United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

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Report Name: Solid Wood Products Annual 2023

Country: China - People's Republic of

Post: Beijing

Report Category: Wood Products, Climate Change/Global Warming/Food Security

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Report Highlights:

China's consumption of wood products has fallen significantly due to slowing economic growth, a weakened housing sector, changing consumer preferences, and reduced demand from overseas markets. Hardwood and softwood log imports declined 10 percent and 38 percent, respectively, in 2022. Industry expects lumber will account for an increasing proportion of imported timber (as opposed to logs) due to comparatively greater freight efficiency, higher production costs to process logs into sawn timber, and a Russian ban on log exports including softwood and some high value hardwoods such as ash, maple, oak, and beech.

Overview

The People's Republic of China (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 2023 timber production (including logs and firewood) is forecast at 102 million cubic meters (m^3), about five percent lower than the 107 million m^3 produced in 2022.[1] The decline is primarily due to slowing economic growth, which weakened demand across wood consuming sectors.

The release of official provincial-level timber production data is often delayed by up to two years. Based on 2021 data, Guangxi province remains the largest timber producing province, accounting for about 34 percent of total timber production. Guangdong, Yunnan, Fujian, Anhui, and Hunan provinces together accounted for 35 percent of total production in 2021.

Table 1. China: Timber Production by Province, 2020-2021

Province	Timber Production in 2020 (1,000 m3)	Timber Production in 2021 (1,000 m3)	Change (%)
Guangxi	36,000	39,046	8%
Guangdong	10,170	12,637	24%
Yunnan	8,460	9,035	7%
Fujian	5,760	8,053	40%
Anhui	5,360	6,116	14%
Hunan	3,770	4,835	28%
Guizhou	3,190	4,186	31%
Jiangxi	3,020	4,080	35%
Shandong	5,070	3,994	-21%
Sichuan	2,230	3,026	36%
Henan	2,670	2,730	2%
Hubei	2,320	2,492	7%
Jilin	2,280	2,452	8%
Jiangsu	2,140	2,334	9%
Hainan	2,340	2,229	-5%

[1] Source: Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development released by National Statistics Bureau (NSB) on February 28, 2023. **NOTE:** These are preliminary statistics and subject to change. For example, the 2022 Statistical Communiqué said that timber production in 2021 was 99 million m3. The number was later updated to 116 million m3 in the 2022 China Statistical Yearbook released in October 2022.

Table 1. China: Timber Production by Province, 2020-2021 (continued)

Heilongjiang	1,240	1,736	40%
Liaoning	1,180	1,328	13%
Hebei	1,150	1,108	-4%
Inner Mongolia	880	1,093	24%
Zhejiang	1,020	996	-2%
Xinjiang	650	772	19%
Chongqing	500	462	-8%
Shanxi	280	387	38%
Shaanxi	260	301	16%
Tianjin	250	194	-22%
Beijing	230	170	-26%
Gansu	90	63	-30%
Tibet	20	31	55%
Qinghai	20	-	
Shanghai	-	-	-
Ningxia	-	-	-
Total	102,570	115,886	2.1%

Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2022 and China Statistical Yearbook 2021

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 m3, 21 million m3 higher than the 13th Five-Year Plan.

Table 2. China: Logging Quota for Major Timber Producing Provinces

	13th Five-Year Plan logging Quota (1,000m3)	14th Five-Year Plan logging Quota (1,000m3)	Change (%)
Guangxi	44,609	57,000	28%
Guangdong	15,360	18,868	23%
Yunnan	32,596	33,917	4%
Fujian	21,733	22,164	2%
Hunan	11,178	11,081	-1%
Hubei	10,203	10,131	-1%
Guizhou	10,100	11,900	18%
Jiangxi	12,744	17,214	35%
Shandong	9,785	5,040	-48%

Source: 163.com, Department of Natural Resources of Guangdong Province website, Yunnan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Department website, Fujian Provincial Department of Forestry website, Hunan Provincial Department of Forestry website, Hubei Provincial Department of Forestry website, sina.com, Jinagxi government website, and Shandong government website.

Table 3. China: Logging Quota for Key Forest Regions[2]

	13th Five-Year Plan Logging Quota (1,000 m3)	14th Five-Year Plan Logging Quota (1,000 m3)	Change (%)
Inner Mongolia Forest Industry Group	1,421	1,900	34%
Jilin Forest Industry Group	506	705	39%
Changbaishan Forest Industry Group	577	563	-3%
Longjiang Forest Industry Group	1,280	947	-26%
Yichun Forest Industry Group	N/A[3]	464	
Daxinganling Forest Industry Group	1,014	798	-21%
Total	4,798	5,377	12%

Source: State Forestry and Grassland Administration

Consumption

China's annual wood consumption is estimated at 500-600 million m3, 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. The pronounced decline in new housing starts and housing sales (see figure 1 below) in recent years has reduced wood consumption. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), new housing starts declined 39 percent in 2022 compared to 2021, and further declined 24 percent in the first half of 2023. Commercial housing sales declined 24 percent in 2022 compared to 2021, and further declined 5 percent in the first half of 2023.

The importance of the housing sector to China's overall economy has led the PRC to implement several policies to shore up housing demand. On November 23, 2022, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) jointly released 16 measures to support demand for individual housing loans. On July 11, 2023, PBOC and CBIRC announced the extension of two time-limited measures related to extending loan terms and options for matching financial supports to December 31, 2024. On July 27, 2023, the Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development stated that vigorous support would be provided to the sector, including further reduction of

[2] Key Forest Regions are specific forested areas designated by the State Council as entitled to additional protections.
[3] Yichun Forest Industry Group was established in 2018 and the 13th Five-Year Plan logging quota was published in 2016.

the down payment ratio and loan interest rate for first-time purchases of housing, tax reductions and exemptions for the purchase of improved housing, and personal housing loans that “recognize the house but not the loan”[4]. These central measures are being implemented on top of more than 100 provincial and local measures adopted since start of the year, which are intended stabilize and support the sector.

Judging from official statistics, these measures appear to have fallen short of their intended effect as housing demand continues to decline. Industry insiders expect that more substantial measures will be introduced in the second half of 2023 in tier one cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen to stimulate real estate development. As a result, it may be several years before the housing market and its demand for wood products recovers.

Figure 1. China: Housing Market Starts and Sales, 2019-2022

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Furniture

China’s furniture manufacturing sector faces challenges from weak overseas and domestic demand and changing consumer preferences. Overseas demand has weakened from the height of the pandemic when buyers spent freely to update household furniture and decorative items. This reduced overseas demand, combined with sluggish domestic consumption and excess production capacity is creating challenges for large and small producers alike. Longer term, the industry faces changing consumer preferences with younger (below age 35) buyers preferring stylish, simple, cheap, and easily replaceable furniture. Such preferences increase the market share of panel furniture and reduces the market share of solid wood

[4] The so-called "recognize the house but not the loan" usually means that when commercial banks determine the loan ratio, they only determine whether the family has a house in their name, regardless of whether the buying family has a housing loan record. At present, some key cities such as Beijing implement "recognize the house and the loan", that is, in the case of "sell one and buy one", as long as there is a record of house purchase loans nationwide, the purchase of a house with another loan is recognized as the second house, which needs to pay higher down payment ratios and loan interest rates.

furniture and wood consumption in general. A similar situation can also be seen in preferences for in interior decoration. In conversations with Post, multiple industry contacts stressed the importance of design and its role in establishing consumer trends as a means to spur wood consumption.

Over the past several years, according to industry sources, China's wood furniture production is estimated to be about 320-380 million pieces annually. The China Furniture Industry Development Report 2023, issued by the China Furniture Association, notes that wood furniture production of "enterprises above designated size"[5] in 2022 dropped by 16.5 percent year-on-year, the first decline since 2019. China's largest wood furniture producing provinces are Guangdong, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong, accounting for about 65 percent of total furniture output. However, centers of production are changing. For example, Guangdong province discourages wood processing, a low value add sector that requires low wage labor. As a result, many furniture, wood door, and cabinet manufacturers have relocated to Vietnam or inland provinces such as Jiangxi and Anhui for lower costs and preferential investment policies.

Wood Panels
China is the largest wood-based panel producer, with annual production estimated at 300 million m3. According to the China Wood-based Panel Industry Report 2022, jointly released in December 2022 by China National Forest Products Industry Association and the Industrial Development Planning Institute of National Forestry and Grassland Administration, wood-based panel production in 2021 reached 337 million m3, an eight percent increase from 2020. Industry estimates plywood production accounts for 60 percent of total wood-based panel production, fiberboard accounts for about 20 percent, particle board accounts for about 10 percent, and other (mainly blockboard) accounts for about 10 percent. China's paneling production is concentrated in Shandong, Jiangsu, and Guangxi provinces, which together account for about 60 percent of total wood-based panel production.

Wood-based panel consumption in 2021 was 318 million m3, a 7.5 percent increase from 2020, driven by strong demand for particle board products which are mostly used as a cheaper alternative to solid wood in furniture and flooring, interior decoration, and wood cabinet and door manufacturing. According to industry sources, furniture manufacturing and decoration, packaging and crafts making, and construction are major consumers of wood-based panel, which together account for over 80 percent of total wood-based panel consumption in China.

Trade

Wood imports consist primarily of raw materials, such as logs and lumber, which together account for about 80 percent of China's total wood product imports by value. Fuel wood/wood chips (HS Code

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

4401) account for another 10 percent by value. Major exports include processed products, such as wood furniture and plywood, which together account for over 60 percent of total wood product exports by value. China's wood product imports are forecast to decline in 2023 due to the weakening domestic economy and lower export demand. Accordingly, wood product exports are also expected to decline.

Imports

Wood product imports (HS code 44) declined 15 percent in value in the first half of 2023 due to the weakening domestic economy and lower export demand. Post's March visits to major wood processing areas found that occupancy rates as some major timber markets had declined by 8-10 percent. Traders noted that starting from February 2023, both timber prices and sales had dropped sharply.

Industry contacts expect imports to pick up slightly in the second half of 2023 as inventories reduce. Industry expects lumber will account for an increasing proportion of imported timber (as opposed to logs) due to comparatively greater freight efficiency, higher production costs to process logs into sawn timber, and Russia's January 2022 ban on log exports including softwood and some high value hardwoods such as ash, maple, oak, and beech.

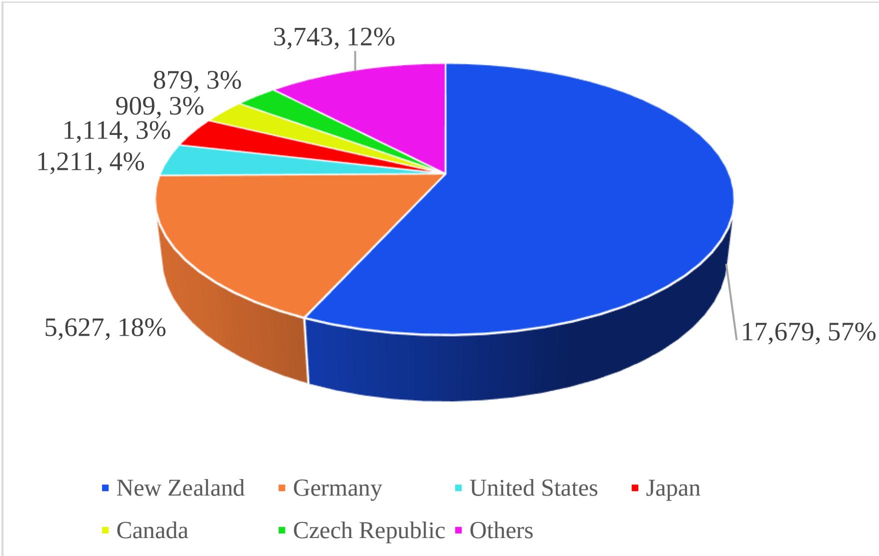
China's total log imports were 43.6 million m^3 in 2022, a 32 percent drop from 2021 (See GAIN Report GAIN Report CH2022-0090 for more information on declining imports in 2022). Log imports in the first half of 2023 further declined nine percent from the same period of 2022 on lower demand.

Softwood log imports totaled 31.2 million m3 in 2022, a decrease of 38 percent from 2021. New Zealand, China's largest softwood log supplier, accounted for 57 percent of imports in 2022. 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. According to the General Administration of Customs China (GACC), the average price of imported softwood logs in 2022 from New Zealand was $151/m3, while the average prices of softwood logs imported from China's second and third largest suppliers, Germany, and the United States, were $165/m3 and $226/m3, respectively. According to industry sources, in mid-June 2023, the price of radiata pine in the Chinese market was 700-750 yuan per m3, and the price of spruce and hemlock was 950-1450 yuan per m3.

Hardwood log imports totaled 12.4 million m3 in 2022, a decrease of 10 percent from 2021. Compared with softwood log imports, the source of hardwood log imports is more diverse (see Figure 2 and Figure 3 below). Hardwood logs are divided into tropical hardwood logs and temperate hardwood logs. Recently, the proportion of temperate hardwoods has increased due to greater availability. China imported 7.2 million m3 of tropical hardwood logs in 2022, accounting for 58 percent of total hardwood log imports, down from 68 percent in 2021.

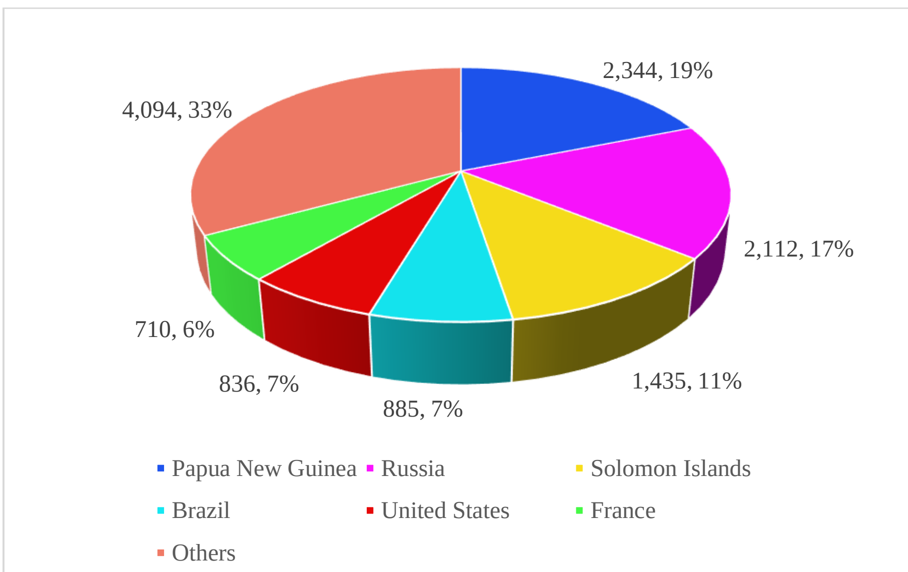
Papua New Guinea, Russia, Solomon Islands, Brazil, and the United States are major hardwood log suppliers to China. Together, the five countries accounted for 61 percent of hardwood log imports in 2022. According to industry sources, birch, oak, beech, eucalyptus, poplar, and octopus wood account for about half of total hardwood log imports.

Figure 2. China: Softwood Log Import Volumes and Market Share, 2022 (Unit:1,000 m3)



Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

Figure 3. China: Hardwood Log Import Volumes and Market Share, 2022 (Unit: 1,000 m3)

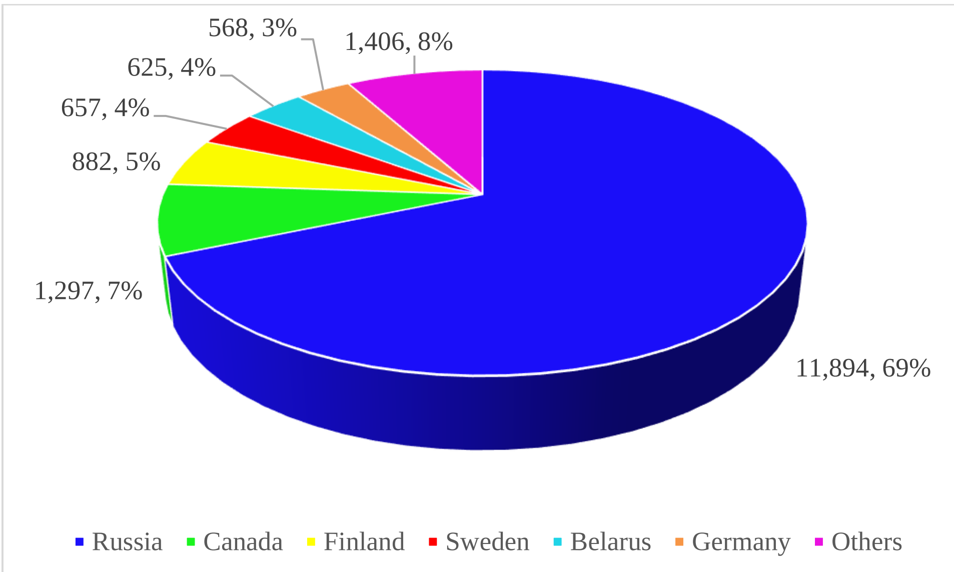


Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

Lumber imports totaled 26.5 million m^3 in 2022, a decrease of seven percent from 2021. Lumber imports in the first half of 2023 increased 11 percent from the same period of 2022.

Softwood lumber imports totaled 17.3 million m3 in 2022, a decrease of 10 percent from 2021. Softwood lumber imports in the first half of 2023 increased 15 percent from the same period of 2022. Russia continues to dominate China's imports of softwood lumber, accounting for 69 percent of total imports in 2022. Pine (HS code 440711), spruce and fir (HS code 440712) together accounted for 87 percent of total softwood lumber imports from Russia in 2022, mainly used for furniture manufacturing, building wood, wood-based panel manufacturing, and pulp making. Demand for softwood lumber may be constrained by the rapid development of prefabricated buildings that utilize less formwork and scaffolding, the trend of replacing wooden formwork with aluminum alloy formwork; and the trend of replacing solid wood with wood-based panels.

Figure 4. China: Softwood Lumber Import Volumes and Market Share, 2022 (Unit: 1,000 m3)



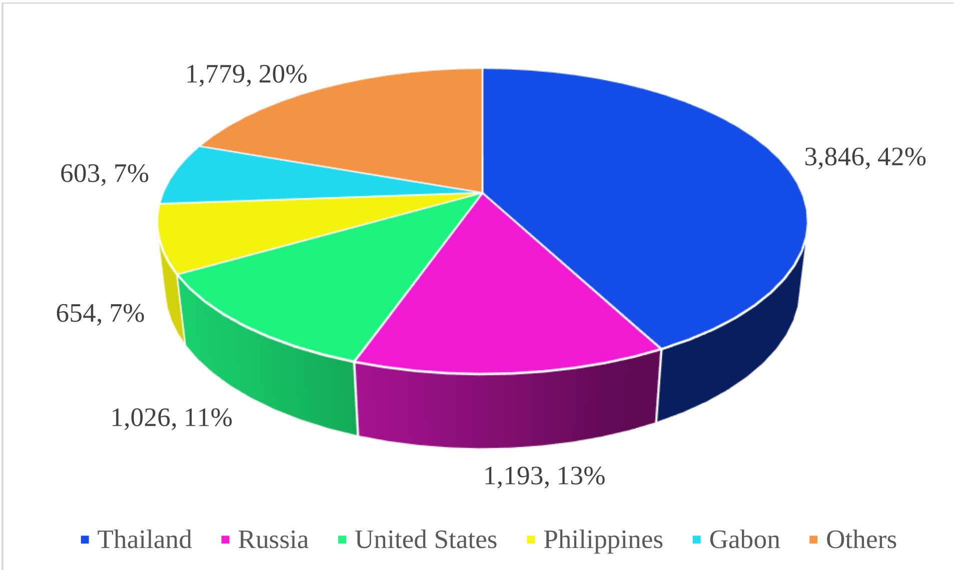
Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

Hardwood lumber imports totaled 9.2 million m3 in 2022, a slight decrease from 2021. Total hardwood lumber imports in the first half of 2023 increased four percent from the same period of 2022 while imports from the U.S. rose 18 percent, mainly due to lower prices. According to GACC, import prices of U.S. hardwood lumber decreased 21 percent in the first half of 2023 from the same period of 2022 (by comparison, average global prices decreased by 11 percent and prices of Russian hardwood lumber decreased by just one percent over the same period).

Thai rubber wood is widely used 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. According to GACC, the average price of imported hardwood lumber in 2022 from Thailand (the majority of which is rubber wood) was $257/m3. By contrast, average prices of hardwood lumber imported from Russia and the U.S. were $267/m3 and $825/m3, respectively. Birch accounted for 53 percent of imported hardwood lumber from Russia in 2022, with an average price of $210/m3. Birch (both locally produced and imported) used to be the main material for economical solid wood furniture manufacturing in China, but its supply cannot meet the demand with significant domestic production decline and limited Russian supply.

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 high-end wood that is currently very popular in the market because of its texture and hardness, while white ash is also popular for its cost/performance ratio.

Figure 5. China: Hardwood Lumber Import Volumes and Market Share, 2022 (Unit: 1,000 m3)



Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

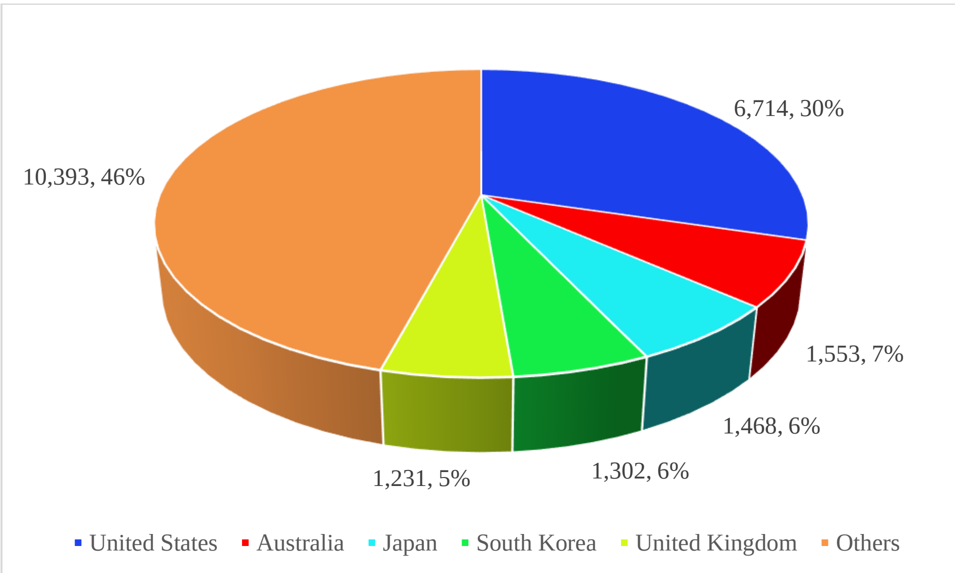
Exports

Wood product exports are expected to decrease in value in 2023 due to weak international demand. According to GACC, wood products (HS Code 44) totaled $18.2 billion and wood furniture (HS codes 940161, 94016900, 94033000, 94034000, 94035010, 94035091, 94035099, 94036010,94036091, 94036099) exports totaled $22.6 billion in 2022, a two percent and 12 percent decline from 2021, respectively. Wood product exports in the first half of 2023 further declined 19 percent from the same period of 2022.

Wood furniture, which accounts for 55 percent of China's wood exports by value in 2022, declined 12 percent from 2021. It further declined nine percent by value in the first half of 2023. The United States remains the largest importer of China's wood furniture, accounting for 30 percent of total wood furniture exports in 2022. China's industry continues to call for diversifying export markets to minimize market and trade risks. The share of Chinese wood furniture exported to the United States has dropped to 30 percent in 2022 from 44 percent in 2018 while the share of exports to smaller markets, particularly in Asia, has increased. For example, the share of exports to South Korea increased from 3.7 percent to 5.8 percent; exports to Malaysia increased from 1.3 percent to 2.6 percent, exports to the Philippines increased from 0.6 percent to 2 percent, and exports to Thailand increased from 0.5 percent to 1.6 percent.

In addition to exploring new export markets, furniture manufacturers are also working to expand domestic markets. Before 2018, many furniture manufacturers in China, especially in Guangdong Province, exported most production. In recent years sales to the domestic market have surpassed exports and become a major part of manufacturers' total sales. According to the China Furniture Industry Development Report 2023, in 2022, the domestic sales rate of enterprises above the designated size is 79 percent, the highest in the past 10 years. As a result, more imported wood products remain in China. Traders estimate that around 60-70 percent of imported U.S. wood products are for domestic consumption.

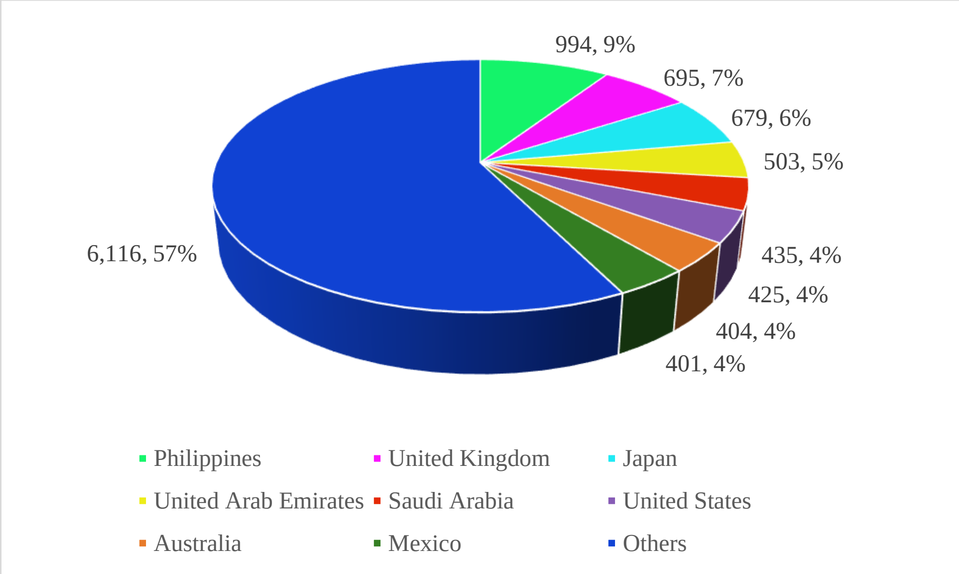
Figure 6. China: Wood Furniture Export Values by Destination and Market Share, 2022 (in Million U.S. Dollars)



Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

Plywood (HS code 4412) accounts for 10-15 percent of China's wood product exports by value. Plywood exports decreased 20 percent by value and 9 percent by volume in the first half of 2023. Unlike wood furniture, China's plywood export markets are diversified with the top five markets only accounting for about one-third of total export volume.

Figure 7. China: Plywood Export Volume and Market Share, 2021 (Unit: 1,000 m3)



Source: General Administration of Customs China (GACC)

Policy

Wood Trade Certification Requirements

Wood products trade 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 2023 China FAIRS Annual Country Report for more information on China's certification requirements.

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

Certification	Attestation Required
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[6]	Certifies that logs with bark are fumigated to prevent pests

[6] 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.

Tariff Exclusions on Wood Products

On May 30, 2023, the State Council Tariff Commission (SCTC) announced another extension to Section 301 retaliatory tariff exclusions until December 31, 2023 on 12 agricultural products, including six hardwood products (HS codes 44039100, 44039960, 44079100, 44079400, 44079500 and 44079930). This is the fourth time that SCTC extended the exclusion period for these commodities. Additional information on the tariff exclusions is available in the USDA GAIN report CH2023-0095. 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.

Climate Change and Deforestation

In November 2021, China and the United States released the U.S.-China Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26). Both countries pledged to work together to address climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including implementing key provisions of the Forest Law regarding the banning of illegal timber imports to China.

China's revised Forest Law entered into force on July 1, 2020. The amended regulation includes a ban on knowingly buying, processing, or transporting illegally sourced timber. However, on July 20, 2022 the National Forestry Grasslands Administration (NFGA) released draft implementation regulations that would likely leave the PRC as the world's top importer of illegal timber. As written, the draft implementation regulations do not stipulate any changes to existing PRC timber import policies such are requiring importers to conduct due diligence on the sourcing of products (a requirement for U.S. importers under the Lacey Act). The NFGA allowed feedback on the draft regulations until August 19, 2022 but has not since issued an updated draft or finalized the regulations.

According to the 2022 China National Land Greening Status Bulletin (link in Chinese) released by the Office of the National Greening Committee in March 2023, China planted 3.83 million hectares of trees in 2022 and total forest area amounted to 231 million hectares. According to China's 9th National Forest Resources Census (2014-2018), China's top ten forest species are oak, fir, larch, birch, poplar, Masson pine, eucalyptus, spruce, Yunnan pine, and cypress. The ten species together account for 46 percent of the total forest area, and 44 percent of the total forest stock volume.

International Cooperation

China-Brazil Joint Statement on Combating Climate Change

In April 2023, the China-Brazil Joint Statement on Combating Climate Change was released during the a state visit to China by Brazilian President Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva. In the statement China and Brazil "intend to engage collaboratively in support of eliminating global illegal logging and deforestation through effectively enforcing their respective laws on banning illegal imports and exports."

China - Russia MOU on Forest Resources

In March 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the PRC Ministry of Commerce and the Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade on Deepening Investment Cooperation in the Field of Development and Use of Forest Resources. The full text of the MOU has not been made publicly available.

Forestry cooperation between the two countries is not new. In November 2000, the countries signed an agreement on Cooperation in the Joint Development of Forest Resources. The agreement established a Forest Resources Development Utilization Standing Working Group under the Economic and Trade Cooperation Subcommittee of the China-Russia Prime Minister Regular Meeting Committee.

On July 17, 2023, the 18th meeting of the Working Group was held in Beijing to exchange views on issues related to deepening Chinese-Russian cooperation. The PRC Ministry of Commerce stated the development and utilization of forest resources between China and Russia is an important field of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries and that the PRC is willing to work with Russia to further strengthen trade and investment policy communication in the field of forest industry, improve the business environment, deepen cooperation in relevant industrial supply chains, accelerate green and low-carbon transformation, actively respond to climate change, and promote bilateral forestry cooperation. The Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade stated that the cooperation in the development and utilization of forest resources between Russia and China has made positive progress in recent years and made important contributions to bilateral economic and trade cooperation. The Russian side welcomed Chinese companies to carry out investment cooperation in wood deep processing in Russia and is willing to improve logistics capabilities of forestry products, improve the business environment, and take practical measures to facilitate cooperation between enterprises.

Conferences and Events:

American Hardwood Export Council 26th Southeast Asia & Greater China Convention and Mini-Trade Show

City: Chengdu
Date: September 8, 2023
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 26th Southeast Asia and Greater China Convention, please contact AHEC at info@ahec-china.org or the USDA Agricultural Trade Office, U.S. Embassy, Beijing at Shanghai at ATObeijing@state.gov.

Furniture Manufacturing & Supply China (FMC China 2023)

City: Shanghai
Date: September 11-15, 2023
https://www.furniture-china.cn/en/about-fur/fmc-fmp

FMC China has been held on 27 occasions and offers a platform for export and domestic sales, design displays and on and offline B2B links. FMC China 2023 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.

China International Furniture Fair (Guangzhou)

City: Guangzhou
Date: March 18-21,2024
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.

Interzum Guangzhou

City: Guangzhou
Date: March 28-31, 2024
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 is 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.

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Attachments:

No Attachments.