MALAYSIAN FURNITURE COUNCIL

马来西亚家具总会简报
NEWSLETTER

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马来西亚家具总会鲁班晚宴暨新届理事会宣誓就职 · 凝聚业界力量共迎新挑战

MFC 2026 Luban Dinner held concurrently with its 2026/2029 Governing Committee Swearing-in Ceremony

A Night of Unity, Leadership and Commitment to Malaysia's Furniture Industry

2026年7月4日,是马来西亚家具业一个意义重大的日子。马来西亚家具总会举办第二届　马来西亚家具总会鲁班先师诞辰晚宴，并同时举行　2026/2029年度理事会宣誓就职典礼。

晚宴于麻坡新奇珍酒家举行，由柔佛州家具同业联合会及麻坡家具同业商会联办，同时庆祝麻坡家具同业商会成立43周年。来自全国各地的家具业领袖、企业家及家具公会代表齐聚一堂，共同庆祝家具工艺精神，以及业界之间的团结与合作。

大会主宾、投资、贸易及工业部副部长沈志勤在致词中重申政府对马来西亚家具业持续成长与发展的支持。

沈志勤副部长宣布，政府原则上已批准多项支持家具业发展的策略性措施，包括邀请马来西亚家具企业参与MADANI数码贸易平台（MADANI Digital Trade Platform），协助企业拓展国际市场；在麻坡家具工业园（Muar Furniture Industrial Park）内设立家具产业枢纽（Furniture Industry Hub）；以及成立特别工作队（Special Task Force），处理进口产品所造成的不公平竞争及非法商业活动问题。

这些措施预计将进一步加强对本地家具制造商的支持，拓展企业市场机会，并为合法经营的企业创造更加公平的竞争环境。

与此同时，总会长陈文海指出，家具业目前正处于近年来最具挑战性的时期之一。地缘政治紧张局势、全球需求放缓、美国关税政策的不确定性，以及国内营运成本持续上涨，都为企业带来沉重压力。

July 4, 2026 marked a significant occasion for Malaysia's furniture industry as the Malaysian Furniture Council (MFC) hosted its 2nd MFC Master Luban Dinner, held concurrently with the 2026/2029 Governing Committee (GC) Swearing-in Ceremony.

Held at Sin Kee Ting Restaurant in Muar, the event was jointly organised with the Muar Furniture Association (MFA) and the Federation of Johor Furniture Manufacturers and Traders Association (JFA), which also celebrated MFA's 43rd anniversary. The evening brought together furniture industry leaders, entrepreneurs and representatives from furniture associations across Malaysia to celebrate the spirit of craftsmanship, unity and collaboration.

The Guest of Honour, Deputy Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry, YB Sim Tze Tzin, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to supporting the continued growth and development of Malaysia's furniture industry.

In his address, YB Sim announced that the Government had, in principle, approved several strategic initiatives to support the industry. These include inviting Malaysian furniture companies to participate in the MADANI Digital Trade Platform to facilitate international market expansion, establishing a Furniture Industry Hub within the Muar Furniture Industrial Park, and forming a special task force to address unfair competition from imported products and illegal business activities.

These initiatives are expected to provide stronger support for local furniture manufacturers, enhance market opportunities and create a more level playing field for legitimate businesses.

Meanwhile, MFC President Mr Desmond Tan Boon Hai highlighted that the furniture industry is currently navigating one of its most challenging periods, with geopolitical tensions, slowing global demand, uncertainties surrounding US tariff policies and rising domestic operating costs continuing to put pressure on businesses.

在重申马来西亚家具总会支持政府经济发展议程的同时，他强调，新政策必须兼顾实际营运情况，并支持业界维持国际竞争力。尤其是在外劳政策方面，他强调政府需要制定稳定、一致且具可预测性的外劳政策，以应对家具业持续面对的生产人力需求。

他也促请政府重新检讨拟议中的4:1本地员工与外籍员工比例，并指出有关比例并不符合家具业的实际运作情况，难以落实。

“家具业是《新工业大蓝图2030》（NIMP 2030）所列出的21个重点领域之一。政府应继续推出支持性政策，以进一步提升业界竞争力，并巩固家具业作为马来西亚重要出口产业的地位。”他说。

晚宴期间安排了精彩表演及晚餐，随后举行三大机构理事会宣誓就职典礼。

在总秘书长吴松煌带领宣誓的及投资、贸易及工业部副部长见证下，新届马来西亚家具总会2026/2029年度理事会成员宣誓就职，承诺秉总会宗旨，维护及服务马来西亚家具业的整体利益。

马来西亚家具总会将继续由总会长陈文海领导，携手新一届理事会成员，在未来三年共同为家具业服务。

本次活动圆满举行，充分体现了马来西亚家具公会之间紧密的合作关系及强大的团结力量。面对行业即将进入的重要转型期，以及不断变化的国内外经营环境，总会将继续与政府、各家具公会及其他相关利益相关者保持紧密合作，提升业界竞争力、开拓新的市场机遇，并推动马来西亚家具业迈向可持续发展。

业界将继续携手努力，维护马来西亚作为全球主要家具出口国之一的国际声誉，并共同开创家具业更加稳健及充满机遇的未来。

While reaffirming MFC's support for the Government's economic agenda, he stressed the importance of ensuring that new policies remain practical and supportive of industry competitiveness. In particular, he highlighted the need for a stable and consistent foreign labour policy, given the industry's continued reliance on foreign workers for production.

He also called for a review of the proposed 4:1 local-to-foreign worker ratio, which he noted would not be practical for the furniture sector.

"As one of the 21 priority sectors under the New Industrial Master Plan (NIMP) 2030, the Government should continue introducing supportive policies to strengthen the industry's competitiveness and reinforce furniture's position as one of Malaysia's important export industries," he stressed.

The evening continued with performances and dinner before proceeding to the Swearing-in Ceremony for the Governing Committees of MFC, JFA and MFA.

Led by MFC Secretary General Mr Goh Song Huang and witnessed by the Deputy Minister of MITI, members of the newly appointed MFC 2026/2029 Governing Committee took their oath to uphold the objectives of MFC and serve the interests of the Malaysian furniture industry.

For the 2026/2029 term, MFC will once again be led by President Mr Desmond Tan Boon Hai, together with a new team of Governing Committee members who will serve the industry over the next three years.

The successful event reflected the strong unity and close cooperation among Malaysia's furniture associations. As the industry enters a period of significant transformation and challenges, MFC remains committed to working closely with the Government, industry associations and other stakeholders to strengthen competitiveness, explore new opportunities and support the sustainable development of Malaysia's furniture industry.

Together, the industry will continue to uphold Malaysia's reputation as one of the world's leading furniture-exporting countries.

Source: Media Statement by MFC on 2026 MFC Master Luban Dinner (6 July 2026)

砂拉越拟建设家具产业园

Furniture Park set to be developed in Sarawak

2026年4月17日，南中国海另一端传来了令人鼓舞的消息，砂拉越副总理拿督阿玛阿旺登雅・阿里哈山宣布，砂拉越将开发一个家具园区（Sarawak Furniture Park）。

拟议中的家具园将首先在古晋开发，随后扩展至丹绒玛尼，并由砂拉越木材工业发展局（STIDC）牵头推动。

这项计划是州政府加强木材下游产业的一项举措，重点发展家具及工程木材等高附加值产品。目前，砂拉越在2025年的木材及木制品出口额约为25亿令吉，主要出口产品包括胶合板和单板，主要市场则包括日本、印度及韩国。

拿督阿玛阿旺登雅表示，尽管砂拉越拥有丰富的天然森林及人工种植森林资源，但当地家具产业目前仍以小规模及家族式经营为主，因此拟议中的家具园预计将进一步扩大本地家具产业的发展。

他说：“我们希望打造一个能够满足投资者需求的家具园，并提供完善的设施。”

此外，当局也正在积极推动木材废料的利用，例如将其加工成木屑颗粒（pellets），以支持生物质能源的发展。

与此同时，砂拉越政府也允许进口部分特定种类的木材，以配合市场需求并提升产品附加值；此外，当局也正在探索竹材作为替代材料的潜力，并研究其在家具生产方面的应用。

若上述措施能够顺利落实，将无疑进一步推动砂拉越发展成为区域性的木材产业强州，并有望在未来成为重要的木材产业中心。

On April 17, 2026, good news appeared to be brewing from opposite of the South China Sea when Sarawak Deputy Premier Datuk Amar Awang Tengah Ali Hasan announced the development of a Sarawak Furniture Park.

The proposed park will be developed in Kuching before expanding to Tanjung Manis and will be spearheaded by the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC).

It serves as an initiative by the state government to strengthen the downstream industry by focusing on high- value products such as furniture and engineered wood. Currently, the state exports about RM 2.5 billion worth of timber and timber products in 2025, comprising mainly of plywood and veneer with key markets such as Japan, India and South Korea.

Datuk Amar Awang Tengah said that the proposed park is expected to expand the local furniture industry which currently remains mostly small-scale and family based despite the state possessing an abundance of natural resources from its natural and planted forest.

“We want to create a park that meets investors needs with sufficient facilities in place.” he said.

Aside from that, efforts were also undertaken to utilize timber waste for products such as pellets to support biomass energy development.

Additionally, the state also allows the importation of certain timber types to enhance the product value in line with market needs while exploring bamboo as an alternative material as a potential in producing furniture.

Such steps if successful will definitely propel Sarawak’s effort to become a timber powerhouse in the near future.

Source: https://www.theborneopost.com/2026/04/17/sarawak-to-develop-furniture-park-to-boost-timber-industry/

2026年欧盟家具市场承压，马来西亚出口面对多重挑战

Malaysian furniture exports decline in Europe

2026年确实是充满挑战的一年，全球许多经济体正努力应对各种不确定因素。家具业也无法置身事外，2026年前4个月，马来西亚家具对欧盟的出口已出现下滑。

根据国际热带木材组织(International Tropical Timber Organization,ITTO)的数据，欧盟经济集团同期从马来西亚进口的木制家具数量较去年同期下降 9.2%。邻国印度尼西亚的跌幅更大，同期下降 11%。

另一方面，越南作为欧盟最大的热带木制家具供应国，出口量则保持稳定，约为 77,000吨。

根据《ITTO热带木材市场报告》(2026年7月16日至31日），英国仍是欧洲最大的热带木制家具进口市场，占欧洲热带木制家具总进口量的 31.4%，进口量约为 54,000吨。

不过，英国周边多数主要市场的进口量均出现下滑，包括法国下降 9%、比利时 17.4%、丹麦 16.9%、波兰 11.8%，德国及西班牙则分别下降 1%。相比之下，意大利和荷兰的进口量则分别增长 8.6% 和 4.8%。

出口下滑的其中一个主要因素，是模块化家具及混合材质产品的竞争日益加剧，对传统实木户外家具形成压力。同时，持续较强的工程及合约家具市场，更倾向于规格统一、生产批次较短以及交货稳定可靠的供应商。

这对热带木材家具供应商构成一项重大挑战，因为目前市场对户外家具的要求越来越高，不仅要具备室内家具般的舒适度与外观，同时还必须兼顾轻量化结构、耐候性及易于维护等特点。因此，市场需求逐渐由传统实木结构转向铝制框架、合成纤维及工程复合材料。

不过，情况并非完全悲观。工业研究中心(Centre for Industrial Studies, CSIL）指出，尽管木材正面对越来越大的市场压力，但木材不太可能因此消失，其角色可能逐渐转向在高价值混合材质家具系列中，作为更具视觉效果的主要部件及细节元素。

CSIL表示，能够适应这一混合材质市场，同时提供可靠的产品，并符合相关法律及森林砍伐法规要求的供应商，将更有能力维护其市场份额。

与此同时，中国继续扩大对英国及欧盟的木制家具出口。2026年前4个月，中国对欧洲的木制家具出口量大幅增长 23.5%，达到 741,500吨。目前，中国供应量约占欧洲来自欧洲以外地区木制家具进口量的 三分之二。

相比之下，欧洲从热带国家进口的木制家具同期下降 2.6%，而来自其他地区的进口量则维持在约 200,000吨 的水平。这显示，欧洲家具进口增长正越来越集中于中国供应。

2026 is indeed a tough year where many global economies are struggling to grapple with numerous uncertainties. The furniture industry is not insulated from these challenges as furniture exports from Malaysia to the European Union has declined in the first 4 months of 2026.

According to the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), the economic bloc's import from Malaysia fell by 9.2% compared to the same period the previous year. Our neighbour, Indonesia suffered a larger decline of 11% in the same period.

Vietnam, the largest supplier of tropical wooden furniture to the EU on the other hand remained steady at 77,000 tonnes.

The ITTO Tropical Timber Market Report (July 16 – 31, 2026) reported that the United Kingdom remained the largest destination for tropical wooden furniture at 31.4% of total imports into Europe at 54,000 tonnes.

Most of its neighbours however are registering a decline of imports with France at 9%, Belgium (17.4%), Denmark (16.9%), Poland (11.8%), Germany and Spain (1% each) while Italy and the Netherlands saw a decent increase of 8.6% and 4.8% respectively.

Among one of the key factors why the decline happened was due to the increasing competition from modular and mixed material products towards traditional solid wood outdoor furniture products, while the stronger contract segment favours consistent specifications, shorter production runs and dependable delivery.

This is a huge challenge for tropical timber suppliers as outdoor furniture are increasingly expected to combine the comfort and appearance of indoor furniture with lightweight construction, weather resistant alongside easy maintenance.

Consequently, these requirements have shifted the balance towards aluminium frames, synthetic fibres and engineered composite materials over traditional solid wood construction.

All is not lost however when the Centre for Industrial Studies (CSIL) noted that while wood is unlikely to disappear despite the mounting pressure, its role may shift to more visible components and detailing within higher value mixed material collection.

"Suppliers able to respond to this hybrid market while providing credible product also in compliance with legal and deforestation requirements should be better placed to defend their market share." it reported.

Meanwhile, China continues to increase its export to the UK and the EU when it saw a 23.5% jump to 741,500 tonnes in the first four months of 2026, with the Middle Kingdom supplying around 2/3 of Europe's extra regional wooden furniture imports.

2026年1月至4月，英国从中国进口的木制家具增加 17.3%，达到 214,200吨；荷兰的进口量更大幅增长 44.1%，达到129,600吨。法国及德国则分别进口 89,900吨 和 86,900吨。

CSIL进一步指出，中国在欧洲软体家具市场的份额持续扩大，主要受到大型大众零售商积极压低采购价格的推动，使得即使是成本较低的欧洲制造商，也越来越难以与之竞争。

此外，中东战争也成为影响全球家具供应链的因素之一。报告指出，7月底油价上涨及航运风险再次加剧了全球采购市场的不确定性。

总而言之，耐候型户外家具日益追求室内家具般的外观与舒适度，以及中国制造家具在欧洲市场的份额不断扩大，都是马来西亚家具出口下滑的重要因素。

不过，我们不应因此放弃欧盟市场。欧盟仍然是全球对可持续家具产品及相关环保标准要求最高、最具指标性的市场之一。

如果马来西亚家具制造商能够成功达到欧盟的相关法规及市场要求，这不仅有助于巩固我们在欧盟的市场地位，也能够为企业未来应对世界其他地区日益增加的类似法规要求，积累宝贵的经验与能力。

By comparison, imports from tropical countries have dropped by 2.6% while other places remain the same at around 200,000 tonnes, indicating a concentration of European import growth on Chinese supply.

The UK import of wooden furniture from China increased by 17.3% to 214,200 tonnes between January and April 2026 while the Netherlands increased by a whopping 44.1% to 129,600 tonnes with France and Germany coming behind at 89,900 tonnes and 86,900 tonnes respectively.
CSIL further noted that China's growing share of upholstered furniture in Europe was driven by aggressive pricing demand by major volume retailers which leaves even lower cost European manufacturers struggling to compete.

The war in the Middle East also plays a factor when the report indicated that the increase in oil prices and shipping risks in late July have once again generated uncertainty in global sourcing.

In conclusion, while factors such as rising demand for weather resistant outdoor furniture with indoor furniture appearances as well as the growing role of Chinese made furniture in the European market share has played a role in the export decline of Malaysian- made furniture, it is important that we do not give up as the EU remains the gold standard in seeking for sustainable furniture products.

If the regulations of the EU can be achieved, this will provide valuable experience for our manufacturers to comply with other similar regulations from other parts of the world in the future.

Source: https://www.sarawaktribune.com/malaysia-furniture-exports-decline-in-europe/

欧盟收紧家具甲醛标准：新限值较E1标准降低一半

European Union introduces new formaldehyde limit for Furniture and Wood Products

自2026年8月6日起，甲醛浓度超过 0.062 mg/m^3 的家具及木基产品，将不再获准进入欧盟市场。

这项新规定源自欧盟委员会法规 Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1464。该法规修订了《化学品注册、评估、授权和限制法规》(REACH) 第十七附录 (Annex XVII)，针对甲醛及释放甲醛的物质实施具体限制。该法规于2023年7月获得通过，并针对主要产品类别设立了为期3年的过渡期。

欧盟委员会在法规的说明部分指出，将甲醛限值设定为 0.062 mg/m^3，主要是因为木质板材、由木质板材制成的产品以及家具，是室内空气中甲醛的重要来源。

这项新规定预计将对木材及家具业者带来显著影响，因为新的甲醛限值低于传统 E1级产品的排放标准。

根据 EN 717-1 的测试舱法 (Chamber Method)，E1级木质板材的甲醛释放量标准为不超过 0.124 mg/m^3 空气。相比之下，在新的REACH法规下，甲醛限值降低一半至 0.062 mg/m^3。需要注意的是，E1与REACH甲醛限值属于两个完全不同的规定体系。E1是针对木质板材、依据技术标准所制定的甲醛排放等级；而REACH限值则是针对相关产品进入市场所设立的新的法定要求。

简单而言，REACH新限值的实施并不意味着E1标准被取消，而是在REACH法规框架下，进一步引入一项更严格且具有强制性的甲醛限值。

这项新规定的另一项重要特点，是其适用范围并不局限于单个木质组件。

欧盟委员会已明确说明，对于家具及木基产品，0.062 mg/m^3的限值适用于最终复合产品的整体。

这一点对于家具及其他由多块板材、胶合部件、涂层及其他组件组成的产品制造商尤其重要，因为甲醛树脂广泛应用于相关生产过程中。

不过，新限值也设有部分豁免情况，包括天然释放甲醛或相关物质的产品、完全用于户外用途的产品，以及部分工业或专业用途产品。此外，与食品接触的物品、医疗器械、个人防护设备、生物杀灭产品 (biocidal products)，以及已经使用过的产品，也可获得相关豁免。

From August 6, 2026 onwards, furniture and wood-based products with a concentration of formaldehyde exceeding 0.062 mg/m3 are no longer allowed to be placed in the European Union market.

This was following a new regulation in Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1464 which amended Annex XVII to the Regulation on the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) with a specific restriction on formaldehyde and substance which emits it. It was adopted back in July 2023 with a 3-year transition period for the main product group.

In the explanatory part of the regulation, the European Commission noted the reason why the lower limit of 0.062 mg/m3 was introduced was due to wood panels, products made from them alongside furniture are a significant source of formaldehyde in indoor air.

This new regulation is set to hit timber industry players significantly as the new limit is lower than the traditional emission class of E1 grade products.

According to the chamber method EN 717-1, E1 class wood panels are required to meet a formaldehyde standards of not exceeding 0.124 mg/m3 of air. Under the new regulation (REACH), the limit is halved to 0.062 mg/m3.

To avoid confusion, both E1 and REACH limit are completely separate regulations as E1 is an emission class established by technical standards for wood panels while the REACH limit is a new legislative limit set for the marketing of relevant products.

In simple terms, the introduction of the REACH limit does not eliminate the E1 standards, but instead introduces a stricter mandatory limit for formaldehyde under REACH.

Among the new features of this new regulation is that it is not only applicable to individual wood components.

The European Commission has explicitly stated that for furniture and wood-based products, the value of 0.062 mg/m3 applies to the finished composite product as a whole.

This is important especially for manufacturers or furniture and other products that consist of multiple panels, glued parts, coatings and other components where formaldehyde resins are widely used in production.

Certain exemptions are allowed however under this new limitation such as towards products which naturally emits formaldehyde or substances as well as products which are solely intended for outdoor usage, certain products for industrial or professional usage, items for contact with food, medical devices, personal protective equipment, biocidal products and goods that have already been used.

Source: https://forestbrief.com/en/eu-introduces-new-formaldehyde-limit-for-furniture-and-wood-products-0-062-mg-m/

电商与3D技术成为2026年家具行业的主要趋势之一
E-Commerce and 3D technologies among the key trends for 2026

全球正面临前所未有的挑战，包括通货膨胀加剧、关税政策不确定性以及全球供应链短缺。这些挑战已经影响消费者的信心。然而，根据 Cylindo 的报告，2024年第四季度（Q4 2024）却成为自2022年以来家居与园艺行业表现最好的季度。

其中一个推动行业增长的重要因素是电子商务。这一增长趋势可以追溯至疫情时期，这一增长可以追溯至疫情时期，当时电子商务占整体零售销售的比重显著提升，迫使企业投入更多资源发展电子商务渠道。

目前，美国仍然是全球最大的家具电子商务市场，2024年的预计收入接近 1,250亿美元。作为全球第二大经济体，中国的家具电商市场规模则明显落后，约为 450亿美元。根据 Statista 数据显示，全球约五分之一的消费者每个月都会在线购买家居与园艺产品，而在每月线上购买家具产品的全球消费者中，美国消费者占比达到 31%。

不同于过去消费者仅仅将网上浏览视为“逛街看货”，如今在线搜索家具产品的消费者，往往已经具备较强的购买意愿。

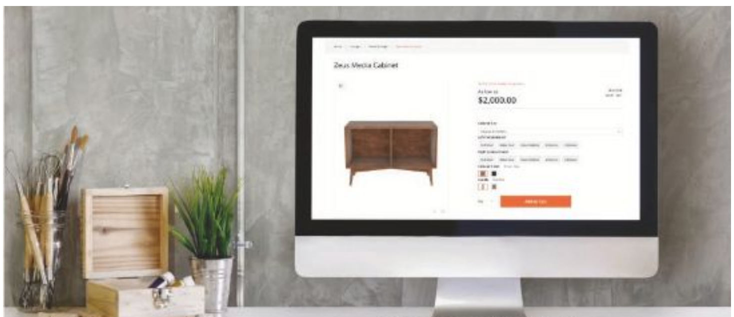
将目光转向大西洋彼岸，根据 CSIL《Furniture Retailing in Europe 2024》报告，欧洲家具零售市场规模达1,650亿欧元。疫情期间，40%的欧洲消费者增加了对家居的投资，使得2022年的家具销售额比2019年高出100亿欧元。

至于家具电子商务，2024年最后三个月期间，26%的欧洲消费者曾在线购买家具、家居饰品及园艺产品。

欧洲是全球第三大家具市场，仅次于亚太地区和北美洲。由于欧洲超过2.3亿个家庭拥有较高的人均消费水平，该地区占全球家具市场超过25%的份额，因此对全球家具生产总值、市场动态及国际贸易均具有举足轻重的影响。

然而，经济不确定性、通货膨胀及利率是家具零售商在2025年最关注的问题。TD Bank的一项调查显示，40%的零售商认为经济不确定性是他们最大的担忧，其次是通胀（10%）和利率（9%）。

至于关税方面，调查显示，一些零售商正采取措施降低关税带来的影响，例如提前下单（frontloading orders）以及分散供应链，包括从中国以外的地区采购材料，以降低供应链中断对企业造成的冲击。



The world is facing unprecedented challenges in the form rising inflation, tariff uncertainty as well as global supply chain shortages. Such challenges have affected the confidence of consumers. Nevertheless, reports by Cylindo indicate that Q4 2024 turned out to be the best quarter for the home and garden industry since 2022.

One of the reasons such a boom happened is due to the role of e-commerce. This growth can be traced back to the pandemic era where its share towards total retail sales has seen significant growth, forcing businesses to invest more resources into their e-commerce channel.

Currently, the US remains the biggest market for furniture e-commerce with an estimated revenue near to US$ 125 billion in 2024. China, the world's second largest economy was a distant second at US$ 45 billion. Data by Statista indicates that a fifth of global shoppers were purchasing home and garden products online on a monthly basis with American consumers making up 31% of global shoppers whom purchased their household furniture online on a monthly basis.

Unlike the past where online browsing was merely window shopping, today's consumer searching for furniture products online are ready to buy.

Moving across the Atlantic, the European retail furniture market is worth EUR 165 billion according to the CSIL (Furniture retailing in Europe 2024) report. During the pandemic era, 40% of European consumers invested in their homes which resulted in 2022's sales to be EUR 10 billion more than it was in 2019.

When it comes to furniture e-commerce, 26% of European consumers have purchased furniture, home accessories and gardening products online in the final 3 months of 2024.

Being the third largest furniture market globally, behind Asia Pacific and North America, this enabled the continent to have a strong impact towards global furniture production value, market dynamics and international trade as a high per capita consumption level by its more than 230 million households saw the continent comprising over 25% of the worldwide furniture market.

Nevertheless, economic uncertainty, inflation and interest rates are the top concerns of furniture retailers in 2025. A survey by TD Bank indicates that 40% of retailers cited economic uncertainty as their biggest concern followed by inflation (10%) and interest rates (9%).

As for the tariffs, it was shown that some retailers are taking measures to mitigate the impact such as frontloading their orders and diversify their supply chain including sourcing materials from regions outside China to protect their businesses from supply chain disruptions.

尽管关税及其他复杂因素无疑给家具零售商带来了压力，但市场仍存在一些乐观因素。48%的家具零售商仍然有信心，2025年上半年住宅相关消费将会增加。同一项调查也显示，近四分之一（26%）的受访者认为，消费者将会增加对客厅及餐厅空间家具的需求。

这与 Euromonitor International 的预测基本一致。该机构预测，2025年全球经济将以3.2%的速度增长，而全球消费者在家庭用品及相关服务方面的支出将增长超过2.5%。

为了应对延后的购物计划，Nationwide Group的调查指出，消费者计划将家具采购分散到不同时间进行，一些品类将在上半年优先购买，例如床垫（Mattresses）；而其他产品则可能延至下半年购买，例如沙发、卧室家具、躺椅及户外家具，以应对价格变化及新的经济现实。

与此同时，千禧一代（Millennials）及Z世代（Gen Z）的崛起也是一个积极信号。千禧一代正逐渐进入收入高峰期，而且其中许多人尚未购买自己的第一套房屋。另一方面，Z世代正在成为一股新兴的消费力量。

这两个世代正在推动市场向 “可负担的奢华”（accessible luxury）转变。他们更注重产品质量、可持续性以及无缝的购物体验。因此，希望抓住这一消费群体的家具企业，需要推出线条简洁、设计现代的家具产品，加强高质量的产品视觉呈现，同时针对不同渠道制作新颖且具有视觉吸引力的内容。

除了产品本身，企业也需要积极采用增强现实（AR）及3D技术等科技。英国家具零售商 Sofa Club 就以注重时尚、熟悉潮流的消费者及其需求为核心，通过科技打造无缝的购物体验。

在产品设计及展示方面，Swoon Editions运用3D技术，以可定制的生活场景图像比例展示产品。这使企业能够在电子邮件营销、社交媒体、产品信息流以及其他相关平台上，大量制作及运用不同形式的产品图片内容。

与此同时，加拿大高端家具品牌 Monte 也意识到快速推广新款式及新颜色的重要性，因此引入3D产品视觉展示技术，让新产品的推出变得更加简单和高效。

然而，电子商务的崛起并不意味着实体店的终结。这一点从英国家具及家居用品品牌 Loaf 的做法中可以明显看出。该公司通过提升实体零售体验来吸引消费者，例如增设床垫试睡区、布料样本展示区、小型家居用品专区、复古街机游戏、糖果区、休闲空间，甚至饼干吧等。

这些措施的目的，是让消费者能够更加充分地沉浸在购物环境中，并享受愉快而富有体验感的购物过程。

Despite the tariffs and other complicated factors have undoubtedly caused jitters among furniture retailers, there were some optimism as 48% of furniture retailers remain confident that home purchasing will increase in the first half of 2025. Data from the same survey also indicates that almost a quarter (26%) of respondents believed customers will be seeking living room and dining space furnishings.

This aligned with Euromonitor International prediction that the global economy will grow at a pace of 3.2% in 2025 with global consumer expenditures in household goods and services growing by more than 2.5%.

To make good of their delayed shopping plans, it was reported by Nationwide Group that consumers plans to divide their purchases with some categories taking precedence in the first half of the year (Mattresses) while others at the remainder of the year (Sofas, Bedroom Furniture, Reclining Chairs, Outdoor Furniture) to navigate the shifting prices and new economic realities.

At the same time, the emergence of the Millennials and Gen Z is another good sign as Millennials are approaching their peak earning years and many of them have yet to purchase their first home. Gen Z on the other hand are an emerging spending powerhouse.

These two generations are driving a shift towards ‘accessible luxury’ where they are inclined towards quality, sustainability accompanied by a seamless shopping experience. Therefore, furniture businesses intending to capture this market have to introduce clean -lined furniture products with contemporary looks, focus on high – quality product visualization while creating a fresh, visually appealing content for different channels.

Aside from the product itself, businesses are also called to adopt technology such as augmented reality and 3D technology. British furniture retailer, the Sofa Club puts style-savvy customers and their needs at the center of their business by delivering a seamless shopping experience.

In terms of design, Swoon Editions uses 3D technology to showcase its products at a scale of an customizable lifestyle imagery. This enables them to serve a wide range of photo content in their email marketing campaigns, social media, product feeds as well as other related platforms.

Meanwhile, Monte, the luxury Canadian brand understood the importance of promoting styles and new colours quickly, and hence decided to introduce a 3D product visualization, making the launching of new products so much easier.

Nevertheless, the rise of e-commerce does not mean the end of physical stores. This was apparent when Loaf, the UK furniture and homeware brand invest in improving their retail experience by adding features such as a mattress testing arena, swatch stations, a selection of small homewares, retro arcade games, sweet stations, a chill- out area and even a biscuit bar. Such steps are intended to have customers fully immersed themselves and have an enjoyable shopping experience.

总而言之，科技确实为家具零售业开启了更多机会，为长期以来所需要的零售模式重塑及数字化转型创造条件，并有助于打造更加无缝的全渠道购物体验。然而，企业依然必须深入了解消费者在线购物时的期望、需求及行为。

因此，对于家具品牌而言，未来不仅需要进行科技与数字化转型，更需要转变思维方式，并作出长期的战略投入与承诺。

In conclusion, while technology does open more doors for long overdue great retail reset and digital transformation to create a seamless channel shopping experience, it remains vital for businesses to understand what the expectations and behavior of consumers are when shopping online.

Hence, a transformation of their thinking and long term commitments is required for furniture brands.

Source: https://blog.cylindo.com/the-state-of-the-furniture-industry

印度胶合板制造商日益转向海外采购单板

India plywood manufacturers increasingly sourcing veneer from overseas

目前，印度木材业正面临一项挑战。尽管印度幅员辽阔且拥有丰富的资源，但目前仍面对原木供应短缺及木材价格高企的问题，进而推高胶合板的生产成本。

为了缓解这一挑战，印度胶合板制造商开始从坦桑尼亚及柬埔寨进口桉木单板（eucalyptus veneer），作为价格较为低廉的国内原材料替代来源。

这一趋势在印度北部的旁遮普邦（Punjab）和哈里亚纳邦（Haryana）尤其明显。由于杨木（poplar）及人工种植桉木价格高涨，部分印度北部制造商被迫减少产量，甚至暂时停产。随着进口单板供应增加，一些企业也因此得以恢复生产。

根据Wood Central援引联合国商品贸易统计数据库（UN Comtrade）的数据，坦桑尼亚在2024年向印度出口价值612万美元 的单板，而柬埔寨也持续向印度供应相关产品。这显示印度制造商正积极寻找更多元化的原材料供应来源。

然而，原材料及成品胶合板进口到这个全球人口最多的国家，仍受到不同监管条件的限制。

对于成品胶合板而言，印度标准局（Bureau of Indian Standards，BIS）规定必须符合相关强制性标准，包括Indian Standard 303（IS 303）胶合板标准。据Wood Central报道，印度国内制造商的认证过程约需30天，而海外制造商则须通过外国制造商认证计划（Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme），整个认证过程最长可达180天。

这就形成了一种情况：相比直接进口成品胶合板，进口木材原材料以支持国内生产反而更为实际。

目前，印度是全球第二大胶合板生产国，同时也是全球第三大胶合板消费国。至于原木，预计印度的需求量将持续增长，到2030年可能增加约70%，达到 9,800万立方米。

在这一预测下，原材料供应对于胶合板、家具及其他木材相关产业的重要性将日益提升。

因此，印度政府正积极鼓励私人企业在退化土地上进行植树造林，包括种植桉树、杨树及柚木等树种。不过，就目前而言，国际木材组织（International Timber Organisation）认为，进口芯板单板（core veneer）是应对当前原材料短缺最实际的方式。

总而言之，目前的情况显示，印度正逐步融入全球木材原材料供应链，并正在成为全球木材及半成品需求增长的重要市场之一。

The timber industry in India is currently facing a challenge. Despite being a huge country with an abundance of resources, it is facing a shortage of roundwood and high prices of timber which saw the production cost of plywood increase.

To offset this challenge, plywood manufacturers are resorting to importing eucalyptus veneer from Tanzania and Cambodia as a cheaper alternative to domestic raw materials.

This is especially true in the states of Punjab and Haryana where the high prices of poplar and plantation eucalyptus forced some manufacturers in northern India to either reduce production or temporarily halt operations. Naturally, the influx of this imported veneer has then enabled some companies to resume operation.

According to data by Wood Central citing UN Comtrade, Tanzania in 2024 exported US$ 6.12 million worth of veneer to India while additional supplies are also originating from Cambodia, indicating that Indian manufacturers are seeking more alternative sources for their supply.

Nevertheless, the importation of raw materials and finished plywood into the largest population in the world is subjected to different regulatory conditions.

For finished plywood, the requirements by the Bureau of Indian Standards are mandatory including the Indian Standard 303 Plywood. According to Wood Central, the certification process for Indian manufacturers takes about 30 days while their foreign counterparts under the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme takes up to 180 days.

This creates a situation where simply importing timber raw materials is a better option to support domestic production than a finished plywood.

Currently, India stands as the second largest producer of plywood and third for consumption. As for roundwood, it is estimated that demand for it may rise approximately 70% by 2030 towards 98 million m3.

With this forecast, it is apparent that the supply of raw materials towards the plywood, furniture and other timber related industries will become increasingly vital to the country.

Hence, the Indian government is seeking to encourage private tree planting on degraded lands, including eucalyptus, poplar and teak. For the time being, however, the International Timber Organisation viewed that the importation of core veneer as the most practical response to the current shortage.

In conclusion, the current scenario indicates that India is slowly integrating with the global supply chain of raw materials and the country is becoming one of the key centres for growth in demand for timber and semi- finished products.

Source: https://forestbrief.com/en/wood-shortage-changes-india-s-plywood-market-manufacturers-shift-to-imported-veneer/

木材作为可持续建筑材料日益受到重视

Timber gaining grounds as a sustainable material in construction

木材正在全球建筑领域逐渐崭露头角，越来越受到建筑师及社会各界的关注。木材作为建筑材料的应用历史可以追溯到数千年前，早期人类社会便依赖当地木材建造住宅、寺庙及公共空间。

木材最大的优势之一，是能够从大气中吸收二氧化碳，并将碳储存在木材中数十年。

从美学角度来看，木结构建筑具有独特的温暖感和高度的设计灵活性，既能够创造富有视觉冲击力的结构形态，也能营造温馨舒适的室内空间。无论是以裸露横梁的形式呈现，还是采用简洁现代的木质面板，木结构建筑都能将自然气息融入城市环境之中。

尽管木材具有诸多优势，木结构建筑在推广过程中仍面临一些挑战，包括消防安全疑虑、建筑法规限制以及公众对木结构建筑的误解，这些因素在一定程度上阻碍了其进一步普及。

然而，业界及相关机构正积极推动建筑规范的更新，并加强相关研究，以解决上述问题，从而促进木结构建筑更广泛、更安全地应用。

因此，在过去十年里，木材在建筑领域的应用呈现爆发式增长。截至2023年，仅美国就已有超过1,600座大型木结构（Mass Timber）建筑。随着市场对可持续建筑材料的需求不断上升，木材正在重新塑造建筑业，并被视为降低建筑行业碳足迹、实现积极气候目标的重要工具。

目前，有8座值得在2026年关注的木结构建筑，并有望为建筑师、开发商及社区带来启发。这些建筑的遴选主要依据可持续性、设计创新以及文化影响力等标准。

这8座建筑分别是：瑞典 Sara Kulturhus 文化中心（Sara Kulturhus Centre）、挪威 Mjøstårnet 大楼、瑞士 Tamedia 办公大楼（Tamedia Office Building）、英国 Dalston Works、美国 T3、澳大利亚 Forte、英国 Murray Grove Stadhaus，以及奥地利格拉茨工业大学（TU Graz）的 BTZ。

总而言之，木结构建筑在实现可持续发展目标方面发挥着重要作用。木材不仅能够储存碳，还能够加快建筑施工速度，从而同时应对城市发展所面临的诸多挑战。尽管目前仍存在一些疑虑，但随着消防安全技术、木材—混凝土混合结构系统以及数字化制造等领域不断取得创新与进步，木结构建筑正变得更加耐用、灵活并能够适应不同的建筑需求。

Timber has been making inroads worldwide as it captures the imagination of architects and communities alike. Its origin can be traced back to thousands of years where earlier societies relied it on locally sourced wood for dwellings, temples and public spaces.

Its main advantage is its ability to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere where carbon is locked away for decades.

Aesthetically wise, timber buildings provide a unique warmth and versatility through its ability to create both dramatic structural forms and intimate interiors. Whether being expressed as an exposed beam or sleek modern panels, timber buildings bring a sense of nature into the urban environment.

Despite the advantages, timber buildings do face challenges such as fire safety concern, regulatory barriers and public misconception have hindered its adoption.

Nevertheless, strong efforts were put in updating building codes and further research to address these issues to enable a wider adoption and safer use of timber buildings.

As a result the usage of timber has witnessed an explosive growth within the past decade where there are over 1,600 mass timber buildings in the US alone by 2023. The rising demand of sustainable materials reshaped the construction industry as timber is now seen as a vital tool to reduce the sector's carbon footprint and to meet ambitious climate goals.

Currently, there are 8 timber buildings worth exploring in 2026 that are set to inspire architects, developers and communities. It adheres to the selection criteria of sustainability, design ingenuity and cultural impact.

They are Sara Kulturhus Centre (Sweden), Mjøstårnet (Norway), Tamedia Office Building (Switzerland), Dalston Works (UK), T3 (USA), Forte (Australia), Murray Grove Stadhaus (UK) and BTZ at TU Graz (Austria).

In conclusion, timber buildings played a vital role in achieving sustainability targets as it not only stores carbon emission but also speed up construction which addresses urban challenges at the same time. While there are some reservations, continuous innovation such as advances in fire safety, hybrid timber- concrete systems and digital fabrication makes timber to be more durable and adaptable.

Source: https://acorn2oakframing.co.uk/blog/timber-buildings/?srsltid=AfmBOoq6d_7j2P2zrF4hWooDlYSQATmumqYYb5g-p9do7swQjctJ1dc4

越南出口额增长面临双重压力

Vietnam's export value growth faced dual pressure

越南是全球最大的家具出口国之一，也是亚洲仅次于中国的第二大家具出口国。凭借如此强劲的市场地位，越南已成为全球家具产业及经济体系中举足轻重的重要参与者。

然而，2026年至今，越南家具业的发展可谓喜忧参半。尽管今年初家具及木制品出口额仍持续增长，但与此同时，行业也面临越来越多的挑战，使其要维持增长势头变得更加困难。

根据越南农业与环境部的数据，2026年5月，越南木材及木制品出口额预计达15.5亿美元，使今年首5个月的累计出口额达到71.2亿美元，比2025年同期增长4.4%。

美国仍是越南最大的出口市场，占其木材及木制品出口总额的49.2%，其次为中国和日本，分别占15.2%和13.1%。

尽管美国仍稳居首位，但2026年前5个月越南对美出口额较去年同期下降6.5%。相比之下，对中国出口则大幅增长48.3%，而对日本出口也增长6%。

在越南15个最大出口市场中，荷兰录得最高增长，出口额增加至原来的2.3倍；韩国则录得最大跌幅，下降19.2%。

在所面对的挑战方面，除了持续存在的市场竞争压力，越南家具业也面临越来越多的贸易防卫措施。例如，美国政府目前正依据《301条款》（Section 301）对进口木制家具展开调查，涉及贸易顺差及货币操纵等指控。

越南木材与林产品协会（VIFOREST）指出，随着越来越多进口市场收紧相关法规，涉及环境保护、碳排放以及原材料可追溯性等要求，越南木材及家具行业正处于一个关键的十字路口。

这一趋势在欧盟（EU）市场尤其明显。作为全球绿色消费趋势的引领者，欧盟正逐步将可持续性、透明度及环境责任纳入进口产品的强制性要求。尽管欧盟市场仅占越南木材出口总额约4.8%至5.2%，但欧盟仍然是制定及引领最高行业标准的重要市场。

在国内方面，普通半加工木材产品所面对的增值税（VAT）等政策，也继续为许多企业带来额外的经营压力。总而言之，尽管越南木材及木制品出口额仍处于增长轨道，但各种潜在问题与挑战已使其未来发展不再像过去般顺畅。相关问题必须尽快得到关注与解决，以确保行业能够维持其增长势头及国际竞争力。

Vietnam is the among the largest furniture exporters in the world and the second largest in Asia just behind China. With such a strong position, this makes it one of the most important furniture players in the global economy.

However, 2026 has been a mixed year so far for the Vietnamese furniture industry. While its export value continued to see growth in the early months of the year, a significant amount of challenges appeared to make it tougher for the industry to keep its momentum.

According to its Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the country's export value for wood and wood products in May 2026 was estimated at US$ 1.55 billion, bringing the entire export value for the first 5 months of the year at US$ 7.12 billion, a 4.4% increase from the same period in 2025.
The United States remains Vietnam's biggest export destination by taking up 49.2% of the total exports followed by China and Japan at 15.2% and 13.1% respectively.

Despite still taking pole position, exports to the US have declined by 6.5% for the first 5 months of 2026 compared to the same period the year previously. This is in contrast to China where exports to the Middle Kingdom has surged by 48.3% while Japan registered a 6% increase.

Among its 15 largest export market, the Netherlands recorded the highest growth with a turnover increasing by 2.3 times while South Korea saw the largest decline of 19.2%.

As for the challenges, aside from the usual competitive pressure, the industry is also facing a rising amount of trade defence measure such as the Section 301 investigation by the US government into imported wooden furniture regarding allegations of trade surplus and currency manipulation.

Such challenges have been pointed by the Vietnam Timber and Forest Product Association (VIFOREST) that the industry is now at a crossroads as more importing markets are tightening regulations touching on environmental, carbon emission and raw material traceability requirements.

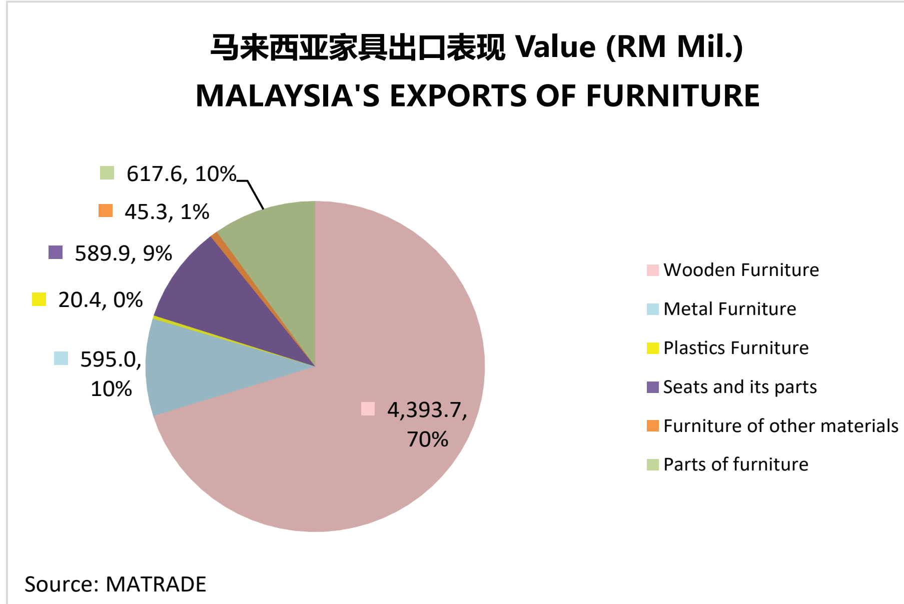
This is especially apparent from the European Union (EU) as the bloc is leading the global green consumption trend, making it a criteria for sustainability, transparency and environmental responsibility mandatory for imported products. Despite only making up from 4.8% - 5.2% of Vietnam's total wood export turnover, the EU remains the market which defines the highest standards.

Domestically, policies such as the Value Added Tax (VAT) for ordinary semi-processed wood products continue to add further strain to many companies.

In conclusion, while Vietnam's export value is still on a growth trajectory, underlying issues and challenges makes the path not as smooth sailing as before and must be addressed as soon as possible.

Source: https://en.vneconomy.vn/wood-exports-maintain-growth-but-industry-still-faces-dual-pressure.htm

Statistics

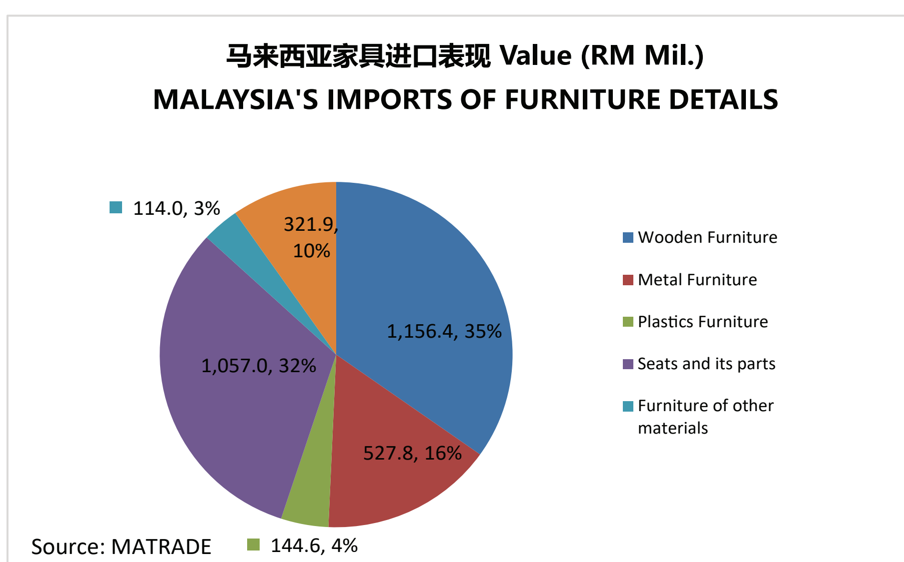


MALAYSIA'S EXPORTS OF FURNITURE, BY COUNTRY

Data sorted by value of 2026

As at 02.09.2026

Country	2025[f]			Jan - Jul 2025[f]		Jan - Jul 2026[p]		
	RM Mil	Share %	Change %	RM Mil	Share %	RM Mil	Share %	Change %
TOTAL EXPORTS	**12,529.8**	**100.0**	**-2.3**	**7,325.4**	**100.0**	**6,262.0**	**100.0**	**-14.5**
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 美国	6,149.0	49.1	1.6	3,697.7	50.5	2,885.4	46.1	-22.0
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE 新加坡	1,187.3	9.5	0.3	672.1	9.2	663.8	10.6	-1.2
AUSTRALIA 澳洲	570.6	4.6	-16.5	312.1	4.3	285.5	4.6	-8.5
UNITED KINGDOM 英国	505.3	4.0	-7.0	282.8	3.9	263.0	4.2	-7.0
JAPAN 日本	579.3	4.6	-8.0	345.7	4.7	247.6	4.0	-28.4
CANADA 加拿大	483.0	3.9	-4.9	282.8	3.9	237.8	3.8	-15.9
INDIA 印度	441.2	3.5	32.0	249.5	3.4	174.7	2.8	-30.0
PHILIPPINES 菲律宾	317.6	2.5	-15.4	181.9	2.5	171.9	2.7	-5.5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 阿联酋联合国	223.4	1.8	-16.2	133.8	1.8	88.0	1.4	-34.3
SAUDI ARABIA 沙地阿拉伯	196.4	1.6	4.3	119.7	1.6	69.3	1.1	-42.1



MALAYSIA'S IMPORTS OF FURNITURE, BY COUNTRY

Data sorted by value of 2026

As at 02.09.2026

Country	2025[f]		Jan - Jul 2025[f]		Jan - Jul 2026[p]		
	RM Mil	Share %	RM Mil	Share %	RM Mil	Share %	Change %
TOTAL IMPORTS	**5,856.2**	**100.0**	**3,324.6**	**100.0**	**3,321.7**	**100.0**	**-0.1**
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 中国	4,332.9	74.0	2,414.2	72.6	2,511.3	75.6	4.0
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 印尼	298.7	5.1	183.2	5.5	134.2	4.0	-26.8
THAILAND 泰国	256.0	4.4	142.1	4.3	126.7	3.8	-10.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 美国	118.7	2.0	74.0	2.2	87.4	2.6	18.1
SOCIALIST REP. OF VIET NAM 越南	114.0	1.9	62.4	1.9	68.5	2.1	9.7
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY 德国	145.7	2.5	111.6	3.4	59.1	1.8	-47.0
JAPAN 日本	84.3	1.4	50.9	1.5	42.3	1.3	-16.9
POLAND 波兰	66.4	1.1	36.0	1.1	30.9	0.9	-14.3
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE 新加坡	58.2	1.0	34.3	1.0	38.1	1.1	11.2
ITALY 意大利	61.5	1.0	35.2	1.1	30.2	0.9	-14.2

Malaysian Furniture Council (MFC)

Lot 19A, 19th floor, Menara PGRM 1,
N0 8, Jalan Pudu Ulu, 56100, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Tel : 603-9282 2333
Fax : 603-9286 2296

email : council@mfc.my
website : www.mfc.my