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Over the 12 years of the Fund’s existence, we have been able to provide grants for 94 conservation and education projects at a total cost of $2,530,069. In 1984 allocations totalling $480,458 were made to 13 new projects.

By some standards this is a lot of money — it is more than is spent by any other private conservation organisation — but is still very little in relation to the tasks that confront us. Only governments can make available the level of funding that is required for the conservation of nature. With the current restrictions on government spending, the demand upon our funds is likely to substantially increase.

During the year, work commenced, or continued, on 20 different projects. These involved, as in previous years, a number of scientific field surveys undertaken with national parks and wildlife departmental personnel. In Sarawak, we are funding an important project to study hunted wildlife as a source of protein for rural people and its effects on wildlife populations. Preliminary data indicates a trade worth in excess of $100 million at retail prices. Other projects undertaken relate to the development of management plans for already established protected areas which are vitally important both for the management of wildlife and for the proper development of such areas for tourism, education and recreation.

As I have reported previously, the Fund is actively engaged in developing detailed and scientifically based conservation strategies covering fisheries, marine resources, forests, land use and the conservation of species for each of the States of Malaysia. These strategies are being prepared under the guiding principles of the World Conservation Strategy — a management plan for the wise use of the world’s natural resources. Using natural resources at a rate at which they can reproduce themselves makes economic sense. We must live off the income of our natural heritage rather than consume the capital. This is sustainable development.

In the pages that follow, details of our major activities for 1984 are provided. Our fund raising, publicity, educational and project operations have been accomplished with the dedication of a small number of individuals, companies and foundations to whom I would like to express my sincere thanks.

The year ahead appears uncertain. The pressures upon the Malaysian environment, and the need for us to act positively and decisively to ensure the implementation of sound conservation practices will be all the more important. We must continue in our efforts to persuade everyone that natural resource conservation makes good, sound economic sense — that it is not anti-development since it provides long term sustainable development to the benefit of all.

As with everything else, conservation action costs money. Our target for 1985 is to raise the sum of $600,000 and I would ask all our supporters to favour us with a generous donation this year. May I thank you for your support and encouragement in the tasks ahead. All donations which are fully tax deductible should be made payable to World Wildlife Fund Malaysia and sent to me at P O Box 10769, Kuala Lumpur.
CONSERVATION IN MALAYSIA:
ARE WE WINNING?

For 12 years now, World Wildlife Fund Malaysia has undertaken the task of bringing home to Malaysians the importance of preserving and conserving their most valuable asset — this country’s rich natural and living environment.

Few countries in the world are blessed with such a diversity of flora and fauna as Malaysia. We have literally thousands of individual species of plants whose commercial value has not yet been realised — even though we already use over 1,000 different plants for medicinal purposes in this part of Asia.

Yet year by year, we have been losing these assets. Whole tracts of country have been cleared of their dense cover of plant life. No longer is the rain soaked up by the fertile land but instead it runs off in torrents of muddy earth as tons of rich topsoil are stripped away. Who knows just how much all this needless destruction has cost the country, not just at this present time but in decades to come?

World Wildlife Fund Malaysia is striving to help solve the crisis that threatens us by creating an awareness of the need for resource management and planned conservation as part of an overall economic strategy. The Fund acknowledges the interdependence between current economic practicalities and the nation’s wealth and the need to look to the requirements of the future. It addresses itself to the problems of the interdependence in two ways.

First, by helping to produce for each state a “Conservation Strategy” that brings together the strands of economic development and resource management on a rational basis. Second, by convincing the country’s leaders, both political and commercial, that their support for, and active participation in, the implementation of conservation strategies is needed now.

The legislative input of Malaysia’s State and Federal governments will be a vital factor if we are to conserve the country’s vast store of natural resources beyond the end of this century.

Are we winning this battle?

The simple answer is — not yet. But we are making progress. An alarm has been sounded and many in Malaysia are now beginning to heed. It is the aim of World Wildlife Fund Malaysia to build an awareness of the message that conservation is every Malaysian’s business. When that happens, we will win.
Mangroves, streams, rivers, estuaries, swamps and inland lakes are considered some of the most biologically productive areas in the world. Earliest civilisations, the very cradles of our history, began and grew around wetland areas. This is not mere coincidence. It was on such lands that early farmers first grew their crops. Today, these represent the rice bowl areas so vital to feeding our expanding populations.

During 1985, the World Wildlife Fund and IUCN will be launching an international campaign to raise funds for the conservation of wetland areas so vitally important to our future well-being. Emphasis will be given to our coastal mangrove forests, which despite their essential link to the continued prosperity of our prawn and marine fisheries, are rapidly being destroyed. Throughout the world, there are some examples of fishing industries that have collapsed owing to destruction of mangrove forests — we must not allow this to happen in Malaysia. Mangrove forests also provide bakau piles for construction work and charcoal for a variety of uses and with simple management can be exploited as a renewable resource.

The mangrove forests and their associated mudflats are also rich feeding grounds for egrets, herons, storks and over forty species of shorebirds. Each year, tens of thousands of shorebirds pass along the coasts of Malaysia using the mudflats as feeding stations on their long migratory flights from Russia, China and Japan to their wintering grounds in Australia. Over the past two years, WWF Malaysia has provided support funding to Interwader, an international project which aims to establish the traditional routes taken by different species of waders in an effort to ensure that the most important feeding grounds are protected.

During the Campaign, WWF Malaysia proposes to investigate several other aspects of wetlands, particularly those of economic importance. Populations of wild crocodiles have almost been eliminated. With proper management, they represent an exploitable, sustainable resource of considerable economic value. Swamps and coastal wetlands with their wealth of spectacular bird life can provide educational and recreational opportunities of the highest order and at low cost. At a time when the government is endeavouring to attract international tourists, this type of approach to conservation, makes good economic sense.

The “Wetlands Campaign” therefore will be a major activity of the World Wildlife Fund over the next year. Provided funds can be raised, practical and effective conservation achievements can be realised.
The year 1984 was an exceptionally busy year with work being undertaken on 14 major conservation projects all in pursuance of the Fund's objectives to take positive action to save representative examples of our diverse flora and fauna. Expedition and field survey investigations, continued in an endeavour to identify additional national parks and sanctuaries and management plans and reports, were prepared for the relevant State authorities. During the year two new wildlife sanctuaries were gazetted in Sabah. Covering an area of 1412 square kilometres, these protect a wide range of Sabah's wildlife including an important viable population of the rare and endangered Sumatran Rhinoceros.

Work continued with the major "Conservation Strategy for Malaysia" project, under which the Fund is providing in-depth scientifically based reports and conservation guidelines on a State by State basis. Reports have been prepared for five States whilst that for Sarawak is still under preparation. Listed below are details of some of the major projects on which work was undertaken in 1984.

Project No. MAL 58/83 Management Study of Hunted Wildlife in Sarawak — $107,250

A variety of wild animals are hunted by the rural peoples of Sarawak as their major source of protein. Logging and clearing of the forest for agriculture has depleted wild stocks at a time when the population is expanding. This study aims to assess hunting pressures on the main species involved — sambhar deer, wild pig and mousedeer — and to recommend measures for future hunting practice on a sustained yield basis compatible with the conservation of wild stocks. Preliminary results indicate that over 100 million dollars' worth of meat at retail prices is consumed annually in the State.

Project No. MAL 61/83 Development of Conservation Areas, Sabah — $129,150

To assist the Game Branch of the Sabah Forest Department with field surveys of a number of areas of specific conservation interest, especially those related to the Orang-utan and the Sumatran Rhinoceros, the Fund is providing the services of an experienced zoologist. The State of Sabah has recently established a number of new protected areas and management plans for these will be prepared under this project.

Project No. MAL 68/84 Survey of Caves, Taman Negara — $7,800

Taman Negara is Peninsular Malaysia's only national park, parts of which remain unexplored. In an endeavour to obtain information of scientific, educational and recreational interest, funds were provided to a team from the Malay Nature Society to explore a series of caves which had not previously been surveyed. The resulting inventory of natural resources associated with these caves will provide the park authorities with valuable information.

Project No. 3212 Development of Management Plans for Protected Areas in Sarawak — $152,650

Under this project, the services of an experienced field zoologist are being provided to the National Parks and Wildlife Office of the Sarawak Forest Department to develop management plans. The State has made an excellent start with the establishment of several national parks and sanctuaries. Additional areas are being surveyed.
Project No. 1937 Conservation Strategy for Malaysia — $385,960

This project which commenced in 1981 aims to provide guidelines on the wise use of natural resources and to integrate sound conservation principles with development. Carried out on a State by State basis by a team of scientists, reports have been prepared for five States, whilst that for Sarawak is almost complete. Endeavours are being made to complete the other remaining States by mid 1987.

Project MAL 69/84 Survey & Collection of Wild Citrus in Sabah — $8,085

The Malaysian forests are the home of many species of wild citrus, a fruit crop that deserves conservation action for crop improvement and to eradicate problems of disease in established varieties. Very limited research has been undertaken on wild fruit species in Malaysian forests and, with forest clearance, many are being lost. This project provided funds for a scientist to undertake a survey in Sabah consequent to one made earlier in Peninsular Malaysia.

Project MAL 63/84 Conservation Management Study of Proboscis Monkey in Sarawak — $72,500

The Proboscis Monkey is found only in Borneo where it is restricted to coastal swamps and riverine habitats. Heavily hunted and disturbed by forest clearance, they have been wiped out in many areas. Little is known of the requirements of this species and the aim of this project is to study the small protected population in the Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary with a view to making recommendations with regard to the long-term survival of the species throughout Sarawak.

Project MAL 64/84 Support for Survey of Wintering Shorebirds — $37,500

The coastal wetlands of Malaysia provide feeding grounds for 100-200,000 shorebirds of fifty species which migrate each year from Russia, China and Japan to South-East Asia. These birds are threatened by hunting and the destruction of their feeding habitat. In 1983 the Fund provided finance to Interwader (S.E. Asian Shorebird Study Project) to evaluate the situation in Malaysia. A further grant was given in 1984 for surveys in Sabah. Interwader has now developed into an International Programme operating throughout East Asia.
NEW PROJECTS FOR 1985

Our conservation programme for 1985 has been developed to provide attention to various areas of high priority especially in relation to the Wetlands Campaign. Nine projects are carried over from our 1984 programme. Listed below are some of the projects which will commence as funds become available. At any given time, various new projects are under discussion with government authorities and our scientific consultants. These will be included in our programme when finance becomes available.

Survey & Management Plan for Kota Belud Bird Sanctuary — $7,300

As part of the Wetlands Campaign, a survey of the Kota Belud Bird Sanctuary is being undertaken. Covering an area of 12,000 ha, the sanctuary has never been fully surveyed though it is well known for its bird life, especially thousands of egrets. It is also scenically attractive and offers potential for small scale development as a tourist area for bird watching.

Survey of the Distribution & Status of the Orang-utan in Sabah — $50,000

The numbers and distribution of the rare and endangered Orang-utan in Sabah is inadequately known though the population is declining as areas are cleared for agriculture. To ascertain the present situation, a detailed field survey is planned in an endeavour to identify specific areas that might be set aside for the long-term survival of the species in Sabah.

Survey of Crocodiles in Sarawak — $19,800

Crocodiles are of significant economic importance, not least for their beneficial effects on fisheries. Populations of the two species of crocodilians known from Sarawak have declined and their present status is uncertain. In some areas however large individuals are causing problems and to assist the State Government the Fund is providing the services of a crocodile specialist to recommend measures for their conservation and management.

Development of WWF Resource Library — $10,350

WWF’s resource libraries of books, slides, photographs and films are an essential component of the Fund’s successful operation in the fields of education, fund raising and publicity. With the growth of the Fund, the demand for a more comprehensive collection of slides and photographs is essential. This project will provide funds for a professional wildlife photographer to enlarge the Fund’s photo library and at the same time to prepare a new series of audio-visual programmes.

Conservation Strategy Malaysia — Extension — $495,100

As stated earlier in the Report, conservation strategies for six States have been prepared. Commencing in June, the technical team will be strengthened with the intention of completing the remaining seven States of the country within two years.

Study of Wetland Areas and their Importance to Conservation — $22,072

Mangrove forests and their associated mudflats around the coasts of Malaysia are of considerable economic importance. Shellfish, prawns, crabs and other edible fish are all dependent on the health of this wetland environment. Mangrove forests are however being heavily exploited and in some cases cleared for development. This project aims to identify important areas and report to both Federal and State authorities on benefits to be derived from their conservation.
The year 1984 saw a marked increase in the Fund’s activities in the field of education. With the help of a grant from the Malaysian Wildlife Conservation Foundation, a Trainee Education Officer was appointed to coordinate and develop a nature education programme.

Over the years, the Fund has established a valuable resource library of books, slides, films, photographs and other graphic materials which are essential for the production of teaching aids, especially schoolroom charts and audio-visual programmes.

Our Mobile Education Unit, partly sponsored by Bata Malaysia, continued with its daily visits to schools and provided 193 programmes to more than 157 schools in Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak. Since its inception in 1977, 1,453 programmes have been provided to almost 500,000 children.

In conjunction with the Sabah Society, the Fund published a pocket edition of the “Birds of Borneo”. This valuable publication illustrates the majority of birds to be found in Peninsular Malaysia, as well as Borneo, and will be much sought-after by bird watchers and ornithologists.

**NEW EDUCATION PROJECTS 1985**

**Additional Mobile Education Unit — $50,000**

Following the success of our first Mobile Education Unit, we are seeking a sponsor to fund a second unit. This is because we have over 8,000 schools in the country. At present, we are only able to service 200 of these schools each year. As such, an additional unit is essential in order that these remaining schools benefit from this programme. The need to stimulate and develop an interest in nature and the environment amongst young people is urgently necessary. From experience gained over the past few years, we are convinced this is the most rewarding approach.

**New Schoolroom Chart — The Leathery Turtle — $8,000**

The Leathery Turtles that annually visit the shores of Trengganu to lay their eggs, and the measures taken by the State Government and the Fisheries Department, provide an interesting and readily understood conservation subject. To acquaint young people with this unique story, a schoolroom chart about the Leathery Turtle is being produced.
Due to WWF efforts, numerous species have been given a new lease of life. Here are just some of the individual species which have or are receiving WWF's attention.

1. A threatened species in Borneo. New protected areas have been established.

2. A current study in Sarawak aims to ascertain the hunting pressures made upon this species.

3. The long-nosed monkey feeds largely on mangrove leaves but as its habitat is reduced by clearing, additional areas are required for its protection.

4. It is said that nobody loves a crocodile but the species is economically important. Surveys are being undertaken to recommend measures for the protection of remaining populations.

5. In India, the Tiger has been saved from the brink of extinction. Hopefully we can save the Malaysian tiger in the same way.

6. The Rhinoceros is one of Malaysia's most endangered species. Over $150,000 has been spent in efforts to save this rare animal.

7. Otter populations are declining owing to pollution of rivers. A study is being programmed to recommend measures for their protection.

8. Rafflesia, the largest flower in the world (and perhaps the smelliest), is protected in some reserves but additional areas are necessary to ensure its survival.
To commemorate the generous assistance given by the Number 7 Squadron of the Royal Malaysian Air Force, WWF Malaysia showed their gratitude by producing a special issue of 36 flown commemorative postal covers in September 1984. Each cover bears the Panda logo of WWF and the crest of Number 7 Squadron, RMAF Kuching, on either side of an Air Force Nuri helicopter. The RMAF, especially Number 7 Squadron, has given extensive support to a number of projects in Sarawak which are joint efforts by WWF and the National Parks and Wildlife Office of the Sarawak Forest Department.

On 21st September 1984, the covers were flown over the Samunsam Wildlife Sanctuary and the proposed Pulau Tukong Ara and Pulau Tukong Banun Wildlife Sanctuary by RMAF Nuri No. 23-18 of Number 7 Squadron. All of the covers were individually numbered, each one bearing a $10 Orang-utan stamp.

The covers were designed by Mr Geoff Bishop whose hobby is military aviation. Because they take so much time and trouble to produce, the hand-painted covers are usually restricted to less than 20 per issue. Mr Bishop undertakes this work as a hobby and does not sell the covers commercially.

Access to remote locations where much of WWF Malaysia’s survey work is carried out might not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of the RMAF to whom the Fund is extremely grateful.

Karen Phillipps-Wildlife Artist

Many people assist in the work of the WWF in Malaysia, offering their special talents as a contribution towards the Fund’s objectives. Karen Phillipps is an illustrator, born and brought up in Sabah. She trained in London and has lived and worked in Hong Kong as a biological artist for the past 10 years. Her work has been exhibited in many exhibitions and she has provided colour illustrations for a number of books. She is now working on a “Guide to the Mammals of Borneo” which will be the first ever comprehensive book on the mammals in this area. The illustration of the Squirrel shown on this page is an excellent example of Karen’s artistic talent.

Karen Phillipps has produced a large number of illustrations of birds, mammals and insects. These have been widely used by WWF for the production of schoolroom charts and greeting cards. The production of accurate illustrations of wildlife is essential, both for scientific and education purposes, and the Fund is indeed fortunate in having the services of such a talented artist.
YOU CAN HELP...

You can help conserve Malaysia’s wildlife and wild places:

• By encouraging your company to become a Corporate Supporter. In 1984, over 200 Malaysian companies and foundations supported our programmes.

• By making a personal donation to our wildlife conservation work.

• By leaving a legacy to World Wildlife Fund Malaysia — please ask for brochure.

• By donating professional services or becoming a volunteer. From time to time we require specialised advice or the use of equipment in various aspects of our office or field operations.

• By becoming a subscriber to the WWF International Newsletter (Subscription $20 per year).

• By purchasing our Hari Raya and Christmas greeting cards.

• By drawing on our resource library of colour slides of Malaysian natural history subjects, scenes, etc. for your corporate calendar or advertising.

Please Note: Donations to WWF Malaysia are fully tax deductible and all donations go directly to conservation actions, not office expenses. This is because administrative costs are offset by earned income such as interest, sales of films and conservation materials. Donations should be made payable to World Wildlife Fund Malaysia and sent to WWF Malaysia, Lower Ground Floor, Wisma Damansara, P O Box 10769, Kuala Lumpur.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWF Malaysia would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the following companies for their support and donations in 1984.

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