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sarawak timber industry development corporation

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STIDC Go Beyond

contents

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This quarterly newsletter is published by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC).

editorial

Dear Readers,

Welcome to this quarter's edition of PERKASA, which captures the progress, priorities, and aspirations of STIDC as Sarawak's timber industry continues its transformation. The articles in this issue reflect our shared commitment to sustainability, innovation, and responsible growth across the sector.

This edition features important developments in bamboo, engineered wood, industry resilience, and value-added processing, all of which support Sarawak's long-term economic direction. It also showcases how STIDC is working closely with industry players, research institutions, communities, and government partners to create practical, future-focused solutions.

Equally important are the stories that reflect our organisational values, including integrity, governance, staff appreciation, and community engagement. These are the foundations that strengthen public trust and reinforce STIDC's role as a credible and progressive corporation.

As you read through this issue, I hope you will gain a deeper appreciation of the people and partnerships driving our industry forward. Together, we can continue building a timber sector that is innovative, competitive, and sustainable for generations to come.

Thank you,

DATU HAJI ZAINAL ABIDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
General Manager, Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

PR Spearhead

BUILDING STIDC'S STRONG IMAGE: MY EXPERIENCE

At the heart of the timber industry lies the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC). The corporation represents trust, innovation, and environmental responsibility. Throughout the years, we crafted key stories and secured awards, which enhance the corporation's credibility and visibility. These initiatives strengthen STIDC's reputation and engage regional stakeholders. Drawing on my direct experience, this article in PERKASA highlights the value of effective communication and spearhead vision and mission among employees & stakeholders.

PILLARS OF STRATEGIC STORYTELLING

Our division is driven by five key units: Corporate Communication, Publications, Timber Museum, Resource Centre, and Customer Service. Under my leadership, we turn STIDC's complex industry information into clear and engaging content that reaches audiences beyond the boardrooms. Take our Timber Museum, for example, these artefacts and interactive displays make sustainable forestry more alive and exciting for visitors of all ages. Furthermore, our publications turn technical data reports into visually compelling stories that showcase STIDC's role in economic growth and environmental care. Through these efforts, we can slowly build trust and strengthen our bond with the communities we serve, and make sure every Sarawakian benefits from our success.

TRIUMPHS IN INTEGRITY AND GOVERNANCE

No story of our corporate image is complete without mentioning our recent achievements. In 2025, STIDC won a national Gold Award at the Integrity, Governance and Anti-Corruption Awards (AIGA), the only recognition awarded in Sarawak among 131 public sector entries. This award shows our strong commitment to ethical standards. Events such as Integrity Day 2025 and Corporate Governance Day 2023 also played a key role. Furthermore, we also collaborated with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission through forums, workshops, and pledges. These efforts assimilate our values into our daily operations. Imagine a room full of staff and partners promising transparency and honesty to one another; these moments then turnrules into real pride and position STIDC as a leader in the industry.

NURTURING BONDS, AMPLIFYING IMPACT

A good corporate communication starts with strong relationships, and I prioritise this through strategic media work and event planning. Our team handles news coverage on STIDC's big projects and runs digital campaigns that turn challenges into stories of resilience and foresight.

Take PERKASA for example, each issue mixes data, people's stories, and future perspectives. Our digital efforts engage younger audiences on social media while strengthening the connections with traditional media and government partners. The outcome? A company image that adapts—solid in tough times, strong in good ones. A legacy for tomorrow, looking back, and this is more than just image management. It is a legacy built with care and compassion. Our team will continue to play a pivotal role in positioning STIDC as a leader and steward of sustainable growth in Sarawak. For future PERKASA issues and beyond, I will stay committed to communicating with clarity, honesty, and heart to move our timber community ahead.

DIANA RAFIDAH BINTI MAJANI
Assistant General Manager
Corporate Communication Division

Exclusive Interview

Sustaining Malaysia's Timber Legacy

An Exclusive Interview with MTC CEO Madam Noraihan Abdul Rahman

by **Lynch Cowan**
Robert Kenenth

The Malaysian timber industry is no longer defined solely by the export of raw materials; it is a sector undergoing an advanced digital and structural transformation. Today, it represents a fully integrated ecosystem spanning upstream, midstream and downstream activities, reflecting its increasing complexity and maturity. In a comprehensive interview, **Madam Noraihan Abdul Rahman**, Chief Executive Officer of the Malaysian Timber Council (MTC), outlined a clear and forward-looking vision for the industry's future, anchored in value-added growth, innovation and sustainable resilience.

The Economic Backbone: Resilience in Numbers

Despite a volatile global landscape, the timber sector remains a key contributor in Malaysia's agricommodity sector. "In the agricommodity sector, timber is the third largest after palm oil and rubber, with an export revenue of RM21.5 billion recorded in 2025," Madam Noraihan noted. This represents 10.94% of total agricommodity exports and contributes 0.91% to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Although the industry has contributed approximately RM20 billion annually over the last decade, its exports are increasingly shifting toward value-added products. Wooden furniture has emerged as the key driver, contributing RM9.28 billion in 2025 alone. Madam Noraihan explained that this is the result of deliberate national policy: "The government is encouraging the industry to best utilise its resources in order to give a better return in terms of our export".

Today, downstream products including furniture, joinery products and mouldings, account for at least half of Malaysia's total timber exports, reflecting a sustained shift from commodity-based outputs towards value-added manufacturing.

NORAIHAN
ABDUL RAHMAN
Chief Executive Officer,
Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)

Navigating Global Volatility and Market Shifts

Malaysia's timber products are exported to over 170 countries, but 80% of exports remain concentrated within the top ten markets. The United States remains the largest export destination, importing around RM6.53 billion worth of Malaysian timber products in 2025, followed by China and Japan. Collectively, these three markets account for more than half of total exports. Madam Noraihan emphasised the strategic imperative of diversification to reduce dependency and strengthen resilience. Emphasising this, she stated, "We cannot depend solely on these top ten markets. We must spread the risk and expand our market share in other markets".

Currently, the industry operates within an increasingly complex and evolving international regulatory environment. From the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) to stringent legality verification systems, the requirements for environmentally sensitive markets continue to tighten. "We have to be vigilant," Madam Noraihan stated, noting that MTC plays a critical role in providing market intelligence and ensuring timely information dissemination to the relevant stakeholders.

Beyond regulatory pressures, the industry faces structural challenges, particularly in relation to raw material supply, labour constraints and productivity. Addressing these issues is essential to maintaining competitiveness and ensuring long-term industry viability.

Solving the Resource Puzzle: The ITP Framework

A primary concern for the industry's longevity is the declining volume of raw materials from natural forests. To secure the future, MTC is facilitating several critical resource initiatives.

MTC has developed a framework to guide better planning, execution and management of the national-level tree planting programme, particularly to help timber companies to meet their long-term raw material supply needs. MTC also supports the industry in exploring Oil Palm Trunk (OPT) as a sustainable alternative for the industry's usage. Additionally, MTC helps to strengthen ties between Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak to share technological know-how and optimise land usage.

The continuity of raw material supply is fundamental to the development of the timber industry. Looking ahead, raw materials from natural forests are likely to be regarded as a premium product commanding higher prices in international markets. MTC provides incentives to timber companies to import raw materials to supplement or augment its supply.

The Digital Leap: Factory Transformation (FTP)

To improve manufacturing efficiency and productivity, MTC has introduced the Factory Transformation Programme (FTP) to guide the industry toward IR 4.0. This initiative helps timber companies adopt lean manufacturing, automation and digitalisation.

Madam Noraihan shared a notable success story of a small furniture company in Penang that participated in MTC's FTP. Upon completion of the programme and receiving certification from SIRIM, the company was able to secure trial orders from a major European buyer almost immediately. "That certification speaks for itself," she added, where such programme provides the company with additional credibility when dealing with large international buyers.

The FTP supports companies across key areas including operational efficiency, quality control, certification readiness and overall production optimisation. Participating companies have demonstrated tangible improvements in productivity and market readiness, enabling them to meet international standards and attract global buyers.

Complementing this is TimbeReality, a 360-degree digital platform that enables companies to showcase their products, facilities and processes to international buyers, helping to build confidence and facilitate engagement in a borderless business environment.

A Future-Ready Vision for 2030

In line with Dasar Agrikomoditi Negara 2021-2030 (DAKN2030) and the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030), the timber industry is transforming into a modern, tech-driven sector, moving beyond volume to focus on high-value products, innovation and sustainable practices.

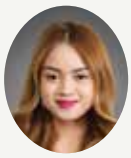
"Our message to the industry players and investors is clear: Embrace collaboration, foster innovation and plan for the long term," Madam Noraihan concluded.

With a strong foundation in sustainable forest management and ongoing efforts to strengthen industry capabilities, Malaysia's timber sector is well-positioned to adapt to evolving market demands and sustain its competitiveness in the years ahead.

Exclusive Interview

Crafting a Global Legacy from Sarawak's Soil

In an era of global volatility, Leo Chiang, President of the Sarawak Furniture Industry Association (SFIA), shares a vision of resilience, high-value design, and the long-term blueprint to put Sarawak on the world map.

by **Lynch Cowan Robert Kenenth** & **Nur Ariqah**

The furniture industry in Sarawak is often described as a sleeping giant. While West Malaysia has long been a powerhouse of mass-produced exports, Sarawak has taken a different, more deliberate path. At the helm of this transformation is **Leo Chiang**, a leader who views the industry not just through the lens of timber, but through the spirit of craftsmanship and strategic patience. We sat down with Mr. Chiang to discuss the "Sarawak Buffer," the shift toward emerging Asian markets, and why he believes now is the golden window for investment.

The "Weakness" That Became a Strength

Interviewer: You've often mentioned that Sarawak is "special" in the Malaysian context. How has the local industry managed to remain so stable despite global economic headwinds?

Leo Chiang: It's a paradox, isn't it? In Sarawak, at least 95% of our industry is made up of SMEs. Unlike our counterparts in West Malaysia who are heavily exposed to the fluctuations of the US Dollar and global shipping crises, our SMEs rely predominantly on the local market.

Currently, with fuel increases and the instability in the West, our "weakness"—this focus on local demand—has become our buffer. We aren't 100% export-dependent. Many of our companies do a mix, perhaps 70/30 or 80/20 local to export. If the export market dips, the local side covers it. We are stable because we are grounded.

LEO CHIANG
President, Sarawak Furniture Industry Association (SFIA)

Beyond the Traditional: The Pivot to Asia

Interviewer: The US and Japan have traditionally been the big players for Sarawak. Where do you see the next wave of demand coming from?

Leo Chiang: The world is changing. Japan's economy is unstable, and their purchasing power has decreased. We can no longer rely on the old guard. Since last year, we've been looking at emerging markets. Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and specifically Asia as a whole.

Look at countries like Kazakhstan or India. India is huge. If we can capture just 1% of that market, it's already significantly larger than what the entire Malaysian market can offer. We are also looking at Turkey as a gateway. We are moving away from Europe and Latin America toward where the real growth is: our own backyard in Asia.

The Craft of "Value-Added" Furniture

Interviewer: Sarawak faces higher logistics costs compared to West Malaysia. How do you stay competitive if your products are 20% to 30% more expensive to ship?

Leo Chiang: You don't compete on volume; you compete on value. If we try to do mass production like Vietnam or West Malaysia, we lose. They can do 100 containers a month; that's not us.

Our target is value-added furniture. We focus on better quality, better design, and unique materials. Sarawak has a massive strength in recycled wood and akar kayu (root wood). We were pioneers in making these commercially viable. We take what others might see as waste and turn it into high-end, niche products. People will pay a premium for a piece of Sarawak's heritage that they can't find in a mass-market catalogue.

The 10-Year Vision

Interviewer: What is your message to potential investors who might be hesitant about Sarawak's current infrastructure?

Leo Chiang: My message is simple: Invest now, or you'll miss the pioneer advantage. We are working closely with STIDC (Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation) on the Sarawak Furniture Park in Demak Laut and Tanjung Manis.

We might not have the perfect infrastructure today, but the government is incredibly supportive. Meeting a minister here is ten times easier than in the Federal government. We have the land, we have the raw materials, and we have a clear roadmap under the PCDS 2030 to reach RM4 billion in export revenue. In 10 years, when the new ports and airports are fully ready, those who are already here will be the ones leading the market.

Cultivating the Next Generation

Interviewer: You've expressed concern about the "mindset" of the industry. How is SFIA addressing the longevity of these businesses?

Leo Chiang: I see stable factories closing simply because there is no one to take over. To fix this, we started the SFIA Youth Club. We want the second and third generations to mingle and build friendships now. If your friends are also in the furniture business, you're more likely to stay and innovate together.

We are also pushing for the "Timber Industry Transformation Plan." We need our local players to move beyond their comfort zones. It's about survival. If we don't innovate and legalise our processes to meet international standards, we won't be able to compete when foreign products eventually pour in.

As the interview concluded, Leo Chiang's message was one of open-door collaboration. "New investors aren't competitors; they are enablers," he noted. By bringing in new technology and market access, they enrich the entire ecosystem. For Sarawak, the path forward is clear: it's time to stop selling logs and start selling the exquisite, value-added stories of Sarawakian craft to the world.

Featured Article

TIMBER
Bamboo in STIDC

Dendrocalamus Giganteus

Background: Why is bamboo so beneficial to the industry?

Bamboo is known to be a highly renewable, possesses superior physical strength and mechanical properties that are flexible for various products in the pulp and paper industry, construction materials, health, bioenergy, furniture and textiles. For instance, a 3.45 mm bamboo fibre can produce paper like coniferous trees, which is produced from two types of bamboo, namely *Dendrocalamus giganteus* and *Dendrocalamus asper*. In construction and engineering, bamboo was used to construct roofs and walls for houses and to reinforce concrete in road construction. In terms of health, antioxidant activities in bamboo leaves can prevent cancer and heart disease. Furthermore, bamboos grow extremely fast, which rarely needs to be replanted once cut down because the young plant can grow up to one meter per day. In addition, the bamboo acts as a powerful carbon sink that sequesters carbon even higher than many tree species. Therefore, this made bamboo products a low-carbon and sustainable alternative to hardwood.

Dendrocalamus Asper

Why does STIDC spearhead the bamboo industry?

The Sarawak state government entrusted the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) to spearhead the development of the bamboo industry to diversify raw material sources beyond traditional timber for construction, manufacturing, food, and environmental conservation. This strategy is to achieve one of the objectives in the Post Covid-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030, which is to increase timber and non-wood forest products export earnings, targeting an annual export value of RM 8 billion by 2030. To achieve this objective, STIDC aims to expand the bamboo industry in Sarawak by planting at least 10,000 hectares of commercial bamboo plantations by 2030.

STIDC's initiatives to spearhead the bamboo industry

STIDC and Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd collaborate to boost Sarawak Bamboo's Industry with RM 200 million investment

One of STIDC's initiatives in spearheading the growth of the bamboo industry was supporting Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd in establishing large-scale commercial bamboo plantations within a licensed planted forest (LPF) area across Sarawak by signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd. The agreement was signed by the STIDC General Manager, Haji Zainal Abidin bin Abdullah, and Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd (PFASB) Deputy President, Mr Yuki Nakamura, at World Expo Osaka 2025 during Sarawak Week 2025. Under the agreement, STIDC will help Pertama Ferroalloys to identify suitable LPF areas for bamboo cultivation, provide high-quality seedlings, and contribute its knowledge regarding bamboo resource management. In addition, the agreement also includes reducing reliance on imports such as wood charcoal and cork, and establishing bamboo-based industries in partnership with the local community. Overall, the investment resulting from the agreement was estimated at around RM 200 million, and the initiative will be implemented in phases.

Bambusa balcooa

Thrysostachys Oliveri

Bamboo planting initiative at Green Samalaju Industrial Park

Moreover, STIDC and Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd initiated a bamboo planting programme to improve the landscape of Samalaju Industrial Park in Bintulu, with a follow-up of the MoU with Bintulu Development Authority (BDA). The programme aimed to enhance the greenery of the industrial park with suitable bamboo species, sustain the bamboo supply chain for the company's production needs, and improve carbon dioxide (CO_2) absorption. STIDC General Manager said that this project benefits Pertama Ferroalloys Sdn Bhd and the community of Samalaju Industrial Park because planting the bamboo minimises the operating costs and promotes environmental awareness across Sarawak's industries.

STIDC drives bamboo industry innovation with Bambusetum@ UPMKB Launch

STIDC collaborated with Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Campus (UPMKB) as one of the initiatives in boosting the bamboo sector and doing in-depth research on the bamboo species. The project's collaborative effort covers five hectares of land, comprises 840 specimens representing 22 bamboo

Featured Article

Timber - Bamboo in STIDC (cont'd)

species from inside and outside Sarawak. This made Bambusetum@UPMKB serve as an important centre for bamboo research, focusing on tissue culture techniques, growth optimisation, and disease prevention. By collaborating with UPMKB, it is not just advancing scientific understanding of the bamboos but also helps the local communities and businesses to diversify into new sectors, such as bamboo. STIDC's involvement in the Bambusetum@UPMKB hit one of the criteria in Sarawak's Post-COVID-19 Development, which aims to develop 10,000 hectares of commercial bamboo plantations by 2030, that posits bamboo as the key resource for the green economy. If STIDC kept their momentum on research, community engagement, and sustainability, STIDC can take the lead role in the state's bamboo industry locally and globally, which contributes to Sarawak's economic growth.

Gigantochloa levis

Guadua angustifolia

STIDC and UITM launch bamboo carbon trading study

STIDC and Universiti Tekonologi Mara (UITM) signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 17 September 2025 at UITM Kota Samarahan to form a partnership that focuses on the detailed study of carbon trading within the bamboo plantation industry in Sarawak. The MoA exchange involved the UITM Rector, Prof. Dr Firdaus Abdullah and the STIDC Acting Deputy General Manager, Hajah Suraya binti Mohamad Ali. The study will calculate the amount of carbon sequestration in sustainable bamboo farming, detect the presence of carbon footprint in the life cycle of bamboo farming processes using the life cycle assessment method (LCA), and estimate the amount of tradable carbon credits that could be generated from the bamboo plantations. The study will be conducted at existing bamboo farms in Sabal. The project is expected to be ongoing for 18 months, starting 8 January 2025 and ending on 8 July 2026. The results from this case study will be applied to the whole of Sarawak's bamboo plantation sector to assess the possible benefits of carbon trading. Through this partnership, STIDC and UITM can strengthen their commitment to fostering sustainable forest practices and offering innovative approaches to Sarawak's green economy. Therefore, the outcome of the study could position STIDC as a key player in mitigating climate change.

Targeted community by STIDC to be involved with the bamboo industry/ Benefits for the targeted community for joining the bamboo industry

<u>Rural Communities</u>

Puncak Borneo (Bidayuh Community)

STIDC collaborated with the Habitat for Indigenous and Urban Programme (HIDUP) to seek participation from three villages in Puncak Borneo, including Kampung Nyiru Grait, Kampung Git, and Kampung Bawang, to join and learn about the Bamboo Industry Development Plan. Acting Manager of Bamboo Resources and Carbon Trading, Nizam bin Abdullah, held a talk about how bamboo marketing works, bamboo products, and how bamboo can be used in different ways. From the talk, the Puncak Borneo community learned how the initiative can sustain the supply of bamboo resources, and how bamboo develops into bamboo-based products for export and import. As a result, the talk received positive responses from the community as the people filled out the Community Bamboo Project application form. Furthermore, STIDC engaged with the local Bidayuh community by distributing 500 bamboo seedlings as part of their efforts to expand the

bamboo industry. The Bamboo Seedling Handover Ceremony was officiated by the Member of Parliament for P198 Puncak Borneo, Datuk Willie Mongin. Nizam bin Abdullah emphasised that the programme aims not only to supply raw bamboo materials but also to encourage the community to be active in downstream activities, so they can be profitable with the abundant supplies of bamboo.

Baram Community

A proposal presentation for the Pertanian Untuk Rakyat Sarawak (PUTRAS) project was recently held at Wisma Bapa Malaysia to discuss the development of the bamboo industry in the Baram area, which includes 8,300 hectares of NCR. The presentation session was chaired by the Director of the Sarawak Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Datu Lester Matthew, and attended by representatives from STIDC, the Sarawak Forest Department, the Land and Survey Department, the Ministry of Food Industry, Commodities and Regional Development (M-FICORD), the Ministry of Urban Development and Natural Resources, the Land Development and Protection Authority (PELITA), as well as representatives of the Baram community. STIDC collaborates with the Malaysian Community Care Foundation (MCCF) and the village chief of Baram, Laing Usat, to encourage local communities to participate in the Bamboo Planting, Smart Farming, and Eco Tourism Project to improve the Baram community economy. The visit aimed to attract the investors to the project to develop a potential Native Customary Rights (NCR) area through collaboration among landowners, the investors, and the corporation. To complement the bamboo industry, a biomass power plant has also been proposed to add value to the harvested bamboo, while contributing to the renewable energy needs of the Baram community. Through this collaboration, the community can learn to utilise the region's natural resources efficiently to produce a range of bamboo-based products, including panel boards, flooring panels, furniture, construction materials, and textiles. This, in return, enhances Baram's economy.

What STIDC hoped from the bamboo industry?

In conclusion, the development of the bamboo industry reflects STIDC's commitment to promoting sustainable and eco-friendly resources to strengthen Sarawak's forest-based economy. Through continuous research, collaboration with industry players, and community engagement, bamboo has the potential to become a valuable resource for various industries while supporting environmental conservation. STIDC hoped that the effort was not just about growing bamboo; it was about creating opportunities for local entrepreneurs and motivating rural communities to strive for business locally and globally. By supporting the local businesses in this sector, they can showcase Sarawak's creativity and craftsmanship to the world.


Bambusa Vularis


Dendrocalamus hamiltonii


Schizostachyum brachycladum

Featured Article

The Rise of Engineered Wood

Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) lead the transformative change towards the timber industry in Sarawak. To achieve this, STIDC is heavily promoting engineered wood as a path to sustainable development, blending traditional craftsmanship with modern technology to create a greener tomorrow for the region.

A New Era in Timber

Even though Sarawak's forest has an abundant source of timber, conventional methods of logging and the processing of wood proved to be challenging. Henceforth, there is a need for eco-friendly practices, and one of those strategies is the use of engineered wood. This strategy aligns with Sarawak's Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS 2030), which aims to cultivate sustainable growth and innovation across Sarawak.

STIDC's devotion to the use of engineered wood for the timber industry was apparent during the Engineered Wood Blueprint Workshop on 16 March 2023, and the International Conference on Engineered Wood Sarawak 2023 from March 16 to March 17, which were both held in Kuching.

The Engineered Wood Blueprint Workshop is a significant platform for gathering insights and feedback from various stakeholders, which include environmental activists, industry experts, government representatives, and local communities, to ensure that the engineered wood project aligns with the varied needs and desires of the stakeholders.

Meanwhile, the International Conference on Engineered Wood Sarawak 2023 strengthened STIDC's devotion to this initiative as it encourages global collaboration and innovation. During the conference, experts from Australia and Singapore offered their extensive insights on engineered wood technology.

What makes engineered wood so special lies in its manufacturing process. One of the techniques includes glulam (glue-laminated timber), which involves combining smaller pieces of timber to create a large and stable structural component. Therefore, engineered wood emphasises resource efficiency, reduces waste, and minimises the environmental footprint from construction activities, unlike traditional sawn timber, which requires the whole logs.

STIDC has forged strategic partnerships with local institutions such as Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) to position it as the consultant for engineered wood projects. The corporation also cooperates with industry connoisseurs such as Woodsfield Glulam Manufacturing Sdn Bhd, which has incorporated engineered wood elements into its office renovation. According to STIDC's General Manager, Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Abdullah, both of these initiatives show their commitment to eco-friendly practices while providing opportunities to test and refine engineered wood products in practical applications.

The glulam technique produces engineered wood that possesses the versatility and durability of a timber while reducing the environmental impact on Sarawak's forests.

A Global Perspective

Countries such as Japan, Canada, and Scandinavian nations lead a global movement towards sustainable construction through promoting policies about the use of timber. For instance, Japan's policy 'Promotion of Wood Use in Public Buildings' highlights the sustainability and earthquake-resistant qualities of wood; Canada's policy 'British Columbia's Wood First Act' highlights the use of wood in public; and Scandinavia's strict policy on sustainable forestry and building codes emphasises the wood's energy efficiency and eco-friendliness.

Environmental Benefits, Future Prospects

The use of engineered wood for construction is a sustainable solution to reduce carbon emissions from urbanisation. According to the research titled 'Land Use Change and Carbon Emissions of Transformation to Timber Cities', housing urban migrants in mid-rise structures built with engineered wood could cut carbon emissions by 106 gigatonnes. Henceforth, this strategy addresses environmental challenges and promotes responsible construction practices, which are beneficial to sustainable urban development.

The global demand for eco-friendly construction materials drives the adoption of engineered wood in a few countries. The 'Engineered Wood Market Outlook (2023 to 2033) by Fact MR stated that green building practices in the United States actively incorporate engineered wood. In Germany, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the sales of engineered wood products is expected to grow at 7% over the next decade as a result of the country's expertise in technology and strong manufacturing base. In Japan, the scarcity of natural timber resources has resulted in an increased reliance on imported wood, while the demand for engineered wood products is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.5% through 2033.

Vision for a Sustainable Future

STIDC predicts a future where engineered wood products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT), laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and glue-laminated lumber (glulam) play a significant role in the timber industry. This vision is grounded in the use of timber from planted forests, which supports Sarawak's target of generating RM 8 billion in annual timber export revenue by moving towards high-value added processing.

Sarawak nurtures various timber species, which include mixed hardwoods like Meranti and indigenous Dipeterocarp species. These species are important for producing durable engineered wood products that are frequently used in construction. Henceforth, Sarawak has issued 50 active licences for planted forests that cover approximately 2.89 million hectares to ensure sustainable development. By December 2022, over 500,000 hectares of plantations had been established, which have various timber species such as Acacia, Batai, Eucalyptus, and Kelampayan.

In a nutshell, STIDC's involvement in engineered wood symbolises the industrial development as well as STIDC's devotion to sustainable development. Consequently, Sarawak can be the first to prove that traditional industries can evolve to meet global demand and challenges. STIDC is affirmed to drive Sarawak towards making significant changes in global sustainable urban development.

STIDC'S INITIATIVES ON ENGINEERED WOOD

Engineered Wood Products Seminar 2024: Timber Structures – Potentials & Perspectives

The Engineered Wood Products Seminar 2024 has united industry leaders, experts, and stakeholders to discuss how the timber sector could contribute to sustainable construction and meet global environmental goals with engineered wood. The Deputy Minister for Urban Planning, Land Administration, and Environment of Sarawak, Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh, emphasised the importance of engineered wood for the socio-economy and the environment. From a socioeconomic perspective, engineered wood can provide the locals job opportunities, support local businesses, and attracts invesments, especially in rural areas. As for the environment, engineered wood can help minimise energy consumption, reduce carbon emissions, where it can absorb and store carbon to help combat climate change, and provide alternatives for materials such as steel and concrete.

Featured Article

The Rise of Engineered Wood (cont'd)

According to the General Manager of STIDC, Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah, the seminar is intended to increase awareness of the legal and regulatory requirements regarding timber design and construction locally and globally. By understanding the regulations, people such as engineers, architects, and builders can ensure a safe, practical, and responsible timber-based construction. Furthermore, Haji Zainal also shared one of STIDC's innovations of engineered wood, which is the use of Belian glulam (glued laminated timber) in Wisma Sumber Alam's renovation. Moreover, STIDC introduced its upgraded Timber Portal, where industry experts and the public can access valuable resources and updates on the timber industry.

Exploring Timber Business Opportunities in Saudi Arabia

STIDC visited Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to explore business opportunities in the timber market, particularly engineered wood products, and participated in seminars and meetings during the Saudi Wood Expo 2024. One of the highlights during the visit was STIDC's presentation titled "Sarawak Timber Industry: The Way Forward," where STIDC explained the goal of becoming a global leader in the timber industry by achieving sustainability, innovation, and quality. Furthermore, STIDC discussed the Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030, which emphasised how Sarawak's timber industry can help achieve environmental goals. As part of the Malaysian Timber Council's High Impact Marketing Programme (HIMP), this visit sought to strengthen Malaysia's timber exports by forging new business connections in Saudi Arabia.

STIDC Promotes Engineered Wood in the State's Housing, Building Sector

STIDC advertised the use of engineered wood for the state's housing and building sector by collaborating with two companies from Melbourne, Australia, Woodsfield Glulam Manufacturing Sdn Bhd and Australia's Tilling Timber Pty Ltd after signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Jun 2022. The purpose of the MoU was to explore a joint venture investment through a feasibility study for the development of an engineered wood plant in Sarawak using timber from planted forests. The Deputy Premier, Datuk Amar Awang Tengah Ali Hasan, was present to witness the signing of the MoU by the General Manager of STIDC, Datu Hashim Bojet, signing on behalf of Woodsfield Glulam Manufacturing. The Tilling Timber was signed by Eddie Ling Lee Tee and Glenn Tilling, the managing directors. The proposed project is expected to draw an investment of RM 120 million and generate annual earnings of RM 78 million. STIDC will facilitate the investment and material supply, while Tilling Timber will lead the market development of engineered wood products. Meanwhile, Woodsfield Glulam will be responsible for providing the technologies for manufacturing engineered wood.

International Conference on Engineered Wood Sarawak 2023

The International Conference on Engineered Wood Sarawak 2023 symbolises STIDC's continuous effort in promoting engineered wood among stakeholders and industry experts in Sarawak. The conference explores the potential and value of engineered wood products, besides sharing information about policies, regulations, and standards, and the speakers' contribution to the engineered wood initiative. The speakers of the conference consist of experts in engineered wood construction, architecture, structural engineers, researchers, and academicians who will share their knowledge and insights on how to produce engineered wood and use it to uphold Sarawak's industry. The conference was held for two days, and the topics discussed were STIDC Driving Sustainability for Timber Industry; New Age Timber Construction; Mass Engineered Timber and Fire Engineering; Experience, Recent Developments and Future in Mass Timber Structures in Malaysia; A Regulatory Perspective on Performance-based Design; Reliability of Engineered Wood; The Opportunities for Timber in Different Sectors and How to Think Timber for a Building Structure; Mass Engineered Timber in Singapore including NTU Academic Building South Case Study; Challenges faced by Industrial Timber Plantation and Perspective of Sustainability of the Planted Forest Industry in Sarawak.

The Benefits of Engineered Wood Products for Sustainability

1. Wood resources are utilised efficiently

Engineered wood products make more efficient use of timber compared to traditional sawn timber because of their size. Instead of relying on large sawn timber and high-quality logs, engineered wood is manufactured using smaller wood pieces, such as veneers, strands, and fibres. Furthermore, many engineered wood products can be produced from wood residues and by-products generated during sawmilling and wood processing (Yadav and Kumar, 2021). Materials such as wood chips, sawdust, and small wood scraps can be reprocessed into wood products like particleboard, medium-density fibreboard, and oriented-strand board (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). By reusing these materials, engineered wood helps reduce waste disposal and encourages recycling within the wood industry, hence contributing to sustainable development.

2. Lightweight materials reduce construction impact

Many engineered wood products are significantly lighter than traditional construction materials. For instance, CLT weighs four times less than concrete, while glue-laminated timber (glulam) is much lighter than steel and concrete (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). The lighter weight reduces the load placed on building foundations and often comes in prefabricated form with precise design specifications (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). Therefore, this allows the item to be delivered to construction sites ready for installation, minimising on-site cutting and material waste. In addition, faster assembly also reduces construction time, labour requirements, and energy consumption.

3. Lower carbon emissions

Engineered wood products have way lower carbon footprints compared to conventional building materials such as concrete and steel, where concrete production emits around 0.12–0.25 tonnes of CO_2, while steel production emits around 2 tonnes of CO_2 (Ecochain, n.d.). In contrast, engineered wood requires less energy to manufacture, resulting in lower greenhouse gas emissions and making it a more environmentally friendly construction material. Unlike steel and concrete, engineered wood products store carbon absorbed by trees during their growth, where the carbon remains locked within the wood throughout the building's lifespan (Ecochain, n.d.). Therefore, engineered wood

can achieve near-carbon-negative performance when the stored biogenic carbon is taken into account.

Engineered Wood Products

1. Glued-laminated lumber (Glulam)

Glulam is one of the oldest engineered wood products used in structural construction. The reason glulam was used for construction was that the solid sawn timber was extremely huge, and there were a few cracks and knots, as expected in natural wood. Glulam solved these issues by combining smaller pieces of wood into larger and stronger members (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). The glulam was made by fortifying thin layers of wood (called laminations or "lams") using glue. Then, the layers are pressed with hydraulic equipment to form strong bonds, and the wood grain runs parallel to increase its strength. Boards that are used in the lamination process may differ in size, but do not exceed two inches in thickness (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). The pieces can be joined end-to-end to make longer beams. Glulam was widely used for construction parts such as straight beams (lintels, purlins, ridge beams, floor beams), columns (round, square, complex section), curved beams, and roof structures.

Featured Article

The Rise of Engineered Wood (cont'd)

2. Cross-laminated timber (CLT)

Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is a mass timber engineered wood product made from layers of structural softwood boards. CLT is said to be an alternative to steel and concrete because it is strong, lightweight, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective for construction. To create CLT, several layers of wood board are stacked perpendicular (crosswise) to the one below it and glued together. Then, the layers are usually arranged symmetrically to increase their strength and stability, where the top and bottom layers face the same direction (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). CLT panels are used as a major structural elements during construction, which involve floor slabs, load-bearing walls, shear walls, roofs, and multi-storey building structures (Yadav & Kumar, 2021).

3. Laminated veneer lumber (LVL)

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) is an engineered wood made from thin layers of veneers that are lined up with the length of the finished lumber. During the manufacturing process, the wood veneers are dried to about 8% moisture content, graded for consistent strength and width, and coated with adhesive. After that, the layers were pressed together with heat and pressure until the glue cures and forms a strong board (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). Since it is made of veneers, it uses up 35% more of the log compared to solid lumber, and it provides high strength and uniform quality. LVL is commonly used for structures such as beams and headers above the windows and doors, floor systems, roof systems, and beam-column elements in light commercial and residential buildings (Yadav & Kumar, 2021).

4. Laminated strand lumber (LSL)

Laminated strand lumber (LSL) is an engineered wood made from long wood strands bonded together with adhesive. LSL is usually produced from low-quality aspen trees that are not suitable for traditional lumber, which helps to maximise the use of available wood resources. During the manufacturing process, the logs are debarked and cut into long strands (up to about 300 mm long). Then, the strands are dried, coated with adhesive, and pressed together with steam injection to form large blocks called billets. These billets can be about 140 mm thick, 2,4 m wide, and 10 m long. After pressing, the billents are sanded and cut into different sizes depending on the intended use (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). LSL is usually used in construction, which involves headers, floor rim joists, columns, joists, and studs. In addition, LSL is also used for millworks and other products, such as doors, windows, truck decks, manufactured housing, and door headers (Yadav & Kumar, 2021).

5. Parallel strand lumber (PSL)

Parallel strand lumber (PSL) or Parallam is an engineered wood designed to replace large solid timber beams, planks, and posts. PSL was taken from the long wood strands from the veneers, which were mostly harvested from the outermost part of logs, where the wood grain is stronger. During the manufacturing process, the veneers are dried to 11% moisture content, reviewed for strength, and cut into strands. Then, the strands are aligned parallel to each other, the waterproof adhesive is applied, and the assembly is pressed and cured under pressure. PSL can be produced in various widths and thicknesses, with lengths up to 66 feet. This makes PSL suitable for large structural components, such as residential construction and commercial buildings (Yadav & Kumar, 2021).

6. Structural plywood

Structural plywood is the most common and most important engineered wood as it is utilised in construction applications, such as formwork for concrete, flooring, sound barriers in freeway construction, and composite beams. Plywood is also utilised in making furniture. The veneers are usually stacked up to an odd number of piles to thicknesses between 3 mm and 30 mm, with each veneer usually about 1.5–3 mm thick (Milner & Woodard, 2016). The grain direction of adjacent layers is oriented perpendicular to one another, which provides strength and stiffness in both sheet directions.

To create plywood, the logs harvested from the forests will go through seven processes, which are conditioning, peeling, drying, grading, lay-up and bonding, pressing, and finishing (Milner & Woodard, 2016). After harvesting, the logs are first conditioned with a heated bath or steam curing so it will not disrupt the veneer peeling process. During the peeling process, the logs are cut into billets and mounted onto a rotary lathe. A laser scanning system is often used to position the billets properly to maximise wood recovery. The billet rotates against a lathe knife as it peels the wood continuously into a ribbon of veneers during moist conditions. The veneer ribbons will be either cut into smaller sheets or dried as a continuous strip so the veneer reaches a moisture of 6-12%, which is suitable for further processing. Once the veneers are dry, they will be inspected and graded based on the level of defects, where high-quality ones will be chosen for the outer layers of plywood. During the lay-up and bonding, adhesive is applied to both sides of the veneer sheet, and then the veneers are stacked with the grain direction of adjacent layers arranged perpendicular to each other. This cross-lamination improves the strength and stability of the plywood. The assembled veneer layers then undergo a cold press to distribute the adhesive properly, and it was hot pressed at 140 °C for as long as 10 minutes to allow the adhesive to cure and bond together the veneers. Finally, the plywood is sprayed with water and allowed to cool. The surface of the plywood is then trimmed and sanded to produce a smooth surface.

7. Oriented strand board (OSB)

Oriented strand board (OSB) is an engineered wood that is made from strands of wood sliced from small-diameter timber logs and bonded together with an exterior-grade adhesive using heat and pressure (Yadav & Kumar, 2021). OSB is usually applied in wall sheathing, floor underlayment, roof cover and I-joist in both commercial and residential buildings. OSB is also used in furniture, reels, trailer liners and recreational vehicle floors.

The manufacturing of OSB involves six main stages: debarking and log docking, chipping or wafering, drying, resin application, lay-up, and pressing (Milner & Woodard, 2016). After harvesting, the logs are cut into billets of suitable lengths that can fit into the chipper. The billets are then processed in a shredder equipped with numerous serrated knives, which convert them into wood chips. Fine particles produced during this process are separated and later incorporated into the surface layers. The chips are subsequently dried until their moisture content reaches approximately 5%. After drying, they are mixed with powdered resin or sprayed with liquid resin at a proportion of about 2–6%.

Next, the chips are arranged during the lay-up stage on a moving belt, where alignment is achieved through an electric field or vibration. In this stage, the surface strands are oriented parallel to the belt direction, while the core strands are arranged perpendicular to it. The resulting mat, which is about 100–200 mm thick before pressing, is first cold-pressed to remove air and moisture. It is then hot-pressed at approximately 205°C for around 10 minutes to form solid panels. Finally, the boards are cooled and trimmed to the required dimensions.

8. Wood I Beams

Wood I Beams are engineered wood that provides support to construction projects, which can be manufactured up to about 80 feet in length, and the I shape provides high strength and stiffness while keeping the beam lightweight. In addition, wood I beams allow easy installation of pipes and wiring through the web openings and provide good thermal insulation. The wood I beams consist of two main parts, which are flanges and web. Flanges refer to the top and bottom parts of the beam, which are usually made from laminated veneer lumber (LVL) or finger-jointed solid wood lumber. Meanwhile, the web refers to the vertical middle section connecting the flanges, which is usually made from plywood, LVL, and OSB. In constructions, wood I beams are usually used in floor systems, roof structures, and wall framing.

YB Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh officiates Majlis Makan Malam Jasamu Dikenang 2026 at Hotel Grand Margherita.

Retirees receive plaques in appreciation of their dedicated service to STIDC.

APC 2024 recipients with STIDC General Manager Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah.

Activities/News

STIDC Honours 35 Retirees and APC 2024 Recipients

On 31st January, Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) held a formal dinner to honour 35 retiring staff members and recognise the recipients of the Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang (APC) 2024 awards. The event, Majlis Makan Malam Jasamu Dikenang 2026, took place at Hotel Grand Margherita in Kuching.

YB Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh, Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Urban Development Sarawak and a STIDC Board Member, officiated the occasion. In his speech, he congratulated the APC recipients and thanked the retirees for their long service and contributions to STIDC and Sarawak's timber industry.

STIDC plays a key role in the state's development through sustainable forest management, good governance, and industry competitiveness, he noted. Datuk Haji Len Talif praised STIDC's commitment to integrity, highlighted by its Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) certification and the Gold Award (Public Sector) at the Integrity, Governance and Anti-Corruption Awards 2025.

STIDC General Manager, Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah, stated that the recognition reflects the organisation's appreciation for staff dedication, professionalism, and commitment. In 2026, STIDC will focus on strengthening governance, developing human capital, expanding high-value timber products, and collaborating with industry partners and agencies.

The dinner also acknowledged STIDC officers for outstanding performance, supporting a professional and results-oriented culture. The event reaffirmed STIDC's dedication to sustainable timber development and inclusive growth in Sarawak.

Group photo of honoured retirees and award winners.

Activities/News

STIDC Conducts Anti-Corruption Strategy Workshop 2026–2030

On 23rd February, a total of 40 participants, comprising STIDC officers, members and representatives from subsidiary companies, attended the STIDC Anti-Corruption Strategy Workshop 2026–2030 (OACS), held at the Multipurpose Hall, Wisma Sumber Alam, Petra Jaya.

The workshop was officiated by STIDC General Manager, Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah. The briefing session was delivered by Tuan Hj Nadzam Al-Rush bin Datu Haji Putit, Assistant General Manager for Risk Management and Integrity.

The OACS serves as the successor to the Organisation Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP) 2021–2025, which was launched on 4th March 2021 and concluded in December 2025. Developed for the five-year period from 2026 to 2030, the strategy is aligned with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2024–2028, which sets out five key pillars, namely Education, Public Accountability, People's Voice, Enforcement and Incentives.

In his address, the General Manager emphasised the importance of good governance, accountability among members, and sustained commitment to integrity in the collective effort to combat corruption. He added that the workshop was an important platform for identifying comprehensive strategies to guide the finalisation of STIDC's OACS 2026–2030.

Activities/News

STIDC's Ramadan Iftar Gatherings

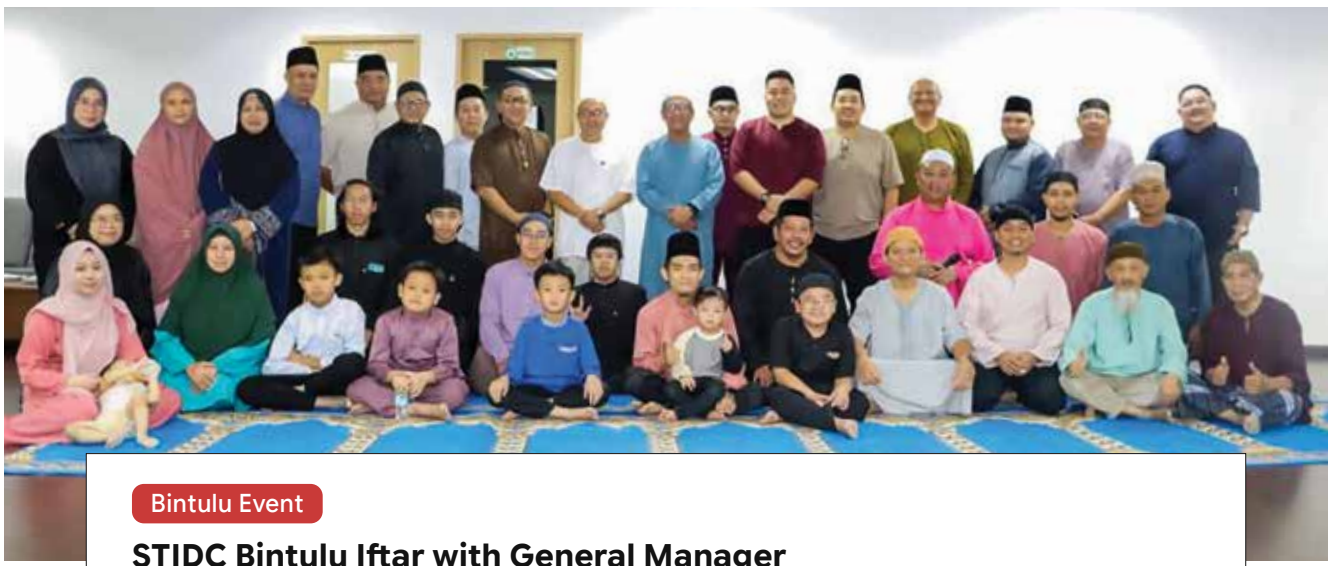
Unity and Community Across Sarawak

Kuching, Bintulu, Miri & Sibu – March 2026
STIDC held Iftar events in March to build staff bonds and support the community.

Kuching Event

STIDC Aids Underprivileged Students at 2026 Iftar Gathering

KUCHING, 7 March 2026 – Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) hosted its 2026 Iftar Gathering at Borneo Convention Centre Kuching (BCCK). The Guest of Honour was YB Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh, Deputy Minister for Urban Planning, Land Administration and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Urban Development, Sarawak. He represented YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan, Deputy Premier of Sarawak and STIDC Board Chairman. The event strengthened staff ties and showed corporate social responsibility. STIDC gave festive contributions to 100 students from 10 schools in Kuching. The schools were: Sekolah Rakyat Jalan Haji Bolhassan; SK Merpati Jepang; SK Pajar Sejingkat; SK Kampung Senari; SK Matu Baru; SK Rakyat Tupong; SK Rakyat Astana; SK Goebilt; SK Pulo; and SK Gersik. This helps underprivileged families prepare for Hari Raya Aidilfitri. It shows STIDC's commitment to the community.



Bintulu Event

STIDC Bintulu Iftar with General Manager

BINTULU, 11 March 2026 – Majlis Berbuka Puasa was held at Pejabat STIDC Bintulu with General Manager YBhg. Datu Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah. This annual event by Surau STIDC Bintulu aimed to build silaturahim among staff. Acting Assistant General Manager Northern Region Mr. Ahmad Nazari bin Sabki attended with 66 guests. They included staff from Bintulu and Miri, subsidiary representatives, and retirees. The event fostered ukhuwah and togetherness in Ramadan's blessings.

Miri Event

STIDC Miri Iftar Gathering

MIRI, 11 March 2026 – Majlis Berbuka Puasa took place at Pejabat STIDC Bahagian Miri with General Manager YBhg. Datu Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah. Organised by Surau STIDC Miri, it built silaturahim and unity among staff. Acting Assistant General Manager Northern Region Mr. Ahmad Nazari bin Sabki, Manager Mr. Azman bin Mahli, and 66 guests attended. Guests included Miri staff, subsidiary representatives, and retirees. It strengthened brotherhood in Ramadan.

Sibu & Tanjung Manis Event

STIDC Central Region Iftar at Tanahmas Hotel

SIBU, 17 March 2026 – Majlis Berbuka Puasa was held at Tanahmas Hotel with General Manager YBhg. Datu Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abdullah and Datin Hajah Noridah Binti Adenan. Mr. Senu Bin Mas, Acting Assistant General Manager Inspectorate & Enforcement, and Mr Kaswadi Bin Buang, Sibu Division Manager, joined 70 staff and families, including subsidiary representatives. The event built family spirit and silaturahim.

trade statistics SARAWAK

TABLE 1: EXPORT SUMMARY OF TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS FROM SARAWAK

Products	2025[P] January - September			2024[a] January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
PLYWOOD	632,124	1,265,998	50.57	627,366	1,355,924	47.83	0.76	(6.63)
FIBREBOARD	162,070	363,074	14.50	169,722	388,045	13.69	(4.51)	(6.43)
LOGS	496,622	411,490	16.44	477,171	384,928	13.58	4.08	6.90
SAWN TIMBER	87,081	123,605	4.94	93,934	144,361	5.09	(7.30)	(14.38)
FLOORING	6,086	41,878	1.67	7,783	60,653	2.14	(21.80)	(30.96)
DOORSKIN	14,820	38,724	1.55	15,677	41,593	1.47	(5.46)	(6.90)
DOOR PANELS & FRAMES	12,817	25,347	1.01	15,325	29,292	1.03	(16.37)	(13.47)
VENEER	4,950	9,625	0.38	11,815	20,490	0.72	(58.11)	(53.02)
MOULDING	2,208	5,593	0.22	6,801	17,093	0.60	(67.53)	(67.28)
PARTICLEBOARD	96	114	0.00	8,532	10,293	0.36	(98.87)	(98.90)
OTHER PRODUCTS*	10,778	18,700	0.75	15,214	28,632	1.01	(29.16)	(34.69)
OTHER PRODUCTS**[Units]	290,504	25,661	1.03	1,704,707	59,011	2.08	(82.96)	(56.51)
OTHER PRODUCTS***[Kgm]	179,738	907	0.04	18,599	402	0.01	866.40	125.87
WOODCHIP [Tonne]	102,145	43,324	1.73	277,909	179,294	6.32	(63.25)	(75.84)
WOOD PELLETS [Tonne]	160,329	118,043	4.72	138,249	105,944	3.74	15.97	11.42
CHARCOAL (Tonne)	4,099	11,315	0.45	2,923	8,747	0.31	40.23	29.36
TOTAL (m^3) (RM)	**1,429,654**	**2,503,399**	**100**	**1,449,341**	**2,834,701**	**100**	**(1.36)**	**(11.69)**

***Other Timber Products:**
- Barecore
- Blockboard
- Dowels
- Finger jointed
- Lamin board
- Laminated beam/post
- Wooden fence
- Wooden lattice
- Wooden stakes

****Other Timber Products:**
- Furniture & furniture parts

*****Other Timber Products:**
- Rattan
- Scented wood
- Shingles

Notes:
> Fibreboard include MDF and HDF
> Total of volume (m^3) 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 Decleration Form No.3 (CDF3)]
> p = preliminary data & total does not include application/permit to transport goods within the Federation [Customs Decleration Form No.3 (CDF3)]

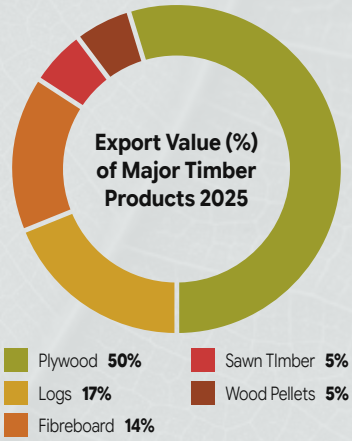


TABLE 2: EXPORT OF PLYWOOD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Destination	2025[P] January - September			2024[a] January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	513,324	1,061,273	83.83	497,211	1,112,806	82.07	3.24	(4.63)
MIDDLE EAST	65,910	111,715	8.82	71,281	123,528	9.11	(7.54)	(9.56)
TAIWAN	35,421	56,434	4.46	31,629	55,776	4.11	11.99	1.18
PHILIPPINES	3,822	12,026	0.95	5,768	19,832	1.46	(33.73)	(39.36)
KOREA	3,609	5,843	0.46	10,369	18,658	1.38	(65.20)	(68.68)
OTHERS*	10,039	18,706	1.48	11,109	25,324	1.87	(9.63)	(26.13)
TOTAL	**632,124**	**1,265,998**	**100**	**627,366**	**1,355,924**	**100**	**0.76**	**(6.63)**

TABLE 3: EXPORT OF LOGS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Destination	2025P January - September			2024a January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDIA	470,504	385,679	93.73	458,367	367,594	95.50	2.65	4.92
TAIWAN	20,355	21,440	5.21	12,102	11,792	3.06	68.20	81.82
JAPAN	5,682	4,245	1.03	6,703	5,543	1.44	(15.22)	(23.41)
KOREA	79	126	0.03	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
TOTAL	**496,622**	**411,490**	**100**	**477,172**	**384,928**	**100**	**4.08**	**6.90**

TABLE 4: EXPORT OF FIBREBOARD BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Destination	2025P January - September			2024a January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	114,830	263,929	72.69	123,176	290,402	74.84	(6.78)	(9.12)
PHILIPPINES	26,943	56,963	15.69	21,147	49,815	12.84	27.41	14.35
INDONESIA	7,333	14,882	4.10	7,119	14,826	3.82	3.00	0.38
VIETNAM	4,953	12,169	3.35	6,265	16,134	4.16	(20.93)	(24.58)
TAIWAN	3,497	7,327	2.02	3,324	7,524	1.94	5.21	(2.61)
OTHERS*	4,514	7,805	2.15	8,691	9,344	2.41	(48.06)	(16.46)
TOTAL	**162,070**	**363,074**	**100**	**169,722**	**388,045**	**100**	**(4.51)**	**(6.43)**

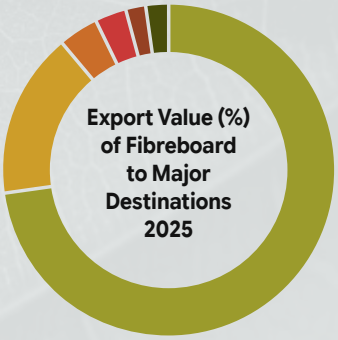


TABLE 5: EXPORT OF SAWN TIMBER BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

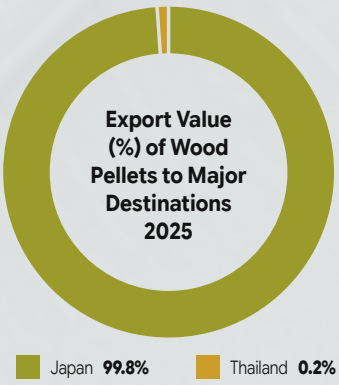
Destination	2025P January - September			2024a January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
MIDDLE EAST	48,365	71,171	57.58	43,791	71,853	49.77	10.44	(0.95)
TAIWAN	7,936	11,133	9.01	12,922	22,059	15.28	(38.59)	(49.53)
PHILIPPINES	12,525	10,492	8.49	22,446	20,733	14.36	(44.20)	(49.39)
JAPAN	3,592	8,909	7.21	3,767	10,431	7.23	(4.64)	(14.59)
SOMALIA	4,703	6,592	5.33	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
OTHERS*	9,960	15,308	12.38	11,007	19,285	13.36	(9.51)	(20.62)
TOTAL	**87,081**	**123,605**	**100**	**93,934**	**144,361**	**100**	**(7.30)**	**(14.38)**

Other Destinations:

- Australia
- Brunei Darussalam
- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Korea
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Pakistan
- Seychelles
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- United Kingdom
- Vietnam

TABLE 6: EXPORT OF WOOD PELLETS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Destination	2025P January - September			2024a January - September			% Change 2025 / 2024	
	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M^3)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	160,126	117,869	99.85	118,249	91,910	86.75	35.41	28.24
THAILAND	203	174	0.15	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	20,000	14,034	13.25	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	**160,329**	**118,043**	**100**	**138,249**	**105,944**	**100**	**15.97**	**11.42**



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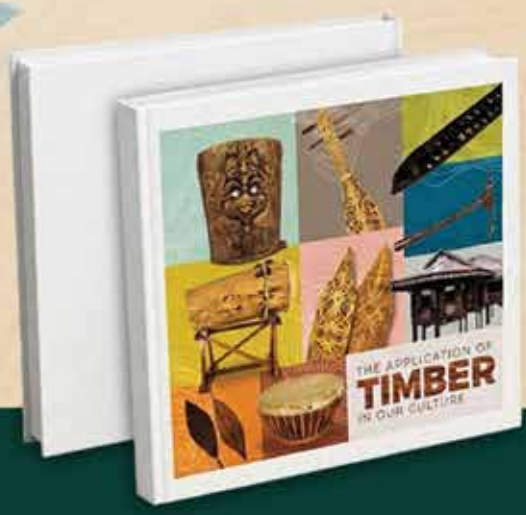

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