

CLUSTER PROFILE

WOODEN FURNITURE CLUSTER

GUJRAT



Turn Potential into Profit

Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority
Ministry of Industries, Production & Special Initiatives
Government of Pakistan

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	DESCRIPTION OF CLUSTER.....	4
1.1	HISTORY & BACKGROUND OF CLUSTER	4
1.2	DEFINING THE PRODUCTS.....	4
1.3	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	4
1.3.1	<i>Area and Population</i>	5
1.4	CORE CLUSTER ACTORS.....	5
1.4.1	<i>Total number of manufacturing units</i>	5
1.4.2	<i>Types of units</i>	5
1.4.3	<i>Micro Sized Units</i>	5
1.4.4	<i>Small Sized Units</i>	5
1.4.5	<i>Medium Sized Units</i>	6
1.4.6	<i>Employment Generation</i>	6
1.4.7	<i>Total Production</i>	6
1.4.8	<i>Capacity Utilization</i>	6
1.5	OTHER CLUSTER ACTORS.....	6
1.5.1	<i>Hard Board/Plywood/Chip Board</i>	6
1.5.2	<i>Foam & Cloth</i>	7
1.5.3	<i>Glue/Nails/Screws/Accessories</i>	7
1.5.4	<i>Paint/Polish/Other Related Material</i>	7
1.5.5	<i>Sales Distribution Channels</i>	7
1.6	CURRENT CLUSTER SCENARIO.....	7
2	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS.....	8
2.1	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ITEMS	8
2.2	OFFICE FURNITURE	8
2.3	INDUSTRIAL FURNITURE.....	8
2.4	VALUE CHAIN.....	9
2.5	PRODUCTION OPERATION (PROCESS FLOW).....	11
2.6	RAW MATERIALS	12
2.6.1	<i>Kinds of Woods;</i>	13
2.7	TECHNOLOGY STATUS	14
2.8	QUALITY ASSURANCE (QUALITY STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS).....	14
2.9	MARKET MECHANISM.....	14
2.10	FINANCING/ BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	15
2.11	HUMAN RESOURCES.....	15
2.11.1	<i>Shortage of skilled manpower</i>	15
2.11.2	<i>SMEs not willing to invest in human resource development</i>	15
2.11.3	<i>Few Facilities of Vocational Training</i>	15
2.11.4	<i>Lack of Design Innovation</i>	15
2.12	ENTREPRENEURS ASSOCIATIONS	16
2.13	GOVT./SEMI GOVT. SUPPORT / EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	16
2.13.1	<i>SMEDA</i>	16
2.13.2	<i>Export Promotion Bureau (EPB)</i>	16
2.13.3	<i>Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)</i>	16
2.13.4	<i>Wood Working Service Center (WWSC)</i>	16
2.14	PRIVATE BDS PROVIDERS (CONSULTANTS)	17
3	MAJOR PLAYERS.....	17
4	SWOT ANALYSIS.....	18

4.1 STRENGTHS 18

4.2 WEAKNESSES..... 18

4.3 OPPORTUNITIES 18

4.4 THREATS 19

5 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES..... 19

5.1 CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION 19

6 ANNEXURE..... 20

6.1 ANNEXURE-I: LIST OF PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDIES 20

1 Description of Cluster

1.1 History & Background of Cluster

Real wood furniture is the most popular furniture in existence. It's been around for hundreds of years and probably existed when the cave people got tired of squatting on the dirt floor of their caves and looked around for a better way. Furniture industry is developing gradually at its own and the idea of setting up showrooms on G.T Road, and Gujrat By pass is increasing. The estimated overall furniture sale from Gujrat is about Rs. 500 million per annum. Furniture cluster of Gujrat is famous for the production of quality wooden furniture. Gujrat was known for its furniture manufacturing even before the independence because of the availability of cheap skilled labor. Presently most of the manufacturers are depending on traditional method (labor intensive technology) that results in the low productivity.

1.2 Defining the Products

There is large number of products made by the wood. Few can be defined as under.

- **Sofa:** an upholstered seat for more than one person
- **Bed:** piece of furniture that provides a place to sleep
- **Chair:** a seat for one person, with a support for the back
- **Cupboard:** a small room (or recess) or cabinet used for storage space

Table 1: SITC & HS Codes for Wooden Furniture

PRODUCT	SITC CODE	HS CODE
Office Furniture	82151	9403-3
Kitchen Furniture	82153	9403-4
Bedroom Furniture	82155	9403-5
Other Furniture	85159	9403-6

1.3 Geographical Location

Gujrat is an ancient district of Pakistan located in between two famous rivers, i.e., River Jehlum and River Chenab. Because of its proximity with the rivers the land is good for cultivation with rice and sugar cane as main crops. It is bounded on the North-East by Jammu and Kashmir, on the North-West by the River Jhelum which separates it from Jhelum district, on the East and South-East by the river Chenab, separating it from the districts of Gujranwala and Sialkot, and on the West by Mandi Bahauddin district. District Gujrat is spread over an area of 3,192 square kilometers and comprises of the following three tehsils;

- Gujrat
- Kharian
- Sarai Alamgir

1.3.1 Area and Population

According to 1998 Population and Housing Census, total population of Gujrat district is 2,048,000 persons out of which 1,026,000 are males and 1,022,000 are females. According to the census of 1998 density of population in the district is 642 persons per square Kilometer. Percentage break-up of the Rural and Urban population is 72.3% and 27.7% respectively.

1.4 Core Cluster Actors

1.4.1 Total number of manufacturing units

According to the estimates provided by different sources, Gujrat furniture cluster is comprised of about 350 units. These units can be categorized into micro, small and medium sized units.

Following table indicates the industry size in various categories:

Table 2: Industrial Structure

Medium	Small	Micro
10-12	35-40	250-275

1.4.2 Types of units

The details of the different categories of the furniture manufacturing units are following:

1.4.3 Micro Sized Units

According to the statistics provided by the industry, there are about 300-325 micro sized units involved in the business of furniture manufacturing. The number 300 include all the units that are either directly or indirectly involved in the furniture manufacturing. These units are vertically integrated and are involved in the different stages of furniture manufacturing. Some of these units also have organized themselves in specialized products manufacturing, i.e. one unit is producing only one kind of products not all the products (e.g. a unit producing chairs will only produce chairs). The furniture manufacturing units are selling their products in semi finished and finished form in Gujrat as well in the other cities.

The small-scaled units can be further divided into:

- Saw Mills
- Furniture Manufacturers
- Upholstery Units
- Polishing & Finishing Units

1.4.4 Small Sized Units

Gujrat furniture cluster consists of about 35-40 small sized units. These units manufacture the furniture themselves as well as depend on the micro sized units for their manufacturing requirements. In the second case these units buy the semi finished

furniture from micro sized units and then finish these products. These Units have their own show rooms to display their finished products. Most of their sales are domestic (inside country) but a few of them are also involved in the exports. These units have workers ranging from 15 to 50 in number depending upon the amount of work. These units sometimes also hire workers on contract basis in case of more orders.

1.4.5 Medium Sized Units

Gujrat cluster consists of 4 to 5 medium-sized units. These units can be called as the market leaders because of their level of achievement. Most of these units are operating at least for the last 30 to 40 years and have developed a lot during this time period. These units can be called self-sufficient because they have solved most of their problems and issues related to production. These units have workers ranging from 50 to 100 in number depending on the work load.

1.4.6 Employment Generation

According to the estimates provided by the industry there are about 7,000 to 8,000 persons in Gujrat that are directly involved in the furniture manufacturing. These persons can be divided into the categories of carpenters, polishers, upholstery workers and the general laborers. As far as the training of this work force is concerned, there is no specialized training institute for furniture workers in Gujrat except for the wood working service center but this center is producing only 10 certified furniture workers per year. These workers can work as supervisors but the quantity is negligible as compare to the demand of supervisors and skilled workers in the cluster.

1.4.7 Total Production

The estimated annual wood consumption is around 350,000-400,000 cubic ft. The average cost of this wood is around Rs. 160 million calculating on the basis of 400 rupees per cubic foot on an average. Besides this around 100 million of manmade material is also used. Hardly, any source available to gather the anticipated growth rate. Estimated growth figure is around 10%.

1.4.8 Capacity Utilization

Capacity utilization of the existing unit is not sufficient even to meet the demand of the domestic market. It is below 50%. None of the unit has the capability to produce goods at mass level. Even the medium sized units take minimum 3-4 months for an order. Sufficient gap exists and it is increasing day by day with the increase in the population of the country.

1.5 Other Cluster Actors

Following are the supportive actors of the cluster.

1.5.1 Hard Board/Plywood/Chip Board

As mentioned before, these items are also used in the manufacturing of the furniture. The supply sources of these items to Gujrat cluster are the different plywood factories in district Gujrat and Jhelum. These factories include KDC Plywood Factory Jhelum, National Plywood Factory Jhelum, Chenab Particle Board Alipur Chatha, Plyfo

Industries Alipur Chatta, Islamabad board Hattar. These items are sold on the hardware shops in Gujrat.

1.5.2 Foam & Cloth

Foam and Cloth are used in sofa sets, chairs and the bed sets. These are 15% of the total quantity of raw material used in the furniture manufacturing.

1.5.3 Glue/Nails/Screws/Accessories

These items are about 5% of the total raw material used in the furniture manufacturing. These are also sold at the hardware stores in the city. There are different varieties of the accessories available in the market. These include local as well as foreign made accessories.

1.5.4 Paint/Polish/Other Related Material

These include about 15% of the total raw material used in the furniture manufacturing. These materials are available at the hardware stores as well as the agents of the different companies sell these materials directly to the furniture manufacturers.

1.5.5 Sales Distribution Channels

There are different sales distribution channels of furniture industry of Gujrat. The medium sized and the small sized units have their showrooms on the G.T road, Sargodha Road, Railway Road and Gujrat Bypass. The micro sized manufacturers don't have their own showrooms, so they are dependent on the other two categories for their furniture sales. Around 10% of the total furniture manufactured is sold in Gujrat. The rest 90% of the furniture is sold in the other cities like Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta etc. Medium sized units have made their sales points (showrooms) in Lahore & Rawalpindi and certain other cities. Most of the furniture that is sent to the other cities is sold to the traders who have their own showrooms. A small quantity of furniture is also exported to different countries but this export is dependent on the personal contacts of the manufacturers.

1.6 Current Cluster Scenario

Furniture industry is developing gradually at its own and the idea of setting up showrooms on G.T Road, and Gujrat By-pass is increasing. The estimated overall furniture sale from Gujrat is about Rs. 250 million per annum. This figure is gradually increasing with the increasing demand and quality consciousness of the consumers.

There are around 350 units overall and over 8,000 persons are directly or indirectly involved in this sector.

At the moment, a few of the local furniture manufacturers are exporting furniture items to the individual clients in UK, US, Saudi Arabia and Middle East. The total export of Furniture from Gujrat is about US\$ 4.5 million. (Directorate of industries), however due to limited production capacity these firms are not able to fulfill the large export orders and hence can not compete vigorously in international markets. China and India are the major competitors. Their prices are less and quality is better.

Sheesham wood which is basic raw material is short in supply to fulfill the local market requirement. This shortage has caused a price hike. There is no schedule rate of wood in the market.

2 Analysis of Business Operations

The furniture manufacturers of the Gujrat cluster are making all kind of furniture products that includes household furniture items, office furniture as well as industrial furniture (in small quantities).

2.1 Household Furniture Items

Household furniture items manufactured in Gujrat include bed sets, sofa sets, tables, chairs, cupboards, showcases and handicrafts as well. These articles are based on the different designs that include Traditional Pakistani, Victorian, Italian, French and American designs. But in most of the cases, manufacturers just copy the designs from different international furniture catalogues. But in most of the cases these furniture items are not based on actual specification and standards, so there is no uniformity of standards in the final products.

- Bed room furniture
- Dining room furniture
- Living room furniture
- Drawing room
- Dressing room furniture

2.2 Office Furniture

Office furniture is also manufactured in small quantities in Gujrat furniture cluster. The office furniture includes office tables, conference tables, chairs, cupboards, computer tables, etc.

2.3 Industrial Furniture

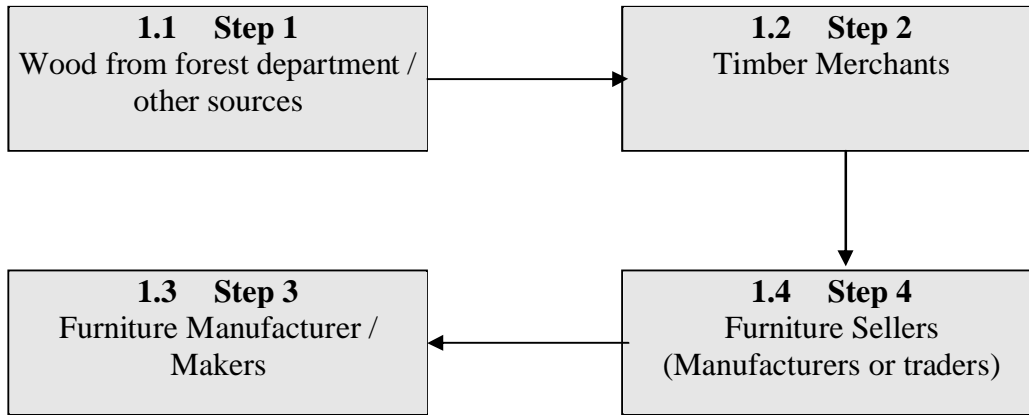
A few furniture manufacturers of Gujrat are also involved in the manufacturing of industrial furniture that includes, school furniture, laboratory furniture, factory furniture etc.

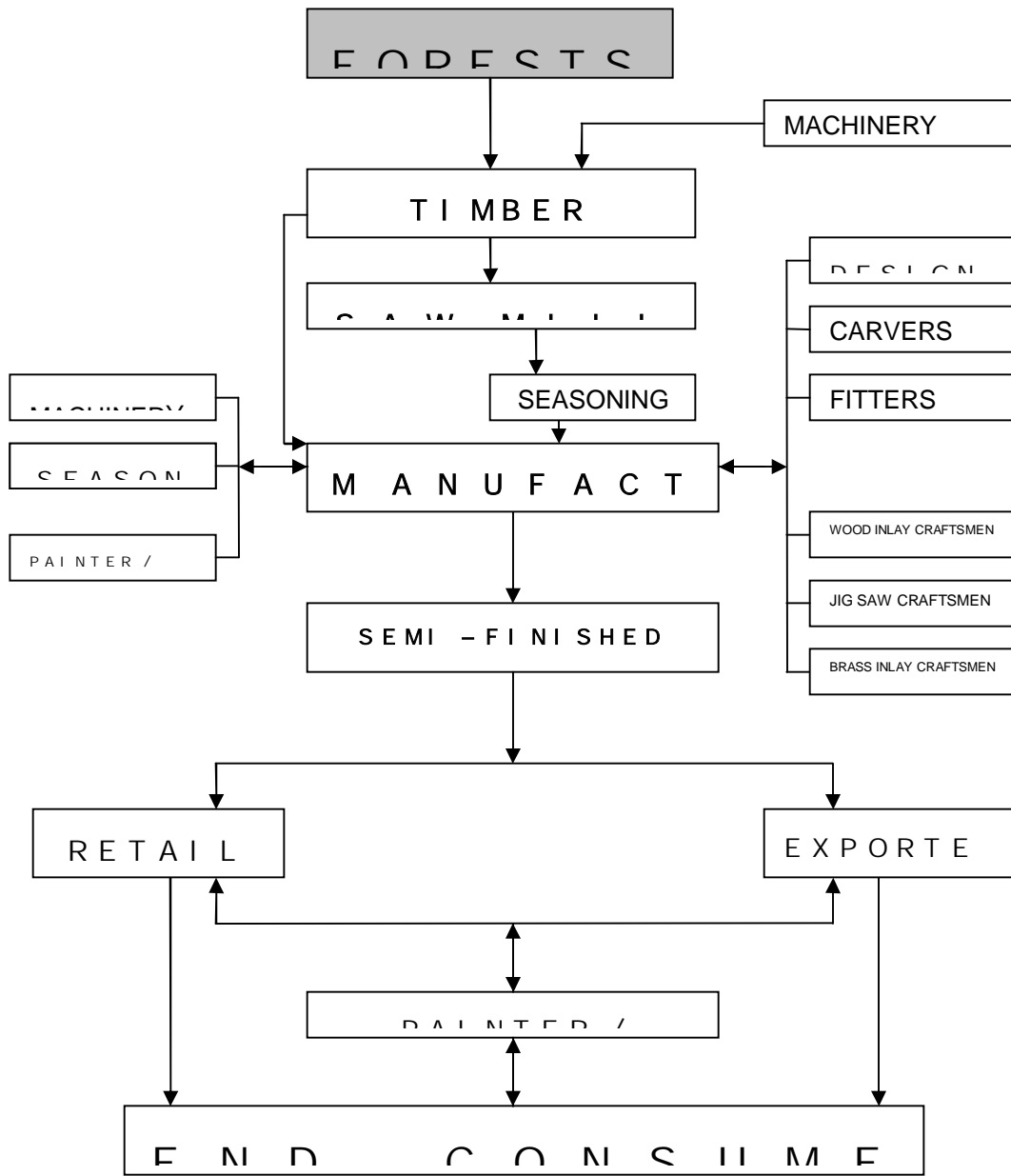
Table 3: Product Mix

Major Product Lines	Articles	% age
Household Furniture	Bed sets, Sofa sets, Tables, Chairs, Cupboards etc.	80%
Office Furniture	Office tables, Chairs, Computer tables, Cabinets etc,	15%
Industrial Furniture	School furniture, Laboratory furniture, Factory furniture etc.	5%

2.4 Value Chain

Wooden Furniture value chain includes all the value addition steps involved in the manufacturing and distribution of furniture from raw material to the end user. These steps are following:





2.5 Production Operation (Process flow)

The standard manufacturing process of the wooden furniture includes the following steps:

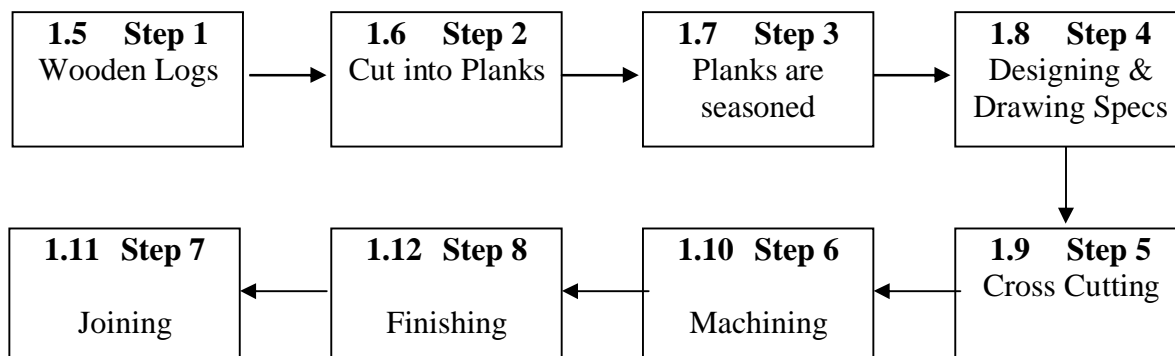


Table 4: Description of Production Process

Step No	Description	Machinery Required/Used
1	Wooden logs are purchased from timber merchants	
2	Logs are cut into Planks	Band Saw, Circular Saw
3	Planks are seasoned either naturally or in the seasoning plant	Natural seasoning requires 6 months to year/artificial seasoning takes 8-20 days
4	Drawings and the specification of the furniture item have to be drafted.	
5	Cross cutting of planks according to the specification/drawings	Circular Saw
6	Machining of the cross cut planks into the required sizes	Jointer Planner, Thicknesser planner, Tenoning machine, mortising machine, sanding machine
7	Joining of the different parts to assemble the article	Glue is used, Hydraulic Press is used for extra strength of joints
8	Finishing the item polishing/painting etc.	Air compressor, Sprayers etc.

Furniture industry of Gujrat is partially or not completely following all these steps which have been identified in the table above. The reason is that each manufacturing unit has developed its own production process/steps according to the product, number of workers, machinery and other factors. This affects the quality of the product.

2.6 Raw Materials

The raw materials used in furniture manufacturing are following:

Table 5: Raw Material

Material	%age use	Used in	Availability
Wood	50%	All furniture items	Local Timber Merchants
Hard Board / Plywood / Chip Board	10%	All furniture items	Hardware stores/Plywood factories in the area
Steel/Metal Frames	5%	Items like chairs, Tables	Locally produced by metal works
Foam	10%	Chairs, Sofa sets, bed sets	Agents in Local Markets
Cloth	5%	Upholstery of sofas, chairs	Agents in Local Markets
Glue	1%	All furniture items	Hardware stores
Nails/Screws	1%	All furniture items	Hardware Stores
Polish/Paint/Other related material	15%	All furniture items	Hardware stores/ Company Agents
Accessories	3%	All furniture items	Hardware Stores

The wooden furniture manufacturing industry Gujrat is famous for quality furniture manufacturing of solid wood. The basic raw material used for this type of furniture is Sheesham wood. Besides this, Medium Density Fiber (MDF) is also used in furniture manufacturing.

Wood sources include forest department, irrigation department (for trees along canals), high ways department (for trees along roads & High ways) etc. All these departments cut the trees and then auction wood in the form of logs on regular basis. There are certain other sources of the wood one of which is coming from the Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas. With the passage of time the supply of wood is decreasing because of shortage of the forests as well as certain diseases of the tree. According to the Forest Department, the forests cover only 4% area of Pakistan, which is quite low, compared to the desired level of 20-25%.

Sheesham wood is mostly used in furniture manufacturing, however other kinds like Keekar (Acacia), Walnut, Diar, Pine etc. are also used but in lesser quantities or on special orders.

Other raw material items like foam, cloth, nails, glue etc. are easily available in the market.

2.6.1 Kinds of Woods;

Following different types are available to the cluster

- Sheesham
- Deyodar
- Popular
- Peral
- Chilgoza

The woods that are fashioned into furniture fall into following three categories:

1. Hardwoods
2. Softwoods
3. Composites

Even the term 'hardwood' or 'softwood' is deceptive. Hardwoods aren't necessarily harder, denser material. For example, balsa wood is one of the lightest, least dense woods there is, and it's considered a hardwood. Technically, lumber is classified based on how the tree reproduces. As a general rule, though, softwood trees are evergreen year round while the hardwoods create the gorgeous autumn foliage that we all love so much.

Hardwoods are considered the highest quality and are the most expensive. Their natural colors vary from the darkest woods to the lightest ones and they can be stained or painted for even more variety. Hardwood furniture is least likely to warp or bend and is prized in all high quality homes. The five woods most commonly used in furniture production are cherry, walnut, oak, maple and mahogany.

Softwoods are less expensive than hardwoods, but they require extra care. Because they are less durable, it's much easier to scratch or dent softwood furniture. In addition, they often don't have the beautiful grains of a hardwood, and therefore don't stain as beautifully.

Pine is an example of softwood that is commonly used for furniture. These woods are often used in construction as well so the choicest pieces are reserved for furniture. In construction, knots and splits are common. Lots of construction lumber will not accept paint and this kind of wood is used for shelves or packing crates.

The softwood used in furniture is designated as "Appearance" lumber and includes most softwood lumber that has been custom milled to a pattern or otherwise surfaced on all four sides.

Composites are the cheapest form of wood and are literally manufactured, rather than grown.

Plywood: multiple layers of thin wooden sheets are glued together and pressed. Plywood is strong and resists swelling, shrinking and warping. There is some furniture made directly from plywood, but generally it is only used as a support when incorporated into furniture.

Particle board: sawdust and small wood chips are mixed with glue or resin which is then shaped and pressure treated. When used for inexpensive furniture, particle board is usually covered with laminate or veneer. This is necessary because particle board splits easily and the laminate prevents splitting. However, the downside is that the laminate may separate from the wood because the particle board responds to temperature and pressure changes by swelling and shrinking.

Hardboard: is made like particle board but it's placed under higher pressure so it's stronger.

MDF or Medium Density Fiberboard: wood particles are bonded with resin and compressed. It is harder than particle board or hardboard, and can be cut like plywood although it isn't as strong as plywood. Some MDF is covered with melamine which is a durable plastic in a variety of colors. The exposed edges of MDF are rough and need covering with molding or some other decorative material.

Technically, furniture made from all of these wood products is "real" wood furniture, even the composites. Prices and quality range from the hardwoods down to the composites. The higher you go up the spectrum, the more you can expect to pay for your wood furniture. The good part, of course, is that with proper care hardwood furniture will last for decades or even generations. If you can afford it, always choose hardwood furniture.

2.7 Technology Status

Except a few units technical standard of all others is of a very low level. The furniture manufacturers are using only four basic machines to cater their machining requirements. These machines include circular saw, thicknesser planner, spindle molder and the mortising machine. Although these machines can be used to fulfill the machining requirements but excellent quality can not be achieved without the proper machines and the machining techniques. Most of the manufacturers don't have the sanding machines that also affect the furniture quality.

The second problem related to machinery is that most of the machinery used in manufacturing is Pakistan made. The final quality of products manufactured on this machinery can not be compared with the products made by foreign machinery. So there is a need to improve the design and the working of Pakistani machinery according to the requirements. By improving the local machinery, a huge quantity of foreign exchange can be saved and this will also help the light engineering sector. Non-availability of seasoning plants is another problem.

2.8 Quality Assurance (Quality standards and Certifications)

Only few units have got ISO 9000 certification so far in Gujrat.

2.9 Market Mechanism

Furniture is sold to the domestic consumers at the showrooms of either manufacturers or the traders. The manufacturing concerns have their own show rooms while the small manufacturing units depend on the traders having showrooms for the sales of their products.

The export of furniture items from Pakistan is negligible in the case of quantities. In most of the cases the furniture exports from Pakistan are done on the basis of personal contacts. There are no standard designs of the Pakistani furniture products. The furniture items in small quantities, customized according to the requirements of the buyers, are exported from Pakistan.

2.10 Financing/ Banks and Financial Institutions

At present, none of the financial institution has developed/offered any lending scheme for the development of Furniture Sector. The financial products available in the market are not geared to cater the requirements of this sector. Access to equity and finance is the most malicious constraint to cluster growth and development. Commercial banks apply conservative policies while lending.

High transaction costs, collateral requirement, no customised financial products incorporating cluster needs, along with high mark up rates discourage entrepreneurs to opt for formal financing. Entrepreneurs are bound to full fill their financing needs from informal sector by paying exorbitant markup rates going as high as 30% annually.

2.11 Human Resources

The education level of workers/labor working in this cluster is very low, which is a major hindrance in learning and accepting new tools and techniques.

2.11.1 Shortage of skilled manpower

The workforce employed in furniture industry is either un-skilled or semi-skilled. Mostly the workers acquire on-job training that result in manufacturing of low quality products and increasing the lead time. Consequently the units have to outsource their production to other craftsmen thereby increasing the cost and delay in fulfilment of production order.

2.11.2 SMEs not willing to invest in human resource development

As most of the establishments in furniture sector are SMEs, therefore they are mostly hesitant to invest in human resource development. The reasons for not investing in human resource development are; lack of awareness of importance of concept of human resource development and financial constraints.

2.11.3 Few Facilities of Vocational Training

Presently there are limited facilities of vocational training furniture industry. There are furniture training institutes at Gujrat, Kot Addu and Rawalpindi. Moreover, these institutions are not abreast with the latest developments across the globe. The curriculum is obsolete and has not been updated since ages. Additionally speaking, the equipments at these institutes are limited in number as well as outdated to deliver modern production techniques to the students.

2.11.4 Lack of Design Innovation

Innovative and good design can make a significant contribution towards improving productivity and competitiveness. The design component gains paramount importance in view of consumers becoming increasingly design conscious. Pakistani furniture industry lacks design innovation due to unavailability of latest information on new designs and absence of skill among the manpower to copy such designs.

2.12 Entrepreneurs Associations

There are three unregistered furniture associations present in the Furniture Cluster of Gujrat. These associations are:

- All Pakistan Furniture Makers Association
- Furniture Manufacturers Association
- Cottage Furniture Association.

2.13 Govt./Semi Govt. Support / Educational Institutions

There are a number of the Govt./Semi Govt. organizations working in collaboration with the furniture cluster of Gujrat for the uplift of the cluster.

2.13.1 SMEDA

Small and medium enterprise development authority was formed in October 1998 with a sole purpose of developing SMEs in the country. It has a Regional business centers (RBCs) in various cities of Punjab including Gujrat. These RBCs provides following services to SMEs

- i) Identification of Investment Opportunities
- ii) Facilitation in arranging finance from financial institutions
- iii) Training programs
- iv) Marketing advice.
- v) Technical advice.
- vi) Legal Services
- vii) Business plan development.
- viii) Common facilities centers.

2.13.2 Export Promotion Bureau (EPB)

Export promotion bureau has a mandate to promote local products in international markets. It has reserved a special quota for SMEs (20%) in all the international trade exhibitions, trade delegations, trade conferences which it arranges.

2.13.3 Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)

Punjab small industries corporation is a provincial department which supports the establishment of small and cottage industries in the province of Punjab. It offers helps in following areas

- i) Offering credit facilities to small and cottage industries (new and existing businesses).
- ii) Establishing industrial areas for small industries.

2.13.4 Wood Working Service Center (WWSC)

Wood working service center was the project of PSIC now it comes under the TEVTA. This center is responsible for the technical and human resources support to the industry.

This center is also providing technical education facilities for the industry. Every year 10 students pass from this center as certified wood working professionals. But keeping in view the industry's demand 10 graduates are not enough. Apart from technical and work force assistance, this center has also provided financial assistance in the form of loan for machinery or working capital for raw material to micro and small sized manufacturers. As per policy this loan is provided at an interest rate 4% less than that of ADBP. The center also provides the facility of material bank for the industry at small scale. This center can be considered as a small sized common facility center.

2.14 Private BDS Providers (Consultants)

Cluster is unfortunate in this respect and there is no private BDS provider in the Cluster. Majority of consultancy firms from other cities provide services in ISO 9000: 2004, etc certifications. There is an absence of BDS in productivity management, marketing and sales, HR development, software, etc.

3 Major Players

Major players of wooden furniture cluster Gujrat are listed in table given below:

Table 6: Major Players

Sr.	Organization	CEO/Contact Person	Address	Tel
1	Decent Furnishers	Mirza Amir Bashir	G.T Road, Gujrat	531351
2	Trendline Furnishers	Ansar Mehmood Ghuman	G.T Road, Gujrat	517120
3	PakWood Furnishers	Ch. Iftikhar Ahmed	G.T Road, Gujrat	523076
4	NM Furnishers	Abid Farooq	G.T Road, Gujrat	525911
5	National Furnishers	Amjad Farooq	G.T Road, Gujrat	524540
6	Heritage Furnishers	Masood Afzal	G.T Road, Gujrat	516501
7	Global Furniture	Haji Muhammad Shafi	G.T Road, Gujrat	525983
8	BestBuy Furnishers	Muhammad Asim Khokhar	G.T Road, Gujrat	2105183
9	Sam Traders	Ch. Jamshaid Iqbal	Near Science College, G.T Road, Gujrat	522109
10	Mahmood Furniture	Ch. Zafar Mahmood	Bypass Road, Gujrat	510103
11	Bashir Design Furniture	Haji Muhammad Bashir	G.T Road, Gujrat	522113
12	SAM's Furniture	Shahid Iqbal	G.T Road, Gujrat	524130
13	Nizam Sons Furniture	Mirza Muhammad Aslam	G.T Road, Gujrat	513538
14	Koncept Furniture	Qayum Nazar	Bypass Road, Gujrat	517909
15	WoodDesigner	Rashid Farooq	Bypass Road, Gujrat	517293
16	New Adnan Furniture	Imran Ahmed	Bypass Road, Gujrat	515275
17	Riaz Furniture	Riaz Ahmed Jan	Railway Road, Gujrat	514967

		Qureshi		
18	GEO Furniture	Gulzar Hussain	G.T Road, Gujrat	3515186

4 SWOT Analysis

4.1 Strengths

- Skilled Labor Force
- Wood seasoning facility centre is available
- Suppliers of raw material are available
- Local tools available
- 350 furniture manufacturing units
- 8,000 people (approx.) are directly and indirectly attached with this occupation
- Strong historical background of craftsmen
- Many big cities are link-up with this cluster including Lahore, Islamabad, Sargohha, Jhang, Faisalabad and Gujranwala etc.

4.2 Weaknesses

- High cost of production due to high rate of raw material
- Lack of educated, certified and professionally trained, work force
- Unavailability of ready to use raw material
- No Designing and R&D facilities available
- Unawareness of Social compliance and Environmental issues
- Unawareness of any quality control and standards
- Lack of international marketing skills
- Unavailability of ready-to use seasoned wood
- Constraint of Technology
- Fluctuating prices of the raw material.

4.3 Opportunities

- Technical up gradation
- International exhibitions
- International warehouses
- Rebate facility of 25% on transport charges for exporters.
- Networking & linkages of cluster players/stakeholders
- Development of consortiums with specified objectives

4.4 Threats

- Migration of trained work forces from the sector
- Raw material cost increase (shortage in the stock of Sheesham wood at any stage because no further plantation as required)
- Import of low price articles from China and India
- Instable political set up of the country.

5 Investment Opportunities

- Chip/Hard Board Manufacturing
- Win Board Manufacturing
- Particle/Veneer Board
- Flush Doors/Windows
- Small wood seasoning plant
- Furniture Design Center

5.1 Contact for further information

For any further information/clarification please contact Regional Business Center at following address:

SMEDA Regional Business Center

C/o Gujrat Chamber of Commerce and Industry

4th Floor, State Life Building

G. T. Road

Gujrat

Phone: (92 53) 3525395, 3523012-13

Fax: (92 53) 3523011

6 Annexure

6.1 Annexure-I: List of Pre-feasibility Studies

List of pre-feasibility studies developed by SMEDA related to furniture sector are given in table below

Annexure 1: Cluster Related list of Pre-feasibility Studies

Serial	Title of Pre-feasibility Studies
1.	Wooden Furniture Manufacturing Unit
2.	Computerised pattern Designing - Furniture
3.	Chip Board Manufacturing Unit

These feasibility Studies can be downloaded from website of SMEDA (www.smeda.org.pk)