

Details of Malaysia's response:

- i. Malaysia still allows and has not banned the use of Methyl bromide fumigation as a quarantine treatment for the export of agricultural products from other countries into Malaysia.
- ii. In order to facilitate trade for countries that had totally banned the usage of Methyl bromide for quarantine purposes such as the European Union (EU), a few African countries and including Indonesia, Malaysia offers equivalency of other effective fumigant such as phosphine and also other quarantine treatment such as gamma-ray irradiation to be used as an alternative to Methyl bromide. In addition to this, Malaysia also allows the use of a method called Systems Approach (a method approved by the IPPC as provided under ISPM No. 14) which may be used to mitigate the risk of plant pest and disease in imported agriculture products.
- iii. In order for Malaysia to accept alternative quarantine treatment, the exporting countries may send in application to the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and subsequently efficacy data will need to be submitted as evidence on the effectiveness of the proposed quarantine treatment.
- iv. Malaysia has also no longer required the use of high dosage of Methyl bromide at the rate of $80\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for certain agriculture products from Indonesia since 2012. This is due to the fact that Indonesia has achieved the status of Khapra Beetle free country as agreed by both countries during the 1st Task Force Meeting on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Trade Facilitation between Malaysia and Indonesia held in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 10 April 2012.