

MALAYSIA

WORKSHOP ON BIOSECURITY IMPLEMENTATION OF SOUTH
AMERICAN LEAF BLIGHT OF RUBBER IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC
REGION

12-16 JANUARY 2015

BANGKOK THAILAND



Introduction

➤ Rubber status – acreages and distribution

Distribution:

Western side of the peninsula and to a lesser extent on the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia and in scattered areas of East Malaysia

Estimated acreages: 0.7-0.8 million hectares.

(~90% small holders, others are by private companies)

➤ Rubber production and future planting

Rubber production :

January-June 2014 - 13,493 ('000 tonnes)

Future planting:

Expand acreage to 1.2 million hectares and production to 1.8 million tonnes by 2020]

Introduction

➤ **Impact on rubber if SALB incursion – population involved and yield reduction**

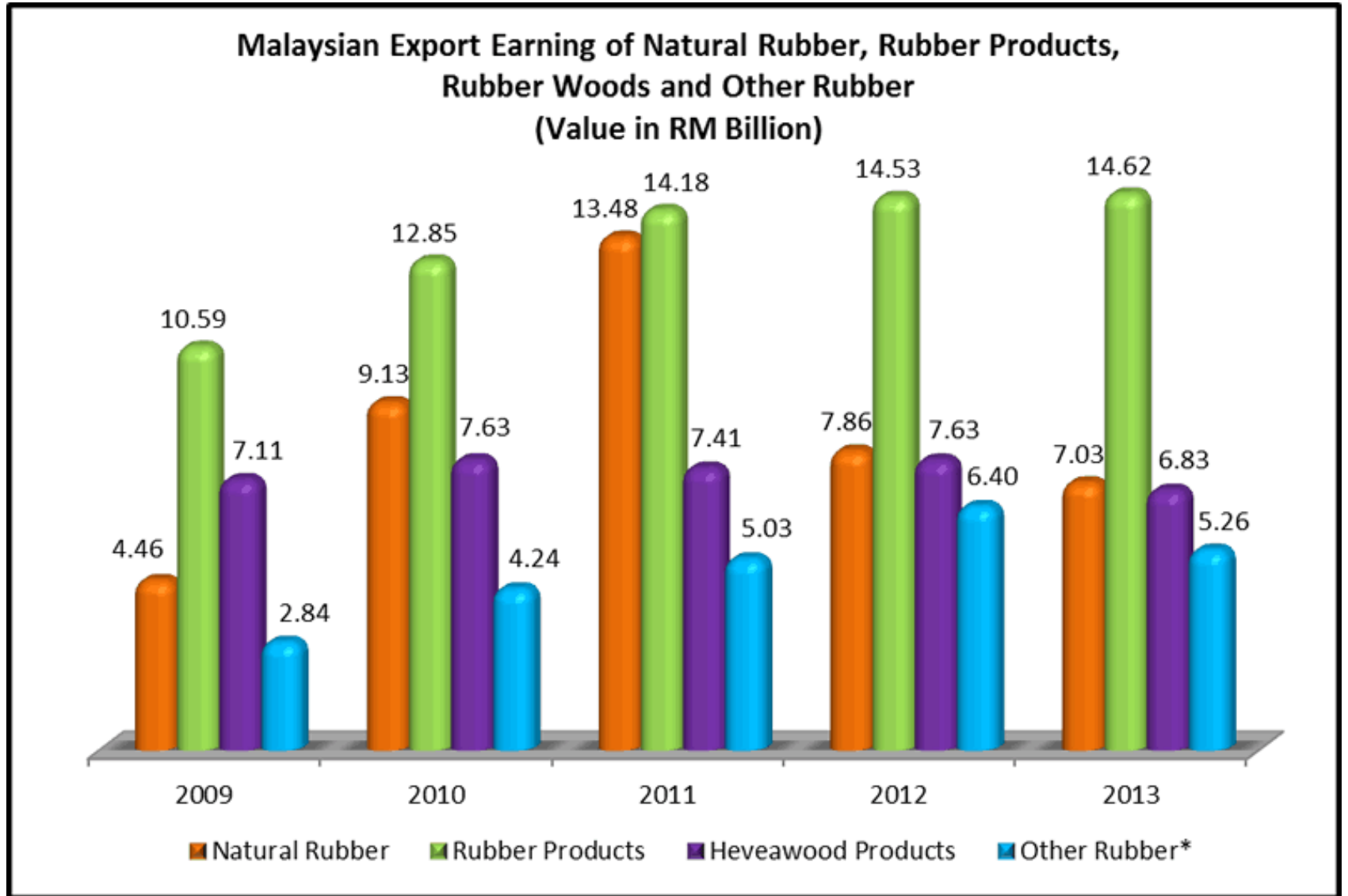
Industry effected : ~ USD 2.9 billion

Growers - ~260,000 (small holders)

➤ **Biosecurity strategy to curb the SALB incursion**

- a. Awareness program to the policy makers and stakeholder - e.g. through IAS program (supported by the Ministry)
- b. Involvement of related agencies and stakeholder
- c. Capacity building to enhance the expertise on SALB

Impact To Rubber Industry



Note:

*Other Rubber: Synthetic Rubber, Reclaimed Rubber, Waste Rubber, Compound Rubber and Unvulcanised Rubber
(HS Code 4002-4006)

Source: <http://www.lgm.gov.my>

➤ **Laws and Regulations**

- **Existing Steps The Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981:**

The Plant Quarantine Regulations have provisions to restrict the import of planting materials and agricultural products. The import of any rubber to prevent entry of SALB is prohibited EXCEPT:

- when imported for research purposes or on a government-to-government basis; AND
- such plant material has been subjected to quarantine in Malaysia or shipped to an intermediate country, where SALB is not present, for treatment consisting of washing with disinfectant and repackaging of the consignment; AND
- an import permit and a phytosanitary certificate conforming to the phytosanitary measures of Malaysia accompanies the consignment.

➤ **PRA, Import requirements and pest management**

- Based on the existing The Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981
- The significance of this uncertainty is used in determining appropriate measures.
- A technical committee consisting of the relevant government agencies, researchers and universities is established to conduct the PRA.



➤ **Inspection at entry, sampling method and size**

- Based on the information provided by the NPPO and only by visual
- Sampling method and size: Depending on the size of import consignment
- Laboratory analysis of the sample collected from the import consignment

➤ **Surveillance system**

There is no specific surveillance system for SALB. However, general surveillance is been conducted yearly



➤ **Diagnostic for SALB**

Malaysia Diagnostic Laboratories is well equipped for the fungus identification.

3 staffs have been to Brazil to be train on the fungus biology and ecology

However, need to send the pathologists to develop expertise on SALB diagnostic and identification

➤ **Control preparedness**

Regulation: Plant Quarantine Act and Regulations

➤ **Awareness and Capacity Building**

There is no specific program for Awareness and Capacity Building of SALB. However, SALB articles were publish in new papers, website and staffs are been training on SALB

Planning on SALB pest freedom Area

➤ **Border control – diagnostic**

State and Regional Laboratory in Peninsular Malaysia are upgraded and equipped for diagnostic on SALB pathogen

Currently:

Peninsular Malaysia – East Coast and Southern region.

➤ **Surveillance – maintaining pest freedom**

The surveillance will be done by the surveillance team from DOA and RRIM.

➤ **Surveillance data management and sharing**

Presently, data are managed using excel and shared among DOA staffs

➤ **Pest reporting**

Malaysia is in the process of implementing ISPM17 fully. This will include SALB PFA

Awareness and Capacity Building

➤ **Usage of Training module**

- Currently there is only in-house training. All Plant Biosecurity Officers are been trained

➤ **Status on translation**

- Currently - Use the English version
- Will produce in Malay (if possible Mandarin and Tamil version) – through the IAS program

Awareness and Capacity Building

➤ Awareness program

1. The involving agencies : DOA, Malaysian Rubber Board, RRIM and stakeholders
2. Awareness program to policy makers
3. Capacity building plan:
 - Expertise (Pathologist): Training In Brazil
 - Surveillance : to develop and train the surveillance team
 - Training for quarantine inspector at the entry and post entry

Sharing of Information

➤ **Type of sharing**

Data shall be shared and manage by DOA of Malaysia using available database (SIMS or in-house developed database for local used)

Important issue of data ownership and need to discussed problems with data sharing across different organizations. Clearly defined agreements for data sharing were crucial to ensuring pest information is available across national biosecurity systems.

➤ **Scope of data that can be shared**

The planting information – acreage and location (states)

➤ **Obligation in reporting**

According to ISPM 17