USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.08

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 1/31/2006

GAIN Report Number: RO6002

Romania

Solid Wood Products

Annual

2006

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Report Highlights:
Wood harvesting and primary processing are very important to Romania's rural economy and the sector is generally thought to have some opportunities to compete in the global market place. Direct foreign investment in the industry is one of the highest sector-wide, with several EU-based firms in the primary processing of wood products, but also in furniture and interiors production. Romania's furniture sector, highly pegged on international markets, has been, nonetheless, affected lately by the variation of the Western currencies. Domestically, a very dynamic construction industry contributes to surging solid wood consumption, as consumer spending accelerates.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Sofia [BU1]
[RO]

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Production

Less than 27 percent of Romania's territory is covered by forests, which is under the European average and well below what researchers consider, given the country's natural conditions, the critical threshold (i.e., 35 percent). In absolute figures, this represents 6.4 million hectares, with about 1350 million cubic meters –cum- standing timber: 39 percent coniferous, 37 percent beech, 13 percent oak and 11 percent other deciduous species) and increases annually with an average of 5.6 cum/HA, or roughly 36,000 thousand cum overall. In terms of geographical distribution, 66 percent of the area under forests is located in the mountains, about 25 percent in hilly areas, with the remaining in the plains.

By species, about 30 percent of the forests are coniferous and 70 percent deciduous (beech - 31.5 percent, oak – 18 percent, various hardwood species – 15.5 percent, various softwood species – 5 percent).

Romanian forests fall, per the country's legislation, into two functional categories: 52 percent with special protection functions (soil protection, water protection, climatic protection, wildlife and recreation), and respectively 48 percent are production and protection forests (where commercial activities can be performed). The annual commercial potential is estimated at 16.5 million cum, of which 1.9 million in inaccessible areas. Forest roads cover less than 42,000 KM (that is, about 6.5 m/HA[1], the lowest density in Europe), which represents a major constraint to a proper management of the national forest reserve. This results in more than 2 million HA of forests practically out-of-reach for technical and economic reasons.

The national forest land has been subject to restitution since 1991 (when the first Land Law became effective). Currently, 65 percent (i.e. 4.2 million hectares) is publicly held and administered by the National Forest Administration (Romsilva, http://www.rosilva.ro), while the balance is in private ownership (with a very scattered tenure structure). Another 2 million HA will be returned to former owners or their heirs in 2006. Nonetheless, private owners should observe the current legislation and insure forest sustainable management, in line with EU practices and regulations. The authorities pay special attention to the reforestation of degraded lands for erosion control, as well as to watershed management, reforestation and constructing environmentally-sound roads.

Forests (both private and government-held) have been suffering rapid cutting, including through illegal timber removals. The severe poverty in rural areas has been favoring for many years such a development, which affected seriously the environment, with long-term consequences like erosion and desertification. In 2005, Romania was heavily hit by several waves of floods, which caused extensive damage to roads and bridges and submerged extensive agricultural and forestland. The magnitude of these flood disasters could have been partially reduced without the massive deforestation in the recent years in many regions, especially in Bacau, Vrancea, Suceava, Neamt, Covasna. The authorities released figures standing at 125,000 HA of forestland illegally harvested since 1991 (of which 30,000 HA totally deforested, while on 95,000 HA partially affected by timber removals). Poorly maintained roads further contribute to erosion.

The system of forestland registration (cadastre) is still in development in Romania; once in place, this would allow tracking timber cutting on private lots and to actually charge fines when the allowable cut is exceeded.

[1] Compared, for instance, to 20-25 km/HA in Austria, Switzerland, etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry passed legislation enabling the National Forest Administration to purchase the ownership right of various holders who lack the ability to properly manage their forest and thus prevent further forest degradation. The greatest priority stated by the Ministry is to work with new private forest owners to guide them in sustainable forest management through public awareness and stakeholder participation. Private owners are required (as per GOR legislation passed in October 2005) to organize themselves in forest farms and hire forest rangers or contract this service with Romsilva[2]. Romania is in the process to adopt EU-compliant regulations on stemming illegal cut and trading of illegally obtained wood. Nonetheless, a proper institutional basis, equipped with real means to enforce legal measures is the basis for preventing abuse and preserving biodiversity.

Domestic demand for solid wood for construction, furniture, and all other uses, is estimated at 18 to 20 million cubic meters per year. For 2006, the allowable wood harvest was set up by the GOR (via GOR Decision 789/2005) at 18.5 million cubic meters, (see Table 1), a volume representing, like in all the recent years, about half of the annual biological growth rate.

Table 1. Annual Allowable Cut Distribution in Romania (million cubic meters)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total allowable cut, of which:	17	16	16	18.5	18.2	18.5
-from publicly owned forests, of which for:	11	14.2	12.6	12.5	11	11.1
• Industrial processing (timber and woodworking operations)	8.1	10.4	9	8.6	7.7*	8.6**
• Romsilva's own consumption	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.785	1.3	0.5
• Supply for firewood and rural dwellings	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.79	2.0	2.0
• Construction of forest roads	1	1	1.0	0.325		

*Includes allocation for forest road construction.
**Of which 6.2 million cum to be sold as standing timber and the balance offered in kind for service providers, including for forest road construction.

Of the approved amount, 11.1 million cubic meters will be cut from forests publicly owned and administered by Romsilva, with the balance to come from forests in private property or in local administration. The poor infrastructure (lack of roads, cableway and railway) typically limits the amount harvested at lower levels and leads to forest over-logging in the easily reachable areas. The modest amounts invested yearly in forest infrastructure may trigger a real issue in the medium run, as wood resources in accessible forestland dry up.

[2] Forestland owners are required –in a maximum 6-month term after receiving the ownership right- to provide organized forest management, as per the current legislation. If they do not contract this service with the State, they may set up private forest farms (of a minimum required size of 3,000 HA in plain regions, and, respectively, 5,000 HA in hilly regions and 7,000 HA in the mountains), authorized by the State. Timber removals from forests that are not managed in such an authorized manner are considered illegal.

Timber sold from private or community-owned forests is subject to the same rules set up by the National Forest Administration for sales from public forests (as per GOR Decision 85/2004).

Policy

Budgetary outlays for forestry in FY 2006 are set up at RON 300 million (that is, roughly $100 million at the current exchange rate). The main activities to be funded under this allocation are the continuation of the national-wide reforestation program, especially on degraded lands, targeting to bring, by the end of 2010, the total forest area close to the European average as percent of country's territory. The costs for this activity meant for forest conservation and management (estimated to vary between EURO 2100/HA for agricultural lands and EURO 2750/HA for highly degraded lands) are to be covered from both public and private sources. Another important share goes to forest road rehabilitation and construction.

The real challenge the authorities face is the lack of awareness among stakeholders as well as of means to compensate them for accepting to put back their land under forest planting. Additional constraints to agricultural and forestry land tenure in Romania are the poor land registration and the extreme land fragmentation.

Forest Certification

Forest certification is mandatory for Romania in order to be allowed to sell wood products on the Western markets. This process attests that the forests the products originate from fulfill certain economic, social and environmental criteria. This process is currently supervised by the Romanian Wood Institute (http://www.inl.ro) in cooperation the Romanian Standards Association (http://www.asro.ro)

Trade

Exports of solid wood materials (log and lumber) are de-regulated, but monitored via licenses issued by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, in order to prevent domestic market shortages.

While exports of both hard and soft industrial round wood decreased in 2005 compared to 2004 levels, Romania's softwood log imports more than doubled within the same period, Ukraine, Slovakia and Hungary being the main suppliers. A similar evolution had country's sawnwood imports (mainly from coniferous species). This phenomenon is reportedly due to two major factors: firstly, the high starting prices set up by the National Forest Administration (from its monopolistic position) for the standing timber auctioned to be cut, which suppressed drastically operators' participation; secondly, the unfavorable weather conditions (i.e. repeated floods in 2005) that prevented wood harvesting and deteriorated further the already precarious forest infrastructure, equally affecting the quality of the wood. Many companies from the furniture industry have begun to seek alternative raw material sources, especially during winter, when domestic wood supply is insufficient and sporadic.

The main destinations for the country's softwood log exports in 2005 were, like in the past couple of years, Bulgaria, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Slovenia, and Hungary. The same traditional partners countries absorbed most of the hardwood round wood shipped by Romania, ranking as follows: Turkey, Austria, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy.

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Softwood Logs		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Exports for:	**2004**		Jan-Nov 2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bulgaria	49549	Bulgaria	28854
Italy	8226	Turkey	3734
Austria	5647	Italy	3684
Hungary	3371	Austria	3415
Turkey	2641	Slovenia	1257
Slovenia	1197	Hungary	811
Germany	1006	Slovakia	625
Spain	840	Germany	628
Switzerland	350		
Czech Rep.	222		
Total for Others	73049		43008
Others not Listed	821		1548
Grand Total	73870		44556

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Logs		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Exports for:	**2004**		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Austria	15285	Turkey	14304
Turkey	12699	Austria	9248
Spain	4930	Spain	1513
Hungary	1655	Hungary	1467
Italy	1208	Bulgaria	994
Bulgaria	952	Italy	715
Egypt	315	Egypt	508
France	304	Korea South	418
Greece	241	Germany	402
Switzerland	231		
Total for Others	37820		29569
Others not Listed	624		649
Grand Total	38444		30218

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Softwood Logs		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Imports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Ukraine	136615	Ukraine	146011
Hungary	1544	Slovakia	106514
Russia	328	Hungary	50308
Italy	228	Russia	6120
France	219	Switzerland	98
		Yugoslavia	80
		Italy	57
Total for Others	138934		309188
Others not Listed	1280		4593
Grand Total	140214		313781

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Logs		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Imports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	3373	Ukraine	4210
Slovakia	191	Slovakia	78
Germany	149	Russia	40
Hungary	115	Bosnia & Herzegovina	23
Austria	91	Hungary	17
Yugoslavia	76	Moldova	12
Italy	48	Czech Rep.	2
Total for Others	4043		4382
Others not Listed	82		
Grand Total	4125		4382

Although trade data for December 2005 still unavailable at the time this report was prepared, AgBucharest estimates that export of both hardwood, but especially softwood lumber went down significantly in 2005 compared to the previous year. Middle East, Mediterranean and Extreme Oriental countries are major destinations for such products: Saudi Arabia, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Lebanon for sawn coniferous wood, and, respectively, Egypt, Syria, China, Italy, Greece, Lebanon, Tunisia for oak and beech lumber.

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Softwood Lumber		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Imports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	275115	Saudi Arabia	262759
Syria	239117	Japan	169942
Hungary	235750	United Arab Emirates	132576
Lebanon	176469	Syria	121969
United Arab Emirates	157515	Lebanon	113142
Greece	146896	Hungary	95999
Japan	98951	Greece	85697
Morocco	89160	Morocco	79541
Italy	75159	Italy	63324
	74535	Jordan	57473
Total for Others	1494132		1182422
Others not Listed	663759		350819
Grand Total	2157891		1533241

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Lumber		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Exports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Egypt	274287	Egypt	248006
Syria	113617	Syria	77558
China	70000	China	61348
Lebanon	47300	Italy	31889
Italy	32000	Greece	30382
Greece	17512	Lebanon	27322
Jordan	17308	Tunisia	14080
Saudi Arabia	15274	Jordan	13624
Turkey	15194	France	11920

Tunisia	10522	Spain	9506
Total for Others	613014		525635
Others not Listed	91607		76501
Grand Total	704621		602136

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Softwood Lumber		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Exports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.	166	U.S.	289
Others		Others	
Ukraine	5273	Ukraine	7973
Hungary	1822	Germany	3720
Italy	802	Austria	1557
France	550	Italy	960
Moldova	407	Moldova	687
UK	373	Sweden	683
Sweden	344	Russia	540
Austria	326	Croatia	438
Germany	277	UK	374
Latvia	220	France	356
Total for Others	10394		17288
Others not Listed	1354		1909
Grand Total	11914		19486

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Romania		
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Lumber		
Time Period	CY	Units:	CUM
Imports for:	2004		**Jan-Nov 2005**
U.S.		U.S.	54
Others		Others	
Ukraine	1500	Ukraine	1360
Croatia	873	Italy	990
Italy	646	France	750
Hungary	423	Croatia	578
France	412	Moldova	350
Germany	345	China	259
Bosnia & Herzegovina	272	Bosnia & Herzegovina	154
		Austria	117
		Hungary	98

		UK	71
Total for Others	4471		4727
Others not Listed	1164		628
Grand Total	5635		5409

Prices

Currently, domestic wood prices are set up by Romsilva, which typically provides 60-65 percent of the total annual allowable cut. The National Forestry Administration organizes auctions for the standing timber to be removed, establishing a minimum starting price. This system is highly criticized by industry operators, who claim that raw wood selling prices do not reflect the market situation and are not connected, like in Western Europe, with the prices of the final products manufactured from wood.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development is currently considering the alternative of organizing a national wood commodity exchange, in order to eliminate administrative interventions in prices. This would normally lead to cheapening fuelwood as well as the raw material for the pulp industry (currently sold at bids above their international equivalents), but, on the other hand, to price appreciation for those species especially valuable for the furniture and interior manufacturing sectors: cherry, lime, oak, linden.

In 2005, prices for wood for lumber stood close to RON 190/cum (i.e., some $65/cum), while wood for aesthetic veneers reached RON 1000/cum ($344/cum).

Market Sector Analysis

Similarly to the 2004 figures, forestry industries in Romania (exploitation and woodworking) accounted in 2005 for 3.5 percent of GDP and for about 7 percent of the manufacturing sector output. The sector continues to contribute to over 9 percent of country's exports and, respectively, 1.2 percent of country's import bill.

Since 2004, domestic wood processing industry has been confronted with dramatic surges in prices for raw material.

There are currently over 5000 firms in wood processing, of which just some 65 qualify as large enterprises.

Timber Industry
Wood harvesting and primary processing are very important to Romania's rural economy and the sector is generally thought to have some opportunities to compete in the global market place. Raw material availability (including of wood varieties appreciated on international markets like Europe, USA, and Asia), the still low labor costs, and the geographical proximity to Western customers are key to its potential development. Nonetheless, it is still an inward-oriented industry, which misses appropriate international standards, market linkages and focus on international markets.

The equipment is generally old and wood utilization generally not efficient, resulting often in inconsistent product quality. With country's imminent EU integration, operators are under increasing pressure to revamp their business and become competitive.

Specific areas for improvement include log milling, lumber steaming, kiln drying and processing lumber to parts for furniture. Most wood in Romania is air-dried and the moisture does not go below 20%. Materials made from wood wastes, like oriented-strand board, are highly needed by the domestic furniture industry and still represent a business opportunity.

About half of domestic lumber production continues to be produced by small rudimentary factories. The authorities' recent efforts to introduce discipline in this pretty distorted industry (aimed at limiting illegal timber removals and tax evasion by such operators) will be part of the new Forest Code, with specific requirements on equipment quality and environmental permits for sawmill owners.

Overall, recent official statistics indicate that during January-November 2005, total lumber production was up 23 percent compared to the cumulative production of the first 11 months of 2004. Within this period, positive evolutions were also registered in products like wooden doors and windows (21 percent up, reaching 1.11 million square meters sqm) and particleboard (10 percent up, standing at 14.25 million sqm). Production of aesthetic veneers, on the contrary, diminished by an estimated 16 percent (totaling 21.9 million sqm), and, similarly, laminated board output went down by 10 percent in January-November 2005 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The wood processing sector in Romania, nonetheless, has attracted important investments (including foreign: Italian, Austrian), especially in higher value products like MDF, particleboard, laminated board and veneer, growing in tandem with a very dynamic furniture industry.

Furniture and Interiors Sector

Romania's furniture industry is strongly oriented towards export. The total value of this sector's output exceeded in 2004 EURO 1.1 billion, due to a growth rate of 23 percent (one of the highest in Romania's economy), in tandem with important gains in labor productivity (18 percent up compared to 2003). Over January-November 2005, the furniture production in physical units increased by 17 percent compared to the same period of 2004. Financially, however, domestic producers had to pay tribute to the strong EURO depreciation.

Thus, the year 2005, with its macroeconomic conditions, penalized a sector whose output is highly pegged on international markets and currencies. Currently, roughly 85 percent of Romania's furniture is exported. This product makes up for 7.5 percent of country's export bill, EURO 500 million more than the total value of Romania's furniture imports.

Total furniture export value in 2004 EURO 850 million ($1 billion, current prices), 19 percent up from the previous year. In 2005, the dollar value of these exports continued to surge, but the growth rate halved, while in furniture manufacturers already ran losses if their exports expressed in domestic currency.

EU is the destination of some 80 percent of the total furniture exports (France and Germany absorb some 18 percent each, followed by Italy, The Netherlands and United Kingdom). Romanian furniture exports are also expanding into Central Europe.

Furniture is also a main item on country's import bill (about 6 percent of the total), since domestic consumers often prefer imported products with an appealing look, from wood industrial substitutes. The main suppliers are Poland (for more affordably priced products), respectively Italy and France (for high-end products).

Analysts show that three factors endanger Romania's potential for furniture exports: most of these exports are directed towards western markets that are already experiencing economic difficulties; the recorded changes in Western consumers' tastes; the need for the sector to catch up domestically after a distressing year 2005.

It is naturally thus a tendency of furniture producers to re-position themselves and focus more on the domestic market, a market in full expansion. Furniture retail sales are forecast to steadily grow by 10-11 percent annually in the short run, triggered by the strong move of the real estate developers towards building housing for middle income population segments.

Roughly 111,000 people were employed in the domestic furniture industry at the end of 2004, but this figure started decreasing in the first half of 2005, as the EURO was depreciating in parallel with the domestic RON appreciation.

The main players are currently trying to re-position themselves on the domestic market in an attempt to focus more on domestic customers. Western companies made investments in this industry: Natuzzi (Italian, in Baia Mare), Ciatti (Italian, in Sebes), Parisot Group (French, in Tarnevani). Indigenous manufacturers are especially oriented towards high value products, often manually carved, made of valuable wood varieties like oak, cherry, walnut, sycamore maple, lime.

Further, virtually all operators are required to spend in upgrading their operations to comply with the EU environmental standards, the total value of such investments being estimated at over $100 million.

Construction Sector

The overall construction market value in Romania is analyzed using broad definitions because of the scarce reliable statistical information. According to the Romanian Association of Constructors, in 2004 the value of the domestic construction market was approximately 5 billion Euros (US$6.2 billion). During the first half of 2005, the volume of construction projects was up 8.6 percent in comparison to the same period of the previous year. An estimation for end-year 2005 would be 5.5 billion Euros (US$6.6). The surging annual growth of the market is due to both the expansion in volume and the constantly rising cost of construction materials.

The Romanian construction works market is focused on important infrastructure projects (highways, roads, bridges, railways) related mainly to the European corridors IV and IX. An important development is expected for residential and industrial buildings. Romania has 374 houses (dwellings) per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 468 houses per 1,000 inhabitants in EU. In terms of livable area per capita (14.2) square meters), Romania is far from the European average. Around 4,500 housing units will be developed in Bucharest during the upcoming years. Most will be located in the center and south of Bucharest. Recently, real estate developers have started targeting middle to lower income population rather than building luxurious dwellings for the upper-level Romanians.

Foreign investors focus mainly on the construction of new office building, hotels, shopping areas, and hypermarkets, which has been impressive countrywide. Competition from such investors is increasing also in the residential construction area. The fastest growing segment was residential construction, 40 percent up a year earlier. However, given its low share in total construction market (only 12 percent), housing construction has a limited influence on the overall dynamics of this market.

Overall, the sector continues to be one of the most dynamic in the Romanian economy.

Forest Product

Strategic Indicator Tables for Romania

CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Country: Report Year: 2006	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market ($US mil)	660	690	730
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market ($US million)	n/a	n/a	n/a

FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET

Country: ROMANIA Report Year: 2006	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	38,000	39,000	40,000
Total Number of Households)	7,395,000	7,395,000	7,396,000
Furniture Production ($US million)	1,320	1,400	1,500
Total Furniture Imports ($US million)	500	600	700
Total Furniture Exports ($US million)	1,100	1,170	1,250
Interiors Market Size ($US million)			

FOREST AREA

Country: ROMANIA Report Year: 2006	2005 Calendar Year	2006 Calendar Year	2007 Calendar Year
Total Land Area (million hectares)	23.75	23.75	23.75
Total Forest Area (million hectares)	6.40	6.40	6.45
--of which, Commercial ('000 hectares)	3,100	3,120	3,120
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 hectares)	1,720	1,720	1,730
----of commercial, softwood ('000 hectares)	1,380	1,400	1,390
Forest Type			
--of which, virgin ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
--of which, plantation ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)	1,350,000	1,370,000	1,388,000

--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)	672,700	677,040	677,040
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum) 1/	16,000	18,000	17,000
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 cum)	36,000	36,000	36,120
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 cum)	18,200.0	18,500.0	18,500.0

1/ If Removals exceeds growth rate, analyze impact in text.

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES

Country: ROMANIA **Year of Report: 2006**	**2005** **Calendar Year**	**2006** **Calendar Year**	**2007** **Calendar Year**
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay ($US million)	0	0	0
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer? 1/	No	No	No
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 2/	No	No	No
Total Wood Production Subsidy ($US million)	0	0	0
Scope (thousands of hectares)			
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? 1/			

1/ If yes, describe in report.
2/ If yes, identify in Tariff and Tax Strategic Indicator Table.

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS AND TAXES (percent) **Country: ROMANIA** **Report Year: 2006**	**Product Description 1/**	**Tariff Current Year (%)**	**Tariff Following Year (%)**	**Other Import Taxes/Fees**	**Total Cost of Import 2/**	**Export Tax**
440110	Firewood	30	30	0	30	no
44012100	In small particles, coniferous	3	3	0	3	no
44012200	In small particles, other than coniferous	3	3	0	3	no
4403	Timber	3	3	0	3	no
4404	Lumber for barrels	10	10	0	10	no
4405	Woodwool, wood flour	10	10	0	10	no
4406	Flitch wood	10	10	0	10	no
4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise	7	7	0	7	no

4408	Veneer sheets and other wood sawn lengthwise	10	10	0	10	no
4409	Wood continuously shaped	30	30	0	30	no
4410	Particle board	10	10	0	10	no
4411	Fiberboard of wood	10	10	0	10	no
4412	Plywood	8	8	0	8	no
4413	Densified wood in blocks	10	10	0	10	no
4414	Wooden frames	25	25	0	25	no
4415	Packing cases of wood	25	25	0	25	no
4416	Wood barrels	25	25	0	25	no
4417	Tools of wood	25	25	0	25	no
4418	Wood joinery	15	15	0	15	no
4419	Tableware and kitchenware	40	40	0	40	no
4420	Decorative panels and objects	25	25	0	25	no
4421	Other articles of wood	25	25	0	25	no
4422	N/A					
4423	N/A					
4424	N/A					
4425	NA					
Pre-fabricated Houses, a subsection under chapter 96						

1/ Insert additional lines for Commodity tariff identification should tariffs vary within the four-digit designation for major products exported by the U.S. (e.g., 4412.19: softwood plywood 3%, 4412.XX: other plywood, 9%).
2/ Calculate as tariff plus other import taxes/fees assuming a commodity value of $100.