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Malaysia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report 2016

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Report Highlights:

This is an update to Post's standing FAIRS report, with a few changes from last year including new regulations regarding alcoholic beverages; distilled dried grain with solubles (DDGSs) and Corn Gluten Meal (CGM) no longer needing phyto certs; and updated address for the Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia where trademarks and brand names are registered.

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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 and export, food advertisement and accreditation of laboratories. The Food Safety and Quality Division (FSQD) of the Ministry of Health (MOH) is charged with implementing and enforcing the law. 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 required under Food Act 1983 and its Food Regulation 1985. It also monitors for specific food contaminants and additives. The FSQD also implements food handlers training programs, approves food labels, advises industry and consumers, and provides Health Certificates, HACCP certification, and Free Sale Certificates.

Specific compositional and labeling requirements were developed for particular food products. The use of health claims on labels is very restrictive. The content requirements are not restrictive for U.S. products, but receiving approval for new food additives, especially those not currently recognized by Codex Alimentarius can be onerous. Since more than half of the Malaysian population is Muslim, labeling requirements for products containing pork and alcohol are very strict. Attention should be given to adhering to Malaysian labeling requirements to avoid any problems at the port of entry or on the retail level.

Since 2014, the infant formula industry had been concerned about Malaysia's MOH's proposed amendment subregulation 388(8), Special Purpose Food, to Food Act 1983 regarding trademark/branding of infant formula and related imported products which would have prohibited words to appear on the label to indicate grading, quality or superiority (such as "Gold," "A+," "Plus," "Premium," "Platinum," "Pro," "Advance," "Super," "Complete," "Balance," "Unique" and "Protect"). The Malaysian Ministry of Health (MOH) finally withdrew its proposed branding restrictions for infant formula products on July 14, 2016 so would no longer be considered for gazettelement.

Regarding alcoholic beverages, the *Food Act 1983/Food (Amendment) Regulations 2016* was published on May 27, 2016. The proposed amendments to the *Food Regulations of 1985* would introduce a mandatory warning statement for all alcoholic beverage products, ban the sale of beverage alcohol products that do not fall into a standardized product category, and create a new product category known as "compounded hard liquor."

Specifically, this concerns amended regulation 361 and a new regulation 386A concerning a new category called "compounded hard liquor." All except one of the regulations come into effect on December 1, 2017:

Here is the link to the MOH website.

http://fsq.moh.gov.my/v5/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/pua_20160527_P-U-A-145.pdf

- **Regulation 361 (Amendment), Food Regulations 1985 - General standard for alcoholic**

beverage

1. **Regulation 361 (2A)** : Additional labelling requirements for all packages containing alcoholic beverages with regard to health effect of alcoholic beverages – “**ARAK BOLEH MEMBAHAYAKAN KESIHATAN**” (**ALCOHOL CAN BE HARMFUL TO HEALTH**) – in 12 point size lettering.
(Note – MOH agreed that stickers could be placed on bottles on the side or back with this warning).
 2. **Regulation 361 (4)** : Age limit for sale of alcoholic beverages has been increased from 18 years to 21 years.
 3. **Regulation 361 (5)** : Any alcoholic beverage which is displayed for sale in any retail outlet or sales counter shall be displayed in a separate display cabinet or shelf from the display cabinet or shelf used for other food.
 4. **Regulation 361 (5A)** : Additional requirement to display a signage on health effect of alcoholic beverages and prohibition for sale of alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of 21 years.
 5. **Regulation 361 (6)**; bans the sales of alcoholic beverages that do not have a standard or category, e.g., flavoured drinks such as flavored gin, flavored rum or flavored vodka. Post was told by MOH that “wine coolers”, “wine spritzer” or “sangria” (wines mixed with carbonated water or fruit juices) would also not be allowed. However if, there is a request by importers to import such alcoholic beverages, GOH stated it would considered them on a case-by-case basis.
- **New Regulation 386A, Food Regulations 1985 – Compounded hard liquor**

(1) Compounded hard liquor—

- a. shall be a blend of two or more types of spirits;
- b. shall contain added ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or distillates of agricultural origin;
- c. shall contain equal to or greater than 32.5 per cent volume per volume of alcohol; and
- d. shall not be an alcoholic beverage as prescribed in other regulations

(2) Compounded hard liquor shall be packed in a glass bottle and the minimum volume shall not be less than 700 ml.

(3) There shall be written in the principal display panel in the label on a package containing compounded hard liquor, the words “compounded hard liquor” in accordance with subregulation 12(2).

(4) Notwithstanding subregulation (3), the word “compounded” shall not be conjoined together with the name of any other alcoholic beverages under these Regulations.

(5) There shall be also written in the label on a package containing compounded hard liquor, the words “Compounded in

Regarding new winemaking additives:

A proposal for approval of new winemaking additives can be submitted to the Food Safety & Quality Division, Ministry of Health. The proposal will be evaluated by an expert working group on food safety

before being referred to the Food Regulations Advisory Committee. Then it is submitted for public comments before being gazetted. There is no system yet to accept or send electronic certificates

Effective January 2015, import permit, phytosanitary certificate and pre-shipment treatment are required for several commodities of U.S. interest - corn, soybeans, cotton and citrus under the new import requirements on plant products. **Distilled Dried Grain with Soluble (DDGs) and Corn Gluten Meal (CGM) are excluded from such requirements. More details available at the Department of Agriculture website: <http://www.doa.gov.my/myimport>.**

In July 2014, regulations that require mandatory labeling of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology went into effect. The regulations say that no person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology without the prior written approval of the Director.

Some key elements of the labeling guidelines include the following:

- 1) If the GE content is not more than three percent, labeling is not required, “provided that this presence is adventitious or technically unavoidable.”
- 2) For single ingredient foods, the words “genetically modified (name of the ingredient)” must appear in the main display panel.
- 3) For multi-ingredient foods, the words “produced from genetically modified (name of the ingredient)” should appear in list of ingredients and “contains genetically modified ingredient” must be stated on the main display panel.
- 4) Highly refined foods, defined as those where processing has removed all novel DNA and protein, are exempt from the labeling requirement. (e.g.: vegetable oils, corn syrup, acidic foods, and salty foods).
- 5) Meat from animals fed with GE grains do NOT need to be labeled.
- 6) Only GE crops that have been approved by NBB can be used for foods and food ingredients.

Labeling of ‘GMO Free’ and ‘Non-GMO’ is not permitted. More details are available at the Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health website:

http://fsq.moh.gov.my/v5/images/filepicker_users/5ec35272cb-78/Perundangan/GarisPanduan/Pelabelan/GUIDELINES-ON-LABELLING-OF-FOODS-AND-FOOD-INGREDIENTS-PRODUCED-FROM-MODERN-BIOTECHNOLOGY_%2012042013-p.pdf

As of November 2016, there is no incident reported of by Department of Agriculture for non-compliance.

On January 1, 2013, Malaysia enforced regulations on halal certification and labeling for imported food products intended to be consumed by Muslims. The act requires all imported food products from the United States intended to be consumed by Muslims to be certified by one of the Islamic centers in the States (<http://www.halal.gov.my/v4/index.php/en/badan-islam/badan-luar-negara-diiktiraf>) approved by the Malaysian Islamic authority (JAKIM).

The FAMA 3P labeling regulations relating to agricultural produce were fully enforced on October 1, 2011. Certain information is required in Bahasa Malaysia (the local Malay language). Stickers (or any suitable method of labeling on each carton) are allowed but must be applied before entering Malaysia. Label size has to be at least 7cm-11cm with 12 point lettering. However, U.S. exporters are allowed to

use the U.S. Global Trade Identification Number (G10) label size or equivalent (4 inch x 3 inch or 10cm x 8cm). Example of a label in native Bahasa Malaysia

<http://www.fama.gov.my/documents/10157/fff7841d-72ea-44b0-a5b2-1046ac8a8f71>:

	Malay word	Translation
a.	Nama pengimport	Name of the Importer/Agent/Distributor
b.	Alamat	Address of the Importer
c.	Nama Pengeksport	Name of the Exporter
d.	Alamat	Address of the Exporter
e.	Nama biasa	Common name (Anggur for table grapes)
f.	Gred Standard	Standard grade (U.S. Extra Fancy*)
g.	Saiz	Size
h.	Negara asal	Country of Origin (Amerika Syarikat or USA)
i.	Berat	Weight of the produce

* U.S. Government or U.S. industry grading standards are acceptable and need not be translated to Bahasa Malaysia

Extracts from the Food Regulations 1985 pertaining to labeling requirements, etc., are cited below. More details are available at the Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health website:

<http://fsq.moh.gov.my/v5/ms/food-regulations-1985-2/>

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS:

A. General Requirements

Language to be used

Where the food is produced, prepared or packaged in Malaysia, the language to be used is Bahasa Malaysia and in the case of imported food, the language may be in Bahasa Malaysia or English, and in either case may include translation thereof in any other language.

Particulars in labeling

1. The appropriate designation of the food or a description of the food containing the common name of its principle ingredients. "Appropriate designation" means a name or description, being a specific, not generic name or description, which shall indicate to the prospective purchaser the true nature of the food to which it is applied. The lettering on the label shall be so prominent in height, visual emphasis, and position to be conspicuous by comparison with any other matter appearing on the label.

2. In the case of mixed or blended food, words which indicate that the contents are mixed or blended, as the case may be, and such word shall be conjoined with the appropriate designation of the food, in the following form: "mixed" (here insert the appropriate designation of the food); or "blended" (here insert the appropriate designation of the food), provided that the word "mixed" or "blended" shall not be conjoined with the appropriate designation of any mixed or blended food which does not comply with the standard prescribed by these Regulations.

3. Where food contains beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, a statement as to the presence in that food of such beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, in the form "CONTAINS (state whether beef or pork, or its derivatives, or lard, as the case may be)" or in any other words to this effect.

4. A statement as to the presence of alcohol, in capital bold-faced lettering of a non-serif character not smaller than 6 point, in the form- "CONTAINS ALCOHOL" or in any other words to this effect. This statement shall appear immediately below the appropriate designation of the food.

5. Where the food consists of two or more ingredients, other than water, food additives and nutrient supplement, the appropriate designation of each of those ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight and (if required) a declaration of the proportion of such ingredient.

5a. where the food contains an ingredient known to cause hypersensitivity, a statement indicating that the food may cause hypersensitivity.

6. Where the food contains edible fat or edible oil or both, a statement as to the presence in that food of such edible fat or edible oil or both, together with the common name of the animal or vegetable, as the case may be, from which such fat or oil is derived

7. Where the food contains food additive, a statement as to the presence in the food of such food additive, in the form-"contains permitted (state type of the relevant food additive)" provided that in the case of coloring substance or flavoring substance it shall be sufficient to state the common name or the appropriate designation of that food additive in place of the chemical name.

8. A statement of the minimum net weight or volume or the number of the content of the package; in the case of food packed in liquid, a statement of the minimum drained weight of the food.

9. In the case of imported food, the name and business address of manufacturer or packer or the owner of the rights of manufacture, or the agent of any of them, and the name and business address of the importer in Malaysia and the name of the country of the origin of the food. Please note that for the above purpose, a telegraphic or code address or an address at a Post Office, or the name of the company or the trade name of the manufacturer, packer, importer or seller appearing on any disc or cap or other device for sealing any package of is not sufficient.

The requirements in paragraph 3, 4, shall appear immediately below the appropriate designation of the food, may be written in no smaller than 4 point lettering.

10. For the purpose of paragraphs 5, 7, where the ingredients of the food, or the food additives added to such food, are derived from animal, the common name of such animal shall also be stated on the label of that food:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to indicate the name of the animal from which the ingredient or food additive is derived if it can be inferred from the appropriate designation of such ingredient or food

additive.

10a. For the purpose of subregulation (10), the origin of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology shall be stated as follows:

“gene derived from (common name of such animal);

11. For the purpose of paragraph 9—

(a) a telegraphic or code address or an address at a Post Office; or

(b) the name of the company or the trade name of the manufacturer, packer, importer or seller appearing on any disc or cap or other device used for sealing any package of food,

shall not be sufficient.

12. For the purpose of paragraph (5a), the specific food or ingredients known to cause hypersensitivity are as follows:

a) cereal containing gluten including wheat, rye, barley and oat;

b) nut and nut product including peanut and soybean;

c) fish and fish products;

d) milk and milk product (including lactose); and

e) egg and egg product.

13. For the purpose of paragraph (5a) of subregulations (1) and (12), the origin of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology shall be stated as follows:

“gene derived from (origin)”.

14. Food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology shall be labelled as follows:

(a) in the case of food and food ingredients are composed of or contains genetically modified organisms, the words “genetically modified (name of the ingredient)” shall appear on the label;

(b) in the case of food and food ingredients are produced from, but does not contain genetically modified organisms, the words “produced from genetically modified (name of the ingredient)” shall appear on the label;

(c) for the purpose of paragraphs (a) and (b), in the case of single-ingredient foods, the information shall appear on the principal display panel in close proximity with the name of the food and shall be in not less than 10 point lettering;

(d) for the purpose of paragraphs (a) and (b), in the case multi-ingredient foods, the information shall appear in the list of ingredients immediately following the ingredients; and

(e) for the purpose of paragraph (d), the statement “contains genetically modified ingredient” shall be stated on the principal display panel in close proximity with the name of the food and shall be in not less than 10 point lettering.

Form and manner of labeling

1. The particulars required above shall appear conspicuously and prominently in the label.
2. All particulars to appear on a label shall be written in no smaller than 10 point lettering and with equal prominence with any other matter appearing on or attached to the package.
3. Every label shall be legible and durably marked either on the material of the package or on material firmly or permanently attached to the package.
4. A label may be firmly placed inside a package if the package is made of :
 - a) A clear transparent material
 - b) The food contained in the package is not ready for direct consumption or in the case of food ready for consumption, is completely enclosed in its natural shell or pod or interior wrapper such that it has no direct contact or is not likely to come into contact with the label
 - c). No label shall appear on the extra wrapper of any food
5. Except for intentionally accepted unit symbols of weights and measures, the lettering of every word or statement required to appear on labels shall be all capital letters or all lower case letters; or lower case letters with an initial capital letter.
6. Where the package to be labeled is so small as to prevent the use of letters of the required size, letters of smaller size may be used if they are of the largest size practicable in the circumstances and are in any event no smaller than two points.
7. All lettering shall appear in a color that contrasts strongly with its background.

Date marking

1. In relation to package of food, it means a date permanently marked or embossed on the package, or in the label on the package, of any food signifying the expiry date or the date of minimum durability of that food, as the case may be.
2. “Expiry date”, in relation to a package food, means the date after which the food, when kept in accordance with any storage conditions set out in the label of such food, may not retain the quality attributes normally expected by a consumer; and "date of minimum durability", in relation to a package of food, means the date until which the food, when kept in accordance with any storage conditions set out in the label of such food, will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claim has been made.

3. For the purposes of these Regulations, only marking in clear, unmistakable date which can be correctly interpreted by the consumer shall constitute date marking. The marking of date in code form for lot identification does not constitute date marking.

4. When in a package intended for sale, shall bear or have embossed, on the label or elsewhere on the package, a date marking in accordance with any of the alternatives as specified in the following regulation:

"EXPIRY DATE or EXP DATE (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)"; "USE BY (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year or in month and year)"; or "CONSUME BY or CONS BY (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)". The date of minimum durability in respect of any food shall be shown in "BEST BEFORE or BEST BEF (here insert the date, expressed in day, month and year or in month and year)".

5. Where the validity of the date marking of a food to which this regulation applies is dependent on its storage, the storage direction of that food shall also be required to be borne on its label.

6. No person shall prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food specified in the Fifth Schedule of the Food Regulations 1985 unless the package containing such food bears a date marking.

7. The date marking required by this regulation shall be in capital bold-faced lettering of a non-serif character not smaller than 6 point.

Matter forbidden on any label

1. No descriptive matter appearing on or attached to or supplied with any package of food shall include any comment on, reference to or explanation of, any statement or label required by these Regulations to be borne on any package of food if such comment, reference, or explanation either directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies the statement or the content of that label.

2. Words to indicate grading, quality or superiority or any other words of similar meaning shall not appear on the label of any package of food unless such description of quality grading conform to those established by the relevant authorities responsible for such grading; and where such words appear on the label, it shall be presumed that the food is in compliance with the requirements established by the relevant authorities in respect of that quality grading.

3. No label which describes any food shall include the word "pure" or any other words of the same significance unless the food is of the strength, purity or quality prescribed by these Regulations and is free from any other added substance apart from those essential in the processing of such food; and there is no expressed stipulation in these Regulations prohibiting the inclusion of such word in the label in respect of that food.

4. The food shall include the word "compounded", "medicated", "tonic" or "health" or any other words of the same significance.

5. No label which describes any food shall include any claim on the absence of beef or pork or its derivatives, or lard or added alcohol if the food does not contain such ingredients; or any food additive or nutrient supplement the addition of which is prohibited in these Regulations.

6. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, pictorial representation or design may be included in the label for the purpose of illustrating recipes involving the use of the food or suggestions on how to serve the food, where such inclusion is not misleading or deceptive, and the representation or designs immediately preceded or followed or otherwise closely accompanied, in not less than 6 point lettering, with the words "RECIPE" or "SERVING SUGGESTION" or other words of similar meaning, as the case may be.

7. Claims on the label.

a) Claims which highlight the absence or non-addition of a particular substance in or to food may be included in the label provided that the claims are not misleading and the substance is not subject to specific requirements in this regulation; is one which consumers would normally expect to find in the food; and has not been substituted by another substance giving the food equivalent characteristics unless the nature of the substitution is clearly stated with equal prominence.

b) Claims which highlight the absence or non-addition of one or more nutrients in or to food shall be regarded as nutrition claims, and regulation on nutritional labeling shall apply to those claims.

c) Nutrition claims in this regulation include the following claims: nutrient content claims, nutrient comparative claim, nutrient function claim and claim for enrichment, fortification or other words of similar meaning.

B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling.

1. In these Regulations, "nutritional labeling", in relation to a package of food, means a description intended to inform the consumer of the nutrient content of a food.

2. Nutritional labeling is compulsory for the following foods: prepared cereal foods; various types of bread; variety of milk and powdered milk, including sweetened condensed milk, evaporated milk and cultured milk; canned meat; canned fish; canned vegetable, canned fruit and various types of fruit juices, salad dressing and mayonnaise, various types of soft drink including botanical drink, soya bean milk and soya bean drink.

3. There shall be written on the label of the food specified in:

a) The amount of energy, expressed in kilocalorie (kcal) or kilojoule (KJ) or both per 100g or 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label;

b) The amount of protein, available carbohydrate (that is carbohydrate excluding dietary fiber) and fat, expressed in g per 100g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label.

4. There shall be written on the label on a package of ready-to-drink beverage, the amount of total sugars in the following form "Carbohydrate" ...g; Total sugarsg.

5. Where a claim is made regarding the amount or type of fatty acids, the amounts of saturated,

monounsaturated, polyunsaturated and trans fatty acid shall be declared in the following from, as the case may be:

"Fat ...g; comprising of
 monounsaturated...g;
 polyunsaturated...g;
 saturated...g;
 trans fatty acid...g.

6. The amount of energy to be listed should be calculated by using the following conversion factors:

- a. Carbohydrates 4kcal/g (17 kJ);
- b. Protein 4kcal/g (17 kJ);
- c. Fat 9kcal/g (37 kJ);
- d. Alcohol (Ethanol) 7kcal/g (29 kJ);
- e. Organic acid 3kcal/g (13 kJ); or
- f. Dietary fiber 2kcal/g (8.5kJ);

7. The amount of protein to be listed shall be calculated using the following formula:

Protein = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen x Conversion factor for specific food.

8. The conversion factors for specific food specified in (7) shall be as follows:

FOODS	Conversion factor
Whole meal or flour or bulgur	5.83
Flour, medium or low extraction	5.70
Macaroni, spaghetti, wheat pastes	5.70
Bran	6.31
Rice	5.95
Rye, barley, oats	5.83
Groundnuts	5.46
Soybean, seeds, flour or products	6.25
Almond	5.18
Brazil nut	5.71
Coconuts, chestnuts, treenuts	5.3
Milk and milk products	6.38
Sesame, safflower, sunflower	5.30
Margarine, butter	6.38
Other foods	6.25

9. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, there may be written on the label of food the amount of vitamins and minerals in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) Only vitamins and minerals which are listed in the Nutrient Reference Values (NRV) or where the vitamins and minerals are not included under paragraph (a), the written approval from the Director is necessary
- b) Only those vitamins and minerals which are present in not less than 5 per cent of the Nutrient

Reference Value (NRV), supplied by a serving as quantified on the label.

10. The numerical information on vitamins and minerals shall be expressed in metric units per 100g or per 100ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label; in addition, this information may be expressed as a percentage of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) per 100g or per 100ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label.

11. Where the numerical information on vitamins and minerals has been expressed as a percentage of Nutrient Reference value (NRV) shall be used for labeling purposes:

Nutrient Reference Values (NRV)

Vitamin A (ug)	800
Vitamin D (ug)	5
Vitamin C (mg)	60
Vitamin E (mg)	10
Thiamin (mg)	1.4
Riboflavin (mg)	1.6
Niacin (mg)	18
Vitamin B6 (mg)	2
Folic acid (ug)	200
Vitamin B12 (ug)	1
Calcium (mg)	800
Magnesium (mg)	300
Iron (mg)	14
Zinc (mg)	15
Iodine (ug)	150
Choline (mg)	550

12. There may be written on a label of a package of food the amount of cholesterol and sodium or dietary fiber; the amount of cholesterol shall be expressed in mg per 100g or per 100ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label and the amount of dietary fiber shall be expressed in g per 100g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label.

13. Where a food other than food specified in (2) contains a nutrition labeling, (3) shall apply to the labeling.

14. Where a food makes a nutrition claim, it is also mandatory to include nutrition labeling as specified in (3) and the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition claim is made in respect of the food.

Nutrient content claim

1. In these Regulations, "nutrient content claim" means a nutrition claim that describes the level of a nutrient contained in a food.
2. When a nutrient contain claim or a synonymous claim, that is listed in Table I and Table II to the Fifth A Schedule (Please refer to Appendix IV) is made, the conditions specified in the Tables for that claim shall apply.
3. Where a food is by its nature low in or free of the nutrient that is the subject of the claim, the term describing the level of the nutrient shall not immediately precede the name of the food but shall be in the following form, that is, "a low (naming the nutrient) food" or "a (naming the nutrient)-free food".

Nutrient comparative claims

1. In these Regulations, "nutrient comparative claim" means a claim that compares the nutrient levels or energy value of two or more foods.
2. There may be written on a label of a package food a statement that compares the level of a nutrient in the food with the level of a nutrient in a reference food in the following words or any other words of the same significance, that are, "reduced", "less than", "fewer", "increased", "more than", "light" or "extra".
3. For the purpose of (2), nutrient comparative claims may only be used on the label based on the food sold, taking into account further preparation required for consumption if relevant, according to the instructions for use on the label and subject to the following conditions:
 - a) The food being compared shall be different versions of the same or similar food and the foods being compared should be clearly identified.
 - b) Statement of the amount of difference in the energy value or nutrient content shall be given and the following information shall appear in close proximity to the nutrient comparative claim: the amount of difference related to the same quantity, expressed as a percentage, fraction or an absolute amount and full details of the comparison shall be given; and the identity of the food to which the food is being compared, and the food shall be described in such a manner that it can be readily identified by consumers; and
 - c) The comparison should be based on a relative difference of at least 25 percent in the energy value or nutrient content, except for micro nutrients where a 10 per cent difference in the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) would be acceptable, between the compared foods and a minimum absolute difference in the energy value or nutrient content equivalent to the figure defined as "low" or a "source" in Table I and II to the Fifth A Schedule.

Nutrient function claim

1. In these regulations, "nutrient function claim" means a nutrition claim that describes the physiological role of the nutrient in the growth, development and normal functions of the body.
2. A nutrient function claim shall not imply or include any statement to the effect that the nutrient would afford a cure or treatment for or protection from a disease.
3. No label which describes any food shall include any claims relating to the function of a nutrient in the body unless the food for which the nutrient function claim is made shall contain at least the amount nutrient in the level to be considered as a source of that nutrient per reference amount as specified in

Table II to the Fifth A Schedule.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, only the following nutrient function claims or any other words of similar meaning shall be permitted:

(a) Folic acid:

- i) Folic acid is essential for growth and division of cells;
- ii) Folate plays a role in the formation of red blood cells;
- iii) Folate helps to maintain the growth and development of the fetus;

(b) Sialic acid:

Sialic acid is an important component of the brain tissue

(c) Iron:

- i) Iron is a factor in red blood cell formation;
- ii) Iron is a component of hemoglobin in red blood cell which carries oxygen to all the body;

(d) Inulin and oligofructose (fructo-oligosaccharide):

- i) Inulin helps increase intestinal bifidobacteria and helps maintain a good intestinal environment;
- ii) Oligofructose (fructo- oligosaccharide) helps increase intestinal bifidobacteria and helps maintain a good intestinal environment;
- iii) Inulin is bifidogenic;
- iv) Oligofructose ((fructo- oligosaccharide) is bifidogenic;

(e) Iodine:

Iodine is essential for the formation of thyroid hormone;

(f) Calcium:

Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth;

(g) Magnesium:

Magnesium promotes calcium absorption and retention;

(h) Niacin:

Niacin is need for the release of energy from proteins, fats and carbohydrates;

(i) Protein:

- (i) Protein helps build and repair body tissue;
- (ii) Protein is essential for growth and development;
- (iii) Protein provides amino acids necessary for protein synthesis;

(j) Oat Soluble fibre (b-glucan)

Oat Soluble fibre (b-glucan) helps lower or reduce cholesterol;

(k) Plant sterol or plant sterol:

(l) Vitamin A:

- i) Vitamin A aids in maintaining the health of the skin and mucous membrane;
- ii) Vitamin A is essential for the functioning of the eye;

(m) Vitamin B1/ Thiamine: Vitamin B1/Thiamine is needed for the release of energy from carbohydrate;

(n) Vitamin B2/Riboflavin:

Vitamin B2/Riboflavin is needed for release of energy from proteins, fats and carbohydrates;

(o) Vitamin B12/Cyanocobalamin:

Vitamin B12/Cyanocobalamin is needed for red blood cell production;

(p) Vitamin C:

(i) Vitamin C enhances absorption of iron from non-meat sources;

(ii) Vitamin C contributes to the absorption of iron from food;

(q) Vitamin D:

i) Vitamin D helps the body utilize calcium and phosphorus;

ii) Vitamin D is necessary for the absorption and utilization of calcium and phosphorus;

(r) Vitamin E:

Vitamin E protects the fat in body tissues from oxidation; and

(s) Zinc:

Zinc is essential for growth.

(4A) For the purpose of paragraph 4(b), the claim may only be made in infant formula and follow-up formula as prescribed in regulations 389 and 389A respectively:

(4B) For the purpose of paragraph 4(k)—

(a) there shall be written on the label of food making such nutrient claim the following statements:

i) “Not recommended for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five years”;

ii) “Persons on cholesterol-lowering medication must seek medical advice before consuming this products”;

iii) a statement to the effect that the product is consumed as part of a balanced and diet and shall include regular consumption of fruits and vegetables to help maintain the carotenoid level; and

iv) “With added plant sterols” or “With added plant stanols” in not less than ten point lettering;

(b) the total amount of plant sterol or plant stanol contained in the products shall be expressed in metric units per 100 g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label;

(c) only the terms “plant sterols” or “plant Stanol” be used in declaring the presence of such components; and

(d) the claim may only be made for milk product, soya bean milk and soya bean drink as prescribed in regulations 82,83, 357 and 358 respectively.

(5) No label on a package containing any food shall bear a nutrient function claim except those permitted in this regulation or with prior written approval of the Director.

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS:

Packaging on retail premises

Where food is packaged on retail premises and is offered, exposed or kept for sale in such package at

the said premises in such a manner that the customer may himself select the package, then every such package of food has to be sealed, and where the package is of transparent flexible material, the label may be inserted inside the package.

Restrictions and Limitations on packaging materials

1. No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell or use or cause or permit to be used in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale, any package, appliance, container or vessel which yields or could yield to its contents, any toxic, injurious or tainting substance, or which contributes to the deterioration of the food.
2. No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell any package, appliance, container or vessel made of enamel or glazed earthenware that is intended for use in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale and is either capable of imparting lead, antimony, arsenic, cadmium or any other toxic substance to any food prepared, packed, stored, delivered or exposed in it, or is not resistant to acid unless the package, appliance, container or vessel satisfied the test described in the Thirteenth Schedule. (Appendix IV).
3. No person shall import, manufacture or advertise for sale or sell or use in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure of food for sale, any rigid or semi-rigid package, appliance, container or vessel, made of polyvinyl chloride which contains more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.
4. No person shall import, prepare or advertise for sale or sell any food in any rigid or semi-rigid package, appliance, container or vessel made of polyvinyl chloride if the food contains more than 0.05mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.
5. No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, in the preparation, packaging, storage, delivery or exposure for sale of any food, any package, appliance, container or vessel that had been used or intended to be used for any non-food product.
6. Recycling of the following packages prohibited:
 - a) Of any sugar, flour or meal, any sack that has previously been used for any purpose
 - b) Of any edible fat or edible oil, any bottle or metal container, than silos and tankers for edible fat and edible oil, that has previously been used for any purposes
 - c) Of any food of non-swine origin, any package, appliance; container or vessel that is intended for use or has been used for any product of swine origin (sus scrofa)
 - d) Of any food, other than that packaged in an extra wrapper, any plastic bottle that has previously been used for any purpose;
 - e) Of any food, other than alcoholic beverage and shandy (type of Malaysian beer), any bottle that has previously been used for alcoholic beverage of shandy.
 - f) Of any milk, soft drink, alcoholic beverage or shandy, any glass bottle that has previously been used for another food;
 - g) Of any vegetable, fish or fruit, any box or crate that has previously been used for another food
 - h) Of any polished rice, any gunny sack that has previously been used for another food
7. Use of damaged package prohibited

8. Toys, coins, etc. not to be placed in food

Bulk Containers

Bulk container includes any wagon, crate, silo, tanker and other similar container any box, carton and other similar container in which more than one duly labeled package and its contents are not intended to be retained when the packages or the contents are sold by way of retail. Bulk containers are not subject to the form and manner of labeling and date marking indicated above.

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS:

1. Food additive” means any safe substance that is intentionally introduced into or on a food in small quantities in order to affect the food’s keeping quality, texture, consistency, appearance, odor, taste, alkalinity or acidity, or to serve any other technological function in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging transport, or storage of the food, and that results or may be reasonable expected to result directly or indirectly in the substance or any of its by-products becoming a component of, or otherwise affecting the characteristics of, the food and includes any preservative, coloring substance, flavoring substance, flavor enhancer, antioxidant and food conditioner, but shall not include nutrient supplement, incidental constituent or salt.
2. No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell or introduce into or on any food-additive other than a permitted food additive; or any permitted food additive that does not comply with the standard prescribed in these Regulations, where such standard is so prescribed.
3. Notwithstanding sub regulation (2), the addition of food additive to food is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by these Regulations. A reference in these Regulations to the addition or use of "other food" in the composition of food for which a standard is prescribed in these Regulations shall not be construed as permission for the use of food additives.
4. No person shall introduce into or on a food any food additive in such a manner as to conceal any damage to, or any inferiority in the quality of that food.
5. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, a food additive may be present in any food where-
 - a) The additive is permitted by these Regulations to be in any ingredient used in the manufacture of the food; and
 - b) The proportion of the additive in any such ingredient does not exceed maximum proportion if any, permitted by these Regulations for that ingredient
 - c) The total proportion of the additive in the final product does not exceed the maximum proportion, if any, permitted by these Regulations for that product; and
 - d) The food into which the additive is carried over does not contain the additive in greater quantity than would be the case if the food were made under proper technological conditions and in accordance with sound manufacturing practice
 - e) The additive carried over is present in the food at a level that is significantly less than that normally required for the additive to achieve an efficient technological function in its own right

Labeling requirement

1. There shall be written in the label on the package containing food additive imported, manufactured, advertised for sale or sold:
 - a) The words “(state the chemical name of the food additive) as permitted (state the type of food additive)”; provided that in the case of coloring substance or flavoring substance it shall be sufficient to state the common name or the appropriate designation of that food additive in place of the chemical name;
 - b) Statement giving direction for its use.

Permitted food additives that may be added to specified foods and the maximum permitted levels are listed in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Schedule of the Food Regulation 1985. U.S. exporters can obtain a list of the Schedules from the Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health.

SECTION V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS:

The Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health enforce regulations concerning pesticide residues in foodstuffs. Authorized officers, appointed by the Division may enter any premises where he believes any food to which the Food Act applies is prepared, preserved, packaged, stored, conveyed, distributed or sold, and examine any such food and take samples thereof.

Pesticide Residue

1. For the purposes of these Regulations, the term “pesticides” includes:
 - a) Any preparation used, or capable or purporting to be capable of being used, for preventing the attack of, or for destroying fungi or other parasitic plants or bacteria that affect or attack plants, fruits, grains, animals or property; insects or other pests that affect or attack plants, fruits, animals or property; noxious animals or noxious birds or weeds or other noxious plants; and
 - b) Any substance purporting to be pesticide.
2. No person shall import, prepare for sale or sell any food containing pesticide residue in a proportion greater than the proportion specified for that food as set forth in the Sixteenth Schedule in the Food Regulations or as recommended in the Codex Alimentarius where the pesticide is not specified in the Sixteenth Schedule. If the pesticide residue limit is not specified for a particular food in the Sixteen Schedule or Codex Alimentarius, then the pesticide residue shall not contain more than 0.01 milligram per kilogram in the food.
3. The maximum pesticide residue limits (MRL) in food are also listed in the 16th Schedule of the Food Regulations 1985. U.S. exporters can obtain a list of the Schedules from the Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health.

The Pesticides Act 1974 under Section 7-13 provides for the control of the importation and manufacture of a pesticide through a registration scheme under the Pesticides (Registration Rules) 1976. Only locally 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 3 years, effective from the date of registration unless is terminated by the registrant or canceled by the Pesticides Board. A list of the approved pesticides is available from the Pesticide Board.

SECTION VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS:

All food consignments are subject to random checking and sampling at 28 entry points all over the country 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. Consignment of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, pork and pork products imported into Malaysia are subject to veterinary inspection by the authorized officer(s) of the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) at the point of entry on arrival in Malaysia. Random samples will then be collected for laboratory testing and MAQIS has the right to reject, destroy, or further detain any consignment when deemed required.

Health and medicinal food products need to be registered. Meat and milk and their related products require import license. Product registration and application for import licenses are done through Malaysian registered companies. Fees are imposed for import licenses. Each of the paragraphs below has listed specific requirements for the product group that would be useful for U.S. exporters.

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 regulations is to control the import of plants for the purpose of prevention of introduction of pests and disease from foreign countries. An import permit is issued by the Director General of the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS). All conditions for 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 before-hand of the requirements.

Effective January 2015, import permit, phytosanitary certificate and pre-shipment treatment are required for several commodities of US interest - corn, soybeans, cotton and citrus under the new import requirements on plant products.

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), empowered by the Animal Rules, 1962 DVS regulates the importation of live animals or birds and livestock products into Malaysia. The Animal Quarantine Services provide facilities for quarantine of live animals and birds imported into the country. Animal Ordinance, 1953, Animal Rules 1962, Animal Importation Order 1962 and Federal Animals Quarantine

Station (Management and Maintenance) By-Law 1984 are enforced and requirements such as import license and health certificate are needed to facilitate the importation of live animals and birds into Malaysia.

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/>

Meat and Meat Products (except pork)

The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) is responsible for ensuring products of animal origin for human consumption are hygienic, healthy, and wholesome and are suitable for consumption. Under the Control of Slaughter Rules 1975, all meat (except pork) and livestock products imported into the country must be certified halal and the products must originate from slaughterhouses which have been inspected and approved by the Malaysian veterinary and religious authorities (JAKIM – the Islamic Development Foundation of Malaysia).

In addition to certifying the plants for halal export, JAKIM will also approve and appoint U.S. Islamic Centers to monitor and audit the “halal” status of the approved plants and to issue halal certificates for all export consignments. The Islamic Centers are duty-bound to record all monitoring and auditing activities of the approved plants and to submit these reports to JAKIM upon request.

Assistance from various U.S. cooperator boards representing the industry (such as U.S/ Meat Export Federation and USA Poultry and Egg Export Council) may be solicited to arrange for the inspection. Import license, Veterinary Health Certificate (signed or endorsed by a competent veterinary officer of the Government Veterinary Authority of the country of export) and Halal Certificate (issued by approved U.S. Islamic Centers) 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 (Muslim).

Pork Products

In July 2011, the Malaysian veterinary authority (DVS) imposed new requirements for pork abattoirs of exporting country. All raw pork products must originate from slaughterhouses which have been approved by the Malaysian veterinary. Interested U.S. pork abattoirs can complete and [submit an application](#) to the Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy Kuala Lumpur, email: agkualalumpur@fas.usda.gov.

Further information is obtainable from:

Dept of Veterinary Services

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

Tel: +60-3 8870 2000

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 Control Bureau (NPCB). Under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Control of Drugs and Cosmetics Regulations 1984, NPCB will determine if the health or medicinal food products need to be registered. An import license may be necessary and issued by the Compliance Unit. In order to register with the NPCB, the exporter or appointed distributor need to write to NPCB stating the name of the products, ingredients and its percentage, claims/usage and attach a copy of the label/product literature.

Further information can be obtained from:

National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau (NPCB)

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Jalan Universiti, P.O.Box 319

46730 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.

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

website: <http://www.bpfk.gov.my/>

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS:

Special Purpose Food

1. In these Regulations, “special purpose food” means a food named or described as particularly suitable for consumption by persons requiring special nutritional needs and includes the food for which a standard is prescribed in Regulations 389 to 393.
2. For the purposes of this regulation, the term “carbohydrate” includes alcohol, glycerol, sorbitol or sugar alcohol, and any carbohydrate substance that is capable of being metabolised.
3. No person shall import, manufacture or advertise for sale or sell any food, other than those specified in Regulations 389 to 393, as special purpose food without the prior written approval of the Director of Food Safety and Quality Division of the Ministry of Health.
4. No label of any food shall claim that a food is a special purpose food unless adequate information to support special suitability or nutritional qualities is stated in such label.
5. Where a special purpose food contains any carbohydrate it shall not be labeled with the word or words “sugarless” or “sugar free”, or any word of similar meaning.
- 5A. Where the ingredient, other than food additives, added to special purpose food is derived from plant, the common name of that plant shall be stated on the label of that food.
6. For the purposes of this regulation, “infant” means any person up to 12 months of age and “children” means any person from the age of more than 12 months up to the age of 3 years
7. Regulations 389 to 393 include infant formula, canned food for infants and children, cereal-based food for infants and children, low energy food and formula dietary food.

SECTION VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADEMARK LAWS:

Trade Marks Act, 1976 (Act 175) & Trade marks Regulation, 1983 provides protection against misuse of trademarks and trade names. Protecting industrial rights and property rights is basically the responsibility of each company and through private legal counsel. Trademarks and brand names can be registered with the 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-

SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES:

Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Royal Customs and Excise Department is an agency of the Ministry of Finance responsible for ensuring efficient collection of indirect taxes such as customs duty (import and export), excise duty, sales tax, service tax and vehicle levy and the controls of carriers, persons and articles entering or departing Malaysia. This agency is governed by the Customs Act 1967. The Royal Customs and Excise Department may enforce and control prohibition of import and export of goods under more than 30 other laws and regulations administered by other departments and government agencies.

The Royal Customs and Excise Department cooperates with a number of other agencies, and a license and permit from responsible agency is necessary to import the following products: alcoholic beverages; animal and animal products; certain health and medicinal food products; meat and meat products; plant and plant products; poultry and poultry products.

Imported goods may enter into Malaysia legally when shipment has arrived within the legal landing place and at customs airport. All goods to be imported whether or not subject to import duties must be declared in writing on Customs No. 1 form. 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 as the case may be. Declarations must be submitted to the Customs station at the place where the goods are to be imported.

The Customs Act 1967 provides for importers to act on their behalf. Only agents who have been approved by the Director General of Customs can be appointed for this purpose. Applications to act as approved agents must be made to the Customs station where the goods are to be imported. Where duties such as import duty and sales tax are applicable on imported goods all relevant duties must be paid before such goods 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 Pro-forma invoice if a commercial invoice cannot be produced
- d. Packing List
- e. Other necessary documents to determine merchandise admissibility such as certificate of origin, analysis etc.

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

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

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
www.dvs.gov.my

Director
National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau
Ministry of Health Malaysia,
Jalan Universiti, P.O.Box 319,
46730 Petaling Jaya.
Tel: +(6-03) 7957-3611
Fax: +(6-03) 79581312
www.bpfk.gov.my/

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://fsq.moh.gov.my/v4>

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
 www.fama.gov.my

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

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS:

LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT VETERINARY LABORATORIES

Laboratory	Area Serviced
Makmal Veterinar Kawasan Bukit Tengah Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan P.O.Box 63 14007 Bukit Mertajam, Penang. Tel: +6-04-507 2540 Fax:+6-04-507 5796 E-mail: mvkbt1@dvs.gov.my	Northern States of the Peninsular Malaysia such as Perlis, Kedah, Penang and Northern Perak.
Makmal Veterinar Kawasan PJ, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan Persiaran Barat 46630 Petaling Jaya. Tel: +60-3-7955 5237 Fax: +60-3-7957 4421 Email: mvkpj@dvs.gov.my	Central States of the Peninsular Malaysia such as Southern Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, Eastern Pahang and Kuala Lumpur.
Makmal Veterinar Kawasan Johor Bahru Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan Lot PTB 11098 Jalan Taruka off Jalan Datin Halimah P.O.Box 1122	Southern States of the Peninsular Malaysia such as Johore.

80350 Johor Bahru, Johore. Tel: +60-7-238-5922 Fax: +60-7-238-7419 Email: aidam@dvs.gov.my	
Makmal Veterinar Kawasan Kuantan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan Jalan Sri Kemunting 2 25100 Kuantan, Pahang. Tel: 609-5137400 Fax: 609-5134959 Email: jphmvkn@dvs.gov.my	East Coast States of the Peninsular Malaysia such as Pahang, Southern Trengganu and Northern Johore.
Makmal Veterinary Kawasan Kota Bharu Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan 16150 Kubang Kerian Kota Bahru, Kelantan. Tel: 609-765-3754 Fax: 609-765-4339/2815 Email: azman@dvs.gov.my	North East States of the Peninsular Malaysia such as Kelantan and Northern Terengganu.
Veterinary Research Institute 59, Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah P.O.Box 369, 30740 Ipoh, Perak. Tel: 605-545-7166 Fax: 605-546-3368 Email: sharifah@jphvri.po.my	State of Perak and Reference Laboratory for Malaysia.
Animal Disease Research Center P.O.Box 59, 89457 Tanjung Aru, Sabah. Tel: 6-088-261263 Fax: 6088-232-488 Email: normah.yusop@sabah.gov.my	State of Sabah
State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Km 2, Jalan Datuk Mohd. Musa Kota Samarahan 93250 Kuching, Sarawak. Peti Surat 1395, Kuching Tel: (6082) 611-607 Fax: (6082) 613460 E-mail:	State of Sarawak

FOOD QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY (FQCL), MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AROUND MALAYSIA

Laboratory	Areas Serviced
Food Quality Control Laboratory Perlis Km 1, Jalan Abi Tok Hashiml, 01000 Kangar Tel: (604) 976-8114/977-7599 Fax: (604) 977-6369	Perlis
Food Quality Control Laboratory Penang Jalan Bagan Luar, 12000 Butterworth, Penang. Tel: (604) 332-4924 Fax: (604) 333-4097	Penang
Food Quality Control Laboratory Selangor Block C, Jalan Langat, Bandar Botanik 41200 Klang, Selangor D.E. Tel: (603) 3323-7899/3323-7992 Fax: (603) 3323-9287	Selangor
Food Quality Control Laboratory Johore d/a Pusat Kesihatan Tampoi, Batu 5, Jalan Skudai, 81200 Johor Bahru, Johor. Tel: (607) 237-7206 Fax: (607) 235-9480	Johore
Food Quality Control Laboratory Pahang No. 21, Tingkat 1 & 2, Jalan Bunga Tanjung, 28400 Mentakab, Pahang Tel: (609) 278-2714 Fax: (609) 278-3085	Pahang
Food Quality Control Laboratory Terengganu Klinik Kesihatan Bukit Tunggal Kampung Bukit Tunggal, Jalan Bukit Datu 21200 Kuala Terengganu Tel: (609) 662-5853 Fax: (609)662-5801	Terengganu
Food Quality Control Laboratory Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Kelantan 16400 Peringat, Kota Bahru Kelantan Tel: (609) 712-3400/712-3401 Fax: (609) 712-6781	Kelantan
Food Quality Control Laboratory Sabah Batu 7, Jalan Utara 90500 Sandakan, Sabah Tel: (6089) 675-410	Sabah

Fax: (6089) 675-482	
Food Quality Control Laboratory Sarawak Jalan Tun Abang Haji Openg 93590 Kuching Sarawak Tel: (6082) 417-995 Fax:(6082) 258-849	Sarawak
Food Quality Control Laboratory Kedah Bandar Bukit Kayu Hitam, 06050 Bukit Kayu Hitam Tel: (604) 922 2816/922 2904 Fax:(604) 922 2873	Kedah
Food Quality Control Laboratory Miri Lot 523, Block 17, Jalan Pujut-Padang Kerbau 98000 Miri, Sarawak Tel: (6-085) 421-412 Fax:(6-085) 423-412	Sarawak

APPENDIX III. LOCAL AND OTHER CONTACTS

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) ENQUIRY POINT

Each member government is responsible for the notification procedures associated with agreement under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Examples here relate to the Sanitary, PhytoSanitary (S.P.S.) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements. 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 also to provide upon request copies of other relevant documents on existing regulations related to food and agriculture. Information on Malaysia's regulations, standards and certification procedures can also be obtained through the Enquiry Point(s) listed below:

Malaysian WTO/TBT 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

APPENDIX IV. FIFTH A SCHEDULE (NUTRIENT CONTENT CLAIM)

TABLE I

CONDITIONS FOR NUTRIENT CONTENTS FOR USE OF NUTRITION CLAIMS

Component	Claim	Conditions (Not more than)
Energy	Low	40 kcal (170kJ) per 100g (solids) or 20kcal (80 kJ) per 100ml (liquids)

	Free	4kcal per 100ml or 100g
Fat	Low	3 g per 100 g (solids) 1.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.15 g per 100g (or 100ml)
Saturated Fat	Low	1.5 g per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g per 100 ml (liquids) and 10 per cent of total energy of the food
	Free	0.1 g per 100 g (solids) 0.1 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Cholesterol	Low	0.02 g per 100 g (solids) 0.01 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g (solids) 0.005 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Trans Fatty Acid	Low	.5 per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g per 100 ml (liquids) and and 10 per cent of total energy of the food
	Free	0.1 g per 100 g (solids) 0.1 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Sugar	Low	5 g per 100 g (solids) 2.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.5 g per 100 g (solids) 0.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Sodium	Low	0.12 g per 100 g (solids) 0.06 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Very Low	0.04 g per 100 g (solids) 0.02 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g (solids) 0.005 g per 100 ml (liquids)

TABLE II
CONDITIONS FOR NUTRIENT CONTENTS FOR USE OF NUTRITION CLAIMS

Component	Claim	Conditions (not less than)
Protein*	Source	10 per cent of NRV per 100 g (solids) 5 per cent of NRV per 100 ml (liquids) or 5 per cent of NRV per 100 kcal
	High	(at least 2 times the values for "source of")
Vitamins and Minerals	Source	15 per cent of NRV per 100 g (solids) 7.5 per cent of NRV per 100 ml (liquids) or 5 per cent of NRV per 100 kcal

	High	(At least 2 times the values for "source of")
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(*) Nutrient Reference Value
Protein (g) 50

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE
TEST FOR PACKAGES

A. TEST FOR PACKAGES, APPLIANCES, CONTAINERS AND VESSELS USED FOR STORAGE OF FOOD

1. Preparation:

The surface of the ware to be tested shall be washed in water containing detergent and rinsed with clean water. The surface to be tested shall not be handled thereafter.

All remnants of water shall be removed from the washed ware by rinsing it with leaching solution that comprises 4 per cent of acetic acid in water v/v.

2. Test:

The ware shall then be filled with the leaching solution at room temperature to the maximum capacity-of the ware.

The ware shall be covered to minimize contamination and shall be left at room temperature for 24 hours. After the period of 24 hours, the leaching solution shall be thoroughly stirred and a portion shall be removed for analysis.

The leachate shall not contain antimony, arsenic, cadmium or lead above the following limits, expressed in ppm:

<i>Sb</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>Cd</i>	<i>Pb</i>
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0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0

B. TEST FOR PACKAGES, APPLIANCES, CONTAINERS AND VESSELS USED FOR COOKING

1. Preparation: As in A above.

The ware shall be heated to 120°C and filled to two-thirds of its effective volume with boiling leaching solution (4 per cent of acetic acid in water v/v). The vessels shall be covered, by its own lid, if any, and the leaching solution shall be kept boiling gently for 2 hours. Leaching solution shall be added periodically to ensure that the area of contact is not diminished. The vessel shall then be left at room temperature for 22 hours. After 22 hours, the volume of the leaching solution shall be restored to two-third of the effective volume of the vessel. After thorough stirring, a portion of the leaching solution shall be removed for analysis. The leachate shall not contain antimony, arsenic, cadmium, or lead above the following limits, expressed in ppm:

<i>Sb</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>Cd</i>	<i>Pb</i>
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0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0

Author Defined:

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SECTION X. POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or need assistance exporting high value products to Malaysia, please contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs:

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For more information on exporting U.S. agricultural products to other countries, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service homepage: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>

END OF REPORT.