by Size

Majority of the sawmill industries in Nigeria are located in the wood producing rain forest areas of the country. The largest concentration of sawmills are in Lagos, Cross River, Ondo, Oyo, Edo, Imo, Delta and Ogun States. Together they accounted for over 90% of the saw milling activities in the country in 2003. This distribution indicated that guaranteed log supply is a major factor in the location of sawmills in the country. According to RMRDC (2003), there were 1325 sawmills in Nigeria in 2003. The report however remarked that the authorities that control the establishment of sawmills at the time of the report did not include most of the cottage/small scale sawmills in the country. Out of the 1325 sawmills recorded by RMRDC (Ibid), about 270 are in the swamp forest, 884 in the rain forest and 105 in the savannah. Aruofor (2000) estimated that 81%, 13% and 6% of the number of sawmill in the country are of small, medium and large scale respectively. About 1073 sawmills are small scale, 173 are medium scale, while only 80 are large scale.

2. Sawnwood Production Trends

The total installed capacity of the sawmill industry in Nigeria is 11.7 million m^3 of wood (RMRDC 2003), but the current production is about 2.31 million m^3 of wood (CBN 2007). This represents a national capacity utilization of 19.74%. From figure 2 below it can be deduced that sawnwood production increased by an annual average of 4.68% from 2000 to 2007. Although, sawnwood production increased generally from year 2000 to 2007, there was yet a large jump from 1.94 million m^3 in year 2004 to 2.21 million m^3 in year 2005, indicating a percentage increase of 12.01%. This increase may be attributable to the interest of foreign markets in some tropical hardwoods in form of furniture components, floor tiles and other numerous specifications. Since there is a ban on the export of logs, milling of the tropical hardwood becomes necessary.

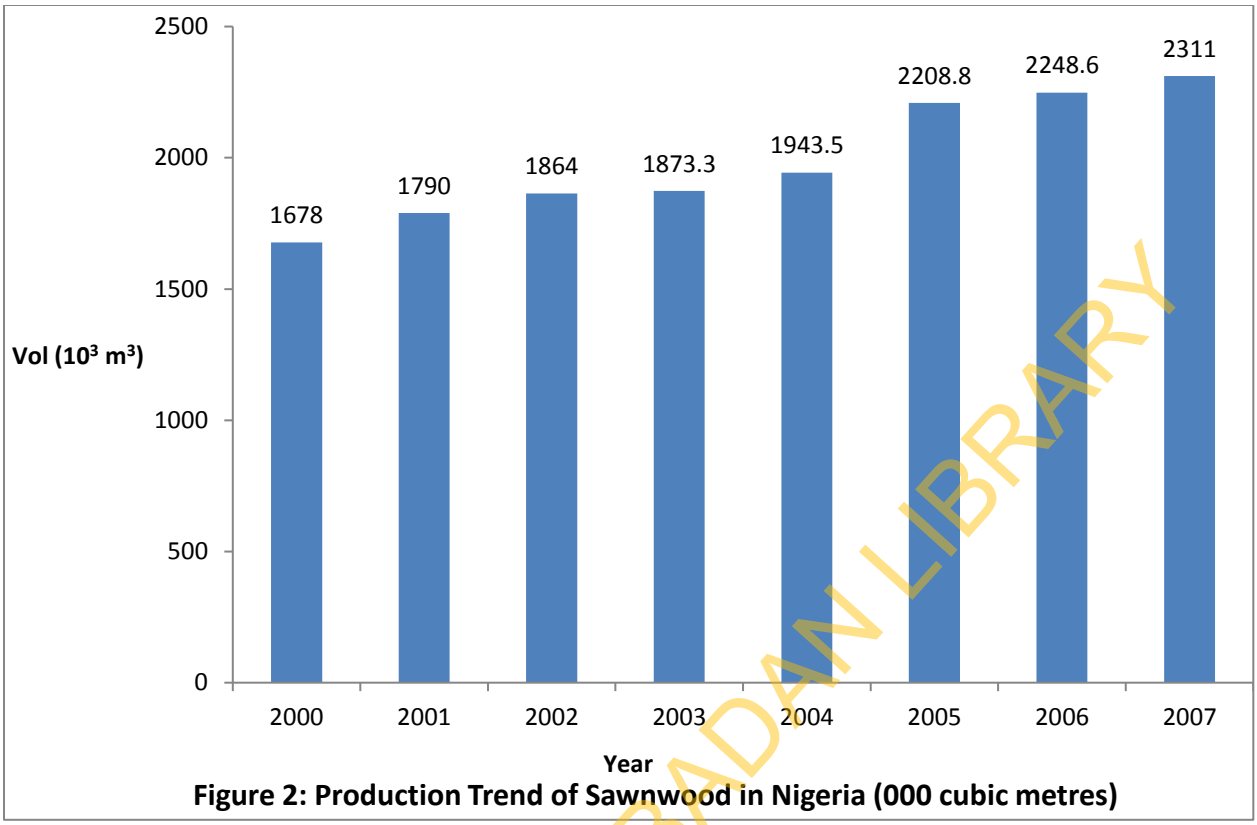

Figure 2: Production Trend of Sawnwood in Nigeria (000 cubic metres)

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007) (Reported in the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts (2001-2007)

3. Ownership

Available information suggests that most of the sawmills in the country are privately owned.

4. Outlook of Sawnwood Production and Constraints

Past studies on the wood sector in Nigeria such as RMRDC, 2003; FDF, 2000; FORMECU, 1994; BEAK CONSULTANTS, 1998; and IBRD, 1992; all agreed that production of Sawnwood will continue to increase in the country, even though, there are some discrepancies in their projected quantities. The trend from Figure 2 also supports this projection. The reasons for the observed and the projected increase in the production of sawnwood include the wide range of technology that is adopted in its conversion and utilization and its high range of utilization.

The major problems facing the sawmill industry include: old equipment and severe shortage of spare parts, frequent disruption of electricity supply, a timber supply declining in volume, size of

logs and quality as well as illegal felling and insecurity of tenure with respect to timber concession. Power failures are frequent and cost sawmills an average of five working days per month in productivity. Profitability, efficiency, quality of lumber and recovery rates all suffer from such a situation (Aruofor 2001).

C. Veneer and plywood

1. Number of Establishments by size

There are eight major veneer and plywood plants in the country (RMRDC 2003). The names of the eight major ply mills in the country are as presented in Table 1

Table 1: List of Plymills in Nigeria

Serial No	Name of Plymill	Production Capacity (m^3)
1	African Timber and Plywood (AT & P); Sapele, Delta State.	15000
2	Piedmont Plywood Company, Ologbo, Edo State	16000
3	Delta Plywood Company, Burutu, Delta State.	15000
4	Epe Plymill, Epe, Lagos State.	16000
5	Nigerian Romanian Plywood Industries (NIROWI), Ondo, Ondo State	17000
6	Premier Wood Industries, Bolorunduro, Old Akure-Owo Road, Ondo State.	13000
7	Calabar Wood Complex, Calabar, Cross River State.	16000
8	Serom Wood Industries, Calabar, Cross River State.	18000

Source: General Woods and Veneer Limited (1994)

Out of these eight mills, only African Timber and Plywood (AT & P); Sapele, Delta State and Premier Wood Industries, Bolorunduro, Old Akure-Owo Road, Ondo State are currently operating. Even these two mills are operating far less than their plant capacity. Most of these mills are integrated complexes both to sawmills and particleboard mills. Veneer slicing operations are all integrated within plywood mills.

2. Production Trend

Production data on veneer and plywood were available for only one of the two plymills that are currently producing. The plymill has a production capacity of 16008m^3 for plywood and 57812.92m^3 for veneer. Figure 3 shows the production trend of veneer and plywood from this mill since 2006. It can be observed from the Figure that the mill recorded plant capacity utilization of 22.41%, 22.79% and 2.21% of plywood production in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively and an annual average reduction in production of 68.62% from 2006 to 2008. Apparently plywood production is drastically winding down judging from the production in 2008. It can also be observed that the mill recorded plant capacity utilization of 82.19%, 83.58% and 80.96% of veneer production in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. Though plant capacity production for veneer appears impressive, yet the plant capacity utilization for plywood was minimal in 2008.

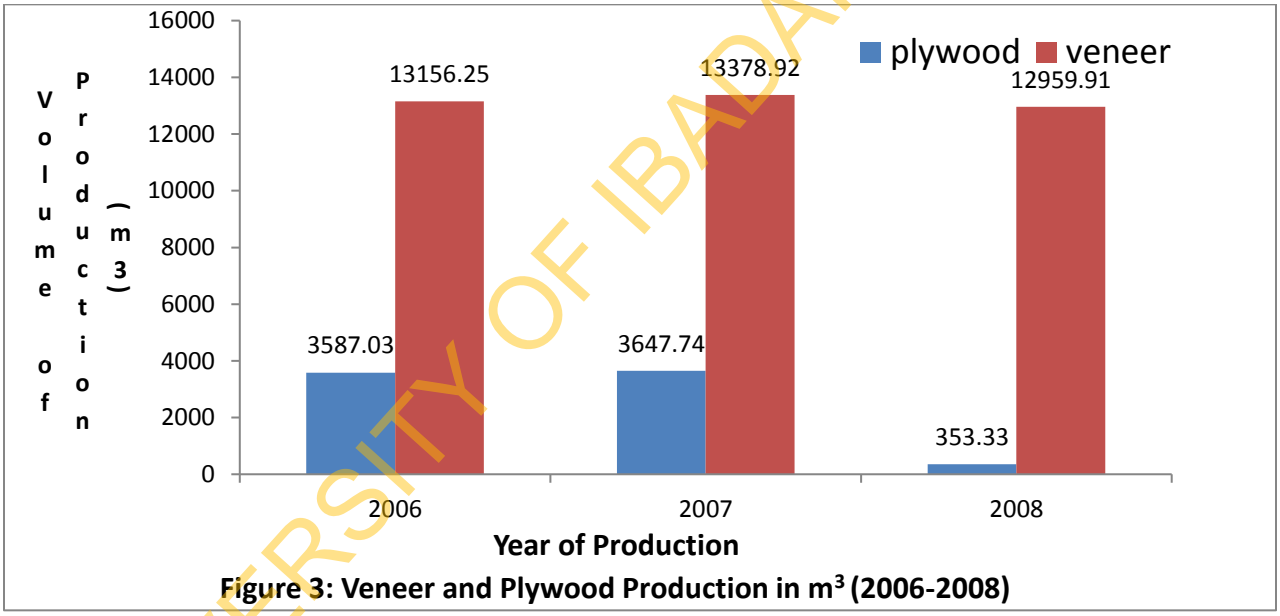

Figure 3: Veneer and Plywood Production in m^3 (2006-2008)

Source: Field Survey 2009.

3. Ownership

The ownership of the eight plymills is currently at different state of change. However, all of them will likely end up being privately owned at the end of the process. The two mills that are currently producing are privately owned.

4. Outlook for veneer and production and main constraints

General Woods and Veneer Consultants (1994) predicted an imminent and inevitable closure of the Nigerian plymills, based on the difficulties in acquiring good quality and adequate supplies of logs. The prediction has almost come into full manifestation with the closure of seven out of the eight mills. Results from the survey of the two existing mills revealed that poor electricity supply, aging equipment and inadequacy of raw materials still pose as major challenges to continuous production of plywood and veneer in the country. Though the on- going process of change of ownership of many of the moribund mills is expected to bring live into many of the mills, yet the foregoing constraints will remain major challenges to confront even for the new owners.

D. Other wood based panels (particle board, fibreboard, hardboard and insulating board)

1. Number of establishments by size

There are 4 particleboard mills in the country. These have been integrated into the main ply/sawmills in order to enable the mills utilise the "wastes" coming from the sawmills and the plymills more efficiently. The four particles board mills are:

1) African Timber and Plywood, Sapele

2) Piedmont Plywood Company, Ologbo, Edo State.

3) Seromwood Industries, Calabar, Cross River State.

4) The Nigerian – Romanian Wood Industries Ltd, Ondo, Ondo State.

2. Production trends (total, by product and by subsector) since 2006

The total installed capacity of the mills is 67,150m3 of particleboard. None of these mills is currently producing particle board. Hence there are no distinctive production data for particle board, fibreboard, hardboard and insulating board. However, there are data on production of wood based panels as a whole which encompass plywood, veneer, particle board, fibreboard, hardboard and insulating board. The production data (in thousand cubic metre) for wood based panels in Nigeria are presented in Figure 4. The wood based panels' production recorded an annual average increase of 5.02% from 2000 to 2007

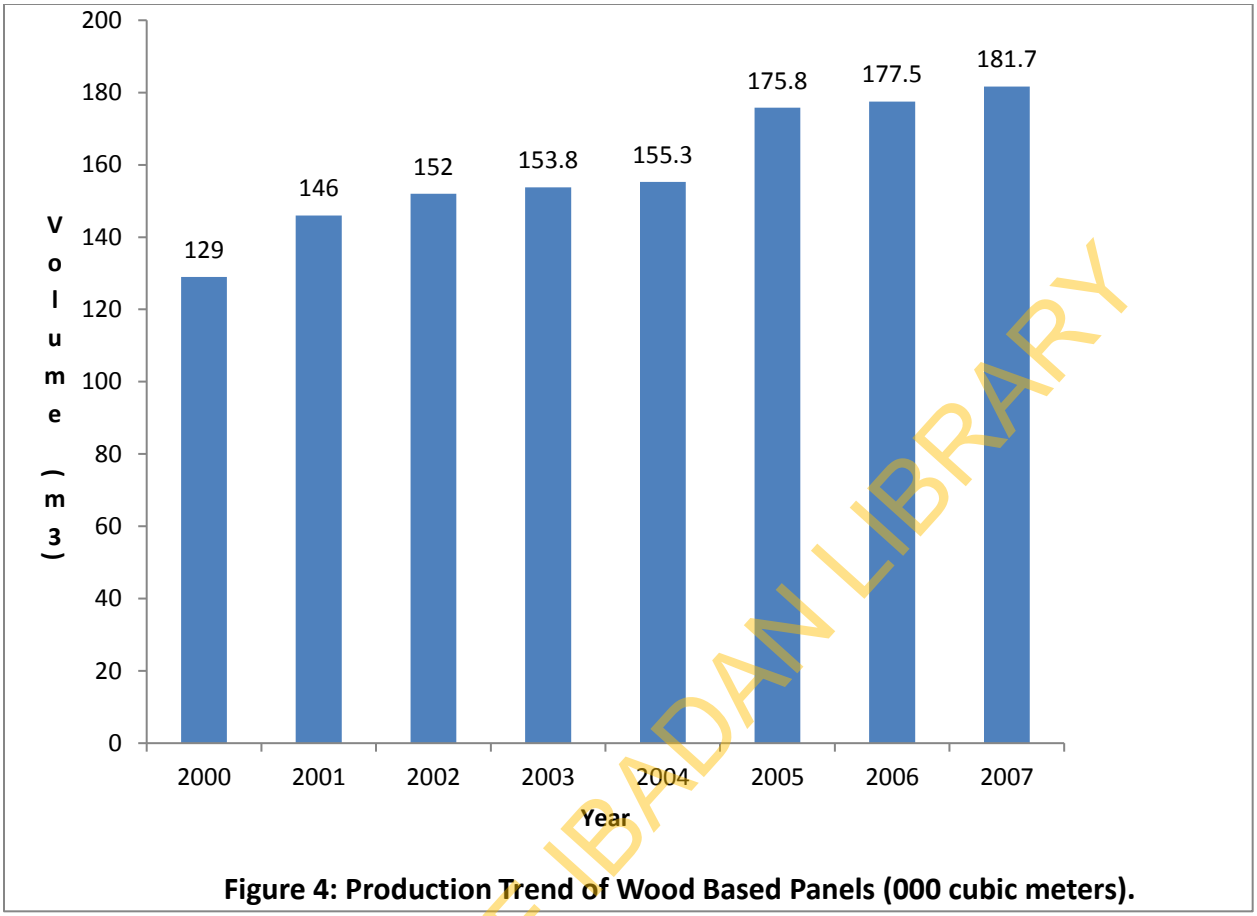

Figure 4: Production Trend of Wood Based Panels (000 cubic meters).

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007) (Reported in the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts (2001-2007)

3. Ownership

As stated earlier, the mills are at different stage of change of ownership. Be that as it may, the only mill of the four that is still operating though not producing particle board is the African Timber and Plywood Company which is currently privately owned.

4. Outlook for production and main constraints

Since the production of particle board and plywood has an imported industrial input (glue), their production is hampered by high cost of glue acquisition which is amplified by continuous decline in the value of Naira in relation to hard currencies. This also implies that the particle board is relatively expensive and subsequently less in demand due to high price. Incidentally, lack of

adequate knowledge of their utilization by builders, artisans and furniture makers has not helped in popularizing their use.

E. Secondary processed wood industry

1. Number of establishments by size

The secondary processed wood industry in Nigeria is made up of the furniture sector, parquet manufacturing sector and wooden molding sector. The wooden furniture sector is the major market for wood products in Nigeria. Producers range in size from small two or three- men carpentry shops with crude hand tools, up to large factories with millions of dollars invested in wood working equipment. According to RMRDC (2001), there are 1200 furniture industries (with more than 2-5 employees) in Nigeria. As regards production of moldings, the African Timber and Plywood (AT&P) Company and Piedmont Plywood used to produce moldings for export to USA. Indications from field showed that none of these two mills is still producing moldings. There was however an indication from field survey that Premier Timber Industry is manufacturing parquet, probably in limited quantities.

2. Production trends

There is no information on the production trend of the secondary processed wood products, but it is likely that the production has been growing particularly among SMEs, as a response to strong domestic demand.

3. Ownership

All the companies producing SPWP in Nigeria are privately owned.

4. Outlook for production and main constraints

The domestic market for furniture is large and rapidly growing. An improved economy would further increase the demand for both locally produced and imported furniture. In the case of moldings, the decline in the supply of large diameter logs from old growth timber will continue to be the main constraint for production as the quality of plantation timbers is not presently adequate for molding production.

III. Import of TTPs

A. Logs

1. Total volume and value by species since 2006

Available data on the volume and value of imported logs for 2006 and 2007 are presented in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. The available data were however not decomposed by species. The quantity of imported logs increased from 420.80 m^3 in 2006 to 457.12 m^3 in 2007 by 8.63%. The value of the imported logs on the contrary decreased from ₦22, 918, 818 (≈$179741.34) in 2006 to ₦16,499,094 (≈$131319.09) in 2007 by 38.91%. This might be as a result of substitution of expensive species with more of the cheaper species. For example more of the lesser used species whose properties have now been discovered to be suitable for various uses might have been imported during this period of time.

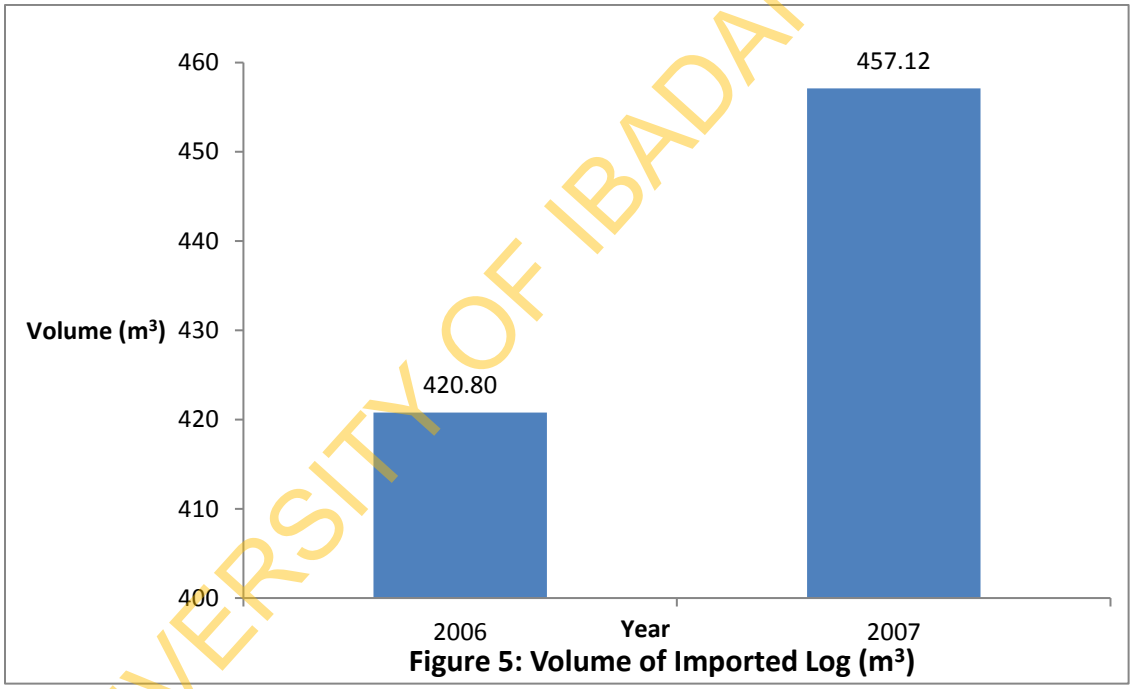

Figure 5: Volume of Imported Log (m^3)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006- 2007)

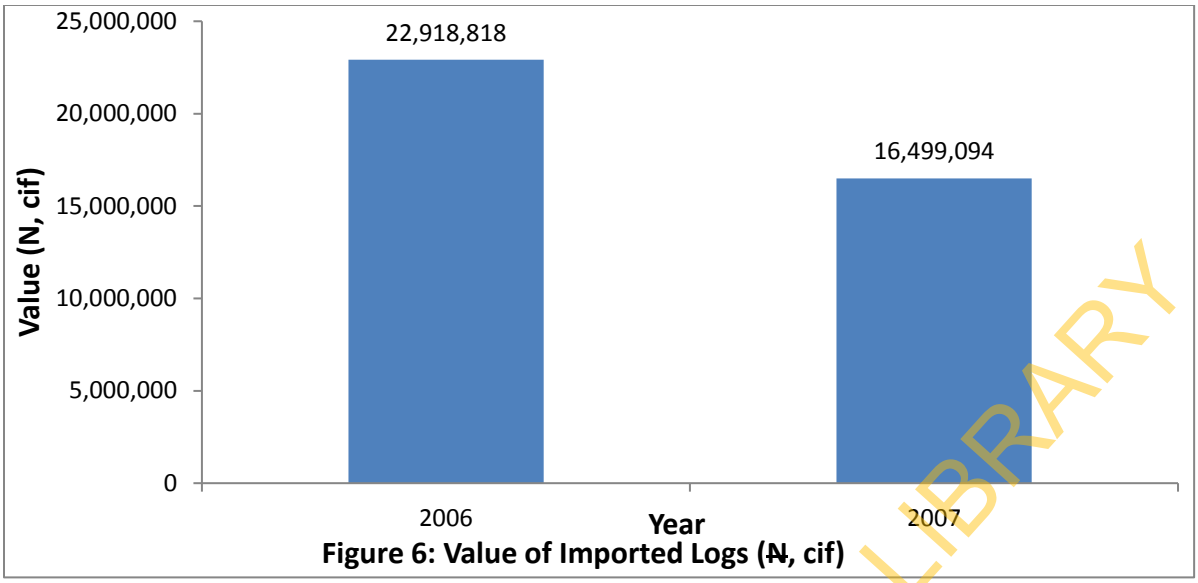

Figure 6: Value of Imported Logs (₦, cif)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006- 2007)

2. Origin of Imports

Observations from Table 2 show that Nigeria imported logs from a total of 17 countries from 2002 to 2007. For this period of time, logs were imported from two African countries only. These are South Africa and Ghana.

Table 2: Countries of Origin of Imported Logs

Year	Countries of Origin
2002	Japan, United States
2003	China, South Africa, United Kingdom, Italy, Lebanon
2004	China, Ghana, Singapore, South Africa, Canada, Italy.
2005	China, South Africa
2006	Belgium, China, United Arab Emirates, Austria
2007	India, United States, Germany, F.R, Bosnia Herzegovina, Turkey and China

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

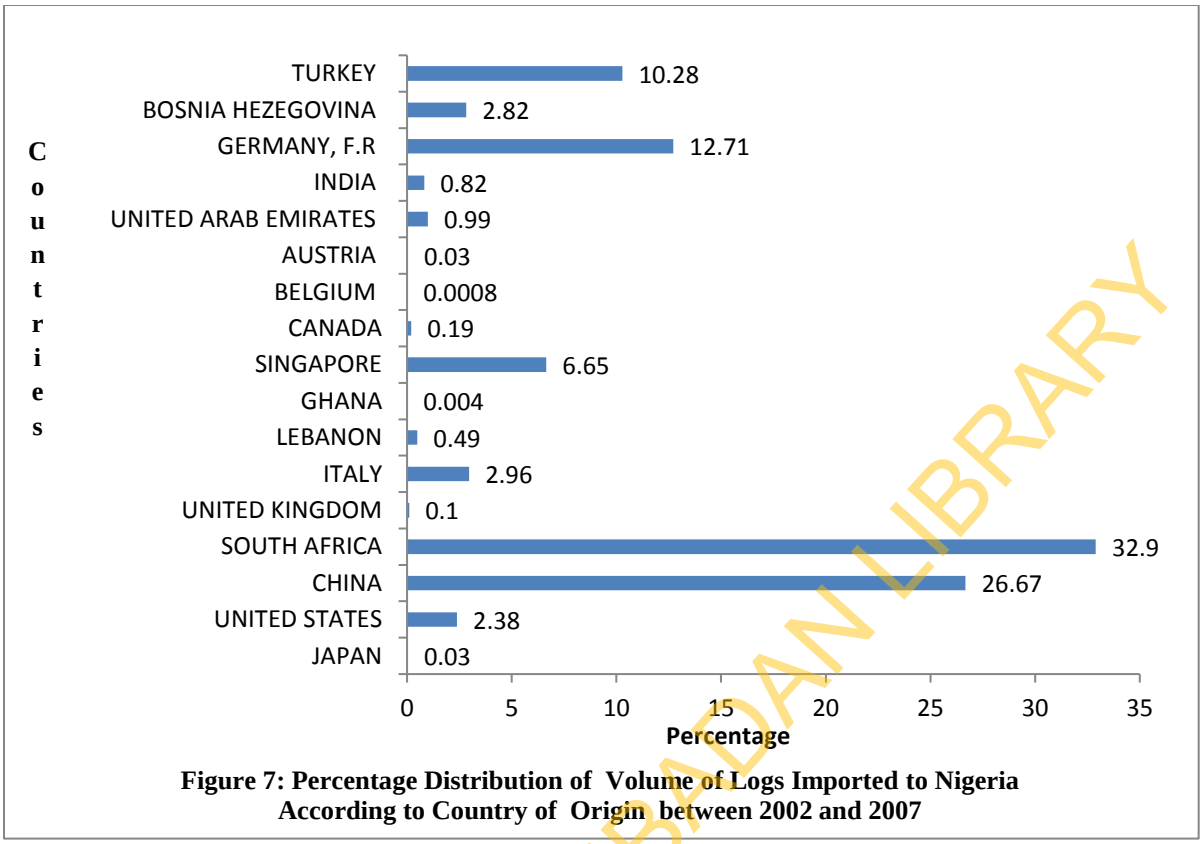

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Volume of Logs Imported to Nigeria According to Country of Origin between 2002 and 2007

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Furthermore, Figure 7 shows that the highest percentage (32.9%) of logs imported to Nigeria comes from South Africa. On the contrary, Ghana which is the second African country from where Nigeria imports logs accounts only for 0.004% of the logs imported to the country.

3. Average CIF prices by species and country of origin (latest available year)

Table 3: Average CIF Prices by Country of Origin

Country of Origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average CIF Prices (₦)
JAPAN	63,872						63,872
UNITED STATES	3,571,173					1,792,080	2,681,627
CHINA		184,464	555,070	19,177,717	361,012	280,297	4,111,712
SOUTH AFRICA		16,266,397	961,015	9,498,565			8,908,659
UNITED KINGDOM	163,689						163,689
ITALY		10,427,102	8,253,328				9,340,215
LEBANON		1,582,272					1,582,272
GHANA			6,325,954				6,325,954
SINGAPORE			4,067,675				4,067,675
CANADA			39,128				39,128
BELGIUM					423,800		423,800
AUSTRIA					905,717		905,717
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES					1,815		1,815
INDIA						540,834	540,834
GERMANY, F.R						2,326,718	2,326,718
BOSNIA HEZEGOVINA						2,774,674	2,774,674
TURKEY						8,703,776	8,703,776

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

B. Sawnwood

1. Total volume and value by species/species group since 2006

It can be deduced from Figures 8 and 9 that both the volume and value of sawnwood imported to Nigeria decreased by 20.22% and 31% respectively from 2006 to 2007.

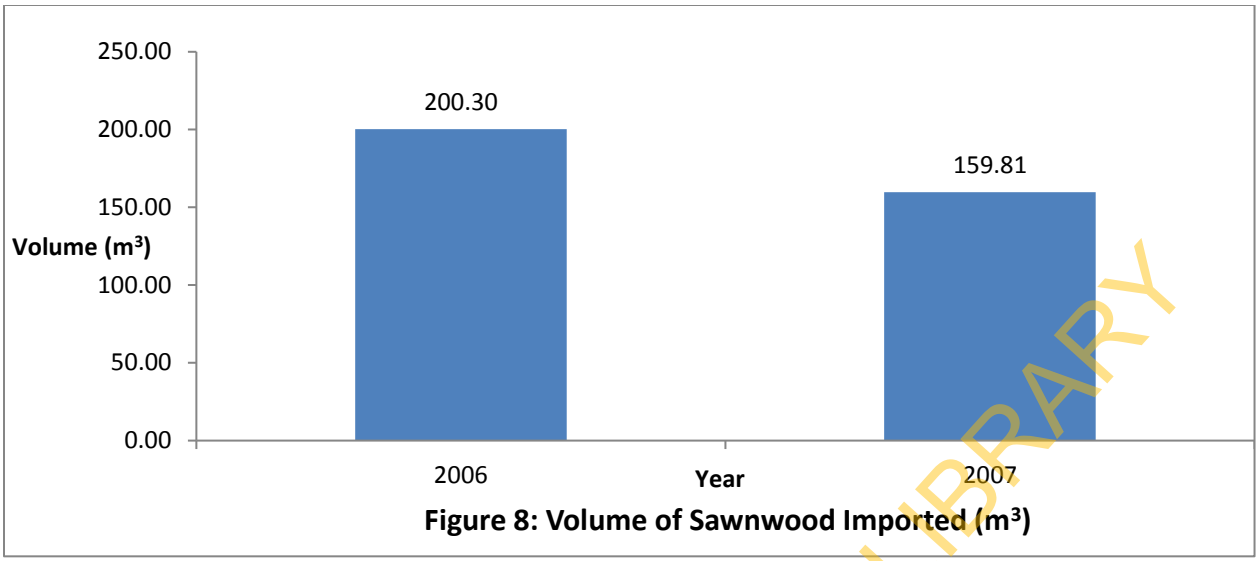

Figure 8: Volume of Sawnwood Imported (m³)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006- 2007)

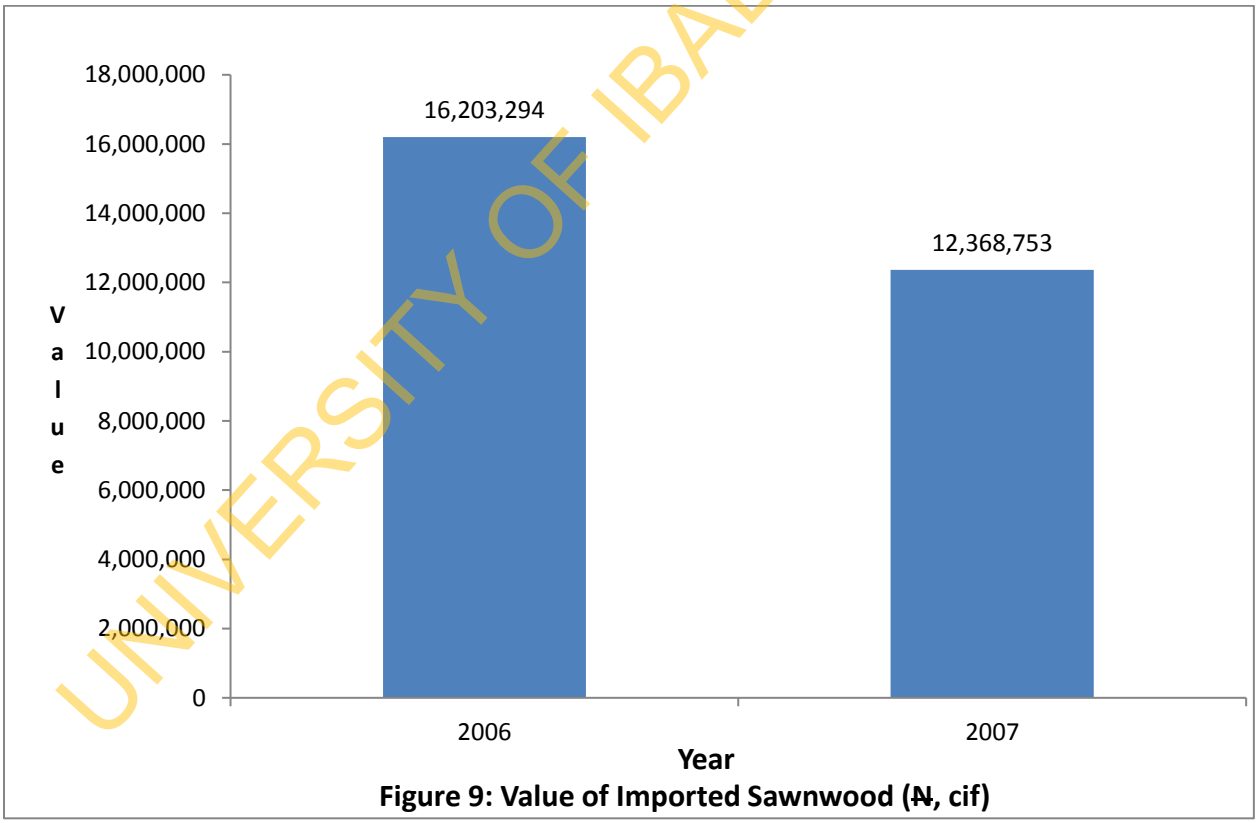

Figure 9: Value of Imported Sawnwood (₦, cif)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006- 2007)

2. Origin of imports (main import sources, African supplying countries in detail)

It can be observed from Table 4 that Nigeria imported sawnwood from eight countries between 2002 and 2007. South Africa is the only African country of these eight countries. From Figure 10, it is observed that the least quantity (0.15%) of imported sawnwood to Nigeria was recorded for South Africa.

Table 4: Countries of Origin of Imported Sawnwood

Year	Countries of Origin
2002	Belgium, France, Italy, South Africa, United States
2003	Germany, F.R, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Italy
2004	Australia
2005	Italy, United Kingdom, United States
2006	Germany, F.R, Italy, United Kingdom, Italy, United States
2007	Australia, Germany, F.R, United Kingdom

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

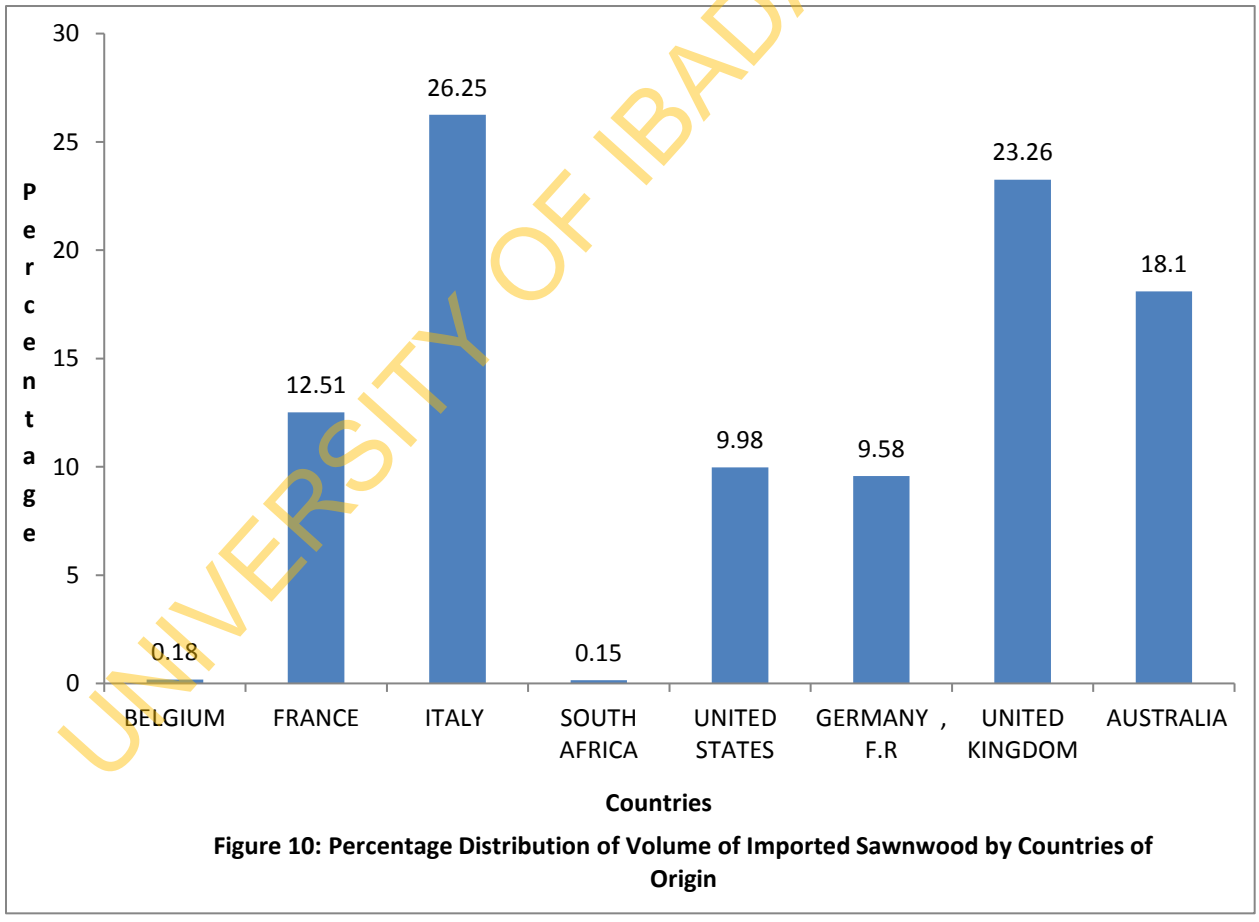

Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Volume of Imported Sawnwood by Countries of Origin

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

3. Average CIF prices by species and markets (latest available year)

There are no data for this section except by country of origin.

C. Veneer

1. Total volume and value by species since 2006

Figures 11 and 12 present the respective volume and value of veneer imported to Nigeria since 2006. It can be deduced from Figure 11 that there was a dramatic fall in the volume of imported of veneer by 65.73%. Expectedly, there was also a fall in value of imported veneer though less dramatically by 22.83%. Reasons for this disproportionate fall could be as a result of product mix. Perhaps more of the veneer type that has a relatively higher value was imported compared to those with lower value, even though the quantity of the veneer imported generally reduced.

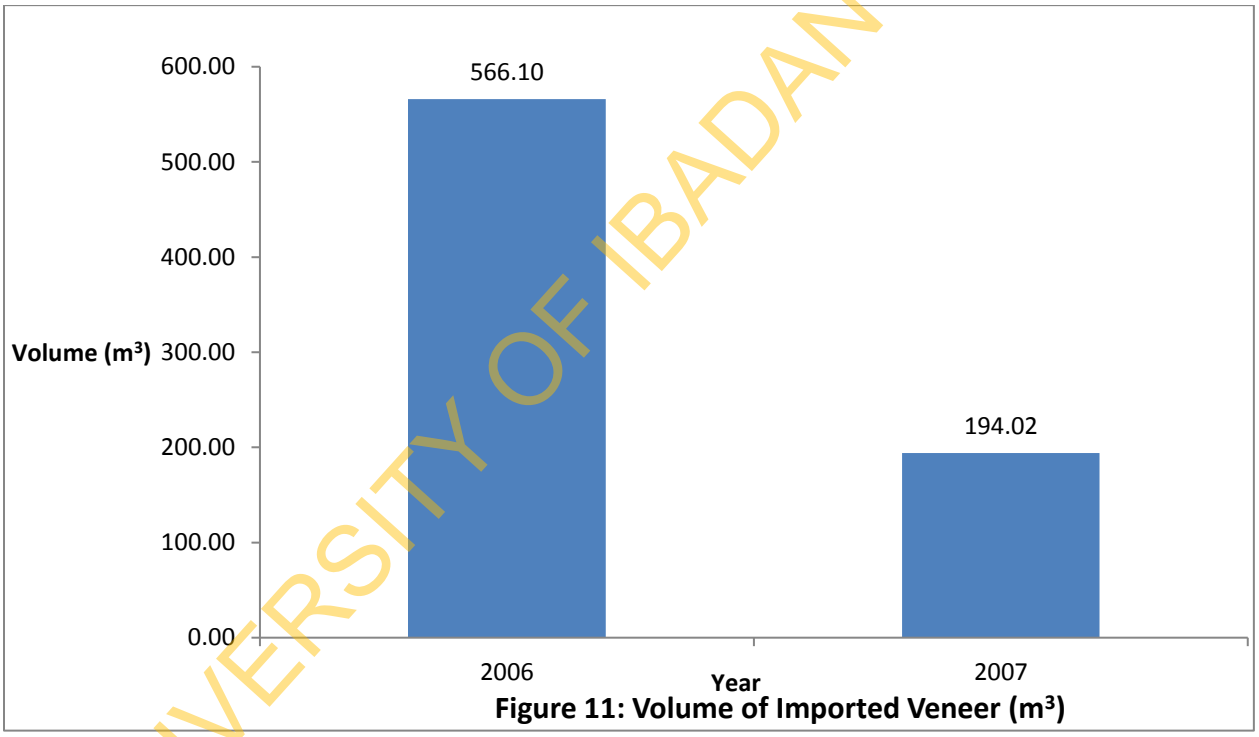

Figure 11: Volume of Imported Veneer (m³)

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

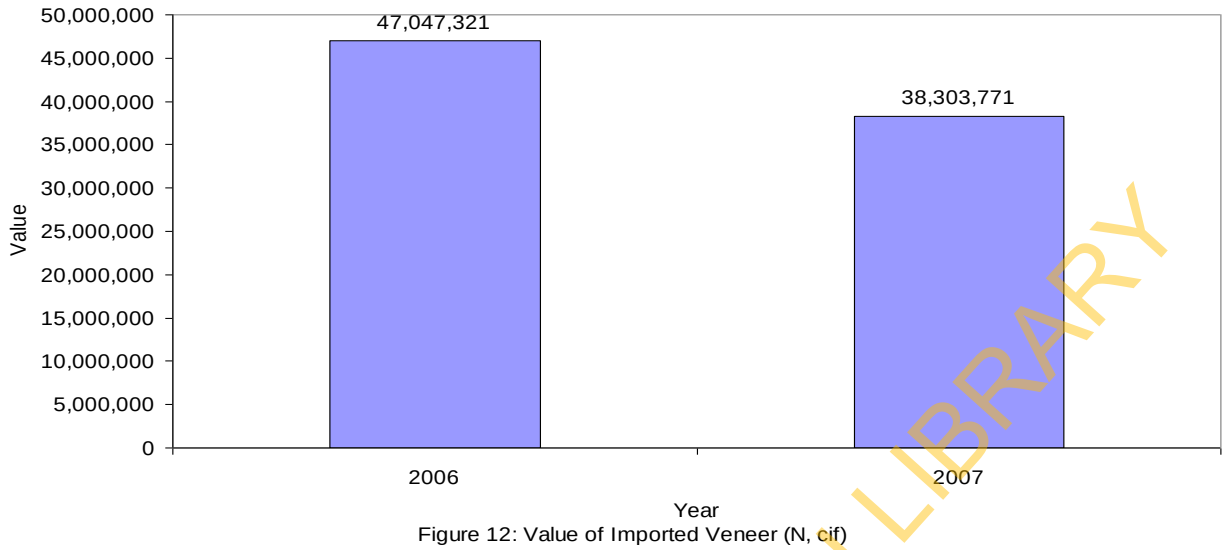

Figure 12: Value of Imported Veneer (N, cif)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006- 2007)

2. Origin of imports (main import sources, African supplying countries in detail)

Results in Table 5 show that Nigeria imported veneer from a total of 15 countries between 2002 and 2007. Ghana and Togo are the only two African countries from which Nigeria imported veneer over this period of time. From Figure 13, it can be observed that Nigeria interestingly imported the largest volume of veneer from Togo, which accounts for 28.8% of the total veneer imported over this period of time. The other African country Ghana accounts only for 1.41% of the total imported veneer over the period of time. It should be however noted that Nigeria imported only one type of veneer only once from Togo throughout this period of time, compared to other countries such as Italy, United Kingdom, China, France and Lebanon from where Nigeria imported different types of veneer for more than a year during the period of study.

Table 5: Countries of Origin of Imported Veneer

Year	Countries of Origin
2002	Italy, United Kingdom, China, Ghana, Malaysia, France
2003	Brazil, Hong Kong
2004	United Kingdom
2005	Netherlands, China, Lebanon
2006	Togo, China, Italy, Yugoslavia, France, Lebanon, United kingdom
2007	China, Italy, Korea Republic, Lebanon, Turkey, United States

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

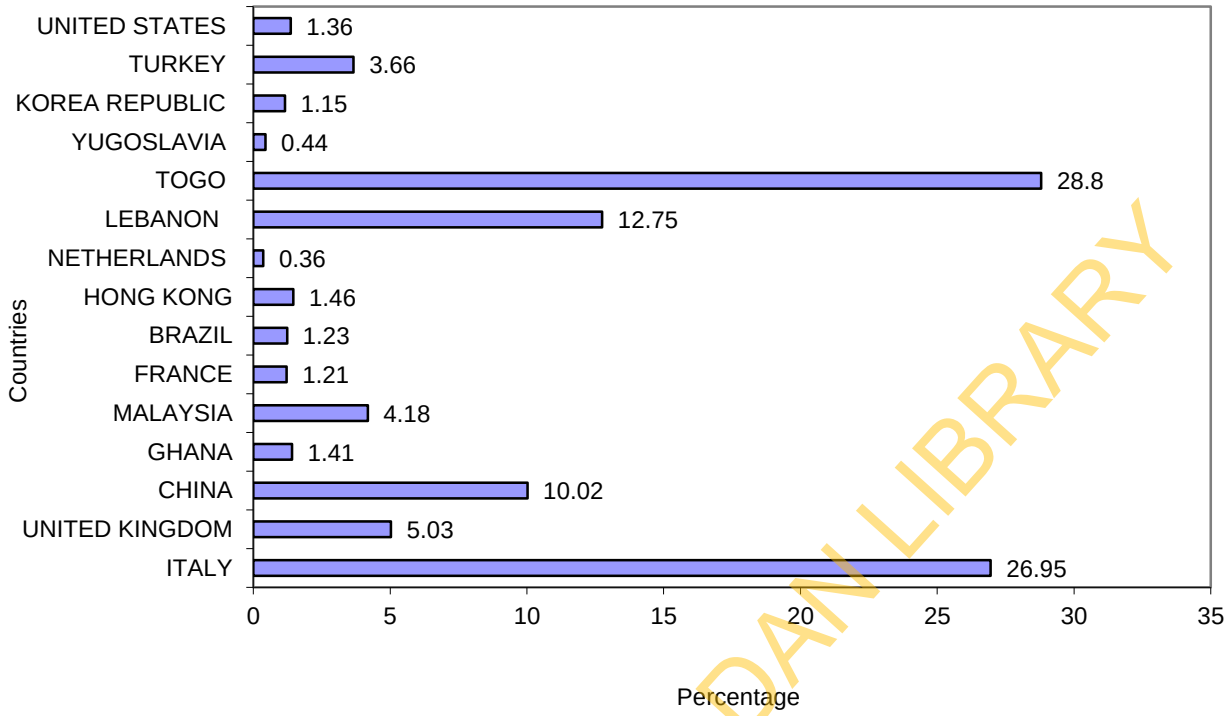

Figure 13: Percentage Distribution of Volume of Imported Veneer by Countries of Origin

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

3. Average CIF prices by species and markets (latest available year)

There are no data for this section except by country of origin.

D. Plywood

1. Total volume and value by type of plywood since 2006

Figures 14 and 15 present the percentage distribution of the quantity and value respectively, of imported plywood by type. From Figure 14, it can be observed that plywood type 4412190000 constituted the bulk of imported plywood in 2006, accounting for 45% of the volume of plywood imported in that year. In 2007 however, plywood type 4412130000 constituted the bulk of imported plywood for 2007, having accounted for 55% of the volume of plywood imported that year. The trend is similar for the percentage distribution of value of imported plywood by type. From Figure 15 it can be observed that plywood type 4412190000 accounted for 43% of the total value of plywood imported in 2006, while plywood type 4412130000 accounted for 73% of the total value of plywood imported in 2007. In general, it can be inferred from Figures 16 and 17

that volume and value of plywood imported since 2006 increased by 93.85% and 20.58% respectively.

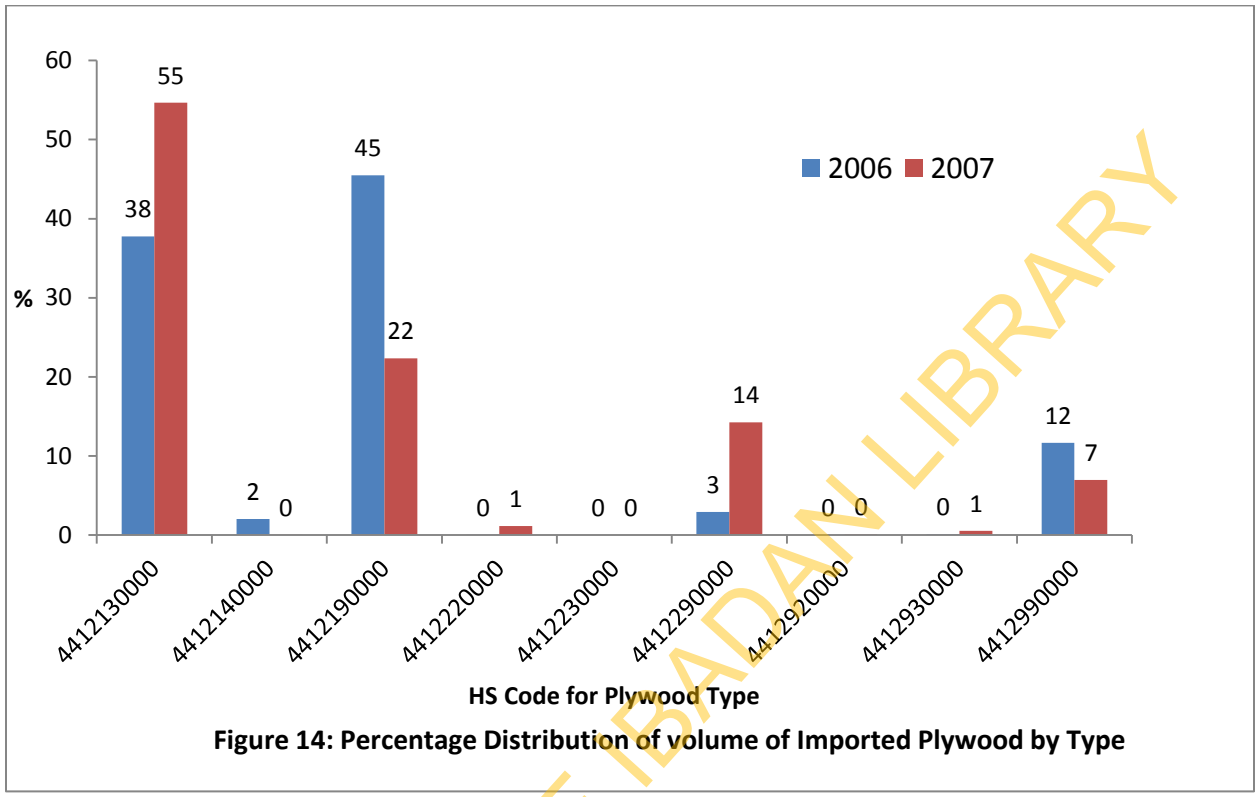

Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of volume of Imported Plywood by Type

National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

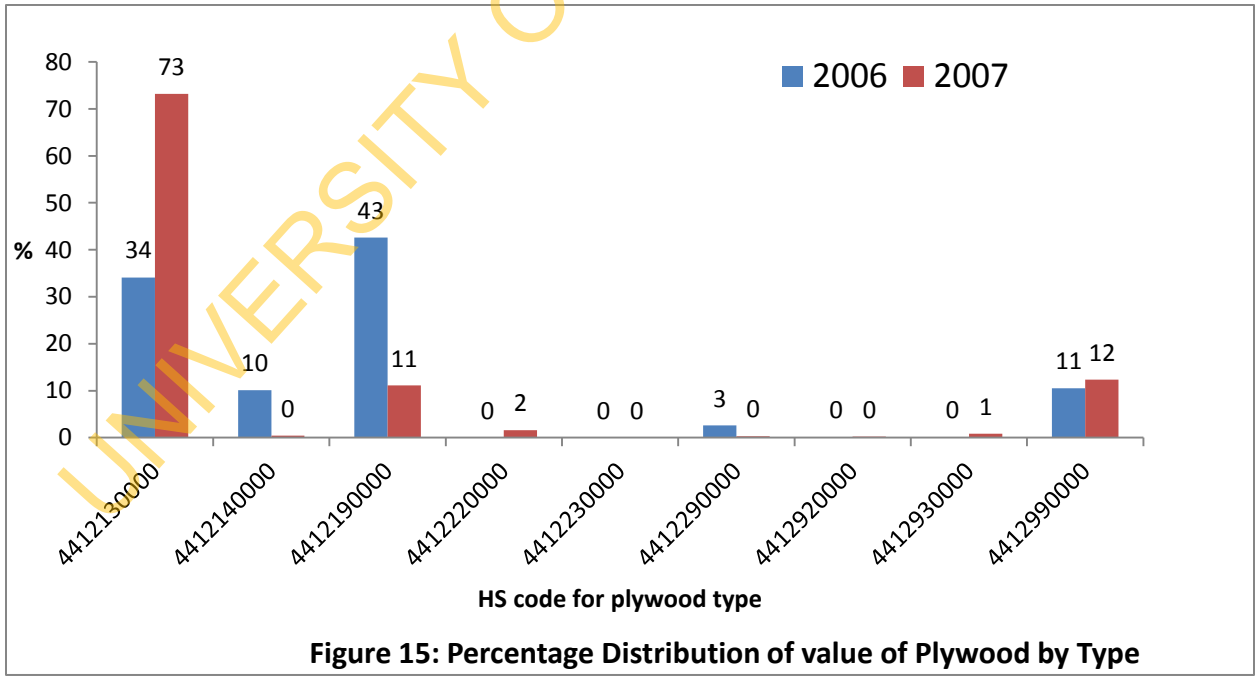

Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of value of Plywood by Type

National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

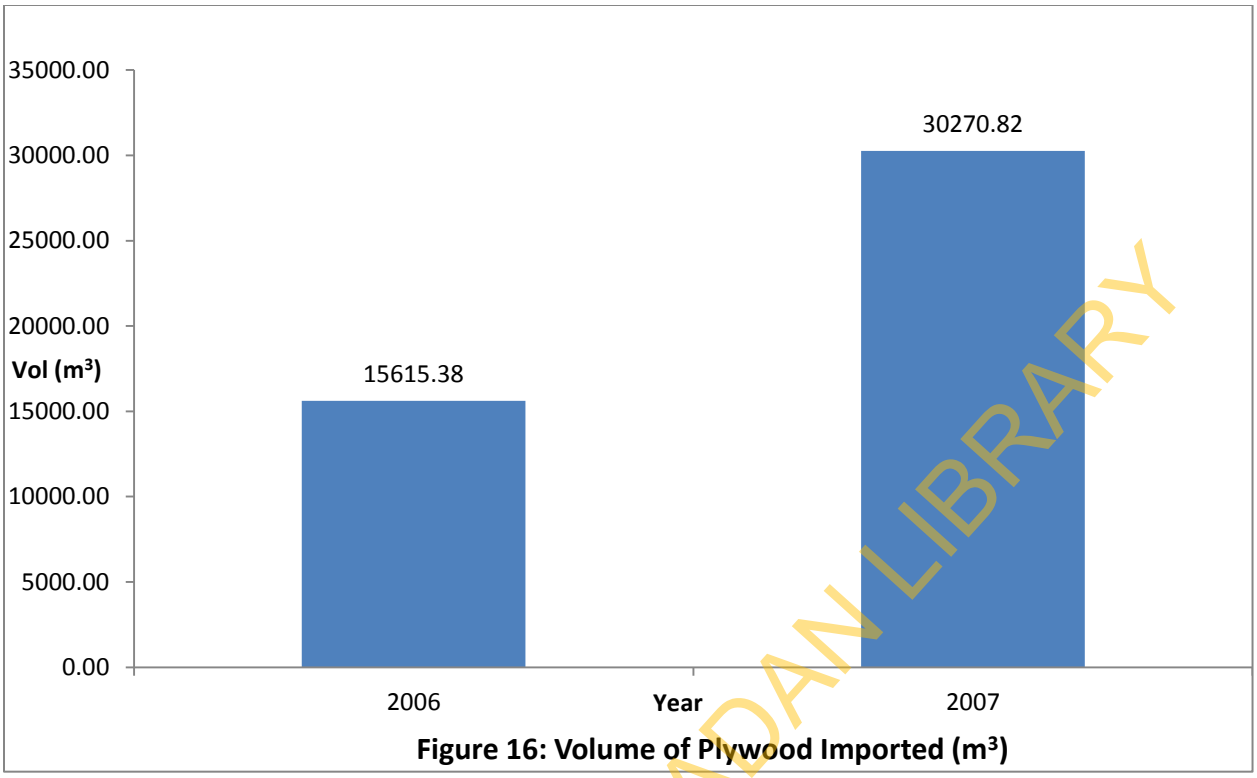

Figure 16: Volume of Plywood Imported (m³)

National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

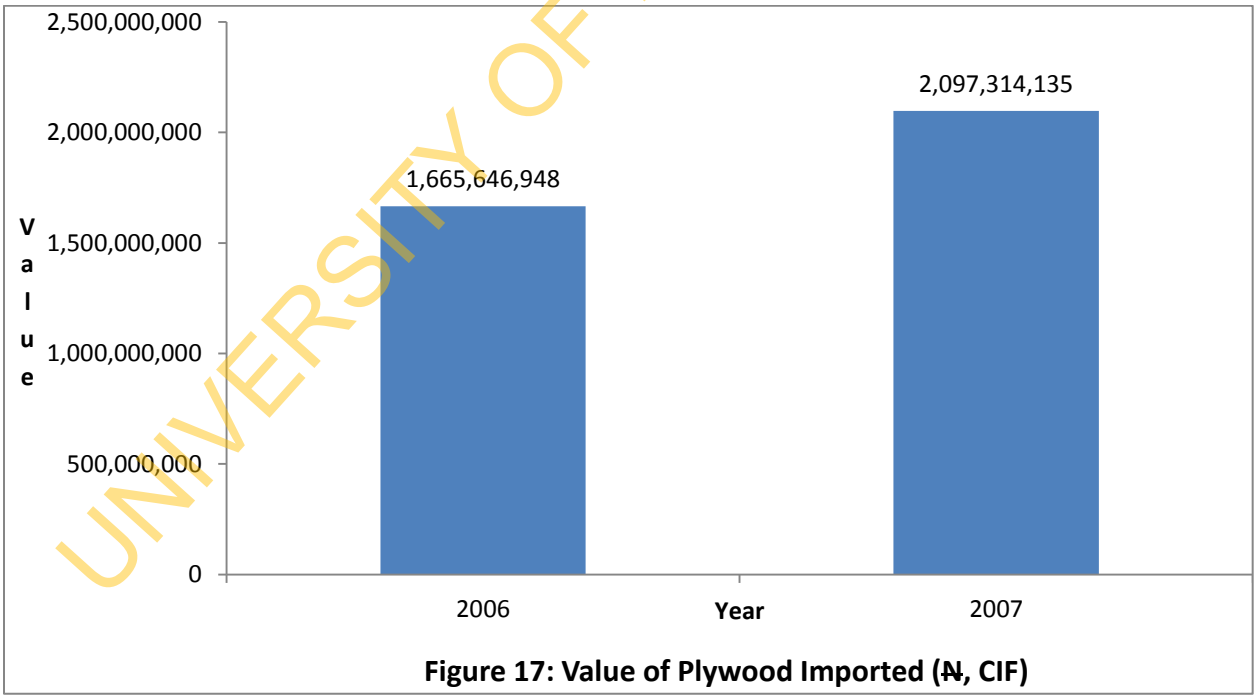

Figure 17: Value of Plywood Imported (₦, CIF)

National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

2. Origin of imports (main import sources, African supplying countries in detail)

Results in Table 6 reveal that Nigeria imported plywood from 37 countries from 2002 to 2007. Seven of these are from Africa and they include Benin, Ghana, Togo, South Africa, Cameroon, Guinea Bissau and Egypt. From Table 7 it can be observed that African countries account for a total of 80.86%, out of which Togo accounts for 78.36% of the plywood imported to Nigeria during this period.

Table 6: Countries of Origin of Imported Plywood

Year	Countries of Origin
2002	Belgium, Benin, France, Ghana, Japan, Taiwan, Togo, United States, China, Germany. F.R, United Kingdom, Italy, Cyprus, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Nauru, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.
2003	Belgium, Benin, France, Ghana, Togo, United States, China, Germany. F.R, Hong Kong, Italy, Lebanon, South Africa, United Kingdom, Korea Republic, Russia, Czech Republic.
2004	Benin, France, Ghana, Togo, United States, Switzerland, China, Germany. F.R, Italy United Kingdom, Cameroon, China, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, India, Netherlands, South Africa
2005	Belgium, France, Ghana, Togo, United States, China, Germany. F.R, Netherlands, Italy, Lebanon, Cyprus, United Kingdom, Korea Republic, Russia, Czech Republic, Spain, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Taiwan.
2006	France, Italy, Spain, Togo, United States, China, Germany. F.R, Lebanon, Turkey, United Kingdom, India, Belgium, Egypt, Ghana, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Malaysia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates.
2007	Brazil, Ghana, Togo, China, France, India, Italy, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, United States, Germany. F.R, Turkey, Belgium, Cyprus, Israel, Malaysia, Poland, Spain, Taiwan, United Kingdom.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Plywood by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Countries of Origin	Total Volume of Plywood Imported (m^3) (2002-2007)	Percentage of Total Quantity of Plywood Imported (2002-2007)	Total Value (000₦) of Plywood Imported (2002-2007)
1	TOGO	156025.68	78.36	6003982.132
2	BENIN	2685.18	1.35	599139.653
3	GHANA	1712.09	0.86	227713.187
4	SOUTH AFRICA	557.26	0.28	15363.163
5	EGYPT	20.75	0.01	4767.453
6	CAMEROON	1.50	0.001	65.751
7	GUINEA-BISSAU	1.23	0.001	119.198
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA			161003.68	
8	BRAZIL	17655.79	8.87	774805.435
9	GERMANY, F.R	8325.90	4.18	546460.495
	OTHERS		0.00	
10	CHINA	2565.46	1.29	221922.023
11	UNITED KINGDOM	1394.41	0.7	79887.81
12	LEBANON	1392.22	0.7	102647.655
13	TURKEY	1260.84	0.63	100960.021
14	UNITED STATES	1255.14	0.63	100122.771
15	FRANCE	1139.21	0.57	108819.646
16	ITALY	725.83	0.36	129280.28
17	SPAIN	662.16	0.33	66079.298
18	BELGIUM	525.95	0.26	17326368.07
19	INDIA	494.22	0.25	60495.642
20	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	121.19	0.06	15894.74
21	KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. O	110.32	0.06	15426.158
22	MALAYSIA	91.66	0.05	7592.225
23	CZECH REPUBLIC	77.84	0.04	2771.092
24	CYPRUS	75.48	0.04	4092.353
25	TAIWAN	153.32	0.03	4667.513
26	HONG KONG	47.47	0.02	4667.513
27	SWEDEN	36.19	0.02	1982.322
28	NETHERLANDS	35.89	0.02	2344.119
29	JORDAN	21.92	0.01	2442.946
30	POLAND	11.17	0.01	397.666
31	KOREA REPUBLIC	12.73	0.01	4251.357
32	ISRAEL	5.89	0.003	1214.2
33	SWITZERLAND	2.50	0.001	86.477
34	RUSSIA	1.78	0.001	5.089
35	JAPAN	0.98	0.0005	139.016
36	NAURU	0.14	0.00007	4.108
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS			12221.92	
GRAND TOTAL			199207.29	

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

3. Average CIF prices by species and markets (latest available year)

There are no available data for this section.

E. Other wood based panels particle board, fiberboard, hardboard and insulating board)

1. Total volume and value by product since 2006

Figures 18 and 19 present respectively the volume and value of particle board and fibre board imported to Nigeria in 2006 and 2007. It can be deduced from the figures that the volume of particle board and fibre board imported during this period increased by 61.38% and 72.87% respectively, while their values also increased by 173.58% and 62.43% respectively.

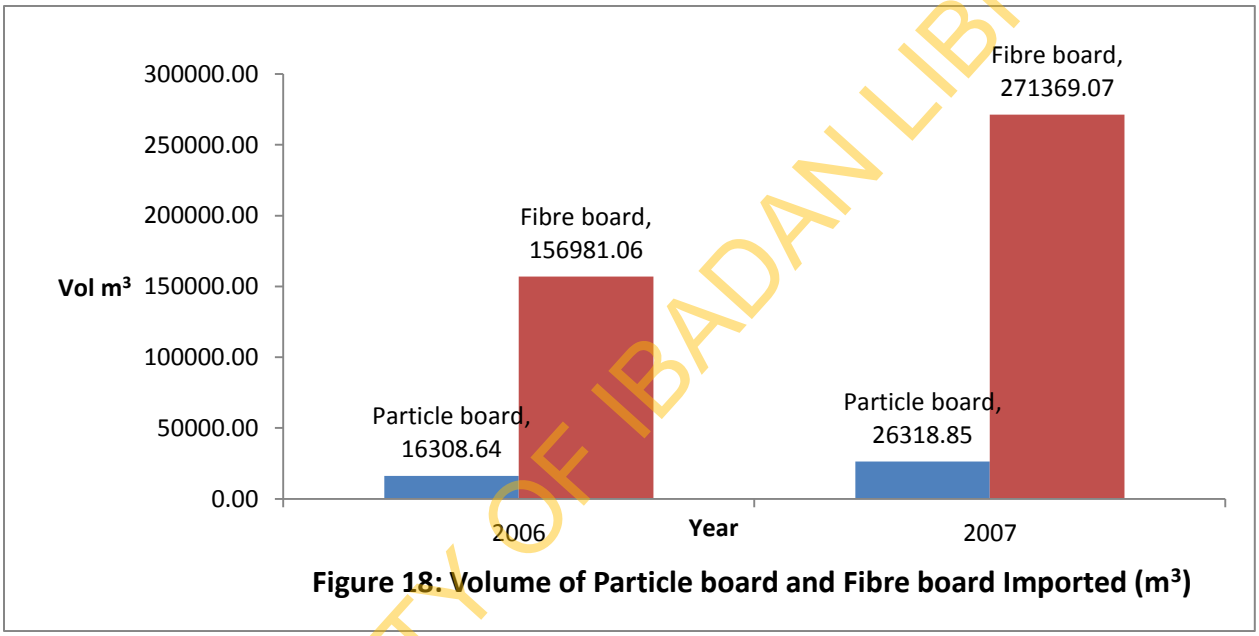

Figure 18: Volume of Particle board and Fibre board Imported (m^3)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

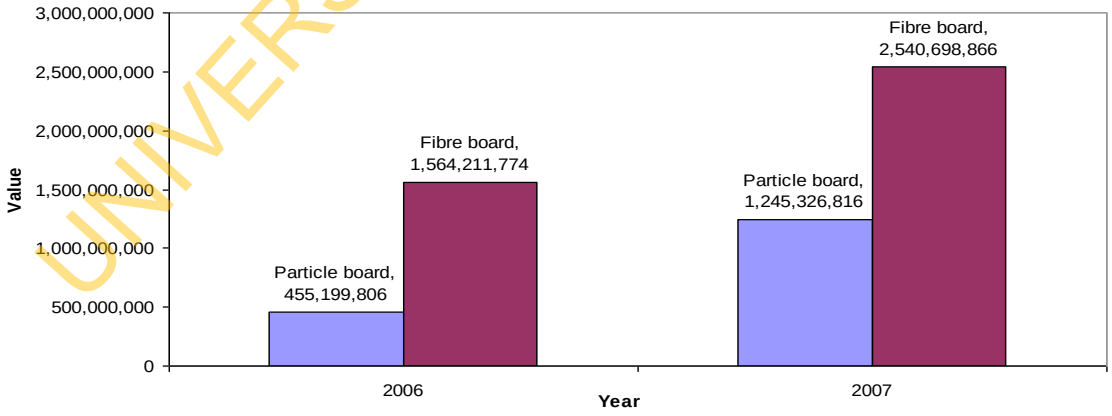

Figure 19: Value of Particle board and Fibre board Imported (N, cif)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

2. Origin of imports (main import sources, African supplying countries in detail)

Table 8: Countries of Origin of Imported Particle board and Fibre board (2002-2007)

Year	Countries of Origin	
	Particle board	Fibre board
2002	Germany, F. R, Malaysia	Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Poland, Taiwan, Austria, China, France, Germany, F.R, Korea Republic, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Benin, El Salvador, Singapore
2003	Belgium, China, Italy, Portugal, South Africa, Spain	Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, F.R, Israel, Italy, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States, Romania, Portugal, Spain
2004	Australia, Belgium, China, Germany, F.R, Italy, Puerto Rico, Spain, United States.	Belgium, Germany, F.R, United Kingdom, United States, Brazil, China, Poland, Korea Republic, Lebanon, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan Turkey, Cote d'Ivoire, Granada.
2005	Austria, China, Germany, F.R, India, Italy, Lebanon, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.	China, India, United States, Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, F.R, Korea Republic, Panama, Poland, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Russia, St. Helena, Taiwan, Togo, Lebanon, Australia, Netherlands, Oman, Suriname.
2006	Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, F. R, Italy, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States, Austria, Belgium, Democratic Yemen, Greece, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, China, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Poland, Brazil, Ghana, Korea Republic, Sweden, Togo, Yugoslavia.	Argentina, Belgium, China, Germany, F.R, Poland, United Arab Emirates, United States, Brazil, France, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Austria,
2007	China, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Italy, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, Germany, F.R, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Ireland, Malaysia,	Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, F.R, Italy, Netherlands Antiles, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, United States, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Panama, Singapore, Somalia, United Kingdom, Italy, India, Korea Republic, Malaysia, South Africa, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Spain, Guam, India, Switzerland

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 8 presents the countries of origin of the particle board and fibre board Nigeria imported from 2002 to 2007, while Tables 9 and 10 show the percentage of the particle board and fibre board imported from these countries. In all, Nigeria imported particle board from 34 countries, out of which only four, namely: –Egypt, Ghana South Africa and Togo are African countries. These African countries accounts only for 7.90% of the total imported particle board to Nigeria over the period in consideration.

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Volume of Imported Particle Board by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Particle Board imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	EGYPT	3.96
2	GHANA	3.49
3	SOUTH AFRICA	0.32
4	TOGO	0.13
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		7.90
5	BELGIUM	36.23
6	CHINA	8.89
7	UNITED STATES	8.45
8	SPAIN	7.27
9	GERMANY, F.R	5.13
10	ITALY	4.45
11	AUSTRIA	3.96
12	PORTUGAL	3.52
13	BRAZIL	3.49
14	THAILAND	2.95
15	TURKEY	2.52 3
16	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2.11
OTHERS		
17	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	0.821173
18	INDIA	0.812379
19	GREECE	0.755007
20	AUSTRALIA	0.660343
21	LEBANON	0.659668
22	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.590081
23	UNITED KINGDOM	0.431881
24	SURINAME	0.324031
25	NETHERLANDS	0.2891
26	PUERTO RICO	0.224378
27	MALAYSIA	0.158006
28	IRELAND	0.14343
29	SWEDEN	0.131782
30	SWITZERLAND	0.107333
31	POLAND	0.101596
32	HONG KONG	0.057698
33	YUGOSLAVIA	0.019321
34	TAIWAN	0.018487
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***6.31***
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Out of the 7.90%, Egypt accounts for 3.96%, Ghana accounts for 3.49%, South Africa accounts for 0.32% and Togo accounts for 0.13. Most (36.23%) of the particle board imported to Nigeria during this period came from Belgium, followed by China (8.89%) and then United States (8.45%).

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Fibre Board by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Fibre Board imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	1.24
2	COTE D'IVOIRE	0.73
3	TOGO	0.09
4	ST.HELENA	0.01
5	RWANDA	0.01
6	SOMALIA	0.002
7	BENIN	0.001
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***2.083***
8	BRAZIL	55.65
9	BELGIUM	12.39
10	POLAND	9.43
11	UNITED KINGDOM	3.42
12	GERMANY, F.R	3.31
13	UNITED STATES	2.75
14	PANAMA	2.50
15	FRANCE	2.29
16	CHINA	2.11
	OTHERS	
17	TAIWAN	1.63
18	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.72
19	ITALY	0.56
20	ARGENTINA	0.21
21	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.18
22	PORTUGAL	0.16
23	NETHERLANDS ANTILES	0.09
24	HONG KONG	0.08
25	TURKEY	0.06
26	SPAIN	0.06
27	THAILAND	0.05
28	BARBADOS	0.05
29	AUSTRIA	0.03
30	INDIA	0.03
31	NETHERLANDS	0.02
32	SINGAPORE	0.02
33	INDONESIA	0.01
34	OMAN	0.01

35	ISRAEL	0.01
36	JAPAN	0.01
37	RUSSIA	0.01
38	MALAYSIA	0.01
39	YEMEN	0.01
40	LEBANON	0.01
41	SWITZERLAND	0.01
42	MALDIVES	0.01
43	FAROE ISLANDS	0.01
44	ROMANIA	0.01
45	ELSALVADOR	0.005
46	SURINAME	0.005
47	GUAM	0.004
48	GRENADA	0.002
49	JORDAN	0.0003
50	AUSTRALIA	0.0002
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***4.0865***
GRAND TOTAL		***100.00***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Results in Table 10 reveal that Nigeria imported fibre board from 50 countries from 2002 to 2007. The trend in terms of representation of African countries is similar to that of the particle board. Out of the 50, only seven are African, and these include Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Somali, South Africa St. Helena and Togo. These seven African countries only account for 2.08% of all the fibre board imported during the period under consideration.

3. Average CIF prices by product and markets (latest available year)

Data for this section are not available

F. SPWPs by product group

1. Total volume and value by product since 2006

Ten types of Secondary Processed Wood Product (SPWP) were identified. Table 11 presents the quantity and value of these SPWPs imported to Nigeria since 2006, while Figures 20 and 21 reveal the percentage change in the quantity and value of each of these products. The quantity and value of product 4414 imported increased by 96.20% and 29.07% respectively. Similar trend is observed for product 4417(86.74% and 78.61%), product 4420 (46.70% and 13.66%) product 9401 (100% and 99.46%) and product 9406 (73.74% and 51.21%). Similarly but in the opposite

direction, the quantity and value of product 4419 imported decreased by 21.17% and 477.40% respectively. The quantity and value of product 9403 imported also decreased by 221.98% and 154.06% respectively. However the quantity imported of product 4415 decreased by 146.23%, while the value increased by 7.01%. Similarly, the quantity imported of product 4421 increased by 41.31% while the value decreased by 18.22%. The reasons for the inverse trend in the percentage change in the quantity and value of some imported SPWPs might be attributable to change in countries of origin of these products which may eventually affect the CIF of the products.

Table 11: Quantity and Value of Imported SPWPs

S/No	HS Code	Product Description	Quantity		Value	
			2006	2007	2006	2007
1	4414	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors /sim. Objects	186,153	4,898,366	47,480,986	66,937,316
2	4415	Packing cases... Of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, etc,	331,230	134,518	17,851,136	19,196,552
3	4417	Tools.., broom/brush bodies. Of wood; boot/shoe trees of wood	19,104	144,050	9,840,411	45,995,685
4	4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood	2,862,927	19,765,347	805,105,302	775,989,591
5	4419	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood	196,611	162,259	194,967,798	33,766,508
6	4420	Wood marquetry, inlaid wood; caskets of wood; ornaments of wood	15,861	29,760	20,135,374	23,320,234
7	4421	Other articles of wood	64,887	110,555	24,306,191	20,560,538
8	9401	Seats, other than those of 94.02, and parts thereof	1,068	65,580,936	141,245	25,995,404
9	9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	6,201,135	1,925,922	1,872,690,536	737,113,589
10	9406	Prefabricated buildings	4,079,195	15,534,820	2,296,365,232	4,706,299,448

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

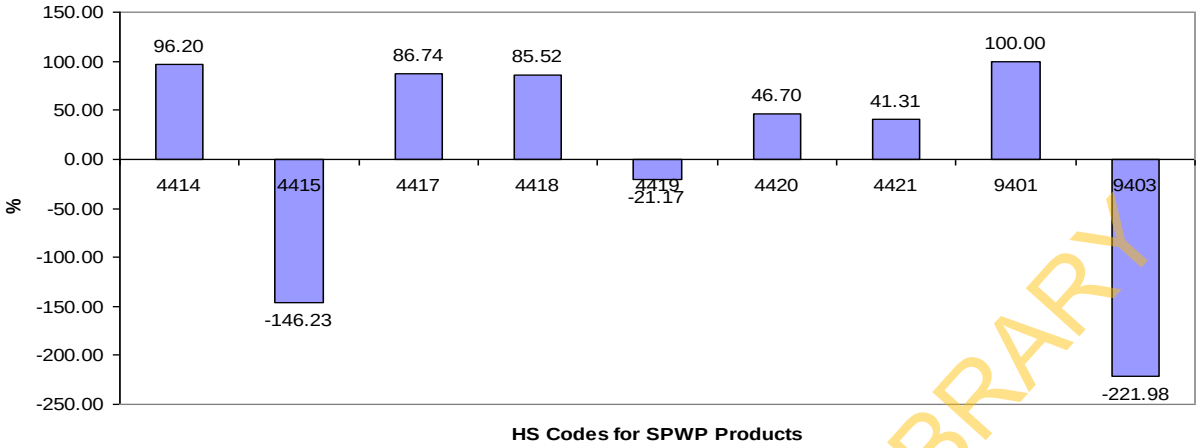

Figure 20: Percentage Change in the Quantity of SPWP Imported

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

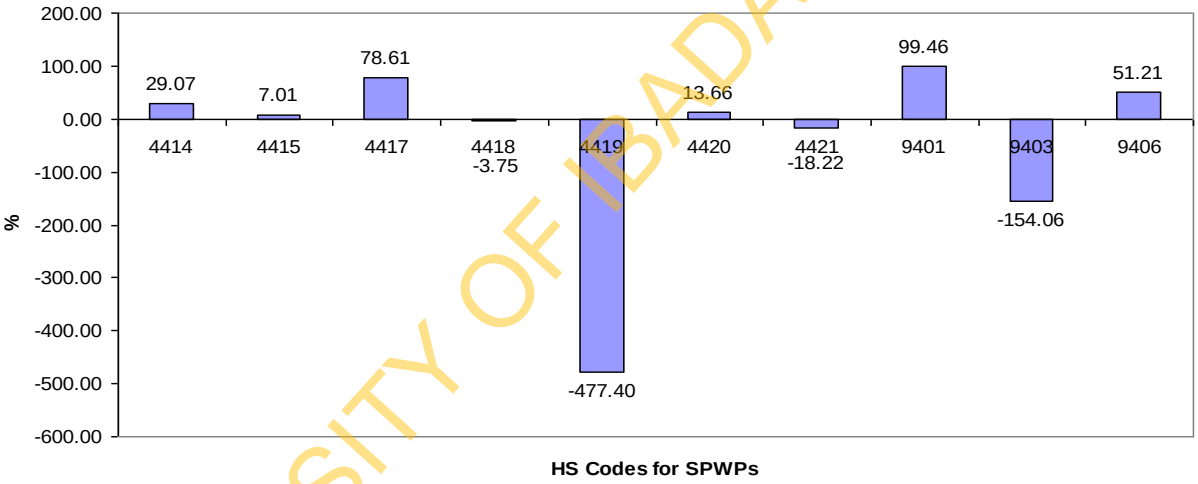

Figure 21: Percentage Change in the Value of Imported SPWPs

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

2. Origin of imports (main import sources, African supplying countries in detail)

The countries of origin of the imported SPWPs and the percentage of the imported SPWPs from each of the countries of origin for each of the SPWPs are presented separately for each of the products, since each of them is peculiar with its own identity. Table 12 presents the countries of origin of product 4414- wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects and the percentage of the quantity of the product imported from each country between 2002 and 2007. From Table 12, it can be observed that Nigeria imported wooden frames for paintings,

photographs, mirrors or similar objects from 21 countries from 2002 to 2007. Only two of these – Rwanda and South Africa are from Africa and both accounts only for 2.25% of the total quantity of the product imported to Nigeria within the period under consideration. Most (83.49%) of the product were imported from United Kingdom. Observations from Table 13 show that Nigeria imported product 4415- packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood from 25 countries within 2002 and 2007. Most (31.73%) of this product were imported from South Africa, which also happens to be the only Africa country from where Nigeria imported the product during this period.

Figure 22 reveals that Nigeria imported product 4416- casks, barrets, vats, tubs, etc, and parts thereof, of wood, from five countries between 2003 and 2005. There was no record of importation of this product in the remaining years under study. There was no importation of this product from any African country. Germany is the main source of supply of this product to Nigeria, having accounted for 82.25% of the quantity of the product imported during the period under consideration. Table 14 presents the percentage distribution of quantity of imported product 4417- Tools.., broom/brush bodies; of wood; boot/shoe trees of wood between 2002 and 2007. From the Table, it can be observed that Nigeria imported product 4417 from 17 countries within this period of time. Two of these countries- Cote d'Ivoire and South Africa are from Africa, and they only account for 0.11% of the entire product imported to Nigeria within that period of time. Italy accounts for 66.01%, followed by China which accounts for 19.73 and then Spain which accounts for 5.84% of the product imported for the period of time under consideration.

Table 15 shows that Nigeria imported product 4419- Tableware and Kitchenware of wood- from 19 countries between 2002 and 2007. Cote d'Ivoire and South Africa, which collectively account for 3.54% of the overall quantity of the product imported during this period of time are the only African countries out of the 19 from which Nigeria imported the product.

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4414 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4414 imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	RWANDA	1.56
2	SOUTH AFRICA	0.69
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***2.25***
3	UNITED KINGDOM	83.49
4	CHINA	3.45
5	BELGIUM	3.23
6	GERMANY, F.R	2.92
OTHERS		
7	HONG KONG	1.16
8	UNITED STATES	1.01
9	TAIWAN	0.96
10	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.60
11	FRANCE	0.32
12	JAPAN	0.18
13	ITALY	0.17
14	ISRAEL	0.09
15	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.06
16	MONACO	0.06
17	INDONESIA	0.01
18	JAMAICA	0.002
19	IRAN	0.002
20	CANADA	0.001
21	INDIA	0.001
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		4.64
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4415 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4415 imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	31.73
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***31.73***
2	UNITED STATES	16.64
3	GERMANY, F.R	10.88
4	FRANCE	9.47
5	INDIA	6.35
6	CANADA	5.81
7	CHINA	4.13
8	UNITED KINGDOM	3.91
9	NETHERLANDS	2.70
10	SWITZERLAND	2.16
OTHERS		
11	FINLAND	1.59
12	ITALY	1.35
13	HONG KONG	1.08
14	BELGIUM	0.88
15	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.33
16	LEBANON	0.32
17	NORWAY	0.22
18	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.11
19	AUSTRALIA	0.11
20	ISRAEL	0.11
21	TAIWAN	0.06
22	IRELAND	0.02
23	JAPAN	0.02
24	DENMARK	0.01
25	FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORI	0.001
SUB TOTAL OTHERS		***6.21***
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

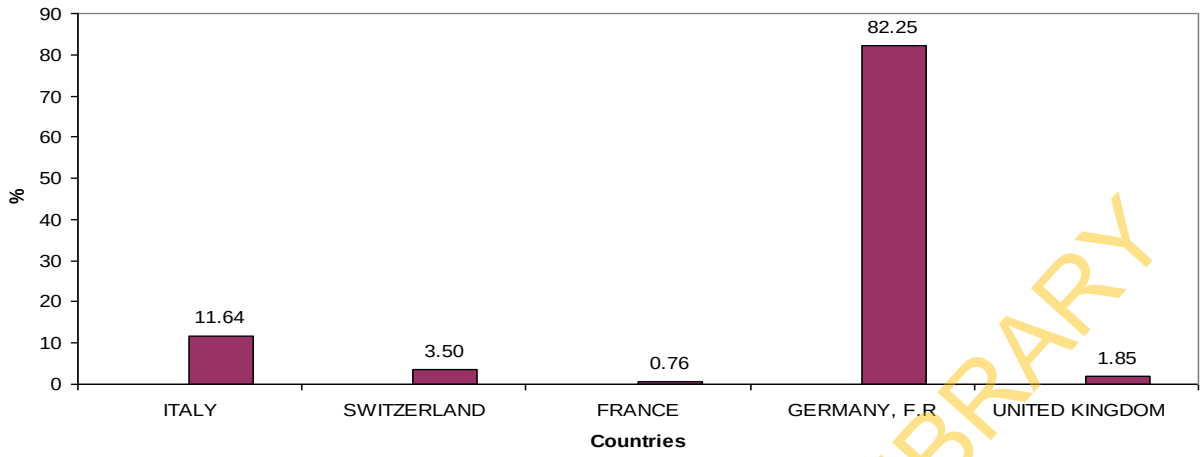

Figure 22: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4416 by Countries of Origin

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4417 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4417 imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	0.09
2	COTE D'IVOIRE	0.02
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***0.11***
3	ITALY	66.01
4	CHINA	19.73
5	SPAIN	5.84
6	UNITED STATES	2.92
	OTHERS	
7	THAILAND	1.18
8	BELGIUM	0.95
9	INDIA	0.93
10	TAIWAN	0.92
11	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.47
12	FRANCE	0.34
13	GERMANY, F.R	0.33
14	PANAMA	0.18
15	UNITED KINGDOM	0.06
16	MALAYSIA	0.04
17	JAPAN	0.01
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***5.41***
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4419 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4419 imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	3.49
2	COTE D'IVOIRE	0.5
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***3.54***
3	CHINA	31.77
4	BELGIUM	19.97
5	FRANCE	18.83
6	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	7.74
7	ITALY	6.70
8	UNITED STATES	3.84
9	GERMANY, F.R	3.12
	OTHERS	
10	UNITED KINGDOM	1.28
11	TURKEY	0.92
12	BULGARIA	0.50
13	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.48
14	LEBANON	0.35
15	TAIWAN	0.19
16	NETHERLANDS	0.10
17	HONG KONG	0.10
18	SAUDI ARABIA	0.08
19	FAROE ISLANDS	0.03
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***4.03***
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of imported Product 4418 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4418 imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	South Africa	0.85
2	Somalia	0.06
3	Ghana	0.01
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***0.92***
4	United States	49.05
5	Panama	12.20
6	Brazil	10.85
7	China	7.36
8	Italy	4.19
9	Korea republic	3.04
10	Turkey	2.58
OTHERS		
11	Belgium	1.83
12	United Kingdom	1.43
13	Germany, F.R	1.28
14	Israel	1.27
15	France	1.22
16	Lebanon	0.53
17	Austria	0.29
18	Poland	0.29
19	India	0.28
20	Ukrainian SSR	0.26
21	Taiwan	0.21
22	Romania	0.14
23	Spain	0.14
24	Andorra	0.13
25	Denmark	0.13
26	Indonesia	0.13
27	United Arab Emirates	0.12
28	Thailand	0.07
29	Australia	0.05
30	Portugal	0.05
31	Finland	0.04
32	Virgin Islands (U.S)	0.04
33	Ecuador	0.02
34	Japan	0.02
35	Netherlands	0.02
36	Norway	0.02
37	Russia	0.02
38	Turks and Caicos Islands	0.02
39	Greece	0.01
40	Grenada	0.01
41	Yugoslavia	0.01
42	Canada	0.005
43	Sweden	0.001
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***10.09***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 16 shows that Nigeria imported product 4418- Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, from 43 countries between 2002 and 2007. Three countries which include Ghana, Somalia, and South Africa are the only ones from Africa among the 43 countries. The aggregate quantity of product 4418 imported from these African countries is just 0.92%. In Figure 23, it can be observed that Nigeria imported Product 4420- Wood marquetry, inlaid wood; caskets of wood; ornaments of wood, from 11 countries out of which South Africa is the only one from Africa. The bulk (44.88%) of the product was imported from United Kingdom, while 0.50% of the quantity imported was from South Africa. Furthermore, results in Table 17 show that Nigeria imported Product 4421- other articles of wood such as clothes hangers etc., from 32 countries between 2002 and 2007. South Africa which again is the only country from Africa among the 32 countries from which Nigeria imported the product, accounts only for 2.47% of the total quantity of the product over this period of time.

Out of the 33 countries that exported product 9401 – seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials, upholstered seats with wooden frames, seats with wooden frames not upholstered to Nigeria, only three of them are from Africa. These as can be observed in Table 18 are South Africa, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe. These three countries account respectively for 2.23%, 0.14% and 0.13% of the total quantity of the product imported to Nigeria between 2002 and 2007.

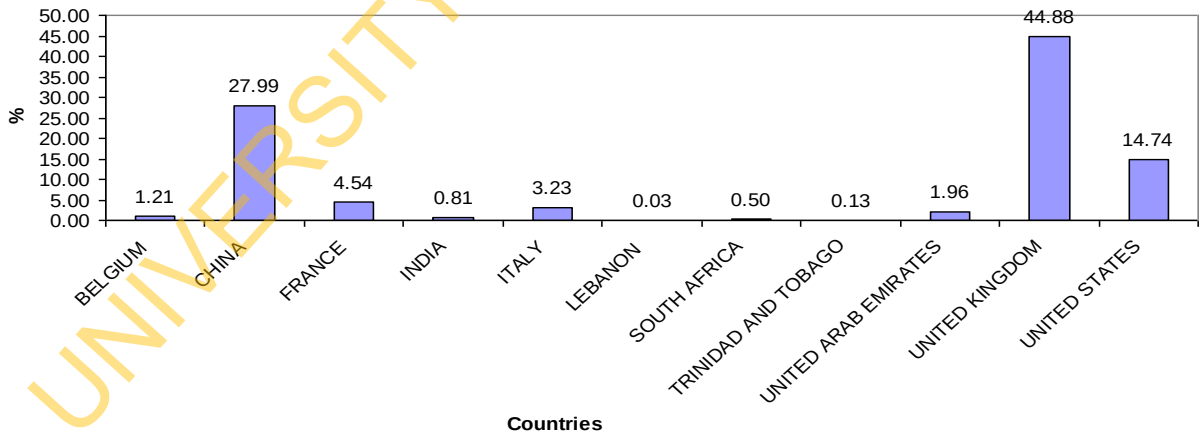

Figure 23: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4420 by Country of Origin

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 4421 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 4421 Imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	2.47
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***2.47***
2	CHINA	25.3
3	UNITED STATES	20.9
4	GERMANY, F.R	9.99
5	HONG KONG	9.13
6	TAIWAN	5.99
7	FRANCE	5.13
8	ITALY	3.66
9	BELGIUM	2.69
10	UNITED KINGDOM	2.2
11	TURKEY	2.19
	OTHERS	
12	FAROE ISLANDS	1.94
13	GREECE	1.89
14	KOREA REPUBLIC	1.64
15	INDIA	1.55
16	SWITZERLAND	1.30
17	SINGAPORE	1.11
18	BRAZIL	0.49
19	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.4
20	LEBANON	0.37
21	ISRAEL	0.29
22	SWEDEN	0.19
23	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	0.17
24	NETHERLANDS	0.08
25	SPAIN	0.07
26	CANADA	0.06
27	JAPAN	0.05
28	DENMARK	0.03
29	BERMUDA	0.02
30	INDONESIA	0.01
31	PANAMA	0.01
32	JORDAN	0.0001
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***11.67***
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Imported Product 9401 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 9401 Imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	2.23
2	TUNISIA	0.14
3	ZIMBABWE	0.13
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***2.5***
4	UNITED KINGDOM	40.81
5	ITALY	12.35
6	CHINA	11.63
7	UNITED STATES	8.11
8	SINGAPORE	7.61
9	TAIWAN	2.63
	OTHERS	
10	CANADA	1.93
11	BELGIUM	1.76
12	BRAZIL	1.56
13	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1.09
14	FRANCE	0.93
15	JAPAN	0.93
16	INDIA	0.68
17	SAUDI ARABIA	0.66
18	PORTUGAL	0.64
19	SPAIN	0.57
20	NETHERLANDS	0.52
21	GERMANY, F.R	0.46
22	SWITZERLAND	0.46
23	HONG KONG	0.44
24	TURKEY	0.37
25	INDONESIA	0.25
26	FAROE ISLANDS	0.20
27	GRENADA	0.19
28	MALAYSIA	0.16
29	LEBANON	0.14
30	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.13
31	ARGENTINA	0.12
32	POLAND	0.11
33	RUSSIA	0.05
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		14.3***5***
GRAND TOTAL		100

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of imported Product 9403 by Countries of Origin

S/N	Country	Percentage of Product 9403 Imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	South Africa	1.42
2	Tunisia	0.07
3	Somalia	0.06
4	Zimbabwe	0.03
5	Niger	0.03
6	Madagascar	0.03
7	Sierra Leone	0.03
8	Kenya	0.01
9	Cameroon	0.01
10	Tanzania	0.01
11	Egypt	0.01
12	Swaziland	0.003
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		***1.713***
13	China	51.98
14	Italy	9.97
15	United States	6.48
16	France	5.15
17	United Kingdom	4.00
18	Taiwan	2.44
19	Ireland	2.43
20	Germany, F.R	2.03
OTHERS		
21	Singapore	1.85
22	Malaysia	1.62
23	Indonesia	1.61
24	United Arab Emirates	1.29
25	Korea Republic	1.18
26	Belgium	1.07
27	Faroe Islands	0.97
28	Spain	0.92
29	Hong Kong	0.60
30	Finland	0.54
31	Thailand	0.47
32	Turks And Caicos Islands	0.44
33	Israel	0.42
34	Norway	0.41
35	Turkey	0.35
36	Austria	0.32
37	Jordan	0.29
38	Nauru	0.24
39	Netherlands	0.23
40	Russia	0.20
41	India	0.17
42	Brazil	0.14

43	Denmark	0.14
44	Korea, Dem. People's Rep. O	0.13
45	Vietnam	0.13
46	Yugoslavia	0.12
47	Democratic Yemen	0.09
48	Sweden	0.08
49	Lebanon	0.07
50	Maldives	0.06
51	Bolivia	0.05
52	Japan	0.05
53	Saudi Arabia	0.05
54	Argentina	0.04
55	Canada	0.04
56	Portugal	0.04
57	Switzerland	0.04
58	Vanuatu	0.04
59	Pakistan	0.03
60	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03
61	Liechtenstein	0.02
62	Panama	0.02
63	Dominican Republic	0.02
64	Colombia	0.01
65	Greece	0.01
66	Iran	0.01
67	Iraq	0.01
68	Syrian Arab Republic	0.01
69	Ukrainian SSR	0.01
70	Western Sahara	0.01
71	Hungary	0.01
72	Netherlands Antiles	0.004
73	Oman	0.0005
74	Greenland	0.00005
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		16.70455
GRAND TOTAL		***100***

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Results in Table 19 reveal that Nigeria imported Product 9303 (other furniture and parts thereof such as wooden furniture of a kind used in offices, kitchen, bedroom etc) from 73 countries between 2002 and 2007. Twelve of these countries are from Africa and they include: Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. These African Countries account only for 1.71% of the total quantity of the product imported by Nigeria over the period of time. It can also be observed from Table 20, that Nigeria imported Product 9406 (Prefabricated buildings) from 25 countries. Four of these countries are

from Africa and they are: Egypt, Ethiopia, Seychelles and South Africa. They collectively account for 3.52% of the product imported to Nigeria during the period under consideration.

Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Quantity of imported Product 9406 by Countries of Origin

Serial Number	Country	Percentage of Product 9401 Imported from the Country (2002-2007)
1	SOUTH AFRICA	2.86
2	ETHIOPIA	0.47
3	EGYPT	0.13
4	SEYCHELLES	0.06
SUB TOTAL FOR AFRICA		
5	ITALY	62.54
6	UNITED STATES	7.73
7	CANADA	6.77
8	FINLAND	5.31
9	UNITED KINGDOM	4.98
10	CHINA	3.41
OTHERS		
11	SPAIN	1.72
12	SWEDEN	1.39
13	SINGAPORE	0.77
14	KOREA REPUBLIC	0.66
15	GERMANY, F.R	0.61
16	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.21
17	FRANCE	0.11
18	RUSSIA	0.11
19	BELGIUM	0.09
20	TAIWAN	0.08
21	FAROE ISLANDS	0.07
22	ISRAEL	0.04
23	TURKEY	0.04
24	HONG KONG	0.02
25	NETHERLANDS	0.01
SUB TOTAL FOR OTHERS		***5.93***
GRAND TOTAL		100

Source: Federal Office of Statistics (2002-2005) & National Bureau of Statistics (2006-2007)

Table 21: Summary of African Countries' Share of TTPs Imported to Nigeria

Country	Product	Percentage of Product Imported from the Country (2002-2007)
Benin	Plywood	1.35
	Fibre board	0.001
Cameroon	Plywood	0.001
	9403	0.01
Cote D'Ivoire	Fibre board	0.73
	4417	0.02
	4419	0.5
Egypt	Plywood	0.01
	Particle board	2.23
	9403	0.01
	9406	0.13
Ethiopia	9406	0.47
Ghana	Logs	0.004
	Veneer	1.41
	Plywood	0.86
	4418	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	Plywood	0.001
Kenya	9403	0.01
Madagascar	9403	0.03
Niger	9403	0.03
Rwanda	Fibre board	0.01
	4414	1.56
Seychelles	9406	0.06
Sierra Leone	9403	0.03
Somalia	Fibre board	0.002
	4418	0.06
	9403	0.06
South Africa	Logs	32.9[1]
	Sawnwood	0.15
	Plywood	0.28
	Particle board	2.17
	Fibre board	1.24
	4414	0.69
	4415	31.73[1]
	4417	0.09
	4418	0.85
	4419	3.49
	4420	0.5
	4421	2.47
	9401	2.23
	9403	1.42
	9406	2.86
St.Helena	Fibre board	0.01
Swaziland	9403	0.003

[1] Supply the largest quantity of the product to Nigeria (2002-2007)

Tanzania	9403	0.01
Togo	Veneer	28.8[1]
	Plywood	78.36[1]
	Fibre board	0.09
Tunisia	9401	0.14
	9403	0.07
Zimbabwe	9401	0.13
	9403	0.03

Source: Computations from Data on Quantities of TTPs Imported from Different Countries (2002-2007)

Out of the 21 African countries that exported TTPs to Nigeria between 2002 and 2007, the results in Table 21 reveal that two African countries are prominent in terms of the quantity and number of TTPs imported by Nigeria. With the exception of veneer, Nigeria imported a proportion of all the other 17 TTPs considered in the study from South Africa. Besides, South Africa accounted for the lion's share of two of these products - logs (32.9%) and Packing cases... Of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, etc, (31. 73%), that were imported to Nigeria between 2002 and 2007. Togo also accounted for lion's share of two of the imported TTPs – veneer (28.8%) and plywood (78.36%) over the period under consideration. Apart from these two countries, the quantity of TTPs imported from other African countries over the period of study was generally small accounting for less than 5% and even as negligible as 0.001 in some cases. It is however important to mention that a substantial quantity of some TTPs might be entering Nigeria from neighbouring countries without documentation. For instance Blackett and Gardette (2008) reported that there were no data or volume estimates for the substantial quantity of logs and sawnwood that were being brought to the Central and Eastern states of Nigeria from Cameroon. Microsoft Encarta (2009) also commented that officially recognized international trade in Nigeria is supplemented by considerable smuggling of agricultural produce and manufactured goods to and from neighboring countries, which are not captured by official documentation.

3. Average CIF prices by product and markets (latest available year)

There are no available data for this section.

Export Promotion

According to the Export Processing Zone Decree promulgated by the Nigerian government in 1991, the first export processing zone was established in Calabar located in the southeast of Nigeria. Foreign investors who make investment and set up factories in this zone can enjoy the

following favourable policies: (1) The current Nigerian laws and regulations on taxation, rate payment, and foreign exchange control are not applicable to enterprises located in the zone. (2) Foreign capital for investment can be withdrawn at any time. (3) All investment profits and dividends of foreign investors can be repatriated free of control. (4) In the zone, goods can be imported and exported without import or export licenses, and products produced in the zone can be exported to the European Union or the United States without quota restrictions. (5) Factories under construction can be exempted from land rent. (6) Exclusively foreign owned enterprises are permitted in the zone. (7) Imports of machinery equipment, consumer goods, raw materials and other products related to investment projects are free from tariffs. (8) 25% of the products produced in the zone is permitted for sale in Nigeria after being approved and paying related tariffs. (9) All the formalities of application for setting up a foreign funded plant in the zone can be processed in the authorities of the export processing zone at one time. Besides, if the foreign investment in the zone is made in manufacturing, a 25% tax reduction will be offered.

The Timber Export Promotion Decree No. 1 of 1998 prohibits the export of timber (whether processed or not) and wood in the rough form, excluding furniture, furniture components and *Gmelina arborea* in any form. The decree also prohibits imports of processed wood products including sawn timber, veneer, plywood, particleboard, furniture products and wooden cabinets. The import of roundwood and squared logs are not under ban.

Apparent consumption of TTPs (trends since 2000)
A. Logs

The trend in apparent consumption of logs in Nigeria is presented in Table 21.

Table 22: Apparent Consumption of Logs

Year	Apparent consumption (1000m^3)
2000	122466
2001	124710
2002	125584
2003	127502.3
2004	130152.4
2005	137075.7
2006	139360
2007	143068.6

Source: Computations from data for domestic production, Import and export of TTPs

It can be inferred from Table 22, that the apparent consumption of logs increased by 16.82% between 2000 and 2007, with an average annual percentage change of 2.26%.

B. Sawnwood

Table 23: Apparent Consumption of Sawnwood

Year	Apparent consumption (1000m^3)
2000	1678
2001	1790
2002	1864
2003	1873.5
2004	1943.5
2005	2208.9
2006	2248.8
2007	2310.5

Source: Computations from data for domestic production, Import and export of TTPs

Table 23 presents the apparent consumption of sawnwood in Nigeria between 2000 and 2007. Apparent consumption increased by 37.70% over this period of time with an average annual percentage change of 4.75%.

C. Plywood

Table 24: Apparent Consumption of Plywood

Year	Apparent consumption (1000m^3)
2000	
2001	
2002	2.6[2]
2003	32.7[2]
2004	14.1[2]
2005	103.8[2]
2006	19.2
2007	33.2

Source: Computations from data for domestic production, Import and export of TTPs

Plywood requirements for the country were estimated at 179,000 m^3 in 1990 and this was expected to increase to 285,000 m^3 in 2000 and 450,000 m^3 in 2010 (Gen. Wood, 1994, Aroufor 2001). Nevertheless, Table 24 presents the apparent consumption of plywood between 2002 and 2007. The apparent consumption pattern for plywood over the period of time under consideration does not follow a particular trend as can be observed from the Table.

D. Other wood based panels (Particle board, OSD, MDF, hardboard and insulating board)

Table 25: Apparent Consumption of Other wood based panels (Particle board, and Fibre board)

Year	Apparent consumption (1000m^3)
2000	129

[2] The data for domestic production for 2002 to 2005 were not available and therefore not included. Thus the apparent consumption values for these years are the values of the imported quantity only.

2001	146
2002	173
2003	203.3
2004	194.1
2005	273.7
2006	350.8
2007	478.8

Source: Computations from data for domestic production, Import and export of TTPs

Results in Table 25 present the apparent consumption of other wood based panels comprising particle board and fibre board. The average annual percentage change over the period of time under consideration is 21.52%.

F. Main demand factors and outlook for consumption

The main demand factors include:

The growing housing industry

The growing taste for state of the art furniture

Growth in the economy

The growing population

The outlook for apparent consumption can be inferred from the average annual growth rate for the TTPs considered. For instance, logs consumption increased by an average of 2.26%, sawnwood by 4.75% and other wood based panels by 21.52%. With the recent consolidation of banks policy in Nigeria, credit facilities have become more accessible and mortgage loans in particular are encouraged. This will stimulate the growth of the economy in general and the housing industry in particular.

VI. Market access of African Suppliers in the country

A. Import taxes and duties of TTPs (by customs code, differentiated by country of origin if applicable)

In 2006, the Economic Community of West States (ECOWAS) launched a common tariff system, which comprises the following 4 aspects. The import tariff rate is 5% for primary products, 10% for semi finished products such as raw materials and other industrial products, 20% for finished industrial products and 50% for luxury goods.As a member of ECOWAS, Nigeria has made a commitment to bringing its tariffs in conformity with the level of ECOWAS by the end of 2007. The current duty rates in Nigeria on TTPs are 5% of CIF/FOB on logs and 20% of CIF/FOB on sawnwood, wood based panels and SPWPs (Annex 1). Although the current duty rates on TTPs are in line with the ECOWAS common tariff system, yet Nigeria has tariff escalation, with relatively high tariff. Tariff escalation has the potential to discourage tropical log producers aspiring for more efficient use of raw materials to achieve higher value-added products.

B. Import regulations

With reference to institutional framework for the development of trade in Nigeria, the Ministry of commerce is the apex trade authority for development of trade in the country. The ministry is responsible for the administration of foreign, domestic and regional trade; the making of related trade policies; and the management of trademarks, patents, anti dumping and other matters. The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) is the investment authority in Nigeria, responsible for making laws and regulations to attract foreign investment, assisting foreign companies in communication with government agencies, and processing relevant formalities such as registration. The main law governing investment in Nigeria is the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) Decree No.16 of 1995, which was amended in 1998.

The main legislation guiding the tariff system and procedure is the Customs and Excise Management Act of 1990. The law regulating imports, excise tariff and related import bans is the Customs, Excise Tariff Decree No.4 (1March 1995). Other laws governing investment include the Foreign Exchange (Monitoring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree No.17 of 1995, the Investments and Securities Decree No. 45 of 1999, and etc.

In January 2004, the Nigerian Federal Government announced on a unilateral base to impose import bans on 41 product items. In 2005, the Nigerian Ministry of Finance issued a revised list

of banned import items to adjust the former list. In September 2006, in order to improve the domestic manufactures production of high quality product, the Nigerian government announced to remove the import ban on certain textile products and furniture raw materials. There was however no specification with regards to categories of furniture raw materials whose importation was banned.

The Nigeria government currently practices a double inspection system requiring both pre shipping inspection and 100% on arrival inspection. Cargoes are kept waiting for clearance at the ports, some even delayed for several months. Currently at fastest it takes a week to clear goods, and normally 2 to 3 weeks, far longer than the committed no more than 48 hours. It is also required in Nigeria that all product imports must be inspected by a third party inspection agency appointed by the Nigerian government and authorized to carry out customs valuation. Some importers have complained that these inspection agencies often deliberately create difficulties for exporters and conduct customs valuation in an arbitrary manner. Such practice has seriously undermined the interests of international traders.

VII. Market characteristics

A. End uses of imported TTPs

There are two basic categories of end use for the imported TTPs in Nigeria. Category one is made up of industrial commodities that serve as inputs in production process. Some of these include plywood, veneer, particle board, fibre board, chipboard, etc., that are imported for construction and use in furniture industries. The second category comprises the SPWPs for furnishing of households and offices.

B. Distribution channels of TTPs in the country

The distribution channels for imported TTPs in Nigeria are of two types. Logs are directly imported by the plymills while the distribution channel for the other TTPs is usually made up of the importer, the retailer and the final consumer. In the case of the TTPs that are used by furniture industry for production, the chain can sometimes be shortened when the furniture industry buys directly from the importer and make use of such product in the production process.

C. Mark-ups for different actors by channel

No data available

D. Product preferences (color, style, design, etc) in relation to African products

The main issue with reference to product preferences has to do with the quality vis a vis the durability of the imported products. There is a general consensus from the field survey that products from African countries are generally of lower quality compared to products from outside Africa.

E. Differences in preferences (African timber vs. other tropical timber)

The field survey did not reveal any marked differences in timber preferences from Africa or somewhere else. Most of the mills that may use the timber are currently not in operation.

VIII. Competitiveness of the African suppliers in the country

A. Prices in import trade vs. competing sources of supply

Traders of TTPs are of the general opinion that TTPs imported from Europe and United States are of better quality than the ones from African countries. Consequently, products from Europe and United States have higher prices, but still enjoy greater demand than the ones from African countries because they are of better quality.

B. Quality of products vs. market requirements (focus on the African suppliers compared to other import sources)

Most of the traders in imported TTPs in Nigeria reported that imported TTPs from African countries are of lower quality compared with the TTPs imported from other parts of the world. This in a way has not encouraged many of them to trade in TTPs from African countries.

***C.* Logistics in imports from African suppliers (ports, shipping connections, ground transportation and costs)**

The major means of transportation in Nigeria include roads, railways, waterways and air transport. Nigeria has the largest road network in West Africa and the second largest south of the Sahara, with roughly 108,000 km of surfaced roads in 1990. According to Wikipedia (2009),

Nigeria's strategic location and size results in four routes of the Trans-African Highway network using its national road system:

> The Trans-West African Coastal Highway starts in Nigeria, connecting it westwards to Benin, Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire with feeder highways to landlocked Burkina Faso and Mali. When construction in Liberia and Sierra Leone is finished, the highway will continue to other ECOWAS nations further west.
>
> The Trans-Sahara Highway to Algeria is almost complete but border security issues may hamper its use in the short term.
>
> The Trans-Sahelian Highway to Dakar is substantially complete.
>
> The Lagos-Mombasa Highway has been awaited for many decades to kick-start trade across the continent. It does provide improved highway links to neighboring Cameroon but its continuation across DR Congo to East Africa is lacking, as are highways from Cameroon to Central Africa and Southern Africa which could boost trade within the continent.

With regards to overland movement of goods to and fro Nigeria, Seme Border located between Nigeria and Benin in the Trans West African Coastal Highway takes the lion's share of trading activities among other land borders in the country. Incidentally, this route is fraught with heavy presence of different and seemingly innumerable law enforcement agents. These law enforcement agents often ask for spurious documents that eventually and inadvertently make passage of goods strenuous and unnecessary problematic.

As of 2003, Nigeria's rail system had 3,557 kilometers of track which is made up of two major rail lines: one connects Lagos on the Bight of Benin and Nguru in the northern state of Yobe; the other connects Port Harcourt in the Niger Delta and Maiduguri in the north-eastern state of Borno. As of March 2006, Nigeria and Niger expected to move forward with plans to establish a rail link between the two countries. Nigeria is also seeking a rail link with Cameroon, but discussions are more contentious in the aftermath of the International Court of Justice's October 2002 verdict in favor of Cameroon on the issue of control of the Bakasi Peninsula

(Wikipedia 2009). Presently, Nigeria is yet to be linked by rail with her immediate neighbours: Niger, Chad, Benin and Cameroon, talk less of other African countries.

Nigeria's principal airports are Murtala Muhammad Airport in Lagos and Mallam Aminu International in the northern state of Kano. Three other international airports are located in Abuja, Kaduna, and Port Harcourt. Overall, Nigeria's airports, whether international or regional, suffer from a poor reputation for operational efficiency and safety.

Nigeria's seaport system is made up of three complexes--Lagos, Rivers, and Delta--and the port of Calabar. Nigeria's principal container port is the port of Lagos, which handles about 5.75 million tons of cargo each year. The port, which consists of separate facilities at Apapa and Tin Can Island, has a rail connection to points inland. Port Harcourt, a transshipment port located 66 kilometers from the Gulf of Guinea along the Bonny River in the Niger Delta, handles about 815,000 tons of cargo each year and also has a railway connection. Both ports are not only responsible for Nigeria's seaborne trade but also serve inland countries such as Niger and Chad.

By the 1990s, the Nigerian ports were demonstrating very low levels of efficiency, which resulted in long turnaround times for ships and increased container dwell time. It often took weeks to unload and reload a ship instead of the 48 hours considered standard in other regions, such as Asia. Moreover, the workforce was overstaffed and unproductive, cargo was subject to massive levels of theft, and port-related charges were excessive. Perhaps worst of all, the port infrastructure required substantial renovation and rehabilitation, and such investment was going to require substantial external financial support, which the federal government was reluctant to provide given the existing operating inefficiencies in the sector.

The administration of the ports was also characterized by an unusually high degree of centralization whereby the state-owned Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) was responsible for day to day management of the ports. However, the NPA had to seek permission from either the President or the Transport Minister for virtually all major decisions. As a result, key decisions affecting both policy and operations in the sector had slowed virtually to a standstill. Because NPA had the authority to set its own tariffs, it was inclined to raise its prices to deal with internal

budget deficits, instead of working to improve efficiency and productivity. By the end of the 1990s, repeated tariff increases, along with unchecked inefficiencies and poor governance, had made Nigerian ports among the slowest, and most expensive, in the world (Leigland and Palsson 2007).

Although, in September 2004, the government of Nigeria initiated one of the most ambitious infrastructure concessioning programs ever attempted, to remedy massive shortcomings in the sector, the expected success of the program has been marred by some non tariff regulatory measures such as the double inspection system and third party valuation of goods. These procedures constitute major obstacles to trade with Nigeria resulting in inordinately long clearance procedures and high berthing and unloading costs.

D. Market intelligence (awareness of supply opportunities from other African countries among timber importers and users)

From the survey it is discovered that most of the companies in Nigeria that deals in TTPs have no formal structures for gathering market intelligence information. Few of them that claimed to be aware of import market opportunities from African countries reported to have gotten the information from internet and media publications.

IX. Conclusions and recommendations

A. Opportunities for increased imports of African TTPs in the country

The total value of TTPs imported to Nigeria between 2002 and 2007 is ₦57704.79 million (≈$459,286,743.42) (at 2007 exchange rate). This can be broken down to ₦101.66 million (≈$809,120.61) worth of logs, ₦56.86 million ($452,530.97) worth of sawnwood, ₦136.25 million (≈$1,084,471.20) worth of veneer, ₦26,546.64 million (≈$211,291,333.51) worth of plywood, ₦2,232.92 million (≈$17,772,384.36) worth of particle board, 5255.73 million (≈$41,831,666.51) worth of fibre board and ₦23374.72 million (≈$186,045,236.26) worth of SPWPs. Meanwhile the annual value of imported TTPs progressively increased from ₦2,618,734,02 (≈$20843155.17) in 2002 to ₦13, 532,897,385 (≈$107711695.2) in 2007. In spite of this stupendous import value, only a small percentage of Nigerian imports are traded with other African countries. The foregoing clearly shows that Nigeria is a growing market for TTPs and cannot meet her TTPs needs through domestic production.

With an estimate population of about 140 million, Nigeria has an enormous domestic demand for TTP to supply the growing housing sector with construction and joinery timber. The moribund conditions of the wood based industry, epileptic power supply; growing housing sector and the progressive depletion of Nigeria's forest collectively imply that Nigeria will continue to import TTPs for a long time to come.

Although the observed quantity of TTPs imported by Nigeria from other Africa countries is generally low, Togo and South Africa are prominent Africa countries from which Nigeria imported substantial TTPs particularly logs, veneer, plywood and SPWP (HS code 4415). Nevertheless, there are cross border flows in TTPs that are not documented. Obviously, there is an open market for African suppliers of TTPs to Nigeria, but the market is competitive, therefore African suppliers must bring high quality products with good prices in order to compete effectively with other suppliers.

B. Constraints for increased intra-African trade in TTPs

Nigeria has tariff escalation as can be observed in the 5% duty on logs and 20% duty on the semi processed and secondary processed TTPs. Tariff escalation could considerably hinder exports of higher value added TTPs products from African countries to Nigeria. Other major constraints for increased intra-African trade in TTPs are lack of market intelligence and promotional activities.

*C. **Recommendations***

1. Suppliers of African TTPs

African suppliers of TTPs will have to do all that is possible to improve on the quality of their products to the level at which they can compete favourably with TTPs suppliers from other parts of the world.

2. Private sector (traders, industry, banks, etc.) in the country

Traders in TTPs should facilitate and promote the establishment of chambers of commerce and industry among African nations, especially among the major trading nations in TTPs. These organizations will play very important roles in facilitating trade by influencing trade policies,

creating platform for bringing TTPs producers and buyers together and organizing trade fairs to promote trade among the member countries.

Trade association should take active promotion of wood products in the country by organising national fair on wood products, establishing marketing information system that will be involved in the acquisition and dissemination of information on new possibilities for sourcing of TTPs within Africa

3. Regional organizations and other parties (e.g. national government)

In order for the national government to accelerate growth in domestic production, the power supply in Nigeria has to be improved so that the forest industries can produce regularly and at a reduced cost.

The Nigerian government should reduce import duties and minimize tariff escalation so that the prices of imported TTPs can be reduced in order to make products affordable.

Government should as a matter of urgency give more attention to forestry development by increasing public funding of forestry development and by giving incentives and support to private plantation development.

The government of Nigeria should establish and empower an agency that will be saddled with the responsibility of collecting processing and storage of data on all aspects of forestry development. This is very imperative since some of the data available on forestry development from various agencies are sometimes conflicting and contentious

Regional organizations such as ECOWAS should agree and encourage concessional duty rates among the member countries. Such organizations will also have to promote policies that will make trading among member countries easier.

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LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED IN THE SURVEY

Sawmillers, Veneer and plywood manufacturers

1. African Timber and Plywood
Sapele, Delta State.
Contact Person: Mr. Julius M. Tegbiku
08068265375

2. Premier Timber Industry (Nig) Ltd,
Km 16, Akure Owo Express Way, Bolorunduro, Akure.
Contact Person: Mr Kunle Onifade
08037257298

Associations/organizations promoting trade

3. Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce
1 Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Contact Person: Mr Tolu
08034540732

4. Nigerian Export Promotion Council,
Oluwole Road, Apapa, Lagos.
Contact Person:Adio, E.A
08035029573

Furniture Industry

5. C.M.C Limited
Plot C12, Ikosi Road, Oregun, Ikeja, Lagos
Contact Person: Mr. Tosin
08023641881

6. Agbayo Furniture and Interior
33, Agbado Ijaye Road, Ijaye, Lagos.
Contact Person:Sola
08034668569

7. Millenium International Limited,
Plot A, Airpot Premises, Isolo,
Mr. Kolly
08037185534

8. Mikaeli
Plot 17, Block C, Deji Akinso Street,
Oluyole, Ibadan.
Contact Person:Mr. A.O Andleday
08097318182

Traders/Importers of TTPs

9. Millenium Interior Decoration

86, Awolowo Way, Ikeja
Contact Person: 08062201314

10. Gaso Furniture
2 Bat Way, Lagos-Ibadan Toll Gate, Ibadan.
Contact Person:

11. Tony Furniture
Opposite Iyanganku Police Station, Iyaganku, Ibadan.
Contact Person: Tony
08053000924

12. Pelly Wood Furniture
1 Lebanon Street, Ibadan
Contact Person: 07055998574

13. Future Hope Int.
305, Apapa Oshodi Express Way, Ilasamaja, Lagos
Contact Person: Azeez A. Babatunde
080558722768

14. Hall Furniture
2 Norman Williams Street, Ikoyi, Lagos
Contact Person:Biola
08030701232

ANNEX 1: DUTY RATES FOR TTPS IN NIGERIA.

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	NG DUTY RATE (% of CIF/FOB)
4403	**Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.**	
4403.10	Treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	5
4403.20	Other, coniferous	5
4403.41	Other, of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter : -- Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau	5
4403.49	Other, of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	5

	:-- Other	
4403.91	Other: -- Of oak (Quercus spp.)	5
4403.92	Other: -- Of beech (Fagus spp.)	5
4403.99	Other	5
4406	**Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood.**	
4406.10	Not impregnated	10
4406.90	Other	10
4407	**Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.**	
4407.10	Coniferous	20
4407.24	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter :-- Virola, Mahogany (Swietenia spp.), Imbuia and Balsa	20
4407.25	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter :-- Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau	20
4407.26	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter :-- White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranti and Alan	20
4407.29	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter :-- Other	20
4407.91	Other: -- Of oak (Quercus spp.)	20
4407.92	Other: -- Of beech (Fagus spp.)	20
4407.99	Other	20
4408	**Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.**	
4408.10	Coniferous	20
4408.31	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter : Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau	20
4408.39	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	20
4408.90	Other	20
4412	**Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.**	
4412.13	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness :-- With at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	20
4412.14	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness :-- Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood	20
4412.19	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness :-- Other	20
4412.22	Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood :With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	20
4412.23	Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood :-- Other, containing at least one layer of particle board	20
4412.29	Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood :-- Other	20
4412.92	Other :-- With at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter	20
4412.93	Other, containing at least one layer of particle board	20
4412.99	Other	20
4410.	**Particle board and similar board (eg, oriented strand board and waferboard) of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic**	

	binding substances.	
4410.21	Oriented strand board & waferboard, of wood, unwkd./ not further worked than sanded	20
4410.29	Oriented strand board & waferboard, of wood (excl. of 4410.21	20
4410.31	Particle board other than oriented strand board & waferboard, of wood, unwkd./not further worked than sanded	20
4410.32	Particle board other than oriented strand board & waferboard, of wood, surface-covered with melamine-impregnated paper	20
4410.33	Particle board other than oriented strand board & waferboard, of wood, surface-covered with decorative laminates of plastics	20
4410.39	Particle board, of wood, n.e.s. in 44.10	20
4410.90	Particle board & sim. board (e.g., oriented strand board & waferboard) of wood/oth. ligneous mats., whether or not agglom. with resins/oth. organic binding subs. (excl. of 4410.21-4410.39)	20
4411	**Fiberboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.**	
4411.11	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3 :-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered	20
4411.19	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm3 :-- Other	20
4411.21	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm3 :-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered	20
4411.29	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm3 :-- Other	20
4411.31	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.35 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 :-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered	20
4411.39	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.35 g/cm3 but not exceeding 0.5 g/cm3 :-- Other	20
4411.91	Other :-- Not mechanically worked or surface covered	20
4411.99	Other	20
4409	**Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jlinted, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not**	
4409.10	Coniferous	20
4409.20	Non-coniferous	20
4414	**Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.**	
4414.00	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.	20
4415	**Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood.**	
4415.10	Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings; cable-drums	20
4415.20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars	20
4416	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves	20
4417	Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood.	20
4418	**Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.**	
4418.10	Windows, French-windows and their frames	20
4418.20	Doors and their frames and thresholds	20
4418.30	Parquet panels	20

4418.40	Shuttering for concrete constructional work	20
4418.50	Shingles and shakes	20
4418.90	Other	20
4419	**Tableware and kitchenware, of wood.**	
4419.00	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood.	20
4420	**Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94.**	
4420.10	Statuettes and other ornaments, of wood	20
4420.90	Other	20
4421	Other articles of wood.	
4421.10	Clothes hangers	20
4421.90	Other	20
9401	**Seats (other than those of heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof.**	
9401.50	Seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials	
9401.61	Other seats, with wooden frames :-- Upholstered	20
9401.69	Other seats, with wooden frames :-- Other	20
9403	**Other furniture and parts thereof.**	
9403.30	Wooden furniture of a kind used in offices	20
9403.40	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the kitchen	20
9403.50	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom	20
9403.60	Other wooden furniture	20
9403.80	Furniture of other materials, including cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials	20
9406	**Prefabricated buildings.**	
940600	Prefabricated buildings.	20

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