

**A. General information**

Party	
Period covered in this report (e.g. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004)	1 January 2011 to 31 Disember 2012
Details of agency preparing this report	Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP)
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	a. Department of Agriculture b. Department of Fisheries c. Malaysian Timber Industry Board d. Sabah Wildlife Department e. Sabah Fisheries Department f. Sarawak Forests Department

**B. Legislative and regulatory measures**

1	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.	Yes (fully) Yes (partly) No No information/unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2	If any CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted, please provide the following details:  Title and date: International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686)	Status: Enacted		
3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached provided previously not available, will send later	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)?	Tick all applicable		
		The conditions for:		The complete prohibition of:
Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes
Trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Taking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Possession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Additional comments				

6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items?	Tick all applicable				
		Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information
		Powers of CITES authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Clarity of legal obligations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Control over CITES trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Coverage of law for all types of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Coverage of law for all types of penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Implementing regulations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Coherence within legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Please provide details if available:						
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period?	Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No			<input type="checkbox"/>	
No information			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention?	Tick all applicable				
		Subject	Yes	No	No information	
		Access to or ownership of natural resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Harvesting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Transporting of live specimens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Handling and housing of live specimens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Please provide details if available:						
9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: Regulations related to commercial trade:- Wildlife Conservation Act 716, 2010 Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 (Sarawak Cap.26) (Applicable to Sarawak State) Forest Ordinance (Sarawak Cap.126) Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 (Applicable to Sabah State)					

**C. Compliance and enforcement measures**

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Border controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations. If available, please attach details. Please refer to attachment DWNP1			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If information available: <input type="checkbox"/> Significant seizures/confiscations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total seizures/confiscations If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details. Please refer attachment	Number 68 Please refer to attachment DWNP1 MTIB1 DOF1		
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. Please refer to attachment DWNP1 and MTIB1			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex. Please refer to attachment DWNP1 and MTIB1			
10	How were the confiscated specimens usually disposed of? – Return to country of export – Public zoos or botanical gardens – Designated rescue centres – Approved, private facilities – Euthanasia – Other (specify): Native species were released into the wild (fauna) and auction (timber) Comments:	Tick if applicable		

11	Has detailed information been provided to the Secretariat on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: : Communication related to cases are copied to CITES Secretariat.					
12	Have there been any cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
13	If Yes, please give a brief description: 1. Bilateral meeting Malaysia-Thailand on Wildlife enforcement 2. ASEAN-WEN (Wildlife Enforcement Network) 3. Exchange of intelligence with other countries (INTERPOL) 4. CITES MA of Vietnam, China, India and Taiwan concerning issuance and verification of CITES permit. 4. Workshop on implementation of CITES for Agarwood-Producing Species in Kuwait. 5. Asian Regional Workshop on Agarwood Management of Wild and Plantation-Grown Agarwood in Indonesia. 6. ASEAN Expert Group Meeting on ASEAN Common Position on CITES in Cambodia				
14	Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
15	If Yes, please describe: Rewards are provided to informers when it leads to an arrest or seizures				
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:					
17	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:				

#### D. Administrative measures

##### **D1 Management Authority (MA)**

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here. Please refer to Annex 1: MA Contact Details. (Changes of contact information are typed in blue fonts).				
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

	MA been designated?	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia (NRE) identified as LMA		
5	How many staff work in each MA? a. NRE (Lead MA) : 5 b. DWNP:1346 c. Department of Agriculture (DOA): 67 d. Department of Fisheries (DOF): 4 e. Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB):138 f. Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD): 5 g. Sabah Fisheries Department (DOFS): 30 h. Sarawak Forests Department (SFD): 100 Total : 1695		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?		Tick if applicable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Administration</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biology</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economics/trade</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law/policy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Wildlife Forensics</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No information</li> </ul>		
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.		
	a. Commercial exploitation of reticulated python in Peninsular Malaysia conducted by DWNP b. Scleropages formosus-supported for tagging and DNA sequencing conducted by DOF c. Non Detriment Finding (NDF) on Estuarine Crocodile ( <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> ) in Sarawak conducted by SFD d. Snakes Skin and Monitor Lizard Assessment conducted by SWD.		
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

**D2 Scientific Authority (SA)**

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.	

3	Is the designated Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What is the structure of the SA(s)?  – Government institution – Academic or research institution – Permanent committee – Pool of individuals with certain expertise – Other (specify):	Tick if applicable  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? No information	
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please give estimation:		
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?  – Botany – Ecology – Fisheries – Forestry – Welfare – Zoology – Other (specify): Wildlife Forensics and Law – No information	Tick if applicable  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.							
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
9	P.reticulatus & V. salvator	Survey in Peninsular Malaysia and in Sabah	Survey in Peninsular Malaysia and in Sabah		Study at slaughter houses		
	M.fascicularis	Survey in Peninsular Malaysia	Survey in Peninsular Malaysia		Study at slaughter houses		
	Crocodylus porosus	Survey along Sarawak rivers					
	Coral genera	NDF in Semporna, Sabah	NDF in Semporna, Sabah				
	Hippocampus spp.	Johor, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Kedah and Sabah waters	Survey in Johor, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Kedah and Sabah waters		Domestic trade only		
Aquilaria malaccensis	Peninsular Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia				Research on microsatellite DNA markers for Aquilaria malaccensis	
C.barometz	Peninsular Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia				NDF studies	
					No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?					Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
						No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:						

**D3 Enforcement Authorities**

1	Has the Secretariat been informed of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).	
3	Is there a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement:	
	a) Enforcement Division, Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) for terrestrial fauna (except fishes and marine species) in Peninsular Malaysia	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b )Department of Agriculture - for plants species except timber species	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Department of Fisheries - for all fish species and marine fauna in Peninsular Malaysia	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d) Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) -for all timber species in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e) Sabah Wildlife Department-for all CITES Species in Sabah except timber species	<input type="checkbox"/>
	f) Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Sarawak Forestry Department- all CITES listed species in Sarawak only	<input type="checkbox"/>
	g) Royal Malaysia Customs Department	<input type="checkbox"/>
	h) Royal Malaysia Police	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: Malaysian Quarantine Inspection Services officers stationed in airports	

**D4 Communication, information management and exchange**

1	To what extent is CITES information computerized?	Tick if applicable
	- Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Permit issuance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>

2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet?	Tick if applicable					
		Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Is there an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, does it provide information on:				Tick if applicable		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation (national, regional or international)?</li> <li>- Conservation status (national, regional, international)?</li> <li>- Other (please specify):  Please provide URL:  <a href="http://www.wildlife.gov.my">http://www.wildlife.gov.my</a>  <a href="http://www.fishdept.sabah.gov.my">http://www.fishdept.sabah.gov.my</a>  <a href="http://www.mtib.gov.my">http://www.mtib.gov.my</a>  <a href="http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my">http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my</a> </li> </ul>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Is it available through the Internet:				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>
					No information <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

6	Do the authorities indicated have access to the following publications?			Tick if applicable	
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority		Enforcement Authority
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species (book)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices (CD-ROM)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access this information?				
8	Have Enforcement Authorities reported to the Management Authority			Tick if applicable	
	on:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mortality in transport?</li> <li>– Seizures and confiscations?</li> <li>– Discrepancies in number of items in permits and number of items actually traded?</li> </ul>				
	Comments:				
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?		Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	If Yes, please give the URL: <a href="http://www.wildlife.gov.my">http://www.wildlife.gov.my</a> <a href="http://www.fishdept.sabah.gov.my">http://www.fishdept.sabah.gov.my</a> <a href="http://www.mtib.gov.my">http://www.mtib.gov.my</a> <a href="http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my">http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my</a>				
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?			Tick if applicable	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Press releases/conferences</li> <li>– Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances</li> <li>– Brochures, leaflets</li> <li>– Presentations</li> <li>– Displays</li> <li>– Information at border crossing points</li> <li>– Telephone hotline</li> <li>– Other (specify): Available online, for example see the following link :  <a href="http://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=383&amp;lang=en">http://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=383&amp;lang=en</a></li> </ul>				
	Please attach copies of any items. Please refer attachments				
	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:				

**D5 Permitting and registration procedures**

1	<p>Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/ certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?</p> <p>If no, please provide details of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in permit format:</li> <li>- Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:</li> </ul> <p>For the MA of fish and marine species in Peninsular Malaysia , Department of Fisheries:-</p> <p>a. Y.H. Dato' Ahamad Sabki Bin Mahmood, Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Wisma Tani, Level 6,Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628, Putrajaya. Fax No. 603-8889 2460 Phone No. 603-8870 4009</p> <p>b) Mr Ismail Abu Hassan, Deputy Director General (Development),Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Wisma Tani, Level 6,Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 Putrajaya. Fax No. 603-8889 2460 Phone No. 603-8870 4007 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) Mr Mohd Shaipi Bin Derahman, Deputy Director General (Operation),Department of Fisheries Malaysia, WISMA TANI, Level 6,Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 Putrajaya. Fax No. 603-8889 2460 Phone No. 603-8870 4002 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) Mdm. Badariah Binti Mohd Ali, Director of Fisheries Biosecurity Division,Department of Fisheries Malaysia, WISMA TANI, Level 3,Block 4G2, Podium 2,Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 PUTRAJAYA. Fax No. 603-8890 3794 Phone No. 603-8870 4705 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e) Mr Abdullah Bin Md. Dan, Head of CITES Section, Fisheries Biosecurity Division,Department of Fisheries Malaysia, WISMA TANI, Level 3,Block 4G2, Podium 2,Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 PUTRAJAYA. Fax No. 603-8890 3794 Phone No. 603-8870 4609 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>												
2	<p>To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?</p>	Tick if applicable												
		<table border="1" style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">No</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">No information</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	No	No information												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
	Registration of traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
	Registration of producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												

3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued and denied in the two-year period? (Note that actual trade is reported in the Annual Report by some Parties. This question refers to issued documents).						
	Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other	Comments	
How many documents were issued?	2205	2600	934	*17	*Certificate of origin by MTIB		
How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?	31	33	9	0			
Year 2							
How many documents were issued?	4035	2464	1218	*1	*Certificate of origin by MTIB		
How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?	8	105	4	0			
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this. Typing error / wrong information						
6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.				Tick if applicable		
	Reason	Yes	No	No information			
	Technical violations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Suspected fraud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments						
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions? 5-10 times per year						
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?				Tick if applicable		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuance of CITES documents: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Harvesting of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Use of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Importing of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>						

10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees. a) import/export permit and re-export certificate: MYR 50.00 for each permit/certificate under the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686) (Permit,Certificates, Registration and Fees Regulations 2009) (Please refer to this link <a href="http://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=429:peraturan-peraturan-pemuliharaanhidupan-liar-2013&amp;catid=37:muaturun&amp;lang=en">http://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=429:peraturan-peraturan-pemuliharaanhidupan-liar-2013&amp;catid=37:muaturun&amp;lang=en</a> )  b) Registration for artificially propagated Aquilaria spp.: MYR 200.00	
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?  – Entirely – Partly – Not at all – Not relevant	Tick if applicable
12	Comments: For administrative purpose.  Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**D6 Capacity building**

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?					Tick if applicable																																																
	Increased budget for activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																																		
	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																																		
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computerization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																																		
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	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:					

**D7 Collaboration/cooperative initiatives**

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?					Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
						No <input type="checkbox"/>
						No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet? The National Task Force on Forestry and Wildlife which consists of MAs, SAs, Enforcement Agencies, State Government, Ports and Airport Authorities, and NGOs meet at least once a year. Meetings among MAs, SAs and Enforcement Agencies which are coordinated by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment are also held frequently (at least once in every 1 or 2 months) to discuss specific issues.					
3	If No, please indicate the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the Management Authority to ensure coordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SAs, Customs, police, others):					
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Meetings					
	Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:					Tick if applicable
	Agencies for development and trade					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Local authorities or communities					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Indigenous peoples					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Trade or other private sector associations					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/>

5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the Management Authority and the following agencies?	Tick if applicable
	Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Customs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Police	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other border authorities (specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other government agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Private sector bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify): Higher Education Institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Have government staff participated in any regional activities related to CITES?	Tick if applicable
	Workshops	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Has there been any effort to encourage any non-Party to accede to the Convention?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?	
9	Has technical or financial assistance been provided to another country in relation to CITES?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided?	
11	Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.	
13	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related conventions)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description.	
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

**D8 Areas for future work**

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?	Activity	High	Medium	Low
		Increased budget for activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Improvement of national networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Computerization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?				
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required. a) Constraints in meeting the 90 day dateline stipulated in the Conf.10.13 in obtaining DNA report for each unit of seized ivory due to lack of DNA laboratory equipment and expertise. b) Confirmation of CITES listed species originating from foreign countries. c) Differentiation between wild and artificially propagated species.				
		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
6	Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.				
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:				

### **E. General feedback**

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report. For convenience, these are listed again below:

<b>Question</b>	<b>Item</b>		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments :			

## **Malaysia / Malasia / Malaisie**

**Accession / Adhesión / Adhésion: 20/10/1977**

**Entry into force / Fecha de entrada en vigor / Date d'entrée en vigueur: 18/01/1978**

### **Management Authorities / Autoridades Administrativas / Organes de gestion**

#### **I. for policy matters / para cuestiones políticas / pour questions politiques**

##### **Central Authority / Autoridad central / Organe central**

1. Madam Wan Hasmah Wan Mohd  
ASEAN-WEN Focal Point  
Undersecretary,  
Biodiversity and Forest Management Department,  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)  
Level 12, Tower Block, Lot 4G3, Precint 4  
Federal Government Administrative Centre  
62574 PUTRAJAYA

Tel: +60 (3) 88 86 14 48 (Mr Simon David); [+60 \(3\) 88 86 1795 \(Ms. Fairene Leong\)](#); +60 (3) 88 86 14 45  
(Ms Siti Nawwar Zainudin)  
Fax: +60 (3) 88 88 45 04  
Email: hasmah @ nre.gov.my; simondavid @ nre.gov.my; fairene @ nre.gov.my; sitinawwar @  
nre.gov.my; CITESMalaysia @ nre.gov.my  
Web: <http://www.nre.gov.my/biodiversity/Pages/CITES.aspx>

##### **Other Management Authorities / Otras Autoridades Administrativas / Autres organes de gestion**

#### **II. competent to issue export and import permits /** **competentes para conceder permisos de importación y exportación /** **compétents pour délivrer des permis d'importation et d'exportation**

##### **FOR ALL FAUNA EXCEPT FISH AND MARINE SPECIES IN TERRITORY OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA AND LABUAN ONLY /**

**Para toda la fauna salvo peces y especies marinas en el territorio de Malasia Peninsular y Labuan sólo/**  
**Pour la faune sauf les poissons et autres espèces marines en Malaisie péninsulaire et Labuan seulement**

- 2 Director General  
Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Headquarters)  
Km. 10, Jalan Cheras  
56100 KUALA LUMPUR

Tel: [+60 \(3\) 90 86 68 02](#) (Dir. Gen.); [90 86 68 00/6901/6904/6821/6811](#)  
Cable: CHIEFWARD KUALA LUMPUR  
Fax: +60 (3) 90 75 28 73  
Email: pakp@wildlife.gov.my; rashid @ wildlife.gov.my; misliah @ wildlife.gov.my;  
zaaba@wildlife.gov.my; [kadir@wildlife.gov.my](mailto:kadir@wildlife.gov.my); [rozidan@wildlife.gov.my](mailto:rozidan@wildlife.gov.my); [alifwira @ wildlife.gov.my](mailto:alifwira@wildlife.gov.my);  
[khadiejah@wildlife.gov.my](mailto:khadiejah@wildlife.gov.my)  
Web: <http://www.wildlife.gov.my>

##### **Branch office**

- 2a) Director  
Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Federal Territory)  
21, Jalan Dwi Tasik 1,  
Bandar Seri Permaisuri,  
56000 Cheras, KUALA LUMPUR

Tel: +60 (3) 91 71 02 58; 91 71 02 60  
Fax: +60 (3) 91 71 02 57  
Email: wpkl @ wildlife.gov.my

**2b)** Director  
Department of Wildlife and National Parks  
State of Penang  
40th Floor, KOMTAR Building  
10000 PENANG

Tel: +60 (4) 261 30 39  
Fax: +60 (4) 261 03 30  
Email: ppinang @ wildlife.gov.my

**2c)** Director  
Department of Wildlife and National Parks  
State of Johor  
9th Floor, Blok B, Wisma Persekutuan  
Jalan Air Molek  
80000 JOHOR BAHRU  
Johor

Tel: +60 (7) 223 05 80  
Fax: +60 (7) 223 57 02  
Email: johor @ wildlife.gov.my

**For Fish And Marine Species In Territory Of Peninsular Malaysia And Labuan Only /**  
**Para Peces y especies marinas en el territorio de Malasia Peninsular y Labuan sólo/**  
**Pour les poissons et autres espèces marines en Malaisie péninsulaire et Labuan seulement**

**3** Deputy Director General (Development),  
Department of Fisheries Malaysia,  
WISMA TANI, Level 6,Precint 4,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre,  
62628 PUTRAJAYA.  
Tel: +60 (3) 8870 4007  
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Email: ismail@dof.gov.my

**3a)** Director  
Fisheries Biosecurity Division  
Department of Fisheries, Malaysia  
Wisma Tani, Level 3, 4G2  
Persiaran Perdana  
Federal Government Administrative Centre  
62628 PUTRAJAYA

Tel: +60 (3) 88 70 47 05; 88 70 46 09; 88 70 46 10  
Fax: +60 (3) 88 90 37 94  
Email: badmoh02 @ dof.gov.my; abdullah\_md @ dof.gov.my; yusri @ dof.gov.my

**For flora (except timber and timber products in territory of Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only /**  
**Para flora (excepto la madera y sus productos en el territorio de Malasia Peninsular y Labuan sólo /**  
**Pour la flore (sauf les bois et leurs produits) en Malaisie péninsulaire et Labuan seulement**

**4**  
Director  
Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Services Division **Plant Biosecurity Division**  
Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture  
Jalan Gallagher  
50632 KUALA LUMPUR

Tel: +60 (3) 26 97 30 77; 26 97 71 76  
Telex: ma 33045  
Fax: +60 (3) 298 36 46  
Email: haw lengho @ doa.gov.my; dindel03 @ yahoo.com; izrulrazis @ gmail.com; azah @ doa.gov.my

**For timber and timber products in territory of Peninsular Malaysia, Labuan and Sabah only /**  
**Para la madera y sus productos en el territorio de Malasia Peninsular, Labuan y Sabah sólo/**  
**Pour les bois et leurs produits en Malaisie péninsulaire, Labuan et Sabah seulement**

**5**

**Mr. Rajan Samikannoo**  
**Director of Licensing and Enforcement**  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
Head Office  
Level 13-17, Menara PGRM, Tower 1  
No. 8, Jalan Pudu Ulu, Cheras  
56100 KUALA LUMPUR  
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Email: srajan @ mtib.gov.my; norchahaya @ mtib.gov.my; zulkepli @ mtib.gov.my; mdyusoff @ mtib.gov.my  
Web: <http://www.mtib.gov.my>

Branch office

**5a)**

PENANG BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
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Tel: +60 (4) 398 33 58  
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**5b)**

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10-A, Bandar Bukit Tinggi  
41200 KELANG - SELANGOR

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**5c)**

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**5d)**

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**5e)**

KELANTAN BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
Lot 50, Jalan Kebun Sultan  
Seksyen 27  
15000 KOTA BHARU - KELANTAN

Tel: +60 (9) 748 38 24  
Fax: +60 (9) 748 63 77  
Email: zuridanor @ mtib.gov.my

**5f)**

TERENGGANU BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
472G, Jalan Kamaruddin  
20400 KUALA - TERENGGANU TERENGGANU

Tel: +60 (9) 622 27 11  
Fax: +60 (9) 622 62 77  
Email: hamidah @ mtib.gov.my

**5g)**

SABAH BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
Lot 4, Fasa 1 Jalan Timur 6  
Taman Perindustrian Kota Kinabalu (KKIP)  
Peti Surat 177, Pos Mini Indah Permai  
88450 KOTA KINABALU - SABAH  
Sabah

Tel: +60 (88) 49 88 22  
Fax: +60 (88) 49 88 11/33  
Email: mazree @ mtib.gov.my

**5h)**

SANDAKAN BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
Blok 24, Lot 5 Tingkat Bawah & Satu  
Bandar Indah  
90007 SANDAKAN - SABAH  
Sabah

Tel: +60 (89) 21 27 17  
Fax: +60 (89) 21 55 70  
Email: zainurin @ mtib.gov.my

**5i)**

TAWAU BRANCH  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)  
No. 310, Blok 36, Peti Surat 62265  
Fajar Complex, Jalan Haji Karim  
91023 TAWAU - SABAH

Tel: +60 (89) 76 57 53; 75 85 75  
Fax: +60 (89) 77 97 11  
Email: norzam @ mtib.gov.my

**For all fauna and flora (including fish, marine animal and timber species) in the territory of Sarawak only / Para toda la fauna y flora (incluyendo peces, animales marinas y especies de madera) sólo en el territorio de Sarawak/**

**Pour la faune et la flore (y compris les poissons, animaux marins et espèces de bois) seulement sur le territoire de Sarawak**

**6**

Director of Forestry  
Forest Department Headquarters  
Wisma Sumber Alam  
Petra Jaya  
93660 KUCHING  
Sarawak

Tel: +60 (82) 44 17 02; 44 21 80  
Fax: +60 (82) 44 13 77  
Email: wansws @ sarawak.gov.my; saidg @ sarawak.gov.my; mohamadk @ sarawak.gov.my; engkamal @ sarawaknet.gov.my;

**For animal (except fish and coral) and plant (except timber) in territory of Sabah only / para los animales (salvo peces y corales) y plantas (salvo para madera) sólo en el territorio de Sabah / pour les animaux (sauf pour les poissons et les coraux) et les plantes (sauf pour le bois) seulement sur le territoire de Sabah**

**7**

The Director  
Sabah Wildlife Department  
5th Floor, Block B  
Wisma MUIS, Jalan Masjid Negeri  
88100 KOTA KINABALU  
Sabah

Tel: +60 (88) 21 43 17; 21 44 42; 21 51 40/67; 21 53 30/53; 21 35 02; 21 45 15

Telex: 82016 ma

Cable: FORESTS SANDAKAN

Fax: +60 (88) 22 24 76

Email: Augustine.Tuuga @ sabah.gov.my; Silvester.Saimin @ sabah.gov.my

**For all marine species (including corals) in territory of Sabah only /**

**Para todas las especies marinas (incluido corales) sólo en el territorio de Sabah /**

**Pour toutes les espèces marines (coraux y compris), seulement sur le territoire de Sabah**

**8**

The Director  
Department of Fisheries  
Level 4, Block B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah  
Jln Tasik, Luyang (Off Jln Maktab Gaya)  
88624 KOTA KINABALU  
Sabah

Tel: +60 (88) 23 59 66

Fax: +60 (16) 24 05 11

Email: Lawrence.Kissol @ sabah.gov.my; jephrin.wong @ sabah.gov.my

Web: <http://www.fishdept.sabah.gov.my>

# Wildlife protection is everyone's responsibility.

## Report Wildlife Crime

Save this number on your phone now!

**PERHILITAN HOTLINE 1800 88 5151**

If you see or suspect that a wildlife crime is taking place, call the Wildlife Crime Hotline and make a report, providing information on:

- What type of crime?  
(is the wildlife traded as traditional medicine, wild meat, souvenir or pet?)
- Where?  
(Name the shop, market or restaurant, and provide the address).
- When?  
(The date and time of the incident)
- Who?  
(Who?)

## When the buying stops, the killing stops.

## So, think before you buy.



### Appendix I - Highly Endangered

You cannot bring in or take out products or live animal under this Appendix unless under certain circumstances (e.g. zoological garden, bird parks, research institutions, museum etc.)

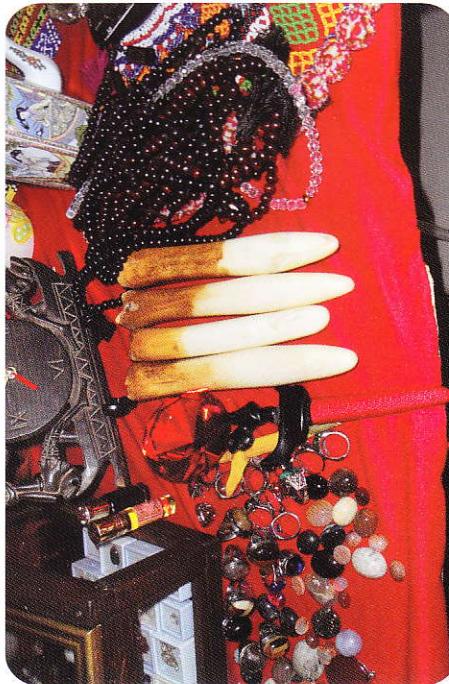
### Appendix II - May Become Endangered

Species which may become endangered if trade in these species is not regulated. Specimens can be taken in or brought out if they are accompanied by proper permits.

### Appendix III - Under Protection

Species are under protection in certain countries and may be traded with a certificate of origin or an export permit.

**International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (ACT 686).** Offenders can be fined up to **RM1 Million** for individuals or **RM2 Million** for corporate bodies or imprisonment not exceeding **7 years**



## ACT & PROTECT NOW!

### What On sale

Wildlife products which you are likely to encounter:

- Medicine (rhinoceros (horn), pangolin (scales), bear (bile), antelope (horn), deer (musk), snake skin and tiger (bone)).
- Pet sugar glider, turtle and tortoise, snake, song bird, wild cat, gecko and owl.
- Wild Meat in restaurant bear, pangolin, tiger, bat, snake, soft-shelled turtle, civet, porcupine and deer.
- Trophies and luxury ornaments ivory, cat skins, snake and crocodile skins, tortoise shells, feathers and beaks, deer antlers, claws and canines.

### WARNING:

In Malaysia, illegal wildlife trade is prohibited by law and will be dealt with severely under Act 686 and Act 716

# WILDLIFE officers alone cannot control the illegal wildlife trade.

**Appendix I**  
List of species where no commercial trade is allowed  
ie: tigers, leopards and Asian bears

To confirm the conservation status of an animal, you can call the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Hotline at:

By providing them with the right information, you will be making a valuable contribution to clamp down on the illegal trade of wildlife. You can participate through these actions:



## Appendix III

Traded species originating from specific countries



## Appendix II

Featured species that require trade licenses ie: tortoises, pythons and iguana

## Understand The Law

There are two wildlife laws that you need to be aware of matters and understand.

■ The Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716) list down species that are totally protected and including those that can be hunted or traded with licenses in Peninsular Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak have their own laws).

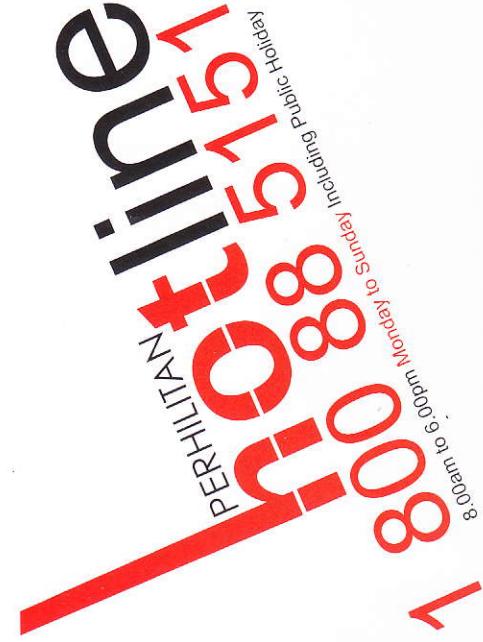
■ The International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686) regulates trade in wildlife species in line with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It has three appendices:

## Know The Issues

Please understand key issues:

- Is the trade in this animal sustainable?
- Is the animal listed under CITES?
- Is this animal listed as a "protected" or "totally protected" species in the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010?
- Does this animal or animal product has the correct permit for trade?

If there is any doubt, call for assistance.



[www.wildlife.gov.my](http://www.wildlife.gov.my)



POSTER BUNTINGS PLACED AT ALL MALAYSIAN AIRPORTS TO RAISE AWARENESS



# MALAYAN TIGER



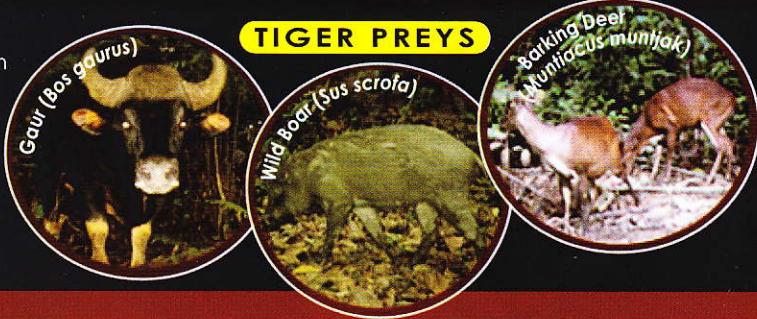
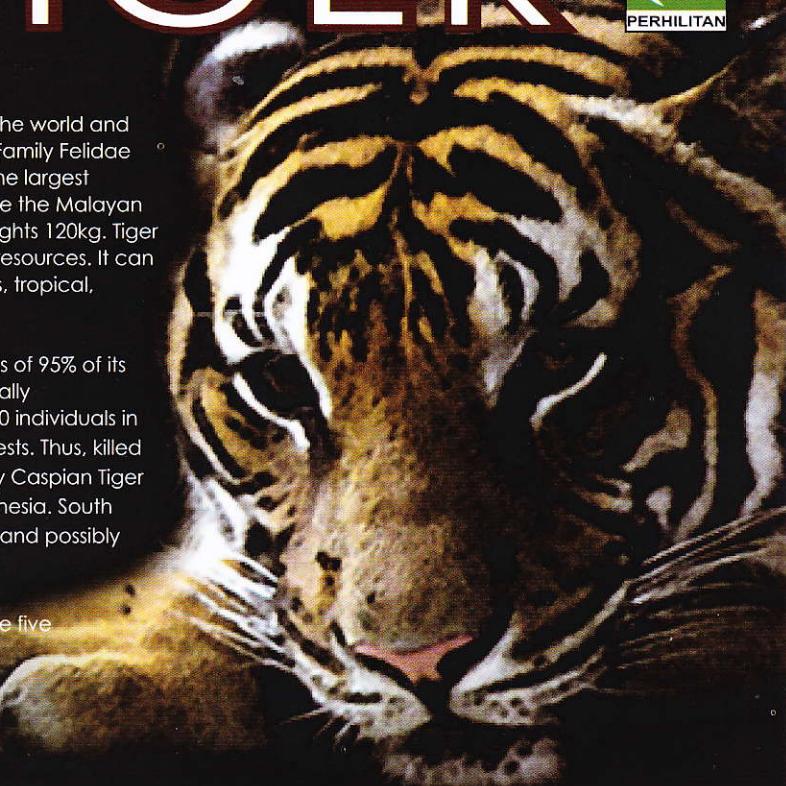
## BASIC FACTS

Tiger is the largest cat species in the world and only found in Asia. It belongs to the Family Felidae in Order Carnivore. Siberian tiger is the largest sub-species and can grow up to 3.3m long and weights up to 300kg. While the Malayan Tiger is the smallest subspecies with an average size of 2.4m long and weights 120kg. Tiger live in an area with thick vegetation, adequate water supplies and food resources. It can be found in a variety of habitats such as grassland, coniferous, deciduous, tropical, mangrove swamps and peat swamps.

Tiger population has declined during 20th century due to the loss of 95% of its habitat in Asia which made the status of tiger become critically endangered by the estimation population from 5000 to 7000 individuals in over 100 isolated. Until 1970s, tiger hunted for trophies or pests. Thus, killed as three sub-species of Tiger have become extinct namely Caspian Tiger from Central Asia, Java Tiger and Bali Tiger both from Indonesia. South China Tiger (China) is no longer visible during this few years and possibly become extinct.

As a top predator in ecosystem, the tiger able to catch mammals that are five times to its weight as prey. Unlike grasslands in India and Nepal, tropical forest could not support a high diversity and abundance of ungulate species. In Peninsular Malaysia, the main prey species are Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Sambar Deer, Greater Mouse Deer, Gaur and Lesser Mouse Deer. Livestock such as cattle and buffalo presence near tiger habitats also consider as its prey.

Tigers are solitary except for juvenile and during mating season. However, in some instances, small groups consisting of adult individuals also exist. Mating occurs at any time during the year and usually female produce two or three cubs. Tiger cub will live with his mother for two years, where they will be taught to hunt, identify hazards and adapt to the wild.



TIGER PREYS



Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

## PROTECTION STATUS

Under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 (Act 76), tiger was classified as a protected species. In 1976, the status changed to totally protected. Offences involving shooting, killing or taking (or any parts of the tiger), will carry a fine not exceeding RM15,000 and / or not more than five years jail sentence. However, through the enforcement of the new Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 (Act 716) for offenses related to the tiger, the minimum penalty is RM100,000 and / or a maximum sentence of up to RM500,000 and / or five (5) years imprisonment will imposed.

Primary prey species such as Wild Boar, Sambar Deer and Barking Deer are declared as protected species and hunting license must be obtained. At the international level, the tiger are listed in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix 1 (all types of commercial trade is prohibited) and categorized as endangered in the IUCN Red List (2009).

Usage of snare is banned and offenders who have more than 25 wires will face mandatory jail sentence up to 10 years. For less than 25 wires, the offender faces up to maximum fine of RM5000.00 and / or imprisonment of up to five (5) years.

## DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION STATUS

Tigers are very difficult to be seen in the forest for the estimation of actual population of Peninsular Malaysia. Based on the average carrying capacity of tropical forests, tiger density estimates and the inhabited area of the tiger in the period of 1995-2008, Malaysia has at least 450-500 tigers. This shows that, at present, Malaysia has the largest population of tigers in Southeast Asia.

Tigers do not exist in Sabah and Sarawak and is widely distributed throughout Peninsular Malaysia except in the islands. The population in Perlis, Penang, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya is extinct. Although the most appropriate habitat is lowland forest, tiger can live in a variety of habitats from peat swamp forest, small bush in forest plantations and mountains. Four states in Peninsular Malaysia which still have high population of tigers are Pahang, Perak, Kelantan and Terengganu.

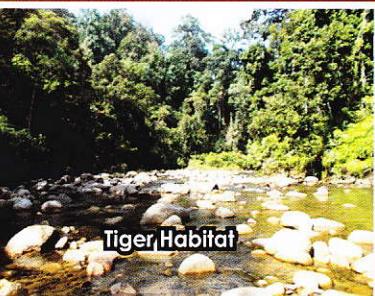


## MAIN TREATS

Loss of habitat and prey species, poaching, killing caused by a conflict with humans and the use of snares is the main threats to the tiger. Although the rate of habitat loss in Malaysia has stabilized, the effects of forest fragmentation caused by development projects has increased the possibility of extinction of small isolated tigers population and the chance encounters with humans and their livestocks that raise human-tiger conflict.



Almost every parts of tiger is believed to have value in traditional medicine. Tiger meat is also served as delicacy in exotic restaurants. Other body parts such as teeth, claws and skin are taken as trophies, charms and as personal collectibles.

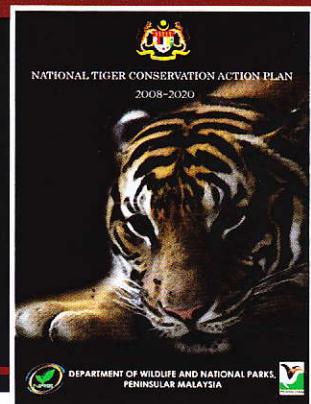


Tiger Habitat

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL TIGER CONVERSATION ACTION PLAN (NTCAP)

NTCAP adoption was decided by the Sixth Meeting of the National Biodiversity Council (MBN) in 2009 after MBN take note of the Malayan tiger populations in Peninsular Malaysia are drastically threatened. Therefore, MBN agreed to adopt the NTCAP to ensure this species remain in their natural habitat and increase the population up to 1,000 Malayan tigers by 2020.

This plan recommends 80 actions to be implemented to increase the population of the Malayan Tiger. These actions will be implemented by various agencies and NGOs. However, DWNP should lead the implementation of most of the NTCAP.



## TIGER CONSERVATION ISSUES

Deforestation rate today is not as fast as before and Peninsular Malaysia still retains its 45% of forest cover. Over 90% of the remaining forested land declared as permanent reserved forest under the supervision of the Forestry Department or under the supervision of Protected Areas of Wildlife Department. All protected areas covering 7,527km<sup>2</sup> in which the National Park is the largest with an area of 4,343km<sup>2</sup>.



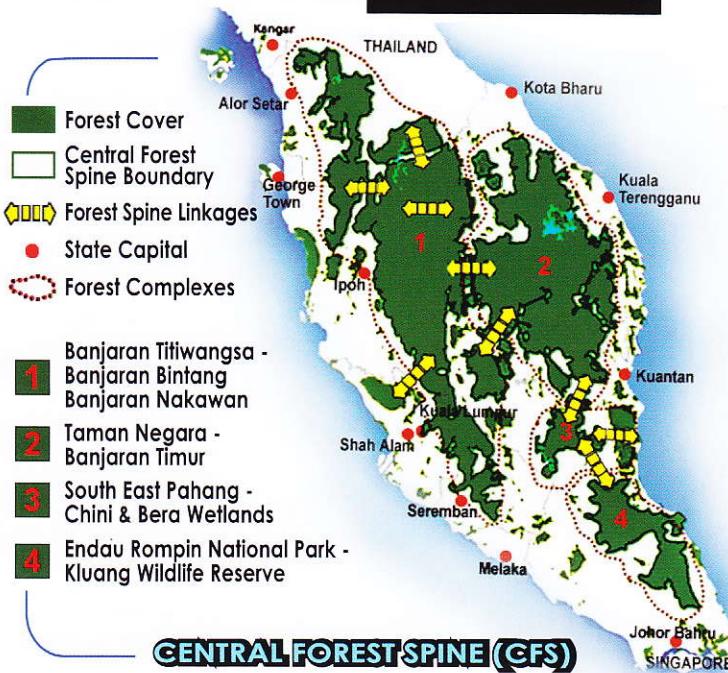
The largest population of tigers can be found in the Greater National Park Landscape. This landscape extends from lowland to montane ericaceous forest in Malaysia's most extensive forest reserves covering area surrounding the National Park. Monitoring tigers and prey on the community as well as the ongoing patrols ensure the survival of this species.

Tiger-human conflict resolution is the main role of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). Many conflicts occur where tiger habitat disturbed for agriculture or animal husbandry. Livestock predation translate into economic losses and farmers threat the tigers as pests. There are those who

take their own action to kill tigers that devour their livestock. If the tiger was shot and injured, it will result to a serious problems. Injuries will affect the tiger to hunt prey and ultimately may targeting a livestock or human as victims. DWNP role is important to avoid and solve this situation.

Therefore, human-tiger conflict issues are included as part of the conservation education program in schools and institutions of higher learning.

Recognizing the level of cooperation and communication is effective to guarantee biodiversity conservation, DWNP has supported the establishment of the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT) to ensure the survival of the tigers continues to secure for the next century. The aim is to consolidate the establishment of MYCAT authorities in Malaysia and non-governmental organizations to get involve in tiger conservation in the country.



## CONSERVATION EFFORTS

NTCAP identified about 49,000km<sup>2</sup> area in Peninsular Malaysia as tiger habitat. Currently, 6,200km<sup>2</sup> habitat areas were gazetted as protected areas i.e. National Parks, Belum State Parks and Endau-Rompin State Parks. Several other tiger habitats like Temengor Forest Reseve need to be upgraded the protection status of Protected Area (PA).

The tiger habitats are fragmented by development, including road construction and agricultural development. To link the isolated forested area, a number of actions taken by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) and DWNP to develop and gazette the Ecological Corridor areas as identified under the Master Plan of the Central Forest Spine (CFS). As the tiger habitats included in the CFS area, the CFS Master Plan will ensure the future of tiger habitat.

NRE through the DWNP and Forestry Department in collaboration with the State Governments and the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) with the cost of RM170 million is creating ecological corridors in three places namely Sungai Deka in Terengganu, Sungai Yu in Pahang and Gerik in Perak.



Wildlife ecological corridor

# HARIMAU BELANG



## FAKTA-FAKTA ASAS

Siberia merupakan sub-spesies yang terbesar dan hanya ditemui di Asia. Ia berasal dari family Felidae dalam Order Carnivora. Harimau Siberia merupakan sub-spesies yang terbesar dan boleh membesar sehingga 3.3m panjang dan seberat 300kg. Manakala Harimau Malaya merupakan antara sub-spesies terkecil dengan secara puratanya bersaiz 2.4m panjang dan seberat 120kg. Harimau Belang boleh ditemui di pelbagai jenis habitat seperti padang rumput, hutan conifer, daun luruh, tropika, paya bakau dan paya gambut yang mempunyai bekalan sumber makanan dan air yang mencukupi.

Populasinya telah berkurangan sepanjang kurun yang ke-20 disebabkan kehilangan 95% daripada habitatnya di Asia dan menjadikan statusnya sangat terancam. Adalah dianggarkan hanya terdapat di antara 5.000 hingga 7.000 ekor harimau dalam lebih 100 hutan-hutan yang terpisah. Sehingga 1970-an, Harimau diburu untuk dijadikan trofi atau dibunuh kerana dianggap sebagai haiwan perosak. Ini telah menyebabkan tiga sub-spesies Harimau Belang telah pupus iaitu Harimau Caspia di Asia Tengah dan Harimau Jawa serta Harimau Bali di Indonesia. Harimau China Selatan juga tidak lagi kelihatan untuk beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini dan kemungkinan ia telah pupus.

Sebagai pemangsa utama ekosistem, ia berupaya menjadikan mamalia besar yang 5 kali ganda berat badannya sebagai mangsa.

Tidak seperti padang rumput di India dan Nepal, hutan tropika tidak menampung kepelbagaiaan dan kelimpahan spesies ungulata besar yang tinggi. Di Semenanjung Malaysia, sumber makanan untuk Harimau Belang utama ialah Babi Hutan, Kijang, Rusa, Napuh, Landak, Seladang dan Pelanduk. Haiwan ternakan seperti lembu dan kerbau yang berkeliaran berhampiran habitat Harimau turut menjadi mangsa.

Harimau Belang hidup bersendirian kecuali ketika hendak mengawani atau masih beranak kecil. Walau bagaimanapun, dalam keadaan tertentu, kumpulan-kumpulan kecil terdiri daripada individu-individu dewasa juga wujud. Proses mengawani berlaku sepanjang tahun dan biasanya Harimau Belang menghasilkan dua atau tiga ekor anak. Anak Harimau Belang akan tinggal bersama ibunya untuk tempoh dua tahun, di mana mereka akan diajar memburu dan mengenal bahaya serta menyesuaikan diri dalam hutan.



## STATUS PERLINDUNGAN

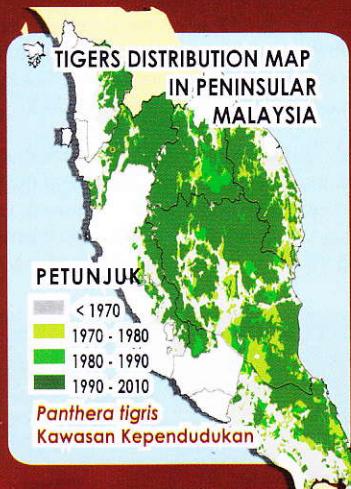
Di bawah Akta Perlindungan Hidupan Liar 1972 (Akta 72), Harimau Belang diklasifikasikan sebagai spesies buruan yang diperlindungi. Pada tahun 1976, statusnya diubah kepada diperlindungi sepenuhnya. Melalui penguatkuasaan Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar, 2010 (Akta 716) bagi kesalahan yang berkaitan Harimau, hukuman minimum adalah RM100,000 dan/atau hukuman maksimum sehingga RM500,000 dan/atau 5 tahun penjara akan dikenakan. Penggunaan jerat adalah diharamkan dan pesalah yang memiliki lebih 25 utas jerat dawai boleh dihukum penjara mandatori sehingga 10 tahun. Bagi yang memiliki kurang daripada 25 utas jerat, pesalah boleh dikenakan denda maksimum RM5000.00 dan/atau penjara sehingga lima (5) tahun.

Sumber makanan utama Harimau Belang seperti babi hutan, rusa sambar dan kijang adalah spesies buruan yang dilindungi dan pemburuannya memerlukan lesen. Di peringkat antarabangsa, Harimau Belang disenaraikan dalam Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix 1 dan dikategorikan sebagai spesies terancam dalam Senarai IUCN Red List (2009).

## STATUS TABURAN DAN POPULASI

Adalah amat sukar bagi mendapatkan populasi sebenar Harimau Belang di hutan hujan tropika seperti yang terdapat di Semenanjung Malaysia. Berdasarkan purata daya-tampung hutan hujan tropika, anggaran individu Harimau Belang di Semenanjung Malaysia masih mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 450 hingga 500 ekor Harimau Belang. Berdasarkan anggaran tersebut, Malaysia mempunyai populasi Harimau Belang yang terbesar di Asia Tenggara.

Harimau Belang tidak terdapat di Sabah dan Sarawak dan ianya tersebar secara meluas di seluruh Semenanjung Malaysia kecuali di kawasan pulau, dan populasi Harimau Belang dipercayai telah pupus di negeri-negeri seperti Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Melaka dan Wilayah Persekutuan. Empat negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia yang masih mempunyai populasi Harimau Belang yang tinggi adalah di Pahang, Perak, Kelantan dan Terengganu.

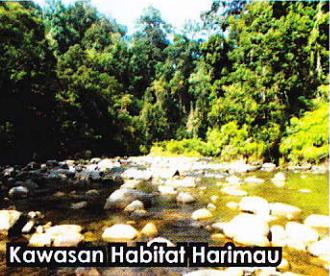


## ANCAMAN-ANCAMAN UTAMA

Kehilangan habitat, sumber makanan, pemburuan haram, pembunuhan disebabkan oleh konflik dengan manusia dan penggunaan jerat adalah antara ancaman utama kepada Harimau Belang.

Walaupun kadar kehilangan habitat di Malaysia adalah stabil, kesan fragmentasi hutan yang disebabkan oleh projek pembangunan telah meningkatkan kemungkinan kepupusan populasi kecil Harimau Belang yang terpencil dan meningkatkan peluang berlakunya konflik antara manusia dan Harimau.

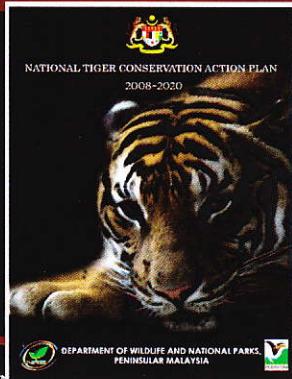
Dipercaiy bahawa masyarakat cina hampir setiap anggota badan Harimau Belang mempunyai khasiat dalam perubatan traditional. Daging Harimau Belang juga dihidangkan sebagai makanan istimewa di restoran eksotik. Bahagian badan lain seperti gigi, kuku dan kulit diambil sebagai trofi, tangkal dan sebagai barang koleksi.



## PELAKSANAAN PELAN TINDAKAN PEMULIHAN HARIMAU KEBANGSAAN (PTPHK)

Majlis Biodiversiti Negara (MBN) semasa Mesyuarat Keenam MBN pada tahun 2009 telah memutuskan untuk menerima pakai PTPHK bagi memastikan spesies Harimau Belang kekal hidup liar di habitat asal serta meningkatkan populasinya sehingga 1000 ekor menjelang tahun 2020.

Pelan ini mengesyorkan 80 tindakan yang perlu dilaksanakan untuk meningkatkan populasi Harimau Belang. Tindakan-tindakan berkenaan akan dilaksanakan oleh pelbagai agensi serta dibantu oleh badan bukan Kerajaan. Jabatan PERHILITAN adalah peneraju utama pelaksanaan PTPHK.



## ISU KONSERVASI HARIMAU

Pengurusan konflik manusia-harimau adalah antara peranan utama Jabatan PERHILITAN. Kebanyakan konflik berlaku apabila habitat Harimau Belang terganggu disebabkan aktiviti pertanian atau penternakan. Apabila kematian haiwan ternakan diterjemahkan kepada kerugian ekonomi maka penternak beranggapan Harimau Belang sebagai haiwan perosak. Ada yang mengambil tindakan sendiri dengan membunuh Harimau Belang yang membaham haiwan ternakan mereka. Namun sekiranya Harimau Belang tersebut ditembak atau dijerat dan hanya mengalami kecederaan, ianya akan mendatangkan konflik yang lebih serius. Kecederaan yang dialami mengakibatkan Harimau Belang sukar untuk memburu mangsanya. Akhirnya Harimau Belang akan memilih mangsa yang lebih mudah iaitu menerang manusia. Peranan PERHILITAN adalah penting untuk mengelakkan keadaan sebegini daripada berlaku. Oleh yang demikian, isu-isu konflik manusia-harimau telah dimasukkan sebagai sebahagian program pendidikan konservasi di peringkat sekolah dan institusi-institusi pengajian tinggi.

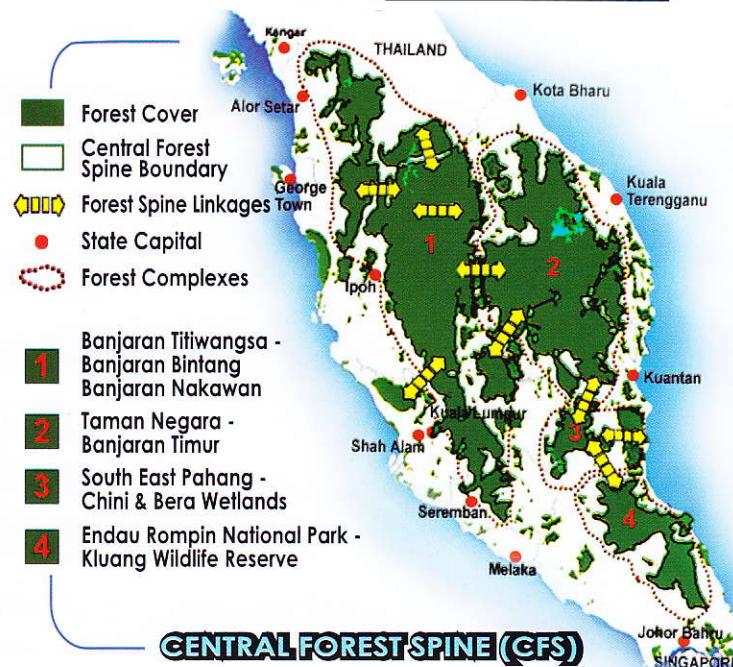


Menyedari hubungan kerjasama dan komunikasi adalah penting untuk menjamin usaha pemuliharaan Harimau Belang. Jabatan PERHILITAN telah memberi sokongan dalam penubuhan **Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT)** untuk memastikan kemandirian Harimau Belang terus terjamin dalam generasi seterusnya. Tujuan penubuhan MYCAT adalah untuk menyatukan pihak-pihak berkuasa di Malaysia dan pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO) untuk terlibat sama dalam konservasi Harimau di Negara ini.

## USAHA-USAHA KONSERVASI

Kadar pembukaan hutan pada hari ini adalah terkawal, dan Semenanjung Malaysia masih mengekalkan 45% keluasan kawasan berhutannya. Lebih 90% daripada kawasan berhutan yang masih tinggal adalah Hutan Simpanan Kekal di bawah seliaan Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (JPSM) atau Kawasan Perlindungan di bawah seliaan Jabatan PERHILITAN. Kesemua Kawasan Perlindungan meliputi 7,527 km<sup>2</sup>, di mana Taman Negara adalah terbesar dengan keluasan 4,343 km<sup>2</sup>.

**PTPHK** telah mengenalpasti 49,000 km<sup>2</sup> kawasan Semenanjung Malaysia sebagai habitat Harimau Belang. Sehingga kini 6,200 km<sup>2</sup> - habitat ini telah diwartakan sebagai Kawasan Perlindungan iaitu Taman Negara, Taman Negeri Belum dan Taman Negara Endau Rompin. Beberapa kawasan habitat Harimau Belang lain seperti HS Temengor perlu dinaiktaraf status perlindungannya.



Kawasan habitat Harimau Belang ini adalah terpisah antara satu sama lain disebabkan pembangunan seperti, pembinaan, jalan raya dan pembangunan kawasan pertanian. Untuk menghubungi habitat yang terpisah, beberapa tindakan diambil oleh pihak Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NRE) dan Jabatan PERHILITAN bagi untuk membangunkan serta mewartakan Koridor Ekologi seperti mana yang ditetapkan di bawah Pelan Induk Central Forest Spine (CFS). Memandangkan habitat Harimau terletak termasuk di dalam kawasan CFS, pelaksanaan pelan induk ini akan menjamin masa depan Harimau di kawasan tersebut.

Sehingga kini NRE menerusi Jabatan PERHILITAN dan Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (JPSM) dengan kerjasama Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU) dan Kerajaan Negeri membelanjakan sebanyak RM170 juta bagi mewujudkan koridor ekologi di tiga tempat iaitu di Hutan Simpan Tembat-Taman Negara Terengganu, Sungai Deka, Terengganu, HS Jelai-Taman Negara Pahang, Sungai Yu di Pahang dan Lebuhraya Timur-Barat, Gerik di Perak.

Populasi terbesar Harimau Belang boleh didapati di Greater Taman Negara Landscape. Landskap ini mengunjur daripada hutan pamah Dipterokarp hingga hutan gunung ericaceous yang meliputi hutan-hutan simpan yang mengelilingi Taman Negara. Pemantauan ke atas populasi Harimau Belang dan mangsa serta rondaan yang berterusan yang dijalankan di kawasan ini adalah penting bagi memastikan kemandirian spesies ini terus terjamin. Sehingga kini, Jabatan PERHILITAN telah menjalankan program rondaan pengawalsuasaan dengan menggunakan pendekatan Management Information System (MIST) untuk meningkatkan kualiti pengawalsuasaan.



# GAUR

## BASIC FACTS

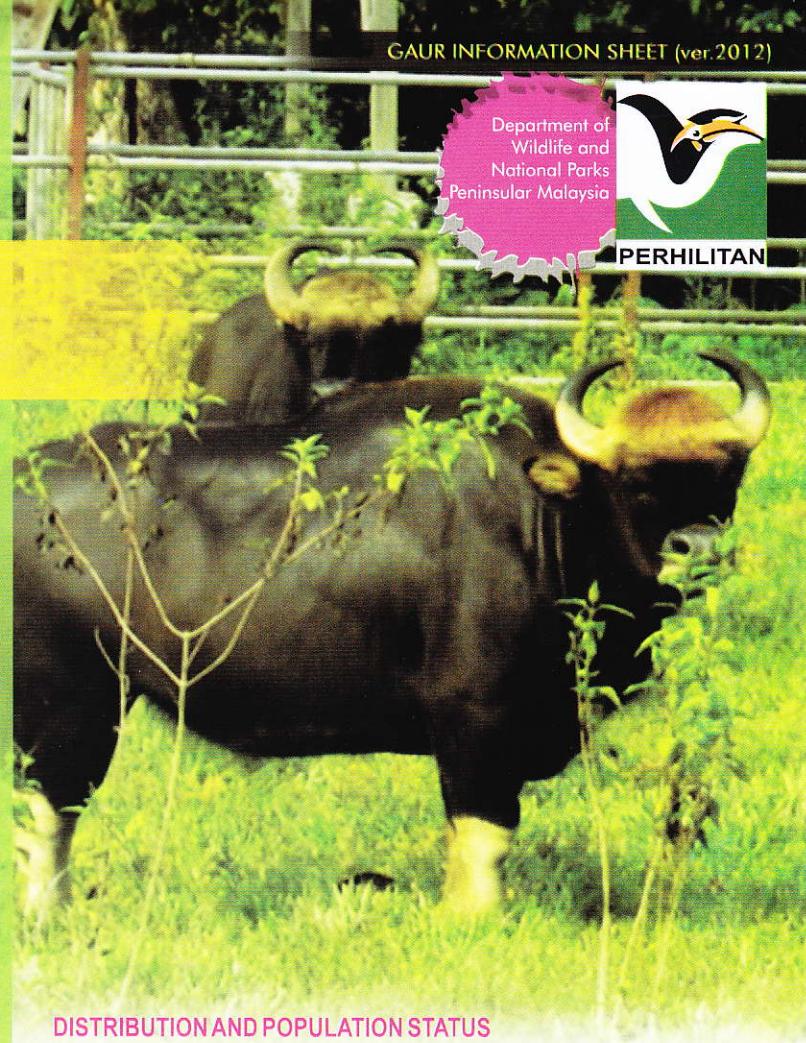
The Malayan Gaur (*Bos gaurus hubbacki*) is the second largest terrestrial mammal in Malaysia, after the Asian elephant. It belongs to the Family Bovidae in the Order Artiodactyla.

Gaur inhabits relatively undisturbed lowland tropical rainforests depending on the availability of water, salt licks and food abundance. It depends on water for drinking purposes only as it does not wallow. Its diet includes fresh leaves and shoots, grasses, shrubs and herbs.

They are easily recognized by their dark brown coat, a hump between the shoulders and white 'stockings' on all four legs. Newborn calves are yellowish brown in color and change into adult coloration at the age of 3 months. They can grow to as tall as 1.9 meter at shoulder height, and the average length from the nose to the tip of the tail is about 4 meter. The male can weigh up to 1000 kg, whereas the female weighs between 500-700 kg.

The largest gaur herd recorded consists of up to 40 individuals. Within the herd, generally there is one dominant bull, several females and calves.

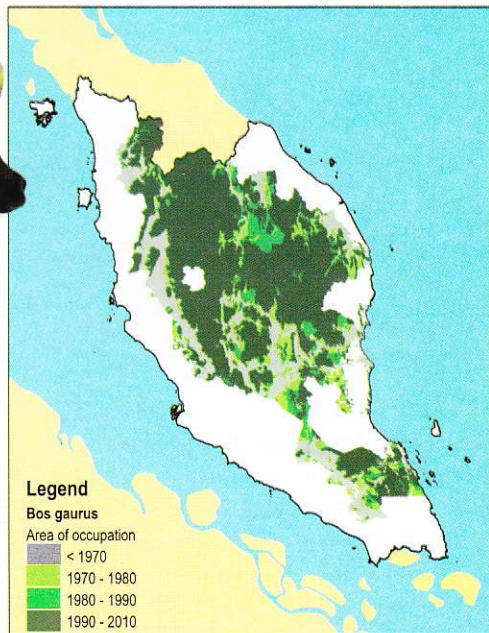
In captivity, a gaur becomes sexually matured at about 2.3-2.4 years. In the wild, breeding takes place throughout the year, though there is a peak between December and June. During mating, the male will emit a distinct mating call that can be heard almost 1.5 km. A single calf is usually born after a gestation period of 310-314 days and it continues nursing for about 9 months. A captive female Gaur produces about 13 calves within her lifetime; with inter birth ranged from 373-590 days. The lifespan of the gaur in captivity ranges between 17-19 years.



## DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION STATUS

The global estimation of Gaur population was 13,000-30,000 in 2000 with 5,200-18,000 mature individuals, and the overall population trend is declining. The gaur occurs in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Peninsular Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam. The subspecies *Bos gaurus hubbacki* is found only in Peninsular Malaysia and Thailand.

The main states where Gaur can be found in Peninsular Malaysia are Pahang, Kelantan, Kedah, Perak and Terengganu. Since the 1980s, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) has conducted rapid biodiversity inventory to gain information on the populations and distribution of wildlife species including the gaur. The current estimated minimum gaur population in Peninsular Malaysia is between 270 – 330 compared to 549-577 in 1991. The gaur distribution habitat based on data collected from 1994 to 2005 is as shown in the map below.





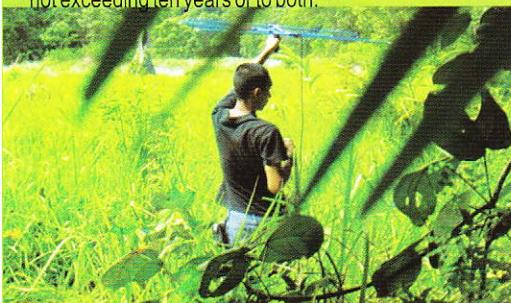
## PROTECTION STATUS

Internationally, the gaur is classified as Vulnerable according to the Asian Wild Cattle Conservation Assessment and Management Plan 1994 and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List 2010. It is listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Akta 686, prohibiting all commercial trade. The Asian Wild Cattle Conservation Assessment and Management Plan 1994 listed it as a critically endangered species.

Locally, the gaur is classified as a totally protected animal under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]. Under the Act, any person who hunts or keeps any totally protected wildlife (other than an immature totally protected wildlife or the female of a totally protected wildlife); or takes or keeps any part or derivative of a totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding RM100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Meanwhile, any person who hunts or keeps any immature totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding RM200,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both.

Any person who hunts or keeps the female of a totally protected wildlife without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding RM300,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both.



## THREATS

Poaching, as well as loss and fragmentation of habitat due to rapid rural development are the most significant threats to this species. Gaurs are hunted for its meat but other parts such as teeth, horn and skin are sought after as trophy and collectible items. Forest fragmentation increases the chance of extirpation of small isolated populations. Diseases transmitted by domestic cattle, such as Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Malignant Catarrhal fever and foot-and-mouth disease is potentially fatal.

## CONSERVATION ACTIONS

### Ex-Situ Conservation

Ex-situ conservation efforts include captive breeding program, Gaur exchange program between zoos in Malaysia and management of genetic resources through collaboration between the DWNP and Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI). Memorandum of Understanding was signed to maximize production and breeding of Gaur in captivity utilizing cattle through artificial insemination, semen collection and preservation, standardization of ovulation and embryo transfer.

DWNP has set up three captive breeding centers for Gaur namely Jenderak Selatan Wildlife Conservation Center (Pahang) and Sungkai Wildlife Conservation Center (Perak). Jenderak Selatan Wildlife Conservation Center with a total area of 20 hectares is the only conservation center dedicated to breed Gaur in captivity whiles other centers also conduct spawning of other wildlife species. Jenderak Selatan Wildlife Conservation Center was established in 1980 and the captive breeding program started in 1982. Each Gaur pair was selected using a systematic method to avoid genetic inbreeding among individuals in a small population.

### Gaur Release Program

Due to the success of Gaur captive breeding programs, the release program was initiated in 2011 under the provisions of Rancangan Malaysia Ke-sepuluh (RMK-10). The main objective of this program is to increase the number of Gaur in its natural habitat.

The first Gaur Release Program was conducted on 18th October 2012. A total of 6 Gaurs (1:3:2) were released into the Krau Wildlife Reserve, Pahang. The Gaurs were fitted with satellite collars for the purpose of position monitoring and home range study of the released Gaurs. Camera trapping in the vicinity of the release area was also carried out to analyze the behavior and activity patterns of the Gaurs.

Gaur Release Program conducted by DWNP is in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Species Survival Commission (SSC), The Re-Introduction Specialist Group of The World Conservation Union (IUCN).

### Gaur Capture Program

Gaur Capture Program are conducted to provide new breeds for the existing Gaur population in captivity and as an initiative to Gaur Release Program in protected areas under the Department. The program focused at isolated forest reserve where present population is recorded.

### Biodiversity Inventory and Enforcement Patrol

DWNP also conducts Biodiversity Inventory and Enforcement Patrols to monitor wild gaur population and protect their habitat. Information and data obtained from this program will be used to plan and prepare a conservation action plan of Gaur in Peninsular Malaysia.





# SELADANG

## FAKTA-FAKTA ASAS

Seladang (*Bos gaurus hubbacki*) merupakan mamalia darat kedua terbesar di Semenanjung Malaysia selepas Gajah. Ia tergolong dalam famili Bovidae di bawah order Artiodactyla.

Seladang mendiami kawasan hutan tanah pamah bergantung kepada sumber air, jenut dan makanan. Ia memerlukan air untuk minum tetapi bukan untuk bekubang. Diet Seladang terdiri daripada daun dan pucuk muda pokok, rumput dan tumbuhan herba.

Seladang boleh dikenali melalui kulitnya yang berwarna perang gelap, memiliki bongkol di antara bahu dan "sarung" putih di keempat-empat kakinya. Anak Seladang yang baru lahir berwarna perang kekuningan dan bertukar kepada warna Seladang dewasa pada umur 3 bulan. Seladang boleh membesar sehingga ketinggian paras bahu 1.9 meter dan panjang purata dari hidung hingga hujung ekor adalah lebih kurang 4.0 meter. Berat Seladang jantan boleh mencapai 1000 kg, manakala Seladang betina boleh mencapai berat antara 500-700 kg.

Kumpulan Seladang terbesar yang pernah direkodkan terdiri daripada 40 individu. Di dalam kumpulan, biasanya terdapat seekor jantan dominan, beberapa ekor betina dan anak Seladang.

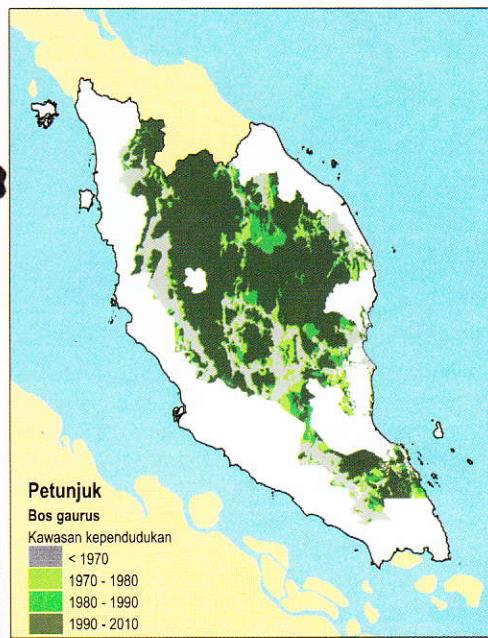
Dalam kurungan, Seladang mencapai usia matang pada 2.3-2.4 tahun. Pembiakan berlaku sepanjang tahun walaupun terdapat tempoh kemuncak antara bulan Disember dan Jun. Semasa proses mengawan, Seladang jantan akan mengeluarkan bunyi mengawan yang khas dan boleh didengar sehingga sejauh 1.5 km. Tempoh bunting Seladang adalah selama 310-314 hari dan anak Seladang yang lahir akan menyusu sehingga berumur 9 bulan. Seladang betina dalam kurungan boleh melahirkan lebih kurang 13 ekor anak sepanjang hayatnya, dengan tempoh selang kelahiran 373-590 hari. Jangka hayat Seladang dalam kurungan adalah antara 17-19 tahun.



## STATUS TABURAN DAN POPULASI

Di seluruh dunia, dianggarkan terdapat 13,000-30,000 ekor Seladang pada tahun 2000 dengan 5,200-18,000 ekor individu matang, namun demikian corak populasi keseluruhan adalah menurun. Taburan Seladang meliputi di Bangladesh, Kemboja, China, India, Semenanjung Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand dan Vietnam. Subspesies *Bos gaurus hubbacki* hanya boleh dijumpai di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Thailand.

Di Semenanjung Malaysia, taburan populasi Seladang meliputi negeri Pahang, Kelantan, Kedah, Perak dan Terengganu. Sejak 1980-an, Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) kerap mengadakan Program Inventori Biodiversiti untuk merekod dan mengemaskini data berkenaan populasi dan taburan spesies hidupan liar termasuk Seladang. Anggaran populasi minimum Seladang kini dianggarkan di antara 270-330 ekor, berbanding dengan 549-577 pada tahun 1991. Taburan habitat Seladang berdasarkan data yang dikumpul dari 1994-2005 adalah seperti peta di bawah.





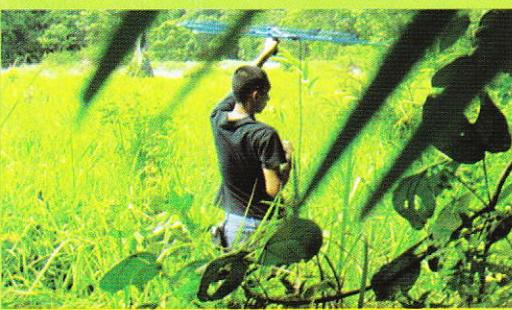
## STATUS PERLINDUNGAN

Di peringkat antarabangsa, Seladang diklasifikasikan sebagai mudah terancam dengan merujuk kepada *Asian Wild Cattle Conservation Assessment and Management Plan 1994* dan *International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List 2010*. Ia juga disenaraikan dalam Appendix I *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*, iaitu semua jenis bentuk perdagangan adalah dilarang.

Di peringkat kebangsaan, Seladang dikategorikan sebagai hidup liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya di bawah Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar 2010 [Akta 716]. Di bawah Akta ini, jika disabitkan dengan kesalahan memburu atau menyimpan mana-mana hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya (selain hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya yang tidak matang atau hidupan liar betina yang dilindungi sepenuhnya); atau mengambil atau menyimpan mana-mana bahagian atau terbitan hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya, tanpa suatu permit khas boleh didenda tidak melebihi RM100,000 atau dipenjarakan selama tempoh tidak melebihi tiga tahun atau keduanya.

Manakala jika disabitkan dengan kesalahan memburu atau menyimpan mana-mana hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya yang tidak matang tanpa suatu permit khas boleh didenda tidak melebihi RM200,000 atau dipenjarakan selama tempoh tidak melebihi sepuluh tahun atau keduanya.

Bagi kesalahan memburu atau menyimpan hidupan liar betina yang dilindungi sepenuhnya tanpa suatu permit khas pula, apabila disabitkan, boleh didenda tidak melebihi RM300,000 atau dipenjarakan selama tempoh tidak melebihi sepuluh tahun atau keduanya.



## ANCAMAN-ANCAMAN UTAMA

Pemburuan haram, kehilangan dan fragmentasi hutan hasil daripada aktiviti pembangunan yang pesat merupakan ancaman yang utama bagi spesies Seladang. Seladang diburu untuk daging dan anggota badan lain seperti gigi, tanduk dan kulit untuk dijadikan trofi dan koleksi simpanan. Fragmentasi hutan akan meningkatkan peluang kepupusan bagi Seladang yang mempunyai populasi kecil dan terpencil. Selain daripada itu, penyakit yang disebarluaskan oleh lembu ternakan seperti *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia*, *Malignant Catarrhal fever* serta penyakit kuku dan mulut turut menyumbang kepada kematian Seladang.

## USAHA-USAHA KONSERVASI

### Konservasi Ex-Situ

Usaha konservasi ex-situ merangkumi program pembiakan dalam kurungan, program pertukaran Seladang antara zoo-zoo di Malaysia dan pengurusan sumber genetik melalui kerjasama antara Jabatan PERHILITAN dan Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI). Memorandum Persefahaman telah ditandatangani untuk memaksimumkan pengeluaran dan pembiakan Seladang dalam kurungan menggunakan lembu ternakan melalui teknik diagnostik pembuntingan, permanian beradas, pengumpulan dan pengawetan air mani, penyeragaman estrus dan pemindahan embrio.

Jabatan PERHILITAN telah menubuhkan tiga buah pusat konservasi untuk pembiakan dalam kurungan Seladang iaitu Pusat Konservasi Hidupan Liar Jenderak Selatan (Pahang), Pusat Konservasi Hidupan Liar Sungai (Perak) dan Pusat Konservasi Hidupan Liar Gua Musang (Kelantan). Pusat Konservasi Jenderak Selatan seluas 20 hektar adalah satu-satunya pusat konservasi yang dikhususkan untuk pembiakan Seladang dalam kurungan manakala pusat lain melibatkan juga pembiakan spesies-spesies lain. Pusat Konservasi Jenderak Selatan ditubuhkan pada 1980 dan program pembiakan dalam kurungan dimulakan pada tahun 1982. Setiap pasangan untuk proses pembiakan dipilih menggunakan cara pengurusan genetik yang sistematis bagi mengelakkan *inbreeding* di kalangan individu yang berada di dalam populasi kecil.

### Program Pelepasan Seladang

Berikutnya kejayaan program pembiakan Seladang dalam kurungan, Program Pelepasan Semula Seladang telah dimulakan pada tahun 2011 di bawah Peruntukan Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh (RMK-10). Objektif utama program ini adalah untuk melepaskan Seladang yang dibiakan dalam kurungan ke habitat asalnya bagi menambah bilangan populasi Seladang liar yang semakin berkurangan.

Program Pelepasan Seladang yang pertama telah dijalankan pada 18 Oktober 2012. Sebanyak 6 ekor Seladang (1:3:2) telah dilepaskan ke Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau, Pahang. Seladang yang dilepaskan telah dipasang dengan kolar satelit bagi tujuan pemantauan kedudukan dan kawasan keliaran kumpulan Seladang tersebut. Pemasangan perangkap kamera di sekitar kawasan pelepasan turut dijalankan untuk tujuan analisis perilaku dan corak aktiviti kumpulan Seladang tersebut.

Program Pelepasan Semula Seladang yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN adalah mengikut garis panduan yang disediakan oleh *Species Survival Commission (SSC), The Re-Introduction Specialist Group of The World Conservation Union (IUCN)*.

### Program Tangkapan Baka Seladang

Program Tangkapan Baka Seladang liar dijalankan untuk menyediakan baka baru kepada populasi Seladang dalam kurungan sedia ada dan sebagai inisiatif untuk Program Pelepasan Semula Seladang di kawasan-kawasan perlindungan di bawah Jabatan. Program ini ditumpukan di kawasan hutan-hutan simpan yang terkepung dan masih mempunyai populasi Seladang.

### Program Inventori Biodiversiti dan Rondaan Pengawalaan

Jabatan PERHILITAN turut menjalankan Program Inventori Biodiversiti dan Rondaan Pengawalaan untuk memantau populasi Seladang liar dan juga melindungi habitatnya. Maklumat dan data yang diperolehi daripada program ini akan digunakan untuk merancang dan menyediakan pelan tindakan dan konservasi bagi spesies Seladang di Semenanjung Malaysia.





# Malayan Tapir

Several displaced animals have been recorded a few kilometers from cities such as Kuala Lumpur and Temerloh.

## Basic Facts:

Malayan Tapir *Tapirus indicus* belongs to the family Tapiridae in the order Perissodactyla. There are four living Tapir species. Malayan Tapir is found in tropical Southeast Asia and the remaining three, Mountain Tapir (*T. pinchaque*), Lowland Tapir (*T. terrestris*), and Baird's Tapir (*T. bairdii*) are found in the Neotropics. Malayan Tapir is the largest among the Tapir species. It can weigh up to 540 kg but usually weights about 300-500 kg. It is the only species with a black and white coloration. Young calves of all Tapir species, however, share a similar pattern of yellow stripes on a brown coat. It is nocturnal and secretive, and are difficult to encounter.

Malayan Tapir is believed to be solitary, with only the female and her calf exhibiting a social bond. Generally, a single young is born every two years after 13 months of gestation period. Its life span is estimated to be about 30 years. The dentition and digestive tract of Tapirs are adapted to browsing. The Tapir usually feeds on young leaves and growing twigs of various tree and shrub species. Some low-growing succulent plants and fruits are also consumed. A study in Taman Negara showed that over 115 species of plants are consumed by them.

## Distribution and Population Status:

Malaysia is the centre of the Malayan Tapir's distribution range. Not found in East Malaysia, it is considered a habitat generalist, found in every forest type including peat swamps up to lower montane forest. Similar to other large mammals, it is generally a lowland species, but DWNP's wildlife inventories have found their signs near Gunung Tahan at 1,430m, Gunung Benom at 1,720m and Gunung Bintang Hijau at 1,730m. It may forage in oil palm and rubber plantations adjacent to forest.

There are no density estimates of Malayan Tapir in Malaysia. The number of signs encountered by DWNP during wildlife inventories and enforcement activities throughout Peninsular Malaysia and the number of camera-trapping photographs in the past decade indicated that it is relatively abundant. It appears to be the third most abundant large ungulate species in Malaysia after Wild Pig and Barking Deer. The current minimum estimated Tapir population in Peninsular Malaysia is between 1,100-1,500.





### Conservation Actions

Malayan Tapir occupies various habitat types and plays an important ecological role as seed disperser in tropical ecosystems. To assess its overall conservation status in Malaysia, DWNP is compiling all Tapir data collected within the past decade. Preliminary findings so far indicated that the Malayan Tapir is the least threatened species of Malaysia's large mammals.

The largest contiguous Tapir population is found in the Greater Taman Negara Landscape (GTNL) that straddles much of eastern Terengganu, southern Kelantan, and Pahang north of the Pahang River. The GTNL encompasses extensive forest reserves surrounding Taman Negara National Park (4,343 km<sup>2</sup>), Malaysia's largest tract of undisturbed rainforest. DWNP's on-the-ground patrol provides protection to all wildlife species. Before the new act applied, the DWNP enforces the Protection of Wild Life Act 1972. Although about 3,000 violations of the law are registered annually throughout Peninsular Malaysia, these rarely involve Malayan Tapir.

One of the first ecological studies on the Malayan Tapir was undertaken in 1970s in Taman Negara. Results of wildlife inventories program conducted by DWNP in Taman Negara (2001-2002) and a joint research project between University of Florida and DWNP (1998-2001) suggested that the park supports a healthy population of Malayan Tapir and that the impact of human activities on Malayan Tapir are minimal. Another recent study by the DWNP, Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development, and Wildlife Conservation Society in 2000-2001 revealed that Malayan Tapir are relatively common in Krau Wildlife Reserve. Finally, in 2002 DWNP and Copenhagen Zoo initiated a tapir research project in Krau WR. The project is intended to provide DWNP with detailed ecological information on tapir, which will provide a solid foundation for necessary conservation actions in the future. The DWNP also has commenced Malayan Tapir breeding program, with the establishment of the Malayan Tapir Conservation Centre in the Sungai Dusun Wildlife Reserve in Selangor in 2004.

The challenge of Malayan Tapir conservation lies with the ability to extract and promulgate sufficient ecological data about the species in order to enable appropriate and effective conservation interventions to be undertaken.

### Protection Status

Malayan Tapir is totally protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010. Internationally, it is listed under Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and categorized vulnerable in the IUCN Red Data List (2012). Subject to subsection (1) in section 68, any person who hunts or keeps any totally protected wildlife (other than an immature totally protected wildlife or the female of a totally protected wildlife); or takes or keeps any part or derivative of a totally protected wildlife, without a special permit commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding RM500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

### Main Threat

Habitat loss is the main threat to Malayan Tapir. The decrease in Malayan Tapir population is a likely result of significant destruction of prime Malayan Tapir habitat. A large portion of Malaysia's virgin lowland rainforests has been converted to agricultural fields, and only less than 4% of Peninsular Malaysia's once vast virgin rainforest remain untouched today. However, the deforestation rate has slowed down in the recent years and Peninsular Malaysia still retains about 45% of the land as forest cover. Over 70% of the remaining forest are managed or protected by the government either as Permanent Forest Reserve by the Department of Forestry or as Protected Area by DWNP.

Malayan Tapir are rarely hunted for consumption or trophies. The body parts are not used in traditional medicines. In addition, unlike other common large ungulates such as Wild Boar and Barking Deer, Malayan Tapir appear to be relatively safe from predation by large carnivores.





# Tapir



## Fakta-fakta Asia

Tapir berasal daripada family Tapiridae dalam Order Perissodactyla. Terdapat empat spesies Tapir yang boleh ditemui. Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) boleh ditemui di Asia Tenggara sementara tiga spesies lagi iaitu Mountain Tapir (*T. pinchaque*), Lowland Tapir (*T. terrestris*) dan Baird's Tapir (*T. bairdii*) boleh ditemui di kawasan "Neotropics". *Tapirus indicus* adalah spesies terbesar di antara empat spesies Tapir. Berat badannya boleh mencapai hingga 540 kg tetapi kebiasaannya hanya di antara 300-500 kg. Spesies ini juga merupakan satu-satunya spesies yang mempunyai warna badan yang unik iaitu hitam dan putih. Semua anak Tapir mempunyai corak yang sama iaitu jalur kuning dengan warna coklat. Tapir aktif pada waktu malam, pemalu dan sangat sukar dijumpai di hutan kecuali di kawasan jenut.

Tapir dipercayai hidup secara bersendirian. Hanya Tapir betina dan anaknya boleh dilihat bersama-sama. Secara umumnya seekor anak Tapir akan lahir pada setiap 2 tahun iaitu selepas 13 bulan bunting. Jangka hayat bagi haiwan ini dianggarkan 30 tahun. Struktur gigi dan sistem penghadaman adalah diadaptasi untuk meragut. Biasanya Tapir akan memakan pucuk kayu pelbagai pokok dan belukar. Haiwan ini juga memakan pokok yang berbuah dan berbiji. Kajian di Taman Negara mendapati Tapir memakan lebih daripada 115 spesies tumbuhan.

## Status, Taburan dan Populasi

Malaysia merupakan salah satu kawasan taburan Tapir. Tapir tidak terdapat di Kepulauan Borneo dan tersebar secara meluas di setiap hutan di seluruh Semenanjung Malaysia termasuk hutan paya hingga hutan pergunungan rendah. Seperti juga spesies mamalia lain, kebanyakan Tapir mendiami kawasan tanah pamah. Bagaimanapun di dalam program inventori hidupan liar yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN, spesies ini pernah dijumpai di sekitar kawasan banjaran Gunung Tahan pada ketinggian 1,430m, banjaran Gunung Benom (1,720m) dan banjaran Gunung Bintang Hijau

(1,730m). Tapir juga kadangkala ditemui berkeliaran di kawasan ladang kelapa sawit dan getah yang berdekatan hutan. Pernah direkodkan hanya beberapa kilometer dari bandar-bandar utama seperti Kuala Lumpur dan Temerloh.

Anggaran populasi belum pernah dilakukan. Bagaimanapun kesan-kesan yang dijumpai semasa program inventori hidupan liar, aktiviti pengkuatkuasaan yang dijalankan di Semenanjung Malaysia dan jumlah bilangan gambar yang telah diambil menggunakan perangkap kamera mendapati Tapir mempunyai anggaran bilangan yang ketiga terbesar di antara spesies ugulata besar iaitu Babi Hutan dan Kijang. Anggaran minimum populasi Tapir di seluruh Semenanjung Malaysia adalah di antara 1,100 hingga 1,500 ekor.





### Usaha-usaha Konservasi

Tapir mendiami pelbagai habitat dan memainkan peranan penting sebagai penyebar biji benih di dalam ekosistem hutan tropika. Jabatan PERHILITAN telah mengumpul data berkaitan spesies ini selama beberapa dekad untuk menilai status konservasi Tapir di Semenanjung Malaysia.

Populasi Tapir yang terbanyak boleh ditemui di Landskap Terbesar Taman Negara (LTTN) yang mana kawasannya terletak di Barat Terengganu, Selatan Kelantan dan Utara Sungai Pahang. LTTN terdiri daripada hutan rezab yang luas di sekeliling Taman Negara (4,343 km<sup>2</sup>) dan merupakan kawasan hutan hujan primer yang terbesar. Rondaan dan kawalan di lapangan oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN telah memberi perlindungan kepada semua spesies hidupan liar. Pengaruh undang-undang oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN mengikut Akta Perlindungan Hidupan Liar 2010 menunjukkan bahawa jumlah kes yang melibatkan spesies Tapir jarang direkodkan.

Kajian ekologi Tapir yang pertama telah dilaksanakan di Taman Negara pada tahun 1970an. Hasil kajian program inventori yang telah dilaksanakan di Taman Negara (2001-2002) dan kerjasama penyelidikan antara Universiti Florida dan Jabatan PERHILITAN (1998-2001) merumuskan Taman Negara menyokong populasi sihat Tapir di mana impak aktiviti manusia terhadap populasi Tapir adalah amat kecil. Kajian lain yang telah dilakukan oleh Jabatan PERHILITAN, "Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development" dan "Wildlife Conservation Society" pada tahun 2000 hingga 2001 mendapat Tapir secara relatifnya banyak terdapat di Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau. Pada tahun 2002 Jabatan PERHILITAN dan Zoo Copenhagen telah menjalankan kajian Tapir di Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau. Projek ini bertujuan mendapatkan data-data terperinci mengenai Tapir untuk panduan program konservasi akan datang. Jabatan PERHILITAN juga telah mengambil inisiatif dengan menubuhkan Pusat Konservasi Tapir di Rezab Hidupan Liar Sungai Dusun, Selangor pada tahun 2004.

### Status perlindungan

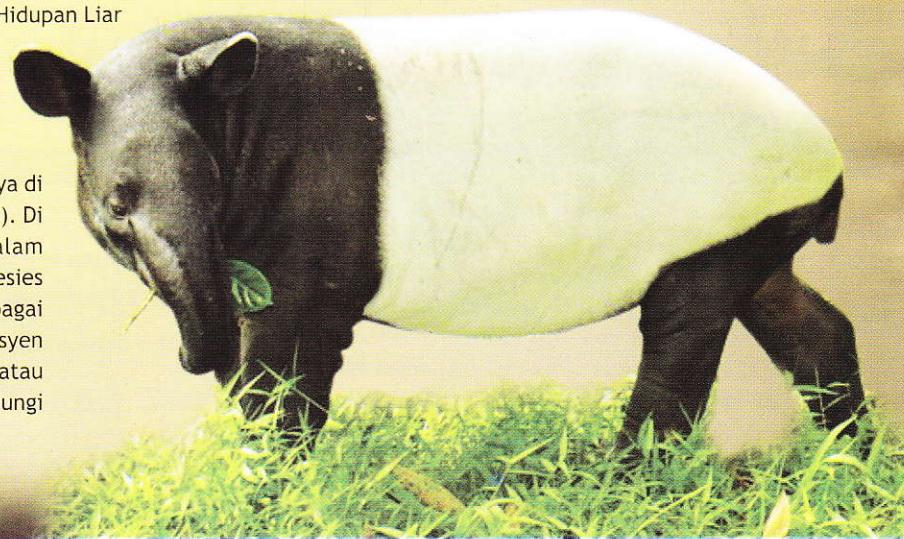
Tapir adalah hidupan liar yang diperlindungi sepenuhnya di bawah Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar 2010 (Akta 716). Di peringkat antarabangsa, Tapir disenaraikan dalam "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)-Appendiks 1" dan sebagai terancam dalam IUCN Redlist (2012). Berdasarkan seksyen 68, subseksyen (1), mana-mana orang yang memburu atau menyimpan mana-mana hidupan liar yang dilindungi

sepenuhnya (selain hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya yang tidak matang atau hidupan liar betina yang dilindungi sepenuhnya) atau; mengambil atau menyimpan mana-mana bahagian atau terbitan hidupan liar yang dilindungi sepenuhnya, tanpa suatu permit khas melakukan suatu kesalahan dan boleh, apabila disabitkan dihukum dengan denda tidak kurang daripada RM100,000 dan tidak lebih daripada RM500,000 atau dipenjarakan selama tempoh tidak melebihi tiga tahun atau keduadua. Malaysia mempunyai undang-undang senjata api yang ketat sehingga boleh disabitkan dengan hukuman mati mandatori di mana ini berjaya mengurangkan tekanan daripada kegiatan memburu.

### Ancaman-ancaman utama

Kehilangan habitat adalah merupakan ancaman utama kepada Tapir yang menyebabkan penurunan populasinya. Sebahagian besar hutan primer telah dijadikan tanah pertanian dan di Semenanjung Malaysia dan hanya tinggal kurang daripada 4% hutan primer pada masa kini. Walau bagaimanapun beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini penebangan hutan telah berkurangan dan di Semenanjung Malaysia masih terdapat lebih kurang 45% kawasan hutan. Daripada jumlah ini lebih daripada 70% kawasan hutan yang tinggal adalah di bawah kawalan Jabatan Perhutanan sebagai Hutan Simpan Kekal ataupun di bawah kawalan Jabatan PERHILITAN sebagai kawasan perlindungan.

Tapir jarang diburu bagi kegunaan anggotanya atau trofi. Bahagian badannya dipercayai tidak mempunyai nilai perubatan dalam amalan perubatan tradisional. Pemangsaan oleh haiwan karnivor terhadap Tapir juga kurang jika dibandingkan dengan haiwan ungulata lain seperti babi hutan dan kijang.



**CASES OF 686 OFFENCES UNDER THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT OF MALAYSIA FOR THE YEAR  
2011-2012**

No.	Date of Event	Venue of Event	Species & Number
1.	22.6.2011	KLIA Sepang	Arowana fish 85 Scleropages Formosus (to be brought to China)
2.	11.5.2012	LTA Pulau Pinang, Bayan Lepas	Arowana fish 241 Scleropages Formosus (to be brought to China)
3.	17.6.2012	KLIA Sepang	1 arowana fish Scleropages Formosus

**Details of violations, specimens seized and results of court actions from 2011 to 2012.**

BII	Offences	Status
1	Illegal possession of 2 trofi of Cenderawasih	Court case- RM 3,000 or 3 months jail.
2	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Alexandrine Parakee (Psittacula eupatria)	Court case- RM 10,000
3	Illegal possession of 13 pieces skin American alligator ( Alligator mississippiensis), 4 pieces skin of Water minitor (Varanus salvator) and 8 pieces skin of Caiman (Caiman crocodilus)	Court case- RM 3,000 or 5 months jail.
4	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Yellow-streaked lory (Chalcopsitta sinuata) and 1 heads Duyvenbode's lory (Chalcopsitta duivenbodei)	Court case- RM 3,000 or 15 days jail.
5	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Ball python (Python regius)	Court case- RM 2,000 or 2 months jail.
6	Illegal possession of 1 heads of White cockatoo (Cacatua alba)	Court RM11,000.00 or 1 years jail
7	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Ball python (Python regius)	Court case RM 1,000.00 or 6 months jail
8	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Court case RM 1,200.00 or 1 months jail
9	Illegal possession of 1 pieces skin American alligator ( Alligator mississippiensis)	Court case RM 5,00.00 or 5 months jail
10	Illegal possession of 4 pieces skin of Water monitor (Varanus salvator)	Court case RM 5,000.00 or 5 months jail
11	Illegal possession of 8 pieces skin of Caiman (Caiman crocodilus)	Court case RM 5,000.00 or 5 months jail
12	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Court case RM 20,000.00 or 6 months jail
13	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Ular Tedung Selar (Ophiophagus hannah)	RM2,500.00
14	Illegal possession of 3 heads of Ular Tedung Senduk (Naja kouthia)	RM3,000.00
15	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Buaya tembaga(Crocodylus porosus)	Court case - First Offence: RM 20,000.00 or 4 months jail , 2nd Offender and 3rd Offender : RM 5,000.00 or 2 months jail
16	Illegal possession of 1 parts of Harimau belang (Panthera tigris)	4 months jail
17	Illegal possession of 3 heads of Water monitor (Varanus salvator) and 3 heads of Musang (Paradoxurus hermaphroditus)	22 months jail
18	Illegal possession of 7 heads of Water monitor (Varanus salvator)	6 months jail
19	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Musang Pulut (Paradoxurus hermaphroditus)	RM5,000.00
20	Illegal possession of 40 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 50,000.00
21	Illegal possession of 135 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 200,000.00
22	Illegal possession of 35 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 80,000.00
23	Illegal possession of 12 heads of Biawak tikus(Varanus bengalensis)	Court case- RM 24,000.00 or 3 months jail
24	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Court case - RM 3,500.00
25	Illegal possession of 8 heads of Burung daun (Chloropsis sonneratii ), 10 heads of Merbah Luris Leher (Pycnonotus finlaysoni), 5 heads of Dendang gajah (Irena puella), 6 heads of Murai batu (Copsychus malabaricus), 1 heads of Blue and Gold Macaw (Ara ararauna), 2 heads of African grey parrot (Psittacus erithacus) and 2 heads of Eastern rosella (Platycercus eximius)	Court case- RM 58,000.00
26	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Ongoing case
27	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Harimau dahan ( Neofelis nebulosa)	Ongoing case
28	Illegal possession of 45 heads of Senegal parrot (Poicephalus senegalus)	Ongoing case
29	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Kucing batu (Prionailurus bengalensis)	Ongoing case
30	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Sulphur crested cackatoo (Cacatua galerita)	Court case- RM 2,500
31	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Kucing batu (Poicephalus bengalensis) and 1 heads Konkang (Nycticebus coucang)	Ongoing case
32	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Beruang matahari (Helarctos malayanus)	Ongoing case
33	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Fischer's lovebirds (Agapornis fischeri)	Ongoing case
34	Illegal possession of 3 heads of Water monitor (Varanus salvator)	Court case- RM 2,000.00
35	Illegal possession of 69 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Compounded- RM 2,500.00
36	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Burmese python (Python molurus bivittatus)	Ongoing case
37	Illegal possession of 67 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Ongoing case
38	Illegal possession of 20 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court Case- RM 5,000.00
39	Illegal possession of 1 pieces skins of Harimau Belang (Panthera tigris)	Ongoing case
40	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 2,000.00
41	Illegal possession of 5 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 4,500.00
42	Illegal possession of 50 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	27 month jail
43	Illegal possession of 23 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Ongoing case
44	Illegal possession of 18 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Ongoing case
45	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Kucing batu (Prionailurus bengalensis)	Ongoing case
46	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Ball python (Python regius)	Ongoing case
47	Illegal possession of 4 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Ongoing case
48	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Binturong (Arctictis binturong)	Ongoing case
49	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Kucing batu (Poicephalus bengalensis) and 1 heads Konkang (Nycticebus coucang)	Ongoing case
50	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Biawak tikus (Varanus bengalensis)	Court case- RM 10,000.00 or 6 months jail
51	Illegal possession of 50 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Court case- RM 26,000.00 or 5 months jail
52	Illegal possession of 15 pieces skin of Reticulated python (Python reticulatus) and 8 pieces skin Caiman (Caiman crocodilus)	Ongoing case
53	Illegal possession of 1 heads of African grey parrot (Psittacus erithacus)	Ongoing case
54	Illegal possession of 40 heads of Malayan Pangolin (Manis javanica)	Ongoing case
55	Illegal possession of 3 heads of Senegal parrot(Poicephalus senegalus)	Ongoing case
56	Illegal possession of 2 heads of Reticulated Python (Python reticulatus)	Ongoing case
57	Illegal possession of 45 heads of Senegal parrot (Poicephalus senegalus)	Ongoing case
58	Illegal possession of 1 heads of Ball python (Python regius)	Ongoing case

### SEIZURES AND CONFISCATION CASES INVOLVING CITES-LISTED SPECIES 2011

No.	Product / Species	Offences	Quantity/Volume	Status
1.	Poles of Red Sanders	Transhipment without CITES permit	30,930 kg	On-going investigation
2.	Woodchips/block Gaharu/Karas	Import without CITES export permit	1.4 kg	On-going investigation
3.	Woodchips Gaharu/Karas	Import without CITES export permit	16 kg	Under investigation

### SEIZURES AND CONFISCATION CASES INVOLVING CITES-LISTED SPECIES 2012

No.	Product / Species	Offences	Quantity/Volume	Status
1.	Poles of CITES-listed species	Suspected CITES-listed species from Madagascar	22,800 kg 22,650 kg	Return back to Madagascar
2.	Poles of Red Sanders	Import without CITES export permit	14,000 kg	On-going investigation
3.	Saplings of Karas plant	Import without CITES export permit	2,000 saplings	Action taken and close
4.	Saplings of Karas plant	Import without CITES export permit	1,400 saplings	Action taken and close