

第4章 関連機関の概要

4-1 サラワク生物多様性センター

SBC (Sarawak Biodiversity centre : サラワク生物多様性センター) の概要

1. 住所及び連絡先 :

Locked Bag 3032,93990 Kuching, Sarawak Tel 6-082610610 Fax 6-082611535

2. 組織の設立 :

SBC 法令の第5項に準じ、以下の目的を遂行するため、1997年に設立された。

- ・ 政府や関連研究機関に対し、州の生物多様性の状況、重要性、分布、利用や価値に関する正確な情報・データを提供すること
- ・ 薬学・医学やその他、州の生物資源の利用に関する調査や実験に係る方針・ガイドライン決定を含めた、州の生物多様性の管理と持続的利用
- ・ サラワクの生物資源の記録・データベースの管理、更新、保存など

3. 組織 :

- ・ Administration and Policy Division、 Education and Communications Division、 Botany Division、 Zoology Division、 Chemistry Division からなり、職員数は35人である

4. 活動 :

- ・ 環境教育活動 (生物多様性教育プログラム、ワークショップ、市民啓発プログラム)
- ・ 規制・基準の履行についてのブリーフィング

5. 調査認証制度 :

- ・ SBCでは、(調査許可、輸出許可、保護種の販売許可、生物分類許可の4タイプの調査採集制度を認証している
応募数は2000年で33件あり、マレーシア(40%)についで日本が多い(24%)

6. 財務状況 : 別紙資料参照

Financial Statements

SARAWAK BIODIVERSITY CENTRE

(Incorporated under The Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997)

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000

	2000 RM	1999 RM
INCOME		
Operating grant	1,604,000.00	9,000,000.00
Sponsorship from Sarawak Tourism Board	5,450.00	-
Compound received	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest received	927,078.31	169,787.49
Tender document fee received	-	2,750.00
	2,556,528.31	9,192,537.49
ADMINISTRATIVE		
Salaries & allowances	681,201.88	458,115.83
Pension contribution	16,181.44	23,099.58
EPF-staff portion	57,562.00	24,710.00
Overtime	6,888.02	2,078.20
Bank charges	197.30	1,194.53
Entertainment	1,405.59	1,009.79
Books & periodicals	4,740.30	5,352.28
Telephone & fax charges	15,421.65	12,383.79
Electricity charges	22,358.97	6,288.64
Water charges	1,413.67	250.48
Postage & courier	519.35	205.68
Staff uniform	1,267.20	200.00
Repairs & maintenance - motor vehicles	2,460.13	1,581.52
Repairs & maintenance - fixed assets	1,890.80	2,371.40
Repairs & maintenance - compound & landscape	4,072.65	-
Office expenses	12,510.75	13,955.90
Insurance	7,873.36	1,539.60
Motor vehicles insurance & road tax	9,626.82	4,537.25
Advertisement	2,398.08	-
Fuel & lubricant	5,267.76	4,921.90
Medical expenses	11,667.59	6,727.21
Human Resource Development expenses	3,076.65	7,833.60
Audit fee	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total administrative expenses	871,501.96	579,857.18

Financial Statements

SARAWAK BIODIVERSITY CENTRE

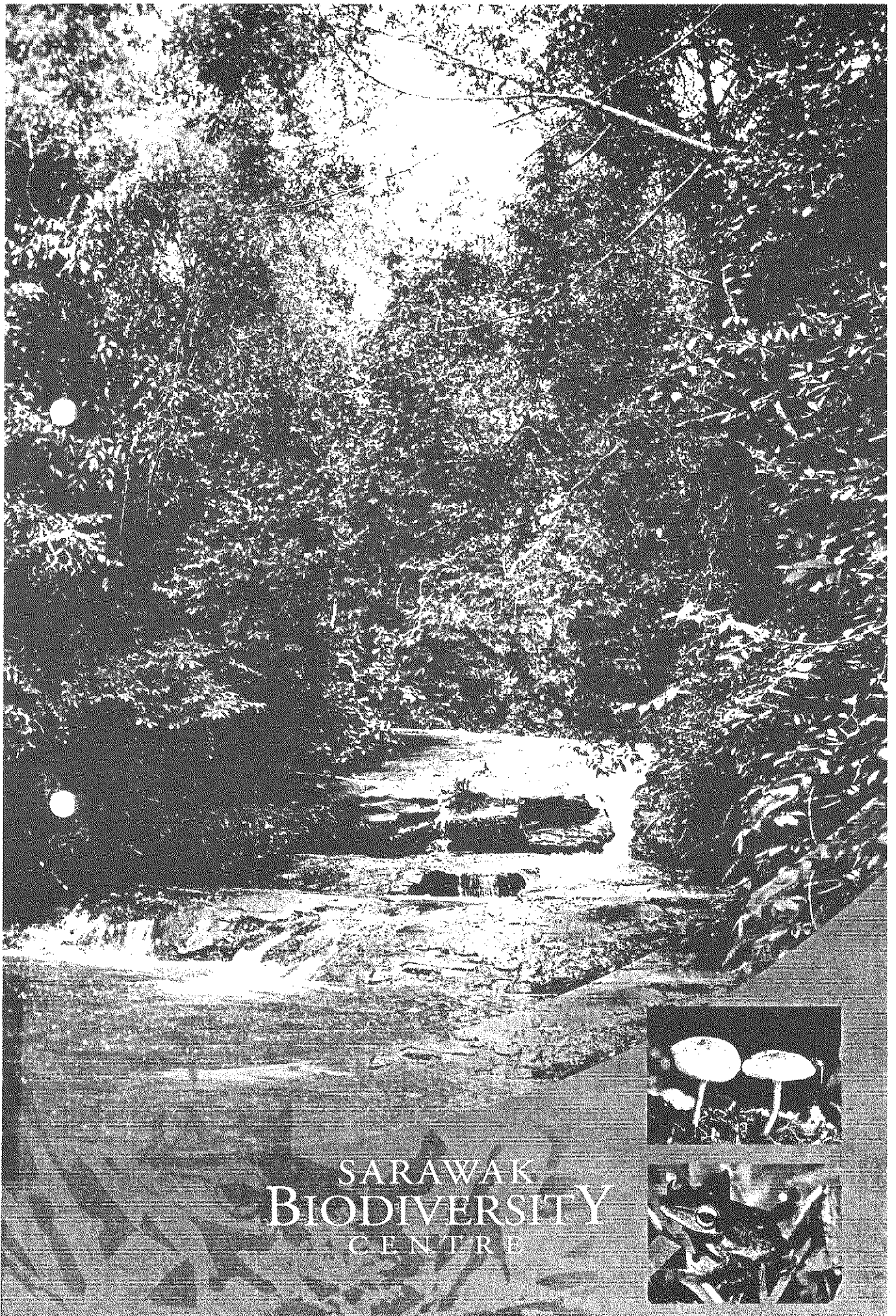
(Incorporated under The Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997)

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000

	2000 RM	1999 RM
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Transport & travelling	47,687.02	44,671.89
Printing & stationery	24,895.43	39,160.03
Workshop/Publicity expenses	9,138.29	3,436.65
Consultancy fee	47,234.21	30,620.52
Botanical & zoological collection logistic	14,060.02	-
Total other operating expenses	143,014.97	117,889.09
DEPRECIATION EXPENSES	128,462.82	72,528.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,142,979.75	770,274.27
SURPLUS FUND FOR THE YEAR	1,413,548.56	8,422,263.22
TAXATION		
SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO SARAWAK BIODIVERSITY FUND-SURPLUS FUND	1,413,548.56	8,422,263.22

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2000

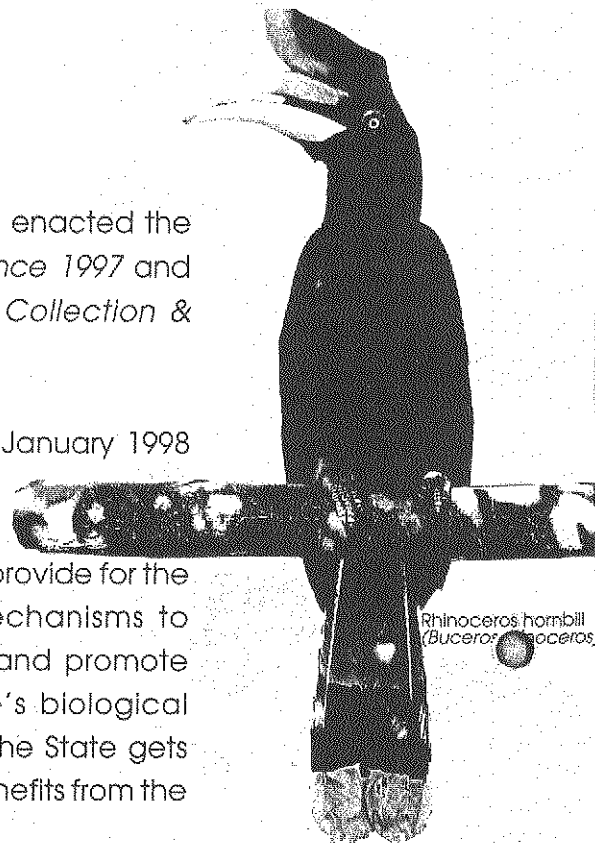
	2000 RM	1999 RM
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and bank balance	33,188.32	16,411.78
Fixed deposits	17,614,105.86	8,614,177.87
Other debtors, deposits & prepayments	148,878.75	5,611.81
	17,796,172.93	8,636,201.46
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other creditors and accruals	172,739.70	62,468.00
	172,739.70	62,468.00
NET CURRENT ASSETS	17,623,433.23	8,573,733.46
FIXED ASSETS	790,949.02	740,390.53
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES	313,290.30	-
	18,727,672.55	9,314,123.99
ACCUMULATED FUND: DEVELOPMENT FUND	8,000,000.00	-
SARAWAK BIODIVERSITY CENTRE FUND - SURPLUS FUND	10,727,672.55	9,314,123.99
	18,727,672.55	9,314,123.99



SARAWAK
BIODIVERSITY
CENTRE

The Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance

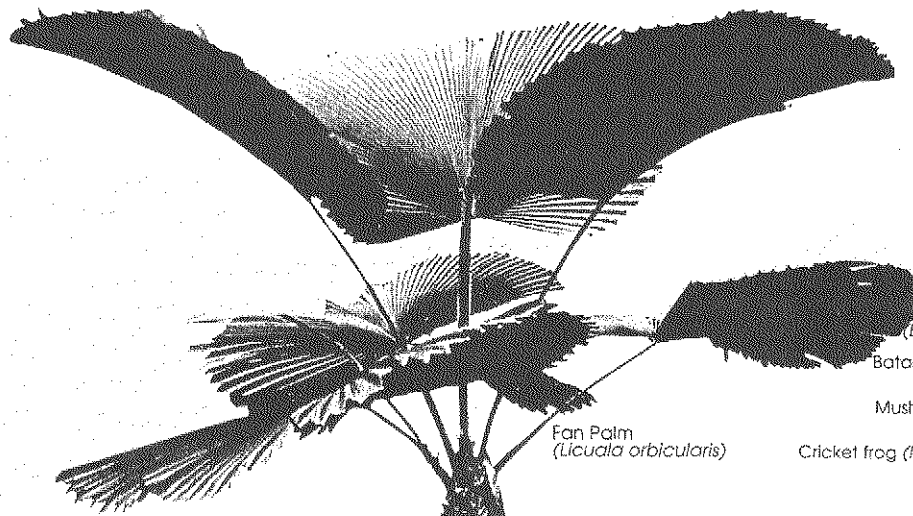
- The Sarawak State Government has enacted the *Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997* and the *Sarawak Biodiversity (Access, Collection & Research) Regulations 1998*.
- The Ordinance came into effect in January 1998 and the Regulations in January 1999.
- The Ordinance and the Regulations provide for the administrative and regulatory mechanisms to facilitate and authorise access to and promote sustainable utilization of the State's biological resources as well as to ensure that the State gets appropriate economic and other benefits from the access to its biological resources.



Rhinoceros hornbill
(*Buceros bicornis*)

The Sarawak Biodiversity Council

- The Council was established in February 1998.
- It comprises a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Secretary and six members appointed by the Sarawak State Cabinet.
- The Council is empowered to regulate access to, research on and utilization of the biodiversity of the State.
- To discharge these responsibilities, the Council established the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre in July 1998.



Fan Palm
(*Licuala orbicularis*)

Overleaf:
(Background photo)
Ulu Lobang Baya,
Batang Ai National Park

(Top)
Mushroom (*Lepiota* sp.)

(Bottom)
Cricket frog (*Rana nicobariensis*)

The Sarawak Biodiversity Centre's Activities

The Centre is headed by a Chief Executive Officer and manned by scientists, educationists and other professionals. The main activities of the Centre include the following:

- regulating research
- biodiversity-related databases
- depository of materials on Sarawak's biodiversity
- inventory of Sarawak's biological specimens
- screening bio-active compounds from Sarawak's biodiversity
- networking with pertinent institutions
- biodiversity education



Dr. B.G.Y. Freezallah, former Executive Director of ITTO, visits SBC.



Mr. Peter Wilkie of Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, recipient of the first permit issued by SBC.



Dr. Thomas M. Flavin, Dr. Tuhin Jaitra and Dr. Michael T. Flavin, of Sarawak MediChem Pharmaceuticals Inc. on a familiarisation visit to SBC.



SBC's staff explaining the Permit Requirements and Application process to researchers.



Dr. Say Eang Guan of FRIM training SBC's scientists on the use of BRAHMS.



Adele Bryant, New Zealand's Deputy High Commissioner to Malaysia, visits SBC.



Ms. Inge-Marie Sorenson, Counsellor for Environment, Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development, Danaced Malaysia visits SBC.



Dr. Ian Spellerberg, Dr. David Given and Dr. Jonathan Palmer from ICNC/ Lincoln University New Zealand in the inaugural meeting cum workshop with SBC.

The Regulatory Function of the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre

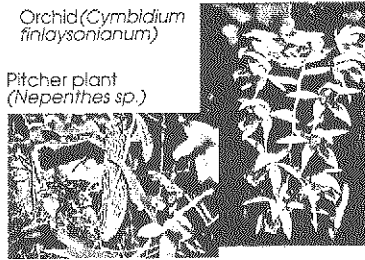
- The regulatory function of the Centre is achieved through a permit system.
- Access to, collection of and research on the biodiversity of Sarawak requires a permit issued by the Council upon signing of a Research Agreement.
- The permit system applies to both local and foreign individuals and institutions.
- Non-compliance with any of the provisions in the *Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997* or the *Sarawak Biodiversity (Access, Collection and Research) Regulations 1998* is an offence.

The Convention on Biological Diversity

- Global concern over the unprecedented loss of biological resources has brought governments together to draft the *International Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD).
- The CBD recognizes the States' sovereign rights over their biological resources.
- It also requires the States to take legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim of sharing in a fair and equitable way the result of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources.
- Malaysia was among the more than 150 countries that signed the CBD at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- The CBD came into force in 1993, and Malaysia was the 65th country to ratify the Convention in 1994.
- Among the countries that have begun addressing the task of implementing the objectives of CBD either by creating or adapting legislation, administrative procedures and institutions are Malaysia, Philippines, the Andean Pact States of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Seychelles, South Africa, South Korea, Tanzania, United States of America and Zimbabwe (Glowka, 1997).

Orchid (*Cymbidium finlaysonianum*)

Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes* sp.)



The National Policy on Biological Diversity

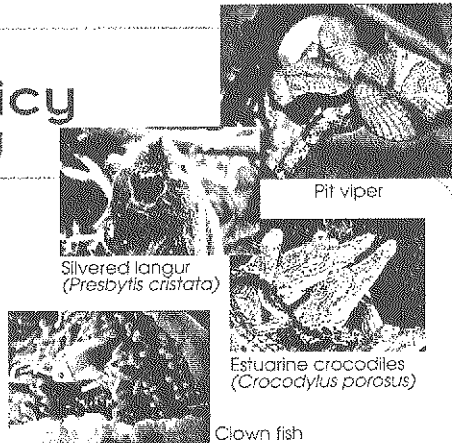
- As a party to the CBD, Malaysia has conducted a country survey on biological diversity which led to the production of the document *Assessment of Biological Diversity in Malaysia* in 1997.
- Following this, Malaysia launched the *National Policy on Biological Diversity* in 1998 to provide the direction for the country to implement strategies, action plans and programmes on biological diversity for the conservation and sustainable utilization of its biological resources.
- To provide the legal framework to the National Policy on Biological Diversity, Malaysia is currently drafting a legislation to regulate access to the country's biological resources.

Silvered langur (*Presbytis cristata*)

Pit viper

Estuarine crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*)

Clown fish

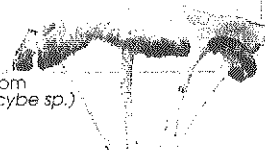


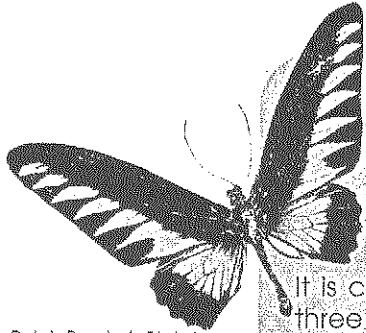
Biodiversity-related Legislation

At the State level, legislation which is related to the management of or has an impact on biological resources includes the following:

- National Parks and Nature Reserves (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998
- Land Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998
- Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998
- Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997
- Forests (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996
- Public Parks and Greens Ordinance, 1993
- Turtle Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962

Mushroom (*Hygrocybe* sp.)





Rajah Brooke's Birdwing
(*Trogonoptera brookiana*)

Biological diversity or *biodiversity* refers to the variety of living things such as plants, animals and micro-organisms. In its more general sense, it means the grand total of all the profusion of different life forms on Earth.

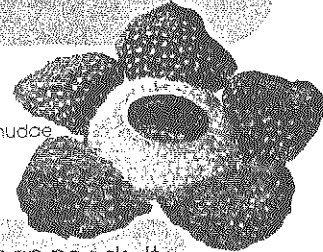
It is common practice to recognise biodiversity at three interconnected levels: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

Biodiversity at a Glance

Genetic diversity refers to the variation within individual species (i.e. individual plants, animals and micro-organisms), measured in terms of the variations between genes or DNA and apparent to us as different breeds, races and varieties.

Species diversity refers to variation of species and subspecies among living organisms such as plants, animals or micro-organisms.

Ecological diversity refers to the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes arising from the interaction of the species in a particular environment among themselves and with their environment.



Rafflesia tuan mudo
(*Rafflesia sp.*)

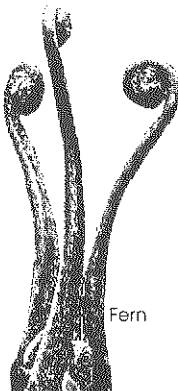
The Value of Biodiversity

Biodiversity plays a very critical role in meeting human needs. It provides us direct benefits such as food, medicine, energy, new genetic stock for modern agriculture and an array of recreational opportunities and aesthetic value. It also maintains the ecological processes upon which our survival depends and is required for the regulation of climate, maintenance of hydrological cycles, recycling of essential elements such as carbon, oxygen and nitrogen, mitigating pollution, protecting watersheds, and combating soil erosion.

Some Statistics on Biodiversity in Sarawak

Sarawak has a wealth of biodiversity that rivals any in the world. It is identified as one of the world's twelve mega diversity area with extremely rich biological resources. In Sarawak, it is estimated that there are more than:

- 8,000 species of flowering plants;
- 2,000 species of vertebrates;
- 10,000 species of invertebrates;
- 615 species of ferns; and
- 4,500 species of fungi.



Fern

VISION

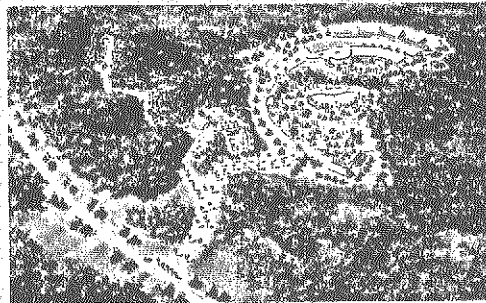
To be the focal point and a world-class resource centre for Sarawak biodiversity inventory, monitoring, research, education, utilisation, management and conservation.

MISSION

- To promote awareness of and appreciation for Sarawak's rich biodiversity among all sectors of society and thereby ensure its conservation;
- To obtain and disseminate accurate and up-to-date information on all aspects of biodiversity in Sarawak;
- To identify, set priorities and initiate programmes for research and sustainable management and utilization of biological resources in Sarawak, including bioprospecting and product development;
- To monitor, plan and initiate programmes for the conservation and protection of biological resources in Sarawak; and
- To establish linkages with similar local and foreign institutions to facilitate and accelerate the realization of our vision.



Slipper Orchid
(*Paphiopedilum sanderianum*)



Artist's impression of the proposed Sarawak Biodiversity Centre

For further information, please contact:

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