SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Malaysia (MY)
Food Product Category	Fish and Seafood Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0302 – 0309, 1604/05

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	**Product eligibility / ineligibility**	Fish and seafood products are eligible for export from Singapore to Malaysia. Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2023 describes those fish and seafood products which are prohibited to be imported into Malaysia from all countries except in the manner provided in the Third Schedule. The importer must comply with the import procedures.
2	**Importing country authority**	The Department of Fisheries (DOF) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries (MAFI) is responsible for the regulation of the import of live fish into Malaysia. The Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries (MAFI) is responsible for the regulation of the import of fish and seafood products into Malaysia.
3	**Pre-export approvals by the importing country**	**Establishment** No establishment listing is required for fish and seafood products exported from Singapore to Malaysia. **Importer** **(1)Importer Registration**

		The Food Safety and Quality Division under the Ministry of Health (MOH) manages the import of food through the FoSIM system. All importers must apply for an account and register with MOH. **(2)Import Permit** According to the Matrix for Importation of Foods, respective federal and state authorities will handle the import of food as follows: - In Peninsular Malaysia and Lahuan, the import of animal based product requires import permit issued by the Department of Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) under the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 [Act 728]. - In Sabah, the import of fish and fish product requires import permit issued by the Department of Fisheries Sabah or inspection and approval from LKIM. - In Sarawak, the import of fish and fish product requires import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture Sarawak (Veterinary Quarantine Services) or the Department of Marine Fisheries Sarawak or inspection and approval from LKIM.
4	**Export certificates for food**	**(1)Health Certificate** An Export Health Certificate issued by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA) is required for each consignment. For exports that require an Export Health Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to SFA here. Fisheries (Fish Disease Control Compliance For Exports And Imports) Regulations 2012 states that each consignment of imported fish and seafood product must include the original Health Certificate issued by the competent authority of exporting country. Additional documentation under specific import requirement (also mentioned in USDA FAIRS Export Certificate Report) states that additional attestation is required for Malaysia's import of shrimps, prawns, and crabs. While the statement on absence of chloramphenicol is not required for only "wild caught" shrimps, prawns and crabs, the declaration of "wild caught" must be indicated on the Health Certificate.

		According to the Matrix for Importation of Foods, certain food requires additional attestation in the Health Certificate. - Shrimps, prawns, and crabs must comply with the Regulation 156 of the Food Regulations 1985. **(2)Certificate of Analysis** Additional documentation under specific import requirement (also mentioned in USDA FAIRS Export Certificate Report) also states that imported seaweed and seaweed products must include a test report issued by an ISO 17025 accredited and competent authority recognised laboratory. The test parameters are inorganic arsenic, lead, and cadmium. According to the Matrix for Importation of Foods, certain food requires Certificate of Analysis. - Seaweed and seaweed products must be accompanied by a test report where the test results for inorganic arsenic must comply with the Regulations 209-218 of the Food Regulations 1985.
5	**Regulations and standards**	Interested exporters who wish to export fish and seafood products to Malaysia must meet all their regulations and standards. The following links are provided as a guide: **(1)Pesticide Residues** According to Part VII Incident Constituent of the Food Regulations 1985, no person shall import, prepare for sale, or sell any food containing pesticide residue in proportion greater than that as set out in the Sixteenth Schedule. In the case where the pesticide is not specified in the Sixteenth Schedule, the pesticide residue shall not exceed the limit as recommended in the Codex Alimentarius. If neither the Sixteenth Schedule nor the Codex Alimentarius has specified the pesticide residue limit, the residue should not exceed 0.01mg/kg of food. **(2)Veterinary Drug Residues** According to Part VII Incident Constituent of the Food Regulations 1985, “drug residue" refers to the parent compounds of the drug and/or their metabolites in any edible portion of the animal product, and include residues of associated impurities of the drug concerned. No person shall import, sell, expose or offer for sale or delivery any food intended for human consumption which contains drug residues greater than the maximum permitted proportion as set out in Table I to the Fifteenth A Schedule and prohibited drugs listed in Table II.

		(3)Contaminants According to Part VII Incident Constituent of the Food Regulations 1985, no one shall import, prepare, or advertise for sale or sell any food with metal contaminant greater than the maximum permitted proportion as set out in Table I to the Fourteenth Schedule and any food which contains 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) greater than the maximum permitted proportion as set out in the Fourteenth A Schedule. **(4)Microorganism and Toxins** According to Part VII Incident Constituent of the Food Regulations 1985, "microorganisms and their toxins" include bacteria, fungi, and their toxins. No one shall import, prepare, or advertise for sale or sell any food for consumption that is contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms and any food which contains bacteria greater than the numbers as set out in Table I to the Fifteenth Schedule and any food which contains mycological contaminant greater than the maximum permitted proportion as set out in Table II. **(5)Food Additives** According to Part V Food Additive and Added Nutrient of the Food Regulations 1985, “food additive” means any substance that is intentionally introduced into or on a food in small quantities in order to affect the foods keeping quality, texture, consistency, appearance, odour, 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 reasonably 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, colouring substance, flavouring substance, flavour enhancer, antioxidant and food conditioner, but shall not include nutrient supplement, incidental constituent or salt. The Sixth Schedule lists the permitted preservative that may be added to specific food and the maximum permitted proportion. The Seventh Schedule lists the permitted colouring substance. The Eighth Schedule lists the prohibited flavouring substance and the maximum permitted proportion of natural flavouring substance. The Ninth Schedule lists the permitted flavour enhancer. The Tenth Schedule lists the permitted antioxidant that may be added to specific food and the maximum permitted proportion. The Eleventh Schedule lists the permitted food conditioner. No person shall import, manufacture, advertise for sale or sell or introduce into or

		on any food any permitted food additive which does not comply with the standard prescribed in the Food Regulations 1985 and Codex Alimentarius. According to Part V Food Additive and Added Nutrient of the Food Regulations 1985, "added nutrient" include mineral, vitamin, amino acid, fatty acid, nucleotide or other food components which, when added singly or in combination to food, improves the nutritional value of the food. The Twelfth Schedule lists the permitted added nutrient. No food shall contain vitamin and mineral in an amount which exceeds the amount specified in Table II to the Twelfth Schedule. **(6)Probiotic Culture** According to Part V Food Additive and Added Nutrient of the Food Regulations 1985, "probiotic culture" means living microorganisms which when administered in adequate numbers confer health benefits on the host. The Twelfth A Schedule specifies the permitted probiotic cultures. The probiotic cultures added shall remain viable and the viable probiotic count shall not be less than 10^6 CFU/ml or CFU/g during the shelf life of such food. The probiotic cultures shall not contain transmissible antibiotic-resistant genes. **(7)Product Standard** Fish and Fish Product Regulations 156 to 170 under Part VIII Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Foods of the Food Regulations 1985 stipulate the product standards of fish, fish product, cured, pickled or salted fish, smoked fish, prepared fish, canned fish, fish paste, belacan, fish sauce, cincalok, oyster sauce, oyster flavoured sauce, fish ball or fish cake, fish keropok, otak udang, petis or heko, and pekasam. **(8)Control of Live Fish** According to Section 40 Control over live fish of the Fisheries Act 1983 [Act 317], any person who imports into or exports out of Malaysia, live fish without a permit issued by the Director General under this section shall be guilty of an offence. The Director General may impose such conditions as he thinks fit in the permit, including conditions concerning the state of cleanliness of the fish to be exported, imported or transported and measures to avoid the spread of communicable fish diseases, or to avoid or control the release into the natural environment of non-indigenous species of fish.

6	**Labelling, packaging and marking requirements**	**(1)Labelling** The labeling of food must comply with the Food Act 1983 [Act 281] and Food Regulations 1985. Part IV Labelling of the Food Regulations 1985 contains regulations on general requirements for labelling of food, including the language to be used, particulars in labelling, form and manner of labelling, size and color of letters, date marking, statement of strength of ingredient, packaging on retail premises, exemption from certain regulations, matter forbidden on any label, claims on the label, nutrition labelling, nutrient content claim, nutrient comparative claim, and nutrient function claim. The Trade Descriptions (Marking of Pre-packaged Goods) Order 2023 stipulate requirements for minimum size of letters, tolerable deficiency, and sampling plan. According to Information Related to The Requirements of Labelling, products imported into Malaysia with effect from 1 Jan 2024 must meet the requirements of the Food (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations 2020. For labelling of consignments of live fish, parties can consult the forms and documents listed here. According to Part V Packaging and Labelling Requirements of the Food Irradiation Regulations 2011, the following appropriate statement shall be marked on the sales package of irradiated food immediately adjacent to the food name, and the font shall not be less than 10 font size: "TREATED WITH IONIZING RADIATION"; “TREATED WITH IRRADIATION”; “TREATED BY IRRADIATION”; or "IRRADIATED". If the food uses irradiated raw materials and the content of irradiated raw materials exceeds 5%, it shall be declared "irradiated (terdapat)" in the ingredient list. According to Part IV Labelling of the Food Regulations 1985, food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology shall contain prescribed labelling particulars. Guidelines on labelling of foods and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology also provide good information on labelling of such food. **(2)Packaging** According to Part VI Packages for Food of the Food Regulations 1985, 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 that yield or could yield to its contents, any toxic, injurious or tainting substances, or which contributes to the deterioration of the food.

7	**Other information**	**General Import Conditions** Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures What You Need to Know Before Importing Fish Species Prohibited for Import into Malaysia WTO Notice of temporary emergency conditions for the importation of live Tilapia fish into Malaysia 2017 Notification of Emergency Measures Annex A (live Tilapia fish) **Specific Import Requirements** These import protocols published by DOF provides import procedures by commodities/species in accordance with the requirements of the Act/Regulations in force. Import Requirements for the Importation of Live Food Fish into Malaysia (Except Tilapia) Import Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish (Crustaceans) into Malaysia Import Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish (Mollusk) into Malaysia Import Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish (Shrimp Fry Nauplii And PL) into Malaysia Import Requirements for the Importation of Live Fish (Shrimp Broodstock) into Malaysia Regulations for the Importation of Marine/ Freshwater Fish Fry into Malaysia **WTO Import Licensing Procedures** Malaysia's legislation and notifications **ASEAN resources on prepared / processed foods** - Regulation - Malaysia (contains a comprehensive list of regulations, standards, and decrees in static PDF files) **ASEAN Trade Repository** - ASEAN Member States' National Trade Repositories - Search Harmonised Standards in ASEAN **USDA Gain Reports**

		- Malaysia FAIRS Country Report provides guidelines on Malaysia's food import requirements to American exporters - Malaysia FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual provides information on the export certification requirements of Malaysia - Revised Malaysian Labelling Requirements Effective January 1 underscores the new labelling requirements (including mandatory nutritional labels and quantitative ingredients declaration for ingredients that are essential to characterize the food) **Contact Information** Fisheries Biosecurity Division Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries 3rd Floor, Podium 2, Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, Precint 4 Federal Government Administrative Centre 62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia Tel: +(06) 03 8870 4606 Fax: +(06) 03 8890 3794 E-mail: fbs@dof.gov.com.my

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