

# **TIMBER FLOWS AND THEIR CONTROL IN THAILAND**



## Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia

### Background

The European Commission (EC) published a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan in 2003. FLEGT aims not simply to reduce illegal deforestation, but in promoting good forest governance, aims to contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable management of natural resources.

The European Forest Institute (EFI), an international research organisation with its headquarters in Finland, conducts, advocates and facilitates forest research networking at the pan-European level. Under its Policy & Governance programme, the EFI assists in the EU's implementation of the FLEGT Action Plan. In 2007, the EU FLEGT Facility was established, hosted and managed by the EFI. The Facility (i) supports the bilateral process between the EU and tropical producing countries towards signing and implementing "Voluntary Partnership Agreements" (VPAs) under the FLEGT Action Plan, and (ii) executes the regional support programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia.

The FLEGT Asia Regional Office (FLEGT Asia) of the EFI's EU FLEGT Facility was formally established in October 2009. FLEGT Asia seeks to collaborate and build synergies with existing regional initiatives and partners in Asia.

The EU FLEGT Facility is managed and implemented by the EFI in close collaboration with the European Union (EU).

### Goal of FLEGT Asia

The goal of the FLEGT Asia Regional Programme is the promotion of good forest governance, contributing to poverty eradication and sustainable management of natural resources in Asia, through direct support of the implementation of the EU's FLEGT Action Plan.

### Strategy

The strategy to achieve this goal focuses on promoting and facilitating international trade in verified legal timber – both within Asia and exported from Asia to other consumer markets. In particular, it aims to enhance understanding of emerging demands in key timber-consuming markets and promote use of systems that assist buyers and sellers of Asian timber and timber products to meet these demands.

### Work Programme

The work programme to achieve the Programme's goal has three phases:

#### 1. Information Collection

Baseline information (trade statistics, product flows, future scenarios, stakeholder identification and engagement strategies), applied to countries in the region. Information on producers, processors, exporters and major consumers of exports from this region will be collected and collated. It will then be used to develop training and communication materials; to further define the nature of the capacity building to be undertaken (who are the target beneficiaries and what the training needs are) and form the baseline for monitoring the progress over the 3 years' duration of the programme.

#### 2. Capacity Building

The second phase is the strengthening of key institutions (companies, trade associations, NGOs, government agencies, customs etc.) for improved forest governance in each country and across the region to meet the identified market needs. This will consist of training (at individual level, training of trainers, workshops, pilot studies e.g. on individual supply chains and for Timber Legality Assurance); information dissemination and communications (road shows, seminars, communication materials, website, etc).

#### 3. Customs & Regional Collaboration

The work to support trade regionally and to invest in customs capacity in accordance with market requirements will be undertaken in collaboration with other programmes in the region.

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# Appendix 1: HS Codes used by Thailand imports in 2010

HS digit length		Brief description	Number of countries imported from	Largest supplier by volume/weight
4	8			
— 4401 Fuel wood				
1	4	4		kgs
		4401.1000.000 fuelwood	8	6,379,806 Malaysia
		4401.2100.000 fuelwood-conifer	3	42,936 Netherlands
		4401.2200.090 fuelwood non conifer other	6	61,735,140 Singapore
		4401.3000.000 saw dust	18	140,108,385 Malaysia
				208,266,267
— 4403 Wood rough				
1	11	15		cu m other than .1090 (kg)
		4403.1090.000 rough wood other	4	1,156,632 Myanmar
		4403.2010.000 baulks, saw veneer logs	1	22,578 New Zealand
		4403.2090.000 other	5	99,657 New Zealand
		4403.4910.001 Teak	3	8,370 Myanmar
		4403.4910.090 baulks - other	1	34,199 Malaysia
		4403.4990.001 Teak	2	18,171 Myanmar
		4403.4990.090 other	5	15,807 Myanmar
		4403.9110.000 baulks, saw veneer logs	2	653 Germany
		4403.9190.000 other	2	523 Germany
		4403.9210.000 baulks, saw veneer logs	1	76 Belgium
		4403.9290.000 other	1	24,478 Germany
		4403.9910.001 Pradu	1	974 Belgium
		4403.9910.090 Other	3	3,632 Malaysia
		4403.9990.001 Other Pradu	1	13 Myanmar
		4403.9990.012 Other	1	12 China
		4403.9990.090 Other Other	15	5,259,326 Congo or Myanmar
				5,489,359 Total volume recorded
				5,130,778 less Congo error?
				358,581 w/out Congo
				cu m
— 4406 sleepers		4406.9000	4	1,821 Korea
— 4407 sawn				
1	27	59		cu m
		4407.1000.001 conifer planed	5	141,900 USA
		4407.1000.090 conifer other	21	471,421 Canada
		4407.2100.090 mahogany	2	1,725 Canada
		4407.2200.001 balsa	2	9 Ecuador
		4407.2200.090 balsa	2	2 Ecuador
		4407.2510.001 meranti	1	135 Malaysia
		4407.2510.090 meranti	1	7,067 Malaysia
		4407.2520.001 meranti bakau	1	277 Malaysia
		4407.2520.090 meranti bakau	1	1,772 Malaysia
		4407.2600.001 white meranti	1	242 Malaysia
		4407.2600.090 white meranti	1	68,849,576 Malaysia
		4407.2700.090 sapele	3	143 South Africa
		4407.2911.000 planed	2	65 Malaysia
		4407.2919.000 other >6mm	1	1 Brazil
		4407.2921.000 planed>6mm	1	152 Malaysia
		4407.2929.000 other >6mm	1	19,940 Malaysia
		4407.2939.000 other >6mm	2	28,376 Malaysia
		4407.2949.000 other >6mm	4	77,396 Malaysia
		4407.2959.000 other >6mm	1	26 China
		4407.2961.002 teak	1	10 Myanmar
		4407.2961.003 teak	1	390 Myanmar
		4407.2961.005 teak	3	1,940 Indonesia
		4407.2969.001 other teak	1	17 Malaysia
		4407.2969.002 other teak	1	154 Myanmar
		4407.2969.003 other teak	6	30,351 Myanmar
		4407.2969.005 other teak	3	125 Tanzania
		4407.2970.001 balau	1	55 Malaysia
		4407.2970.090 balau	3	10,553 Malaysia
		4407.2980.001 Heritiera	1	36 Laos
		4407.2980.090 Heritiera	1	87 Laos
		4407.2991.000 Merbau	1	1 Malaysia
		4407.2992.000 Merbau	1	5,979 Malaysia
		4407.2999.001 other, planed	7	3,467 Australia
		4407.2999.090 other	13	82,141 Finland
		4407.9100.001 oak	4	11,882 USA
		4407.9100.090 oak	16	152,606 New Zealand
		4407.9200.001 beech	4	35,565 Romania
		4407.9200.090 beech	7	63,863 Italy
		4407.9300.001 maple	2	75 USA
		4407.9300.090 maple	2	105 USA
		4407.9400.001 cherry	1	8 China
		4407.9400.090 cherry	1	83 USA
		4407.9500.001 ash	5	176 Ukraine
		4407.9500.090 ash	4	11,481 Italy
		4407.9900.001 Pradu other	5	70,231 USA
		4407.9900.003 Krabak other	1	963 Laos

1,300 kg/cu m = 890 cu m

HS digit length

4	8	11	Brief description	Number of countries imported from		Largest supplier by volume/weight
			4407.9900.004 Tengandrang other	2	530	Laos
			4407.9900.005 Takien other	1	409	Laos
			4407.9900.006 Ma-ka other	1	10	Laos
			4407.9900.007 Rubber other	2	146	Cambodia
			4407.9900.008 other	11	90,043	New Zealand
			4407.9900.009 Pradu other	10	57,471	USA
			4407.9900.010 Ching-chanorket-daeng othe	2	13	China
			4407.9900.011 Krabak other	2	18,583	Laos
			4407.9900.012 Tengandrang other	3	9,217	Laos
			4407.9900.013 Takien other	3	6,937	Laos
			4407.9900.014 Ma-ka other	2	21,123	Laos
			4407.9900.015 Rubber other	3	210,090	Malaysia
			4407.9900.090 other	39	2,211,732	Malaysia
					72,708,873	Total Volume recorded
					68,849,576	Malaysian error
					3,859,297	less Malaysian error?

— 4408 veneer

1	7	8			kg	
			4408.1010.000 cedar/radiata	1	63,716	China
			4408.1030.000 face veneer	10	253,836	Myanmar
			4408.1090.000 other	17	1,803,773	China
			4408.3100.000 meranti	2	347,921	Malaysia
			4408.3910.000 jelutong	4	412,805	Indonesia
			4408.3990.000 other	13	918,176	Malaysia
			4408.9000.001 teak	3	74,828	Myanmar
			4408.9000.090 other	28	20,442,249	Myanmar
					24,317,304	

— 4409 Wood shaped

1	3	7			kg	
			4409.1000.000 Coniferous	10	1,486,448	Canada
			4409.2100.001 Bamboo	2	45,769	China
			4409.2900.001 Teak	2	1,572	Malaysia
			4409.2900.002 Teak	3	5,381,158	Myanmar
			4409.2900.003 Other Pradu	2	338,845	Myanmar
			4409.2900.004 para rubber	2	6,110	Thailand!
			4409.2900.090 Other	20	16,369,936	Laos
					23,629,838	Laos

— 4410 Particle board (OSB)

1	4	8			kg	
			4410.1100.001 Particleboard	2	21,477	Malaysia
			4410.1100.002 Particleboard+melamine	5	68,417	Italy
			4410.1100.003 Particleboard+laminat	2	26,433	China
			4410.1100.090 Other	9	888,893	Taiwan
			4410.1200.090 OSB	4	519,288	Chile
			4410.1900.001 other	1	25,720	China
			4410.1900.090 other	10	180,974	Germany
			4410.9000.000 other	24	1,956,864	Indonesia
					3,688,066	

— 4411 Fibreboard

1	6	11			kgs	
			4411.1200.001 <5 mm thick	2	39,690	China
			4411.1200.090 <5 mm thick	11	1,250,527	New Zealand
			4411.1300.001 >5 <9 mm	1	712,700	China
			4411.1300.090 >5 <9 mm	5	1,791,912	China
			4411.1400.001 >9mm	1	555,143	China
			4411.1400.090 >9mm	14	1,468,381	China
			4411.9200.001 >0.8 density	1	385,950	China
			4411.9200.090 >0.8	4	12,659,970	China
			4411.9300.001 0.5-0.8 density	4	893,314	New Zealand
			4411.9300.090 0.5-0.8	4	802,669	Malaysia
			4411.9400.090 <0.5 other	8	762,742	Finland
					21,322,998	

— 4412 Plywood

1	6	12			cu m	
			4412.1000.001 of bamboo +	1	155	Malaysia
			4412.1000.002 bamboo + 1 non conifer	1	314	China
			4412.1000.090 bamboo	8	53,131	China
			4412.3100.000 1 outer tropical	5	449,133	Indonesia
			4412.3200.000 1 outer non conifer	5	2,196,413	China
			4412.3900.000 other	7	424,348	China
					3,123,494	
					kg	
			4412.9400.001 tropic	1	74,080	China
			4412.9400.002 with particleboard	1	176,400	China
			4412.9400.090 block other	9	11,206,170	China
			4412.9900.001 one ply tropical	4	2,225,925	China
			4412.9900.002 one layer particle	9	3,026,028	China
			4412.9900.090 other	29	61,226,998	China

HS digit length				Brief description	Number of countries imported from	Largest supplier by volume/weight	
4	8	11					
						77,935,601	
— 4413 00 00	Densified wood blocks	1	1	1		kg	
			4413.0000.000	block wood	13	1,061,882	Italy
— 4414 00	frames	1	1	1		kg	
			4414.0000.000	frames	48	620,654	Vietnam
— 4415	Packing	1	2	2		kg	
			4415.1000.000	cases	36	1,902,060	USA
			4415.2000.000	pallets	33	10,478,084	Japan
— 4416 00 00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs						
— 4418	joinery	1	9			kg	
			4418.1000.000	french windows	14	974,550	Laos
			4418.2000.000	doors	23	14,733,190	Myanmar
			4418.4000.000	Shuttering	1	151	Italy
			4418.5000.000	shinkgles shakes	5	510,207	Canada
			4418.6000.000	posts & beams	6	73,397	Laos
			4418.7200.000	other multilayer	5	198,143	Indonesia
			4418.7900.000	other	5	168,767	Malaysia
			4418.9010.000	cellular	1	865	China
			4418.9090.000		29	2,902,723	Canada
						19,561,993	
47 pulp but not waste or bamboo							
48 paper							
— 9403 30							
9403 40							
9403 50 00							
9403 60							
9403 90 30							
— 9406 00 20 Prefabricated buildings							

## **APPENDIX 2: SPECIES EXEMPT FROM CHECKPOINT AND RECORDING PROCEDURES**

In 1960 (B.E. 2503) a ban on new sawmills was implemented. In 1989 (B.E. 2532) new sawmills using rubber wood alone were allowed. In 1994 (B.E. 2537) new sawmills were allowed using 13 additional species. There are thus a relatively small number of older sawmills (pre 1960) that have licences to process a wide range of wood species. However mills installed since 1989 which have licences to process the following domestically produced species are exempt from following the recording of log and timber supplies with visits to checkpoints during transport:

- 1 *Eucalyptus* spp.
- 2 *Azadirachta excelsa*
- 3 *Casuarina equisetifolia*
- 4 *Casuarina junghuhniana*
- 5 *Acacia auriculiformis*
- 6 *Acacia mangium*
- 7 *Lecucaena leucocephala*
- 8 *Cocos nucifera*
- 9 *Tamarindus indica*
- 10 *Baccaurea ramiflora*
- 11 *Bouea macrophylla*
- 12 *Samanea saman*
- 13 *Borassus flabellifer*
- 14 *Hevea brasiliensis*

### Appendix 3: Table showing unit values of Thailand's 2010 exports by HS category

HS Code	Description of Code	Total Volume cu m	Total Weight kg	Total Value Baht	Unit Baht per cu m	Unit Baht per kg
4401	Fuelwood/wood chips		2,258,080,374	6,411,291,886		3
4402	Charcoal		13,321,709	140,195,932		11
4403	Rough wood	1,613		12,243,999	7,591	
4407	Sawn wood	2,590,516		16,563,174,858	6,394	
4408	Veneer sheets		72,106	21,731,483		301
4409	Shaped wood		5,797,871	502,154,688		87
4410	Particle board		666,277,076	5,424,703,694		8
4411	Fibre board		307,314,448	3,016,404,286		10
4412	Plywood		16,494,867	484,411,169		29
4415	Packing cases		2,571,508	257,192,411		100
4418	Joinery		6,357,301	357,630,666		56
4419	Table/kitchenware		7,809,742	965,453,457		124
4420	Marquetry/ornaments/other		4,979,440	1,081,606,459		217
			3,289,076,442	35,238,194,988		

*% of 2010 HS44 trade accounted for by value:* 67%

Note: Quantity and value of the largest detailed HS code by value is shown above and not data covering the complete HS code



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## **APPENDIX 5: FOREST ACT 1941**

# **FOREST ACT, B.E. 2484 (A.D. 1941)**

Authorized Official Translation

UNDER THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY KING ANANDA MAHIDOL  
THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY

(by notification of the President of the Assembly of the People's Representatives dated 4th August B.E. 2480) (A.D.1937)

ADITYA DIBABHA

GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

ENACTED ON THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER B.E. 2484 (A.D. 1941)

BEING THE 8TH YEAR OF THE PRESENT REIGN

Whereas the Assembly of the People's Representatives has passed a resolution that it is deemed expedient to revise the laws relating to forest matters, so as to be more appropriate to prevailing conditions, Be it, therefore, enacted by His Majesty the King, by and with the advice and consent of the Assembly of the People's Representatives, as follows:

**SECTION 1.** This Act shall be called the "Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (A.D. 1941)."

**SECTION 2.** This Act shall come into force on and from the 1st January B.E. 2485 (A.D. 1942).

**SECTION 3.** The following laws and regulations shall be repealed:

- (1) Royal Proclamation: Duty on Teak and Other Timber Species, S.E. 1236.
- (2) Royal Proclamation: The Sale of Teak, S.E. 1246.
- (3) Royal Proclamation: Teak, S.E. 1249.
- (4) Supplementary Royal Proclamation: Teak, S.E. 1249.
- (5) Forest Act: Teak Logs Which Bear Defaced Hammer Marks, R.E. 115 (A.D. 1896).
- (6) Forest Protection Act, R.E. 116 (A.D. 1897).
- (7) Teak Trees Protection Act, R.E. 116 (A.D. 1897).
- (8) Act for Evention of Illegal Marking of Timber, R.E. 117 (A.D. 1898).
- (9) Act for Evention of Hauling of Teak on which the Royalty and Duty has not Paid, R.E. 118 (A.D. 1899).
- (10) Regulations of the Ministry of Interior: Drifted Timber, R.E. 119 (A.D. 1900 ).
- (11) Regulations: Special Permission to Utilize Teak Free of Royalty for Construction of Office Building and Other Public Purposes, R.E. 119 (A.D. 1900).
- (12) Forest Protection Act, B.E. 2456 (A.D. 1913).
- (13) Rules and Regulations issued under Forest Protection Act, B.E. 2456 (A.D. 1913).
- (14) Rules and Regulations for the Collection of Forest Products: Collection of Bee-Hives, B.E. 2464 (A.D. 1921).
- (15) Rules and Regulations for the Tapping of Forest products: Takien Trees Resin in Pattani County, B.E. 2465 (A.D. 1922).
- (16) Rules and Regulations for the Tapping of Forest Products: Yang Trees Oil, B.E. 2465 (A.D. 1922).
- (17) Inland Duty Amendment Act, B.E. 2470 (A.D. 1927) with reference to Section 4. (a) and (b) only.
- (18) Forest Protection Act, (No.2) B.E. 2479 (A.D. 1936).
- (19) Pine Resin Tapping Control Act, B.E. 2480 (A.D. 1937).
- (20) All other laws, regulations and rules, in so far as their contents are governed by this Act or are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

#### **SECTION 4.** In this Act;

(1) "forest" means land which has not been taken up or acquired by any other means under the Land Law;

(2) "timber" means teak and all other kinds of wood which are trees, brushwood, creepers, and also includes imported timber into the Kingdom, all kinds of bamboos, palms and rattans as well as other roots, burrs, stumps, tops and branches of which whether cut or not, logged, sawn, split, adzed or stripped, dug out or altered in any other way;

(3) "conversion" means do any way, as follows:

(a) sawn, chopped, split, or changed in any form other than debarking and dressing, to the extent necessary for hauling, so as to change the timber from its original size;

(b) burnt, kilned, crushed or altered in any form other than changing or dressing up for holding implements or by product of the timber.

(4) "lumber" means converted timber, but excludes timber of the character of a structure or utensil as long as it may have such character.

Timber which has had the character of a structure or utensil, the possessor being able to substantiate that it has had such character for at least two years for other timber species than teak and five years for teak, shall not be deemed to be lumber;

(5) "logging" means cutting, chopping, girdling, felling, lopping, sawing, splitting, hewing, reducing, digging out, hauling or howsoever bringing out of timber.

The foresaid logging applies to teak and yang which grow on land not in the forest or the bringing out of teak and yang timber growing on the land there from;

(6) "drifted timber" means trees, logs, posts, stakes, squares, piles, or planks from reserved timber species and drifted without control;

(7) "forest products" means all things that naturally exist in the forest; things which originate from, or are found in the forest by nature:

(a) timber and all parts thereof, charcoal, wood oil, resin and all other things derived from trees or timber;

(b) all kinds of plants, mushrooms and things derived there from;

(c) birds' nests, lac, bee-hives, honey, bees-wax and guano;

(d) rock, minerals which are not prescribed in accordance with the Law on Mining and also includes charcoal which is man-made.

(8) "firewood" means timber having the characteristic and quality more suitable to be used as fuel than for any other purposes;

(9) "hauling" means moving the timber or forest products from place to place by power of force;

(10) "movement" means hauling or in any way causing the timber or forest products to be moved from its original site;

(11) "girth limit" means a particular size measured along the circumference of a tree which is specified in accordance with the ministerial regulations;

(12) "royalty" means the fees to be paid by the loggers or collectors of forest products in accordance with this Act;

(13) "lumber mill" means a mill or a place established for the purpose of timber conversion including its periphery;

(14) "store for trading in lumber" means a selling place of lumber or a place where lumber, including its periphery,  
is available for sale;

(15) "marking hammer" means any instrument or implement made for the purpose of causing any marks or symbols other than numerical figures on the timber which is controlled by this Act;

(16) "competent officer" means a forest officer of any grade or any other person appointed by the Minister for the execution of this Act;

(17) "Minister" means the Minister in charge of the enforcement of this Act.

**SECTION 5.** Royal Decrees or Notifications of the Minister issued under this Act shall be duplicated and affixed at the offices of District and Sub-District or at public places in the localities concerned.

## **Part I**

### **DETERMINATION OF RESERVED TIMBER SPECIES, ROYALTY AND GIRTH LIMIT**

**SECTION 6.** Reserved timber species are divided into two categories, viz:

Category (A): Ordinary reserved timber species are timber species for logging, comprised of those timber species for which permission must be obtained from the competent officer or which are granted concessions under this Act.

Category (B): Special reserved timber species are those comprising rare species, or need to be preserved for which logging permission cannot be granted, unless special permission shall have been obtained from the Minister.

**SECTION 7.** Teak and Yang timber in the forests throughout the Kingdom are reserved timber species under Category (A). Other species in the forests which are to be reserved in any locality and under any category shall be prescribed by a Royal Decree to that effect.

Any addition or deletion of reserved timber species or changing the category status of any reserved timber species which has been prescribed by a Royal Decree, or determining any timber as reserved timber species under any category and in any locality other than the locality which has been prescribed by a Royal Decree in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, can be carried out by the issuance of a Royal Decree to that effect.

The Royal Decree issued under the provisions of the first and second paragraph shall come into force after ninety days from the date up on its publication in the Government Gazette.

**SECTION 8.** The provisions of this Section were repealed and no replacing text provided.

**SECTION 9.** The Minister is empowered to determine the rates of royalty by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette in the following manners:

(1) for the logging of reserved timber species of Category (A), especially for teak timber, or reserved timber species of Category (B), the rate of royalty shall be fixed according to the kind, size and volume of the timber. Such rate of royalty shall not exceed two hundred baht per cubic meter;

(2) for the logging of other reserved timber species, the rate of royalty shall be fixed according to the kind and volume of the timber. Such rate of royalty shall not exceed eighty baht per cubic meter;

(3) for the logging of reserved timber species for making firewood and charcoal, the rate of royalty shall be fixed. Such rate of royalty shall not exceed five baht per cubic meter. If already converted to charcoal, the rate of royalty shall be double for that of logging of reserved timber species for making firewood and charcoal;

(4) for the logging of reserved timber species or making charcoal from reserved timber species, if it is commonly sold as a matter of practice at any standard other than the cubic meter, the rate of royalty may be fixed diverting there from the provisions of (1), (2) and (3); but such rate of royalty shall not exceed ten per cent ad-valorem the value, being an average of those obtained in the Kingdom of the reserved timber species or charcoal, as the case may be.

SECTION 9.(2), In cases where the Minister so advises, he shall deduct or waive from the royalty for any person who has caused natural damages, to the extent necessary for any particular case thereof.

SECTION 10. The Minister is empowered to set up the girth limit of reserved timber species by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

## **Part II**

### **LOGGING OF RESERVED TIMBER SPECIES**

**SECTION 11.** Any person desiring to log out the timber or to tap, chop, burn or in any way cause damage to any reserved timber species in the forest shall obtain permission from the competent officer or obtain a concession under this Act, and shall comply with the rules laid down in the ministerial regulations or license. In issuing a license, the competent officer, having received the approval of the Minister, may grant a monopoly on the conditions that the licensee shall pay to the government the monopoly fee as determined by the Minister.

In issuing a license, the Minister may grant a monopoly or concession for firewood or charcoal, may directly or indirectly issue a license only for a forest which is very distant and where there is scarcity of timber, or for logging only for valuable species or rare species.

In the consideration of issuing a license, the Minister may grant a monopoly or concession under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, which shall be made by the committee appointed by the Minister.

SECTION 11. In cases where the licensee under Section 11, or concessionaire desiring to bring in any implement, tool, beasts of burden, vehicle or heavy equipment which is not owned by himself, for entrance to the permitted forest or concession, the licensee or concessionaire of the said properties shall inform the fact to the competent officer in advance within a period not less than thirty days in accordance with the forms specified in the ministerial regulations.

The properties of the first paragraph, the licensee or concessionaire are considered to have brought them into the permitted forest or concession. If he fails to inform to the competent officer under the provisions of the first paragraph, it shall be presumed that such properties are owned by the licensee or concessionaire.

SECTION 12. Unless permission has been specified in the license, no licensee shall log out any timber which bears no impression of hammer marks by a competent officer authorizing the logging of the same.

SECTION 13. No licensee shall log out any timber of a size below the girth limit. However, if there is a natural disaster or other event where it is necessary to assist the public, the Minister may, on considering

that special case arises, grant special temporary permission to log out timber of a size below the girth limit.

If the logging of any timber of a size below the girth limit has been granted by the Minister under the provisions of the first paragraph, the licensee shall not log out any timber unless it bears impression of hammer marks of a competent officer authorizing the logging of the same or unless it otherwise cannot be impressed with hammer marks and permission has been specified in the license to log out the timber without bearing impression of hammer marks.

SECTION 14. The licensee shall pay a royalty according to the following prescriptions:

(1) advance royalty shall be paid at the rate of two baht per log or per tree after receiving the license from the competent officer, unless otherwise provided for at any place where the Provincial Government Board, with the approval of the Minister, publishes a notification to waive advance royalty or to reduce from the said rate, in which cases the payment or non-payment of advance royalty shall be as such.

For the logging of teak timber, the licensee shall have to pay advance royalty at such a rate as has been notified by the Provincial Government Board, with the approval of the Minister, or at such rate as has been fixed by the Minister on each particular case basis.

For the logging of timber for firewood or charcoal, no advance royalty needs to be paid.

(2) royalty shall be paid within thirty days from the date on which the competent officer has notified the licensee of the amount of royalty to be paid.

If the licensee fails to pay the royalty within the period specified in the foregoing paragraph, the ownership of the timber, firewood and charcoal shall belong to the government, unless it has otherwise been provided that the licensee has been permitted to defer the payment of the royalty in accordance with the rules specified in the ministerial regulations. In the event that the advance royalty had been paid, and the timber logged out within the specified period in the license, any excess of timber from advance royalty paid shall revert back to the government.

SECTION 14 (2). Subject to the provisions of Section 14 shall not apply to the licensee where teak timber is logged out on land with title deed in accordance with the Land Code for domestic purposes, and it shall not apply to the licensee where yang timber is logged out on land with Nor. Sor. 3 certificate or title deed in accordance with the Land Code for personal domestic purposes.

SECTION 15. In paying a royalty for any reserved timber species, if the licensee prefers to pay after the timber has been converted to lumber, the royalty is to be paid on the volume of the lumber and shall be double the rate specified for such timber.

SECTION 16. The advance royalty which had been paid in accordance with the provisions of Section 14.(1) shall be deducted from the total royalty assessable on the timber logged out and a deficit, if there is any, shall be made good by the licensee. If the timber is not logged out to the full amount specified in the license, and it is not caused by force majeure and if after the calculation has been made, the royalty is found to be less than the advance royalty paid, the excess amount thereof shall revert back to the government.

If no timber at all is logged out and it is not caused by force majeure, or if the license is cancelled on account of the licensee's violation, the advance royalty paid shall revert back to the government.

SECTION 17. The provisions of this Part shall not be applied to the following cases:

(1) a competent officer is carrying out forest improvement, scientific research or experiment;

(2) a person is collecting, for domestic purposes, the odds and ends of timber or fallen dead trees of a character suitable for firewood, and not of teak or reserved timber species of Category (B).

SECTION 18.If there is a natural disaster or other event where it is necessary to assist the public, the Minister may, on considering that any special case arises, temporary grant logging permission to specific person extract timber in different from those notified in the ministerial regulations.

### **Part III**

#### **WAIVER FROM ROYALTY 15**

SECTION 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were repealed, no replacing provisions.

### **Part IV**

#### **NON-RESERVED TIMBER SPECIES**

SECTION 25.Any person who transports non-reserved timber species into the limit of any Forest Check Point, shall pay royalty at the rates as specified in the ministerial regulations, except for personal domestic purposes in the locality of logging concerned. If timber is transported into the limit more than one of Forest Check Point, the royalty shall be paid only to the first Forest Check Point.

SECTION 26.The Minister is empowered to prescribe, by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette, fixed rates of royalty under the provisions of Section 25, not exceeding forty baht per cubic meter. If it is commonly sold as a matter of practice at any standard other than the cubic meter, the rates of royalty may be fixed diverting there- from, but such rates shall not exceed ten per cent of the local market ad-valorem, the value being an average of those items obtained in the local market for the kind of timber concerned.

### **Part V**

#### **RESERVED FOREST PRODUCTS**

SECTION 27. In this regard, any kind of forest products which shall become reserved in any locality a Royal Decree to that effect shall be issued.

SECTION 28. Any addition or deletion of forest products as reserved forest products which has been prescribed by a Royal Decree, or determining any forest products as reserved forest products in any locality other than the locality which has been prescribed by a Royal Decree under the provisions of the aforesaid Section, can be carried out by the issuance of a Royal Decree to that effect.

The Royal Decree issued under this Section shall come into force after ninety days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 29.Any person collects or in any way cause damage to any reserved forest products in the forest must be obtained permission from the competent officer, paid royalty, and complied with the terms as specified in the ministerial regulations, or permission.

In granting a license, the competent officer may upon receiving the approval from the Minister grant a monopoly on the conditions that the licensee shall pay the government a monopoly fee as determined by the Minister.

In granting of a monopoly shall be made only if the forest products are sufficiently valuable or for rare species, or if the forest products are found at a distant site, or necessary in granting by the monopoly.



SECTION 29. (2), No person shall trade or possess reserved forest products exceeding the amount stipulated by the Minister as published a notice in the Government Gazette, unless written permission has been obtained from the competent officer and as complied with the terms specified in the ministerial regulations.

Subject to the provisions of the first paragraph shall not be applied to any person transporting reserved forest products and shall at the same time provide the removal pass covering him that was issued by the competent office.

SECTION 30. The Minister is empowered to determine the rates of royalty, which shall not exceed ten per cent ad-valorem, the value being an average of those obtained in the Kingdom of the relevant reserved forest products, by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 31. In localities where bee-hives have been declared as reserved forest products, no licensee or concessionaire for the collection of forest products shall cut or fall the trees on which bees prefer making their nests or trees to which bee-hives are attached or in any way cause damage to the said trees without any necessity for the collection of bee-hives.

SECTION 32. The provisions of this Part shall not be applied to any act performed by a competent officer in carrying out forest improvement, scientific research or experiment.

SECTION 33. In case of natural disaster or other event where it is necessary to assist the public, the Minister may, on considering that any special case arises, temporary grant permission to specific person to collect reserved forest products in different from those notified in the ministerial regulations.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **MARKING HAMMER**

SECTION 34. The Minister shall prescribe the objects for use of government marking hammers and their characteristics by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 35. No private marking hammer shall be used in marking timber unless it has been duly registered and licensed.

Whensoever the license expires, the owner or possessor of the marking hammer shall have it destroyed in the presence of the competent officer within a period of ninety days from the date of the expiration. When the licensee dies, his heir or the administrator of the estate may carry on the operation of such marking hammer, if his heir or the administrator of the estate wishes to continue such operation, and he shall apply for a license and change the title of the registration before the date of the expiration of the said period.

The registration, obtaining of license, conditions for use marking hammers and fees for such purposes shall be in accordance with the terms specified in the ministerial regulations.

SECTION 36. In case any private marking hammer is lost, the owner of such hammer shall give written notice of the loss to the competent officer within sixty days from the date when such fact became known to him.

SECTION 37. In case of violation of the provisions of this Part, for any timber which bears impressions of any private marking hammer, the owner is presumed to have committed such violation.

## **Part I**

### **MOVEMENT**

SECTION 38. The provisions of this Part shall be applied to move timber or forest products after:

- (1) The timber that has been logged or forest products collected with permission has been transported from the place to the place specified in the license;
- (2) The timber that has been logged without requiring a license has been transported to the first Forest Check Point;
- (3) The timber that has been logged or forest products that have been imported into the Kingdom or have been transported to the Customs Office or Forest Check Point;
- (4) The timber that has been logged or forest products that have been purchased from the competent officer and transported from the site where the timber or forest products have been collected.

SECTION 39. Whoever moves the timber or forest products shall have a removal pass issued by the competent officer in accordance with the terms specified in the ministerial regulations.

SECTION 39.(2) Any person, obtaining of permission to establish a lumber mill or store for trading of lumber, may issue in writing and shall thus cover any person moving the lumber from his own place to another when the Director- General has given an authorization to do so and in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Director-General. Such writing shall be deemed the same as a removal pass issued by the competent officer under Section 39.

SECTION 39.(3), No person shall transport teak wood used in construction or for other implements until after five years from the Province where it has been located, unless permission has been obtained from the competent officer, and no fees shall be levied.

In granting a license under the first paragraph shall be in accordance with the rules laid down by the Director- General with the approval of the Minister. If he thinks fit, the competent officer may impose additional terms to be conducted by the licensee.

SECTION 40. Whoever moves timber or other forest products into the limits of any Forest Check Point shall inform the fact to the competent officer in charge of the Forest Check Point, as the case may be, within five days of the entry and shall, at the same time, produce for him the removal pass issued covering such timber or forest products, and only after written permission has been granted by the competent officer in charge of the Forest Check Point may such timber or other forest products be moved further. Such permission shall be granted by the competent officer without delay.

SECTION 41. Unless written permission has been obtained from the competent officer, no person shall move the timber or other forest products through a Forest Check Point between sunset and sunrise.

SECTION 42. The provisions of the two foregoing Sections shall not be applied to the following cases:

- (1) where there are stipulations in the concession, license or removal pass allowing persons to do otherwise;
- (2) where agreements to the contrary have been made between any public body and the Royal Forest Department;
- (3) where the work is done by a person who has a license to collect and deliver drifted timber to the competent officer in charge of a station appointed to examine and to receive drifted timber as provided in this Act.

## **Part II**

### **CONTROL OF TIMBER IN RIVERS**

SECTION 43. The Minister shall have the power to determine the area for controlling timber in rivers by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

Within the area determined by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, no person being the owner of the timber or being authorized by the owner of the timber shall collect drifted timber, unless permission has been obtained from the competent officer.

SECTION 44. A person receiving permission to collect drifted timber shall collect and keep the timber in compliance with the terms specified in the ministerial regulations.

The drifted timber collected by the person receiving permission to collect the same shall be delivered to the competent officer without delay.

SECTION 45. In the months of February and August of each year the competent officer shall put up a public notice requiring the owner of such drifted timber to file his claim within the specified period, but not less than ninety days from the date of such notice.

The competent officer, if satisfied with the evidence produced by the claimant, is empowered to order the return of the drifted timber to such claimant. If the competent officer orders otherwise and the claimant is not satisfied with such an order, the claimant shall file a claim in Court within the period of thirty days from the date of knowing the order of the competent officer. If the claimant fails to file the claim within the specified period he shall have no further right to exercise it.

In cases where the competent officer or the Court has not given the order declaring any person to be the owner of the drifted timber, such timber shall belong to the State.

SECTION 46. A person who is entitled to receive the timber from the competent officer shall pay the cost of reward to the person receiving permission to collect drifted timber and also a fee to the competent officer at the rates specified in the ministerial regulations.

In cases where there is no person entitled to receive the timber from the competent officer, the reward shall be paid to a person receiving permission to collect drifted timber by the competent officer at the same rates.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONTROL OF LUMBER**

SECTION 47. The Minister shall have the power to determine any locality as a lumber control area. Such determination shall be notified and take effect ninety days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 48. Unless permission has been obtained from the competent officer, within the lumber control area no person shall convert timber, establish a lumber mill, store lumber for trading or have in possession teak wood of what so- ever amount or other species of lumber exceeding 0.20 cubic meter, and the licensee shall be complied with the terms specified by the ministerial regulations and rules stated in license.

For the purposes under the provisions of the first paragraph, log or timber that is sunk in a river or a canal in a radius of fifty meters of the lumber area, and the log or timber is not owned by anyone, it shall be presumed that the log or timber is possessed by the licensee of the lumber mill in such area therein.

The provisions of the first paragraph apply to timber as well as altering timber imported into the Kingdom.

SECTION 49. Whoever desires to convert timber, by establishing a lumber mill using the mechanical operation shall:

- (1) be the owner; and
- (2) not have been sentenced by a final judgement to imprisonment, except for a petty offence or offence committed through negligence; or
- (3) not be a destitute person; or
- (4) not have been permission suspended or permission cancelled under the provisions of this Chapter or not have permission to log or permission for a logging monopoly or a logging concession issued in accordance with this Act.

In case of a person desires to establish a lumber mill as a juristic person in a limited partnership, a managing director or a general manager of a juristic person, and found not to have the characteristics under (2), (3) or (4).

SECTION 49.(2), A person, obtaining of permission to establish a lumber mill, has to follow conditions of the lumber operation according to the permission received.

SECTION 50. The provisions under Section 48, shall not be applied to:

- (1) sawing, cutting, lopping, hewing, or any other forms dressing of timber for making into logs, rough squares, hewn posts, railway sleepers or for making firewood or wood for charcoal, provided that such operation is carried out before the timber is moved from the stump or from the inspection yard specified in the license by the competent officer for logging;
- (2) lumber already converted from logs which is not for trading purposes;
- (3) lumber in possession which is not for trading purposes, the fact of which shall be substantiated by the possessor under this Act;
- (4) lumber in possession which is not from reserved timber species;
- (5) lumber in possession from reserved timber species by power of force, which is not for trading purposes, the fact of which shall be in a lawful manner under this Act.

SECTION 51. The licensee under this Chapter may have in the possession as specified in the license only timber which are the following:

- (1) timber for which royalty and forest improvement charges have already been paid, or timber which has been impressed with hammer marks, or timber which has been authorization for conversion before payment of a royalty and forest improvement charges, unless written permission has been obtained from the Director-General;
- (2) timber which has been impressed with a free-grant mark;
- (3) timber purchased from the forest authorities marked by the competent officer on which has been impressed with government sale hammer mark;
- (4) lumber of the licensee under this Chapter who has in writing permission to cover lumber issued for the licensee or a removal pass issued from the competent officer;
- (5) timber imported into the Kingdom and covered by a removal pass issued under Section 38(3).

SECTION 52. No licensee shall carry out the lumber work between sunset and sunrise, unless written permission has been obtained from the competent officer.

SECTION 53. In this regard, the licensee under this Chapter has complied with this Act or not, the competent officer is empowered to inspect the lumber work and operation of the licensee. The licensee shall for this purpose render proper facilities and reply to the question of the competent officer.

SECTION 53. (2), The Minister shall have the power to determine any locality to be the controlled area for utensils, implements or other articles made of reserved timber species, by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

For the provisions of the first paragraph, the Minister shall determine the kind, size or quantity of utensils, implements, or other articles made of reserved timber species, in which the trader or possessor for trade, shall apply for a license under Section 53. (2), or Section 53. (4).

SECTION 53.(3), No person, in the controlled area, shall trade or possess the utensils, implements, or other articles made of reserved timber species which have been determined, of a kind, size or quantity exceeding the notifications as specified by the Minister under Section 53(2), unless permission has been obtained from the competent officer.

SECTION 53.(4), In cases where the notifications, determined by the Minister, of any locality to be a controlled area under Section 53.(3). If there is a trader or possessor for trade in utensils, implements, or other articles made of reserved timber species of a kind, size or quantity exceeding the kind, size or quantity specified for a controlled area prior to the date of the notifications as specified by the Minister, the said person shall file an application to the competent officer within a period of thirty days from the date of the notifications come into force.

After he filed an application for a license under the first paragraph, such person may proceed further to trade or possess for trade in utensils, implements, or other articles made of reserved timber species until the competent officer issues an order not to accept the license.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **FOREST CLEARANCE**

SECTION 54. No person shall clear, burn, or by any other means whatsoever destroy any forest or occupy or take possession forcefully of any forest land regardless of whether it is in one's own account or for any other person, except the classified land otherwise provided for agriculture as stipulated by the Minister as published a notice in the Government Gazette, or unless written permission has been obtained from the competent officer.

The application and obtaining of permission shall be in accordance with the rules and conditions as specified in the ministerial regulations.

SECTION 55. Any person found occupying forest land which has been cleared in violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Sections, it shall be presumed to committed have the clearing of that forest land.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

SECTION 56. A license issued under this Act may be transferred only after written permission has been obtained from the competent officer. When the licensee dies, his heir or the administrator of the estate may carry on the operation under the license for a period not exceeding ninety days from the death of the licensee. If his heir or the administrator of the estate wishes to carry on such operation, he shall apply for a license prior to the expiration of the said period.

SECTION 57. A licensee under this Act shall provide the workmen or employees who work under his license with a card showing their status as such in accordance with the forms specified in the ministerial regulations.

SECTION 58.31 The application and obtaining of permission under this Act, shall be in accordance with the forms, terms and conditions specified in the ministerial regulations and in any special case the Ministries empowered, as he thinks fit, to impose additional terms to be conducted by the licensee.

The competent officer is empowered to particular give and order the renewal of the license issued under this Act, as he thinks advisable.

SECTION 58.(2), In cases where the logging of reserved timber species or collection of reserved forest products has been allowed by concession, or granted a monopoly, or permission issued for logging of timber for trade in the National Reserved Forests or an area notified to be the National Reserved Forests, or an area already notified for a project of logging or collection of forest products therein, or 29 obtaining of permission in accordance with Sections 13, 18, or 54, the Minister is empowered to specify the concessionaire or licensee: (1) to carry out forest improvement or reforestation in accordance with the order and procedures specified by the competent officer; or (2) to pay the expenses of forest improvement or reforestation charges to the competent officer or to reforest therein as its substitute. In case of (2), paying of the expenses shall not exceed six times the royalty or according to the ratio of the area of the concession or license issued not exceeding one thousand two hundred baht per rai, if the Minister deems it appropriate.

SECTION 59.32 The competent officer shall have the power to suspend the license issued under this Act for the following:

(1) when it appears that the licensee violates on this Act or fails to comply with the ministerial regulations, notifications or conditions as stated in the permission or fails to comply with the order issued of the competent officer under this Act, such license shall be suspended within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty days;

(2) when the licensee has been prosecuted in Court for his illegal actions in accordance with this Act. The license issued shall be suspended until the final judgement thereof is made.

SECTION 60. When an order for the suspension of license has been made by the competent officer, the licensee shall from the date of the receipt of the order of the competent officer be deprived of the right under such license until the period of the suspension of license shall expire or until the Minister shall make an order cancelling the order for the suspension of license.

SECTION 61. In the event of where there are reasonable grounds to order the suspension of license, the Minister or the competent officer in accordance with the provisions of Section 59, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, make an order for the cancellation of such license thereof.

In cases where a licensee has been granted permission to operate a lumber mill by using the mechanical operation or a juristic person has been given such a license, and found not to have the characteristics under Section 49. (1) or as a juristic person under Section 49.(2), (3) or (4), as the case may be, the Minister shall have a right to order suspension of such license.

SECTION 61.(2), The competent officer shall give a written notice of the order of the suspension or the cancellation of the license issued to the person whose license is suspended or withdrawn. In cases where the competent officer cannot deliver a written order of the suspension or the cancellation directly to the person whose license is suspended or withdrawn under the first paragraph, the written order shall be posted at the open and conspicuous place at the office given in the license, or at the domicile of the person

whose license is suspended or withdrawn. After this procedure has been done, it shall be regarded that the person whose license is suspended or withdrawn shall have received the order as of the date of posting.

SECTION 62. In the event of the competent officer has issued an order not to accept the application in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or the order for suspension of license in accordance with the provisions of Section 59, the applicant who is given the order is entitled to lodge an appeal with the Minister within thirty days from the date of the receipt of the order. The decision of the Minister shall be final.

SECTION 63. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the government shall have the power to grant concession for the logging of any kind of timber species or for the collection of any kind of forest products in any forest and may impose the terms or conditions of such concession.

The government shall have the power to demand from the concessionaire a royalty at such rate, if it deems appropriate, but not exceeding the maximum rate defined in this Act, and the concessionaire may be required to pay to the government such payment as determined by the latter.

SECTION 64. As far as criminal offence is concerned.

In implementing under this Act, the competent officer shall be regarded as the administrator or the police officer under the Criminal Procedure Code.

SECTION 64.(2), The competent officer is empowered to confiscate any implement, tool, beasts of burden, vehicle or heavy equipment used in or acquired through the commission of an offence, regardless of whether they belong to the offender, or if there are reasonable grounds to suspect such use or acquisition in committing offences under Sections 11, 48, 54 or 69. These are to be used as evidence in the criminal case or until the Public Prosecutor issues an order not to prosecute, or the case reaches the final appeal, regardless of whether they belong to the offender or were acquired through a commission of an offence.

If the Public Prosecutor issues an order not to prosecute or the Court decides not to confiscate, and the person whose properties were confiscated does not request the return of the properties within a period of six months after the date of the decision or the order not to prosecute or after the date of the final court decision, the properties designated in the first paragraph which have been confiscated shall belong to the Royal Forest Department.

If the seized properties have incurred damage or the cost to maintain them exceed the value of the properties, the Minister or a person authorized by the Minister shall sell them by public auction prior to the specified period under the second paragraph, and the total amount of money shall be used in place of the seized properties.

SECTION 64.(3), In cases where the seized properties under Section 64. (2), do not belong to the offender or to the person of whom there is reasonable grounds to suspect of misdeed, the competent officer, with the approval of the Minister, as the case may be, shall return the properties or 33 the money to the owner prior to specified period under Section 64.(2), in the following cases:

- (1) when the properties that were confiscated are not necessary to be used as evidence for the trial;
- (2) when the offender or person of whom there is reasonable grounds to suspect of misdeed had obtained the properties from the owner through the misdeed.

SECTION 65. For the purpose of averting an immediate common danger to the timber or forest products in any forest, the competent officer is empowered to order the licensee or concessionaire in such forest or

in any forest nearby as well as his workmen or employees to render assistance by lending service or articles as may be necessary for such purpose.

SECTION 66. The transfer of timber or forest products made before payment of royalty or before receiving a written permission from the competent officer shall not be raised as an argument against the official.

SECTION 67. The Minister shall set up Forest Check Point and fix the jurisdiction area of such Forest Check Point by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 68. The royalty due under this Act shall be deemed as taxes due to the government and the government shall also be entitled for their payment to the same general preferential right as provided for in the Civil Procedure Code.

## **CHAPTER VI (2)**

The Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (A.D. 1941), shall be sought to amend by the Royal Decree, B.E. 2532, with the addition of CHAPTER VI (2). The order issued is to alter concessions and to ban on log concessions.

SECTION 68. (2), Where for reasons of necessity in areas of a concession, if the government has the intent to construct a dam for irrigation or hydro electric power or to protect against damage caused to the general public, or for national security or to assure ecological balance, or for any other public purpose, the Minister is empowered to make an order with the approval of the Cabinet, the following orders:

- (1) The concession shall terminate in those areas where it overlaps in its whole;
- (2) The concessionaire shall temporarily suspend concession in such an area within an appropriate period of time;
- (3) The deletion of such area from the area of the concession.

The order issued by the Minister under the provisions of the first paragraph shall come into force from the day following the date the order is issued.

SECTION 68. (3), Apart from the expiration according to the period of time of the concession, or notifications or rules as stated in the concession, or in accordance with other laws, the right to receive the concession, in its whole or in part, shall come to an end when such area has been notified to be:

- (1) a National Park in accordance with the National Park Act; or
- (2) a Wildlife Sanctuary in accordance with the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act.

SECTION 68. (4), In cases where the concession is terminated by the order issued under Section 68. (2), or the right to receive the concession has expired under Section 68. (3), or the concession is terminated by the competent officer who has the right to revoke the concession on reasonable grounds that the concessionaire has not complied with the notifications or conditions as stated in the concession, the timber and forest products for which royalty has been not paid, regardless of whether they are in or outside the area of the concession, shall belong to the government. The concessionaire is entitled to the ownership of the timber or forest products after he is able to substantiate that he has logged out or collected forest products in a lawful manner or within the notifications and conditions as stated in the concession, prior to the date that the right of the concession shall come to an end.

In cases where the concessionaire wishes to substantiate in accordance with the first paragraph, he shall make an application of substantiation to the Minister within thirty days of the date of the receipt of the notice from the competent officer, who has notified according to the order issued by the Minister or notified the logging ban in the concession under the first paragraph of Section 68. (8), as the case maybe. The methods of the application, the procedures of substantiation, the consideration and the order issued



by the Minister shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures 36 and conditions as specified in the ministerial regulations.

In cases where the concessionaire is not satisfied with the order issued by the Minister, he shall have a right to appeal in the Court in the area where he has logged or collected forest products in a lawful manner as specified in the notifications and conditions stated in the concession prior to the time when the right of the concession shall come to an end. This appeal must be submitted within a period of sixty days from the date of the receipt of the order issued by the Minister.

SECTION 68.(5), In cases where it is a logging concession that receives of the order issued from the Minister under Section 68. (2), or where the right of logging has expired under Section 68.(3), the concessionaire shall stop all activities of logging in the concession thereof, and stop moving any log from the log yard and calculating any log for royalty. The competent officer shall inspect the conditions of logging and timber at the log yard and make a report to submit to the Director-General without delay. The said report shall indicate the facts regarding the particular procedure of logging, the total amount and size of the timber, and shall give the opinions whether the concessionaire has been logged out according to the notifications and conditions as stated in the concession.

In cases where the result of the inspection under the first paragraph shows that the concessionaire acted in contravention or failed to comply within the notifications or conditions as stated in the concession, the official has the right to revoke the concession or to terminate the right of logging concession under Section 68. (2), or 68. (3), without prejudice to the right of an official to revoke the concession, prior to effective date upon the date of the right of logging concession comes to terminate.

The concessionaire who has substantiated himself with the Minister under Section 68. (4), that he has logged in a lawful manner with the notifications and conditions stated in the concession, prior to effective date upon the date of the right of the logging concession comes to terminate or the Court has adjudication to do so, the Director-General shall have a written notice to the concessionaire for hauling or moving out of the timber therein and he may impose the rules, methods, conditions and a specified period of time to be conducted by the concessionaire, if any concessionaire does  
Not comply therewith, he shall have non-right of such timber, and it shall belong to the State.

SECTION 68.(6), In this regard, the concessionaire receiving the order issued under Section 68. (2), or the concessionaire whose license is terminated under Section 68. (3), as follows, shall have the right to refund for the compensation for damage in accordance with the rules, procedures as prescribed under Section 68. (7), 68. (8), 68.(9), 68.(10), and 68.(11):

- (1) the concessionaire whose license is terminated, in its whole compartments in accordance with Section 68.(2), (1) or 68.(3); and
- (2) the concessionaire receiving the order issued in accordance with Section 68. (2), (2) or (3), or the concessionaire whose license is terminated, in part, in accordance with Section 68. (3), only for the concessionaire who made a formal request for expropriation of the remaining of its whole of the concession to the official.

In case of the order issued under Section 68. (2), or the logging concession is terminated under Section 68. (3), the claim or the payment of the compensation for damage or any other compensation for damage without prescribed under this Section, he shall have no further right to exercise it.

SECTION 68.(7), The compensation for damage to the concessionaire who is entitled to receive according to the rules, viz:

- (1) must depend on the actual damage to the concessionaire and in respect only to, as follows:
  - (a) the expenditure of investment of the concessionaire for his logging operation, such as: the cost of heavy equipment, vehicles, implements and other instruments used in and which have not yielded

financial returns, shall be taken into consideration of the depreciation values deducted from a period of the right concession of logging therein, the total amount of timber or forest products and as well as other benefits that have yielded financial returns during a period of the time of logging operation and the value of properties or things of the remaining still have the benefits to the concessionaire;

(b) the expenditure, which the concessionaire has invested for his logging operation and which have not yielded financial returns, shall be taken into consideration as notified in (a); and

(c) the attachment in accordance with the Protection of Employee Code, the concessionaire shall make severance pay for employees in any case if they are laid off.

The investment or the expenditures shall be taken into the consideration for yielding financial returns in accordance with (a) and (b), shall not exceed the investment or the expenditure of a general principle business.

(2) the responsibility of the concessionaire with a third party, who has an agreement in dealing with the logging operation where the agreement has been contracted with the concessionaire, shall be responded in any case by force majeure in different from those the Civil Procedure Code or an agreement between the third party and the concessionaire grounded according to the government has an order issued to vary or dissolve the logging concession, the said agreement involved in the contract will not be compensated, nor with the benefits concessionaire expected in accordance with this Section;

(3) non-payment shall not pay compensation to the concessionaire any profit or any other benefit within suspected;

(4) in cases where the dissolution to extent that the concessionaire, shall yield the payment or property or profit or any other compensation from the insurance or any other compensation for damage, regard as, it is in a part of the compensation for damage in accordance with this Section.

In cases where any concessionaire has been made the expropriation for receiving the concession under Section 68. (6), (2), the concessionaire shall be yielded the compensation for damage only the ratio of such area there in, or the total amount of timber or forest products has been carried out there from, in part, of area of the determination of the concession, whichever is higher. Apart from the reasonable grounds of the expiration, in part, of area of the concession is made to the concessionaire not being able to process to carry out his logging operation on the expropriation therefore, the compensation for damage shall be yielded the same as the case of, in whole, of the determination of the concession.

SECTION 68.(8), After the Minister issued an order under Section 68.(2), the competent officer shall notify in writing the order of the Minister to the known concessionaire or if the right of logging operation, in whole or in part, of the concession shall be terminated under Section 68. (3), the competent officer shall notify in writing to the concessionaire to know the determination.

If the concessionaire has any desire to claim for the compensation for damage he shall file his formal requests with the Director-General within ninety days of the date of the receipt of the given notice from the competent officer, or the order issued by the Minister, or the given notice on the determination of the concession of the first paragraph, as the case may be.

The formal requests for the compensation for damage in accordance with the second paragraph shall be in writing and including the list of account of the compensation for damage to appropriate of a yield within the stipulations prescribed under Section 68. (7), and has an evidence to support of the formal requests as necessary.

In case of the formal requests for the compensation for damage, the concessionaire shall have the right under Section 68.(6),(2),and he shall file the expropriation of the yield of the remaining, in whole, of the

area in the logging concession prior to or of the date of the formal requests for compensation for damage under this Section.

SECTION 68. (9), In the consideration of the determination of the payment for the compensation for damage, the Director-General shall appoint a committee consisting of a representative from the Revenue Department, a representative from the Office of the Auditor-General, an Expert of Property Determination and a Forest Officer, to consider the amount of the payment to be paid as the compensation of damage.

The committee is empowered to call the concessionaire to clarify any matter or to deliver the supplementary documents and information with inquiry for discussion on the compensation of damage. In case the concessionaire fails to comply with the order or does not cooperate therewith, the committee is empowered to make the decision as such, the amount of the payment to be paid for the compensation for damage without delay, if he deems it appropriate.

After the committee under the first paragraph has finished deciding the compensation for damage, it shall make a report and submit to the Director-General of the Royal Forest Department, such report shall include the particular matters and reasons of the decision for the payment of the compensation for damage and the method of consideration and shall indicate the evidence to support the consideration.

If the Director-General does not agree with the Committee, he is empowered to alter, if he deems it advisable, and produce a reason covering on such report therewith.

The Director-General shall notify in writing to the known concessionaire to yield the amount of the payment for the compensation for damage within a reasonable fact and may impose a period of time to be conducted by the concessionaire.

SECTION 68. (10), Any concessionaire is not satisfied for the compensation for damage as notified by the Director-General for yielding under Section 68.(9), he shall have the right to appeal to the Minister within sixty days of the date of the receipt of the written notice from the Director-General.

In the consideration of an appeal under the second paragraph, the Minister shall appoint a committee consisting of a legal expert and an appraisal expert not less than five persons but not more than nine persons to consider such report and give opinions and submit the same to the Minister, regarding he shall make the decision of the appeal within sixty days of the date of the receipt of the appeal.

SECTION 68. (11), In cases where any concessionaire is not satisfied with the decision of the Minister under Section 68. (10), or in case of the Minister is not made the decision of the appeal in notifying of a specified period of time in accordance with the second paragraph of Section 68.(10). The concessionaire shall file in Court within one year of the date of the receipt of the decision of the Minister or within the date of the expiration of a specified period of time, as the case may be.

In case of a charge in Court and the Court has passed a judgement to the concessionaire, by increasing the compensation for damage, he shall be given the demanded compensation for damage only from those increasing, in part, of the damage, plus seven and one-half percent per year, if the Court rules in his favour.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **PENAL PROVISIONS**

SECTION 69. Whosoever has in their possession any reserved timber species which is not yet converted to lumber and which bears no impression of the royalty hammer marks, or the government sale hammer

marks shall, unless otherwise be substantiated that such timber has been in a lawful manner, be penalized with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht or with imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

In offences under this Section, if the timber in their possession, as follows:

- (1) teak, yang or reserved timber species Category (B); or
- (2) other timber species in the form of trunks or logs or each of them or both exceeding twenty trunks or logs exceeding four cubic meters in volume.

The offender shall be penalized with imprisonment of one year to twenty years and a fine of five thousand to two hundred thousand baht.

SECTION 70. Whoever receives by any manner or conceals or disposes of or assists in taking away from view any timber or forest products which he knows to have been acquired through a commission under this Act, shall be liable to the penalty as the principal in committing such offence.

SECTION 71. Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Sections 35, 36, 44 paragraph two, or 57, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding five thousand baht.

SECTION 71. (2), Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Sections 29, 29. (2), 39, 39. (3), 40 paragraph one, 43 paragraph two, or 53, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding ten thousand baht, or with imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SECTION 72. Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Section 41, or 52, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht, or with imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

SECTION 72. (2), Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Section 51, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht or with imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. In offences under this Section, if the timber in their possession, as follows:

- (1) teak, yang or reserved timber species Category (B); or
- (2) other timber species in the form of trunks or logs or each of them or both, exceeding five trunks or of a combined volume exceeding one cubic meter or of lumber exceeding one cubic meter in volume.

The offender shall be penalized with imprisonment of two years to fifteen years and with a fine of ten thousand to one hundred thousand baht.

SECTION 72. (3), Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Section 54, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht, or with imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

In cases where the offender clears any forest land exceeding twenty five rai under this Section, shall be penalized with a fine often thousand to one hundred thousand baht, or with imprisonment of two years to fifteen years.

In cases where the Court has decided a final judgement in reference to the offence for which the prosecution has been instituted under this Section, if it appears that such person occupying or possessing a forest land. The Court is empowered to order the eviction of his employees, representatives, and dependents of the offender from such forest land.

SECTION 73. Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Sections 11, 12, 13, 31 or 48, shall be penalized with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht, or with imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. In offences under this Section, if the timber in their possession, as follows:

- (1) teak, yang or reserved timber species Category (B); or

(2) other timber species in the form of trunks or logs or each of them or both, exceeding twenty trunks or logs or of a combined volume exceeding four cubic meters or of lumber exceeding two cubic meters in volume.

The offender shall be punished with imprisonment of one year to twenty years and with a fine of five thousand to two hundred thousand baht.

SECTION 73. (2), Whoever acts in contravention of the provisions of Section 53.(2), or the licensee in this Act infringes on or fails to comply within the specified conditions or additional terms as imposed by the Minister under Section 58, shall be penalized with imprisonment not exceeding of six months to five years and with a fine of five thousand to fifty thousand baht.

SECTION 74. The timber or forest products acquired or possessed in violation of this Act and having in utensils, implements or other articles made of reserved timber species acquired through a commission of an offence under the provisions of Section 53.(3), shall be confiscated.

SECTION 74. (2), All tools, implements, beasts of burden, vehicles or heavy equipment used in, or acquired through a commission of an offence under the provisions of Sections 11, 48, 54, or 69, shall be confiscated regardless of whether they belong to the offender, and such person is convicted.

SECTION 74.(3), The Director-General or the competent officer of not less than the Provincial Forest Officer in level or the Chief of Forest Check Point, shall have the power to settle the case with respect to the offences under this Act.

SECTION 74.(4), In cases where whoever conducts the offender in this Act, the Public Prosecutor shall request to Court, and the Court is empowered to order payment of the cost of the reward to any conducted person not exceeding one-half of the confiscated amount from paying a fine to the Court, if the offender does not pay or otherwise pay in full of the confiscated amount, the reward shall be paid from sale exhibit, or if it does not have sufficient amount in paying, the reward shall be dismissed.

In case of the conducted person has more than one, the reward shall be paid equally after the case is in the final judgement.

## CHAPTER VIII EXECUTION OF THE ACT

SECTION 75. The Minister of Agriculture shall take charge and control of the execution of this Act and is empowered to appoint the competent officers and fixed the rates of fees not to exceed the rate in the Schedule Annexed to this Act and issued the ministerial regulations for the execution of this Act.

Such ministerial regulations shall come into force upon their publication in the Government Gazette.

## TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 76. All concessions and licenses for logging or collecting forest products which have been issued on the date of enforcement of this Act shall be valid up to the time limit specified therein, as if such concessions and licenses have been issued under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 77. All private marking hammers officially registered and their fees paid prior to the enforcement of this Act may continue to be used for another period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of which this Act comes into force. If an owner desires to continue the use of his private marking

hammers after the expiration of the said period he has to renew registration of the same, in accordance with the provisions of this Act without payment of any further registration fee.

Countersigned: P. Pibulsonggram President of the Council of Ministers

[Ref.: Government Gazette, Volume 58, Part 73, dated 15 October B.E. 2484 (A.D. 1941)]

## **APPENDIX 6: PLANTATION ACT 1992 - SPECIES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

## บัญชีท้ายพระราชกฤษฎีกากำหนดไม้หวงห้าม พ.ศ.2530

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
1.	กระเจา กระเซา ( <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.)
2.	กระโดน ปุย ( <i>Careya sphaerica</i> Roxb.)
3.	กระถิ่นพิมาน กระถิ่นป่า แฉลบขาว แฉลบแดง ปี่มาน สีเสียดแก่น สีเสียดเหลือง สีเสียดเหนือ สีเสียดขี้ช้าง ( <i>Acacia spp.</i> )
4.	กระท้อน สะท้อน ท้อน เตียน มะต๋อง มะดิน สะท้อนนก ( <i>Sandoricum spp.</i> )
5.	กระท้อนรอก ท้อนรอก หมากมุ่น มะมุ่น มะมุ่นดง ( <i>Elaeocarpus spp.</i> )
6.	กระทุ่มหนู กระทุ่มขี้หนู กระทุ่มนา ตุ่มกว้าว ( <i>Mitragyna spp.</i> )
7.	กระบก หมากบก มะมื่น มะลื่น หลักกาย ( <i>Irvingia malayana</i> Oliv.ex A.Benn.)
8.	กระบาก บาก ตะบาก ปีก ชำม่วง ปิง ( <i>Anisoptera spp.</i> )
9.	กระบากดำ มะรันตีสะตา ( <i>Shorea spp.</i> )
10.	กระเบาลิง กระเบากลัก กระเปียน กระเบาดง หัวลิงหัวค่าง ดูกช้างเบา ( <i>Hydnocarpus spp.</i> )
11.	ก่อ มะก่อ กอ ค้อ ( <i>Castanopsis spp. Lithocarpus spp. &amp; Quercus spp.</i> )
12.	กะเจียน ขะเจียน โมดดง สะบันงาป่า ยางอึ้ง ยางโตน ยางโตน ( <i>Polyalthia spp.</i> )
13.	กะทังหัน กระทิง กังหัน ตังหัน ตังหน พะอง ขวด สารภีทะเล สารภีแนน เนาวกาน ตางอ ตาหงอ ( <i>Calophyllum spp.</i> )
14.	กัตลัน ข้อยาย มะเฟื่องป่า แก้วสาร ลำไยป่า พญาไก่อเถื่อน ( <i>Walsura spp.</i> )
15.	กันเกรา ตำเสา มั่นปลา ( <i>Fagraea fragrans</i> Roxb.)
16.	ก้านตอง ก้านทอง ชันทอง เปรียง ( <i>Swintonia spp.</i> )
17.	ก้านเหลือง สะแกเหลือง ตุ่มคำ ขมิ้นทอง มินตอง ( <i>Nauclea spp.</i> )
18.	กาลอ ( <i>Shorea faguetiana</i> Heim)
19.	กำลังเสือโคร่ง ( <i>Betula alnoides</i> Buch.-Ham.)
20.	กูก กอกกั้น อ้อยช้าง ( <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> Merr.syn. <i>Odina wodier</i> Roxb.)
21.	กุหลิม กระเทียมตัน ( <i>Scorodocarpus borneensis</i> Becc.)
22.	เกต ( <i>Manikara hexandra</i> Dubard)
23.	เกล็ดลัน คอแลน คอเหยี้ย พรวน ตะกวดร้องไห้ แลนบาน แลนง้อ แลนวา แลนไห้ ( <i>Xerospermum spp.</i> )
24.	เกว้า ขว้าว กาว กว้าว ตองเหลือง ขมิ้นตัน ( <i>Haldina cordifolia</i> Ridsd. & <i>Metadenia spp.</i> )
25.	แกแล เข เหลือง แกล ( <i>Machura cochinchinensis</i> Corner)
26.	โกงกาง พังกา ลาน โกงกางใบเล็ก โกงกางใบใหญ่ ( <i>Rhizophora spp.</i> )



ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
27.	ไกรทอง เจตมูล เห็ดหมูน เข็ดมูล แก่นแดง ( <i>Erythroxylum cuneatum</i> Kurz)
28.	ขนาน จำปีแขก ลำป่าง ตากวาง หำมั่ว หำฮอก กะนวล ขะนวล สากกะเท้า สนานดง สร้อยฟ้า ข้าวตาก จำหลอด หำรอก ตองม่อม หำอาว ( <i>Pterospermum</i> spp.)
29.	ขนุนปาน ขนุนป่า มะหาด หาด หาดหนูน ไสน หาดส้าน ตาปิง ตังเก โฉน กะเอาะ เอาะ ออก มะออก ( <i>Artocarpus</i> spp.)
30.	ขมิ้นดำ ไข่เขียว ไข่ไก่เขียว ปาด เขียว โดแหลม ตะเคียนชวย ส่วย เบ้เขียง ขาน้อย พุ่มเขียว ปาดหลังเขียว ( <i>Parashorea</i> spp.)
31.	ชะเง้อ สาร ค่ำแมบ ค่ำเม็ด จัน ค่ำซี่หมู ขี้หมู แซะ กาแซะ กะแซะ ( <i>Millettia</i> spp.)
32.	ชะไต้ คู่ช้างน้อย กะไต้ หมาเหนียว ลูกสืบ ( <i>Ulmus lancifolia</i> Roxb.)
33.	ขี้เหล็กป่า แสมสาร ขี้เหล็กสาร ขี้เหล็กแพะ ขี้เหล็กโคก ( <i>Cassia garrettiana</i> Craib)
34.	เขลง หมากเค็ง หยี นางดำ กายี ( <i>Dialium</i> spp.)
35.	คำหุด ตุ๊กเน่า ( <i>Engelhardtia</i> spp.)
36.	คาง คางแดง มะขามป้า มะขามผี พฤกษ์ ปั่นแถ ถ่อน ทิ้งถ่อน มะขามโคก ( <i>Albizia</i> spp.)
37.	ค่างคาว ตะพุน กะพุน สะพุน ลางสาตเขา ( <i>Aglaia</i> spp.)
38.	คูน ลมแล้ง ชัยพฤกษ์ ราชพฤกษ์ ( <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.)
39.	เคี่ยม ( <i>Cotylelobium melanoxydon</i> Pierre syn. <i>C. lanceolatum</i> Craib)
40.	เคี่ยมคะนอง ( <i>Shorea henryana</i> Pierre syn. <i>S. sericeiflora</i> Fisch. & Hutch.)
41.	แคหิน แคฝอย แคหวาย แคก้อง แคสี แคยอดดำ แคเขา แคทราย ฮังแฮ้ง ( <i>Stereospermum</i> spp.)
42.	เงาะป่า หมักแหว ( <i>Nephelium</i> spp.)
43.	จันทน์แดง จันทน์ป่า ( <i>Myristica</i> spp.)
44.	จันทน์ทอง ( <i>Fraxinus floribunda</i> Wall.)
45.	จำปีป่า จำปาซ้อน จำปา จำปาป่า จำปากอ ( <i>Manglietia</i> spp., <i>Michelia</i> spp. & <i>Aromadendron</i> spp.)
46.	จิกนม จิกเขา ยางมะฆาง ยางขนุนนก นาสี ศรีกระบี่ ( <i>Palaquium</i> spp. & <i>Aesandra</i> <i>krabiensis</i> Aubrev.)
47.	เจียงพ้านางแอ เขียงพ้านางแอ คอแห้ง บงนึ่ง บงมัน สี่พ้านางแอ สันพ้านางแอ ( <i>Carallia brachiata</i> Merr.)
48.	ชะนูดตัน ชะนูด นูดตัน แดงขี้ ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.)
49.	ชัน ชันตก เต็งแดง เต็งตานี ฮาว ยางหมอก ( <i>Shorea thorelii</i> Pierre)

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
50.	ชันพุ่ ตะเคียน เคียน แคน ตะเคียนทอง ตะเคียนใหญ่ ตะเคียนจง ตะเคียนไพร ตะเคียนขน ตะเคียนเขา หงอนไก่หลังขาว หลังขาว กระบกกรัง ตะเคียนหิน เหลาเตา อีแรด ตะเคียนราก ( <i>Hopea spp.</i> )
51.	ชาเรียน ทุเรียนป่า ทุเรียนนก ( <i>Durio spp.</i> )
52.	ช้างแหก ช้างแสะ ช้างไห้ ทุเรียนผี ( <i>Neesia spp.</i> )
53.	ชิงชัน เกิดแดง อีเม้ง พะยุงเกลบ กระพี้แดงจิน ชะยุง ชิก กระชิก กระชิบ พะยุง หมากพลูดักแดน กระพี้เขาควาย เกิดดำ อีเฒ่า เกิดเขาควาย ( <i>Dalbergia spp.</i> )
54.	ชุมแพรก เสียดข้อ หงอนไก่ หงอนไก่ขาว หงอนไก่ทะเล ไข่ควาย ดุหน ( <i>Heritiera spp.</i> )
55.	ชุมแสง ( <i>Xanthophyllum spp.</i> )
56.	ข้อ ช้องแมว ร่มม้า สันปลาช่อน ( <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.)
57.	ชาก คราก สาดร พันชาติ พันชาติ ( <i>Erythrophleum spp.</i> )
58.	แดง สกรอม ( <i>Xylia spp.</i> )
59.	แดงน้ำ ( <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> Wight & Arn.)
60.	แดงแสมแดง สะแหงแดงดงแดง เหนียว ( <i>Schoutenia spp.</i> )
61.	ตะคร้อ เคาะ ไ้ก มะเคะไ้ก ( <i>Schleichera olcosa</i> Merr.)
62.	ตะคร้า ค้า หวิด ( <i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.)
63.	ตะเคียนชันตาแมว ตะเคียนชัน ( <i>Balanocarpus heimii</i> King)
64.	ตะเคียนทราย ขวย คันทอก ตะเคียนหอก ตะเคียนสามพอน ( <i>Shorea gratissima</i> Dyer & S.laevis Ridl.)
65.	ตะเคียนหนู เหว เบน ชี้หมากเปียก ( <i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> Wall. var. <i>lanceolata</i> Clarke)
66.	ตะบูน ตะบัน ( <i>Xylocarpus spp.</i> )
67.	ตะแบก เป้อย เกรียบ เสลา อินทนิล ( <i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i> )
68.	ตะแบกกราย ตะแบกเลือด เป้อยเลือด มะเกลือเลือด ปู่เจ้า หามกราย หนามกราย หอมกราย มะขามกราย แสนคำ รกฟ้า สกฟ้า เชือก สมอพิเภก สมอไทย สมอด้ง สมอรัต สมอแหน มะนะ สมอชด อู่ชด ( <i>Terminalia spp.</i> )
69.	ตาเสือ มะอ้า มะห่างก่าน มะอ้าแดง มะอ้ายาง ( <i>Amoora spp.</i> )
70.	ตานเลี้ยง นมถาชี โปสัย โปอาศัย ( <i>Planchonella spp.</i> )
71.	ด้ว แด้ว ด้วส้ม โง้งง ( <i>Cratoxylum spp.</i> )
72.	ตีนนก นน สมอนน สวอง ฝ่าเลี้ยง กาสามปึก สะพุนทอง ( <i>Vitex spp.</i> )

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
73.	ตีนเป็ด พญาสัตบรรณ สัตบรรณ เทียน พังฟ้า กระทุ้งฟ้า ตีนเป็ดพรุ ( <i>Alstonia spp.</i> )
74.	ตุ้มเต็น ตุ้มกลาง อ้า คอเหนียง สะบันงาช้าง ปีกอ้า ลำพูป่า ลำแพนเขา ( <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> Walp.)
75.	เต็ง เเงะ จิก รัง ฮัง เปา ( <i>Shorea obtusa</i> Wall. & <i>S.siamensis</i> Miq.syn. <i>Pentacme suavis</i> A. DC.)
76.	เตยนะ เตยหนาม หนาม ( <i>Pentaspadon velutinus</i> Hook.f. syn. <i>Microstemon velutina</i> Engl.)
77.	เติม ประดู่ส้ม ( <i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.)
78.	เตี่ยว สะเตี่ยว ( <i>Ganua spp.</i> )
79.	ทองบั้ง ทองบั้ง ยวน อีแปะ ( <i>Koompassia spp.</i> )
80.	ทัง ทังเขา หมี่เหม็น ตานหก ดันหก ทำม้ง กะทังใบใหญ่ ทังใบใหญ่ ( <i>Litsea spp.</i> )
81.	เทพทาโร จวง จวงหอม การบูรตัน ข่าตัน ตะไคร้ตัน พลูตัน สมุลแว้ง ( <i>Cinnamomum porrectum</i> Kosterm. Syn. <i>C.parthenoxylon</i> Ness & <i>C. ilicioides</i> Cheval. Syn. <i>C. siamense</i> Craib)
82.	นนทรี ทำเลง อะราง กระถินแดง ( <i>Peltophorum spp.</i> )
83.	น้อง ยางน้อง ( <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Lesch)
84.	นางเลว หัวช้าง ทำช้าง กล้วย มะกล้วย สาแหรก ( <i>Platymitra siamensis</i> Craib & <i>Cyathocalyx martabanicus</i> Hook.f.)
85.	บง ยางบง หมี่ ไก่ ( <i>Persea spp.</i> )
86.	บุณนาค นากบุด ( <i>Mesua spp.</i> )
87.	ประดู่ ตู่ ( <i>Pterocarpus spp.</i> )
88.	ประสัก ประสักขาว พังกาหัวสุม ประสักแดง ชลัก ถั่วขาว รุ่ย รังกะได ถั่วดำ ( <i>Bruguiera spp.</i> )
89.	ปรู ปรู้ ( <i>Alangium salviifolium</i> Wang. Subsp. <i>Hexapetalum</i> Wang.)
90.	ปอเลียง ปอเลียงฝ้าย ( <i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.)
91.	โปง อีโปง ( <i>Brownlowia helferiana</i> Pierre)
92.	โปรง โพรง ( <i>Ceriops spp.</i> )
93.	เฟิง เนา สะแกแสง กระดังงาไทย กระดังงาใบใหญ่ ( <i>Canaga spp.</i> )
94.	ฝาคม้อ ฝาละมี ตะพง เบื่องถั่วย เบื่องไท ( <i>Endospermum diadenum</i> A. Shaw)
95.	ฝาด ตำเสาหนู เม่าทะเล ( <i>Lumnitzera spp.</i> )



ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
96.	พญาไม้ ขุนไม้ ( <i>Podocarpus spp.</i> )
97.	พนอง เชื่อม ( <i>Shorea hypochra</i> Hance)
98.	พรมคต บงคต ขวัญข้าว เหมือดคน ( <i>Helicia spp.</i> )
99.	พระเจ้าห้าพระองค์ ( <i>Dracontomelon mangiferum</i> Bl.)
100.	พลวง ตึง กุง เหียง กราด สะแบง ชาด ( <i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i> )
101.	พลอง พลองกินลูก ( <i>Memecylon ovatum</i> J.E. Smith)
102.	พลับ มะพลับ ดำดง สังก้า เนียน ตะโกดำ นางดำ ไหม้ นั้งจ้อย จัน ลำบิด กล้วยฤาษี เอื้องนางวาท ตานดำ กากะ มะเกลือ มะริด ถ่านไฟผี เม่าเหล็ก ตะโกพนม สาวดำ ริเภา ธิบุ ( <i>Diospyros spp.</i> )
103.	พะยอม ย่อม ขะยอม พะยอมดง ( <i>Shorea spp.</i> )
104.	พะวา ละวา วา ป้อง มะป่องต้น มังคุดป่า ขววด ขวากเหลือง ชะมวง ส้มวง โมง หมากโม่ มะดันป่า ( <i>Garcinia spp.</i> )
105.	พันจำ สะเดาปัก สักน้ำ สักทะเล จันทน์กะพ้อ ชี ตำด่าง ( <i>Vatica spp.</i> )
106.	พันตัน พันตาล มังตาล ทังคาย ค่ายโซ่ ทะโล้ ( <i>Schima wallichii</i> Korth.)
107.	พิกุลป่า พิกุล พิกุลเขา กุน ขากุน ตรน ( <i>Mimusops spp. &amp; Payena spp.</i> )
108.	พุด พุดหนอง ข่อยหิน ข่อยดำน ไช้เนา รักนา คมขาน กระมอบ คำมอกหลวง ( <i>Gardenia spp.</i> )
109.	ไพ ลิไฟ มะกล่ำต้น มะกล่ำตาช้าง มะโหกแดง ( <i>Adenanthera spp.</i> )
110.	มะกั้ม มะเหลียม มะกอกเหลียม มะจิ้ม มะกอกเลือด มะกอกเกลื่อน มะเลื่อม มะกอกเลื่อม ( <i>Canarium spp.</i> )
111.	มะค่าแต้ มะค่าลิง มะค่าหนาม กลิ้ง อ้ายกลิ้ง ( <i>Sindora spp.</i> )
112.	มะค่าโม่ มะค่าใหญ่ มะค่าดง เบง ( <i>Azelia xylocarpa</i> Craib)
113.	มะค่าไก่ เทียนขโมย สองกระดอง ( <i>Drypetes spp.</i> )
114.	มะขาง ขาง หนามขาง ละมุดสีดา ( <i>Madhuca spp.</i> )
115.	มะแฟน หมากแฟน แทน กะต๊ับ ( <i>Protium serratum</i> Engl.)
116.	มะม่วงป่าทุกชนิด ( <i>Mangifera spp.</i> )
117.	มังคะ มังคาก ( <i>Cynometra spp.</i> )
118.	เมี่ยงอาน สอม กะอาม กระทงลวย ( <i>Crypteronia spp.</i> )
119.	โมกมัน โมกน้อย มุกน้อย ( <i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> Roem. & Schult.)
120.	โมกหลวง โมกใหญ่ มุกหลวง ยางพุด ( <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.)

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
121.	ยมหอม สุเทรียน ( <i>Toona spp. Syn. Cedrela spp.</i> )
122.	ยมหิน มะยมหิน สะเดาช้าง สะเดาหิน ( <i>Chukrasia spp.</i> )
123.	ยูง อีโต้ ( <i>Dipterocarpus spp.</i> )
124.	รัก ยัก รักใหญ่ ( <i>Melanorrhoea spp.</i> )
125.	รักเขา ( <i>Semecarpus spp.</i> )
126.	รากเหลือง ฮากเหลือง ( <i>Kokoona spp.</i> )
127.	ราชครูดำ ( <i>Goniothalamus macrophyllus</i> Kook.f. & Th.)
128.	รายา สะระยา สยาแดง ( <i>Shorea curtisii</i> Dyer)
129.	แรว แพร แพรช่อ ( <i>Dehaasia spp.</i> )
130.	เลียง เลียงมัน ไย ไยดำย ( <i>Berrya spp.</i> )
131.	เลี่ยน แก่งแห้ง ( <i>Melia spp.</i> )
132.	เลือดควาย เลือดม้า สีชวง ( <i>Knema spp.</i> )
133.	สแก สักแก เขยหลาย ( <i>Peronema canescens</i> Jack)
134.	สนเขา สน เกียะ จ้วง ไต้ แปก ( <i>Pinus spp.</i> )
135.	สนสามพันปี สนสร้อย สนพวงกระรอก ( <i>Dacrydium elatum</i> Wall.)
136.	สบ ปรง หอม ( <i>Altingia spp.</i> )
137.	สมพง สมพุง กะปุง กะพง จุ่น ( <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> R.Br)
138.	สยาขาว สยาเหลือง สยา มารันตี เมอรันตี ( <i>Shorea leprosula</i> Miq. & <i>S. parvifolia</i> Dyer)
139.	สองสีง ยายบู เสียดทุ่ง ( <i>Lophopetalum spp.</i> )
140.	สะเดา สะเลียม กะเดา เดา เทียม ( <i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.)
141.	สะทิต ตาทิต สะทิบทอง คางคก สะทิบ สีไทรคางคก ( <i>Phoebe spp.</i> )
142.	สักขี้ไก่ กะเบียด เบียด ( <i>Premna tomentosa</i> Willd. & <i>P. pyramidata</i> Wall.)
143.	ส้าน แส้น มะส้าน มะตาด ( <i>Dillenia spp.</i> )
144.	สาย กาสาย แสนตาล้อม ( <i>Pometia spp.</i> )
145.	สารภีป่า สารภี มะนาวก้าน ( <i>Mammea spp.</i> )
146.	สีเสียดเปลือก ทองสุก นานหิน เลือกนก ( <i>Pentace spp.</i> )
147.	สีเสื่อ ฝี่เสื่อหลวง ( <i>Casearia spp.</i> )
148.	หมักมื่อ ทะลอก มะพอก มะคลอก พอก ตะโลก เหลอะ ( <i>Parinari anamense</i> Hance)
149.	หลันตัน กะลันตัน ตะเคียนใบปด ยางดำ ( <i>Shorea guiso</i> Bl.)
150.	หลุมพอ สลุมพอ กะลุมพอ หลุมพอทะเล หลุมพอเลือด ( <i>Intsia spp.</i> )

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ก. ไม้หวงห้ามธรรมดา
151.	หว่า มะห่า ห้า แดงควน แดงเขา เม่า ชมพู่ ( <i>Eugenia spp.</i> )
152.	หว่าเต่า ขี้ผึ้ง ( <i>Donella lanceolata</i> Aubr.syn. <i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i> G. Don)
153.	หว่าแมงวัน มะม่วงหว่าแมลงวัน มะม่วงแมงวัน ( <i>Buchanania spp.</i> )
154.	เหรียง เรียง กะเหรียง สะตอ ลูกตึง ( <i>Parkia spp.</i> )
155.	อบเชย ฮางแกง ฮังไ้ เซียด กะเซียด มหาปราบ ( <i>Cinnamomum spp.</i> )
156.	เอียน เอียน ( <i>Neolitsea zeylanica</i> Merr.)
157.	แอ็ก ( <i>Shorea glauca</i> King)
158.	โอบ ขานาง เปลือย เปื่อยนาง กะปิ ข้าวสาร ดีหมี หนากดุก ตะเคียนเผือก ( <i>Homalium spp.</i> )

ลำดับที่	ประเภท ข. ไม้หวงห้ามพิเศษ
1.	กระเบา กระเบาน้ำ กระเบาใหญ่ ( <i>Hydnocarpus anthelminthicus</i> Pierre)
2.	กำจัดตัน มะเขื่อน แขว่น มะขวง ลูกกระมาศ ( <i>Zanthoxylum spp.</i> )
3.	กำยาน ( <i>Styrax spp.</i> )
4.	จันทน์ชะมด ( <i>Aglaia pyramidata</i> Hance)
5.	จันทน์หอม ( <i>Mansonia gagei</i> Drumm.)
6.	จันทนา จันทน์ขาว ( <i>Tarenna hoaensis</i> Pitard)
7.	ตีนเป็ดแดง เยลูดง ( <i>Dyera costulata</i> Hook.f.)
8.	ประ กระ ( <i>Elateriospermum tapos</i> Bl.)
9.	รง รงทอง ( <i>Garcinia acuminata</i> Planch. & <i>G.hanburyi</i> Hook.f.)
10.	สนแฝง สนใบต่อ แบกลม ( <i>Calocedrus macrolepis</i> Kurz)
11.	สำโรง พุงทะลาย ท้ายเถา ( <i>Scaphium spp.</i> )
12.	แสลงใจ แสลงโตน แสลงทม แสลงเปือ แสงเปือ มะตั่ง ตั่งตัน บึงกา ตุมกา ตั่ง ตุมกาขาว ( <i>Strychnos spp.</i> )
13.	แหลง แสลง ยวนผึ่ง ผึ่ง ลุง ( <i>Ficus albipila</i> King)

หมายเหตุ :- เหตุผลโดยที่เป็นการสมควรปรับปรุงพระราชกฤษฎีกาว่าด้วยการกำหนดไม้หวงห้ามเสียใหม่ ให้ใช้บังคับในท้องที่ทุกจังหวัดทั่วราชอาณาจักร เพื่อให้การปฏิบัติหน้าที่ของพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่เกี่ยวกับการควบคุมไม้หวงห้ามไม้สับสนยุ่งยากและได้ผลดียิ่งขึ้น ประกอบกับในปัจจุบันไม้บางชนิดที่มีได้กำหนดไม้หวงห้ามมาก่อนกลับเป็นไม้มีค่าหายากและนิยมนำออกโดยไม่คำนึงถึงความเสียหายของพันธุ์ไม้ ดังนั้น เพื่อมิให้ไม้ชนิดนี้มีค่าหายากเป็นอันตราย หรือสูญสิ้นไป สมควรกำหนดให้ไม้บางชนิดเป็นไม้หวงห้ามรวมทั้งเปลี่ยนแปลงประเภทไม้หวงห้ามบางชนิดที่ได้กำหนดไว้แล้วเสียใหม่ให้เหมาะสมและสอดคล้องกับสภาพการณ์ปัจจุบัน จึงจำเป็นต้องตราพระราชกฤษฎีกานี้

(ราชกิจจานุเบกษา เล่ม 104 ตอนที่ 220 วันที่ 2 พฤศจิกายน 2530)

## **APPENDIX 7: FORM RAISED BY RFD CHECKPOINT AT IMPORT**



๑๗/๑๐๒๕๙  
คำขอใบเบิกทางนำไม้หรือของป่าเคลื่อนที่ 25 ส.ค. 2554 64

เขียนที่ 13.306

วันที่.....เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

๑. ข้าพเจ้า นาย สิ้นชัย เจริญเมธีวงศ์ อายุ 62 ปี สัญชาติ ไทย  
อยู่บ้านเลขที่ 146/26 ตรอก/ซอย จันทน์ 39 ถนน จันทน์  
หมู่ที่.....ตำบล/แขวง.....ทุ่งวัดดอน อำเภอ/เขต.....สาทร  
จังหวัด.....กรุงเทพฯ รหัสไปรษณีย์ 10120 เลขหมายโทรศัพท์ 01-8227693  
บัตรประจำตัวประชาชน/ใบสำคัญประจำตัวคนต่างด้าว เลขที่ 1012 01857 82 5 ออกให้ ณ  
อำเภอ/เขต.....สาทร จังหวัด.....กรุงเทพฯ  
บริษัท ไทยสวัสดิ์ อิมพอร์ต เอกซ์พอร์ต จำกัด  
เป็นตัวแทนของ (- นาย มจรด อภิพัฒน์) - อยู่บ้านเลขที่ 41-43 ตรอก/ซอย มเหล็กข  
ถนน.....มเหล็กข หมู่ที่.....ตำบล/แขวง.....สุริยวงศ์  
อำเภอ/เขต.....บางรัก จังหวัด.....กรุงเทพฯ รหัสไปรษณีย์ 10500  
เลขหมายโทรศัพท์ 02-635696 ขอทำคำขอยื่นต่อ หัวหน้าด่านป่าไม้.....ดังต่อไปนี้

๒. ข้าพเจ้ามีความประสงค์ขอใบเบิกทางกำกับ ไม้หรือของป่า คือ  
(ระบุชนิดและลักษณะแห่งไม้หรือของป่า) ไม้สักท่อนต่างประเทศ (พม่า) MYANMARLOGS  
จำนวน 509 ท่อน/ชิ้น ปริมาตร -639.70 - ลูกบาศก์เมตร  
ตามบัญชีรายการไม้หรือของป่าที่แนบมาพร้อมนี้

๓. ไม้หรือของป่า จำนวนนี้จะนำเคลื่อนที่จาก (ระบุที่ห่อ (ถ้ามี)) ท่ากรมศุลกากรกรุงเทพฯ.....  
เลขที่.....-.....ตรอก/ซอย.....-  
ถนน.....คลองเตย หมู่ที่.....-.....ตำบล/แขวง.....คลองเตย  
อำเภอ/เขต.....คลองเตย จังหวัด.....กรุงเทพฯ รหัสไปรษณีย์.....  
เลขหมายโทรศัพท์.....ไปยัง (ระบุที่ห่อ (ถ้ามี)) ท่าเรือบางเคียน  
เลขที่.....51 ตรอก/ซอย.....7.....ถนน.....-  
หมู่ที่.....ตำบล/แขวง.....บางกระสัน อำเภอ/เขต.....บางปะอิน  
จังหวัด.....พระนครศรีอยุธยา รหัสไปรษณีย์.....-.....เลขหมายโทรศัพท์ 01- 8227693  
เพื่อการ.....โดยพาหนะ เรือต่อรถยนต์  
หมายเลขทะเบียน 150 คลอง 20109/1/11 ตามเส้นทาง คลองเตย - บางปะอิน  
231 200165

ในความควบคุมของ นาย สิ้นชัย เจริญเมธีวงศ์ และมีความจำเป็นต้องใช้เวลาในการนำไม้  
หรือของป่า จำนวนนี้เคลื่อนที่เป็นเวลา.....2.....วัน

๔. ไม้หรือของป่า จำนวนนี้มีเอกสารหลักฐานแสดงการได้มา คือ ใบเบิกทาง/หนังสือกำกับ  
ไม้แปรรูป หรือ.....ดังต่อไปนี้.....





บันทึกการตรวจสอบไม้แปรรูป / ไม้ท่อน

เขียนที่.....

วันที่..... เดือน 8 พ.ศ. 54

บันทึกฉบับนี้ทำขึ้นไว้เพื่อเป็นหลักฐานแสดงว่า

(นายเมทธิ สิมันตร)

วันนี้..... (นายเมทธิ สิมันตร) เจ้าหน้าที่ประกอบด้วย นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ ทำหน้าที่

ประจำด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ กองการอนุญาต กรมป่าไม้ นายตำรวจผู้ตรวจและผู้นำเข้าไม้แปรรูป / ไม้ท่อนของ ๑. ไทยสวัสดิ์ อิมพอร์ต เอ็กซ์พอร์ต จ.ก. ให้นำไม้เข้า

มาจากต่างประเทศ พม่า

ได้ทำการตรวจสอบไม้แปรรูป / ไม้ท่อน ผลปรากฏ ดังนี้

1. ชนิดไม้	ชิงสัก	จำนวน	509	แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	639.7458 ลบ.ม.
2. ชนิดไม้		จำนวน		แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	ลบ.ม.
3. ชนิดไม้		จำนวน		แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	ลบ.ม.
4. ชนิดไม้		จำนวน		แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	ลบ.ม.
5. ชนิดไม้		จำนวน		แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	ลบ.ม.
		รวมจำนวน	509	แผ่น/ท่อน ปริมาตร	639.7458 ลบ.ม.

และได้มีรูปรอยดวงตราต่างประเทศ ตรงตามบัญชีรายการไม้ (PACKING LIST) ซึ่ง ประเทศผู้ส่ง ไม้บอกให้การรับรองและผู้นำไม้ได้สำแดงไว้ และจากการตรวจสอบเอกสารหลักฐานแล้วปรากฏว่าเป็นไม้ที่นำเข้ามาจาก ต่างประเทศ รายละเอียดตามเอกสารและบัญชีรายการไม้ที่แนบท้ายบันทึกฉบับนี้

ลงชื่อ... ลังเจตน์ เอ็มแปร์... ผู้นำเข้า/นำตรวจ

ลงชื่อ... (นายเมทธิ สิมันตร) ผู้ตรวจสอบ 987

นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ ทำหน้าที่  
สำนัสน้ำค่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพสาขาลองเลย

ลงชื่อ... ผู้ตรวจสอบ

ตำแหน่ง... ผู้ตรวจการ สำนักการ

- เรียน - หัวหน้าด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ  
- เพื่อโปรดทราบและพิจารณา  
- เห็นสมควรเรื่องให้เป็นหลักฐานประกอบการพิจารณาออกใบเบิกทางฯ ต่อไป

(นายสมเกียรติ สุทธิชัย)

เจ้าพนักงานป่าไม้ชำนาญงาน

ประจำด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ สาขาลองเลย

คำสั่ง... (นายอนุวัตร นันทน์รสสุต)

ลงชื่อ... เจ้าพนักงานป่าไม้ชำนาญงาน ทำหน้าที่

นายอนุวัตร นันทน์รสสุต สาขาลองเลย

บริษัท / หจก. ....

เขียนที่ .....

วันที่ .....

เดือน .....

พ.ศ. ....

เรื่อง ขอเจ้าหน้าที่ป่าไม้ไปตรวจสอบสินค้าไม้ท่อนและหรือสินค้าไม้แปรรูป

เรียน หัวหน้าด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ

ข้าพเจ้า นาย สิ้นชัย เฉลิมเมธีวงศ์ อายุ ..... ปี บ้านเลขที่ 40 ถนน จันทน์

ตำบล / แขวง ..... อำเภอ / เขต ..... จังหวัด ..... ในฐานะกรรมการผู้จัดการ / ตัวแทน  
ไทยสวีสต์คอมปอร์ต เอกซ์ปอร์ต จำกัด  
บริษัท ใต้ผืนป่า อนุรักษ์พัฒนา เลขที่ 41-4 หมู่ที่ ..... ถนน ..... ตำบล / แขวง .....  
อำเภอ / เขต ..... จังหวัด ..... ซึ่งเป็นผู้ส่งเข้าสินค้าไม้ท่อนและหรือไม้แปรรูปเข้า

ในราชอาณาจักร มีความประสงค์จะยื่นคำขอต่อหัวหน้าด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ ดังต่อไปนี้

1. ข้าพเจ้าได้ส่งสินค้าไม้ท่อนและหรือสินค้าไม้แปรรูป มาจากต่างประเทศ  
ประเทศ ..... เข้ามาในราชอาณาจักรเมื่อวันที่ 13 เดือน ..... พ.ศ. 2554 โดยทางเรือ  
เรือชื่อ M.V. BANGPAKHEW ชนิดไม้ ..... TEAK รวมทั้งสิ้น ..... ต่อน  
..... แผ่น ..... มัด ปริมาตร ..... ลูกบาศก์เมตร สินค้าไม้ท่อนและหรือไม้แปรรูป  
ดังกล่าวอยู่ที่ด่านศุลกากรกรุงเทพ (ท่าเรือคลองเตย) โดยอยู่ในความควบคุมของเจ้าหน้าที่ศุลกากรกรุงเทพ

2. ประกาศกระทรวงพาณิชย์ ว่าด้วยการนำสินค้าเข้ามาในราชอาณาจักร ฉบับที่ 79 พ.ศ. 2533 ให้  
พนักงานศุลกากร ณ ท่าเรือที่นำเข้า ร่วมกับเจ้าหน้าที่กรมป่าไม้ ร่วมกันตรวจสอบการนำเข้าซึ่งสินค้าไม้และหรือไม้แปรรูป  
เข้ามาในราชอาณาจักร

3. เนื่องจากการนำสินค้าไม้ท่อน และหรือไม้แปรรูป เข้ามาในราชอาณาจักรไทย ข้าพเจ้าจะต้องชำระ  
ภาษีอากรขาเข้าให้กับเจ้าหน้าที่ศุลกากรกรุงเทพให้ถูกต้องครบถ้วน หรือมีหลักฐานเป็นหนังสือค้ำประกันจากธนาคารใน  
กรณีที่ขอคืนอากรตามมาตรา 19 ทวิ ตามประกาศคณะปฏิวัติ ฉบับที่ 329 ข้อ 19 ลงวันที่ 13 ธันวาคม 2541 จึงจะ  
สามารถเคลื่อนย้ายสินค้าไม้ได้

4. พร้อมกันนี้ ข้าพเจ้าขอแสดงเอกสารหลักฐานเพื่อประกอบเรื่องราว ดังต่อไปนี้

2.1 ใบเสร็จรับเงินภาษีอากรขาเข้า เลขที่ .....

2.2 ใบขนสินค้าขาเข้า เลขที่ .....

2.3 INVOICE เลขที่ RH 1117

2.4 CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN เลขที่ 041838

2.5 BILL OF LADING เลขที่ 2176N-BKK

( กรณีอยู่ในขั้นตอนการดำเนินการทางพิธีศุลกากรเพื่อชำระภาษีอากรขาเข้าให้กรอกข้อความเฉพาะ  
2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 ก่อน )

5. ข้าพเจ้าจึงขอความกรุณาให้เจ้าหน้าที่ด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ ไปตรวจสอบสินค้าไม้ท่อนและหรือสินค้า  
ไม้แปรรูป

ณ ด่านศุลกากรกรุงเทพ (ท่าเรือคลองเตย)

( ) 3.1 แขวงคลองเตย เขตคลองเตย กรุงเทพฯ

( ) 3.2 ทำเนียบทำเรือนมัติ ทำเรือ ..... ตำบล / แขวง .....

อำเภอ / เขต ..... กรุงเทพฯ ( กรณีเจ้าหน้าที่ศุลกากรทำการตรวจปล่อยนอกสถานที่ )

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบและพิจารณาสั่งดำเนินการต่อไป

บันทึกการสั่งตรวจ ..... 987  
(นายสนชัย เฉลิมเมธีวงศ์)

ผู้ตรวจสอบ .....  
หัวหน้าด่านป่าไม้กรุงเทพ .....  
ผู้ส่งตรวจสอบ .....  
ตำแหน่ง .....

แสดงความนับถือ

(นายสนชัย เฉลิมเมธีวงศ์)  
นาย สิ้นชัย  
บริษัท ไทยสวีสต์ คอมปอร์ต เอกซ์ปอร์ต จำกัด

# Requirement Form of Transport Timber or Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

Writing at.....  
Date..... month..... Year.....

My name is.....Age.....years Nationality.....  
Address..... Sub-street..... Street.....  
Moo..... Sub-district..... District.....  
Province..... Zip code..... Telephone no.....  
Identification Number..... issued at district.....

Province..... As representative of.....  
Address..... Sub-district..... District.....  
Province..... Zip code..... Telephone no.....

Inform to.....which detail as follow  
I would like to request a pass of timber or NTFPs is (please specific species and characteristic of timber and NTFPs) .....

Amount.....log/piece volume.....m<sup>3</sup> as followed attached packing list

This amount of Timber or NTFPs will transport from (specific brand (if have)).....  
address..... sub-street..... street.....

moo no..... sub-disdriect..... district.....  
province..... zip code..... telephone.....

go to.....  
address..... sub-street..... street.....

moo no..... sub-disdriect..... district.....  
province..... zip code..... telephone.....

which objective to..... by vehicle..... license no.....  
along the way of.....

under control of..... and necessary period of transportation.....days

This amount of Timber or NTFPs come with completed achieving evident was a pass/sawn timber license  
or..... as followed.....

Book no..... sheet no..... date..... month..... year.....

Book no..... sheet no..... date..... month..... year.....

Book no..... sheet no..... date..... month..... year.....

I already attached relevant evident as below

Evident of achievement of timber or NTFPs .....copy

Packing list of timber or NTFPs .....copy

Authorized letter (in case of authorized agent) .....copy

Others documents (if have) .....copy

I would like to certify all of above documents is true

(Signature).....requester  
(.....)

Officer approval

(Signature).....requester  
(.....)

Position.....

Mandate

(Signature).....requester  
(.....)

Position.....

Issued of a pass of timber or NTFPs to transport with a pass, book no..... sheet no.....  
Date..... month..... year.....

(Signature).....requester  
(.....)

Position.....

Remark : Please delete unnecessary text

Inspection note of sawn timber / log

Writing at.....  
Date..... month..... Year.....

This note was established to indicate

Today (.....) consisted officer.....  
..... who work at Bangkok forest checkpoint, permission division, Royal Forest  
Department (RFD), inspector of custom was approve for sawn timber / log of.....

Which import from country.....

Was inspected sawn timber / log and indicate results as follow

Species.....	amount.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3
Species.....	amount.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3
Species.....	amount.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3
Species.....	amount.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3
Species.....	amount.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3
Total.....	piece/log	volume.....	m3	

And it completed with foreign stamp which correct to packing list (PACKING LIST) and exporting country  
issued license as importer presented. From inspecting evident process was indicated this amount of importing  
wood came from oversea country.

The document detail and packing list already attached as back page of this note

(Signature).....importer  
(.....)

(Signature).....inspector  
(.....)  
Position.....

(Signature).....inspector  
(.....)  
Position.....

Mandate.....

(Signature).....requester  
(.....)  
Position.....  
Company..... Writing  
at.....  
Date..... month..... Year.....

Subject.....  
Dear.....

My name is..... age.....years address.....  
street.....  
sub-district..... district..... province..... on behalf of  
manager / representative of company..... address.....  
street.....  
sub-district..... district..... province..... as importer of  
timber and/or sawn timber to Thai Kingdom, would like to request the chief of Bangkok forest checkpoint as follow.  
I order timber and/or sawn timber from country..... to Thai Kingdom in date.....  
month..... year..... by ship name..... tree  
species.....  
total.....logs .....pieces .....packages  
volume.....m3  
which timber and/or sawn timber keep in Bangkok custom checkpoint (Klong Toie port) that it is controlled by  
Bangkok custom officer.  
Ministry of commerce declare about importing goods to Thai Kingdom volume 79 year 1990 (B.E.2533) authorize  
custom officer at importing port work with forest officer for inspect timber and/or sawn timber was imported to Thai  
Kingdom.  
Due to import of timber and/or sawn timber to Thai Kingdom. I have to pay importing tax correctly with Bangkok  
custom officer or present evident is bank insurance letter of approval in case of tax claim with follow Agenda 19 as  
declare of revolutionary committee volume 329, item 19, date 13 December 1998 (B.E.2541) before transport  
timber and/or sawn timber.

Herewith, I would like to present relevant evidence as follows

2.1 Importing tax invoice no.....  
2.2 Importing transport license no.....  
2.3 INVOICE no.....  
2.4 CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN no.....  
2.5 BILL OF LANDING no.....

( in case of customs process for importing tax payment, please prior record only 2.2 , 2.3 , 2.4 , 2.5)

I would like to request Bangkok forest checkpoint officer to inspect timber and/or sawn timber at Bangkok custom checkpoint (Klong Toie port)

( ) 3.1 sub-district Klong Toie, district Klong Toie, Bangkok.

( ) 3.2 port approval, port..... sub-district.....  
district..... Bangkok (in case of custom officer do external port inspection)

Which inform for acknowledge and consider to the implementing next process.

Sincerely Yours,

(.....)

Note of inspection

No.....

.....Inspector

Position.....

.....Chief of inspector

Position.....

## **APPENDIX 8: TRAVEL PERMIT**



1. (ตอนต้นชั่วคราวเก็บรักษาไว้ในที่ปลอดภัย)

หนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูป

เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ชื่อในทางการพาณิชย์.....  
วันที่.....(เวลา.....น.) เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....  
ข้าพเจ้า.....ผู้รับอนุญาตตั้ง.....  
โดยใช้.....ปริมาณกำลัง.....แรงม้า ณ ที่.....  
ตำบล.....อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....  
ตามใบอนุญาตที่ทำการ.....เล่มที่.....เลขที่.....  
ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....ได้จำหน่ายไม้.....  
จำนวน.....แผ่น ปริมาตร.....ลูกบาศก์เมตร ตามรายการทำหนังสือ  
กำกับไม้แปรรูปนี้ให้แก่.....นำเคลื่อนที่จากโรงงานแปรรูปไม้หรือ  
โรงค้าไม้แปรรูปแห่งนี้ไปยังที่.....ตำบล.....  
อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....โดยทาง.....  
ในความควบคุมของ.....

ไม้แปรรูปจำนวนนี้ได้มาตามใบเบิกทางหรือหนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปดังต่อไปนี้

- (1) ใบเบิกทางที่ทำการ.....เล่มที่.....เลขที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
- (2) ใบเบิกทางที่ทำการ.....เล่มที่.....เลขที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
- (3) ใบเบิกทางที่ทำการ.....เล่มที่.....เลขที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
- (4) หนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปของ.....เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
- (5) หนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปของ.....เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....
- (6) หนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปของ.....เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....

หนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปฉบับนี้ใช้กำกับไม้แปรรูประหว่างนำเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 24 ชั่วโมง นับตั้งแต่วินาทีและเวลาที่ออกหนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูปนี้ จนถึงวันที่.....(เวลา.....น.) เดือน..... พ.ศ. ....  
ข้าพเจ้าขอรับรองว่าไม้แปรรูปรายนี้ เป็นไม้ที่ได้มาโดยชอบด้วยพระราชบัญญัติป่าไม้ ทั้งได้ลงบัญชีไม้แปรรูปที่รับและบัญชีไม้แปรรูปที่จำหน่ายหรือนำเคลื่อนที่เป็นการถูกต้องตามบัญชีจำหน่ายหรือนำเคลื่อนที่ หน้า.....เลขลำดับที่.....  
และได้ลงลายมือชื่อกำกับลงในบัญชีจำหน่าย หรือนำเคลื่อนที่ไว้เป็นหลักฐานแล้ว

(ลายมือชื่อ) .....ผู้โอนหรือผู้รับมอบอำนาจ  
“ .....ผู้รับโอนหรือผู้แทน  
“ .....ผู้ควบคุมหรือนำไม้เคลื่อนที่

รายการไม้แปรรูปท้ายหนังสือกำกับไม้แปรรูป เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....

ลงวันที่.....เดือน.....พ.ศ. ....

[illegible]

Volume..... No..... Commercial Name.....  
 Date..... (Time.....) Month..... Year.....  
 My name is..... Licensee.....  
 By use..... Power quantity..... Hp. At.....  
 As follow license at..... Volume..... No.....  
 Date..... Month..... Year..... Sold wood.....  
 Amount..... piece Volume..... m<sup>3</sup> As list in the back of this license  
 to..... And transport from this mill or wood factory  
 to..... Sub-district.....  
 District..... Provi nce..... by transporting method.....  
 Under control of.....

A pass, place of issue.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....
A pass, place of issue.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....
A pass, place of issue.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....
Sawn wood control license of.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....
Sawn wood control license of.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....
Sawn wood control license of.....	Volume.....	No.....	Date...../...../.....

I would like to certify this sawn wood is achieved by forest legality, which recorded in sawn timber account with the detail of input, sell, or transport as show in page..... no..... and already sign in sell or transporting account to be evident.

(Signature).....Transferrer or Consignee  
(Signature).....Transferee or Representative  
(Signature).....Control or Transport 's person  
List of Sawn wood which attached License of Sawn Wood Control Volume..... No.....  
Date..... Month..... Year.....

No.	Sawn Wood Species	Amount	Size (cm)			Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Commercial Label	Remark
			Length	Width	Thick			
	Total							

## **APPENDIX 9: FORM RAISED FOR PLANTATION WOOD**

## หนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ที่ได้มาจากการทำสวนป่า

เล่มที่ (อักษรย่อจังหวัด)/.....ฉบับที่.....ชื่อในการทางพาณิชย์.....

วันที่.....(เวลา.....น.) เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

ข้าพเจ้า.....

ได้จำหน่ายหรือมอบไม้ตามบัญชีแสดงรายการไม้ทำหนังสือนี้ให้แก่.....

นำเคลื่อนที่จากที่.....ตำบล.....

อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....

ไปยังที่.....ตำบล.....

อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....

โดยทาง.....ซึ่งมี.....เป็นผู้นำไม้เคลื่อนที่

ไม้จำนวนนี้ได้มาตามหลักฐานดังต่อไปนี้

1. หนังสือรับรองการแจ้ง เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

และหนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

2. หนังสือรับรองการแจ้ง เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

และหนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

3. หนังสือรับรองการแจ้ง เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

และหนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

4. หนังสือรับรองการแจ้ง เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

และหนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

5. หนังสือรับรองการแจ้ง เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

และหนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ เล่มที่.....ฉบับที่.....ลงวันที่.....

หนังสือแสดงบัญชีรายการไม้ฉบับนี้ ใช้กำกับไม้ระหว่างนำเคลื่อนที่ได้ไม่เกิน 7 วัน นับตั้งแต่วันที่.....และเวลาที่ออกหนังสือนี้ จนถึงวันที่.....(เวลา.....น.) เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

(ลายมือชื่อ).....ผู้มอบหรือผู้โอนหรือตัวแทน

(.....)

(ลายมือชื่อ).....ผู้รับมอบหรือผู้รับโอนหรือตัวแทน

(.....)

(ลายมือชื่อ).....ผู้นำไม้เคลื่อนที่

(.....)

**บัญชีแสดงรายการไหม**[illegible]

Remark: attached table with back of Plantation.

## **APPENDIX 10: VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATE FROM RFD**





MNRE No.... (1)...

Royal Forest Department

Phaholyothin Road, Bangkok 10900

This certificate is to certify that..... (2)..... appearing  
in the following description of consignment belonging to.....(3).....  
.....as exporter  
and to ..... (4).....  
..... as consignee  
based on sampling inspection of our competent authority.

#### DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Quantity & description: ..... (5).....

Commercial name (Botanical name): ..... (6).....

Invoice No. & Invoice date: ..... (7).....

Source / Origin: ..... (8) .....

Date of issue: ..... (9).....

(Signature)

...(10)...Director-General of the Royal Forest Department

## **APPENDIX 11: EXAMPLE OF CITES LICENCE**



PLANT ACT B.E. 2518 (1975)

CONVENTION ON  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF  
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

- ☐ IMPORT PERMIT  
☒ EXPORT PERMIT  
☐ RE-EXPORT PERMIT  
☐ OTHER CERTIFICATE

Page 4 of 4

1. PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.

**BE 1759**

2. Valid until

**February 9, 2012**

3. Consignee (name, address and country)

4. Permittee (name, address and country)

**Thomas Schibli  
74 M. 5 Tambon Sarika  
Nakhon Nayok 26000  
Thailand**

5. Special conditions

6. Management Authority



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CHATUCHAK, BANGKOK 10900  
THAILAND.**

**Tel 66-2940-5687**

**Fax 66-2940-5687**

5a. Purpose of the transaction

**T**

7/8 Common Name and Scientific Name  
of plants (genus and species)

9. Description of part  
or derivative

10. Appendix No.  
and source

11. Quantity (number of  
specimens and/or  
net weight (kg.))

12. Country of origin  
and Permit/  
Certificate No.

A <b>Agarwood Aquilaria crassna</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>II A</b>	<b>500 ml</b>	<b>Thailand</b>
B				
C				
D				

13. THIS PERMIT/CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY

**Bangkok**

**August 9, 2011**

Place

Date

**Mr. Manit Jaichagun  
Agricultural Research Officer,  
Senior Professional Level**  
Signature and title



14. EXPORT/IMPORT ENDORSEMENT:

**Suvarnabhumi Airport PQ Station**

See block 7/8	Quantity
A	<b>500 ml (1 Bottle)</b>
B	
C	
D	

Port of Exportation/Importation

**August 9, 2011**

Date

Signature of Plant Inspector



No. **50985**

## **APPENDIX 12: RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TRADE DATA FOR THAILAND**

# Principal Imports

## Wood in rough, sawn or chipped wood and products

Ministry of Commerce Code 306000000

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	MALAYSIA	8,440	6,916	7,500	7,562	-6	-18	8	1	39	42	41	39
2	CHINA	2,401	2,041	2,683	3,568	1	-15	31	33	11	12	15	19
3	MYANMAR	4,026	2,212	2,322	1,700	35	-45	5	-27	18	13	13	9
4	LAOS	2,118	1,970	1,641	1,545	1	-7	-17	-6	10	12	9	8
5	NEW ZEALAND	653	540	859	1,122	-8	-17	59	31	3	3	5	6
6	U.S.A.	1,017	824	794	780	-10	-19	-4	-2	5	5	4	4
7	CANADA	223	133	156	291	16	-40	17	87	1	1	1	2
8	INDIA	58	76	235	239	22	31	209	2	0	0	1	1
9	AUSTRALIA	338	242	315	237	13	-28	30	-25	2	1	2	1
10	INDONESIA	306	191	288	192	6	-37	51	-33	1	1	2	1
11	CAMBODIA	16	98	75	178	-26	496	-23	136	0	1	0	1
12	GERMANY	225	167	179	174	17	-25	7	-3	1	1	1	1
13	CHILE	227	86	148	169	14	-62	71	15	1	1	1	1
14	JAPAN	161	173	162	152	-2	7	-7	-6	1	1	1	1
15	SOLOMON ISLANDS	66	0	0	116	97	0	0	29,853	0	0	0	1
16	SINGAPORE	97	88	86	115	41	-10	-2	34	0	1	0	1
17	BRAZIL	89	20	33	100	-6	-78	66	205	0	0	0	1
18	ITALY	105	94	88	84	-11	-11	-6	-4	0	1	0	0
19	TAIWAN	134	95	100	82	4	-29	5	-18	1	1	1	0
20	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	262	92	12	69	23	-65	-87	460	1	1	0	0
Total 20 records		20,961	16,057	17,678	18,476	3	-23	10	5	96	96	96	96
Other		886	608	645	679	2	-31	6	5	4	4	4	4
Total		21,847	16,665	18,323	19,154	3	-24	10	5	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Wood in rough

Ministry of Commerce Code 30601000: HS Code 4403

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	MYANMAR	2,847	1,181	1,346	887	34	-59	14	-34	74	68	66	53
2	MALAYSIA	425	283	306	241	-30	-33	8	-21	11	16	15	14
3	NEW ZEALAND	14	26	94	137	18	87	262	46	0	1	5	8
4	SOLOMON ISLANDS	66	0	0	116	97	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
5	HONG KONG	8	56	62	56	0	637	12	-10	0	3	3	3
6	NETHERLD ANTILLES	0	5	2	55	0	0	-68	3,156	0	0	0	3
7	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	240	74	7	54	20	-69	-91	713	6	4	0	3
8	U.S.A.	62	38	73	48	18	-39	92	-33	2	2	4	3
9	CONGO	29	12	78	14	3,514	-60	570	-82	1	1	4	1
10	BELGIUM	3	0	5	14	-78	0	0	164	0	0	0	1
11	ICELAND	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	GERMANY	4	8	25	8	-47	116	233	-69	0	0	1	0
13	VIETNAM	33	8	0	8	0	-76	0	0	1	0	0	0
14	CAMEROON	5	2	3	6	397	-54	43	88	0	0	0	0
15	LAOS	8	2	2	4	-30	-69	-5	89	0	0	0	0
16	NETHERLANDS	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
17	MEXICO	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	BRAZIL	0	1	0	3	0	71	-57	1,035	0	0	0	0
19	ROMANIA	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	CHINA	10	7	10	1	-1	-33	47	-87	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		3,753	1,702	2,015	1,677	22	-55	18	-17	98	98	99	100
Other		70	40	17	1	-27	-43	-59	-95	2	2	1	0
Total		3,823	1,742	2,032	1,678	21	-54	17	-17	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Sawn or chipped wood

Ministry of Commerce Code 306020000; HS Code 4407

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	MALAYSIA	7,035	5,767	6,261	6,338	-4	-18	9	1	58	59	60	61
2	LAOS	1,823	1,736	1,446	1,349	-3	-5	-17	-7	15	18	14	13
3	NEW ZEALAND	600	463	722	942	-3	-23	56	31	5	5	7	9
4	U.S.A.	872	731	675	610	-11	-16	-8	-10	7	8	7	6
5	MYANMAR	411	271	243	218	36	-34	-11	-10	3	3	2	2
6	CANADA	122	88	102	180	-19	-28	16	75	1	1	1	2
7	AUSTRALIA	299	191	272	174	28	-36	43	-36	2	2	3	2
8	CHILE	211	79	138	156	10	-62	74	13	2	1	1	1
9	BRAZIL	57	15	30	90	-20	-75	103	204	0	0	0	1
10	CHINA	93	83	168	85	-23	-11	102	-49	1	1	2	1
11	GERMANY	108	54	50	57	21	-50	-7	13	1	1	0	1
12	CAMBODIA	9	19	17	48	-45	115	-13	183	0	0	0	0
13	LATVIA	7	0	10	22	-52	-95	2,776	114	0	0	0	0
14	MOZAMBIQUE	24	38	19	22	124	55	-50	16	0	0	0	0
15	ITALY	6	4	28	21	-13	-34	588	-25	0	0	0	0
16	ROMANIA	28	13	22	17	18	-54	71	-24	0	0	0	0
17	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	22	18	6	16	92	-18	-69	171	0	0	0	0
18	INDONESIA	8	1	4	15	-82	-87	279	271	0	0	0	0
19	FINLAND	18	10	15	12	-49	-47	57	-21	0	0	0	0
20	SWEDEN	48	7	26	10	13	-86	290	-60	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		11,803	9,589	10,253	10,381	-3	-19	7	1	98	98	99	99
Other		263	151	106	88	-7	-42	-30	-17	2	2	1	1
Total		12,065	9,740	10,359	10,469	-3	-19	6	1	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Plywood and veneer sheets

Ministry of Commerce Code 306030000; HS Codes 4408 + 4411 + 4412

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CHINA	1,995	1,698	2,354	3,273	4	-15	39	39	49	49	54	64
2	MALAYSIA	760	687	727	673	-5	-10	6	-7	19	20	17	13
3	INDIA	47	66	229	233	17	42	244	2	1	2	5	5
4	MYANMAR	255	271	300	181	58	6	11	-40	6	8	7	4
5	INDONESIA	266	162	247	150	19	-39	53	-39	7	5	6	3
6	U.S.A.	51	26	22	73	-9	-49	-14	227	1	1	1	1
7	GERMANY	46	41	50	54	-22	-10	22	9	1	1	1	1
8	TAIWAN	81	57	60	46	-12	-30	5	-23	2	2	1	1
9	LAOS	153	103	62	45	78	-33	-39	-28	4	3	1	1
10	NEW ZEALAND	35	39	36	39	-31	9	-7	8	1	1	1	1
11	FINLAND	98	40	31	33	-5	-60	-22	8	2	1	1	1
12	AUSTRALIA	21	27	30	32	-21	28	11	7	1	1	1	1
13	ITALY	47	33	24	29	11	-28	-30	22	1	1	1	1
14	AUSTRIA	11	13	20	26	77	12	57	32	0	0	0	1
15	JAPAN	25	32	21	26	-24	27	-34	27	1	1	0	1
16	SWITZERLAND	26	13	16	26	49	-50	24	61	1	0	0	1
17	CAMBODIA	4	77	36	21	-27	1,782	-53	-42	0	2	1	0
18	VIETNAM	6	16	10	15	-61	157	-38	51	0	0	0	0
19	ECUADOR	3	2	7	14	-11	-30	271	115	0	0	0	0
20	SINGAPORE	31	13	8	11	-11	-58	-39	37	1	0	0	0
Total 20 records		3,961	3,414	4,288	4,999	5	-14	26	17	98	98	98	99
Other		97	60	66	75	10	-38	10	13	2	2	2	1
Total		4,058	3,474	4,355	5,075	5	-14	25	17	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT



# Principal Imports

## Other wood products

Ministry of Commerce Code 306040000; HS Codes 4401 + 4402 + 4404 + 4405 + 4409 + 4410 + 4413 + 4414 + 4415 + 4416 + 4417 + 4418

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	MYANMAR	513	489	434	414	31	-5	-11	-5	27	29	28	21
2	MALAYSIA	220	178	207	310	-21	-19	16	50	12	10	13	16
3	CHINA	303	254	152	209	-4	-16	-40	38	16	15	10	11
4	LAOS	134	128	131	146	6	-4	2	12	7	7	8	8
5	JAPAN	131	128	135	117	8	-2	6	-14	7	7	9	6
6	CAMBODIA	3	1	22	109	213,753	-67	2,053	387	0	0	1	6
7	SINGAPORE	47	73	78	104	52	56	6	34	2	4	5	5
8	CANADA	90	39	44	101	161	-57	14	128	5	2	3	5
9	GERMANY	67	65	54	55	80	-4	-17	2	4	4	3	3
10	U.S.A.	32	29	25	49	-18	-7	-16	100	2	2	2	3
11	THAILAND	58	42	45	48	271	-28	8	7	3	2	3	3
12	ITALY	53	56	37	34	-24	6	-34	-8	3	3	2	2
13	AUSTRALIA	17	24	13	31	-28	37	-47	149	1	1	1	2
14	TAIWAN	15	27	30	28	-25	73	13	-6	1	2	2	1
15	INDONESIA	31	29	37	27	46	-8	31	-28	2	2	2	1
16	PHILIPPINES	13	15	20	22	-34	14	32	13	1	1	1	1
17	PORTUGAL	19	18	17	19	29	-4	-7	13	1	1	1	1
18	FRANCE	10	10	16	18	0	-2	63	13	1	1	1	1
19	VIETNAM	25	22	19	13	-19	-14	-11	-34	1	1	1	1
20	CHILE	14	7	10	11	147	-52	42	17	1	0	1	1
Total 20 records		1,796	1,632	1,526	1,867	12	-9	-6	22	95	95	97	97
Other		104	77	52	66	-23	-25	-33	27	5	5	3	3
Total		1,900	1,709	1,578	1,933	9	-10	-8	23	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Pulp, waste and scrap of paper

Ministry of Commerce Code: 304000000

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CANADA	3,598	3,339	4,537	3,786	25	-7	36	-17	16	23	19	16
2	U.S.A.	4,496	2,701	3,478	3,589	26	-40	29	3	21	18	15	15
3	JAPAN	2,009	1,642	3,104	3,241	18	-18	89	4	9	11	13	13
4	SOUTH AFRICA	1,645	1,408	2,830	3,184	-14	-14	101	12	8	10	12	13
5	SWEDEN	1,386	901	1,379	1,899	-17	-35	53	38	6	6	6	8
6	CHILE	890	643	1,191	1,658	2	-28	85	39	4	4	5	7
7	NEW ZEALAND	786	492	837	839	3	-37	70	0	4	3	3	3
8	NORWAY	148	116	427	631	-66	-22	269	48	1	1	2	3
9	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	213	182	954	589	-63	-15	424	-38	1	1	4	2
10	CHINA	154	125	656	570	272	-19	426	-13	1	1	3	2
11	FINLAND	236	54	415	570	-49	-77	664	37	1	0	2	2
12	PHILIPPINES	107	170	341	524	328	58	101	54	0	1	1	2
13	BRAZIL	360	596	595	499	27	66	-0	-16	2	4	2	2
14	SINGAPORE	1,160	375	609	396	47	-68	63	-35	5	3	3	2
15	ISRAEL	160	59	158	211	49	-63	168	34	1	0	1	1
16	NETHERLANDS	592	195	257	211	338	-67	32	-18	3	1	1	1
17	CAMBODIA	132	101	191	208	54	-24	90	9	1	1	1	1
18	INDONESIA	349	166	147	193	226	-52	-11	31	2	1	1	1
19	GERMANY	935	328	246	166	357	-65	-25	-32	4	2	1	1
20	PORTUGAL	26	43	12	139	-62	64	-73	1,087	0	0	0	1
Total 20 records		19,383	13,632	22,364	23,102	16	-30	64	3	89	93	93	96
Other		2,517	1,013	1,606	918	20	-60	58	-43	11	7	7	4
Total		21,900	14,646	23,969	24,020	16	-33	64	0	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Paper products

Ministry of Commerce Code 419000000

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CHINA	1,152	1,229	1,425	3,109	34	7	16	118	24	25	25	37
2	MALAYSIA	1,247	1,368	1,558	1,878	27	10	14	21	26	27	27	22
3	JAPAN	762	692	902	1,225	29	-9	30	36	16	14	16	15
4	INDONESIA	122	197	267	511	101	62	35	91	3	4	5	6
5	TAIWAN	395	383	425	347	14	-3	11	-18	8	8	7	4
6	U.S.A.	214	207	201	295	26	-3	-3	47	4	4	4	4
7	GERMANY	207	178	155	155	2	-14	-13	-1	4	4	3	2
8	AUSTRALIA	7	16	20	103	-46	139	26	402	0	0	0	1
9	VIETNAM	39	54	71	99	105	39	31	39	1	1	1	1
10	SWITZERLAND	34	66	68	95	43	94	4	39	1	1	1	1
11	S. KOREA	54	58	63	74	16	7	9	17	1	1	1	1
12	SINGAPORE	189	172	136	70	-29	-9	-21	-49	4	3	2	1
13	HONG KONG	96	71	74	65	8	-25	3	-11	2	1	1	1
14	SAUDI ARABIA	14	5	0	60	36	-66	-100	1,054,861	0	0	0	1
15	THAILAND	74	92	84	33	36	25	-8	-61	2	2	1	0
16	INDIA	11	27	26	30	379	146	-4	15	0	1	0	0
17	UNITED KINGDOM	16	19	22	28	-29	16	16	31	0	0	0	0
18	PHILIPPINES	29	21	22	27	3	-26	3	23	1	0	0	0
19	AUSTRIA	3	7	45	27	-61	171	562	-41	0	0	1	0
20	ITALY	14	12	12	18	-37	-12	-2	55	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		4,677	4,875	5,577	8,249	23	4	14	48	96	98	98	99
Other		180	115	109	105	3	-36	-5	-3	4	2	2	1
Total		4,857	4,989	5,686	8,354	22	3	14	47	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Imports

## Paper and paper products

Ministry of Commerce Code 305000000

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth (%)				share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	SINGAPORE	4,679	4,590	5,649	7,029	27	-2	23	24	12	14	14	16
2	JAPAN	8,526	6,442	7,758	6,814	8	-24	20	-12	22	20	20	16
3	CHINA	4,868	3,405	4,932	6,291	18	-30	45	28	12	10	12	15
4	INDONESIA	3,149	2,856	3,609	3,131	11	-9	26	-13	8	9	9	7
5	U.S.A.	2,822	2,484	2,682	2,860	6	-12	8	7	7	8	7	7
6	SWEDEN	2,624	2,393	2,404	2,810	24	-9	0	17	7	7	6	7
7	GERMANY	2,096	1,459	1,551	2,225	13	-30	6	43	5	4	4	5
8	S. KOREA	1,802	1,475	1,749	1,857	38	-18	19	6	5	5	4	4
9	TAIWAN	998	976	1,411	1,489	13	-2	44	6	3	3	4	3
10	FINLAND	1,055	933	1,219	1,429	18	-12	31	17	3	3	3	3
11	MALAYSIA	1,063	956	1,106	1,200	3	-10	16	9	3	3	3	3
12	NETHERLANDS	566	1,248	1,101	958	275	120	-12	-13	1	4	3	2
13	AUSTRALIA	820	408	617	530	15	-50	51	-14	2	1	2	1
14	UNITED KINGDOM	405	281	361	401	-10	-31	29	11	1	1	1	1
15	ITALY	340	365	347	399	24	7	-5	15	1	1	1	1
16	HONG KONG	576	364	391	359	-9	-37	7	-8	1	1	1	1
17	FRANCE	700	317	324	323	-3	-55	2	-0	2	1	1	1
18	INDIA	306	189	312	281	90	-38	65	-10	1	1	1	1
19	AUSTRIA	182	125	70	254	46	-32	-44	262	0	0	0	1
20	NEW ZEALAND	106	105	180	252	55	-1	72	40	0	0	0	1
Total 20 records		37,684	31,371	37,774	40,893	16	-17	20	8	96	96	95	96
Other		1,468	1,434	1,800	1,752	-10	-2	26	-3	4	4	5	4
Total		39,152	32,805	39,574	42,644	15	-16	21	8	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Wooden furniture

Ministry of Commerce Code 305010000; HS Codes 940169 + 940330 + 940340 + 940350 + 940360

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	U.S.A.	6,141	6,012	6,558	4,879	-27	-2	9	-26	34	35	38	31
2	JAPAN	5,240	4,770	4,390	4,269	-11	-9	-8	-3	29	28	25	27
3	UNITED KINGDOM	1,137	966	997	897	4	-15	3	-10	6	6	6	6
4	ITALY	869	681	571	606	3	-22	-16	6	5	4	3	4
5	CHINA	56	209	341	588	-52	276	63	73	0	1	2	4
6	GERMANY	444	514	399	538	38	16	-22	35	2	3	2	3
7	CANADA	567	455	426	451	21	-20	-6	6	3	3	2	3
8	AUSTRALIA	194	287	282	385	7	48	-2	36	1	2	2	2
9	U. ARAB EMIRATES	614	420	443	336	57	-32	5	-24	3	2	3	2
10	FRANCE	259	270	396	331	3	4	47	-17	1	2	2	2
11	S. KOREA	150	157	226	257	7	5	43	14	1	1	1	2
12	SWEDEN	183	238	230	248	47	30	-3	8	1	1	1	2
13	NETHERLANDS	183	163	166	218	49	-11	2	31	1	1	1	1
14	SPAIN	336	238	159	151	48	-29	-33	-5	2	1	1	1
15	PHILIPPINES	125	109	147	119	4	-13	35	-19	1	1	1	1
16	MALDIVES	51	58	133	101	-15	16	128	-24	0	0	1	1
17	POLAND	65	82	57	84	130	26	-30	47	0	0	0	1
18	SINGAPORE	61	68	82	80	4	12	21	-3	0	0	0	1
19	MYANMAR	17	26	42	76	-2	48	64	79	0	0	0	0
20	AUSTRIA	11	77	48	73	100	614	-38	52	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		16,704	15,799	16,092	14,685	-12	-5	2	-9	91	93	92	93
Other		1,575	1,245	1,378	1,146	-10	-21	11	-17	9	7	8	7
Total		18,280	17,045	17,471	15,831	-12	-7	2	-9	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Woods and wood products

Ministry of Commerce Code 306000000; HS Code 44

value : million baht

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CHINA	9,464	13,672	20,310	27,532	2	44	49	36	23	33	39	45
2	JAPAN	3,959	2,989	3,820	4,829	24	-24	28	26	10	7	7	8
3	MALAYSIA	4,192	3,564	4,255	3,112	8	-15	19	-27	10	9	8	5
4	IRAN	429	551	1,628	3,028	317	28	195	86	1	1	3	5
5	VIETNAM	2,275	2,104	2,558	2,784	-20	-7	22	9	5	5	5	5
6	U.S.A.	3,370	3,110	2,389	2,372	-19	-8	-23	-1	8	7	5	4
7	TAIWAN	1,447	1,535	2,694	2,333	-14	6	75	-13	3	4	5	4
8	S. KOREA	3,335	2,431	2,990	2,255	10	-27	23	-25	8	6	6	4
9	INDONESIA	945	1,036	890	1,551	30	10	-14	74	2	2	2	3
10	INDIA	770	777	1,044	1,439	-20	1	34	38	2	2	2	2
11	U. ARAB EMIRATES	889	752	1,020	1,041	76	-15	36	2	2	2	2	2
12	SAUDI ARABIA	730	871	1,009	793	54	19	16	-21	2	2	2	1
13	SYRIA	249	787	1,002	706	31	216	27	-30	1	2	2	1
14	SWITZERLAND	686	339	467	692	16	-51	38	48	2	1	1	1
15	UNITED KINGDOM	1,077	975	707	638	-25	-9	-28	-10	3	2	1	1
16	PAKISTAN	340	300	304	425	-19	-12	2	40	1	1	1	1
17	AUSTRALIA	494	427	364	414	8	-14	-15	14	1	1	1	1
18	FRANCE	361	299	282	358	19	-17	-6	27	1	1	1	1
19	ISRAEL	127	433	319	357	93	242	-26	12	0	1	1	1
20	GERMANY	749	413	347	345	-3	-45	-16	-1	2	1	1	1
Total 20 records		35,887	37,366	48,402	57,004	3	4	30	18	87	90	93	94
Other		5,580	4,182	3,816	3,910	-6	-25	-9	2	13	10	7	6
Total All Countries		41,467	41,548	52,218	60,913	1	0	26	17	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Wood sawn or chipped,sliced or peeled

Ministry of Commerce Code 306010000: HS Code 4407

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CHINA	7,054	10,498	15,813	21,300	4	49	51	35	80	89	93	97
2	MALAYSIA	1,304	1,032	958	355	-20	-21	-7	-63	15	9	6	2
3	VIETNAM	358	144	151	94	-41	-60	5	-38	4	1	1	0
4	HONG KONG	45	11	50	49	-52	-75	346	-2	1	0	0	0
5	TAIWAN	53	46	59	36	-4	-13	28	-39	1	0	0	0
6	ITALY	5	1	2	4	-88	-82	131	86	0	0	0	0
7	SINGAPORE	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	GERMANY	0	0	0	3	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	DENMARK	1	7	7	2	-92	1,086	-2	-67	0	0	0	0
10	AFGHANISTAN	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	JAPAN	18	12	4	0	-56	-33	-68	-92	0	0	0	0
13	AUSTRALIA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	INDIA	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	0
15	U.S.A.	2	0	0	0	-97	-87	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		8,841	11,752	17,050	21,850	-6	33	45	28	100	100	100	100
Other		3	6	3	0	-95	92	-46	-100	0	0	0	0
Total		8,844	11,758	17,053	21,850	-6	33	45	28	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Veneer sheets

Ministry of Commerce Code 306020000; HS Code 4408

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	DENMARK	61	24	16	20	-23	-61	-34	28	33	27	17	30
2	ITALY	14	3	24	10	-72	-82	864	-58	8	3	27	15
3	FRANCE	2	0	8	7	-69	0	0	-13	1	0	9	10
4	TURKEY	0	1	9	5	0	0	686	-43	0	1	10	8
5	UNITED KINGDOM	11	2	2	4	292	-79	-32	155	6	3	2	6
6	GERMANY	5	0	7	4	-36	-100	1,434,620	-51	3	0	8	5
7	CHINA	0	2	8	3	-68	423	318	-58	0	2	9	5
8	NETHERLANDS	7	11	1	3	-28	55	-88	142	4	12	1	5
9	FINLAND	14	0	1	3	17	-100	4,332	148	8	0	1	4
10	VIETNAM	0	3	3	2	-98	4,322	-18	-23	0	4	3	3
11	PHILIPPINES	1	1	0	1	0	-18	-100	69,795	0	1	0	2
12	NORWAY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	LAOS	2	14	1	1	101	723	-90	-46	1	16	1	1
14	SWEDEN	1	0	2	1	-94	-58	287	-58	1	1	2	1
15	CAMBODIA	0	0	1	1	0	0	1,064	-35	0	0	1	1
16	AUSTRALIA	3	4	3	1	-43	34	-27	-82	2	5	3	1
17	MYANMAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-52	305	0	0	0	1
18	INDONESIA	2	0	0	0	0	-100	0	0	1	0	0	0
19	SINGAPORE	2	4	1	0	-68	76	-84	-55	1	4	1	0
20	TAIWAN	1	0	1	0	24,197	-100	1,108,500	-77	0	0	1	0
Total 20 records		126	68	87	66	-38	-46	28	-24	68	78	97	99
Other		60	19	2	1	-24	-69	-87	-74	32	22	3	1
Total		186	87	90	67	-35	-53	3	-25	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT



# Principal Exports

## Plywoods

Ministry of Commerce Code 306030000; HS Code 4410 (Particle Board)

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	MALAYSIA	2,055	1,857	2,474	2,228	43	-10	33	-10	24	24	28	24
2	S. KOREA	2,764	2,025	2,360	1,859	11	-27	17	-21	32	26	27	20
3	INDONESIA	772	618	675	1,309	49	-20	9	94	9	8	8	14
4	INDIA	333	433	672	1,083	-31	30	55	61	4	6	8	12
5	CHINA	849	1,150	1,057	876	-20	35	-8	-17	10	15	12	10
6	TAIWAN	687	548	630	599	-10	-20	15	-5	8	7	7	7
7	VIETNAM	656	480	409	522	-7	-27	-15	28	8	6	5	6
8	AUSTRALIA	6	4	5	156	-20	-30	23	2,972	0	0	0	2
9	PHILIPPINES	102	95	110	118	9	-7	17	7	1	1	1	1
10	JAPAN	10	32	23	73	-79	233	-29	219	0	0	0	1
11	SINGAPORE	91	66	73	69	58	-27	11	-6	1	1	1	1
12	BANGLADESH	80	109	54	43	13	36	-50	-20	1	1	1	0
13	PAKISTAN	20	53	26	35	-80	163	-52	36	0	1	0	0
14	MYANMAR	5	9	5	33	-26	82	-43	570	0	0	0	0
15	CAMBODIA	16	26	27	29	380	59	2	8	0	0	0	0
16	IRAN	5	2	0	15	0	-51	-97	17,622	0	0	0	0
17	LAOS	3	2	5	9	-37	-26	108	84	0	0	0	0
18	CANADA	18	8	10	7	254	-58	26	-27	0	0	0	0
19	NIGERIA	10	9	20	7	8	-14	129	-65	0	0	0	0
20	SOUTH AFRICA	14	7	3	7	-0	-49	-59	136	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		8,497	7,533	8,637	9,077	8	-11	15	5	99	97	99	100
Other		89	214	87	41	-44	141	-59	-53	1	3	1	0
Total		8,586	7,748	8,724	9,118	7	-10	13	5	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Fiberboard

Ministry of Commerce Code 306040000: HS Code 4411

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	IRAN	389	504	1,586	2,974	623	30	214	88	5	6	14	25
2	VIETNAM	1,199	1,423	1,959	2,126	-18	19	38	9	15	17	18	18
3	U. ARAB EMIRATES	763	647	960	989	99	-15	48	3	9	8	9	8
4	SAUDI ARABIA	702	849	972	764	70	21	15	-21	9	10	9	6
5	SYRIA	243	779	999	702	32	221	28	-30	3	9	9	6
6	TAIWAN	470	436	613	591	-30	-7	41	-4	6	5	6	5
7	CHINA	822	614	755	513	-34	-25	23	-32	10	7	7	4
8	PAKISTAN	315	243	277	380	2	-23	14	37	4	3	3	3
9	ISRAEL	75	272	298	329	148	261	10	11	1	3	3	3
10	KUWAIT	168	164	182	281	47	-3	11	55	2	2	2	2
11	INDONESIA	160	412	207	227	-20	157	-50	10	2	5	2	2
12	JORDAN	234	340	258	215	-26	45	-24	-16	3	4	2	2
13	MALAYSIA	390	189	209	193	56	-52	10	-8	5	2	2	2
14	U.S.A.	168	184	153	184	-28	10	-17	20	2	2	1	2
15	EGYPT	39	141	135	168	468	263	-4	25	0	2	1	1
16	INDIA	281	186	218	167	-27	-34	18	-24	3	2	2	1
17	NIGERIA	231	67	151	137	279	-71	127	-9	3	1	1	1
18	SOUTH AFRICA	19	33	57	125	-12	71	76	118	0	0	1	1
19	SRI LANKA	74	49	63	120	-33	-34	27	91	1	1	1	1
20	LEBANON	63	60	32	100	-18	-6	-47	218	1	1	0	1
Total 20 records		6,807	7,590	10,083	11,285	4	12	33	12	85	91	92	93
Other		1,248	735	918	831	5	-41	25	-10	15	9	8	7
Total		8,055	8,326	11,001	12,116	4	3	32	10	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Articles of wood

Ministry of Commerce Code 306050000: HS Code 4419 (kitchenware) + 4421 (Other)

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	U.S.A.	681	606	552	484	-20	-11	-9	-12	23	27	27	25
2	JAPAN	525	427	384	384	40	-19	-10	0	18	19	19	20
3	UNITED KINGDOM	273	265	168	199	-25	-3	-37	19	9	12	8	10
4	GERMANY	239	134	84	113	-4	-44	-37	35	8	6	4	6
5	DENMARK	114	74	73	76	21	-35	-2	5	4	3	4	4
6	AUSTRALIA	49	40	46	63	-12	-17	14	37	2	2	2	3
7	ITALY	141	82	50	62	-26	-42	-39	25	5	4	2	3
8	FINLAND	75	47	40	54	-3	-37	-16	35	3	2	2	3
9	CHINA	26	36	40	37	20	40	11	-8	1	2	2	2
10	FRANCE	72	39	46	33	10	-46	18	-27	2	2	2	2
11	CANADA	106	51	57	32	51	-51	11	-44	4	2	3	2
12	SWEDEN	55	29	22	31	12	-47	-24	40	2	1	1	2
13	SINGAPORE	17	10	13	29	20	-42	28	120	1	0	1	1
14	U. ARAB EMIRATES	33	25	19	24	-22	-23	-23	21	1	1	1	1
15	NETHERLANDS	59	36	38	21	-3	-39	6	-45	2	2	2	1
16	INDIA	15	24	31	20	62	68	28	-35	1	1	2	1
17	S. KOREA	21	23	20	17	-31	7	-11	-17	1	1	1	1
18	GREECE	46	40	25	15	-35	-11	-37	-40	2	2	1	1
19	SAUDI ARABIA	7	8	25	13	16	9	228	-47	0	0	1	1
20	MALAYSIA	18	13	13	12	20	-24	-5	-9	1	1	1	1
Total 20 records		2,571	2,011	1,745	1,719	-5	-22	-13	-2	88	88	86	90
Other		349	265	273	201	-15	-24	3	-26	12	12	14	10
Total		2,920	2,276	2,018	1,920	-7	-22	-11	-5	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood

Ministry of Commerce Code 306060000: HS Codes 4409 (shaped wood) + 4418 (joinery)

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	JAPAN	655	562	592	640	-51	-14	5	8	18	23	30	35
2	U.S.A.	366	145	125	216	-16	-60	-13	72	10	6	6	12
3	MALAYSIA	33	100	186	145	1	203	86	-22	1	4	9	8
4	UNITED KINGDOM	238	210	153	129	-30	-12	-27	-16	6	9	8	7
5	AUSTRALIA	366	301	232	86	20	-18	-23	-63	10	12	12	5
6	INDIA	90	71	49	83	64	-21	-30	68	2	3	2	5
7	NETHERLANDS	274	173	131	75	-9	-37	-24	-43	7	7	7	4
8	GERMANY	303	115	51	69	-16	-62	-56	35	8	5	3	4
9	TURKEY	108	21	24	58	3	-81	17	138	3	1	1	3
10	BELGIUM	260	197	53	43	3	-24	-73	-20	7	8	3	2
11	S. KOREA	35	46	30	37	81	32	-34	21	1	2	2	2
12	CANADA	82	48	48	29	-54	-41	-1	-40	2	2	2	2
13	SWEDEN	56	20	42	21	30	-65	115	-49	2	1	2	1
14	VIETNAM	11	7	8	17	-44	-32	3	126	0	0	0	1
15	SINGAPORE	14	21	8	16	-46	48	-63	100	0	1	0	1
16	ITALY	99	61	24	16	-18	-38	-61	-35	3	3	1	1
17	NORWAY	78	17	16	11	-47	-78	-10	-30	2	1	1	1
18	PHILIPPINES	8	14	13	9	34	81	-9	-31	0	1	1	0
19	NEW CALEDONIA	1	0	6	9	23,658	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
20	U. ARAB EMIRATES	41	36	23	8	-11	-12	-37	-64	1	1	1	0
Total 20 records		3,119	2,167	1,814	1,716	-25	-31	-16	-5	84	89	92	94
Other		578	281	165	107	-18	-51	-41	-35	16	11	8	6
Total		3,697	2,448	1,979	1,823	-24	-34	-19	-8	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Wooden frames for painting,photographs etc.

Ministry of Commerce Code 306070000: HS Code 4414

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	U.S.A.	1,722	1,769	1,181	1,180	-14	3	-33	-0	63	67	61	66
2	JAPAN	271	258	232	227	7	-5	-10	-2	10	10	12	13
3	UNITED KINGDOM	290	261	191	132	-27	-10	-27	-31	11	10	10	7
4	GERMANY	41	34	30	35	122	-18	-9	15	2	1	2	2
5	CANADA	114	83	56	26	-10	-27	-32	-53	4	3	3	1
6	SPAIN	48	33	48	24	-30	-32	48	-50	2	1	2	1
7	AUSTRALIA	39	35	26	23	-23	-8	-26	-14	1	1	1	1
8	ITALY	38	39	30	15	-38	3	-23	-50	1	1	2	1
9	FRANCE	13	14	13	14	-43	10	-11	11	0	1	1	1
10	IRELAND	23	15	12	12	-12	-35	-22	-0	1	1	1	1
11	BELGIUM	19	14	13	11	37	-25	-9	-14	1	1	1	1
12	NETHERLANDS	17	13	14	11	77	-23	9	-27	1	1	1	1
13	IRAN	7	0	2	7	121	-98	1,769	229	0	0	0	0
14	SINGAPORE	1	4	3	7	-43	159	-8	97	0	0	0	0
15	MEXICO	6	3	6	7	-6	-54	110	14	0	0	0	0
16	U. ARAB EMIRATES	3	7	2	6	-40	162	-68	181	0	0	0	0
17	HONG KONG	6	2	4	6	-51	-67	129	41	0	0	0	0
18	PORTUGAL	12	16	12	6	32	30	-26	-47	0	1	1	0
19	INDIA	3	1	1	4	-2	-62	22	163	0	0	0	0
20	SWITZERLAND	7	5	4	4	43	-33	-14	-8	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		2,680	2,606	1,883	1,756	-13	-3	-28	-7	98	99	97	98
Other		49	34	58	29	-20	-32	73	-50	2	1	3	2
Total		2,730	2,640	1,942	1,784	-13	-3	-26	-8	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Statuettes and other ornaments,of wood

Ministry of Commerce Code 306080000; HS Code 4420

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	SWITZERLAND	627	295	402	631	13	-53	36	57	31	19	24	34
2	FRANCE	245	224	162	243	59	-9	-28	49	12	15	10	13
3	U.S.A.	274	311	276	222	-22	13	-11	-19	14	20	16	12
4	GERMANY	102	100	160	91	41	-2	59	-43	5	7	9	5
5	UNITED KINGDOM	121	58	71	72	-19	-52	21	2	6	4	4	4
6	HONG KONG	48	35	45	69	99	-26	28	52	2	2	3	4
7	SINGAPORE	26	28	33	54	37	7	19	64	1	2	2	3
8	JAPAN	47	40	54	52	-3	-15	33	-3	2	3	3	3
9	NETHERLANDS	43	49	36	36	-7	14	-27	1	2	3	2	2
10	ITALY	48	44	61	31	-14	-7	39	-50	2	3	4	2
11	CHINA	16	12	22	30	54	-24	74	40	1	1	1	2
12	AUSTRIA	43	29	24	30	-46	-33	-16	25	2	2	1	2
13	SPAIN	46	24	22	24	-21	-48	-7	9	2	2	1	1
14	INDIA	17	9	14	20	34	-47	49	51	1	1	1	1
15	BELGIUM	15	28	29	19	-28	79	5	-35	1	2	2	1
16	AUSTRALIA	14	11	20	16	-7	-21	78	-16	1	1	1	1
17	CANADA	21	16	12	16	23	-22	-23	28	1	1	1	1
18	TAIWAN	20	11	12	15	12	-45	12	27	1	1	1	1
19	IRAN	8	17	24	13	-19	113	39	-46	0	1	1	1
20	MALAYSIA	9	8	47	10	-16	-13	513	-78	0	1	3	1
Total 20 records		1,791	1,351	1,525	1,697	3	-25	13	11	88	88	90	92
Other		235	186	165	150	7	-21	-11	-9	12	12	10	8
Total		2,026	1,537	1,690	1,847	4	-24	10	9	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Other woods and wood products

Ministry of Commerce Code 306090000; HS Codes 4401 + 4402 + 4403 + 4404 + 4405 + 4406 + 4412 + 4413 + 4415 + 4416 + 4417

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	CHINA	662	1,344	2,595	4,766	925	103	93	84	15	28	34	46
2	JAPAN	2,420	1,630	2,501	3,425	129	-33	53	37	55	34	32	33
3	TAIWAN	197	482	1,371	1,079	28	145	184	-21	4	10	18	10
4	S. KOREA	7	202	296	268	-57	2,814	47	-10	0	4	4	3
5	MALAYSIA	355	361	367	168	-25	2	2	-54	8	8	5	2
6	U.S.A.	149	92	101	84	-11	-38	10	-17	3	2	1	1
7	INDIA	31	52	51	62	127	69	-0	20	1	1	1	1
8	FRANCE	15	10	45	59	-61	-38	366	31	0	0	1	1
9	MYANMAR	15	29	38	55	47	93	32	43	0	1	0	1
10	SWITZERLAND	38	26	42	47	207	-31	61	11	1	1	1	0
11	LEBANON	8	22	23	33	1,405	172	1	48	0	0	0	0
12	GREECE	27	43	21	32	42	60	-51	47	1	1	0	0
13	AUSTRALIA	5	11	9	31	-24	121	-10	226	0	0	0	0
14	GERMANY	56	28	15	30	39	-50	-48	105	1	1	0	0
15	UNITED KINGDOM	36	54	28	26	69	52	-49	-6	1	1	0	0
16	SINGAPORE	17	17	12	23	10	1	-29	91	0	0	0	0
17	LAOS	25	32	25	18	34	28	-23	-26	1	1	0	0
18	VIETNAM	47	45	25	17	77	-6	-45	-31	1	1	0	0
19	HONG KONG	97	74	3	15	584	-24	-96	352	2	2	0	0
20	DENMARK	17	12	15	14	12	-30	28	-6	0	0	0	0
Total 20 records		4,223	4,564	7,583	10,251	93	8	66	35	95	97	98	99
Other		200	165	137	136	19	-18	-17	-1	5	3	2	1
Total		4,424	4,729	7,720	10,387	88	7	63	35	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

# Principal Exports

## Paper

Ministry of Commerce Code 339000000; HS Code 48

Rank	Country	value : million baht				growth rate (%)				Share (%)			
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	HONG KONG	1,856	1,611	1,573	25,829	-20	-13	-2	1,542	4	4	4	29
2	CHINA	3,579	1,353	1,438	22,462	21	-62	6	1,462	8	3	3	25
3	VIETNAM	4,819	5,068	4,541	4,956	29	5	-10	9	11	12	11	6
4	MALAYSIA	4,308	3,982	4,302	4,404	3	-8	8	2	10	10	10	5
5	INDONESIA	2,928	3,219	3,270	3,567	34	10	2	9	7	8	8	4
6	S. KOREA	3,242	3,331	3,359	3,387	-5	3	1	1	7	8	8	4
7	AUSTRALIA	2,189	2,402	2,662	2,891	-5	10	11	9	5	6	6	3
8	TAIWAN	2,100	1,930	1,620	2,008	3	-8	-16	24	5	5	4	2
9	JAPAN	1,238	1,843	1,784	1,693	-17	49	-3	-5	3	5	4	2
10	SINGAPORE	2,134	1,745	1,670	1,640	1	-18	-4	-2	5	4	4	2
11	U. ARAB EMIRATES	1,440	1,137	1,501	1,513	39	-21	32	1	3	3	4	2
12	PHILIPPINES	1,600	1,170	1,518	1,446	17	-27	30	-5	4	3	4	2
13	CAMBODIA	815	847	1,049	1,230	32	4	24	17	2	2	2	1
14	BELGIUM	1,706	1,529	1,379	1,195	8	-10	-10	-13	4	4	3	1
15	SAUDI ARABIA	780	955	636	1,001	-9	22	-33	57	2	2	2	1
16	U.S.A.	1,203	1,370	1,490	880	-24	14	9	-41	3	3	4	1
17	LAOS	563	660	772	858	43	17	17	11	1	2	2	1
18	MYANMAR	299	408	463	505	34	37	14	9	1	1	1	1
19	INDIA	542	364	263	474	-14	-33	-28	80	1	1	1	1
20	SOUTH AFRICA	245	283	355	459	2	15	26	29	1	1	1	1
Total 20 records		37,585	35,207	35,644	82,395	7	-6	1	131	86	86	84	93
Other		5,894	5,762	6,574	6,205	-1	-2	14	-6	14	14	16	7
Total		43,479	40,969	42,219	88,600	6	-6	3	110	100	100	100	100

SOURCE : INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER WITH COOPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT



## **APPENDIX 13**

### **Timber entry and exit points within Thailand**

Thai Customs maintain around 50 entry points on Thai borders (apart from Bangkok port and airports). The list below includes the Customs Department reference number:

#### **Central Region**

Prachuap Khiri Khan Customs House 2001  
Ban Laem Customs House 2101  
Mae Klong Customs House 2201  
Arunyaprated Customs House 2301  
Klong Yai Customs House 2401  
Chantaburi Customs House 2501  
Mab-Taput Customs House 2621  
Sungkraburi Customs House 2701  
Laem Chabang Port Customs Bureau 2801

#### **Northern Eastern Region**

Nong Khai Customs House 2901  
Sri Chiang Mai Checkpoint 3001  
Bhung Kan Customs House 3201  
Ta Uten Checkpoint 3301  
Tart Phanom Checkpoint 3401  
Nakorn Phanom Customs House 3501  
Mukdahan Customs House 3601  
Ta Li Customs House 3701  
Chiang Kan Customs House 3801  
Chong Jom Customs House 3901  
Piboon Mungsahan Customs House 4001  
Khem Marart Customs House 4101

#### **Northern Region**

Mae Sai Customs House 4201  
Chiang San Customs House 4301  
Chiang Khong Customs House 4401  
Mae Hong Son Customs House 4501  
Mae Saraeng Customs House 4601  
Chiang Dao Customs House 4701  
Mae Sod Customs House 4901  
Thung Chang Customs House 4911

#### **South Region**

Chum Porn Customs House 5001  
Ban Dorn Customs House 5201  
Samui Customs House 5301  
Nakhon Sri Thammarat Customs House 5401  
Si chol Customs House 5601  
Songkhla Customs House 5701 & 5703  
Sa-Dao Customs House 5801  
Padang Besar Customs House 5901  
Pattani Customs House 6101  
Narathiwat Customs House 6201

Tak Bai Customs House 6301  
Sungai Kolok Customs House 6401  
Betong Customs House 6501  
Ranong Customs House 6601  
Phuket Customs House 7001  
Krabi Customs House 7201  
Kantang Customs House 7401  
Pakbara Customs House 7601  
Wang Prachan Customs House 7701  
Satun Customs House 7801

IMPORTS

LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER

**HIGH VALUE SPECIES**  
Principally Dipterocarps and dense or highly coloured species of legume family or traditional European and N. American species such as Oak, Beech, Cherry and Ash.  
Also a range of conifer species

**TEAK**  
Wood enters as logs or as sawn timber.  
Discrepancies in volumes and values make detailed analysis and reconciliation difficult.

**RUBBERWOOD**  
Export of rubberwood logs now banned from a number Asian countries. Only 3158m3 of logs imported in 2010. Mostly imported as sawn timber or pre-processed in some form

OTHER TYPES OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCT

**VENEERS & PLYWOOD**  
Imported plywood with core plys of rubber and other woods  
Thailand imports face veneers of high value species  
Domestic rubber used for core ply

**FLOORING & CONSTRUCTION**  
A range of species imported for flooring as sawn timber or panels from within the region and selected locations outside

**FURNITURE**  
A range of furniture and part-finished furniture parts

**FIBREBOARD, CHIPBOARD, MDF**

**BLOCKBOARD**  
Imports of blockboard exceed exports by 3 times as imported board is used to manufacture other products.

**WOOD CHIP AND WOOD FIBRE**

**PULP & PAPER**

**OTHER**  
Products not identified

**FUELWOOD AND CHARCOAL**  
No record of origin or destination

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

Government owned plantations  
Forest Industry Organization

Industrial-scale plantations  
Plantations owned and run by large scale processors on leased land

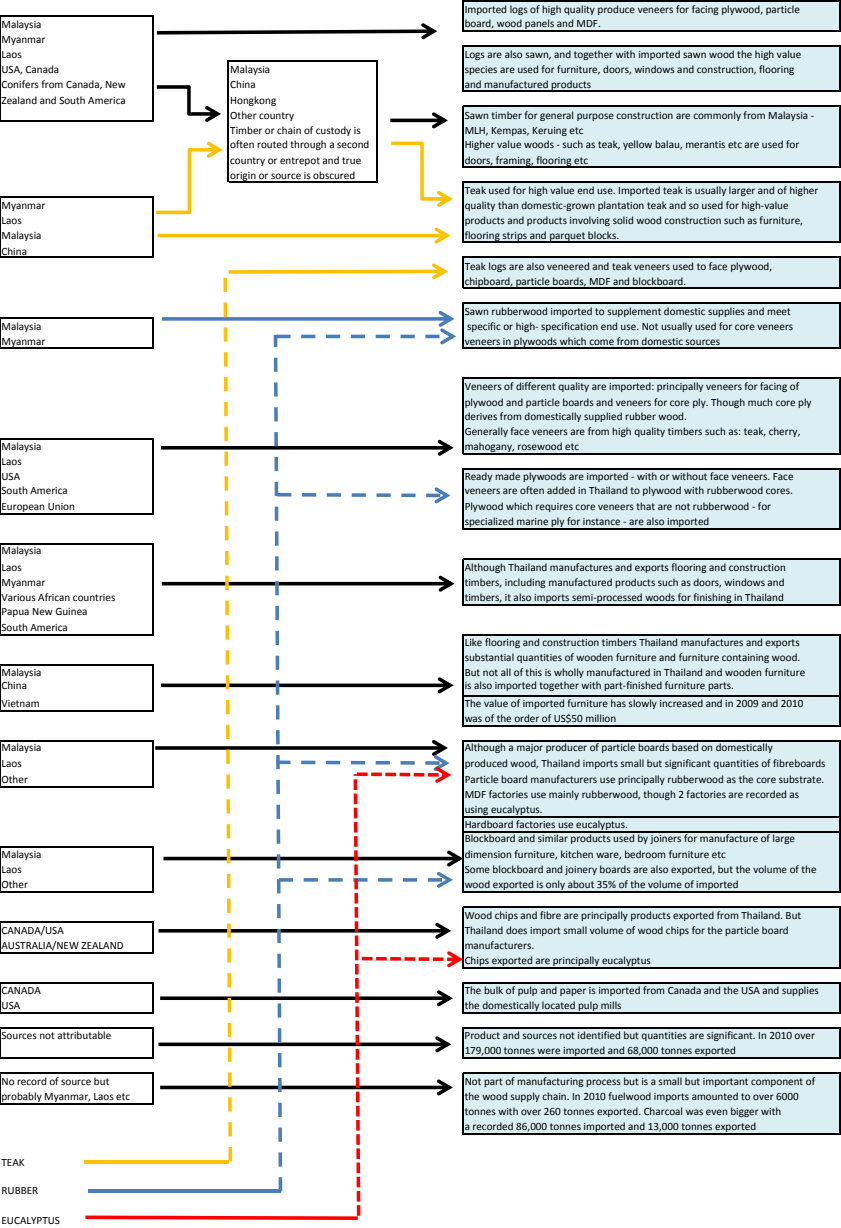
Plantations and smallholdings  
owned by farmers and individuals

SUMMARY OF THAILAND WOOD SUPPLY

PRIMARY SOURCES

SECONDARY SOURCES

THAILAND'S PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR



OUTPUTS AND EXPORTS

- **ROUND LOGS**  
Round logs of rubberwood from Thailand's plantations  
Very small volumes
- **SAWN TIMBER**  
Sawn timber from Thailand's plantations - estimated to be between 1.5 - 2 million m3 RWE
- **VENEERS AND PLYWOOD**
- **SHUTTERING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL PLYWOOD**
- **FLOORING STRIPS, PARQUET AND BLANKS**
- **ARCHITECTURAL FURNITURE**  
Doors, windows, paneling, skirtings, mouldings
- **PANELS, MDF AND PARTICLE BOARD**
- **BLOCKBOARDS AND OTHER JOINERY BOARDS**
- **MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS**  
Solid wood furniture  
Manufactured and composite furniture  
Garden and external furniture  
Beatings, mouldings  
Curtain rails and poles  
Kitchen items  
Toys

## **APPENDIX 15**

### **SOURCES OF ILLEGALITY**

It is important to realise that all these activities, particularly those related to harvesting in natural forests, may not occur in Thailand. However, as a major timber importer, Thailand needs to be aware that some of the timber it imports may be illegal, due to one or more of the reasons summarised below.

The remedy for the illegality may rest with the country exporting the illegal timber, but Thailand needs to understand the underlying causes of illegality so that it can develop systems of monitoring and control which will be able to establish the legality of timber with reliability and consistency.

This will require a national system - that can be applied for domestic timber as well as imported timber - involving the systematic collection and inspection of the evidence of legality: documentation; analysis of data; physical inspections and reconciliation of the different types and sources of evidence.

Generic illegality	Detailed description	Comments
Illegal harvesting and timber production	Trees felled illegally - removed and transported as logs	Simplest form of illegal activity. Illegality: theft.
	Trees cut and sold by local communities or 'cut to order' and 'sold on' as logs	A common form of illegal harvesting often with a perception that it represents a 'lower' level of illegality
	Trees cut and rough processed by local communities and then transported and/or sold in solid or rough sawn form	A complex form of illegality as this requires more active participation of the responsible parties. It comprises theft of tree plus illegal processing.
	Trees stolen or illegally harvested during a legal felling or harvesting operation	A commonly occurring source of illegal timber. Common causes are: - different trees selected to those specified - salvage felling of 'damaged' trees - exceeding stated volumes or numbers - felling of excluded or protected trees or from excluded/protected areas - felling under-sized or over-sized trees
	Allowable cuts exceeded	A more generic source of illegality. Involves harvesting and transport of trees in excess of quota or stated volume which is applied at a regional or national level. Can be conducted unknowingly or unwittingly or in full knowledge of the illegal nature of the activity
	Non-compliance with national laws	Company responsible for harvesting or production does not adhere to national laws relating to harvesting, transport, labour, health and safety etc, or does not pay taxes or fees. Company breaching national laws cannot or should not be able to produce legal timber whilst non-compliant.
	Harvesting or logging does not adhere to other contractual obligations - environmental or social agreements, Impact Assessments etc	Very often the right to harvest trees or produce timber comes with well-defined environmental and social obligations. Many companies and organisations find these costly, onerous or outside of the scope of their conventional business activity and consequently fail to meet these requirements.
	Mis-reporting or inaccurate recording of data and information relating to trees or wood harvested	May be accidental or deliberate but mis-reporting or failure to maintain accurate information related to trees harvested and sold may permit a range of 'downstream' offences to be committed including overcutting, theft of trees and avoidance of taxes and fees
	Concession or license from which wood originates is invalid	Due process has not been followed when establishing concession or issuing license
	Operator/harvester has obtained concession or license illegally or without following due process	Concession may be legally constituted but process by which concession or license is granted is flawed or illegal

Generic illegality	Detailed description	Comments
<b>Illegal harvesting and timber production</b>	Operators do not possess valid license or concession agreement for harvesting or selling wood	A fundamental non-compliance that ensures the illegality of the whole enterprise and all timber produced as a result. Genuine errors (mistakes in documentation or due process) may result in short-term non-compliance but operating in the long-term without a valid license usually involve some level of complicity with regulatory authorities.
	Concessions not legally established or maintained	A fundamental non-compliance that ensures the illegality of the whole enterprise and all timber produced as a result. Many possible causes: - due process not followed in issuing or re-issue of the concession or license - license holder has changed - license holder failed to adhere to conditions of license but continues to operate
<b>Illegal processing</b>	Processing companies operating without a permit	Companies that operate and process timber without the appropriate permits are breaking the law and consequently the timber they process may then become illegal
	Processing companies fail to meet statutory national obligations	Companies may operate with the required permits and use legal timber, but fail to meet legal requirements related to Health and Safety, Employment and Working Conditions, Pollution etc. Whilst non-compliant any timber produced during this period could be considered as 'non-legal'.
	Processors purchasing timber with no documentation, false or incomplete documentation	Commonly encountered source of illegal timber, particularly at the point of primary processing. Sawmills purchase logs or rough sawn flitches at sawmill gate. Low purchase prices are an added incentive to not insisting on correct documentation and frequently the 'sellers' may be small farmers or local people.
	Processing timber and failing to maintain records to identify timber	If legal and illegal timber are in the processing factory at the same time it is difficult to identify or separate the legal from illegal and consequently timber of uncertain provenance is passed from supplier to supplier. Maintaining rigorous internal chain-of-custody systems is the only way to overcome this problem.
	Uncontrolled outsourcing	Processors frequently outsource specific activities: resawing, kiln drying, manufacture and fabrication. Unless monitored and reported the outsourcers can result in illegal timber entering the supply chain unknowingly. Some processors knowingly outsource timber in order to be able to conduct illegal activities without impacting directly on the processor.

Generic illegality	Detailed description	Comments
Illegal transport, import, export or sale of timber	Failure to adhere to national laws relating to sale and movement of round logs	Round log export bans are a common way of trying to control the legality of the flow of primary wood products. Log sale or export bans are usually established at a 'national' level.
	Failure to adhere to national laws relating to sale and movement of wood, lumber, processed and semi-finished timber or manufactured wood products	<p>Illegality occurs if one or more companies within the supply chain fail to adhere to national laws relating to sale, transport or change of ownership of the wood or wood products.</p> <p>Non-compliance takes 3 broad forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contravention of a national regulations on certain species or types of wood</li> <li>- failure to adhere to regulations relating to contravention of regulations relating to documentation and proof of chain-of-custody</li> <li>- failure to adhere to laws related to processing and transport of wood (factory laws, health and safety, payment of taxes and fees etc)</li> </ul>
	Failure to adhere to international regulations and conventions relating to sale or movement of round logs	<p>CITES is currently the major international convention that seeks to control the trade in trees and wood.</p> <p>The classification and list of prohibited, restricted and controlled species is clear, codified and recognised internationally and by signatory countries.</p> <p>Timber is non-compliant (and of questionable legality) if the imported or exported wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is from a tree species which is banned (Appendix A)</li> <li>- does not have the appropriate permits or documentation (for species in Appendix A and B)</li> </ul>
	Mis-reporting or inaccurate recording of data and information relating to tree or wood consignments	<p>May be accidental or deliberate but mis-reporting or failure to maintain accurate information related to consignment implies that any such wood becomes illegal.</p> <p>Mis-reporting may also permit a range of offences or illegal activities including smuggling and avoidance of taxes and fees</p>
	Concealment of true nature or quantities of wood or timber shipped or transported	Trees or wood or their true nature are concealed. Timber hidden or concealed in some way, camouflaged or mis-attributed (as another timber species or as processed wood etc).
	Use of third party sale to obscure timber origin, species, type or value	<p>Timber exported to one country which reassigns origin, value or species in order to conceal true nature of the timber.</p> <p>This includes the transport or 'export' of illegal timber to a neighbouring country (usually over a land border) and then re-importing it, but now as 'legal' timber. Thailand rosewood is a recent example of this illegal practice.</p>

Generic illegality	Detailed description	Comments
	Timber transported, exported or imported fraudulently or outside of formal and official process	Timber is effectively 'smuggled' into or out of the country. Organisations are acting illegally and failing to report accurately on movement of trees or timber or correct shipment details. Consequently timber is not legal.
<b>Financial and commercial</b>	Avoidance of payment of correct taxes and duties	A variety of methods employed to avoid paying the appropriate taxes, fees and duties for timber. The timber may be illegal - in which case it is probable no taxes or duty would be paid at all - or true nature of timber is concealed - in which case taxes and duties paid will be less than the correct rate
	False declarations or invoicing to overstate prices paid for timber or understate the sale price	An attempt to provide a false representation of profit and loss of trading in timber products with aim of optimising profit or retaining higher share of profits
	False declarations of volumes, sizes or classes of timber by over and under measuring and misrepresenting timber traded	A variety of benefits generated but principally to reduce or avoid the payment of royalties, taxes, fees, duties
	Use of offshore accounts and companies to permit profits to be retained offshore and not subject to local corporate and income taxes	Commonly encountered business practice to optimise and retain profits which is not unique to timber companies. Frequently employed due to the international nature of the global timber and products trade
	Multiple company structures in multiple countries	Not inherently illegal but use of multiple companies, multiple transactions in multiple countries permit timber to benefit from the enhanced opportunities to lose track of the timber or manipulate the documents and records in order to conceal the true identity or value of the timber
	Laundering of revenue	Revenue generated through sale of illegal timber or illegal transactions is laundered through complex array of companies or through -re-classification of timber as legal, once it has been re-imported.
	Laundering of wood and products	Practice where illegal timber is identified and 'captured' or excluded from the supply chain but which then re-enters the trade as legal. Numerous processes exist for 'cleaning' timber and governments and Forest Departments often contribute by re-selling confiscated timber or timber harvested illegally or without permits.