

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT 1976

(ACT 167)

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS 1981

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PLANT QUARANTINE ACT 1976

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS 1981

Act 167. IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Plant Quarantine 1976, the Minister makes the following regulations:

Citation and Commencement. 1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the *Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981* and shall come into force on the 31st March, 1981.

(2) *Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to the movement of beneficial organisms, carrier, growing media, non-plant articles, pests, plants, rooting compost and soil between Sabah and Federal Territory of Labuan.*

Interpretation. 2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

“American tropics” means those parts of the Continent by America, including adjacent islands, which are bounded by the Tropics of Capricorn (latitude 23 ½°S) and the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23 ½°N) and by Longitudes 30°W and 120°W and includes that part of Mexico which is North of the Tropic of Cancer;

“appointed entry check-points” means the customs check-points specified in the Fifth Schedule;

“carrier” means and includes any type of vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or container in which beneficial organisms, growing media, non-plant articles, pests, plants, rooting compost and soil may be moved from one place to another;

“direct transit” means a consignment taken or sent from any country and brought into a component region for the sole purpose of being carried to another country by the same or another conveyance without having obtained clearance from the customs;

“garbage” means all materials derived in whole or in part from vegetables, fruits or other parts of a plant and other refuse which are associated with any such material;

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“import officer” means any officer of the customs, agricultural or postal services on duty at an appointed entry check-point and other legal landing places defined under the Customs Act 1967;

“indirect transit” means a consignment taken or sent from any country and brought into a component region for the sole purpose of being carried to another country by the same or another conveyance, after having obtained clearance from the customs into a component region;

“phytosanitary certificate” means the certificate set out in the Second Schedule issued by an inspecting officer certifying that he has, before dispatch, thoroughly examined the plants to which the statement relates, or a representative sample thereof, and found the plants or sample to be free from any pests or disease;

“plant quarantine inspector” means an import officer of the Agricultural Services;

“schedule plant” means the plants specified in the Third Schedule;

“soil” means any earth, ground or other naturally occurring organic and mineral in which plants may be grown;

“South East Asia and Pacific Region” means the region comprising all the territories in South East Asia east of the western border of Pakistan and south of the Himalayas, the southern border of China and of the eastern coast of Vietnam together with all those territories in the Pacific Ocean, the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean situated wholly or partly in the area bounded by longitude 100° East, latitude 45° South, longitude 130° West, latitude 38° North, to the point of its interception with the western coast of the Republic of Korea and from that point to a straight line to Taipei and thence a straight line to the point of interception of the eastern coast of Vietnam and latitude 15° North including Hong Kong;

“the African Cacao Region” means any African territory in which any disease of cacao or Mirid (Capsid) bug affecting cacao is known, or believed, to occur.

Importation of
Soil prohibited

3. The importation into a component of soil whether by itself or attached to the roots or other parts of plants is prohibited :

Except where the soil is imported for analysis or for research purposes under a permit as set out in the Sixth Schedule.

Non-application
of these
Regulations.

4. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to :
- (a) Any plant imported for *consumption*, medicinal, *processing* or manufacturing purposes;
 - (b) Any processed plants;
 - (c) *Any plant or parts of a plant used as packaging or packing material; or*
 - (d) *Any garbage, dunnage and pallets, but items exempted under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) are subject to inspection, and if found to be diseased or infested may be treated or destroyed and items exempted under paragraph (d) are subject to disposal in a manner to be determined by the Director.*
- (2) *Importation of plants exempted under paragraphs (a) and (b) of sub-regulations (1) by air from the American tropics into a component region is subject to the requirements as specified under regulation 7 (ii) and (iii).*
- (3) *The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-regulation (1) do not apply to items, including coconut (whole or dehusked), oil palm (fruit bunch) and plants listed under sub-regulation (5) and (6) of regulation 5, where they are reasonably suspected to be diseased or infested with dangerous pests.*

Prohibition of
import of plant etc.
except under permit

5. (1) The importation into a component region of any plant, or any rooting compost or other growing media is prohibited except under a permit in the First Schedule *in respect of plants and the Sixth Schedule in respect of rooting compost or other growing media* issued by the Director in accordance with these Regulations and subject to such conditions as the Director may, by endorsement on the permit, impose.

(2) Subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in regulation 6, each consignment of plants imported into a component region shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate *as contained in the Second Schedule and where applicable a phytosanitary certificate for re-export as contained in the Seventh Schedule from the country of re-export* or any other documents signed by or on behalf of an authorized official of the plant protection service in the country concerned or in the case of a component region, the Director of the component region in which the plants were grown, which is issued to the consignor not more than fourteen days prior to dispatch of the consignment and shall accompany the consignment.

(3) A plant, *beneficial organisms, rooting composts, soil or other growing media* may only be imported through an appointed entry check-point *as specified in the respective permits in regulation 3 and sub-regulations (1) and (4) of regulation 5.*

(4) *The importation into a component region of any beneficial organism is prohibited except under a permit contained in the Eighth Schedule issued by the Director in accordance with the regulations and subject to such conditions as the Director may, by endorsement on the permit, impose.*

(5) *Plants, which are exempted under regulation 4(1) (a), (b) and (c) and imported from countries where the khapra beetle is found, as contained in the Ninth Schedule, shall be treated by the exporting countries according to the dosage rates to be determined by the Director and such a consignment of plants shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.*

(6) *Notwithstanding regulation 4(1) (a), the importation into a component region of cocoa pods, rambutan, pulasan, longan and nam-nam fruits produced in another component region, the Philippines and Indonesia is prohibited.*

Restriction on importation of Hevea plants.

6. (1) The importation into a component region of any plant of any species of Hevea from any country or another component region is prohibited except where -
- (i) the importation is made for research purposes;
 - (ii) the importation is consigned to the Director; and
 - (iii) prior to such importation, the importation has been referred by the Director to the Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia who may make such recommendations there on as he thinks fit, to which the Director shall not be bound.

(2) The importation into a component region of any plant of any species of Hevea which is capable of further growth or propagation from the American Tropics or from any other country in which South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present or believed to be present is prohibited unless, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (1), such plant -

- (i) has been grown for an adequate period at a plant quarantine station for Hevea approved by the Director for this purpose which is situated outside the South East Asia and Pacific region, the American Tropics or any other region or country in which the South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present;
- (ii) has been found to be free from pests; and
- (iii) is accompanied by a certificate to the effect that requirements of sub-paragraph (i) and (ii) have been fulfilled and signed by the officer-in-charge of such quarantine station.

(3) The importation into a component region of any seed of any species of Hevea from the American Tropics or from any other country in which the South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present or believed to present is prohibited unless, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (1) such seed -

- (i) has been examined and disinfected at a place approved by the Director for this purpose which is situated outside the South East Asia and Pacific Region, the American Tropics or any other region or country where the South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present;

- (ii) has been repacked with new packing materials in new containers; and
- (iii) is accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the requirements of sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) have been fulfilled and signed by the officer-in-charge of the place of such examination and disinfection.

(4) The importation into a component region of any plant of any species of Hevea not capable of further growth or propagation (such as fresh or dried herbarium specimens) is prohibited unless it complies with provisions of paragraph (1) and such plant is required for research purposes or any other purposes approved by the Director and has been sterilised in the country of origin by a method which the Director considers to be satisfactory.

Restriction on importation of plants generally

7. The importation of plant, other than those belonging to the species of Hevea, from the American Tropics or from any other country in which the South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present is also prohibited except where -

- (i) the importation is made for research purposes;
- (ii) the importation is consigned to the Director; and

- (iii) such plant has been subjected to quarantine or treatment at a place approved by the Director for this purpose situated outside the South East Asia and Pacific Region, and the American Tropics or any other region or country where the South American Leaf Blight (Microcyclus ulei (P. Henn.) Arx.) is present or believed to be present, and has been found to be free from pests and is accompanied by a certificate to that effect and signed by the officer-in-charge of the place of such quarantine or treatment.

Restriction on importation of Theobroma cacao etc.

8. The importation into a component region of any plant Theobroma cacao L. (cacao), Cocos nucifera (coconut), Elaeis guineensis (oil palm), or any scheduled plant which is known to be a host of the cacao swollen shoot virus complex, lethal yellowing, kaincope, cadang-cadang or any virus or serious disease is prohibited except where -

- (i) the importation is made for research purposes;
- (ii) the importation is consigned to the Director; and
- (iii) such plant has been subjected to quarantine or treatment at a place approved by the Director for this purpose situated outside the American Tropics, the African Cacao Region or any other diseases of cacao, oil palm and coconut is present or believed to be present, and has been found to be free from pests and is accompanied by a certificate to that effect and signed by the officer-in-charge of the place of such quarantine.

Importation
*eradication and
control of
dangerous pests*

9. (1) The importation of Dangerous Pests set out in the Fourth Schedule is prohibited.
- (2) Any plant imported into a component region which appears to be infested with such dangerous pests or with any other pest or disease which, in the opinion of the Director, is of a particularly dangerous nature, and any other plant kept in the same container with such plants, shall be destroyed immediately.
- (3) *The Director may direct all civil, military, naval, air, police or other organizations or forces present for the time being or established in Malaysia to provide the necessary assistance for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any dangerous pests or noxious plants into a component region or for the purpose of the eradication or control of such dangerous pests or noxious plants if present in a component region.*

The inspection,
quarantine,
treatment or
destruction of
plants imported
into a component
region.

10. (1) Any plant imported into a component region may be detained by the import officer at the appointed entry check-point until such plant is placed in the charge of the Director who may release it, or if it is found or suspected to be diseased, the Director may destroy or otherwise dispose of it as he thinks fit.
- (2) Every consignment of plants imported into a component region shall be examined by the import officer either at the place of entry or at any other place approved by the Director.
- (3) The Director may determine the method for quarantine treatment or destruction, of any consignment of plants or part thereof which has been imported into a component region which is found or is suspected to be diseased.

(4) Any loss or cost incurred, including the cost of transport, for the purpose of inspection, quarantine, treatment or destruction of any plant imported into a component region shall be borne by the importer:

Provided that the Director may, in his discretion exempt the importer from the whole or any part thereof.

10A. Non-plant articles and carriers which are reasonably suspected to be diseased or infested with pests are subject to inspection and treatment.

The disposal of plants which are imported in contravention of these Regulations.

11. Any plant which has been imported into a component region in contravention of these Regulations shall be detained by the import officer and may be disposed of in such manner as the Director shall direct.

Plants in transit shall not be removed from the conveyance without prior permission of the Director.

12. (1) Plants or pests in direct transit or indirect transit shall not be removed from the conveyance in which they have been brought into a component region without the prior permission of the Director who may impose any condition as he deems fit.

(2) The provisions of regulation 5 shall apply to plants in direct or indirect transit.

Powers of Plant Quarantine Inspector.

13. (1) An import officer may seize any pests imported or kept in contravention of these Regulations.

(2) *Whenever it appears to any plant quarantine inspector that there is reasonable cause to believe that any person carries or possesses or any personal effects or carrier contains or carries any plants, soil, pests, beneficial organisms, rooting compost or growing media or any non-plant articles in contravention of the provisions of these Regulations, it shall be lawful for the plant quarantine inspector to stop, inspect and search such person, and to seize such personal effects or carrier and to take any appropriate action as provided by these Regulations.*

(3) *A plant quarantine inspector is authorized to board any vessel, vehicle or aircraft arriving from any foreign country or another component region to inspect, treat or dispose of beneficial organisms, containers, growing media, non-plant articles including garbage and dunnage, pests, rooting compost and soil, which are likely to be diseased or infested with pests.*

Penalties.

14. (1) Any person who -

(a) willfully resists, obstructs, impedes or hinders an import officer in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under these Regulations;

(b) maliciously introduces a pest or a plant into a component region from another component region or foreign country.

(c) fails or refuses without reasonable cause to give information to an import officer when required to do so or knowingly gives false or incomplete information.

(d) for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or any other person, a permit, phytosanitary certificate or other document, makes a declaration or statement which he knows to be false, or does not know or does not believe to be true or knowingly makes use such declaration or statement;

(e) contravenes any provision of these Regulations.

(f) fails to comply with any restrictions or conditions imposed by the Director on any permit issued under these Regulations or

(g) fails or refuses to complete the Plant Quarantine Declaration Form as set out in the Tenth Schedule or provides false information therein,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) on conviction of any offence under paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 14, the offender shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six month or both.

(3) On conviction of any offence under paragraph (b) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 14, the offender shall be liable to the penalty as set out under section 19A of the Plant Quarantine Act 1976.

Fees chargeable for the issue of import permit and for the inspection, etc. of plants or plant produce.

15. (1) A fee of 15 ringgit shall be charged for the issue of an import permit in respect of a consignment which shall be valid for a period of three months from the date is issued.

(1A) An import permit which has expired may be extended only once for a further period not exceeding one month from the date of its expiry upon payment of five ringgit.

(2) Fees at the following rates shall charged for the inspection of a consignment or premise, disinfection of pests, treatment of plant or plant produce by the Inspecting Officer or plant quarantine inspector:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|----------------|
| (i) | (a) | for the first half manhour or part thereof | \$10.00 |
| | (b) | for the second half manhour or part thereof | \$10.00 |
| | (c) | for every additional manhour or part thereof | \$20.00 |

- (ii) Where an Inspecting Officer inspects or supervises disinfection of a consignment at any place other than at his office premises or inspects or supervises disinfection of growing crops in the field, the time taken to carry out such inspection or supervision shall include the time taken for his journey to and from such place.

(iii) *Where disinfection or treatment is carried out by the Inspecting Officer or the plant quarantine inspector as the case may be, the cost of chemicals or other materials incurred in carrying out the disinfection or treatment shall be borne by the consignor or consignee according to the rates to be determined by the Director from time to time.*

(iv) Overtime allowance for an Inspecting Officer or plant quarantine inspector who conducts inspection on any consignment or premise as required by either the consignor or consignee shall be borne by the consignee as the case may be –

(a) at the rate of four ringgit per hour beyond the usual office hours; and

(b) at the rate of eight ringgit per hour during weekends or public holidays.

(3) Travelling expenses by air, rail or/and road, whichever is applicable, shall be charged in respect of any journey made for the purpose of carrying out any inspection or supervision provided that where the journey is wholly or partly by road, the charge will be at the rate of 50 sen for every kilometer or part thereof.

(4) Where an Inspecting Officer, on the application of any person or as a requirement under the condition of import specified in the Import Permit attends at place away from his place of duty within Malaysia or outside Malaysia to carry out any inspection, subsistence and accommodation expenses in accordance with current government rates shall be reimbursed by such person to the Director.

(5) An Inspecting Officer may, in his discretion, inspect the source of plant produce in addition to the inspection of a particular consignment, and the consignor shall pay the fees specified in paragraph (2) in respect of such inspection.

Fees chargeable
for keeping
plants.

16. Fees at the following rates shall be charged for keeping plants *under post entry quarantine or* which are not removed promptly by an importer -

- (i) for every plant, per day for the first week of keeping or post-entry quarantine \$2.00
- (ii) for every plant, per day for the second week of keeping or post-entry quarantine \$3.00
- (iii) for every plant, per day for the third week of keeping or post-entry quarantine \$4.00
- (iv) for every plant, per day for the fourth week of keeping or post-entry quarantine \$5.00
- (v) for every plant, which is grown in post-entry quarantine for the full growing season or part for observation
... .. \$10.00
- (vi) notwithstanding paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) the Director may in his discretion levy a lump sum in lieu of the fees chargeable under the said paragraphs.

*Plant
Quarantine
Declaration.*

17. *All persons entering a component region are required to complete the Plant Quarantine Declaration Form as set out under the Tenth Schedule and shall surrender the Form at an appointed entry checkpoint.*

*Master or agent
of arriving
vessel, pilot or
agent of
arriving aircraft
to present true
inward
manifest.
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18. (1) *The Master or agent of every vessel entering a component region at an appointed sea port listed under the Fifth Schedule shall, within twenty four hours of the arrival, and before any cargo is unshipped, present to a plant quarantine inspector a copy of the true inward manifest of the vessel with the particulars as required under section 52(1) of the Customs Act 1967.*

(2) *The pilot or agent of every aircraft entering a component region at an appointed airport, as listed under the Fifth Schedule shall, before any cargo is delivered, present to a plant quarantine inspector a copy of the true inward manifest of the aircraft with the particulars as required under section 56 of the Customs Act 1967.*

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*Phytosanitary
Certificate for
export of plants.*

19. (1) *An Inspecting Officer may issue a phytosanitary certificate as set out in the Second Schedule for plants, plant products and non-plant articles exported from or moving between the component region based on inspections and treatment performed at the request of exporters to meet the requirements of the phytosanitary regulations of the importing component region or country.*

(2) An Inspecting Officer may issue a phytosanitary certificate as set out in the Seventh Schedule for the re-export of plants or plant products grown or produced in the third country or a component region at the requested of exporters to meet the requirements of the phytosanitary regulations of the importing component region of country.

(3) All expenses incurred in carrying out the inspection and treatment of the plants, plant products or non-plant articles shall be borne by the exporter according to the rates set out under regulation 15(2) to (5) of these Regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE
[Regulation 5 (1)]
PERMIT TO IMPORT PLANTS

Permit No

Name and address of consignee

(Name)

of

(Address)

Name and address of consignor

(Name)

of

(Address)

Permission is hereby granted to the consignee to import the plants contained in the Schedule here to through

(Appointed entry check-point)

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions -

- (1) Import Licence is to be sought from the relevant Ministry.
- (2) Plants must be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin of the plants issued within 14 days prior to dispatch of the consignment.
- (3) A copy of this Import Permit must be sent to the consignor and must accompany the consignment.
- (4) Plants must be free from soil and pest.
- (5) Plants are subject to inspection or examination prior to clearance from the Customs Office.
- (6) This Import Permit is valid for one consignment only until

(Date)

Further conditions

.....

.....

Schedule :

Descriptions	Quantity	Country of origin

Date of issue

.....

Director of Agriculture

SECOND SCHEDULE
[Regulation 5 (2)]
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

No

Plant Protection Organization
of
To : Plant Protection Organization (s)
of

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter
Declared name and address of consignee
Number and description of packages
Distinguishing marks
Place of origin
Declared means of conveyance
Declared point of entry
Name of produce and quantity declared
Botanical name of plants

This is certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

Date *Treatment*
Chemical (active ingredient) *Duration and temperature*
Concentration *Additional information*

Additional declaration

(Stamp of Organization) *Place of issue*
..... *Name of authorized*
Officer
Date : *Signature*

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the Government of Malaysia or to any of its officers or representatives.

THIRD SCHEDULE
(Regulations 8 and 11)

PLANTS WHICH SHALL BE DESTROYED IF IMPORTED IN
CONTRAVENTION OF THESE REGULATIONS

Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. (Pineapple)

All species of Artocarpus (Keledang)

Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze. (Tea)

Carica papaya L. (Papaya)

All species of Citrus and allied genera

All species of Coffea (Coffee)

All species of Colocasia and Zanthosoma (Taro)

Durio zibethinus Murr. (Durian)

All species of Forest trees

Glycine max (L.) Merr.

All species of Gossypium (Cotton)

All species of Hevea (Rubber)

Ipomoea batatas Poir. (Sweet potato)

All species of Leguminosae

All species of Mangifera

All species of Manihot (Cassavae)

All species of Musa and allied genera (Banana, Plantains and Manila hemp)

All species of Nephelium

All species of Nicotiana (Tobaccoes)

All members of the Orchidaceae

Oryza sativa L. (Rice)

All members of the Palmaceae (coconut, oil palm and other palms)

All members of the Piperaceae (Peppers)

All species of Saccharum (Sugarcane)

Solanum tuberosum L. (Potato)

Zea mays L. (Maize)

All species of Theobroma (Cacao) and other plants known, or likely to be, hosts, of virus diseases of cacao (including all members of the families Bombacaceae and Sterculiaceae)

Plants grown in the American Tropics

Plants grown in the African Cacao Region

All species of Zingiberaceae.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 9)

DANGEROUS PESTS

<u>Pests</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
AVOCADO (<u>Persea</u> spp.)	
Sunblotch virus of avocado	-
BANANA (<u>Musa</u> spp.)	
Bunchy top virus	-
<u>Mycosphaerella musicola</u> var <u>difformis</u>	<i>Black sigatoka</i>
<u>Pseudomonas solanacearum</u>	<i>Moko disease</i>
<i>Mycosplasma-Like organism</i>	<i>Cameroon Marbling disease</i>
BARLEY (<u>Sorghum</u> spp.)	
Barley stripe mosaic	-
CASSAVA (<u>Manihot esculenta</u>)	
<u>Phaeolus manihotis</u>	Root rot
Cassava brown streak virus	Brown streak
Cassava mosaic virus	Mosaic
Cassava witch's broom	Witch's broom
Super elongation disease	-
<u>Caliothrips masculinus</u>	<i>Thrip</i>
<u>Monomychelus tanajoa</u>	<i>Tanajoa or green cassava mite</i>
<u>Oligonychus peruvianus</u>	<i>Mite</i>
<i>Mycoplasma-like organism</i>	<i>Witch's broom</i>
<u>Sphaceloma manihotis</u>	<i>Superelongation disease</i>
<i>Virus</i>	<i>Frog's skin</i>
<i>Virus</i>	<i>Cassava latent virus disease</i>
<i>Unknown</i>	<i>African mosaic</i>

CITRUS (Citrus spp.)

<u>Anastrepha fraterculus</u>	-
<u>Anastrepha ludens</u>	Mexican fruit fly
<u>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</u>	West Indian fruit fly
<u>Anastrepha</u> spp.	Fruit flies
<u>Ceratitis rasa</u>	Natal fruit fly
<u>Ceratitis capitata</u>	Mediterranean fruit fly
<u>Dacus tryoni</u>	Queensland fruit fly
<u>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</u>	Mal secco
Citrus stubborn disease	Stubborn disease
Citrus green	Mycoplasma
<u>Quadrascidiotus perniciosus</u>	<i>San Jose scale</i>
<i>Impetratura virus</i>	<i>Impetratura</i>
<i>Exocortis virus</i>	<i>Exocortis</i>
<i>Satsuma dwarf virus</i>	<i>Satsuma</i>
<u>Spiroplasma citri</u>	<i>Stubborn disease</i>
<i>Yellow virus</i>	<i>Shell bark</i>
<i>Xyloporosis virus</i>	<i>Xyloporosis</i>

COCOA (Theobroma cacao)

<u>Sahlbergella singularis</u>	Capsid bug causing dieback
<u>Distantiella theobroma</u>	Capsid bug causing dieback
<u>Helopeltis bergrothis</u>	Capsid bug causing canker
<u>Stenoma decra</u>	Cacao fruit & shoot borer
<u>Bathycoella thalassina</u>	-
<u>Marasmius perniciosus</u>	Witch's broom
<u>Monilia roreri</u>	Monilia pod rot
<u>Trachysphaera fructigena</u>	Trachysphaera pod rot
Cacao swollen shoot virus complex	Swollen shoot
Cacao red mottle virus	Red mottle
Cacao vein-clearing virus	Vein clearing
<i>Acrocercops cramerella</i>	<i>Cocoa pod borer</i>
<i>Cacao yellow mosaic virus</i>	<i>Yellow mosaic</i>

Monalonium sp.

Oncobasidium theobromae

Phytophthora palmivora

Virus

Virus

Mirid bug

Vascular streak dieback

Black pod

Water mark

Yellow vein banding

COCONUT (Cocos nucifera)

Pachymerus nucleorum

Pseudothraupis wayi

Pseudothraupis devastans

Rhynchophorus palmarum

Oryctes monocerus

Oryctes boas

Coelaenomenodera elaeidis

Melittomma insulara

Tatipaka/Coconut wilt

Cadang-Cadang

Lethal yellowing

Kaincope (Togo)

Cape St. Paul wilt (Ghana)

Kribi (Cameroons)

Awka (Nigeria)

Natuna wilt

Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus

Eriophyes guerreronis

Artana catoxantha

Oryctes rhinoceros

Setora nitens

Rickettsiae

Marasmiellus cocophilus

Phytophthora palmivora

Mycoplasma-Like organism

Phytophthora heveae

Coconut borer

Coreid bug

Coreid bug

Palm weevil

Beetle

Beetle

Leaf miner

Wood borer

Cause unknown

Viroid

Mycoplasma

Cause unknown

Cause unknown

Cause unknown

Cause unknown

Cause unknown

Red ring disease

Mite

Leaf moth

Rhinoceros beetle

Nettle caterpillar

Decline disease

Lethal bole rot

Crown rot

Tanzania wilt

Soccero wilt

Unknown

Head droop

Unknown

Leaf scorch

Unknown

Little leaf

Unknown

Malaysian wilt

Unknown

Soccoro wilt

COFFEE (Coffea spp.)

Antestiopsis spp.

Pentatomid bugs

Leucoptera coffeella

White coffee leaf miner

Planococcus kenyae

Mealy bug

Omphalia flavida

American leaf spot

Trachysphaera fructigena

Trachysphaera fruit rot

Gibberella xylarioides

Tracheomycosis

Coffee blister spot virus

Blister spot

Virus

Mancha mantecosa

Colletotrichum coffeanum var virulens

Coffee berry disease

Colletotrichum sp.

Blister spot/Mancha mantecosa

Hemileia coffeicola

Powdery rust

Phytomonas garcae

Phloem necrosis or red disease

Virus

Bacterial leaf spot

Virus

Ring spot

COTTON (Gossypium spp.)

Anthonomus grandis

Mexican cotton boll weevil

Anthonomus vestitus

Peruvian cotton boll weevil

Anthonomus spp.

Boll weevils

Phymatotrichum omnivorum

Texas root rot

Sacadedes pyralis

False pink boll-worm

Cotton leaf curl virus

Leaf curl

GRAPE (Vitis Vinifera)

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Crown gall

Bacteria

Pierce's disease

Fan leaf virus

Fan leaf, yellow mosaic
and vein banding

<u>Guignardia bidwellii</u>	Black rot
Leaf-roll virus	Leaf-roll
Mycoplasma-like organism	Flavescence doree
Nepo viruses	
(Grapevine fanleaf virus and its strains, Arabis mosaic, Hungarian chrome mosaic virus, Raspberry ring spot virus)	
Virus	Grapevine corky bark
Virus	Grape 'legno ricco' or stem pitting
<u>Xanthomonas ampelina</u>	Bacterial blight or necrosis
GROUNDNUT (<u>Arachis hypogaea</u>)	
Marginal chlorosis virus	Marginal chlorosis
Peanut stunt virus	Stunt
<u>Phymatotrichum omnivorum</u>	Root rot
Rosette viruses	Rosette disease
<u>Sphaceloma arachidis</u>	Scab
<u>Verticillium dahliae</u>	Verticillium wilt or pot rot
HEVEA RUBBER (<u>Hevea brasiliensis</u>)	
<u>Leptopharsa heveae</u>	Lace bug
<u>Microcyclus ulei</u>	South American Leaf Blight
<u>Aleurodicus cocois</u>	White fly
<u>Erinnyis ello</u>	Sphingid moth
<u>Premolis semirufa</u>	-
<u>Phytophthora spp.</u>	Leaf fall & leaf wither
<u>Thanatephorus cucumeris</u>	Target leaf spot
Syn. <u>Pellicularia filamentosa</u>	
<u>Catacauma huberi</u>	Black crust

HONEY BEES (Apis spp.)

<u>Acarapis woodi</u>	Mite
<u>Bacillus larvae</u>	American foulbrood
<u>Streptococcus pluton</u>	European foulbrood
<u>Nosema apis</u>	Nosema disease
Virus	Sacbrood

MAIZE (Zea mays)

<u>Diatraea spp. esp. D. saccharalis</u>	Stalk borers
<u>Sesamia cretica</u>	Durra stem borer
<u>Erwina stewartii</u>	Bacterial wilt
Maize chlorotic dwarf virus	-
Maize dwarf mosaic virus	-
Maize stripe virus	-
Maize streak virus	-
Maize stunt virus	-
<u>Claviceps gigantean</u>	Ergot
<u>Corn stunt spiroplasma</u>	-
<u>Dreschlera maydis</u>	Corn leaf blight
<u>Peronosclerospora philippensis</u>	Downy mildew
<u>Prostephanus truncatus</u>	Larger grain borer

MANGO (Mangifera indica)

<u>Noorda albizonalis</u>	Mango seed borer
<u>Stenochetus magifera</u>	Mango seed weevil
Unknown	Mango malformation and bunchy top
Unknown	Woody gall & scaly bark
<u>Elsinoe mangifera</u>	Mango scab

OIL PALM (Elaeis guineensis)

<u>Pachymerus lacerdae</u>	Kernel borer
<u>Pachymerus nucleorum</u>	Kernel borer
<u>Pimelephila ghesqulwrii</u>	Pyralid moth
<u>Fusarium oxysporum</u>	Fusarium wilt
<u>Cercospora elaeidis</u>	Freckle
<u>Coelaenomennodera elaeidis</u>	Leaf miner
<u>Darna tremata</u>	Nettle caterpillar
<u>Leptopharsa gibbicarina</u>	Lace bug
<u>Mahasena corbetii</u>	Bag worm
<u>Metisa plana</u>	Bag worm
<u>Oryctes rhinoceros</u>	Rhinoceros beetle
<u>Retracrus elaeis</u>	Erophyid mite
<u>Rhynchophorus phoenicis</u>	Weevil
<u>Setora nitens</u>	Nettle caterpillar
<u>Sibine fusca</u>	Leaf eating caterpillar
<u>Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus</u>	Red ring disease
<u>Ganoderma lucidum</u>	Basal stem and root rot
<u>Phytomonas staheli</u>	Marchitez sorpresiva
Unknown	Fatal yellowing
Unknown	Leaf mottle
Viroid	Cadang-cadang

ORCHIDS

<i>Cymbidium mosaic virus</i>	<i>Cymbidium mosaic</i>
<i>Orchid mosaic virus</i>	<i>Cattleya flower break</i>

PAPAYA (Carica papaya)

Papaya bunchy top virus	Bunchy top
Papaya mosaic virus	Papaya mosaic dieback
Papaya ring spot virus	Papaya ring spot and others

PEPPER (Piper nigrum)

Phytophthora palmivora

Foot rot

PINE (Pinus spp.)

Cronartium harkensii

Western globoid stem rust

Cronartium ribicola

White pine blister rust

Dothistroma pini

Needle caste

Fusarium moniliforme var subglutinans

Pitch canker

Scirrhia acicola

Needle blight

Scleroderma abietina

Needle twig blight

POTATO (Solanum tuberosum)

Leptinotarasa decemlineata

Colorado beetle

Corynebacterium sepedonicum

Bacterial ring rot

Synchytrium endobioticum

Black wart

Heterodera rostochiensis

Golden nematode

Oospora pustulans

Skin spot

Ditylenchus destructor

Potato rot nematode

RICE (Oryza sativa)

Aphelenchoides besseyi

White tip

Diatraea spp.

Stalk borers

Orseolia oryzae

Rice gall midge

Sogatodes oryzicola and Cubana

Rice dwarf virus

Dwarf

Rice stripe virus

Stripe

Rice Hoja blanca virus

White leaf (Hoja blanca)

Lissorhopterus oryzaephilus

Rice water weevil

Fusarium moniliforme

Bakanae disease

Ephelia pallida

Panicle disease

Rice waika virus

-

Virus

Transitory yellowing

SILKWORM (Bombyx mori)

Nosema bombycis

Viruses

Pebrine disease

Infectious flacherie, grasserie

SOYA BEAN (Glycine max)

Cercospora kikuchii

Colletotrichum truncatum

Peronospora manshurica

Pseudomonas glycinea

Pseudomonas tabaci

Virus

Virus

Purple blotch

Anthracnose

Downy mildew

Bacterial blight

Wild fire

Soyabean dwarf virus

Soyabean mosaic virus

SUGARCANE (Saccharum officinarum)

Diatraea spp.

D. saccharalis

Diaprepes abbreviatus

Xanthomonas albilinean

Xanthomonas rubrisubalicans

Xanthomonas rubilineaus

Xanthomonas vasculorum

Clemonra smithi

Grassy shoot

Fiji disease

Streak virus

Unknown

Ustilago scitaminea

Virus

Virus

Stalk borers

Stalk borers

Sugarcane root stalk borer

Leaf scald

Mottled stripe

Red stripe

Gumming disease

Sugarcane grub

-

-

-

Ring mosaic

Smut

Dwarf virus

Sugarcane mosaic

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus sp.)

Sunflower mosaic virus

Sunflower mosaic

STONE FRUIT

Stone fruit virus

-

SWEET POTATO (Ipomoea batatas)

Euscepes postfasciatus

West Indian sweet potato weevil

Sweet potato internal cork virus

Internal cork

Sweet potato mosaic virus

Mosaic

Sweet potato dwarf virus

Dwarf

TEA (Camellia sinensis)

Exobasidium reticulatum

Phloem necrosis virus

Virus

TOBACCO (Nicotiana spp.)

Ephestia elutella

Tobacco moth

Pseudomonas tabaci

Wildfire

Peronospora tabacina

Blue mold

TUNG (Aleurites fordii)

Septobasidium aleuritidis

Branch canker

Trogoderma granarium

Khapra beetle

Popillia japonica

Japanese beetle

Quadraspidiotus perniciosus

San Jose scale

WEEDS

Alternanthera philoxeroides

Alligator weed

Baccaris halimifolia

Groundsel bush

Chondrilla juncea

Skeleton weed

Momosa pigra

Giant sensitive plant

Myriophyllum brasiliense

Parrot feather

Parthenium hysterophorus

Congress weed

WEEDS

<u><i>Rottboellia exaltata</i></u>	<i>Itch grass</i>	
<u><i>Christisonia wightii</i></u>		-
<u><i>Aeginetia indica</i></u>		-
<u><i>Striga angustifolia</i></u>	<i>Witch weed</i>	
<u><i>Striga densiflora</i></u>	<i>Witch weed</i>	
<u><i>Striga gesnerioides</i></u>	<i>Witch weed</i>	
<u><i>Striga hermonthica</i></u>	<i>Witch weed</i>	
<u><i>Oryza barthii</i></u>		
<u><i>Oryza longistaminata</i></u>		
<u><i>Oryza punctata</i></u>		
<u><i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i></u>	<i>Mission grass</i>	

FIFTH SCHEDULE
APPOINTED ENTRY CHECK-POINTS

AIR -

1. Subang International Airport
2. Bayan Lepas Airport
3. Senai Airport
4. Kuching Airport
5. Miri Airport
6. Bintulu Airport
7. Kota Kinabalu Airport
8. Labuan Airport
9. Sandakan Airport
10. Tawau Airport

LAND -

1. Johor Bharu
2. Padang Besar
3. Kroh
4. Changloon
5. Wang Kelian
6. Rantau Panjang
7. Pengkalan Kubor
8. Miri
9. Lawas
10. Lubok Antu
11. Lundu
12. Long Pa Sia
13. Pensiangan
14. Sindumin

SEA -

1. Butterworth
2. Georgetown
3. Port Kelang
4. Melaka Port
5. Pasir Gudang
6. Kuantan Port
7. Tanah Putih
8. Sim Kheng Hong
9. Rejang Port (Sibul, Sarikei)
10. Bintulu
11. Miri
12. Limbang
13. Sandakan
14. Lahad Datu
15. Tawau
16. Labuan
17. Kudat
18. *Kota Kinabalu*

PARCEL OFFICE -

1. Kuala Lumpur
2. Penang
3. Johor Bharu
4. Kuching
5. Kota Kinabalu

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Regulations 3 and 5 (1)]

PERMIT TO IMPORT *SOIL / ROOTING COMPOST / GROWING MEDIA

Permit No :

Name and address of consignee :

(Name)

of

(Address)

Permission is hereby granted to the consignee to import *soil/rooting compost/growing media contained in the Schedule here to through.....

.....

(appointed entry checkpoint)

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions :

1. Import licence is to be sought from the relevant Ministry
2. A copy of this Import Permit must be sent to the consignor and must accompany the consignment.
3. The *soil/rooting compost/growing media are subject to inspection and examination prior to clearance by the customs.

4. This Import Permit is valid until the

For one consignment only.

5. The consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a statement from the official Plant Protection Service of the country of origin bearing the following certification :

(a) Treatment :

(b) Other declaration :

.....

6. Further conditions :

Schedule :

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>
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Date of issue :

Director of Agriculture

- Delete whichever inapplicable.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 5 (2)]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE - EXPORT

Plant Protection Organization *No.*
of (*country of re-export*)
TO : Plant Protection Organization (s)
of

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter
Declared name and address of consignee
Number and description of packages
Distinguishing marks
Place of origin
Declared means of conveyance
Declared point of entry
Name of produce and quantity declared
Botanical name of plants

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into
*..... (country of re-export) from (country of *origin)*
*Covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No. original *certified true*
*copy of which is attached together with this *certificate. That they are packed*
*repacked in original *new containers, and that based on the*
*original Phytosanitary *Certificate and additional inspection , they are*
considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing
country, and that during storage in (country of re-export)
the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

-
- Please tick (/) appropriate box.
-

DISINFESTATION / AND / OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

Date *Treatment*

Chemical (active ingredient) *Duration and temperature*

..... *concentration* *Additional information*

.....

Additional declaration :

.....

Place of issue

Name of Authorized Officer

.....

Signature

(*Stamp of Organization*)

Date :

No financial liability with respect to this Certificate shall attach to the Government of Malaysia or to any of its officers or representatives.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 5 (4)]

PERMIT TO IMPORT BENEFICIAL ORGANISM

Permit No :

Name and address of consignee :
of
(Address)

Name and address of consignee :
of
(Address)

Permission is hereby granted to the consignee to import *soil/rooting compost/growing media contained in the Schedule here to through.....
.....
(appointed entry checkpoint)

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions :

1. Import licence is to be sought from the relevant Ministry
2. A copy of this Import Permit must be sent to the consignor and must accompany the consignment.
3. The consignment is subject to inspection prior to clearance by the customs.
4. This Import Permit is valid until the

For one consignment only.

5. The consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a statement from the official Plant Protection Service of the country of origin bearing the following certification :

- (c) Treatment :
- (d) Other declaration :

Schedule :

Description	Quantity	Country of origin
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Date of issue :

Director of Agriculture

NINTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 5 (5)]

PLANTS FROM COUNTRIES WHERE KHAPRA BEETLE IS FOUND

Name of plant * -

1. *Peas and beans - seeds and meal*
2. *Cashew nuts*
3. *Groundnut - seeds and cake*
4. *Maize - seeds, meal and dried cobs*
5. *Rice - milled and bran*
6. *Sesame - seeds and cake*
7. *Wheat - bran and seeds*
8. *Spices*
9. *Tapioca - flour, chips and pearls*
10. *Sorghum - grain*
11. *Gunny sacks*

(* This does not apply to plants that are chilled, preserved or hermetically sealed.)

Countries of export -

1. *Bangladesh*
2. *India*
3. *Pakistan*
4. *Sudan*
5. *Turkey*
6. *Thailand*
7. *Philippines*
8. *Burma*
9. *Indonesia*
10. *Morocco*
11. *Sri Lanka*

TENTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 17]
PLANT QUARANTINE DECLARATION

All persons entering a component region (West Malaysia, Labuan, Sabah or Sarawak) are required to supply the information required in this form.

1. Full Name (Use block letters) Male Female

 2. Age 3. Passport No
 4. Flight No/Vessel's Name
 5. Last place of embarkation

1*. (a) Have you been to Africa, # South or Central America or the # Caribbean during the last 30 days?
 Yes No

(b) If yes, please state of departure from last country visited (from any of the above).

2* Are you carrying any plant, parts of plant or any other living organisms?
 Yes No

.....
 Date Signature

Penalty for failure to complete this Form or providing false information is a fine up to one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six month or to both on conviction.

- Please tick (/) appropriate box
- # Countries in the South America and Caribbean as follows.
 "Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Mexico, El Salvador".

Date the 21st April 1992.

[KP/LA/529/4; PN. (PU²) 303/II]

DATUK SERI SANUSI JUNID
Minister of Agriculture