



## CITES SC67 NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 67th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

-----

Party: MALAYSIA

Reporting period: 15 September 2015 – 10 June 2016

### **PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation**

1. This document has been prepared by Malaysia.
2. Malaysia has been implementing the revised NIAP since September it was first introduced in 2013. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, together with the related Management Authorities (MAs) such as the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, have been working closely with other enforcement agencies (EAs) such as the Royal Malaysian Customs, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency and Interpol in curbing illegal smuggling activities of wildlife or its by-products. To date, more than 50 smuggling attempts, apart from ivory, have been successfully intercepted through this initiative at various entry and exit points.
3. Malaysia has been successful in the effort of intercepting and confiscation of a number of shipments of ivory, which is investigated under both of Malaysia's main related legislations, the Customs Act 1967 (for false declaration and other related custom offences) and of course, the International Trade of Endangered Species Act 2008.
4. Based on the list of ivory-related seizures and cases, most of the shipments originated from African ports with final destinations to various Far East countries. These shipments were falsely declared as recycled plastic or concealed with plywood and other materials. This was also reported through the relevant mechanism under CITES (which is captured in the ETIS system) and through collaboration and bilateral channel between Malaysia and the relevant countries of origin.
5. Malaysia once again voiced out that it should not be grouped together with other countries of concern, without clearly distinguishing that Malaysia is purely a transit country in the illegal ivory trade. Malaysia also highlighted the weakness of the current ETIS reporting and analysis work, which failed to take into consideration various critical components to present an accurate and precise picture of Malaysia's role in tackling illegal ivory trade.

### **Progress to date**

6. There are 12 action measures in Malaysia's NIAP which are tailored specifically with the fact that:
  - a) Malaysia does not have a domestic industry or market for product made of ivory; and
  - b) The confiscation involved shipments that are destined to the consumer countries in the East Asia region.
7. Malaysia noted and appreciated the review by the CITES Secretariat on Malaysia's National Ivory Action Plan at the 66<sup>th</sup> Standing Committee Meeting which was held on 11 until 15 January 2016 in Geneva. From the review given, Malaysia's National Ivory Action Plan have been revised and changed accordingly based on the implementation and the efforts given in curbing the wildlife trafficking especially on the ivory.
8. Based on the current timeline, 12 actions in the NIAP are rated as 'substantially achieved'. Please ensure that these measures are not one-off, but sustained efforts that need to be strengthened to ensure that it is part of the standard operating procedures or priorities by the Management Authorities (MAs) and the enforcement agencies (EAs).
9. Malaysia will continuously take part in regional collaboration and special joint-enforcement operations, as well as domestic multi-agencies operation by our MAs and EAs which also involved with Airport Authority and the Port Authority.
10. The outreach and public awareness activities are actually more tailored toward strengthening the capacity and awareness for our various enforcement agencies and department that deal with this issue on daily basis. The government has allocated funds to support capacity building program for species and product identification, interpretation of laws and Training for Trainers for not only the government agencies, but also the industries. We also engage the NGOs such as Traffic South East Asia (Traffic SEA), WWF and others, who had overview and understand of the trade on the international level.
11. The works in upgrading the National Wildlife Forensics Laboratory are progressing well, with eight (8) dedicated officers already attached to this unit. This unit had spearheaded the ivory forensic samplings on the confiscated ivories in September 2014 in collaboration with the University of Washington and the TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network.
12. The Royal Malaysian Customs will continuously improve their investigation and administrative mechanisms to support the NIAP. The Customs Act 1967 is the first legislation framework that we use in investigation for all ivory seizures, apart from the International Trade of Endangered Species Act 2008. We also use available information resources from the Commission of Companies, Malaysia and The Royal Malaysian Police to assist in investigations.
13. On 14 April 2016, Malaysia has successfully destroyed 9.55 tonnes of confiscated ivory. The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony was held to raise further public awareness about the devastating impacts of illegal ivory and other forms of illicit wildlife trafficking.

### **Future outlook**

14. In the CoP16 Meeting, Malaysia highlighted that the total number of ivory seizures, which was presented in the ETIS analysis report prepared by TRAFFIC, was seized/confiscated at ports and airports. The ETIS analysis report failed to reflect this fact distinctly, which was very critical to reflect that domestic confiscation

of ivory only accounted to 12 units for 2011 to 2012. The report also failed to mention that Malaysia does not regulate or have any industry or market for ivory or ivory products.

15. Malaysia strongly believes that there is an urgent need to review and re-look into the ETIS reporting and analysis process, to ensure that the format and role of relevant parties are properly structured and defined. The relevant parties should be consulted in the preparation of the ETIS analysis report, to reflect the actual and accurate representation of the effort made by the relevant countries.
16. Malaysia imposes multi-layer legislation in the form of Acts and Regulations to ensure that illegal ivory is intercepted before they reach their destination of consumer countries in the Far East. The possibility of existing organized criminal syndicate involved in the trade as highlighted by the ETIS will require more proof or data to be substantiated, to ensure Malaysia is not one of the targeted countries.
17. Malaysia viewed that sharing and coordination of intelligence and information among relevant enforcement agencies of the concerned countries and the CITES Secretariat are critical in ensuring the relevant authorities can follow up and expand their investigation, not only focusing on the interception and confiscation of the illegal ivories on their shores, but dismantling the whole chain of the illegal trade.
18. Utilization of new and improved investigation techniques, such as forensic sciences and DNA samplings should be facilitated to all countries of concern, to ensure a tangible result and solid investigation outcome.
19. Malaysia identified several low hanging fruits, which will require strong commitment and actions not only at the domestic level, but also regionally and internationally. Doubling up the number of enforcement officers and continuous training to assist front-liners too adequately and accurately identify scheduled species and parts are utmost critical. Long-term actions also include placement of X-Ray machines, which can identify organic matter and utilization of information, gathered through 'sting operations' conducted by various enforcement agencies such as INTERPOL and WCO.
20. Support on additional funding and expertise are very much needed to further strengthen the National Wildlife Forensics Laboratory to ensure the existing efforts and plans are sustained and various future targets devised under the action plan and various related resolutions of CoP are fulfilled.
21. Currently, Malaysia is highly dependent on tip-off and random checks. Therefore, there are urgent needs to improve intelligence sharing and secured information among enforcement agencies for all among the countries involved, such as the utilization of World Customs Organization (WCO) channel and other possible mechanisms.
22. Access to resources especially on technical resources such as forensic, data, equipment, new technologies, capacity and intelligence should be available for identified countries, and should be coordinated or managed by the CITES Secretariat. This is to ensure that these countries may achieve the target outlined under their respective NIAPs. Therefore, support and assistance are much needed from other parties, who truly believe that the issues of elephant poaching and ivory smuggling are worth fighting.
23. Malaysia is listed as one of the 'primary concern' in the poaching of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory. From the evidence and also the efforts that have been made, Malaysia is very serious in curbing the illegal

trafficking especially involving ivory to ensure that the wildlife can be protected and conserved. The assistance from the Secretariat is highly appreciated to withdraw Malaysia from one of the 'primary concern' countries.



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

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced	Unclear
1. Legislation and regulation	1.1 Capacity building for ID and other techniques					
2. National-level enforcement action, investigation and inter-agency coordination	2.1 Enforcement activity at entry and exit point 2.2 Local interagency collaboration					
3. International enforcement collaboration	3.1 Regional collaboration 3.2 International collaboration					
4. Outreach, public awareness and education	4.1 International demand reduction campaign 4.2 Public awareness-raising activities					
5. Additional priority activities	5.1 Wildlife enforcement capacity building 5.2 Stockpile management 5.3 ID expertise at border crossing points 5.4 Forensics technology 5.5 Additional investigation tools					

**PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions**

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>CATEGORY 1: Legislation and regulation</b>		
1.1 Capacity building for enforcement officers on species identification, investigation technique, prosecution and other related skills (tagging, marking, inventory)	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p>i. Seven (7) capacity-building seminars or workshops covering a range of enforcement-related matters were conducted by national enforcement organizations, including workshops on wildlife and forestry related laws, and workshops on CITES enforcement activities, exhibit management and ivory workshops for Customs and Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) staff.</p> <p>ii. Based on the activity reported, the specified milestone to hold three capacity-building seminars has been exceeded.</p> <p>iii. A workshop on CITES Knowledge Sharing was conducted on 12 Nov 2015. This workshop serve as a platform for CITES MAs in Malaysia to share their experiences, case studies and way forward in combating illegal wildlife trade including smuggling of ivory.</p>
<b>CATEGORY 2: National-level enforcement: Action, investigation and national inter-agency coordination</b>		
2.1 Strengthened interagency Enforcement activity at the entry points, airport and port. Includes Royal Custom, Royal Police, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency and Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP)	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p>i. Enforcement activity at entry and exit points includes 61 Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) enforcement officers placed at 14 designated entry/exit points, RMCD officers located at all legal landing places and five anti-smuggling unit checkpoints at designated trans-border locations.</p> <p>ii. In 2014, five (5) random operations were conducted at Kuala Lumpur International Airport, and three random operations were conducted at both Customs and Immigration Quarantine Complex (CIQ) Gelang Patah, Johor, and Senai International Airport, Johor.</p> <p>iii. In 2015, two (2) random operations in entry and exit points were conducted by RMCD together with PDRM, Anti-Smuggling Unit and Immigrations.</p> <p>iv. Management Authority, enforcement agencies together with Freight and Forwarding Company at Kuala Lumpur International Airports (KLIA) had agree with the General Guidelines to import/export/transit wildlife via KLIA.</p> <p>v. Forty-three (43) new enforcement and prosecution officer posts at DWNP were filled, and the terms of reference of RMCD CITES Officers in all 16 Customs administrations in 12 States and four Federal territories were updated to clarify job responsibilities relating to CITES enforcement.</p> <p>vi. Coordination meetings of the Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities of the Act 686 were held on 15 December 2014, 21 January 2015 and 31 July 2015 to discuss and coordinate the progress of implementation and collaboration.</p> <p>vii. Joint enforcement operation known as 'Ops Khazanah Negara' conducted between 18-24 April 2016. This operation marked the enforcement cooperation among DWNP, Royal Malaysia Police, Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Department of Veterinary Services, Immigration Department, Department of Orang Asli Development and Wildlife</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>Conservation Society-Malaysia. A total of 3,322 individuals and more than 3,000 vehicles were checked during this operation.</p> <p>viii. Established a Special Ivory Audit Committee on January 2016 chaired by The Secretary General of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). The member of the committee consists of Royal Malaysia Customs Department, National Audit Department, Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), NRE and DWNP.</p>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
3.2 International /interregional	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<div><div>i. Participation in international seminars and workshops such as the Asian Development Bank-CITES Symposium on Combating Wildlife Crime during CoP16 in Bangkok, Thailand, and involvement in pre-operational training and planning meetings for Operation COBRA II, and participation within the operation itself.</div><div>ii. ICCWC workshops and training events, such as a DNA expert's workshop, were also attended to build international collaboration.</div><div>iii. Close coordination and communication with other range states on elephant.</div><div>iv. Participation of enforcement officers in international expert group seminars/workshops/meetings on elephant and ivory related issue.</div><div>v. Wildlife Officer attended Investigation/Analytical Meeting for Operation INFRA TERRA between 2-4 Sept 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand.</div><div>vi. Wildlife Officer participated in Post-COBRA III Regional Review and Training Workshop between 2-4 Sept 2015 in Arusha, Tanzania</div><div>vii. Increased cooperation and intelligence channels at all levels i.e. collaboration with. Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO) of the World Customs Organization and the INTERPOL.</div><div>viii. Share a video footage of Ivory DNA Samplings for "The Last Animal Documentary" by Kate Brooks, America Photojournalist.</div></div>	
CATEGORY 4: Outreach, public awareness and education			
4.1 Placement of publication and public service announcement to increase public awareness on international wildlife trade	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<div><div>i. Publication of brochures, buntings and/or video took place at Kuala Lumpur International Airport, the Low Cost Carrier Terminal in Kuala Lumpur and Kuching Airport. Information highlighted were species listed and the severity of penalties under Act 686. (See Annex 1).</div><div>ii. In 2014, RMCD collaborate with TRAFFIC SEA has distributed a bunting and banner to 126 entry/exit points for Ivory awareness to public and Customs Officers. (See Annex 2).</div><div>iii. A press statement released by RMCD in The Star dated on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2015 with regards to the confiscated ivory. (See Annex 3)</div><div>iv. A press statement released by RMCD in The Star dated on 2<sup>st</sup> March 2016 with regards to the confiscated ivory. (See Annex 4)</div><div>v. A press statement released by Minister of Natural Resources and Environment on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in conjunction of The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony. (See Annex 5).</div><div>vi. This event has received a news coverage from local and international media such as Radio Televisyen Malaysia (RTM), TV3, The Guardians (United Kingdom), China Daily, New York Times. (See Annex 6)</div></div>	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)		
ACTION	EVALUATION	
4.2 Engagement sessions with public and DWNP stakeholder	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p>i. DWNP had hosted a dialogue session with licensed traders, captive breeders, zoo operators and wildlife-related society on 26 February 2014. Issues related to animal welfare were discussed.</p> <p>ii. Engagement sessions with public and traders were conducted by DWNP, once in every state in Peninsular Malaysia between January-May 2014. Issues related to markings of live animals and products (including trophies) were discussed.</p> <p>iii. As a results from the awareness programme, more Malaysian citizens are aware and tend to contribute in fighting illegal wildlife trafficking. Based on the tip-off information from public, two (2) ivory operations had been conducted by RMCD in March 2016. Two suspects have been prosecuted and convicted for 10 months jails in 11<sup>th</sup> April 2016.</p> <p><i>Note: Malaysia would like to request to discontinue this activities as this is no longer relevant as Malaysia is not a consumer country.</i></p>
4.3 Awareness seminar and exhibition on wildlife conservation	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p>i. Save the Nature Seminar was conducted on 19-20 April 2014 in collaboration with DWNP, Royal Malaysian Police and Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia. (See Annex 7)</p> <p>ii. An awareness exhibition was set up in Fraser's Hill, Pahang on 21-22 June 2014 in conjunction with Fraser's Hill International Bird Race 2014. (See Annex 8)</p> <p>iii. Celebrate World Elephant Day on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Kuala Gandah National Elephant Conservation Centre, Pahang. (See Annex 9)</p> <p>iv. 267 awareness exhibitions were organized/participated by DWNP in Peninsular Malaysia (132 in 2014, 113 in 2015, and 22 in 2016, as of March 2016). (See Annex 10)</p> <p>v. The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony which was held on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016 serve to raise further public awareness about the devastating impacts of illegal ivory and other forms of illicit wildlife trafficking. (See Annex 11)</p>
CATEGORY 5: Additional priority activities		
5.1 Enhancing the utilization of forensic technology	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p>i. Existing National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory received accreditation ISO 14644-1 (Clean Room Class 1000). This laboratory is recognized by the Society for Wildlife Forensics Science and constructed to international standards.</p> <p>ii. A new National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory will operate in November 2015. This lab is currently under evaluation process for Biosafety Level (BSL) 2 accreditation. DWNP will apply an additional accreditation ISO-IEC 17025:2005 for this new lab.</p> <p>iii. Malaysia is now using the Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis for every forensic sampling and analysis of seized ivory.</p> <p>iv. A total of 500 ivory specimens were deposited in National Wildlife Forensic Lab (Evidence Room) for future references in assisting ivory crime cases.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. The DWNP also increased number of competent staff for the lab and two (2) officers have been recognized as Wildlife Forensics Scientists by TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network.</li> <li>vi. DWNP has received request for assistance from ASEAN Members State (AMS) to analyse wildlife samples.</li> </ul>
5.2 Wildlife enforcement capacity building	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Twenty-five (25) Enforcement Officer participated in Intensive Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) Workshop in Paya Indah Wetland on 16-18 December 2014.</li> <li>ii. Wildlife Officers participated in Workshop on Prosecution Technique conducted by Judicial and Legal Training Investigation Institute</li> <li>iii. Wildlife Officers participated in Environmental Crime Course conducted by Judicial and Legal Training Investigation Institute</li> <li>iv. DWNP Legal Advisor participated in Course on Psychology of Effective Communication and Persuasion in Court conducted by Judicial and Legal Training Investigation Institute</li> <li>v. DWNP Legal Advisor participated in Workshop on Extradition Proceedings conducted by Judicial and Legal Training Investigation Institute</li> <li>vi. Wildlife Officer participated in Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products between 30 March -2 April 2015 in Prague, Czech Republic.</li> <li>vii. Wildlife Officer participated in the 11<sup>th</sup> INTERPOL Global Programme on Anti-corruption, Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery between 1-5 June 2015 in Kuala Lumpur.</li> <li>viii. Wildlife Officer participated in INTERPOL Intelligence Analysis Training Course between 23 August- 3 Sept 2015 in Dhaka, India.</li> <li>ix. APEC Workshop on Wildlife Trafficking Related to Customs (20-23 August 2015- Cebu, Philippine)</li> <li>x. Wildlife Investigation Course (12-23 October 2015- Bangkok, Thailand)</li> </ul>
5.3 Investigation	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Wildlife Offences has been included in Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities (AMLATFA) Act 2001 in November 2014.</li> <li>ii. NRE and DWNP are members to the Risk Sub-Committee (RISC) Meeting under National Coordination Committee to Counter Money Laundering</li> <li>iii. Strengthening capacity of investigating officers of informant and rewards system.</li> <li>iv. To conduct parallel investigations under the Anti-Money Laundering laws.</li> <li>v. Two (2) DWNP officers undergo Certified Financial Investigator Programme (CFIP) to enable them to be investigator under AMLATFA Act 2001.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		vi. RMCD conducts Certified Financial Investigator Programme (CFIP) every year to train their Investigation Officers under AMLATFA Act 2001.
5.4 Seized/confiscated ivory Stockpile	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All seized ivory has been marked and tagged and information on the level of stock was provided to the CITES Secretariat in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16).</li> <li>ii. Reports on inventory of Government-held stockpiles have been sent and recorded to Secretariat before every 28 Feb each year.</li> <li>iii. As of September 2014, 300 ivory samples had been collected for DNA analysis. Another DNA ivory sampling for large seizure will be conducted in November 2015.</li> <li>iv. Enhance cooperation with other enforcement agencies involved in the confiscation of ivory.</li> <li>v. Malaysia has disposed 9.55 tonnes of confiscated illegal elephant ivory under the DWNP possession. The ivory's worth was estimated about USD\$20 million on the black market. YB Dato Sri Dr. Haji Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment officiated the event in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan.</li> <li>vi. The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony which was held on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016 serve to raise further public awareness about the devastating impacts of illegal ivory and other forms of illicit wildlife trafficking.</li> </ul>
5.5 Identification and verification expert in border crossing points	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Capacity building in the identification of endangered species included training to 11 RMCD officers in November 2013.</li> <li>ii. Capacity building in the identification of endangered species has been conducted in October 2014 by RMCD.</li> <li>iii. Twenty-eight (28) DWNP officers are designated as identification experts to assist in investigation and prosecution cases.</li> <li>iv. Capacity building on CITES Policy and Species Identification for agencies that monitors and operates activities at the country's entry/exit point (Royal Malaysian Customs, Immigration, DWNP, Cargo Operators, Pos Malaysia, Royal Malaysian Police, Flight Security) was conducted by DWNP on 3-7 August 2015.</li> <li>v. Future capacity building programme on CITES Policies, wildlife crime investigations and species identification are planned to be conducted in August 2016.</li> <li>vi. Malaysia will organize World Ranger Day 2016 tentatively in August 2016 at Taman Negara Kubah, Sarawak.</li> </ul>

## Part D: Indicators

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
Legislation and regulation	1	3 capacity building seminar/ workshops for relevant Management Authorities and Enforcement Officer conducted	<p><u>2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Capacity building for enforcement officers at Ports, Airports and land border crossing points to be able to identify endangered species conducted by DWNP have been held on 3-7 August 2015;</li> <li>ii. Capacity Building for Enforcement officers conducted by Forest Department Sarawak on June 2015.</li> <li>iii. A workshop on CITES Knowledge Sharing was conducted on 12 Nov 2015. This workshop serve as a platform for CITES MAs in Malaysia to share their experiences, case studies and way forward in combating illegal wildlife trade including smuggling of ivory.</li> </ul> <p><u>2016:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Capacity building for enforcement officers conducted by Forest Department Sarawak was held on 17-19 May 2016 in Bintulu, Sarawak.</li> <li>ii. Capacity building for enforcement officers at Ports, Airports and land border crossing points to be able to identify endangered species conducted by DWNP will be held on August 2016.</li> </ul>
National-level enforcement: Action, investigation and national inter-agency coordination	1	5 major operation/inspection at sea ports and airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), three (3) random operations carried out on 26 Nov 2013, 1 May 2014 &amp; 10 June 2014</li> </ul>
	2	3 joint-enforcement operation/checks at sea ports and airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Penang International Airport, Penang, ten (10) random operations carried out between Nov 2013 – June 2014</li> <li>iii. Senai International Airport, Johor six (6) random operations/ inspections were carried out between Jan – May 2014</li> <li>iv. Planned Customs border control operations will be more focus on inter-agency cooperation and from information received from international sources.</li> <li>v. Customs CITES Officers in states conducting these operations will lead the Customs teams in those states.</li> </ul>
	3	Annual Coordination Meeting of the Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities of the Act 686.	<p><u>2014:</u></p> <p>The meeting was held on 15th December 2014 to discuss and coordinate further on the collaboration with relevant</p>



NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
			<p>enforcement, management and scientific authority on the needs required in implementations of Act 686.</p> <p><u>2015:</u> The meeting was held on 21<sup>ST</sup> January 2015 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015 to discuss and coordinate further on the collaboration with relevant enforcement, management and scientific authority on the needs required in implementations of Act 686.</p> <p><u>2016:</u> The meeting was held on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2016 to discuss and coordinate further on the collaboration with relevant enforcement, management and scientific authority on the needs required in implementations of Act 686. The second meeting will be held on June 2016 to enhance further cooperation in curbing wildlife trafficking.</p>
<b>International enforcement collaboration</b>	1	Collaboration with partners to develop Asian elephant genotype map to allow seizures, etc. to be traced to their origin	A Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis was developed in partnership with ICCWC. This guideline will serve as a standard forensic methods and procedures of ivory sampling and analysis to be used by DWNP laboratories, to support transnational criminal investigations and law enforcement operations worldwide.
	2	ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network meeting	<p><u>2014:</u> Attended the 9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN WEN Meeting held in Hanoi, Vietnam on May 2014.</p> <p><u>2015:</u> Attended the 10<sup>th</sup> ASEAN WEN Meeting held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on May 2015.</p> <p><u>2016:</u> Attended the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN WEN Meeting held in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 21-24 May 2016.</p>
	3	The ASEAN Customs Enforcement & Compliance Working Group	Bi-annual meetings involving only Customs Administrations of all ASEAN Member States.
	4	A Project Proposal of using TRAFFIC, SEA's assistance to develop a Wildlife Training Module relevant to Customs Officers in ASEAN Member States (AMS)	The Proposal to receive TRAFFIC's assistance was approved and the training modules have been distributed to AMS in 2013.
	5	A Project Proposal to link Customs Enforcement Liaison Officers (CELO) in AMS to	The Project Proposal to link TRAFFIC to CELO is under consideration and was raised in the CECWG Meeting on 2 – 4

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
		TRAFFIC, SEA for the purpose of receiving alerts.	Dec 2013. The ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting that had advised TRAFFIC to approach each Member States on Bilateral basis on TRAFFIC request to have access to CELO contact points.
	6	Joint cross-border enforcement operation	<p><u>2013</u> RMCD had conducted four (4) ivory surveillance operations leading to 3 seizures.</p> <p><u>2014</u> RMCD and DWNP has went to Ops Cobra II was conducted on 30 Dec 2013 – 26 Jan 2014. This operation is to combating the smuggling of endangered flora and fauna species.</p> <p><u>2015</u> DWNP has went to Ops Cobra III was conducted on 3 – 28 May 2015. This operation is to combating the smuggling of endangered flora and fauna species.</p> <p>RMCD had conducted four (4) ivory surveillance operations leading to 2 seizures.</p>
International enforcement collaboration	1	Coordination and communication with other range states	An email to the country of origin/ range state of ivory to repatriate back the seized ivory have been sent on 25 August 2015.
	2	Participation of enforcement officers in international expert group seminar/workshop/meetings on Elephant and ivory related issue.	<p>i. The Deputy Director of Enforcement Division of DWNP attended the Pre-Operational Training and Planning meeting for Operation COBRA II on 20th October 2013 to 1st November 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p>ii. One (1) DWNP officer attended the United Nations Office for Drugs &amp; Crimes (UNODC) Experts Group Meeting on 4-6 December 2013 in Vienna.</p> <p>iii. Attended Workshop on Combating Wildlife Trafficking, 6-8 May 2014, Bogor, Indonesia. Participated by Director of DWNP Enforcement Division.</p> <p>iv. Attended Workshop on Fugitives Wanted for Environmental Crimes on 9-11 June 2014, Jakarta, Indonesia (Interpol). Participated by DWNP enforcement officer.</p> <p>v. One (1) RMCD officer attended the 26th Administrative Meeting for National Contact Point of RILO, Asia Pacific at Langkawi on 11-13 Nov 2014.</p>

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
			<p>vi. Two (2) enforcement officers attended APEC Workshop on Wildlife Trafficking - Related Customs practices in CEBU, 22-23 August 2015.</p> <p>vii. NL wildlife Trafficking Workshop on 25 until 28 January 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand.</p>
	3	Collaboration with Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices of the World Customs Organizations and the INTERPOL	<p>i. One (1) officer from the RMCD and DWNP respectively has attended ICCWC workshops that is a platform for collaboration with the World Bank, INTERPOL, UNODC, WCO and CITES Secretariat. These collaborations will be based on the programs scheduled by these agencies under the ICCWC.</p> <p>ii. The WCO has led one (1) wildlife operation by Customs administrations in 2011. RMCD will lead such operations when a request is made for participation by the WCO.</p> <p><u>2014:</u></p> <p>i. One (1) RMCD officer attended Regional Seminar on National Customs Enforcement Network and Utilization of Customs Enforcement Network Database at Seoul, Korea on 16-18 Sept 2014.</p> <p><u>2015:</u></p> <p>i. Three (3) enforcement officers attended Workshop on the Application to Illegal Consignment of Wildlife Product, Prague, Czech Republic on 30<sup>th</sup> March to 2 April 2015.</p>
International enforcement collaboration	1	Placement of awareness bunting and brochure at airports	<p>Brochure and buntings related to International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686) were placed and distributed at KLIA and LCCT airport. Information highlighted were species listed and the severity of penalties under Act 686.</p> <p>In 2014, RMCD collaborate with TRAFFIC SEA has distributed a bunting and banner to 126 entry/exit points for Ivory awareness to public and Customs Officers.</p>

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
Outreach, public awareness and education	2	2 Engagement session with public, traders or wildlife-related society	<p>DWNP had hosted a dialogue session with licensed traders, captive breeders, zoo operators and wildlife-related society on 26 Feb 2014. Issues related to animal welfare were discussed.</p> <p>Engagement sessions with public and traders were conducted by DWNP, once in every state in Peninsular Malaysia between January-May 2014. Issues related to markings of live animals and products (including trophies) were discussed.</p>
	3	2 Awareness seminar/ exhibition conducted	<p>i. Save the Nature Seminar was conducted on 19-20 April 2014 in collaboration with DWNP, Royal Malaysian Police and Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia.</p> <p>ii. An awareness exhibition was set up in Fraser's Hill, Pahang on 21-22 June 2014 in conjunction with Fraser's Hill International Bird Race 2014.</p> <p>iii. Celebrated World Elephant Day on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Kuala Gandah National Elephant Conservation Centre, Pahang.</p> <p>iv. Celebrated World Wildlife Day on 8<sup>th</sup> Mar 2016, Paya Indah Wetlands, Selangor.</p>
Additional priority activities	1	Strengthening of Wildlife Genetic Resources Bank and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory (procurement of new equipment and filling up of new post)	<p>i. The Wildlife Genetic Resources Bank are now keeping ivory samples of all seizures surrendered to DWNP.</p> <p>ii. A new National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory will ready to operate in November 2015 with 11 Research Officer are dedicated to work at this lab. This lab is currently under evaluation process for Biosafety Level (BSL) 2 accreditation. DWNP will apply an additional accreditation ISO-IEC 17025:2005 in the future.</p> <p>iii. New and improved Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Wildlife Forensics and Species Identification was produced.</p> <p>vii. The DWNP also increased number of competent staff for the lab and two (2) officers have been recognized as Wildlife Forensics Scientists by TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network.</p> <p>iv. DWNP has received request for assistance from ASEAN Members</p>

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
			State (AMS) to analyse wildlife samples.
	2	Forensic sampling for large confiscated ivory to determine the country of origin	<p>An ivory forensic sampling session has been conducted on September 2014 for large stockpile confiscated on Dec 2012 at Port Klang, Selangor. The DNA collected have been processed to determine the country of origin, in order to understand the ivory crime chain.</p> <p>This was a collaboration between DWNP with Dr. Samuel K. Wasser from University of Washington, US.</p> <p>Results from the sampling have been received and country of origin were informed.</p>
	3	Improvement in investigation technique and prosecution processes (participation in programmed under international collaboration and periodic judiciary seminars)	<p>Workshop in strengthening the enforcement capacity of DWNP was conducted on 27-29 Jan 2014 at Biodiversity Institute, Pahang, involving 30 participants.</p> <p>DWNP enforcement officer participated in Environmental Crime Course on 9-11 June 2014, hosted by Judicial and Legal Training Institute, Malaysia.</p> <p>Conducted an Enforcement of Act 686 to the Judge and Magistrate Workshop on 2<sup>nd</sup> until 4<sup>th</sup> November 2016 hosted by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia.</p>
	4	To conduct parallel investigations under the Anti-Money Laundering laws.	28 Predicate Offence under AMLATFA 2001 have been included.
	5	<p>Inventory of all government-held stockpile.</p> <p>Enhance cooperation with other enforcement agencies involved in the confiscation of ivory.</p>	<p>i. All seized ivory has been marked and tagged and information on the level of stock was provided to the CITES Secretariat in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16).</p> <p>ii. Reports on inventory of Government-held stockpiles have been sent and recorded to Secretariat before every 28 Feb each year.</p> <p>iii. As of September 2014, 300 ivory samples had been collected for DNA analysis. Another DNA ivory sampling for large seizure will be conducted in October 2015.</p> <p>iv. Enhance cooperation with other enforcement agencies involved in the confiscation of ivory.</p>

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
	6	Capacity building for enforcement officers at Ports, Airports and land border crossing points to be able to identify endangered species.	<p>Seventy (70) RMCD officers have received training in the identification of ivory in training in September 2013 organized in collaboration with TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.</p> <p>Eleven (11) RMCD officers attended training in the identification of endangered species in collaboration with training by the Fisheries Department on 26 – 28 Nov 2013.</p> <p>In 2014, thirty-eight (38) RMCD officers were involved in the course Endangered Species Identification and 40 Customs officers from Enforcement Division were involved in the Wildlife Trade Regulation Workshop</p> <p>Twenty-eight (28) DWNP officers have been designated as identification experts to assist in investigation and prosecution cases.</p> <p>Capacity building for enforcement officers at Ports, Airports and land border crossing points to be able to identify endangered species conducted by DWNP have been held on 3-7 August 2015.</p>

#### **Part E: Annex**

**Annex 1: 3 samples of CITES Bunting in Airports**

**Annex 2: CITES Bunting in 126 points for Ivory awareness to public and Customs Officers**

**Annex 3: A press statement released by RMCD in The Star dated on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2015 with regards to the confiscated ivory**

**Annex 4: A press statement released by RMCD in The Star dated on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

**Annex 5: A press statement released by Minister of Natural Resources and Environment on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2016 in conjunction of The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony**

**Annex 6: News coverage from local and international media on The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony**

**Annex 7: Save the Nature Seminar**

**Annex 8: Awareness Exhibition in Fraser's Hill**

**Annex 9: Celebration of World Elephant Day on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015**

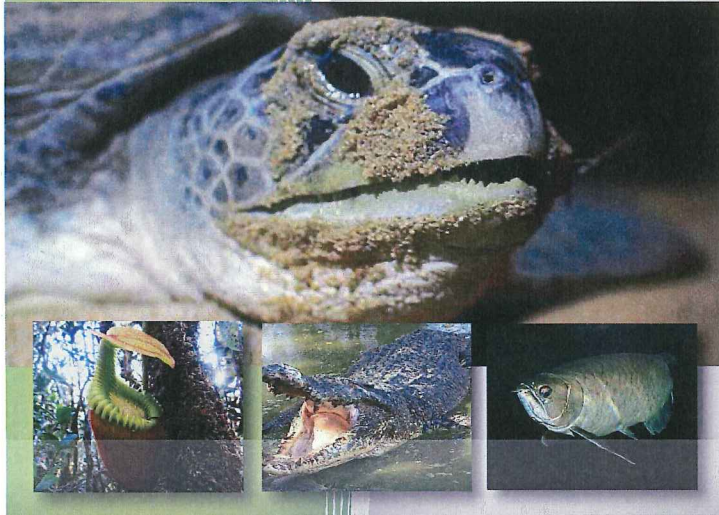
**Annex 10: Data on awareness Exhibition conducted by DWNP**

**Annex 11: The Destruction of Seized Ivory Ceremony**





## CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



### International wildlife trade

Animals and plants ranging from caviar to crocodile leather to tropical timber are traded around the world. International wildlife trade is estimated to be worth billions of USD per year.

#### Is the trade regulated?

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES") is an international agreement that aims to ensure that international trade in animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild. With 178 countries currently signed up to the Convention, it is one of the largest environmental agreements.

#### How does CITES work?

Over 34,000 species of plants and animals are protected by CITES. Species are listed in one of three Appendices depending on the degree of protection they need. Species threatened with extinction, such as great apes and tigers, are listed in Appendix I and commercial trade is not allowed.

Species for which controls are required to ensure that trade is sustainable are listed in Appendix II. Their trade is controlled through a system of permits.

Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country which has asked other countries for assistance in controlling the trade.

#### How does CITES affect you?

If considering the purchase of wildlife products such as pets, caviar, fashion accessories, exotic plants, wooden furniture or tourist souvenirs, be aware that CITES restrictions may apply.

#### Appendix I - Highly Endangered

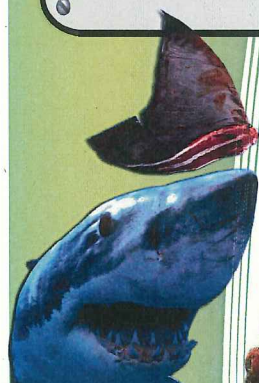
- List of species where no commercial trade is allowed
- You cannot bring in or take out products or live animal under this Appendix unless under certain circumstances

#### Appendix II - May Become Endangered

- List of species where commercial trade is allowed.
- 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

- Traded species originating from specific countries
- Species are under protection in certain countries and may be traded with a certificate of origin or an export permit.

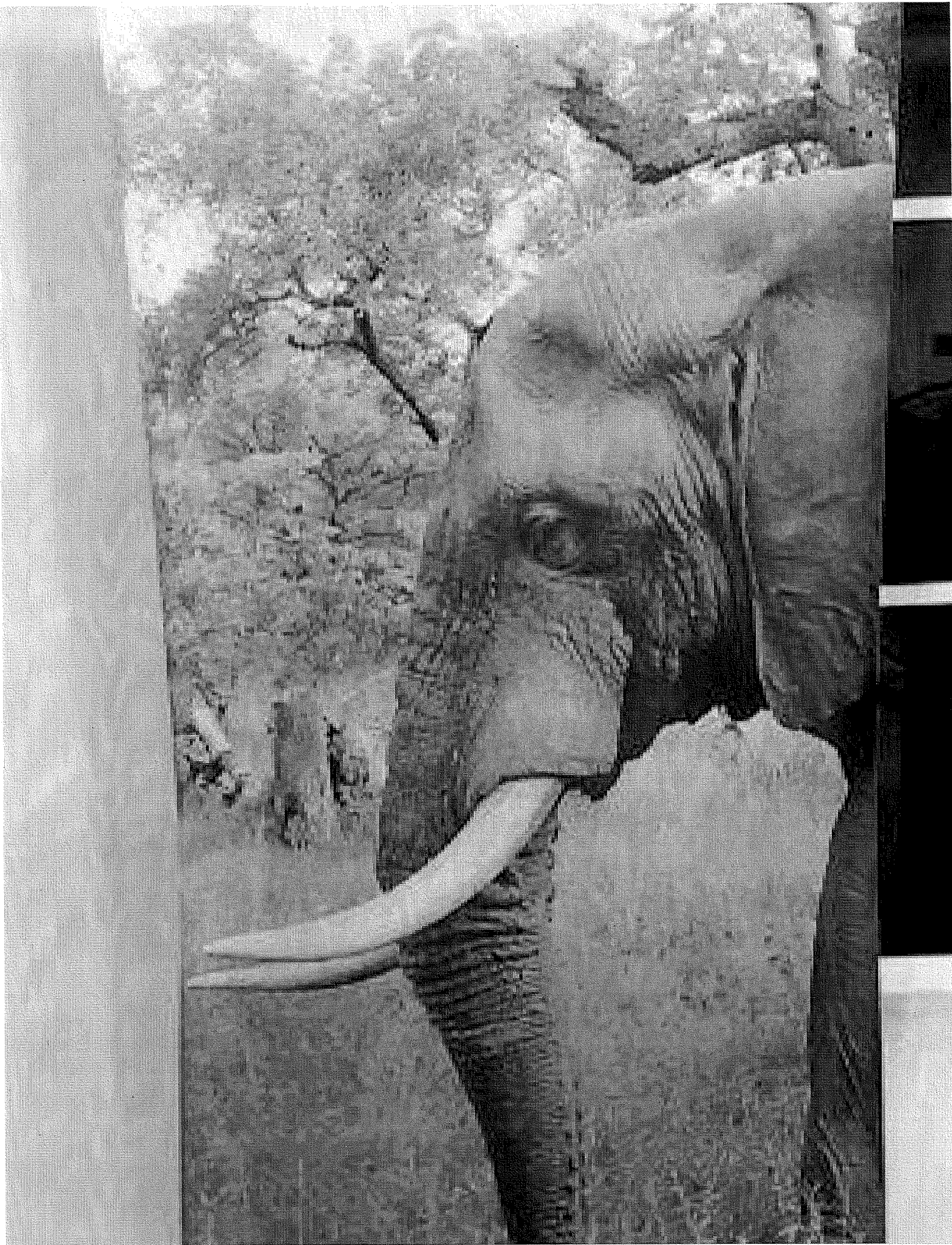


#### For more information contact us:

Forest Department Sarawak  
Bangunan Wisma Sumber Alam  
Jalan Stadium,  
Pefra Jaya 93660,  
Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia  
Contact : 082 - 442180 / 319102  
Fax No : 082 - 44210 / 44377  
<http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my>











Published: Monday January 26, 2015 MYT 3:00:00 AM

Updated: Monday January 26, 2015 MYT 1:51:25 PM

# The fate of seized ivory in Malaysia

BY LIM CHIA YING



Illicit cargo: A Customs officer checking seized elephant tusks in Port Klang, Selangor. Since 2012, Malaysia has seized tusks worth over RM19mil. — Filepic

## Malaysia is not spared as a transit point for illegal ivory shipment.

Every year, thousands of elephants in Africa are butchered for their highly-prized tusks to fuel a lucrative global trade and black market demand. The tusks are exported and smuggled into Asia, where they are turned into carved ornamental ivories.

Malaysia is not spared as a transit point for some of the shipments but thankfully, checks at immigration points have deterred several of the illicit cargoes. The Royal Malaysian Customs Department has, since 2012, made seven seizures valued at RM19,805,132, according to director-general Datuk Seri Khazali Ahmad.



“Up until 2012, all seizures of ivory were made at ports, in Klang, Pasir Gudang and Penang. But since 2013, seizures were made at Kuala Lumpur International Airport. We constantly monitor all points of entry as smugglers change their smuggling *modus operandi* to avoid detection.”

Khazali says all seized tusks are kept by the department to facilitate investigations. It maintains stock records and these are verified during store audits.

“Once the investigation is completed on our part, we will hand over the ivories to the Wildlife and National Parks Department (Perhilitan) for their disposal.



Khazali says Customs officers routinely checks for illegal ivory shipments at major entry points in the country. Photo: RICKY LAI/The Star

“However, the investigation process itself takes a long time, usually years, because of the amount of intelligence work involved to get to the bottom of the trafficking.”

Khazali says the department has handed over tusks valued at RM19,697,953 from five cases (from the seven confiscations made in 2012 and 2013) to Perhilitan for their

handling. Last year's seizures were valued at RM107,179. (He declined to give the tonnage for the stocks.)

"We don't interfere with what Perhilitan does with the ivory (after the handing over), and we don't follow up with them either," says Khazali.

Activist Sean Whyte of Britain-based group Nature Alert had raised questions on the outcome of the seizures, particularly on where the tusks are. He claimed that no independent audit has been carried out on the seized ivory and questioned why the illicit stocks have not been destroyed as has been done in China. He also criticised the authorities for failing to make any arrests. Ivory is on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and so cannot be traded.

In response to the allegations, Khazali says: "The allegations are baseless. For what should we keep the stocks? All I have to say is that we are taking action to stop the illegal trade, are keeping an eye on ivory trading on our shores, and are serious about seizures. We want to make it clear that Malaysia is no springboard for this business to flourish."

He adds that the seizures were made without any prosecutions and the investigations did not lead to arrests because Malaysia is at the tail-end of the smuggling. The poachers, he says, are not here and often, the logistics company for the shipment does not exist, all of which makes prosecution of the smugglers impossible.

"The only thing we can do is to catch hold of the consignment during its transfer and make sure it is not used illegally. They are usually not intended for the Malaysian market but for countries elsewhere. The perpetrators may think they can get pass us but our officers are always on the alert."

Khazali says that between December 2013 and January 2014, Customs officers participated in Operation Cobra II organised by the World Customs Organisation for detection of wildlife crimes involving species protected by CITES. There are collaborations between domestic and international enforcement agencies as well as NGOs to take action on suspected shipments. Various risk indicators are used to detect high-risk shipments at seaports and the airport.

"As we cannot open the boxes, selected cargoes will undergo X-ray checks for suspicious images, while suspected ones will be subjected to full physical examination to detect ivory concealed among other goods," explains Khazali.

Perhilitan enforcement division director Abdul Kadir Abu Hashim says there is no domestic industry for ivory products. Contrary to claims that there has been no arrests, he says a China national was prosecuted last January for attempting to smuggle 16 ivories at the Low Cost Carrier Terminal. He was imprisoned for two months and fined RM250,000.

On the seized tusks, Abdul Kadir says stocks are being held by Perhilitan. "The cargo is not lost and has not been sold. It is still with us for safe-keeping. Under CITES rules, we cannot sell this illegal cargo. We are also committed to report the government-held ivory stockpile to the CITES secretariat annually."

He says Malaysia has developed a National Ivory Action Plan (which was submitted to CITES in 2013) with measures to prevent illegal import and re-export of ivory from Malaysian ports and entry points.



# Malaysia customs seizes 159 kg in smuggled ivory

March 2, 2016



Malaysian customs officials display seized elephant tusks during a press conference in Sepang, outside Kuala Lumpur, on March 2, 2016

Malaysian authorities said on Wednesday they had confiscated 159 kilograms (350 pounds) of ivory smuggled by air passengers, the latest seizures in a country used as a key Asian transit point in the illegal trade.

Customs officials, who said the haul was worth \$382,200, displayed the seized elephant tusks at Kuala Lumpur International Airport. They said two Vietnamese men were arrested at the airport upon arrival last Saturday after they were found to be carrying bags containing 101 kilograms of ivory. Later that day, another bag containing 58 kilograms was discovered at the airport. Authorities believe that bag belonged to a Vietnamese passenger who had flown in from Ethiopia, bound for Hanoi. Authorities said they were still looking for that third suspect.

Traffic, the wildlife trade monitoring group, said the latest haul showed poachers were adopting new methods.

"Large volumes have traditionally been shipped by sea. So this clearly shows that smugglers are diversifying their methods," said Kanitha Krishnasamy, Traffic's programme manager in Southeast Asia.

The international ivory trade, with rare exceptions, has been outlawed since 1989 following the decline in the population of African elephants from millions in the mid-20th century to just 600,000 by the end of the 1980s. But criminal gangs continue to exploit demand, mainly from Asia. Tusks and other body parts of elephants are prized for decoration as talismans and for use in traditional medicine across parts of Asia, with China being a major market.



**INPUT FOR PRESS STATEMENT**  
**THE DESTRUCTION OF SEIZED IVORY IN MALAYSIA**  
**14 APRIL 2016 (THURSDAY)**  
**KUALITI ALAM SDN. BHD, NEGERI SEMBILAN**

---

1. Malaysia is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since January 18, 1978. To meet its obligations under this Convention, Malaysia has enacted and enforces International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 [*Act 686*]. This Act has been enacted to provide a procedure for the implementation of international trade in endangered species in Malaysia.
2. Illegal trade of ivory is one of the things that is often discussed at international level, particularly in the CITES Convention. This illegal trade results of extinction this species that is listed in Appendix I of CITES. It is estimated that from 2010 until now, hundreds of thousands of African elephants killed by poachers solely for their tusks.
3. Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia has received a total of 8.00 tonnes of ivory obtained from 10 cases of seizure by the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM) from 2011 until 2015.
4. The destruction of seized ivory showcases the country's commitment in combating illegal wildlife trade. Today's event also provides a very public opportunity to warn those people who trade illegally in elephant ivory that the age and origin of their contraband can now be readily identified through the use of modern forensics making prosecution and

conviction much more likely. This effort not only for the species of African elephants but also for other species such as rhinos, tigers, bears, turtles, sharks and plant species.

5. In fulfilment of the CITES provisions , some sampling activities forensic DNA of African elephant ivory has been run by the Department in collaboration with Dr. Samuel K. Wasser of the University of Washington , USA . DNA analysis conducted found that the tusks came from the African Elephant populations in Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Ghana , Corte d' Ivoire, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan.
6. Disposal of confiscated ivory through the crushing and incineration is the best way to ensure that the ivory will not return to the illegal market. It is estimated that the value of 1 ton of elephant tusks in the black market was USD2,100,000. Therefore, the estimated value of the disposal of the ivory today is USD\$16.93 million or RM67.72 million
7. The ceremony of the destruction of seized ivory today will be officiated by YB Dato Sri Dr. Haji Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia on the morning of 14 April 2016 (Thursday) at the Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd. from 10.00 am to 1.00 pm.

*Prepared by:*

*Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia*

## ANNEX 6

The Guardian (United Kingdom)

### Malaysia destroys 9.5 tonne hoard of ivory

Authorities hope the country's first ivory destruction will help deter smugglers who use the country as a key transit point



A huge pile of African elephant tusks first crushed and then incinerated in Port Dickson, southern Malaysia on Thursday. Photograph: Mohd Samsul Mohd Said/Getty Images

Agence France-Presse

Thursday 14 April 2016 09.53 BST Last modified on Thursday 14 April 2016 11.30 BST

9.5 tonnes of elephant ivory that it had seized over the years, in a move authorities hope will help deter smugglers who have long used the country as a trans-shipment point.

The huge pile of African elephant tusks, estimated to be worth \$20m (£14m), was first fed into an industrial crusher to be pulverised, and then incinerated in a giant furnace in Port Dickson in southern Malaysia on Thursday.

Malaysia has previously announced in parliament that 4,624 ivory tusks were confiscated between 2011 and 2014.

"This is our first-ever ivory destruction. We want to send a strong message to the world that Malaysia does not compromise in protecting endangered species," natural resources and environment minister Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar told AFP.

The international ivory trade, with rare exceptions, has been outlawed since 1989 after the population of African elephants declined from millions in the mid-20th century to just 600,000 by the end of the 1980s.

But poachers and smugglers have continued to exploit demand, mainly from Asia and particularly China, where ivory is highly prized for medicinal and decorative uses.

Malaysia, a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites), has seized a number of shipments over the years, mostly by sea.

In March, officials said they had confiscated 159kg (350lb) of ivory smuggled by passengers aboard commercial flights.

Wan Junaidi said the tusks destroyed originated from 11 African countries ranging from Ghana to Tanzania.

They were publicly destroyed to deter smugglers, he said, while adding it also was partly in response to questions raised by conservationists over the fate of seized ivory.

"I do not want any of the seized ivory lost. If the ivory is no longer needed to be kept for evidence, we will destroy it," he said.

The event was witnessed by foreign diplomats and conservation groups.

"We look forward to these good intentions being bolstered with concrete actions to tackle the factors that have made Malaysia a key transit point in the global ivory trade," said Kanitha Krishnasamy, programme manager for Traffic in south-east Asia.

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/apr/14/malaysia-destroys-95-tonne-hoard-of-ivory>



The Star Malaysia

Thursday, 14 April 2016 | MYT 3:48 PM

### **Crush and burn: Malaysia destroys huge ivory trove**



A Malaysian wildlife official holds a confiscated elephant ivory tusk from Africa before destroying the ivory in Port Dickson, Negri Sembilan. - EPA pix

**PORT DICKSON:** Malaysia on Thursday destroyed 9.5 tonnes of elephant ivory it had seized over the years, which authorities hope will help deter smugglers who have long used the country as a trans-shipment point.

The huge pile of African elephant tusks, estimated to be worth US\$20mil, was first fed into an industrial crusher to be pulverised, and then incinerated in a giant furnace in Port Dickson in southern Malaysia.

Malaysia has previously announced in Parliament that 4,624 ivory tusks were confiscated between 2011 and 2014.

"This is our first-ever ivory destruction. We want to send a strong message to the world that Malaysia does not compromise in protecting endangered species," Natural Resources and Environment Minister Datuk Seri Dr Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar told AFP.

The international ivory trade, with rare exceptions, has been outlawed since 1989 after the population of African elephants declined from millions in the mid-20th century to just 600,000 by the end of the 1980s.

But poachers and smugglers have continued to exploit demand, mainly from Asia and particularly China, where ivory is highly prized for medicinal and decorative uses.

Malaysia, a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), has seized a number of shipments over the years, mostly by sea.

In March, officials said they had confiscated 159kg of ivory smuggled by passengers aboard commercial flights.

Wan Junaidi said the tusks destroyed Thursday originated from 11 African countries ranging from Ghana to Tanzania.

They were publicly destroyed to deter smugglers, he said, adding that it was partly in response to questions raised by conservationists over the fate of seized ivory.

"I do not want any of the seized ivory lost. If the ivory is no longer needed to be kept for evidence, we will destroy it," he said.

The event was witnessed by foreign diplomats and conservation groups.

"We look forward to these good intentions being bolstered with concrete actions to tackle the factors that have made Malaysia a key transit point in the global ivory trade," said Kanitha Krishnasamy, programme manager for TRAFFIC in South-East Asia. - AFP

<http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/04/14/crush-and-burn-malaysia-destroys-huge-ivory-trove/>



China Daily

**Malaysia destroys seized ivory worth \$20m**

**Updated: 2016-04-14 17:30**

(Xinhua)

KUALA LUMPUR - Malaysian government destroyed illegal-traded ivory worth some \$20 million on Thursday, in the first such public event to showcase its commitment in combating illegal wildlife trade.

Malaysian authorities have confiscated more than four thousand pieces of ivory and various other wildlife species through coordinated efforts of international enforcement network and public information, said Minister of natural resources and environment Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar.

A total of 9.55 tons of ivory were destroyed on Thursday, with the estimated value of 20.05 million US dollars. The authorities said the disposal of confiscated ivory through crushing and incineration is the best way to keep the ivory out of illegal market.

Wan Junaidi admitted that Malaysia had been exploited as a handy transit point for illegal wildlife trade.

"We are blessed with our strategic location and well-developed facilities to support international trade and logistic demand," he said, "However, these blessings also benefited the illegal wildlife traders as excellent point of entry, transfer and exit of the illegal wildlife products."

Wan Junaidi stressed that his country strongly support the efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade and were serious in curbing illegal wildlife trafficking, especially the trade in ivory.

Meanwhile, Malaysia has conducted forensic sampling on several large scale seizures since 2014 to identify the origin of the ivory, in a bid to address the entire crime chain.

Malaysia is a party of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1978, and the country has enacted and enforced its own laws to meet its obligations under the convention.

[http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2016-04/14/content\\_24546023.htm](http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2016-04/14/content_24546023.htm)



[Terms of Use](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

## Crush and burn: Malaysia destroys huge ivory trove

Port Dickson (Malaysia) (AFP) - Malaysia destroys 9.5 tonnes of elephant ivory it has seized over the years, which authorities hope will help deter smugglers who have long used the country as a trans-shipment point.

SOURCE: AFP

<http://video.usnews.com/Crush-and-burn-Malaysia-destroys-huge-ivory-trove-30625304>



## ANNEX 7

### SAVE THE NATURE SEMINAR

19-20 APRIL 2014

KUALA LUMPUR





**FRASER'S HILL INTERNATIONAL BIRD RACE**  
**21-22 JUNE 2014**  
**FRASER'S HILL, PAHANG**


Only fine feathers make fine birds... come

**Discover**  
PAHANG MALAYSIA 2014

21  
22  
JUNE  
2014

**Fraser's Hill  
International  
Bird Race**

Fraser's Hill, Pahang

 **TOURISM PAHANG**  
DARUL MAKMUR  
The Complete Tropical Experience

**PERBADANAN KEMAJUAN BUKIT FRASER**  
Bangunan J&P 303, Jalan Masjid, 25000 Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur MALAYSIA  
Tel: 09-5171423 Fax: 09-5171426 email: pkb@pkrteamyx.com www.pkb.org.my

**TOURISM MALAYSIA**

**visit MALAYSIA 2014**  
Study alone

**TOURISM MALAYSIA HEAD OFFICE**  
9th Floor, No. 2, Tower 1, Jorhan P.S./A, Presint 5, 62000 Putrajaya MALAYSIA  
Tourism Infoline: 1300 88 5050 email: enquiries@tourism.gov.my





**WORLD ELEPHANT DAY  
5TH SEPTEMBER 2015  
KUALA GANDAH NATIONAL ELEPHANT CONSERVATION CENTRE, PAHANG**





## ANNEX 10

## AWARENESS EXHIBITION PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY DWNP IN 2014

Bil. No.	Negeri State	Pusat Center	Pameran Exhibition
1	Perlis	PPBD Wang Pinang <i>Wang Pinang Biodiversity Education Centre (BEC)</i>	8
2	Kedah	Gunung Jerai	23
3	Pulau Pinang	Taman Negara Pulau Pinang <i>Penang National Park</i>	2
		PERHILITAN Negeri <i>State of DWNP</i>	17
4	Perak	PPBD Gerik, Ulu Belum <i>Ulu Belum BEC</i>	0
		PKHL Sungkai <i>Sungkai Wildlife Conservation Centres (WCC)</i>	1
		PKHL Tuntung, Bota Kanan <i>Bota Kanan WCC</i>	0
		PKHL Burung Laut, Kuala Gula <i>Kuala Gula WCC</i>	0
5	Selangor	PKHL Sg Dusun <i>Sg Dusun WCC</i>	13
		Paya Indah Wetlands <i>PIW</i>	5
6	Melaka	PPBD Tanjung Tuan <i>Tanjung Tuan BEC</i>	9
7	Johor	PPBD Jemaluang <i>Jemaluang BEC</i>	24
8	Kelantan	Taman Negara Kelantan Kuala Koh, <i>Kelantan National Park</i>	0
9	Terengganu	PPBD Bukit Marak Terengganu <i>Bukit Marak BEC, Terengganu</i>	6
10	Pahang	Perhilitan Negeri dan Daerah-Daerah <i>State of DWNP State &amp; Dictriect</i>	6
		Institut Biodiversiti <i>Institute of Biodiversity</i>	11
		Sg. Relau Taman Negara Pahang <i>Sungai Relau, Pahang National Park</i>	3
		Tapak RAMSAR Tasek Bera <i>Tasek Bera Ramsar Site</i>	4
		Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau <i>Krau Wildlife Reserve</i>	Tiada
Total			132

## AWARENESS EXHIBITION PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY DWNP IN 2015

Bil. No.	Negeri State	Pusat Center	Pameran Exhibition
1	Perlis	PPBD Wang Pinang <b>Wang Pinang Biodiversity Education Centre (BEC)</b>	5
2	Kedah	Gunung Jerai	22
3	Pulau Pinang	Taman Negara Pulau Pinang <b>Penang National Park</b>	3
		PERHILITAN Negeri <b>State of DWNP</b>	8
4	Perak	PPBD Gerik, Ulu Belum <b>Ulu Belum BEC</b>	2
		PKHL Sungkai <b>Sungkai Wildlife Conservation Centres ( WCC)</b>	-
		PKHL Tuntung, Bota Kanan <b>Bota Kanan WCC</b>	-
		PKHL Burung Laut, Kuala Gula <b>Kuala Gula WCC</b>	-
5	Selangor	PKHL Sg Dusun <b>Sg Dusun WCC</b>	17
		Paya Indah Wetlands <b>PIW</b>	-
6	Melaka	PPBD Tanjung Tuan <b>Tanjung Tuan BEC</b>	10
7	Johor	PPBD Jemaluang <b>Jemaluang BEC</b>	16
8	Kelantan	Taman Negara Kelantan Kuala Koh, <b>Kelantan National Park</b>	-
9	Terengganu	PPBD Bukit Marak Terengganu <b>Bukit Marak BEC, Terengganu</b>	8
10	Pahang	Perhilitan Negeri dan Daerah-Daerah <b>State of DWNP State &amp; Dictriect</b>	5
		Institut Biodiversiti <b>Institute of Biodiversity</b>	12
		Sg. Relau Taman Negara Pahang <b>Sungai Relau, Pahang National Park</b>	-
		Tapak RAMSAR Tasek Bera <b>Tasek Bera Ramsar Site</b>	2
		Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau <b>Krau Wildlife Reserve</b>	-
Total			113



**AWARENESS EXHIBITION PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY DWNP IN JANUARY  
UNTIL MARCH 2016 (FIRST QUARTER)**

Bil. No.	Negeri State	Pusat Center	Pameran Exhibition
1	Perlis	PPBD Wang Pinang <b>Wang Pinang Biodiversity Education Centre (BEC)</b>	-
2	Kedah	Gunung Jerai	7
3	Pulau Pinang	Taman Negara Pulau Pinang <b>Penang National Park</b>	-
		PERHILITAN Negeri <b>State of DWNP</b>	2
4	Perak	PPBD Gerik, Ulu Belum <b>Ulu Belum BEC</b>	-
		PKHL Sungkai <b>Sungkai Wildlife Conservation Centres ( WCC)</b>	-
		PKHL Tuntung, Bota Kanan <b>Bota Kanan WCC</b>	-
		PKHL Burung Laut, Kuala Gula <b>Kuala Gula WCC</b>	-
5	Selangor	PKHL Sg Dusun <b>Sg Dusun WCC</b>	4
		Paya Indah Wetlands <b>PIW</b>	-
6	Melaka	PPBD Tanjung Tuan <b>Tanjung Tuan BEC</b>	1
7	Johor	PPBD Jemaluang <b>Jemaluang BEC</b>	4
8	Kelantan	Taman Negara Kelantan Kuala Koh, <b>Kelantan National Park</b>	-
9	Terengganu	PPBD Bukit Marak Terengganu <b>Bukit Marak BEC, Terengganu</b>	2
10	Pahang	Perhilitan Negeri dan Daerah-Daerah <b>State of DWNP State &amp; Dictrict</b>	-
		Institut Biodiversiti <b>Institute of Biodiversity</b>	2
		Sg. Relau Taman Negara Pahang <b>Sungai Relau, Pahang National Park</b>	-
		Tapak RAMSAR Tasek Bera <b>Tasek Bera Ramsar Site</b>	-
		Rezab Hidupan Liar Krau <b>Krau Wildlife Reserve</b>	-
Total			22



## ANNEX 11

### THE DESTRUCTION OF SEIZED IVORY CEREMONY 14 APRIL 2016 KUALITI ALAM SDN. BHD, SEREMBAN

