Proceedings of the
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT
COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN
(GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

ITTO – CITES PROJECT
MALAYSIA’S WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2010

Ensuring International Trade in CITES-Listed Timber Species is Consistent with their Sustainable Management and Conservation

Organised by
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)
Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities

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Sri Chempaka Services Suites
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
8 - 10 December 2010
Ensuring International Trade in CITES-Listed Timber Species is Consistent with their Sustainable Management and Conservation

8 – 10 December 2010
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Editors
Norchahaya Hashim, Che Jumat Ahmad, Md Yusoff Ismail, Zulkepli Abd Rani, Mohd Zulkhairi Mohd Nazir

MALAYSIA’S WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2010
# PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (*GONYSTYLUS* SPP.)

8 – 10 December 2010
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizers would like to acknowledge the permission granted by the Government of Malaysia and the support provided by the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) to host this National Workshop. The guidance from Forestry Development Division, NRE is most appreciated in making this national workshop a success. Special thanks also to the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) for assistance and guidance in managing the fund provided by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). Huge gratitude and thanks must be accorded to ITTO for the fund provided to this national workshop.

The organizers would like to thanks the Royal Malaysian Custom (RMC), Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS), Central Regional Office of MTIB in Klang, Selangor and the Westport Sdn Bhd (Klang, Selangor) for agreeing to host the field visit to observe the inspection activities of imported and exported timber and plant materials. Special thanks also to go to Scenic Moulding Sdn Bhd for its willingness to accept a visit to their factory in Rawang, Selangor within such a short notice.

The organizers also would like to accord a special thanks to Miss Milena Sosa Schmidt for CITES Secretariat, based in Geneva, Switzerland who are willing to spend some time throughout the national workshop and making some deliberation and explanation on matters pertaining to CITES law and its implementation. Not to forget also many thanks to Miss Tong Pei Sin and Mr Thang Hooi Chiew, ITTO representative from Yokohama, Japan and provide guidance and advises during running of the workshop.

Lots of thanks are also due to the chairs, facilitators, rapporteurs, and the secretariat staff for working diligently beyond accorded time. Special thanks also to the editorial team which manage to produce the documentation.

Finally, but not least, a thank you to all participants for showing strong will power, staying in focus and actively participating throughout the three days workshop.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CITES Management Authorities personnel from Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM), Sabah Forestry Department, Sarawak Forest Department and Plant Quarantine Unit require more training to understand CITES rules and regulation, especially in implementing documentation of export and import permit and re-export certificate. Meetings and briefings were required by non-Management Authorities for CITES, such as Royal Malaysian Custom, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency and the Unit of Police Marine (Royal Malaysian Police) understanding proper mechanism in over-riding the illegal shipment of Ramin and other endangered species listed under CITES. At present there is non existence of a special vehicle or task force to coordinate the understanding and proper implementation of CITES regulations. Personnel from these various agencies are not equipped with the knowledge in managing CITES requirements.

The information on CITES trade and enforcement requirements were not fully addressed to enforcement personnel from the various government agencies and bodies. They have less understanding in managing international trade movement of endangered species (timber) listed under the CITES Appendices. Many thought that the action only involve the issuance of CITES export permit and CITES re-export Certificate (for Ramin, Gaharu/Agarwood and Podo (Podocarpus spp.)). They have less knowledge that endangered timber species listed under the Appendices of CITES originated and sourced from other countries entering Malaysia must be inspected and it involves the issuance of valid CITES documents (export and import permits, re-export certificates). It is much anticipated that this Workshop will impart precious knowledge on the issue and will generate understanding on CITES implementation by all the implementing agencies.
INTRODUCTION

The listing of Ramin in Appendix II of CITES was proposed by Indonesia during CoP13 in Thailand 2004 and was agreed by Malaysia. The substantive measure was implemented starting 1 January 2005. MTIB is the Management Authority for Ramin and Gaharu/Agarwood (*Aquilaria* spp.) listed in Appendix II of CITES for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, while Sarawak Forest Department (SFD) and Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) is the Management Authority for Sarawak. Since establishment of CITES listing for Ramin MTIB and SFC/SFD have been responsible for the administration of CITES permits and certificates, export quota management trade controls and enforcement surveillance.

The physical enforcement control is also being managed and assisted by the Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC), Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), Marine Police (MP) through enforcement activities MTIB and SFC/SFD personnel (enforcement unit) is facing difficulties in understanding the CITES enforcement mechanism, especially in identifying timber products of Ramin and non-Ramin (due to close resemblance in colour, texture and characteristics). MTIB and SFC/SFD personnel manning the exit points (ports and border – Johor and Singapore, Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Kelantan and Thailand, Sabah and Kalimantan, and Sarawak and Kalimantan) is not well verse with the rules and regulation related to CITES, especially monitoring documents control (CITES export and import permits and re-export certificates). Although efforts have been made to educate these enforcement personnel but due to high mobility of transfer MTIB/SFC/SFD needs to train and re-train it personnel, and this incurred heavy financial cost. The same things occurred with the enforcement personnel of RMC, MMEA and RMP.

At present no efforts have been made to call all related enforcement bodies (within Malaysia) to carry out a special course or workshop on understanding CITES enforcement mechanism and to establish a special task force to co-ordination matters related to CITES enforcement. This was due to the difficulty in sourcing the appropriate fund from the Malaysian Government. Therefore, with the establishment of the fund by ITTO, MTIB as the coordinating government agency conducted the National Workshop on Enforcement Compliance for Trade in Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.). It is hoped that through this workshop the enforcement personnel of the implementing agencies/body will be equipped with the knowledge and tools in handling matters related to CITES.
OBJECTIVES

1. To understand CITES Convention, mechanism, permits and annotations.

2. To understand Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.) implementation under CITES law and Act 686.

3. To deliberate on issues and problem of different enforcement mechanism by various agencies in handling Ramin (and other timber listed species).


5. To create and coordinate proper enforcement mechanism for matters related to CITES (among agencies and on regional basis).

6. To deliberate on establishment of a Malaysian Coordinating Unit for enforcement matters under CITES.
Thank you Miss MC (Master of Ceremony).

The Honourable Dato’ Wira Ismail Salleh, The Secretary General, Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities;

Madam Zurina Pawanteh, The Under Secretary, Biodiversity And Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;

Miss Milena Sosa Schmidt, Scientific Officer, CITES Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland;

Miss Tong Pei Sin, Senior Officer, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Yokohama, Japan;

Dato’–Dato’, Datin, Head of Malaysian Enforcement Departments and Agencies, Senior Officers of MTIB, Distinguish Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Assalamualaikum wbt. and very Good Morning.

The Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) and the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities is very happy to receive all of you this morning.

We gather here in this hall today with the purpose to establish common goal and understanding of CITES (convention of the international trade on endangered species of wild fauna and flora). It will then followed by discussion and a way forward to establish proper action plan and mechanism in implementing the CITES objectives (related to control of timber trade) by various enforcement authorities in Malaysia.

MTIB is very happy to welcome members of the Malaysian enforcement fraternity to share and learn about CITES implementation in the country. The process of understanding the CITES laws had been making clearer and simpler by the gazettement and implementation of our very own law - Malaysian International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008 (INTESA). The law became into force on 1 July 2010. All this while there is no reference law to be address by various enforcement authorities that manage endangered species listed under appendices of CITES in Malaysia. Previously relevant
CITES related authorities in Malaysia such as Department of Wildlife And National Parks, Sabah Wildlife Department, Malaysian Timber Industry Board, Sarawak Forestry Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries Department Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Fisheries Department and Malaysian Inspection and Quarantine Services are exercising their jurisdiction based on their own laws that was weak, loose and ineffective. Many of the regulation statement and penalties are weak and will be subjected to losing battle in court of justice. Some of the penalty imposition is very minimal and will not hindrance the criminal party from stop carrying the activities. It did not successfully condone activities detrimental to the survival of the endangered species of wild animals and plants/trees in Malaysia. By having the correct and proper laws that imposed higher penalties including imprisonment through – Act 686 (INTESA 2008), those involved in the illicit international trade of endangered species will stop from continuing such activities.

The departments and agencies stated above had been appointed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) as The CITES Lead Management Authority (the LMA). They are authorised to regulate and manage control of CITES listed endangered species by issuing CITES permits (export, re-export and import) and certificates and to certain extend imposing yearly quota export control to overcome extinction of the listed endangered species under their jurisdiction. For MTIB, at present there are 19 species of trees listed under appendices of CITES and in Act 686 (Appendix I, Appendix II and Appendix III) which are being monitor closely for international trade activities. Out of this, three (3) species are available in Malaysia. They are Ramin, Karas/Gaharu/Agarwood and Podo.

For other enforcement departments and agencies that are not being appointed as the MA, they are called as the non-management authority. They are working closely with the various MA in insuring that endangered species items listed under CITES appendices will not be traded illegally. This department and agencies are present today in this workshop to share knowledge and to establish mechanism to manage our country natural resources and endangered species professionally. They are the Royal Malaysian Police, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency, Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, various forestry states department in Peninsular Malaysia, General Operation Force, Marine Operation Force and various ports authority in Malaysia.

Dato’-Dato’, Datin, Head of Departments and Agencies, Distinguish Guests, Ladies and Gentleman,

I am happy to note that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities had continue supports and assists MTIB in all activities related to the successful implementation of CITES operation in Malaysia, especially related to endangered species of trees moving out and coming in into the country. MTIB were given the privileged to accompany both ministries attending the important international meeting of CITES such as ASEAN
Expert Group on CITES, Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin (yearly meeting between Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore), Plant Committee meeting, Standing Committee meeting and the Conference of Parties CITES (which was held every 3 years). MTIB and Malaysia had achieve many fruitful benefit from the meetings and many issues related to timber (under CITES endangered listing) had been addressed accordingly.

However there are some experiences dealing with Ramin products to certain countries that need to be highlighted. In the year 2007 Malaysia is facing sanctioned of imports by all 27 countries in Europe (members of European Union). It was due to Ramin was listed in Appendix II CITES in early 2006 and one of the requirement to enjoy trade benefits is for Malaysia to established non-detriment finding (NdF) on Ramin forest inventory. By establishing the data from the NdF, Malaysia can justify the population volume of Ramin trees in the forest in Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak. Through this data, the Ramin national harvest quota and the Ramin national export quota can be establish. When Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak submitted the NdF report (through NRE) to the European Union in 2007, establishing the result of the national forest inventory – fourth series study (NFI-4), and by stating the yearly harvest quota and the export quota for Ramin (in Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak), Malaysia were allowed again to trade Ramin to European countries. The trade sanctions were lifted in June 2007. The main purchasing countries in Europe importing Ramin products from Malaysia are Italy, Germany, France, Norway, Spain, Benelux, United Kingdom and Netherlands.

Another issue is the refusal of the Australian authority to allow import of Ramin products into their market. Malaysia faced these difficulties in 2007 when the new Australian government took over from the previous government and start establishing the “Commercial Import Programme” rules. The new Australian government is very serious about making sure only the trade products and items export and import from the legitimate source of wild plants and animal is allowed to be trade in Australia. They are in fact following the rules being established by the European Union. Therefore from March 2007 and up to middle of 2008 no Ramin products enter the Australian market. Only in early 2008 after they accepted the data from NFI–4 submitted by the Malaysia government through Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, then in September 2008 Australia lifts the import ban and accept Malaysian Ramin to their market.

MTIB would like to thanks the Sarawak Forestry Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation for sharing problem and information in improving the working relation pertaining to Ramin trade. MTIB hope the cooperation will continue forever.

The main objective of this workshop is to establish networking among the various enforcement authorities in Malaysia. All this while we know that some function and rules are overlapping especially
on enforcing control of the trade (import and export). We hope that parties attending this gathering be committed to address the issues especially related to the communication problem in managing confiscated goods. MTIB already had a special mechanism with the royal Malaysian custom department to handle issues related to timber consignment of CITES and non-CITES matter. We had regular meeting to sort out many issues and it is a very good platform in solving many teething technical problems. MTIB were also being informed by the Royal Malaysian Police that they had also established a special networking with various security agencies in Malaysia under the ministry of internal security. Also they had a special communication portal among the various national police of various countries in the world. Not only that, they also have an active communication transfer through Interpol. It is hope that this meeting will create thinking mechanism to establish proper communication and networking related to the implementation of Act 686 (INTESA 2008).

I hope that you all have a good sharing of problem and issue in this workshop, and also do put your thinking on the best way to address the illicit trade of wild animal and plants, including timber products (Ramin, Karas/Gaharu/Agarwood and *Pterocarpus santalinus*).

Thank you very much.

**DR JALALUDDIN HARUN**
**DIRECTOR GENERAL**
**MALAYSIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY BOARD (MTIB)**
SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
MINISTRY OF PLANTATION INDUSTRIES AND COMMODITIES MALAYSIA
FOR OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE “NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON
ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)”

The Honourable Madam Kartini Karim, The Assistant Under Secretary, Biodiversity And Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;

The Honourable Dr Jalaluddin Harun, Director General, Malaysian Timber Industry Board;

Miss Milena Sosa Schmidt, Scientific Officer, CITES Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland;

Miss Tong Pei Sin, Senior Officer, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Yokohama, Japan,

Dato’-Dato’, Datin, Head of Agencies, Senior Officers of Ministries and Agencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentleman.

Assalamualaikum Wbt. and Good Morning.

On behalf of the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities and Malaysian Timber Industry Board, I bid a very warm welcome to distinguished guests and participants from various enforcement departments and agencies to this National Workshop. I would also like to thank MTIB as the secretariat of the workshop for inviting me to officiate the opening of the workshop.

As you may be aware, the focus of this capacity building programme is on the Enforcement Compliance for Trade in Ramin (Gonystylus spp.). This program was initially proposed by MTIB in view of the need to coordinate efforts on the management, monitoring and enforcement of endangered species traded in the international market. There were several cases reported involving endangered species such as plants and timber trees species that had been traded illegally as they fetched very high prices in the market. Therefore it is timely for all enforcement departments and agencies to understand the management of International Trade under the CITES Convention of which Malaysia is one of the parties to the convention.
The Convention for International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or CITES is a Convention established in 1973 with the Secretariat Office based in Geneva, Switzerland. Malaysia officially became party to CITES on 20 October 1977 and its ratification (the date when the entry came into force) was on 18 January 1978. To date 176 countries have become a Party to this convention.

At present, 5,000 species of animals and 28,000 species of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation in international trade. In Malaysia trade in wild animals or fauna and plants (flora) is being administered by the Peninsular Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN), Sabah Wildlife Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation. They are the authorities controlling international trade of more than 5,000 species of wild animals. The Agriculture Department of Malaysia, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) and Sarawak Forestry Corporation are entrusted to control trade of more than 28,655 species of plants. Whilst MTIB been appointed as the Management Authority (MA) to administer trade and enforcement for 19 timber species listed under appendices of CITES in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, the Sarawak Forestry Department oversees the trade in Sarawak. The agencies which is the non-management authority (non-MA) of CITES are the Royal Malaysian Custom, Marine Operation Force, General Operation Force and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA).

Besides MTIB, there are six other agencies that have been appointed by NRE as the MA’s Representatives from these agencies are present here today in this workshop as participants – the agencies are Malaysian Agriculture Department, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS), Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Wildlife Department, Fisheries Department Peninsular Malaysia, and Sarawak Forestry Department. MTIB would like to also to extend its appreciation to NRE as the Lead Management Authority and Lead Scientific Authority for its support to MTIB in carrying out this task.

The species of wild animal and plants are grouped in the three CITES appendices according to the level of how threat from international trading namely Appendix I, Appendix II and Appendix III. Timber species in Malaysia namely Ramin (Gonystylus spp.), Karas/Gaharu/Agarwood (Aquilaria spp.), and Podo (Podocarpus) are listed in Appendix II, CITES. Sixteen other timber species are foreign in origin.

Under the Article VII of the convention, each country is responsible for drafting a national legislation regarding cites to ensure that CITES requirements of the latter will be fulfilled. In this regard, Malaysia has gazetted and consequently enforced the Act 686 – International Trade on
Endangered Species 2008 (INTESA) effective from 1 July 2010. Its implementation is accompanied by two other regulations, namely the International Trade In Endangered Species (Permit, Certificate, Registration and Fees) Regulations 2009, and the International Trade In Endangered Species (Rescue Centre) Regulations 2009. The gazettement of the Act and its regulations provide sufficient legal standing and authority to the respective departments and agencies to regulate and monitor international trade of these species. Therefore the Act 686 complements the various existing domestic acts and it should not lessen the power of the domestic legislations empowered to the respective agencies.

The success of implementing this act and regulations made under its provisions depends very much on the collaboration and cooperation of various regulatory and enforcement agencies. At present, the MA of cites as well as the non-MA in Malaysia we are having difficulties in understanding the proper mechanism involved in countering the illegal shipment of Ramin and related timber species listed under CITES Appendices. Noticeably there is no special task force to coordinate the efforts and proper implementation of CITES regulations. Personnel from various departments and agencies are not significantly equipped with the knowledge in managing CITES requirements. Therefore this workshop will address this shortcoming and also to establish networking amongst enforcement agencies.

In 2009, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities have established the taskforce known as committee on countering the illegal logging and trade in timber and timber products between Malaysia and Indonesia. To expedite the delivery of its functions, the working committee has been formed comprising of agencies namely MPIC, NRE, FDPM, Sarawak Forestry Department, Sabah Forest Department, FRIM, MTIB, MTC, MTCC, STIDC, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, RMC, RMP and MMEA. As one the terms of reference of this committee is to outline and identify strategies on countering allegations on illegal trade between two countries, it is logical to monitor and report trade of Ramin in view that only Malaysia and Indonesia are the major players in the trade of Ramin species.

The successful conduct of this workshop will strengthen compliance to CITES procedures and facilitate activities of relevant enforcement departments and agencies in Malaysia when dealing with the endangered timber species. The workshop will also provide a better understanding on trade regulations and monitoring for Ramin and other timber species listed under CITES. It is also my hope that participants will share their knowledge and expertise on CITES regulations and enforcement as well the implementation of Act of 686 and CITES Conventions provisions.
I hope that participants in this workshop will work together to establish proper mechanism in enforcing the trade regulation and monitoring of the endangered timber species listed under CITES – especially Ramin and Karas/Gaharu/Agarwood. The main objectives of this workshop is for various enforcement departments and agencies to gain insight about CITES mechanism and implementation, to establish task force to coordinate effective implementation and to establish effective communication channel and networking.

At this juncture I would like also to welcome a representative from CITES Secretariat – Miss Milena Sosa Schmidt, and from International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) – Miss Tong Pei Sin to Malaysia. I hope it will be a pleasant stay for both of you here and urged you to take the opportunity of Cuti-Cuti Malaysia and enjoy warm hospitality of Malaysian. I would like also to put on record the Malaysian Government’s appreciation to the support and funding extended by ITTO and CITES in organising this event and our sincere hope that this cooperation and support will continuously prevail.

I wish all of you fruitful discussion and deliberation, as well as to establish net-working and contacts amongst the enforcement personnel. I also hope that the objectives and goals of this workshop will be achieved and the overall trade of the Ramin will be enhanced and sustainable.

Before I end this welcoming remark, I wish to thank all agencies for their cooperation and specifically to MTIB for all the hard work in making this event possible. I hope that this workshop will be the start of continuous programme towards enhancing the capacity building of the enforcement personnel.

I now have a great pleasure in declaring the National Workshop on Enforcement Compliance for Trade in Ramin (Gonystylus spp.) “officially open”.

Thank you and wassalam.

HONOURABLE DATO’ WIRA ISMAIL SALLEH
SECRETARY GENERAL
MINISTRY OF PLANTATION INDUSTRIES AND COMMODITIES, MALAYSIA
UNDERSTANDING CITES OBJECTIVES, POLICY, MECHANISMS, IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS

MILENA SOSA SCHMIDT
CITES SECRETARIAT
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

UNDERSTANDING CITES OBJECTIVES, POLICY, MECHANISMS, IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS
BY
MISS MILENA Sosa SCHMIDT
CITES SECRETARIAT

www.CITES.org

UNDERSTANDING CITES OBJECTIVES, POLICY, MECHANISMS, IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
8 – 10 December 2010
Overview

- Purpose and goals of CITES
- CITES mechanisms
- Decision-making in CITES
- CITES and conservation

Purpose and goals of CITES
The purpose of CITES

- The purpose of CITES is to ensure that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade

Strategic Vision

- Parties adopted a new Strategic Vision (Resolution Conf. 14.2) to improve the working of the Convention so that international trade in wild fauna and flora is consistently conducted at sustainable levels
Strategic Vision

- Three broad goals, of equal priority, are the key components of the Strategic Vision:
  - Goal 1: Ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention
  - Goal 2: Secure the necessary financial resources and means for the operation and implementation of the Convention
  - Goal 3: Contribute to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive

CITES Mechanisms
CITES

• The Convention establishes an international legal framework together with common procedural mechanisms for the strictest control of international commercial trade in species threatened with extinction, and for an effective regulation of international trade in others.

CITES

• This framework and common procedural mechanism are now used by 175 countries to regulate and monitor international trade in listed species.
CITES permits and certificates

- CITES regulates international trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora listed in its Appendices on the basis of a system of permits and certificates which are issued only when certain conditions are met, and which must be presented when leaving and entering a country
  - For Appendix-II and –III listed species, international trade is permitted but regulated
  - For Appendix-I listed species, international trade is generally prohibited

Permits and certificates

- CITES documents are standardized for:
  - Format
  - Language & terminology
  - Information
  - Duration of validity
  - Issuance procedures
  - Clearance procedures
CITES permits and certificates

- The permit system
  - Export permit
  - Import permit (Appendix I only)
  - Introduction from the Sea certificate

- Export permit (Appendix III)
- Re-export certificate
- Certificate of Origin (Appendix III)
- Pre-Convention certificate
- Captive-breeding certificate (for animals)
- Artificial propagation certificate (for plants)

CITES Appendices

- Species subject to CITES regulation are divided amongst three Appendices

"Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof
CITES Appendices

Appendix I

- Species threatened with extinction, which are or may be affected by trade
- International (commercial) trade in wild-taken specimens is generally prohibited
- 655 animal species and 298 plant species

CITES Appendices

Appendix II

- Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but for which trade must be controlled to avoid their becoming so, and species that resemble species already included in Appendix II
- International trade is permitted but regulated
- 4,399 animal species and 28,679 plant species (97% of all listings)
CITES Appendices

Appendix III

- Species for which a country is asking Parties to help with its protection
- International trade is permitted but regulated (less restrictive than Appendix II)
- 160 animal species and 10 plant species

Species in trade

- There are 34,201 species listed in the CITES Appendices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix II</td>
<td>4,399</td>
<td>28,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix III</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,214</td>
<td>28,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 13,257 species have appeared in the 2004-2008 trade records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>3,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>9,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decision-making in CITES

- Decision-making in CITES occurs at various levels...
  - International
  - National
  - Consumers
Decision-making in CITES

- Many decisions are taken by Parties when implementing CITES
  - National trade policy – to allow trade or not?
  - Decisions by the Scientific Authority
  - Decisions by the Management Authority
  - Decisions by border control officers

- The Conference of the Parties is the decision-making body in CITES

Decision-making in CITES

- A CITES document is a **tangible representation** of national decision-making processes
  - National trade policy
  - Application process
  - Consideration by the Scientific Authority
  - Legal acquisition and other checks
  - Issuance process
  - Inspection and verification
Decision-making in CITES

- The Conference of the Parties is the decision-making body in CITES, and decisions are usually taken at meetings of the CoP
  - Agreement is by consensus or by vote

Decision-making in CITES

- International decision-making
  - Strategic vision of CITES
  - Changes to the Appendices These are legally binding
  - Interpretation of the Convention (Resolutions)
  - Decisions of the Conference of the Parties
Decision-making in CITES

- National decision-making
  - Policy on exports (allow or not allow?)
  - Case-by-case decisions on allowing imports of Appendix-I species

Decision-making in CITES

- National decision-making
  - Determining that any export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species (the ‘non-detriment finding’)
  - Legal acquisition
  - Suitable shipping conditions, housing
  - Purpose of trade
  - Limiting trade to maintain species at a level consistent with their role in the ecosystem and above the level at which they might become threatened
  - Deciding on whether to issue CITES documents or not
Decision-making in CITES

• National decision-making
  – Disposal of confiscated specimens

Decision-making in CITES

• National decision-making… by whom?
  – Administrative decisions are the responsibility of the Management Authority
  – Decisions on whether trade is having a detrimental effect on the survival of the species, and on the purpose of import for Appendix-I species are the responsibility of the Scientific Authority
Decision-making in CITES

• Decision-making by consumers
  – CITES as a form of “green certification”
  – The ‘don’t buy’ campaigns

Decision-making in CITES

• Most ‘don’t buy’ or ‘don’t use’ campaigns do not provide enough information for consumers to make a really informed decision
  – Is it legal?
  – Is it environmentally detrimental or beneficial?

• A well-meaning decision to refuse trade (by Governments or consumers) might actually be detrimental to the conservation and management of wild species
CITES and conservation

- Recognition of conservation in the Preamble
  - Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;
  - Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end;

- Recognition of conservation in Article IV
  - “to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs”
CITES and conservation

- CITES encompasses various elements of conservation:
  - Natural science, biology, field research
  - Population studies
  - Ecology
  - Taxonomy
  - Conservation science & management
  - Artificial propagation, captive breeding

CITES and conservation

- Conservation efforts are supported by:
  - Non-detriment findings
  - Quotas
  - Species listings
  - Research for/by the Animals & Plants Committees
  - The Review of Significant Trade
  - The Range-State Dialogues
  - Resolutions & Decisions
Summary

- Purpose and goals of CITES
- CITES mechanisms
- Decision-making in CITES
- CITES and conservation

CITES Secretariat
Geneva
RAMIN ECOLOGY, HARVEST AND TRADE IS IT SUSTAINABLE?

NOORAINIE AWANG ANAK
TRAFFIC SOUTHEAST ASIA
Ramin ecology, harvest and trade in Malaysia – Is it sustainable?

Chen Hin Keong and Noorainie Awang Anak
TRAFFIC
8-10 December 2010
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Ecological Distribution

- Distributed widely throughout peat swamp forests in Southeast Asia, and extends to the Pacific Islands of Solomon and Fiji
- Comprises 31 species; *Gonystylus bancerus* is most heavily exploited
- Most important producers are Malaysia and Indonesia

Distribution of the approximately 31 species of the genus *Gonystylus* - area bounded by the continuous line. Numerals indicate the number of species of *Gonystylus* known from the principal islands (*G. macrophyllus* is found throughout the range of the genus). (Adapted from van Steenis, 1948.)
Ecological Distribution

*Gonystylus* is referred to variously as:

- Gaharu Buaya and Medang Keladi (in Borneo),
- Melawis (in the Malay Peninsula)
- Lanutan-Bagyo and Anauan (in the Philippines)

- There is over 100 vernacular names for the various species, however, the most common generic name for *Gonystylus* and also the trade name of its timber is ‘Ramin’

---

**Trade**

- Traded as sawn & treated timber
- Often used for door frames, picture frames, baby’s cots and rulers.
- The main importers are USA, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and the EU.
Silvicultural characteristics
*Gonystylus bancanus*

- Peninsular Malaysia – medium size tree, 27 m tall, up to 80cm dbh
- Sarawak – dominant emergent, medium to big size trees, 45 m tall, up to 120 cm dbh.
- Average trees per ha is low between 2 – 21 trees
- Mean annual increment ranges from 0.01 – 1.15 m³/ha/yr

Harvest (1)

Peninsular Malaysia uses Selective Management System (SMS)

- Pre-felling forest inventories to select optimum felling regimes
- Retention of 32 sound commercial trees (not necessarily only ramin)
- Cutting cycle – 50 years
- Cutting limit – 45 cm dbh and above
Harvest (2)

Sarawak

- Cutting limit – 40 cm dbh
- Cutting cycle – 45 years
- Forest Management Plan for concession area
- Harvest quota method uses the hectareage of swamp forests in the State divided by a rotation cycle of 45 years, and using an average mean annual volume increment of 0.33 m³/ha/yr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Parts &amp; Derivatives controlled</th>
<th>Export with appropriate permit(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (range country)</td>
<td>All worked and sawn timbers, logs, veneer sheets finished or semi-finished products, except seeds, micropropagated plants and cut flowers from artificially propagated plants</td>
<td>Yes, but only from P.T. UNISERAYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (range country)</td>
<td>Sawn logs and timber, All other recognisable parts and derivatives</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines (range countries)</td>
<td>All worked and sawn timbers, logs, veneer sheets finished or semi-finished products, except seeds, micropropagated plants and cut flowers from artificially propagated plants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-range countries e.g People's Republic of China</td>
<td>All worked and sawn timbers, logs, veneer sheets, finished or semi-finished products, except seeds, micropropagated plants and cut flowers from artificially propagated plants</td>
<td>Yes. Re exports only should be seen for non-range countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Export quotas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular Malaysia</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export quotas (m³)</td>
<td>6,409</td>
<td>6,122</td>
<td>2,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export quotas (m³)</td>
<td>12,875</td>
<td>3,178</td>
<td>3,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export volumes (m³)</td>
<td>10,434</td>
<td>3,063</td>
<td>2,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Importing countries and products

**Peninsular Malaysia (Jan – Nov 2009)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export destination</th>
<th>Ramin products</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Volume (m³)</td>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Volumes (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>Sawn timber</td>
<td>1,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>Dressed timber</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,952</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Importing countries and products**

**Sarawak (Jan – Nov 2009)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export destination</th>
<th>Ramin products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Volume (m³)</td>
<td>Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>Sawn timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>Dowels/Mouldings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Destinations of direct export of ramin from Malaysia 2006-2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imp rep</td>
<td>exp rep</td>
<td>imp rep</td>
<td>exp rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>136.8</td>
<td>190.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>167.5</td>
<td>269.5</td>
<td>156.4</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>346.2</td>
<td>304.3</td>
<td>411.7</td>
<td>184.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>566.5</td>
<td>440.9</td>
<td>144.8</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3 920.7</td>
<td>4 417.0</td>
<td>1 843.4</td>
<td>1 904.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>7 608.2</td>
<td>6 728.9</td>
<td>4 012.8</td>
<td>3 946.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>287.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>144.9</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>115.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imp rep</td>
<td>exp rep</td>
<td>imp rep</td>
<td>exp rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>547.2</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>293.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total EU</td>
<td>13 039.8</td>
<td>13 387.9</td>
<td>6 730.9</td>
<td>6 657.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2 702.0</td>
<td>7 556.8</td>
<td>145.2</td>
<td>6 411.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>166.6</td>
<td>4 252.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>978.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4 082.7</td>
<td>6 586.2</td>
<td>3 619.6</td>
<td>6 767.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 283.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 314.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2 263.1</td>
<td>3 937.6</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>1 549.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rest of the world</td>
<td>284.8</td>
<td>3 979.1</td>
<td>381.9</td>
<td>3 451.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22 539.0</td>
<td>41 984.1</td>
<td>11 822.0</td>
<td>31 129.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factors affecting trade

- Import ban by EU and Australia (since lifted)
- NGO/Media pressure in markets – substitutions
- Economic crisis
Conclusion

In Peninsular Malaysia:
- Detailed information on growth rates, volumes, tree density, forest areas
- Good set of data for determining quotas

In Sarawak:
- Has a low quota while working on the science

Recommendations (1)

Peninsular Malaysia

- Provide standard deviations for informed decision making

- SMS should have separate category for ramin to ensure species specific management and harvesting regimes
Recommendations (2)

Sarawak

- Provide standard deviations for informed decision making
- Should have comprehensive inventory of resource including for ramin (be careful about extrapolating results from ITTO project on ramin NDF to rest of State)
- Should develop specific management and harvesting regime for ramin

Recommendations (3)

General:

- Consider using Customs export declaration form to be submitted to Customs during import to verify the shipment data for ramin, and against the CITES permit.
- Consider using prior notification mechanism to transmit data on the CITES permit to the MA of the importing country to verify the ramin shipments
Thank You
CITES AND PLANTS: UNDERSTANDING PERMITS, LISTING AND ANNOTATIONS

MILENA SOSA SCHMIDT
CITES SECRETARIAT
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
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CITES AND PLANTS:
UNDERSTANDING PERMITS, LISTING AND ANNOTATIONS
BY
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www.CITES.org

CITES and Plants:
Understanding permits, listings and annotations

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
8 – 10 December 2010
Overview

- CITES and plants
- CITES permits
- Plant listings
- Annotations

CITES and Plants

- Are plants treated differently than animals under CITES? ...YES

  - Definition of ‘species’, with respect to readily-recognizable parts and derivatives (‘any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species)
  - Definition of ‘artificially propagated’
  - Treatment of hybrids
  - Use of phytosanitary certificates
  - Permits for timber species
  - Exemptions for seedlings and tissue cultures in vitro, solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers
CITES and Plants

- The Convention defines species as meaning any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof

  - This means that inclusion of plant species under CITES control can be done at the level of species, subspecies, or geographically separate populations
  
  - Conversely, listings in the Appendices can be limited to certain subspecies or geographic populations, thereby excluding others from CITES controls

CITES and Plants

- The Convention states that plant, whether alive or dead, can be a CITES specimen

  - For plant species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative is included
  
  - For plant species included in Appendices II and III, any specified readily recognizable part or derivative is included
CITES and Plants

- Parts and derivatives are always included for species in Appendix I, and for animal species in Appendix II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Appendix I</th>
<th>Appendix II</th>
<th>Appendix III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal parts and derivatives</td>
<td>Always included</td>
<td>Always included</td>
<td>Included if specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant parts and derivatives</td>
<td>Always included</td>
<td>Included if specified</td>
<td>Included if specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Annotations to the listings for plants in Appendix II, and for Appendix III species, determine which parts and derivatives are included (The Parties have agreed that for plant species included in Appendix II, the absence of an annotation relating to that species indicates that all readily recognizable parts and derivatives are included)

CITES and Plants

- The term ‘artificially propagated’ is specifically referred to in Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Convention, and a detailed definition is contained in Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15)

- This term should not be confused with the more commonly used terms ‘plant propagation’ and ‘plant cultivation’
CITES and Plants

- Treatment of hybrids
  - Hybrid plants are subject to the provisions of the Convention even though not specifically included in the Appendices, if one or both of their parents are of taxa included in the Appendices, unless the hybrids are excluded from CITES controls by a specific annotation in Appendix II or III.

  - At present there are annotations which exclude from CITES controls certain Cactaceae hybrids; and under certain conditions, hybrids of the orchid genera Cymbidium, Dendrobium, Phalaenopsis and Vanda; and hybrids and cultivars of Taxus cuspidata.

Plants and permits

- Export permit
- Import permit (Appendix I only)
- Re-export certificate
- Export permit (Appendix III)
- Certificate of Origin (Appendix III)
- Pre-Convention certificate
- Artificial propagation certificate
- Phytosanitary certificate (for export of artificially propagated Appendix-II specimens)
Plants and permits

- CITES documents for plants may have different codes than those used for animal species
  - **Purpose codes:**
    - G Botanical garden
  - **Source codes**
    - A Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5 (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III).

Plants and permits

- Permits and certificates for timber species included in Appendices II and III with the annotation ‘Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets’ have specific additional provisions
  - The validity of the export permit or re-export certificate may be extended beyond the normal maximum of six months after the date of issue, under certain conditions
  - Import into a country other than the one for which the document was issued is possible, under certain conditions
Plant Listings

- The arrangement of names in the Appendices is different for animals and plants
  - Animals: Hierarchical by taxonomic order
  - Plants: **Alphabetical** by Family

- Because of the possibility to specify for Appendix-II and –III plant species which readily recognizable part or derivative is subject to CITES provisions, the Annotations are extremely important for the interpretation of plant listings

Excluded plants

- Inclusion of plant species may be limited to certain populations, and may also be limited as to the forms and parts and derivatives that are included or excluded

Dragon Fruit
*Hylocereus undatus*
(excluded)

Vanilla bean
(excluded)
Excluded plants

- In general for plants included in Appendix II and III, the following are not covered by CITES:
  
  - Seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia)*
  
  - Seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro* (in glass vessels), in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers
  
  - Cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
  
  - Fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* and of the family Cactaceae are not covered by CITES

* Does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae exported from Mexico, and to seeds from Beccariophoenix madagascariensis and Neodypsis decaryi exported from Madagascar

Excluded plants

- In general for plants included in Appendix II and III, the following are not covered by CITES:

  - Stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* Cactaceae)

  - Finished products of *Euphorbia antisypelitica* packaged and ready for retail trade
Excluded plants

- *Aloe vera*, also referenced as *Aloe barbadensis*, which is **not included** in the Appendices

---

Excluded plants

- *Aniba rosaeodora* (Appendix II) applies only to logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail)
Excluded plants

- *Dalbergia retusa* and *Dalbergia stevensonii*  
  (Appendix III, applies only to logs, sawn wood and 
  veneer sheets, but populations other than that of 
  Guatemala are not included in the Appendices)

Excluded plants

- *Cedrela odorata* (Appendix III, applies only to logs, 
  sawn wood and veneer sheets. The Plurinational 
  State of Bolivia listed the whole species; in addition, 
  the following countries have listed their national 
  populations: Colombia, Guatemala and Peru)
Excluded plants

- *Panax ginseng* (Appendix II, applies only to whole and sliced roots and parts of roots from the Russian Federation; all other populations and parts are not included in the Appendices)

- *Panax quinquefolius* (Appendix II, applies only to whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, and all other parts and derivatives are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

*Panax powder is not subject to CITES control*

Excluded plants

- *Dicksonia* spp. (Appendix II, applies only to the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Appendices)
  - For populations of the Americas, all parts and derivatives are included, except seeds, spores and pollen; seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants

*For population of the Americas, all parts and derivatives are included, except seeds, spores and pollen; seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.*
Excluded plants

- CACTACEAE species Pereskia spp., Pereskiopsis spp. and Quiabentia spp. are not included in the Appendices.

- CACTACEAE, all parts and derivatives are included except:
  - Seeds (except those from Mexican cacti originating in Mexico, which are included) and pollen
  - seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers
  - cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
  - fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants
  - separate stem joints (pads) and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus Opuntia subgenus Opuntia

Excluded plants

- Artificially propagated specimens of these CACTACEAE hybrids and/or cultivars are not subject to the provisions of the Convention
  - Hatiora x graeseri, Schlumbergera x buckleyi, Schlumbergera russelliana x Schlumbergera truncata, Schlumbergera orssichiana x Schlumbergera truncata, Schlumbergera opuntioiodes x Schlumbergera truncata, and Schlumbergera truncata (cultivars)

- Cactaceae spp. colour mutants grafted on Harrisia 'Jusbertii', Hylocereus trigonus or Hylocereus undatus

- Opuntia microdasys (cultivars)
Excluded plants

- *Euphorbia* spp. – Only succulent species are included in the Appendices, and includes all parts and derivatives, except seeds, spores and pollen; seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.

Excluded plants

- *Euphorbia* spp. – *Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of Euphorbia trigona, artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of Euphorbia lactea, when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of Euphorbia neriifolia, and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of Euphorbia ‘Milii’ when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.*
Excluded plants

- Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of *Cyclamen persicum* are not subject to the provisions of the Convention

- This exemption *does not apply* to specimens traded as dormant tubers (these tubers look similar to a small potato)

---

Excluded plants

- *Swietenia macrophylla* (Appendix II, applies only to logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood from populations of the Neotropics, all other populations and all other parts and derivatives are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

- *Swietenia mahagoni* (Appendix II, but applies only to logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets and all other parts and derivatives are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
Excluded plants

- *Swietenia humilis* (Appendix II, applies to all parts and derivatives, except seeds, spores and pollen; seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants)

Excluded plants

- For all of the following Appendix-I species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention (if artificially propagated according to CITES)
  - *Aerangis ellisi*
  - *Dendrobium cruentum*
  - *Laelia jongheana*
  - *Laelia lobata*
  - *Paphiopedilum spp.*
  - *Peristeria elata*
  - *Phragmipedium spp.*
  - *Renanthera imschootiana*
Excluded plants

• *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (Appendix II, applies to all parts and derivatives except seeds and pollen and finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

Note: *Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora* is excluded from the Appendices

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Excluded plants

• *Caesalpinia echinata* (Appendix II, only applies to logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments)

Finished items are not covered by CITES
Excluded plants

- *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Appendix II, applies only to logs, wood-chips, powder and extracts and all other parts and derivatives are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

Excluded plants

- *Hydrastis canadensis* (Appendix II, applies only to underground parts such as roots and rhizomes: whole, parts and powdered)
Excluded plants

- *Adonis vernalis*, *Guaiacum* spp., *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Taxus wallichiana* (Appendix II, includes all parts and derivatives except seeds and pollen, and finished products packaged and ready for retail trade)

- *Taxus chinensis*, *Taxus cuspidata*, *Taxus fuana* and *Taxus sumatrana* and infraspecific taxa of these species (Appendix II, includes all parts and derivatives except seeds and pollen, and finished products packaged and ready for retail trade)
Excluded plants

- *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (Appendix II, applies only to logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts, and all other parts and derivatives are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

Excluded plants

- *Hoodia* spp. (Appendix II, applies to all parts and derivatives except those bearing a label “Produced from Hoodia spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx”)

- However, this system has not yet been implemented, so no parts and derivatives of *Hoodia* spp, are currently exempted
Summary

- CITES and plants
- CITES permits
- Plant listings
- Annotations

CITES Secretariat
Geneva
RAMIN DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION, TRADE, PERMITS, AND IMPORTED SPECIES FOR PENINSULAR MALAYSIA AND SABAH

MD YUSOFF ISMAIL
MALAYSIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY BOARD (MTIB)
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

RAMIN DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION, TRADE, PERMITS AND IMPORTED SPECIES

Md Yusoff Ismail
Licensing and Enforcement Division
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)
Tel : 03 – 9282 2235 ; Fax : 03 – 9285 1744
E-mail : mdyusoff@mtib.gov.my
Established in June 1973 by Parliament under MTIB Incorporation Act 105.

- A statutory body under the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities, Malaysia
- Authority to regulate and develop the timber industry.

MALAYSIA: EXPORT OF MAJOR TIMBER PRODUCTS, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Volume ('000 m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Logs</td>
<td>4,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sawntimber</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Plywood (include blockboard)</td>
<td>3,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Veneer</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mouldings (include wooden dowels)</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chipboard / Particleboard</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
<td>1,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board
Department of Statistics, Malaysia
### EXPORTERS OF RAMIN (*Gonystylus* spp.) PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Archworth Corporation Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Binacara Sdn Bhd, Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bormill Wood (Trading) Sdn Bhd, Terengganu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bortim Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chye Hin Sawmill Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Common Wood Products Sdn Bhd, Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Glamour Era Sdn Bhd, Kelantan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Golden Latitude Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jimwood Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kilang Kayu Getah &amp; Perabot Sdn Bhd, Melaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Koo Kok Foo Trading (M) Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Lif Timber Enterprise, Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Lionex (M) Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Modern Timber Products Sdn Bhd, Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Perusahaan Kayu Pahang Timur Sdn Bhd, Pahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Portland Horizon Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Tan Chin Huat &amp; Brothers Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Top Forest Wood Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Twins Furniture Manufacturer Sdn Bhd, Pahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Worldwood Enterprise Sdn Bhd, Pahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Finesse Moulding (M) Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Kilang Papan Aman Sdn Bhd, Pahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Leywood (M) Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Sparklewood Manufacturing Sdn Bhd, Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Scenic Moulding Sdn Bhd, Selangor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAYSIA: EXPORT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS BY MAJOR DESTINATIONS, 2009

Total Value: RM 19.49

MALAYSIA: IMPORT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 2009

Total Value: RM 2.19 Billion
### MALAYSIA: NUMBER OF WOOD-BASED MILLS, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Industries</th>
<th>Number of Mills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sawmill</td>
<td>1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plywood &amp; Veneer</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pulp &amp; Paper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Furniture and Wood Working</td>
<td>1,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Blockboard</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chipboard / Particleboard</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Medium Density Fibreboard</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Laminated Board</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Woodchips</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Builders Joinery and Carpentry</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Medium Density Fibreboard</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Kiln Drying</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Wood Preservation</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,776</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department, Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation*

### FORESTED AND NON-FORESTED LAND, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, 2009

**(Area in ha)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Area (a)</th>
<th>Reserve (PRF)</th>
<th>Wildlife Reserve</th>
<th>Other Forested Reserve (h)</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gazette (b)</td>
<td>Proposed (c)</td>
<td>Total (d)=(b+c)</td>
<td>(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,180,728</td>
<td>4,794,799</td>
<td>127,722</td>
<td>4,922,521</td>
<td>164,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERMANENT RESERVED FOREST BY FOREST TYPES, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, 2009
(Area in ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Type</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Forest</td>
<td>4,472,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peat Swamp Forest</td>
<td>241,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove Forest</td>
<td>99,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Plantation</td>
<td>108,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,922,521</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2009

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED WOOD-BASED PRODUCT, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, 2009
(Volume in m³)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Volume (m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logs</td>
<td>3,686,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawntimber</td>
<td>2,080,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>357,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneer</td>
<td>7,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulding</td>
<td>307,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Annual Report 2009
### MALAYSIA: PRODUCTION OF TIMBER PRODUCTS, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Volume ('000 m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Logs</td>
<td>17.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sawntimber</td>
<td>3.913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>3.842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Veneer</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,709</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Forest Department Peninsular Malaysia
  Sabah Forestry Department
  Sarawak Forestry Department
  Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation*

### RAMIN EXPORT BY-PRODUCT
*(Volume in m³)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Product</th>
<th>Yr 2008</th>
<th>Yr 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Baby Cot</td>
<td>30.86</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>72.43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dressed Timber</td>
<td>929.38</td>
<td>628.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>26.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Finger-jointed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Louver Doors</td>
<td>40.48</td>
<td>45.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>888.25</td>
<td>566.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Picture Frame</td>
<td>60.15</td>
<td>77.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sawn Timber</td>
<td>4,040.65</td>
<td>1,728.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Venetian Blind Slat</td>
<td>48.30</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,122.30</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,077.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board*
RAMIN EXPORT BY-PRODUCT

(Volume in m³)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yr 2008</th>
<th>Yr 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby Cot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed Timber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger-jointed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louver Doors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture Frame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawn Timber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetian Blind Slat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RAMIN EXPORT CITIES BY-DESTINATION

(Volume in m³)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>683.921</td>
<td>150.558</td>
<td>39.1971</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>166.0776</td>
<td>97.9581</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>118.73</td>
<td>41.23</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>2,537.4065</td>
<td>792.1298</td>
<td>58.0968</td>
<td>88.1839</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>98.7784</td>
<td>145.04</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>393.8933</td>
<td>728.1125</td>
<td>265.5462</td>
<td>1,143.065</td>
<td>254.488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>55.2995</td>
<td>7.2799</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
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82
<table>
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<tr>
<th>HS Code</th>
<th>Product Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>4403</td>
<td>Wood in rough, weather or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared</td>
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<tr>
<td>4403.49.310</td>
<td>Pulpwod (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4403.49.320</td>
<td>Bulk (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4403.49.331</td>
<td>Sawlog and veneer logs in rough (Ramin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4403.49.332</td>
<td>Sawlog and veneer logs in roughly squared (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4406</td>
<td>Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-tees) of wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4406.10</td>
<td>Not impregnated standard &amp; better</td>
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<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4406.50</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Other standard &amp; better</td>
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<td>290</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4407</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4407.29.120</td>
<td>Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, slice or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger jointed of a thickness exceeding 6mm.</td>
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<td>4407.29.200</td>
<td>Deck (Ramin)</td>
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<td>4407.29.300</td>
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<td>4407.29.400</td>
<td>Wagon planks (Ramin)</td>
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<td>4407.29.500</td>
<td>Sawn lengthwise (Ramin sawn timber graded or ungraded)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4407.29.900</td>
<td>Slice or peeled (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4408.39.100-990</td>
<td>Others – including dressed timber D1S, D2S, D3S, D4S, finger-jointed sawn timber (board or block)</td>
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<td>4409.29.940</td>
<td>Face Veneer or others Veneer</td>
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<td>4409.29.990</td>
<td>Finger jointed dressed timber of Ramin</td>
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<td>4412.31.000</td>
<td>Moulding Products</td>
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<td>4412.32.000</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4412.33.000</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4461</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9401</td>
<td>Seats (other than those of heading No.9412) whether or not convertible into beds, and part thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9401.59.000</td>
<td>Seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9401.99.000</td>
<td>Other seat, with wooden frames:</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9403.30.000</td>
<td>Other seats, of a kind used in parks, garden or vestibules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9403.40.000</td>
<td>Other (Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9403.50.000</td>
<td>Parts (Ramin)</td>
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<td>9403.50.000</td>
<td>Wooden furniture of a kind used in offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Wooden furniture of a kind used in kitchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Wooden furniture of a kind used in bedroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Other wooden furniture</td>
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<td>9404.90</td>
<td>Baby walker</td>
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<td>9405.90</td>
<td>Filing cabinet for use in medical laboratory</td>
</tr>
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<td>9504</td>
<td>Other</td>
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No information on destination is available for Year 2001 to 2004.

Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board
## MTIB OFFICES & CHECKING STATION

### MTIB OFFICES EXPORT VOLUME OF RAMIN

*(Volume in m³)*

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<thead>
<tr>
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*Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board*
MTIB OFFICES EXPORT VOLUME OF Ramin

(Volume in m³)

MTIB OFFICES ISSUANCE OF Ramin CITES EXPORT PERMIT
(Number of permits)

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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,466</td>
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Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board
MTIB OFFICES ISSUANCE OF RAMIN CITES EXPORT PERMIT
(Number of permits)

MTIB OFFICES ISSUANCE OF RAMIN CITES IMPORT PERMIT
No CITES Import Permit was issued from 2001 to 2009

MTIB OFFICES ISSUANCE OF RAMIN CITES RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE
(Volume in m3)

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<td>4 Permit)</td>
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Note: No CITES Re-Export Certificate was issued from Year 2001 to 2007. Only Johor Bahru issued CITES Re-Export Certificate starting Year 2008.

Source: Malaysian Timber Industry Board

86
APPLICATION FOR CITES PERMIT

Documents to be submitted:
- CITES Permit Application Form from MTIB
- Fee @ RM 50 for a set of CITES Permit
- Custom Declaration Form (K1 / K2)
- Forest Removal Pass and official receipt issued by State Forestry Department
- Submit original CITES Export Permit from Country of Origin or CITES Re-Export Certificate for application of CITES Import Permit issued by MTIB
International Trade
In Endangered
Species Act 2008
(INTESA)
Act 686

Enforced on
28 December 2009
CITES ADMINISTRATION

Control of International Trade (export, import and re-export) of Scheduled Species, Third Schedule (Section 3) [Act 686] through the Licensing System

- Scientific Authority (SA)
  - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Management Authority (MA)
  - Department of Wildlife and National Parks
  - Department of Fisheries
  - Malaysian Timber Industry Board
  - Department of Agriculture
  - Sabah Wildlife Department
  - Sabah Fisheries Department
  - Sarawak Forest Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation

MA CITES Authority Card

PEGAWAI PENGUAT KUASA
AKTA PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA
MENGENAI SPEHES TERANCAM 2008 [AKTA 686]

Nama: Azmi Bin Yahya
Kad Pengenalan: 580217-03-5305
Jawatan: Ketua MTIB Negeri Johor
Jabatan/Agensi: Lembaga Perindustrian Kayu Malaysia
Tandatangan:
Subsidiary Legislation made under this Act 686

☐ National Forestry Act 1985
☐ Malaysian Timber Industry Board Act 1976
☐ Plant Quarantine Act 1976
☐ BioSafety Act 2008
☐ New Plant Protection Variety Act 2004

Note: This Act 686 shall be read together with any other written law, and the provisions shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provision of such other written laws.

Appendix II CITES

Annotation #1

Since 1995 Gaharu / Karas (Aquilaria spp.) and beginning 12 January 2005 Ramin (Gonystylus spp.)
All parts and derivatives, except:
(a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
(b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
(c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.

Parts and derivatives

- Any substantially complete or part, tissue or derivative of a plant, in natural form, preserved, dried, processed or otherwise treated or prepared which may or may not contained in preparation, and includes –
  - (a) seed, stem, leaf, bark, root, log, flower, fruit or pod;
  - (b) any chemical compound derived from such part, tissue or extract;
  - (c) any thing which is claimed by any person, or which appears from an accompanying document, the packaging, a label or mark or from any other circumstances, to contain a part or derivative of a plant.
### SCHEDULED SPECIES THIRD SCHEDULE (F) TIMBER SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
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<th>APPENDICES</th>
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<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
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<td><strong>FLORA (PLANTS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Araucariaceae (Monkey-puzzle tree)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Araucaria araucana (Chilean Pine)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Leguminosae (Fabaceae) (Afromosia, Cristobal, Rosewood, Sandalwood)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalbergia nigra (Brazilian Rosewood)</td>
<td>Caesalpinia echinata #10</td>
<td><em>Pithecellobium edule</em> #6</td>
<td><em>Dipteryx panamensis</em> (Pittler)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Devil's Tree; Red Bark)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Pithecellobium pleiospathyum</em> #1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cachimbo, Cristobal, Nambar)</td>
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<td><em>Pithecellobium santalinus</em> #7</td>
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<td>(Angsana; Sena)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Meliaceae (Mahoganies, Spanish Cedar)</td>
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<td><em>Swietenia humilis</em> #1</td>
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<td><em>Swietenia macrophylla</em> #8</td>
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<td>(Brazilian, Bolivian Mahogany)</td>
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<td><em>Swietenia mahagoni</em> #5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Cuban, Spanish Mahogany)</td>
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<td><em>Cedrela odorata</em> #5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Cigar Box; Spanish Cedar)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Pinaceae (Guatemala Fir)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abies guatemalensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Guatemala Fir)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Podocarpaceae (Podocarps)</td>
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<td>Podocarpus parlatorei (P. parlatorei)</td>
<td>Podocarpus nerifolius #1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Parlatore's Podocarp)</td>
<td>(Podo)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong>: Thymelaeaceae (Aquilariaaceae) (Agarwood, Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquilaria spp. #1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Agarwood)</td>
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<td>Gomystylus spp. #1</td>
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<td>(Ramin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gyrocoptes spp. #1</td>
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**New Additional Species included under CITES Appendix II**

*Aniba rosaeodora*
(Brazilian rosewood)

*Bulnesia sarmientol*
(gualacwood / holy wood / palo santo)

**Decision CoP 15**
**Effective June 23, 2010**
THANK YOU
RAMIN DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION, TRADE AND PERMITS FOR SARAWAK

MOHD SHAHBUDIN SABKI & MALCOM DEMIES
SARAWAK FORESTRY DEPARTMENT (SFC)
INTRODUCTION

- *Gonystylus* (Ramin) is one of genera in Thymelaeaceae family.

- Genus *Gonystylus* consisting of about 30 species distributed throughout the Malesian area with the majority of species found in Borneo (Soerianegara & Lemmens, 1994).

- Smythies (1965) and Anderson (1972, 1980) reported three common *Gonystylus* species found in the peat swamp forests in Sarawak.
INTRODUCTION

- *G. baccanus* is the most common species in the PSF of Sarawak (Lee and Chai, 1995).
- Other *Gonystylus* species are often confined to a more restricted area and occur in more scattered (Soerianegara & Lemmens, 1994)
- Throughout Sarawak, *G. bancanus*, (ramin telur) occurs gregariously in coastal PSFs, MSF, in alan (*Shorea albida*) forest as well as padang paya forest and heath forest.

RAMIN DISTRIBUTION

- *G. bancanus* is commercially importance and one of the common emergent tree species in the PSF.
- The seeds germinate rapidly once dropped to the ground but percentage of survival in the natural forest is low.
- The seedlings grow very slow under natural forest and shade tolerant species (Lee et. al. 1996).
- *G. bancanus* responded very well to rich soil and open conditions (Shamsudin and Ismail, 1999).
Studies conducted in Naman FR and Batang Lassa FR (logged 20 years ago), reported the seedlings survival rate was rather high [92%-94%] in the first year but lower in the second year.

Similar results were reported in the rehabilitation of grassland area in peat swamp forest (FDPM, 2004).

van der Meer et. al. (2004) observed that where remnant ramin trees have developed into new seed trees, there is abundant ramin regeneration.

G. bancanus occurs in areas with a uniform rainfall regime with a mean rainfall of 200 – 400 cm, mean annual temperature of 24°C – 27°C and sometimes infertile soils (van der Meer et al. 2004).

This species also has breathing roots to adapt to water-logged areas (Tawan 2004).

The mature ramin trees are usually medium-sized (c. 27 m tall and 60 cm dbh) but can reach up to 50 and 100 cm dbh (Whitmore, 1973).
Ecologically, under natural conditions ramin seedlings are shade tolerant and grow rapidly in partial shade (10 – 40% full sunlight/ day).

- Six species are currently known to be commercially valuable (CITES 2002). *G. affinis*, *G. bancanus*, *G. forbesii*, *G. macrophyllus*, *G. maingayi* and *G. velutinus*.
- *G. bancanus* is the most commonly traded of the six species and only found in PSF.
RAMIN AND PSF IN SARAWAK

- The total area of forests in Malaysia (2006) was 19.4 million ha or 59.5% of the total land area.
- Approximately 1.55 million ha of Swamp Forests in Malaysia.
- Swamp Forests is approximately 1.12 million ha (73%) in Sarawak.
- Approximately 0.88 million ha of PSF in Sarawak
PERMANENT FOREST ESTATES IN PSF OF SARAWAK

- Management and protection of forest resources divided into 3 categories:
  - **Permanent Forest Estates (PFE)** - forested areas designated for sustainable timber production.
  - **Totally Protected Areas** - national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries
    - Purely for conservation and total protection for Flora and Fauna
    - No timber harvesting allowed.
  - **State land** - Forest land not reserved permanently as forests, can be alienated for other land uses. e.g. Agriculture Plantation, Settlement, etc.

- PFE in PSF estimated at 245,471 ha
NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATIONS

- Prior to uplisting of ramin under Appendix II of CITES, Malaysia has long recognized its importance and place several restrictions to control its harvest and trade.
- The Ramin Logs Prohibitions of Export Order 1980 and followed by The Ramin Shorts and Ramin Squares Prohibition of Export Order 1991 were proactively enforced in Sarawak.

RAMIN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

- Both orders controlled the rate of ramin harvest by encouraging more local processing of ramin instead wholesale export of logs.
- Stringent measures are also in place to control the export of ramin whereby CITES export permits are required by the authorities.
- Furthermore, an export license issued by the Controller of Wild Life, Schedule of Timber Shipment and Sales Contract are all required for ramin export.
RAMIN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

- In Sarawak, only five (5) entry points have been authorized for timber products to ensure effective monitoring and control of log movements to or from the state.
- Malaysia implements a system of recording and monitoring of all logs entering mills and for the outgoing products.
- International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 provide heavier penalties and enhanced coordination among various management authorities in Malaysia.

RAMIN CONSERVATION AREAS IN SARAWAK

- Sarawak concerned for the preservation of ramin is reflected through its conservation efforts.

- Conservation Areas has been designated as Totally Protected Area (TPA) such as the Maludam National Park and the Loagan Bunut National Park.

- The Proposed TPAs, at least six (6) have been identified, namely the Sedilu National Park, Bruit National Park, Ulu Sebuyau National Park, Batang Lassa National Park, Bukit Sarang–Binyo Penyilam National Park and the Mud Volcano National Park.
Large portion of PFE has been reserved as Water Catchment:

- Batang Jemoreng Protected Forest (7,416 Ha)
- Setuan Forest Reserve (11,128 ha)
- Balingian Forest Reserve (8,072 ha)
- Batang Lassa Protected Forest (5,634 ha)
- Balingian Forest Reserve (18,072 ha)

No logging is allowed in TPAs and Water Catchment.

Another area of PFE totaling about 2,000 ha is reserved for community use.
RAMIN PRODUCTION

- Ramin log production from PFE for the past 5 years is 4,452 m³.

- Harvesting in PSF for Sarawak is slowly being phased out.
Ramin Control and Enforcement

- Agencies tasked to enforce related forestry laws in Sarawak:
  - Sarawak Forest Department (SFD)
  - Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)
  - Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)
  - Harwood Timber Sendirian Berhad
  - Royal Malaysian Police
  - Malaysian Armed Forces
- to curb illegal logging, ushering out and intercepting illegal logging activities, especially along border areas.
- Number of offences involving Ramin has been declining drastically since 2005 till 2007.
- In 2008 till November 2009 there were no offences involving Ramin.

- Control of Ramin has been regulated in accordance with Import Prohibition Order and Export Prohibition Order under Customs Act 1967.
- In Sarawak, control of Ramin is regulated in accordance with:
  - The Ramin Logs (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1980
  - The Ramin Shorts and Ramin Squares (Prohibition of Export) Order 1991
  - The Sawn Ramin Timber (Restriction of Export) (Amendment) Order, 1991
- These orders were made under section 96(1) (b) of Forest Ordinance, 1954.
**RAMIN IN TRADE**

- Sarawak has developed a 4 Inter-Agencies SOP between the 4 state agencies:
  - SFD, SFC, STIDC and Harwood Sdn Bhd
  - involved in the administrating and regulation forestry matters
  - to improve efficiency, enhanced synergy and resolved overlapping in forests management.
- SFD is currently developing an on-line system on Import and Export permit, including issuance of CITES permit to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring the annual export quota allocation to the exporters.
- The system is expected to be implemented in year 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010  (Sept)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export Quota (m3)</td>
<td>12,875</td>
<td>3,178</td>
<td>3,178</td>
<td>3,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export volume (m3)</td>
<td>10,434.31*</td>
<td>3,063.09</td>
<td>(5,112.12)*</td>
<td>3,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export performance (%)</td>
<td>81.04</td>
<td>96.38</td>
<td>95.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* inclusive of leftovers (stockpile)
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Non Detrimental Findings - technical aspects, expertise, concept.
- Manpower - 2,000 (STIDC, SFC, SFD and Harwood) managing 8.7 million ha of forests in Sarawak.
- Inter agencies Coordination
- Technical Enhancement – use of satellite imageries, hyper spectral (costly)

Conservation of Ramin
Canopy Gap
Understorey
Acknowledgement

• NRE, MTIB, CITES, ITTO, SFD, SFC, STIDC, Harwood SB.

• The Director of SFD and his deputy
  • Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh and Tuan Haji Ali bin Yusop.

• Cik Lucy Chong - Deputy General Manager for AFSID, SFC.

• En. Azahari Hj. Omar - Executive Forester.

• Other relevant agencies

Terima Kasih
RAMIN IDENTIFICATION AND LOOK-A-LIKE SPECIES

DR ANI SULAIMAN
&
DR SALMIAH UJANG
FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE MALAYSIA (FRIM)
INTRODUCTION

• Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.)
• Old trade name - Melawis (P M.)
• Vernacular/trade name
  • Ramin (P.M., Sab. & Sar., English, French, Spanish)
  • Gahara buaya (Sumatra, Kalimantan)
  • Medang keladi (Kalimantan)
  • Lanutan-bagyo, Anauan (Philippines)
• About 30 species
• Major species
  • *G. affinis*
  • *G. bancanus*,
  • *G. brunnescens*
  • *G. confusus*
  • *G. maingayi*
• Light tropical hardwood
• Native to South East Asia peat swamp forests including Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Indonesia (Kalimantan and Sumatra), Malaysia (P.M. Sab. & Sar.), Solomon Islands & Philippines
Identification of Ramin

How to differentiate from its look-alike species
- Rubberwood
- Sesendok
- Jelutong
- Perupok
- Pulai
- KSK

Alleviate the confusion posed by the look-alike species based on:
- Physical and macroscopic features: colour, hardness, density, grain, texture, etc
- Microscopic features:
  - Microslides for anatomical structures
  - Quantitative and qualitative examination and analysis of vessels, rays, parenchyma and fibre wall thickness from TS, TLS, RLS
  - Quantifiable data on fibre morphology and other cell elements from macerated samples
- Complement macroscopic and microscopic features
- Diagnostic / spot features that differentiate the look-alike species
- Anatomical images of look-alike species

Physical features

Useful features in wood identification
1. Colour - Varies in different species
   - Whitish: jelutong, pulai, ramin
   - Reddish: red meranti
   - Blood-red: rengas
   - Orange: keledang
   - Greenish: medang
   - Greyish: terentang

Presence of sapwood and heartwood
- Sapwood usually lighter in colour than heartwood
- Not all timbers can be easily distinguished between sapwood and heartwood

Age
- Colour of young and mature wood usually differs

Freshly felled
- Wood with excess moisture and lighter in shade

Long exposure
- Wood drier and darker in shade
2. Density
- Determines its strength group class and durability
- Differentiates the wood into heavy, medium or light hardwood

3. Hardness
- Wood is either easy or difficult to cut

4. Texture
- Fine or coarse: small or large size of vessels and rays
- Even and uneven: uniform-variable size and even/uneven distribution
  - Fine texture: terentang
  - Coarse texture: durian
  - Even texture: red meranti
  - Uneven texture: mempisang

5. Grain
- Alignment of longitudinal fibres relative to the axis of log
- Straight, diagonal or cross grain, interlocked and wavy grain

6. Figure
- Arrangement of ray, parenchyma or vessels and colour giving attractive designs

7. Odour
- Characteristic smell detected when fresh
  - Garlic-like: kulim
  - Spicy: medang
  - Resinous: keruing
  - Camphory: kapur
  - Leathery: teak

Microscopic features

- Quick identification on-site using simple tools in identifying wood:
  - Very sharp knife
  - X10 magnifying lens
  - Wood specimen

- Microscope:
  - Microtome
  - Wood slices
  - Preparation of microslides
Wood specimen

- No specific size but sufficient surface area for observation with unaided eye or with a lens
- Three important surface area must be available for observation
  - LS parallel with rays
  - TS parallel with growth rings
  - TS perpendicular to the grain

Criteria for Observation of Wood Structure

- The cut surface must be clean from dust or scratches
- Knife must be very sharp; blunt knife will likely destroy the cell structure and obstruct view
- Jagged edge knife must be avoided as it will cause scratches on the wood surface and confuse the observer with the actual cell structure
- Only one clean cut is made
- Observe the clean cut surface using x10 lens
Observation with magnifying lens

Correct
- Hold the lens near the eye
- Bring the cut wood surface slowly to the lens
- Ensure that the wood structure is clearly seen
- Observe the wood structure under normal light
- Wet the surface a little with water if it's too dry so that the structure can be seen more clearly

Incorrect
- Fixing the specimen
- Moving the lens
- Focusing the lens to the wood surface

Main wood tissues

- Vessels
  - Arrangement (ring porous, diffuse)
  - Distribution (exclusively solitary, pairs, radial multiples, chain-like, tail-like appendages, groups, clusters, oblique, flare-like)
  - Size
  - Inclusions (deposits, resin, gum, tyloses)
- Parenchyma
  - Aliform, confluent, vasicentric, terminal, bands, short tangential lines from ray to ray
- Ray
  - Fine, wide, single, two sizes, colour
- Fibres
  - Thin, thick walled, short, long
- Other features
  - Growth ring figure (bintangor, merbau, rubberwood, teak)
  - Stripe figure (DRM, LRM, melunak, red balau)
  - Streaky figure (teak, sepetir): Vertical canals; Horizontal canals; Included phloem; Ripple marks
Spot features
- wood light in weight
- pale white/straw
- small vessels, fine rays
- aliform-shaped or wing-like parenchyma
## Conclusions

- All the structural features in wood anatomy must be used together with the physical features in identifying wood.
- Exercise patience and thoroughness as at early stage of identification can be confusing in trying to differentiate the various features.
- Recommended to keep a set of wood collection samples for easy reference.
Thank You
STATUS ON MEETING OF THE TRI-NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON TRADE IN RAMIN

JUMAT AHMAD
MALAYSIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY BOARD (MTIB)
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)
8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

STATUS ON MEETING OF THE TRI-NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON TRADE IN RAMIN

by
Jumat Ahmad

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

• How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?
• Terms of Reference
• Malaysia’s initiatives
• Trade in Ramin
• Import Regulations
• Malaysia - CITES
• Controlling of International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
• Conclusion
How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- In 2001, Indonesia are very concerned with rapid illegal logging and trade activities of Ramin species in Kalimantan and South Sumatera areas. Indonesia behemantly registered to CITES Secretariat for Ramin listed under Appendix III CITES without consultation with Malaysia as the other range state.

- Malaysia was forced to followed Indonesia by administering usage of CITES permits for export, import and re-export of Ramin and derivatives.

How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- In 2003, the Government of United Kingdom and USA with assistance from non-govermental organisation – TRAFFIC Southeast Asia (in Kuala Lumpur) established a special meeting on Ramin illegal trade. Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore attended the meeting. In the meeting, all parties agreed to the establishment of the “Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin”. The first meeting will be hosted by Malaysia in 2005.
How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- The objective of the Task Force is to get together the three nations to discuss and resolves matters of illegal trade activities of Ramin and to set a platform in sharing information with matters related to Ramin trade.
- The Task Force on Ramin has then with advises from the Government of UK and USA established and agreed on the “Term of References” (TOR) in implementing the task.
- The Task Force has since met 3 times to devised and implemented strategies and sharing information related to Ramin trade.

How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- Malaysia hosted the 1st Meeting of the Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin involving Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore on 7 & 8 September 2004 in Putrajaya
- The meeting discussed further the TOR of the Task Force & agreed for better information sharing in monitoring & controlling of illegal trade in Ramin
- Malaysia reported activities of the Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin to the Plant and Standing Committee of CITES
How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- Malaysia and Indonesia agreed for the up-listing of Ramin from Appendix III to Appendix II CITES during the Conference of Parties (CoP) in Bangkok, Thailand in 2004

How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Meeting of the Tri-National Task Force was hosted by Indonesia on 12 & 13 April 2006 in Jakarta, Indonesia
- Parties involved discussed issues as agreed upon and elaborated on efforts undertaken to address the illegal trade of Ramin
How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- Malaysia provides information on policing enforcement measures being undertaken to stop illegal shipment or trade of Ramin
- Singapore mentioned on the tedious measures undertaken under the new Singapore Endangered Act 2006 which tightened loophole in managing Ramin trade and other species listed under CITES

How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- Indonesia elaborated on measures taken to plug loopholes on illegal trade of Ramin. Only one company were given the logging and processing permit to log and to produce Ramin products for export from designated area in South Sumatera. Indonesia maintained its annual Ramin export quota at 8,700 cu metres.
- Singapore reported the meeting to the Standing Committee of CITES
How Is The Trade Of Ramin Which Is A Highly Protected Species Administered?

- The 3rd Meeting of the Tri-National Task Force was hosted by Singapore on 7 & 8 May 2007 in Singapore
- All Parties elaborated and exchanged Ramin trade information in a cordially manner

- Indonesia mentioned that they are happy with the progress of the Task Force that all Parties had taken serious action in combating the illegal trade of Ramin. Therefore, Indonesia proposed that the meeting be adjourned from the year 2008 onwards. Country that requested for the meeting must write formally to the other members for agreement with important and pertinent issue. The next host is Indonesia and agreed by Malaysia and Singapore
- There no Tri-National Task Force meeting held from 2008.
Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the Task Force include:

- Information and Data Sharing
- Improve Existing Mechanism for Rapid Exchange of Information
- Disseminate Information on Legislation and Procedures
- Consultations CITES and Customs & undertake remedial actions
- Participation of CITES Secretariat & Non-Governmental Organisations
- Seek resolutions on any substantive issues on trade in Ramin

Malaysia’s Initiative

- Malaysia in collaboration with Singapore Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority (AVA) and TRAFFIC International conducted Ramin Wood Identification Course and CITES Procedures to the AVA & Immigration Checkpoint Authority (ICA) officials on March 2005 in Singapore. It was conducted by the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB). The workshop conduct the ways to identifying Ramin and look-a like species
- Effective 25 June 2001, Malaysia imposed ban on log imports (include Ramin) from Indonesia
- Malaysia took domestic measures in defined and implementing procedures and trade controls for Ramin from 2005 – 2008
Malaysia’s Initiative

- Malaysia participated in Asian Workshop of the ITTO-CITES Project on Ensuring International Trade in CITES-listed Species is Consistent with their Sustainable Management and Conservation: *Gonystylus* spp. in Bogor, Indonesia from 1 – 2 July 2009.
- It was concluded that the trade of Ramin is under control and complied with CITES regulations

Trade in Ramin in 2008

- Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah 6,251 m3 of Ramin products have been traded globally and 277 CITES certificates issued:
  - 6,122 m3 (exported)
  - 129 m3 (re-exported)
- Sarawak
  Ramin export totaled 5,112 m3 and 179 CITES certificates issued.
IMPORT REGULATIONS

- Effective from 25 June 2002, Malaysia imposed ban on log imports from Indonesia
- On 1 June 2003, Malaysia imposed ban on import of Large Scantlings & Squares (LSS) of cross-sectional area exceeding 60 sq in. from Indonesia
- Import of logs from other countries are allowed with proof of bona-fide sources and subject to inspection before issuance of import license
- Import of other timber products are allowed

MALAYSIA - CITES

- Malaysia officially became Party to CITES : 20 October 1977
- Currently the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment is the Scientific Authority (SA) and Lead Management Authority (MA)
- Management Authority (MA) :
  1. Dept. of Wildlife & National Parks (PERHILITAN)
  2. Dept. of Fisheries
  3. Malaysia Timber Industry Board
  4. Dept. of Agriculture
  5. Sabah Wildlife Department
  6. Sabah Fisheries Department
  7. Forest Department Sarawak
CITES Timber Species in Malaysia

• CITES timber species subject to control (Malaysia as a range state):

1) Ramin (Gonystylus spp.) – since 2001
2) Karas/Gaharu (Aquilaria spp.) – since 1995
3) Podo (Podocarpus spp.) – since 80s (not commercially significant)

Controlling of International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008

• No cases involving Ramin was detected in 2008

• Issuance of export and import permits are closely monitored by MTIB

• Requirement for Forest Removal Pass (issued by the Forestry Department) to be submitted for application of CITES export permit
Ramin Exports by Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>2008(m3)</th>
<th>2009(m3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawn Timber</td>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>1,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed Timber</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,122</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,078</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MTIB

Conclusion

- Malaysia has designated more than 5 million hectares (forested land) as totally protected areas in the efforts to conserve the country’s biological diversity including Ramin species
- Malaysia is one of the leading country in the research of Ramin species
- Malaysia is fully committed to combating illegal logging and trade in illegally source timber and supportive on initiatives which are aimed at curbing such activities
Thank you
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT 2008

NURUL ILYANI MOHD TAMAM
FEDERAL COUNSEL
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (NRE)
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT 2008

[INTESA 2008]/ [ACT 686]

NURUL ILYANI MOHD TAMAM
FEDERAL COUNSEL NRE

INTESA 2008

Contained six parts:-

PART I : PRELIMINARY
PART II : AUTHORITIES
PART III : TRADE OF SCHEDULED SPECIES
PART IV : PERMIT, CERTIFICATE AND REGISTRATION
PART V: POWER RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT, SEIZURE, ARREST, ETC.
PART VI : GENERAL
PART I

- An Act to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and to provide for other matters connected therewith.

- CITES was signed at Washington D.C. on 3 March 1973.

- Malaysia deposited her instrument of accession on 20 October 1977.

- The said Convention entered into force as far as Malaysia is concerned on 18 January 1978.

- INTESA 2008 comes into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette- 28 December 2009.

PART I

- INTESA 2008 shall be read together with any other written law relating to import and export, conservation of plants, forests and animals and trade in scheduled species,

- The provisions of INTESA 2008 shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of such other written laws.

eg:
Protection of Wild Life Act 1972
National Forestry Act 1985
Biosafety Act 2008
Fisheries Act 2008
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (Incorporation) Act 1976
PART I

- In the event of any inconsistencies between the provisions of INTESA 2008 and any of the other written laws referred above, the provisions of INTESA 2008 shall prevail.

PART II

LMA

- The Ministry responsible for natural resources and environment shall be the Lead Management Authority(LMA).

- Functions of the LMA:-

  (a) to coordinate the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of INTESA 2008 by the Management Authorities(MA) and Scientific Authorities(SA);

  (b) to communicate with all other countries and the secretariat of the Convention on all matters under INTESA 2008;
PART II
LMA

(c) to cause **national obligations** under the Convention to be fulfilled;

(d) to create **awareness** and to **provide** training, education and information relating to the Convention;

(e) to do such other things as it deems fit to enable it to perform its functions effectively or which are incidental to the performance of its functions.

PART II
MA

- MA specified in the **First Column** of the **First Schedule** shall have jurisdiction over the:
  - plant,
  - animal or
  - any combination of plant and animal
  - including the readily recognizable part or derivative of the plant or animal

  in the region appearing in the corresponding Second and Third Column respectively.

- The Minister may by order published in the gazette amend the First Schedule.
PART II

• Functions and powers of the MA:-

(a) to maintain records of international trade in scheduled species and prepare annual and biennial reports concerning such trade, and to submit the reports to the LMA on or before such date as the LMA may determine;

(b) to establish Rescue Centres;

(c) to inform the LMA within a reasonable period the offences committed under INTESA 2008;

(d) to do such other things as it deems fit to enable it to perform its functions effectively or which are incidental to the performance of its functions

PART II

• MA shall have the power to issue a permit or certificate, or allow registration under INTESA 2008.

• MA may consult and seek the advice of a Scientific Authority(SA) in the implementation of its powers and functions under INTESA 2008
PART II

LSA

• The LMA shall be the Lead Scientific Authority (LSA).

• LSA may appoint such number of SA as may be necessary to provide advice on international trade in scheduled species.

• Functions of the SA:-

  provide advice to the LMA and MA on international trade in scheduled species on-

  (a) the impact of the trade on the survival of the scheduled species;

  (b) the quotas for the export of the scheduled species;

  (c) the appropriate care of any live scheduled species to be imported or to be kept in Malaysia;

  (d) the measures to be taken when the harvest of the scheduled species threatens its survival;

  (e) the appropriate treatment of any seized or confiscated scheduled species;

  (f) the method of disposal of any seized or confiscated scheduled species;

  (g) any other matters as it deems fit to enable it to perform its functions effectively or which are incidental to the performance of its functions.
PART III: TRADE OF SCHEDULED SPECIES

- Import and export- Sec 10
- Re-export and introduction from the sea- Sec 11
- Possession of scheduled species- Sec 12
  (a) has in his possession or under his control;
  (b) sells, offers or exposes or advertises for sale;
  (c) displays to the public
- Scheduled species in transit- Sec 13
- Breeding or propagation of scheduled species- Sec 14

PART IV: PERMIT, CERTIFICATE AND REGISTRATION

- Permit, certificate and registration- Sec 16
- Cancellation of permit, certificate or registration- Sec 17
- Captive breeding or artificial propagation- Sec 18
PART V: POWER RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT, SEIZURE, ARREST, ETC

- Enforcement officers- Sec 19, First Column of the Second Schedule, Sec 3
- Power of investigation- Sec 20
- Authority card- Sec 21

- Power of arrest- Sec 22
- Search and seizure with warrant- Sec 23
- Search and seizure without warrant- Sec 24
- Power to enter premises- Sec 25
- Access to computerized data- Sec 26
PART VI

- Payment into fund- Sec 41
- Compounding of offences- Sec 42
- Institution of prosecution- Sec 43
- Power to amend Schedules- Sec 53
- Power to make regulations- Sec 54

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES (LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING & SQUARE)

JAYA GOBI A/L S. NARAYANAN
ROYAL MALAYSIAN CUSTOM (RMC)
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN

RMC experiences in handling CITES cases (logs, Sawntimber, Large Scantlings & Squares)

by

ENCIK JAYA GOBI A/L S. NARAYANAN

8 – 10 December 2010

Generally Customs Offences are linked to ..... 

- Wood Description & HS Tariff Classification of wood listed in the Customs Duties Order 2007.

- Wood that are prohibited upon import or export as per Customs Prohibition of Import/Export Orders 2008 and other laws.
About the Customs Duties Order 2007

- The Customs Duties Order 2007 is a subsidiary legislation under the Customs Act 1967.

- The types and species of wood and wood articles are classified in this Order.

Classification of wood & articles of wood

- Wood and articles of wood are classified under Chapter 44 of the Customs Duties Order 2007

- Customs Duties Order is based the HS Coding System used by most countries.

- The Headings/ Subheadings provides for specific descriptions of woods according to general names and species names.
Classification of wood & articles of wood

• Coniferous woods listed in the Order:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Damar Minyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Podo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sempilor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of wood & articles of wood

• Tropical woods listed in the Order

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dark Red Meranti (Obar Suluk),</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Light Red Meranti (Red Seraya),</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meranti Bakau,</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kapur</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keruing</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ramin</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Classification of wood & articles of wood

- **Tropical woods – Heavy Hardwoods:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bakau</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Red Balau</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Belian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bitis</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chengal</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Giam</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kekatong</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Tropical woods – Medium Hardwoods:**

<p>| | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Bekak</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derum</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Entapuloh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Geriting</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kandis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kasai</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kayu Malam</td>
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</table>
### Classification of wood & articles of wood

#### Tropical woods – Medium Hardwoods:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meransi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Merawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Merbatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Merpauh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mertas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nyalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pauk Kijang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Classification of wood & articles of wood

#### Tropical woods – Medium Hardwoods:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Simpoh</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tampoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tualang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tulang Daing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Classification of wood & articles of wood

#### Tropical woods – Light Hardwoods:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acasia Mangium</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Araucaria spp</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Babai</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Batai</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Berangan</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bintangor</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Classification of wood & articles of wood

#### Tropical woods – Light Hardwoods:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kelumpang</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kembang</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ketapang</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Kungkur</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Laran</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Limpaga</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Machang</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Classification of wood & articles of wood

- **Tropical woods – Light Hardwoods:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nyatoh Kuning</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pelajau</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Penarahan</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Perupok</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Petai</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Pulai</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Rubberwood</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About Prohibition Orders

- All wood and articles of wood require permits upon import or export.
- Permits are in accordance with:
  - The Customs Prohibition of Exports Order 2008
  - Cites Permits as per the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2007.
  - Other laws governing the import and export of wood and articles of wood.
**Customs Prohibition of Imports Order Absolutely Prohibited on Import**

- **Logs, wood in the rough**, whether or not stripped of its bark, or merely roughed down; **wood roughly squared or half-squared** but not further manufactured and **Large Scantlings and Squares** (LSS) having a **cross section exceeding 60 square inches** from **INDONESIA**.

---

**Customs Prohibition of Imports Order Conditionally Prohibited on Import**

- **Part 1 of the 4th Schedule**
  - Item 48: Logs, wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark, or merely roughed down; wood roughly squared or half-squared but not further manufactured and Large Scantlings and Squares (LSS) **excluding of Ramin timber**

- **MANNER OF IMPORT:**
  - Import accompanied by an import permit issued by or on behalf of the DG of MTIB.
Customs Prohibition of Imports Order
Conditionally Prohibited on Import

- Part 1 of the 4th Schedule
- Item 49: Logs, wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark, or merely roughed down; wood roughly squared or half-squared but not further manufactured and Large Scantlings and Squares (LSS) of Ramin timber.

- MANNER OF IMPORT:
  - Import accompanied by an import permit issued by or on behalf of the DG of MTIB.
  - CITES Import permit issued by DG of MTIB.

---

Customs Prohibition of Imports Order
Conditionally prohibited on Import

- Part 1 of the 4th Schedule
- Item 50: Sawn timber, parts and derivatives, of Ramin timber

- MANNER OF IMPORT:
  - Import accompanied by an import permit issued by or on behalf of the DG of MTIB.
  - CITES Import permit issued by DG of MTIB.
Customs Prohibition of Imports Order Conditionally Prohibited on Import

- Part 1 of the 4th Schedule
- Item 51: Poles and piles, of Bakau (Rhizophora spp)

MANNER OF IMPORT:
- Import accompanied by an import permit issued by or on behalf of the DG of MTIB.

Customs Prohibition of Exports Order Absolutely prohibited on Export

- First Schedule
- Item 2: Rattans (from Peninsular Malaysia only), except those falling under subheadings 1401.20 910 and 1401.20 920
Customs Prohibition of Exports Order
Conditionally Prohibited on Export

- Second Schedule
- Item 30: Logs, sawn timber, moulding, plywood, veneer chips or particle boards, fibre boards, wood chips and ground wood (all species of wood)

- MANNER OF EXPORT:
- Export permit issued by MTIB.

A Customs Offence occurs when:

- The ‘description of wood’ and ‘HS tariffs’ in Import or Export Declarations are incorrect.

- Woods are imported or exported without relevant MTIB permits and/or CITES permit.

- Woods are imported or exported when their importations/exportations are absolutely prohibited.
Important issues:

- **Customs officers are not experts** in identifying wood names or species names as in ........:
  - The Customs Duties Order 2007
  - International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2007

- **Customs relies very much on the expertise of MTIB officers** at the borders.

---

Important issues:

- Customs Prohibition Orders have not fully incorporated provisions of CITES provisions - Import, Export, Re-Export permits and transit provisions.

- The generally worded provisions in the Customs Prohibition of Export Orders allows Customs to enforce compliance on all species of wood.
Record of Customs seizures ....

• 2008 - 2010

2008 – RMC ‘s 14 cases on record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28/2/2008</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>West Port</td>
<td>754 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Incorrect declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/2/2008</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>NBCT</td>
<td>1 container rubber wood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/2/2008</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>NBCT</td>
<td>1 container rubber wood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/2/2008</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>NBCT</td>
<td>1 container rubber wood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/2/2008</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>West Port</td>
<td>4 containers mersawa</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/2/2008</td>
<td>Kelantan</td>
<td>Peng Kabor</td>
<td>1680 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Importing prohibited goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/5/2008</td>
<td>Melaka</td>
<td>Seas off Melaka</td>
<td>470 pcs logs</td>
<td>Importing prohibited goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2008 – RMC ‘s 14 cases on record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>420 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>124 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
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<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>134 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
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<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>303 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>165 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>158 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
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<tr>
<td>16/12/2008</td>
<td>WP Labuan</td>
<td>Ship in Barter Trade Jetty</td>
<td>321 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
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</table>

### 2009 – RMC ‘s 9 cases on record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/4/2009</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>Free Zone, West Port</td>
<td>Red Sanderswood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5/2009</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Sea off Lahat Datu</td>
<td>178 pcs ‘Malam’ wood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/5/2009</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>Free Zone, West Port</td>
<td>149 pcs Red Sanderswood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/6/2009</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>300 pcs ‘Kayu Meranti Bukit’</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/6/2009</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>ICD Prai</td>
<td>11.5 tonnes Red Sanderswood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/7/2009</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>540 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Direct smuggling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2009 – RMC ‘s 9 cases on record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/7/2009</td>
<td>Selangor</td>
<td>Free Zone, West Port</td>
<td>Red Sanderswood</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/11/2009</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>0.5 m³ Kayu bantalan</td>
<td>Fraudulent evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/12/2009</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Semporna</td>
<td>199 pcs Kayu Amara</td>
<td>Direct smuggling</td>
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</table>

### 2010 – RMC ‘s 3 cases on record

<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Offence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/2/2010</td>
<td>N. Sembilan</td>
<td>West Port</td>
<td>348 pcs Sawn Timber</td>
<td>Incorrect declaration</td>
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<tr>
<td>13/4/2010</td>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>Off the waters of Tg Pengelih</td>
<td>1206 pcs Sawn Timber</td>
<td>Importing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/6/2010</td>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td>Off the waters of Tawau</td>
<td>86 pcs kayu bantalan</td>
<td>Importing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/6/2010</td>
<td>Johor</td>
<td>A construction site in Miri</td>
<td>68 pcs sawn timber</td>
<td>Possession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 CUSTOMS EXPERIENCES
ON
TRADE IN CITES CASES INVOLVING LOGS, SAWN TIMBER AND LSS

CASE 1: 1 April 2009

- Information from Indian Intelligence.
- Seized a consignment of Red Sanders Wood, in a container in the Free Zone at the North Port, Port Klang.
- The Inward Manifest and the Bill of Lading revealed (1) a consignor from India, (2) a dummy consignee and (3) incorrect description of goods: 'Conveyor Belt of Relevant Synthetic Rubber'.
• Logs were confirmed with assistance from MTIB to belong to the species *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, commonly referred to as Red Sanders Wood.

• Red Sanders wood is (1) listed under Appendix II of CITES and also (2) listed in the Malaysian Customs Prohibition of Import Order.

• This first seizure comes at the back of two earlier seizures by the Klang Port Authority.

• Customs documents contained incorrect information.

• The consignment was not supported with a CITES Export Permit from India.

---

CASE 2: 31 July 2009

• Information from Indian Intelligence.

• Seized a container located in a warehouse in the Free Zone at the West Port, Port Klang.

• The Inward Manifest: Consignment of 46 bundles of Hot Dipped Galvanized Tension Bars.

• The Bill of Lading, listed a different consignor in India and listed a warehouse in Malaysia as agents.
- Logs in the container verified with MTIB assistance to contain logs belonging to the species *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, commonly referred to as Red Sanders Wood.

- Red Sanders wood is *(1) listed under Appendix II CITES and also *(2) listed in the Malaysian Customs Prohibition of Import Order.*

- Customs documents contained incorrect information.

- **The consignment was not supported with a CITES Export Permit from India.**

**CASE 3: 3 August 2009**

- **Information from Indian Intelligence.**
- Detained a container in the Free Zone at the North Port, Port Klang.

- The Inward Manifest and the Bill of Lading listed the consignment as furniture/parts.

- Customs examination: Red Sanders Logs.
• Similar modus operandi:

• Presenting an incorrect declaration at Indian Ports and an incorrect inward manifest and bill of lading at Malaysian Port Authorities.

• Red Sanders Wood listed under Appendix II CITES and requires an Export CITES Permit from the State of Export before it can be exported.
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING
CITES CASES
(LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LSS)
MMEA PERSPECTIVE

CHRISTOPHER RAVINDRAN DASS
MALAYSIAN MARITIME ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
(MMEA)
Experiences in Handling CITES Cases (Log, Sawn timber, LSS) MMEA Perspective

National Workshop on Enforcement Compliance for Trade in Ramin (Gonystylus Spp.)
8-10 Dec 2010

CONTENTS

Background
Organisation
Functions
Enforcement Jurisdiction
Assets
Arrests
Analysis
Challenges
Recommendations

GUARD, PROTECT, SAVE
Principal Agency to Maintain Law and Order, preservation of peace, safety & security, prevention & detection of crime, apprehension & prosecution of offenders, collection of security intel & coordinate SAR in MMZ

FUNCTIONS
(Section 6 MMEA Act 633)

- To enforce law and order under any federal law
- To prevent and suppress the commission of an offence
- To carry out air and coastal surveillance
- To establish and manage maritime institutions for training
- To perform maritime SAR
- To provide platform services to any relevant agency
- To ensure maritime security and safety
- Controlling and preventing maritime pollution
- Preventing and suppressing piracy
- Preventing and suppressing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs
Challenges

- Limited awareness of CITES & provisions
- Limited knowledge & skills in identifying timber types & species
- Mixed timber cargoes increases identifying issues
- Documentation & declaration issues
- Lack of information sharing between exporters & importers
- Storage & security problems of seized timber products
Recommendations

Formulate common procedures in CITES implementation

Enforcement agencies participation in CITES & timber related activities

MTIB pursue continuous training on CITES & timber related for enforcement agencies

Existing mechanism for CITES implementation

Recommendations...cont

Tri-National engagement must continue. Enhance networking & information sharing through established POC

Close surveillance of illegal landing sites

Enforcement agencies must enhance capacity building

Strict compliance & implementation of CITES
Illegal sawmill using ‘Rela’ men as guards

By Sean Augustine

KUALA LUMPUR: In a blitz on illegal wood factories on Monday, enforccement officers led by the Selangor Forestry Department were supported by the ‘Rela’ (Malaysian Village Police Force) to be People’s Sentul EC in Bagan members guarding a sawmill in Seri Kembangan.

The raid was conducted following information received from local NGOs and residents. At the outset illegal sawmill, 35 timber cutting parties were prevented from entering the premises by seven men using the guise of ‘Rela’ officers in the area.

They were said to be Rela members although said they were called by the mill’s manager who was afraid that certain quarters were trying to disrupt the operation.

The ‘Rela’ men believed to have been part of the raiding party are said to have issued identification cards only four days ago to the seven men.

It was discovered that the ‘Rela’ men had been tasked to ensure the smooth running of the sawmill and the other three were not full members of the ‘Rela’.

The raiding party were also not even members of the Selangor ‘Rela’.

Those that all seven detained to include a sawmill manager.

600 factories operating without licences and RM5.5 million worth of logs seized

Selangor Forestry Department personnel foiled an illegal sawmill in Semenyih during their operation.

Logging squeeze

Revised Act to punish illegal logging

KUALA LUMPUR: The penalty for illegal logging will double to RM1 million and the jail term raised to between five and 20 years after amendments to relevant laws are made next year.

Currently, the penalty for illegal logging is RM500,000 while offenders can be jailed for between one and 20 years.

Deputy Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin said the decision was made yesterday to amend the National Forestry Act 1984 (Act 313) to curb illegal logging and forestry offences.

He said the Attorney-General’s office would study the minimum penalty amount before the Bill is introduced in Parliament next year.

It is hoped that the amendment to Act 313 will ensure that the forestry sector can progress in line with challenges and issues covering illegal logging and that forest conservation and preservation activities will be more effective,” he said after chairing the 66th National Land Council meeting here yesterday.

Muhyiddin said the National Forestry (Amendment) Act 2000 would emphasise on transferring the burden of producing evidence from the prosecutors to those in possession of illegal logs.

“Through the principle of strict liability, those suspected of being guilty have to prove that they were not at the premises or within the premises at the time of the incident,” he said.

The annual meeting was also attended by Natural Resources and Environment Minister Datuk Seri Douglas Uggah Embas, Plantation Industries and Commodities Minister Tan Sri Bernard Dompok and Chief Secretary to the Government Tan Sri Mohd Sidik Hassam.

Also present were Pahang Mentri Besar Datuk Seri Ahmad Yaakob, Negri Sembilan Mentri Besar Datuk Seri Mohamad Hasan, Malacca Chief Minister Datuk Seri Mohd Ali Rustam and Pesang Chief Minister Lim Guan Eng.
End of Brief

Thank you
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES (LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)

SUPERINTENDANT PAUL KHIU KHON CHIONG MARINE OPERATION FORCE (MOF), ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON
ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE
FOR TRADE IN RAMILYN
(GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

EXPERIENCES IN
HANDLING CITES CASES
(LOG, SAWNTIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING
AND SQUARES-LSS)

By: Superintendent PAUL KHIU
Marine Operation Force, Royal Malaysia Police

EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING
CITES CASES
(Log, Sawn-timber, Large
Scantling and Squares – LSS)

By: Superintendent PAUL KHIU
Marine Operation Force, Royal Malaysia Police
SCOPE

1) INTRODUCTION
2) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF RMP
3) RMP ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM AND EFFORTS
4) SMALL SUCCESSES
5) CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS HINDERING EFFORTS
6) SUGGESTIONS TO PONDER
7) CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

- BORN: 01.09.1947, IN GELUGOR, PINANG ISLAND
- 90 MEN & A FEW BOAT FROM “BRITISH NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE”
- KNOWN AS “WATER POLIS” (“POLIS LAUT”)
- LOOK AFTER PORT SECURITY
RMP’s ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

Section 3(3) Police Act 1967:
- In Malaysia & MTW
- Maintenance of law and order;
- Preservation of peace and security of Malaysia;
- Prevention and detection of crime;
- Apprehension and prosecution of offenders;
- Collection of security intelligence.

MOF’s FOCUS

FOCUS:
- INTERNAL SECURITY
- PUBLIC SAFETY
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- NATURAL DISASTER RESPOND
- SEA TRANSPORTATION
- “Government Outreaching Agent”

✓ To face the emerging threats of National and International security
RMP SECURITY MECHANISM & EFFORTS

- National level

- COOPERATION
  - Coast-guard
  - Navy
  - Others
RMP SECURITY MECHANISM & EFFORTS

Regional Level

COOPERATION & COORDINATION WITH FOREIGN ENFORCERS

- Ship visit
- Courtesy Calls
- Close liaison & P2P contact

RMP SECURITY MECHANISM & EFFORTS

Regional Level

- International Courses / Seminars / Workshop / Convention
- Personnel Exchange Program
- Foreign Aid
MOF’S SUCCESSES

SUGGESTION TO PONDER

■ ENHANCEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS
  ■ Hard-ware
  ■ Training
  ■ Empowerment
  ■ Expand, enhanced & reinforced
SUGGESTION TO PONDER

- BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CITES
  - Workshops
  - Seminars
  - Programs
  - Various level

SUGGESTION TO PONDER

- SHARING OF FINDINGS OF INVESTIGATION
  - Syndicates’ m.o.
  - Reduce red-tape
SUGGESTION TO PONDER

- MOVING CLOSER TO CUSTOMER
  - More coastal police stations
  - Linkages with 837 police stations nationwide

SUGGESTION TO PONDER

- MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAM
  - ITTO / MITB to reward timber thieves / smugglers busters
CONCLUSION

• Multiple agencies provide check and balance and compliment each other.
• Patrols / Ops provide psychological and actual deterrent by limiting the parameters in which pirates can operate.
• Adds an element of uncertainty to their planning.

CLOSE COOPERATION

• Close cooperation inter agencies between littoral states and is a matter of necessity, not a choice.
• Sincere cooperation among the littoral states - facilitate information and intelligence sharing.
CONCLUSION

- ECONOMIC INCOME
- SUSTAINABLE TIMBER INDUSTRY
- EXPLORE NEW STRATEGIES
- INTEGRITY, COMMITMENT
- VIGILANCE, COOPERATION

THANK YOU
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES
(LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)

SAC DATO’ LAW HONG SOON
GENERAL OPERATION FORCE (GOF)
ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMILY (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES
(LOG, SAWNTIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)
BY
SAC DATO’ LAW HONG SOON
GENERAL OPERATION FORCE
BRIGADE SARAWAK
ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE

SCOPE OF BRIEFING

1. INTRODUCTION
2. ENFORCEMENT OF ILLEGAL TIMBER ACTIVITIES.
3. MODUS OPERANDI.
4. SMUGGLING OF TIMBER.
5. ACHIEVEMENTS.
6. CONCLUSION.
SARAWAK

SARAWAK IS LOCATED AT THE NORTHERN PART OF BORNEO AND HAS A 720 KM LONG SHORE LINE ALONG THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM IS LOCATED AT NORTH EASTERN TIP SHARING ITS EASTERN BORDER WITH THE STATE OF SABAH.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF SARAWAK COVERS 125,000 SQUARE KM. IT IS THE BIGGEST STATE IN MALAYSIA WITH A POPULATION OF 2.26 MILLION.

FOREST TYPES IN SARAWAK

Distribution of major forest types in Sarawak

Legend:
- Mixed Dipterocarp Forest
- Peat Swamp Forest
- Mangrove Forest
- Secondary Forest

Source: Sarawak Forestry Corporation
The size of Sarawak is 12.3 million hectares. 10 millions hectares is covered with jungle which is equivalent to 80% of the overall size. Only 2.3 million hectares is for habitation, agriculture and individual land use.

Source: Sarawak Forestry Department

PROTECTED AREA OF SARAWAK

Source: Sarawak Forestry Corporation
**GOF CONCEPTS OF OPERATION**

1. **Collation of Intelligence Respecting the Illegal Logging and Smuggling Activities.**

2. **Prevention of Illegally Obtained Timber from Neighbouring Countries at the Illegal Entry Points Along the Border.**

3. **Conducting Raids With or Without Other Agencies Based on Information Received at the National Parks / Forest Reserves.**

4. **Conducting Raids at the Secondary Forest Area With or Without Other Agencies to Address Illegal Logging Activities and Illegal Workers Based on Intelligence Received.**

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**THE RELEVANT LAWS**

**OUR POWERS VESTED IN GOF POLICE OFFICERS**

1. **Forest Ordinance 1958.**

   - **Sec. 68:** Power to Arrest
   (Any Forest Officer / Police Officer Without a Warrant May Arrest Any Person Reasonably Suspected of Having Been Concerned with Offences Under This Ordinance)

   - **Sec. 71(1):** Power to Seize Forest Produce and Other Properties.
   (Any Forest Officer / Police Officer)

   - **Sec. 76 A:** Power to Stop Examine and Detain Forest Produce.
   (Any Forest Officer / Police Officer)
CONCLUSION

Sarawak Brigade General Operations Force has been given the mandate and authority to prevent and contain the various threats which if left unchecked, would jeopardize the security, political stability and economy of the country. It is towards this end that I as the Commander of Sarawak Brigade General Operations Force would endeavour to continue the various taskings entrusted in me to stem out illegal entry, illegal logging, smuggling activities and other cross border crimes.

THE END

THANK YOU

Prepare by:
Intelligence and Operation Branch SWAK Brigade GOF
gerakanbdewak@yahoo.com
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES (LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)

KOH CHIAN CHEAT
FREE ZONE AUTHORITY, PORT KLANG
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN

FREE ZONE AUTHORITY
PORT KLANG
By
Mr. Koh Chian Cheat

8-10 December 2010
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Malaysia’s Key Hub and Gateway
ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

- PORT PLANNING
- REGULATORY OVERSIGHT
- ASSET MANAGEMENT
- TRADE FACILITATION
- ONE STOP CENTRE
- FREE ZONE AUTHORITY

FREE ZONE AUTHORITY
Free Zones Act 1990

Definition

- A Free Zone has the meaning assigned to it under Section 2 of the Customs Act 1967, Excise Act 1976, Sales Tax Act 1972, Service Tax 1975 and for the purpose of these Acts “shall be a place deemed to be a place outside Malaysia”.

• Subject to this Act goods and services of any description, except those specifically and absolutely prohibited by law, may be brought into, produced, manufactured or provided in a free zone without payment of any custom duty, excise duty, sales tax or service tax.
TYPE OF FREE ZONE

• A Free Commercial Zone (FCZ) for commercial activities which includes trading, breaking bulk, grading, repacking, relabelling and transit and;

• A Free Industrial Zone (FIZ) for manufacturing activity

FREE COMMERCIAL ZONES IN PORT KLANG

Klang Port Authority as the Free Zone Authority to administer the Zone:

• North Port was gazetted as a FCZ on 1 April 1993
• West Port was gazetted as a FCZ On 20 June 1996.
• South Point was gazetted as FCZ on 19 February 2004.
• PKFZ was gazetted as Free Zones (FCZ+FIZ) in June 2004
CONCEPTS AND OBJECTIVES

- A Free Zone is an area declared by the Minister of Finance under the provision of Section 3(1) of the Free Zones Act 1990

- It is mainly designed to promote entrepot trade and manufacturing industries producing goods essentially for export.

VALUE ADDING

- Besides storage, the FCZ also allows you to carry out value adding processes on your cargo either to meet market or sales conditions or to conform with Government regulations. The following value adding activities are allowed in the FCZ:
  - Break-bulking
  - Packing/re-packing
  - Packaging/repackaging
  - Sorting/grading
  - Labelling/relabelling
  - Repair of Goods in storage and transit

- Other than the above value adding activities more elaborate processing operations are possible on request, subject to the authorization of the Minister of Finance.
BENEFIT OF USING FCZ

- Lower your cost
- Less Restriction on Transshipment & Re-export
- Simple documentation & Procedures
- Paperless Transactions
- Storage, Consolidation & Regional Distribution
- Value Adding Services
- Staggered Importation to PCA
- Eliminate & Deferment of Duty

FREE ZONE DOCUMENTS
DOCUMENTS INVOLVED

- ZB 1 (Import into Free Zones)
- ZB 1 (Re-export via Free Zones)
- ZB 1 (Transshipment)
- ZB 4 (To carry out activity)
- ZB 5 (To erect buildings)
- ZB 6 (Permission given for ZB 5)
PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ (ON-LINE TRANSACTIONS)
**Procedures and Documentation Involved in Movement of Goods Within FCZ, Port Klang**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORT</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>Bonded Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Scenario 1**  
Direct import into PCA via FCZ |    | K1  |             |
| **Scenario 2**  
Temporary storage (<30 days) subsequently imported into PCA |    | K1  |             |
| **Scenario 3**  
Import into FCZ, then imported into PCA (partial deliveries) | ZB1 |    | K1          |

**Procedures and Documentation Involved in Movement of Goods Within FCZ, Port Klang**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORT</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>Bonded Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Scenario 4**  
Direct import into Bonded Area |    |     | K8          |
| **Scenario 5**  
Direct import into FCZ, then subsequently re-exported. | ZB1 |    |             |
|                  |     | ZB2 |             |
### PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ, PORT KLANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORT</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>BONDED AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import into FCZ, then</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial import into PCA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; partial re-export</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(split consignment)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZB1</td>
<td></td>
<td>K1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZB2</td>
<td></td>
<td>K2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scenario 7**
- Import into FCZ,
- Export into FCZ,
- Value adding activities
- Carried out (ZB4),
- Re-exported & exported
- Into PCA
- ZB2
- K1

### PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ, PORT KLANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORT</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>BONDED AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct export into PCA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via FCZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>K2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scenario 9**
- Direct export from
- Bonded area
- K8

**Scenario 10**
- Export into FCZ for value
- Adding, then subsequently
- Re-exported & imported
- Into PCA
- Value Adding (ZB 4)
- ZB2
- K1
### PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ, PORT KLANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSSHIPMENT</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>BONDED AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 11</strong>&lt;br&gt;Transshipment (through B/L)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="ZB3" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ, PORT KLANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement between Pen. M’sia and Sabah &amp; Sarawak</th>
<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>BONDED AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 12</strong>&lt;br&gt;Goods from PCA to Sabah / Sarawak to PCA</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="K3" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 13</strong>&lt;br&gt;Goods from Sabah / Sarawak to PCA</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="K3" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROCEDURES AND DOCUMENTATION INVOLVED IN MOVEMENT OF GOODS WITHIN FCZ, PORT KLANG**

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<th>FCZ</th>
<th>PCA</th>
<th>BONDED AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 14</strong>&lt;br&gt;Goods from 3rd country imported into FCZ, then onward to Sabah / Sarawak</td>
<td>ZB1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scenario 15</strong>&lt;br&gt;Goods from Sabah / Sarawak to PCA but subsequently exported to 3rd country</td>
<td>K3 replaced with K2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORK TOGETHER WITH MTIB**

- Documentary Control
- Inspection
- Risk Management
Documentary Control

Example – Import declaration
Inspection

- Joint inspection with MTIB at North Port Free Trade Zone for the trade of wood (Sandalwood / rosewood) after a container being detained because of no import permit
- Inspection on timber trade (Sandalwood / rosewood) without import permit at West Port Free Zone. The picture shows the MTIB officer is taking wood sample for further verification purposes.
Rare red sandalwood seized at Westport

By EDWARD RAJENDRA

PORT KLANG: Excise red sandalwood worth RM4.5mil was seized at the Westport Free Zone, following weeks of surveillance by the Port Klang Authority and the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB).

Weighing 15 tonnes, the contraband wood is believed to be have been smuggled in from India and was on its way to China where it is in high demand.

The rare commodity, available only in two places – Cuddphah and Chittoore – in Andhra Pradesh, is more valuable than gold. The cargo was exported from Haideh Port in Orissa, India. It was seized here on April 29.

MTIB director-general Dr Jalaluddin Hanan said the huge demand for the rare sandalwood had enticed smugglers to use Westport as a transshipment route in the illegal trading of the exotic wood.

"The sandalwood was declared as galvanized iron. Cut as logs measuring 1.2m to 3.4m with a width of 23cm, all the 269 red sandalwood logs were stacked in a container," he said.

He added that smugglers had attempted to use Malaysia, Singapore and even Myanmar as transshipment hubs to bring the wood to China.

Red sandalwood known as Pterocarpus santalinus does not yield oil and is fragrant when fresh. It is used in the carving of statues of Chinese deities, altars, traditional musical instruments and furniture.

Dr Jalaluddin said from January to now, MTIB had uncovered seven smuggling cases involving red sandalwood worth RM19.2mil.

Port Klang Free Zone manager R. Sri Muhunan said the port risk management team would continue to be on high alert for such smugglers.

"We will work with the authorities and neighbouring ports to ensure that illegal trading of exotic wood is curbed."
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES (LOGS, SAWNTIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)

MOHD ZAHARI MOHD RUSJUNA
JOHOR PORT AUTHORITY
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN Ramin (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

by

MR MOHD ZAHARI MOHD RUSJUNA
JOHOR PORT AUTHORITY

8 – 10 December 2010

PRESENTATION SCOPE

1. Introduction
2. History
3. Location
4. Functions
5. Pasir Gudang Port
6. Tanjung Pelepas Port
7. Johor Ferry Services
8. Experiences in Handling CITES Cases (logs, sawtimber, large scantling & squares) in Johor Port
INTRODUCTION

JPA is acts as a regulatory body that oversees the ports operation and also committed to boost the commercial activities, port development and promoting its two major ports – Johor Port at Pasir Gudang and Port of Tanjung Pelepas at Gelang Patah.

HISTORY

1976  - Establishment of JPA under Ports Authority Act 1963

1977 – Operation started

1984 – Gazette as Free Trade Zone, first port received such title in Malaysia

1993 – Corporatization of JPA, functions changed to Regulatory Authority, and manage ferry terminals

1995 – Pasir Gudang Port fully privatised

2000 – PTP officially launched
FUNCTIONS

The functions and responsibilities in accordance with powers under:

i. Port Authorities Act 1963
ii. Privatization Act 1990
iii. JPA By-Law
iv. Port Privatization Agreement
v. Operating License issued to port operators
vi. IMDG Code
vii. Safe Transport Of Dangerous Cargoes And Related Activities In Port Areas
FUNCTIONS

As a regulatory body, JPA is responsible:

1. To ensure that port operations follow the rules and regulation laid down by the government;
2. To ensure that security in port operations and port limits are as specified in the relevant acts and areas of authority;
3. To ensure ports land are managed and developed in accordance with the Port Master Plan and National Development Policy;
4. To control port tariffs imposed by port operators on all port users;
5. To set standard of ports’ performance;

FUNCTIONS – Cont.

6. To facilitate trade and promotion campaign;
7. To regulate companies runs maritime related services within port area
8. To maintain high competency of pilots serving with port operators
9. To regulate activities and development of private jetties along Port Water Limits
10. To manage ferry services from Tanjung Belungkor to Changi
PASIR GUDANG PORT (JOHOR PORT BERHAD)

PASIR GUDANG PORT - FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Area</td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BREAK BULK TERMINAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharf length</td>
<td>12 wharves (2289 metre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIQUID BULK TERMINAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharf length</td>
<td>8 wharves (1705 metre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught</td>
<td>6 – 13.5 metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught</td>
<td>9 – 13 metre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PASIR GUDANG PORT – FACILITIES (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Terminal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wharf length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container yard area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container yard capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gantry crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TANJUNG PELEPAS PORT
## TANJUNG PELEPAS PORT – FACILITIES

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Area</strong></td>
<td>2,000 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wharf length</strong></td>
<td>14 wharves (4 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Draught</strong></td>
<td>15 - 19 metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual capacity</strong></td>
<td>8 mil TEUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Container yard area</strong></td>
<td>1.2 mil sq m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Container yard capacity</strong></td>
<td>30,000 ground slots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gantry crane</strong></td>
<td>36 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RTG</strong></td>
<td>127 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## JOHOR FERRY SERVICES

**TANJUNG BELUNGKOR & CHANGI**
JOHOR FERRY SERVICES

- Operation launched in September 1993
- Linking Tanjung Belungkor – Changi
- JPA act as terminal manager, services provide by private company
- Land area – 7 acres
- Draught – 6 meters
- Distance Tanjung Belungkor – Changi 7 nautical mile, 45 minutes per trip

CITES Cases in Johor Port

- 20 February 2004 in Johor Port Berhad Free Zone
- The MTIB inspected sawn timber stored amongst other goods in four warehouses, with full co-operation from Johor Port Bhd and the Customs Department stationed in Pasir Gudang
- The transhipment documents from Indonesia declared the wood as sawntimber without specifying the species
- The MTIB found a total of 3,879.38 tonnes of sawntimber of which 1,636.88 tonnes (2,317.82 m3) or 42% were of Ramin timber species, believed to be of Indonesian origin
- Ramin has since August 2001 been listed, on a request by Indonesia, in Appendix III of CITES, making it a legal requirement for Indonesian Ramin to be imported only with an Indonesian CITES Permit
- Other sawntimber found were of Kempas, Jelutong, Balau, Nyatoh and other red-coloured wood species

- The Port Authority has been notified to seize the Ramin sawntimber which were brought in illegally, since no CITES Permit could be produced for the Ramin cargoes

- The shipper involved in the trading of illegal Indonesian Ramin has been asked to cease operations in Johor Port Bhd's premises

- MTIB has contacted the CITES MA of Indonesia on 23 February 2004 as provided under Article VIII of the text of the CITES to seek the Indonesian MA's response for the return of sawntimber
EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CITES CASES (LOGS, SAWN TIMBER, LARGE SCANTLING AND SQUARES-LSS)

ZULKEPLI ABD RANI
MALAYSIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY BOARD (MTIB)
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RAMIN (GONYSTYLUS SPP.)

8 – 10 DECEMBER 2010

Experiences in handling CITES cases (log, sawn timber, large scantling and square-LSS)

By

Mr. Zulkepli Abd Rani
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- MTIB Establishment
- Regulatory
- CITES Regulations
- Enforcement
- Collaboration with other agencies
- Challenges
- Conclusion
ESTABLISHMENT

1 June 1973

Statutory body under the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities

REGULATORY

BACKGROUND

➤ Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) - authority to regulate and develop timber industry in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah

➤ The MTIB Act empowers MTIB to register all timber exporters, suppliers, processors and graders

➤ Only timber suppliers and processors licensed by the Forestry Department will be registered
REGULATORY

BACKGROUND

➢ Power delegated by the Royal Malaysian Customs to issue export/import licenses for timber products since 1980 (for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah)

➢ The power to issue export/import licenses for timber products in Sarawak was delegated to Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

REGULATORY

Rules & Regulations

➢ Malaysian Timber Industry Board (Incorporation) Act 1973 (Act 105)
➢ Customs Act 1967, Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 2008
➢ Customs Act 1967, Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2008
➢ Timber Industry (Registration) Rules 1991
➢ International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686)
### REGULATORY

#### LOCATION OF MTIB OFFICES

![Map of Malaysia showing locations of MTIB offices](image)

#### ENFORCEMENT STAFFS STRENGTHS FOR PENINSULAR MALAYSIA & SABAH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTIB Offices- regional/state</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters – Enforcement Unit</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Klang</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Bharu</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rantau Panjang</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Terengganu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuantan (office)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuantan (Port)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johor Bharu (office)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Customs, Tg Puteri, Johor</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasir Gudang Port</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kompleks KIK Sultan Abu Bakar, Gelang Patah</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjung Pelepas Port, Johor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT, Ipoh</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukit Kayu Hitam</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworth (Northern Region)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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REGISTRATION RULES

Timber Exporter Shall Only:-

- Export timber supplied by a supplier registered under the Act
- Export the types of timber specified in the certificate of registration.

ISSUANCE OF EXPORT LICENCES

- Customs Act 1967, Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 2008
- MTIB issues export licenses for the following timber and timber products:

  44.01; 44.03; 44.04; 44.05; 44.06; 44.07; 44.08; 44.09;
  44.10; 44.11; 44.12; 44.13 and 44.20
ISSUANCE OF IMPORT LICENCES

Under the Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2008 – Fourth Shedule, MTIB issue import licenses for the following products;

- Logs and Baulks imported from all countries (excluding Indonesia)
- Logs and Baulks of Ramin imported from all countries (excluding Indonesia) after getting import CITES permit
- Sawn timber of Ramin imported from all countries after getting import CITES permit
- Poles of Bakau (Rhizophora spp.) imported from all countries

Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2008 – First Schedule

- Import of logs and baulks from Indonesia are absolutely prohibited
- Include coconut and oil palm logs
**EXPORT & IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED IN 2008 - 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTIB Offices</th>
<th>No of import Licenses</th>
<th>No of Export Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johor Bahru</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>24,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuantan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Klang</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>11,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Terengganu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Bahru</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworth</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Kinabalu</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandakan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>562</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MTIB

---

**REGULATORY**

**IMPORT BY ENTRY POINT IN 2009 (BY PRODUCTS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT/ENTRY POINT</th>
<th>YEAR - 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOGS (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Klang</td>
<td>6,871.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johor Baharu</td>
<td>2,881.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuantan</td>
<td>1,403.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworth</td>
<td>1,148.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Baharu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Terengganu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Kinabalu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawau</td>
<td>102.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandakan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>12,406.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CITES REGULATIONS

- Malaysia officially became Party to CITES: 20 Oct 1977
- Currently the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is the Scientific Authority (SA)
- Management Authorities (MA):
  1) Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)
  2) Forestry Dept. of Sarawak & Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC).
  3) Department of Wildlife and National Parks
  4) Department of Fisheries
  5) Department of Agriculture
  6) Sabah Wildlife Department
  7) Sabah Fisheries Department

CITES REGULATIONS

- 6 August 2001 - MTIB was appointed the Management Authority (M.A) for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah whilst Sarawak Forestry Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation are the M.A for Sarawak.
- 10 August 2001 - Ramin was listed in Appendix III, CITES by the CITES Secretariat.
- Malaysia as a party to CITES agreed to abide by its commitments to enforce regulations on issuance of CITES Certificates of Origin for logs and sawn timber exported from Malaysia.
CITES REGULATIONS

- The 13th CITES COP meeting (Oct 2004) decided that Ramin (Gonystylus spp.) be up listed from Appendix III to Appendix II Annotation #1.

- Effective from 12 January 2005 all trade of Ramin is subjected to Appendix II Annotation #1 CITES regulations

- Karas (Aquilaria spp.) was listed in Appendix II Annotation #1 CITES regulations since 1995

- Podo (Podocarpus spp.) was listed in Appendix II CITES regulations since 1980s

CITES REGULATIONS

- Annotation #1 designates all parts and derivatives, except seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.

- The regulation cover specimens or products such as logs, sawn timber, plywood, veneer and include parts and derivatives such as mouldings, furniture components and finished products.
CITES timber species;

- Ramin (*Gonystylus spp.*)
- Karas /Gaharu (*Aquilaria spp.*)
- Podo (*Podocarpus spp.*)

---

Ramin (*Gonystylus spp.*)

- 6 species commercially valuable ( *G. affinis*, *G. forbesii*, *G. macrophyllus*, *G. maingayi*, *G. velutinus* and *G. bancanus* )
- *G. bancanus* is the most commonly traded
- Wood is creamy yellow or white colour
- Look-alike species are Rubberwood, Pulai, Petai, Kasah, sesendok, Mersawa, Karas, Mempisang, Kembang Semangkok & Jelutong
CITES TIMBER SPECIES

Karas /Gaharu (*Aquilaria spp.*)
- Wood of Karas is white in colour, light density, soft to cut
- Gaharu is the resin-impregnated deposits formed inside & produced an aromatic smell when burnt

Podo (*Podocarpus spp.*)
- Softwoods found in Malaysia
- Wood is light yellow with grenish tinge or light golden brown

TRADE

EXPORT OF RAMIN & GAHARU FROM P. MALAYSIA & SABAH IN 2005 - 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ramin</th>
<th>Gaharu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quota (m3)</td>
<td>Export (m3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>25,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>11,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>3,078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MTIB
ENFORCEMENT

- Registered timber exporter and supplier
- Export and import licenses
- Physical inspection for export & import
- Conform to CITES Regulations
- Conduct regular inspections and monitoring on timber activities along Malaysia - Thailand border, exporter premises, private jetty, ports, in the FTZs, and transshipment ports
- Conduct joint monitoring surveillance with other related enforcement agencies and the port authority

ENFORCEMENT

Common entry points

Common entry points for Indonesian sawn timber: at Kuala Linggi and Sungai Rambai in Melaka, Muar and Batu Pahat in Johor and a few private jetties in Port Klang.
ENFORCEMENT

TRADE OF CITES SPECIMEN

- CITES Export Permit, CITES import Permit, CITES Re-Export Certificate

- Application for CITES Export Permit/Certificate should be accompanied with a supporting document to verify the source of timber such as removal pass (RP)

DISPORSAL OF CONFISCATED SPECIMEN

- In accordance with Conf. 9.10 (Rev.) confiscated parts and derivatives of Appendix II species should be disposed of in the best manner possible to benefit the enforcement and administration of the convention.

- Article VIII of the Convention requires Management Authority to return any confiscated specimen to the state of export after consultation with the State of export and at the expense of that State.

- Article IV of the Convention, the confiscated specimens as a result of attempting to import or export illegal and that have been subsequently sold by the M.A shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit and indicated as ‘I’ for the confiscated pecimens.
CITES CASES

P. MALAYSIA & SABAH:
Number of seizures from 2004 - 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>*FTZ</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MTIB

CITES CASES

- Number of Offences related to export and import of timber declining since 2006 - 2009
- Offences related to export & import of species listed under CITES declined since 2005
- Offences related to CITES detected at FTZs in 2009 increased compared to offences detected in 2008.
Experiences in handling cases

Case 1: Ramin

- No case detected in 2008 & 2009
- 15 cases detected in 2004 - 2007 were confiscated by RMC, prosecuted under Customs ACT 235 and hand over to MTIB for action under CITES Regulations. The timber’s were disposed through auction.
- One case in 2007 involved 34 pieces (18 m3) of logs was failed to disposed through auction due to bad condition after being exposed to the weather. The logs were processed into sawn timber and send to MTIB training centre after exporting country refused to take back the timbers.

Experiences in handling cases

Case 2: Gaharu

- 3 import cases were detected in 2009 by MAQIS at the air port and at entry point by sea. The specimens were hand over to MTIB for further action under CITES. All specimens were put under MTIB custody after MA CITES of exporting country show no interest in taking back the specimen.
Experiences in handling cases

Case 3: Red Sandalwood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*)

- 7 cases detected by RMC and Port Authority in 2009 involved transshipment. Total quantity involved were 77 m3.
- All cases were referred to MTIB for identification and clarification with MA CITES of exporting country which is India.
- 5 out of 7 cases were referred to MA CITES of India to take back the timber and was given 14 days to reply. The due date was extended another 14 days upon request by the authority. Unfortunately no decision made until due date.
- Prosecution were made under Customs Act by RMC since no prohibition under MTIB Act.
- The timbers are allowed to export after getting export license and CITES Certificate of re-export from MTIB

CHALLENGES

- Identification of Ramin timber, Gaharu and other specimen listed under CITES
- Interpretation of the related rules and regulations
- Inspection of products manufactured from combination of CITES listed species and other timber species
- Insufficient personnel
- Time consume for verification of documents and samples
- Constraints faced in terms of storage, security and deterioration of confiscated specimens
MTIB worked very closely with the Port Authority, Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC), Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS), General Operation Force (PGA), the forestry department, MAs and SA in Malaysia and other relevant enforcement agencies.

The collaboration is enhanced through:

- Discussion and briefings
- Joint inspection work and operation
WOOD IDENTIFICATION

Kandis  Karas  Meransi

Gaharu (Aquilaria spp.) - Identification

258
Gaharu - Identification

Gaharu

HS: 3309

HS: 1211

Gaharu - Physical inspection

Physical inspection of Gaharu

HS: 1211

HS: 3309
Handling CITES case - Ramin

Ramin sawn timber

Handling CITES case - Gaharu
Handling CITES case – Red sandalwood

Red sandalwood (Pterocarpus santalinus)
CONCLUSION

As the Management Authorities (M.A) of CITES in Malaysia, MTIB worked very closely with MAs and Scientific Authority in Malaysia with regards to implementation of CITES rules and regulations to ensure that action taken are in accordance to the prohibitions.
QUESTION AND ANSWER

Understanding CITES Objective, Policy, Mechanisms, Implementation and Progress

Question
How is decision making in CITES on the resolution and regulation because sometime it has conflict with the national law against the international law. Some issues that arises are on the concept of sustainable forest management, communication not clear, regarding trade of Ramin internationally, species listed in Appendices, identification of CITES-listed species, etc.

Answer
Decision making are discussed in the International meetings of CITES and involved 175 Parties. The meetings are discussed in the Plant Committee, Animal Committee, Standing Committee and finally decision and resolution by the Conference of Parties (CoP).

Question
Malaysia has practice sustainable forest management, carry out NDF and certification of timbers. Can CITES accept this document in the international trade especially for CITES-listed species?

Answer
CITES acknowledge SFM practice in Malaysia and certification of timbers. For NDF report, the purpose is to carry out study on the population of CITES species and determination of cautious harvest quota from the forest especially to determine the annual export quota. This is to ensure the international trade and survival of the scheduled species are managed properly and controlled. In conclusion, CITES requirement and certification/SFM is two different issue and to be consider separately. There is no restriction on Ramin trade but to comply CITES requirements will have easily access to the international market.

Question
What is the procedures and mechanism to trade for plantation species especially involving Agarwood which is now being widely planted in Malaysia?

Answer
Plant Committee will held meeting in April 2011 to discuss on the technical aspects of plantation species example for Agarwood. CITES had interpreted plantation as artificially propagated and this issue will be discuss further in the next 3 years. Malaysia to prepare inputs to discussed related issues.

Remark
ITTO explained that certification should be applied for all species in the forest. Suggest to produce NDF for the all species, provide documentation for legality proof of sources and verification on social compliance to ensure in line with CITES requirements.

CITES and Plants : Understanding Permits, Listing and Annotations

Question
1. What are the ways to differentiate artificially propagated plant source from the wild and existing vegetation stand?
2. How to enforce on scheduled species under Appendix 1 use in musical instrument for so long had in business.

Answer
CITES had the interpretation about artificially propagated and will get further information about this matter.
Ramin Distribution, Population, Trade, Permits and Imported Species for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah

Question
Illegal laundering on importing of timber from Indonesia whereby they are reprocessed and exported together with legal timber from Malaysia. How do MTIB overcome this monitor and handle this situation?

Answer
Indonesia to produce original CITES Export Permit. MTIB will verify the permit and endorsed. MTIB will issue CITES Import Permit based on the specification detailed in the permit. Physical checking is done at the entry point on the consignment and documents. After processed at time of export, MTIB will issue CITES Re-Export permit with reference to the original CITES Export Permit from Indonesia and must not more than the volume stated in the permit. MTIB do monitors and controls the trade of CITES-listed species and prevent illegal trade. MTIB have good collaboration and cooperation with other enforcement agencies like customs, maritime, marine police and MAQIS.

Remark
Ramin (Gonystylus spp.) was listed in CITES Appendix III by Indonesia in 2001. At the 13th meeting of the Conference of Parties of CITES in Bangkok, Malaysia together with other Parties agreed to Ramin being uplisted to Appendix II, Annotation #1 (designates parts and derivatives) and entered into force on 12 January 2005. The Ramin export quota was then set at 35,000 m³ for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah following the Ramin population assessment under the NDF requirements obtained from Fourth National Forest Inventory (NFI-4). It is apparent that since the listing of Ramin was initiated by Indonesia, it is logical for Indonesia to also institute controls to curb illegal trade in Ramin.

Ramin Identification and Look-A-Like Species

Question
The enforcement officers from the customs or other agencies at the entry/exit point are handling all sort of products and are not familiar or specialise with their varieties. For Ramin products, how is it can be simply identified?

Answer
For Ramin identification, it is advisable for them to attend a short one-day course to have some knowledge and to be familiar with the ways to indentify Ramin. Participants will be taught on the theoretical and practical aspects of wood identification, and analysing the physical and structural features of the wood by using a simple instrument, a 10X magnification hand lens and sharp knife. Ramin are identified by its white colour wood and fine wing-like aliform parenchyma. In addition, Ramin look-alike species will also be taught in the course.

Remark
FRIM and MTIB had been organising the course on wood identification course for all timber species, including Ramin, and willingly to offer his expertise to any enforcement agencies to know Ramin. TRAFFIC also supported to conduct on the Ramin identification, include wild life too, and for funding may be able to provide. ITTO request agencies to submit draft proposal through ASEAN Regional coordinator if agencies need funding for the course with supported from the higher authority.
Status on Meeting of the Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin

Question
Malaysian Custom Department had been involved in international meeting related to timber and need exposure on the international issues and trade in order to participate in the discussion. For timber issues, expertise are required for the discussion in the meeting example ASOF Meeting. Custom to be invited in ASOF meeting and other ASEAN level meeting related to timber trade and international issues.

Remark
NRE had form a Task Force to discuss this issues headed by MPIC and members of the related agencies including NRE. Prior to this matter, NRE will have a prep-meeting to discuss all issues before the Task Force meeting being held. At regional level, ASEAN-WEN had discussed the issues related. Other meetings at ASEAN level were held by the relevant agencies.

Implementation of the Malaysia International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008

Question
1. Section 19 refer to enforce officer whereby not mention in Custom Provision Order and has limitation to custom officer.
2. Act 686 to balance with custom provision order on the interpretation of transit (Section 3) scheduled species listing Agarwood (pg 107), export permit issuance.
3. Appoint of MA and EA and their power. Suggest custom not to be MA and in line with section 6.

Remark
1. MMEA had section 6, Act 633 to enforce laws and order in enforcement.
2. RMC has similar law with maritime but custom do not apply Maritime power.

Question
Section 19 where EO must associated with MA. How to include other EO, under Section 3 or Section 2? How will the investigation being carry out? Do MA. and EO need to carry authority card in their work?

Answer
Police, custom, maritime are EO under Act 686 even though not under their provision. They can use their own Act or CPC law. First and Second Schedule can be change if there a need to include the agency and will be decided by the Ministr. CITES Authority card and is under Act 686 and agency can apply investigation under their Provision Act. Seizeable arrest is under CPC.

Remark
NRE propose to amend schedule had to bring to the Parliament. MMEA Act recognised their power to take action.

Question
1. Section on penalty and rescue centre need to be explained.
2. MA and EA should be a different agency.

Answer
1. Compounded law had been gazetted. For public concern, use own judgement and restriction for compounding offences.
2. MA and EA appointment takes into considerations on the expertise of the agency.

Remark
The rescue centre under CITES is that it is an institution designated by the management Authority (MA) to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been seized or confiscated.
The INTESA (Act 686) also have the objective to coordinate the activities of agencies on roles and responsibilities in governing, controlling, enforcing regulations on international trade of endangered species.

**Experiences in Handling CITES Cases**

**Klang Port Authority**

**Question**

In a Free Zone area, what are the role of Custom since some issues are not in the knowledge of custom. Only Port Authority handle the issues without notify the custom.

**Answer**

LPK was given the power to control and monitor any activities in the Free Zone. If anything related to consignment or specific issues that cannot be solved, LPK will refer the matter to relevant agencies or enforcement authorities

**Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)**

**Question**

1. Had noticed a barge carries logs at sea and ship on the vessel. Do MTIB had Personal to inspect the logs in the sea?
2. What action shall MMEA do if it happens?

**Answer**

The inspection is only done in the country. Once the consignment is exported, MTIB have no power.

**Remark**

RMC propose to follow section 49 under customs where stated “require a permit for barge”. MMEA had power to control within 12 nautical miles.
WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION

A) Understanding of CITES Requirements and INTESA 2008

B) Problems on CITES Implementation by the Various Enforcement Agencies in Malaysia, Establishment of local Implementation Body and Proper Mechanism and Procedures

C) Communication Problems and Establishment of Mechanisms to Communicate Effectively

D) Establishment of Tailored Capacity Building by Each Agency in Understanding and Implementing CITES Procedures and INTESA 2008 within a Specific Time Frame
WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION

GROUP 1

Understanding of CITES requirements and INTESA 2008

Issues raised

- Understanding of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 amongst enforcement personnel of MA and non-MA.

- Advisory and guidance on CITES and INTESA 2008 implementation mechanisms for enforcement personnel of MA and non-MA.

- Clear directives in exercising legal action (stoppage, confiscation, seizure and establishing *prima facie*) within personnel of non-MA.

- Proper instruction and guidance on Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for action taken on confiscated goods regulated under CITES appendices.

- Difficulties amongst non-MA enforcement personnel in differentiating Ramin timber from any other look-a-like timber species.

- Proposal to list other enforcement authorities concerned under the INTESA 2008 to regulate and control Ramin trade for Peninsular Malaysia, including MMEA, RMP and Sabah Forestry.

- Proposal for issuance of the “authority card” to relevant agencies and enforcement authorities by the NRE Minister.

- Proposal to list under the Customs Order 2008 (Prohibition for Import) on the requirement to submit CITES export permit produced by the MA in the country of export.

- Pertaining to Column 14 and 15 of CITES Permit, the requirement of clarification and endorsement from the authorities carrying last inspection before release for shipment.

Recommendations

- Lead MA to embark on nationwide road show to explain details of INTESA 2008 to MA and non-MA enforcement personnel.

- Lead MA to disseminate mechanism or Standard Operating Procedures on enforcement and implementation on INTESA 2008 to MA and non-MA enforcement personnel.

- MTIB to have regular discussions with RMC, MMEA, RMP (MOF and GOF) to work out solutions in solving matters related to confiscated CITES specimen or contraband.
MTIB to assist and train non-MA enforcement personnel on visualising and identifying Ramin and other timber species listed under CITES appendices.

MTIB to establish "call centre" for other MA and non-MA to inquire matters related to Ramin and other timber species under CITES appendices.

Lead MA to study the proposal to list under the Second Schedule of INTESA 2008 to enlist more enforcement agencies, including MMEA, RMP and Sabah Forestry, to support control of Ramin trade.

Lead MA to advise and provide justification on the power bestowed unto the NRE Minister on the issuing of “authority card”. Customs and MMEA propose that every Head of agency should be accorded the power to lessen the workload of the Minister.

Lead MA to access and provide direction to the rightful authorities to endorse Column 14 and 15 of the CITES permit.

GROUP 2

Problems on CITES implementation by the various enforcement agencies in Malaysia, establishment of local implementation body and proper mechanism and procedures

Issues raised

- MMEA laws only have control jurisdiction at sea, canals, rivers and estuaries. The laws have no jurisdiction when specimens or contrabands or goods have landed on land.

- GOF has encountered some difficulties in establishing the demarcation border between Malaysia-Indonesia and Malaysia-Thailand whereby some specimens or contrabands can escape during enforcement operations by being moved to the other country unnoticed.

- Customs and MMEA are familiar with Ramin and Karas/Gaharu/Agarwood under CITES but they have no experience with the other 15 timber species under CITES appendices originating from other countries.

- Some cases involve occurrence of movements of CITES specimens or contraband CITES timber in Free Zone areas at the ports. Customs have no control jurisdiction in Free Zone areas. Some port authorities (Penang, Johor and Port Klang) do not have the skill and experience in identifying Ramin and other CITES listed timber entering the Free Zone area in the occasion of transit activities.

- There is no Task Force to foresee and handle related CITES procedure implementation amongst the MA and non-MA.

- NRE, MA and non-MA have not realised the importance of establishing a referral point or "desk officer" to communicate effectively concerning comings-in and goings-
out of CITES specimens. At present, information received by MA from other sovereign countries is not handled in a fast and appropriate manner to hinder interception activities effectively.

Recommendations

- To look into the problems faced by customs, MTIB, MMEA, MAQIS and Agriculture Department on transit activities at Free Zone areas within the ports. Many cases of illegal entering of specimens or goods of CITES listed species have been cleared unnoticed by port operators.

- Various agencies and ministries to establish referral points or “desk officers” to communicate effectively and also share information related to CITES procedures and INTESA 2008. This is a very heavy task which needs agreement and support from Ministries and Head of agencies.

- Participants were reluctant to be named as the referral officer for their particular agencies as they didn’t have the mandate to propose their names without the consent from the Ministries or Head of agencies.

- MTIB to get the consent from the Ministry for support and make a request to NRE to call for a meeting at the National level for the establishment of a Task Force or referral centre point at national level.

- Some MA and non-MA personnel are having difficulties in implementing their respective laws and understanding and implementing CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 in an expeditious manner without proper exposure.

- Inconsistencies between CITES procedures, INTESA 2008 and respective agencies’ laws will create implementation difficulties amongst MA and non-MA and these need to be resolved.

- To review customs coding to include timber species named under relevant headings and sub-headings as there are difficulties in capturing CITES trade data with regard to the coding.

- To develop a “National Strategy Plan” on tackling issues and to involve all MA and non-MA in the National Committee especially on issues related to capacity building, special training programmes for investigation and prosecution and handling conformance of laws between CITES procedures, INTESA 2008 and respective agencies’ legislations. The NSP to establish a special Task Force to review all agencies’ laws which are inconsistent with CITES procedures and INTESA 2008. The NSP to have clear outcome and involvement in relevant agencies, to tackle issues raised by MA and non-MA and to ensure the expected output will be handled correctly by individual agencies.
GROUP 3

Communication problems and establishment of mechanisms to communicate effectively

Issues raised

- Lead MA to establish a clear permanent national referral centre for enforcement personnel of MA and non-MA to establish urgent contact and to get fast advice and direction settlement of cases. At present, the RMP, army defense forces, immigration and Department of National Security have established referral centres through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- At present, many agencies have established “desk officers” for matters related to non-CITES matters. There is not much emphasis given to establishing “desk officers” for matters concerning CITES procedures. There is limited communication from different MA and non-MA “desk officers” in data information and methodology sharing in solving cases related to CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- The MA do not make it a priority to establish a specific portal on their agencies’ websites pertaining to CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- There are no channels for intelligence or public informers to the MA. The agencies should establish a contact hotline to get information from “whistle blowers” and to some extent to reward them.

Recommendations

- To establish “desk officers” and a national referral centre so that communication and instruction can be transmitted in a fast and expeditious manner.

- All agencies to have permanent “desk officers” to manage their referral centre so that fast action could be taken at national and international levels.

- All agencies and NRE to establish specific portals on their websites to inform the public on matters related to trade of CITES listed timber species.

- Lead MA to coordinate quarterly meetings to close gaps on issues related to difficulties in implementing the CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to provide a complete list of MA and non-MA enforcement personnel contact details and to appoint permanent “desk officers” to coordinate and manage the networking.

- Lead MA to circulate easily understood “Terms of Reference” or “Standard Operating Procedures” on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 to all MA’s and non-MA’s.

- Lead MA to determine time-line of each action plan on effective communication to ensure all MA’s and non-MA’s are clear and act in a transparent manner. Lead MA also to establish short and medium term action plans.
GROUP 4

Establishment of tailored capacity building by each agency in understanding and implementing CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 within a specific time frame

Issues raised

- Awareness of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 among enforcement personnel of MA and non-MA.

- All agencies (MA and non-MA) require further assistance in understanding of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 in terms of guidance, advisory and legal support.

- All agencies (MA and non-MA) need legal officers that are well versed in implementing CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 and able to conduct briefings to explain them to their enforcement personnel.

- Establishing adequate budget within all MA and non-MA to hold regular briefings and capacity building on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to organise discussions and capacity building among all MA and non-MA related to updates on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 at a regular and annual basis.

Recommendations

- All agencies to allocate the budget to hold capacity building regularly on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- All MA and non-MA to get legal advisory and correct procedures on handling of enforcement cases for their enforcement personnel.

- All agencies to establish short term and long term plans for courses and workshops pertaining to understanding of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- All agencies to create a pool of resource and expert personnel on conducting investigation and in handling prosecution in court.

- Related MA and non-MA to work together and coordinate to conduct regular inspections and provide training at any entry or exit point at the border area.

- Lead MA to establish inter-Ministries meetings to discuss and integrate implementation of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 on a twice annually basis.
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES/RECOMMENDATIONS

- MTIB to get advice, guidance and support from MPIC for a proper way to establish their own referral centres or permanent “desk officers” for matters related to CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to establish a special Task Force involving all MA and non-MA to handle communication matters and related enforcement cases on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to plan and execute regular briefing and explanation to all MA and non-MA enforcement personnel pertaining to CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to establish adequate references and Standard Operating Procedures in handling enforcement cases from interception, seizure, investigation, prosecution procedure, goods auction and release of specimen or contrabands. It will become a special tool and guide for enforcement personnel in handling CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- MTIB to communicate with all MA and non-MA in establishing active networking on matters related to INTESA 2008 for timber species listed under CITES appendices.

- All MA and non-MA to propose their training needs for understanding of implementation of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- All MA and non-MA to establish networking with industry players and forwarding agents, with the aim of educating them on proper trade requirements through understanding CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 requirements.

- All MA and non-MA including the Lead MA to establish a portal or special caption in their own websites pertaining to understanding and abiding requirements under CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Lead MA to include Customs under INTESA 2008 in controlling the entry and exit points and to coordinate with all MA’s to control trade of all CITES listed species.

- Issues raised in this workshop relate to understanding of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 and also on enforcing their rules and regulations. Proper steps and mechanism to be applied to address these issues accordingly.

- With regard to the establishment of a special Task Force and referral centre, Lead MA to seek advice from the Ministry’s legal advisor and from the Attorney General. Lead MA to coordinate meetings to address this matter to all MA and non-MA. Some of the related issues have been addressed under different national task forces.

- MTIB and FRIM to provide training on timber species identification.
BENEFITS TO AGENCIES

- Acquiring of more knowledge and understanding of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.

- Understanding and experiencing sharing of insights on the enforcement implementation by different MA and non-MA.

- Non-MA having a clear understanding and insight on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 and fully supporting and providing assistance to MA.

- MPIC gaining insight on MTIB’s tasks and responsibilities on CITES matters and being responsible in implementing INTESA 2008. MPIC to support and assist MTIB in its activities and to coordinate CITES related meetings at international and national levels.

- Non-MA acquiring from MTIB and FRIM special courses in identifying timber listed species under CITES appendices.

- Sharing of enforcement issues with CITES Secretariat and ITTO on implementation aspects faced by the industry and the exporter and having a better understanding of handling and controlling of CITES permits and issues from MTIB.

- All issues discussed in this workshop will be highlighted by NRE at the “National Retreat on Implementation of INTESA 2008” in Belum Forest Resort, Perak.
CONCLUSION

- The aim of the national workshop was to provide adequate information on CITES procedures and INTESA 2008 to MA’s and Non-MA’s personnel in Malaysia. Participants acquired knowledge and understanding of control of international trade for timber/plant of endangered species listed under CITES and Act 686.

- The gathering of enforcement regulators of MA’s and Non-MA’s provided a platform to share experiences and find better ways in handling issues related to CITES and INTESA 2008.

- Difficulties in managing standards and compliance as instituted by NITESA 2008 which were due to lack of knowledge and skills were addressed during the workshop. NRE as the Lead MA will undertake activities of implementing nationwide briefings to the enforcement personnel manning the country’s entry and exit points.

- The national workshop provided awareness, insight and knowledge in combating illegal trade of CITES timber species to enforcement personnel of MA’s and Non-MA’s.

- Efforts to provide continuous training to upgrade the skills of MA and Non-MA personnel in managing investigation and prosecution must be taken seriously by the Lead MA (NRE).

- NRE as the Lead MA and other MA’s will undertake recommendations related to its function and responsibilities and address weaknesses and shortcomings faced by the MA’s and Non-MA’s on the implementation of CITES procedures and INTESA 2008.
LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 : Workshop Programme

Annex 2 : List of Participants

Annex 3 : Committee Members

Annex 4 : Photos
# Annex 1

## WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**National Workshop On Enforcement Compliance For Trade In Ramin**

*(Gonystylus spp.)*

8 – 10 December 2010

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

### Day 1 (8 December 2010, Wednesday)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0830 – 0900</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0900 – 0930</td>
<td>Opening Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>0930 – 0945</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>0945 – 1045</td>
<td>Understanding CITES Objective, Policy, Mechanisms, Implementation and Progress (CITES Secretariat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1045 – 1115</td>
<td>Ramin Ecology, Harvest and Trade. Is it Sustainable? (TRAFFIC Southeast Asia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115 – 1200</td>
<td>CITES and Plants : Understanding Permit, Listing and Annotations (CITES Secretariat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200 – 1230</td>
<td>Ramin Distribution, Population, Trade, Permits and Imported Species for Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah (MTIB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1230 – 1300</td>
<td>Ramin Distribution, Population, Trade and Permits for Sarawak (Sarawak Forestry Department)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1300 – 1400</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1400 – 1430</td>
<td>Ramin Identification and Look-a-Like Species (FRIM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1430 – 1500</td>
<td>Status on Meeting of The Tri-National Task Force on Trade in Ramin (MTIB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500 – 1545</td>
<td>Implementation of the Malaysian International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (NRE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1545 – 1600</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600 – 1620</td>
<td>Experiences in Handling CITES Cases (Log, Sawntimber, Large Scantling and Squares) by :</td>
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<tr>
<td>1620 – 1640</td>
<td>a). Royal Malaysian Custom (RMC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1640 – 1700</td>
<td>b). Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700 – 1720</td>
<td>c). Marine Operation Force (MOF-RMP)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d). General Operation Force (GOF-RMP)</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>1720 – 1805</td>
<td>e). Klang Port Authority</td>
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<td>f). Johor Port Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>1805 – 1830</td>
<td>g). Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000 – 2145</td>
<td>Welcoming Dinner</td>
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</table>

**Day 2 (9 December 2010, Thursday)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0900 – 1215</td>
<td>Visit Scenic Moulding Sdn Bhd, Rawang, Selangor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1215 – 1330</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1400 – 1600</td>
<td>Visit Custom Inspection Station at West Port, Port Klang, Selangor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600 – 1700</td>
<td>Travel back to Hotel</td>
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<td>1900 – 2020</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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**Day 3 (10 December 2010, Friday)**

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>0830 – 1030</td>
<td>Breakout Session – 4 Groups to Discussed on :</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a). Understanding CITES Requirements and INTESA 2008</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b). Problems on CITES Implementation by the Various Enforcement Agencies in Malaysia, Establishment of Local Implementing Body and Proper Mechanisms and Procedures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c). Discuss Communication Problems and Establish Mechanism to Communicate Effectively</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d). Discuss Establishment of Tailored Capacity Building by Each Agency in Understanding and Implementation of CITES and INTESA 2008 with specific time–frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>1030 – 1100</td>
<td>Group Presentation of Findings from the Breakout Sessions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Recommendation and Way Forward</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100 – 1115</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1115 – 1215</td>
<td>Establishment of Focal Point for Communication Channels and Networking.</td>
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<td>Discuss Format References, Responsibilities and Planning of Related Activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1215 – 1430</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1430 – 1530</td>
<td>Continuation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1530 – 1600</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600 – 1630</td>
<td>Closing</td>
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</table>

**END**
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
National Workshop On Enforcement Compliance For Trade In Ramin
(*Gonystylus spp.*)
8 – 10 December 2010
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Agencies/Organisation</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abdul Harith Mustafa Ahmad Khairati</td>
<td>Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Labuan, Sabah, Malaysia</td>
<td>Maritime Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aida Farihan Md Salleh</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Azmi Yahya</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Chai Kam Ching</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Che Jumat Ahmad</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Christopher Ravindran Dass</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Fauziah Othman</td>
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<td>Deputy Director</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Harry Yong</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>Jaya Gopi S. Narayanan</td>
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<td>17.</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Law Hong Soon (Dato')</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Malcom Demies</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Mazree Iman</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Milena Sosa Schmidt</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Mohd Hariri Mohd Aziz</td>
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<td>23.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mohd Zahari Mohd Rusjuna</td>
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<td>25.</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Muhamad Suhairy Hussain</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Nor Azman Jamal</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Noor Laila Mohamad Halip</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Noorainie Awang Anak</td>
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<td>Environment Officer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Petaling Jaya, Selangor Malaysia</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Norchahaya Hashim</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Nurul Ilyani Mohamad Tamam</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Paul Khiu Khon Chiong</td>
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<td>Superintendent</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Rahim Buang</td>
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<td>34.</td>
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<td>38.</td>
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<td>Tong Pei Sin</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Yeong Kah Yen</td>
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<td>Zahari Hamid</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Zulkepli Abd Rani</td>
<td>Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>Deputy Director Enforcement</td>
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</table>
Annex 3

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
National Workshop On Enforcement Compliance For Trade In Ramin (Gonystylus spp.)
8 – 10 December 2010
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Adviser: Dr Jalaluddin Harun

Chairman: Norchahaya Hashim

Secretariat: Che Jumat Ahmad

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<th>Rapporteur and Publication</th>
<th>Transport and Field Trip</th>
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Annex 4:

Photos

Figure 1: Opening of Workshop
From left: Miss Milena (CITES), Dr. Jalaluddin (MTIB DG's), Mr. Sanuri (MPIC) and Miss Tong (ITTO).

Figure 2: Speech by Miss Milena (CITES Secretariat).

Figure 3: Participants attending the workshop.

Figure 4: Ms. Milena delivering her presentation.

Figure 5: Presentation of group discussion and recommendations.

Figure 6: MTIB Officers on duty at mini exhibition of Ramin products.
Photos

Figure 7: Group discussion on specific task and resolutions.

Figure 8: Working group discussion in progress.

Figure 9: Question and Answer Session.

Figure 10: Working group discussion in progress.

Figure 11: Inspection of Ramin products at West Port, Port Klang, Malaysia

Figure 12: Field visit to Customs scanning area.
NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE FOR TRADE IN RABBIT (GONYSTYLMUS SPR.)
8 - 10 DECEMBER 2010
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA