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**Report Highlights:**

Wood consumption is expected to recover slightly in 2024 compared to 2023. In 2023, the value of wood product imports declined 19 percent from 2022, the lowest import value in the past ten years. The People's Republic of China (PRC) launched a series of "historic" measures to support the struggling property sector in May 2024, including requiring only record low down payment ratios, lowering mortgage loan interest rates, and developing a RMB 300 billion (U.S. \$41.7 billion) relending program to tackle China's excess housing stock. China's wood product imports are expected to rise slightly in 2024 as the domestic market recovers. Exports of wood products, especially wood furniture, are also expected to rise in 2024, driven by strong demand from the United States.

## Overview

The PRC is the second largest wood importer (after the United States) and the largest wood product exporter in the world. This report provides an overview of China’s solid wood sector, wood consumption, wood trade (including log and lumber imports and wood furniture and wood-based panel exports), and PRC policies affecting the trade and production of wood products.

## Solid Wood Sector

China’s 2024 timber production (including logs and firewood) is forecast at 121 million cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>), about two percent higher than the 119 million m<sup>3</sup> produced in 2023<sup>1</sup> as the market recovers.

The release of official provincial-level timber production data is often delayed by up to two years. Based on 2022 data, Guangxi province remains the largest timber producing province, accounting for about 33 percent of total timber production. Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan, Guizhou and Anhui provinces together accounted for 38 percent of total production in 2022.

**Table 1. China: Timber Production by Province, 2021-2022**

Province	Timber Production in 2021 (1,000 m3)	Timber Production in 2022 (1,000 m3)	Change (%)
Guangxi	39,046	39,687	2%
Guangdong	12,637	12,538	-1%
Fujian	8,053	10,356	29%
Yunnan	9,035	9,569	6%
Guizhou	4,186	7,860	88%
Anhui	6,116	5,505	-10%
Hunan	4,835	4,343	-10%
Jiangxi	4,080	4,145	2%
Shandong	3,994	4,024	1%
Sichuan	3,026	2,887	-5%
Hubei	2,492	2,694	8%
Liaoning	1,328	2,557	93%
Henan	2,730	2,465	-10%
Jiangsu	2,334	2,363	1%
Jilin	2,452	2,117	-14%

<sup>1</sup> Source: Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development released by National Statistics Bureau (NSB) on February 29, 2024. **NOTE:** These are preliminary statistics and subject to change. For example, the 2023 Statistical Communiqué said that timber production in 2022 was 107 million m3. The number was later updated to 122 million m3 in the 2023 China Statistical Yearbook released in October 2022.

Hainan	2,229	2,065	-7%
Heilongjiang	1,736	1,703	-2%
Hebei	1,108	1,236	12%
Inner Mongolia	1,093	1,172	7%
Zhejiang	996	724	-27%
Xinjiang	772	621	-20%
Chongqing	462	552	19%
Shanxi	387	504	30%
Shaanxi	301	214	-29%
Tianjin	194	135	-30%
Gansu	63	46	-27%
Beijing	170	-	
Tibet	31	-	
Qinghai	-	-	
Shanghai	-	-	-
Ningxia	-	-	-
Total	115,886	122,082	5%

Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2023 and China Statistical Yearbook 2022

Domestic logging is managed through a quota system. According to industry sources, the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) annual logging quotas total 275 million m<sup>3</sup>, 21 million m<sup>3</sup> higher than the 13th Five-Year Plan. For more information on logging quota for major timber producing provinces and key forest regions see [Solid Wood Products Annual 2023](#).

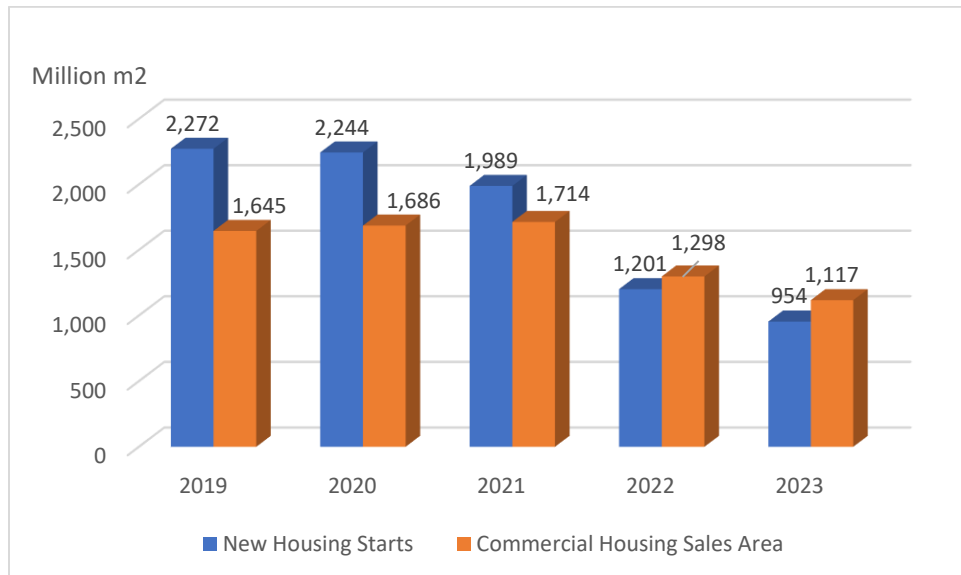
## Consumption

China's annual wood consumption is estimated at 500-600 million m<sup>3</sup>, with construction, decoration (trimmings, moldings, etc. for roughcast/semifinished housing), paper making, and wood processing (furniture, wood flooring, wood-based panels, etc.) being the largest consuming sectors.

### *Housing*

Wood consumption is closely linked to the housing market and its demand for construction materials, decoration, flooring, and furniture. China's three-year housing slump has pummeled wood consumption. According to [China National Bureau of Statistics \(NSB\) data](#), China's new housing starts declined 58 percent in 2023 compared to 2021, and further declined 24 percent in the first half of 2024. Commercial housing sales declined 32 percent by area in 2023 compared to 2021, and further declined 19 percent in the first half of 2024 (see figure 1 below).

**Figure 1. China: Housing Market Starts and Sales Area, 2019-2023**



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

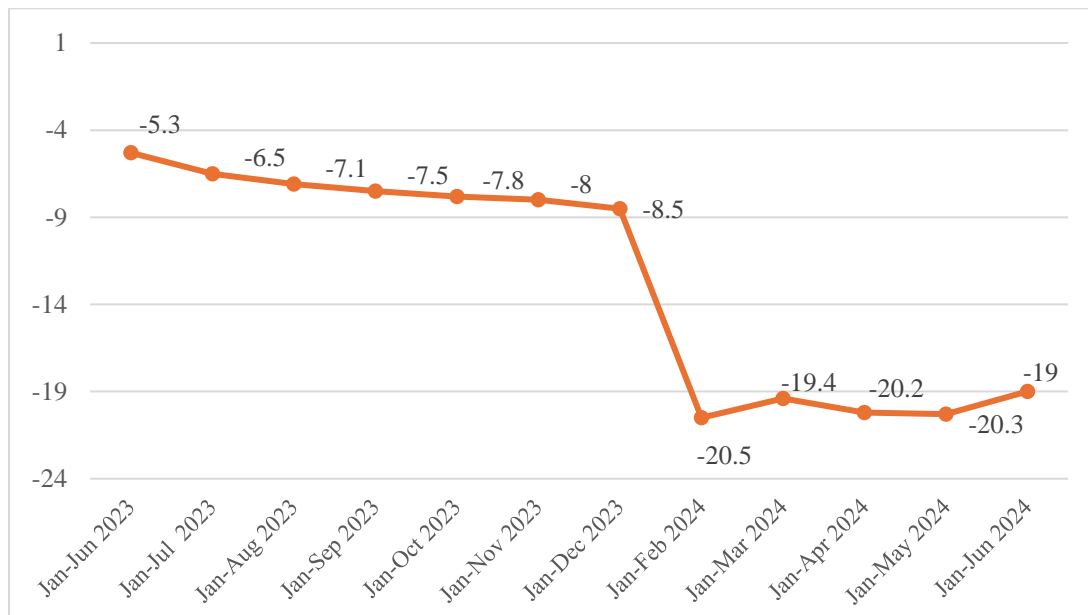
On May 17, 2024, the People's Bank of China, the State Administration of Financial Supervision and other departments jointly launched a series of policies to support the real estate market, including:

- The minimum down payment ratio for individuals' commercial housing loans was lowered to a record low of 15 percent for first-time home purchases from the previous 20 percent, and to 25 percent for second-time home purchases from the previous 30 percent.
- The People's Bank of China announced it would abolish the floor level of interest rates for mortgages for first and second homes at the national level starting from May 18. Local branches of the central bank were enabled to decide the floor of commercial mortgages independently, which provides more flexibility to financial institutions and helps reduce home purchase costs.
- The People's Bank of China announced its plan to lower the interest rate for housing provident fund loans by 0.25 percentage points for both first home and second home buyers from May 18, 2024. The interest rate for housing provident fund loans for first-time home buyers for periods up to and including five years and over five years was lowered to 2.35 percent and 2.85 percent respectively; for second-time home buyers, the rates under five years (including five years) and over five years were lowered to no less than 2.775 percent and 3.325 percent respectively.
- The People's Bank of China announced a RMB 300 billion (U.S. \$41.7 billion) relending program on May 17 to support government-subsidized housing projects. Local state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are encouraged to use the funds to buy reasonably priced, completed residential properties and to convert them into affordable housing.

In the two months since the new policies were implemented, the measures appear to have fallen short of their intended effect as housing prices and sales continue to decline. Although there have

been [reports](#) ([link](#) in Chinese) that the housing market in some cities has rebounded, and NSB data shows that the year-on-year decreases in new commercial housing sales area from January to June 2024 have narrowed (see Figure 2 below), overall, little has changed. Some analysts believe that in addition to the economic downturn, China's population decline, high house ownership rate and slowing urbanization are the most important factors limiting the demand for housing. As a result, there is a long way to go before the housing market and its demand for wood products recovers.

**Figure 2. Growth Rate of New Commercial Housing Sales Area (%)**



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

### Wood Furniture

Overall, China's wooden furniture industry faces severe challenges: shrinking domestic demand caused by the economic downturn, especially the downturn in the housing market; low industry profit margins caused by fierce price competition; and intense international market competition. In conversations with Post, multiple industry contacts considered 2023 “the most challenging in last 10 years.” Please refer to [GAIN Report CH2023-0110 China Solid Wood Products Annual 2023](#) for more information on China’s furniture market in 2023. The good news is that the market is gradually recovering. Industry contacts reported that compared with 2023, the market has improved in the first months of 2024, which is consistent with official statistics. According to [NBS industrial data in January - May 2024](#), the sales of furniture enterprises above designated size<sup>2</sup> in the first five months of 2024 increased 5.9 percent year-

<sup>2</sup> “Enterprises above designated size” is a statistical term used in the People's Republic of China to refer to industrial enterprises with annual main business revenue of 20 million yuan or more. According to the report, the number of enterprises above designated size in China's furniture industry is 7,273 in 2022, while the number of all furniture enterprises in China is estimated at around 70,000. The output of a large number of small-scale enterprises is not included in the statistics. However,

on-year. According to data from China Furniture Association, wood furniture accounts for 56 percent of total furniture sales in 2022.

There are two trends in wood furniture consumption worthy of attention: 1) younger buyers prefer stylish, simple, cheap, and easily replaceable furniture. Such preferences increase the market share of panel furniture and reduce the market share of solid wood furniture; 2) movable furniture such as tables, chairs and beds, which are easier to replace, are in greater demand than immovable furniture.

According to industry sources, China's wood furniture production is estimated to be about 350-400 million pieces annually. China's largest wood furniture producing provinces are Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong, accounting for about 65 percent of total furniture output.

### *Wood-based Panels*

China is the largest wood-based panel producer, with annual production at 280-300 million m<sup>3</sup>.

According to the China Wood-based Panel Industry Report 2023 (jointly released in October 2023 by China National Forest Products Industry Association and the Industrial Development Planning Institute of National Forestry and Grassland Administration), wood-based panel production in 2022 declined 15 percent to 287 million m<sup>3</sup>. Particularly, fiberboard production dropped significantly by 29 percent year-on-year, which was the main factor leading to the overall decline wood-based panel production.

Overall, the production capacity of plywood and fiberboard has declined, and the production capacity of particleboard has increased. The main reason for this change is the rapid growth of particleboard applications in customized homes and panel furniture, which takes market share from fiberboard. It was reported that China's production capacity of particleboard has surpassed that of fiberboard in 2023, making particleboard the second largest board type in China's wood-based panel market. China's largest wood-based panel producing provinces are Shandong, Jiangsu, and Guangxi provinces, which together account for about 60 percent of total wood-based panel production.

On May 9, 2024, the State Council published [Decision on Adjusting Management Catalogue of Production License and Optimizing Approval Methods for Industrial Products](#), adding plywood and joinery board to the production license<sup>3</sup> management catalogue. On June 25, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) published [Implementation Rules for Production License of Wood-based Panel Products \(Plywood and Joinery Board\)](#), providing details such as product standards, applicants' qualifications and required documentation, inspection reports, etc. The rule provides a three-month transition period, and notes that starting from September 25, 2024, enterprises that have not obtained an industrial product production license are not allowed to produce the listed

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the production situation of enterprises above designated size can reflect the situation of the industry as a whole, to a certain extent.

<sup>3</sup> China's production license management for industrial products is established with the purpose of improving quality and reduce risks or incidents. The production license management does not cover all industrial products but certain types that may initiate potential risks for the public safety or those are of quality concerns based on market feedback that require stricter management. Enterprises must obtain a Product License for the manufacture, sales or commercial use of industrial products subject to production license management in China.

products. Wood-based panel products were subject to production license management before September 2018, when it was removed from the category. The industry believes that the production license management will wipe out some small, low-end and uncompetitive plywood and joinery board manufacturers.

According to industry sources, furniture manufacturing and decoration, packaging and craft making, and construction are major consumers of wood-based panel. Together, they account for over 80 percent of total wood-based panel consumption in China.

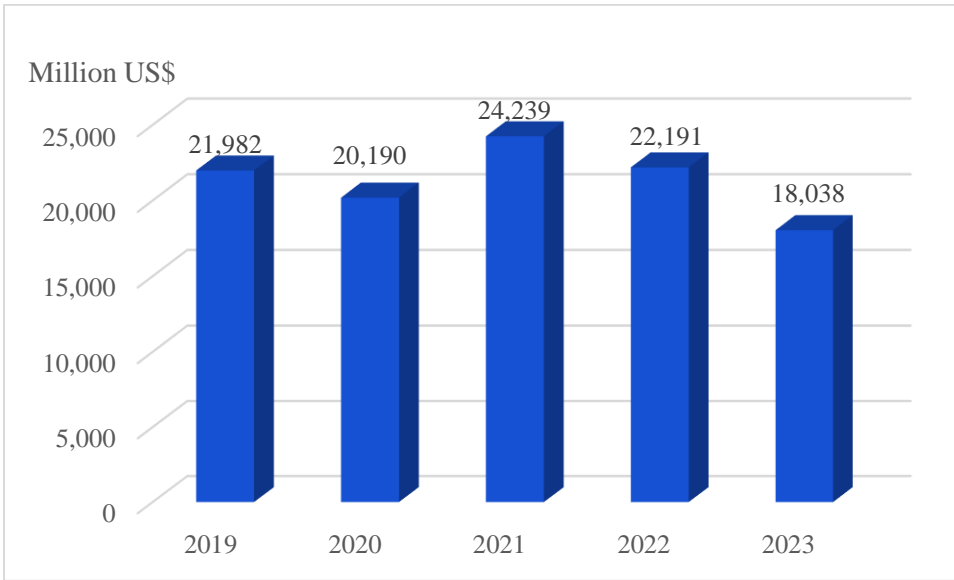
## **Trade**

Wood imports consist primarily of raw materials, such as logs (HS code 4403) and lumber (HS code 4407), which together accounted for 73 percent of China's total wood product imports by value in 2023. Fuel wood/wood chips (HS code 4401) accounted for 16 percent by value in 2023. Major exports include processed products, such as wood furniture and plywood, which together accounted for 71 percent of total wood product exports by value in 2023. China's wood product imports are expected to rise slightly in 2024 as the domestic market continues its recovery. Exports of wood products, especially wood furniture, are increasing in 2024.

### *Imports*

Wood product imports (HS code 44) decreased 1.4 percent in value in the first half of 2024 from the same period of 2023, which was the lowest import value in the past ten years (see figure 3 below). It is worth noting that lumber imports and log imports declined two percent and eight percent respectively in value, while fuel wood/wood chips (HS code 4401), veneer (HS code 4408) and particle board (HS code 4410) increased 12 percent, 21 percent and five percent respectively (see Table 2 below). China's softwood sources are relatively straight forward. New Zealand supplies about 2/3 of softwood logs, and Russia supplies about 2/3 of the softwood lumber. Hardwood sources are more diversified.

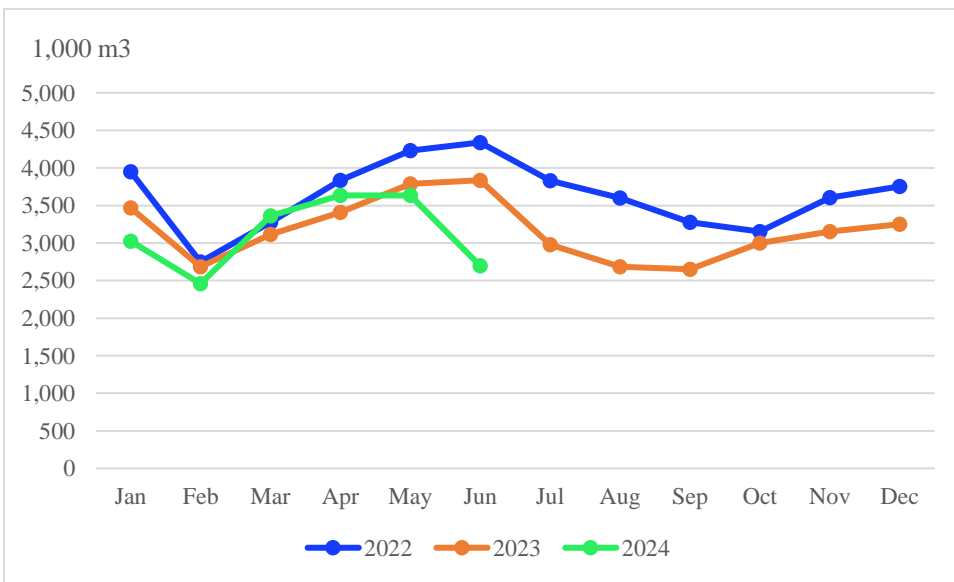
**Figure 3. China's Wood Products Imports by Value in 2019-2023**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

China's total log (HS code 4403) imports were 38 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, a 14 percent drop from 2022, and a 40 percent drop from 2021 on weak domestic demand. Log imports in the first half of 2024 further declined by seven percent in volume from the same period of 2023 on lower demand (see figure 3 below).

**Figure 4. China's Monthly Log Imports in 2022-2024**

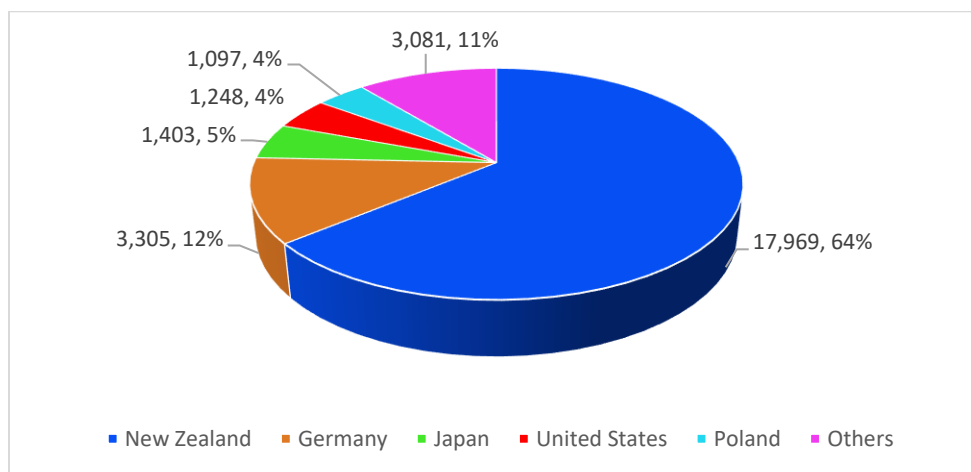


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.



Softwood log imports totaled 28.1 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, a decrease of 10 percent from 2022. Softwood log imports in the first half of 2024 further declined 11 percent from the same period of 2023. New Zealand, China's largest softwood log supplier, accounted for 64 percent of imports in 2023, up from 57 percent in 2022. The depressed market is particularly sensitive to price, and the low prices of New Zealand radiata pine makes it very competitive in the Chinese market. According to the General Administration of Customs China (GACC), the average price of imported softwood logs in 2023 from New Zealand was \$123/m<sup>3</sup>, while the average prices of softwood logs imported from China's second, third and fourth largest suppliers, Germany, Japan, and the United States, were \$151/m<sup>3</sup>, \$119/m<sup>3</sup> and \$202/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. New Zealand radiata pine remains popular in China's low-end timber market for use in construction material and plywood manufacturing due to its competitive price and availability. Please see [GAIN Report NZ2023-0016 New Zealand Wood Products and Forestry](#) for more information on New Zealand's wood industry and forestry.

**Figure 5. China's Softwood Log Imports and Market Share, 2023 (Unit:1,000 m3)**

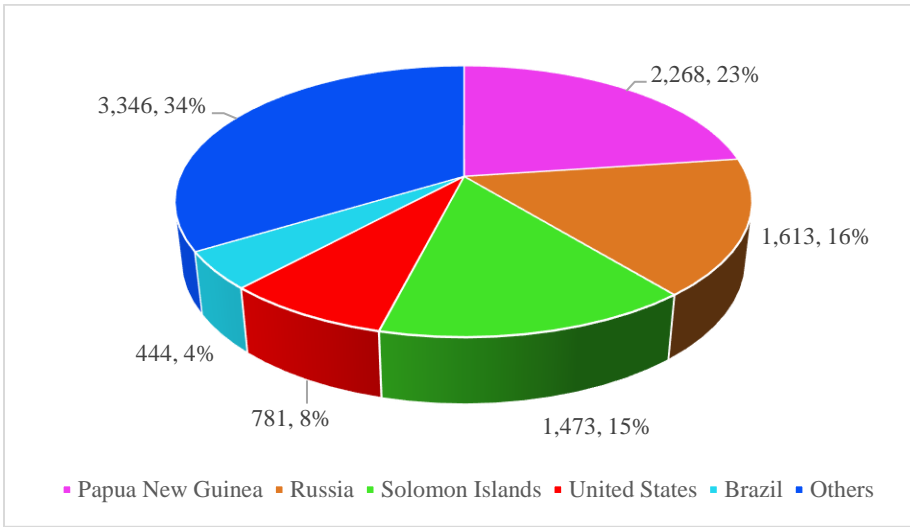


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Hardwood log imports totaled 9.9 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, a decrease of 20 percent from 2022. Hardwood log imports in the first half of 2024 increased two percent from the same period of 2023. Hardwood logs are divided into tropical hardwood logs and temperate hardwood logs. The proportion of temperate hardwoods has increased due to greater availability and fewer environment concerns. China imported 4.6 million m<sup>3</sup> of temperate hardwood logs in 2023, accounting for 47 percent of total hardwood log imports, up from 42 percent in 2022 and 32 percent in 2021.

Papua New Guinea, Russia, Solomon Islands, the United States, and Brazil are major hardwood log suppliers to China. Together, the five countries accounted for 66 percent of hardwood log imports in 2023. The most imported species include birch, oak, beech, eucalyptus, poplar, and octopus wood, which together account for about half of total hardwood log imports.

**Figure 6. China’s Hardwood Log Imports and Market Share, 2023 (Unit: 1,000 m3)**

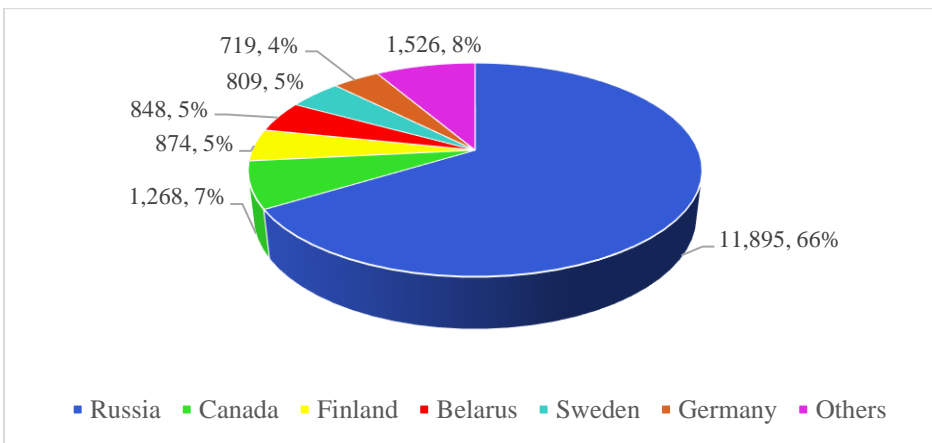


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Lumber (HS code 4407) imports totaled 27.7 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, an increase of 4.5 percent from 2022. Lumber imports in the first half of 2024 decreased two percent from the same period of 2023.

Softwood lumber imports totaled 17.9 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, an increase of three percent from 2022. Softwood lumber imports in the first half of 2024 declined six percent from the same period of 2023. Russia continues to dominate China's imports of softwood lumber, accounting for 66 percent of total imports in 2023, followed by Canada (seven percent) and Finland five percent). Spruce and fir (HS code 440712) and pine (HS code 440711), together accounted for 84 percent of total softwood lumber imports from Russia in 2023, mainly used for furniture manufacturing, building wood, wood-based panel manufacturing, and pulp making.

**Figure 7. China’s Softwood Lumber Imports and Market Share, 2023 (Unit: 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Hardwood lumber imports totaled 9.8 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2023, an increase of seven percent from 2022. Total hardwood lumber imports in the first half of 2024 further increased five percent from the same period of 2023 driven by significant increase of imports from Thailand, China's largest hardwood lumber supplier, accounting for 46 percent of total imports in 2023. According to GACC, hardwood lumber imports from Thailand increased 21 percent in the first half of 2024, while imports from the second and third largest supplier, Russia and the United States, decreased 21 percent and 25 percent respectively. This is mainly because the price of Thai rubber wood is very competitive. Similar to New Zealand radiata pine, in a down market, low-priced products are favored. According to GACC, the average price of imported hardwood lumber in the first half of 2024 from Thailand was \$253/m<sup>3</sup>. By contrast, average prices of hardwood lumber imported from Russia and the U.S. were \$286/m<sup>3</sup> and \$711/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively.

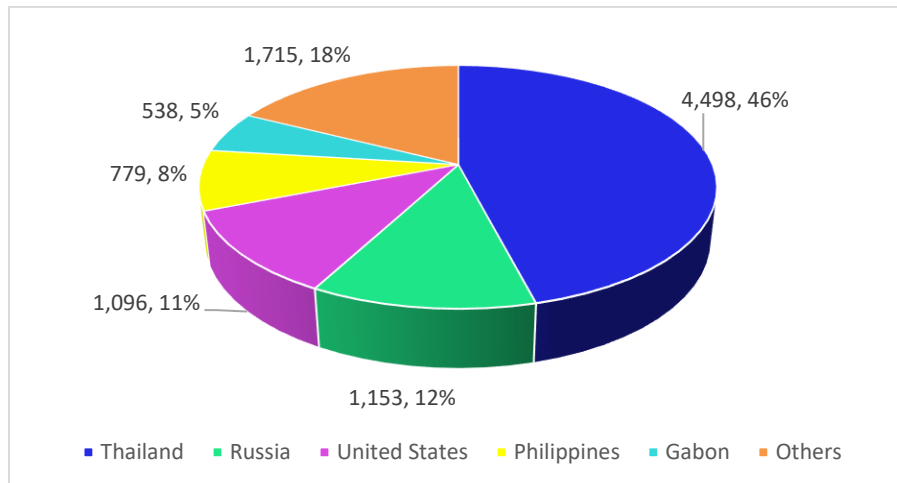
Thai rubber wood is used widely in the manufacturing of solid wood furniture due to its low price and sufficient and sustainable supply, which makes Thailand the largest hardwood lumber supplier to China. Birch (both locally produced and imported) was the main material for economical solid wood furniture manufacturing in China, but Birch supply cannot meet demand with a significant domestic production decline and limited Russian supply.

Hardwood lumber is China's largest U.S. wood product import. Imported U.S. hardwood lumber is generally used as a veneer for furniture or floors, rather than for the manufacturing of solid wood furniture or solid wood floors due to its higher price. According to industry sources, U.S. walnut is a popular high-end wood in the market because of its texture and hardness.

It is worth noting that with the improvement of kiln drying technology in China, importers are purchasing more walnut logs and less walnut lumber to reduce costs and maximize utilization. Domestically processing imported logs into lumber is more in line with the needs of the Chinese market. Small-sized materials and scraps from processing can be fully utilized, thus minimizing costs. Industry contacts reported that the import trend of other high-end species, such as ash and cherry, is likely to follow that of walnut.

Trade data supports this trend. According to GACC, imports of North American hardwood logs (HS code 44039960 including cherry, walnut and maple) from the United States increased 19 percent in the first five months of 2024; by contrast, imports of North American hardwood lumber (HS code 44079930 including cherry, walnut and maple) from the United States declined 13 percent during the same period. Oak is the most imported hardwood lumber from the United States, accounting for 48 percent of China's total hardwood lumber imports in volume from the United States in 2023.

**Figure 8. China's Hardwood Lumber Imports and Market Share, 2023 (Unit: 1,000 m3)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

**Table 2. China's Wood Product Imports (in \$ million)**

No.	Code	Products	January-May					
			2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	%Δ 2024/23
	44	Wood and articles of wood	24,239	22,191	18,038	7,930	7,989	1
1	4407	lumber	7,856	7,528	6,840	3,010	3,008	0
2	4403	log	11,595	8,533	6,383	2,919	2,765	-5
3	4401	fuel wood; wood in chips or particles;	2,768	4,030	2,951	1,256	1,409	12
4	4421	articles of wood, nesoi	458	381	377	155	126	-19
5	4408	veneer	380	408	346	150	173	16
6	4410	particle board	323	410	336	110	123	12
7	4402	wood charcoal	88	182	210	113	110	-2
8	4412	plywood	153	189	207	69	89	29
9	4409	Floorboard strips	258	205	109	45	53	19
10	4418	builders' joinery and carpentry of wood	94	89	64	26	25	-5
11	4416	wood casks, barrels, vats	32	34	53	18	38	105
12	4411	fiberboard	132	98	49	13	18	37

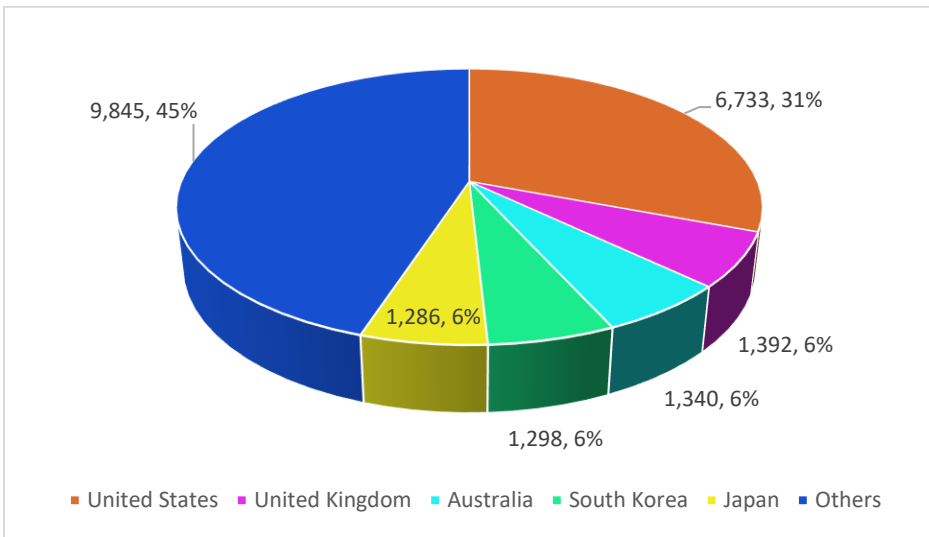
13	4419	tableware and kitchenware, of wood	27	31	29	14	12	-11
14	4415	wood packing cases, crates, drums	26	26	27	10	12	22
15	4420	wood marquetry and inlaid wood;	31	29	26	11	11	2
16	4413	densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes	9	10	22	8	12	57
17	4404	hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed	3	4	5	2	2	17
18	4405	wood wool; wood flour	2	1	2	1	1	8
19	4417	wood tools	1	2	2	1	1	14
20	4414	wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects	2	2	2	1	1	-8

### *Exports*

Wood product exports are rising in value from a low base in 2023 as global markets recover. According to GACC, wood products (HS Code 44) exports totaled \$15.7 billion and wood furniture (HS codes 940161, 94016900, 94033000, 94034000, 94035010, 94035091, 94035099, 94036010, 94036091, 94036099) exports totaled \$21.9 billion in 2023, a 13 percent and two percent decline from 2022, respectively. Wood product and wood furniture exports in the first half of 2024 increased three percent and 13 percent from the same period of 2023, respectively.

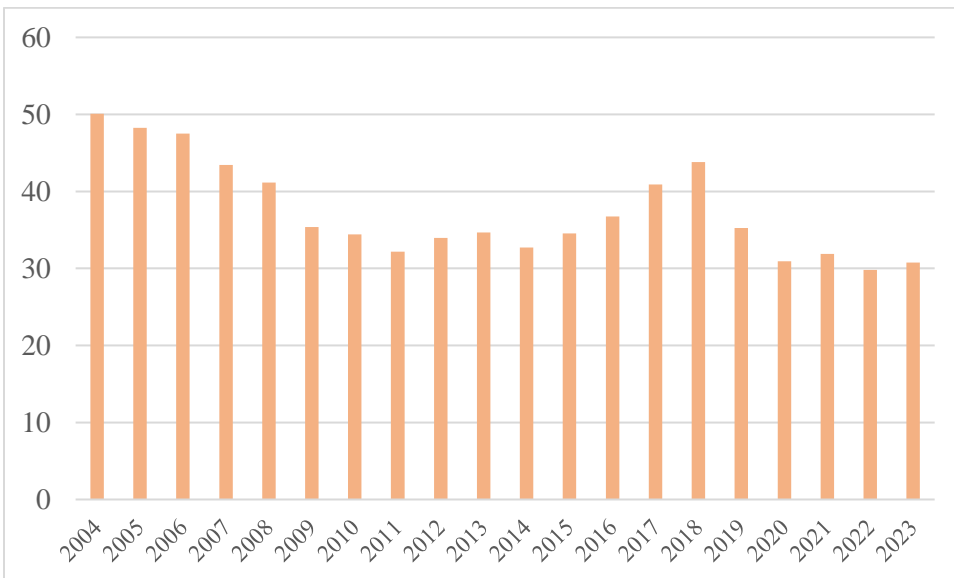
Wood furniture accounts for 58 percent of China's total wood product exports by value in 2023. Over the past 20 years, the United States has been, and continues to be, the largest importer of China's wood furniture, although its share has dropped from a peak of nearly 50 percent to currently around 30 percent. The market share the United States represents has declined more remarkably since 2018, as a result of China's effort to diversify export markets and effort to minimize market and trade risk. Among the top five destinations, only exports to Japan fell by two percent in the first five months of 2024, mainly due to the sharp depreciation of the yen.

**Figure 9. China’s Wood Furniture Exports and Market Share, 2023 (in \$ million)**



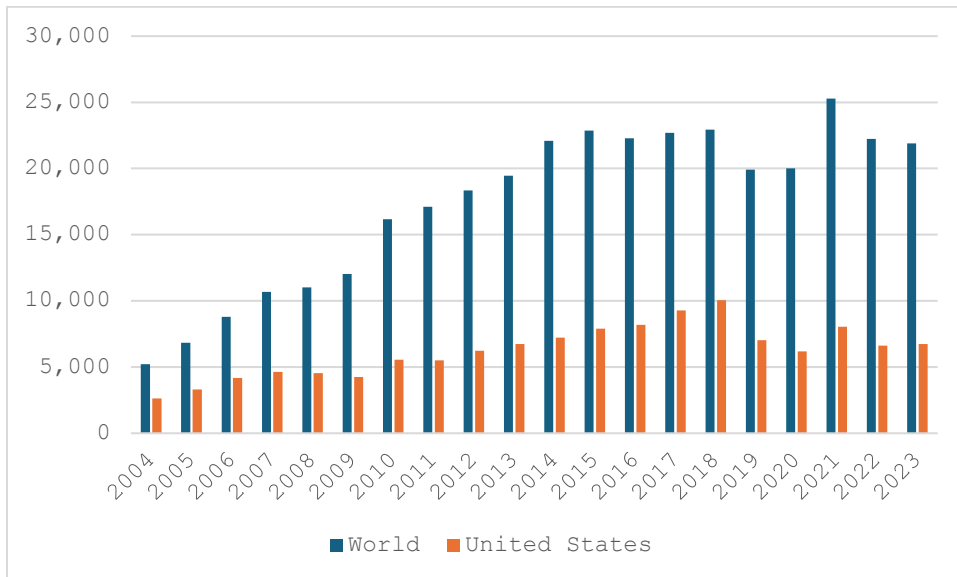
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

**Figure 10. China: The U.S. Market Share of China’s Wood Furniture Exports (%)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

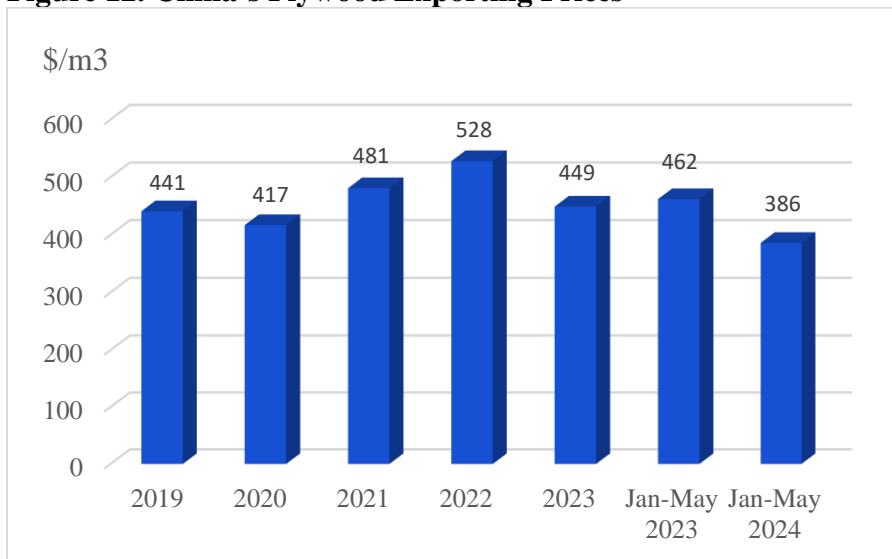
**Figure 11. China: Wood Furniture Exports to the World and the United States (in \$ million)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

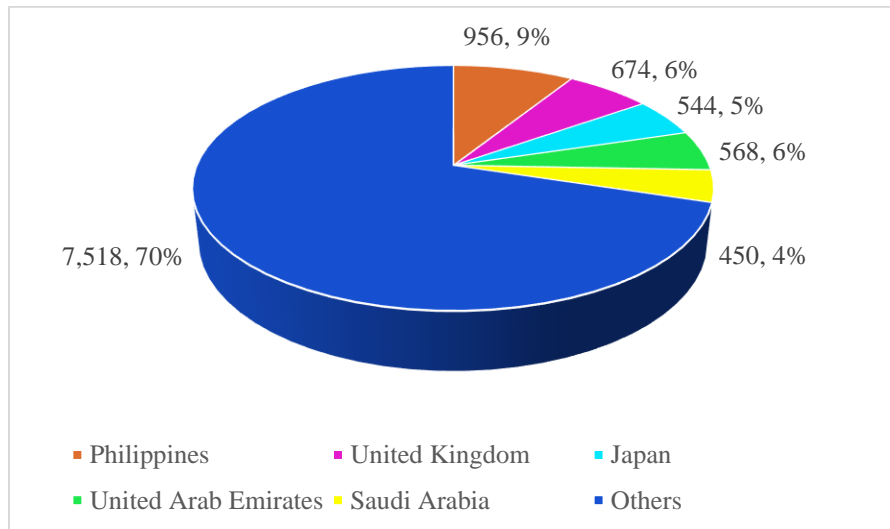
As the world’s largest plywood exporter, accounting for 43 percent of global plywood trade in 2023, China’s plywood (HS code 4412) exports totaled 10.7 million m<sup>3</sup> and were valued at \$4.8 billion in 2023 - an increase of one percent in volume and a decrease of 14 percent in value from 2022. Plywood exports increased 24 percent in volume and four percent in value in the first half of 2024 on very low exporting prices. According to GACC, average plywood export prices dropped 16 percent to \$387/m<sup>3</sup>, the lowest in the past 15 years (see figure 12). China’s plywood export markets are diversified with the top five markets only accounting for about 30 percent of total export volume in 2023.

**Figure 12. China’s Plywood Exporting Prices**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

**Figure 13. China’s Plywood Exports and Market Share, 2023 (Unit: 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

## Policy

### Sulfuryl fluoride allowed for log fumigation

The APHIS and FAS China offices have confirmed with GACC’s Department of Animal Plant Quarantine (DAPQ) that sulfuryl fluoride is allowed for fumigation of U.S.-origin logs before export to China. This clarification confirms fumigation options available to U.S. exporters based on GACC Announcement No. 110 of 2021, intitled Phytosanitary Requirements for Pine Wood from Countries with Pine Wood Nematode Presence. Logs that test positive for Pinewood Nematode remain ineligible for export to China. Please refer to [GAIN Report Sulfuryl Fluoride Allowed for Log Fumigation](#) for more information.

### Wood Trade Certification Requirements

Wood products should be accompanied by required certificates/permits issued by competent authorities. Table 4 provides certification requirements for U.S. wood products exports to China. Please refer to the [GAIN 2024 China FAIRS Annual Report](#) and [GAIN 2024 China FAIRS Export Certificate Annual](#) for more information on China’s certification requirements.

### Tariff Exclusions on Wood Products

On July 23, 2024, the State Council Tariff Commission (SCTC) announced the extension of retaliatory Section 301 tariff exclusions period on 12 agricultural tariff lines, including six hardwood products (HS codes 44039100, 44039960, 44079100, 44079400, 44079500) through February 28, 2025. Please refer to [GAIN Report Section 301 Tariff Exclusions Extended Through February 2025](#) for additional information on the tariff exclusions. Importers may also apply for tariff exclusions for products that are not included on the eligible product list. Information on the procedure through which importers can apply for tariff exclusions on specific products is available in the USDA GAIN report [CH2020-0017](#).



**Table 3. China's Wood Product Exports (in \$ million)**

No.	Code	Products	Calendar Year			January-May		
			2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	%Δ 2024/23
	9403	Wood furniture	25,273	22,226	21,892	8,303	9,572	15
	44	Wood and articles of wood	18,368	18,051	15,705	6,351	6,495	2
1	4412	plywood	5,884	5,619	4,814	1,954	1,993	2
2	4421	articles of wood, nesoi	4,240	4,264	3,746	1,574	1,604	2
3	4418	builders' joinery and carpentry of wood	1,383	1,438	1,324	514	613	19
4	4419	tableware and kitchenware, of wood	1,342	1,454	1,269	493	527	7
5	4420	wood marquetry and inlaid wood	1,678	1,562	1,246	479	406	-15
6	4411	fiberboard	1,195	1,196	1,191	457	558	22
7	4408	veneer	768	660	624	242	248	3
8	4414	wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects	495	457	502	179	193	7
9	4410	particle board	423	381	271	115	122	6
10	4409	floorboard strips	246	232	177	79	64	-1
11	4402	wood charcoal	166	202	147	83	39	-53
12	4407	lumber	183	166	119	48	48	0
13	4415	wood packing cases, crates, drums	101	173	119	51	44	-14
14	4417	wood tools	211	181	115	64	21	-67
15	4413	densified wood, in blocks, strips or profile shapes	11	14	13	6	6	4
16	4401	fuel wood; wood in chips or particles;	13	18	13	6	4	-39
17	4404	hoopwood; split poles; piles	14	7	5	2	2	-14
18	4416	wood casks, barrels, vats	7	5	4	2	1	-41
19	4405	wood wool; wood flour	4	2	3	2	1	-51
20	4403	log	4	20	2	2	2	-2
21	4406	railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood	0	1	1	0	0	18

**Table 4. China: Certification Requirements for U.S. Wood Products Exports**

<b>Certification</b>	<b>Attestation Required</b>
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Protected Plant Permit PPQ 621 (Application for protected plant permit to engage in the business of importing, exporting, or re-exporting terrestrial plants or plant products that are protected). U.S. FWS Export, Re-Export Permit	USDA is responsible for enforcing regulations specific to the import and export of plants regulated by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In addition to USDA permits, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issues export and re-export permits for CITES or ESA-protected plants leaving the United States.
Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports
Certification of Fumigation <sup>4</sup>	Certifies that logs with bark are fumigated to prevent pests

### **Climate Change and Deforestation**

The PRC recognizes that forests play an important role in climate change and listed several forestry-related objectives in China’s climate goals. For example, China’s 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) states that China will “increase forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters over 2005 levels” as one of its four climate goals. China’s top climate document [Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy](#) (hereafter “Working Guidance”) also sets forestry-related goals. By 2025, the forest coverage rate will reach 24.1 percent and the forest stock volume will have risen to 18 billion m<sup>3</sup>. By 2030, the forest coverage rate will reach about 25 percent, and the forest stock volume will reach 19 billion m<sup>3</sup>. Please refer to [GAIN Report Agricultural Climate Goals and Policy Overview](#) for an overview of China’s climate change, particularly in agriculture and forestry.

On April 10, 2024, the State Council published [Ecological Protection Compensation Regulations](#) (link in Chinese), effective June 1, 2024. The regulations state that the country will provide compensation to entities and individuals engaged in the protection of important ecological and environmental elements, such as forests, grassland, wetland, farmland, etc. These regulations also support ecological preservation efforts in areas with significant ecological functions, through financial transfers and other means. The regulations give full play to the role of market mechanisms, encourage social forces and local governments to engage in ecological protection compensation by purchasing ecological products and services in accordance with market rules.

According to the [2023 China National Land Greening Status Bulletin](#) (link in Chinese) released by the Office of the National Greening Committee in March 2024, China planted four million hectares of trees

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<sup>4</sup> All U.S. logs with bark to China must be fumigated in the U.S. However, if the fumigation is reflected in the Phytosanitary Certificate already, it is not necessary to attach a separate Certificate of Fumigation.

in 2023. According to a [National Forestry and Grassland Administration \(NFGA\) report](#), China’s forest area totaled 231 million ha with forest coverage at 24.02 percent in 2023, and it is expected to increase to 250 million ha with forest coverage at 26 percent by 2035.

## **International Cooperation**

### **Sunnylands Statement on Enhancing Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis**

In November 2023, the United States and China jointly released the [Sunnylands Statement on Enhancing Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis](#). The statement contains a specific provision on forests: “both sides commit to advance efforts to halt and reverse forest loss by 2030, including by fully implementing through regulation and policy, and effectively enforcing, their respective laws on banning illegal imports. They intend to engage in discussions and exchanges, including under the Working Group, on ways to improve efforts to strengthen implementation of this commitment.” Please refer to [GAIN Report Agricultural Climate Goals and Policy Overview](#) for more information on PRC international engagement on climate change.

## **Conferences and Events:**

### **American Hardwood Export Council 27<sup>th</sup> Southeast Asia & Greater China Convention and Mini-Trade Show**

City: Nankang, Jiangxi province

Date: March 2025

<http://www.ahec-china.org/event-calendar/>

AHEC’s conventions are a source of insight into the forces shaping wood trade globally, and an opportunity to establish and renew business contacts.

For questions regarding AHEC 27<sup>th</sup> Southeast Asia and Greater China Convention, please contact AHEC at [info@ahec-china.org](mailto:info@ahec-china.org) or the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Embassy, Beijing at [ATObeijing@state.gov](mailto:ATObeijing@state.gov).

### **Furniture Manufacturing & Supply China (FMC China 2024)**

City: Shanghai

Date: September 10-13, 2024

<https://www.furniture-china.cn/en/about-fur/fmc-fmp>

FMC China has been held on 28 occasions and offers a platform for export and domestic sales, design displays and on and offline B2B links. FMC China 2024 is expected to attract many famous domestic and international brands covering leather, stands, office accessories, and hardware. Overseas exhibitors, including the country pavilions, are expected from the United States, Canada, Finland, South Korea, France, and Sweden among others.

For questions regarding FMC China, please contact the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Consulate Shanghai at [ATOShanghai@fas.usda.gov](mailto:ATOShanghai@fas.usda.gov).

### **China International Furniture Fair (Guangzhou)**

City: Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Date: March 18-21, 2025

[www.ciff-gz.com](http://www.ciff-gz.com)

This furniture show is well-known for its focus on the export market. It features modern, classic, and outdoor furniture. The show provides a good opportunity to observe trends in the furniture industry and identify different kinds of wood users in China. Leading China furniture manufacturers often showcase their new designs, and the show is well-attended by international buyers.

For questions regarding the China International Furniture Fair (Guangzhou), please contact the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Consulate Guangzhou at [GuangzhouATOSTaff@state.gov](mailto:GuangzhouATOSTaff@state.gov).

### **Qingdao International Furniture Fair (QIFF)**

City: Qingdao, Shandong province

Date: May 2025

<https://www.qiff.net/>

After more than ten years of development, QIFF has become the largest furniture fair of the in north China. Exhibitors come from the upstream and downstream of the furniture industrial chain such as solid wood furniture, upholstered furniture, customized furniture, solid wood semi-finished furniture, woodworking machinery, raw and auxiliary materials. In particular, the northern solid wood furniture industry is developing rapidly and has obvious advantages. QIFF has nearly 500 solid wood furniture manufacturers participating in the exhibition.

For questions regarding the China International Furniture Fair (Guangzhou), please contact the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Embassy, Beijing at [ATObeijing@state.gov](mailto:ATObeijing@state.gov).

### **Interzum Guangzhou**

City: Guangzhou, Guangdong province

Date: March 28-31, 2025

[www.interzum-guangzhou.com](http://www.interzum-guangzhou.com)

Interzum Guangzhou is now recognized as the largest and most influential woodworking machinery and raw materials fair in Asia. A U.S. wood pavilion for both hardwood and softwood suppliers are organized each year. The event is typically held every year in late March.

For questions regarding Interzum Guangzhou, please contact the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Consulate Guangzhou at [GuangzhouATOSTaff@state.gov](mailto:GuangzhouATOSTaff@state.gov).

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<a href="#">National Forestry and Grassland Administration</a>	<a href="#">China National Furniture Association</a> Email: office@cnfa.com.cn
<a href="#">China National Forest Products Industry Association</a>	<a href="#">China Timber Conservation Development Center</a>
<a href="#">American Hardwood Export Council (China and Southeast Asia)</a> Email: info@ahec-china.org	<a href="#">American Softwoods China</a> Email: info@amso-china.org

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.