



CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared as requested by the 77th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: MALAYSIA

Reporting period: 2 December 2021 – 31 October 2024

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

Malaysia has been implementing the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) since September 2013, when it was first introduced in the 63rd and 64th Standing Committee meetings in Bangkok on 2nd and 14th March 2013.

In 2018, Malaysia revised its NIAP in accordance with recommendations by the 69th Standing Committee, to ensure that the actions in it respond to current threats. The 11 actions developed and outlined in the revised NIAP are programmes aimed to strengthen our enforcement efforts in combatting the illegal trade of wildlife particularly ivory. To firmly stating our position, Malaysia would like to reiterate that it does not have a domestic industry or market for ivory product but implicated in the illegal trade of ivory as a transit country. Malaysia's proximity to major markets and its well-developed port network have made the country a transit hub for wildlife smuggling.

The 74th meeting of the Standing Committee on March 2022 commended Malaysia for achieving its NIAP. Subsequently, the 77th Meeting of the Standing Committee agreed to consider the exit of Malaysia from NIAP process at its next meeting. Based on the Report on the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) tabled at the 19th Meeting of the Conference of Parties on November 2022, Malaysia was downlisted to Category B Parties under the NIAP process.

One of the significant achievements of the NIAP implementation is the establishment of the Wildlife Crime Bureau under the Royal Malaysia Police in July 2022. The new agency shall strengthen the investigation of wildlife crimes and the enforcement operations of the *Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah*, an enforcement collaboration between various agencies launched in 2019 to combat wildlife poaching and smuggling activities. Furthermore, Malaysia has not been implicated in any ivory seizures by other Parties since 2020, which indicates effectiveness of our deterrent measures.

Overall, Malaysia had achieved all the milestones set out in the NIAP including the development of specific national level risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife trafficking. Malaysia is committed to ensure the successful implementation of the NIAP and appreciates the continuous support from CITES Secretariat and other partners.

PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
1. Legislation and regulations	1.1 Revise the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716) to deter ivory trafficking and illegal wildlife trade through strong penalties, including custodial sentences.					
	1.2 Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate.					
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	2.1 Various collaboration among enforcement agencies conducted					
	2.2 Conduct capacity building activities for enforcement agencies in combating wildlife crime					
	2.3 Plan and initiate at least five joint national intelligence driven wildlife crime operations targeting places most affected by or used for wildlife crime, particularly at protected areas and border points					
		2.4 Develop country specific national level risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife trafficking, in particular ivory trafficking				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
3. International and regional enforcement collaboration	3.1 Participate in regional and international program to improve networking, intelligence sharing and joint enforcement collaboration in dealing with wildlife crime					
	3.2 Establish record of DNA samples of wildlife seizures by National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory for further analysis					
4. Outreach, public awareness and education	4.1 Increase public awareness on activities related to enforcement of wildlife crime					
5. Reporting	5.1 Initiate stock-count process and complete an inventory of national ivory stockpiles using an appropriate inventory protocol, to facilitate reporting on ivory stockpiles in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) para. 6 e).					
	5.2 Develop and put in place a mechanism to ensure prompt reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS as required by Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. 4.					

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)																			
PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations																					
1.1 Revise the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716) to deter ivory trafficking and illegal wildlife trade through strong penalties, including custodial sentences	Penalty for ivory trafficking is an administrative fine not less than MYR50,000 and not exceeding MYR500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not less than three years or both	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Wildlife Conservation (Amendment) Act 2022 has been passed in the Parliament on 21 December 2021 which now provide heavier penalties and longer jail term for wildlife offences including online promoting of illegal wildlife trade (Annex 1). Following are the revised penalties of offences related to illegal wildlife trade. <table><tr><th>Type of offence</th><th>Previous</th><th>Amendment</th></tr><tr><td>Import/export/re-export totally protected wildlife without special permit</td><td>Fine between MYR30,000 and MYR100,000 AND imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.</td><td>Fine of MYR20,000 for each totally protected wildlife or part or derivative of totally protected wildlife but such fine shall not exceed in the aggregate of MYR1 million AND imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.</td></tr><tr><td>Hunting or keeping totally protected wildlife without special permit</td><td>Fine not exceeding MYR100,000 OR jail term not exceeding 3 years or to both.</td><td>Fine of not less than MYR50,000 and not more than MYR500,000 OR jail term not exceeding 3 years or to both.</td></tr><tr><td>Hunting or keeping immature totally protected wildlife without special permit</td><td>Fine not exceeding MYR200,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.</td><td>Fine of not less than MYR20,000 for each immature totally protected wildlife OR jail term not exceeding 15 years or to both.</td></tr><tr><td>Hunting or keeping female totally protected wildlife without special permit</td><td>Fine not exceeding MYR300,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.</td><td>Fine of MYR20,000 for each female of a totally protected wildlife but such fine shall not exceed in the aggregate of MYR500,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.</td></tr><tr><td>Online promoting for illegal wildlife trade</td><td>None</td><td>Fine of not less than MYR50,000 and not more than to MYR100,000 OR imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both (for individual). Fine of not less than MYR80,000 and not more than to MYR150,000 (for body corporate).</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Wildlife Conservation (Amendment) Act 2022 [Act A1646] has been gazetted on 10th February 2022 and the enforcement of 44 sections under the Act are effective beginning 1st February 2023. (Annex 2)In addition, the Customs Act 1967 has been amended in 2019 to ensure that passenger and cargo manifests are provided in advance to the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) beside imposing heavier penalties on smuggling offences, evasion of duty, fraud, etc.	Type of offence	Previous	Amendment	Import/export/re-export totally protected wildlife without special permit	Fine between MYR30,000 and MYR100,000 AND imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.	Fine of MYR20,000 for each totally protected wildlife or part or derivative of totally protected wildlife but such fine shall not exceed in the aggregate of MYR1 million AND imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years.	Hunting or keeping totally protected wildlife without special permit	Fine not exceeding MYR100,000 OR jail term not exceeding 3 years or to both.	Fine of not less than MYR50,000 and not more than MYR500,000 OR jail term not exceeding 3 years or to both.	Hunting or keeping immature totally protected wildlife without special permit	Fine not exceeding MYR200,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.	Fine of not less than MYR20,000 for each immature totally protected wildlife OR jail term not exceeding 15 years or to both.	Hunting or keeping female totally protected wildlife without special permit	Fine not exceeding MYR300,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.	Fine of MYR20,000 for each female of a totally protected wildlife but such fine shall not exceed in the aggregate of MYR500,000 OR jail term not exceeding 10 years or to both.	Online promoting for illegal wildlife trade	None	Fine of not less than MYR50,000 and not more than to MYR100,000 OR imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both (for individual). Fine of not less than MYR80,000 and not more than to MYR150,000 (for body corporate).
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1.2 Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate	5% increase in successful prosecution case over 18 months	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of successful prosecution of wildlife crime cases: <table border="1" data-bbox="965 245 1966 448"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>No of Cases</th><th>No. of Cases Successfully Prosecuted</th><th>Successful Prosecution Rate</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016 – 2017</td><td>324</td><td>236</td><td>72.84%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2018 – 2021</td><td>367</td><td>285</td><td>77.65%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022 – 2023 (July)</td><td>57</td><td>48</td><td>82.45%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2023 (August) – 2024 (September)</td><td>91</td><td>75</td><td>82.42%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Continuous engagement between the investigators, prosecutors and judiciary and other stakeholders were conducted to improve the rate of successful prosecution of wildlife crimes. Some of the programs conducted include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice for Silent Victims V: Lessons in Building A Case Through Trial Advocacy Workshop (18-21 September 2018) Justice for Silent Victim VI from Crime Scene To Court - Implementing Intelligence Driven Prosecution In Counter Wildlife Trafficking Investigations (7-13 Mac 2019) Justice for Silent Victim VII from Crime Scene To Court - Implementing Intelligence Driven Prosecution In Counter Wildlife Trafficking Investigations (25 September 2019-1 October 2019) Prosecution Workshop (5-9 August 2019; 21-24 September 2021) Justice for Silent Victim VIII: Understanding Issues, Challenges and Evaluating Sentencing for Wildlife Crime with Federal Court of Malaysia and Judiciary Delegates from Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Papua New Guinea (3-7 August 2023) 3 series of Legal Dialogue: Two-way communication with ex Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP), investigator and prosecutor (20 July 2022, 2 November 2022 and 2 June 2023) The Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) had widened its scope of investigation into financial aspect of wildlife crimes. DWNP has opened 3 investigation papers under Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 [Act 613]. One case is currently on going for trial (Annex 3). Training in financial investigation for enforcement officers were conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified Financial Investigation Programme (CFIP), Central Bank of Malaysia (12-15 March 2018) Certified Financial Investigation Programme (CFIP), Central Bank of Malaysia: (Module E3-Cybercrimes and Digital Evidence) (9-10 July 2018) 	Year	No of Cases	No. of Cases Successfully Prosecuted	Successful Prosecution Rate	2016 – 2017	324	236	72.84%	2018 – 2021	367	285	77.65%	2022 – 2023 (July)	57	48	82.45%	2023 (August) – 2024 (September)	91	75	82.42%
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificated Finance Investigation Program (CFIP) Module 1 & 2, Central Bank of Malaysia (24-28 February 2020) - Certified Financial Investigation Programme (CFIP): Module 2-8 and Module E1 – E7 (August-November 2022) - Forensic Accounting for Fraud Cases, Royal Malaysian Customs Academy (AKMAL), Kelantan, 30 Jun – 4 July 2024 - Mutual Evaluation Away Day II, Central Bank of Malaysia (23-27 July 2024)
PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration			
2.1 Various collaboration among enforcement agencies conducted	Standard Operating Procedures for wildlife crime established	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah</i> (OBK) was launched in September 2019 whereby various enforcement agencies, state governments and NGOs collaborated to increase effectiveness of enforcement activities. Standard Operating Procedure to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of wildlife trafficking cases has been formulated within the OBK framework. • Implementation of small-scale project with CITES Secretariat and United Nations Development Programme to support the implementation of Malaysia NIAP activities in 2021. • Activities related to wildlife enforcement were conducted in collaboration among enforcement agencies with other parties (domestic and international): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with financial related enforcement agencies (Central Bank Malaysia, Certified Financial Investigation Programme National Financial Crime Centre and Royal Malaysia Police) - National action plan to mitigate risks of money laundering from environmental crimes was developed in 2021 under the Financial Action Taskforce Framework. - Development of ASEAN Handbook on Legal Cooperation to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade under the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (May 2021) • Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) was established under the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) in July 2022 to strengthen the investigation of wildlife crimes and improve the coordination of enforcement operations conducted within the <i>Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah</i> framework (Annex 4). • In addition, K9 Unit was established under the DWNP to ensure comprehensive approach in combatting trafficking of wildlife at the hotspots including the international airport, main seaports, fishing complex, land border, logging areas and plantation. A total of 82 operations were carried out from 2022 to 2024. (Annex 5). • To increase the effectiveness of enforcement efforts, the power to arrest under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716] is delegated to certain state enforcement officers.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the Malaysian Airport authorities to enhance deterrent measures in combatting trafficking of wildlife at major entry points. Initiatives plan/conducted under this collaboration include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two specially-bred and trained Belgian Malinois were donated by Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad (MAHB) as part of its corporate social responsibility to assist enforcement agencies to deter wildlife smuggling, especially at major entry points such as the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA). RMCD facilitated the collaboration between MAHB and DWNP for this initiative. (Annex 6) - RMCD is collaborating with MAHB to enhance the capabilities of In-Line Baggage Screening System for checked-in baggage with AI technology. The system replacement process, which began in 2023, is expected to be completed by 2026. - Centralized inspection between RMCD and MAHB being implemented for hand-carry baggage at Terminal 2, Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) in line with the project to upgrade the passenger hand-carry baggage screening system. This project started in 2024 and is anticipated to be fully completed by the end of 2025. - Centralized inspection by the RMCD and MAHB for checked-in baggage at Terminal 2, KLIA, aligns with the project to replace the baggage screening system. This project is anticipated to start in 2025 and be fully completed by the end of 2026
2.2 Conduct capacity building activities for enforcement agencies in combating wildlife crime	At least four capacity building activities held to strengthen enforcement officers' capacity in enforcement of wildlife trafficking	Achieved	<p>Various training activities to enhance capacity in enforcement of wildlife trafficking and the implementation of CITES were conducted throughout the period which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal Wildlife Trade Workshop in Kuala Lumpur (26-28 February 2019). • Workshop on Developing ASEAN Guidelines for Detecting and Preventing Wildlife Trafficking in Kuala Lumpur (7-8 May 2019). • Workshop on Illegal Wildlife Trade and Counteracting Measures in Sabah (15-16 January 2020). • Training course on investigation of online illegal trade (24-28 February 2020). • Criminal Intelligence Analysis Virtual Training (24-27 August 2020). • RMCD had conducted four (4) training programs in 2020 on "Passenger & Baggage Inspection Techniques" for its frontliners in Johor, KLIA, Penang and Sabah. • A webinar on "Passenger & Baggage Inspection Techniques" was carried out for Customs officers in Malaysia as well as the ASEAN region in 2021. • iPAW and iENFORCEMENT Workshop Series 1 Year 2022 (14-16 February 2022)

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Intelligence Course for VeTOA appointment (7-9 Mac 2022) • Morphology Identification of Wildlife Product (Consignment) Course under Enforcement Component UNDP/GEF-GoM Improving Connectivity In The Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) Project (17-19 May 2022 and 22-24 May 2022) • Intelligence Course for Enforcement Officers (5-10 June 2022) • Wildlife Crime: Legislation and Enforcement Workshop for the “Save Our Malayan Tiger” Campaign (11-16 September 2022) • Prosecution Case: Investigation Paper Workshop under Enforcement Component UNDP/GEF-GoM Improving Connectivity In The Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) Project (7-10 November 2022) • Prosecution Officer: Strengthening Advocacy and Court Proceeding Ethics Knowledge Workshop under Enforcement Component UNDP/GEF-GoM Improving Connectivity In The Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) Project (20-24 February 2023) • Investigation Officer: Enhancement of Investigation Knowledge and Skills Workshop under Enforcement Component UNDP/GEF-GoM Improving Connectivity In The Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS) Project (12-16 June 2023) (Annex 7) • SMART Data Entry Workshop (3-8 March 2023) • Basic Intelligence Course for Malaysian Armed Forces Veterans (VAT) and Royal Malaysia Police Veterans (VPDRM) appointed under Community Ranger Programme (15-16 August 2023) • Skills and Handling Techniques Strengthening Course of Detection Dogs and Handler (9-13 October 2023; 30 October 2023-3 November 2023) • Intelligence Sharing and Joint Enforcement Training among Malaysia CITES MAs (6-9 November 2023) (Annex 8) • Hands on Training for i2 Software, XRY Mobile Forensics and IPAW System (4-8 March 2024) (Annex 9) • RMCD has taken initiative by conducting trainings for custom officers in border control specifically on wildlife and endangered species. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Border Control Training (Wildlife and Endangered Species), Royal Malaysian Customs Academy (AKMAL), Langkawi, 21-25 August 2022.

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			<div><div>ii. Border Control Training (Wildlife and Endangered Species) Series 1, Royal Malaysian Customs Academy (AKMAL), Kelantan, 23-27 July 2023.</div><div>iii. Briefing on Handling of Cases Involving Wildlife, Royal Malaysian Customs Department Johor, 20 March 2023.</div><div>iv. Briefing on Handling of Cases Involving Wildlife, Royal Malaysian Customs Department Penang, 12 July 2023.</div><div>v. Border Control Training (Wildlife and Endangered Species), Royal Malaysian Customs Academy (AKMAL), Langkawi, 3-7 March 2024</div></div>																																														
2.3 Plan and initiate at least five joint national intelligence driven wildlife crime operations targeting places most affected by or used for wildlife crime, particularly at protected areas and border points	Law enforcement activities are strategically targeted towards the places at national level that are most affected by or used for wildlife crime.	Achieved	<div><div><div>• Biodiversity Protection and Patrolling Programme (BP3) was launched in 2019 to address emerging issues related to protecting the wildlife and its habitat. Two major enforcement initiatives under BP3 are being implemented:</div><div><div>i. <i>Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah</i> (OBK).</div><div><div>- OBK is a national taskforce created to synergize wildlife enforcement activities nationwide. OBK consists of related enforcement agencies, state government and NGOs. (Annex 10)</div><div>- OBK has been awarded the 2020 Asia Environmental Enforcement Awards for Tiger protection (Annex 11)</div><div>- Enforcement operations conducted under OBK resulted in arrestment of offenders and wildlife seizure with following details:</div></div></div></div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>No. of OBK operations</th><th>No. of cases</th><th>Poachers detained</th><th>Wire snare removed</th><th>Seized value (MYR)</th></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>7</td><td>36</td><td>83</td><td>460</td><td>2.7 million</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>20</td><td>76</td><td>140</td><td>672</td><td>1.85 million</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>11</td><td>66</td><td>122</td><td>293</td><td>31.76 million</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>12</td><td>76</td><td>108</td><td>440</td><td>76 million</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>12</td><td>106</td><td>155</td><td>253</td><td>32.2 million</td></tr><tr><td>2024 (September)</td><td>9</td><td>240</td><td>221</td><td>291</td><td>122.5 million</td></tr></table></div>					Year	No. of OBK operations	No. of cases	Poachers detained	Wire snare removed	Seized value (MYR)	2019	7	36	83	460	2.7 million	2020	20	76	140	672	1.85 million	2021	11	66	122	293	31.76 million	2022	12	76	108	440	76 million	2023	12	106	155	253	32.2 million	2024 (September)	9	240	221	291	122.5 million
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			<div>ii. Community Ranger Appointment Programme</div> <div><div><div>- Community Ranger Programme (formerly known as VeTOA) is an initiative by the DWNP in amplifying enforcement efforts through increasing the number of patrolling teams all over the protected areas to deal with the issue of encroachment and illegal harvesting of wildlife crimes. (Annex 12)</div><div>- The Community Ranger Programme, originally consists of Malaysia Armed Forces and selected indigenous people which has been expanded to include local communities and civilian retirees. They are appointed on to do patrolling, monitoring and data collections at the surveillance posts for enforcement purposes under the supervision of DWNP.</div><div>- Community Ranger Programme was selected as one of the winners of the 2023 Asia Environmental Enforcement Awards under the category of Collaboration. (Annex 13)</div><div>- As of September 2024, a total of 1,500 individuals have been appointed under Community Ranger Programme consisting of 349 Malaysian Armed Forces Veterans (VAT), 5 Royal Malaysia Police Veterans (VPDRM), 874 indigenous community members and 272 local community members involving 159 surveillance posts.</div></div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>No. of operations</th><th>Poachers detained</th><th>Wire snare removed</th><th>Distance covered</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>123</td><td>-</td><td>128</td><td>19,246km</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>2,204</td><td>3</td><td>456</td><td>113,072km</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>6,125</td><td>4</td><td>594</td><td>234,867km</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>7,055</td><td>12</td><td>559</td><td>270,274km</td></tr><tr><td>2024 (September)</td><td>7,316</td><td>0</td><td>200</td><td>315,499km</td></tr></table><div><div><div>• Between December 2021 and September 2024, the RMCD has opened 66 cases involving consignments of illegal wildlife products at entry and exit points. The estimated value of the seized items is MYR 77.72 million.</div><div>• Establishment of a forward operation base at strategic locations within hotspot / protected areas to enhance coordination among enforcement agencies and to increase operational efficiency.</div></div></div></div>			Year	No. of operations	Poachers detained	Wire snare removed	Distance covered	2020	123	-	128	19,246km	2021	2,204	3	456	113,072km	2022	6,125	4	594	234,867km	2023	7,055	12	559	270,274km	2024 (September)	7,316	0	200	315,499km
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2.4 Develop country specific national level risk profiles and indicators	A set of country specific risk profiles and indicators to combat wildlife crime and ivory trafficking are in place and	Substantially achieved	<div><div>• Sharing Session and Discussion on the Red Flags Indicators for Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Containerized Sea Cargo Compendium was held on 23 August 2021 involving TRAFFIC and enforcement agencies.</div></div>																																

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to combat wildlife trafficking, in particular ivory trafficking	regularly updated as needed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on the development of risk profiles for wildlife trafficking was held on September 2023 to formulate national risk profiles to combat wildlife trafficking. Participants consist of enforcement officers from DWNP, RMCD, RMP, and Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change. • In May 2023, a state-level workshop with the participation of the National Targeting Centre (NTC) was held as part of a project to create national risk profiles for illegal trade of wildlife. • National risk profiles and indicators for detecting and preventing illegal trade of ivory and wildlife has been developed and shall be updated as needed. • Best Practice Workshop to Remove the Risk of Wildlife Smuggling from Malaysia's Postal Services was held on 9 August 2023 in collaboration with regulators, enforcement agencies, courier service providers and NGO to improve the interdiction of wildlife products trafficked through international mail in Malaysia. • TRIPOD 2 – Roundtable Meeting Cross-border Wildlife Trafficking through Thai-Malaysia Border: New Training and Networking Tools to Help Stop it held in Alor Setar, Kedah, 12 – 14 May 2024 • National Workshop to Tackle Wildlife Trafficking in Malaysia involves sea, land and air mode organized by TRAFFIC on 28 August 2024 involving all the enforcement agencies and logistics sector. (Annex 14)
PILLAR 3: International and regional enforcement collaboration			
3.1 Participate in regional and international program to improve networking, intelligence sharing and joint enforcement collaboration in dealing with wildlife crime	At least participate in two international/regional wildlife enforcement programs.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in international and regional wildlife enforcement programs and operation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anacapa Intelligence Analysis Training 25 in Kathmandu Nepal (Mac 2019-5 April 2019). - Asia Regional Meeting on Wildlife Crime in Jakarta (11-13 June 2019). - INTERPOL Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Meeting (RIACM) Webinar Ivory Trafficking (18 June 2020). - RIACM on Large Scale Wildlife Seizure in Containers (30 June 2020). - INTERPOL Webinar Asia Consultation Meeting on Wildlife Crime (13 July 2020) - Criminal Intelligence Analysis Virtual Training on 24-27 August 2020 led by INTERPOL. - Countering Transnational Organized Crime (15 September 2020). - Executive Policy and Development Alumni Forum on Transnational Organized Crime (19-23 October 2020). - INTERPOL RIACM Webinar Ivory Trafficking (11 November 2020).

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Virtual 31st Meeting of the Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG) led by INTERPOL (25-27 November 2020). - Workshop on Modern Customs Procedure for Improved Control of Trade in CITES listed species (Online) (7-9 December 2020). - UNODC Virtual Training Course on Wildlife Prosecution (17-19 March 2021). - ASEANPOL Virtual Dialogue on Wildlife Crime co-hosted by USAID Wildlife Asia and ASEANPOL Secretariat (8 June 2021). - Training on Financial Crime (Asia) on 29 June 2021-1 July 2021 (online) led by INTERPOL. - Annual Wildlife Meeting for Asia led by INTERPOL on 14 September 2021 (online). - Virtual Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Forum - Entering A New Era of Regional Partnership on 21-23 September 2021 co-hosted by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Thailand and USAID Wildlife Asia. - 32nd Wildlife Inter Regional Enforcement (WIRE) Meeting on 30 November 2021-2 December 2021 led by UNODC. - Operation Mekong Dragon III which was jointly organized by (UNODC) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Asia Pacific (RILO AP) in 2021. - Participated in Thunderball Operation 2019, Thunder Operation in 2020 and Operation Thunder 2021 led by INTERPOL and World Customs Organization. - Operation Mekong Dragon IV which was jointly organized by (UNODC) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Asia Pacific (RILO AP) in 2022. - Operation Mekong Dragon V which was jointly organized by (UNODC) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Asia Pacific (RILO AP) in 2023. - 33rd Wildlife Inter Regional Enforcement (WIRE) Meeting on 6 December 2022 led by UNODC. - Asia Annual Wildlife Meeting, 29 – 31 March 2023, Singapore - Regional Workshop for Targeting Regional Investigation for Policing Opportunities and Development (TRIPOD) Project Special Investigation Group, 2 – 5 May 2023, Thailand - Strengthening Transboundary Collaboration On Combating Illegal Wildlife Crime Between Thailand and Malaysia, 8 – 10 May 2023, Thailand 	

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife Trafficking Investigations Program organized by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), 31 July – 11 August 2023, Thailand - Wildlife Detection K9 Instructor Course in Netherlands (28 February-14 March 2022) - Wildlife Trafficking Investigators Programme (16-27 January 2023) - INTERPOL Training on Development of Suspect Profiles (17-19 May 2023) - Socialization Workshop for Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) and Reference Guide (RG) (23-25 May 2023) - Border Control Course (Wildlife and Endangered Species) (23-27 July 2023) - Operation Mekong Dragon VI which was jointly organized by (UNODC) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office Asia Pacific (RILO AP) in 2024 (Annex 15) - 7th Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) Meeting on 7-10 November 2023 di Abu Dhabi, UAE led by UNODC (Annex 15) - Operation Presidio III organized by WCO - 19 August to 20 September 2024 - Operation Thunder 2023 Post Op Meeting led by Interpol, (January 2024) - RIACM on ivory and rhino horn trafficking and RIACM on Exotic Species Smuggling (25 - 26 January 2024) - A meeting was held between Royal Malaysia Police and Vietnam Environmental Police Department on 24th of June 2024 in Hanoi, Vietnam to strengthen the cooperation in combatting wildlife crimes focusing on intelligence gathering. (Annex 16) - INTERPOL National Training on Cyber Enabled Wildlife Crime Investigation for Malaysia (11-15 December 2023) (Annex 16) - INTERPOL Regional Investigative and Analytical Meeting (RIACM) on Exotic Species Trafficking in New Delhi, India (23-24 February 2024) (Annex 17) - INTERPOL Follow-up call on the RIACM on Exotic Species, WEBEX online meeting (21 May 2024) - INTERPOL General Secretariat (IPSG) Wildlife Working Group (WCWG) Intersessional Meeting, KUDO online meeting (2 July 2024) - Strategic Dialogue and Collaboration on Crimes that affect the Environment in Malaysia, was held on 14-15 October 2024, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in collaboration with UNODC. (Annex 18) 	

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
3.2 Establish record of DNA samples of wildlife seizures by National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory for further analysis	Wildlife seizures sampled for DNA analysis collected for high-profile cases	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysian National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory (NWFL) was developed to enhance enforcement capability, as well as tackling the illegal ivory trade issues. NWFL adopted the method for ivory DNA analysis through collaboration with Dr. Samuel K. Wasser from University of Washington. A scientific paper has been published related to this activity. (Samuel K. Wasser, Amy Torkelson, Misa Winters, Yves Horeaux, Sean Tucker, Moses Y. Otiende, Frankie A.T. Sitam, John Buckleton and Bruce S. Weir (2018). Combating transnational organized crime by linking multiple large ivory seizures to the same dealer. Sci Adv 4 (9), eaat0625. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat0625) NWFL further collaborate with TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network (UK) and Dr. Alfred L. Roca from the University of Illinois to develop and test a web-based software Loxodonta Localizer (https://www.loxodontalocalizer.org) for testing of potential provenance of African ivory based on DNA information. A scientific paper has been published related to this activity. (Zhao K, Ishida Y, Green CE, Davidson AG, Sitam FAT, Donnelly CL, De Flamingh A, Perrin-Stowe TIN, Bourgeois S, Brandt AL, Mundis SJ, van Aarde RJ, Greenberg JA, Malhi RS, Georgiadis NJ, McEwing R, Roca AL. Loxodonta Localizer: A Software Tool for Inferring the Provenance of African Elephants and Their Ivory Using Mitochondrial DNA. J Hered. 2019 Dec 17;110(7):761-768. doi: 10.1093/jhered/esz058. PMID:31674643.)(SeeAnnex: In collaboration with TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network, NWFL further enhanced the methods for ivory DNA analysis and also published a related scientific paper. (Kyle M. Ewart, Amanda L. Lightson, Frankie T. Sitam, Jeffrine J. Rovie-Ryan, Niklas Mather & Ross McEwing (2019). Expediting the sampling, decalcification, and forensic DNA analysis of large elephant ivory seizures to aid investigations and prosecutions. Forensic Science International: Genetics (44)2020: 102187. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsigen.2019.102187) Currently, NWFL is equipped with required technologies and methodologies to perform forensic DNA analysis of confiscated ivories. NWFL also has been accredited for ISO17025. (Annex 19). NFWL has been included in the CITES directory of laboratories that conduct wildlife forensic testing in May 2022. NWFL has assisted in forensic analysis for tiger DNA and tissue sample from Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Lao People's Democratic Republic in April 2022 and Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology in July 2023. NWFL is embarking on the development of elephant DNA fingerprinting or genotyping system which can be used as a tool for population management and forensic identification. Similar approach as Malaysian Tiger Assessment & Genotyping System (MyTAGS) which has been successfully implemented. NWFL successfully hosted the 7th Society for Wildlife Forensic Science (SWFS) Conference & Meeting 2024 at Kuala Lumpur on 23-28 June 2024. A total of 103 forensic scientists from 25 countries gathered at this

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<p>event. In addition to the main conference, a technical workshop on Ivory and Ivory Substitutes Identification has been conducted and co-organized by TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network (Annex 20).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWFL forensic scientists attended continuous training to further enhance the implementation of Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) Documentation Requirements for MS ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and a national unified laboratory accreditation scheme known as <i>Skim Akreditasi Makmal Malaysia</i> (SAMM) organized by Malaysian Association of Accredited Laboratories on 2-3 October 2024 in UKM-MTDC Technology Centre, Selangor.
PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education			
4.1 Increase public awareness on activities related to enforcement of wildlife crime	All major seizures and wildlife crime enforcement activities reported in the media	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife crime enforcement activities were reported in mainstream and social media. (Annex 21) Consultation with logistics and transport sectors to address wildlife trafficking issues in collaboration with the British High Commission, Japanese Embassy and TRAFFIC (March 2019) Other public awareness activities related to enforcement of wildlife crime were conducted, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of 2,800kg of seized pangolin scale on 6 December 2018. Disposal of 3,920kg of seized ivory on 30 April 2019. (Annex 22) Disposal of 2,058kg of seized pangolin scale on 26 November 2020. Repatriation of 9 Sumatran orangutan to Indonesia on 17 December 2020 (Annex 23) The RMCD held an exhibition for the public at Museum of Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Malacca on 20 May 2024.
PILLAR 5: Reporting			
5.1 Initiate stock-count process and complete an inventory of national ivory stockpiles using an appropriate inventory protocol, to facilitate reporting on ivory stockpiles in	Ivory stockpile inventory and management practices in place and reporting in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) para. 6 e) promptly done on an annual basis.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All government-held ivory stockpiles in are marked with indelible ink on both ends of each raw ivory. Additional info also written on these ivories using specific format. All stockpiles are well-recorded and kept in vaults. Ivory stockpile is updated and reported annually in accordance with CITES Resolution. The process of disposals of seized wildlife products including ivory by incineration were audited and verified by Special Audit Committee, in compliance with the regulatory standards set by the Department of Environment Malaysia (Annex 24).

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) para. 6 e).			
5.2 Develop and put in place a mechanism to ensure prompt reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS as required by Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, para. 4.	100 % reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysian ETIS Online users participated in Training on ETIS and ETIS Online conducted by TRAFFIC on 2 September 2021. • All ivory seizures are reported through ETIS.

