

Laos Log and Sawnwood Export Ban: Impacts on the Vietnam–Lao Timber Trade

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Logs	3
Impact of the Ban on Log Exports to Vietnam	3
Active Crossings for Log Imports	5
Key Log Species being Exported from Laos to Vietnam	6
3. Sawnwood	7
Impact of PM15 on Lao Sawnwood Exports to Vietnam	7
Active Border Crossings for Sawnwood Imports	8
Key Sawnwood Species being Exported from Laos to Vietnam	10
Annex 1: Vietnam Imports of Logs from Lao PDR by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016	11
Annex 2: Vietnam Imports of Logs from Lao PDR by Value, by Month, 2010-2016	12
Annex 3: Vietnam Imports of Sawnwood from Lao PDR by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016	13
Annex 4: Vietnam Imports of Sawnwood from Lao PDR by Value, by Month, 2010-2016	14

List of Figures

Figure 1: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs and Sawnwood, by Volume, 2010-2016	1
Figure 2: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, by Volume, 2010-2016	3
Figure 3: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs by Month, by Volume, 2010-2016	3
Figure 4: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, by Value, 2010-2016.....	4
Figure 5: Average Reported Price of Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, 2010-2016	4
Figure 6: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Volume, 2010-2016	7
Figure 7: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016	7
Figure 8: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Value, 2010-2016	8
Figure 9: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Value, by Month, 2010-2016.....	8

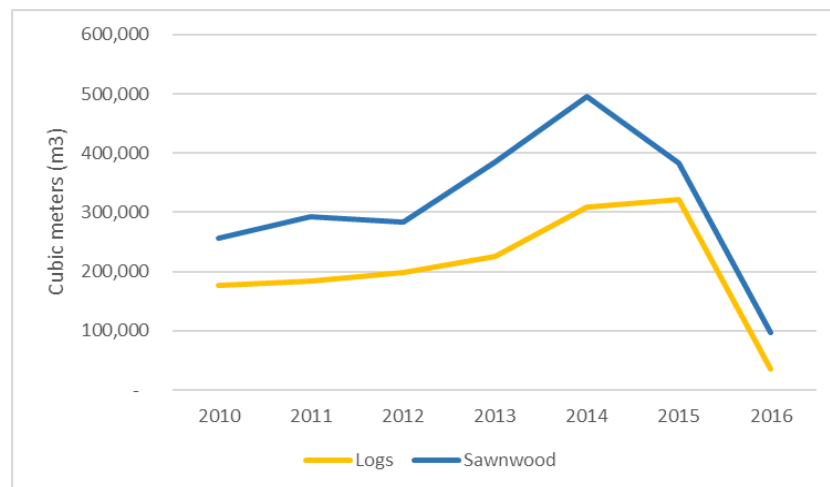
List of Tables

Table 1: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs by Border Crossings in 2016 (Vietnamese Side of the Border).....	5
Table 2: Top 10 Log Species Imported into Vietnam in 2016 (1,000 m ³ or over)	6
Table 3: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood, by Border Crossings in 2016 (Vietnamese Side of the Border)	9
Table 4: Top 15 Sawnwood Species Imported into Vietnam in 2016 (1,000 m ³ or over).....	10

1. Introduction

In May 2016, the Government of Lao PDR enacted a Prime Ministerial Order (PM15) to ban the export of logs and sawnwood, with the express aim to help control the country’s high deforestation rates and boost Laos’ domestic wood production industry. This followed a Notice issued in August 2015 (No. 1360) prohibiting the export of raw logs. Effects of these regulations are now being felt by the Chinese timber industry, which has seen an almost immediate decline in the availability of logs and sawnwood from Laos. Effects of the PM15 are now being felt by the Vietnamese timber industry, which has seen an almost immediate decline in their ability to import logs and sawnwood from Laos. Lao exports of logs and sawnwood to Vietnam have respectively plummeted to 11 percent and 25 percent of their 2015 levels (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs and Sawnwood, by Volume, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

The aim of the Lao log and sawnwood export ban was both economic and environmental. Exporting logs and sawnwood does not provide much added-value. Requiring timber to be processed into semi-final or finished products in the country before they are exported creates jobs and enables higher sale prices (and taxes). It also serves to check the country’s challenge with combatting illegal logging and associated trade: it is more difficult for illegal timber harvesters to illegally “cut-and-run” with raw logs stolen from a country’s forests when a log must be transported to a domestic mill, where nearby roads and checkpoints can be more closely monitored.

For more than the past decade, Vietnam had been the largest market for Laos timber products (primarily unprocessed logs or lightly processed sawnwoods) and Laos was the single-most important source of raw materials for Vietnam’s wood processing industry. After Vietnam’s partial natural forest logging ban in the 1980s, and the recent complete logging ban, the import of raw materials from neighboring countries became increasingly important as Vietnam’s timber product manufacturing industry ramped up to become one of the world’s global hubs.

This report identifies the impact of the Lao government’s log and sawnwood export ban introduced last May by analyzing 2010-2016 Vietnam Custom Statistics for the imports of logs and sawnwood into Vietnam from Laos. Highlighted findings include:

1. The log and sawnwood export ban appears to have had its intended effect, at least with regards to exports to Vietnam and China.¹ The total volumes of logs and sawnwood exported to Vietnam in 2016 dropped to only 11 percent and 25 percent of 2015 volumes respectively.
2. Despite the substantial declines in Lao log and sawnwood exports to Vietnam some trade continues – particularly in the highest value and rare species such as rosewood. In 2016, more than 30 percent of Lao logs imported into Vietnam were rosewood. About 80 percent of the exported sawnwood was rosewood. This trade declined but did not cease after the ban.
3. Multiple inland border crossings are being used for the export of Lao logs and sawnwood to Vietnam, even after May 2016 when the ban was introduced. Much of the trade crossed at the major international and national border crossings, but secondary/supplementary border crossings (some of them newly opened) controlled by local authorities were also used – reflecting a power fragmentation between central and local levels, and presenting a challenge for law enforcement authorities, particularly on the Lao side.
4. Statistics from Vietnam Customs have allowed Forest Trends to identify specific border crossings between Laos and Vietnam that have continued to allow logs and sawnwood to pass into Vietnam. Identification of these specific checkpoints provides ample opportunities for the national and local governments in Laos to collaborate and to close the power gaps between the national and local levels.

Pressure to modify the ban has been looming due to several reasons. There is an existing stockpile of 100,000-150,000 m³ of logs and sawnwood, already purchased by Vietnamese traders, that were harvested (some allegedly illegally) prior to the announcement of the ban (valued at least US\$40-80 million).² Vietnamese traders have been trying to find ways around the ban to bring these stockpiles to Vietnam, as they represent a huge loss for the Vietnamese traders.

Without the large export demand for sawnwood, Lao sawmills are running below capacity; many have stopped operation. The Lao domestic market is too small to make up for the loss in export demand. Many of the sawmills that are now idle were also owned by some of the same Vietnamese timber traders (but with Lao names) - thus posing additional challenges for these Vietnamese traders. Furthermore, access to raw timber materials for export processing becomes limited as the Lao government has also begun to curtail annual harvesting levels to bring them closer to sustainable levels and meet its global commitments to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

¹ The impacts of PM15 on Lao–China timber trade relation are illustrated in Forest Trends' forthcoming Brief.

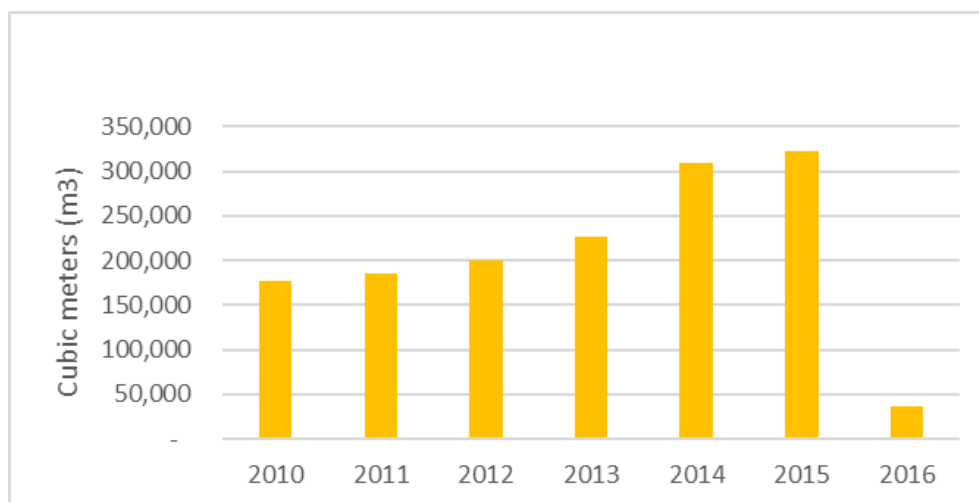
² This value is calculated based on average price of log and sawnwood imported from Laos into Vietnam in 2016. Usually, the average price appearing on the contract of sale is lower than the real market price because traders want to pay lower import taxes (which are based on the value of wood declared in the contract).

2. Logs

Impact of the Ban on Log Exports to Vietnam

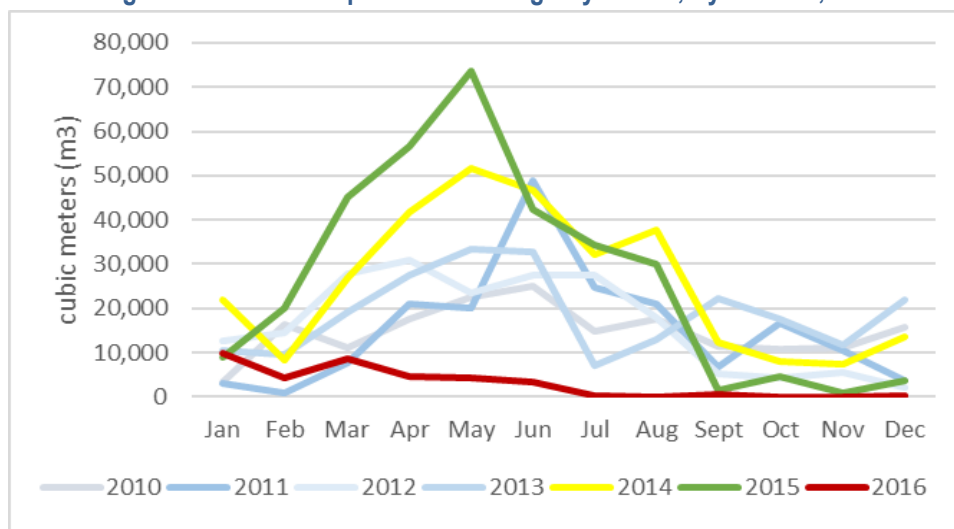
Effects of PM15 are now demonstrable through the immediate decline in the logs imported into Vietnam from Laos in 2016:³ import volumes were only 36,000 cubic meters (m³) -- just 11 percent of 2015 levels (Figure 2). Exports in the last six months of 2016 dwindled to only 174 m³, compared to 12,500 m³ and 18,500 m³ in the same period of 2015 and 2014 respectively (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, by Volume, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

Figure 3: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs by Month, by Volume, 2010-2016

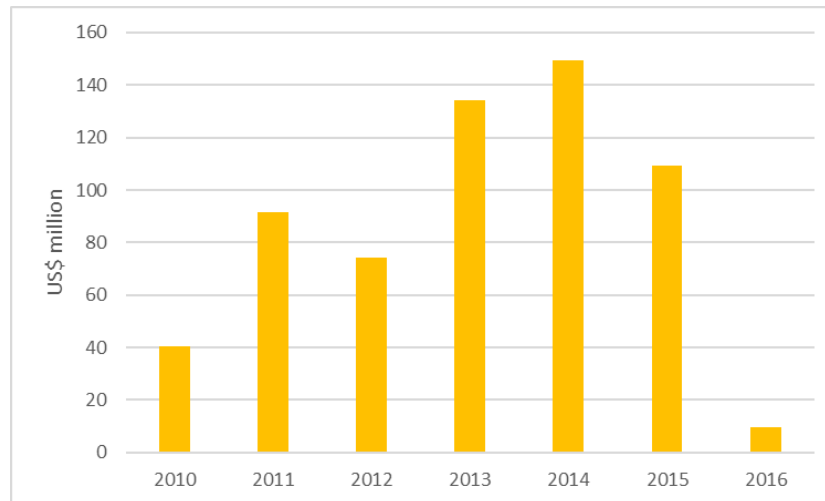


Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

³ Other Forest Trends research will soon be published determining whether similar effects can be seen in the Laos – China trade.

Overall, the rise and fall in volumes of log imports corresponded highly to the rise and fall in the value of this trade between 2010 and 2016 (Figure 4). The import value in 2016 was less than 9 percent of the 2015 import value.

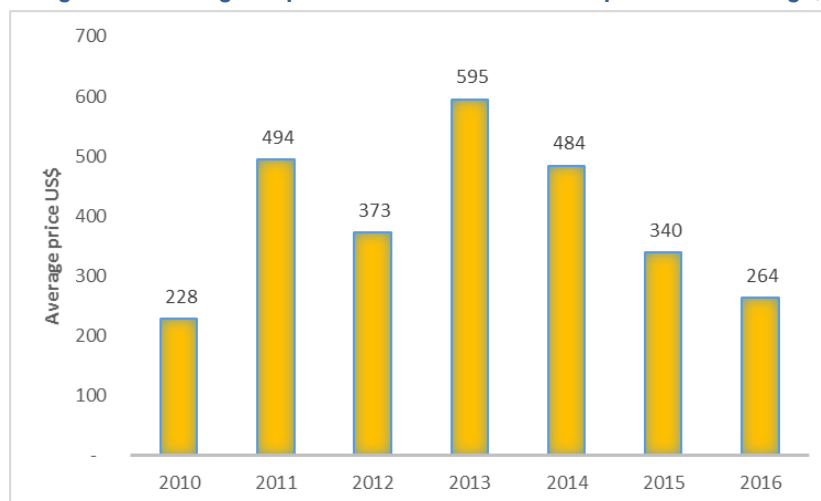
Figure 4: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, by Value, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

The average price of the logs imported to Vietnam varies (Figure 5), reflecting a shift in the mix of high- to low-value logs imported. It is important to note, however, that values of exported timber (both for logs and sawnwood) declared on contract of sale and recorded by customs at border crossings are often under-reported by traders. Traders do this on purpose in order to reduce export taxes and/or import tariffs.⁴

Figure 5: Average Reported Price of Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

⁴ Vietnamese government imposes 10 percent tax on imported logs and sawnwood.

Active Crossings for Log Imports

Despite their seeming simplicity, log export bans are difficult to enforce for various reasons, ranging from the low capacity of government agencies, to fragmentation of enforcement jurisdictions between local and central authorities, to outright fraud and corruption within one or multiple links along the supply chain.

In 2016, logs from Laos were imported into Vietnam through a total of 22 border crossings, classified as either international, national, secondary/supplementary, and temporary.⁵ More than 1,000 m³ was imported through each of eight of those crossings (Table 1). Of the 22, 6 are in Nghe An province of Vietnam, making the province the most important one for log imports from Laos.

Table 1: Vietnam Imports of Lao Logs by Border Crossings in 2016 (Vietnamese Side of the Border)

Crossings (Province)	Type of Crossing	Quantity (m ³)	Total Value (US\$)	Average Price (US\$ per m ³)
Buộc Mú 1 (Nghe An province)	Temporary	13,625	2,644,588	194
Lao Bảo (Quang Trị)	International	622	1,430,366	2,300
Buộc Mú 2 (Nghe An province)	Temporary	7,240	1,390,687	192
Cha Lo (Quang Bình)	International	1,999	763,600	382
Tam Hợp (Nghe An)	Secondary	3,153	587,376	186
Nà Cài (Sơn La)	Secondary	572	486,588	851
La Lay (Quang Trị)	International	2,167	455,594	210
Bo Y (Kon Tum)	International	575	373,424	649
Keng Đu (Nghe An)	Temporary	1,166	345,696	296
Xiêng Trên (Nghe An)	Temporary	1,242	248,489	200
Ta Do (Nghe An)	Temporary	1,545	226,111	146
Cầu Treo (Hà Tĩnh)	International	557	207,904	373
Thanh Hoa port (Thanh Hoa)	National	669	198,873	297
Ca Roong (Quang Bình)	National	312	102,620	329
Hồng Vân (Thừa Thiên Huế)	National	432	77,322	179
Thanh Thủy (Nghe An)	National	243	31,601	130
Na Mèo (Thanh Hoa)	International	38	9,523	251
Thông Thụ (Nghe An)	Temporary	25	5,416	217
Huổi Pôc (Điện Biên)	National	10	2,982	298
Nam Giang (Quang Nam)	National	2	1,920	960
Total		36,194	9,590,679	

Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

⁵ Vietnamese government classifies four types of inland border crossings: i) international crossings for the movement of people (all nations) and their means of transportation; ii) bilateral or national crossings for the movement of Vietnamese and Lao people and their means of transportation; iii) secondary/supplementary crossings are used for people of the provinces on both sides of the border; and iv) temporary crossings that connect two local markets at the both sides of the border.

The volume of log imports through Lao Bảo (Quang Tri) and Nà Cáy (Son La) crossings was small, but the total value was large -- indicating that the species imported through these crossings are of high market value. The average price of logs imported through Lao Bảo (Quang Tri) was \$2,299/m³, and that imported through Nà Cáy (Son La) was \$850/m³. Log prices traveling across the Buộc Mú 1 (the most important crossing in terms of import volume) was \$194/m³.

Key Log Species being Exported from Laos to Vietnam

In 2016, Vietnam imported 51 different log species from Laos. Only 10 had an import volume greater than 1,000 m³. However, these 10 species account for more than 74 percent of the total log imports from Laos.

The government of Vietnam classifies all timber species into eight “Groups,” according to their degree of value and “preciousness.” Species in Groups 1 through 4 are considered precious and command high market prices, with species in Group 1 being the highest. Species in Group 5 and below are considered of low quality and value. Of all the logs imported from Laos into Vietnam in 2016, 31.3 percent (11,332 m³) were of the highest value (belonging to Groups 1 and 2). Of the 51 species imported as logs, 15 were within these two groups (Table 2).

Table 2: Top 10 Log Species Imported into Vietnam in 2016 (1,000 m³ or over)

Vietnamese Name	Trade Name	Scientific Name	Volume (m ³)	Value (US\$)	Group
Sa mu	Not available (NA)	Cunninghamia konishii Hayata	4,315	1,073,799	1
Dầu	Keruing, Sepetir	Dipterocarpus Sp, Dipterocarpus tonkinensis A.Chev	4,220	694,030	5
Xoan đào	Sapele, Sipo, Sapelli, Kossipo	Pygeum arboretum Endl.et Kurz	3,338	495,030	6
Chò chỉ	Balau	Parashorea Stellata Kury, Andira spp, Shorea thorelii Pierre Perimeter	3,154	479,451	3
Giổi	Magnolia, Arau, Talauma, Bilinga	Nauclea diderichii	2,947	751,282	3
Hương	Rosewood, Doussie	Pterocarpus cambodianus Pierre, Pterocarpus pedatus pierre, Pterocarpus erinaceus	2,763	1,427,186	1
Gội	Pasak, Aglaia, Agl	Aglaia Spp	2,182	342,363	4
Giá ty	Teak, Iroko, Afrosmosia	Tectona Grandis	1,515	545,490	3
Tràm/keo	Acacia	Acisia Auriculiformis, Robinia Pseudoacacia	1,400	39,731	6
Nghiến	NA	Parapentace Tonkinensis Gagnep	1,044	335,053	2

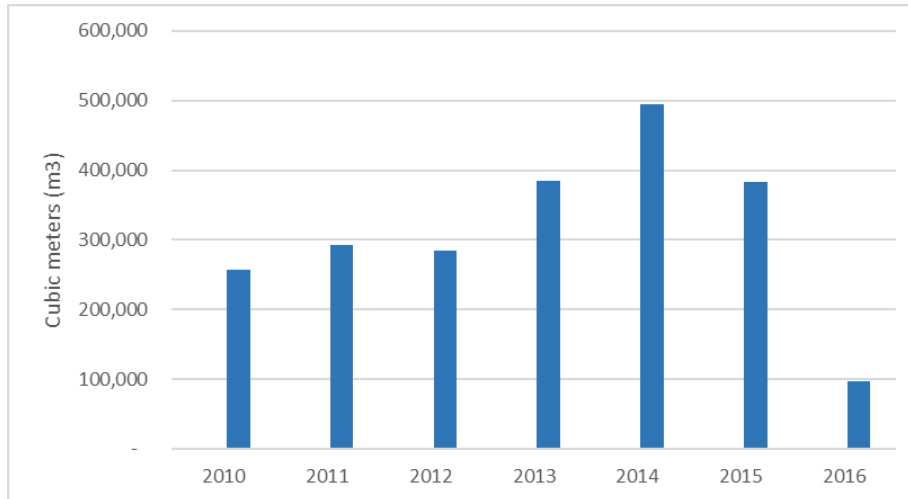
Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

3. Sawnwood

Impact of PM15 on Lao Sawnwood Exports to Vietnam

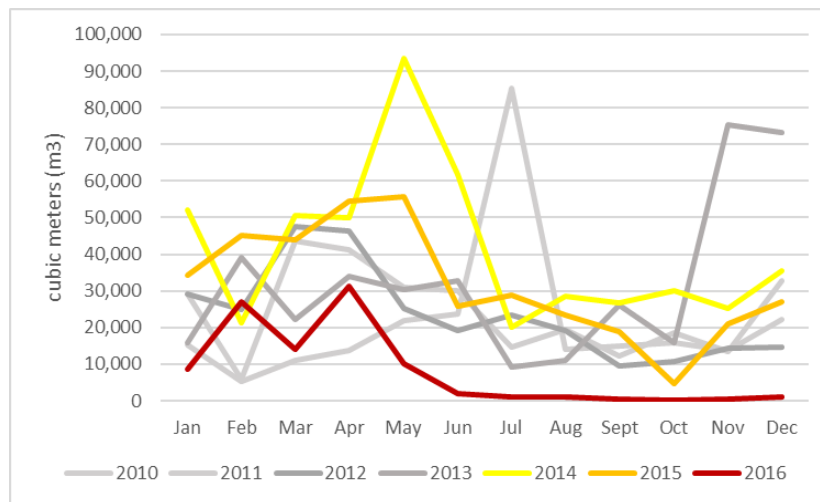
In 2016 Vietnamese import volumes of Lao sawnwood were only 95,572 m³ – just 25 percent of 2015 levels (Figure 6). The imports in the last six months of 2016 dwindled to only 4,410 m³, compared to 123,700 m³ and 165,773 m³ in the last six months of 2015 and 2014 respectively (Figure 7). Effects of the PM 15 were even more immediate than that for logs. The trade in sawnwood between the two countries immediately declined to near zero in July 2016.

Figure 6: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Volume, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

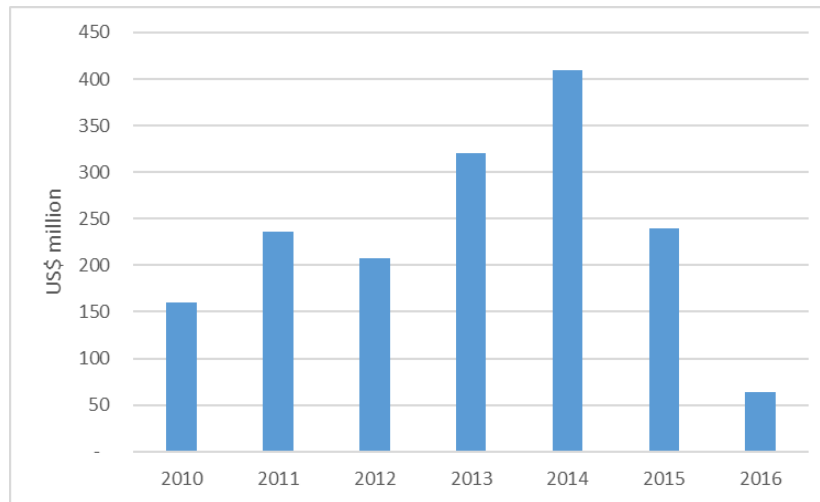
Figure 7: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

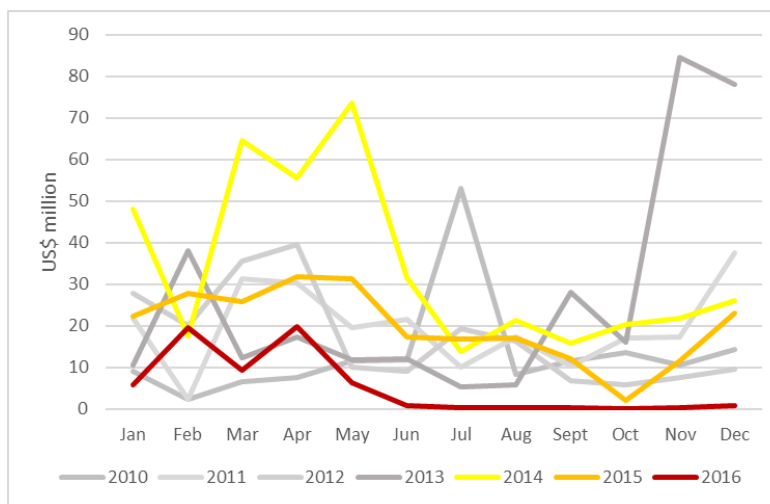
Overall, the rise and fall in volumes of Lao sawnwood imports corresponded highly to the rise and fall in the total value of this trade between 2010 and 2016 (Figure 8). The import value in 2016 was only US\$63 million --- less than 26 percent of the 2015 import value. The majority of the decrease occurred in the second half of 2016 (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawmwood by Value, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

Figure 9: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawmwood by Value, by Month, 2010-2016



Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends.

Active Border Crossings for Sawmwood Imports

Vietnam Customs data reveal that in 2016 a total of 25 border crossings or ports were used for the import of sawmwood from Laos to Vietnam in 2016 (Table 3). Among those, 12 were important, with the total import volume accounting for 97 percent of all Lao sawmwood imported to Vietnam in the year. These 12 crossings were mainly located in Kon Tum, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri provinces (Vietnam’s Central Coast and Central Highland regions). Some import occurred through secondary/supplementary crossings in Vietnam’s northern regions of (Dien Bien and Thanh Hoa provinces)

Although small in volume, some sawmwood from Laos was imported to Vietnam via Cambodian border crossings. It is unclear whether (i) traders were transporting Lao sawmwood using a more convenient route out of Laos via Cambodia, or traders wanted to avoid the tightening controls between Laos and Vietnam, or (ii) if the wood was actually sourced in Cambodia and traders used fraudulent Lao papers to claim the Lao origin avoid the wood in order to avoid Cambodian law enforcement mechanisms.

Table 3: Vietnam Imports of Lao Sawnwood, by Border Crossings in 2016 (Vietnamese Side of the Border)

Crossings (Province)	Type of Crossing	Quantity (m ³)	Total Value (US\$)	Average Price (US\$ per m ³)
La Lay (Quang Tri)	International	14,225	16,839,205	1,183
Lao Bảo (Quang Tri)	International	15,614	13,420,262	859
Cầu Treo (Ha Tinh)	International	26,060	11,879,915	455
Cha Lo (Quang Binh)	International	11,741	7,443,481	633
Bo Y (Kon Tum)	International	4,358	4,784,082	1,097
Nậm Cắn (Nghe An)	International	8,638	2,178,034	252
Nam Giang (Quang Nam)	National	1,590	1,833,206	1,152
Thông Thụ (Nghe An)	Temporary	4,747	1,381,891	291
Cà Roong (Quang Binh)	National	1,786	1,072,401	600
Tây Trang (Dien Bien)	International	1,360	762,358	560
Xiềng Trên (Nghe An)	Temporary	2,550	560,418	219
Buộc Mú (Nghe An)	Temporary	1,712	437,920	255
Na Mèo (Thanh Hoa)	International	1,577	377,923	239
Keng Đu (Nghe An)	Temporary	840	257,645	306
Khánh Bình (An Giang)*	National	35	138,210	3,948
Ka Tum (Tay Ninh)*	National	29	129,060	4,450
Khanh Binh (An Giang)*	National	10	44,955	4,495
Hưng Điền (Long An)*	Temporary	9	39,600	4,400
Hồng Vân (Thua Thien Hue)	National	22	24,578	1,117
Chiềng Khương (Dien Bien)	Temporary	82	22,404	273
Ta Do (Nghe An)	Temporary	79	19,489	246
A Đốt (Thua Thien Hue)	National	49	14,179	289
Huổi Pước (Dien Bien)	National	15	12,245	816
Thanh Thủy (Nghe An)	National	13	4,426	340
Total		97,138	63,677,885	

Source: Vietnam Customs statistics, compiled by Forest Trends *crossing between Cambodia and Vietnam.

Laos sawnwood entering Vietnam through Vietnam-Cambodia border crossings commands the highest average price, at about US\$4,500/m³ – which may mean that traders only use these crossings, with the long distance from Laos through Cambodia to Vietnam, for highly expensive species. The average price at other crossings between Laos and Vietnam is also high at La Lay (\$1,184/m³), Nam Giang (\$1,153/m³), and Bo Y (\$1,098/m³). The average price at Nậm Cắn, Thông Thụ, Xiềng Trên crossings was low.

The variation of price among crossings may reflect the mix of species imported through these crossings being of higher or lower market value. The fact that higher value species may be going through certain crossings may reflect the geographic origin of those species (where they are likely to be harvested), or variations in law enforcement effectiveness. Some crossings are easier/more difficult than others in allowing the import/export of different sawnwood species. According to traders' insights, this is because government officials working at some crossings have different levels of familiarity with paperwork and procedures required for the import/export of particular timber species. This

also reflects variations in informal relationships between traders and officials in charge import/exports at different crossings – the dynamics of which will be described in another briefing.

Key Sawnwood Species being Exported from Laos to Vietnam

In 2016, Vietnam imported 66 different species in sawnwood form from Laos (Table 4). Only 15 species had an import volume greater than 1,000 m³. However, the volume of these 15 species accounted for more than 89.6 percent of Vietnam’s total sawnwood imports from Laos in the year.

Most of the sawnwood imported into Vietnam from Laos are high value species. *Hương* (*Pterocarpus cambodianus* Pierre, Group 1) and *Gụ* (*Sindora maritima* Piere, Group 2) are the species with the largest import volume. These are precious species of high market value. Of all the species imported from Laos into Vietnam in 2016, 22 (30 percent) are in Groups 1 or 2 (precious, high value) – mostly the very expensive rosewood – totaling 77,357 m³ and comprising 79.6 percent of the total sawnwood imported to Vietnam from Laos that year.

Table 4: Top 15 Sawnwood Species Imported into Vietnam in 2016 (1,000 m³ or over)

Vietnamese Name	Trade Name	Scientific Name	Volume (m ³)	Value (US\$)	Group
Hương	Rosewood, Doussie	<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus</i> Pierre, <i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i> pierre, <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	26,848	30,304,636	1
Gụ	Kossipo	<i>Sindora maritima</i> Piere, <i>Sindora Cochichinensis</i> Baill, <i>Sindora tonkiensis</i> A.Chev	22,339	12,240,820	2
Gỗ	Doussie, Pachyloba, Papao	<i>Azelia Xylocarpa</i> , <i>Azelia pachyloba</i> , <i>Sindora Siamensis</i> , <i>Pahudia cochinchinensis</i> Pierre	6,797	4,699,200	2
Giổi	Magnolia, Arau, Talauma	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	6,171	2,035,956	3
Pơ mu	Hinoki	<i>Fokiennia hodginsii</i> A. Henry	4,442	1,205,554	1
Lim	Tali, Okan, Denya, Azobe	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> Oliv	3,800	2,849,774	2
Kiên kiên	Merawan Giaza	<i>Hopea pierrei</i> Hance	3,328	1,002,540	2
Nghiến	Not available (NA)	<i>Parapentace Tonkinensis</i> Gagnep	2,901	927,828	2
Bằng lăng	Pyinma	<i>Lagerstroemia loudoni</i> Taijim	2,793	830,875	3
Xoan đào	Sapele, Sipo, Sapelli, Kossipo	<i>Pygeum arboretum</i> Endl	1,692	337,005	6
Sa mu	NA	<i>Cunninghamia konishii</i> Hayata	1,272	380,245	1
Cấm	Paorosa, Bosse, Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia Oliverii</i> Gamble, <i>Dalbergia Oliverii</i> Gamble <i>Cambodiana</i> Pierre	1,258	1,778,105	1
Gội	Pasak, Aglaia, Agl	<i>Aglaia</i> Spo	1,210	247,820	4
Táu mật	NA	<i>Vatica tonkinensis</i> A.chev	1,108	334,942	2
Dầu	Keruing, Sepetir	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> Spp, <i>Dipterocarpus tonkinensis</i> A.Chev	1,082	325,668	5

Annex 1: Vietnam Imports of Logs from Lao PDR by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	3,488	3,032	12,583	10,435	21,950	8,831	9,783
Feb	16,311	939	14,609	9,470	8,422	20,209	4,331
Mar	11,093	7,726	27,684	19,004	26,991	45,282	8,676
Apr	17,677	20,961	30,950	27,524	41,636	56,479	4,753
May	22,561	19,992	23,596	33,250	51,644	73,748	4,181
Jun	24,875	48,774	27,403	32,915	46,740	42,219	3,422
Jul	14,909	24,861	27,388	6,966	32,111	34,371	330
Aug	17,568	20,945	17,794	12,870	37,863	30,095	21
Sept	11,494	6,716	5,207	22,367	12,227	1,586	541
Oct	10,652	16,635	4,413	17,508	8,023	4,516	21
Nov	11,209	10,504	5,630	11,617	7,527	864	18
Dec	15,643	3,659	2,090	21,886	13,513	3,516	115
Total	177,480	184,744	199,349	225,812	308,647	321,718	36,060

Annex 2: Vietnam Imports of Logs from Lao PDR by Value, by Month, 2010-2016

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	1,068,280	1,986,560	5,130,637	4,551,207	9,632,556	4,566,708	2,316,585
Feb	3,578,315	413,663	4,142,622	11,733,675	11,208,199	6,001,812	1,486,944
Mar	2,042,493	6,510,171	8,435,104	10,370,808	23,252,578	15,938,181	2,142,172
Apr	3,452,264	11,540,190	15,165,823	14,662,207	20,615,242	20,563,010	1,523,826
May	3,944,104	10,027,418	5,952,850	12,392,432	22,592,701	21,845,657	1,154,475
Jun	4,010,486	13,579,387	6,397,257	8,554,538	17,639,670	13,020,580	575,423
Jul	2,284,202	6,567,238	9,361,572	3,249,952	9,801,236	12,230,648	129,419
Aug	4,165,820	12,498,495	8,216,681	5,429,859	12,986,359	11,045,137	5,778
Sept	4,152,359	7,720,260	2,021,223	29,212,143	4,993,667	1,682,406	215,585
Oct	2,718,315	11,899,486	2,913,636	10,327,162	5,026,696	982,167	8,787
Nov	3,987,614	3,893,423	3,451,118	7,471,487	5,409,736	414,396	21,143
Dec	5,058,952	4,691,666	3,145,779	16,448,481	6,296,907	994,831	10,541
Total	40,463,204	91,327,957	74,334,303	134,403,951	149,455,547	109,285,534	9,558,996

Annex 3: Vietnam Imports of Sawnwood from Lao PDR by Volume, by Month, 2010-2016

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	15,403	29,221	29,045	15,785	52,028	34,377	8,590
Feb	5,398	5,789	24,886	39,182	21,355	45,045	27,022
Mar	11,064	43,600	47,577	22,353	50,724	43,886	13,938
Apr	13,815	41,359	46,288	34,056	50,076	54,664	31,287
May	22,003	30,834	25,310	30,433	93,458	55,744	10,029
Jun	23,567	30,038	19,091	32,737	61,712	25,732	1,861
Jul	85,218	14,757	23,340	9,156	19,946	28,781	970
Aug	14,110	19,373	19,123	11,086	28,676	23,444	1,136
Sept	14,991	12,159	9,547	26,182	26,672	18,740	461
Oct	15,720	18,644	10,760	15,837	29,916	4,730	277
Nov	13,701	13,509	14,350	75,381	25,154	21,041	390
Dec	22,337	32,922	14,512	73,297	35,409	26,964	1,176
Total	257,326	292,204	283,830	385,485	495,126	383,149	95,572

Annex 4: Vietnam Imports of Sawnwood from Lao PDR by Value, by Month, 2010-2016

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	9,093,855	21,687,373	27,775,445	10,430,917	48,078,562	22,320,561	5,683,443
Feb	2,248,988	2,298,013	20,169,243	37,995,287	17,453,032	27,847,067	19,631,538
Mar	6,507,957	31,278,332	35,626,582	12,221,040	64,513,675	25,793,269	9,342,206
Apr	7,583,719	30,347,874	39,662,669	17,278,073	55,619,205	31,799,067	19,815,556
May	11,607,011	19,470,382	10,152,805	11,826,961	73,659,599	31,329,784	6,294,644
Jun	11,756,793	21,481,473	8,932,058	12,098,114	31,580,604	17,308,885	679,291
Jul	53,092,940	10,129,451	19,380,983	5,207,064	13,804,997	16,884,542	322,086
Aug	8,288,719	17,377,383	16,182,374	5,908,270	21,328,520	17,027,128	354,075
Sept	11,564,688	10,286,143	6,756,311	28,115,643	15,793,977	12,050,425	222,359
Oct	13,628,852	17,041,271	5,780,742	16,048,847	20,353,540	2,126,159	143,020
Nov	10,666,536	17,274,622	7,631,605	84,641,899	21,707,814	11,653,628	312,520
Dec	14,324,005	37,455,338	9,545,651	78,047,563	26,110,411	23,029,322	877,147
Total	160,364,062	236,127,657	207,596,466	319,819,678	410,003,936	239,169,839	62,488,219