JP.PBT.001/2021

Department
PERNA IAN

Plant Biosecurity Procedure

Import Requirements for All Forms of Cereals for All Purposes of Importation from All Countries into Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

1. In line with the Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 (Act 728) to protect the nation's agricultural industry; it is stipulated that all imports of plants, plant products and regulated articles, including the importation of cereals into Malaysia, must be free from plant pests and diseases. The importation of these cereals can serve as a pathway for the introduction of harmful pests such as the Khapra beetle and other stored product pests into the country.

2. The Department of Agriculture has reviewed the import conditions for grains following non-compliance with import requirements, such as the interception of stored product pests, and the presence of regulated articles (straw, stalks, husks, etc.) in consignments. In 2014, the Department of Agriculture imposed an Import Permit (IP) and a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) for the importation of soybeans, maize and all other grains for animal feed purposes.

3. To facilitate the coordination of inspection and enforcement at the points of entry, the requirement for an IP and PC for the importation of all forms of grain for all purposes from all countries into Malaysia will be enforced from 1 June 2021.

4. A *World Trade Organization — Sanitary and Phytosanitary* (WTO-SPS) Notification G/SPS/N/MYS/48 regarding the IP and PC requirements for the importation of all forms of cereals for all purposes from all countries into Malaysia was published on 25 January 2021 and circulated to all countries.

OBJECTIVE

5. This procedure aims to provide uniform procedures for Inspecting/Enforcing Officers to conduct consignment inspections of all forms of grain for all purposes of importation from all countries into Malaysia.

SCOPE

6. The scope of this procedure covers the definitions, instructions and procedures for the Importation of All Forms of Cereals for All Purposes of Importation from All Countries into Malaysia, according to the HS Code categories as in **Appendix 1.**

REFERENCES

Customs Duty Order 2017 (CDO 2017)

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

7. The importation requirements for all forms of grain for all purposes of importation from all countries into Malaysia are subject to:
    i. Import Permit (IP);
    ii. Phitosanitary Certificate (PC);
    iii. Inspection at the point of entry by the MAQIS Department / Sabah Department of Agriculture and Sarawak Department of Agriculture;
    iv. Quarantine action will be imposed on any consignment found to be non-compliant with the stipulated conditions.

IMPLEMENTATION

8. The procedure for the importation of all forms of grain for all purposes from all countries into Malaysia is as follows:

    i. All importers/agents are advised to submit a new import application for the listed commodities using the Application Form as in **Annex** 2 before 30 April 2021. All IP applications for all forms of grain from all countries, except for the listed endemic countries, may be made from 15 May **2021.**

    ii. Imports before 1 June 2021 are not subject to the IP and PC requirements.
    This does not apply to imports from the countries endemic to the South American Leaf Blight (SALB) rubber plant disease and the *African Cocoa Regions* endemic to cocoa, oil palm and coconut plant diseases. Imports from endemic countries (as in Annex 3) are subject to existing import conditions (subject to IP and PC).

    iii. Imports from 1 June 2021 are subject to the IP and PC requirements.
    iv. *Grace Period:* Imports of listed commodities from 1 June 2021 to 31 July 2021 may be exempt from the IP and PC requirements.
    v. The full enforcement date for the IP and PC requirements is 1 August 2021.

EXEMPTIONS

9. This PBT does not apply to processed cereal products ready for human consumption such as fine flour, starch, *flakes,* and *cereal* (refer to Annex 4).

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

10. Please refer to the Guidelines for Inspection and Sampling of Grain Imports at the Port of Entry as in **Annex** 5.

DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

11. This Plant Biosecurity Procedure is effective from the date of its issue.

APPLICATION

12. The Plant Biosecurity Procedure is applicable to Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and the Federal Territory of Labuan.

ENQUIRY INFORMATION

13. For any enquiries regarding this Plant Biosecurity Procedure, please contact:

Director,
Plant Biosecurity Division, Ministry of
Agriculture, Levels 1-3,
Wisma Tani, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin,
50632 Kuala Lumpur.
(for the attention of: Import Control & Pest Risk Analysis
Unit) Tel: 03 — 2030 1400
Fax No.: 03 — 2697 7164

"Caring for the People: Emergency to Combat COVID-19"

"Serving the Nation"

I do discharging a trust,

(DAT K OH NASIR BIN WARRIS)
Head Director of
Agriculture, Department of
Agriculture, Malaysia

Date: If March

2021 Ref:

1. Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
2. Director-General, Department of Quarantine and Inspection Services Malaysia

LIST OF CEREALS ACCORDING TO HS CODE UNDER THE CUSTOMS DUTY (PDK) ORDER 2017 APPLICABLE UNDER THIS PLANT BIOSECURITY PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 10: CEREALS

10.01 Wheat and meslin.

10.02 Rye.

10.03 Barley.

10.04 Oats.

10.05 Maize (corn).

10.06 Broken rice for feed or rice with husk.

10.07 Sorghum.

10.08 Buckwheat, millet and canary seeds; other cereals.

CHAPTER 11: PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN

11.01 Wheat or meslin flour.

11.02 Cereal flours other than wheat or meslin.

11.03 Cereal groats, meal and pellets.

11.04 Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.

11.05 Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes.

11.06 Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 07.14 or of the products of Chapter 8.

11.07 Malt, whether roasted or not.

11.08 Starches; inulin.

11.09 Wheat gluten, whether or not dried.

CHAPTER 12: OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, SEEDS AND FRUIT; INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL PLANTS; STRAW AND FODDER

12.01 Soya beans, whether or not broken.

12.02 Groundnuts, unroasted or otherwise uncooked, whether or not shelled or broken.

12.04 Linseed, whether or not broken.

12.05 Rapeseed or colza seeds, whether or not broken.

12.06 Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.

12.07 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.

APPLICATION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS AND REGULATED ARTICLES

Application for the Importation of Plants, Plant Products and Regulated Articles

To:
To:
Director,
Director,
Plant Biosecurity Division,
Department of Agriculture
Malaysia,
Department of Agriculture Malaysia,
Level 1-3, Wisma Tani, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin,
50632 Kuala Lumpur.
50632 Kuala Lumpur.
(for the attention of: Head of the Import Control & Pest Risk Analysis Unit)
(for the attention of: Head of Import Control & Pest Risk Analysis Unit)

APPLICATION CATEGORY
Application Category

Cereals *Grains*	
Grain Products *Grain Products*	

Date:
Date:

1.	**Applicant/Importer Information** *Applicant/Importer Information*	
	Name: *Address:* Tel. No.: *Tel. No.:* No. Faks: *Fax No.:* Email: *Email:*	
2.	**Exporter Information** *Exporter Information*	
	Name: *Address:*	

	Tel. No.: *Tel. No.:* No. Fax: *Fax No.:* Email: *Email:*	
3.	Consignee's name: *Common name of the consignment:*	
4.	Scientific name (genus and species): *Scientific name* *(genus and species):*	
5.	Country of origin: *Country of origin:*	
6.	Mode of importation: (*Description form*):	
7.	Purpose of Importation: *(Purposes of Importation):*	
8.	*Genetically Modified Organism* (GMO)*/Living Modified Organism* (LMO) *mark X in the box **mark X on the box*	YES *NO* ☐ ☐
9.	Customs HS code tariff *Customs HS code* (*Refer to Customs Classification Unit*)	
10.	Consignment pictures *Consignment pictures*	
11.	Consignment packaging material *Type of consignment packaging*	
12.	Quantity to be imported *The quantity to be imported*	
13.	Frequency of importation per year *The frequency of importation annually*	
14.	Mode of transport (land/sea/air) *Method of transportation* *(land / sea / air)*	
15.	*Method of importation* *(cargo / courier / hand carry)*	
16.	Activity **/ Process** *of Importation* *Please attach *relevant information* and *photos* **Examples are as in Attachment A*	

i.	Place of origin of the consignment: *Place of origin of the consignment:* (name and address of farm/nursery/laboratory or source of consignment obtained in the exporting country)	
	(name and address of farm/nursery/ laboratory or consignment source obtained in the exporting country)	
ii.	*Address and activity at the collection and processing centre*	
iii.	*Address and activity in the packaging and storage area*	
iv.	Quarantine treatment carried out on consignments and activities after quarantine treatment *Quarantine treatment carried out on consignments and activities after quarantine treatment* (type and rate) *(type and rate)*	
v.	Distance (km) from the place where the consignment was last stored after quarantine/packaging treatment is carried out in the exporting country up to the exit point *The distance (km) from the final place of the consignment is kept after quarantine / packaging treatment is carried out in the exporting country to the exit point*	
vi.	The method of transport from the final place of the consignment is stored to the exit of the exporting country *The method of transport from the last place of the consignment is stored to the exit of the exporting country*	
vii.	Exit point of the exporting country *Exit point of the exporting country*	

viii.	Travel duration from the exit point of the exporting country until arrival at the entry point in Malaysia *Travel duration from the exit point of the exporting country to the entrance in Malaysia*	_____days/weeks/months _____*days / weeks / months*
ix.	Entrance in Malaysia	
	Entrance in Malaysia	
17.	Copy of Customs Form K1 *for any consignment that has been imported into Malaysia before 1 April 2021. *Copy of Customs Form K1* **for any consignment that has been imported into Malaysia before 1 April 2021.*	
18.	Copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) from the exporting NPPO. *for any consignment that has been imported into Malaysia before 1 April 2021, if available. *Copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) from the NPPO of the exporting country* **for any consignment that has been imported into Malaysia before 1 April 2021 if available.*	
19.	Transit *Transit* (if yes, please specify the next country) (*if Yes, please specify next country*)	YES (*Yes*) ☐ NO (*No*) ☐ *Countries*:
20.	*Re-export* (if Yes, please specify next country) (*if Yes, please specify next country*)	YES NO ☐ *Countries*:
21.	Country of Import (other than Malaysia) (please attach a copy of the relevant Phytosanitary Certificate) *Countries of Import (other than Malaysia) (please attach a copy of the relevant Phytosanitary Certificate)*	i. ii. iii. iv.

Note:
Note:

1. Applicants MUST FILL IN ALL THE INFORMATION ABOVE. The Department of Agriculture WILL NOT PROCESS any incomplete applications.
   Applicants MUST COMPLETE ALL THE ABOVE INFORMATION. The Department of Agriculture WILL NOT PROCESS any incomplete applications.

2. The processing period for import applications for plant material is 6 months. Meanwhile, the processing period for import applications for plant products and regulated articles (non-plant material) is 3 months. However, approval by the Pest Risk Analysis Committee also depends on the requirements for technical documents from the exporting country's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO), a Complete Pest Risk Analysis, and a Verification of Compliance (VOC) where applicable.
   The processing period for the importation of planting materials is within 6 months. While the processing period for the importation of plant products and regulated articles is within 3 months. However, the approval of the Pest Risk Analysis Committee also depends on the requirements of technical documents from the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), Full Pest Risk Analysis and Verification of Compliance (VOC) if required.

3. Approval of applications for the importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles is subject to the decision of the Pest Risk Analysis Committee.
   Approval of applications for the importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles is subject to the decision of the Pest Risk Analysis Committee.

Applicant's Signature:
Signature of the applicant:

.....
Name :
Position :
Identification card number:
Date :

*If the applicant cannot be contacted within 5 working days, the application will be cancelled.
** If the applicant cannot be contacted within 5 working days, the application will be cancelled.*

TO BE FILLED BY THE DEPARTMENT
TO BE FILLED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Application Information
Application Information

a.	Complete *Complete*	
b.	Incomplete *Incomplete*	

Note *Note*	Date of response *Date*	Officer's Name *Officer name*

PEST RISK ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with **the Plant Quarantine Act 1976**, **the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981** and ***the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures*** **(ISPM) No. 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis) and 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms);** all imports**, plants, plant products** and **regulated articles** under the following conditions shall first undergo **a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA):**

In accordance with the ***Plant Quarantine Act 1976, the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981*** *and* ***the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis) and 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms);*** *all importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles under the following conditions required to undergo* ***Pest Risk Analysis (PRA):***

i. New commodities, which have never been imported from any country;
New commodities, which have never been imported from any country;

ii. Importation from new countries other than those already approved for importation previously;
Importation from new countries other than approved countries which already allowed importation previously;

iii. New commodity form (importation form);
New commodity form (description form);

iv. Review of existing import conditions when new information indicates that the existing import conditions do not comply with the country's *Sanitary & Phytosanitary* (SPS) requirements;
Revision of existing import conditions following new information indicating that existing import conditions are not in compliance with the Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements of the country;

v. Interception of either quarantine and non-quarantine pests, including regulated articles or other *contaminants* at the point of entry - imports from the importer that do not comply with import requirements will be temporarily suspended; or;
Interception (either quarantine or non-quarantine pests) including regulated article(s) or other contaminant(s) at the point of entry - the importation which do not comply with import requirements will be suspended temporarily; or;

vi. There are reports of the outbreak of quarantine pests in the exporting country - all imports of such consignments from the concerned exporting country will be suspended immediately.
Credible reports of the spread of quarantine pests in the exporting country - all imported consignment(s) from the exporting country concerned will be suspended immediately.

Therefore, to determine the approval of an import application, the Department of Agriculture must obtain **the Technical Document,** including a list of pests, from **the Quarantine Authority of the exporting country. (National Plant Protection Organisation, NPPO)** to conduct a FULL PRA. This is to ensure that the importation does not pose a risk of introducing harmful alien pests into the country, which could affect the agricultural and forestry sectors and threaten downstream industries with potential for export, which are important for the country's development, directly or indirectly.

Therefore, when determining an application for import approval, the Department of Agriculture Malaysia (DOA Malaysia) will request technical documents, including a list of quarantine pests from the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of the exporting country for PRA evaluation. This is to ensure that the importation does not carry any risks of harmful foreign pests into the country that could affect (directly or indirectly) local agriculture, forestry or threaten downstream industries with significant export potential for the development of the country.

Appendix A

ARTICLE 16: EXAMPLE IMPORTATION PROCESS OR FLOWCHART

Please attach relevant information and photographs.
Disclaimer: The arrangement/sequence of activities depends on the work process for the specific commodity being imported.

Place of origin of the plant material obtained in the country of origin/export
- Farm/nursery/laboratory address:
- Activities involved:

↓

Plant material collection point
- Collection point address:
- Activities involved:
  (e.g. collection, isolation, cleaning and other related activities)

↓

Plant material processing site
- Address of processing place:
- Activities involved:
  (e.g. drying, grading and other related activities)

↓

Location of laboratory analysis of plant material
- Address of laboratory analysis site:
- Activities involved:
  (e.g. sampling, laboratory procedures/protocols and other related activities)

↓

Location of plant material packaging
- Address of the packing place:
- Activities involved:
  (e.g. sampling, laboratory procedures/protocols and other related activities)

↓

Plant material treatment site
- Address of the treatment site:
- Pre-, during and post-treatment procedures
- Activities involved:
  (e.g. **type** of **treatment** applied (**chemical rates and treatment time**) such as seed treatment, insecticide and fungicide dips, Methyl Bromide fumigation at 32g/m³ for 24 hours at temperatures above 21°C and other activities

↓

Exporting Activities
- Procedures during exportation

Appendix 3

LIST OF HIGH-RISK COUNTRIES
Updated 25 June 2020
Note: This list will be updated from time to time based on new information regarding the crop and pest status.
AMERICAN TROPICAL COUNTRIES

Countries endemic to Hevea plant diseases: South American Leaf Blight (SALB) by the fungus *Microcyclus ulei*	Countries endemic to palm crop diseases: i. Fusarium Wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. elaeidis*) ii. Bud Rot (*Phytophthora palmivora*) A2 type iii. Red Ring Nematode (*Bursaphelenchus cocophilus*)	Countries endemic to coconut diseases: i. Lethal Yellowing of coconut *(Candidatus phytoplasma palmae)* ii. Yellowing of coconut (Candidatus phytoplasma palmae) (Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma) iii. Viroid Candidates	Countries endemic to cocoa diseases: Witches-Broom *(Moniliophthora perniciosa)*
1. Belize 2. Bolivia * 3. Brazil * 4. Colombia * 5. Costa Rica * 6. Dominican Republic * 7. Ecuador * 8. El Salvador 9. French Guiana 10. Guatemala * 11. Guyana 12. Haiti 13. Honduras 14. Mexico * 15. Nicaragua 16. Panama Canal Zone (Panama) 17. Paraguay * 18. Peru 19. Saint Lucia 20. Suriname 21. Trinidad & Tobago 22. Venezuela * *Rubber-producing countries	1. Belize 2. Bolivia * 3. Brazil * 4. Colombia * 5. Costa Rica * 6. Ecuador * 7. El Salvador 8. French Guiana * 9. Grenada 10. Guatemala * 11. Guyana 12. Honduras * 13. Mexico * 14. Nicaragua * 15. Panama * 16. Peru * 17. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 18. Suriname * 19. Trinidad and Tobago 20. Venezuela * *Countries with oil palm plantations	1. Belize 2. Bolivia * 3. Brazil * 4. Colombia * 5. Costa Rica * 6. Ecuador * 7. El Salvador 8. French Guiana * 9. Grenada 10. Guatemala * 11. Guyana 12. Honduras * 13. Mexico * 14. Nicaragua * 15. Panama * 16. Peru * 17. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 18. Suriname * 19. Trinidad and Tobago 20. Venezuela * *Countries with coconut plantations	1. Belize * 2. Bolivia * 3. Brazil * 4. Colombia * 5. Dominican Republic * 6. Ecuador * 7. Grenada * 8. Guyana * 9. Panama * 10. Peru * 11. Saint Lucia * 12. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 13. Suriname * 14. Trinidad and Tobago * 15. Venezuela *Countries with cocoa plantations

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Countries endemic to palm disease: Fusarium Wilt *(Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. elaeidis)* *Bud Rot (Phytophthora palmivora) A2 type* Red Ring Nematode *(Bursaphelenchus cocophilus)*	Countries endemic to coconut diseases: Lethal Yellowing of coconut *(Candidatus phytoplasma palmae)* / Kaincope (Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma) / Viroid-like agents /	Countries endemic to cocoa crop diseases: i. Cacao Swollen Shoot virus complex
AFRICA 1. Angola * 2. Benin Republic * 3. Cameroon * 4. Congo, Republic of the * 5. Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) * 6. Gabon * 7. Ghana * 8. Guinea * 9. Liberia * 10. Nigeria * 11. Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) 12. Sierra Leone * 13. Sudan * 14. Tanzania * 15. Togo * 16. Zaire (Congo, Democratic Republic of the) * 17. Kenya * 18. San Tome (São Tomé and Príncipe) * *Countries with oil palm plantations	1. Benin * 2. Cameroon * 3. Côte d'Ivoire * 4. Ghana * 5. Kenya * 6. Nigeria * 7. Tanzania * 8. Togo * *Countries with oil palm plantations	1. Côte d'Ivoire * 2. Ghana * 3. Nigeria * 4. Sierra Leone * 5. Togo * *Countries with cocoa plantations

Annex 4

LIST OF HS CODES EXEMPT FROM THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CHAPTER 11 BREAKDOWN)

1101.	**00**	**000**	**Wheat or meslin flour.**
11.02			**Cereal flours other than wheat or meslin.**
1102.	**twenty**	000	- Maize (corn) flour
1102.	**90**	100	- - Rice flour
1102.	**90**	200	- - Rye flour
			- Rolled or flaked grains:
1104.	**12**	000	- - Of oats
1104.	**19**		- - Of other cereals:
1104.	**19**	100	- - - Of maize (corn)
11.05			**Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes.**
1105.	**10**	000	- Flour, meal and powder
1105.	**20**	000	- Flakes, granules and pellets
11.06			**Flour, meal and powder of dried leguminous vegetables of heading 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 07.14 or of the products of Chapter 8.**
1106.	**10**	000	- Of dried leguminous vegetables of heading 07.13
1106.	**20**		- Of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 07.14:
1106.	**20**	100	- - Of sago
1106.	**20**	200	- - Of cassava
11.07			**Malt, whether roasted or not.**
1107.	**10**	000	- Unroasted
1107.	**20**	000	- Roasted
11.08			**Starches; inulin.**
			- Starches:
1108.	**11**	000	- - Wheat starch
1108.	**12**	000	- - Maize (corn) starch
1108.	**13**	000	- - Potato starch
1108.	**14**	000	- - Manioc (cassava) starch
1108.	**19**		- - Other starches:
1108.	**19**	100	- - - Sago
1108.	**20**	000	- Inulin
1109.	**00**	**000**	**Wheat gluten, whether or not dried.**

Appendix 5

GUIDELINES FOR INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF IMPORTED CEREAL CONTAINERS AT THE POINT OF ENTRY

MARCH 2021

1.0 INSPECTION OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the inspection at the points of entry by the Enforcement Officer / Inspector is to:

(i) To verify compliance with phytosanitary requirements for the importation of cereals (e.g. complete documentation, consignments free of pests and contamination);
(ii) To detect the presence of pests based on evidence of plant pest presence through symptoms and signs (*frass, exit holes*, etc.);
(iii) Detecting regulated articles (straw, stalks, husks, etc.);
(iv) Sampling for pest screening and identification; and
(v) Determining quarantine action regarding non-compliant consignments (treat/destroy/deny entry).

2.0 INSPECTION METHODS

2.1 Import Documentation Inspection

The Enforcement Officer/Inspecting Officer must examine the documents thoroughly to prevent any documentation non-compliance. The importer must present the original documents at the port of entry. After declaration at the Peninsular Malaysia MAQIS Department/ Labuan W.P. MAQIS Department/ Sabah Department of Agriculture/ Sarawak Department of Agriculture, the import information will be recorded and all original documents will be retained at the office of the Enforcement Officer/Inspecting Officer. A certified copy will be given to the importer. The Enforcement Officer/Inspecting Officer must seek clarification from the importer if there are any discrepancies in the information before proceeding with the inspection process.

The documents to be checked are:

i. Original Import Permit.
ii. Original Phytosanitary Certificate and original Treatment Certificate (if required) from the NPPO of the country of origin, including any additional declarations stipulated in the import permit.
iii. Customs documents (K1, K3 etc.).
iv. Consignment release documents from the port/airport of the exporting country (Bill of Lading/Airway Bill).

v. Copy of the Commercial Invoice or *packing list*.
vi. Certificate of Origin (COO) and a copy of any documents accompanying the consignment.
vii. For re-exports, a copy of the Phytosanitary Certificate from the country of origin and the Re-export Phytosanitary Certificate from the exporting country, as well as re-treatment in accordance with the conditions of the import permit.

2.2 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection must be carried out by the enforcement officer/inspecting officer as soon as the consignment arrives at the port of entry. For consignments suspected of being damaged and unidentifiable, quarantine measures and a thorough physical inspection must be carried out immediately. The measures to be taken include the following:

i. Isolate the consignment;
ii. Prohibiting the movement of the consignment;
iii. Further inspection of the consignment to determine the extent of the infestation/infection;
iv. Taking samples for the purpose of a preliminary examination, observation and identification of pests at the point of entry;
v. Re-treatment (chemical and/or physical); or
vi. Destruction of consignments if necessary (destroy).

2.3 Physical Inspection

A physical inspection of the consignment shall be conducted by the Enforcement Officer/Inspecting Officer once a consignment that has been visually inspected is suspected of being infested and does not comply with the conditions stated under the Import Permit, involving the following matters:

i. A physical inspection of the consignment is important to ensure it complies with SPS requirements based on the declaration in the document;
ii. Inspection of consignments suspected of harbouring pests is carried out based on the presence of symptoms and signs of pest presence; and
iii. For pests that cannot be identified, pest samples must be sent immediately to the Biosecurity Screening Unit laboratory, Plant Biosecurity Division for identification.

Physical inspection of consignments should also take into account:

i. Packaging materials (jute sacks)
ii. Wooden Packaging Material (WPM) (ISPM 15)
iii. Contamination of regulated articles or alien material (straw, stalks, husks, etc.)
iv. Sorted and not mixed consignments (refer to *packing list* upon importation).

INSPECTION EQUIPMENT

The equipment used to conduct import consignment inspections at the point of entry is as per **Annex A.**

3.0 SAMPLING

Inspecting the entire consignment is impractical and would involve a great deal of time and high costs. Therefore, the consignment is inspected by sampling the incoming lots. A sample is a quantity of units or parts taken from the consignment to represent the whole. A good sampling method will ensure that the sample taken is representative of the entire consignment and that accurate conclusions can be drawn from the inspection of the sample.

3.1 Sampling Procedure

All consignments of grain must be inspected and sampled upon arrival at the port of entry, in accordance with the conditions stated on the import permit. The Enforcement Officer/inspecting officer will take samples from different lots at random.

The sampling method is based on the physical form of the consignment as follows:

A. Cargo/bulk consignments:

i. For consignments within cargo/bulk, if the total consignment is 20 metric tonnes, samples must be taken from 5 sampling points to produce 5 primary samples as in **Figure 1**. (1 sampling point represents at least 4 metric tonnes).

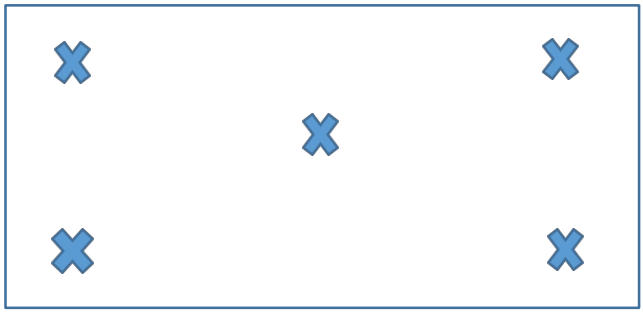


Figure 1: Sampling points on a consignment

ii. Sampling of grain can be done using a *hand scoop* or a probe.
iii. Take samples from several different areas: the top, the middle, near the bottom, and from all sides.
iv. A visual inspection is performed on the primary sample by placing it on a white background to detect the presence of pests or regulated articles in the sample.

v. Mix the samples together in a single container to obtain a composite sample.

vi. Take 1 kg from the composite sample for submission to the laboratory for screening and further pest identification. Place the taken sample into a clean sample bottle/plastic container and label it with the following information:
   a. Name and address of the sampler
   b. Crop, variety and seed class (if known)
   c. Lot number, container number and weight of the container in the lot.

vii. Return the remaining sample to the original container.

viii. Send the labelled sample bottle/plastic, together with the sample submission form as in **Appendix C,** to the Biosecurity Screening Unit laboratory.

ix. For postal purposes, place the labelled sample bottle/plastic with the sample submission form into *a bubble-wrapped box* or envelope. The sample must be packed securely and well before posting to prevent damage.

Figure 2: Sample collection method for cargo/bulk consignments

B. Bag/sack/hessian consignments:

i. The determination of the sampling lot for consignments in bags/sacks/gunnies is as in **Table 1**:

Table 1: Number of sampling lots to be taken

No.	Total bags/sacks/gunnies per lot	Number of primary samples to be taken
1.	1 - 20	All bags/sacks/gunnies
2.	21 – 1000	6% of the total but not Less than 20 random samples
3.	> 1000	3% of the total but not less than 60 random samples

*Maximum is 5000 bags / composite sample

ii. Samples are taken from several different parts, namely the top, middle, near the bottom and all sides, or by using the zig-zag sampling technique as shown in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3: Zig-zag sampling technique

iii. Use a probe measuring 6-9 inches in length. The probe must reach at least halfway into the bag being sampled. The diameter of the probe's slot should be appropriate for the size of the grain. The probe sizes are as per **Appendix B**.

Method for Using the Probe

a. Place the sack horizontally. Insert the probe at an angle, to its full length, from the top of one corner, with the face of the probe facing downwards (refer to **Figures 4 and 5**).
b. Once the probe is full, turn it to face upwards. Slowly pull it out of the sack.
c. A visual inspection is carried out on each primary sample by placing the sample on a white surface to detect pests.

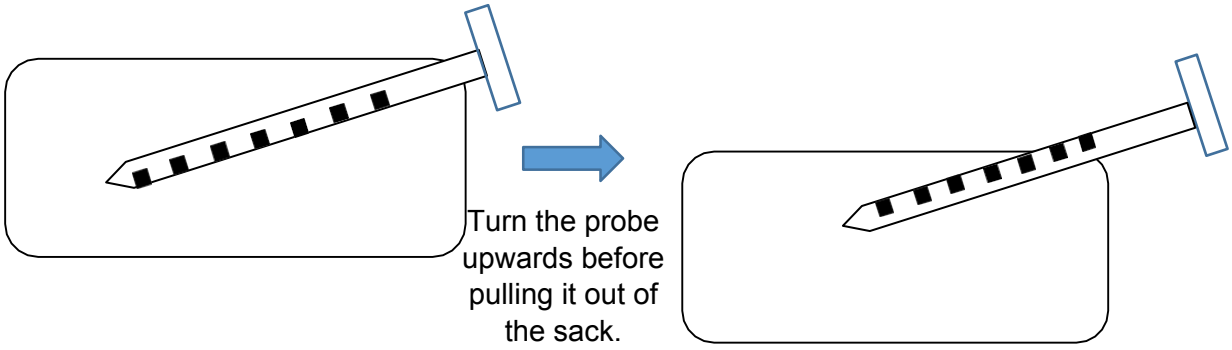


Figure 4: Sampling method using a probe

Figure 5: Probe sampling on bag/sack/hessian consignments

iv. Take 1 kg from the composite sample for dispatch to the laboratory for screening and further pest identification. Place the taken sample into a clean sample bottle or plastic container and label it with the following information:
   a. Name and address of the sampler
   b. Crop, variety and seed class (if known)
   c. Lot number, container number and weight of the container in the lot.

v. Return the remaining sample to the original container.

vi. Send the labelled sample bottle/plastic, along with the sample submission form **(Appendix C),** to the Biosecurity Screening Unit laboratory.

vii. For postal purposes, place the labelled sample bottle/plastic with the sample submission form (Appendix C) into *a bubble-wrapped box* or envelope. Samples must be packed securely before posting to prevent damage.

3.2 Submission of samples to the laboratory

i. The collected samples must be placed in a sample bag and sealed with MAQIS Departmental tape.

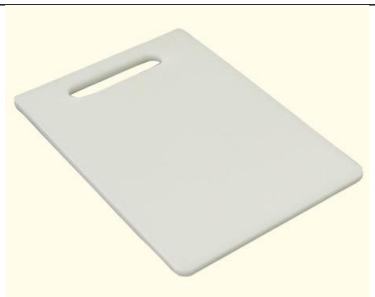
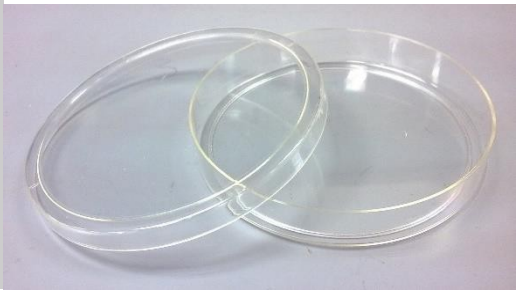
ii. Samples must be clearly labelled

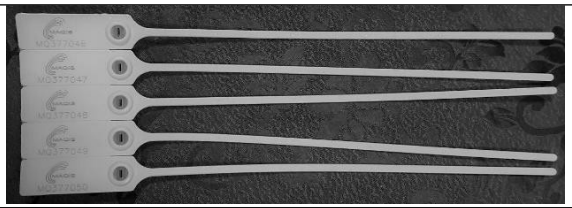
iii. Samples must be sent to the Biosecurity Screening Unit laboratory as soon as possible, or within 3 working days.

iv. The sample must be sent together with the following documents:
   - Copy of the import permit
   - Copy of the phytosanitary certificate
   - Container inspection form – MQ1(a)
   - Sample collection form by the MAQIS Department – MQ4
   - Sample submission form – PQ7(a)

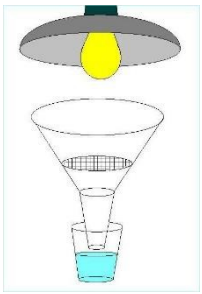
Appendix A

Equipment Required During the Inspection of Import Shipments

1	Probe/trier (for cereals)	 
2	*Hand scoop*	
3	Carving board (for cutting samples)	
4	Rubber gloves	
5	Disinfectant - Ethanol/ Sodium hypochlorite	
6	Sample container (vial/Petri dish)	 

7	Sample collection plastic	
8	Magnifying Glass / Magnifier	 
9	Small machete, knife and saw	
10	Safety goggles and a full-face mask for fumigation treatment and consignment inspection (if necessary)	
11	"Inspected" label	 
12	*Seal tag*	

13	Gas concentration meter for fumigation treatment (if necessary)	
14	White plastic/muslin cloth/mahjong paper	
15	Gas leak detector for fumigation treatment (if necessary)	
16	Scateur	
17	Thermometer	
18	Ready Reckoner Table for Fumigation Treatment (if necessary)	

19	Inspection Kit	
20	Forceps	
21	Marker pen, pen and inspection logbook, adhesive labels	  
22	Berlese funnel	 
23	Camera	
24	Examination mask	
25	First aid kit	

26	Laboratory tissue	
27	Brush	
28	Torch	
29	Safety helmet	
30	Safety boot	

Appendix B

Table of probe slot sizes by cereal type

No.	Grain	Probe Size
1.	Barley	large (20 mm or greater)
2.	Beans	large (20 mm or greater)
3.	Buckwheat	large (20 mm or greater)
4.	Rapeseed	small (8 mm to 14 mm)
5.	Chickpeas	large (20 mm or greater)
6.	Corn	large (20 mm or greater)
7.	Flaxseed	medium (15 mm to 19 mm)
8.	Lentils	medium (15 mm to 19 mm)
9.	Mixed grain	large (20 mm or greater)
10.	Mustard	small (8 mm to 14 mm)
11.	Oats	large (20 mm or greater)
12.	Peas	large (20 mm or greater)
13.	Rapeseed	small (8 mm to 14 mm)
14.	Rye	large (20 mm or greater)
15.	Safflower	large (20 mm or greater)
16.	Soya beans	large (20 mm or greater)
17.	Soya beans (natto type)	medium (15 mm to 19 mm)
18.	Sunflower	large (20 mm or greater)
19.	Triticale	large (20 mm or greater)
20.	Wheat, Amber Durum	large (20 mm or greater)
21.	Wheat	medium (15 mm to 19 mm)

Appendix C

Form PQ 7 (a)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE)

Submission of Samples for Analysis
For Imported Consignments
(Regulations 10, & 11, Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981)

No. Fail :
No. Rujukan :

A. SAMPLE INFORMATION

1. Port of Entry	2. Date of Entry
3. Date of Sampling	4. Name of the Sampling Officer:
5. Sample / Consignment Name	
a. Common name	b. Scientific Name :
6. Part of Plant: *Seedling/Tree; Seedling/Cuttings/Bud/Tissue culture/ ** ……*(other, specify*	
7. Quantity Imported:	8. Country of Origin:
9. Import Permit No. **:	10. No. Phytosanitary Certificate *" :
1 1. Name & Address of Importer :	12. Exporter's Name & Address:

14. Condition of sample at time of collection:

Good — Sample / consignment suspected of being infested

Suspected of spoilage — Other, state .....-.....

15. Office/Laboratory to which sample was sent:	16. Date sample was sent:
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PEQ, SERDANS	

B. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF SAMPLE

Name & Position Stamp

Date — Date

** Please strike through any inapplicable items.*
**" Include a copy of the Permit lfftDoc & Phytosanitary Certificate*