SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Malaysia (MS)
Food Product Category	Eggs and Egg Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0407, 0408

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**	Eggs and egg products are eligible for export from Singapore to Malaysia. Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2023 describes those eggs 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 Veterinary Services (DVS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) is responsible for the regulation of the import of eggs and egg products into Malaysia. DVS Sabah under MAFI is responsible for the regulation of the import of eggs and egg products into Sabah, Malaysia. DVS Sarawak under MAFI is responsible for the regulation of the import of eggs and egg products into Sarawak, Malaysia. Each consignment of eggs and egg products shall be accompanied by a valid import permit issued by - Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) for importation into Peninsular Malaysia - DVS Sabah for importation into Sabah, Malaysia - State Veterinary Authority, Sarawak for importation into Sarawak, Malaysia The Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) is the government agency that enforces the supervision and management of halal food production throughout the country. All eggs and egg products intended to be exported to Malaysia shall comply with the import requirements (where overseas facilities must be certified to MS 1500:2019 Halal food - General requirements (Third revision)) as set out by JAKIM.

3	**Pre-export approvals by the importing country**	**Product** The import of products of animal origin (which include eggs and egg products) are subject to two key requirements: - veterinary requirements stated in the Animals Act 1953 [Act 647], Animal Welfare Enactment 2015, Veterinary Public Health Ordinance 1999 [Sarawak Chapter 32], Food Act 1983 [Act 281] and Food Regulations 1985 (including Food (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations 2020) AND - halal requirements underpinned by Malaysian Standard MS 1500:2019 Halal food - General requirements (Third revision) The general procedure to import egg products into Malaysia are as follows: - General Procedure to Import Meat, Poultry, Milk and Eggs Products to Malaysia **Establishment** Overseas establishments (farms and processing plants) must be registered and approved by DVS before exporting to Malaysia. The list of establishments approved to export egg products can be viewed here. No Singapore establishment has been approved. Implementation of Inspection Services at Foreign Abattoirs and Processing Plants for Export of Meat and Products of Animal Origin to Malaysia outlines the obligations, requirements, and application procedures (including audits and on-site inspections conducted by two agencies) that establishments must fulfill. DVS makes veterinary assessment on all eggs and egg products while JAKIM makes halal assessment on all eggs and egg products. All eggs and egg products must be halal certified to MS 1500:2019. For more information about halal requirements (including halal certification), establishments should study the Halal Malaysia Office Portal and Procedure on Certifications Flow Chart. For more information about veterinary requirements, establishments should study the import application forms. Establishment related to eggs and egg products must complete the relevant application form:

		- Application for Export of Meat, Poultry, Milk, Egg and Products to Malaysia - Application for Renewal Export of Meat, Poultry, Milk, Egg and Products to Malaysia - Application for Additional Products / Change New Product Name / Change Formula from Recognised Foreign Abattoirs and Processing Plants Establishment should submit the completed DVS forms online to SFA, as the food safety competent authority of the exporting country will verify the information before endorsing it and sending to the DVS for review and final decision. Please note that the submission and review will take time and require an on-site inspection by the foreign authority. Approved export establishments are also subject to periodic audits or inspections by the DVS to ensure compliance to their regulations and standards. **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: - For importation of eggs into Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan, (i) an import permit issued by or on behalf of the Director General of the MAQIS under the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 [Act 728] and (ii) subject to inspection and approval by the Department of MAQIS. - For importation of eggs and egg products into Sabah Malaysia, (i) an import permit issued by DVS Sabah under the Animal Welfare Enactment 2015, and (ii) subject to inspection and approval from Department of Veterinary Services Sabah. - For importation of eggs and egg products into Sarawak Malaysia, (i) an import permit issued by or on behalf of the State Veterinary Authority, Sarawak under the Veterinary Public Health Ordinance 1999 [Sarawak Chapter 32], and (ii) subject to inspection and approval by the State Veterinary Authority, Sarawak or Department of Agriculture Sarawak.

4	**Export certificates for food**	**(1)Health Certificate** A valid Export Health Certificate issued by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA) is required for each consignment of eggs and egg products. For exports that require an Export Health Certificate, you may forward the import permit/conditions to SFA here. For imports into Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah, Malaysia: Regulations for the Importation of Eggs or Egg Products into Malaysia provide attestations to be included in the health certificate which must be issued by the Government Veterinary Authority of the exporting country. For imports into Sarawak, Malaysia, relevant regulations were published under import conditions and regulations. **(2)Halal Certificate** A valid Halal Certificate issued by the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS) is required for each consignment of egg products. MUIS is recognised through Recognised Foreign Halal Certification Body (FHCB) by JAKIM as one of the recognized foreign halal certification body.
5	**Regulations and standards**	Interested exporters who wish to export eggs and egg 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** Egg and Egg Product Regulations 171 to 178 under Part VIII Standards and Particular Labelling Requirements for Foods of the Food Regulations 1985 stipulate the product standards of egg, liquid egg, liquid egg yolk, liquid egg white, dried egg, dried egg yolk and dried egg white, reference to egg food or as ingredient in food, preserved egg, particular labelling requirement of egg.
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. 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 **Direct Shipment for Transportation**

		Regulations for the Importation of Eggs or Egg Products into Malaysia stipulates that each consignment of eggs or egg products imported into Malaysia shall be carried by ship or aircraft or any vehicle direct to the prescribed landing place in Malaysia. **Other Conditions** Regulations for the Importation of Eggs or Egg Products into Malaysia stipulates that each consignment of eggs or egg products imported into Malaysia shall be subject to veterinary inspection by the authorized Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Department (MAQIS) officer(s) at the entry point upon arrival in Malaysia. Random samples may be collected for laboratory testing and the Malaysian government has the right to reject, destroy or further detain any consignment when deemed necessary. **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)f **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)

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