





> 40% of aborigines & the poor NEED the biodiversity.
 South east asia (SEA) has 1,300 endangered species.
 Balance economic sectors with conservation & development.
 Biodiversity loss: impact health, emergence of diseases & weakened ecosystem services. Food security, water supply & quality, & other resources.
 Biodiversity: source of natural products for new medicines.
 Each unique species, require protection & studies.
 The biodiversity target:
 To reduce biodiversity loss.
 Access to benefits by utilization biodiversity

resources, & the economics of ecosystem ser

problems identified by the Economic planning Unit & National Central Bank, to strategize what needs done & how.

Approach

Encourage patent filing through incentives & pressure (as key performance indices KPI) to universities & institutions

Encourage commercialisation PROVIDE grants to start-up companies -technopreneur (job creation)

Herbal (biodiversity) development office formed to support the herbal & traditional medicine

Approach

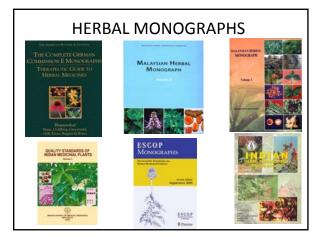
- Provide directions for focused research.
- All research on indigenous materials involve indigenous researchers & indigenous institutions
- Setting up of gene banks for biodiverse plants.
- Build documentations through monographs & PHARMACOPEIAS
- Control of material taken out from primary forests



PHARMACOPOEIA

- a book containing directions for the identification of samples and the preparation of compound medicines, published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical society.
- the name has also been applied to similar compendiums issued by private individuals.
- Basis from Pharmacognosy disciplines.





PHARMACOPOEIAL MONOGRAPHS ON PLANT DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS

AIMS

control of product quality in terms of:

- purity/authenticity
- safety
- efficacy
- suitability for use



CRITERIA OF PRIORITIZING MAPS FOR PHARMACOPOEIAL MONOGRAPHS

- Some evidence of beneficial pharmacological action and a history of use in traditional medicine
- Absence of significant safety risks
- Interest of regulatory agency
- Extent of use
- Characterizable to typical pharmacopoeial monograph requirements:
 - a) definable plant species
 - b) known characteristic chemical constituents
 - c) availability of validated chromatographic or spectrosc methods for quantitative determination of characteristi constituents
- d) availability of reference standard material for chemical identit



Government agencies e.g the Herbal development office - formed to facilitate in social & ecologically sustainable way:

- Research collaboration between
 Universities & institutions, facilitation of private/public sector synergies, & assure the involvement of industries & communities by providing the necessary funds.
- Natural products: cosmetic & healthcare uses for the global markets.
- SMEs obtain ingredients in a social and ecologically sustainable way for the global market.

Government agencies e.g the Herbal development office - formed to facilitate in a social & ecologically sustainable way:

- Small Medium Enterprises access for global markets by participations in international tradeshows
- funds for toxicity studies, clinical trials, discovery researches, standardization of botanical extracts, improving processing technologies & improving agronomic practices.
- anchor companies produce high value & competitive ingredients



Legislations, Regulations & policy - to:

- 1. Sustainable use of precious herbs,
 - - control herbs taken out from the primary rain forests,
 - · develop their cultivation,
 - preventing exports of unprocessed raw materials.
- 2. Distinctive identifications (e.g. trademarks) to promote & protect trade of species of national importance in Malaysia.
- 3. Identify & select priority species with good market prospects, for focused research for sustainability & benefits.



- 4. Include Cost benefit Analysis for new product research for commercialization vs current products & market competitors.
- 5. Bio Trade, domestic & international sales > US\$ 2.3 billion in 2011, & 14% annual growth.
- Market potential for biodiversity products & services, - > U\$\$ 140 billion - create jobs & income, export diversification & rural development, especially for collectors, breeders, hunters, farmers & producers.





- Goals & objectives. Sustainable use of the planet's resources, - increase value chains, safe-guarding species & genetic resources - & incentives for their protection.
- 2. Green economy create positive social, environmental & economic impacts.
- 6. Readjust with global changes & situations, & understanding the realities & limitations.



- 7. Identifying obstacles & overcoming them. Hindrance factors e.g non-tariff barriers,
- 8. credit inaccessibility, & financial & management capacities.
- Non-tariff barriers : $\underline{\underline{\mathsf{import}\;\mathsf{bans}}}, \underline{\mathsf{general}\;\mathsf{or}}$ product-specific quotas, rules of origin, various conditions imposed: quality sanitary & phytosanitary, packaging, labeling, product standards complex regulatory environment, eligibility issues trade documents like certificate of origin, certificate of authenticity etc, occupation safety & health regulation, employment law import licenses, state subsidies, procurement, trading, state ownership, export subsidies, minimum import price, product classification, quota shares, foreign exchange market controls & multiplicity, inadequate infrastructure, "buy national" policy, over-valued currency, intellect property laws (patents, copyrights), restrictive licenses, seasonal import regimes, corrupt and/or lengthy customs procedures

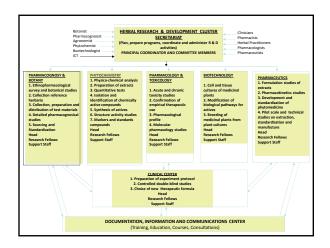


hese stabs in the back are acceptable as they are not below the belt.

8. Planning: monitor, manage & control resources. Promoting trade & investment in biodiversity for sustainable development: food, cosmetics, handicrafts, health, & ecotourism industries.







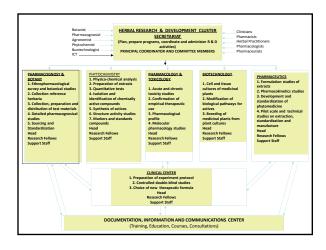
Instruments & measures to manage biodiversity and ABS: protected areas, species conservation, governance, legislation, monetary incentives & disincentives, schemes, payment for ecosystem services & tools for measurement. Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS). Exchange of genetic resources. funds & partnerships in supply chains.





INTRODUCTION

- ETP 2011 Herbal Sector MoA
- Development of high value herbal products
- NKEA strategy via 5 clusters;
 - i. Drug discovery
 - ii. Agronomy & Crop Production
 - iii. Herbal processing
 - iv. Standardisation & product development
 - v. Preclinical & Clinical studies
- 5 + 6 selected herbs
- Malaysian Herbal Monographs



DRUG DISCOVERY

- LEAD BY PROF IBRAHIM JANTAN UKM
- NEW USE FOR HERBAL EXTRACT
- Eg T ALI POLYSACCHARIDES AS ERGOGENIC AIDS

AGRONOMY & CROP PRODUCTION

- LEAD BY EN. WAN ZAKI FROM MARDI
- HERBAL SOURCING
- OPTIMISE HERBAL PRODUCTION
- PEST CONTROL

PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY

- LEAD BY PROF RAMLAN FROM UTM
- SCALE UP EXTRACTION
- EXTRACTION OPTIMISATION
- NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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STANDARDISATION & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- LEAD BY PROF ZHARI ISMAIL FROM USM
- OPTIMISE PROFILE & ACTIVITY
- GURANTEED POTENCY EXTRACT

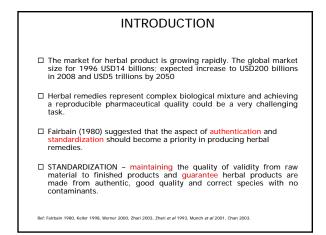
PRECLINICAL & CLINICAL STUDIES

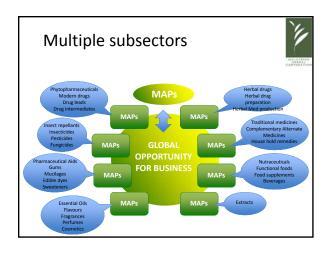
- LEAD BY DR ZAKIAH ISMAIL FROM IMR
- ANIMAL & HUMAN STUDIES

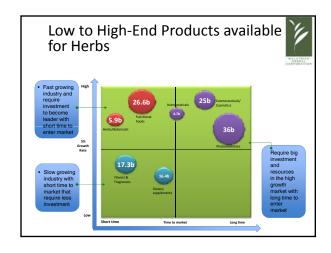


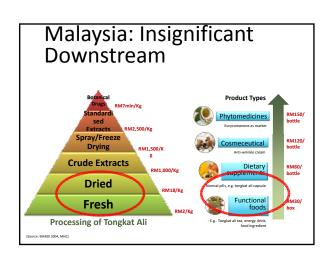
STANDARDISATION & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER CHECK LIST 1 Quality control and herbal profile involving identified marker compound/s & fingerprints as means for sample reproducibility 2 The use of statistical method for improving sample credibility related to reproducibility of quality, safety and efficacy; 3 Metabolic profile for raw materials and selective bioactive extract involving the use of chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques. 4 Formulation of pharmaceutical dosage forms for standardised extract that fulfils the criteria for stability, storage life pharmacokinetics etc; 5 Formulation of nutraceutical and cosmeceutical based on standardised herbs that fulfils the criteria for stability, shelf life etc; 6 The utilisation of delivery systems for formulation optimisation of pharmaceutical, nutraceutical and cosmeceutical for improving product effectiveness. 7 Producing prototype product that was formulated and standardised to be served to the industry for further preclinical and clinical studies 8 Development of prototype product formulation 9 Optimisation of herbal product processing from lab scale to pilot scale. 10 Concept & activity for process synthesis in the utilisation of pilot processing of herbal product

Nestlé eyes herbal sector with Hong Kong JV; 2013 clinical trials planned by chare sating. 25 Nov. 2012 the chart sections and any provent here is a section of the chart section. The chart section is chart provent here is a section of the chart section. The chart section is chart section of the chart









Potential Local Herbal Products				
Herbal Plant	Part used	Ailments	Product	Current Raw material requirement (MT)
Tongkat Ali Eurycoma longifolia	Root	Tonic for men, Aphrodisiac, jaundice, fever, ulcer	Root powder/ Extract	3,329
Misai Kuching Orthosiphon stamineus	Leaves	Kidney stones, diabetes, gouts, cancer	Leaves powder/ Extract	1,285
Pagaga Centella asiatica	Whole plant	Rheumatism, epilepsy, abdominal disorder, asthma	Powder/ Extract	4,062
Hempedu Bumi Andrographis paniculata	Whole plant	High BP dysentery, diabetes Snake bite, fever	Powder/ Extract	1,346
Kacip Fatimah Labisia pumila	Leaves	Tonic for ladies, dysentery, flatulence	Leaves water extract	1,859
Noni/ Mengkudu Morinda citrifolia	Fruit	Liver diseases, cleansing, tonic	Juices	1,224