

ISSN 0126-6632

perkasa

sarawak timber industry development corporation

jan-mar 2020

quarterly magazine

**Towards Archieving
RM10 Billion In
Export Earnings By 2030**



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editorial

Numerous consultations were conducted by the State Government with the industry players including LPF holders, plywood and furniture manufacturers as well as timber exporters to generate ideas to assist the industry amid the challenging times.

The industry is facing challenges due to stiff competition in the global market arena and increasing production costs. It is, therefore, imperative to address these issues holistically.

The consultations concluded with various proposals including the need to review premium and royalty for logs processed locally, levy on foreign workers in manufacturing sector and incentives for processing logs from planted forests.

Presently, the State Government is evaluating the reasonable quantum in terms of value and period of rebate to be given for logs processed locally on win-win basis.

Previously, Sarawak was the largest producer of tropical hardwood plywood in this region and the

main exporter to Japan. Indonesia took over by leveraging on logs from planted forests. Currently, sawmills in Sarawak are equipped with machinery meant for processing huge timber from natural forests. Logs from planted forests, however, are relatively smaller. It is, therefore, vital that the industry adjust accordingly by investing in modern technology to ensure competitiveness instead of relying on foreign workers.

With dwindling natural forest log production, planted forests will be the main source of raw materials for local processing with the projected annual log production of 5-6 million m³.

The way forward for the industry is to maximise the utilisation of logs from planted forests to produce value-added products. Technological advancement is equally important to ensure cost effectiveness. This will reduce labour intensive operations and mitigate the impact of labour policies such as minimum wages and foreign workers' levy.

Towards Archieving RM10 Billion In Export Earnings By 2030



Being export oriented, performance of the wood-based industry of Sarawak depends on the global market situation. This sector contributed RM4.5 billion in export revenue in 2019, a decline of 17% from RM5.4 billion in 2018.

The Honourable Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan, Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak and Chairman of STIDC Board of Management said, the industry faced challenges due to global economic volatility and geo-political uncertainties. This was aggravated by other issues such as anti-dumping and anti-subsidy initiatives imposed by consuming countries and stiff competition from Indonesia, Vietnam and China.

Domestic issues such as dwindling natural forest log production and spiralling costs of production in the upstream industry also posed adverse impacts on downstream processing industries. Natural forest log

Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah (second left), Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet (second right) and other board members holding the 2020 STIDC Strategy Map.

YANG BERTITAH DATUK AMAR HAJI AWANG TENGAH ALI HASAN
Deputy Chief Minister
Minister of Urban Development & Natural Resources II
Minister of International Trade And Industry, Industry Terminal & Entrepreneur Development
Cum Chairman of STIDC Board Of Management
27th February 2020



• Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet (standing fourth right) posing with the participants of young furniture designers.

production declined from 5.5 million m³ in 2017 to 4.7 million m³ in 2018 and 4.1 million m³ in 2019.

Sarawak's export of plywood to Japan also declined from RM2.17 billion in 2018 to RM1.59 billion in 2019. Indonesia overtook Sarawak as the top plywood exporter to Japan.

"In meeting international market requirements, we will continue to enhance the implementation of Sarawak Timber Legality Verification System (STLVS) and Forest Management Certification (FMC). The legality system was enhanced to allow third party verification to ensure credibility and market acceptance," Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah said.

He added that by 2022, all long-term Forest Timber Licensees must undertake Forest Management Certification. Currently, seven Forest Management Units (FMUs) and six Forest Plantation Management Units (FPMUs) covering an area of

721,130 hectares were certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

To enhance productivity, cost effectiveness and competitiveness, he urged industry players to embark on technological advancement and automation.

According to him, the Timber Industry Transformation Plan implemented by STIDC will further catalyse the growth of downstream industry focussing on the development of high value-added products such as furniture and engineered wood. The aim is to achieve RM10 billion in export earnings by 2030, in which RM6 billion is contributed by value added products.

He was delighted that STIDC is implementing the training programme to develop young furniture designers to meet the needs of the industry.

He was also pleased that STIDC was intensifying R&D initiatives in collaboration

with industry players and other research institutions such as Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), University College of Technology Sarawak (UCTS), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Sarawak Timber Association (STA), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) and Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and hoped that the initiatives would be given top priority.

"STIDC must ensure optimum utilisation of planted forest logs to produce value-added products such as engineered wood and furniture. STIDC should continuously explore the possibility to collaborate with the local industry players and foreign investors to establish furniture city in Sarawak in tandem with our target to achieve RM6 billion in export earnings from furniture products by 2030," he said.

Corporate Liability On Corruption

STIDC is committed to inculcating a high integrity work culture across the board by incorporating the global standards of corporate governance. This was manifested by the Corporate Liability on Corruption Seminar organised in collaboration with GRM Training Sendirian Berhad and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) in Kuching on 15 January 2020.

The Seminar was graced by the Honourable Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hasan, Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak and Chairman of STIDC Board of Management.

The seminar aimed to introduce the new provision of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Act 2018 to both the Directors and Management of STIDC. It was also a platform to share the key features of the new provision and its implications towards enhancing an anti-bribery programme to prevent, detect and address bribery risks in an organisation.

In its quest for a high integrity work culture, the Deputy Chief Minister said, the Integrity Division was formed by STIDC. This was followed by the appointment of two Certified Integrity Officers (CeIO) and the documentation of the Corruption Risk Management (CRM) procedures.

Awareness programmes were also initiated among its subsidiaries.

He emphasised that it was imperative for STIDC and its subsidiaries to be exposed to the dangers and consequences of corrupt practices which could lead to corporate liability due to the new legislative provision on the essence of corporate liability for bribery and corruption.

He described the seminar as timely in promoting a sense of accountability particularly among managers of corporate funds and financial assets in order to project the positive image of the organisations. He added that the seminar augured well with



• Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah (sitting in the middle) posing with other VIPs and participants of Corporate Liability On Corruption Seminar.

Sarawak's aspiration to build a transparent and corruption-free state.

He highlighted that Section 17A of the MACC Act provides a strict liability offence for failure to prevent bribery and places a burden on those covered by it to prove they have adequate procedures to prevent bribery.

The Malaysian Anti-Corruption (Amendment) Act 2018 (MACC) was passed and gazetted on 4 May 2018 and will be fully enforced on 1 June 2020. The enforcement of this new act is to fulfil the international requirement under Article 26 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which refers to the liability of legal persons.

"It is hoped that all our subsidiaries would give full co-operation and commitment in implementing anti-corruption initiatives spearheaded by STIDC. This effort would benefit all parties and together we will prosper and achieve the state's vision to build an integrity culture resulting in a transparent and corruption-free nation," he said.





STIDC management members and staff posing with the briefing facilitator from Dagang Net Technologies Sendirian Berhad (front - fourth left).

Wood-Based Industry To Benefit From STIS

Sarawak Digital Economy Strategy 2018-2022 aims to enhance service delivery by leveraging on digital technology such as Big data, Cloud Computing, Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence.

In tandem with this initiative, STIDC is going digital by developing the Timber Industry Information System (STIS) to ensure continuous improvement in its service delivery particularly to the wood-based industry in Sarawak.

STIS is an integrated system with singular front-end window which allows real time data sharing. It consists of STIDC's core activities including registration and licensing, preventive and enforcement, grading, human resource, statistics, resources and Sarawak Timber Legality Verification System (STLVS) certification.

This system is poised to benefit the wood-based industry as well as the related government agencies, ministries, departments and stakeholders due to its comprehensiveness, accuracy, real time data information and 24 hours technical support. These could boost customers' confidence and revenue.

STIDC General Manager, Haji Hashim Haji Bojet described this system as user-friendly and cost effective because it is accessible online using computers and smart phones.

A series of briefings were carried out by Dagang Net Technologies Sendirian Berhad, STIDC's business partner in managing information related to the wood-based industry in Sarawak. The briefings aimed to create awareness and to familiarise the staff as well as the industry players concerning this system.

- Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet (right) having a light moment with the briefing facilitator.



- Staff of the northern region posing with the briefing facilitator (front - fifth right).



- Staff of the central region attending the briefing in Sibu.



More Than RM3 Billion Invested In Tanjung Manis

The last 30 years saw the evolution of Tanjung Manis from a mere mangrove forest and a traditional fishing village into a vibrant township with diverse economic activities.

In 1990, Tanjung Manis was identified as a timber processing zone to cater for the wood-based industry in the central region of Sarawak. Its economic activities were diversified following the world economic recession in 1998.

In 2008, it was identified as a core economic growth node under the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) Development Master Plan.

The re-positioning of Tanjung Manis Economic Growth Area (T-MEGA) in 2018 marked a new milestone in the development of Tanjung Manis. Blessed with natural deep water port and strategic location, T-Mega serves as a new economic hub of the central region of Sarawak focussing on industrial developments such as shipbuilding and maintenance, Palm Oil Industrial Cluster (POIC), timber-based industries, oil and gas, agriculture and livestock, aquaculture and fisheries, halal food production and processing and other supporting industries.

More than RM3 billion were invested by the government in Tanjung Manis to develop infrastructure and public amenities such as roads, bridges, airport, water port, telecommunication system, electricity and water supply.

Assistant Minister of Urban Planning,
Land Administration and Environment

and STIDC Board of Management member, Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh said, the development of these infrastructure and public amenities aimed to support the economic activities in Tanjung Manis Economic Growth Area (T-MEGA).

The good river system, ideal water quality and large area of low-lying land in Tanjung Manis offer huge potential for river Cage culture, off-shore cage culture and inland aquaculture activities.

“124,000 hectares were earmarked for industrial developments in T-MEGA. Investors will enjoy HALMAS status with incentives and Halal certification support services,” Datu Haji Len said.

According to him, POIC will serve the export and processing of crude palm oil (CPO) for the central region which has more than 400,000 hectares of oil palm. CPO bulking terminal has been in operation since 2017 and a CPO refinery



is in the pipeline to catalyse downstream CPO based by-products.

He revealed that, to date the total investment in POIC area has reached RM400 million (CNY664 Million) while investment in halal hub was estimated at RM836 million (CNY1.4 Billion) besides the current investment of RM1.5 billion (CNY 2.49 Billion) in shipbuilding and timber industry.

“Since the establishment of T-Mega, the government has invested about RM3.14 billion for infrastructure development such as port, airport, telecommunication, electricity, water, wharf, housing as well as commercial centre. Presently, a 16-storey administrative centre is under construction to serve as a one stop service centre for both the government and private sectors,” he added.

On other facilities, he said STIDC through its investment arm, PUSAKA Capital aims to build 200 units of houses for government departments and agencies in Tanjung Manis. “We also plan to explore the possibilities of building the quarters for industry workers in the near future. With these facilities, Tanjung Manis is poised to be a strategic economic hub for the central region of Sarawak” he added.

STIDC is committed to playing its role in facilitating the potential investors in Tanjung Manis through its branch office and PUSAKA Capital in the township to ensure that the economic activities materialise as planned.

He disclosed that under the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020), RM143.8 million was allocated by the Sarawak government to finance new projects and to complement

the existing infrastructure and facilities in the township.

Through these new projects, he said foreign and local investments worth RM9 billion are poised to pour into Tanjung Manis adding that 4,600 hectares of land was earmarked to cater for the 12 local and foreign investors identified with potential to invest in the township. Undoubtedly, this will make Tanjung Manis a prominent hub for economic growth in the central region of Sarawak.

“More importantly, these projects will generate new business and employment opportunities for at least 2,000 local populace besides investment chances to PUSAKA Capital Sendirian Berhad which is STIDC’s subsidiary and investment arm as well as to other subsidiaries,” he said.



Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh



An aerial view of Tanjung Manis new township. •

Strives For The Best

The global market volatility and geo-political uncertainties pose challenges to STIDC in realising its vision to spearhead the advancement of the timber industry of Sarawak. This is aggravated by the dwindling natural forest resources. These challenges warrant serious attention and pragmatic strategies.

It is, therefore, timely for the industry to adjust accordingly by optimising the utilisation of planted forest resources and investing in modern technology and new machinery to suit the current trend.

In tandem with this, STIDC is promoting value-added products such as engineered wood products, biomass, bio-fuel, pulp and paper as well as furniture.

STIDC is also embarking into bamboo pilot project at Sabal to produce commercial bamboo seedlings as an alternative source of raw materials. The aim is to produce bamboo products including panels, floorings, furniture, construction materials and fibre for textile.

To ensure the success of these initiatives, STIDC is forging Research and Development collaboration with research institutions and other agencies like Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), University College of Technology Sarawak (UCTS), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Sarawak Timber Association (STA) and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

To ensure continuous improvement, STIDC is providing online services such as e-Grading, e-Permit, e-IPR, e-Facilities, e-Solusis, OTES (Oversea Traveling Electronic System) and e-Museum.

Human capital is also one of the top priorities of STIDC. This is evident by adopting best practices in human resource management through succession planning to ensure continuous professionalism.

STIDC will continue to strive for the best and subscribes to the ability to reinvent, to transform and to think forward besides the common shared-values namely Integrity, Kind and Caring, Professionalism, Sense of Urgency and Ownership, Team Spirit and Result-Oriented.



Bamboo pilot project at Sabal





Plywood To Remain As Mainstay Of The State's Economy

Plywood is manufactured from thin layers or 'plies' of wood veneer glued together with adjacent layers having their wood grain rotated up to 90 degrees to one another. It is an engineered wood of manufactured boards which includes medium-density fibreboard (MDF) and particle board (chipboard).

Different types of plywood serve different purposes. Tropical plywood is made of mixed species of tropical timber. Originally from the Asian region, it is also manufactured in African and South American countries. Tropical plywood is superior to softwood plywood due to its density, strength, evenness of layers and high quality. It is usually sold at a premium in many countries if manufactured with high standards. Tropical plywood is widely used in the UK, Japan, United States, Taiwan, Korea, Dubai and other countries. It is used for construction purposes in many regions due to its affordability.

Tropical plywood is widely available from the South-East Asian region including Malaysia and Indonesia. It is used for concrete panel, floor base, structure panel, container flooring, laminated board and laminated veneer lumber (LVL).

Sarawak was the main exporter of tropical plywood in South-East Asian region until 2018 with 1,423,999 m³ and worth RM3.030 billion. This represented 55.92 percent out of RM5.419 billion of the total export revenue of the wood-based industry

of Sarawak. In 2019, both the export volume and value dropped to 1,122,641 m³ and RM2.263 billion respectively. This represented 50.03 percent out of RM3.215 billion of the total export revenue of the wood-based industry of Sarawak. Currently, Indonesia is the main exporter of tropical plywood in South-East Asian region.

Plywood has been the third main export item of the wood-based sector of Sarawak after logs and sawn timber.

In terms of value, 71.57 percent of plywood from Sarawak was exported to Japan in 2018 worth RM2.168 billion compared with 70.25 percent in 2019 worth RM1.590 billion. The other markets were the Middle East, Korea, Taiwan, Australia, Hong Kong, India, Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, China and others.

In 2018 and 2019, there were 43 plywood mills in Sarawak with the annual installed capacity of 4,689,000 m³ respectively. These mills employed 16,267 workers in 2018 compared with 15,543 workers in 2019.

Recognising the economic significance of plywood, the plywood identification course was organised on 11 February 2020 at STIDC Headquarters in Kuching, Sarawak. The course provided important insights into the definition of plywood, plywood categories, formaldehyde used to produce plywood, types and usage of plywood, advantages and disadvantages of plywood, standards related to plywood as well as current prices of plywood.

Among the advantages of plywood are:

1. Cross graining and nailed edges of plywood reduce the possibility to split. It increases the strength of the material and helps binding the grains more tightly. It also avoids unnecessary expansion and shrinkage besides enriching spatial stability.
2. Plywood is highly unlikely to bend because odd numbers of plies are attached to ensure balance.
3. Plywood contributes to the economy.
4. Plywood furniture is lighter to transfer.

The disadvantages of plywood include:

1. Urea and phenol formaldehyde used for gluing can cause cancer.
2. It is weaker and less durable compared to wood.
3. Carving is difficult on plywood.
4. Without proper resistance method it can be infested by insects.
5. It cannot be exposed to moisture or wet weather continuously.
6. Its surface can peel off without proper painting.

Presently, Sarawak is promoting raw materials from planted forests including Acacia to produce plywood. This is because planted forests are renewable and sustainable. The industry is also encouraged to invest in modern technology and new machinery to process raw materials from planted forests to ensure competitiveness. This is to ensure that plywood remain as the mainstay of the state's economy for mutual benefits.



• Plywood identification course participants and facilitators.



National Timber Industry Census presenters and participants. •

National Timber Industry Census

Malaysia earned RM14.5 billion in export revenue from timber products for the first eight months of 2019. This represented a decline of 0.1 percent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The national export earnings from furniture sector, however, increased by 13.5 percent at RM5.6 billion for the first eight months of 2019 compared with RM4.9 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Realising the importance of these sectors, the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) took the initiative to conduct the National Timber Industry Census in March 2017. It concluded in June 2019.

The census aimed to gather information on the number, status and production of wood-based mills as well as the engagement of employees and their level of competency; to identify the types of raw materials used in the production process particularly furniture as well as the level of technologies used and innovation of the systems by the mills; and to recommend strategies to sustain raw materials, to improve the level of technology and to reduce dependency on foreign workers.

STIDC General Manager, Haji Hashim Haji Bojet hoped that the census findings would augur well with the policies and action plans formulated by the State Government.

“Hopefully the National Timber Industry Census findings will lead to the identification of incentives for the wood-based industry of Sarawak. Investment and R & D incentives are crucial to spur the development of new industries using timber from planted forests such as Acacia mangium, Batai (*Paraserianthes falcata*), Kelampayan (*Anthocephalus cadamba*), *Eucalyptus globulus* and bamboo”, he said.

According to him, the new industries would propel the wood-based sector of Sarawak to greater height in line with the aspiration to achieve the export revenue of RM10 billion by 2030.

“It is hoped that MTIB would support our request to the Federal Government to channel funds to Sarawak through STIDC for the implementation of infrastructure development, R & D activities and human capital. This is to ensure that the wood-based sector remain as the mainstay of the State’s economy”, he added.

The National Timber Industry Census Briefing was held in Kuching, Sarawak on 20 December 2019 to enlighten the industry players and stakeholders concerning the census findings.

TABLE 1

EXPORT SUMMARY OF TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS FROM SARAWAK

PRODUCTS	2019 ^a January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
LOG	1,290,133	722,217	15.96	1,416,557	771,014	14.23	(8.92)	(6.33)
SAWNTIMBER	317,106	582,900	12.88	373,608	669,693	12.36	(15.12)	(12.96)
PLYWOOD	1,122,641	2,263,861	50.03	1,423,999	3,030,327	55.92	(21.16)	(25.29)
VENEER	68,668	93,655	2.07	92,151	154,230	2.85	(25.48)	(39.28)
LAMINATED BOARD / FLOORING	10,277	42,269	0.93	10,747	40,027	0.74	(4.37)	5.60
MOULDING	7,291	16,636	0.37	11,278	20,814	0.38	(35.35)	(20.07)
DOWEL	95	401	0.01	141	535	0.01	(32.70)	(25.12)
FIBREBOARD	188,169	350,524	7.75	186,121	321,637	5.94	1.10	8.98
BLOCKBOARD	1,325	1,738	0.04	2,355	3,095	0.06	(43.74)	(43.84)
PARTICLE BOARD	48,463	31,573	0.70	55,871	36,624	0.68	(13.26)	(13.79)
OTHER PRODUCTS*	161,636	200,485	4.43	175,951	201,747	3.72	(8.14)	(0.63)
OTHER PRODUCTS**[Units]	3,292,236	44,380	0.98	3,911,662	42,921	0.79	(15.84)	3.40
OTHER PRODUCTS***[Kgm]	5,038	160	0.00	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
WOODCHIP [Tonne]	353,174	174,059	3.85	294,115	126,578	2.34	20.08	37.51
TOTAL (m³) (RM)	3,215,805	4,524,856	100	3,748,779	5,419,240	100	(14.22)	(16.50)

***OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- Barecore
- Briquette
- Charcoal
- Chopping board
- Core plug/pellets
- Densified wood
- Door & door frames
- Doorskin
- Finger jointed
- Lamin Board
- Laminated beam
- Laminated post
- Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)
- Railways sleepers
- Wooden panels
- Wood Pellets
- Wooden Fence
- Wooden Flooring
- Wooden frames
- Wooden Handle
- Wooden lattice
- Wooden stakes

****OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- Furniture & Furniture parts
- Pallet
- Seat (Wooden Frame)

*****OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- Door Panel & Frames
- Handicraft

Notes:

- > Fibreboard include MDF and HDF
- > Total of volume (m3) does not includes woodchips (tonne) and other product (units)
- > a = actual data & total does not include application/permit to transport goods within the Federation [Customs Declaration Form No.3 (CDF3)]
- > p = preliminary data & total does not include application/permit to transport goods within the Federation [Customs Declaration Form No.3 (CDF3)]

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF MAJOR TIMBER & TIMBER PRODUCTS

FROM SARAWAK (RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

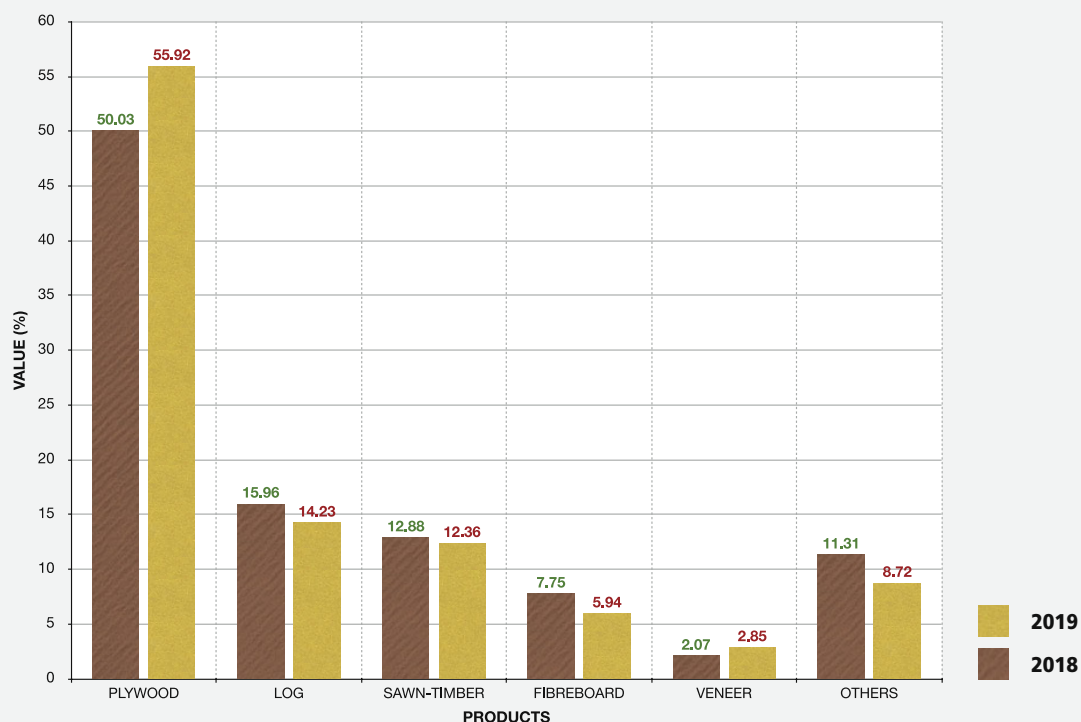


TABLE 2
EXPORT OF LOGS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^P January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDIA	570,944	467,255	64.70	539,665	485,082	62.91	5.80	(3.67)
INDONESIA	558,490	123,706	17.13	695,654	133,312	17.29	(19.72)	(7.21)
TAIWAN	72,824	63,681	8.82	98,650	89,523	11.61	(26.18)	(28.87)
JAPAN	38,784	33,550	4.65	33,734	31,704	4.11	14.97	5.82
VIETNAM	27,572	18,435	2.55	36,163	21,591	2.80	(23.76)	(14.61)
CHINA	17,320	12,499	1.73	11,439	7,951	1.03	51.42	57.20
KOREA	4,200	3,091	0.43	1,253	1,851	0.24	235.19	66.93
TOTAL	1,290,133	722,217	100	1,416,557	771,014	100	(8.92)	(6.33)

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF LOGS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

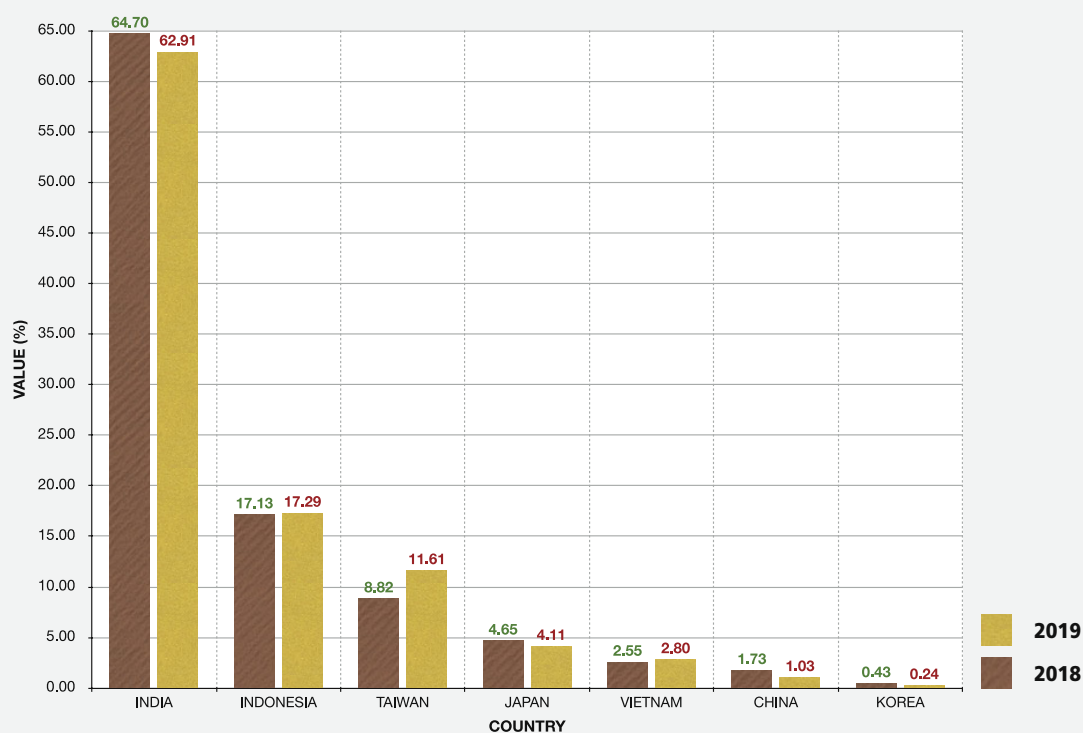


TABLE 3
EXPORT OF SAWN-TIMBER BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019* January - December			2018* January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
MIDDLE EAST	98,297	189,789	32.56	92,009	182,077	27.19	6.83	4.24
PHILIPPINES	76,483	145,924	25.03	121,143	217,177	32.43	(36.87)	(32.81)
THAILAND	49,392	70,517	12.10	49,451	66,951	10.00	(0.12)	5.33
TAIWAN	37,691	67,386	11.56	44,144	76,518	11.43	(14.62)	(11.93)
KOREA	15,357	24,898	4.27	17,325	30,228	4.51	(11.36)	(17.63)
CHINA	11,871	17,240	2.96	12,463	14,681	2.19	(4.76)	17.43
JAPAN	11,761	29,742	5.10	14,573	34,071	5.09	(19.29)	(12.71)
SOUTH AFRICA	3,763	7,841	1.35	3,759	7,054	1.05	0.09	11.15
MALDIVES	3,497	13,100	2.25	2,875	12,683	1.89	21.67	3.28
SRI LANKA	2,505	4,626	0.79	5,059	10,677	1.59	(50.48)	(56.68)
OTHERS*	6,489	11,838	2.03	10,806	17,575	2.62	(39.95)	(32.65)
TOTAL	317,106	582,900	100	373,608	669,693	100	(15.12)	(12.96)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- AUSTRALIA
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- EU
- HONG KONG
- INDIA
- INDONESIA
- MALAYSIA (Peninsular or Sabah-freezon)
- MAURITIUS
- PAKISTAN
- REUNION
- SEYCHELLES
- SINGAPORE
- UNITED STATES

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF SAWN-TIMBER TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

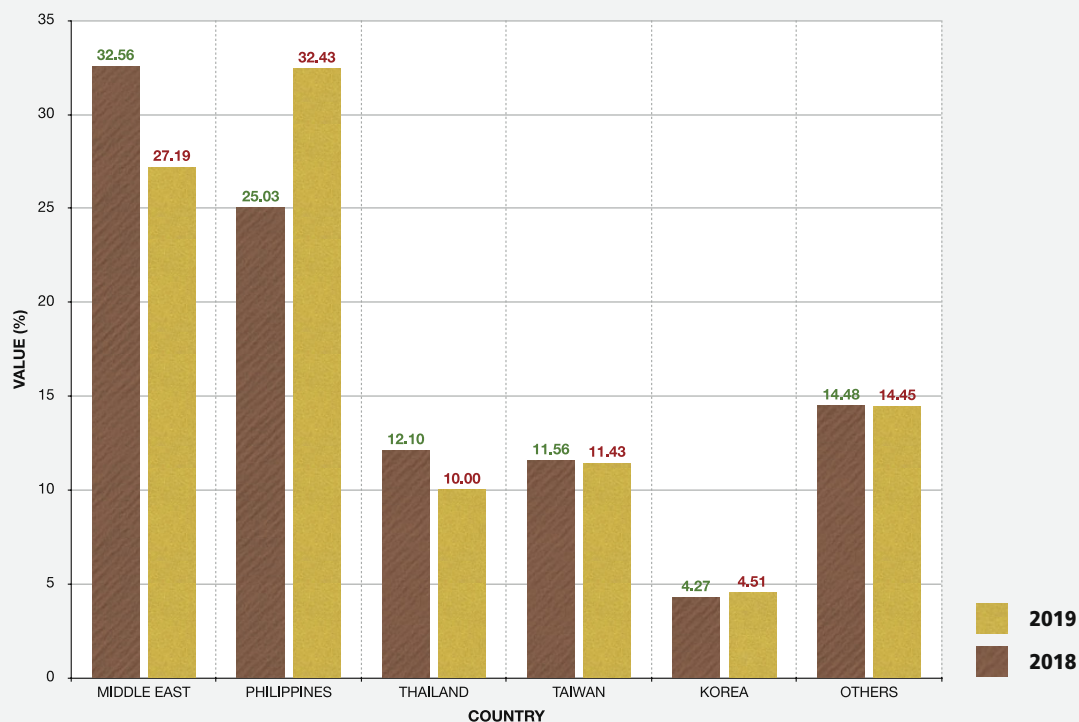


TABLE 4
EXPORT OF PLYWOOD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^P January - December			2018 ^A January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	733,051	1,590,420	70.25	989,059	2,168,901	71.57	(25.88)	(26.67)
MIDDLE EAST	138,137	220,416	9.74	125,103	200,280	6.61	10.42	10.05
KOREA	86,451	144,391	6.38	123,168	260,769	8.61	(29.81)	(44.63)
TAIWAN	85,072	134,567	5.94	75,256	133,842	4.42	13.04	0.54
AUSTRALIA	11,527	29,320	1.30	12,309	31,484	1.04	(6.35)	(6.87)
HONG KONG	11,339	21,182	0.94	9,204	19,954	0.66	23.20	6.15
INDIA	10,694	26,786	1.18	11,387	29,677	0.98	(6.08)	(9.74)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	9,956	15,977	0.71	8,625	14,976	0.49	15.44	6.69
THAILAND	7,426	16,302	0.72	8,297	18,872	0.62	(10.51)	(13.62)
CHINA	7,216	14,081	0.62	14,858	30,933	1.02	(51.44)	(54.48)
OTHERS*	21,774	50,421	2.23	46,734	120,638	3.98	(53.41)	(58.21)
TOTAL	1,122,641	2,263,861	100	1,423,999	3,030,327	100	(21.16)	(25.29)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- CANADA
- DJIBOUTI
- EU
- MALAYSIA (Peninsular or Sabah-free zon)
- MALDIVES
- MEXICO
- MYANMAR
- NEW ZEALAND
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- PHILIPPINES
- PUERTO RICO
- SINGAPORE
- SOLOMON ISLANDS
- SOMALIA
- SOUTH AFRICA
- SRI LANKA
- TURKEY
- UNITED STATES
- VIETNAM

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF PLYWOOD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

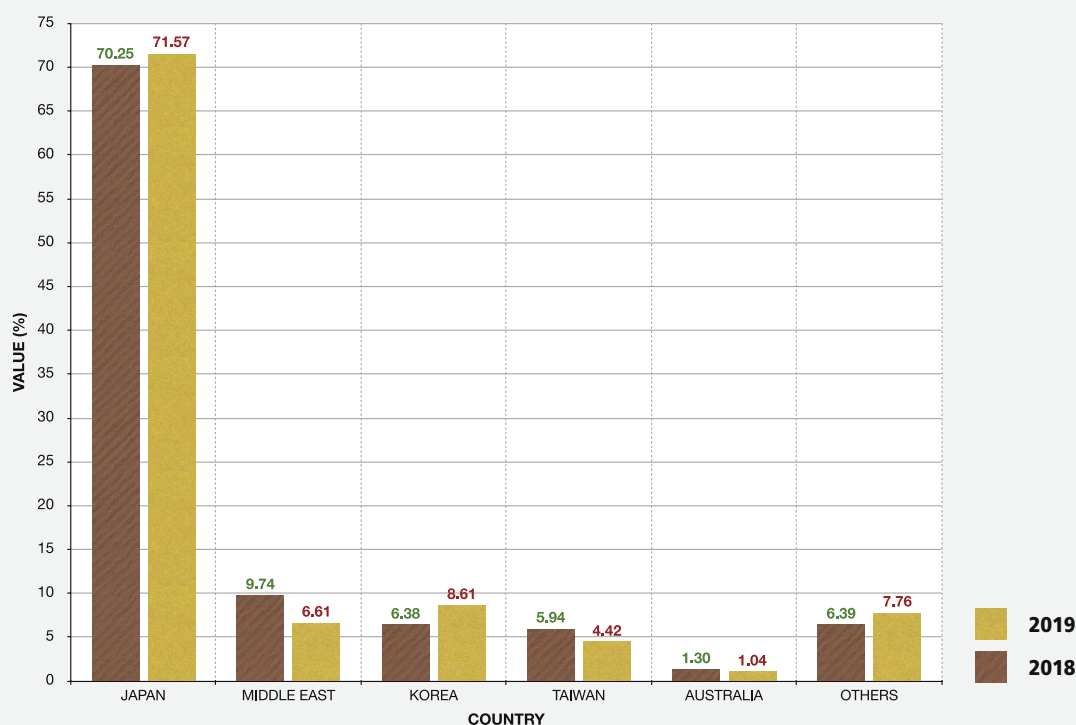


TABLE 5
EXPORT OF VENEER BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^p January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
TAIWAN	36,718	44,314	47.32	30,592	45,928	29.78	20.02	(3.51)
KOREA	13,344	21,785	23.26	42,597	75,201	48.76	(68.67)	(71.03)
PHILIPPINES	7,541	7,301	7.80	3,218	3,500	2.27	134.33	108.62
CHINA	6,418	8,804	9.40	9,835	14,612	9.47	(34.74)	(39.75)
JAPAN	3,908	9,081	9.70	5,181	12,343	8.00	(24.56)	(26.43)
AUSTRALIA	641	2,186	2.33	695	2,570	1.67	(7.72)	(14.94)
INDIA	78	133	0.14	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
OTHERS*	19	50	0.05	33	76	0.05	(41.25)	(33.64)
TOTAL	68,668	93,655	100	92,151	154,230	100	(25.48)	(39.28)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF VENEER TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

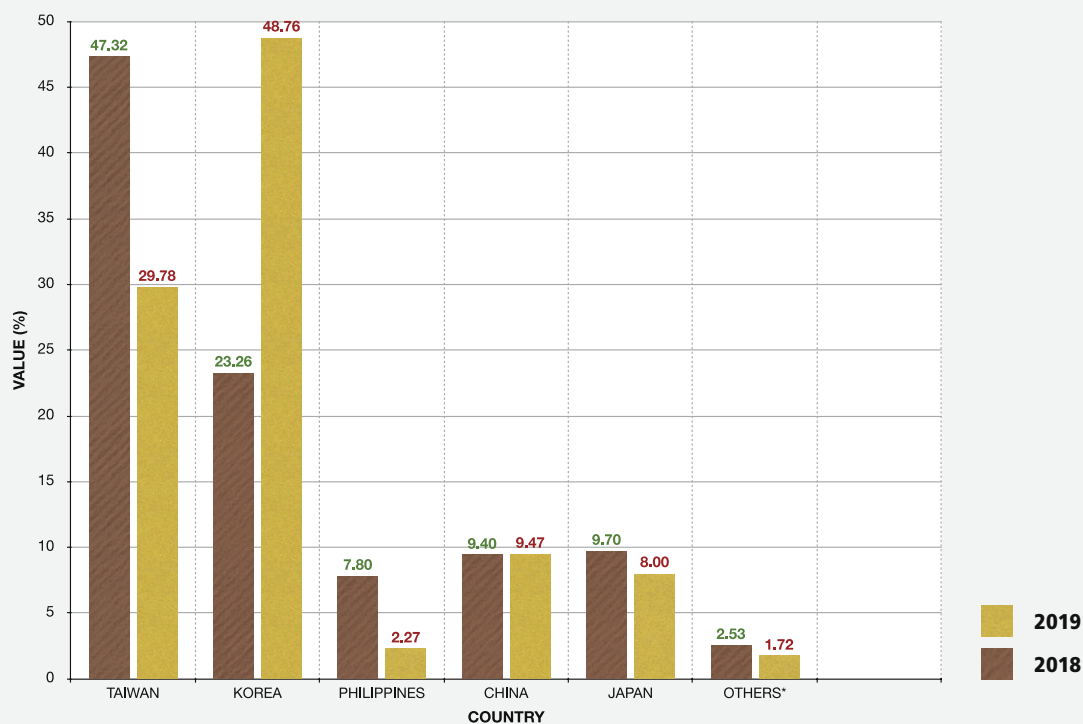


TABLE 6
EXPORT OF LAMINATED BOARD/FLOORING BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^P January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
UNITED STATES	6,816	30,900	73.10	4,938	20,696	51.70	38.05	49.31
VIETNAM	1,565	5,349	12.65	3,387	11,748	29.35	(53.79)	(54.47)
TAIWAN	1,096	3,283	7.77	976	2,847	7.11	12.31	15.31
INDONESIA	174	635	1.50	371	1,203	3.00	(53.22)	(47.17)
MIDDLE EAST	140	446	1.06	143	361	0.90	(2.08)	23.68
KOREA	120	277	0.66	127	306	0.76	(5.47)	(9.36)
EU	107	408	0.97	307	1,273	3.18	(65.01)	(67.95)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	82	354	0.84	172	668	1.67	(52.26)	(46.91)
HONG KONG	42	56	0.13	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
SINGAPORE	41	50	0.12	108	211	0.53	(62.32)	(76.52)
OTHERS*	94	510	1.21	219	715	1.79	(56.97)	(28.61)
TOTAL	10,277	42,269	100	10,747	40,027	100	(4.37)	5.60

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- AUSTRALIA
- BANGLADESH
- CANADA
- CHINA
- INDIA
- JAPAN
- MACAU
- MYANMAR

EXPORT VALUE OF LAMINATED BOARD / FLOORING TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

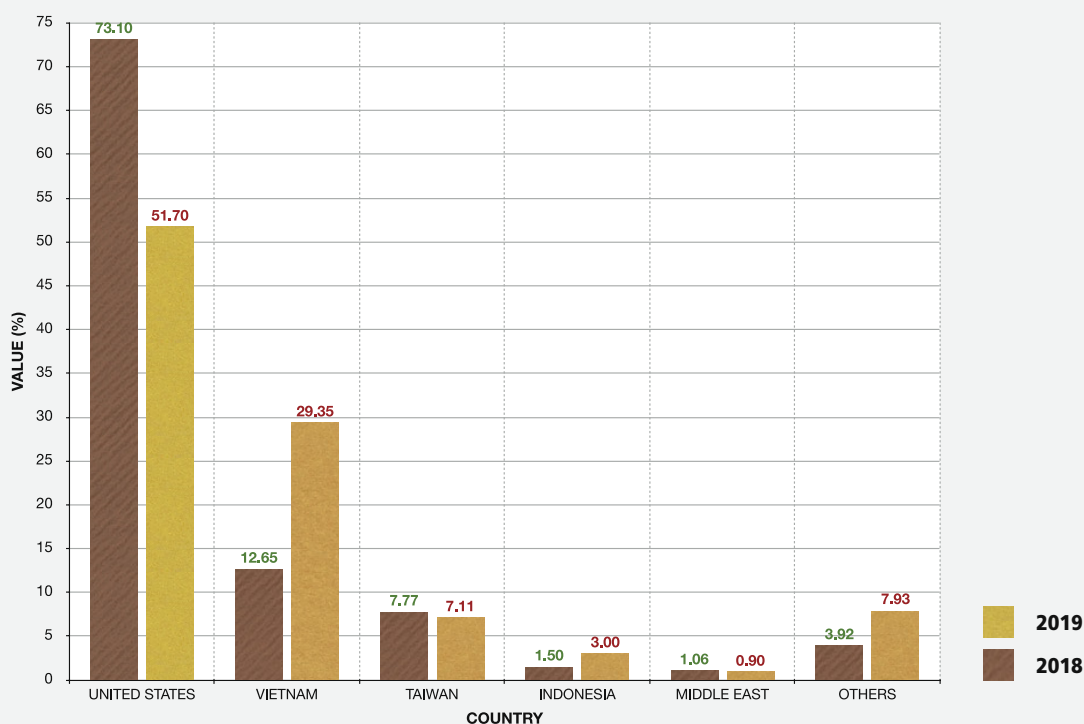


TABLE 7
EXPORT OF MOULDING BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019* January - December			2018* January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
KOREA	2,844	6,425	38.62	4,089	7,548	36.26	(30.45)	(14.87)
JAPAN	2,752	6,241	37.51	3,512	7,884	37.88	(21.62)	(20.85)
CHINA	920	1,269	7.63	2,733	2,687	12.91	(66.33)	(52.77)
TAIWAN	178	294	1.77	361	555	2.67	(50.65)	(46.97)
AUSTRALIA	120	510	3.06	63	250	1.20	91.49	103.64
EU	116	579	3.48	24	107	0.51	390.73	441.89
SOUTH AFRICA	109	427	2.57	206	795	3.82	(47.42)	(46.31)
VIETNAM	102	215	1.29	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
SRI LANKA	97	473	2.84	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
MALDIVES	35	155	0.93	120	542	2.60	(70.54)	(71.35)
OTHERS*	18	48	0.29	171	446	2.14	(89.50)	(89.31)
TOTAL	7,291	16,636	100	11,278	20,814	100	(35.35)	(20.07)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- HONG KONG
- MAURITIUS
- SEYCHELLES
- SINGAPORE
- UNITED STATES

EXPORT VALUE OF MOULDING TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

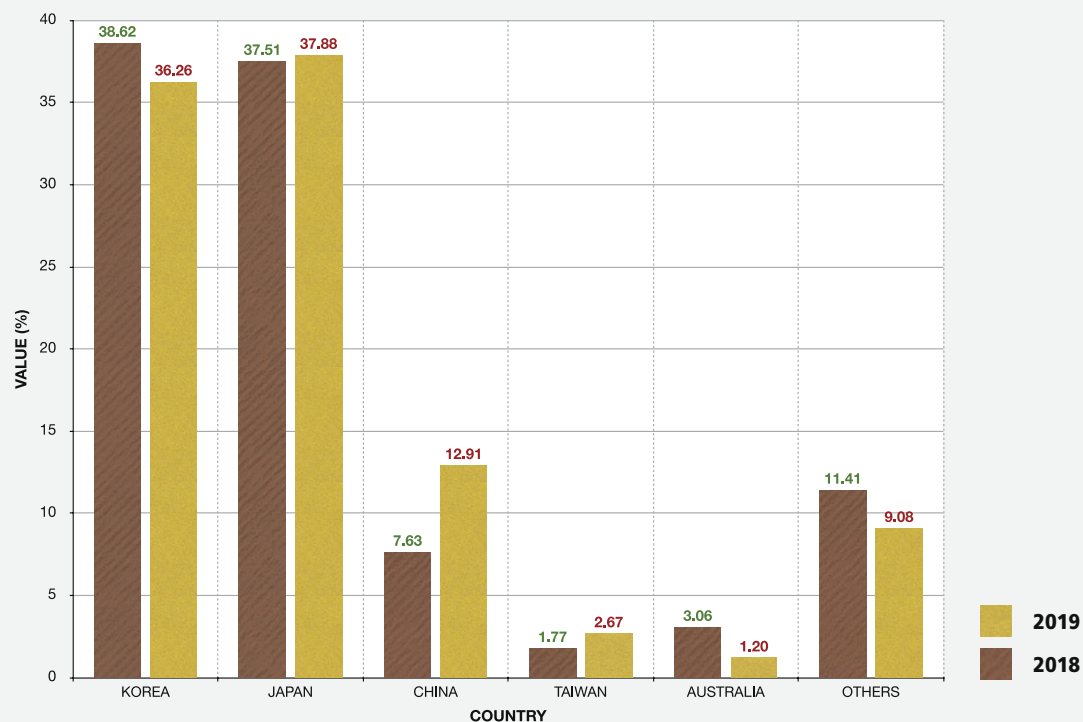


TABLE 8
EXPORT OF DOWEL BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^P January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
SOUTH AFRICA	88	359	89.62	133	499	93.35	(34.17)	(28.12)
EU	8	42	10.38	9	36	6.65	(9.75)	16.88
TOTAL	95	401	100	141	535	100	(32.70)	(25.12)

EXPORT VALUE OF DOWEL TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

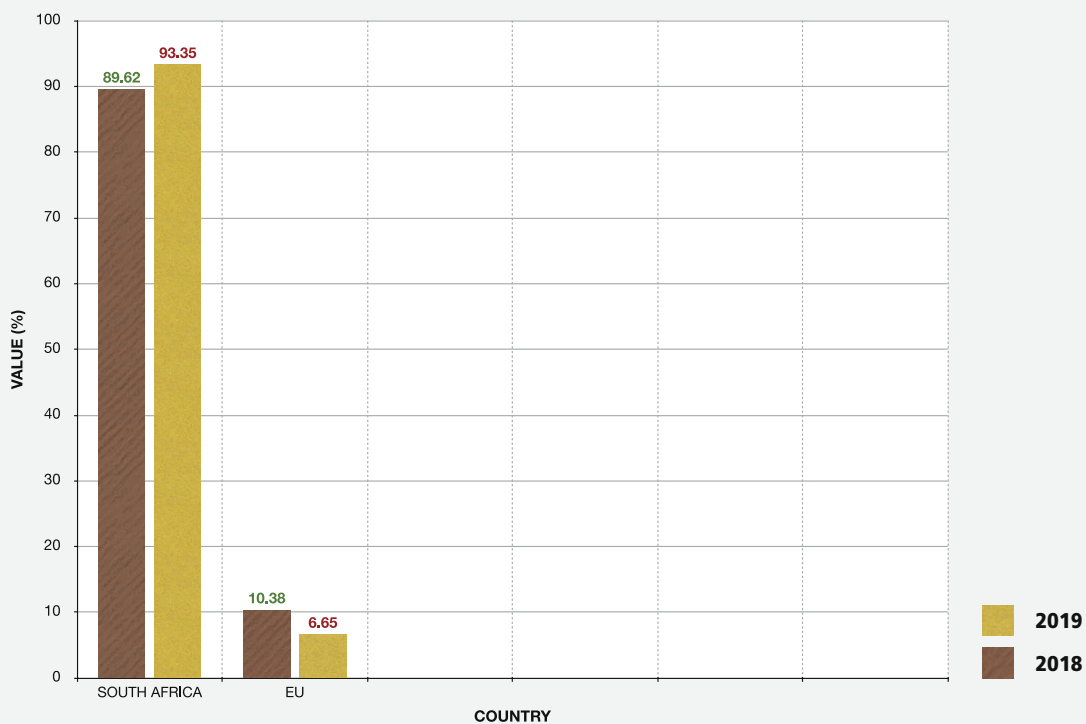


TABLE 9
EXPORT OF FIBREBOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^a January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	150,316	285,254	81.38	145,081	249,552	77.59	3.61	14.31
PHILIPPINES	16,431	29,239	8.34	20,555	37,717	11.73	(20.06)	(22.48)
INDONESIA	9,890	14,104	4.02	8,382	11,840	3.68	18.00	19.12
VIETNAM	5,324	11,356	3.24	6,047	12,148	3.78	(11.95)	(6.52)
TAIWAN	2,965	5,148	1.47	2,590	4,827	1.50	14.48	6.66
KOREA	2,313	4,504	1.29	2,633	4,565	1.42	(12.16)	(1.33)
INDIA	929	918	0.26	592	793	0.25	56.91	15.76
OTHERS*	1	1	0.00	242	194	0.06	(99.79)	(99.68)
TOTAL	188,169	350,524	100	186,121	321,637	100	1.10	8.98

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- CHINA
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

EXPORT VALUE OF FIBREBOARD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

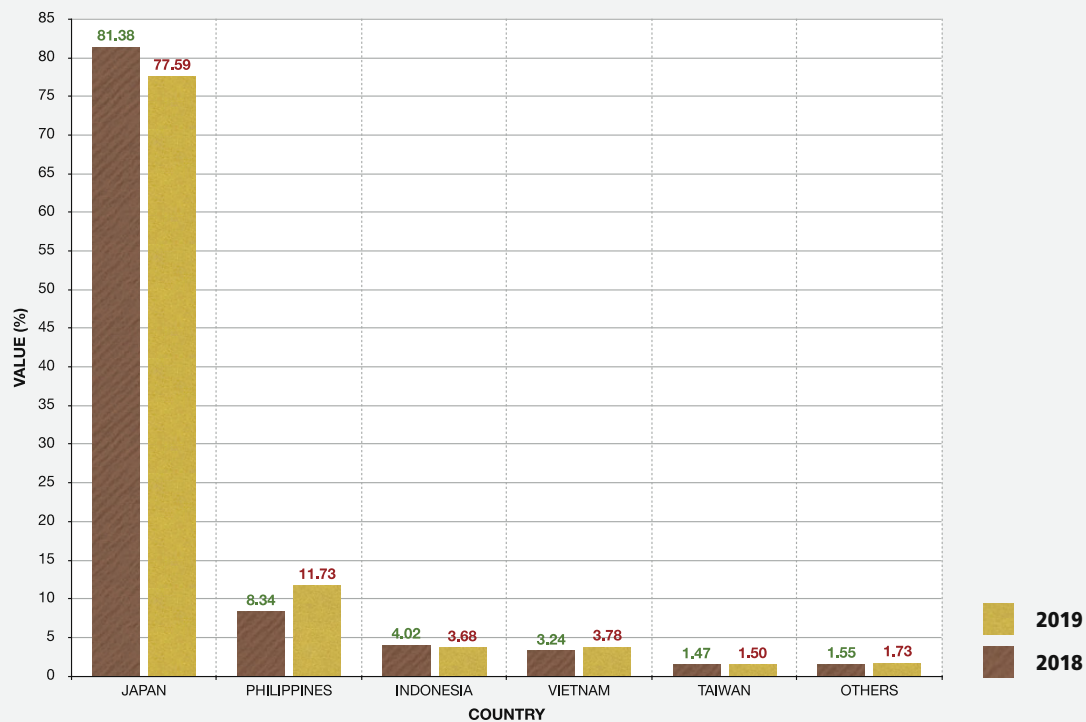


TABLE 10
EXPORT OF BLOCKBOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2019 ^a January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
KOREA	1,048	1,233	70.97	2,103	2,639	85.27	(50.20)	(53.26)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	144	273	15.74	126	239	7.73	13.98	14.29
JAPAN	97	176	10.12	126	216	6.99	(22.52)	(18.75)
MALDIVES	21	37	2.13	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
CHINA	15	18	1.05	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
TOTAL	1,325	1,738	100	2,355	3,095	100	(43.74)	(43.84)

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF BLOCKBOARD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018

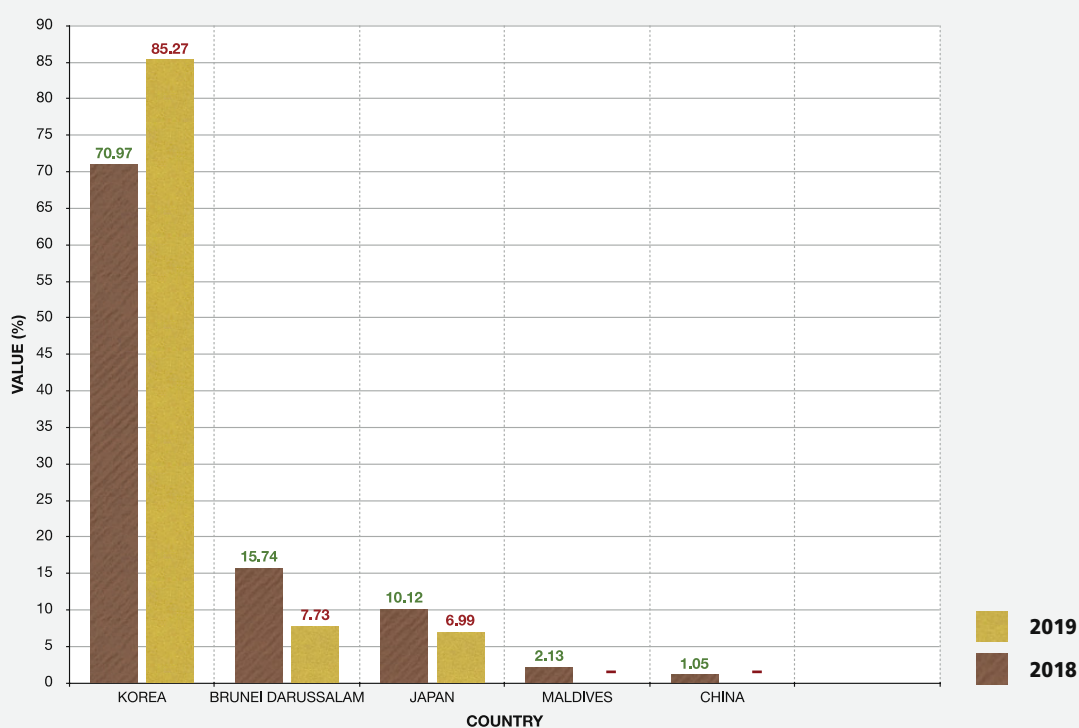


TABLE 11
EXPORT OF PARTICLE BOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

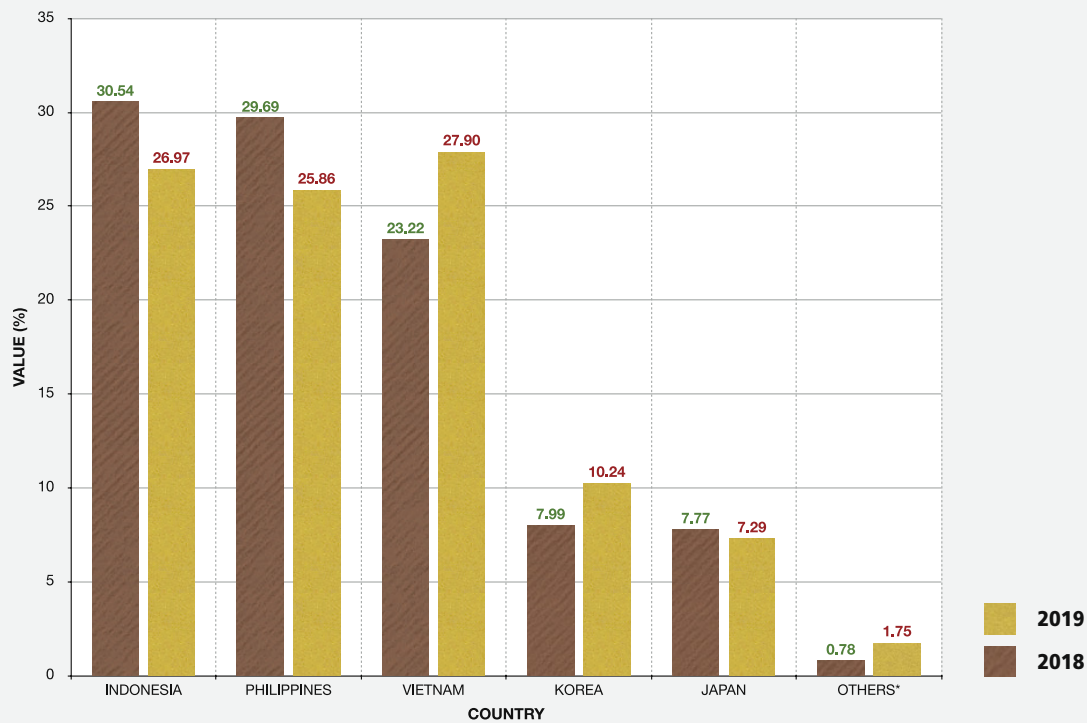
DESTINATIONS	2019 ^a January - December			2018 ^a January - December			% Change 2019 / 2018	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDONESIA	16,376	9,643	30.54	16,014	9,877	26.97	2.26	(2.37)
PHILIPPINES	12,896	9,375	29.69	13,076	9,471	25.86	(1.37)	(1.02)
VIETNAM	11,458	7,332	23.22	16,506	10,217	27.90	(30.59)	(28.24)
KOREA	3,786	2,524	7.99	5,486	3,750	10.24	(30.99)	(32.69)
JAPAN	3,397	2,454	7.77	3,711	2,669	7.29	(8.46)	(8.06)
INDIA	536	231	0.73	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
TAIWAN	15	15	0.05	8	8	0.02	86.66	88.52
OTHERS *	-	-	-	1,070	632	1.73	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	48,463	31,573	100	55,871	36,624	100	(13.26)	(13.79)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- BANGLADESH
- MIDDLE EAST
- NEW ZEALAND

EXPORT VALUE OF PARTICLE BOARD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS

(RM'000) : 2019 / 2018



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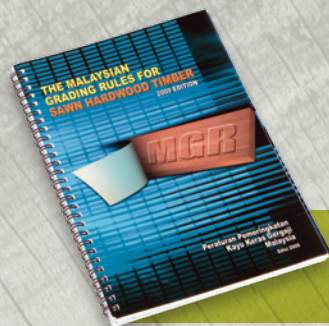
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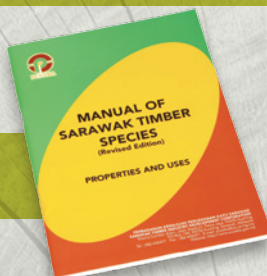
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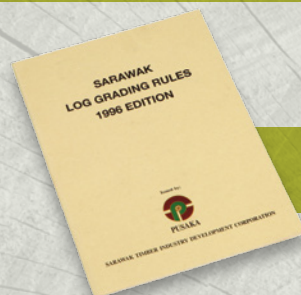
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