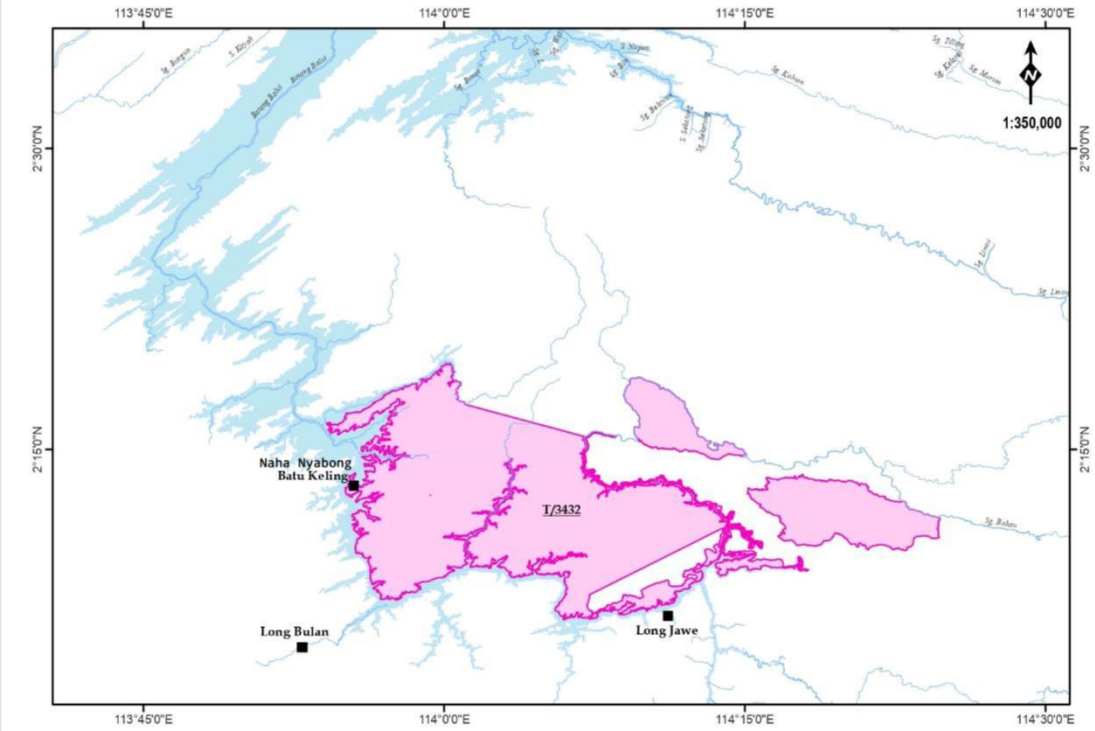
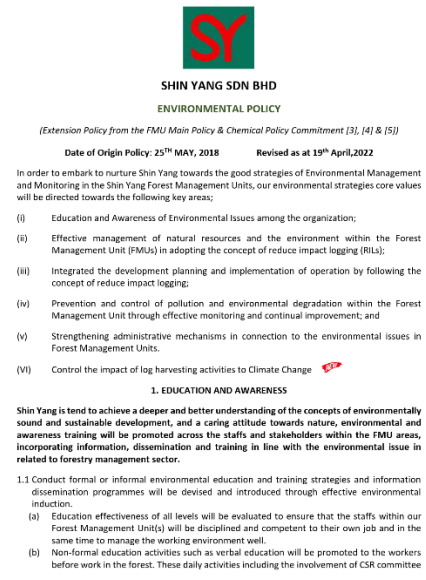
SHIN YANG SDN BHD (97865-T)
Nibong Forest Management Unit (T-3432)
Public Summary & ESG KPI report ref **SY/NIB/2025**
Website: www.shinyang.com.my

Document Date: **19**/11/2026	**Name Of FMU: Nibong FMU**	**Person In Charge: LAU KEIW HIENG, CERTIFICATION IN CHARGE**
Address :	Lot 515, Jln. Datuk Edward Jeli, Piasau Industrial Estate, P.O.Box 1599, 98008 Miri, Sarawak , 98008 Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia	
Map of Locality :		
SFM Policy : Download 1 Download 2	 **SFM Policy dated 20 October 2024**	 **Environmental Policy dated 19 April 2022**
Background	1. The Nibong FMU T/3432 was granted a forest logging re-entry / harvesting license for Coupe Area T/3432 by the State Government through the Forestry Department of Sarawak (FDS), Kuching, on 09 July 2004 and managed by Shin Yang Sdn. Bhd. commencing from 29 July 2004 with a total gross area of approximately 54,143.0 hectares (ha's). The total area has been divided into 25 coupes with sizes ranging 1,532.0 ha to 3,562.0 ha and the cutting cycle will be 25 years per cycle. The operable area is approximately46,370.0 ha(s).	

SHIN YANG SDN BHD
(97865-T)

Occupational Safety and Health Policy

Date of Origin Policy: 1st August 2020 Revised as at 30th October 2024

It is Shin Yang Sdn Bhd (*Logging Division*) primary and continuous commitment in company's management on ensuring the safety and health of all employees.

For this purpose, Shin Yang Sdn. Bhd. will ensure the following is achieved as far as practicable:

- Comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (Act 514) and all relevant regulations.
- Provide necessary information, supervision and training where required.
- Provide safe systems of work and safe working environment.
- Ensure continuous improvement in safety and health standards.
- Report, investigate and record any workplace accident, dangerous occurrence, occupational poisoning and occupational disease.

All employees should understand and accept their responsibility in ensuring the safety and health to protect life and company's property by complying with the following:

- Practice safe working methods and obey safety and health rules and instruction.
- Ensure active participation in safety and health programs.
- Cooperate with employer or others to fulfill duties under the Act or regulations.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times during at place of work.
- Report any workplace incident, unsafe act and unsafe condition.
- Ensure that no action will cause harm to himself or to any other person.
- Prohibition the use of drugs or intake of alcohol beverages within the workplace.

Andy Wong Ko Hock
Executive Director

We Commit to Sustainable Forest Management Practice

SHIN YANG SDN BHD

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

(Extension Policy from the FMU Main Policy & Chemical Policy Commitment [3], [4] & [5])

Date of Origin Policy: 25TH MAY, 2018 Revised as at 19th April,2022

In order to embark to nurture Shin Yang towards the good strategies of Environmental Management and Monitoring in the Shin Yang Forest Management Units, our environmental strategies core values will be directed towards the following key areas;

(i) Education and Awareness of Environmental Issues among the organization;

(ii) Effective management of natural resources and the environment within the Forest Management Unit (FMUs) in adopting the concept of reduce impact logging (RILs);

(iii) Integrated the development planning and implementation of operation by following the concept of reduce impact logging;

(iv) Prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation within the Forest Management Unit through effective monitoring and continual improvement; and

(v) Strengthening administrative mechanisms in connection to the environmental issues in Forest Management Units.

(VI) Control the impact of log harvesting activities to Climate Change NEW

1. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Shin Yang is tend to achieve a deeper and better understanding of the concepts of environmentally sound and sustainable development, and a caring attitude towards nature, environmental and awareness training will be promoted across the staffs and stakeholders within the FMU areas, incorporating information, dissemination and training in line with the environmental issue in related to forestry management sector.

1.1 Conduct formal or informal environmental education and training strategies and information dissemination programmes will be devised and introduced through effective environmental induction.

(a) Education effectiveness of all levels will be evaluated to ensure that the staffs within our Forest Management Unit(s) will be disciplined and competent to their own job and in the same time to manage the working environment well.

(b) Non-formal education activities such as verbal education will be promoted to the workers before work in the forest. These daily activities including the involvement of CSR committee



2. The Forest Management Unit (FMU) has been granted a renewal of Forest Timber License No. T-3432, which has been approved for a period of thirty (30) years, effective from 16th April 2024 to 15th April 2054.

3. On 30/11/2022 (refer to FDS reference number (108)JHS/600-3/7/12/Jld.19), at the request of the licensee, the Forest Department (FDS) approved the exclusion of a 2,610-hectare conservation area from the certified area. As a result, the remaining certified area is now 51,533 hectares.

Physical Features

1. Nibong FMU is partly located within the Bahau Forest and partly within the Balui Forest, while the entire area of the Nibong FMU is within the Balui Statement Forest. Nibong FMU is logged-over forest and its forest condition is mixed dipterocarp forests, which may be categorized into Low land Mixed- Dipterocarp Forests and Hill Mixed- Dipterocarp Forests for the area above the 300 m a.s.1It is estimated that up to 90% of the area comprises moderate to fairly steep terrain with slopes predominantly in the 5-35° range (Terrain Classes II and III). The remaining 10% of flatter areas with slope of less than 5° (Terrain Class I) are found mainly along the areas bordering BatangBalui and their tributes.

(III) Boundaries

1. The boundary of the area adjacent to FMU on the western side and southern side, Sungai Melarang on the southern side follows the contour height of 228 metres above sea level (masl) which is the maximum operating level of the reservoir for the Bakun Hydro-Electric Project. The northern shares a common cut-lines boundary with Forest Timber License No. T/3396 and also follows Sungai Bahau. The eastern boundary between Sungai Bahau and Sungai Melarang follows waterways and ridge lines.

Related to HoBs and Land Status

1. The Nibong FMU T-3432 is outside of HOB boundary.
2. The Nibong FMU are covered partly of Balui Protected Forest area (29,969 ha - 55.35%) ,Bahau Protected Forest Area (12,301 ha - 22.72%) and Balui Stateland Forest (11,873 ha-21.93%)

Forest Condition Function Zoning

Forest Zoning	Percentage (%)	Total Area (Ha)
Production Area	89.98	46,370
Protection Area	7.15	3,685
Shifting Agriculture (SA) Area	2.86	1,478
Area	**100**	**51,533**

1. **Protected Zone**
   a. The protection is more related to the HCVs/ HCVF attributes; 2. Area of over 35 o slope (Terrain IV) ;
   b. Watershed protection or the conservation of plant and wildlife habitat will be designated as protected zone;
   c. Water Catchment at coupe 3
   d. Salt Licks and 1 pig wallow ;
   e. Shifting Algriculture& burial site of 3 Communities, Uma Lesong Naha Nyabong, Uma Kulit Long Jawe& Uma Sang Anau Long Bulan;
   f. The protection area within summed up as 3,682 ha which covered 6.9% of the Nibong FMU area.
   g. The conservation area within summed up as 2,613 ha which covered 4.8% of the Nibong FMU area.

2. **Production Area**
   The estimate area permitted for timber production uses is approximately 46,370.0 ha (85.6% of the total area).

3. **Community Area**

	a. FMU is free from any gazette NCR lands; b. Through the consultation with the communities, about 1,478.0 ha(s) are utilized by the c. local communities which has been preserved for shifting cultivation (SA), this area will be preserved for extraction of fire woods and non-timber forest product (e.g. rattan lentik, rattan segak& bamboo, etc) for own use and hunting for food dependence; and d. There is 1 burial ground within the Nibong FMU inside the conservation area which belongs to Uma Kulit Long Jawe. The other communities burial sites are outside the FMU **[MC&I 8.2 e]**
Management Objectives	1. Nibong FMU T-3432 is to have a multiple-use forest for economic, social and environmental purposes, while ensuring that the productive capacity of the forests for both goods and services is maintained and/or enhanced; 2. To sustain production and revenue of high value timber based on an annual allowable cut; 3. To monitor the growth through Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) and ensure rate of harvest shall not greater than estimated regrowth of the residual stand; 4. To ensure the actual harvesting area is not more than the Annual Harvesting Coupe or Annual Cutting Area (ACA) as calculated based on Net Harvestable Production Area divided by Cutting Cycle (ha/ yr.)= **1,854.8** ha 5. To carry out appropriate treatment during the plan period, in areas where potential commercial species are present for the purpose of regeneration and enhancement of their growth performance to ensure sustainability in future cycle; 6. To ensure the availability of DF circular 6/99 and should be strictly complied; 7. To adhere strictly to Reduce Impact Logging during harvesting ; 8. To protect areas of scenic, historic, geological or ecological significance through the establishment of HCVF demarcation at the FMU that will be remained undisturbed/ buffered; 9. Evaluation to the impacts of harvesting activities to the stakeholders e.g. workers and local community within the FMU area through comprehensive SIA; 10. To provide a safety environment to the staffs as well as their family; & 11. To respect the right of the local community and workers.
Forest Resources & Forest Research	• **Nibong FMU** is a **Mixed Dipterocarp Forest (MDF)**. • Contains important timber species from **Dipterocarpaceae family**, including: o Meranti *(Shorea spp.)* o Selangan Batu *(Shorea spp.)* o Keruing *(Dipterocarpus spp.)* o Kapur *(Dryobalanops spp.)* o Resak *(Vatica spp.)* o Luis *(Hopea spp.)*
	• **Protected & Threatened Plant Species** • **Totally Protected Plant**: Ensurai *(Dipterocarpus oblongifolius)* • **5 Protected Plants** (require license to cut/remove): o *Koopossia excelsa* (Tapang) – LR-CD o *Koompassia malaccensis* (Menggeris) – LR-CD o *Ficus spp.* (Ara) o *Begonia spp.* (Riang) o Orchids • **4 Additional Species** listed as CR/EN/VU in: o IUCN Red List o Sarawak Plant Red List o Other published sources
	• **Timber Stock based on the latest PSP monitoring** • **Average timber volume (≥30 cm dbh)**: 68.46 m³/ha

Species Name (Code)	Category	Family	Tree Count	% of Total Trees	Mean DBH (cm)	Std Dev. DBH	Total Volume (m^3)	% of Total Volume	Volume per ha (m^3/ha)
UBAH	ND	*Myrtaceae*	6	9.8%	45.2	12.7	6.68	9.4%	6.68
MEDANG	ND	*Lauraceae*	4	6.6%	50.0	15.6	6.70	9.4%	6.70
SEGERA	ND	*Meliaceae*	4	6.6%	48.8	15.5	5.74	8.1%	5.74
TEKALONG	ND	*Moraceae*	4	6.6%	56.8	21.7	11.22	15.8%	11.22
KAYU MALAM	ND	*Ebenaceae*	3	4.9%	31.7	0.6	0.76	1.1%	0.76
KUMPANG	ND	*Myrsinaceae*	3	4.9%	37.0	4.4	1.96	2.8%	1.96
RAMBUTAN HUTAN	ND	*Sapindaceae*	3	4.9%	35.0	4.4	1.53	2.2%	1.53
EMPITAP	ND	*Rubiaceae*	3	4.9%	65.3	16.9	7.92	11.1%	7.92
KEDAMBA	ND	*Rubiaceae*	3	4.9%	35.7	4.7	1.68	2.4%	1.68
KEPAYANG BABI	ND	*Annonaceae*	2	3.3%	33.0	1.4	0.74	1.0%	0.74
SAWIH	ND	*Sonneteriaceae*	2	3.3%	43.5	13.4	2.23	3.1%	2.23
SELADAH	ND	*Burseraceae*	2	3.3%	37.0	6.0	1.31	1.8%	1.31
KEPAPA	ND	*Verbenaceae*	2	3.3%	38.0	5.0	1.45	2.0%	1.45
MERANTI MERAH	D	*Dipterocarpaceae*	2	3.3%	78.0	32.5	6.50	9.1%	6.50
ENSARAI	ND	*Euphorbiaceae*	2	3.3%	32.5	1.5	0.67	0.9%	0.67
EMPENIT	ND	*Fagaceae*	2	3.3%	40.5	0.7	1.81	2.5%	1.81
URAT MATA	D	*Dipterocarpaceae*	1	1.6%	54.0	-	2.03	2.9%	2.03
ARAS	ND	*Aquifoliaceae*	1	1.6%	34.0	-	0.44	0.6%	0.44
ASAM	ND	*Moraceae*	1	1.6%	37.0	-	0.65	0.9%	0.65
BINTAWAK	ND	*Moraceae*	1	1.6%	52.0	-	1.72	2.4%	1.72
BINUANG	ND	*Datiscaceae*	1	1.6%	35.0	-	0.51	0.7%	0.51
KELAMPAYAN	ND	*Rubiaceae*	1	1.6%	33.0	-	0.37	0.5%	0.37
PUTI	ND	*Euphorbiaceae*	1	1.6%	30.0	-	0.16	0.2%	0.16
SENUMPUL	ND	*Flacourtiaceae*	1	1.6%	47.0	-	1.36	1.9%	1.36
TAMPOI	ND	*Euphorbiaceae*	1	1.6%	30.0	-	0.16	0.2%	0.16
TAPANG HANTU	ND	*Fabaceae*	1	1.6%	47.0	-	1.36	1.9%	1.36

- **Non-Timber Products**

Category	Specific Species	Primary Use(s)	Significance to Community
a) Rattan	Rattan Segak, Rattan Lentik, and other Rattan species.	Crafting furniture, baskets, mats, fish traps, and household tools.	Provides raw materials for handicrafts, generating income and producing essential household items.
b) Firewood	Kayu Belavan (*Tristaniopsis* sp.), Kayu Tekalit (*Lithocarpus* spp.).	Fuel for cooking and heating in households.	Serves as a primary and essential source of daily domestic energy.
c) Wild Fruits	Tampoi, Durian, Rambutan, Kandis.	Consumed as seasonal food; sold in local markets.	Provides vital nutrition, dietary variety, and a source of supplementary income.
d) Forest Vegetation	Ginger, Palm Shoots, Lempaong, Suyan (*Litsea cubeba*), Penyaban (*Piper vestita*).	Used as food (vegetables), flavorings, spices, and traditional medicine.	Supplies daily nutritional needs, enhances food flavor, and offers accessible healthcare remedies.

Yield Regulation

1. **Diameter-limit cutting:**
   - **Dipterocarp species**: ≥ 50 cm dbh
   - **Non-Dipterocarp species**: ≥ 45 cm dbh
2. **Totally Protected species (WLPO 1998)**: **Not to be felled**
3. **Harvesting method:**
   - **Selective, re-entry timber harvesting** of hill forests
   - In accordance with **FMP of No. T-3432** approved by FDS
4. **Cutting cycle:**
   - **25-year** rotation cycle
5. **Coupe Sequences** justification of forest research , forest manager has elected the West part of the Nibong FMU to be the initial coupe of this cutting cycle and the cutting sequence will gradually move to the middle part of the FMU and lastly to the North-eastern part.

<table>
<tr><td>Rate of Annual Harvest</td><td>

Average harvestable yield: 36.91m^{3}ha^{-1}
Based on high & low productivity PSPs (fair representation)
Economy cut: Initially set at 17m^3 ha^{-1}
Used to determine net volume for verifying AAC
Allowable Cutting Area (ACA): = 1,854.8 ha; AND
Annual Allowable Cut (AAC):= 50,081.19m^3 or 4,256.77 m3 per month
Monthly Production limit for the Nibong FMU (MPL) : 2,504 m^3

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Harvesting Techniques</td><td>
1. Selective re-entry timber harvesting of hill forest, in line with FTL No. T/3432.
2. Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) practices implemented:
• Ground-based system using modified excavators with winch.
3. Importance of pre-harvesting planning:
• Proper road and harvesting operation planning is essential.
• Well-planned road network ensures efficient, economical, and long-term harvesting benefits.
4. RIL covers 3 key phases:
• Pre-harvesting planning
• Harvesting operations
• Post-harvesting activities
<table>
<tr><th>hase</th><th>Key Activities</th><th>Primary Objective</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pre-Felling</td><td>• Obtain Permits (PEC) & approve Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP).
• Demarcate coupe/block boundaries, buffer zones, and conservation areas.
• Conduct pre-felling inventory: identify, tag, and map harvestable trees.
• Plan and construct road network & skid trails according to RIL principles.
• Conduct pre-felling inspection by Forest Department Sarawak (FDS).</td><td>To ensure all planning and preparatory work is complete to minimize environmental impact and enable efficient, compliant harvesting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Harvesting</td><td>• Fell only trees with white tags in approved blocks.
• Use Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) systems (tractor + modified excavator).
• Follow directional felling to protect residual stand and PCTs.
• Skid logs to landing sites (max skid distance < 1 km).
• Continuous monitoring by FMU holder and FDS during operations.</td><td>To extract designated timber efficiently while adhering to RIL guidelines to protect the forest ecosystem and worker safety.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Post-Harvesting</td><td>• Assess condition of residual stand and protected areas.
• Rehabilitate and close feeder roads (e.g., remove temporary culverts, restore drainage).
• Conduct annual monitoring via Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) and patrolling.
• Review harvesting operations for future improvement.</td><td>To restore the forest area where necessary, monitor recovery, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the forest management unit.</td></tr>
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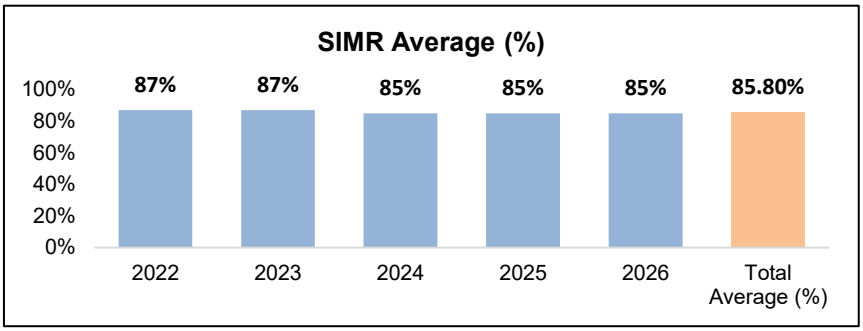
5. **Monitoring & Control**:

- Conducted by **Forestry Agency** and **FMU management team**.
- Ecological and Social Monitoring is follows guidelines for:
  - **Pre-felling** and **post-harvest** monitoring activities for each plot
  - **Environmental Compliance Audit (ECA)**
    ☒1st IECA , ☒2nd IECA; ☒1st EECA , ☐2nd EECA
  - **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) monitoring**
    ☒2025 SIMR ☒2026SIMR

Comparison SIMR for year 2022-2026

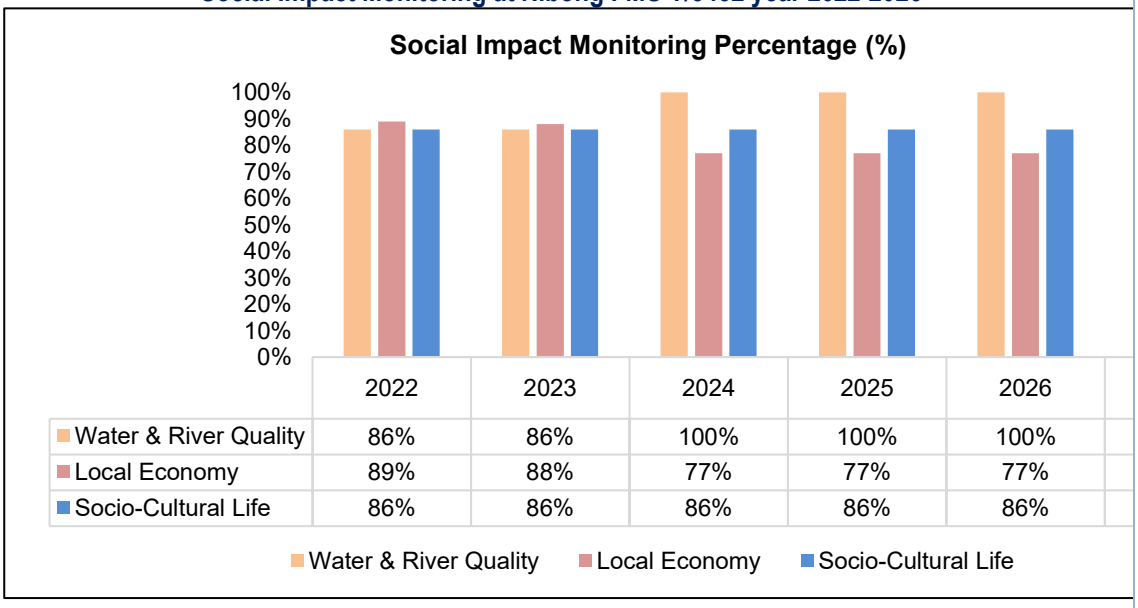
Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total Average (%)
Average (%)	87%	87%	85%	85%	85%	**85.8%**



Social Impact Monitoring Key Social for year 2022-2026

Year / SIA Key Impact (Average %)	Water & River Quality	Local Economy	Socio-Cultural Life
2022	86%	89%	86%
2023	86%	88%	86%
2024	100%	77%	86%
2025	100%	77%	86%
2026	100%	77%	86%
Total Average	**94%**	**82%**	**86%**

Social Impact Monitoring at Nibong FMU T/3432 year 2022-2026



Based on the result above, social impact monitoring percentages shows a the total score of monitoring compliance is **(87% + 87% + 85% + 85% + 85% = 85.8%)** which indicates that the Social Impact in terms of mitigation compliance of Nibong FMU T/3432 is "**Minor Benefits**". The FMU has 80% + committed in concerning all the impacts to the communities and the benefit to the community is legible.

ECA	Year	Auditors	Audit Status	Date	No. of CPARs	Status of CPARs
Internal	2024/2025	SYSB Competence ECA Auditors	Completed	10-13/2/2025	2	Closed
External	2024/2025	Auditors appointed by NREB	Completed	20-22/5/2025	8	Closed
Internal	2025/2026	SYSB Competence ECA Auditors	Completed	13/10 - 16/10/2026	6	Closed
External	2025/2026	Auditors appointed by NREB	Completed	17/06 - 20/06/2026	7	Closed
Internal	2026/2027	SYSB Competence ECA Auditors	Completed	12/10 - 15/10/2026	5	Open

Forest Growth

1. **Monitoring components**:
   - **Individual tree increment (Is)** – growth in volume/basal area
   - **Mortality (M)** – tree deaths
   - **Ingrowth (I)** – new trees entering measurable size classes from regeneration
2. **Growth simulation formula**:
   - **I = Is – M + R**
3. **Mean Annual Increment (MAI)**:
   - Defined based on **literature review** for the **1st cycle Forest Management Plan (FMP)**
   - **Monitoring cycle**: Every **5 years**, during FMP revisions.

Description	Plot PSP	Baseline Vol 1/ha	Ass 2 Vol 2/ha	Mortality Volm/ha	Recruitment Volr/ha	Interval	Growth
30cm dbh and above	1	55.96	60.04	1.52	4.29	1-2 years	2.58
45cm dbh and above	1	9.11	11.70	0.18	0.00	1-2 years	1.64

50cm dbh and above	1	14.63	16.04	0.61	0.00	1-2 years	0.89
Growth							1.7

Latest Monitoring from PSP monitoring 2026
PSP over the ~3.4-year period

Metric	Count of Trees	Volume (m^3)	Annualized Rate*
Initial Stand (Mar-2022)	88	86.03	-
Surviving & Growing Trees	50	+12.20	+3.59 m^3/year
Mortality (Trees Died)	38	22.89	6.73 m^3/year
Recruitment (New Trees)	13	11.49	3.38 m^3/year
Final Stand (Aug-2025)	63	75.83**	-
Net Change (Vol)	-25 trees	+0.80 m^3	+0.24 m^3/year

Environmental Assessment & Quality Monitoring

1. **EIA Approval**:
- Approved under **Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance 1993** & **Prescribed Activities Order 1994**
- Approved by **Controller of Environmental Quality Sarawak (EQS)** on **24 Feb 2009** Ref No: (ref no:15 NREB/6-3/2F/34)

2. **Environmental Monitoring**:
- **Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMR)** conducted
- Includes **Environmental Quality Monitoring (EQM)**
- Objectives:
  - Establish environmental **baseline and trends**
  - Support **policy-making and decision-making**
  - Ensure **regulatory compliance**

3. **Water Quality Standard**:
- Benchmarked to **Class IIB** of **National Water Quality Standards of Malaysia (NWQSM)** [MC&I 8.2c]

4. **Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**:
- Triggered by **changes in FMU area**
- Conducted with **approval from NREB**:QA Controller
  - **EMP approved:** (16)NREB/600-3/2F/108 dated 02/09/2022
  - **ECA implementation: Year 2026**

Conditions of the Water Monitoring Point

Ex-Situ Water Quality Results					
Parameters	**Compliance Limit (Class IIB NWQS)**	**W1 - Batang Balui**	**W2 - Sg Bahau**	**W3 - Sg Bahau**	**W4 - Sg Isau**
pH	6.0 – 9.0	7.2	6.0	6.3	7.5
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	5.0 – 7.0	6.10	5.81	6.09	6.35
BOD (mg/L)	3.0	ND (<3)	ND (<3)	ND (<3)	ND (<3)
COD (mg/L)	25.0	19	23	12	12
TSS (mg/L)	50.0	ND (<2)	ND (<2)	ND (<2)	ND (<2)
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.3	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
TCC (MPN/100 ml)	5,000	60	5	43	350
TFC (MPN/100 ml)	400	4	2	2	12
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	0.04;N	ND (<1.0)	ND (<1.0)	ND (<1.0)	ND (<1.0)

Note : *Figures underlined are those that do not comply with Class IIB standard, ND: Not Detected, N: Free from visible film, sheen, discoloration and deposits*

Complied : Water qualities readings are within Class I to Class IIB
Non-Complied : Water qualities readings are within Class III, IV and V
Partly Complied : Water qualities readings are within Class IIB and III

Schedule Waste Disposal

Year	Quantity (Drum)				
	SW 305	SW 306	SW 312	SW 408	SW 410
2018	7	0	0	0	0
2019	6	4	0	0	1
2020	3	1	1	0	0
2021	12	5	1	0	1
2022	4	2	2	0	2
2023	3	2	2	0	2
2024	6	3	2	0	2
2025	3	2	2	0	2
2026	12	2	2	0	2

☒First Disposal for 2026 ☒2nd Disposal for 2026

High Conservation Value(s)

Presence of HCVs (Malaysia Toolkit 2009)
All 6 HCV categories identified within the Nibong FMU as below

HCV Category	Status in FMU	Key Findings & Attributes
HCV 1: Biodiversity Values	**PRESENT**	
1.1 Protected Areas	Not Present	No legally gazetted Totally Protected Areas (TPAs) overlap the FMU. However, three TPAs (Batu Laga NP, Bakun Island NP, Sungai Jelangai WS) are located adjacent (5.6 km to 29.5 km away).
1.2 Threatened & Endangered Species	**PRESENT**	**97 fauna species** recorded. **22 mammals, 19 birds, 2 reptiles, and 1 insect** are Endangered, Rare, or Threatened (ERT). Key species include the **Critically Endangered Pangolin and Helmeted Hornbill**, and **Endangered Bornean Gibbon**. **18 ERT flora species** recorded, including the **Totally Protected Ensurai tree**.
1.3 Endemism	**PRESENT**	**8 endemic fauna species** to Borneo, including the Bornean Gibbon, Hose's Langur, and Bornean Ground Cuckoo. **64 endemic flora species** to Borneo/Sarawak, including many Dipterocarps like Engkabang.
1.4 Critical Temporal Use	**PRESENT**	Contains critical wildlife sites: **3 active salt licks, 1 pig wallow, important feeding trees (e.g., Ficus spp.)**, and is near three **Important Bird Areas (IBAs)**.
HCV 2: Landscape-level Forest	**PRESENT**	The FMU is part of a large, contiguous forest complex (>50,000 ha) and acts as a critical **connectivity corridor** between the adjacent National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary, facilitating wildlife movement.

HCV 3: Ecosystems & Habitats	**PRESENT**	Comprises **logged-over hill mixed dipterocarp forests**. The ecosystem is threatened by past logging, making the conservation of remaining **Dipterocarp mother trees and riparian forests (e.g., along Sg. Bahau)** a priority.
HCV 4: Ecosystem Services	**PRESENT**	
4.1 Watershed Protection	**PRESENT**	The FMU is part of the **Bakun Dam catchment area**. It contains **984.7 ha of Terrain IV (slopes >35°)** which are critical for watershed protection.
4.2 Erosion Control	**PRESENT**	The extensive **riparian networks** of major rivers (Sg. Bahau, Batang Balui) and the **Terrain IV areas** are vital for controlling soil erosion.
4.3 Barriers to Fire	**NO PRESENT**	The area is low fire risk due to high rainfall and the presence of rivers. Not adjacent to significant fire-prone areas like large plantations.
HCV 5: Basic Needs of Local Communities	**PRESENT**	**Three indigenous communities** (Kayan & Kenyah) are within or adjacent to the FMU. They have a **high dependency** on the forest for **hunting, fishing, non-timber forest products (rattan, medicinal plants), and water**.
HCV 6: Cultural Identity	**NO PRESENT**	Contains cultural heritage sites, including a **burial ground** important to the Long Jawe community.

Overall Conclusion: The Nibong FMU is confirmed to have **HCV 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5, and 6** present. A robust management and monitoring plan is required to maintain and enhance these values, focusing on protecting critical habitats, endangered species, and the rights and resources of local communities.

HCV Management & Monitoring Plan - Nibong FMU

HCV Category	Key Management Actions	Key Monitoring Activities
HCV 1.1 (Adjacent Protected Areas)	Establish and maintain a buffer zone along the FMU boundary adjacent to National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary.	• Conduct **half-yearly patrols** along the boundary with adjacent TPAs. • Maintain and make available records of all patrols.
HCV 1.2 & 1.3 (Threatened Species & Endemics)	• **Strictly enforce "No Hunting" policy** (DF Circular 6/99). • Display posters of protected species in camps. • Conduct CEPA programs with staff and communities. • Enforce speed limits (40 km/hr) to prevent roadkill. • Implement **Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)** to protect tagged trees (e.g., Blue tags for protected trees).	• **Camera trapping** at strategic locations (salt licks, animal trails). • Record all wildlife sightings and make them available. • **Internal audits** on RIL implementation. • Maintain a database of ERT species.
HCV 1.4 (Critical Temporal Use)	• Establish formal buffer zones: • **200m radius** for nesting/roosting sites. • **100m buffer** around pig wallows. • **50m buffer** around salt licks. • Protect key feeding trees (e.g., *Ficus* spp.) with blue tags.	• Regularly monitor the condition of critical sites. • Update maps and records of these sites frequently.
HCV 2 (Landscape-level Forest)	• **Strictly adopt RIL** across the FMU to maintain ecosystem integrity.	• **Periodic audits** to ensure corridors and

	• Establish and protect **wildlife corridors** along rivers and ridges connecting forest complexes.	buffers remain intact and undisturbed. • Ground surveys and patrols to verify connectivity.
HCV 3 (Ecosystems)	• Protect mother trees, protected trees, and *Ficus* trees during harvesting. • **Do not harvest** in blocks with commercial stock below 10 m³/ha. • **No logging activities** inside buffer zones or Terrain IV.	• **Regular patrols** to monitor key areas, especially Ensurai trees in riparian zones. • Use **Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs)** to monitor forest growth and change.
HCV 4.1 & 4.2 (Watershed & Erosion)	• **Demarcate and protect all river buffers** according to DID guidelines (e.g., 50m for rivers >40m wide). • **No logging or tractor use in Terrain IV** areas. • Use proper bridge/culvert construction techniques when crossing waterways.	• **Annual monitoring** of buffer zone integrity. • **Quarterly water quality testing** and review of Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMR).
HCV 5 (Community Basic Needs)	• Establish a **SFM Liaison Committee** for ongoing dialogue. • Run awareness programs on sustainable hunting/forest use. • Demarcate and protect community hunting, fishing, and gathering areas from operational impacts.	• **Annual joint monitoring** with community representatives to ensure access and resource availability. • Monitor for illegal encroachment that affects community resources.
HCV 6 (Cultural Identity)	• **Identify, demarcate, and protect** all cultural sites (e.g., burial grounds). • Adopt a conflict resolution guideline for community relations.	• **Joint monitoring** with the relevant community to ensure sites remain undisturbed. • Monitor for any boundary encroachments.

HCV Site Monitoring Summary (2025)

HCV Site	Location	Monitoring Date	Monitoring Result
HCV Sta. 01 (Pig Wallow)	Coupe 24A	11 May 2026	Active as Saltlick
HCV Sta. 02 (Saltlick)	Coupe 13A	13 May 2026	Active
HCV Sta. 03 (Saltlick)	Coupe 11A	02 Sept 2026	Active
HCV Sta. 04 (Saltlick)	Coupe 10A	08 Sept 2026	Active
HCV Sta. 05 (Terrain IV)	Coupes 03, 04, 05, 11, 25	06 July 2026	No Disturbance found
HCV Sta. 06 (NTFP Area)	Sang Anau & Batu Keling Community Areas	16 Nov 2025	Active (Community consultations held)

All monitored High Conservation Value sites were found to be in good condition, with key wildlife areas active and no encroachment or disturbance detected in protected zones.

Protection of Rare , Threatened	**Flora and Fauna Monitoring – Nibong FMU** ☒Download RTE list for Flora in Nibong FMU as at September 2025 - link

and Endangered Species.

☒Download RTE list for Fauna in Nibong FMU as at September 2025 – link

Monitoring and Protection Measures

- **Rangers**: competency: 5 paxs
- **Compliance**: Strict adherence to **DF Circular 6/99**, particularly regarding **hunting restrictions**.
- **Policy Communication**:
  - New **wildlife posters** (color copies) displayed on-site.
  - **Written instructions** from the Managing Director on the **'No hunting'** policy.

Patrol and Control

- **Regular Patrols** to deter **illegal activities**.
- **Signage and Fencing** at entry points to prevent **unauthorized access**.

Road Safety

- **Speed limits** for **logging trucks** and vehicles to avoid **road-kills** and reduce accidents.

Community Education & Awareness

- **Community Education, Participation, and Awareness (CEPA)** program:
  - Engage relevant **agencies or organizations** for program development.

Wildlife Conservation

- **Honorary Wildlife Ranger** appointed for **wildlife monitoring** and conservation work.

Monitoring **2026** for flora species in Nibong FMU :

No.	Reference	Conservation Status	1st Monitoring (2024)	2nd Monitoring (2025)	3rd Monitoring (2026)
1.	Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1998	Totally Protected (TP)	13	13	13
		Protected (P)	26	26	26
		Not Protected (NP)	4	4	4
2.	IUCN Red list	Critically Endangered (CR)	2	2	2
		Endangered (EN)	3	3	3
		Vulnerable (VU)	12	14	14
		Near Threatened (NT)	5	3	3
		Least Concern (LC)	20	21	21
		Not Listed	1	0	0
3.	CITES	Appendix I	5	5	5
		Appendix II	17	17	17
		Appendix III	1	1	1
		Not Listed	20	20	20
4.		Endemic species	8	8	8

Monitoring **2026** for fauna species in Nibong FMU:

No.	Reference	Conservation Status	Baseline (2022)	Previous (2025)	Current (2026)
1.	WLPO, 1998	Totally Protected (TP)	1	1	1
		Protected (P)	13	13	13
		Not Protected (NP)	5	5	5
2.	IUCN Red list	Critically Endangered (CR)	0	0	0
		Endangered (EN)	2	1	1
		Vulnerable (VU)	4	4	4
		Near Threatened (NT)	0	1	1
		Least Concern (LC)	0	4	4
		Not Listed	13	9	7
3.	CITES	Appendix I	0	0	0
		Appendix II	1	1	1
		Not Listed	18	18	18

4.		Endemic species	64	64	64

Socio Economic Conditions

Affected Communities: Three indigenous communities: Uma Lesong Naha Nyabong (Kayan), Lebu Kulit Long Jawe (Kenyah), and Uma Sang Anau Long Bulan (Kenyah).

Key Impact Area	Findings & Potential Impacts	Management Implication
1. Water Supply & Quality	• Finding: Present • One community (Uma Lesong) relies on a water catchment within the FMU. • All communities (100%) depend on rivers for transportation and subsistence (fishing, bathing). • Potential Impact: Logging operations risk polluting the water catchment and rivers with sediment, debris, or fuel, affecting health and mobility.	• Crucial to protect the identified water catchment. • Implement strict erosion and pollution control measures along rivers and roads.
2. Local Economy	• Finding: Mixed • Adverse: Communities heavily rely on forest resources (wild vegetables, game, rattan) for food and handicrafts. Operations could deplete these resources. • Beneficial: Logging roads provide access to towns for Uma Lesong. One community (Long Jawe) has nascent ecotourism (homestays). • Potential Impact: Loss of subsistence resources vs. potential for economic benefits through employment and tourism.	• Manage forests sustainably to maintain Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) availability. • Explore local hiring and support for community-led ecotourism. • Maintain road access.
3. Socio-Cultural Life	• Finding: Largely Stable • Traditional knowledge (farming, hunting, boat navigation, handicrafts) is present but fading among youth. • No significant current issues with infectious diseases or dangerous wildlife disturbances. • A known burial site is now outside the certified area. • Potential Impact: Accelerated loss of cultural heritage and traditional skills due to modernization and forest changes.	• Document and support traditional handicrafts as a potential source of income. • Be vigilant for unmarked cultural sites during operations. • Maintain community dialogue to address any emerging concerns.

Overall SIA results:

1. The FMU's operations present a mix of risks and opportunities for the local communities.
2. The primary risks are to water security and access to forest resources for subsistence.
3. The key to sustainable operations lies in a robust Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) that prioritizes protecting water sources, managing forest resources responsibly, and engaging communities to safeguard their cultural heritage and leverage economic opportunities.

Safety & Health

Worksite Supervision

- **Challenges**: Mountain forests with scattered work sites and frequent site changes.
- **Supervision**: Strong control and supervision by FMU management to ensure safety and self-reliance of workers.

Safety Commitment

- **Safety Policy**:



SHIN YANG SDN BHD
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Tel: 085-666656 (Main Line) Fax : 085-666258, 085-664995
Public Website : https://www.shinyang.com.my/

Occupational Safety and Health Policy

Date of Origin Policy: 1st August 2020 **Revised as at 30th October 2024**

It is Shin Yang Sdn Bhd (*Logging Division*) primary and continuous commitment in company's management on ensuring the safety and health of all employees.

For this purpose, Shin Yang Sdn. Bhd. will ensure the following is achieved as far as practicable:

- Comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (Act 514) and all relevant regulations.
- Provide necessary information, supervision and training where required.
- Provide safe systems of work and safe working environment.
- Ensure continuous improvement in safety and health standards.
- Report, investigate and record any workplace accident, dangerous occurrence, occupational poisoning and occupational disease.

All employees should understand and accept their responsibility in ensuring the safety and health to protect life and company's property by complying with the following:

- Practice safe working methods and obey safety and health rules and instruction.
- Ensure active participation in safety and health programs.
- Cooperate with employer or others to fulfill duties under the Act or regulations.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times during at place of work.
- Report any workplace incident, unsafe act and unsafe condition.
- Ensure that no action will cause harm to himself or to any other person.
- Prohibition the use of drugs or intake of alcohol beverages within the workplace.

Andy Wong Ko Hock
Executive Director

We Commit to Sustainable Forest Management Practice

Safety Policy dated 31 OCT 2024
Download link

- **Collaboration**:
  - **STIDC** (Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation)
  - **FDS** (Forest Department Sarawak)
  - **STA** (Sarawak Timber Association)

Safety Accident Record:

Accident Record - Nibong FMU									
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Fatality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LTI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FAC	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

LTI - Lost Time Injury **MTC - Medical Treatment Case** **FAC - First Aid Case**

Summary of Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Management System in Nibong FMU

OHS Component	Key Requirements & Procedures	Reference (OSHA 1994 & Regulations)
1. Policy & Commitment	A revised Safety and Health Policy is signed by the Executive Director, committing to legal compliance, training, providing resources, and ensuring effective injury management.	**Section 15(1) & (2):** General duties of an employer to ensure the safety, health, and welfare at work of all employees.
2. Safety & Health Committee (SHC)	• Chaired by the Camp Manager with management and worker representatives. • Meets at least once every three months. • Functions include facilitating cooperation, developing safety policies, and disseminating information.	**Section 30 & Safety and Health Committee Regulations 1996:** Mandates the establishment of a Safety and Health Committee in prescribed workplaces.

	3. Safe Work Procedures	• Procedures developed based on DOSH "Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health in Logging Operations". • Covers tree felling, equipment operation, skidding, and hazardous waste. • Implements a systematic risk management process: Identify, Assess, Control, Review.	**Section 15(2)(a):** Duty to provide and maintain systems of work that are safe and without risks to health.
	4. Emergency Preparedness	• Planning includes: • Establishing known assembly points. • Maintaining emergency contact lists. • Ensuring adequate first aid and transport for evacuation.	**Section 15(2)(e):** Duty to formulate safety and health policies and procedures for emergencies.
	5. Incident Reporting & Investigation	All incidents (injuries and near-misses) must be reported to the Safety Coordinator for investigation and corrective action.	**Section 32:** The requirement for notification of accidents, dangerous occurrences, occupational poisoning, and occupational diseases.
	6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	PPE is to be used where risks cannot be otherwise controlled. It must be properly maintained and replaced when damaged.	**Section 10:** General duty of every employee to use any protective equipment and clothing provided.
	7. First Aid	• First aid boxes are accessible in high-risk areas (workshop, felling blocks). • First Aiders and the locations of kits are known to all workers.	**Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid) Regulations 1991:** Requirements for first aid provision and personnel.
	8. Safety Signage	Signs are displayed to: • Exclude unauthorized personnel. • Notify about required PPE and evacuation routes. • Warn of specific operations (e.g., "Tree Felling in Progress").	**Part IX, Section 44-48 (Factories & Machinery Act 1967)** and general duty of care under **OSHA Section 15(2)**.
	9. Visitor Control	Procedures are in place to ensure all visitors are under the control and supervision of site staff.	**Section 16:** Duty of an employer to ensure persons other than employees are not exposed to risks.
	10. Hazardous Materials	Pesticides and chemicals are stored securely. • Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available and accessible to all workers.	**CLASS Regulations 2013:** Requirements for the classification, labelling, and provision of SDS for hazardous chemicals.
	11. Training	• **External:** Compliance with The Forests (Trained Workmen) Rules. • **In-house:** Training covers forestry hazards, emergency procedures, first aid, and incident reporting. Training records are maintained.	**Section 15(2)(c):** Duty to provide such information, instruction, training, and supervision as is necessary.
	12. Performance Monitoring	The system includes: • **Site Inspections:** Regular checks for hazards and compliance.	**Section 29:** Power of the Minister to make regulations for securing the safety, health, and we

	• **HIRARC:** Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control. • **OSH Performance Reports:** Combining active (inspections) and reactive (incident) monitoring. • **Internal Audits:** Periodic audits to check the effectiveness of the OSH Management System.	

Training Programs for 2026

Month	Venue	Trained Programme	Trainer/Facilator	Paticipants	Type	Acual
January			**Planning the schedule after management review**			
Feb	Nibong Fmu	Forest Policy Statement Training		Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	11 – 12/04/2026
Feb	Nibong FMU	Refresh Training on MC &I (SFM)	Lau Keiw Hieng	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	20/05/2026 & 11/08/2026
Mac	Nibong FMU	Fire Safety Training & Basic First Aid Training	Hii Wei Bing	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	21/05/2026
Mac	Nibong FMU	Wildlife Management Training	Lau Keiw Hieng	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	12/04/2026
Mac	Nibong FMU	Training on SOP of Establishment and re measurement of PSPs	Mr. Jimmie Atat & Josely	FMU Surveyors	Internal	16 – 18/12/2025
April	Nibong FMU	Camera Trapping - Understanding on the SOP of Deployment and Retrieving Camera Trap	Jimme Atat	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	
April	Nibong FMU	Workers Representative Training	Peladin K	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	11/11/2026
April	Nibong FMU	Refresh Training on Reduced Impact Logging & 100% Enumeration and tree tagging for harvesting,PCT	Jimmie Atat	Surveyor Team	Internal	06 - 08/04/2026

		and protective Tree				
May	Nibong FMU	Management Planning (Pre-harvest , Harvest and Post Harvesting)	Lau Keiw Hieng	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	
May	Nibong Liaison Community & Local Community	Understanding the SOP of conflict resolution with Local Community	Arina	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	02/11/2026
June	Nibong FMU	Training on understanding in using Measurement equipment	Mr. Jimmie Atat	Surveyor Team	Internal	22 – 24/06/2026
Jul	Nibong FMU	Chemical Handling & Scheduled Waste Management	Mclarry Clement	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	21/05/2026
Jul	Nibong FMU	Training Refresher Course on Tree Felling (Chainsaw), Log Extraction (Tractor)& Log Loading (Front End Loader)	Peladin K & Hii Mee Ming	Chainsaw, Tractor& Shovel Operators	Internal	16 – 19/02/2026
Jul	Nibong FMU	Safet Policy Training	Mclarry Clement	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	11/11/2026
Aug	Nibong FMU	Logging Road Safety	Peladin K	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	10/05/2026
Sept	Nibong FMU	Occupational Safety & Health Induction Training	Peladin K	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	22/05/2026
Sept	Nibong FMU	Workplace Danger Notification (SOP)		Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	
Oct	Nibong FMU	Training on Tree identification	Jimmie Atat	Surveyor Team	Internal	11 – 13/05/2026
Nov	Nibong FMU	First Aid Training	Hii Wei Bing	Nibong FMU Camp staffs	Internal	21/05/2026
December						
NIL						

Silviculture

Options include:

- **Selective harvesting** if enough trees remain
- **Climber cutting** to reduce competition
- **Liberation thinning** to help valuable trees grow
- **Do nothing** if the area is not ready for treatment

🌳 Enrichment Planting

When natural regeneration is poor, enrichment planting:

- Supplements valuable tree species (e.g., meranti, kapur)
- Includes fruit trees to support wildlife
- Must occur within 3 years after logging

🌼 Species Selection Criteria

Planted species are chosen for:

- Fast growth
- High survival rates
- Timber and ecological value
  Examples: *Shorea spp., Neolamarckia cadamba, Terminalia catappa*, and local fruit trees like durian and mango.

👩‍🌾 Nursery & Seedling Management

The Nibong Nursery act as at Transit Nursery and most of the facilities and seeds supplies are coming from ex-situ sites.

Month	Target	Actual Planted	Cumulative Actual Planted
January	291	450	450
February	291	550	1,000
March	291	500	1,500
April	291	250	1,750
May	291	720	2,470
June	291	288	2,758
July	291	195	2,953
August	291	250	3,203
September	291	250	3,453
October	291	2000	5,453
November	291	In progress	In progress
December	291	In progress	In progress
Total - Month to date	**2,619**	**5,453**	**208%**
Total- Year to date	**3,499**	**5,453**	**155%**

Forest Fire Management Plan

Forest Fire Management – Nibong FMU

1. **Forest Fire Management**
   Low Risk, High Preparedness: The Nibong FMU area is naturally at a low risk of forest fires due to high annual rainfall, high humidity, and a cool climate. There is no history of major forest fires in the area. Despite this low risk, Shin Yang Sdn Bhd has a proactive and comprehensive Forest Fire Management Plan in place**.**
2. **Prevention is Key: Our strategy focuses heavily on preventing fires from starting. Key measures include:**
   - A strict "No Open Burning" policy within the FMU.
   - Regular training and awareness programs for FMU staff and local communities on fire risks.
   - Constant patrols, especially during drier periods, to detect any potential fire hazards early.
   - Regular maintenance of machinery to prevent mechanical faults that could spark a fire.
   - Rapid Response Team: A dedicated Forest Fire Management Team is established and trained for a swift emergency response. The team structure ensures clear roles and responsibilities to combat any fire effectively.

Team Role	Key Responsibility
Fire Manager	Overall incident commander and decision-maker.
Initial Attack Crew	First responders who rush to the scene to extinguish small fires.
Fire Break Crew	Uses machinery to create barriers and stop the fire from spreading.
Logistics Team	Transports crews, water, and equipment to the fire scene.

3. **Climate Change Mitigation**
   Shin Yang is committed to sustainable forest management practices that help mitigate climate change by protecting the forest's natural ability to store carbon and reducing our operational emissions.

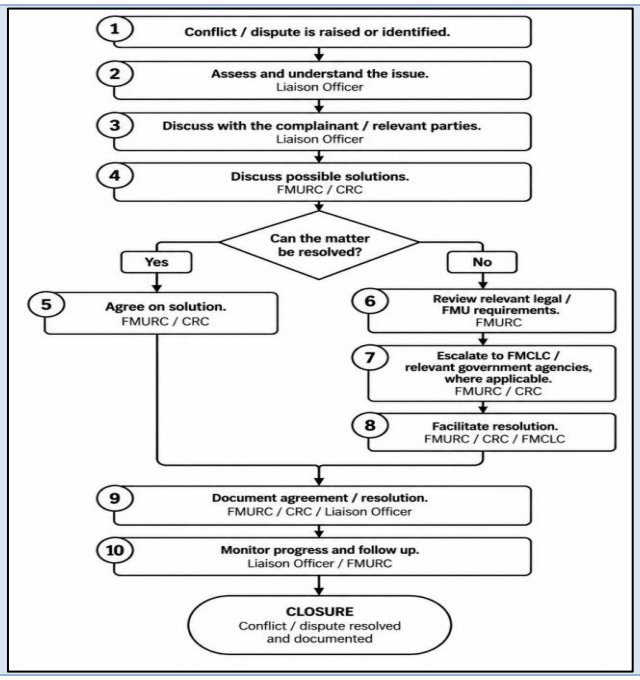
4. Effective Firefighting: Containing and Extinguishing

If a fire does occur, our response is swift and strategic:

- **Fast Attack:** Our Initial Attack Crew aims to reach and extinguish small fires before they can spread.
- **Containment:** For larger fires, the Fire Break Crew uses machinery to create containment lines, preventing the fire from advancing.
- **External Cooperation:** If a fire is beyond our control, we will immediately seek assistance from external agencies like the Fire and Rescue Department (BOMBA).

Through this diligent plan, we ensure the long-term protection and health of the Nibong FMU forest ecosystem.

Mechanism of Conflict Resolution



<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Download complain form
Any conflict arise, may obtain the requisition / complain form at FMU office or contact to 085-656699 to Ms Felixita (HQ Liaison Officer).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Budget Allocation</td><td>Budget Allocation for Nibong FMU T/3432
This chapter outlines the financial commitment and strategic budget allocation to ensure the long-term economic, ecological, and social sustainability of the Nibong Forest Management Unit (FMU).
1. Long-Term Financial Planning for Sustainability
The management of Nibong FMU operates on a sustainable, long-term business model. A detailed 10-year budget plan has been established to ensure that forest operations remain economically viable while fulfilling all commitments to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). This forward-looking approach allows for cost-effective operational planning and ensures the responsible stewardship of the forest resource for the future.
2. Balanced Allocation Across Sustainability Pillars
The budget is strategically allocated across the three core pillars of sustainability: Economic, Ecological, and Social. This demonstrates a balanced investment in not just timber production, but in the overall health of the forest and the well-being of local communities.

<table><tr><th>Budget Category</th><th>Key Allocations & Purpose</th></tr><tr><td>Economic Sustainability</td><td>Ensures operational viability through allocations for workforce, machinery maintenance, fuel, and compliance with royalty and certification requirements.</td></tr><tr><td>Ecological Sustainability</td><td>Directly funds forest protection, including patrolling, silviculture (enrichment planting), forest research, HCV monitoring, and environmental reporting.</td></tr><tr><td>Social Sustainability</td><td>Invests in community relations, social obligations, and capacity building & training for both employees and local communities.</td></tr></table>
3. Commitment to Responsible Practices
The budget reflects a firm commitment to going beyond basic logging. Significant resources are dedicated to:
• Forest Certification: Maintaining internationally recognized sustainable forest management standards.
• Environmental Monitoring: Regular assessments to minimize ecological impact.
• High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas: Ongoing assessment and monitoring to protect critical biodiversity and ecosystem services.

4. Financial Viability and Risk Management

A break-even analysis is integral to the financial plan. This analysis ensures that the FMU operates in a financially responsible manner, calculating the minimum level of sustainable harvest required to cover all operational costs—including its significant investments in environmental and social programs—thus ensuring the long-term viability of the entire SFM enterprise.

In essence, the budget for Nibong FMU is a strategic blueprint that aligns economic activity with environmental conservation and social responsibility, ensuring the forest remains a productive and healthy ecosystem for generations to come.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Publish Website</td><td>http://www.shinyang.com.my</td></tr>
</table>

END OF SUMMARY FOR NIBONG FMU T-3432

Updated by,	Approved by,
Mr. Lau Keiw Hieng **(Certification In Charge)**	**Mr. Andy Wong Ko Hock** **(EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)**