

perkasa

sarawak timber industry development corporation

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quarterly magazine

**Sarawak Bamboo
Industry To Generate
RM200 Million In Export
Earnings By 2030**

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The State Government is encouraging bamboo planting to complement timber and to generate income. The global market value of bamboo accounted for US\$68.8 billion in 2019. Malaysia recorded RM9 million in export earnings from bamboo in 2020. The global market value of bamboo was projected at US\$98 billion by 2025.

Bamboo is fast-growing and matures in three to five years. It is a renewable source of raw materials and has a life cycle of 50 to 80 years. Bamboo is versatile and ideal for pulp and paper, furniture and construction. Bamboo planting protects the environment and prevents soil erosion besides rejuvenating degraded land and reducing carbon dioxide from atmosphere. It augurs well with the greening initiatives.

STIDC was entrusted to spearhead the bamboo industry of Sarawak since 2017. Bamboo industry is important to the socio-economy of Sarawak because it attracts investors and creates business as well as employment opportunities.

STIDC formulated the Bamboo Industry Development Masterplan in 2019 with emphasis on resource management, market development, technology adoption & commercialization, research & development, sustainable environment, capacity building, corporate social responsibility as well as policy and institutional strengthening. This was followed by the formation of Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Steering Committee (SaBID) and Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Technical Committee (SaBIDTeC). To ensure the success of this plan, the State will formulate new policies on bamboo to promote planting and processing as well as to ensure sustainable raw materials.

The Masterplan is in consonance with the National Bamboo Industry Development Action Plan 2021-2030 to boost the exports of bamboo and bamboo-based products. Under the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), the government through the Malaysian Timber Industry Board is also encouraging bamboo community farming by providing soft loans for bamboo cultivation under the Forest Plantation Development Programme (PPLH).

By 2030, Sarawak aims to have various bamboo-based industries to produce charcoal, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, textile, pulp and paper, food, handicraft and engineered bamboo products such as bamboo ply, strand woven bamboo and glued-laminated-bamboo. Sarawak also aims to plant at least 20,000 hectares of bamboo for industrial purposes to generate RM200 million in export earnings by 2030 apart from creating 5,000 employments with household income of RM36 million per year.

Looking at the current global bamboo market demand and the projected compound annual growth rate of five percent for 2030 and beyond, the prospect of bamboo industry is promising.

Datu Haji Hashim
bin Haji Bojet



Sarawak Bamboo Industry To Generate RM200 Million In Export Earnings By 2030



The Honourable
Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan

Deputy Premier of Sarawak
Second Minister for Natural Resources and Urban Development,
Minister for International Trade, Industry and Investment Sarawak
Chairman of Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

Bamboo is a resourceful plant and becomes an alternative source of raw materials to complement timber. The global bamboo market accounted for USD68.8 billion in 2019. The bamboo export market share of Malaysia, however, was merely RM9 million in 2020.

Bamboo planting is vital to the socio-economy of Sarawak. Bamboo culms are used as construction materials and bridges, while bamboo handicrafts contribute to additional income for rural people. Bamboo shoot is a source of food. The wide-ranging uses of bamboo create employment opportunities and at the same time boost income.

Bamboo is fast growing. It matures in three to five years. It is also easy to plant and to maintain. Bamboo has long life cycle of 50 to 80 years. It is a renewable source of raw materials. Bamboo planting, therefore, should be promoted.

Bamboo planting is beneficial to the environment as buffer zones in preventing soil erosion. In addition, the semideciduous nature of bamboo helps to rejuvenate degraded and marginal land by increasing the biomass. It also helps in reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide.

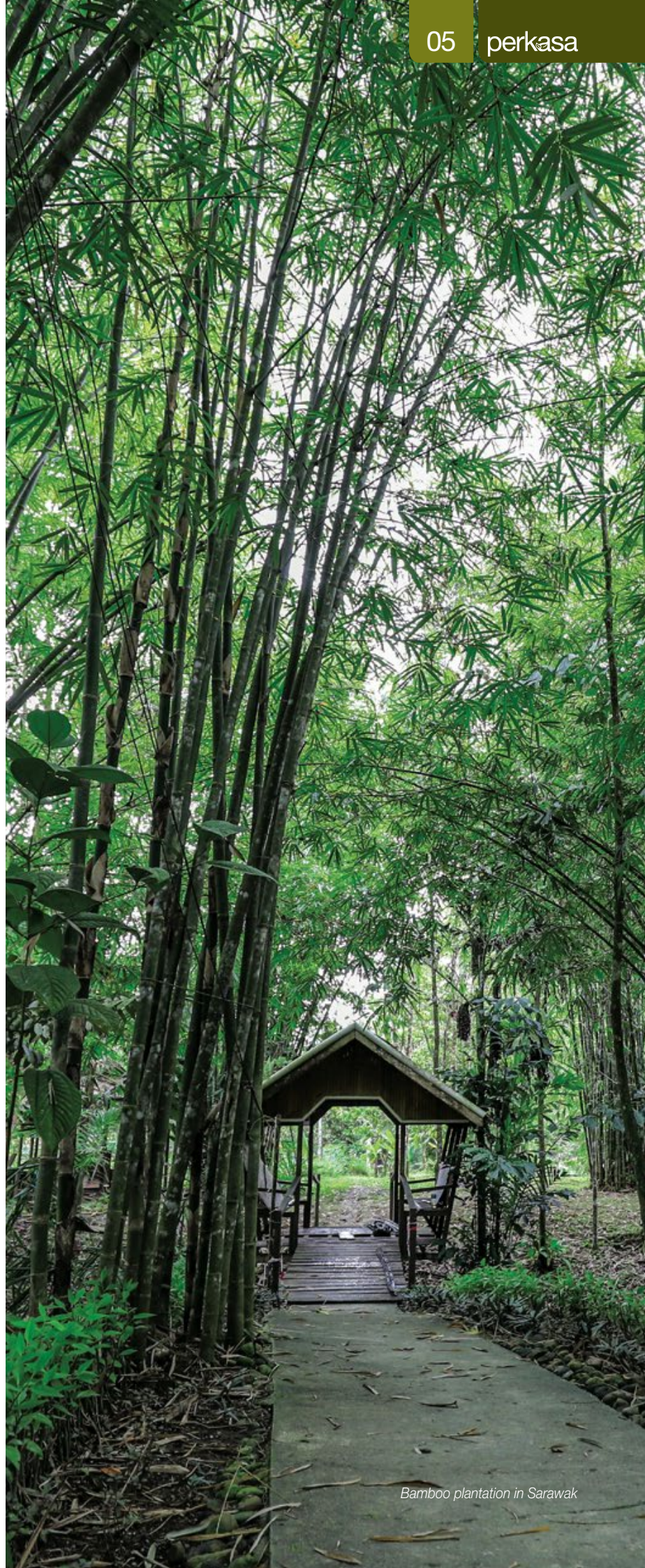
The climate and fertile soil of Sarawak make it an ideal place for tropical industrial bamboo planting. Because of this STIDC was entrusted by the State government to spearhead the bamboo industry of Sarawak.

The Honourable Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hasan, Deputy Premier of Sarawak, Second Minister of Natural Resources and Urban Development, Minister of International Trade and Investment and Chairman of STIDC Board of Management said, the Bamboo Industry Development Masterplan was initiated by STIDC in 2019 with eight strategy directions namely Resource Management, Market Development, Technology Adoption and Commercialization, Research and Development, Sustainable Environment, Capacity Building, Corporate Social Responsibility and Policy and Institutional Strengthening.

He highlighted that the masterplan led to the formation of the State Steering Committee (SaBID) and the Technical Committee (SaBIDTeC) adding that the state government plans to review the laws and to develop new policies to promote bamboo as sustainable and renewable source of raw materials.

“Bamboo is important to complement timber. It can also create new bamboo-based industry. By 2030, Sarawak aspires to have at least six bamboo-based industries such as engineered-bamboo, bamboo charcoal, bio-char, pharmaceutical and cosmetic, bamboo textile, bamboo pulp and paper, bamboo food and bamboo handcraft. We aim to plant at least 10,000 hectares of bamboo by 2027 in order to generate RM200 million in export earnings by 2030. The State government plans to plant bamboo for industrial purposes in order to boost community income per capita. These initiatives are poised to create around 1,500 employment opportunities with the household income of RM36 million annually. This project augurs well with the national greening initiatives through carbon trading storage area. The global bamboo market size is projected to reach USD98.3 billion by 2025. Other countries such as China, India and Ethiopia will continue to influence the market demand and supply scenario”, he said.

“Looking at the current global bamboo market scenario and the compound annual growth rate of five percent for the year 2030 and beyond, the prospect of bamboo business is promising. There is immense bamboo business opportunity to be tapped in order to generate revenue to the state”, the Deputy Premier said.



Bamboo plantation in Sarawak

Ensuring Sustainable Income Through Bamboo Industry

The Honourable Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh

Assistant Minister for Urban Planning, Land Administration and Environment
STIDC Board of Management
N41 Kuala Rajang Assemblyman



Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Steering Committee (SaBID) aims to develop a progressive, productive, dynamic and sustainable bamboo industry of Sarawak in order to create employment opportunities for the people and to ensure sustainable source of income.

In tandem with this SaBID aspires to transform this industry through various initiatives such as pursuing research and development on the potential of the local bamboo species and those of other countries; promoting innovation in the production of bamboo products to cater for both domestic and foreign markets; promoting bamboo for construction industry, interior and exterior decoration and household applications and collaborating with strategic partners to increase research capacity, expand production scale, invest in modern technology to enhance competitiveness, diversify products and to ensure cost-effectiveness.

The Honourable Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh, Chairman of SaBID said, the Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Masterplan 2020-2030 was formulated to help SaBID ensuring a resilient bamboo industry of Sarawak. He disclosed that the masterplan has eight strategic directions namely Resource Management, Market Development, Technology Adoption and Commercialization, Research and Development, Sustainable Environment, Capacity Building, Corporate Social Responsibility and Policy and Institutional Strengthening. He is the Assistant Minister of Urban Planning, Land Administration and Environment as well as Kuala Rajang Assemblyman and a member of STIDC Board of Management

The strategic directions pave the way for SaBID to develop commercial bamboo plantation through

collaboration with the Licensed Planted Forest and Native Customary Right Land owners to establish at least 10,000 hectares of bamboo plantation besides creating the bamboo community and small holders by developing at least 200 bamboo community projects and 2,000 hectares of bamboo plantations statewide.

“Malaysia recorded RM9 million in export earnings from bamboo in 2020. The global export earnings from bamboo was USD69 billion in 2019. The potential of bamboo in Sarawak agribusiness can be diversified into bamboo-based products such as engineered bamboo, bamboo charcoal, biochar, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, pulp and paper and textile. Bamboo complements timber to produce engineered products such as furniture, flooring, trusses, beams and many more”, he said.

“STIDC plans to establish the bamboo nursery in Tanjung Manis with the production capacity of 500,000 seedlings per year. This is an opportunity for my constituents to be part of the bamboo industry as employers, farmers and SMEs. Bamboo shoots, bamboo charcoal, bio-char and handicraft industry can be developed in the village and bamboo culm can be supplied to the industry in Tanjung Manis. In addition, bamboo also helps to protect the environment by mitigating soil erosion. Bamboo plays important roles in protecting our planet from pollution and improving the soil due to its rapid growth. Bamboo can be used as biofuel, food, and for architecture and construction applications and plays vital role in the local economy by creating job opportunities to the people in my constituency when the bamboo project materialised”, he added.

**Dato Dr.
Jamil Hamali**
Rector of Universiti
Teknologi MARA (UiTM)



Aim To Be The Best In Bamboo R&D

Dato Dr. Jamil Hamali, Rector of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) explained that research focuses on what need to be done and getting things done precisely. It leads to innovation and creativity particularly the existing processes to produce new products and developments. It ensures the three Es of business operation such as effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Innovation and creativity are crucial to develop new value-added bamboo products and patent. Among the aspects of bamboo research to explore are planting technique, preservation, home design and many more. Every part of the bamboo is useful and valuable. Bamboo research is, therefore, vital to ensure development of new products. Research warrants a clear vision and mission. Mutual understanding between implementers and financiers is also important to realise research ideas and aspirations.

As far as Sarawak is concerned, Dato Dr. Jamil said, it should focus on upstream activities such as bamboo plantation, silviculture, tissue culture besides identifying suitable fertilizers, soil fertility and many more. It is also necessary to explore the uses of bamboo for food, construction, pharmaceutical products as well as animals feed by engaging the communities and creating the animal feed industries to support the poultry business and to sustain the bamboo industry. Bamboo can be an alternative because animal feed is expensive.

He hoped that UiTM and STIDC would pursue collaboration to bring the bamboo industry of Sarawak to greater height by diversifying and promoting bamboo value-added products such as furniture, bamboo extracts, medicines, food, animal feed, textiles, handicraft, construction materials and many more for international markets. This could create business and employment opportunities besides alleviating

poverty. Collaboration with local scientists is also necessary to study the contents of paracetamol and to explore the possibility of using bamboo as one of the contents in order to develop our own pharmaceutical products and industries.

He suggested a study visit to a bamboo garden in Jakarta to learn how to use every part of the bamboo. Similar visit can also be organised to Universitas Mulawarman in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan who owns a Bamboo Forest Villa with bamboo species from other parts of the world in order to sign MoU and learn from them how to commercialise our bamboo value-added products.

"We are still in the early stage and, therefore, need to pay serious attention to bamboo particularly in terms of research and development. When I assumed the post of a rector for UiTM Sarawak 15 years ago, we proposed the Diploma programme in bamboo technology. The proposal, however, did not materialise due to negative views on the prospect of this programme. Surprisingly, after 15 years, we are paying attention to bamboo and talk about bamboo research. Now we should leverage on the expertise in the local universities such as Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) and UiTM to develop bamboo technology and human capital. UiTM Sarawak has various faculties related to bamboo including faculty of plantation and agro technology, faculty of chemical engineering and faculty of applied science. STIDC could collaborate with UiTM by providing fund to undertake research in bio charcoal and many more. Faculty of chemical engineering, faculty of applied science, faculty of architecture planning and surveying are also available in Sarawak to help develop engineered bamboo products. We can also collaborate with other campuses to help in bamboo

research. For pharmaceutical and cosmetics, we can engage the faculty of applied science, faculty of halal, business faculty and many more", Dato Dr. Jamil said.

He emphasised that professional bamboo R&D is necessary by focusing on bamboo products development instead of doing what others are doing. Blue ocean strategies are, therefore, necessary to diversify and commercialise of our bamboo products besides ensuring that we are the only one having a particular technology.

To ensure effective bamboo research and development, he said that there must be clear vision, mission, priorities and strategies besides the need to identify, empower and commission a pool of bamboo experts to undertake research.

Towards that end, he said there is a need to form the bamboo association in Sarawak. One of the major tasks of this association is to organise the annual bamboo conference to provide a platform for networking and to share the bamboo research findings in order to bring the bamboo industry of Sarawak to greater height.

"I hope to see the bamboo research initiatives producing the desired results like other research initiatives in Malaysia and in other countries. We need to meet the requirements including the investments and resources required to set up a research entity. Towards that end, there is a need to set our priority by focussing on both the short-term and the long-term goals that could generate income to the state and to the rural people by creating business and employment opportunities. At the same time, we must have the aspiration and dream the impossible dreams by thinking that the best bamboo R&D in the world is in Sarawak. I believe it can be done because we have the scientists, expertise and the passion", Dato Dr. Jamil said.



Sabal Bamboo Pilot Project

Bamboo is versatile and good for food, construction, furniture, handicraft, cosmetic, textile, pharmaceutical, eco-tourism and many other industries. It is also vital in protecting the environment.

In 2016, STIDC was tasked by the state government to spearhead the development of bamboo industry. Concerted efforts were made to promote bamboo as an alternative and sustainable source of raw materials to complement timber and to generate revenue.

The Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Masterplan was approved in April 2019. This was followed by the formulation of Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Steering Committee (SaBID) and Sarawak Bamboo Industry Development Technical Committee (SaBIDTeC) in November 2019.

Sabal Bamboo Pilot Project was developed at Block 8406B, Sabal Forest Reserve. The 25 hectares project has 29 plots planted with 14 bamboo species namely *Bambusa nana* (Silk Thai, Nana), *Bambusa beecheyana* (Buluh Beecheyana), *Bambusa vulgaris* (Buluh Minyak / Buluh Gading / Aur Beting), *Dendrocalamus asper* "Green" (Buluh Betung), *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* (Buluh Ma), *Dendrocalamus asper* (Buluh Betung), *Guadua angustifolia* (Buluh Guadua, Columbian Giant Thorny), *Gigantochloa atter* (Buluh Pring), *Dendrocalamus asper* "Black" (Buluh Betung Hitam), *Bambusa vulgaris* 'Vittata' (Painted Bamboo), *Gigantochloa scortechinii* (Buluh Semantan/ Buluh Galah), *Gigantochloa levis* (Buluh Beting), *Bambusa burmanica* (Buluh Thai) and *Gigantochloa atter* "Yogja" (Buluh Pring).

The project focused on research besides the development of nursery, trial plots, bambusetum and eco-tourism.

The four-pronged objectives of the project are to ensure sustainable supply of good bamboo, to develop a model for future bamboo plantation which is technically and commercially viable, to facilitate bamboo farmers in terms of silviculture and to explore the business potential of bamboo industry in Sarawak.

This project is poised to produce 45,000 bamboo seedlings annually for commercial purposes. It augured well with the aspiration to produce one million bamboo seedlings by 2027 to cater for the needs of the industry players in Sarawak.

Commercial Species of Sarawak Bamboo

1

Bambusa nana

Vernacular Name

Silk Thai, Nana

Descriptions:

A stunning bamboo with very small leaves, tight clumping growth habit and near solid culms. Culm internodes mid-green (light-green when young), lower culms occasionally with narrow whitish or yellowish-green stripes. The typical height is 6 m to 7 m and the culm diameter is over 5 cm. Naturally, this bamboo tends to arch towards the top, creating a broad canopy giving the Nana an umbrella appearance.

Uses / Benefits:

Landscaping, construction and furniture.

2

Bambusa beecheyana

Vernacular Name

Buluh Beecheyana

Descriptions:

It is an evergreen, clump-forming bamboo producing more or less pendulous canes up to 16 m tall. The thick-walled canes are 90-100 mm in diameter, with internodes 34-41 cm long.

Uses / Benefits:

Food (young shoot), pulp and paper.

Bambusa vulgaris

3

Vernacular Name

Buluh Minyak / Buluh Gading / Aur Beting

Descriptions:

The culms are erect, large, of up to 20 m tall, 4-10 cm in diameter and 10 cm of wall thickness. The culm sheaths are up to 45 cm long and with dark hairs when young.

Uses / Benefits:

Light construction, basketry, plant support sticks and ornamental.



4

Dendrocalamus latiflorus

Vernacular Name

Buluh Ma

Descriptions:

It has thick walled (5-30 mm) woody culms between 14-25 m tall and 8-20 cm in diameter, which become thinner towards the top. Culm internodes are between 20-70 cm long and have a pale green color.

Uses / Benefits:

House construction, rafts, basketry, woven wares, furniture, chopsticks, roofs for boats, food (shoot).



Dendrocalamus asper "Green"

5

Vernacular Name

Buluh Betung

Descriptions:

It has large woody culms between 15-30 m tall and 8-20 cm diameter. The lower culms show aerial roots (rootlets) from the nodes. Culm internodes are 40-50 cm long, pale green and covered with short brown hairs.

Uses / Benefits:

Constructions, furniture, household utensils, handicrafts, musical instrument and food (young shoot).



6

Dendrocalamus asper

Vernacular Name

Buluh Betung

Descriptions:

Has large woody culms between 15-30m, 8-20cm diameter. pale green ad covered with short brown hair.

Uses / Benefits:

Constructions, furniture, household utensils, handicrafts, musical instrument and food (young shoot).

Guadua angustifolia

Vernacular Name

Buluh Guadua, Columbian Giant Thorny

Descriptions:

It is densely tufted, sympodial, and evergreen. Its culm is erect with a pendulous tip and reaches a height of up to 25 m and diameter of up to 20 cm.

Culm-sheaths pubescent; hairy throughout; with dark brown hairs; without auricles.

Uses / Benefits:

House constructions, laminated lumber, crafts, fuelwood, musical instruments, medicines, basketry, ornamental and landscaping.

8

Gigantochloa atter

Vernacular Name

Buluh Pring

Descriptions:

Large tufted woody bamboo with dark green culm of 15-22 m high and 5-10 cm in diameter. Culm internodes are thin-walled and are on average 40-50 cm long. The lower part of the culms develops aerial roots from the nodes. Young shoots are purplish pink in color with green blades on culm sheaths.

Uses / Benefits:

Building materials, musical instruments, handicrafts, household utensils and furniture.

9 *Dendrocalamus asper* “Black”

Vernacular Name

Buluh Betung Hitam

Descriptions:

It is called black asper Betung Hitam is the black variety of *Dendrocalamus asper*. The black asper is a highly ornamental, very big and extremely rare bamboo, with black culm. It grows up to 80 ft and has canes about 8-10 inch in diameter.

Uses / Benefits:

Crafts, landscaping, ornamental and food (young shoot)

10

Bambusa vulgaris ‘Vittata’

Vernacular Name

Painted Bamboo

Descriptions:

Large tufted woody bamboo with dark green culms of 15-22 m high and 5-10 cm in diameter. Culm internodes are thin-walled and are on average 40-50 cm long. The lower part of the culms develops aerial roots from the nodes.

Uses / Benefits:

Light construction, basketry, plant support sticks, pulp and paper ornamental.

11

Gigantochloa scortechinii

Vernacular Name

Buluh Semantan/ Buluh Galah

Descriptions:

It is an evergreen, perennial clump-forming bamboo that can grow 10-20 m tall. The erect, thin-walled, woody culms are 60-120 mm in diameter with internodes up to 60 cm long. This species is the commonest and most used bamboo of Peninsular Malaysia.

Uses / Benefits:

Constructions, handicrafts and household utensils.

12

Gigantochloa levis

Vernacular Name

Buluh Beting

Descriptions:

The thin walled, erect woody culms can be 9-13 cm in diameter with internodes 20-45 cm long; aerial roots are produced from the nodes.

Uses / Benefits:

Constructions and furniture.



13

Bambusa burmanica

Vernacular Name

Buluh Thai

Descriptions:

The culms are between 10-19 m tall and 7-10 cm in diameter. The pale green internodes are 25-40 cm long, and almost solid near the base. Nodes have a white ring of small hairs and waxy powder. No rootlets at the lower nodes. Green when young and turning pale along the margins when old.

Uses / Benefits:

Constructions and handicraft making.



14

Gigantochloa atter “Yogja”

Vernacular Name

Buluh Pring

Descriptions:

Culms erect; 1500–2200 cm long; 50–100 mm diam.; woody; with aerial roots from the nodes. Leaf-blade base with a brief petiole-like connection to sheath; petiole 0.3–0.5 cm long. Leaf-blades lanceolate, or oblong; 20–44 cm long; 30–90 mm wide. Leaf-blade surface glabrous.

Uses / Benefits:

Building materials, musical instruments, handicrafts, household utensils.



Sarawak Furniture Parks Call For Investors



The Honourable Datuk Willie (second left), Datu Haji Hashim (second right) and other VIPs posing for the album

Sarawak is the leading producer and exporter of upstream timber products such as plywood, sawn-timber, fibreboard and door-skin. In 2021, the state exported RM3.6 billion worth of timber and timber products. More than 90 percent of the export items were upstream products.

Under the Timber Industry Transformation Plan, Sarawak will develop the wood-based downstream sector to produce and export value-added products particularly furniture in order to boost income for the state.

Datu Haji Hashim Bin Haji Bojet, General Manager of Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) said, concerted efforts were made by STIDC to accelerate the development of furniture industry in Sarawak. This was evident by the engagement session between STIDC and the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC), Malaysian Timber Council (MTC), furniture industry players and potential investors in the Peninsular Malaysia on 26 April 2022. The aim was to attract investors particularly the prominent furniture companies to become anchor companies in our furniture industry and furniture parks in Kuching and Tanjung Manis by leveraging on raw materials from planted forests and home-grown world-class furniture designers.

Describing the engagement session as fruitful, Datu Haji Hashim said, it was jointly organised

by MPIC and MTC following the visit of the Honourable Datuk Willie Anak Mongin, Deputy Minister of Plantation Industries and Commodities to STIDC LPF 43 in Bintulu on 1 April 2022. The visit aimed to facilitate STIDC in meeting investors from Malaysian Furniture Association and other associations to promote and develop Sarawak furniture parks.

He added that this initiative augured well with Sarawak Post-COVID-19 Development Strategy as well as the STIDC Timber Industry Transformation and Reformation Plan to produce more value-added wood-based products to generate RM8 billion in export earnings by 2030.

According to him, STIDC is also focussing on other value-added products such as engineered-wood products as well as plywood-based and bamboo-based products.

"Sarawak aims to certify 4.5 million hectares of long-term licensed areas and 178,000 hectares of forest plantations under the Malaysian Timber Certification Council's (MTCC) initiative. This is to ensure sustainable supply of raw materials to support the local furniture industry", Datu Haji Hashim said.

In accelerating the development of furniture parks, he emphasised that the government is also looking into human capital and infrastructure development.

"In addition, the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) is offering several incentives such as the Pioneer Status and Investment Tax Allowance for companies investing in the manufacturing sector as well as the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Reinvestment Allowance", he said.

"STIDC will continue to work closely with other agencies such as MPIC, MTC, MTCC, MIDA, SIRIM Berhad, Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Furniture Industry Technology Centre (FITEC), Forest Department Sarawak, Sarawak Timber Association (STA), Sarawak Furniture Industry Association (SFIA), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), University of Technology Sarawak (UCTS) and Swinburne University of Technology to accelerate the development of downstream industry to produce and export value-added products", Datu Haji Hashim said.

He added that STIDC would pursue engagements with foreign investors to promote investments in wood-based and bamboo-based products such as glulam, LVL, furniture and many more in realisation of the aspiration to generate RM8 billion in export earnings by 2030.

Table 1

Export Summary Of Timber And Timber Products From Sarawak

Products	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
PLYWOOD	987,694	2,150,891	55.32	1,034,888	1,960,486	52.47	(4.56)	9.71
LOGS	571,291	509,374	13.10	925,162	492,845	13.19	(38.25)	3.35
SAWNTIMBER	194,407	380,936	9.80	257,098	435,539	11.66	(24.38)	(12.54)
FIBREBOARD	179,786	333,607	8.58	175,101	306,286	8.20	2.68	8.92
VENEER	22,947	33,555	0.86	34,872	48,462	1.30	(34.19)	(30.76)
DOORSKIN	36,922	86,536	2.23	30,272	67,799	1.81	21.97	27.64
LAMINATED BOARD/FLOORING	9,476	38,943	1.00	5,803	20,992	0.56	63.29	85.52
PARTICLEBOARD	11,219	9,731	0.25	27,456	18,941	0.51	(59.14)	(48.63)
DOOR PANELS & FRAMES	10,494	16,567	0.43	13,284	21,816	0.58	(21.00)	(24.06)
MOULDING	5,849	12,661	0.33	4,665	10,894	0.29	25.37	16.22
OTHER PRODUCTS*	26,305	38,007	0.98	36,542	46,185	1.24	(28.01)	(17.71)
OTHER PRODUCTS**[Units]	2,925,850	48,266	1.24	2,799,886	46,809	1.25	4.50	3.11
OTHER PRODUCTS***[Kgm]	-	-	-	42	8	0.00	(100.00)	(100.00)
BRIQUETTE & CHARCAOL (Tonne)	6,656	14,792	0.38	10,851	23,492	0.63	(38.66)	(37.03)
WOOD PELLETS [Tonne]	1,055	427	0.01	3,635	1,988	0.05	(70.98)	(78.51)
WOODCHIP [Tonne]	470,217	213,696	5.50	498,212	234,202	6.27	(5.62)	(8.76)
TOTAL (m³) (RM)	2,056,391	3,887,991	100	2,545,143	3,736,744	100	(19.20)	4.05

***Other Timber Products:**

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

****Other Timber Products:**

- Furniture & Furniture parts
- 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)]

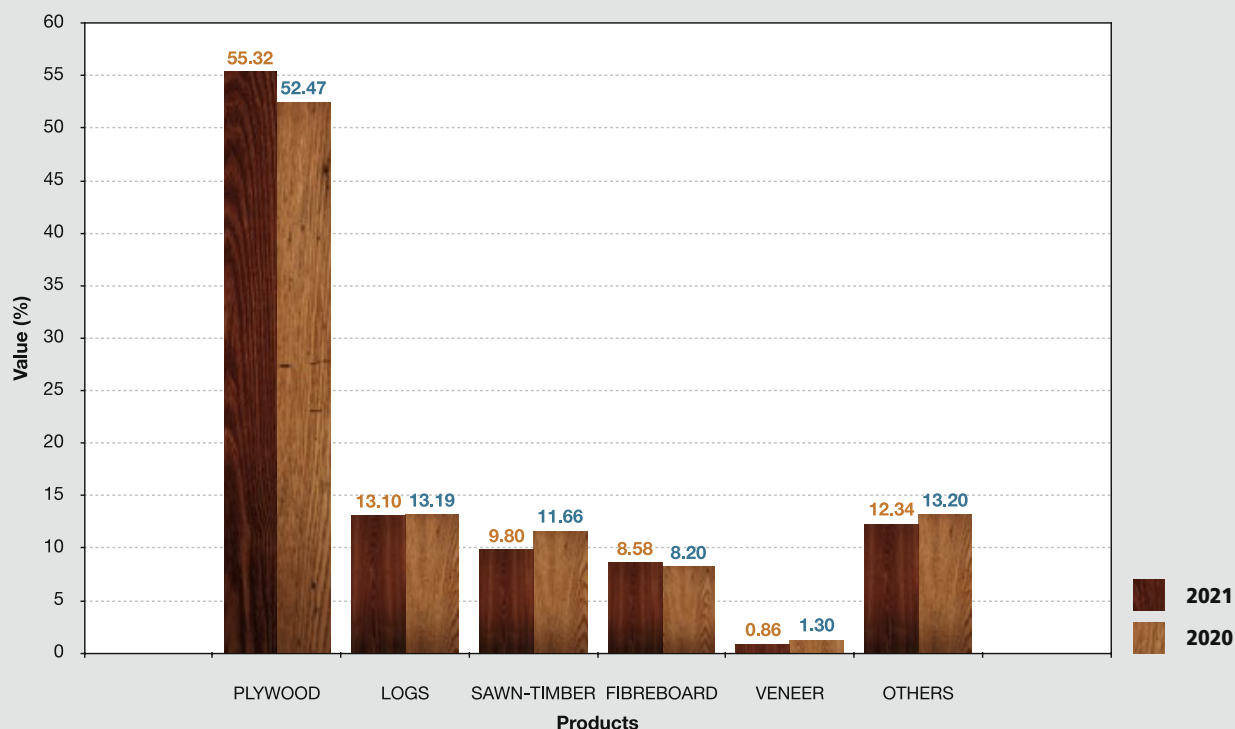
**Export Value (%) Of Major Timber & Timber Products
From Sarawak (RM'000) : 2021 / 2020**

Table 2
Export Of Plywood By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^P January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	713,102	1,628,817	75.73	674,185	1,360,939	69.42	5.77	19.68
MIDDLE EAST	117,825	196,469	9.13	130,131	199,792	10.19	(9.46)	(1.66)
TAIWAN	52,150	89,036	4.14	87,063	130,938	6.68	(40.10)	(32.00)
UNITED STATES	32,501	86,738	4.03	10,246	24,124	1.23	217.19	259.55
KOREA	38,650	72,916	3.39	69,636	114,896	5.86	(44.50)	(36.54)
AUSTRALIA	6,556	16,787	0.78	11,973	29,489	1.50	(45.24)	(43.07)
PHILIPPINES	4,875	13,227	0.61	3,428	7,554	0.39	42.20	75.09
MEXICO	5,264	12,198	0.57	5,716	12,109	0.62	(7.91)	0.73
VIETNAM	2,620	7,862	0.37	3,078	6,623	0.34	(14.88)	18.70
INDIA	3,230	7,539	0.35	7,317	15,628	0.80	(55.86)	(51.76)
OTHERS*	10,920	19,303	0.90	32,113	58,394	2.98	(66.00)	(66.94)
TOTAL	987,694	2,150,891	100	1,034,888	1,960,486	100	(4.56)	9.71

***Other Destinations:**

- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- CHINA
- THAILAND
- HONG KONG
- SINGAPORE
- NEW ZEALAND
- DJIBOUTI
- CANADA
- BANGLADESH
- MALDIVES
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- CAMBODIA
- GUATEMALA
- MYANMAR
- PUERTO RICO
- SOMALIA
- SOUTH AFRICA

**Export Value (%) Of Plywood To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

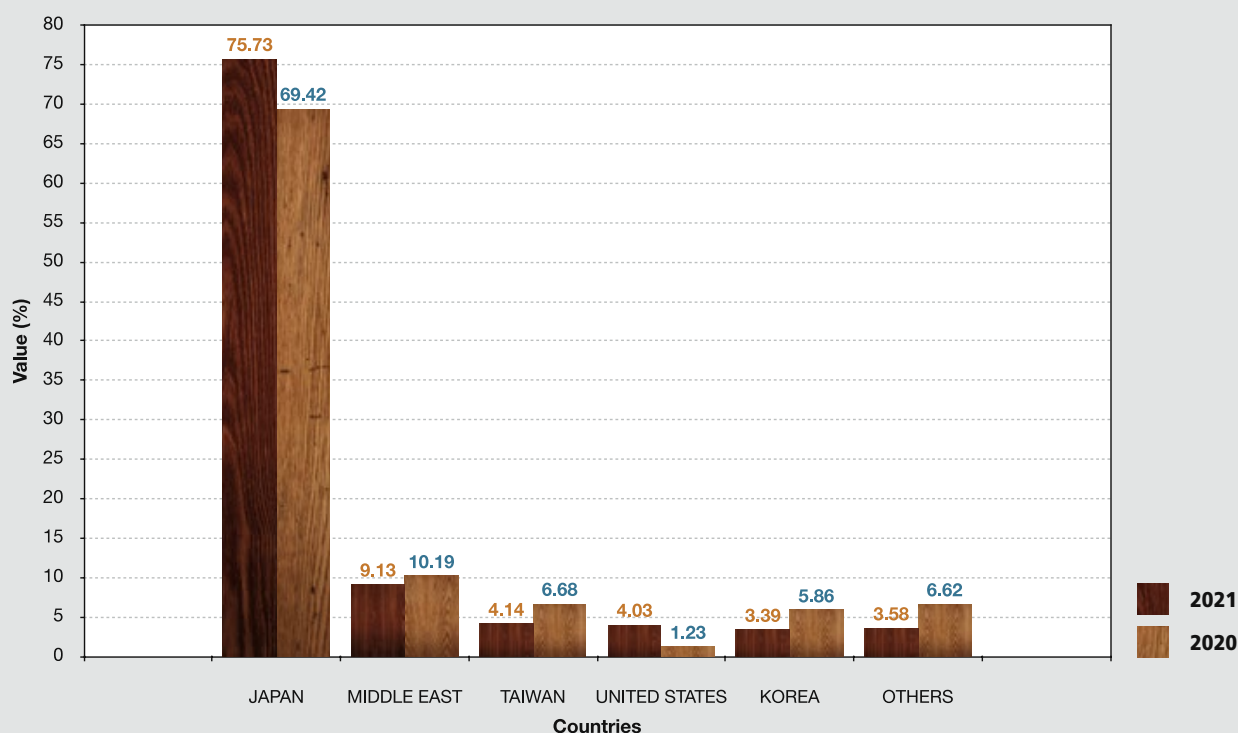


Table 3

Export Of Logs By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDIA	506,582	448,521	88.05	400,737	307,316	62.36	26.41	45.95
TAIWAN	40,339	37,997	7.46	62,406	50,654	10.28	(35.36)	(24.99)
JAPAN	15,158	15,816	3.10	23,353	18,057	3.66	(35.09)	(12.41)
KOREA	4,504	3,698	0.73	3,445	2,886	0.59	30.74	28.11
VIETNAM	4,709	3,343	0.66	17,181	12,412	2.52	(72.59)	(73.07)
CHINA	-	-	-	4,234	2,735	0.55	(100.00)	(100.00)
INDONESIA	-	-	-	413,806	98,785	20.04	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	571,291	509,374	100	925,162	492,845	100	(38.25)	3.35

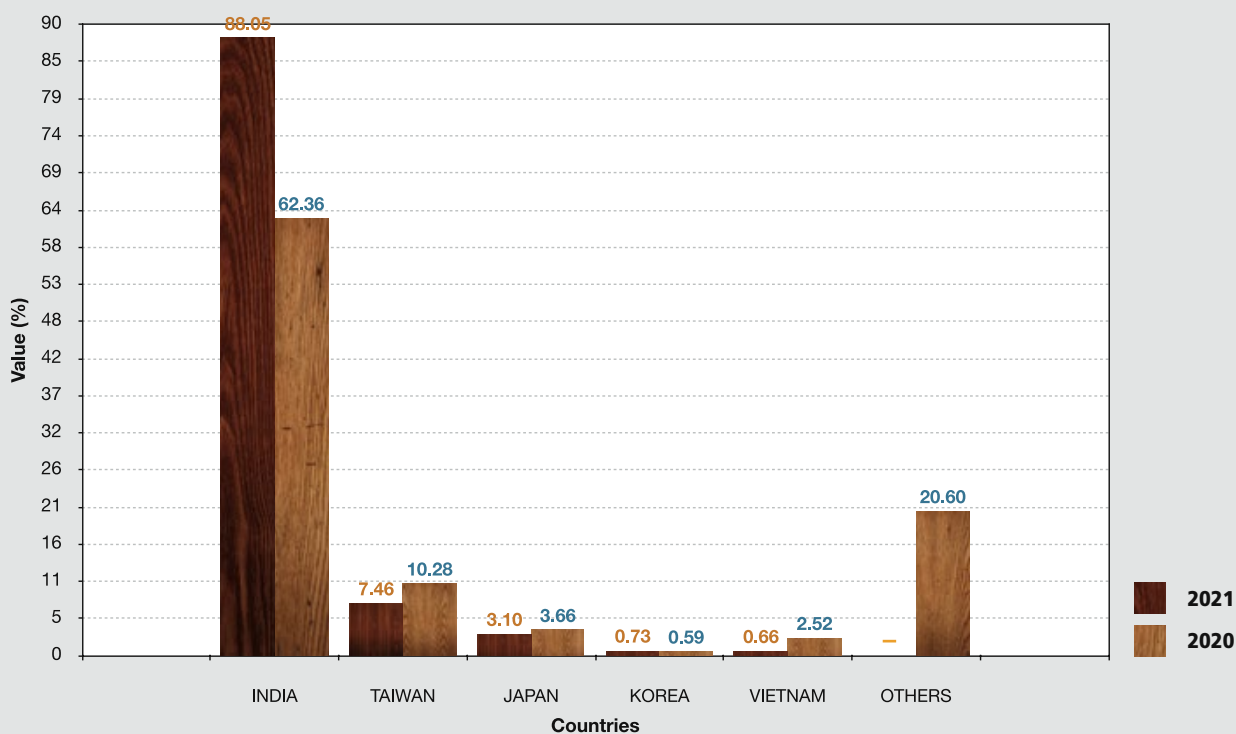
**Export Value (%) Of Logs To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

Table 4
Export Of Sawn-Timber By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^P January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
MIDDLE EAST	66,936	148,179	38.90	87,146	166,967	38.34	(23.19)	(11.25)
PHILIPPINES	53,403	98,133	25.76	65,986	95,981	22.04	(19.07)	2.24
TAIWAN	26,428	53,075	13.93	34,932	59,792	13.73	(24.34)	(11.23)
THAILAND	14,640	20,139	5.29	32,180	42,405	9.74	(54.50)	(52.51)
JAPAN	6,284	16,129	4.23	8,748	22,061	5.07	(28.17)	(26.89)
CHINA	11,456	15,996	4.20	7,197	12,114	2.78	59.17	32.04
KOREA	6,722	11,481	3.01	10,808	17,538	4.03	(37.81)	(34.54)
SOUTH AFRICA	2,667	5,758	1.51	1,284	2,133	0.49	107.75	169.89
SRI LANKA	2,161	4,814	1.26	3,138	6,855	1.57	(31.16)	(29.77)
SINGAPORE	2,272	3,425	0.90	485	653	0.15	368.58	424.34
OTHERS*	1,438	3,806	1.00	5,194	9,040	2.08	(72.31)	(57.89)
TOTAL	194,407	380,936	100	257,098	435,539	100	(24.38)	(12.54)

***Other Destinations:**

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

**Export Value (%) Of Sawn-Timber To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

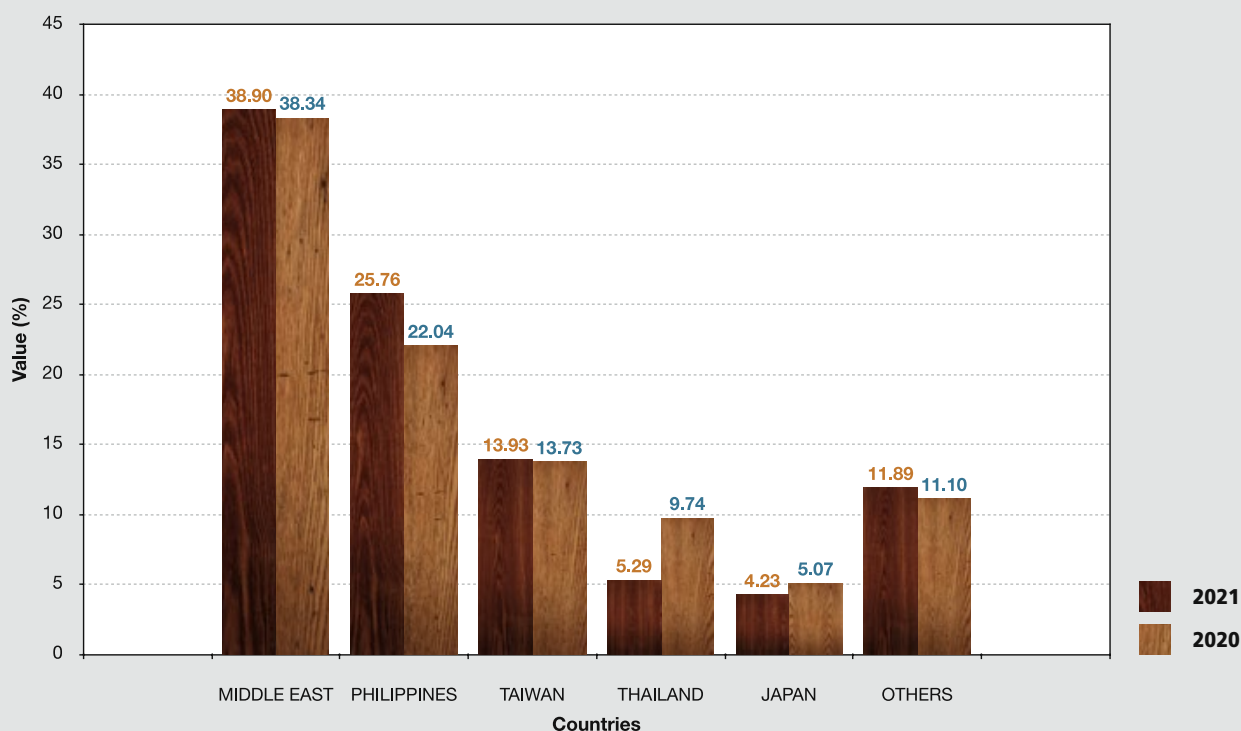


Table 5

Export Of Fibreboard By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	115,493	225,883	67.71	134,531	239,282	78.12	(14.15)	(5.60)
PHILIPPINES	31,697	56,537	16.95	18,840	32,740	10.69	68.25	72.68
VIETNAM	10,150	17,579	5.27	6,410	11,952	3.90	58.34	47.08
INDONESIA	11,013	15,537	4.66	7,280	10,143	3.31	51.28	53.18
KOREA	4,511	7,234	2.17	2,403	3,947	1.29	87.71	83.28
TAIWAN	3,499	5,958	1.79	3,973	6,521	2.13	(11.94)	(8.63)
OTHERS*	3,424	4,879	1.46	1,665	1,701	0.56	105.66	186.87
TOTAL	179,786	333,607	100	175,101	306,286	100	2.68	8.92

***Other Destinations:**

- CHINA
- AUSTRALIA
- CANADA
- UNITED STATES
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- INDIA
- THAILAND

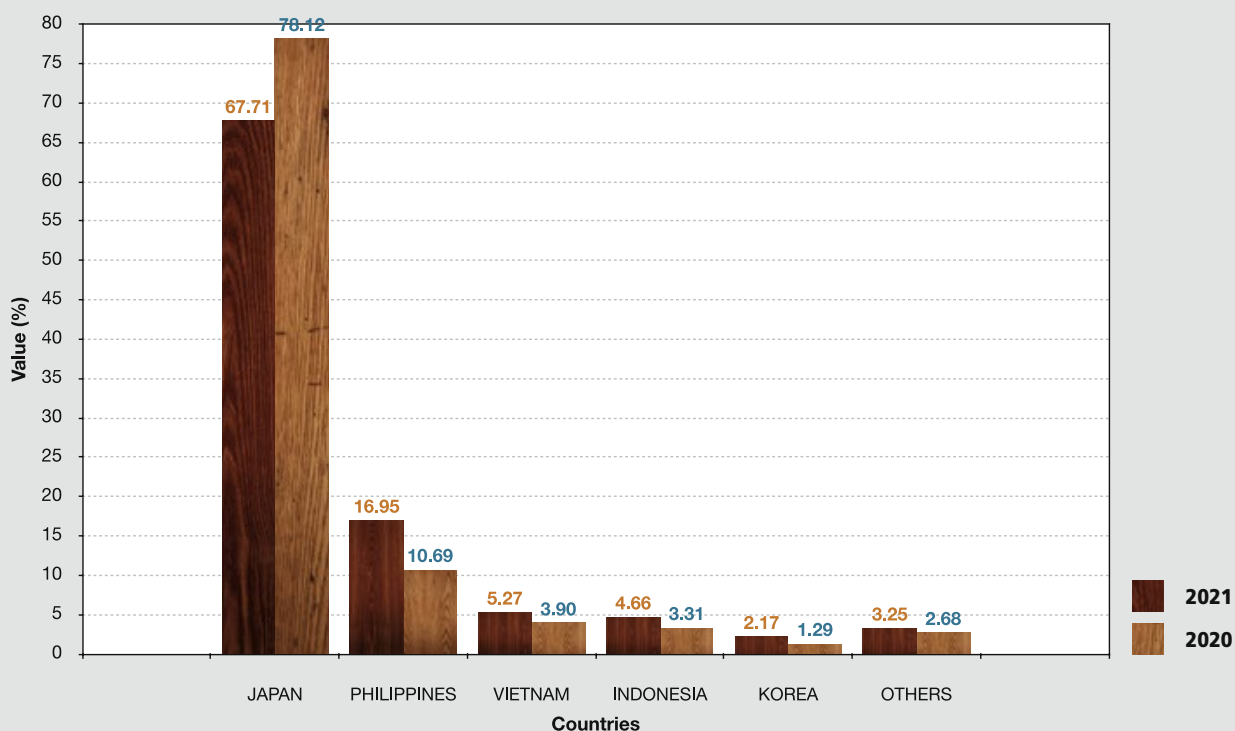
Export Value (%) Of Fibreboard To Major Destinations
 : 2021 / 2020


Table 6
Export Of Veneer By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
TAIWAN	8,290	10,070	30.01	10,947	13,473	27.80	(24.27)	(25.26)
JAPAN	3,934	8,563	25.52	4,968	9,829	20.28	(20.82)	(12.88)
KOREA	4,126	6,830	20.35	11,058	16,096	33.21	(62.69)	(57.57)
CHINA	2,861	3,430	10.22	3,449	4,242	8.75	(17.04)	(19.15)
PHILIPPINES	2,902	3,021	9.00	4,177	4,055	8.37	(30.51)	(25.51)
AUSTRALIA	774	1,492	4.45	252	719	1.48	207.11	107.38
OTHERS*	60	150	0.45	21	47	0.10	182.20	217.62
TOTAL	22,947	33,555	100	34,872	48,462	100	(34.19)	(30.76)

***Other Destinations:**

- INDIA
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

**Export Value (%) Of Veneer To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

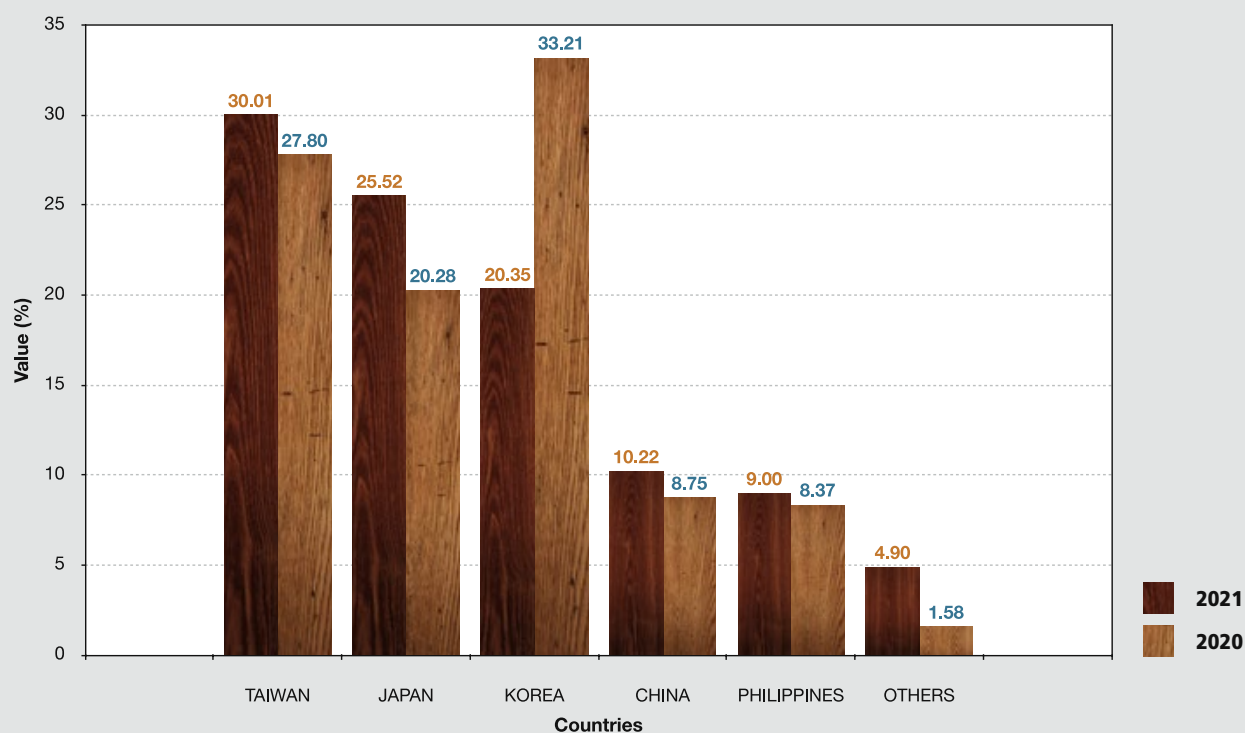


Table 7

Export Of Doorskin By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
PAKISTAN	19,476	43,082	49.79	20,470	44,736	65.98	(4.86)	(3.70)
INDIA	7,276	17,143	19.81	5,281	12,170	17.95	37.79	40.86
GUATEMALA	3,648	9,246	10.68	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
SOUTH AFRICA	2,137	5,875	6.79	1,092	2,784	4.11	95.68	111.02
PHILIPPINES	2,035	5,227	6.04	1,084	2,770	4.09	87.78	88.72
TAIWAN	1,373	3,270	3.78	1,391	3,209	4.73	(1.31)	1.90
INDONESIA	438	1,138	1.31	466	990	1.46	(5.98)	14.92
THAILAND	274	827	0.96	285	819	1.21	(4.13)	0.99
OTHERS*	265	729	0.84	203	321	0.47	30.72	127.02
TOTAL	36,922	86,536	100	30,272	67,799	100	21.97	27.64

***Other Destinations:**

- MEXICO
- NEPAL
- MIDDLE EAST
- VIETNAM
- CHINA
- JAPAN
- MONGOLIA

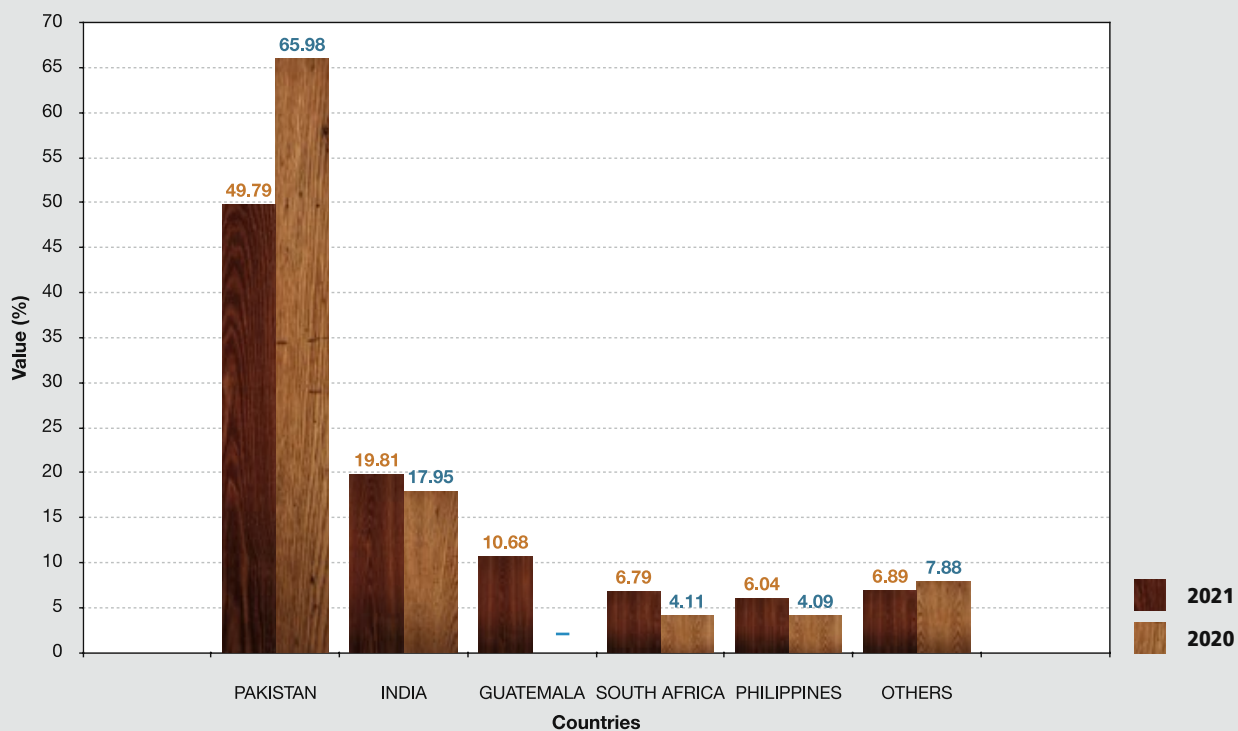
**Export Value (%) Of Doorskin To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

Table 8

Export Of Laminated Board/Flooring By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^P January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
UNITED STATES	6,706	30,276	77.74	2,459	10,739	51.16	172.69	181.93
VIETNAM	948	3,633	9.33	1,276	4,567	21.76	(25.68)	(20.45)
TAIWAN	1,153	2,509	6.44	1,099	2,688	12.81	4.92	(6.68)
EU	340	1,530	3.93	68	260	1.24	398.47	488.24
MACAU	44	425	1.09	88	891	4.24	(50.00)	(52.30)
KOREA	92	183	0.47	360	921	4.39	(74.42)	(80.16)
SINGAPORE	86	93	0.24	257	285	1.36	(66.67)	(67.49)
INDIA	39	90	0.23	21	56	0.27	85.48	60.62
CANADA	23	88	0.23	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
INDONESIA	23	81	0.21	115	400	1.91	(79.89)	(79.72)
OTHERS*	23	37	0.10	60	185	0.88	(61.04)	(79.97)
TOTAL	9,476	38,943	100	5,803	20,992	100	63.29	85.52

***Other Destinations:**

- BANGLADESH
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- MALAYSIA(Peninsular or Sabah-freezon)

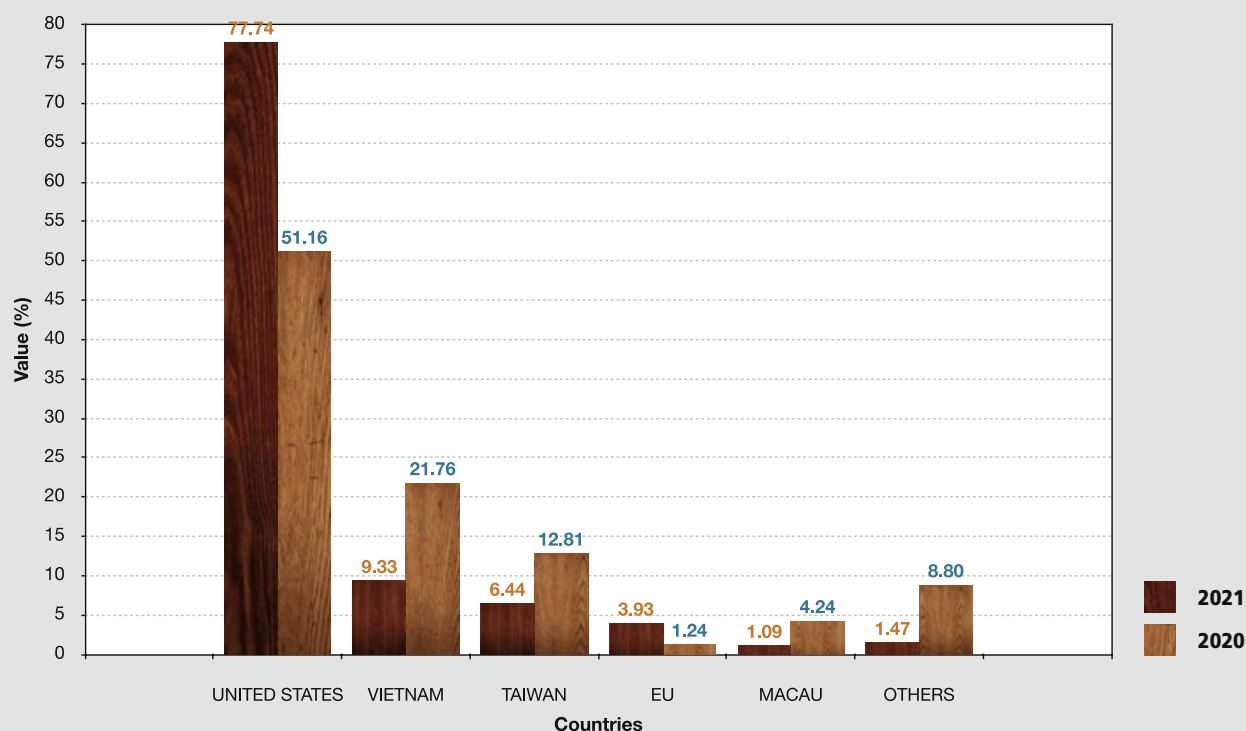
**Export Value Of Laminated Board / Flooring To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**


Table 9

Export Of Particle Board By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
INDONESIA	5,170	4,230	43.47	9,374	6,622	34.96	(44.84)	(36.12)
PHILIPPINES	2,533	2,400	24.66	3,985	3,056	16.13	(36.44)	(21.47)
JAPAN	1,776	1,715	17.63	2,512	1,863	9.83	(29.28)	(7.92)
KOREA	987	864	8.88	4,346	2,793	14.74	(77.29)	(69.04)
VIETNAM	527	288	2.96	7,093	4,510	23.81	(92.57)	(93.60)
CHINA	225	233	2.39	36	28	0.15	526.09	716.95
KENYA	-	-	-	110	70	0.37	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	11,219	9,731	100	27,456	18,941	100	(59.14)	(48.63)

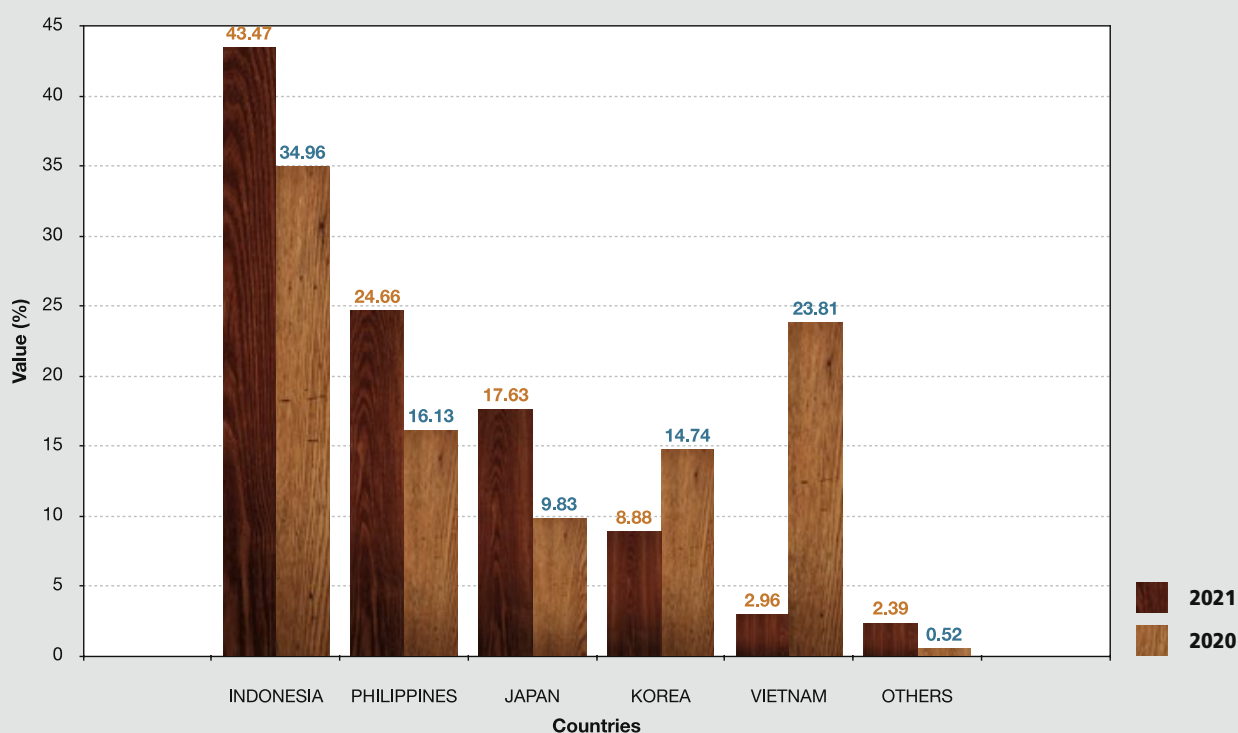
**Export Value Of Particle Board To Major Destinations
(RM'000) : 2021 / 2020**

Table 10

Export Of Door Panel & Frame By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^p January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M ³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
JAPAN	10,333	16,176	97.64	13,218	21,624	99.12	(21.82)	(25.19)
THAILAND	45	260	1.57	26	152	0.70	74.85	70.98
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	116	131	0.79	33	39	0.18	252.08	231.83
MALDIVES	-	-	-	7	1	0.01	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	10,494	16,567	100	13,284	21,816	100	(21.00)	(24.06)

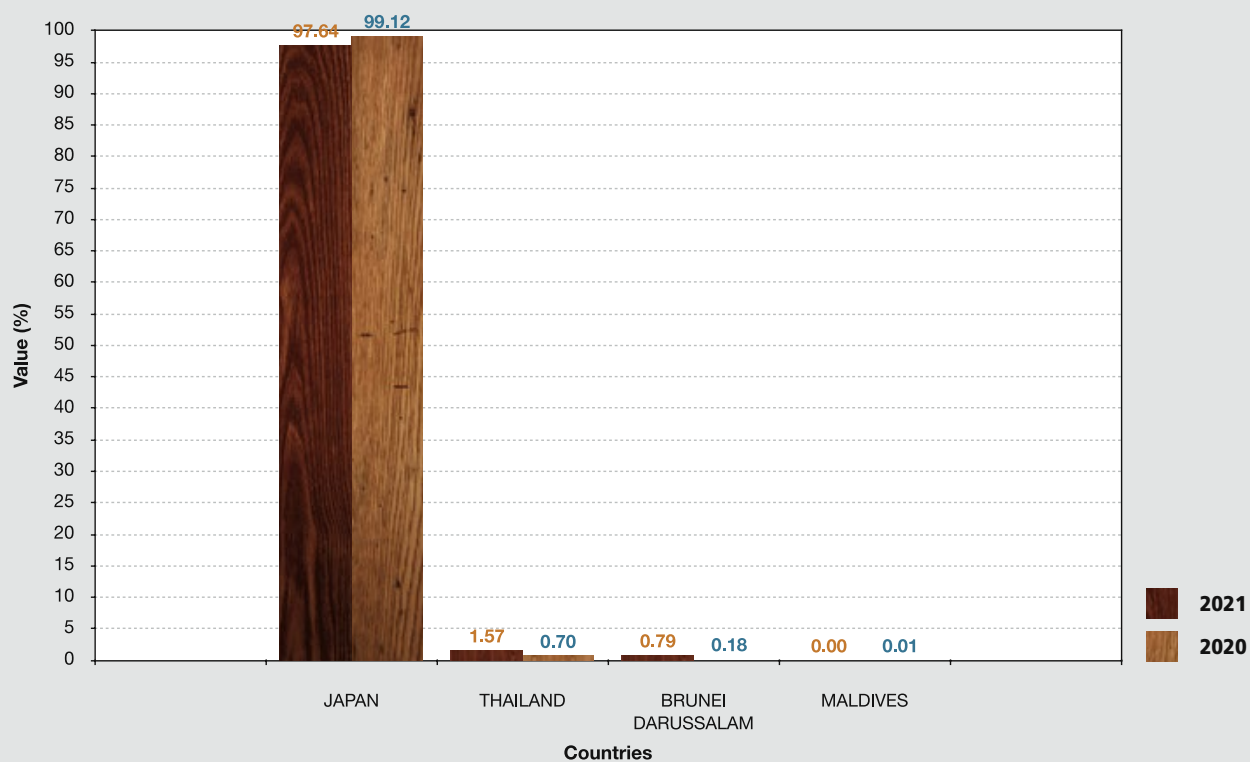
**Export Value (%) Of Door Panel & Frame To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**

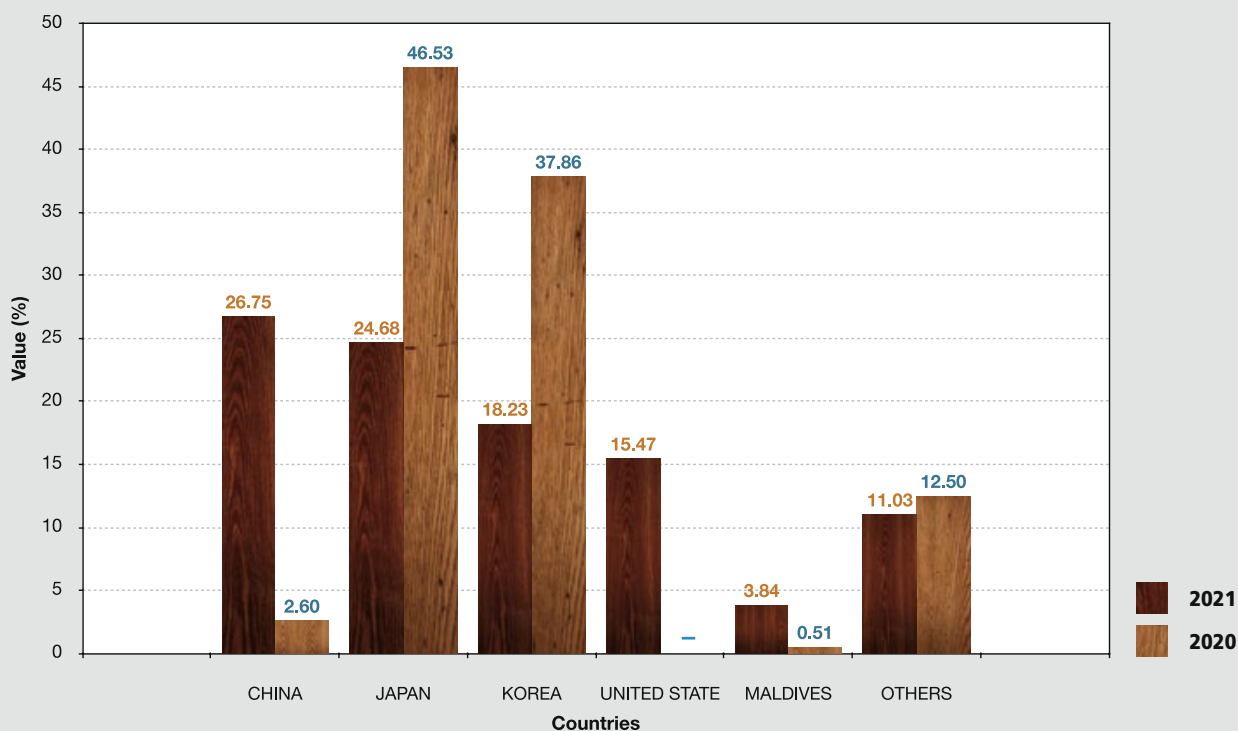
Table 11
Export Of Moulding By Country Of Destinations

Destinations	2021 ^a January - December			2020 ^a January - December			% Change 2021 / 2020	
	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume (M³)	FOB Value (RM'000)	Value %	Volume	Value
CHINA	2,786	3,387	26.75	164	283	2.60	1604.09	1094.94
JAPAN	1,312	3,124	24.68	2,118	5,069	46.53	(38.04)	(38.36)
KOREA	1,036	2,308	18.23	1,849	4,124	37.86	(43.97)	(44.05)
UNITED STATES	232	1,959	15.47	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
MALDIVES	112	486	3.84	15	56	0.51	658.83	771.88
EU	44	431	3.40	21	100	0.92	111.34	331.59
SOUTH AFRICA	104	393	3.10	49	228	2.09	113.37	72.46
TAIWAN	169	327	2.58	274	453	4.16	(38.38)	(27.84)
AUSTRALIA	54	246	1.94	94	343	3.14	(42.80)	(28.15)
OTHERS*	-	-	-	83	239	2.19	(100.00)	(100.00)
TOTAL	5,849	12,661	100	4,665	10,894	100	25.37	16.22

***Other Destinations:**

- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- SEYCHELLES
- SINGAPORE
- VIETNAM

**Export Value Of Moulding To Major Destinations
: 2021 / 2020**



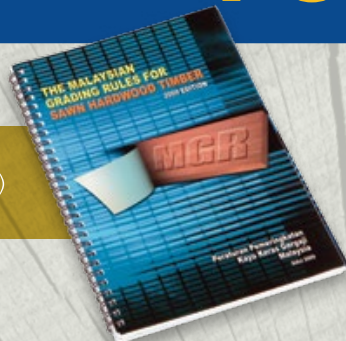
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