# Malaysia's Perspective on EUDR - Impact & Readiness



# EUDR Noble in intent

- Reduce global deforestation & forest degradation
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce global biodiversity loss





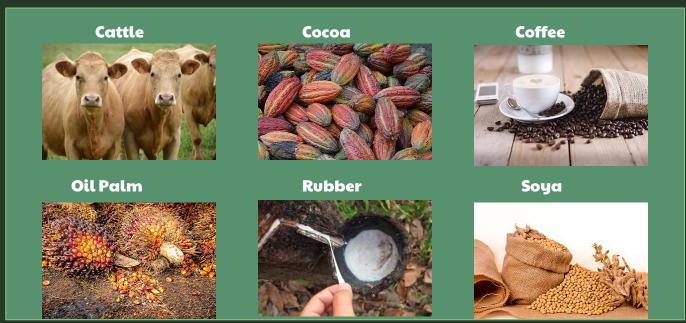
## **EUDR**

European legislation, but its impacts are global

# Concern for Malaysia EUTR EUDR

expanded to 6 other commodities



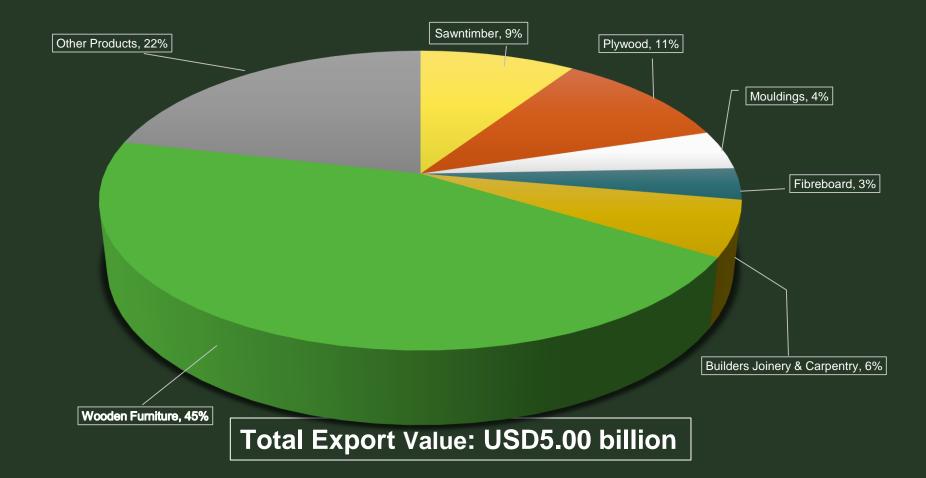




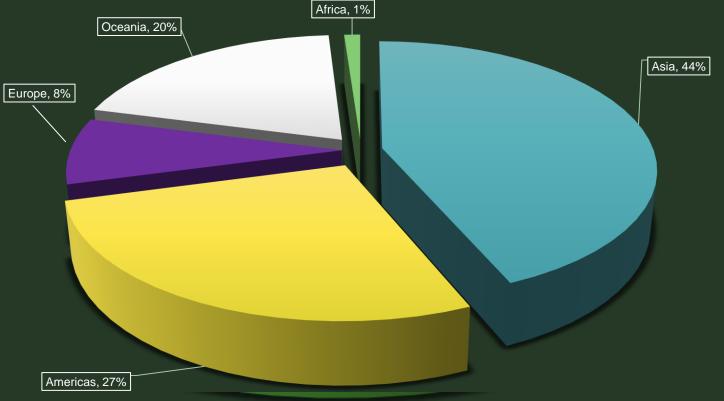


For timber sector, EU is an important traditional market for Malaysian timber and timber products

## Trade Performance in 2024

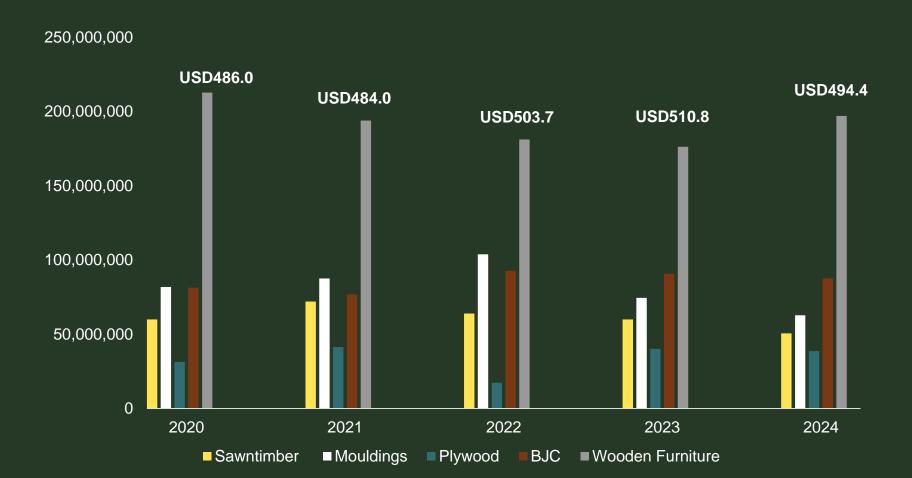


## Export Value by Region in 2024



Total Export Value: USD5.00 billion

#### Trade Performance (Export) with Europe (2020 - 2024)



## Trade with CEE Countries 2024



# Export Performance (Germany) (2018 - 2023)





## Impacts of EUDR

#### 1) Dictates definition and management of forest

 Inclusion of key forestry terms that are EU-centric and prescriptive in nature

#### 1. Deforestation

The conversion of forest to agricultural use, whether human-induced or not (EUDR)

The conversion of forest to another land use or the longterm reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold (FAO, 2001)

#### 2. Forest Degradation

Structural changes to forest cover, taking the form of the conversion of:

- (a) primary forests or naturally regenerating forests into plantation forests or into other wooded land; or
- (b) primary forests into planted forests (EUDR)

#### **Definitions of Forest Degradation**

#### **FAO**

Changes within the forest which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services.

#### <u>ITTO</u>

Long-term reduction of the overall potential supply of benefits from the forest, including wood, biodiversity and other products or services.

#### <u>IUCN</u>

Forest degradation 'occurs when forest ecosystems lose their capacity to provide important goods and services to people and nature.'

# Example at national level

	MC&I SFM (Malaysia)	EUDR
Forest	Minimum area of land of 0.5 hectare with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of at least 30 per cent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2-5 metres at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest. Young natural stands and all plantations which have yet to reach a crown density of 10-30 per cent or tree height of 2-5 metres are included under forest	Forest - land spanning more than 0.5 hectare with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 per cent or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, excluding land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use

Mandatory to embrace all definitions to be EUDR compliant

A case in point - PEFC and FSC amended their scheme documents to meet EUDR requirements

## 2) Forest plantation establishment

- EUDR cut-off date
- Affect national government's effort in establishing forest plantations/planted forest and curtail effort in restoring degraded forest areas

### 3) Business and Economic Impacts

- Increased Scrutiny of Supply Chains
  - Companies will need to implement robust traceability systems including geolocations and due diligence processes to demonstrate that their products are deforestation-free and legal.
- Increased Operational Costs
  - Implementing these systems will inevitably lead to increased operational costs for some businesses.

### 4) Reputational Benefit/risk

- Businesses that demonstrate strong commitment to sustainability and compliance with EUDR will gain a competitive advantage and enhance their brand image
- Others unable to comply would be disadvantaged and forced to explore alternative markets
- · Benefiting big organisations and disadvantaging SMEs
- EU operators resort to only import from low risked countries

#### 5) Impact on forest certification scheme

- No due consideration of sustainable forest management practices already in place in timber producing countries
- No recognition of international forest certification schemes (PEFC & FSC) mere tools to mitigating risks
- Certified sustainable timber products relegated to lesser importance than EUDR compliant products
- May render sustainable forest management certification irrelevant



## **Readiness for EUDR**

## **National Initiatives**

- Malaysia participated actively in both the EUTR and EUDR processes
- Ad-Hoc Joint Task Force on EUDR & Sub Committee on Mitigation on International Trade Law Compliance (JKM3PA)
- Many preparatory and engagement sessions with relevant stakeholders both within Malaysia and in the EU
- Timber industry associations together with the Malaysian Timber Council conducted four EU Missions meeting relevant authorities and stakeholders to advocate and better understand the process and implementation of the EUDR





- Forestry Departments in the three regions of Malaysia developing/revising their forest resources operation systems/Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) to incorporate geolocation and traceability requirements
- In Malaysia, due to regional differences, three separate TLASs have been developed, each operating independently





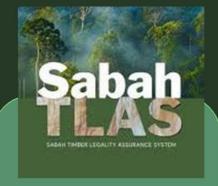


## TLAS in Malaysia



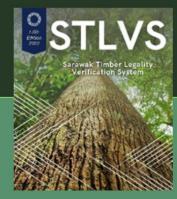
**MyTLAS** 

Governing Body: Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)



Sabah TLAS

Governing Body: Sabah Forestry Department (SFD)



**Sarawak Timber Legality Verification System (STLVS)** 

Governing Bodies:
Forest Department Sarawak (FDS),
Sarawak Timber Industry Development
Corporation (STIDC)

Dain sin la		Criterion	
Principle	MYTLAS	SABAH TLAS	STLVS
P1 - Right to harvest	C1.1: Approval of harvesting area by State Authority C1.2: Issuance of harvesting licence C1.3: Consent by owner to remove logs and wood residues from rubber smallholding/ estate C1.4: EIA requirements C1.5: EIA requirements (rubber estate) C1.6: Plan preparation and registration of classification mark	C1.1: Approval of harvesting area C1.2: EIA requirement C1.3: Forest Management Plan C1.4: Annual Work Plan C1.5: Comprehensive Harvest Plan C1.6: Plantation Development Plan C1.7: Area demarcation and mapping C1.8: Forest inventory	C1.1: Licence for Harvest C1.2: Environmental Impact Assessment & Protection C1.3: Forest Management Planning
P2 - Forest Operations	C2.1: Area demarcation C2.2: Pre-F inventory C2.3: Pre-removal assessment C2.4: Tree marking C2.5: Control of timber production C2.6: Control of timber production (ITP) C2.7: Log transportation C2.8: Worker safety and health	C2.1: Harvesting operations C2.2: Log transportation C2.3: Worker safety and health	C2.1: Demarcation of boundaries and areas for protection C2.2: Tree Enumeration C2.3: Control of Timber Production C2.4: Log Transportation C2.5: Workers' Safety and Health
P3 - Statutory Charges	C3.1: Royalty and fees	C3.1: Royalty and fee	C3.1: Royalty and fees
P4 - Other Users' Rights	C4.1: User rights by Aborigines C4.2: Community benefits	C4.1: Community benefits and rights to occupy and use C4.2: User rights by natives	C4.1: Users' Right by Natives
P5 - Mill Operations	C5.1: Issuance of mill licence and conditions for operation C5.2: Issuance of mill licence/ approvals and conditions for operation secondary processing mills) C5.3: Issuance of mobile sawmill/ chipper licence C5.4: Worker safety and health	C5.1: Issuance/renewal/upgrading of mill licence and conditions for operation C5.2: Log input and output C5.3: Worker safety and health	C5.1: Issuance/ renewal of mill licence and terms and conditions of operations C5.2: Material input and output C5.3: Workers' Safety and Health
P6 - Trade and Customs	C6.1: Registration of company/person for export C6.2: Export regulations C6.3: Import regulations C6.4: Transportation of imported logs	C6.1: Export regulations C6.2: Import regulations C6.3: Transportation of imported logs/ sawn timber/ veneer	C6.1: Registration of Companies C6.2: Local Trade C6.3: Import regulations C6.4: Transportation of imported timber and timber products C6.5: Export regulations

## Timber Supply Chain





On issuance of permit, Regional Forestry Department prepares boundary, does prefelling inventory, tree labelling, etc.



Trees for harvesting are felled leaving the tag at the stump to indicate origin



Felled trees are cut into logs at the matau (forest log yard)

LICENCE PREPARATIONS

AND TIMBER HARVESTING



Logs are tagged with supplementary labels to indicate origin



CO

Loggers measure logs to be removed for sale and maintains a register for them, the Regional Forest Department records

Principle 2, 3 & 4

TRANSIT



Logs are transported to mills via Forest Checking Stations

#### Principle 6





Regional Agency verifies bill of lading at export point with minimum 10% random checks, for Customs export clearance



Regional Agency checks validity of timber processors, suppliers and exporters, and issues export licence



Regional Forestry Department makes surprise mill yard inspections on logs and checks log entry records for legality verification

#### Principle 5



Milt receives and registers the logs, keeps the removal pass, and processes logs



Forest Checking Station verifies each lorryload for royalty payment, issues removal pass, and allows lorries to proceed to market

- Project "Strengthening the Timber Legality Assurance System" in the three regions by the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (MPC)
- PEFC endorsed Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) is EUDR aligned and companies exporting to the EU market PEFC CoC certified
- Timber industry Associations in constant consultations with their European counterparts working on agreement on relevant information and documents needed for export to the EU
- Letter from European Timber Trade Federation (ETTF) dated 23
   August 2023

			Justifica	tion Under
No.	Requirement	Documentations that will be provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
1.	Tree Species (Scientific Name)	Will be stated in all Contracts, Invoice, Packing and Specification List, Bill of Lading, and EUDR Due Diligence Statement [Sample 1		PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 2.1(a), 3 Table 1 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 5.1.2 (a)
2.	Country of Harvest	Certificate of Origin or Removal Pass		PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 2.1(b) PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 5.1.2 (b)
3.	Geo coordinates of all plots of land where the wood was harvested	EUDR Due Diligence Statement together with a polygon mapping of the land harvested [Sample 1] and Sample 2]		PEFC ST 2002: 2020 - PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 5.1.2 (c), 6.2.1
4.	Date and time of harvest	EUDR Due Diligence Statement		PEFC ST 2002: 2020 - PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 5.1.2 (d)
5.	Evidence that the wood was legally harvested	Peninsular Malaysia Timber Legality Assurance System (MYTLAS)		PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 5.1.2 (h), 6.1.4 (b) & (c), 6.2, 6.3.1, 6.3.2

NI -	B	Documentations that will	Justification	Under	
No.	Requirement	be provided	MyTLAS	PEFC	
	❖ Land use rights		<ul> <li>Principle 1: Right to harvest –</li> <li>National Forestry Act 1984 (Section 14, 19, 40, 41 &amp; 42),</li> <li>State Forest Rules,</li> <li>Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (KPPSM) Bil. 10 Tahun 2022,</li> <li>Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 11 Tahun 2022,</li> <li>National Land Code 1965,</li> <li>Wood Based Industries Enactment (Section3)</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i)	
	<ul><li>Environm ental protection</li></ul>		Principle 1: Right to harvest (EIA requirements) –  • Environment Quality Act 1974 (Section 34A),  • Environment Quality (Prescribed Activities) EIA Order 2015, Activity 5, First Schedule & Second Schedule	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i), Table 6	

Na	Dominonout	Documentations that will	Justification	Under
No.	Requirement	be provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
	<ul> <li>Forest Related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Principle 2: Forest Operations</li> <li>National Forestry Act         1984 [Section 20 (a)]</li> <li>Forestry Manual 2003,         Volume II (Chap.12)</li> <li>Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 2         Tahun 2011: Prosedur         Pengeluaran Kayu</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 4, 6.3.2 Table 5 (i), Table 6
	❖ Third parties' rights		<ul> <li>Principle 4: Other users rights</li> <li>National Forestry Act 1984 [Section 29]</li> <li>State Forest Rules</li> <li>Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 9 Tahun 2020: Proses Kerja Permohonan Pengambilan Hasil Kecil Hutan dari Hutan Simpanan Kekal (HSK) dan Tanah Kerajaan (TK)</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i)

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Na	Do maine many t	Documentations that will be	Justification	Under
No.	Requirement	provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
	❖ Labour rights		<ul> <li>Principle 2: Forest Operations</li> <li>Occupational Safety And Health Act (Act 514)</li> <li>Employee's Social Security Act 1969 (Act 4)</li> <li>Employment Insurance System Act 2017 (Act 800)</li> <li>Employment Act 1955 (Act 265)</li> <li>Principle 5: Mill Operations</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Section 4.10, 4.10.1, 4.10.2, Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i)
			<ul> <li>Occupational Safety And Health Act (Act 514)</li> <li>Employee's Social Security Act 1969 (Act 4)</li> <li>Employment Insurance System Act 2017 (Act 800)</li> <li>Employment Act 1955 (Act 265)</li> <li>Employee's Minimum Standards of Housing, Accommodations and Amenities Act 1990 (Act 446)</li> <li>National Wages</li> </ul>	

Na	Daminon and	Documentations that will	Justification	Under
No.	Requirement	be provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
	<ul> <li>Human         rights         protected         under         international         law</li> </ul>		Principle 4: Other users' rights  National Forestry Act 1984 [Section 42(2)(d) and 62(2)(b)]  Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 [Section 7 and 8]  State Forest Rules  Principle 5: Mill Operations  Occupational Safety And Health Act (Act 514)  Employee's Social Security Act 1969 (Act 4)  Employment Insurance System Act 2017 (Act 800)  Employment Act 1955 (Act 265)  Employee's Minimum Standards of Housing, Accommodations and Amenities Act 1990 (Act 446)  National Wages	Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i)

		Documentations that will	Justification	Under
No.	Requirement	be provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
	❖ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples		<ul> <li>Principle 4: Other users' rights</li> <li>National Forestry Act 1984     [Section 42(2)(d) and 62(2)(b)]</li> <li>Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954     [Section 7 and 8]</li> <li>State Forest     Rules</li> <li>Principle 5: Mill Operations</li> <li>Occupational Safety And Health Act (Act 514)</li> <li>Employee's Social Security Act 1969 (Act 4)</li> <li>Employment Insurance     System Act 2017 (Act 800)</li> <li>Employment Act 1955     (Act 265)</li> <li>Employee's Minimum     Standards of Housing,     Accommodations and     Amenities Act 1990 (Act 446)</li> <li>National Wages</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (ii)

		Documentations that will be	Justification	Under
No.	Requirement	provided	MyTLAS	PEFC
PEFC ST 2	❖ Tax, anti- corruption, trade and customs regulations 002:2020 : Chain of Custody of Fore	st and Tree Based Products - Requirement	<ul> <li>Principle 3 Statutory charges</li> <li>National Forestry Act 1984 [Sections 60, 61, 73, &amp; 75]</li> <li>State Forest Rules</li> <li>Principle 6 Trade and Customs</li> <li>Malaysian Timber Industry Board (Incorporation) Act 1973</li> <li>Timber Import Export Regulation (TIER) 2019</li> <li>Timber Cess (Amendment) Order 2019</li> <li>Custom Act 1967</li> <li>Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2022</li> <li>Plant Quarantine Act 1976</li> <li>Plant Quarantine</li> </ul>	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 Appendix 1: 3 Table 2 PEFC ST 2002-1:2024 Section 6.3.2 Table 5 (i)
6.	Evidence that the wood is	Polygon mapping [Sample 2] together with checking on	Regulation 1981	PEFC ST 2002: 2020 - PEFC ST 2002-1:2024

# **Sample 1 Due Diligence Statement (DDS)**

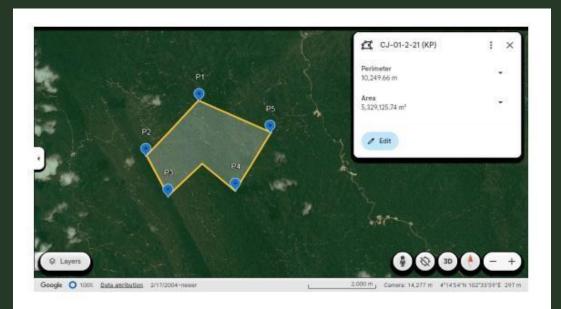
#### EUDR Due Diligence Statement (DDS) 100% PEFC Certified Timber

We confirm that due diligence in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 was carried out and that no or only a negligible risk was found that the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, Point (a) or (b) of that regulation.

The following timber product(s), details as below, originate from a forest that has been awarded PEFC forest certification status under the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS)

Supplier PEFC / MTCS COC #	
Buyer	
Invoice No.	
Bill of Lading No.	
Contract No.	
Description of Product	Kiln Dried Sawn Timber
Country of Origin	Malaysia
Region of Origin	Peninsular Malaysia
Species Commmon Name	Dark Red Meranti Seraya
Scientific Name	Shorea Curtisii
Identification Marks	Orange
Quantity (Pieces)	2288 pcs
Total Volume (Tons/m3)	24.5688 Tons
FMU Forest Concession(s)	Pahang FMU
Removal Pass(es) No.	CKPC073017, CKPC228238
Geolocation coordinates	Refer attachment(s)
Date / Period Of Harvests	15/3/2021 to 14/9/2022
Mytlas License No.	
Authorized by :	
Name:	
Signature :	
Date:	





License Number : CJ-01-2-21 (KP)

P1 : 4.235207, 102.608969 P2 : 4.220869, 102.595558

P3 : 4.210490, 102.601245 P4 : 4.211667, 102.618303 P5 : 4.226861, 102.627316 Sample 2



# **Sample**Removal Pass

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KERAJAAN NEGERI PAHANG

AKTA PERHUTANAN NEGARA 1984

BOBANG 8 CKPC 2282

(Helan 06/86 --- Pin. 2/94)

#### PAS BAGI MEMINDAHKAN HASIL HUTAN

Seksyen 70 (2)

No. Pas Pidendarian CKPC228238
Pas ini membenarkan Encik/Syarikat* Kentoo
No. K.PPN —890301100723 yang beralamat diNO.TLEMANDITA, TATRAS, memindah melalui Balai Pemerikas yang beralamat di
hasil hutan yang diperihalkan di bawah ini yang telah diambil di bewah Lesen/Lesen Kecil/Penn CJ-G1-2-21 (NP) dan dipenyai oleh AMARIN SANDAN S

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No. Pendufuana Alia Pengangkutan

Destinasi geringgu niwa Serapaan Tenenggeria.

Had Muatan Se 220 PHG

No. Takut Besi-Hasil

\* Potong yang tidak berkenaan.

Por ini hendaklah disirepen oleh persandu kenduraan sens orang yang bertanggungjawah otas basil batan jos.

# MyTLAS Peninsular Malaysia Timber Legality Assurance System

All these details specified in the MyTLAS (Peninsular) facilitate auditing by the Third Party Monitor. A summary of the Principles (P), Criteria (C) and Responsible Authorities of MyTLAS (Peninsular) is shown below:

PRINCIPLE		CRITERION	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES PRINCIPLE		PRINCIPLE	CRITERION	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES	
		C1: Approval of harvesting area by State Authority	State Authority/ State Forestry Dept. (SFD)		Statutory Charges	C14: Royalty and fees	State Forestry Dept. (SFD)	
24	Right to Harvest	C2: Issuance of harvesting license C3: Consent by owner to remove logs and wood residues from rubber	State Forestry Dept. (SFD)  Department of Environment (DoE)		Other Users' Rights	C15: User rights by Aborigines C16: Community benefits		
P1		smallholding/estate				C17: Issuance of mill license and conditions for operation		
		C4: EIA requirements C5: EIA requirements (rubber estate)			Mill Operations	C18: Issuance of mill license/approvals and conditions for operation (secondary processing mills)		
		C6: Plan preparation and registration of classification mark				C19: Issuance of mobile sawmill/chipper licence		
	Forest Operations	C7: Area demarcation	State Forestry Dept. (SFD)			C20: Worker safety, health and welfare	DOSH/ DoL/ SOCSO	
P2		C8: Pre-F inventory C9: Pre-removal assessment C10: Tree marking				C21: Registration of company/person for export	Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)	
		C11: Control of timber production C12: Log transportation			Trade and	C22: Export regulations	MTIB/ Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD)/ Department of	
		C13: Worker safety, health and welfare	Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)	P6	Customs		Agriculture (DoA)	
						C23: Import regulations	MTIB/ RMCD/ DoA	
			/ Department of Labour (DoL) / Social Security Organization (SOCSO)			C24: Transportation of imported logs	State Forestry Dept. (SFD)	

#### Sample

## **MyTLAS**



#### **STLVS**





#### Sabah TLAS







#### MISSION

The Coalition on Sustainable Timber was formed in 2023 with the aim to bring together key stakeholders to collaborate on developing strategies, policies, and initiatives that support the development of favorable legislation to timber trade, promote a sound and proportionate implementation of legislation and support compliance.

## Coalition on Sustainable Timber





Bolivia's Forestry Chamber



Brazilian Association of the Mechanically Processed Wood Industry



Ecuadorian Association of the Forestry and Timber Industry



Kumasi Cluster Wood Association (Ghana)



FIAG

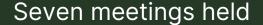
Forest Industries
Association of
Ghana



Indonesian Wood Panel Association



Paraguayan Federation of Woodworkers



Provided feedback to the Public Consultation on Annex 1 of the EUDR on 13 May 2025



Peruvian Exporters
Association



Malaysian Timber Association



Forestry Association of Nigeria



# THANKS!



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