Country specific guideline for Malaysia (Sarawak)

This guideline has been prepared by the Australian Government and the Government of Malaysia. It is intended to assist businesses importing regulated timber products from Malaysia into Australia in understanding the regulatory framework in Malaysia in order for them to carry out their due diligence obligations under the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012, which supports the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012.

Revision 1.1 – this guideline was co-endorsed by the Australian and Malaysian governments in March 2017.
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I. What is required under the new law?

Australia’s *Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012* (the Act) restricts the movement of illegally logged timber into Australia at the border, for imported timber and timber products, and at timber processing mills, for domestically grown raw logs.

The Act defines ‘illegally logged’ as:

‘in relation to timber, means harvested in contravention of laws in force in the place (whether or not in Australia) where the timber was harvested.’

The *Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) prescribes due diligence for the regulated community, that is, businesses importing regulated timber and timber products for the purposes of the Act a regulated timber product is a product listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulation and Australian processors of domestic raw logs. Under the Regulation the regulated community has to undertake a due diligence process to minimise the risk of sourcing illegal logged timber.

Due diligence requirements for importers include the following steps:

**Step 1:** Information gathering

**Step 2:** Assessing and identifying risk against a timber legality framework (optional) or a country specific guideline (optional)

**Step 3:** Risk assessment (if required)

**Step 4:** Risk mitigation (if required)

Further information about the Act and the Regulation is available at the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website ([agriculture.gov.au/illegallogging](http://agriculture.gov.au/illegallogging)).

This guideline is intended to assist importers of regulated timber products from Malaysia into Australia to comply with the due diligence requirements of the Regulation.
II. Introduction

Overview of Forest Management in Malaysia

Malaysia is a tropical country that covers an area of about 33 million hectares, consisting of Peninsular, the states of Sabah and Sarawak. Malaysia regards its natural forest resources as an important and valuable resource that contributes significantly towards the country’s economy and environmental well-being. To date, the forest cover for Malaysia is 61.04% which amounts to 20.31 million hectares of the total land area. Malaysia is committed to the implementation of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). In addition, Malaysia encourages SFM through forest certifications which among others include the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and other internationally recognised timber certification schemes. These schemes continuously support the trade in timber and timber products that use wood originating from legal and sustainable sources that take into account the environmental, social and economic aspects of SFM. The management of the forestry sector is governed under the National Forest Policy and laws which has stringent forest laws and regulation to monitor, enforce and enact the activities of illegal deforestation.

Management of forests are divided into 3 categories; Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF)/Permanent Forest Estates (PFE), Stateland Forest and Alienated land.

The Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) and the State Forestry Departments in Peninsular Malaysia are responsible for the management of its forests. This is regulated by the National Forestry Act 1984 and guided by the National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1992).

The Sabah Forestry Department (SFD) is responsible for forest management, control of harvesting operations, and royalty payment requirements in line with the Forest Enactment 1968 and Forest Rules 1969.

The Forest Department Sarawak (FDS) and the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) are responsible for forest management. This is regulated by the Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71).

The Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), SFD and Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) are the licensing authorities respectively for Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak for issuing export and import licences for timber and timber products, as provided for under Schedule 2 of the Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 2012 and Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2012.
III. Features of MCSG

The Malaysia Country Specific Guideline (MCSG) is intended to assist an importer in Australia of regulated timber products from Malaysia to comply with the due diligence requirements of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012 (the Regulation). It provides detailed information on the control of timber harvesting and export in Malaysia and informs Australian importers of what constitutes legal timber.

The development of the MCSG was undertaken by a working group which comprised members from:

Ministries:

(i) Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC);
(ii) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE);
(iii) Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI); and
(iv) Ministry of Resource Planning and Environment (MRPE), Sarawak.

Departments, Agencies and Councils:

(v) Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM);
(vi) Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA);
(vii) Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB);
(viii) Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC);
(ix) Sabah Forestry Department (SFD);
(x) Forest Department Sarawak (FDS);
(xi) Malaysian Timber Council (MTC);
(xii) Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC);
(xiii) Malaysian Furniture Promotion Council (MFPC); and
(xiv) Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC).

Trade Associations:

(xv) The Malaysian Panel-Products Manufacturers’ Association (MPMA);
(xvi) Malaysian Wood Industries Association (MWIA);
(xvii) Malaysian Furniture Industry Council (MFIC);
(xviii) The Association of Malaysian Bumiputera Timber and Furniture Entrepreneurs (PEKA);
(xix) The Timber Exporters’ Association of Malaysia (TEAM);
(xx) Malaysian Wood Moulding and Joinery Council (MWMJC);
(xxi) Malaysia Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Association (MPPMA);
(xxii) Sarawak Timber Association (STA);
(xxiii) Sabah Timber Industries Association (STIA); and
(xxiv) Timber Association of Sabah (TAS).
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The MCSG has been subjected to several consultations with relevant stakeholders groups in Malaysia at national and regional levels.

Malaysia and Australia have agreed in bilateral discussions that the MCSG forms the basis for compliance with the due diligence requirements as set out in the Regulation.

The forestry and timber industry in Malaysia is governed by laws, regulations and institutional arrangements in the three regions; Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak. Hence, the MCSG is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Peninsular

Part 2: Sabah

Part 3: Sarawak
IV. Timber products exported to Australia

Australia is one of Malaysia’s most important markets for timber and timber products.

Malaysia’s exports of regulated timber products are at Table 1. The list spans across four Customs HS codes: namely 44, 47, 48 and 94.

Table 1: List of Regulated Timber Products exported to Australia (by HS Codes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Headings</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44 – Wood and articles of wood</td>
<td>4407</td>
<td>Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>Sheets for veneering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4409</td>
<td>Wood, continuously shaped, not assembled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4410</td>
<td>Particleboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4411</td>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4412</td>
<td>Plywood, veneered panels and laminated wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4413</td>
<td>Densified wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4414</td>
<td>Wooden frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4418</td>
<td>Builders’ joinery and carpentry, assembled wood panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 – Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material</td>
<td>4701</td>
<td>Mechanical wood pulp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4702</td>
<td>Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4703</td>
<td>Chemical pulp, soda or sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4704</td>
<td>Chemical wood pulp, sulphite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 – Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard</td>
<td>4801</td>
<td>Newsprint, in rolls or sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4802</td>
<td>Uncoated paper and paperboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4809</td>
<td>Carbon paper, self copy paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4811</td>
<td>Paper, paperboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4813</td>
<td>Cigarette paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4817</td>
<td>Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Malaysia’s major exports of timber and timber products (top 10) to Australia ranked in terms of value are as follows:

**Table 1.1: Major Malaysian timber and timber products exported to Australia by value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>HS Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden furniture</td>
<td>9401 + 9403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>4811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builders joinery &amp; carpentry</td>
<td>4418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldings</td>
<td>4409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>4412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawntimber</td>
<td>4407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
<td>4411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden frame</td>
<td>4414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneer</td>
<td>4408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel wood</td>
<td>4401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)*
1. Harvesting regulations

1.1 Legal requirements for timber harvesting

The laws and regulations governing the harvesting of timber are:

(i) Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71)
(ii) Forest Rules, 1962
(iii) Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)

1.1.1 Licensing process

Under the Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71), any person(s) who wish to harvest timber must first obtain a licence or permit from the Director of Forests, in accordance with the following relevant provisions:

(i) Section 40 (1) Power of the Director to issue a licence or permit in permanent forest, stateland and alienated land;
(ii) Section 52 - Power of the Director to issue licence under special conditions;
(iii) Section 54 - Power of Director to issue licence in government reserves;
(iv) Section 55 - Power of the Director to issue a licence or permit in Alienated land; and
(v) Section 65 (1) - Power of the Director with the approval of the Minister to issue a licence for establishment of planted forests.

1.1.2 Harvesting process

Timber harvesting in Sarawak shall mean the taking, felling or removal of timber, and is regulated under the Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) and Forest Rules, 1962.

The Forest Department Sarawak (FDS) processes and approves the General Harvesting Plan (GP) which shows the layout and size of coupes, harvesting sequence, proposed road networks, camp sites, log dumping points and other general planning particulars for the entire licensed area.

The Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) processes and approves the Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP). The DP contains operational prescriptions at the coupe level, the layout of logging blocks, surveyed road networks, protected or conservation areas as well as the proposed harvesting method. Further pre-harvesting safeguards to ensure compliance with the approved GP and DP are provided by the need for the logging operators to apply for a permit to enter coupe (PEC). The PEC process requires verification of satisfactory ground compliance in terms of coupes and blocks boundary demarcation, preparation of topographical work map, road alignment and construction, tree enumeration before the endorsement of blocks for logging.
1.1.3 Property marking and log tagging

A licensee is required to register the company property mark with the Director of Forests as required under Rule 25 (1) of the Forest Rules, 1962. At the Forest Landing a licensee will do the following:

(i) Mark both ends of each log with his registered property mark;
(ii) Scale and grades each log (determines the log volume);
(iii) Affix a Log Production Identity (LPI) tag to each log;
(iv) Submit log details in the Daily Production Return (DPR) to SFC.

SFC checks to ensure that harvesting operations have taken place within approved areas in compliance with Forest Timber Licence (FTL) terms and conditions, and that the licensees use only approved LPI numbers. SFC checks and verifies the DPR information and uploads this into the Log Tracking System (LoTS). LoTS is a custom-built ICT tool and network application used in Sarawak to monitor and control the movement of logs. The licensee then moves the logs from the licenced area to the Forest Checking Station for royalty assessment.

1.1.4 Royalty assessment process

Payment of royalty and other payments to be made to the Government for timber harvested from a licenced area are required under Section 45(1), 46(1), 47(1), 48(1) and 48 (2) of Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71).

A licensee shall apply for royalty assessment of their logs by submitting a Log Specification Form (LSF), Log Specification Summary (LSS) and DPR. SFC will conduct the royalty assessment of the logs by embossing the Government hammer mark ‘JH’ at both ends of the logs.

At the Forest Checking Station, SFC will issue the Removal Pass (royalty) (see Attachment 3.1) for timber that have been assessed for royalty and dues paid to the Government. The Removal Pass (royalty) shall be used to demonstrate the legality of timber harvesting in Sarawak.

1.1.5 Movement of logs

Harwood Timber Sdn. Bhd. (HTSB) has been appointed by the State Government of Sarawak through the Director of Forests as an authorised agency for the purpose of discharging such functions as prescribed under Section 64(5) and 64 (7)(a) of the Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap 71).

HTSB will conduct a physical inspection of the logs that have been royalty assessed and subsequently issue the Endorsement Clearance Certificate (ECC) (see Attachment 3.2) and the shipping/transportation pass. This is then followed by SFC issuing the Removal Pass (transit) (see Attachment 3.3) before the logs are transported from the Forest Checking Station to either a mill or export point.
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For logs that are to be exported, there is a further physical inspection carried out at the export point by HTSB followed by the issue of the Export Clearance Certificate (ExCC) (see Attachment 3.4). SFC then issues a Removal Pass (export) (see Attachment 3.5), and STIDC issues the Export Licence. All documents must be in place before the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) gives the port clearance for export.

1.1.6 Prohibitions and restrictions of harvesting timber

Totally Protected Plants and Protected Plants are two different categories of plants stipulated in Part I and Part II of the Second Schedule of the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) – see Attachment 3.6.

The harvesting of timber is totally prohibited in Totally Protected Areas (TPA) such as National Parks, Nature Reserves and Wild Life Sanctuaries as stated in the National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap.27) and the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26).

A written permission from the Controller of Wild Life is required to harvest any Totally Protected Plants for scientific or educational purposes, failing which it is an offence under Section 30 (1) of Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26).

As for Protected Plants, harvesting is allowed in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the Controller of Wild Life, failing which it is an offence under Section 30 (2) of the Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26).

1.1.7 Statutory charges

A licensee is required to deposit a security, guarantee or bond with the Government within a specified time upon the issue of the licence as indicated in the licence conditions.

Section 45 (1), 46(1), 47(1), 48(1) and 48(2) of Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap 71) requires a licensee to pay royalties, premiums and fees payable to the State Government for timber harvested from the licenced area.
1.2 Indigenous peoples’ rights

Under the Second Schedule of the FTL document, Stateland areas subject to Native Customary Rights (NCR) are excluded from the licenced area. However, these areas may be allowed to be harvested with prior consent of the NCR land owners and subsequent approval of the Director of Forests.

In addition, under the Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap 71), at the request of a community, the State can constitute any Stateland to be a Communal Forest (CF). The constitution of the Communal Forest falls under Chapter 2 of the Forests Ordinance, 2015 which means making Stateland into a Communal Forest after fulfilling the due process. The community may take any forest produce from this area for their own domestic use.
2. Timber processing

For the manufacturing of sawn timber, a Sawmill Licence (see Attachment 3.7) issued by the Director of Forests, under Section 66 (1) of the Forests Ordinance, 2015 [Cap 71], is mandatory.

For the manufacturing of the other timber products, a Mill Registration Certificate (see Attachment 3.8) issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) is mandatory.

Laws related to processing of timber and timber products include:

1. Forests Ordinance, 2015 [Cap 71];
2. Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation Ordinance, 1973;
3. Sarawak Timber Industry (Registration) Regulations, 2008; and

2.1 Exports of timber and timber products

The Sarawak Timber Industry (Registration) Regulations, 2008 – made under Section 24 of the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) Ordinance, 1973 is a mandatory requirement for any persons or companies engage in or associated with the manufacture, sale and marketing (export and imports) of timber and timber products in Sarawak to be registered with STIDC.

Registered persons or companies are issued with Certificate of Registration (see Attachment 3.9) and renewable annually. Registered companies are allowed to export timber and timber products upon obtaining an Export Licence from STIDC.

Laws related to export of timber and timber products:

2. Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation Ordinance 1973; and

Under the Customs Act 1967 (Section 10), STIDC officers are authorised by the Director General of the RMCD to issue an Export Licence for every shipment of timber and timber products from Sarawak. The Export Licence is endorsed on the Customs Declaration Form (K2) (see Attachment 3.10). The Export Licence is a document of proof of legal timber exported from Sarawak. The Export Licence will only be issued after the legal compliance in the chain of timber harvesting process is fulfilled.

The Second Schedule of the Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2012, lists the timber and timber products that require an Export Licence prior to an export. Table 1 shows the list of timber products currently being exported from Sarawak to Australia that require an Export Licence.
There is no export duty imposed by the Sarawak Government for the export of timber and timber products from Sarawak.

For protected plants, the Form of Licence/Permit (see Attachment 3.11) issued by the Controller of Wild Life for Protected Species, is a prerequisite document for STIDC to issue an export licence.

2.2 Imports of timber and timber products

Importers of timber and timber products are required to register with STIDC. To import logs, importers are required to seek prior written approval from the Ministry of Resource Planning and Environment (MRPE), Sarawak.

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order, 2012 lists products for which an Import Licence from STIDC is required to import into Sarawak. The following documents must also be attached to apply for an Import Licence:

- CITES Certificate from country of source (if applicable);
- Certificate Country of Origin (COO); and
- Phytosanitary Certificate.

Every shipment of imported logs into Sarawak must have an Import Licence (Application for Import Permit/Import Permit Form JK69) (see Attachment 3.12) from STIDC. Importers of logs must declare consignments using Customs Declaration Form 1 or Customs Chit 1 Form at the port of arrival once the consignment has been approved and issued with an Import Licence by STIDC. The imported logs are then subject to a physical inspection, tagged, STIDC hammer marked and issued a STIDC Removal Pass by STIDC before an importer is allowed to transport the logs to a mill.

For other timber products, an importer is required to make appropriate declaration in import document (K1) (see Attachment 3.13) and seek clearance from the Customs Department prior to importation.

2.3 Trade in CITES- listed products

For plant species listed under Appendices I and II of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna), the CITES Certificate (see Attachment 3.14) will be issued by the FDS, which is the Management Authority in Sarawak. This CITES Certificate is also a prerequisite document for the issuance of an Export Licence by STIDC.

Laws related to trade in CITES-listed timber species include:

- Customs Act 1967 [Act 235], Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2012; and
- Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap.26)
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**Table 1**: List of timber products exported to Australia which require an export licence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Products</th>
<th>Customs HS Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plywood and similar laminated wood</td>
<td>4412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sheets for veneering</td>
<td>4408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise</td>
<td>4407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wood, continuously shaped, not assembled</td>
<td>4409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Particleboard</td>
<td>4410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fibreboard</td>
<td>4411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Builders’ Carpentry and Joinery, Assembled wood panel</td>
<td>4418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>9403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Other relevant laws relating to legal timber

Other relevant laws that relate to legal timber include:

i. National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1988 (Cap.27);  
ii. Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation Ordinance, 1973;  
iii. Sarawak Timber Industry (Registration) Regulations, 2008; and  
3. Identifying legal products

An Export Licence issued by STIDC demonstrates timber legality for products exported from Sarawak.

Sarawak has in place a timber legality verification system. This system tracks timber movements from forest areas to mills or export points. It includes processes for timber identification, production records, royalty assessment and control of timber movement.

Attachment 3.15 shows the schematic diagram of the verification process and agencies involved.
4. Legality of manufactured timber products

4.1 Registration as a manufacturer and/or an Importer

Under the Sarawak Timber Industry (Registration) Regulations, 2008, it is mandatory for any persons or companies engaged in or associated with the manufacture and/or import of timber to be registered with STIDC as a manufacturer and/or an importer.

4.2 Traceability of domestic sources

Laws and regulations covering the supply of logs from domestic sources are explained in Section 1 (Sarawak).

4.3 Traceability of import sources

Laws and regulations covering the supply of logs from import sources are explained in Section 2.2 (Sarawak).
5. Who should I contact for further information?

**Australian Government**
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601
Phone: +61 (0) 2 6272 3933
agriculture.gov.au/illegalogging
illegallogging@agriculture.gov.au

**Malaysian Government**
Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)
Wisma Sumber Alam, Petra Jaya
P.O. Box 194, 93702 Kuching
Sarawak, Malaysia
Phone: 6082-473004
Fax: 6082-441169
www.sarawaktimber.org.my
mcsg_sarawak@pusaka.gov.my

**Disclaimer**

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This guideline and its associated quick reference guide is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth of Australia is not providing professional advice. Before relying on this guideline or its associated quick reference guide, readers should obtain appropriate professional advice suitable to their particular circumstances.

Readers should also confirm that this is the most up-to-date available guideline by referring to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website.
6. List of sample documents and attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Sample Document</th>
<th>Attachment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Removal Pass (royalty) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Endorsement Clearance Certificate (ECC) issued by Harwood Timber Sdn Bhd</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Removal Pass (transit) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Export Clearance Certificate (ExCC) issued by Harwood Timber Sdn Bhd</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Removal Pass (export) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>List of totally protected plants and protected plants;</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part I – Totally Protected Plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part II – Protected Plants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sawmill Licence issued by Director of Forests</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mill Registration Certificate issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Certificate of Registration issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Customs Export Declaration Form (K2) Endorsed with Export Licence issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Form of Licence/Permit issued by the Controller of Wild Life for Protected Species</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Import Permit (JK 69) issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Customs Form K1</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CITES Permit issued by Forest Department Sarawak</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Schematic diagram of the verification process and agencies involved</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 3.1 - Removal Pass (royalty) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation

Attachment 3.2 - Endorsement Clearance Certificate (ECC) issued by Harwood Timber Sdn. Bhd.
Country specific guideline for Malaysia (Sarawak)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key ID</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECC No:</td>
<td>297969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENDORSEMENT CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR RESERVATION QUOTA LOGS**

To: Officer In-Charge Forest Department

This is to certify that the following logs have been satisfactorily inspected at: Amomau Forest Department, Sarawak.

Details of the logs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence No.</th>
<th>Log Serial No.</th>
<th>RPH No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Volume (m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Harwood Timber Sdn Bhd

Acknowledged by:

(Regional Manager)

Name: [Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]
Attachment 3.3 - Removal Pass (transit) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation
Attachment 3.4 - Export Clearance Certificate (ExCC) issued by Harwood Timber Sdn Bhd

Key ID Features

Key ID Features
Attachment 3.5 - Removal Pass (export) issued by Sarawak Forestry Corporation
Attachment 3.6 - List of Totally Protected Plants and Protected Plants

(Part I - Totally Protected Plants and Part II - Protected Plants)

**SECOND SCHEDULE**
(Section 2(1))

**PART I**

**TOTALLY PROTECTED PLANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>All Rafflesia species</em></td>
<td>Bunga pakina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Dipterocarpus obloglofolius</em></td>
<td>Ensuri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART II**

**PROTECTED PLANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Shorea macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Engkabang jantong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Shorea splendidia</em></td>
<td>Engkabang bintang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Shorea helmsleyana</em></td>
<td>Engkabang gading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Shorea siminis</em></td>
<td>Engkabang terendek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Shorea palembanica</em></td>
<td>Engkabang asu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>Shorea stenoptera</em></td>
<td>Engkabang rusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>Shorea pinanga</em></td>
<td>Engkabang langai bukit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>Shorea ochracea</em></td>
<td>Raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>All Ficus species</em></td>
<td>Pokok ara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>Sonneratia alba</em></td>
<td>Peregat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>Sonneratia caseolaris</em></td>
<td>Pedada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>Avicennia alba</em></td>
<td>Api-api hitam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <em>Avicennia lanata</em></td>
<td>Api-api</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <em>Avicennia marina</em></td>
<td>Api-api merah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <em>Avicennia officinalis</em></td>
<td>Api-api sudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <em>Lumnizeria littorea</em></td>
<td>Terentum merah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <em>Koompassia excelsa</em></td>
<td>Tapang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <em>Koompassia malaccensis</em></td>
<td>Menggris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. <em>Aetoxyylon sympetalum</em></td>
<td>Kayu gahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. <em>Aquilaria beccariana</em></td>
<td>Kayu gahru, engkaras (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. <em>Aquilaria malaccensis</em></td>
<td>Kayu gahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. <em>Aquilaria microcarpa</em></td>
<td>Kayu gahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. <em>Didemandra aspera</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. <em>Casuarina equisetifolia</em></td>
<td>Rhu laut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. All <em>Rhododendron</em> species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. All <em>Nepenhes</em> species</td>
<td>Periok kera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. All <em>Orchidaceae</em> species</td>
<td>Orkid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. <em>Salacca magnifica</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. <em>Johomnesteymanusia alisfrons</em></td>
<td>Ekor buaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. <em>Areca triandra</em></td>
<td>Pinang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. <em>Areca jugahpuntia</em></td>
<td>Pinang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. <em>Pinanga mirabilis</em></td>
<td>Pinang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. <em>Areca subcaulis</em></td>
<td>Pinang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. <em>Licuala orbicularis</em></td>
<td>Biris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. <em>Eurycoma longifolia</em></td>
<td>Tongkat ali, sengkayap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. <em>Goniothalamus velutinus</em></td>
<td>Kayu hujan panas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. All <em>Monophylla</em> species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. <em>Antaris toxicaria</em></td>
<td>Ipoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. All peat swamp species of <em>Madhuca</em></td>
<td>Ketiau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. <em>Calophy lanigerum</em></td>
<td>Bintangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. <em>Calophyllum teysmannii</em></td>
<td>Bintangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. <em>Cyca's rumphii</em></td>
<td>Paku gajah, paku laut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. All epiphytic <em>Lycopodium</em> species</td>
<td>Ekor tupsai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. All <em>Begonia</em> species</td>
<td>Riang, telinga gajah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. All <em>Aeschynanthus</em> species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. All <em>Cymandra, Didymorcorpus</em> and species</td>
<td>Melebab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. All species of plants listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), excluding those already listed in Part I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 3.7 - Sawmill Licence issued by Director of Forests

**Licence to Operate a Sawmill**

Issued Under the Forests Ordinance, 1958

**No. of Licence:** S/172

**Description:**
- **Type of Mill:** Bandmill – Class B
- **Saw Bench:**
  1. 1 unit 1524 mm dia. band headsaw with 75 kw motor & log carriage
  2. 1 unit 1524 mm dia. band resaw with 55 kw motor & pony carriage
  3. 1 unit 1219 mm dia. band resaw with 55 kw motor & pony carriage
  4. 7 units 1118 mm dia. band resaw with 30 kw motor each
  5. 1 unit 914 mm dia. band resaw with 20 kw motor
  6. 1 unit 300 mm dia. multi-rip saw with 56 kw motor
  7. 6 units 610 mm dia. circular cross-cut saw with 4 kw motor each

**Possible annual output (in cubic metres):** 17,200 m³

**Conditions:**
1. The licensee shall pay a fee of RM __________ per year (or for any part of a year) for each saw bench.
2. No machinery shall be added to the mill and no structural changes made without the written permission of the Director of Forests.
3. In any year output of the mill shall not fall below 50 per cent of the possible annual output as estimated above.
4. The licence does not entitle the licensee to any rights to cut or collect timber.
5. Special conditions: (see overleaf)
6. In the event of any breach of condition 1, 2, 3 or 5 above, the Director of Forests may refuse to renew this licence.

**Date of issue:** 14.05.2014
**Date of Expiry:** 13.05.2015
**Annual fee:** RM 500-

**Signed:**
- **Director of Forests, Sarawak**
- **Senior Assistant Director, Licensing**
- **Regional Forest Officer, Sibu**
Country specific guideline for Malaysia (Sarawak)

Attachment 3.8 - Mill Registration Certificate issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation

Back page of Mill Registration Certificate
Attachment 3.9 - Certificate of Registration issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation

Key ID Features

Key ID Features
Attachment 3.10 - Customs Export Declaration Form (K2) Endorsed with Export Licence issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation

(i) Front page of Export Licence
(ii) Back page of Export Licence
Attachment 3.11 - Form of Licence/Permit issued by the Controller of Wild Life for Protected Species
Attachment 3.12 - Import Permit (JK69) issued by Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation

Key ID Features

Import Permit Issued On-line.
Attachment 3.13 – Customs Form K1

REDBANK QLD 4301 AUSTRALIA

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12/11/2012

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7742.79 1279.20

FREMANTLE - WA AUFE SINGAPORE
SUSIN 5620.0000 4.0060 6399.59

1 BUNDLE JARRAH (EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA) GREEN SAWN TIMBER

45 PCS JARRAH (EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA) SAWN TIMBER

1 x 4.00 WTF 7742.79 N/D N/D 0.00 811

1932 .98

Key ID Features
Attachment 3.14 - CITES Permit issued by Forest Department Sarawak
Attachment 3.15 - Schematic diagram of the verification process and agencies involved