Approval of annual allowable cut (AAC) in 11th Malaysia Plan

Malaysia Forest and Environment - Facts & Figures Report (page 05).

MALAYSIAN TIMBER COUNCIL

MALAYSIA

FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

FACTS & FIGURES



DATE OF PUBLICATION : DECEMBER 2017

ENGAGE CONNECT GROW



A TREASURE FOREVER
Malaysia values its forests for their significant socio-economic and environmental functions. Buyers are assured that Malaysian timber products are manufactured from raw materials sourced from sustainably managed forests.

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Malaysia's forests not only provide a large variety of useful materials, ranging from medicinal plants and food to fiber and timber, they are also a key environmental asset, contributing to climatic stability, protecting water and soil resources and sustaining an astonishing spectrum of wildlife and plant species.

02

Total forested area in Malaysia

REGION	LAND AREA In million ha	FORESTED AREA In million ha	PERCENTAGE (%)
Peninsular Malaysia	13.20	5.80	43.9
Sabah	7.39	4.44	60.1
Sarawak	12.46	8.03	64.4
Malaysia	**33.03**	**18.27**	**55.3**

TOTAL FORESTED AREA

55.3%

NOTE

- The percentage reflected does not include other tree crops such as rubber, oil palm, cocoa and coconut.
- Data is based on year 2014.

SOURCE

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia. (Updated: January 2016).



Malaysia's National Forestry Act (1984) has established Permanent Reserved Forests in different parts of the country. Malaysia's Permanent Reserved Forests are managed and classified under four broad categories, namely, Production Forest, Protection Forest, Research and Education Forest, and Amenity Forest.

Permanent Reserved Forests in Malaysia

REGION	FORESTED AREA In million ha	PERMANENT RESERVED FORESTS In million ha	PERCENTAGE (%)
Peninsular Malaysia	5.80	4.93	85.0
Sabah	4.44	3.62	81.5
Sarawak	8.03	6.00	74.7
Malaysia	**18.27**	**14.55**	**79.6**

TOTAL PERMANENT RESERVED FORESTS

79.6%

NOTE

- The percentage reflected does not include other tree crops such as rubber, oil palm, cocoa and coconut.
- Data is based on year 2014.

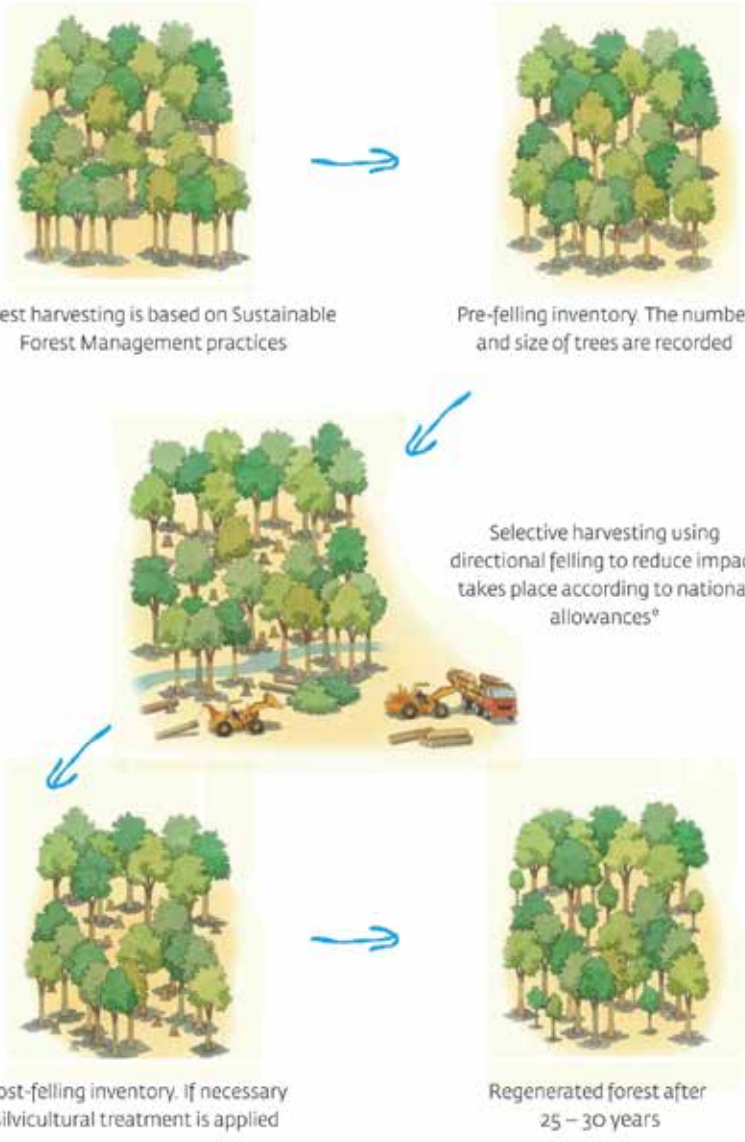
SOURCE

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia. (Updated: January 2016).



Selective Management System (SMS) under the Sustainable Forest Management practice

Malaysia's Selective Management System (SMS) involves the selection of management regime to optimise not only the objectives of efficient and economic harvesting, utilisation, reforestation and sustained yield but, more importantly, to ensure that forest development is biologically, ecologically and environmentally sustainable.



** National allowances: 32 residual trees of above 30cm diameter at breast height (dbh) to form the next crop. Minimum cutting limit : dipterocarps - 55cm dbh, non-dipterocarps - 45cm dbh*

For further information, please go to www.forestry.gov.my.



Annual Allowable Cuts (AAC) for the Production Forests within the Permanent Reserved Forests are pre-determined to ensure the success of Sustainable Forest Management.

Annual Allowable Cut in Permanent Reserved Forests

HECTARE/YEAR

MALAYSIA PLAN (MP)	PEN. MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL
7th MP (1996-2000)	46,000	60,000	170,000	276,000
8th MP (2001-2005)	42,870	60,000	170,000	272,870
9th MP (2006-2010)	36,940	60,000	170,000	266,940
10th MP (2011-2015)	39,833	60,000	155,000	254,833
11th MP (2016-2020)	41,888	50,000	155,000	246,888

AAC IN PRFs UNDER 11TH MP

246,888

HECTARE/YEAR

Source:
7th Malaysia Plan
8th Malaysia Plan
9th Malaysia Plan
10th Malaysia Plan
11th Malaysia Plan



The certificates issued under the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) provide the assurance that the forest resources in the country are being managed through three pillars, namely, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound.

Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)

- MTCS is a forest certification scheme developed and operated by the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC), a national governing body for timber certification in Malaysia.
- MTCS started operation in 2001 as a voluntary national timber certification scheme.
- MTCS comprises two components, i.e., Forest Management Certification and Chain of Custody Certification.
- Certification under the MTCS covers Permanent Reserved Forests, forest plantations and community-owned or managed forests in Malaysia.
- MTCS is the first tropical timber certification scheme to be endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) in Southeast Asia region. PEFC is the largest forest certification programme, representing more than 300 million ha of certified forests worldwide.
- Development of certification standards used under the MTCS involves broad-based multi-stakeholder consultations among social, environmental, economic stakeholders and relevant government agencies at regional and national levels.



The national voluntary Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) was established to provide for independent audit of forest management practices to assess the implementation of SFM practices and audit of timber companies to ascertain the timber products are sourced from sustainably managed forests.

Key elements in the Malaysian Criteria & Indicators (MC&I) for Forest Management Certification

The MC&I standard used under the MTCS contains the following Principles:

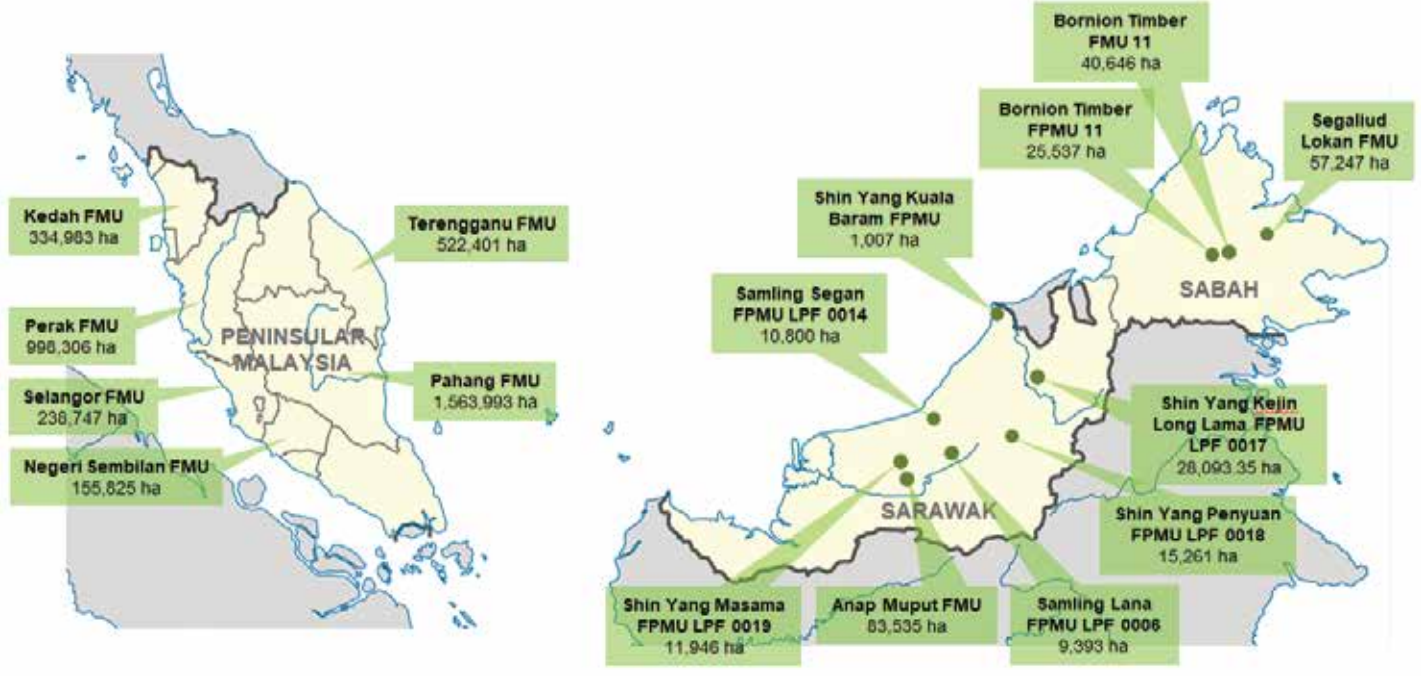
- Forest management shall comply with all applicable laws of Malaysia and respect international treaties and agreements to which Malaysia is a signatory.
- Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.
- Legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories and resources shall be recognised and respected.
- Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of local communities and forest workers.
- Forest management operations encourage the efficient use of forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.
- Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, unique and fragile ecosystems, and landscapes to maintain the ecological functions and integrity of the forest.
- Preparation and implementation of a forest management plan.
- Monitoring and assessment to assess the conditions of the forest, yields, management activities, and their social and environmental impacts.
- Identification and maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests.
- Forest plantation development and management (for certification of forest plantation only).



The Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) demonstrates not only that Malaysian tropical forests are managed sustainably, but that it also responds to the demand by the international market for responsibly-sourced timber products. Certification will create better market conditions for Malaysia's timber-based products such as plywood, mouldings and furniture.

Certified forest areas and timber products under MTCS

- Certified forest areas: 9 Forest Management Units (FMUs) and 7 Forest Plantation Management Units (FPMUs) covering 4.12 million hectares
- Certified companies: 355 timber manufacturers and exporters
- Certified timber products, mainly sawntimber, plywood, mouldings and laminated finger-jointed timber, have been exported to more than 60 countries particularly to The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, France and Belgium.



SOURCE
MTCC as at May 2017



As demand for sustainable timber grows, timber certification such as the MTCS plays an instrumental role in enhancing the market competitiveness and acceptance of MTCS-certified timber and timber products, hence, fulfilling the national government procurement policies for timber of a number of European countries.

Certified forest areas under various certification schemes

SCHEME	MILLION HECTARES	PERCENTAGE
Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)	4.11	0.82
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)	300.98	59.97
Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI)	2.43	0.48
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	194.40	38.73
Total	**501.91**	**100**

TOTAL CERTIFIED FOREST BY SCHEME

501.91

MILLION HECTARES

NOTE
PEFC-certified forest include areas certified by MTCS, which has been endorsed by the PEFC since May 2009.

SOURCE
MTCC

Certified forest by region

REGION	MILLION HECTARES	PERCENTAGE
North America	233.54	46.91
Europe	187.37	37.64
Central & South America	18.50	3.72
Oceania	26.53	5.33
Africa	7.54	1.51
Asia Pacific	24.32	4.89
Total	**497.80**	**100**



PEFC-endorsed MTCS has been recognised by procurement policies in Denmark, United Kingdom, Germany, Finland, Belgium, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and New Zealand as well as recognised under the Malaysian Green Building Index and other Green Building Systems such as in Singapore, Australia and the United States. The PEFC-endorsement also serves as a unique selling point to attract increasingly discerning and environmentally conscious consumers with the certified companies enjoying greater market access for their timber products.

TOTAL CERTIFIED FOREST BY REGION

497.80

MILLION HECTARES

SOURCE
MTCC as at May 2017.



Today, 55.3% of Malaysia's total land area remains under natural forest cover. The various 5-year national development plans, land use and agricultural policies, along with blueprints for the environment, biodiversity conservation and forest management ensure that there is a balance between resource utilisation and nature conservation.

Forested area in selected countries

REGION/ COUNTRY	LAND AREA* In million ha	FORESTED LAND In million ha	FORESTED LAND AREA In %
AFRICA			
Cameroon	47.27	19.04	40.3
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	909.40	347.10	38.2
United States of America	916.19	310.10	33.8
SOUTH AMERICA			
Brazil	832.51	494.70	59.4
Ecuador	27.68	12.62	45.6
EUROPE			
Germany	34.88	11.42	32.7
Belgium	3.03	0.68	22.4
France	55.11	17.00	31.0
Switzerland	4.00	1.25	31.3
United Kindgom	24.25	3.14	12.9
Italy	29.41	9.30	31.6
Netherlands	3.40	0.38	11.2
ASIA			
Malaysia**	**33.03**	**18.27**	**55.3**
Indonesia	181.16	91.72	50.6
China	942.53	208.32	22.1
Philippines	29.82	8.04	30.0
Thailand	51.10	16.40	32.1
Japan	36.45	24.96	68.5
India	297.31	70.68	23.8
OCEANIA			
New Zealand	26.77	10.15	37.9
Papua New Guinea	45.29	33.56	74.1
Australia	768.23	124.75	16.2

NOTE
* After deducting inland water areas.
• Data is based on year 2015.

SOURCE
FAO, Statistical Database.
(Data extracted as at 11 May 2016)
** Based on Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia data.



Much of the world's temperate forests have given way to industrialisation as economies thrived and civilisation grew. The tropical rainforests located in the lesser developed countries of Asia, Africa and South America, however, remain in abundance.

Distribution of world forest area by region

REGION	LAND AREA* In million ha	TOTAL FOREST AREA In million ha	TOTAL FOREST LAND AREA In %	TOTAL FOREST WORLD FOREST AREA In %
Africa	2,974	624	21	15
Asia	3,091	593	19	14
Europe	2,215	1,015	46	25
North & Central America	2,135	842	39	21
Oceania	849	174	20	4
South America	1,746	842	48	21
World Total	**13,010**	**4,090**	**31**	**100**

TOTAL WORLD FOREST AREA

4,090

MILLION HECTARES

NOTE

* After deducting inland water areas.
• Data is based on year 2015.

SOURCE

FAO, Statistical Database.
(Data extracted as at 11 May 2016)



Wood and CO_2 are natural partners. Trees absorb CO_2 as they grow, so the more trees we plant, the more CO_2 they absorb.

World carbon dioxide emissions by region

MILLION METRIC TONNES

REGION/COUNTRY	HISTORY			PROJECTIONS					GROWTH (%)
	2012	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2012-2040
OECD									
OECD Americas	**6,343**	**6,467**	**6,478**	**6,569**	**6,620**	**6,675**	**6,769**	**6,887**	**0.3**
United States *	5,272	5,404	5,428	5,499	5,511	5,514	5,521	5,549	0.2
Canada	563	561	557	557	577	587	621	647	0.5
Mexico/Chile	508	501	492	513	533	573	628	690	1.1
OECD Europe	**4,124**	**3,997**	**4,054**	**4,096**	**4,170**	**4,252**	**4,317**	**4,415**	**0.2**
OECD Asia	**2,322**	**2,317**	**2,335**	**2,361**	**2,388**	**2,407**	**2,460**	**2,513**	**0.3**
Japan	1,247	1,245	1,215	1,176	1,175	1,159	1,144	1,111	-0.4
South Korea	639	641	685	734	742	761	803	850	1.0
Australia/New Zealand	436	431	435	451	470	487	513	552	0.8
Total OECD	**12,790**	**12,781**	**12,867**	**13,026**	**13,178**	**13,334**	**13,547**	**13,815**	**0.3**
Non-OECD									
Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia	**2,938**	**2,922**	**2,832**	**2,914**	**3,038**	**3,128**	**3,198**	**3,170**	**0.3**
Russia	1,795	1,818	1,762	1,814	1,862	1,897	1,924	1,864	0.1
Other	1,143	1,105	1,070	1,100	1,176	1,231	1,275	1,306	0.5
Non-OECD Asia	**12,195**	**12,615**	**13,201**	**14,456**	**15,505**	**16,386**	**17,482**	**18,682**	**1.5**
China	8,378	8,760	9,125	9,861	10,371	10,636	10,878	11,051	1.0
India	1,778	1,804	1,932	2,143	2,394	2,693	3,161	3,732	2.7
Other	2,038	2,051	2,144	2,452	2,740	3,057	3,443	3,898	2.3
Middle East	**1,894**	**1,949**	**2,090**	**2,399**	**2,608**	**2,887**	**3,171**	**3,446**	**2.2**
Africa	**1,184**	**1,187**	**1,267**	**1,438**	**1,594**	**1,760**	**1,973**	**2,239**	**2.3**
Central and South America	**1,271**	**1,279**	**1,282**	**1,398**	**1,509**	**1,608**	**1,725**	**1,865**	**1.4**
Brazil	501	498	503	549	599	650	704	764	1.5
Other	769	782	779	849	910	958	1,021	1,101	1.3
Total Non-OECD	**19,481**	**19,952**	**20,671**	**22,605**	**24,254**	**25,769**	**27,549**	**29,402**	**1.5**
Total World	**32,271**	**32,733**	**33,538**	**35,631**	**37,432**	**39,103**	**41,096**	**43,217**	**1.0**

NOTE

* Includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- The U.S. numbers include carbon dioxide emissions from electricty generation using nonbiogenic municipal solid waste and geothermal energy

SOURCES:

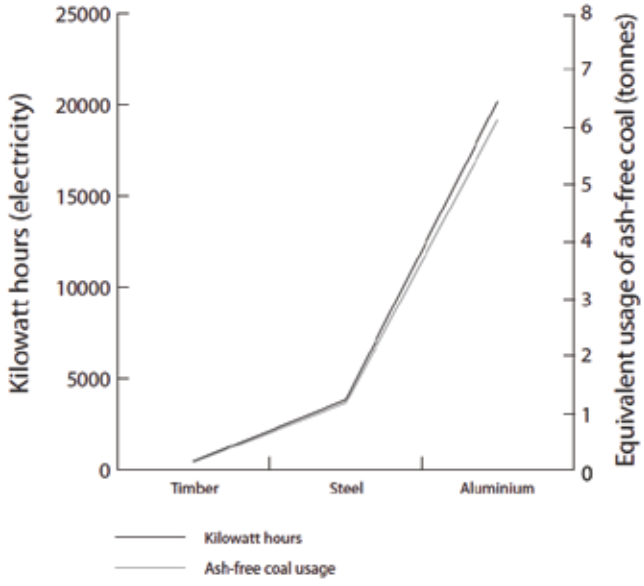
History: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Statistics database (as of July 2017), website www.eia.gov/ies. Projections: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2016.



Timber is sustainable, carbon sequestering and natural. It can be used to increase a buildings 'life cycle assessment', has minimal embodied energy (the finished product actually stores carbon) and the ability to change appearance by re painting/ staining as trends change. There is no better product!

Wood - the most environmentally friendly material

The following indicators show that wood is a more environmentally friendly material than steel and aluminum. Furthermore, wood is a renewable resource unlike steel and aluminum.



Comparison of energy used in production of building materials (producing one tonne of each)

SOURCE

Source: Anon. 2008. "Forests, timber and climate change". Primefact 688. State of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries.



The environmental benefits of using timber as a greenhouse sink are considerable. Timber also stores atmospheric carbon. Timber stores up to 15 times the amount of carbon dioxide released during its manufacture, whereas steel and aluminium store negligible amounts.

Energy required for some common building materials

Embodied energy is the sum of all the energy required to manufacture building materials. A material's 'embodied energy' factor is an analysis of the energy required for extracting the raw material from nature and processing it into a building product. Timber, either softwood or hardwood, requires the lowest production energy of any major building material.

EMBODIED ENERGY FOR SOME COMMON BUILDING MATERIALS

MATERIAL	EMBODIED ENERGY (MJ/KG)
Timber	7.11
Particleboard	12.25
Plywood	13.58
Glued laminated timber	12.06
Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	11.02
Steel	29.36
Steel, structural	30.91
Aluminium	157.10

SOURCE

Hammond G. and Jones C, 2011. "Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE) Version 2.0". Sustainable Energy Research Team (SERT), Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Bath, UK



Forests are a major store of carbon and when properly managed, significantly contribute to reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Wood is the only material to naturally store and lock away carbon.

World production of industrial roundwood

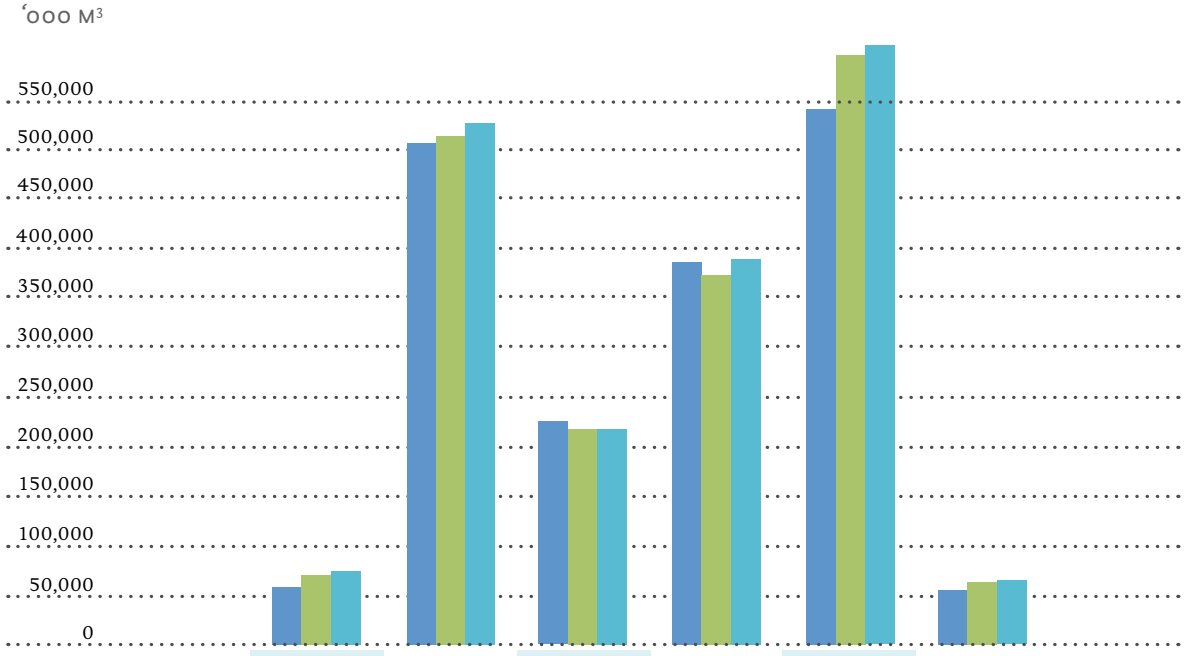
	2013		2014		2015	
REGION/COUNTRY	'000 M^3	%	'000 M^3	%	'000 M^3	%
1. Africa	**69,854**	**3.90**	**70,985**	**3.91**	**72,059**	**3.90**
2. North & Central America	**511,605**	**28.43**	**514,439**	**28.30**	**528,721**	**28.63**
Canada	147,751	8.26	148,825	8.19	151,357	8.20
United States of America	354,937	19.83	356,812	19.43	368,572	19.96
3. South America	**220,189**	**12.30**	**215,704**	**11.87**	**215,503**	**11.67**
Brazil	142,633	7.97	137,684	7.58	136,277	7.38
4. Asia	**382,519**	**21.38**	**381,934**	**21.02**	**387,876**	**21.00**
Indonesia	62,605	3.68	62,606	3.41	62,605	3.39
Malaysia	16,748	0.94	17,786	0.97	17,786	0.97
5. Europe	549,901	30.73	571,675	31.46	578,698	31.36
Austria	12,432	0.73	12,030	0.66	12,570	0.68
Finland	49,331	2.90	49,202	2.71	51,446	2.79
France	24,451	1.37	25,750	1.42	25,507	1.38
Germany	42,052	2.74	43,243	2.35	45,118	2.44
Sweden	63,700	3.56	67,400	3.71	67,300	3.64
6. Oceania	**55,412**	**3.26**	**62,456**	**3.44**	**63,493**	**3.44**
WORLD	1,789,480	100.00	1,817,193	100.00	1,846,620	100.00

SOURCE:
FAO Statistical Database
(Data extracted as at 8 June 2017)



Using timber in buildings stores the carbon for as long as the building stands or the timber is used. In reducing the amount of energy used to heat and operate a building, insulation is very important. Timber is a natural insulator and can reduce energy needs especially when it is used in windows, doors and floors.

World production of industrial roundwood by region



REGIONS	AFRICA	NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	SOUTH AMERICA	ASIA	EUROPE	OCEANIA
2013	69,854	511,605	220,189	382,519	549,901	55,412
2014	70,985	514,439	215,704	381,934	571,675	62,456
2015	72,059	528,721	215,503	387,876	578,698	63,493

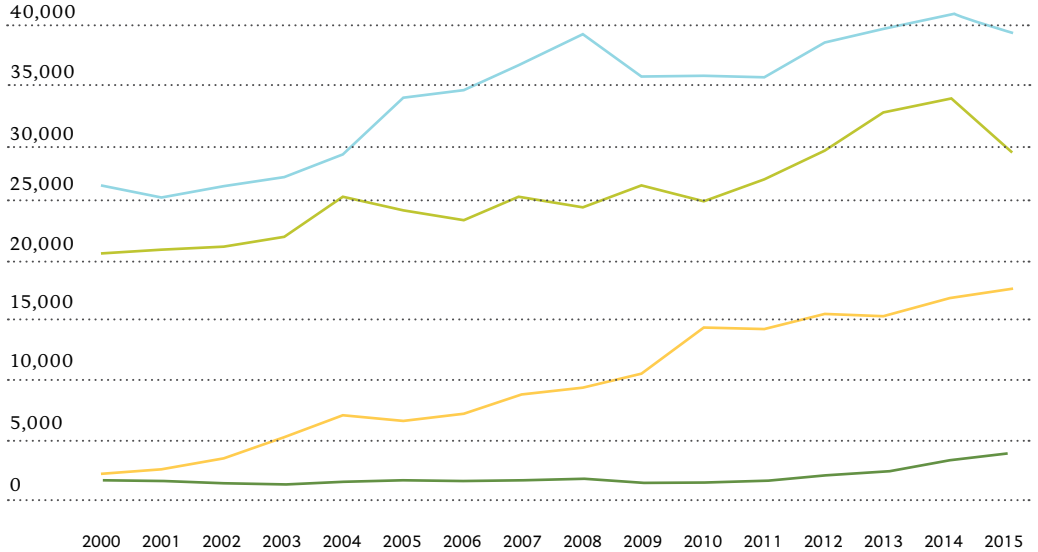
SOURCE:
FAO Statistical Database
(Data extracted as at 8 June 2017)



Wood energy is also carbon neutral as the carbon released by burning wood is equal to the carbon absorbed by trees during growth. Wood energy is a form of bioenergy. Bioenergy is energy from the sun which is captured in organic material such as wood, crops or animal waste.

Commercial energy supply in Malaysia

KILO-TONNES
OF OIL EQUIVALENT



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hydropower	1,612	1,687	1,329	1,056	1,329	1,313	1,567	1,522	1,964	1,627	1,577	1,850	2,150	2,688	3,038	3,582
Coal & Coke	2,486	2,970	3,642	5,316	7,109	6,889	7,299	8,848	9,782	10,623	14,777	14,772	15,882	15,067	15,357	17,406
Natural Gas	26,370	25,649	26,101	27,257	29,145	33,913	34,917	36,639	39,289	35,851	35,447	35,740	38,647	39,973	40,113	39,364
Crude Oil, Petroleum Products & Others	20,242	21,673	22,124	23,936	25,253	24,096	23,240	25,381	24,996	26,482	25,008	26,927	29,815	33,003	33,979	29,836

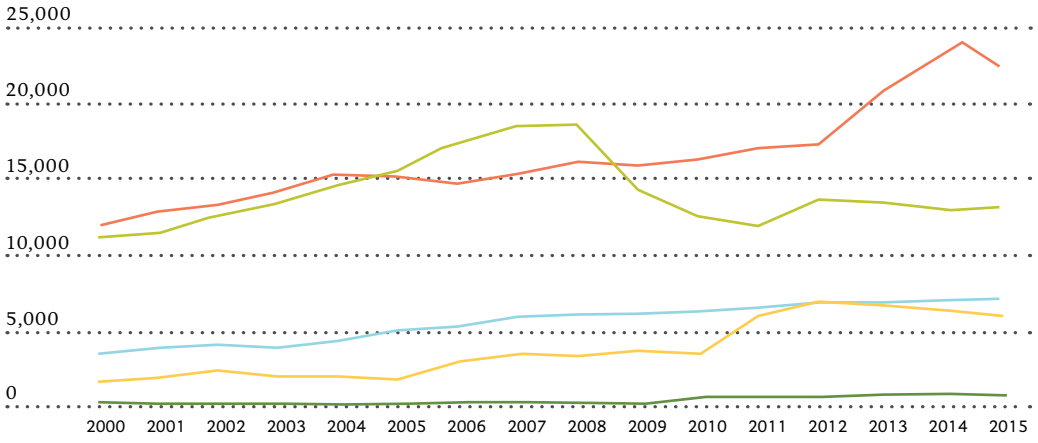
SOURCE
Malaysian Energy Information Hub.
http://meih.st.gov.my/statistics



Production of wood generates far less (very few) pollutants to air, water and land compared to other building materials. It takes 8 times less energy to produce a tonne of timber than it does a tonne of steel and a staggering 46 times less energy than a tonne of aluminum!

Energy use by sector in Malaysia

KILO-TONNES
OF OIL EQUIVALENT



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture	104	98	96	98	87	101	253	265	287	211	1,074	916	1,053	1,051	1,045	895
Non-Energy Use	2,250	2,378	2,511	2,345	2,183	2,173	2,819	2,958	2,876	3,868	3,696	6,377	7,497	7,277	6,217	5928
Residential & Commercial*	3,868	4,048	4,387	4,399	4,754	5,134	5,430	6,212	6,205	6,336	6,951	6,993	7,065	7,403	7,459	7560
Transport	12,071	13,137	13,442	14,271	15,385	15,384	14,819	15,717	16,395	16,119	16,828	17,070	19,757	22,357	24,327	23,435
Industry	11,406	11,852	12,854	13,472	14,914	15,492	15,248	16,454	16,205	14,312	12,928	12,100	13,919	13,496	13,162	13,989

Agriculture
Non-Energy Use
Residential & Commercial*
Transport
Industry

NOTE

* Estimated data for residential and commercial from 2000 until 2014.

SOURCE

Malaysia Energy Statistics Handbook 2016
(Data extracted as at 30 July 2017)



The forest is an important part of man's life and has been since the dawn of time. It continues to sustain life in various ways. While most communities have left to become part of modern society, some still continue to make out a living through, amongst others, trading forest products.

Population by ethnic group in Malaysia

THOUSAND

25,008.6
Total Population in Peninsular Malaysia

MALAYSIAN	23,079.2
Indigenous	
• Malay	14,854.2
• Other Indigenous	388.8
Chinese	5,715.4
Indian	1,971.4
Others	149.4
NON-MALAYSIAN	1,929.4

3,813.2
Total Population in Sabah

MALAYSIAN	2,673.9
Indigenous	
• Malay	281.9
• Kadazan/Dusun	627.1
• Bajau	500.0
• Murut	115.0
• Other Indigenous	709.1
Chinese	307.1
Indian	12.3
Others	121.5
NON-MALAYSIAN	1,139.3

2,741.0
Total Population in Sarawak

MALAYSIAN	2,564.0
Indigenous	
• Malay	625.0
• Iban	781.8
• Bidayuh	213.8
• Melanau	136.7
• Other Indigenous	175.4
Chinese	616.0
Indian	7.5
Others	7.9
NON-MALAYSIAN	177.0

TOTAL POPULATION
31,562.8
THOUSAND

NOTE
* estimated 2016

SOURCE
Department of Statistics & IWGIA
UNDRIP



MALAYSIAN TIMBER COUNCIL

The Malaysian Timber Council was established in 1992 to promote Malaysian timber-based products globally. The Council strives to ensure the continued development of the Malaysian timber industry by improving its competitiveness, enhancing market access and creating trade opportunities.

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