2.11 MALAYSIA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Last updated: June 2009

Overall Executive Summary

Since the last session of the APPPC in 2007, Malaysia is now getting to the final stage in the drafting of the plant quarantine legislation to replace the Plant quarantine Act 1976, and alongside with it the Plant Protection Regulations is also being drafted to replace the existing Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981.

As for plant quarantine organization, an agency known as Malaysia Quarantine Inspection Service (MAQIS) has been introduced in the organization. This agency is responsible for the inspection services for all agriculture products includes plants, animal and fish at the entry check points in Peninsular Malaysia since August 2008. In addition to that, there is a policy among ASEAN countries, whereby the international entry points are operating under CIQS system as one stop centre to facilitate trade and tourism. There is an appointment of new Director General in Department of Agriculture (DOA) Peninsular Malaysia (2008), Sabah (2007) due to retirement.

Treatment facilities in Malaysia have been improved with the purchase of 3 Vapour Heat Treatment units, each with a 5 ton capacity, to carry out phytosanitary treatment for the purpose of market access to Japan and other potential markets. Establishment of two export centre in Kuala Lumpur International Airport and Serdang Selangor to carry phytosanitary treatment, processing and

Electronic permits for import and export had been introduced for import and export of commodities since 2007. The Repository and Culture Collection Centre had also been established in 2007 to serve as biological centre with the aim of acquisition, authentication, production, preservation, development and distribution of standard reference for pest and beneficial organisms specimens as well as to address phytosanitary concerns.

In order to facilitate trade and market access of agriculture produces/products, Malaysia had also carried out the following phytosanitary measures:

- Pest risk analysis for papaya, jack fruit, rambutan, pineapple, and star fruit had recently been completed in order to facilitate market access to USA.
- Malaysia has established three accreditation schemes namely, Malaysia Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (MAFAS), Malaysia Heat Treatment Accreditation Scheme (MAHTAS), and Malaysia Phytosanitary Certification Assurance Scheme (MPCA) to mitigate pest risk, expedite export with minimal phytosanitary requirements.
- ISPM 15 for import will be implemented at the end of this year 2009.
- Revised import requirement for mango seed weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) and guava *Bactrocera correcta*)
- Gazetting papaya die-back as a quarantine pest for the control and eradication of this disease on papaya
- In the final stage of developing national pest list for commodities such as oil palm, rubber and forest trees.

Since 2007, several significant events have taken place in the area of crop protection. Most notably is the enhancement of officer capability in identification/diagnosis of plant pests and diseases. This is made possible with the establishment of the biotechnology unit and the availability of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique which has enabled the foresaid activities to be carried out with a greater degree of accuracy and precision, thus, making appropriate remedial measures to be speedily dispensed to the targeted clients. Working closely with the Chemistry Department, this technique (PCR) is also being employed to detect for the presence of GMO in agricultural produce, specifically edible seeds, imported into the country.

A national committee on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) was formed that was tasked with coordinating and control of IAS. A recently concluded seminar was aimed at creating IAS awareness among the general public.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has long been implemented in rice, vegetable and fruit crops in an effort to alleviate the problems caused by excessive use of pesticides. New programmes and activities are being planned to further strengthen and expand IPM implementation in order that the benefits are enjoyed by a large segment of the farming community. A pest of concern to the country especially in rice fields is golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*). Concomitantly, an improved version of rice pest surveillance techniques has been developed which, primarily, focuses on increasing the frequency of survey and a more realistic area of coverage. It is envisaged that with its implementation, all rice fields in the country will be surveyed regularly for early detection of pest and disease occurrences so that immediate control measures can be taken to prevent its spread.

Efforts are stepped up to control and eradicate the exotic aquatic weeds, namely, *Cyperus papyrus* *C. japonica* and terrestrial weed, *Pennisetum setaceum*, found in the country. The aquatic weeds, in particular, pose a serious threat where they had invaded the drainage and irrigation canal and impede the smooth flow of water and making it not readily available to the growing crop

sp. is a serious insect pest attacking the leaves of coconut palms. A biological agent, *Asedodes hispanarium* which is a hymenopteran parasite, will be introduced into the country in an effort to combat the menacing *Brontispa* pest.

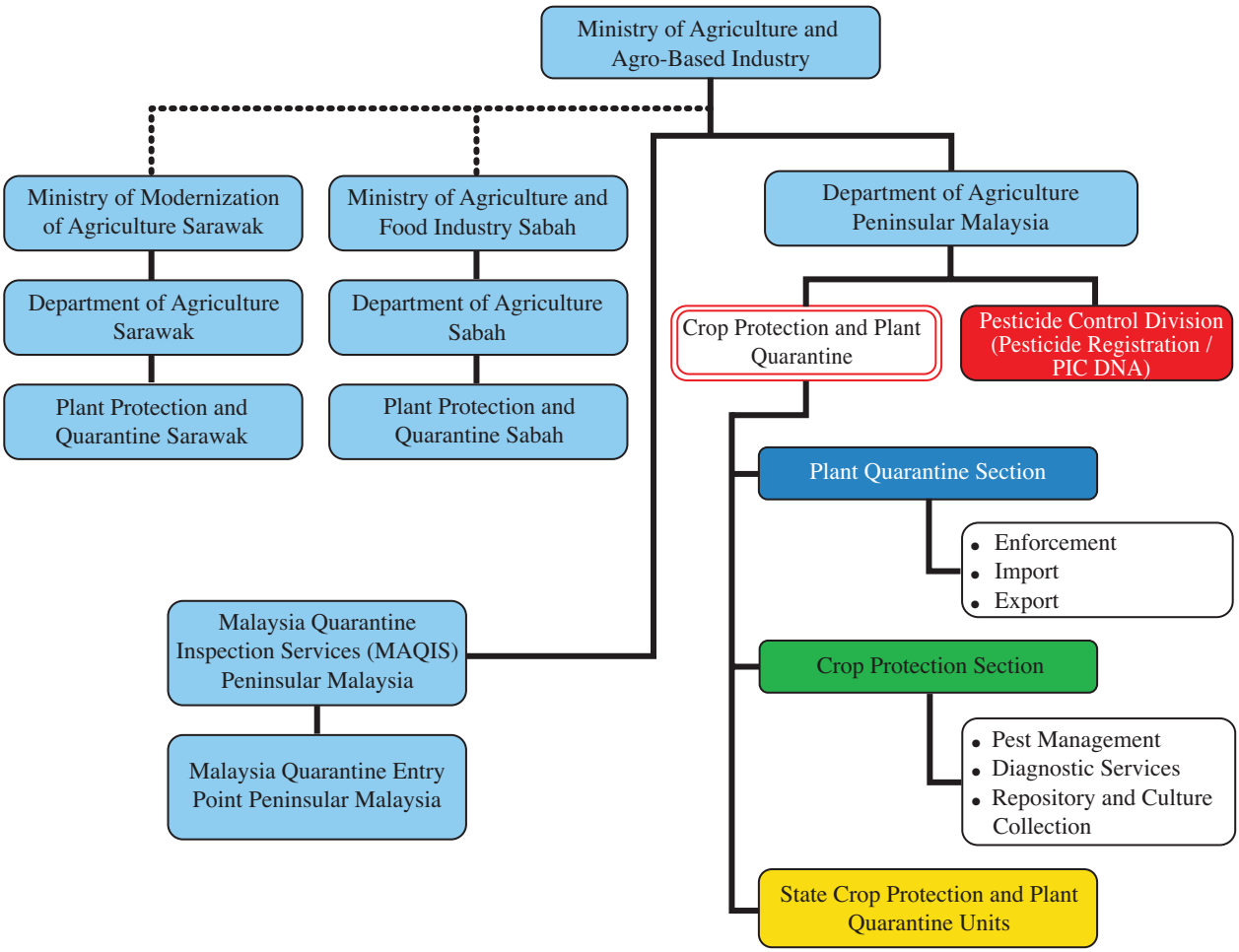
Malaysia has amended the Pesticides Licensing Regulation of the Pesticides Act in 2008, to increase the license fee for the sale of more toxic class of pesticides. Similarly, the fee for the registration of pesticides has also been increased for more toxic class of pesticides. Malaysia is in the process of proposing a new regulation for the control of the manufacture of pesticides under the Pesticides Act. The proposed regulation will ensure a wider scope of authority of the enforcement section, better control of the manufacture of pesticides as well as control of the manufacturer.

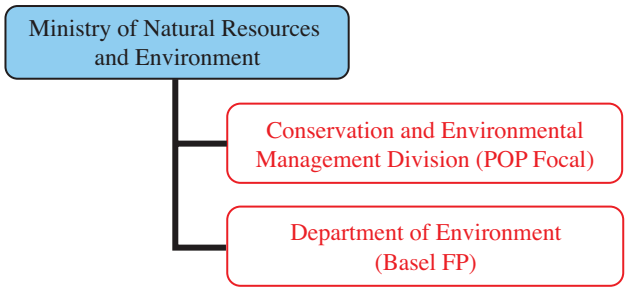
In an effort to facilitate export by meeting compliance of requirements of importing countries, Malaysia has established an export laboratory under the Central Laboratory Services Section of the Pesticides Control Division, Department of Agriculture.

Under the implementation of international conventions, Malaysia has also initiated a review on the registration of tributyltin compound, in line with the inclusion of tributyltin compound in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention in 2008. To ensure compliance to the Phase-out Schedule for methyl bromide under the Montreal Convention, Malaysia has informed the industry of the requirements of the phase-out schedule and set limits on the quantity of methyl bromide to be used by the industry until the end of the phase-out programme. The use of methyl bromide for quarantine purposes and pre shipment is exempted from the phase-out schedule.

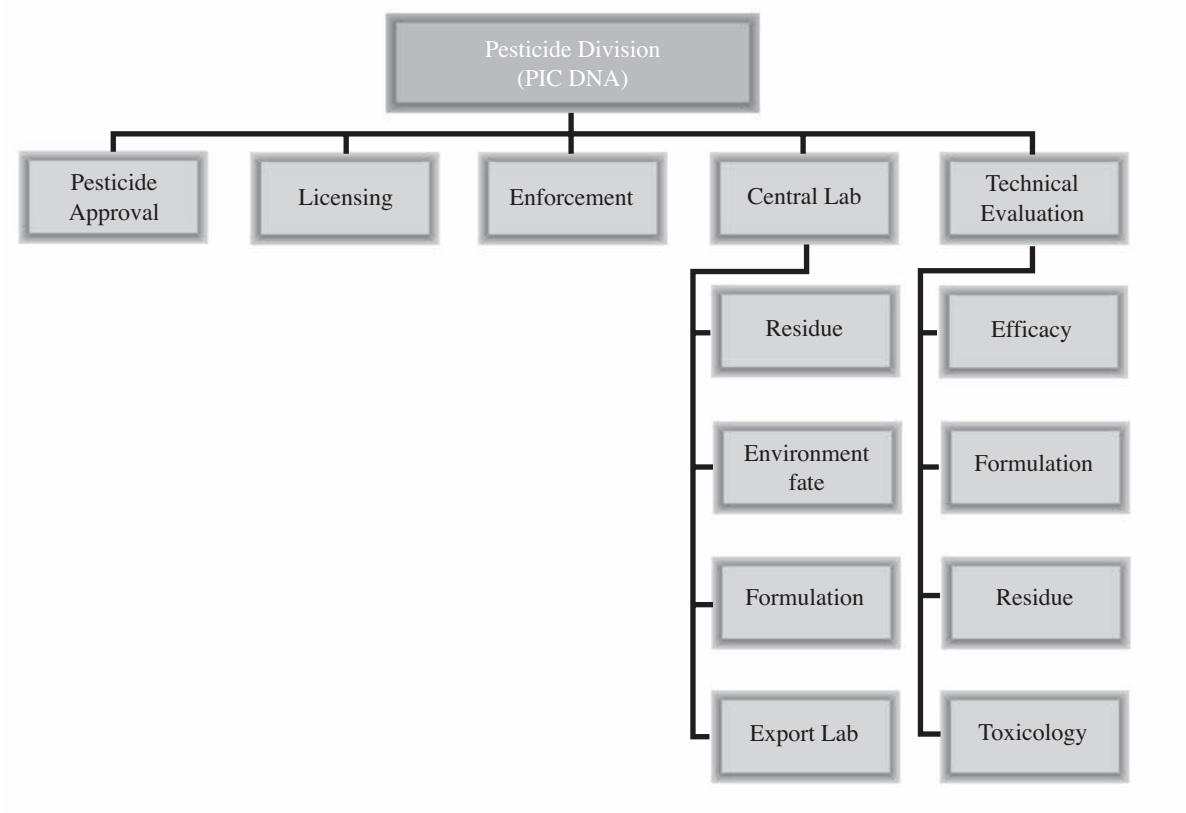
Plant Protection Organization Chart

Last updated: June 2009









Important Contact Addresses

Ministry/Department of Agriculture

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Plant Protection Office

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Crop Protection Office

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Website: http://www.doa.gov.my/pqnet

Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management

(if handled by different agencies, give each contact address)

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E-mail: wanis@doa.gov.my
Website: http://www.doa.gov.my/pqnet

Pesticide Registration

Pesticides Board, Secretary
Pesticides Control Division
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50632 Kuala Lumpur
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E-mail: nursiah@doa.gov.my

Official International Contact Points

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) Contact Point (for IPPC/APPPC)

Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division
Ms Wan Normah Wan Ismail, Director Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division
Department of Agriculture
rd Floor, Wisma Tani Kuala Lumpur
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Tel: 6 03 20301401, Fax: 6 03 26913530
E-mail: wanis@doa.gov.my
Website: http://www.doa.gov.my/pqnet
Language(s): English
Contact point received: 30/05/2005 Source: Government Correspondence

WTO SPS Contact Point

Strategic Planning and International Division
Secretary General
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry
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Fax: + (603) 88886020
Website: http://www.moa.gov.my/

Rotterdam Convention (PIC) DNA Pesticides (P)

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E-mail: nursiah@doa.gov.my

Stockholm Convention (POP) National Focal Point (S)

Conservation and Environmental Management Division
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Basel Convention Competent Authority (CA) and Focal Point (FP)

Department of Environment
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II. PLANT QUARANTINE

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

(year, title and possibly short description)

1976 Plant Quarantine Act (under revision)

1981 Plant Quarantine Regulations

Web source for further information: www.doa.gov.my/pqnet

(regarding plant quarantine)	Yes	No	Don't know
Does phytosanitary legislation cover both domestic and import/export	Yes		
Is plant quarantine a separate organization from animal quarantine?	Yes		
Does phytosanitary legislation cover non-cultivated plants (wild flora)	Yes		
Does phytosanitary legislation cover living modified organisms?		No	
Other policy goals:			
Web source for further information: http://www.doa.gov.my/pqnet			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Pest Risk Assessment	Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division (CPPQ)
Standards development	CPPQ
International notifications	Department of Agriculture (DOA)
Import permits/inspections	CPPQ Malaysia Quarantine Inspection Services (MAQIS)
Emergency action	DOA, CPPQ
Phytosanitary certificates	CPPQ
Treatment of commodities	CPPQ

Infrastructure	Year: 2008
Total number of plant quarantine officers	183
Total number of plant quarantine officers authorized to inspect/certify*	560
Total qualified personnel for plant pest risk assessment	18
Number of quarantine offices/stations	108
Number of post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities	4
Number of quarantine service diagnosis laboratories	4
Number of entry points (sea/air/land/mail)	87
In-country recognize pest diagnostics capabilities (incl. universities, etc.)	
Number of laboratories for insect/mites (arthropod) samples	28
Number of laboratories for pathogen samples (Virus)	8
Number of laboratories for pathogen samples (Bacteria)	21
Number of laboratories for pathogen samples (Fungus)	21
Number of laboratories for nematode samples	4
Number of laboratories for plant/weed samples	4
Number of laboratories for other pest (slug, rodent, snails, etc.)	6

Pest Free Areas	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Overall management	CPPQ
– surveillance	Crop Protection Section
– management	CPPQ
– certification	CPPQ

List of target pest species and crops	Number of sites in 2008
	[number]
Khapra beetle	Whole country
Sternochetus mangiferea – Mango	Whole country

Key Situation Indicators

International Trade		
Main Import Plant Commodities	Main countries of origin	No. of Phytosanitary Inspection
Fruits	Thailand, China, Australia, USA	
Vegetables	Thailand, China	
Main Export Plant Commodities	Main destination countries	
Ornamental	Japan, Netherlands	
Fruits	China	
Vegetable	United Kingdom	

Cooperation Projects			
Title (Purpose/Target)	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
			[year – year]
Title of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Key Operation Indicators

Institutional Functions	Year: 2008
Number of import permits issued/inspections	47 757 / 438 132
Number of emergency phytosanitary treatments taken on imports	214
Number of pests intercepted	1 195
Number notifications of non-compliance	17
Number of phytosanitary certificates issued *Do you have an electronic certification system?: Yes_____ No_____*	54 125

Lists of Regulated Pests	Year of last update	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
Number of regulated quarantine pests	2008	79	164	17
Number of regulated non-quarantine pests	–	–	–	–
Number of regulated import commodities	2008	28		

Pest Risk Assessments	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
No. of PRA completed and documented (according to ISPM)	–	–	5
Web source for further information: –			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)

Legislation: A Bill named as Plant Protection Act has been drafted to replace the existing Plant Quarantine

Infrastructure: Construction of an export centre for food and agriculture produce is in progress and expected to completed and in operation at the end of 2009

Investments: Three units of VHT with capacity of 5 tons each have been purchased in 2008.

1. Workshop on Developing Standard for the Protection against SALB for rubber producing countries
2. International Master Class on Plant Biosecurity in June 2008.
3. APEC Workshop on Understanding and Developing Risk Management Options for Market Access in October 2008.
4. Workshop on Phytophagus mites 2008 at University Malaya.
5. Workshop on Updating of National Forest Pest List of Malaysia in 2007, 2008 and 2009
6. Workshop on Updating of Oil Palm Pest List in 2008 and 2009
7. Workshop to review 3 draft RSPMs 2008

Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)

Personnel: Lack of technically qualified PRA personnel.

Implementation of ISPM	Relevance			Implementation				Planned/Actual Year of full implementation
International Measures	low	medium	high	none	partial	most	full	
ISPM 01 Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade			x		x			
ISPM 02 Guidelines for pest risk analysis			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 03 Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents		x			x			Plan 2009
ISPM 04 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas			x		x			Plan 2010
ISPM 05 Glossary of phytosanitary terms			x				x	Actual 2009
ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 07 Export certification system			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites			x				x	Actual 2009
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests			x		x			Plan 2011
ISPM 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates			x				x	Actual 2009
ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of noncompliance and emergency action			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management			x		x			Plan 2011
ISPM 15 Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade (export)			x				x	Actual 2005
ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application		x				x		Plan 2010
ISPM 17 Pest reporting			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure		x			x			Plan 2010
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system			x				x	Actual 2009
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests		x			x			Plan 2010
ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence			x			x		Plan 2011
ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection			x				x	Actual 2009
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 25 Consignments in transit		x				x		Plan 2010
ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)		x		x				Plan 2012
ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests		x			x			Plan 2012
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests			x			x		Plan 2010
ISPM 29 Recognization of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence			x	x				Plan 2012
ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)			x	x				Plan 2012
ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments			x	x				Plan 2012

Comments/Constraints
1. Lack of competent human resources for full implementation.
2. Require adequate budget for implementation of certain ISPMs.
3. Require training on implementation of adopted ISPMs.

III. SURVEILLANCE, PEST OUTBREAKS AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

(regarding invasive/migratory species management)	Yes	No	Don't know
National strategy to control serious field pest outbreaks?	x		
National strategy to control migratory or periodically occurring pests?	x		
National strategy to eradicate serious newly invaded exotic pests?	x		
Other policies: –			
List of legislation/regulations/rules for surveillance, pest reporting and emergency actions: Surveillance – None Pest reporting – Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981 Emergency actions – Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981			
Web source for further information: –			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Field Pest Outbreaks	(e.g. BPH, boll worm, rice leaf blast, rice brown spot etc.)
Response strategy/plans	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
Surveillance	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
Control	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
Migratory Pest Outbreaks or periodically occurring pests	(e.g. locusts, birds, armyworm)
Response strategy/plans	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
Surveillance	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
Control	Plant Pest Management Section, Dept. of Agriculture
New Exotic Pest Eradication	(e.g. coconut beetle, kaphra beetle)
Response strategy/plans	DOA
Surveillance	DOA
Control/eradication	DOA
Reporting to international	DOA

Infrastructure	Year: 2008
Number of designated staff for surveillance and control of field pests of national importance	162
Number of designated staff for surveillance and control of migratory and periodically occurring pests	162
Number of designated staff for surveillance and eradication of invasive species	40

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

(Outbreaks and invasions in the past 2 years)

New exotic species found established in country	Insects	Pathogens	Weeds
Total number for year: [most recent]			
Total number for year: [year before]			
Total number on record			

Eradication or internal quarantine actions taken against economically important species			
Name of species			
Year of first discovery			
Location of first discovery			
Area affected [ha]			
Area treated by government [ha]			
Control method			
Expenditures			

Pest outbreak actions	Outbreak 1	Outbreak 2	Outbreak 3
Name of species	Papaya Dieback	Brown Plant Hopper (*Nilaparvata lugens*)	
Year of outbreak	2008	2008	
Area affected [ha]	102.8	795.13	
Estimated damage $	54 469 959		
Area treated by government [ha]	23.7	660.3	
Control method	Infected Plant Destroyed	Pesticide	
Expenditures			
Add more if necessary			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
1. National Action Plan on Invasive Species Workshop 2008.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
1. Inadequate diagnostic tools 2. Samples for identification have to be sent to other countries.

IV. PEST MANAGEMENT

(regarding pest management)	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have policies encouraging organic or low-pesticide production	x		
Is IPM specifically mentioned in laws or policy documents?		x	
Do you have official Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) or any other relevant food safety (ecofood, etc.) standards for pest management?	x		
Is pest management extension separate from general extension?		x	
Other policies: production of safe and quality food.			
List of legislation/regulations/rules for pest management: Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981			
Web source for further information: http://www.doa.gov.my			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Policy development	MOA/DOA
Pest management research	MARDI (Malaysia Agriculture Research Development Inst.)
Control recommendations	DOA/MARDI
Pest management extension	DOA
IPM training	DOA
GAP training	DOA

Infrastructure	Year: 2008
Number of officers for pest management	75
Number of regional offices	12
Number of field offices	10
Number of field/extension agents for pest management advice	125
Number of field/extension agents trained in IPM-FFS facilitation	200
Number of government biocontrol labs	2
Number of government biopesticide labs	2

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

Pest Management	Yes	No	Don't know
Does the country have a National IPM Programme? If yes, give Name and Address of IPM Programme: *National IPM in RICE*	x		
Does the country have specific IPM extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?: Rice/paddy*	x		
Does the country have specific IPM research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?: vegetable*	x		
Does the country have specific GAP extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?: vegetable, Fruits and Rice*	x		
Does the country have specific GAP research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:*			x

Market shares (estimated value, volume or area under control)	**Year: [ ]**
Size of chemical pest control market	–
Size of biopesticides market	–
Size of biological control agents market	–

Major pest control requiring crops (requiring most pesticide applications)	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
Affected crop	Rice/Paddy	Vegetable	Cut flowers
Name(s) of pest(s)	*Pomaceae* sp.	*Plutela Xylostela*	Thrips Leaf miner
Estimated crop loss			
Affected area			
Number of pesticide applications or amount of pesticide used	Varies 6-7 rounds	Varies 3-5 rounds	Varies 5-6 rounds
Government action taken			

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Pest Management Extension	**Year: 2008**
Number of farmers trained in IPM during the year	272
Number of IPM-FFS conducted during the year	–
Number of farmers trained in GAP standards during the year	239
Area under IPM/low pesticide management [ha]	9 007
Crops in which successful IPM technologies are implemented: rice, vegetables (DBM), fruit, plantation crops	
Area under organic/pesticide-free management [ha]	1 182.09
Crops grown organic/pesticide-free: leafy vegetables, banana, carambola and maize, stevia, paddy, longan, herbs	

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
1. Low prevalence area (Lanchang)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
1. Lack of personnel to inspect and certify GAP farm. 2. Price incentive for GAP farm produce.

V. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1949 Sodium Arsenate Regulations 1949

1956 Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act 1956

1974 Pesticides Act 1974, (Amendment) 2004

i. Pesticides (Registration) Rules 1976 (Amendment 2008)
ii. Pesticides (Importation For Research and Education Purposes) Rules 1981, (Amendment) 1987
iii. Pesticides (Importation For Research and Education Purposes Rules (to be amended)
iv. Pesticides (Labeling) Regulation 1984
v. Pesticides (Licensing For Sale And Storage For Sale) Rules 1988, (Amendment 2007)
vi. Pesticides (Highly Toxic Pesticides) Regulation 1996, (Amendment 2004)
vii. Pesticides (Advertisement) Regulation 1996
viii. Pesticides (Pest Control Operators)) Rules 2004

1974 Occupational Safety & Health Act 1974

i. The Occupational Safety & Health (Use of Standard of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000

1974 Environmental Quality Act 1974

i. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Order 1989

1983 Food Act 1983

i. Food Regulations 1985

Web source: http://www.doa.gov.my/main.php?Content=vertsections&SubVertSectionID=17&VertSectionID=1&CurLocation=1&IID=

(regarding pesticide management)	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have national pesticide reduction targets? *If yes, what is the target:*_____		x	
Have you ratified the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention?	x		
Have you ratified the Stockholm (POP) Convention?		x	
Have your ratified the Basel Convention? (hazardous wastes)	x		
Have you reported the observance of the Code of Conduct to FAO according to Art. 12 of the Code?	x		
Have you adopted Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?	x		
Pesticide Registration			
Do you require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications?	x		
Do you allow the "me-too" registration and sale of generic pesticides?	x		
Do you require data on product equivalence for generic registration?	x		
Do you conduct country-specific risk assessments for…			
occupational risks?		x	
consumer risks?		x	
environmental risks?		x	
Have you adopted the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for pesticides hazards evaluation and labeling? (In preparation for adoption)	x		
Do you accept evaluation results from other countries?	x		

Do you accept field studies conducted in other countries? (except for Paddy, Oil palm, Rubber, Cocoa)	x		
Do you require environmental fate studies?	x		
Incentives/Disincentives			
Do you have a special tax on pesticides to cover externality costs?		x	
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost pesticides?	x		
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost biopesticides?		x	
Other policies: –			
Web source for further information: –			

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Legislation	MOA/DOA/PCD (Pesticides Control Division)
Registration	MOA/DOA/PCD
Licensing of shops	MOA/DOA/PCD
Licensing of applicators (PCO only)	MOA/DOA/PCD
Enforcement/inspections	MOA/DOA/PCD
Testing of pesticide efficacy	MOA/DOA/MARDI/University Sciences Malaysia (USM)
Development of pesticide use recommendations	DOA/MARDI/FRIM/USM/MRB/MPOB
Safe use training/extension	MOA/DOA/HRDD
Food residue monitoring	MOA/DOA/PCD + MOH/DPH + NRE/DC
Environmental monitoring	NRE/DE + MOA/DOA/PCD
Health monitoring	MOH/DE
Other Stakeholders:	
Pesticide Industry Association	Malaysian Crop Care and Public Health Association
Civil Society Organizations	PAN, Center for Environmental Technologies

Infrastructure	Year: 2008
Number of registration officers	12
Number of enforcement officers	24
Number of department quality control laboratories	1
Number of quality control laboratory personnel	11
Number of department residue analysis laboratories	5
Number of residue laboratory personnel	28

Key Situation Indicators

Pesticide Trade: [year][a]	Tons*	$ '000 Value*
Imports	48 000	
Manufacture		
Pesticide Use Profile: [year]	**Tons**	**$ '000 Value**
Agriculture		139 660
Insecticides		27 760
Fungicides		7 500
Herbicides		100 000
Other		4 400

Veterinary		–
Public Health		–
Household		53 600
		2 700
TOTAL		195 960

for most recent year for which data are available

* if possible, give in tons a.i.; if known, also give value in US$ or other currency

Testing, Quality Control and Effects in the Field	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have significant problems with low-quality pesticides in the market?	x		
Do you have significant problems with pesticide resistance? (Crop protection?)			x
Do you have a list of pesticides under close observation for problems?	x		

Health and Environmental Information	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you maintain data on pesticide poisoning cases?	x		
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in food?	x		
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in the environment?	x		
Do you have significant problems of environmental contamination from pesticides?		x	
Do you have data on pesticides effects on wildlife and ecosystems?		x	

Pesticide Disposal	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you have services to collect and safely dispose of used containers and small quantities of left-over pesticides?	x		
Do you have an inventory of outdated and obsolete pesticides in the country?			x
Do you have illegal trade in pesticides? if yes: what is the estimated amount: _____	x		
Source for more information: Malaysia Crop Care & Public Health Association			

Key Operation Indicators

Registration/Regulation/Monitoring	Year: 2008	
	a.i.*	Trade Name
Number of registered pesticide products	286	425
Number of registered biopesticides	17	
Number of restricted-use pesticides	3	
Number of banned pesticides	25	
Number of licensed outlets	1 532	
Number of licensed applicators	311 (PCO)	
Number of licensing violations reported during year	17	
Number of quality control analyses conducted during year	72	
Number of food samples analyzed for pesticide residues during year	2 235	
Number of samples exceeding MRL	45	
Number of environmental samples analyzed for pesticide residues		

* active ingredient

Pesticides Restricted in Recent Years	
Years	Name of active ingredient or hazardous Formulation

Pesticides Banned in Recent Years	
Years	Name of active ingredient
2005	Endosulfan

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
1. An additional unit of pesticide residue laboratory to be establish in 2011. 2. 2 officers attended the Pesticides Risk Assessment Training in Denmark in 2008
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Request for technical assistance in capacity building in the fields of risk assessment/evaluation of chemicals, technical expertise and training in the use of the Principle of Equivalence in future pesticides evaluation as well as in developing legal expertise in the enforcement section.