

## MOU SIGNING CEREMONY FOR FACTORY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME BETWEEN MTIB, SIRIM STS SDN BHD AND MTC



CLOSING CEREMONY & PRESENTATION OF YOUTH PROGRAMME CERTIFICATION



SINGAPORE- CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IS EXPECTED TO IMPROVE WITH STRONG STAND OF TIMBER INDUSTRY

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MTIB Moments

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Cover : For more details, please read page 16

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## CLOSING CEREMONY & PRESENTATION OF YOUTH PROGRAMME CERTIFICATION



*Cik Hajah Robiyah delivering her speech*

Human capital development is a very important agenda in the development of Malaysia's timber industry. Skilled workers will increase productivity, efficiency and quality. At the same time, these workers will also inevitably contribute towards the production of more value-added products. This will consequently increase the competitive value of the national timber industry in the global market.

The Wood Industry Skills Development Centre (WISDEC) Selangor recently organized a Closing Ceremony and Certificate Presentation for the participants of the Furniture and Timber Machining Technology (FTMT) for Youth Programme on 8 April 2021. Ten training participants received their certificates from Cik Hajah Robiyah Husin, Deputy Director General (Management and Operation) of MTIB.

Cik Hajah Robiyah Husin, in her speech, noted that WISDEC was established by MTIB as part of its initiative to strengthen human capital

development of the industry and contribute towards increasing productivity as well as efficiency of workers. She also stated that the importance of human capital development is clearly outlined in the National Agri Commodity Policy (DAKN) and stipulated in the National Timber Industry Strategic Plan (NTIPS).

WISDEC has implemented various programmes and training activities to facilitate the wood-based sector. From the time it was established, WISDEC has also conducted many short course training programmes. The target groups are

workers of all levels, ranging from operations to supervisory and management. In 2001, WISDEC began implementing a long-term programme to train local youths in skills necessary for employment in the timber industry. The youths who complete the programme are awarded Certificates of Competency.

The Furniture and Timber Machining Technology (FTMT) programme provides opportunities for SPM holders to be part of a growing industry; an avenue for youths to enhance skills and knowledge specifically for the wood-based industry. The intensive hands-on training provides a structured timber manufacturing and processing

skills set that will produce a competent, effective and skilled workforce that could support the nation's growing wood-based industry.

During the ceremony, many of the participants expressed their hopes that there would be more such courses and trainings as they clearly are of industry standard. WISDEC will also continue its journey to enhance public awareness and expand its role in wood-based industrial training.

The WISDEC Youth Training Unit can be reached at 03-31492924 or those interested could go to <https://www.mtib.gov.my/en/wisdec> for further information. 



*Presentation of certificates*





## VIETNAM

### SHARP WOOD PRODUCT EXPORT GROWTH

Vietnam's wood, forest and wood product export earnings in the first quarter of 2021 reached USD 3.944 billion, an increase of 41% over the same period in 2020 according to the Viet Nam Administration of Forestry.

Of the total, the export revenue from wood and wood products stood at USD 3.699 billion, up 41% while the export revenue of other forestry products reached USD 243 million, up 38% over the same period last year.

High export growth in the first quarter of this year was achieved in Vietnam's main export markets such as the US, Japan, China, the Republic of Korea and the EU which account for 90% of Viet Nam's forestry export value.

Meanwhile, imports of wood and wood products in the first three months of this year was estimated at USD 696 million, up 31% over the same period last year. The rise in the value of imports was due mainly to increased prices for raw materials.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has asked the forestry sector to implement the "dual goals" of preventing the COVID-19 pandemic and promoting the export of products to achieve total export revenue of over USD 14.5 billion for the entirety of 2021.

[www.fordaq.com](http://www.fordaq.com), April 16, 2021



## CHINA

### 47TH CIFF GUANGZHOU 2021 REPORTS 20% MORE VISITORS

With a 20.17% increase in visitors compared to the previous edition held in 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic, China International Furniture Fair (CIFF) Guangzhou reports the conclusion of a highly successful 2021 event. Having concluded on 31 March after a total of eight days (four for the first phase and four for the second), the 47th CIFF Guangzhou occupied 750,000 square metres of exhibition

space, divided among almost 4,000 exhibitors, and attracted 357,809 qualified trade visitors.

The event gathered the entire furniture sector under one roof and created strong synergy between the Chinese and international markets through events, business-matching opportunities, the online CIFF Cloud platform (which obtained around 7.6 million views) and the CIFF mini app (which registered 2.36 million log-ins). The introduction of online platforms allowed foreign buyers to remotely participate in the event.

Xu Xiangnan, Chairman of the China National Furniture Association, stated that the 47th CIFF Guangzhou 2021 actively promoted the coordinated development of the entire industrial chain and gave a strong impetus for the evolution of companies in the sector during the post-pandemic period.

This has increased confidence in the sector thanks to the continuous improvement of quality, services and results, as noted by *International Business Daily* (official press under the Chinese Ministry of Commerce).

20 design exhibitions and over 100 conferences, organised by CIFF in collaboration with famous designers, market experts, design brands, media, trade associations and universities, served as valuable sources of inspiration and testified to the qualitative growth of Chinese products which have been increasingly attractive on a global scale.

During the first phase, which ran from 18 to 21 March 2021, the spotlight shone on the world of home living, including furniture and decor for both indoors and outdoors.

[www.fordaq.com](http://www.fordaq.com), April 9, 2021



## EUROPE

### COMPANIES' PLYWOOD MARGINS ARE GOOD, BUT SUPPLY A STRUGGLE

The good news from the majority of European hardwood plywood importers interviewed March 2021 was that they were making money. They reported demand ranging from firm to booming across the market, from the construction and DIY sectors to merchants and furniture makers.

Moreover, customers were willing to pay a healthy price. "If you can't make a good margin in the current climate, you never will," said one importer.

Another reported their customers 'accepting the real value' of plywood and timber generally. "Traditionally most view plywood as a stack it high, sell it cheap commodity, but the market situation is such now that they're having to pay more like its true worth" they said.

"There's strong demand and less opportunity to play suppliers off against each other. We're experiencing less negotiating from customers and less bad debt. It's definitely a seller's market."

The less good news for importers is the manufacturing and supply situation. Demand is growing globally, while output is constrained by a range of factors. Notable among these is manufacturers either running short of staff due to Covid-19 and still operating pandemic safe work practices or taking time to gear up production as lockdown rules are relaxed.

The result is extended lead times, importers only being able to obtain a percentage of usual order volumes and gaps in some specifications.

Manufacturers' prices also continue to climb and while, to date, the market seems to have been able to absorb them, some fear there is increasing danger of the market overheating.

*www.fordaq.com, April 16, 2021*

as agriculture, food, and technology in these regions. The forest, agriculture and land-use sector is predicted to provide 23% of the reduction in carbon emissions and climate impacts needed over the next decade to meet the goals set in the Paris Agreement.

The projects that could benefit include those that promote transparent supply chains and implement deforestation free standards, supporting an estimated 600,000 small scale farmers and food producers to incorporate forest protection into agricultural production. In response to the announcement from the UK, Indonesia's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mahendra Siregar, shared a written statement outlining Indonesia's experiences regarding the level of international climate finance support as part of efforts to achieve a climate agreement.

In the letter he said it is Indonesia's experience that self-generated financial resources are those that really pay dividends for sustainable and green programme success. He added, "International support, particularly climate finance, was expected to play a big part in achieving a climate agreement, (but) it was a big disappointment."

*www.fordaq.com, April 5, 2021*



## UNITED KINGDOM

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FUNDING FOR TROPICAL FORESTS ATTRACTS COMMENTS

A press release from the UK government provides details of a new multi-million pound fund to help protect rainforests, cut millions of tonnes of carbon emissions and improve the lives of over 600,000 people in tropical forest communities across Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Through the newly launched 'Mobilising Finance for Forests Programme' the government will invest £150 million for businesses and investors who support and deliver sustainable land-use projects and protect rainforest regions and communities vulnerable to climate change.

This is also expected to attract as much as £850 million in private investment, support for thousands of green jobs across multiple sectors such



## BRAZIL

### MATO GROSSO INCREASES LOGGING – ACHIEVES DECLINE IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

The state of Mato Grosso in the Amazon region is the top supplier of timber from natural forests and the forestry sector is a main foundation for the economy in 44 municipalities in the State. There are around 3.7 million hectares under forest management in the State and the sector generates about 90,000 direct and indirect jobs.

Between 2018 and 2019 Mato Grosso State recorded an increase of 60% in the logging area compared to the period in 2016 and 2017. There were 457,000 hectares of natural forests utilised in the State in the period from August 2017 to July 2020.

The previous assessment for August 2015 to July 2017 found 268,000 hectares logged. Of the total mapped in the period (August 2017 to July 2020) 289,000 hectares (63%) were carried out legally and within the area authorised by the State Secretariat of Environment (SEMA).

The 168,000 hectares (37%) that were harvested illegally represents a decline in the proportion of illegal harvesting in the State. In the previous period, 39% was illegal harvest. The data were published by Instituto Centro de Vida in partnership with SEMA.

The solutions to overcome illegal harvesting include improved forest monitoring and control systems and fully integrating the State and Federal systems Sinaflor (Brazilian National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products).

[www.fordaq.com](http://www.fordaq.com), April 5, 2021



## CANADA

### HOUSING STARTS UP

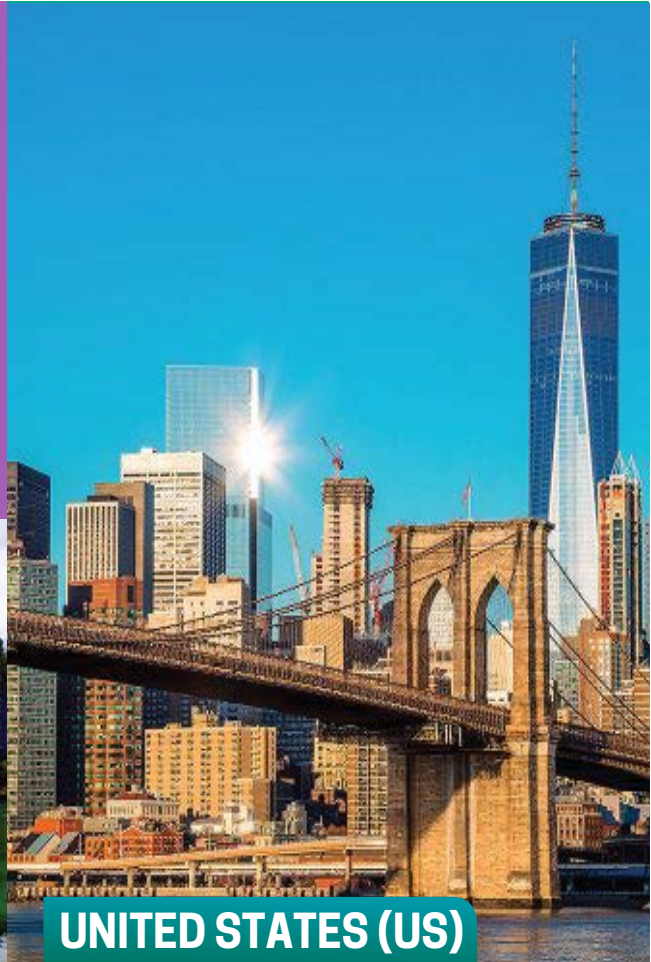
Canadian housing starts rose 21.6% in March compared to the previous month, easily beating expectations and hitting a new record, data showed from the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The seasonally adjusted annualized rate of housing starts rose to 335,200 units in March, well ahead of analyst expectations for 250,000 units, and a new high for all months on record.

Much of the gain was on multiple urban starts, which jumped 33.8% to 222,358 units. Single-detached urban starts rose 3.6% to 78,615 units.

Canada's average home selling price soared an eye-watering 31.6% year-over-year in March, hitting a new high as sales also climbed to a new all-time record, the Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) said earlier this month.

[www.fordaq.com](http://www.fordaq.com), April 22, 2021



## UNITED STATES (US)

### HOUSING STARTS MOVE HIGHER IN MARCH

A report released by the Commerce Department on Friday showed a substantial rebound in new residential construction in the U.S. in the month of March.

The Commerce Department said housing starts skyrocketed by 19.4% to an annual rate of 1.739 million in March after plunging by 11.3% to a revised rate of 1.457 million in February.

Economists had expected housing starts to spike by 13.5% to a rate of 1.613 million from the 1.421 million originally reported for the previous month.

With the bigger than expected increase, housing starts reached their highest level since hitting an annual rate of 1.802 million in June of 2006.

Meanwhile, the report showed building permits jumped by 2.7% to an annual rate of 1.766 million in March after tumbling by 8.8% to a revised rate of 1.720 million in February.

[www.fordaq.com](http://www.fordaq.com), April 20, 2021



## GHANA

### RISE IN WOOD PRODUCT EXPORTS

Ghana's exports of wood and wood products in January 2021 increased in volume to 19,191 cubic metres, an almost 5% increase from the 18,318 cubic metres exported in January 2020. These exports earned the country Euro 10.29 million, a 12% year on year rise according to data from the Timber Industry Development Division (TIDD) of the Forestry Commission (FC).

Exports of billets in January totalled 4,040 cubic metres and represented about 20% of total export volumes but, compared to shipments in December, there was a steep drop. In terms of value billets contributed Euro 1.69 million to earnings in January 2021 against Euro 0.46 million in January 2020.

Processed wood products included sawnwood, boules, veneers and plywood and together contributed Euro 8.04 million to earnings in January 2021 compared to Euro 8.26 million in January 2020.

Air and kiln dried sawnwood together accounted for 63% of processed product export volumes. Compared with 2020, export volumes of these products dropped year on year.

The TIDD report indicated the average unit prices for air and kiln dried sawnwood rose year on year from Euro 444 per cubic metres to Euro 487 per cubic metres and Euro 817 per cubic metres to Euro 952 per cubic metres respectively in 2021 largely due to firm demand in India and the United Arab Emirates.

The leading species exported in January were teak with 11,584 cubic metres (60%), wawa 1,984 cubic metres (10%), ceiba 1,214 cubic metres (6%), mahogany 637 cubic metres (3%) and denya 508 cubic metres (2.6%).

The main markets were India (61%), Germany (4%), Belgium (4%), USA (3.5%) and Burkina Faso (3%).



## WORLD

### FIRST WOOD SATELLITE IS SCHEDULED TO LAUNCH IN 2021

The world's first satellite made of wood is scheduled to launch into orbit later this year. UPM Plywood, Arctic Astronautics and technology design company Huld are involved in a project to study the durability and behavior of plywood.

The Wisa Woodsat satellite is intended to determine whether wood material can be used in space. The nanosatellite, built by Arctic Astronautics, measures 10x10x10 centimeters and weighs about a kilo.

The satellite is scheduled to take off on its space flight with the Rocket Lab Electron rocket from New Zealand.

The behavior of birch plywood made in Savonlinna is monitored by two cameras, one of which is at the end of a camera boom, or selfie stick that opens in space. The tiny satellite gets its energy from nine small solar cells. 



## **Malaysian Ports May See Cargo Delays, Volume Spike**

Certain ports in Malaysia may experience slight cargo movement delays and build up in cargo volume due to the gridlock build-up at the Suez Canal in Egypt, after a container vessel ran aground and blocked the waterway. Port Klang Authority GM Captain K Subramaniam said Port Klang and Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas (PTP) have a few services calling European and Mediterranean ports with one to two daily calls eastbound and westbound. Since transit through Suez is suspended, he said there will be ships anchored on either side of the canal awaiting to cross. Subramaniam said an estimation of up to 200 ships are waiting on either side of the canal. He said the backlog of vessels will worsen and it could take one to two weeks to clear if the grounded vessel is not floated within the next few days.

Container ships take on average 12 days to reach Suez from Port Klang and vice versa. "Given the expected bunching at Suez, it is likely we may have two to three vessels arriving at the same time at Port Klang and PTP. "However, both Port Klang and PTP should be able to accommodate these vessels with the excess capacity and resources available at both ports. There will be a delay depending on how soon the canal is reopened. He added that some ships can increase their speed to make up for the lost time, but in any case, not more than one day.

"Shipping lines will need to plan their sailings, some may slow down, save fuel and speed up to catch the earliest when the canal reopens, no point arriving early and anchor," he added. Subramaniam said various types of cargoes are imported from Europe, including edible refrigerated goods, machinery, electronics, chemicals, others products and cargo. The traffic along the Suez Canal has stopped for the past three days after a 220,000-tonne, 400m-long, and 59m-wide vessel — the Ever Given — become wedged across the waterway. The ship was bound for Rotterdam, the Netherlands, from Yantian, China.

SealIntelligence Consulting CEO Lars Jensen wrote on LinkedIn that the Suez Canal blockage will cause the delay of 110,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of cargo under an expectation of two days to clear the canal. He said it will cause a spike of cargo into the main ports in Europe. On top of that, he said it simultaneously delays the movement of 55,000 TEUs of containers back to Asia per day — further adding delays to getting empty containers available in Asia.

The 20,000 TEUs Ever Given, having the size of a skyscraper, is now dubbed as an enormous "beached whale" blocking one of the world's busiest ship routes. Efforts are ongoing to refloat the Ever Given and some quarters raised concerns the operation could take weeks if the vessel needs to be unloaded. At present, it is still unclear if there are any Malaysia-registered ships transporting oil, natural gas or other goods affected by the Suez Canal disruption.

## **Higher Transshipment Cargo Volume At Tanjung Pelepas**



MMC Corp Bhd expects higher transshipment of cargo volume at its port of Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas Sdn Bhd (PTP) over the next few weeks, following the recent disruption caused by a container ship stuck in Egypt's Suez Canal.

Group managing director Datuk Sri Che Khalib Mohamad Noh said MMC's ports and logistics unit, in particular PTP, had received a positive outcome to accommodate transshipment activities as more shippers resumed their voyage.

This came after the giant 400 metre-long Ever Given container vessel, weighing 220,000-tonnes, was freed from one of the world's busiest marine waterways on March 29. "They (shippers) have to find temporary area for them to place their cargo. PTP is able to accommodate the request (transshipment). "Thus, we anticipate some spike in the next couple of weeks due to the release of Ever Given vessel," he said at a virtual press conference after the signing ceremony between MMC Port Holdings Sdn Bhd and Ramco Systems Ltd for an integrated Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) here today.

About 12 per cent of global trade passes through the 193km canal, providing the shortest sea link between Asia and Europe.

Port Klang, which MMC Corp has operation via Northport (Malaysia) Bhd (Northport), and PTP were the only Malaysian ports receiving calls from Europe and the Mediterranean. MMC has today partnered with global software solutions provider Ramco to undertake a major integrated ERP digital transformation programme across its ports.

The group-wide transformation allows MMC to consolidate and standardise its processes at five major ports namely PTP, Johor Port Bhd, Northport, Penang Port Sdn Bhd and Tanjung Bruas Port Sdn Bhd.

Che Khalib said the implementation of a common system and integrated technology platform would maximise synergies and allow all its ports to share expertise and benefit from economies of scale.

"We aim to leverage on technology as a key differentiator in order to gain a competitive edge and add value to our stakeholders," he said.

Che Khalib said the unified system also allowed the group to reduce about 20 per cent cost throughout all ports operations. He said MMC had set aside a "high double-digit millions" for the group's digitisation effort for this year.

## Westports, Klang Port Jointly Acquire Boustead Cruise Terminal For Rm230mil



Westports Holdings Bhd and Klang Port Management Sdn Bhd (KPM) jointly acquire Boustead Cruise Centre Sdn Bhd (BCC) from Boustead Holdings Bhd for RM230 million.

Westport inked an agreement with KPM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northport (Malaysia) Bhd (Northport), for the acquisition and will be paid by Westports and KPM in a 50:50 ratio. Upon the acquisition, Westports and KPM will each jointly hold a 50 per cent shareholding in BCC. "The acquisition gives each of us the opportunity to expand into the business of managing a cruise terminal.

"Our terminals at Westports occasionally accommodate cruise vessels. However, this business segment has been affected by the pandemic over the past year. "Westports is of the view that there should be some reversion to the norm for the cruise business in the medium to longer-term," Westports group managing director Datuk Ruben Emir Gnanalingam said in a statement today.

BCC currently provides port facilities and services to cruise ships and navy vessels with its 69.8-acre facilities at Pulau Indah. In addition to the jetty used to accommodate cruise ships and navy vessels, BCC also owns two parcels of land with a 5-storey terminal building and a car park built and another six parcels of adjacent land measuring 58 acres that has yet to be fully developed.

Westports will fund the acquisition from its internally generated funds, and the acquisition is expected to be completed within six months. Westports and KPM will not assume any liability or guarantees from the acquisition of BCC.

"As terminal operators, Westports and Northport will jointly leverage on our expertise and network to explore potential logistics or other complementary business activities that could make use of BCC's sea-fronting parcels of land.

"BCC suffered losses before taxation in recent years, and Westports and Northport will acquire the company without assuming its existing liabilities," Ruben said.

He said Westports and Northport have discussed and planned to retain all the existing staff at BCC. BCC staff has been managing the main cruise terminal within Port Klang, and we value their work performance and experience. Westports and Northport will jointly explore additional business activities to improve BCC's future welfare as well as to promote the competitiveness of Port Klang.

Source: <https://www.nst.com.my/business/2021/03/675341/>

## EUROPE

### Northern Range Faces Month's Delays, Hapag Mulls Cargo Diversion

Europe's northern range ports face weeks of congestion as supply lines bulge with the pileup of incoming and outgoing cargo following the week-long blockage of the Suez Canal, reports IHS Media.

German container line Hapag-Lloyd CEO Rolf Habben Jansen expects it will take all of April to bring shipping schedules back to normal. "We will be looking at alternatives to Rotterdam or the UK ports," he said.

"The situation in North Europe is critical, mainly at the large ports such as Rotterdam, Southampton, and Felixstowe. There are manageable delays in Germany, the Baltics, and Scandinavia, and there is some congestion in the Mediterranean, but it is a lot less than in Northern Europe. We expect most services will miss one to two sailings, which will impact available capacity in the second quarter," he said.

"We are doing our utmost not to lose voyages, and if that means we have to omit a port here or there, we will do so because it is important to keep the weekly capacity up as much as possible," Mr Habben Jansen said.

"We speed up when it is useful, and we will look at rerouting ships or changing port rotations to avoid congested ports. We will be looking at alternatives to Rotterdam or the UK ports."

The 24,000-TEU Ever Given ran aground in the southern passage of the Suez Canal on March 23, blocking the vital waterway. By the time the ship was freed six days later, almost 400 ships were at anchor waiting to pass and more than two dozen had already diverted to sail around the southern tip of Africa instead.

Maersk warned in a customer advisory that the acceptance of online bookings would need be determined by port and equipment availability, considering 50 vessels in its 2M Alliance with Mediterranean Shipping Co were delayed for a week when the Evergreen-operated Ever Given ran aground.

"While the impact is still significant in certain areas, we have been successful with a number of mitigation efforts," Maersk said, although the carrier expects the canal closure to impact schedules and port calls well into May.

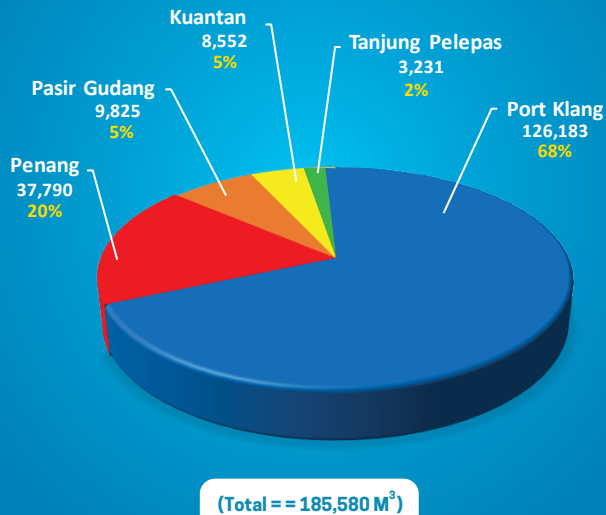
Sea-Intelligence Maritime Analysis said Mediterranean ports experienced a 60% drop in export capacity during the Suez closure, followed by a sharp recovery as the vessels arrived, but capacity availability was fluctuating as schedules slowly recover.

Export cargo in the Mediterranean was facing delays of "a week or two," Sea-Intelligence said, while ports at the Asia end of the trade will start to feel the impact of ship delays from mid-May, said Sea-Intelligence.

Source: [Asian Shipper](https://www.asianshipper.com/)

## Timber Shipments Through Malaysia's Ports

March 2021



## CHINA

### Major Chinese Container Ports Volume Up 10.8pc n Late March

Statistics released by China Ports and Harbours Association show that container volume at eight major Chinese ports increased 10.8% in late March compared to the same period last year and export container volume increased 8.7% while the domestic volume increased 18% during the period. The ports of Ningbo-Zhoushan and Shenzhen posted a growth rate of over 30 per cent, reports Seatrade Maritime News, Colchester, UK.

Cargo throughput at major coastal Chinese hub ports increased 8.6% year on year while the international trade cargo throughput increased 3.8%.

Crude oil shipments at major coastal ports increased slightly by 4.3 %. The port of Yantai posted a growth rate of over 60% and the port of Tianjin reported a growth rate of over 30%. Port inventory increased 23.1% year on year.

Metal ore shipments at major Chinese ports declined 8.6% while the port inventory increased 6.4%.

Cargo throughput and container volume at the three major Yangtze river ports, Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing, increased 58.1% and 47.6% respectively.

In March, major Chinese coastal hub ports' cargo throughput increased 10.9 per cent comparing with the same period of last year. Container volume at eight major ports increased 14.5%. MTIB

Source: Asian Shipper

### Shipments of Timber and Timber Products Through Ports in Peninsular Malaysia, MARCH 2021

| Products      | Port Klang     |           | Kuantan      |            | Pasir Gudang |           | Tanjung Pelepas |          | Penang        |           | (m3)           | % change Feb/Mar |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
|               | m3             | % Change  | m3           | % Change   | m3           | % Change  | m3              | % Change | m3            | % Change  |                |                  |
| Sawntimber    | 68,287         | 50        | 7,602        | 9,805      | 1,549        | 87        | 223             | -19      | 7,801         | 74        | 85,462         | 67               |
| MDF           | 15,709         | 36        | 354          | -8         | 5,480        | 19        | 1,557           | 8        | 3,904         | 31        | 27,004         | 29               |
| Mouldings     | 12,805         | 38        | 82           | 58         | 2,240        | 115       | 734             | -45      | 1,059         | 61        | 16,920         | 39               |
| Plywood       | 7,932          | 478       | 278          | 255        | 0            | -86       | 656             | 304      | 7,780         | -6        | 16,646         | 69               |
| Veneer        | 748            | 43        | 14           | 100        | 0            | 0         | 61              | 100      | 4,668         | 109       | 5,492          | 99               |
| Particleboard | 20,702         | 13        | 221          | -4         | 556          | 236       | 0               | 0        | 12,579        | 20        | 34,057         | 17               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>126,183</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>8,552</b> | <b>939</b> | <b>9,825</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>3,231</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>37,790</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>185,580</b> | <b>47</b>        |

Note : Indicates percent change over the previous month

Source : MTIB

## MARCH 2021

The total export of Malaysian timber and timber products in March 2021 increased 22% valued at RM2.3 billion over the previous month. In addition, cumulative exports for the period of January to March 2021 increased 10% valued at RM6.0 billion over the previous corresponding period.

### SAWNTIMBER

The total export of sawntimber in March 2021 increased both in volume at 130,407 m<sup>3</sup> and in value at RM256.8 million as compared to the previous month. Cumulative exports for the period of January to March 2021 decreased by 16% in volume and 12% in value to 307,899 m<sup>3</sup> totaling RM587.6 million over the previous corresponding period.

Exports of sawntimber to the EU for the month increased by 83% to 9,147 m<sup>3</sup> over the previous month as a result of higher demand from major countries in the region. The Netherlands as the main buyer increased imports by 115% to 6,389 m<sup>3</sup> from 2,969 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Meanwhile, exports to Germany decreased by 28% to 908 m<sup>3</sup> from 1,258 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month followed by exports to France which increased by 194% to 520 m<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, exports to Italy and Belgium also increased by 16% and 132% to 66 m<sup>3</sup> and 787 m<sup>3</sup> respectively from 57 m<sup>3</sup> and 340 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month. Meanwhile, exports to the UK increased significantly to 5,031 m<sup>3</sup> from only 101 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month.

The total export to West Asia increased by 44% to 18,770 m<sup>3</sup> from 13,013 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month. Yemen as the main buyer from West Asia resumed purchases with 1,176 m<sup>3</sup>. Exports to the UAE increased by 17% to 7,823 m<sup>3</sup> from 6,716 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month followed by Iraq and Oman by 112% and 142% higher to 2,329 m<sup>3</sup> and 3,289 m<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, exports to Bahrain also increased by 234% to 1,503 m<sup>3</sup> from 450 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the last month. However, exports to Saudi Arabia and Qatar decreased by 44% and 4% to 1,303 m<sup>3</sup> and 654 m<sup>3</sup> respectively from 2,337 m<sup>3</sup> and 678 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month.

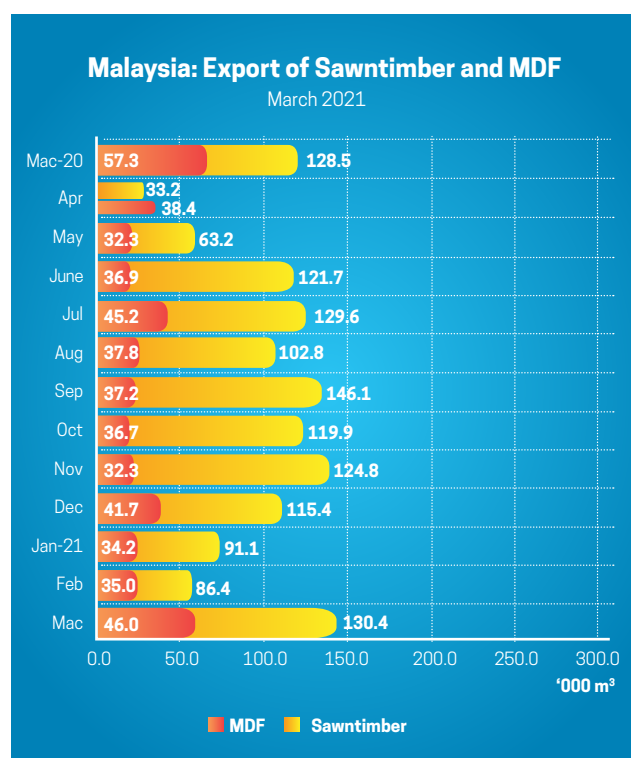
Elsewhere, buying from ASEAN increased by 90% to 35,407 m<sup>3</sup> from 18,681 m<sup>3</sup> as registered in the previous month. Thailand as the main buyer in ASEAN increase its intake by 82% to 15,036 m<sup>3</sup> from 8,274 m<sup>3</sup> as recorded in the previous month. Exports to the Philippines also increased by 221% to 12,505 m<sup>3</sup> from 3,895 m<sup>3</sup> as recorded in the previous month followed by Singapore which increased by 23% to 6,290 m<sup>3</sup> and Viet Nam 1% to 1,265 m<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, exports of sawntimber to Indonesia also increased by 104% to 294 m<sup>3</sup> from 144 m<sup>3</sup> last month.

Similarly, shipments to East Asia also increased by 47% to 31,469 m<sup>3</sup> from 21,442 m<sup>3</sup> in February 2020.

China as the main buyer increased purchases by 81% to 20,253 m<sup>3</sup> from 11,220 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Similarly, exports to Japan also increased by 39% to 3,445 m<sup>3</sup> as recorded last month followed by South Korea and Hong Kong which increased buying by 5% and 219% to 1,909 m<sup>3</sup> and 313 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Meanwhile, exports to Taiwan decreased by 5% to 5,533 m<sup>3</sup> from 5,793 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month.

Elsewhere, exports to the USA and Australia increased by 15% and 131% to 1,020 m<sup>3</sup> and 958 m<sup>3</sup> compared from the previous month. Similarly, demand from South Africa also increased by 122% to 5,584 m<sup>3</sup> from 2,521 m<sup>3</sup> recorded in the previous month.

The average FOB price of sawntimber decreased slightly to 1,908 per m<sup>3</sup> from 1,941 per m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Similarly, the price of Dark Red Meranti to the Netherlands also decreased slightly to 3,472 per m<sup>3</sup> from 3,544 per m<sup>3</sup> previously. Keruing was traded at 2,068 per m<sup>3</sup>, increased by 4% from 1,997 per m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month.



### PLYWOOD

The exports of plywood in March 2021 both recorded an increase in volume and value by 33% and 36% to 143,702 m<sup>3</sup> totalling at RM281 million compared to the previous month. However, cumulative exports for January to March 2021 based on year-on-year reduced in volume by 23% to 360,087 m<sup>3</sup> and in value by 19% worth RM697.5 million.

Exports of plywood to the EU increased by 211% to 1,557 m<sup>3</sup> for the month from 501 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Italy and the Netherlands increased intake by 213% to 119 m<sup>3</sup> and by 100% to 1,031 m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

However, Ireland reduced its buying by 31% to 321 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Meanwhile, Belgium, Denmark, France and Germany didn't make any purchase for the month. Exports to the UK also decreased by 17% to 8,650 m<sup>3</sup> for the month from 10,435 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month meanwhile Turkey did not make any purchase for the month.

Moving to the ASEAN and East Asia region, the region recorded an increase in volume by 39% to 95,496 m<sup>3</sup> compared to 68,907 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Japan as the main importer of Malaysian plywood increased its stock intake by 62% to 75,884 m<sup>3</sup> from 46,943 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. However, other countries in East Asian region recorded a negative growth for the month. Exports to South Korea reduced by 12% to 8,326 m<sup>3</sup>, followed by Taiwan with 20% to 2,978 m<sup>3</sup>, China 28% to 1,323 m<sup>3</sup> and Hong Kong 33% to 509 m<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, Malaysia's plywood trade with its ASEAN partners showed a mixed trend for the month. The major buyer in the ASEAN region, Singapore, increased its intake by 19% to 2,360 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Similarly, exports to the Philippines increased by 81% to 960 m<sup>3</sup>. However, exports to Thailand decreased by 12% to 2,526 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Brunei Darussalam dan Indonesia did not make any purchase for the month.

Plywood export performance in the West Asian region recorded a significant growth by 1,247% to 16,154 m<sup>3</sup> for the month due to increased demand and boost in the construction sector especially in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Being the largest importer of Malaysian plywood in the region for the month, Yemen recorded an increase of intake by 100% to 14,740 m<sup>3</sup>, while Saudi Arabia increased its buying by 158% to 206 m<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, exports to UAE and Kuwait reduced by 6% to 798 m<sup>3</sup> and 40% to 163 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Bahrain and Qatar did not make any purchases for the month.

Exports to the African region recorded a decrease of intake by 61% to 450 m<sup>3</sup> over 1,167 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Exports to Morocco and South Africa reduced by 52% to 332 m<sup>3</sup> and by 75% to 118 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Both Mauritius and Sierra Leon did not make any purchase for the month. Moving to our main buyer in the Americas region, the USA reduced its intake of plywood by 3% to 14,277 m<sup>3</sup> from 14,733 m<sup>3</sup> last month. Mexico also reduced intake by 75% to 1,609 m<sup>3</sup> while Canada increased its buying by 198% to 1,135 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. While in the Oceania region, exports to Australia and New Zealand increased by 61% to 3,662 m<sup>3</sup> and 205% to 64 m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

The FOB price of plywood increased by 2% to RM1,959 per m<sup>3</sup> from RM1,914 per m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month.

## veneER

Exports of veneer for March 2021 increased significantly both in volume by 140% to 7,716 m<sup>3</sup> and 84% in value worth RM10.8 million as compared to the previous month. Similarly, cumulative exports for January to March 2021 recorded a decrease in

in volume by 37% to 13,495 m<sup>3</sup> and in value by 36% to RM21 million over the previous corresponding period.

Exports to Taiwan increased by 322% to 3,760 m<sup>3</sup>, followed by China by 122% to 1,862 m<sup>3</sup>, India 75% to 638 m<sup>3</sup> and South Korea 94% to 516 m<sup>3</sup>. Exports to the Philippines and Canada also increased by 59% to 507 m<sup>3</sup> and 3% to 38 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Meanwhile, Australia, Italy and Singapore resumed intakes by 112 m<sup>3</sup>, 48 m<sup>3</sup> and 2 m<sup>3</sup> respectively for the month. However, exports to the USA reduced by 39% to 35 m<sup>3</sup>. Vietnam did not make any purchase for the month.

The FOB price of veneer for March 2021 was at RM1,393 per m<sup>3</sup>, a reduction by 23% from RM1,818 per m<sup>3</sup> on the previous month.

## MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)

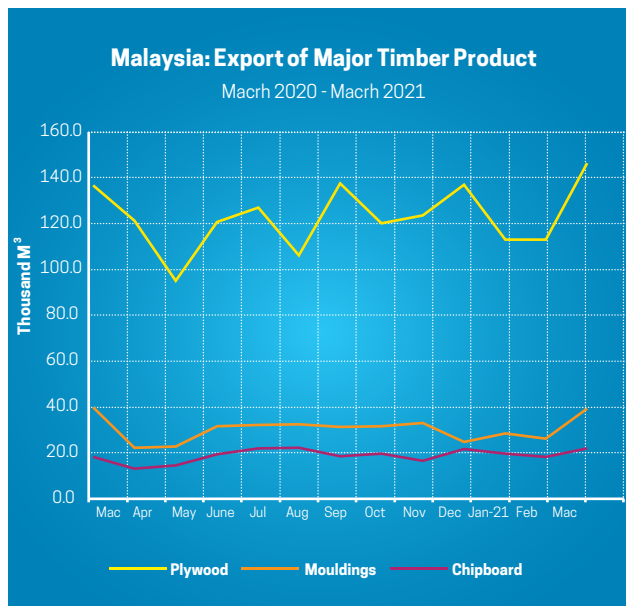
Exports of MDF in March 2021 recorded an increase in volume by 31% to 45,959 m<sup>3</sup> and in value by 25% worth RM67.4 million compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, cumulative exports for January to March 2021 based on year-on-year, reduced in volume by 33% to 115,179 m<sup>3</sup> and in value by 21% to RM177.1 million.

Export performance to ASEAN member countries increased by 49% to 10,538 m<sup>3</sup> from 7,066 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Exports to the Philippines increased by 87% to 4,241 m<sup>3</sup>, followed by Indonesia's exports which grew by 40% to 3,803 m<sup>3</sup>, Viet Nam by 27% to 2,001 m<sup>3</sup> and Singapore 15% to 108 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Moving to the East Asia region, export to the region also increased by 5% to 10,932 m<sup>3</sup> for the month from 10,449 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Despite being the major importer of MDF, Japan reduced its buying by 0.4% to 10,117 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Meanwhile, exports to Taiwan, South Korea and China including Hong Kong increased by 98% to 480 m<sup>3</sup>, 100% to 211 m<sup>3</sup> and 170% to 124 m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

Shifting to the South Asian region, exports to the region improved by 20% to 10,209 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Exports to Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh increased by 20% to 3,454 m<sup>3</sup>, 55% to 3,038 m<sup>3</sup> and 12% to 669 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Meanwhile, India reduced its intake by 1% to 3,048 m<sup>3</sup> for the month. Exports to the West Asian region also recorded an increase by 50% to 5,780 m<sup>3</sup> from 3,856 m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month. Exports to Oman increased by 8% to 1,693 m<sup>3</sup>, followed by Qatar by 214% to 534 m<sup>3</sup> and Kuwait by 50% to 129 m<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia resumed its buying to 431 m<sup>3</sup> but exports to the UAE and Jordan decreased by 18% to 790 m<sup>3</sup> and 55% to 295 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Bahrain, Iran, Lebanon and Syria did not make any purchase for the month.

Elsewhere, exports to Australia increased by 563% to 2,554 m<sup>3</sup>. However, the USA and South Africa reduced buying by 19% to 1,746 m<sup>3</sup> and 17% to 880 m<sup>3</sup> respectively, for the month. The UK resumed buying to 1,143 m<sup>3</sup>. Sudan did not make any purchase for the month.

The FOB price of MDF decreased by 5% to RM1,467 per m<sup>3</sup> from RM1,538 per m<sup>3</sup> from the previous month.



## MOULDINGS

Exports of mouldings for the month increased by 29% in volume and 38% in value to 18,584 m<sup>3</sup> worth at RM77.8 million. However, cumulative exports for the period of January to March 2021 increased by 1% in volume and 6% in value to 49,147 m<sup>3</sup> worth at RM197.6 million as compared to the previous corresponding period in 2020.

Exports to the EU for the month was recorded at 7,699 m<sup>3</sup>, an increase of 30% as compared to the previous month. Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands increased purchases by 161%, 29% and 12% to 444 m<sup>3</sup>, 794 m<sup>3</sup> and 4,982 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. However, Italy did not make any purchase. Meanwhile, the UK recorded an increase of 46% to 509 m<sup>3</sup> for the month.

Exports to the ASEAN region decreased as Vietnam and Indonesia decreased purchases by 62% and 32% to 249 m<sup>3</sup>, and 21 m<sup>3</sup>. However, Singapore increased its intake by 47% to 896 m<sup>3</sup> compared to the previous month.

Likewise, China, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong increased intakes by 189%, 40%, 26%, 24% and 2% to 266 m<sup>3</sup>, 1,014 m<sup>3</sup>, 1,376 m<sup>3</sup>, 21 m<sup>3</sup> and 127 m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

Elsewhere, exports to Australia and the US increased by 78% and 12% to 2,456 m<sup>3</sup> and 3,055 m<sup>3</sup> respectively compared to the previous month. However, Canada decreased its intake by 10% to 156 m<sup>3</sup>.

Average FOB unit value for mouldings increased marginally to RM4,184 per m<sup>3</sup> compared to RM3,901 per m<sup>3</sup> in the previous month.

## BUILDERS JOINERY AND CARPENTRY (BJC)

Exports of BJC for March 2021 recorded an increase of 8% in volume and 7% in value to 12,705,294 kg worth RM101.4 million from last month. Total BJC cumulative exports for the same corresponding period last year increased by 22% to RM286.1 million as compared to RM233.9 million. Exports to the EU decreased by 13% to RM50.7 million. Exports to the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark increased by 120%, 66% and 40% to RM8.8 million, RM8.3 million and RM6.2 million respectively. However, exports to France, Belgium and Germany decreased by 28%, 9% and 7% to RM3.7 million, RM12.8 million and RM4.4 million respectively. Exports to the UK, however increased by 15% to RM40.0 million from last year. Meanwhile, Italy and Turkey did not make any purchase.

In Asia, Qatar and Bahrain increased purchases by 100% while Pakistan, Viet Nam, UAE, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand and Japan increased by 243%, 82%, 42%, 14%, 13%, 2% and 0.4% to RM533,239, RM3.4 million, RM426,417, RM2.1 million, RM13.3 million, RM5.3 million and RM11.5 million respectively. However, exports to South Korea, Egypt and India, decreased by 91%, 29% and 18% to RM114,511, RM200,617 and RM9.8 million respectively compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia did not make any purchase for the month.

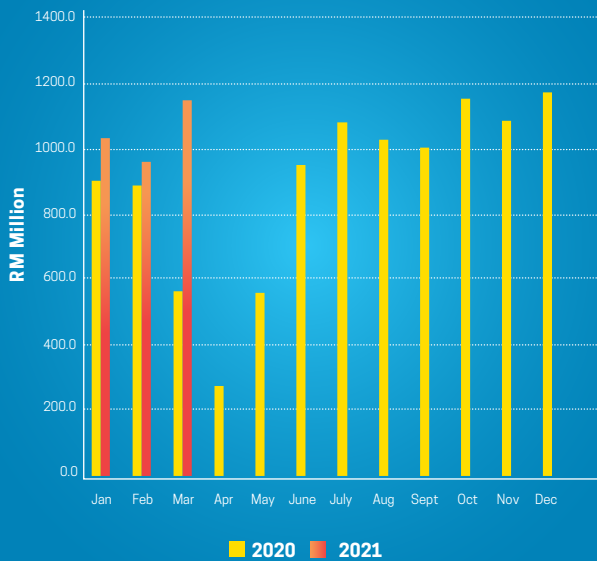
Exports to the US and Australia increased by 74% and 6% to RM72.2 million and RM49.3 million compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Mauritius and South Africa decreased intakes by 32% and 20% to RM 241,727 and RM2.3 million respectively.

## FURNITURE

Exports of wooden and rattan furniture for the period of January - March 2021 increased by 33% to RM3.1 billion from RM2.3 billion in the previous corresponding period.

USA as a major buyer of wooden furniture increased purchases by 47% to RM1.9 billion from RM1.3 billion in the corresponding period in 2020. In Europe, shipments to Germany increased by 17% to RM15.7 million, while exports to the Greece decreased by 9% to RM6.6 million from RM7.2 million compared to the previous corresponding period. Exports to the Netherlands also increased by 49% to RM10.0 million compared to RM6.7 million in the previous year. Exports to France and Poland also increased by 39% and 29% to RM14.9 million and RM9.4 million respectively compared to the previous corresponding period.

## Malaysia: Export of Wooden Furniture 2020 - 2021



Shipments to the UK also increased by 4% to RM116.3 million for the month. Similarly, purchases by Russia improved by 4% to RM3.7 million from RM3.5 million in the same period last year. Similarly, demand from Canada and Australia also increased by 27% and 29% to RM91.6 million and RM132.7 million respectively.

In East Asia, exports to Japan decreased slightly to RM136.9 million from RM138.5 million in the same period last year. Similarly, South Korea also decreased their consumption by 6% to RM25.3 million followed with China by 21% to RM20.0 million. Meanwhile, exports to India increased by 5% to RM50.3 million from RM48.0 million in the previous corresponding period.

In the ASEAN region, exports to the Philippines and Singapore were recorded at RM30.9 million and RM98.4 million respectively. Elsewhere, exports to Saudi Arabia and Oman also increased by 8% to RM52.1 million and 82%

to RM7.2 million respectively. The UAE also improved buying by 32% to RM43.7 million followed by Kuwait by 56% to RM13.8 million and Qatar by 23% to RM2.4 million respectively.

Rattan furniture shipments for January to March 2021 were recorded at RM24.9 million from RM24.5 million in the previous corresponding period. Exports to the USA increased by 29% to RM8.9 million from RM6.9 million in the previous corresponding period in 2020. Elsewhere, exports to Canada decreased by 23% to RM768,567 million whilst Australia increased intake by 68% to RM1.6 million compared from the previous month.

In Europe, exports to the UK and Germany increased by 36% and 127% to RM2.9 million and RM379,520 respectively compared from the previous corresponding period. Exports to Russia increased by 138% to RM909,655 followed by Poland 96% to RM156,470. However, purchases by France and the Netherlands declined by 57% and 49% to RM298,980 and RM130,214 respectively compared to the previous corresponding period in 2020. Elsewhere in North Africa, Algeria also decreased buying by 82% to RM402,225 from RM2.3 million in the same period last year. South Africa didn't make any purchase compared to the previous corresponding period in 2020.

In East Asia, exports to Japan increased by 90% to RM340,777 from RM179,665 recorded in the same period last year. However, China declined intake by 42% to RM1.4 million whilst India improved buying by 31% to RM1.4 million. Meanwhile in the ASEAN region, exports to Singapore and Thailand were recorded at RM358,250 and RM100,476 respectively.

In the Middle East, the UAE resumed purchases to RM57,682. In other parts of Asia Turkey, Vietnam, Cote D'Ivoire, Sri Lanka didn't make any purchase compared to the previous corresponding period in 2020.



### Multiple Uses, Variable Styles

Incomparable Malaysian Wood. Choice for those with exclusive preference. Pushing the Frontier of imagination and creativity. Our Heritage. Our Pride.



## MoU SIGNING CEREMONY FOR FACTORY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME BETWEEN MTIB, SIRIM STS SDN. BHD. AND MTC



From left to right: SIRIM STS Senior General Manager Dr. Mohd Azman Idris, MTIB Director General, Tuan Mohd. Kheiruddin Mohd Rani, Deputy Minister of Plantation Industries and Commodities, Datuk Seri Dr Wee Jeck Seng, Deputy Under-Secretary of Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities Puan Habibah Binti Ahmad and MTC Executive Officer, Tuan Muhtar Suhaili

**On 9 April 2021**, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), SIRIM STS Sdn. Bhd. and Malaysian Timber Council (MTC). The agreement refers to the Factory Transformation Programme (FTP), specifically designed for timber companies, to help the industry go digital. FTP aims to assist SMEs in the manufacturing sector in improving their manufacturing capabilities through the application of Green 5S, Quality Tools and Techniques, Lean Management, and Innovation Management, towards improving performance, sustaining business and ultimately achieving business excellence, as well as fast-tracking towards Industry 4.0. The programme modules are based on standards developed by SIRIM.

Deputy Plantation Industries and Commodities Minister Datuk Seri Dr Wee Jeck Seng in

his opening remarks, said that the MoU was forged to empower the development of the timber industry in Malaysia through the utilisation of automation and innovation technology related to IR4.0 by providing incentives to encourage automation and mechanisation. The government, through SIRIM STS Sdn. Bhd. has allocated a RM1.4 million grant for the programme which began in December last year and will benefit 14 selected timber companies.

The programme will support and assist the manufacturing companies in carrying out assessments and diagnostic studies of their factory shop floor to identify inefficiencies and wastages through the application of Green 5S and Lean Management tools and techniques. He added that FTP will also guide the companies in identifying relevant IT platforms and Internet of Things

technologies in collaboration with solution providers. In addition to reducing dependence on labour, the adoption of high technology can also help companies manage operating costs more efficiently and effectively. The previous “Lean and Green 5S” management programme by MTIB which ran from 2014 to 2019, benefitted 171 companies, with savings of RM89.6 million.

For the signing of the MoU, MTIB was represented by its Director General Tuan Mohd Kheiruddin Mohd Rani, SIRIM STS Sdn. Bhd. by its Senior General Manager Dr. Mohd Azman Idris while MTC was represented by its Executive Officer Tuan Muhtar Suhaili. The ceremony was witnessed by Deputy Plantation Industries and Commodities Minister Datuk Seri Dr Wee Jock Seng.



*Deputy Minister of Plantation Industries and Commodities, Datuk Seri Dr Wee Jock Seng speaks to the press*



*The MoU signing ceremony*



# ACACIA INDUSTRIES (KELANTAN) SDN BHD

Tropical reforestation has been highlighted as an important intervention manoeuvre for climate change mitigation due to its carbon storage potential. With a focus on biophysical environment, which include landscape connectivity and reduced pressure on forests for sustainable production of timber-related products, Acacia Industries (Kelantan) Sdn. Bhd. manages the restoration aspect with both forest adaptation and mitigation objectives in mind.



ACACIA INDUSTRIES  
(KELANTAN) SDN BHD  
(567250-X)

Acacia Industries commenced operations as a reforestation company in year 2006 by planting timber trees on approximately 22,000 acres of land in Kelantan. The timber trees comprised primarily of rubber trees (timber latex clone) and the Acacia spp (mangium/ hybrid).

## Company Mission

Acacia Industries' business conduct is guided by 3 principles as follows;

- Honesty – an honest business builds foundations of trust with every stakeholder
- Integrity – the foundation for good leadership
- Commitment To Climate – smart reforestation of timber such as societal adaptation, climate mitigation and ecological resilience

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The company is also committed to promoting responsible practices amongst its business partners and upholding good corporate governance to meet the expectations of suppliers.

As part of its commitment efforts, the company aspires to achieve a balanced integration of ethical, social, environment and economic considerations in the way they conduct business to create sustainable long-term values with customers.

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The company vision is to expand its timber plantation land bank throughout Malaysia. The company aims to provide a sustainable supply of natural rubber and rubberwood extracted from rubber tree (Timber Latex Clone) which is environmentally friendly.

The company also believes that business activities are closely associated with natural resources. It recognizes the importance of practicing environmental stewardship and strives to adhere to the principles of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. Acacia Industries will continue to maintain responsible forestry practices by complying with statutory environment laws and regulations.

## Company Vision

## Company Products

► Latex – Trees are tapped by removing thin strips of bark. The latex then flows down grooves cut in the tree and drips into collection cups which are subsequently collected. After natural latex is processed, it becomes a rubber with excellent mechanical properties.

- ▶ **Cup Lump** – Cup lump is a blanket crepe rubber produced from the dried films and lumps of rubber found in the tapping cups at the beginning of the next tapping. It arises from latex clinging to the walls of the cup after the latex was last poured into the bucket, and from late-dripping latex exuded before the latex-carrying vessels of the tree become blocked. It is of higher purity and of greater value.
- ▶ **Rubberwood** – is a light-coloured medium-density tropical hardwood obtained from the Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), usually from trees grown in rubber plantations. Rubberwood has a dense grain that is easily controlled in the kiln during the drying process. Rubberwood has very little shrinkage, making it one of the more stable construction materials available for furniture, toys and kitchen accessories. It is easily worked, and takes on stains uniformly. As with all hardwoods, rubberwood comes in varying degrees of quality.

## Credentials

Cup Lump – Cup lump is a blanket crepe rubber produced from the dried films and lumps of rubber found in the tapping cups at the beginning of the next tapping. It arises from latex clinging to the walls of the cup after the latex was last poured into the bucket, and from late-dripping latex exuded before the latex-carrying vessels of the tree become blocked. It is of higher purity and of greater value.

Reforestation involves potential trade-off to choose between environmental and social benefits, and individual and community benefits. In order to select, implement and sustain successful restorations, Acacia Industries has set four pathways: collaborating to devise a reforestation strategy through dialogues on dynamic trade-offs, pledging commitments to mutual arrangements for implementing reforestation, implementing reforestation interventions and adjusting strategy through continuous evaluation of outcomes.



## Acacia Industries (Kelantan) Sdn Bhd Rubber Plantation in Kelantan



## SINGAPORE- CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IS EXPECTED TO IMPROVE WITH STRONG STAND OF TIMBER INDUSTRY



during the previous decade, a result of slowing structural growth as Singapore reached high-income levels and soft global demand for exports. Growth recovered to 3.6% in 2017 with a strengthening global economy. The government is attempting to restructure Singapore's economy to reduce its dependence on foreign labor, raise productivity growth, and increase wages amid slowing labor force growth and an aging population.



### Overview

Singapore is an island state, with an excellent geographic location being located at the cross-roads of international trading routes but little endowed with natural resources. However, being within close proximity to forest-rich neighbours has enabled Singapore to reap the benefits of the timber trade boom in the post-World War II years, owing to the economic reconstruction taking place in both Japan and Europe. Singapore capitalises on its excellent geographic position and deep waters to serve as a distributing hub for timber. Singapore imports timber products from neighbouring countries, such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand and then distributes them to all parts of the world after re-packing, sorting and grading the imports.

### Economy

Singapore has a highly developed and successful free-market economy. It enjoys an open and corruption-free environment, stable prices and a per capita GDP higher than that of most developed countries. Unemployment is very low. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly of electronics, petroleum products, chemicals, medical and optical devices, pharmaceuticals, and on Singapore's transportation, business and financial services sectors.

The economy contracted 0.6% in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, but has continued to grow since 2010. Growth from 2012-2017 was slower than

Singapore is a signatory of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and a party to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations with nine other ASEAN members plus Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand. In 2015, Singapore formed, with the other ASEAN members, the ASEAN Economic Community and is scheduled to hold the 2021 World Economic Forum from 17-20 August.

### Forest Resources

Singapore is a timber deficient country. Forest and woodland cover only 3.3% of the land area with 633 square kilometres being classified as reserved forest. According to the U.N. FAO, 2.9% or about 2,000 hectares of Singapore is forested. There is little productive forestry left on the island, but Singapore continues to have a fairly sizable sawmilling industry, processing timber imported largely from Malaysia (with some additional imports from Indonesia).

### Timber industry

Although lacking in forest resources, Singapore has developed into one of the world's major trading centre for the timber trade. The strategic location and highly developed infrastructure and facilities have contributed to its growth. Timber and timber products are imported from

neighbouring producing countries and re-exported to other parts of the world. Malaysia with its geographical location and consistent timber supply remains as one of the major timber suppliers to Singapore.

### Singapore's Export of Timber and Timber Products

From the ITC statistics, Singapore's export of timber and timber products in 2020 decreased 32% to USD233.3 million over the previous corresponding period. Singapore exported mainly furniture, plywood and sawntimber totalled at USD87.1 million, USD9.8 million and USD6.30 million respectively. Singapore exported furniture mainly to the US amounting USD18.5 million, plywood mainly to the Netherlands amounting USD8.5 million and sawntimber mainly to Malaysia amounting USD3.9 million.

#### Singapore: Export Of Timber & Timber Products, 2016-2020

| Product                         | 2016           | 2017           | 2018           | 2019           | 2020           |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Furniture                       | 148,280        | 132,106        | 131,822        | 121,019        | 87,105         |
| Plywood                         | 17,480         | 17,351         | 23,229         | 13,236         | 9,796          |
| Sawntimber                      | 11,338         | 9,000          | 18,207         | 15,824         | 6,268          |
| Builders' joinery and carpentry | 5,268          | 3,456          | 3,757          | 9,381          | 3,782          |
| Mouldings                       | 2,969          | 1,964          | 2,300          | 3,020          | 3,499          |
| Logs                            | 1,493          | 27,285         | 5,532          | 3,415          | 2,405          |
| Veneer                          | 2,357          | 3,333          | 2,757          | 1,893          | 1,699          |
| Particle board                  | 895            | 1,260          | 1,866          | 877            | 660            |
| Fibreboard                      | 2,199          | 1,114          | 573            | 484            | 279            |
| Wooden frames                   | 283            | 620            | 689            | 722            | 139            |
| Others                          | 194,578        | 199,506        | 192,750        | 171,890        | 117,652        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>387,140</b> | <b>396,995</b> | <b>383,482</b> | <b>341,761</b> | <b>233,284</b> |

USD'000

Source: ITC Statistic

### Singapore's Import of Timber and Timber Products

Singapore's import of timber and timber products in 2020 decreased 21% to USD1.1 million over the previous corresponding period. Singapore imported mainly furniture, plywood and BJC totalled at USD382.2 million (a decrease of 16%), USD76.1 million (a decrease of 28%) and USD32.9 million (a decrease of 33%) respectively. The major import sources for Singapore are Malaysia, followed by China and Indonesia.

#### Singapore: Import Of Timber & Timber Products, 2016-2020

| Product                         | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Furniture                       | 507,632 | 481,963 | 498,795 | 453,474 | 382,249 |
| Plywood                         | 140,173 | 116,959 | 130,140 | 105,591 | 76,123  |
| Builders' joinery and carpentry | 63,216  | 59,111  | 51,708  | 49,166  | 32,908  |
| Sawntimber                      | 48,201  | 39,016  | 47,024  | 42,041  | 24,392  |

|                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Mouldings      | 26,501           | 22,613           | 21,219           | 18,831           | 13,308           |
| Logs           | 7,327            | 5,451            | 4,708            | 4,114            | 2,975            |
| Veneer         | 1,564            | 25,483           | 5,367            | 3,988            | 2,458            |
| Particle board | 3,163            | 5,075            | 4,786            | 4,125            | 2,442            |
| Fibreboard     | 4,922            | 4,213            | 3,976            | 2,836            | 1,986            |
| Wooden frames  | 1,760            | 1,748            | 2,084            | 1,658            | 1,306            |
| Others         | 806,475          | 763,649          | 771,825          | 687,843          | 542,167          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,610,934</b> | <b>1,525,281</b> | <b>1,541,632</b> | <b>1,373,667</b> | <b>1,082,314</b> |

USD'000

Source: ITC Statistic

## Malaysia's Export of Timber and Timber Products to Singapore

Singapore has always been an important timber trade partner for Malaysia in the ASEAN region. In 2020, exports of Malaysian timber and timber products to Singapore registered a decrease of 24% to RM833.0 million from RM1.1 billion in 2019. Singapore ranked 5th with 4% of Malaysia's total export share. Wooden furniture was the main product exported with a total value of RM312.5 million, followed by sawntimber at RM72.8 million and BJC at RM46.8 million.

### Malaysia: Export Of Timber & Timber Products To Singapore, 2016-2020

| Product                      | 2016                 | 2017                 | 2018                | 2019                 | 2020               |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Wooden Furniture             | 470,224,300          | 450,088,694          | 102,224,418         | 463,349,118          | 312,521,463        |
| Sawntimber                   | 130,759,595          | 103,279,729          | 102,224,418         | 107,050,873          | 72,770,392         |
| Builders Joinery & Carpentry | 147,182,845          | 121,302,417          | 92,558,084          | 85,116,187           | 46,768,824         |
| Plywood                      | 54,342,956           | 58,928,589           | 52,500,614          | 43,027,234           | 28,345,637         |
| Mouldings                    | 42,616,692           | 39,005,825           | 35,397,695          | 30,532,654           | 19,448,245         |
| Rattan Furniture             | 6,992,855            | 1,804,940            | 118,439             | 202,310              | 2,094,995          |
| Chipboard/ Particleboard     | 8,391,931            | 6,548,459            | 2,790,604           | 2,848,052            | 1,918,460          |
| Wooden Frame                 | 1,637,520            | 1,453,466            | 1,890,072           | 1,541,483            | 1,253,865          |
| Fibreboard                   | 2,840,789            | 2,288,820            | 1,044,302           | 1,150,535            | 900,384            |
| Logs                         | 1,227,453            | 1,076,450            | 961,634             | 713,529              | 741,811            |
| Veneer                       | 852,650              | 1,453,746            | 1,626,952           | 309,192              | 201,192            |
| Others                       | 296,234,078          | 321,310,759          | 350,386,395         | 364,672,203          | 345,985,032        |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>1,163,303,664</b> | <b>1,108,541,894</b> | <b>109,760,9113</b> | <b>1,100,513,370</b> | <b>832,950,300</b> |

Value: RM

Source: MTIB & DOSM

## Malaysia's Import of Timber and Timber Products from Singapore

In 2020, imports of Malaysian timber and timber products from Singapore showed an increase of 2% to RM28.9 million from RM28.4 million in 2019. Wooden furniture was the main product imported with a total value of RM4.3 million and followed by chipboard/particleboard at RM1.3 million and BJC at RM1.2 million.

### Malaysia: Import Of Timber & Timber Products From Singapore, 2016-2020

| Product                         | 2016              | 2017              | 2018              | 2019              | 2020              |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wooden Furniture                | 14,362,220        | 26,593,560        | 11,677,199        | 9,904,144         | 4,326,155         |
| Chipboard/<br>Particleboard     | 767,943           | 1,287,492         | 1,839,679         | 1,492,878         | 1,334,131         |
| Builders Joinery &<br>Carpentry | 2,494,304         | 4,627,394         | 987,778           | 510,281           | 1,205,791         |
| Mouldings                       | 368,739           | 778,951           | 167,471           | 120,861           | 1,068,818         |
| Plywood                         | 1,144,323         | 212,864           | 892,219           | 800,061           | 469,041           |
| Sawntimber                      | 387,174           | 52,462            | 329,792           | 685,849           | 217,987           |
| Fibreboard                      | 494,224           | 795,897           | 107,951           | 300,103           | 149,232           |
| Veneer                          | 1,987,334         | 1,561,860         | 1,941,571         | 390,322           | 93,088            |
| Wooden Frame                    | 87,483            | 860,134           | 13,813            | 49,586            | 19,215            |
| Logs                            | 142,014           | 0                 | 14,619            | 148,629           | 6,091             |
| Rattan Furniture                | 740,944           | 109,894           | 162,617           | 34,671            | 0                 |
| Others                          | 11,389,530        | 16,696,448        | 13,946,548        | 13,927,981        | 19,994,946        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>34,366,232</b> | <b>53,576,956</b> | <b>32,081,257</b> | <b>28,365,366</b> | <b>28,884,495</b> |

Value: RM

Source: MTIB & DOSM

## Import Tariffs

The Singapore's import duties on timber and timber products under MFN are as follows:

| Product                 | MFN tariff % |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Logs                    | 0            |
| Sawntimber              | 0            |
| Veneer                  | 0            |
| Mouldings               | 0            |
| Particleboard/Chipboard | 0            |
| Fibreboard              | 0            |
| Plywood                 | 0            |
| Wooden Frames           | 0            |
| BJC                     | 0            |
| Furniture               | 0            |

Source: WTO

## Prospects

Singapore's economy grew by 0.2% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2021, a turnaround after three quarters of contraction, as the country continued its recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. The expansion is a strong signal that Singapore is slowly but surely recovering from the unprecedented impact of Covid-19 last year. Singapore's economy has been battered by the Covid-19 pandemic. The economy shrunk by 5.4% in 2020, Singapore's first annual contraction since 2001 and its worst recession since its independence in 1965.

The Singapore government expects a sustained recovery in construction demand over the next five years. The growth of the construction industry in the medium term will be supported by public sector developments such as public housing, transport and healthcare infrastructure. Some of the notable projects in the pipeline include subsequent phases of major MRT infrastructure projects, new healthcare facilities and new regional centres. Private sector demand also is projected to improve steadily, in tandem with the recovery of the global economy.

Even though Singapore does not have any forest resources, it has become one of Asia's leading exporters of timber products. The timber industry in Singapore has proven its resilience with its ability to survive the ups and downs in the international demand for timber, to emerge as one of Singapore's oldest economic activities.

Malaysia, which has always been an important trading partner with Singapore in timber, is also facing strong competition from the China and Indonesia. Therefore, in order to sustain and improve trade as well as market share in Singapore, Malaysian exporters need to be competitive in terms of price and product quality together with effective marketing and promotion strategies.

Malaysian manufacturers also need to enhance their presence in the Singapore market to create demand for Malaysian value added timber products. Malaysian engineered timber products should also be further promoted since there are constant opportunities to fulfill future demand in Singapore. Such promotional activities are an excellent opportunity for Malaysian timber and furniture exporters to enhance networking and explore business possibilities among their Singaporean counterparts while at the same time undertake market research on current Singaporean importers' market preferences and taste.

Therefore, it is envisaged that timber trade for both countries, especially in terms of export and import activities and investments in both timber and timber products will be increased in the coming years. 



*Singapore's Bali Style Furniture*



*Singapore's Quality Teak Furniture*

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- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore>
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- <https://www.britannica.com/place/Singapore>
- <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore>

## MARCH 2021

### LOGS

The average prices of logs for most species increased slightly for the month under review. The industry stated that they had sufficient log supply while demand was reported to have increased as compared to the previous month.

Log prices for the species of Chengal and Merbau stood firm at RM5,000 per ton and RM3,500 per ton while Balau increased slightly by 1.5% at RM3,400 per ton. The prices for Keruing and Kapur dropped by 2.9% and 4.0% at RM1,700 per ton and RM1,680 per ton respectively. Meanwhile, the price for Kempas rose by 2.9% at RM1,750 per ton. Likewise, the prices for Dark Red Meranti and Red meranti increased slightly by 2.7% and 5.7% at RM1,900 per ton and RM1,850 per ton. On the other hand, prices for Mixed Heavy Hardwood and Mixed Light Hardwood remained at RM1,200 per ton and RM1,120 per ton respectively.

### MEDIUM DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF)

Domestic supply of MDF remained stable as prices continued to chart at last month's level. The MDF of 4mm, 6mm, 9mm and 12mm of thicknesses were traded at RM12.90, RM16.20, RM22.00 and RM29.10 per piece, respectively.

### SAWN TIMBER

The average prices of sawntimber remained at about the same level as last month due to the slow activities in the domestic market were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The sawn timber prices of Chengal and Balau remained stable at RM7,062 per m<sup>3</sup> and RM3,390 per m<sup>3</sup>. The price Red Balau increased by 5.0% to RM2,966 per m<sup>3</sup>. However, the prices for Keruing and Kempas dropped by 1.0% and 2.0% at RM2,097 per m<sup>3</sup> and RM2,472 per m<sup>3</sup> respectively. The price of Dark Red Meranti recorded at RM2,154 per m<sup>3</sup> while Red Meranti rose by 1.9% at RM1,871 per m<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand, sawn timber prices of Mixed Heavy Hardwood and Mixed Light Hardwood stood firm to RM1,109 per m<sup>3</sup> and RM989 per m<sup>3</sup> each for this month.

### PLYWOOD

In March, the supply of plywood was reported to remain adequate to serve the demand of the domestic market. The prices of plywood for 4mm, 6mm, 9mm and 12mm thicknesses continued to be traded at RM14.80, RM22.20, RM38.35 and RM48.50 per piece respectively.

### INTRA-MALAYSIA TRADE \* - MARCH 2021

The shipments of logs from Sabah to Peninsular Malaysia for the month under review jumped significantly by 94% in volume from 756 m<sup>3</sup> to 1,470 m<sup>3</sup> worth at RM455,000. Trade of sawn timber also resumed in volume to 272 m<sup>3</sup> worth at RM426,000. Meanwhile, the freight of plywood rose by 3 digits or 142% in volume from 1,490 m<sup>3</sup> to 3,602 m<sup>3</sup> valued at RM6.9 million.

Trade of sawn timber from Sarawak to Peninsular Malaysia grew in volume by 142% from 48 m<sup>3</sup> to 116 m<sup>3</sup> worth at RM264,000. Similarly, shipments of plywood recorded a sharp increase of 278% volume from 651 m<sup>3</sup> to 2,464 m<sup>3</sup>, amounting to RM2.8 million.

No intra trade from Peninsular Malaysia to Sabah and Sarawak was recorded in March 2021.

\* Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) and Department of Statistics, Malaysia 

## \*AVERAGE DOMESTIC PRICES OF LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, PLYWOOD AND MDF IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, MARCH 2021 (RINGGIT MALAYSIA)

| SPECIES               | LOGS/ton | SAWNTIMBER/m³ |        |            |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|--------|------------|
|                       | 18" UP   | GMS           | STRIPS | SCANTLINGS |
| <b>HEAVY HARDWOOD</b> |          |               |        |            |
| Cengal                | 5,000    | 7,062         | 5,650  | 8,475      |
| Balau                 | 3,400    | 3,390         | 3,107  | 3,602      |
| Red Balau             | 2,250    | 2,966         | 2,754  | 3,531      |
| Merbau                | 3,500    | 4,696         | 3,948  | 4,308      |
| Mixed Heavy Hardwood  | 1,200    | 1,109         | 1,045  | 1,236      |

### MEDIUM HARDWOOD

|            |       |       |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Keruing    | 1,700 | 2,097 | 1,377 | 2,203 |
| Kempas     | 1,750 | 2,472 | 2,260 | 2,542 |
| Kapur      | 1,680 | 1,746 | 1,412 | 1,836 |
| Mengkulang | 1,300 | 2,260 | 1,766 | 2,323 |
| Tualang    | 1,550 | 2,542 | 2,331 | 2,578 |

### LIGHT HARDWOOD

|                      |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dark Red Meranti     | 1,900 | 2,154 | 1,624 | 2,684 |
| Red Meranti          | 1,850 | 1,871 | 1,518 | 2,097 |
| Yellow Meranti       | 1,250 | 1,554 | 1,236 | 1,716 |
| White Meranti        | 1,495 | 2,436 | 1,321 | 2,507 |
| Mersawa              | 1,700 | 1,907 | 1,624 | 1,977 |
| Nyato                | 1,430 | 1,716 | 1,448 | 1,554 |
| Sepetir              | 1,250 | 1,695 | 1,165 | 1,758 |
| Jelutong             | 1,150 | 1,780 | 1,215 | 1,836 |
| Mixed Light Hardwood | 1,120 | 989   | 862   | 1,088 |

### MALAYSIAN RUBBERWOOD

*Hevea brasiliensis*

|                        | LOGS/ton    | SAWNTIMBER/m³ |             |              |         |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
|                        | 205         | 1" X 1"       | 2" X 2"     | 3" X 3"      | 4" X 4" |
|                        |             | 1,262         | 1,356       | 1,409        | 1,590   |
| <b>PLYWOOD 4' X 8'</b> | <b>4 mm</b> | <b>6 mm</b>   | <b>9 mm</b> | <b>12 mm</b> |         |
| (RM per piece)         | 14.80       | 22.20         | 38.35       | 48.50        |         |
| <b>MDF 4' X 8'</b>     | <b>4 mm</b> | <b>6mm</b>    | <b>9 mm</b> | <b>12 mm</b> |         |
| (RM per piece)         | 12.90       | 16.20         | 22.00       | 29.10        |         |

Note: Log prices ex-batau. Sawn timber, plywood, MDF and Malaysian Rubberwood (*Hevea brasiliensis*) prices ex-mill

\* Prices are only indicative



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# GAPIS



Flower



Shoot



Bark



Flower

Gapis, *Saraca declinata* source Malaysia Biodiversity Information System. (2021)

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Vernacular name      | Gapis                     |
| Scientific name      | <i>Saraca Declinata</i>   |
| Family               | Fabaceae                  |
| Air-dry wood density | 515-640 kg/m <sup>3</sup> |

## INTRODUCTION

The common Malaysian name for the trees and timber of *Saraca* spp. (Leguminosae). Vernacular names applied include babai (Sarawak, Iban) and golak (Peninsular Malaysia) have been recorded. Major species include *S. declinata*, *S. indica* and *S. thaipingensis*. The sapwood is yellow-white with a pink tinge and is sharply differentiated from the heartwood, which is dark grey-brown with darker lines. Also known as Kembang dedes and Soka (Indonesia); and Sok (Thailand).

## ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTIONS

The common Malaysian name for the trees and timber of *Saraca* spp. (Leguminosae). Vernacular names applied include babai (Sarawak, Iban) and golak (Peninsular Malaysia) have been recorded. Major species include *S. declinata*, *S. indica* and *S. thaipingensis*. The sapwood is yellow-white with a pink tinge and is sharply differentiated from the heartwood, which is dark grey-brown with darker lines. Also known as Kembang dedes and Soka (Indonesia); and Sok (Thailand).

|                      |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Growth rings         | Distinct                                                                                                                                             |
| Vessels              | Diffuse -porous, medium-sized, solitary and multiple, mostly in radial multiples of 2 to 3, pore chains, white deposit presents in heartwood vessels |
| Tyloses              | Present, presence of deposit                                                                                                                         |
| Rays                 | Marginal bands, paratracheal aliform, confluent and vasicentric, reticulate pattern                                                                  |
| Wood Parenchyma      | Very fine, closely spaced, non storied                                                                                                               |
| Ripple Marks         | Absent                                                                                                                                               |
| Intercellular Canals | Absent                                                                                                                                               |

## DENSITY

The timber is moderately hard and moderately heavy with a density of 515-640 kg/m<sup>3</sup> air dry.

## PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

The timber is very easily treated with preservative.

## TEXTURE

Texture is rather coarse and uneven due to the presence of moderately large vessels and the surrounding aliform parenchyma.

## MACHINING PROPERTIES

It is difficult to break down, but is easy to resaw. Planing is easy and the planed surface is moderately smooth on the tangential side but is slightly rough on the radial side due to some picking-up of the grain.

## SHRINKAGE

Shrinkage is high, with radial shrinkage averaging 1.3% and tangential shrinkage averaging 3.3%.

## NATURAL DURABILITY

The timber is moderately durable.

## COLOUR

Light brown with heartwood colour is darker than sapwood, heartwood is yellow brown with dark brown streaks or pinkish.

## STRENGTH PROPERTIES

The timber falls into Strength Group D (Burgess, 1958) or SG 5 (MS 544: Part 2:2001).

## AIR DRYING

The timber seasons fairly rapidly, with some insect attacks and slight cupping as the main sources of degrade. 13 mm thick boards take approximately 2 months to air dry, while 38 mm thick boards take 3-4 months.

## USES

The timber is suitable for temporary light construction, packing boxes and crates, pallets (expendable type) and ornamental items.

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Cik Hajah Robiyah Husin, the Deputy Director General (Operations & Management) of MTIB officially retiring on 23 April 2021



Official Working Visit by YBrs. Tuan Mohd Kheiruddin Mohd Rani, Director General of MTIB to Sg Jernih Estate bamboo plantation, Selangor, 8 April 2021



Working Visit to Tissue Cultivation Centre, Felda Global Ventures Agri Services Sdn Bhd (FGVAS), Pahang, 22 April 2021