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SERI PADUKA BAGINDA
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AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND NOXIOUS PLANTS
ACT 1976

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(IMPORT AND EXPORT) REGULATIONS 1981

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Act 167. IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Agricultural Pests and Noxious Plants Act 1976, the Minister makes the following regulations:

Citation and commencement. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the **Agricultural Pests and Noxious Plants (Import and Export) Regulations 1981** and shall come into force on the 31st March 1981.

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

“American tropics” means those parts of the continent of America, including adjacent islands, which are bounded by the Tropic of Capricorn (latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Tropic of Cancer (latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and by Longitudes 30°W and 120°W and includes that part of Mexico which is north of the Tropic of Cancér;

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

“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;

“import officer” means any officer of the customs, agricultural or postal services on duty at an appointed entry check-point;

“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 despatch, 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;

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

“soil” means any earth, ground, or other naturally occurring organic and mineral material 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 west 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 intersection 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 intersection 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.

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

Provided that the Director may import soil for research purposes.

4. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to— Non application of these Regulations.

(a) any plant imported for food, medicinal or manufacturing purposes; or

(b) any processed plants,

but such items are liable to inspection, and if found to be diseased or infested may be treated or destroyed.

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 contained in the First Schedule, issued by the Director in accordance with these Regulations and subject to such conditions as the Director may, by endorsement on the permit, impose. Prohibition of import of plant etc. except under a permit.

(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 or any other documents signed by or on behalf of an authorised 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 despatch of the consignment and it shall accompany the consignment.

(3) A plant may only be imported through an appointed entry check-point.

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— Restriction on importation of Hevea plants.

- (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 thereon 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 the requirements of sub-paragraphs (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 be 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 not 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 sterilized in the country or origin by a method which the Director considers to be satisfactory.

Restriction
on importation
of plants
generally.

7. The importation of plants, 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.) 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, 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 signed by the officer-in-charge of the place of such quarantine or treatment.

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 other virus or serious disease is prohibited except where—

Restriction on importation of *Theobroma Cacao* L. etc.

- (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 territory in which virus, 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 signed by the officer-in-charge of the place of such quarantine.

9. (1) The importation of Dangerous Pests set out in the Fourth Schedule is prohibited.

Importation of dangerous pests 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.

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.

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

(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 the 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.

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.

Power to seize pests.

13. An import officer may seize any pest imported or kept in contravention of these Regulations.

Penalties.

14. Any person who—

(a) wilfully 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 Malaysia;

(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 of such declaration or statement;

(e) contravenes any provision of these Regulations; or

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

shall be guilty of any offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit.

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

15. (1) A fee of five 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 it is issued.

(2) Fees at the following rates shall be charged for the inspection, disinfection or treatment of plant or plant produce by the Inspecting Officer:

(i) (a) for the first hour or part thereof ... \$15.00

(b) for every additional hour or part thereof ... \$ 5.00

(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.

(3) Travelling expenses at the rate of 44 sen for every mile or part thereof shall, in addition to the fees imposed under sub-regulation (2), be charged in respect of any journey made for the purpose of carrying out any inspection or supervision.

(4) Where an Inspecting Officer, on the application of any person, attends at a place away from his place of duty to carry out any inspection, subsistence and accommodation expenses in accordance with current government rates shall be reimbursed by such person.

(5) An Inspecting Officer may, in his discretion, inspect the source of plant or 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.

16. Fees at the following rates shall be charged for keeping plants 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; | Fees chargeable for keeping plants. |
| (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. | | |

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 plant/s contained in the Schedule hereto 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 despatch 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

This is to certify that the plants, parts of plant or plant produce described below or representative samples of them were thoroughly examined on..... by.....
(Date) (Name)

an authorised officer of the.....
 and were found to the best of his knowledge to be free from injurious diseases and pests; and that the consignment is believed to comply with the current plant protection regulations of the importing country.

Fumigation or disinfection treatment (if any):

Date.....
 Treatment.....
 Duration of exposure.....
 Chemical and concentration.....

Additional declaration:

Signature.....
 Designation.....
 Date.....

Name and address of consignor.....
 Name and address of consignee.....
 Number and description of packages.....
 Distinguishing marks.....
 Grown at.....
 Means of conveyance.....
 Port or place of entry.....
 Quantity and name of produce.....
 Botanical name.....

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* (Cassava)
 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

<i>Pests</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
AVOCADO (<i>Bersea</i> sp.) Sunblotch virus of avocado	--
BANANA (<i>Musa</i> spp.) Bunchy top virus	---
BARLEY (<i>Sorghum</i> spp.) Barley stripe mosaic	---
COCOA (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) <i>Sahlbergella singularis</i> Hagl. <i>Distantiella theobroma</i> Dist. <i>Helopeltis bergrothii</i> Rent. <i>Stenomoma decora</i> Zeller. <i>Bathycocella thalassina</i> <i>Marasmius perniciosus</i> Stahel. <i>Monilia roleri</i> Cif. <i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i> Tabor et Bunting Cacao swollen shoot virus complex Cacao red mottle virus Cacao vein-clearing virus	Capsid bug causing die-back Capsid bug causing die-back Capsid bug causing canker Cacao fruit and shoot borer -- Witch's broom Monilia pod rot Trachysphaera pod rot Swollen shoot Red mottle Vein clearing

<i>Pests</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
CASSAVA (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	
<i>Phaeolus manihotis</i> Heim.	Root rot
Cassava brown streak virus	Brown streak
Cassava mosaic virus	Mosaic
Cassava witch's broom	Witch's broom
Super elongation disease	
CITRUS (<i>Citrus</i> spp.)	
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Wied.)	
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Lew.)	Mexican fruit fly
<i>Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans</i> Sein.	West Indian fruit fly
<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	Fruit flies
<i>Ceratitis rosa</i> Karsch.	Natal fruit-fly
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wied.)	Mediterranean fruit fly
<i>Dacus tryoni</i> (Frogg.)	Queensland fruit fly
<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i> Petri	Mal secco
Citrus stubborn disease	Stubborn disease
Citrus greening	Mycoplasma
COCONUT (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (F.)	Coconut borer
<i>Pseudothierantus wayi</i> Br.	Coreid bug
<i>Pseudothierantus devastans</i> (Dist.)	—
<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i> (Linn.)	Palm weevil
<i>Oryctes monoceros</i>	—
<i>Oryctes boas</i>	—
<i>Coelaenomenodera elaeidis</i> Maylik	Leaf miner
<i>Melitomma insulara</i> Frm.	Wood borer
Tatipaka/Coconut wilt	Cause unknown
Cadang Cadang	Virus
Lethal yellowing	Mycoplasma
Kaincope (Togo)	Cause unknown
Cape St. Paul Wilt (Ghana)	Cause unknown
Kribi (Cameroons)	Cause unknown
Awka (Nigeria)	Cause unknown
Natuna wilt	Cause unknown
<i>Aphelenchoides cocophilus</i> (Cobb.)	Red ring disease
<i>Eriophycs guerreronis</i>	—
COFFEE (<i>Coffea</i> spp.)	
<i>Antestiopsis</i> spp.	Pentatomid bugs
<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i> (Guer.)	White coffee leaf miner
<i>Planococcus kenyae</i> (L. Pelley)	Mealy bug
<i>Omphalia flavida</i> Mauble et Rangel	American leaf spot
<i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i> Tabor et Bunting	Trachysphaera fruit rot
<i>Gibberella xylarioides</i> (Stey.) Heim et Saccas	Tracheomycosis
Coffee blister spot virus	Blister spot
Virus	Mancha mantecosa
COTTON (<i>Gossypium</i> spp.)	
<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boh.	Mexican cotton boll weevil
<i>Anthonomus vestitus</i> Boh.	Peruvian cotton boll weevil
<i>Anthonomus</i> spp.	Boll weevils

<i>Pests</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Phymatotrichum omnivorum</i> (Shear) Dunggar	Texas root rot
<i>Sacadedes pyralis</i> Dyar.	False pink boll-worm
Cotton leaf curl virus	Leaf curl
HEVEA RUBBER (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>)	
<i>Leptopharsa heveae</i> Drake	Lace bug
<i>Microcyclus ulei</i> P. Henn.	South American Leaf Blight
MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>)	
<i>Diatraea</i> spp. esp. <i>D. saccharalis</i> (F.)	Stalk borers
<i>Sesamia cretica</i> Led.	Durra stem borer
<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (E. F. Smith) Dye.	Bacterial wilt
Maize chlorotic dwarf virus	---
Maize dwarf mosaic virus	---
Maize stripe virus	---
Maize streak virus	---
Maize stunt virus	---
OIL PALM (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>)	
<i>Pachymerus lacerdae</i> (Chevr.)	Kernel borer
<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i> (F.)	Kernel borer
<i>Pimelephila ghesquierii</i> Tams.	A pyralid
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Schlect.	Fusarium wilt
<i>Cercospora elaeidis</i> Stey.	Freckle
<i>Coelaenomenodera elaeidis</i> Mlk.	
PAPAYA (<i>Carica papaya</i>)	
Papaya bunchy top virus	Bunchy top
Papaya mosaic virus	Papaya mosaic die-back
Papaya ring spot virus	Papaya ring spot and others
POTATO (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say.)	Colorado beetle
<i>Corynebacterium sepedonicum</i> (Spieck, et Kotth.) Skapt et Burk.	Bacterial ring rot
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb) Pere.	Black wart
<i>Heterodora rostochiensis</i> Wr.	Golden nematode
<i>Oospora pustulans</i> Owen et Wakef	Skin spot
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	Potato rot nematode
RICE (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	
<i>Aphelencoides besseyi</i>	White tip
<i>Diatraea</i> spp.	Stalk borers
<i>Orseolia oryzae</i>	Rice gall midge
<i>Sogatodes oryzicola</i> and <i>Cubana</i>	
Rice dwarf virus	Dwarf
Rice stripe virus	Stipe
Rice Hoja blanca virus	White leaf (Hoja blanca)
SUGARCANE (<i>Saccharum</i> spp.)	
<i>Diatraea</i> spp.	Stalk borers
<i>D. saccharalis</i> (F.)	
<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i> L.	Sugarcane root-stalk borer
<i>Xanthomonas albilinea</i> (Ashby) Down.	Leaf scald
<i>Xanthomonas rubrisubalicans</i>	Mottled stripe
<i>Xanthomonas rubilineaus</i>	Red stripe

<i>Pests</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Xanthomonas vasculorum</i>	Gumming disease
<i>Clemonra smithi</i> (Arr.)	Sugarcane grub
Grassy shoot	—
Fiji disease	—
Streak virus	—
SUNFLOWER (<i>Helianthus sp.</i>)	
Sunflower mosaic virus	Sunflower mosaic
STONE FRUIT	
Stone fruit virus	—
SWEET POTATO (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)	
<i>Eusepes postfasciatus</i> (Fairm.)	West Indian sweet potato weevil
Sweet potato internal cork virus	Internal cork
Sweet potato mosaic virus	Mosaic
Sweet potato dwarf virus	Dwarf
TEA (<i>Thea sinensis</i>)	
<i>Exobasidium reticulatum</i>	—
Virus	Phloem necrosis virus
TOBACCO (<i>Nicotiana spp.</i>)	
<i>Ephesila elutella</i> (Hbn.)	Tobacco moth
<i>Pseudomonas tabaci</i> (Wolf Foster) Stevens	Wildfire
<i>Peronospora tabacina</i> Adams	Blue mould
TUNG (<i>Aleurites fordii</i>)	
<i>Septobasidium aleuritidis</i> Heim et Bour.	Branch canker
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Ev.	Khapra beetle
<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Newn.)	Japanese beetle
<i>Quadraspilliotus perniciosus</i> (Comst.)	San Jose Scale
WEEDS	
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed
<i>Baccaris halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	—
<i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i>	Parrot feather
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Congress weed

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. Bensiangan.
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 (Sibu, Sarikei).
10. Bintulu.
11. Miri.
12. Limbang.
13. Sandakan.
14. Lahad Datu.
15. Tawau.
16. Labuan.
17. Kudat.

PARCEL OFFICE

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

Made the 10th March 1981.
[KP. Sulit 189 Jld. 3; P.N. (PU²) 303.]

DATUK ABDUL MANAN OTHMAN,
Minister of Agriculture