

ISSN.0126-6632

perkasa

sarawak timber industry development corporation

jul-sept 2020

quarterly magazine

**CONCERTED EFFORTS
MADE TO DEVELOP
BAMBOO INDUSTRY
IN SARAWAK**



Editorial Team

Chief Editor

Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet
General Manager

Editor

Sharifah Norolah Binti Wan Ahmad
Corporate Affairs Manager

Writer

Norman Botes Noma

Trade Statistics

Ermi Fariza Rambli



Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

Wisma Sumber Alam, Jalan Stadium, Petra Jaya,
93050 Kuching,
P.O.Box 194, 93702 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.
Tel: 6082-473000 Fax: 6082-442691
E-mail: stidc@pusaka.gov.my

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January to June 2020 / January to June 2019

editorial

Businesses around the globe experienced sluggish market performance due to COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic. The wood-based sector of Sarawak was not spared.

The first half of 2020 saw the export volume of Sarawak's timber and timber products dipped by 15.02 percent to 1,398,050 m³ from 1,645,193 m³ during the corresponding period last year. Similarly, the export value dropped by 14.90 percent to RM1,970,159 billion from RM2,314,991 billion during the same period last year.

Plywood was the main export item and accounted for 567,087 m³ for the first half of 2020 compared with 567,561 m³ for the first half of 2019 (decreased by 0.08 percent). The export value of plywood was RM1,116,044 billion for the first half of 2020 compared with RM1,192,045 billion for the first half of 2019 (decreased by 6.38 percent).

The other main export items for the first half of 2020 were logs, sawn timber and fibreboard which accounted for RM226,581 million, RM232,563 million and RM147,588 million respectively. The export value of these export items for the first half of 2019 were RM371,410 million, RM288,999 million and RM165,726 million respectively. These represented the decrease of 38.99 percent, 19.53 percent and 10.94 percent respectively.

The implementation of stimulus packages Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN), Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) and

the short-term economic recovery plan to cushion the Covid-19 impacts were timely in assisting the industry players coping with the challenges brought by the pandemic. Out of the RM250 billion economic stimulus package, RM128 billion would be used to protect the welfare of the people and RM100 billion to support businesses including small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The state government of Sarawak also announced stimulus packages amounting RM2 billion to assist SMEs in Sarawak.

The Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC) also approved the wood-based sector to operate by complying strictly to the SOPs during the MCO.

The Malaysian Timber Council, together with other stakeholders played pivotal role in ensuring smooth operation of the wood-based sector by analysing and channelling feedback from the industry players to the government through consultations.

The MCO was extended in stages and on 4 May 2020, the government implemented the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) till 9 June 2020, allowing most economic activities, including the wood-based sector to operate under regulated SOPs.

Among the setbacks during the MCO was the supply disruption of timber raw materials which was swiftly resolved during the CMCO when the government granted permission for the transportation of logs from landing sites to the respective factories. Since then, wood-based manufacturers were assured of regular supply of raw materials.

The wood-based sector has been literally up and running during the MCO and CMCO with 90% of manufacturers resuming operations and more than 60% exporting their products.

The wood-based sector is an important contributor to the Malaysian economy, employing more than 50,000 local workers.

In 2019, it contributed US\$5.3 billion in export revenue, 2.2 percent of the country's total merchandise export. The domestic market is worth US\$3.2 billion.

The prompt action and support of the government helped the wood-based sector to operate smoothly and continue to contribute to the economy.



**Wood-
Based
Sector To
Contribute
RM8 Billion
In Export
Earnings
By 2030**

At least 214 countries and territories worldwide were affected by COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic. More than one million people succumbed to the virus while more than 35 million people were tested positive.

The 2020 Movement Control Order (Malay: Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Malaysia 2020), commonly referred to as the MCO or PKP, was implemented as a preventive measure by the federal government of Malaysia in response to the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic in the country on 18 March 2020.

Governments across the globe are hoping to announce a vaccine as soon as possible to contain the virus and to reopen economies.

As the number of daily cases and active cases of COVID-19 reduced in Malaysia by mid-April 2020, several measures of

the MCO were relaxed by the government.

Prime Minister, Tan Sri Muhyiddin bin Haji Muhammad Yassin in his Labour Day speech on 1 May 2020 announced a plan named the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO or Conditional MCO), a relaxation of regulations regarding the MCO, in order to reopen the national economy in a controlled manner. The CMCO was scheduled to start from 4 May 2020.

Most economic sectors and activities were allowed to operate while observing the business standard operating procedures such as social distancing and recording the names and telephone numbers of customers and the dates of their visit.

On 7 June 2020, the Prime Minister announced that the Conditional Movement Control Order would end on 9 June 2020, with the country entering into the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) phase between 10 June 2020

and 31 August 2020. He also announced that interstate travel would be allowed from 10 June 2020 under the RMCO except in areas remaining under the Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO).

On 28 August 2020, the Prime Minister announced the extension of the RMCO till 31 December 2020.

The national economy contracted by 17.1% in the second quarter (2Q) ended 30 June 2020 as it was seriously impacted by the movement control orders, especially in April 2020, which was a much deeper contraction compared with a Bloomberg survey of 10.9%. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) said the 2Q performance was the lowest recorded since the fourth quarter of 1998 (-11.2%) during the height of the Asian Financial Crisis.

DOSM reported that Malaysia's economic activity outcome for the third quarter





(Q3) is expected to improve following the various stimulus packages of the government to support the overall economic growth.

"The implementation of the stimulus packages Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN), Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) and the short-term economic recovery plan to cushion the Covid-19 impacts are expected to alleviate further the economic downturn with a recovery seen in 3Q," DOSM said.

The RM250 billion economic stimulus package would benefit all Malaysians. RM128 billion would be used to protect the welfare of the people and RM100 billion to support businesses including small and medium enterprises. The state government of Sarawak also announced stimulus packages amounting RM2 billion to assist SMEs in Sarawak. Chief statistician, Datuk Seri Mohd Uzir Mahidin said the economic recovery is taking place with the reactivation of economic activities and was reflected by macroeconomic indicators in July 2020, marking the preliminary indication for Q3.

"This is in line with the Leading Index, which suggests an economic recovery in the near term and projects a brighter economic prospect for next year," he said in a statement.

He added that this scenario was attributed to the increase in the total labour force at 15.82 million persons in July 2020, from 15.76 million the previous month. The unemployment rate also dropped to 4.7% in July compared with 4.8% in the preceding month.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank forecasted the gross domestic product of Malaysia to record a growth of 6.3 percent and 6.9 percent respectively for 2021.

Meanwhile, STIDC General Manager, Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet opined that this

global phenomenon might persist until the vaccine is proven safe and effective adding that the export earnings derived from timber and timber products for 2020 were projected at RM4 billion compared with RM4.5 billion in 2019.

He urged his staff to adjust accordingly by adopting the new norms and leveraging on information and communications technology (ICT) which makes service delivery and meetings possible from homes.

He also encouraged the continuation of Lean management as an approach to running an organisation that supports the concept of continuous improvement, a long-term approach to work that systematically seeks to achieve small, incremental changes in processes in order to improve efficiency and quality.

"The way forward is to consider using Big Data that can be analysed for insights and leads to better decisions and strategic business moves. At the same time, research and development is also crucial as it augurs well with our efforts to optimise the utilisation of planted forest and bamboo resources. This is in tandem with our aspiration to achieve RM8 billion in export earnings by 2030 and become a leading player in value-added products particularly furniture, oriented strand board (OSB), bamboo products and many more. Capacity building, therefore, is vital for the development of these products," he said.

"STIDC also embarks on food production in Tanjung Manis. MoU was signed recently with a local investor to develop pineapple, coconut and dairy farming. STIDC, through PUSAKA Capital also works closely with PETRONAS to make Tanjung Manis the distributor of liquefied



Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet,
STIDC General Manager

natural gas to cater for the central and northern regions of Sarawak. Presently, Tanjung Manis is the distributor of diesel and bitumen," he said.

PUSAKA Capital is a subsidiary as well as an investment arm and income generator for STIDC.

Tuan Haji Hashim disclosed that during MCO, STIDC involved in various action plans initiated by the state government including in the ten-year (2021-2030) Sarawak Economic Action Council and in identifying strategic projects to accelerate the economy.

"It is hoped that the state government would support SMEs by providing operating grant to ensure that the action plans and strategic projects proceed smoothly and give the desired results. STIDC staff and subsidiaries are, therefore, reminded to continue to render their undivided supports in order to realise our vision and mission to spearhead the advancement of the wood-based industry of Sarawak," he said.



Lab Action Plan For Sarawak Bamboo Industry

Concerted efforts were made to develop the bamboo industry in Sarawak. This was manifested by the Lab Action Plan for Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Master Plan in Kuching on 5-9 October 2020.

This lab aimed to facilitate the lead agencies to identify strategies and action plans for the development of industries related to bamboo charcoal, engineered bamboo, bamboo food and bamboo handicraft. It also aimed to facilitate the development of supporting activities such as conservation, tissue culture, research and development and eco-tourism.

Various topics were discussed including Resource Management, Market Development, Technology Adoption and Commercialisation, Research and Development, Sustainable Environment, Capacity Building, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Policy and Institutional Strengthening.

STIDC General Manager, Tuan Haji Hashim Haji Bojet said, STIDC would streamline the action plans and develop a Gantt chart according to the related industries and sectors.

According to him, STIDC would recommend the action plans to the government for adoption and at the same time to apply for fund to finance and implement the action plans.

"Once the action plans are ready, STIDC will present them to the related sectors including the food, wood-based and handicraft industries to identify local takers or investors. This requires a strategic planning of our resources," he said.

He thanked all the participating agencies and stakeholders for their undivided support in ensuring the success of the lab. The agencies and stakeholders concerned were the Forest Department Sarawak, Department of Agriculture, Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), University College of Technology Sarawak (UCTS), The Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia (ACEM), Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) - Sarawak Chapter, REDEEMS Centre, Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia, Subur Tiasa Holdings Berhad, and GP PUSAKA Sendirian Berhad.

Tuan Haji Hashim (seated fifth right) posing with the participants of Lab Action Plan for Sarawak Bamboo Industry





Revised Policy Direction on Industrial Forest Plantation in Sarawak

STIDC through the Forest Department of Sarawak received an Official Memorandum from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development & Natural Resources, Reference 59/KPBSA/H/4-10/20 (1) dated 30 January 2020 concerning the Revised Policy Direction on Industrial Forest Plantation in Sarawak.

The Memorandum highlighted that the Chief Minister of Sarawak and Minister of Urban Development & Natural Resources on 22 January 2020 agreed and approved the following proposals:

1. To achieve one (1) million hectares of planted forest by 2025 through the following mechanisms:
 - (i) Maximise the utilisation of LPF area through Joint Venture (JV) partners with investors having the best available technology and management;
 - (ii) LPF holders to submit their catch-up Tree Planting Plans (TPP) for them to complete the new planting areas;
 - (iii) Monitor and audit planting progress in fulfilling their plans;
 - (iv) Encourage inter-planting of non-timber species such as bamboo, rattan, pharmaceutical/medicinal species, etc.;
 - (v) LPF holders who entangled with land disputes with the locals to set aside a minimum of 100 hectares per village under Forest Landscape Restoration project for non-oil palm agro-forestry crops (trees and agriculture crops/livestock) for a basis of initiating a win-win

model towards managing the long term solution to this ongoing conflict. Once both parties gain trust of each other, it is hoped that the disputed plantable area should be planted with the tree species and agriculture/livestock activities acceptable to both sides; and

- (vi) Warning letter will be issued to non-achievers.

2. Possible actions to be taken if LPF holders failed to comply with the new Tree Planting Plan by 2025 are:
 - (i) Take back the unplanted areas;
 - (ii) Reissue new LPFs to potential investors; and
 - (iii) Revert LPF areas to FTL for sustainable natural forests management certification.
3. Small Holder Participation (less than 1,000 hectares):
 - (i) The existing law on planted forest did not cover the area less than 1,000 hectares, the mechanism should be set up to service the small holder or the private landowner for tree farming and encourage backyard tree planting;
 - (ii) Encourage the individual landowners to establish a co-operative or JV partnership with private sector covering a minimum area of 100 hectares for the purpose of permit registration;
 - (iii) Temporary permit will be issued to allow them to do tree planting on their private lands;
 - (iv) Encourage planting of both timber and non-timber species; and
 - (v) Encourage them to JV with existing nearby LPF holders.

4. The government to lead and co-ordinate a sustainable ITP R&D programme by stakeholder covering:
 - (i) Intensify tree improvement programme to produce high quality planting materials including to identify fast growing (six to nine years) indigenous and exotic species;
 - (ii) Site species matching including site improvement study (Effective use of net plantable areas, priority development of Category A Lands and further R&D on Category B Soils) and ex-oil palm areas;
 - (iii) Integrated pests and diseases management;
 - (iv) Silviculture, harvesting and planted timber products development; and
 - (v) Collaborate with both local and international R&D institutions.
 5. Maximum utilisation of planted logs and other raw materials from forest plantation are given priority for local downstream processing.
 6. Certification of eligible forest plantation areas to be mandatory by 2025. Areas not eligible for certification are encouraged to practise forest management certification standards.
 7. LPF holders to carry out enrichment planting within ITP unplantable area for the purpose of conservation area (HCV), buffer zone, and wildlife corridor in accordance with Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) initiatives.
 8. No new oil palm planting in LPF with immediate effect. In order to optimise the utilisation of plantable area, planting of non-timber species such as bamboo, rattan and other pharmaceutical/medicinal species other than exotic and non-exotic timber species in ex-oil palm areas to be encouraged.
 9. Land conflict management resolution to address the disputed land within the LPF plantable areas. Proposed actions to be taken to resolve the issue are:
 - (i) To consolidate LPF areas on Land and Survey database
 - (ii) To confirm the status of disputed land by:
 - (a) Forest Department Sarawak for Forest Reserves (FR) and Protected Forests (PF);
 - (b) Land and Survey Department for State land area (non-FR and non-PF);
 - (c) To revive Special Taskforce headed by State Attorney General (SAG) or/and Unit Keselamatan dan Penguatkuasaan Negeri (UKPN) with members from Forest Department Sarawak, Land and Survey Department, Resident and District Office, Police, Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Malaysian palm Oil Board (MPOB), other relevant agencies and interested parties in resolving the impending land disputes; and
 - (d) Eviction of illegal land occupants jointly headed by Unit Keselamatan dan Penguatkuasaan Negeri (UKPN) and/or Forest Department Sarawak and other relevant agencies.
- It was also agreed and approved that logs from industrial forest plantations are for local processing based on quota basis and not for export.



Sharing By Industry Players

STIDC is concerned about the plight of the wood-based industry players in Sarawak due to the outbreak of COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic jeopardising lives and businesses across the globe. Staff were mobilised to gather feedback on the challenges faced by the industry during the implementation of Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) in the effort to help ease their burden in continuing business operations.

This article features the grievances as well as future plans shared by the Chief Executive Officer of Sarawak Timber Association (STA) and spoke-persons of several wood-based companies in Sarawak.



The global outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the ailing condition of the industry, which is already undergoing a severe fallout in the face of high production costs. COVID-19 has and continues to severely disrupt and limit the supply chain of the industry, affecting the industry's ability to generate cash flows and inducing liquidity shortages.

The industry continues to struggle hard to re-align its operational strategies and re-allocate its key resources in order to keep business afloat. Due to the pandemic, the industry is also bearing the additional costs of implementing strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in daily operations. These include, among others, limiting operation hours, new norms (e.g. mask wearing, social distancing, sanitisation & disinfection), and restricted movement between inter-district/inter-division/zone.

In the early stages of Movement Restriction Order (MCO), the industry was constantly frustrated by short notices especially on changing SOPs and their lack of clarity and interpretation. This was because with no clear guidelines and by enforcing implementation in such a short timeframe, the industry was often caught in confusion with little time to respond leading to unwarranted non-compliances which have further added up the costs.

With rising unit cost, economies of scales are no longer achievable. Plywood mills that are still in operation are only operating at 30% of their installed capacity. The downstream industry is also badly impacted. Many downstream industry players have no choice but to cease or scale down their operations. Many more are expecting to go out of business if no viable intervention from the Government.

The industry players are dealing with a gloomy global market outlook which is shrouding the industry. Issues like uncompetitive pricing, trade barrier such as imposition of anti-dumping duty, and losing bargaining power to have international shipping lines to call vessels into Sarawak ports are causing Sarawak to lose its market share to neighbouring countries like Indonesia and Vietnam.

Amid this global phenomenon, we appeal to the Government to provide immediate intervention and assist the industry in facing this predicament. This industry is already in a very vulnerable condition. With no immediate help from the Government, the industry will suffer more damages from the negative impacts of rising costs and pandemic. The receiving end of these damages will inevitably be Sarawakians losing their livelihoods and the State's economy negatively affected.

We would also like to urge the Government to maintain close co-ordination with the industry, so that effective, practical measures are being clearly and well-communicated, especially when the industry alone has limited or no ability to overcome the wide-scale impacts of COVID-19.

Apart from these, we will maintain engagement and pertinent knowledge and information sharing with overseas counterparts such as Japan, the USA and the EU particularly on dealing with the COVID-19 impacts.

We will also continue to support and assist the industry in positive ways including working together with relevant authorities, disseminate useful information to members and industry, so that the industry can sustain, grow and re-energise the State's economy, hence providing mutual benefits in the long run.

Ultimately, assistance from the Government is indispensable for the industry to accomplish Government's aspiration of achieving annual export earnings of RM8.0 billion by 2030 from timber and non-timber forest products, out of which 75% or RM6.0 billion is from high value-added products.

Ms. Annie Ting

CEO

Sarawak Timber Association

"The impacts of COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic were evident by a sharp reduction in plywood production and sales. Our monthly installed capacity is 60,000 m³. Presently, production dropped to 30,000 m³ because three out of six of our plywood mills were closed. Furthermore, Japan being our main market was hit by flood and reduced consumption by 70 percent in March, April and May 2020 and there was no order in June, July and August 2020.

The flood disrupted the construction industry and led to negligible order for plywood. Our plywood markets also include the Middle East, the USA, Australia and India. Unfortunately, all these countries were also affected by the pandemic and reduced consumption. Downsizing exercise, therefore, became imminent with the number of staff reduced to 5,000 people currently from 15,000. It is hoped that the government would consider reducing the royalty and premium for logs as it is among the highest in the region in order to assist the industry amid this challenging time."

Alvin Yii Heng Kee

*Assistant to Group Managing Director
Shin Yang Wood-based Group*



"Our company was slightly affected by COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic as reflected by its export performance for January to July 2020 which accounted for 62,736 m³ against 65,280 m³ during the corresponding period last year. This represented a decrease of 3.9 percent. Further reduction in export volume is anticipated because Japan which is our main export market is also hit by the pandemic. To ensure consumers' confidence, our company operates and complies strictly with the SOPs besides restructuring our business model. We are also looking into diversifying our products and markets."

Tony Hwang Huat Bing

Factory Manager

Daiken Miri Sendirian Berhad

“Tanjong Manis Resources Sendirian Berhad (TMR) produces and exports high quality woodchips for MDF and pulp and paper manufacturing as well as palm kernel shells for biomass energy. TMR has been exporting woodchips and palm kernel shells to Japan since 1995 and 2015 respectively. TMR is located in Tanjung Manis, one of Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy new growth nodes earmarked by the state government to promote timber industry, renewable energy and also halal hub. TMR has its own integrated port loading facility with conveyor belt system to allow the woodchips and palm kernel shell to be directly transported from the storage warehouse to the vessel. TMR is also active in forest plantation with a planted forest license in Matu district, Sarawak. The main species planted is Acacia Mangium, covering an area of about 6,500 hectares. Presently, TMR is purchasing Acacia logs to produce woodchips due to dwindling wood residues. This led to spiralling cost of production. The COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic also posed adverse impacts on our business. Production was reduced to one shift and staff overtime suspended since the implementation of MCO. Export is expected to slow down for the second-half of 2020 because Japan was also hit by the pandemic as well as flood. 2020 and 2021 will be challenging for business sectors. As we go through these challenges, we will adopt the new norms by embracing innovation, new technology and product diversification. TMR will also continue to manage cost effectively.”

Robert Ling

Managing Director

Tanjong Manis Resources Sendirian Berhad



“Tunggak Kenyalang Sendirian Berhad is an exporter of sawn MLH mostly to the Middle East, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. These countries were not spared from the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic. Similarly, our company was also hit by the pandemic due to work suspension for several weeks. This was aggravated by the consumers’ attitude who prefer hard sawn timber. Over the last ten years, there has been a change in trend in the construction industry where steel and aluminium are preferred by developers and contractors instead of sawn timber. If this trend continuous, sawn timber is likely to be considered exclusive like in the western countries. In China and Vietnam, bamboo is widely used to substitute sawn timber. Recently, we also saw the exodus of our experienced workers particularly from Indonesia due to Indonesian economic growth. These challenges brought us out of our comfort zone by adjusting ourselves accordingly and invest in value-added products besides using raw materials wisely in order to remain competitive.”

Lee Kah Hieng

Manager

Tunggak Kenyalang Sendirian Berhad



tradestatistics**SARAWAK**

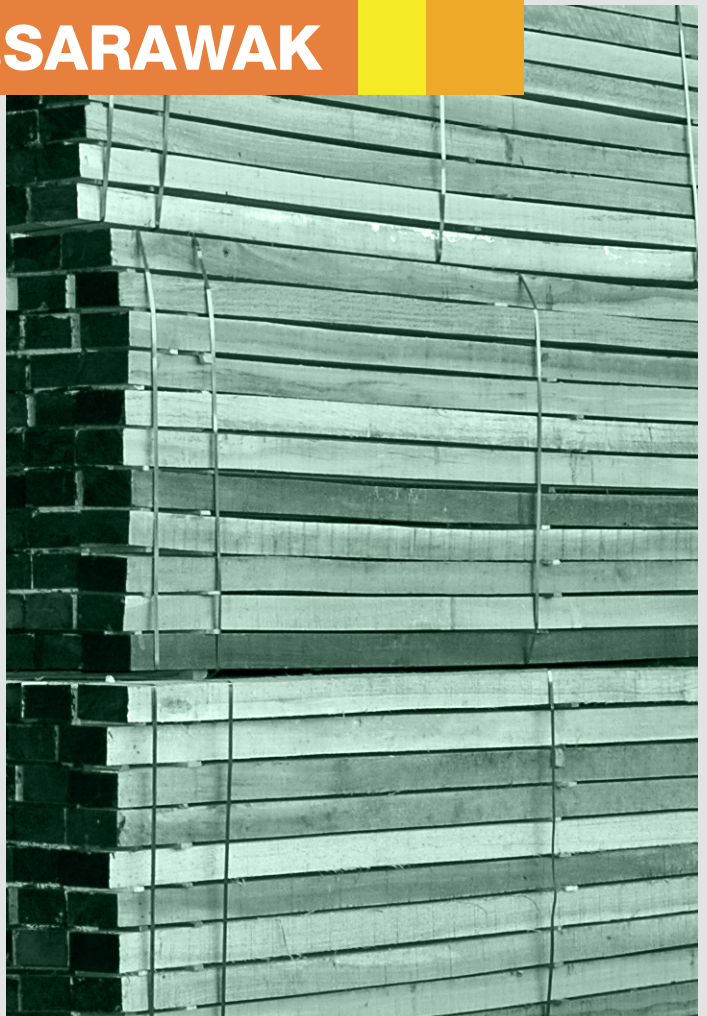


TABLE 1
EXPORT SUMMARY OF TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS FROM SARAWAK

PRODUCTS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
PLYWOOD	567,087	1,116,044	56.65	567,561	1,192,045	51.49	(0.08)	(6.38)
LOGS	530,815	226,581	11.50	731,758	371,410	16.04	(27.46)	(38.99)
SAWNTIMBER	136,490	232,563	11.80	154,704	288,999	12.48	(11.77)	(19.53)
FIBREBOARD	87,448	147,588	7.49	90,598	165,726	7.16	(3.48)	(10.94)
VEENER	19,026	26,395	1.34	32,872	48,374	2.09	(42.12)	(45.44)
DOORSKIN	12,418	27,888	1.42	19,565	42,762	1.85	(36.53)	(34.78)
LAMINATED BOARD/FLOORING	3,116	11,301	0.57	4,096	16,898	0.73	(23.91)	(33.12)
PARTICLEBOARD	14,979	10,026	0.51	19,236	13,047	0.56	(22.13)	(23.16)
DOOR PANELS & FRAMES	6,083	9,926	0.50	6,089	11,479	0.50	(0.10)	(13.53)
MOULDING	3,344	5,747	0.29	3,923	8,231	0.36	(14.75)	(30.18)
OTHER PRODUCTS*	17,243	22,344	1.13	14,791	20,817	0.90	16.58	7.34
OTHER PRODUCTS**[Units]	1,252,372	19,515	0.99	1,660,622	22,461	0.97	(24.58)	(13.12)
OTHER PRODUCTS***[Kgm]	42	8	0.00	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
BRIQUETTE & CHARCAOL (Tonne)	4,636	10,179	0.52	8,626	19,374	0.84	(46.26)	(47.46)
WOOD PELLETS [Tonne]	3,125	1,764	0.09	18,473	8,724	0.38	(83.08)	(79.78)
WOODCHIP [Tonne]	173,883	102,289	5.19	172,259	84,643	3.66	0.94	20.85
TOTAL (m³) (RM)	1,398,050	1,970,159	100	1,645,193	2,314,991	100	(15.02)	(14.90)

***OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- Barecore
- Blockboard
- Chopping Board
- Core Plugs/Pellets
- Densified Wood
- Dowels
- Finger jointed
- Lamin Board
- Laminated beam/post
- Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)
- Railways sleepers
- Wooden panels
- Wooden Handle
- Wooden Fence
- Wooden lattice
- Wooden stakes

****OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- Furniture & Furniture parts
- Wooden Frame
- Wooden Pallets

*****OTHER TIMBER PRODUCTS:**

- 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) : 2020 / 2019

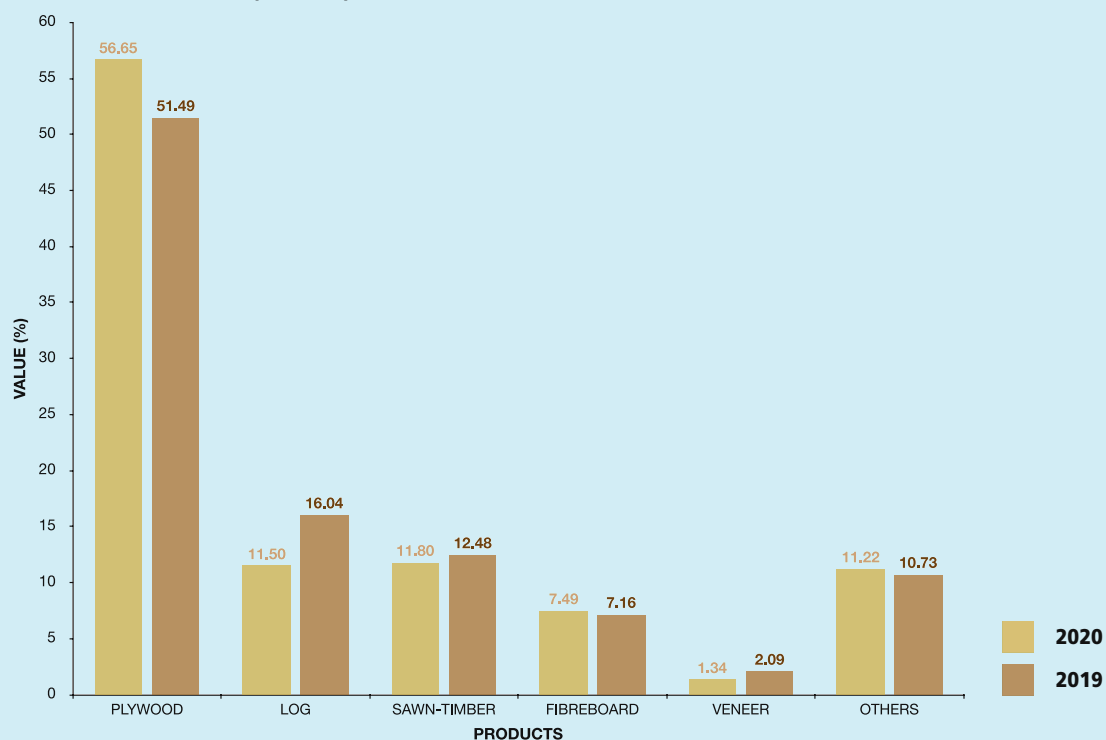


TABLE 2
EXPORT OF PLYWOOD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^P January - June			2019 ^A January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	357,613	770,052	69.00	377,324	856,958	71.89	(5.22)	(10.14)
MIDDLE EAST	79,598	122,280	10.96	70,724	114,522	9.61	12.55	6.77
TAIWAN	51,488	78,559	7.04	38,467	62,386	5.23	33.85	25.92
KOREA	45,154	76,179	6.83	44,461	74,727	6.27	1.56	1.94
AUSTRALIA	4,842	11,815	1.06	5,912	15,520	1.30	(18.10)	(23.87)
HONG KONG	6,024	11,127	1.00	4,874	9,292	0.78	23.60	19.75
THAILAND	4,011	8,413	0.75	3,497	7,869	0.66	14.68	6.92
UNITED STATES	2,998	6,769	0.61	2,789	6,636	0.56	7.52	2.01
INDIA	2,805	6,606	0.59	5,153	13,245	1.11	(45.56)	(50.13)
MEXICO	2,653	5,670	0.51	2,071	4,844	0.41	28.06	17.03
OTHERS*	9,901	18,573	1.66	12,288	26,047	2.19	(19.43)	(28.69)
TOTAL	567,087	1,116,044	100	567,561	1,192,045	100	(0.08)	(6.38)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- CAMBODIA
- CANADA
- CHINA
- DJIBOUTI
- MALAYSIA (Peninsular or Sabah-free zon)
- MALDIVES
- NEW ZEALAND
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- PHILIPPINES
- PUERTO RICO
- SINGAPORE
- SOMALIA
- VIETNAM

**EXPORT VALUE (%) OF PLYWOOD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**

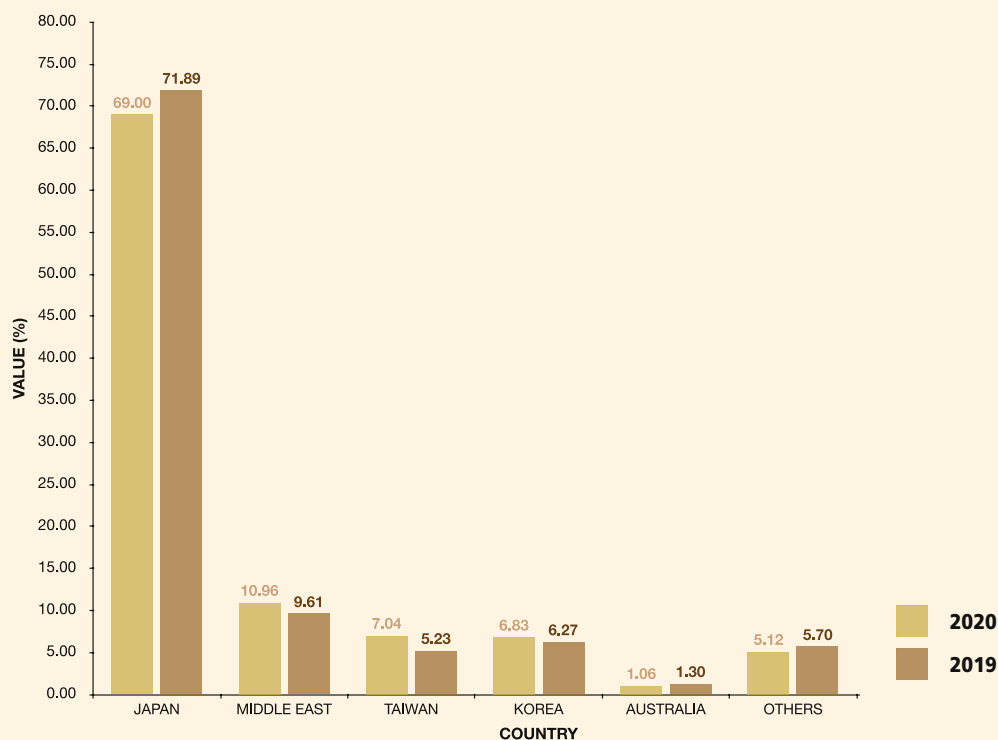


TABLE 3
EXPORT OF LOGS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDIA	117,295	91,517	40.39	253,841	220,384	59.34	(53.79)	(58.47)
INDONESIA	353,298	86,507	38.18	399,064	84,974	22.88	(11.47)	1.80
TAIWAN	29,347	24,896	10.99	43,657	38,915	10.48	(32.78)	(36.02)
JAPAN	17,352	14,029	6.19	15,657	13,583	3.66	10.82	3.29
VIETNAM	13,522	9,632	4.25	10,988	7,381	1.99	23.06	30.50
CHINA	-	-	-	8,551	6,173	1.66	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	530,815	226,581	100	731,758	371,410	100	(27.46)	(38.99)

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF LOGS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019

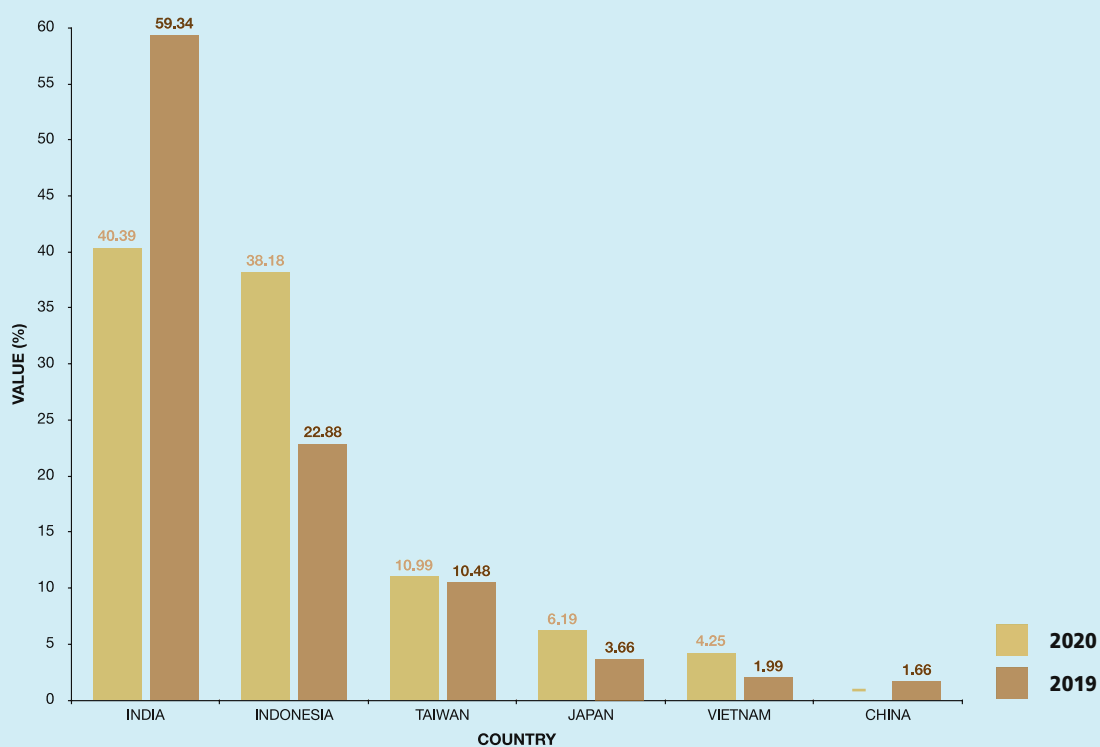


TABLE 4
EXPORT OF SAWN-TIMBER BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
MIDDLE EAST	50,103	96,731	41.59	43,452	82,007	28.38	15.31	17.95
PHILIPPINES	32,861	48,831	21.00	41,313	85,833	29.70	(20.46)	(43.11)
TAIWAN	18,862	30,913	13.29	17,993	33,325	11.53	4.83	(7.24)
THAILAND	15,394	19,591	8.42	25,193	35,066	12.13	(38.89)	(44.13)
JAPAN	4,597	11,707	5.03	5,996	14,908	5.16	(23.32)	(21.48)
KOREA	5,992	9,761	4.20	6,801	11,655	4.03	(11.90)	(16.25)
CHINA	3,259	5,940	2.55	6,180	8,396	2.91	(47.27)	(29.25)
SRI LANKA	1,604	3,476	1.49	1,072	1,762	0.61	49.66	97.24
INDIA	538	1,345	0.58	1,250	2,677	0.93	(56.98)	(49.76)
SOUTH AFRICA	463	889	0.38	1,504	3,072	1.06	(69.24)	(71.07)
OTHERS*	2,817	3,379	1.45	3,952	10,298	3.56	(28.73)	(67.18)
TOTAL	136,490	232,563	100	154,704	288,999	100	(11.77)	(19.53)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- AUSTRALIA
- HONG KONG
- INDONESIA
- MALAYSIA (Peninsular or Sabah-freezon)
- MALDIVES
- MAURITIUS
- PAKISTAN
- SEYCHELLES
- SINGAPORE
- UNITED STATES
- VIETNAM

**EXPORT VALUE (%) OF SAWN-TIMBER TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**

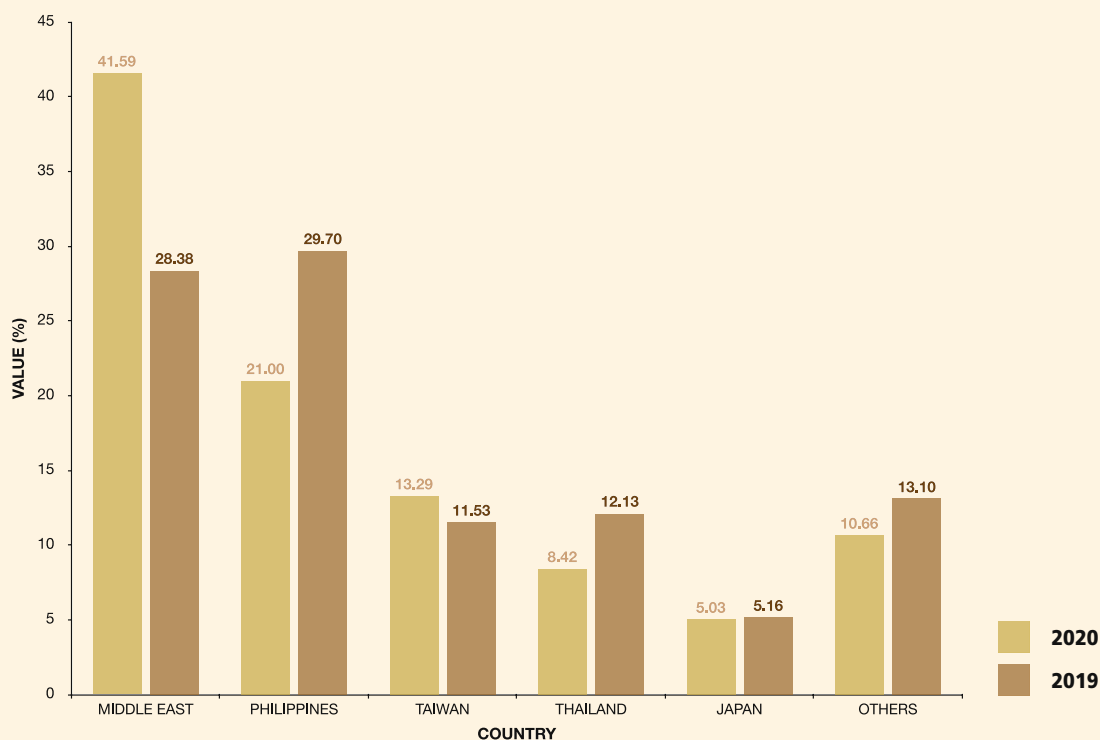


TABLE 5
EXPORT OF FIBREBOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	70,325	118,417	80.23	71,450	133,367	80.47	(1.57)	(11.21)
PHILIPPINES	8,444	14,735	9.98	8,186	14,349	8.66	3.15	2.69
VIETNAM	2,930	5,185	3.51	2,403	5,103	3.08	21.97	1.61
INDONESIA	2,613	3,862	2.62	5,316	7,484	4.52	(50.86)	(48.40)
TAIWAN	1,530	2,846	1.93	1,323	2,290	1.38	15.67	24.29
KOREA	1,183	2,196	1.49	1,418	2,766	1.67	(16.57)	(20.61)
CHINA	244	181	0.12	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	86	106	0.07	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
INDIA	93	60	0.04	503	367	0.22	(81.46)	(83.75)
TOTAL	87,448	147,588	100	90,598	165,726	100	(3.48)	(10.94)

**EXPORT VALUE (%) OF FIBREBOARD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**

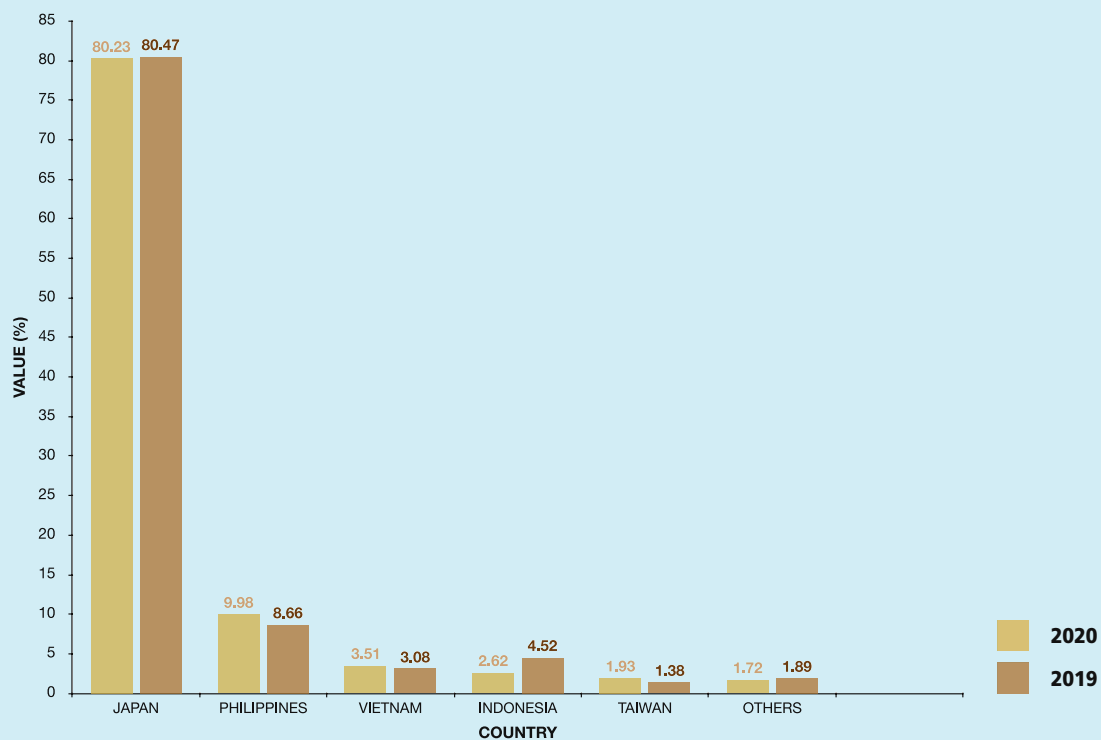


TABLE 6
EXPORT OF VENEER BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
TAIWAN	7,162	9,351	35.43	15,678	19,490	40.29	(54.32)	(52.02)
KOREA	6,166	8,660	32.81	7,901	14,025	28.99	(21.96)	(38.25)
JAPAN	1,940	4,035	15.29	2,099	5,295	10.95	(7.57)	(23.79)
CHINA	1,723	2,141	8.11	3,614	5,203	10.76	(52.33)	(58.86)
PHILIPPINES	1,868	1,813	6.87	3,191	3,074	6.36	(41.46)	(41.03)
AUSTRALIA	167	395	1.50	312	1,154	2.39	(46.29)	(65.81)
INDIA	-	-	-	78	133	0.28	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	19,026	26,395	100	32,872	48,374	100	(42.12)	(45.44)

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF VENEER TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019

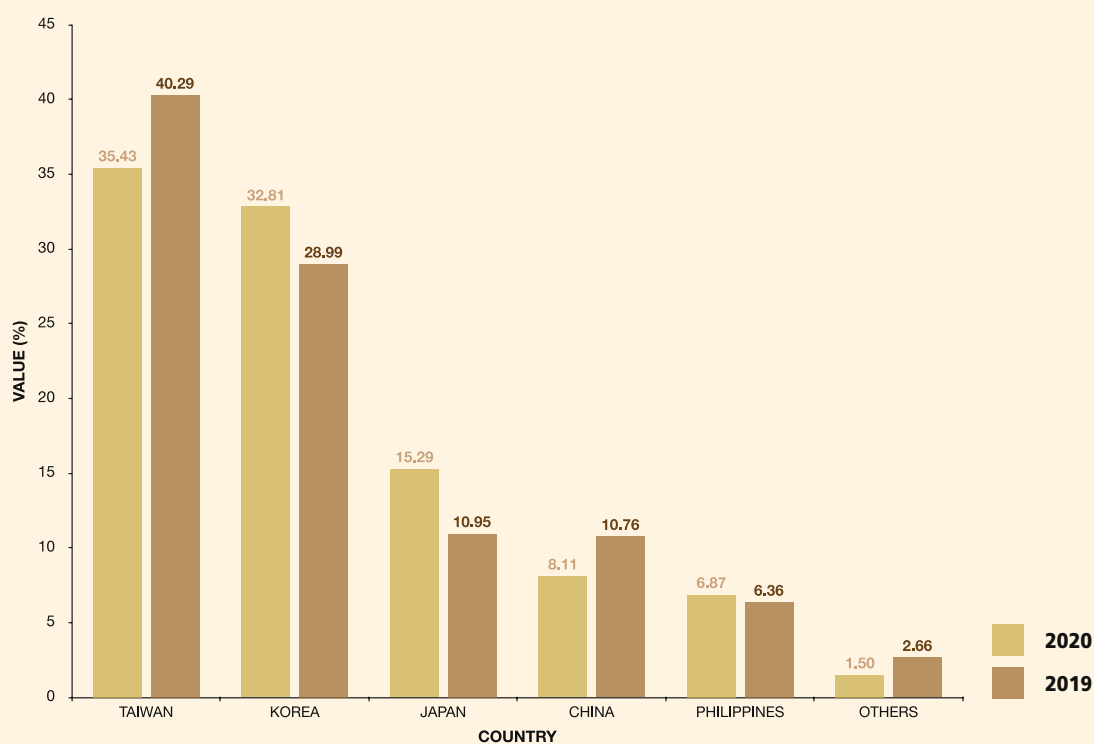


TABLE 7
EXPORT OF DOORSKIN BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
PAKISTAN	8,638	18,992	68.10	12,214	25,890	60.54	(29.28)	(26.64)
INDIA	2,127	4,860	17.43	4,105	9,075	21.22	(48.20)	(46.45)
TAIWAN	740	1,719	6.17	739	1,620	3.79	0.21	6.12
PHILIPPINES	265	715	2.56	811	2,054	4.80	(67.34)	(65.20)
SOUTH AFRICA	204	523	1.88	936	2,140	5.00	(78.17)	(75.55)
THAILAND	176	510	1.83	289	780	1.82	(39.22)	(34.60)
INDONESIA	220	447	1.60	331	818	1.91	(33.44)	(45.28)
MONGOLIA	33	79	0.28	14	32	0.08	132.85	146.50
VIETNAM	16	42	0.15	110	319	0.75	(85.55)	(86.87)
CHINA	-	-	-	16	35	0.08	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	12,418	27,888	100	19,565	42,762	100	(36.53)	(34.78)

**EXPORT VALUE (%) OF DOORSKIN TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**

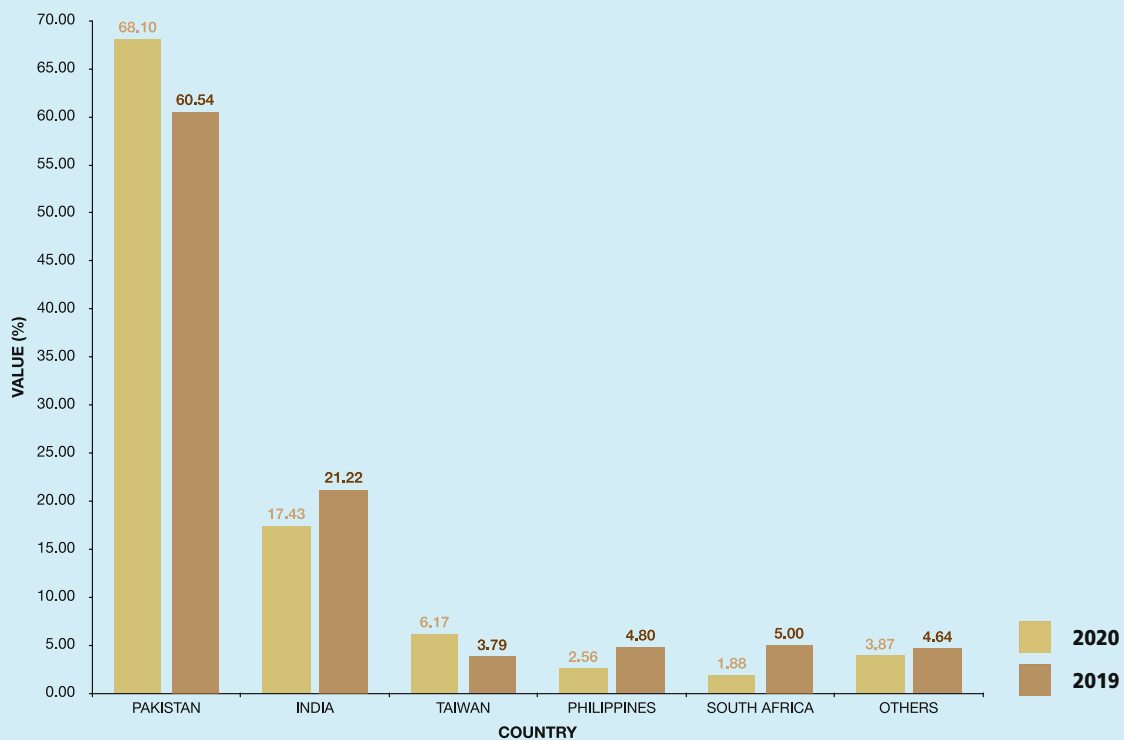


TABLE 8
EXPORT OF LAMINATED BOARD/FLOORING BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^p January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
UNITED STATES	1,264	5,775	51.10	2,438	10,793	63.87	(48.14)	(46.49)
VIETNAM	625	2,340	20.70	829	2,910	17.22	(24.61)	(19.59)
TAIWAN	728	1,702	15.06	280	1,199	7.10	159.88	41.93
KOREA	189	484	4.28	120	277	1.64	57.39	74.55
MACAU	44	442	3.91	20	227	1.34	121.39	94.72
INDONESIA	52	184	1.62	93	345	2.04	(44.02)	(46.81)
SINGAPORE	129	145	1.28	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
MALAYSIA (Peninsular or Sabah-free zon)	22	95	0.84	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	14	54	0.48	67	290	1.71	(78.69)	(81.31)
JAPAN	25	46	0.41	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
OTHERS*	23	36	0.31	248	858	5.08	(90.65)	(95.85)
TOTAL	3,116	11,301	100	4,096	16,898	100	(23.91)	(33.12)

***OTHER DESTINATIONS:**

- BANGLADESH
- MYANMAR
- SAUDI ARABIA
- UNITED KINGDOM

**EXPORT VALUE OF LAMINATED BOARD / FLOORING TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**

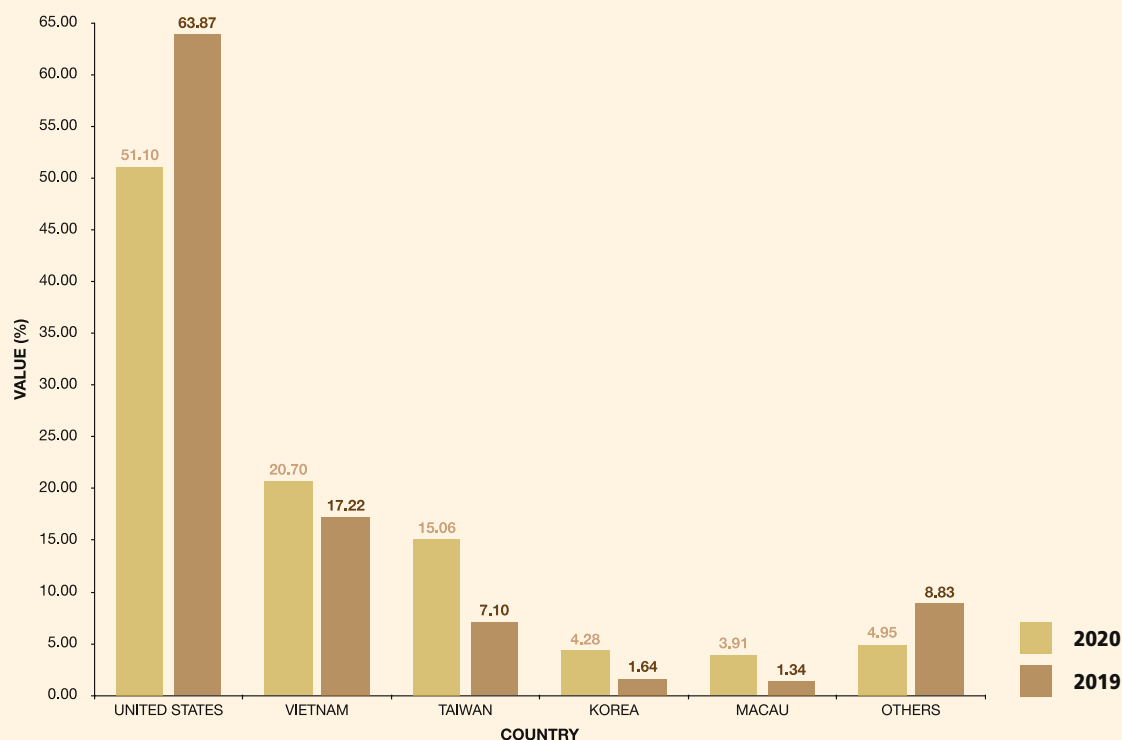


TABLE 9
EXPORT OF PARTICLE BOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDONESIA	6,189	4,109	40.98	4,393	2,915	22.34	40.89	40.94
VIETNAM	3,174	2,017	20.12	5,080	3,237	24.81	(37.52)	(37.68)
PHILIPPINES	2,319	1,664	16.60	5,685	4,123	31.60	(59.20)	(59.64)
KOREA	1,796	1,136	11.33	2,084	1,419	10.87	(13.83)	(19.90)
JAPAN	1,457	1,071	10.68	1,726	1,242	9.52	(15.62)	(13.83)
KENYA	44	29	0.29	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
INDIA	-	-	-	268	111	0.85	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	14,979	10,026	100	19,236	13,047	100	(22.13)	(23.16)

EXPORT VALUE OF PARTICLE BOARD TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
(RM'000) : 2020 / 2019

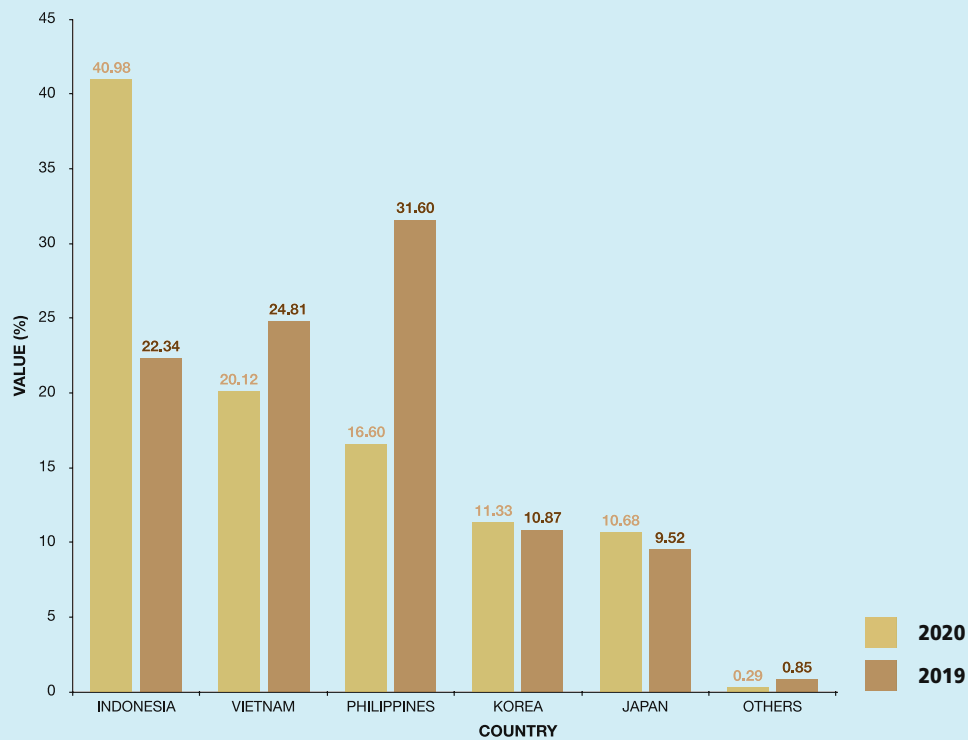


TABLE 10
EXPORT OF DOOR PANEL & FRAME BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020 ^a January - June			2019 ^a January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	6,044	9,765	98.37	6,078	11,442	99.67	(0.55)	(14.66)
THAILAND	26	152	1.53	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	6	8	0.08	12	37,355	0.33	(45.44)	(78.58)
MALDIVES	7	1	0.01	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
TOTAL	6,083	9,926	100	6,089	11,479	100	(0.10)	(13.53)

EXPORT VALUE (%) OF DOOR PANEL & FRAME TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019

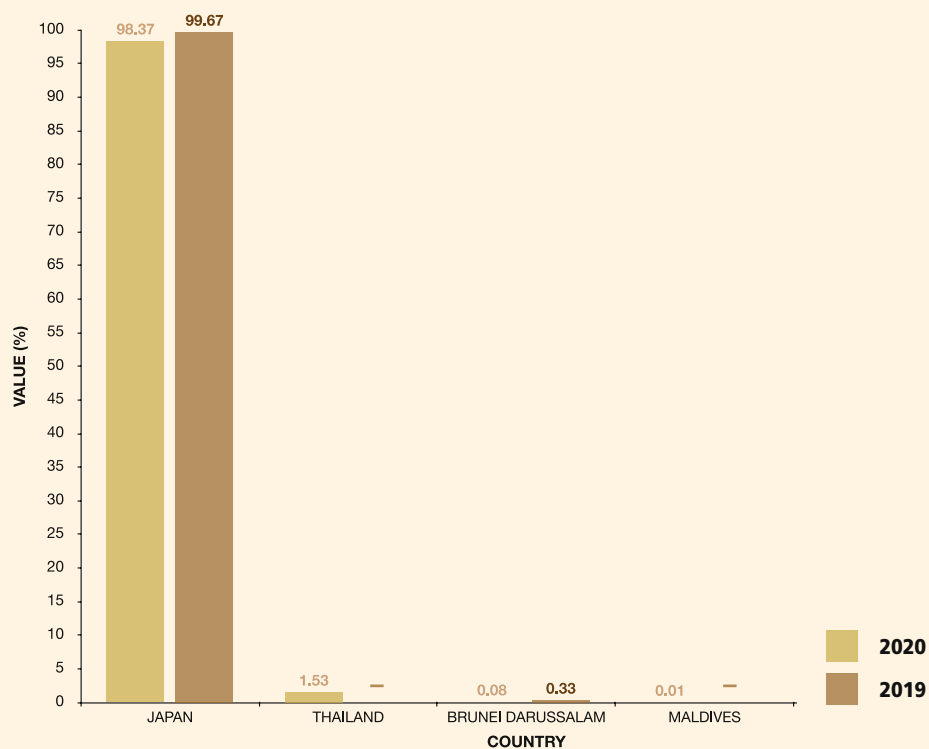
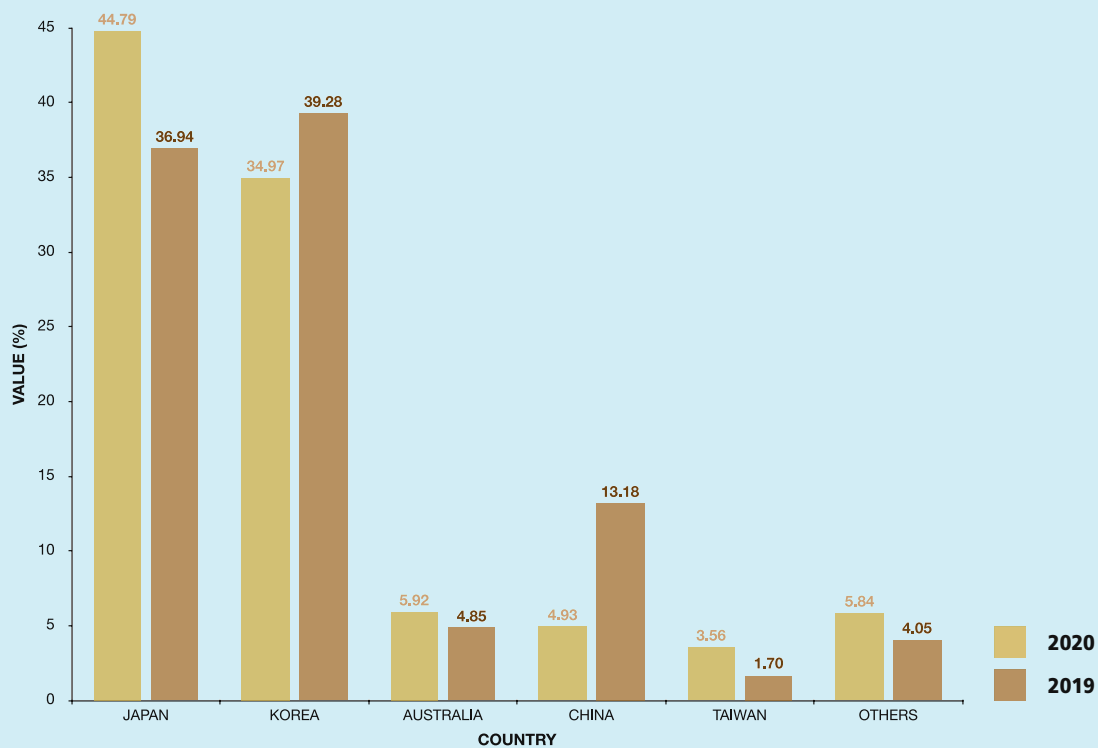


TABLE 11
EXPORT OF MOULDING BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATIONS

DESTINATIONS	2020* January - June			2019* January - June			% Change 2020 / 2019	
	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	1,077	2,574	44.79	1,386	3,040	36.94	(22.31)	(15.34)
KOREA	891	2,009	34.97	1,449	3,233	39.28	(38.50)	(37.85)
AUSTRALIA	93	340	5.92	92	399	4.85	0.89	(14.82)
CHINA	164	283	4.93	812	1,085	13.18	(79.86)	(73.87)
TAIWAN	124	204	3.56	86	140	1.70	43.71	45.97
SEYCHELLES	36	113	1.96	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
UNITED KINGDOM	21	100	1.74	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
SOUTH AFRICA	18	57	0.99	35	123	1.49	(49.40)	(53.57)
MALDIVES	15	56	0.97	35	155	1.89	(58.28)	(64.11)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	907	10	0.18	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
OTHERS*	-	-	-	28	55	0.67	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	3,344	5,747	100	3,923	8,231	100	(14.75)	(30.18)

**EXPORT VALUE OF MOULDING TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
: 2020 / 2019**



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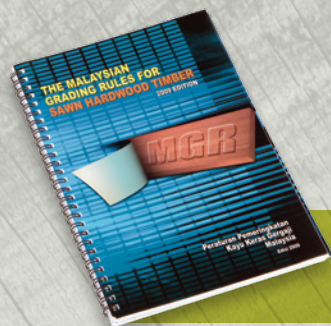
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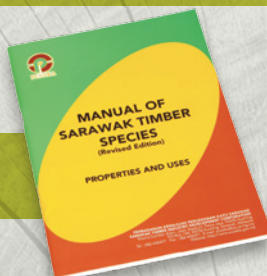
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Tel: 6082-473000 Fax: 6082-442691
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