MALAYSIA FARM CERTIFICATION
SCHEME FOR GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (SALM)

http://www.doa.gov.my/web/guest/skim_amalan_ladang_baik_malaysia
SALM
(Skim Amalan Ladang Baik Malaysia)

• Certification scheme designed by the Department of Agriculture to recognise farms that adopt GAP which, is implemented in an environmentally friendly way, ensures workers’ welfare and safety and produces products that are of quality, safe and suitable for consumption. The scheme is developed based on Malaysian Standard MS 1784:2005 Crop Commodities – Good Agriculture Practices (GAP).
Good Agriculture Practice (GAP)

• Good Agriculture Practice is an integrated farming system aimed at managing all resources of crop production in a safe and sustainable way.

• The system is expected to increase farm productivity with the production of safe and quality food that takes into account workers’ welfare, safety and health and protection of the environment.
Objectives of GAP

• GAP acts as a thrust to the Agro-Technological Extension System of the Department of Agriculture.

• GAP is adopted as a practice by producers in carrying out their farm activities.
Benefits of GAP

1. Production of quality and safe crop produce, due to pesticide residues which are at the permitted level
2. Reduction of pollution to the environment.
3. Emphasis on the importance of integrated pest management
4. Reduction of pesticide usage
5. Guarantee of workers’ safety and welfare
6. Increase of crop yield
7. Crop produce which are competitive at domestic and international markets
8. Helps develop the national agricultural industry in an environmentally and sustainable way
Elements of SALM

1. Traceability
2. Record Keeping and Internal Audit
3. Planting Materials and Root Stocks
4. Site History and Site Management
5. Soil and Substrate Management
6. Fertiliser Management (Organic and Inorganic)
7. Irrigation and Fertigation
Elements of SALM (cont’)

8. Crop Protection
9. Harvesting
10. Post Harvest Handling
11. Pesticide Residue Analysis of Produce
12. Waste and Pollution Management, Recycling and Re-Use
13. Workers’ Health, Safety and Welfare
Elements of SALM (cont’)

14. Environmental Issues
15. Record of Complaints
16. Legal Requirements
MALAYSIAN ORGANIC SCHEME CERTIFICATION (SOM)

http://www.doa.gov.my/web/guest/skim_organik_malaysia_som
Standard

• The standard of Organic Agriculture for Skim Organik Malaysia (SOM) is based on the Malaysian Standard MS 1529:2001 – The production, processing, labelling and marketing of plant based organically produced foods.

• In addition to this, the SOM Standard also encompasses rules or criteria which are derived from specific legal provisions of national laws to control hazards that impact the environment, food safety and workers’ health and safety.
Benefits of SOM

• Benefit to Producers
  – Yield produced from farms that have been certified can be labelled as organic product and have the right to use the Malaysian Organic label on these products.
  – With this label, the products can be marketed as an organic product at a premium price.
Benefits of SOM (cont’)

• Benefit to Users
  – User have the assurance that the product bought are truly organic and does not have any unwanted chemical residue as the product has been endorsed as in compliance to the Malaysian Organic Standard.

• Benefit to the Environment and Workers
  – As the use of chemical fertiliser and pesticide are prohibited under the organic farming scheme, it directly translate that no contamination to the environment or the possibility of poisoning among manufacturers or workers can occur.
Elements of SOM

1. Traceability
2. Record Keeping
3. General Production Management
4. Responsibility for Organic Integrity
5. Conversion
6. Buffer Crop and Buffer Distance
7. Land and Soil Management
8. Water Management
Elements of SOM (cont’)

9. Crop Production
10. Handling
11. Storage
12. Packaging
13. Transport
14. Workers’ Health, Safety and Welfare
15. Analysis of Produce
16. Waste Management
17. Record of Complaints