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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides information on the regulations and procedures for the importation of food and agricultural products from Unites States to Malaysia. The report is supplemented by the Malaysia Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Export Certificate Report 2025. The most significant change for 2025 is that Malaysia recently launched the Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency, which will consolidate point of entry inspection functions from several government agencies. The new agency is currently active at 22 of Malaysia's 114 points of entry.

## **DISCLAIMER**

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for the U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

**FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

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## Executive Summary

The Malaysia Food Act of 1983 and the Food Regulations of 1985 dictate national safety and quality standards for most prepared and/or packaged foods. The Food Safety and Quality Division (FSQD) of the Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for implementing and enforcing all standards under these statutes. All food imports are subject to random checking and sampling by the Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Service (MAQIS) at entry points throughout the country to ensure all products comply with the prescribed national standards and regulations. In 2025, Malaysia created the Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency (AKPS) to combine various border enforcement responsibilities (including those of MAQIS and MOH) under a single agency. In the initial phase, 22 of Malaysia's 114 border checkpoints are now the responsibility of AKPS. These include Kuala Lumpur's main international airport, as well as sea ports in Johor and Penang.

DVS, under the Malaysian Ministry of Agriculture, is responsible for ensuring foods of animal origin are clean and fit for human consumption. All red meat, poultry, pork, egg, and dairy imports into Malaysia must come from DVS registered and/or approved facilities. DVS also regulates the importation of livestock into Malaysia and requires import licenses and health certificates to facilitate the trade of live animals.

In accordance with Malaysia's Standard for Halal, all meat (except pork) and livestock products (e.g. beef, poultry, dairy, and eggs) imported into the country must be halal certified as recognized by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM). In the United States, JAKIM has accredited three Islamic institutions to inspect and certify food and beverage products as halal for export to Malaysia: the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America, the Islamic Services of America, and the American Halal Foundation.

## Section I. Food Laws

[Malaysia's Food Act 1983](#) and the [Food Regulations of 1985](#) govern food safety and quality control, including food standards, food hygiene, food import/export, food advertisement and accreditation of laboratories. FSQD is charged with implementing and enforcing the law under these statutes. FSQD implements an active food safety program, which includes routine compliance, sampling, food premises inspection, food import control activity and licensing of specified food substances. FSQD also monitors for specific food contaminants and approves food labels.

MOH FSQD regularly reviews its regulations on a rolling five-year schedule and revises them based on ministry priorities and stakeholder input. Amendments to regulations can take an average of two years from initial development to publication.

## Section II. Labeling Requirements

Extracts from the Food Regulations of 1985 pertaining to labeling requirements, etc., are cited below. For more details on labeling requirements, please visit the MOH Food Safety Information System website at [Food Safety and Quality Division \(moh.gov.my\)](https://www.moh.gov.my/food-safety-and-quality-division).

## General Requirements

When food is produced, prepared, or packaged in Malaysia, the language to be used is Bahasa Malaysia. For imported food, the language may be in Bahasa Malaysia or English. In either case, the label may also include translation in any other language.

Food that is prepared or packaged in Malaysia must be labeled in Bahasa Malaysia. Imported food is allowed to be labeled in Bahasa Malaysia or English. Labeling should be conspicuous and prominent, with no smaller than 10 point font. Core labeling elements include:

- True name or description of the food
- A notice that a food contains beef, pork, or alcohol, if applicable
- Allergen/hypersensitivity labeling
- Ingredients listing
  - Ingredients should be listed in descending order of weight. Certain ingredients that are characteristic of a product or otherwise emphasized on the label must include an indication of the overall percentage of that ingredient by weight or volume in the product.
- Net weight
- Name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or owner of the rights of manufacture, in addition to the name and address of the importer
- Date marking
- Storage directions (if applicable)
- Nutritional labeling

Labels must be durably or permanently fixed to the product, if not printed on the package itself. Date marking (expiration date or date of minimum durability) must be printed or embossed on the package in six point font. Use of stickers is allowed and commonly used for importer details and nutritional labeling where specific requirements may differ from U.S. regulations.

Certain claims are prohibited on labels, such as the use of “pure” to describe food products and notably the claim to be “palm oil free.” Freedom or presence of other ingredients or nutrients may be permitted.

Food additives should be listed along with ingredients, indicating the functional class of the additive and International Numbering System (INS) number if available.

Nutritional labeling is compulsory for the majority of prepackaged products. Non-retail packaging should be clearly labeled, and such products may also be required to include nutritional information along with shipping documents. Nutritional information must be provided in grams (g) or kilocalorie (kcal) per 100 grams (g), per 100 milliliters (ml), or per package. Some products, such as packaged beverages, have specific labeling requirements.

### **Biotechnology**

Foods and ingredients produced through modern biotechnology must be labeled as such. For example, in the list of ingredients, a genetically engineered (GE) component must be labeled as “genetically modified (name of ingredient).” Ingredients that were produced from GE components, but do not contain them must be labeled “produced from genetically modified (name of ingredient).”

Food manufacturers and exporters are advised to review the labeling portions of the Food Regulations in their entirety prior to finalizing labeling plans.

### **Produce Labeling**

Fresh fruits and vegetables are subject to very specific labeling requirements under the “Regulation of the Federal Marketing Authority (Grading, Packaging and Labeling of Agricultural Products),” known as GPL regulations, published August 18, 2008. Please reference the [FAMA website](#) for complete information

### **Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations**

Regulations 27-36 of the Food Regulation 1985 pertain to food contact materials and packaging. In particular, this section sets limits or prohibitions on certain components of food contact materials and highlights the types of packages that may or may not be recycled.

### **Section IV. Food Additives Regulations**

Malaysian food additive regulations are also incorporated in the Food Regulations 1985, under regulations 19-26. This section defines various technological functions for food additives, including processing aids, preservatives, antimicrobial agents, coloring substances, flavorings, flavor enhancers, food conditioners, added nutrients, and probiotic cultures. The Sixth to Twelfth Schedules of the Food Regulations list approved food additives, and in some cases specify limits or prohibitions. In cases where Malaysia has not approved a specific food additive or use, the relevant Codex Alimentarius standard applies. Additives not approved by Malaysia or Codex may not be used, unless written approval has been obtained from the Director of the Food Safety and Quality program.

#### **Food Additive Labeling Requirements**

As noted above, food additives must be labeled in the list of ingredients along with either their chemical name or INS number, along with the technological function of the additive. Certain additives may have specific labeling guidelines under the regulations in addition to the general requirements.

### **Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants**

The MOH’s FSQD enforces regulations concerning pesticide residues and other contaminants in foodstuffs. Extracts from the Food Regulations 1985 pertaining to pesticides and other contaminants are cited below.

#### **Pesticide Residue**

Malaysia establishes pesticide maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the Sixteenth Schedule of the Food Regulations 1985. For residues not specified in its own regulations, Malaysia recognizes MRLs recommended in the Codex Alimentarius. If the pesticide residue limit is not specified for a particular food in the Sixteenth Schedule or Codex Alimentarius, then a maximum level of 0.01 milligram per kilogram in the food applies.

[The Pesticides Act 1974](#), Sections 7-13, governs the importation and manufacture of pesticides through a registration scheme under the [Pesticides Registration Rules 1976](#). Only Malaysian registered companies may register pesticides. Applications for registration must be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, Pesticides Board, Department of Agriculture, Jalan Gallagher, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

Application forms are obtainable from the same address. Submissions should be made as far in advance as possible prior to the desired registration date. The period of registration of a pesticide is five years, effective from the date of registration unless it is terminated by the registrant or canceled by the Pesticides Board. For further information, please refer to [Malaysia's Department of Agriculture's Guidelines on Pesticides Registration](#).

### **Other Contaminants**

The Fourteenth Schedule of the [Food Regulations](#) contains maximum limits for metal contaminants such as lead, while the Fifteenth Schedule contains limits for microorganisms and mycotoxins.

The Fifteenth A Schedule contains MRLs for certain veterinary drugs.

## **Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures**

All food consignments are subject to random checking and sampling at entry points throughout Malaysia to ensure food items imported into the country are safe and comply with the prescribed standards and regulations. Foods will be destroyed if they are found unfit for human consumption. Several different agencies may have jurisdiction for food products, depending on the categorization.

The Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Service (MAQIS) is responsible for enforcement of Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security requirements, including veterinary requirements established for animal products by the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) and phytosanitary requirements established by the Department of Agriculture (DOA). MAQIS also enforces Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) regulations on labeling, which apply primarily to fresh produce.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) also has inspectors that verify compliance with the Food Regulations, including labeling requirements. For many noncompliance issues that do not pose a food safety threat, such as the need to label products with the Malaysian importer's address, MOH will allow the importer to relabel and request reinspection of the product. Once the product has been deemed in compliance, it will be released.

The Royal Malaysian Customs Department is responsible for collection of tariffs and excise taxes.

Some products may require clearance by multiple agencies. For example, MAQIS may need to clear a shipment of meat products as meeting veterinary conditions, with MOH will ensure it meets veterinary drug residue limits.

As of February 2025, the new Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency (AKPS in Malay) took responsibility for inspections at 22 entry points. The new agency combines the functions of over 20

agencies, bringing the various inspection authorities under one umbrella. AKPS is expected to take over inspection in all 114 entry points by 2026.

### **Meat, Poultry, and Dairy Products**

Plants exporting meat, poultry, and dairy and their related products to Malaysia require registration and approval through DVS. This process includes an extensive application with supporting documents. Meat and poultry facilities may also require in-person inspection by Malaysian officials prior to approval. Further details on the plant registration process are available in the [Malaysia – Updates to Plant Registration Process for Animal Products](#) GAIN report. Once a plant is approved, it will appear in the e-permit system, allowing registered Malaysian importers to request an import permit.

DVS is responsible for ensuring that products of animal origin intended for human consumption are hygienic, healthy, wholesome, and suitable for consumption. Under the Control of Slaughter Rules 1975, all meat (except pork) and poultry products imported into the country must be certified halal by an accredited certification body.

An import license, veterinary health certificate (signed or endorsed by the veterinary authority of the country of export) and halal certificate (issued by approved U.S. Islamic Center) must accompany each consignment. All meat must be properly labeled indicating establishment number of the abattoir and packing plant, lot number, date of production and type of slaughter. Further information is also available at the FSIS Export Library: [Malaysia | Food Safety and Inspection Service \(usda.gov\)](#).

#### *Specific Requirements for Sabah and Sarawak States*

The Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, located on the island of Borneo, retained a number of powers under the agreement by which they joined Malaysia in 1963. Many plant and animal quarantine responsibilities remain with state-level officials, rather than with the federal government. Exporters should be aware that some of Sabah and Sarawak's entry requirements differ from Peninsular Malaysia's requirements. In particular, Sabah maintains its own facility registration and quarantine requirements for animal products. Importers in Sabah must apply separately to DVS Sabah for facility/product approval even if a product is already approved in Peninsular Malaysia.

### **Plant and Plant Products**

The import of plant and plant products into Malaysia is governed by the [Agricultural Pests and Noxious Plants \(Import/Export\) Regulations 1981](#). The aim of plant quarantine regulation is to control for the introduction of pests and diseases from foreign imports. Import permits are issued by MAQIS. All conditions for the import of plants are specified in this permit. As most of the conditions to be fulfilled need to be undertaken in the country of origin of the plants, it is vital that the importer informs the supplier of the requirements before shipment.

An import permit, phytosanitary certificate and pre-shipment treatment are required for several commodities of U.S. interest, including corn, soybeans, cotton and citrus.

More details are available from:  
Director of Plant Biosecurity Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Wisma Tani, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin,



Kuala Lumpur, Tel: +60 3 2030-1400; Fax: +60 3 2691-3550

Website: <http://www.doa.gov.my/myimport/>

### **Live Animals/Birds**

The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) regulates the importation of live animals, birds and livestock into Malaysia. An import license and health certificate are needed to facilitate the importation of live animals and birds into the country.

Further information on animal quarantine requirements and services can be obtained from:

Department of Veterinary Services

Quarantine and Import - Export

Wisma Tani, Podium Block, Lot 4G1, Precinct 4, Putrajaya.

Tel: +60-3 8870-2000; Fax: +60-3 8888-2685/6472

Website: <http://www.dvs.gov.my/>

### **Health and Medicinal Food Products**

All health and medicinal food products need to be classified by the National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRa). Under the [Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Control of Drugs and Cosmetics Regulations 1984](#), NPRa will determine if health or medicinal food products need to be registered. An import license may be necessary, which would be issued by the NPRa Compliance Unit. In order to register with the NPRa, the exporter or appointed distributor is required to write to the NPRa.

Further information can be obtained from:

National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRa)

Ministry of Health Malaysia

36, Jalan Universiti, Pjs 13

46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.

Tel: +6(03) 7957-3611/ 7883-5400 Fax: +6(03) 7958-1312/ 7956-2924

website: <https://www.npra.gov.my/index.php/en/>


## **Section VII. Other Specific Standards**

### **Halal Certification**

As noted above, Malaysia requires all imported meat and poultry (except pork), animal-based further processed products, and all milk and egg products (including whey, cheeses and ice cream) be accompanied by a halal certificate from a JAKIM approved certification body. Exporters of other food and beverage products are encouraged to consider halal certification even when there is not an official requirement to ensure full access to the Malaysian market. Roughly 60 percent of the Malaysian population is Muslim and many hotels, restaurants, and catering services require 100 percent halal certification for their inputs in order to maintain their own halal certifications. Halal certification may be a commercial necessity, depending on the end use of the product.

Currently, JAKIM is the only authorized entity allowed to issue halal certification for domestic food establishments. In the United States, JAKIM has accredited three Islamic institutions to inspect and halal certify food and beverage products for export to Malaysia in accordance with Malaysia's halal

standards: the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), the Islamic Services of America (ISA) and the American Halal Foundation (AHF).

<b>Organization &amp; Address</b>	<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Halal Logo</b>
<p>Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA) 5901 N. Cicero Ave, Suite 309 Chicago, Illinois 60646</p> <p>IFANCA Halal Research Center 777 Busse Highway Park Ridge, Illinois 60068</p>	<p>Dr. Muhammad Munir Chaudry President Tel: +17732833708 Fax: +17732833973</p> <p>Tel: +1 847 993 0034 EX 203 Fax: +1 847 993 0038 Mobile: +1 773 447 3415</p>	
<p>Islamic Services of America (ISA) P.O Box 8268 Cedar Rapids, IA 52408 USA</p>	<p>Mr. Jalel Aosse President Tel: (319) 362-0480</p> <p>Email: Jaosse@isahalal.org isa@isahalal.org Website: www.isahalal.org</p>	
<p>American Halal Foundation (AHF) 10347-C Heritage Isles Golf &amp; Country Club Plantation Bay Dr Tampa, Florida-33647 USA</p>	<p>Mr. Mohammad Mazhar Hussaini (President) Tel: (+630) 759-4981 Fax: (+603) 310-8532</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:mmhussaini@halafoundation.org">mmhussaini@halafoundation.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.halalfoundation.org">www.halalfoundation.org</a></p>	

Source: JAKIM - The Recognized Foreign Halal Certification Bodies & Authorities

For halal regulation details in Malaysia, please contact:  
Halal Hub Division  
Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)  
Level 6 & 7, Block D  
Kompleks Islam Putrajaya (KIP)  
No. 3, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak  
Presint 3, 62100 Putrajaya  
Tel: +6(03) 8892 5000 Fax: +6(03) 8892 5005  
Website: [www.halal.gov.my](http://www.halal.gov.my)

## **Section VIII. Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights**

The Geographical Indication ("GI") Act 2022 supersedes prior legislation from 2000 and came into force on March 18, 2022. The new GI Act seeks to provide a wider scope of protection to GI proprietors and more clarity for the registration of GIs in Malaysia. Registered geographical indications are given 10 years of protection from the date of filing and may be renewed renewal for every ten years.

Under Malaysian law, trademark privileges can be established through actual use in the marketplace and registration. Trade mark registration provides the ability to take legal action for infringement under the [Trade Mark Law](#) against others who use their marks without consent. Trade mark owners can either take civil action or lodge complaints to Enforcement Division of the Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia under the [Trademarks Regulations 2022](#). Trademark registration is valid for ten years from the date of application and many be renewed every ten years.

The [Malaysian Geographical Indication Act 2022, Trade Marks Act 2019 \(Act 175\) and the Trade Marks Regulation 2022](#) provide protection against misuse of trademarks and brand names. Trademarks and brand names can be registered with:

Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia Unit 1-7  
Ground Floor Menara UOA  
Bangsar, No. 5, Jalan Bangsar Utama 1  
59000 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel: +60-3-2299-8400; Fax: +60-3 2298-8989  
Website: <http://www.myipo.gov.my/>

For manual or online filing of geographical indications and trademarks, please refer to the official portal of the [Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia \(MyIPO\) website](#).

## **Section IX. Import Procedures**

As noted in Section VI, imported food and beverage products may be subject to inspection upon arrival by one or more government agencies. The recently-created Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency (AKPS) took over inspections at 22 entry points in February 2025, and is expected to control all 114 entry points during 2026.

The Royal Customs and Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for ensuring efficient collection of indirect taxes, such as customs duty (import and export), excise duty, sales tax, and service tax. This agency is governed by the [Customs Act 1967](#).

According to the Royal Customs and Excise Department, imported goods may enter Malaysia legally when the shipment has arrived within the legal landing place or at the customs airport. All goods to be imported, regardless of import duties, must be declared in writing on Customs Form Number 1. All declarations should indicate a full and true account of the number and description of goods and

packages, value, weight, measurement or quantity, and the country of origin or the final destination. Declarations must be submitted to the Customs station at the place where the goods are to be imported.

All applicable import duties and sales tax must be paid on imported goods before they can be released. The documents required by Malaysian customs are:

- a. Custom Entry Form
- b. Evidence of Right to Make Entry, e.g. Bill of Lading
- c. A Commercial Invoice or a Pro-Forma Invoice (if a commercial invoice cannot be produced)
- d. Packing List
- e. Other necessary documents to determine merchandise admissibility (e.g. Certificate of Origin, etc.)

The levying of customs duties and sales tax in Malaysia is based on the harmonized system (HS) Tariff Code under the prevailing customs duties order. Duties and sales tax orders were updated and amended in 2022 in accordance with the Customs Duties Order 2022 (CDO 2022) and the 2022 edition of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System adopted by the World Customs Organization (HS 2022). The updates were published in the gazette and effective as of June 1, 2022.

The current sales tax is either five percent and ten percent, depending on the product, while service tax rate is six percent.

## **Section X. Trade Facilitation**

### **E-Certificates**

Malaysian importers may apply for import permits through the e-Dagang system, which incorporates both DOA- and DVS-regulated products. Approved import permits are issued electronically. MAQIS accepts electronic and digitally signed sanitary/phytosanitary certificates, provided they are verifiable and complete.

### **Duplicative Registration Requirements**

Revisions to facility registrations (e.g., addition of a new dairy product export from an already-approved plant) require re-submission of significant application paperwork.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the states of Sabah and Sarawak may have separate and/or additional facility registration requirements for certain products, especially livestock and meat/poultry products.

### **Release Times and Common Delays**

All packed, processed food and beverages must go through a clearance process at all ports of entry by MAQIS. All containers and shipments are required to be cleared within three days if no issues are identified and no further inspection is required. This is part of the new standard operating procedure by the Ministry of Transportation to speed up the process of discharging goods. However, relevant agencies may conduct investigations where issues have been flagged for a maximum of 30 days, at their discretion. In practice, some shipments can be detained much longer.

The most common delays for U.S. exporters are related to errors on export documentation for pre-approved establishments. Missing, incomplete, or wrong information on documentation can lead to

lengthy delays while the parties work to make corrections. Communication between port of entry officials and the relevant regulatory agency can be slow, compounding the delay.

### **Labeling**

Labeling compliance is crucial to avoid shipment delays for products. Exporters are encouraged to communicate with your local Malaysian importers on product labeling requirements, including who is responsible for rectifying labeling issues, to avoid delays at the port of entry.

## **Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts**

Plant Protection and Quarantine Director  
Crop Protection Branch  
Department of Agriculture  
1-3 Floor, WISMA TANI, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin  
50632 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel: +(6-03) 2030-1400/2697-3077  
Fax: +(6-03) 2691-3550/2697-7205  
[www.doa.gov.my](http://www.doa.gov.my)

Director General of Customs  
Royal Customs and Excise Headquarters Malaysia  
Ministry of Finance Complex  
Precinct 2, Federal Government Administration Center  
62596 Putrajaya.  
Tel: +(6-03) 8882 2100  
Fax: +(6-03) 8889 5899  
[www.customs.gov.my](http://www.customs.gov.my)

Director  
Veterinary Public Health  
Department of Veterinary Services,  
Lot 4G1, Podium Block, Wisma Tani  
Precinct 4, Federal Government Administration Center  
Putrajaya.  
Tel: + (6-03) 8870-2000  
Fax: + (6-03) 8888-2685  
<http://www.dvs.gov.my/>

National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA)  
Ministry of Health Malaysia  
36, Jalan Universiti, Pjs 13  
46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.  
Tel: +6(03) 7957-3611/ 7883-5400  
Fax: +6(03) 7958-1312/ 7956-2924;  
<https://www.npra.gov.my/index.php/en/>

Director  
Food Safety and Quality Division  
Ministry of Health Malaysia  
Level 4, Menara Prisma, Presint 3  
Federal Government Administration Center  
Putrajaya 62518  
Tel: +(60-3) 8885-0797  
Fax: +(60-3) 8885-0790  
<http://fsis2.moh.gov.my/fosimv2/HOM/frmHOMPage.aspx>

Senior Director (Regulatory)  
Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA)  
Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based Industry Malaysia  
FAMA Headquarters, SAP Building  
Lot 26-33, Jalan 2/6, Dataran Templer  
Bandar Baru Selayang  
68100 Batu Caves, Selangor  
Tel: +(6-03) 6126-4000  
Fax: +(6-03) 6120-2064  
<http://www.fama.gov.my/utama>

Director General  
Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services  
Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based Industry Malaysia  
Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, 30 Persiaran Perdana, Precinct 4,  
Federal Government Administration Center, Putrajaya  
Tel: +(6-03) 8870-4030  
Fax: +(6-03) 8890-2910  
[www.maqis.gov.my](http://www.maqis.gov.my)

Director General  
Halal Hub Division  
Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)  
Level 6 & 7, Block D  
Kompleks Islam Putrajaya (KIP)  
No. 3, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak  
Presint 3, 62100 Putrajaya  
Tel: +6(03) 8892 5000 Fax: +6(03) 8892 5005  
Website: [www.halal.gov.my](http://www.halal.gov.my)

## **Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts**

**USDA Foreign Agricultural Service/Kuala Lumpur**  
Office of Agricultural Affairs  
Embassy of the United States of America  
376, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: (011-60-3) 2168-5082; Fax:(011-60-3) 2168-5023

E-mail: [agkualalumpur@usda.gov](mailto:agkualalumpur@usda.gov)

**World Trade Organization (WTO) Enquiry Point**

Each member government is responsible for the notification procedures associated with agreements under the WTO. WTO obligations include notifying any trade significant proposals which are not substantially the same as international standards to the WTO; providing copies of the proposed regulation upon request; allowing time for comments; and providing upon request copies of other relevant documents on existing regulations related to food and agriculture.

**Malaysia WTO Enquiry and Notification Point:**

Standards Management Department

SIRIM Berhad

Section 2, P.O. Box 7035

40911 Shah Alam, Selangor

MALAYSIA

Tel: 603 - 5544 6909

Fax: 603 - 5510 8830

Email: [tbt@sirim.my](mailto:tbt@sirim.my)

**Attachments:**

No Attachments