

# All you should know before exporting to Malaysia



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**HALAMAN WEB JABATAN KESIHATAN AWAM  
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA**  
**THE HOMEPAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA**

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## PROHIBITED GOODS

The goods prohibited from exporting in Malaysia, unless accompanied by relevant export license include sugar, rice and paddy, eggs, meat, live animals, cockles, skin and parts of birds, minerals and ores, plants, coral, live fish, oil palms, milk and related products, rubber seeds and palm seeds.

## PRODUCT CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Product certification assures buyers that a product meets certain set specifications, a minimum level of performance, or set safety requirements. Products manufactured in Malaysia, either to a Malaysian standard or a foreign standard issued by the respective national standards institutes are accepted by SIRIM for its Product Certification Marking Scheme. Thus, products certified by SIRIM will bear the Malaysian quality mark ("MS" mark) or the safety mark ("S" mark) to denote compliance with Malaysian standards specifications. The certified mark is used on products certified to a foreign national standard or international standard. In the case of products requiring mandatory certification, control labels are issued. The labels are security printed and serially numbered, and specific procedures and conditions for their use have been established to ensure all items can be traced to the respective manufacturers.

## IMPORTS PROCEDURE

### **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 is also given powers to enforce and control the 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:

- Custom Entry form
- Evidence of right to make entry, e.g. bill of lading
- A Commercial Invoice or Pro-forma invoice if a commercial invoice cannot be produced
- Packing List

Other necessary documents to determine merchandise admissibility are such as certificate of origin, analysis etc.

## **FOOD LAWS**

The Food Act 1983 and the Food Regulations 1985 of Malaysia govern the various aspects of food safety and quality control including food standards, food hygiene, food import and export, food advertisement and accreditation of laboratories. The enforcement of Food Act 1983 and the Food Regulations 1985 is targeted towards reducing food-borne hazard and ensuring that food is safe for human consumption.

The Food Safety and Quality Division (FSQD) of the Ministry of Health (MOH) is charged with the implementation and enforcement of 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 conducts a food monitoring activity on specific food contaminants and additives. As a preventive approach, the FSQD have been implementing food handlers training program, vetting of food labels, giving advice to the industry and consumers, and food safety certification scheme such Health Certificate, HACCP certification and Free Sale Certificate.

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 Indian 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.

## **OTHER REGULATIONS 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 Dept. of Veterinary Services (DVS) at the point of entry on arrival in Malaysia. Random samples will then be collected for laboratory testing and DVS 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 an 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 Indian 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. The inspection and certification of consignment of plants, plant parts or plant products, processed or otherwise must conform with the current phytosanitary requirements. Applications for Phytosanitary Certificate (P.C.) are to be made on Form PQ 9 obtainable from any Plant Quarantine office and submitted at least four working days before the proposed date of inspection. A certified true copy of the Import Permit will be required for the purposes of meeting the phytosanitary requirements. An import permit is issued by the Director General of the Agriculture Department. 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.

Applications for plant permit should be made to:

Director of Crop Protection Branch,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Jln Gallagher,  
Kuala Lumpur,  
Tel: (603) 2697-3077;  
Fax: +(6-03) 2697-7205

### **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:

Dept of Veterinary Services,  
Quarantine and Import - Export,  
Wisma Tani,  
Podium Block, Lot  
4G1, Prescinct 4,  
Putrajaya.  
Tel: +60-3 8870 2000;  
Fax: +60-3 88882685; Website:  
<http://agrolink.moa.my/jph>

### **Meat and Poultry 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 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). NOTE: For cattle slaughter, it is important to note that the application of thoracic sticking, a procedure in which major blood vessels around the heart are cut to more quickly drain the blood and assure a more humane slaughter, is not acceptable to the Malaysian Islamic authorities.

In addition to certifying the plants for halal export, JAKIM will also approve and appoint

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. Guidelines on the appointment of foreign Islamic organizations are found in JAKIM website at <http://www.islam.gov.my/e-halal/glossary.php>.

Further information is obtainable from  
Dept of Veterinary Services,  
Wisma Tani, Podium Block, Lot 4G1,  
Prescinct 4, Putrajaya.  
Tel: +60-3 8870 2000.  
Website: <http://agrolink.moa.my/jph>

### **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.  
Tel: +6(03) 7957-3611  
Fax: +6(03) 79581312  
website: <http://www.bpfk.gov.my/>

### **Biotechnology Products**

The Lower House of the Malaysia’s Parliament passed the Biosafety Act on June 27 2007, followed by the Upper House’s approval on July 11, 2007. It is currently waiting for final approval of the Bill by King of Malaysia.

Clause 61 states that: All living modified organisms, items containing living modified organisms and products of such organisms shall be clearly identified and labeled in a manner to be prescribed and



the requirements for such identification and labeling shall be in addition to any other written law.

The interpretation of “products of such organisms” means any product derived from a living modified organism or part of a living modified organism –

- a. if the product contains detectable recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); or
- b. where the profile, characteristic or properties of the product is or are no longer equivalent to its conventional counter irrespective of the presence of the recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA )

The Ministry of Health (MOH) intends to implement labeling requirements for biotechnology-derived foods. The new regulations are supposed to be implemented as soon as the Biosafety Act is effect. MOH is currently reviewing the labeling requirements before its final implementation.

## OTHER SPECIFIED STANDARDS

Special Purpose Food (Regulation 388 of Food Regulations 1985)

- (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.

## 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. Trade marks and brand names can be registered with the Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia,

32<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Menara Dayabumi,

Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin,

50000 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 603-2274-8671; Fax: +60-3 2274 1332;

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

## RULES OF ORIGIN

Goods originating in a preference country may be divided into two categories:

1. Products wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Member State;
2. Products not wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Member State.

### **Wholly Produced or Obtained**

The following shall be considered as wholly produced or obtained in the exporting Member State:

- (a) Mineral products extracted from its soil, its water or its seabed
- (b) Agricultural products harvested there
- (c) Animals born and raised there
- (d) Products obtained from animals referred to in paragraph (c) above
- (e) Products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there
- (f) Products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the sea by its vessels
- (g) Products processed and/or made on board its factory ships exclusively from products referred to in paragraph (f) above
- (h) Used articles collected here, fit only for the collection of raw materials
- (i) Waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there
- (j) Goods produced there exclusively from the product referred to in paragraph (a) to (i) above

### **Not Wholly Produced or Obtained**

- (i) A product shall be deemed to be originating from ASEAN Member States if at least 40 percent of its content originates from any Member State.
- (ii) The value of the non-originating materials, parts or produce shall be:

- (a) The CIF value at the time of importation of the products or when importation can be proven; or
- (b) The earliest ascertained price paid for the products of undetermined origin in the territory of the Member State where the working or processing takes place.

The formula for 40 percent ASEAN content is as follows:

Value of Imported Non-ASEAN Materials Origin Materials, Parts or Produce + Value of Undetermined Origin Materials, Parts or Produce  $\leq 60\% \times 100$  FOB Price

#### **DIRECT SHIPMENT PROVISIONS For CEPT**

The following shall be considered as consigned directly from the exporting Member State to the importing Member State:

- (a) If the products are transported passing through the territory of any other ASEAN country;
- (b) If the products are transported without passing through the territory of any other non- ASEAN country;
- (c) The products whose transport involves transit through one or more intermediate non-ASEAN countries with or without transshipment or temporary storage in such countries provided that:
  - (i) the transit entry is justified for geographical reasons or by consideration related exclusively to transport requirements;
  - (ii) the products have not entered into trade or consumption there; and
  - (iii) the products have not undergone any operation there other than unloading and reloading or any operation required to keep them in good condition.

## **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.
6. Where the food contains food additive, a statement as to the presence in the beer 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. 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
7. 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.

8. The requirements in paragraph 5, 6, 7, 8 may be written in no smaller than 4 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 clear transparent material;  
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.  
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 the height of the lettering all lower case letters; or shall be uniform in every word or statement that is separately required lower case letters with the height of the lower case an initial capital letter lettering shall be uniform in every word or statement that is separately required.
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 point.
7. All lettering shall appear in a color that contrasts strongly with its background.

### **Date marking**

- (i) 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.
- (ii) For the purposes of sub regulation (i), the expression- "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.
- (iii) 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.

(iv) 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)";

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

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

#### FOOD REQUIRING DATE MARKING

Biscuit, bread

Canned food for infants and children Cereal-base Chocolate, white chocolate and milk chocolate

Coconut cream, coconut milk, coconut paste, coconut cream powder and desiccated coconut

Edible fat and edible oil other than margarine in hermetically sealed containers

Food additives with a shelf life of less than 18 months

Infant formula

Liquid egg, liquid egg yolk, liquid egg white, dried egg, dried egg yolk and dried egg white

Low energy form of any food which requires date marking

Meat product in non-hermetically sealed containers

Milk and milk product other than hard cheese

Non-carbonated pasteurized soft drink and non-carbonated U.H.T soft drink

Nutrient supplement or preparation of nutrient supplement sold as food

Pasteurized fruit juice

Pasteurized vegetable juice

Peanut butter

Sauce  
Seri kaya  
Special purpose food

**Matter forbidden on any label**

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Food shall include the word "compounded", "medicated", "tonic" or "health" or any other words of the same significance.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (viii) 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:
    - Not subject to specific requirements in this regulation
    - is one which consumers would normally expect to find in the food
    - has not been substituted by another substance giving the food equivalent

- characteristics unless the nature of the substitution is clearly stated with equal prominence; and
- (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, soy bean milk and soy bean drink.
3. There shall be written on the label of the food specified in (2) -
  - a. the amount of energy, expressed in kilocalorie (kcal) or kilo joule (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; and
  - 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 sugars   ...g	
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 form, 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)
f	Dietary fibre	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:

<b>FOODS</b>	<b>CONVERSION</b>
Wholemeal 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
Soyabean, 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
Magarine, 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) with the written approval of the Director, and

(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

12. There may be written on a label of a package of food the amount of cholesterol or dietary fibre; the amount of cholesterol shall be expressed in mg per 100g or per ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion and per serving as quantified on the label and the amount of dietary fibre 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 a 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 content claim or a synonymous claim, that is listed in Table I and Table II to the Fifth A Schedule 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) A 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:
    - (i) 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
    - (ii) 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".

### **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	1.5 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	Free	0.5 g 100 g (or 100 ml)
Sodium	Low	0.12 g per 100 g

	Very Low	0.04 g per 100 g
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g

### **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.
- (4) 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) Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth;
  - (b) Protein helps build and repair body tissues
  - (c) Iron is a factor in red blood cell formation
  - (d) Vitamin D helps the body utilize calcium and phosphorus
  - (e) Vitamin B1/Thiamine is needed for the release of energy from carbohydrates.
  - (f) Vitamin B2/Riboflavin is needed for the release of energy from proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
  - (g) Niacin is needed for the release of energy from proteins, fats and carbohydrates
  - (h) Folic acid is essential for growth and division of cells
  - (i) Vitamin B12/Cyanocobalamin is needed for red blood cell production (j) Vitamin C enhances absorption of iron from non-meat sources; or (k) Magnesium promotes calcium absorption and retention
- (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.

## PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

### **Packaging on retail premises**

- (1) 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 C).
- (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 or 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**

- (1) 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.

**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:

Sb	As	Cd	Pb
0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0

**TEST FOR PACKAGES, APPLIANCES, CONTAINERS AND VESSELS USED FOR COOKING**

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**Test:**

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:

Sb	As	Cd	Pb
0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0

## FOOD ADDITIVE 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 subregulation (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; and
  - (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) a 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. A list of positive and negative list of permitted food additives is attached in the Appendix IV.

## 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--
    - (i) fungi or other parasitic plants or bacteria that affect or attack plants, fruits, grains, animals or property
    - (ii) insects or other pests that affect or attack plants, fruits, animals or property;
    - (iii) noxious animals or noxious birds or
    - (iv) 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 16<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Food Regulations 1985.

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. The fee for registration of a pesticide is RM400/- for a period of three years. A list of the approved pesticides is available from the Pesticide Board.

### **MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION OF METAL CONTAMINANT IN SPECIFIED FOOD**

Food	METAL CONTAMINANT (Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg))					
	Arsenic	Lead	Tin	Mercury	Cadminium	Antimony
Flavoring substance	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Baking powder, cream of tartar	2	2	40	0.05	1	1
Milk and milk product	0.5	1	40	0.05	1	1
Sweetening substance:						
i. other than glycerol, molasses, saccharin and sorbitol	1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
ii. molasses	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Honey	1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
Meat and meat product other than edible gelatin	1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
Edible gelatin	2	2	40	0.05	1	1
Fish and fishery product:						
i. Predatory	1	2	40	1*	1	1
ii. Others	1	2	40	0.5*	1	1
Edible fat and edible oil	0.1	0.1	40	0.05	1	1
Vegetable product and fruit product other than vegetable juice and fruit juice	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Vegetable juice and fruit juice	0.1	0.5	40	0.05	1	0.15
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	2	2	40	0.05	1	1
Tea, tea dust, tea extract and scented tea	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Coffee, chicory and related products	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Cocoa and cocoa product	1	2	40	0.05	1	1

Spice and other curry powder	5	2	40	0.05	1	1
Curry powder	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Sauce	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Pickle	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
Alcoholic beverage and vinegar	0.2	0.5	40	0.05	1	0.15
Soft drink:						
i.    Requiring dilution	0.5@	1@	40@	0.05@	1@	0.15@
ii.   For direct consumption	0.1	0.1	40	0.05	1	0.15
Special purpose food:						
i.    infant formula	0.1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
ii.   Canned food for infants and children	0.1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
iii.  Cereal-based food for infants and children	0.1	0.5	40	0.05	1	1
Any food for which no other limit is specified, excluding water and food additive**	1	2	40	0.05	1	1
For food packed in can and tin foil other than infants formula, canned						
food for infants and children and cereal-based food for infants and children (for Sn content only)	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTES:

1. \*\* The maximum permitted proportion of metal contaminant in food additive, other than flavouring substance, coloring substance and edible gelatin, shall be governed by good manufacturing practice.
2. \* means that the maximum permitted proportion shall be as specified for the respective food in the Table
3. @ indicates level before dilution
4. # indicates methyl mercury

Food	METAL CONTAMINANT (Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg))				
	Arsenic	Lead	Antimony	Caduminium	Barium
Coloring substance	3	10	50	50	50
(100 mg/kg of any combination of these substances)					

**MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION OF 3-MONOCHOLOROPROPANE-1,2- DIOL (3-MCPD) IN SPECIFIED FOOD**

FOOD	MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION IN FOOD (MG/KG)
All foods containing acid hydrolysed vegetable protein (liquid foods)	0.02
All foods containing acid hydrolysed vegetable protein (solid foods)	0.05
Acid hydrolysed vegetable protein	1.0

**MICROORGANISMS**

Food	Total Plate Count at 37°C for 48 hr	Coliform Count at 37°C for 48 hr	Escherichia coli Count
Pasteurized milk, pasteurized cream and milk powder (including full cream and skim milk powder)	$10^5$ per g or per ml	$5 \times 10$ per g or per ml	
Ice-cream	$5 \times 10^4$ per g	100 per g	Absent 1 g
I for consumption, excluding meat and meat products in hermetically sealed containers	$10^6$ per g	$5 \times 10$ per g	
Fish and fish product ready for consumption, excluding fish and fish product in hermetically sealed	$10^6$ per g	$5 \times 10$ per g	

containers			
Infant formula	10 <sup>4</sup> per g	10 per g	
Liquid eggs, liquid egg yolk and liquid egg white	5 x 10 <sup>4</sup> per ml	5 x 10 per ml	
Dried liquid egg, dried liquid egg, yolk and dried liquid egg white	5 x 10 x per g	5 x 10 per g	

NOTE: In places where the Escherichia coli count is not specified, it shall comply with good manufacturing practice.

TABLE II  
MYCOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT

Food	Mycological Contaminant	Maximum permitted proportion in microgram per kilogram (ug/kg)
Groundnuts for further processing	Aflatoxin	15
Milk	Aflatoxin	0.5
Others	Aflatoxin or any other mycotoxins	5

DRUG RESIDUE  
MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION OF DRUG RESIDUES IN FOOD

The food specified in column 2) of the Table below shall not contain the drug specified in column (1) thereof in proportions greater than the maximum permitted proportions specified opposite and in relation to that food in column (3) thereof .

Substance	(1) Drug – definition of residues in which MRL was set	(2) Food	(3) Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in food (ug/kg)
Albendazole	2-Aminosulfone metabolite	Muscle, fat (cattle and other species), milk (cattle	100
		Liver, kidney (cattle and other species	5000
Amoxicillin	Amoxicillin	Milk (cattle)	4

		Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (all food producing species)	50
Ampicillin	Ampicillin	Milk (cattle)	4
		Muscle, liver kid, fat (all food producing specieis)	50
Amprolium	1-4 amino-2-n-propy-5-(pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride	Muscle (chicken, turkey, pheasant and calf), liver (calf), kidney (calf)	500
		Liver (chicken, turkey and phesant), kidney (chicken and turkey)	1000
		Fat (calf)	2000
		Egg (chicken and turkey)	4000
Avoparcin	Avoparcin	Milk (cattle)	10
		Edible offal, muscle (mammalian and poultry)	100
Azaperone	Sum of azaperone and azaperol	Muscle, fat (pig)	60
		Liver, kidney (pig)	60
Benzylpenicilin	Benzylpenicillin	Milk (cattle)	4
		Liver, kidney, muscle (cattle and pig)	50
Carazolol	Carazolol	Muscle, fat (pig)	5
		Liver (pig)	25
Carbadox	Carbadox	Muscle, fat (pig)	5
		Liver (pig)	30
Carpofen	Carprofen	Muscle (horse)	50
		Fat (horse)	100
		Muscle, fat (cattle)	500
		Liver, kidney (cattle and horse)	1000



Cefquinome	Cefquinome	Milk (cattle)	20
		Muscle, fat (cattle)	50
		Liver, cattle)	100
		Kidney, (cattle)	200
Ceftiofur sodium	Desfuroylcetiofur	Milk (cattle)	100
		Muscle (pig and cattle)	200
		Fat (pig and cattle)	600
		Liver (pig and cattle)	2000
		Kidney ((pig and cattle)	4000
Clorsulon	Clorsulon	Muscle (cattle)	100
		Liver (cattle)	200
		Kidney (cattle)	300
		Fat ((cattle)	400
Closantel	Closantel	Muscle, liver (cattle)	1000
		Muscle, liver (sheep)	1500
		Fat (sheep)	2000
		Kidney, fat (cattle)	3000
		Kidney, (sheep)	5000
Cloxacillin	Cloxcillin	Milk (cattle)	30
		Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (all food producing species)	300
Colistin	Colistin	Milk (cattle)	50
		Muscle, liver, fat (cattle, chicken, pig, rabbit and sheep)	150
		Kidney (cattle, chicken, pig, rabbit and sheep)	200
		Egg (chicken)	300
Danofloxacin	Danofloxacin	Fat (cattle)	200
		Muscle (cattle and chicken)	300
		Kidney (chicken)	500

		Fat (chicken)	600
		Liver (cattle)	900
		Liver, kidney (chicken)	1200
Decoquinatone	Decoquinatone	Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (cattle and sheep)	500
Dexamethazone	Dexamethazone	Milk (cattle)	0.3
		Muscle, kidney (cattle, horse, pig)	0.5
		Liver (cattle and pig)	2.5
Dicloxacillin	Dicloxacillin	Milk (cattle)	30
		Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (all food producing species)	300
Dihydrostreptomycin	Dihydrostreptomycin	Milk (cattle)	200
		Muscle, liver, fat	500

		(cattle, chicken, pig and sheep)	
		Kidney (cattle, chicken, pig and sheep)	1000
Dimetridazole	Dimetridazole	Edible offal, muscle (chicken and pig)	5
Diminazene	Diminazene	Milk (cattle)	150
		Muscle (cattle)	500
		Kidney (cattle)	6000
		Liver (cattle)	12000
Doramectin	Doramectin	Muscle (cattle)	10
		Kidney (cattle)	30
		Liver (cattle)	100
		Fat (cattle)	150
Doxycycline	Doxycycline	Muscle (cattle, pig and poultry)	100
		Liver (cattle, pig and poultry), fat (pig and poultry)	300
		Kidney (cattle, pig)	600

		and poultry)	
Enrofloxacin	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Muscle, liver, kidney (cattle, chicken and pig)	30
Erythromycin	Erythromycin	Milk (mammalian)	40
		Edible offal, muscle, egg (mammalian and poultry)	300
Estradiol – 17B	Estradiol – 17 B	Food of bovine origin	GAHP*
Ethopabate	Ethopabate	Muscle (chicken,)	500
		Liver, kidney (chicken)	1500
Febantel	Sum of febendazole, oxfendazole and oxfendazole	Milk (cattle) muscle, kidney, fat (cattle, pig and sheep)	100
		Liver (cattle, pig and sheep)	500
Ferbendazole	Sum of ferbendazole, oxfendazole and oxfendazole sulfone	Milk (cattle), muscle, kidney, fat (Cattle, pig and sheep)	100
		Liver (cattle, pig and sheep)	500
Florfenicol	Sum of florfenicol and its metabolites measured as florfenicol-amine	Muscle (cattle)	200
		Kidney (cattle)	300
		Liver (cattle)	3000

Flubendazole	Flubendazole	Muscle, Liver (pig)	10
		Fat (pig)	20
		Fat (cattle)	40
		Liver (cattle)	100
		Muscle (poultry)	200
		Egg (poultry)	400
		Liver (poultry)	500
Flumequine	Flumequine	Muscle , fat (cattle, pig, poultry and sheep)	50
		Liver (cattle, pig, poultry and sheep)	100
		Kidney (cattle, pig, poultry and sheep)	300
Flumethrin	Flumethrin	Edible offal, muscle and milk (cattle)	50
Gentamicin	Gentamicin	Milk (cattle), muscle, fat (cattle and pig)	100
		Liver (cattle and pig)	200
		Kidney (cattle and pig)	1000
Isometamidium	Isometamidium	Muscle, fat, milk (cattle)	15
		Liver (cattle)	500
		Kidney (cattle)	1000
Ivermectin	22, 23, Dihydroivermectin B1a	Liver (pig and sheep)	15
		Fat (pig and sheep)	20
		Fat (cattle)	40
		Liver (cattle)	100
Levamisole	Levamisole	Muscle, kidney, fat (cattle, pig, poultry and sheep)	0
		Liver (poultry)	100
Lincomycin	Lincomycin	Edible tissue (pig)	100
Maduramicin	Maduramicin	Edible tissue, muscle, (chicken),	240

		Fat (chicken)	480
		Liver (chicken)	720
Moxidectin	Moxidectin	Muscle (deer), liver (cattle)	20
		Liver (sheep), kidney (deer), fat (cattle and sheep)	50
		Liver (deer), kidney (cattle and sheep)	100
		Fat (deer), milk (cattle and sheep)	500

Neomycin	Neomycin	Muscle, liver, fat (chicken, turkey, duck, cattle, goat, sheep and pig),	500
		Kidney (chicken, turkey, duck, cattle, goat, sheep and pig)	1000
Nicarbazin	Nicarbazin	Muscle, liver, kidney (chicken)	4000
Nystatin	Nystatin	Edible tissue (pig and poultry), egg (poultry)	0
Oxacilin	Oxacilin	Milk (all food producing species)	30
		Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (all food producing species)	300
Oxfendazole	Sum of fenbendazole, oxfendazole and oxfendazole sulfone	Muscle, kidney, fat (cattle, pig and sheep), milk (cattle)	100
		Liver (cattle, pig and sheep)	500
Oxibendazole	Oxibendazole	Milk (cattle and sheep)	50
		Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (cattle, horse, pig and	100

		sheep)	
Oxytetracycline	Oxytetracyline	Fat (cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and turkey)	10
		Milk (cattle), muscle (cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and turkey)	100
		Egg (chicken)	200
		Liver (cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and turkey)	300
		Kidney (cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and turkey)	600
Penicillin	Penicillin	Edible tissue (chicken, quail, pig and sheep), egg (chicken and quail), milk (cattle)	0
		Edible tissue (turkey)	10
		Edible tissue (cattle)	50

Phoxim	Phoxim	Edible offal, muscle (pig)	10
		Fat (pig)	50
Progesterone	Progesterone	Food of bovine origin	GAHP*
Robenidine hydrochloride	Robenidine hydrochloride	Edible tissue (poultry)	100
		Fat (poultry)	200
Salinomycin	Salinomycin	Egg (poultry)	20
		Muscle (cattle)	50
		Edible offal (pig), muscle (pig and poultry)	100
		Edible offal (cattle and poultry)	500
Sarafloxacin	Sarafloxacin	Fat (chicken)	10
		Liver (chicken)	100

Spectinomycin	Spectinomycin	Milk (cattle)	200
		Muscle (cattle, chicken and pig)	300
		Fat (cattle, chicken and pig)	500
		Liver (cattle, chicken and pig)	2000
		Kidney (cattle, chicken and pig)	5000
Spiramycin	Expressed as spiramycin equivalents antimicrobially active residues	Muscle (pig)	200
		Kidney, fat (pig)	300
		Liver (pig)	600
	Sum of spiramycin and neospiramycin	Muscle (cattle and chicken), milk (cattle)	200
		Kidney (cattle), fat (cattle and chicken)	300
		Liver (cattle and chicken)	600
		Kidney (chicken)	800
Streptomycin	Streptomycin	Milk (cattle)	200
		Muscle, liver, fat (cattle, chicken, pig and sheep)	500
		Kidney (cattle, chicken, pig and sheep)	1000
Sulphadiazine	Sulphadiazine	Edible offal (mammalian), muscle (mammalian), milk (cattle)	100
Sulphadimethoxine	Sulphadimethoxine	Milk (cattle)	10
		Edible offal, muscle (cattle and chicken)	100
Sulphadimidine	Sulphadimidine	Milk (cattle)	25

		Edible offal (chicken and mammalian), muscle(chicken and mammalian), liver, kidney, fat (cattle)	100
Sulphamethazine	Sulphametazine	Edible tissue (cattle, turkey, chicken and pig)	100
Sulphaquinoxaline	Sulphaquinoxaline	Edible offal, muscle (poultry)	100
Sulphonamide	Sulphonamide	Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (all food producing species), milk (cattle)	100
Testosterone	Testosterone	Food of bovine origin	GAHP*
Tetracycline	Sum of parent drug and its 4-epimer	Muscle (cattle, poultry, pig and sheep), milk (cattle)	100
		Egg (poultry)	200
		Liver (cattle, poultry, pig and sheep)	300
		Kidney (cattle, poultry, pig and sheep)	600
Thiabendazole	Sum of thiabendazole and 5-hydroxy-thiabendazole	Muscle, liver, kidney and fat (cattle, pig, goat and sheep), milk (cattle and goat)	100
Tiamulin	8-alpha-hydrozmutilin	Muscle (pig)	3600
		Liver (pig)	10800
		Kidney, fat (pig)	14400
Tilmicosin	Tilmicosin	Milk (sheep)	50
		Muscle, fat (cattle, poultry, pig and	100



		sheep	
		Kidney (cattle and sheep)	300
		Liver (cattle and sheep), Kidney (pig)	1000

		Liver (pig)	1500
Trenbolone acetate	B-Trenbolone	Muscle (cattle)	2
		Liver (cattle)	10
Triclabendazole	5-chloro-6-(2',3-dicholor-phenozy-benzimidazole-2-one)	Fat (cattle and sheep)	100
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim	Edible offal, muscle (mammalian and chicken), egg (chicken), milk (cattle)	50
Tysolin	Tysolin	Milk (cattle)	50
		Muscle, liver, kidney (chicken and cattle), edible tissue (cattle), fat (chicken), egg (chicken)	200
Virginiamycin	Virginiamycin	Muscle, liver, kidney, fat (cattle)	0
		Muscle (pig and poultry)	100
		Fat (poultry)	200
		Liver (pig and poultry)	300
		Kidney, fat (pig)	400
		Kidney (poultry)	500
Zeranol	Zeranol	Muscle (cattle)	2
		Liver (cattle)	10

\* Good animal husbandry practice

Note: These MRLs will be reviewed every year.

## PROHIBITED DRUGS

The following drugs are prohibited in food:

Beta agonists excluding Ractopamine

1. Nitrofurans
2. Chloramphenicol

## PESTICIDE RESIDUE

The food specified in column (2) of the table below shall not contain the pesticide specified in relation thereto in column (1) in proportion greater than the maximum permitted proportion specified in column (3) thereof in relation to the food.

Note

“Not prescribed” means the Maximum Residue Limits are not required.

Pesticide	Food	Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in food (mg/kg)
2,4-D	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.05
	Palm oil	0.05
	Banana	0.1
	Sugar cane	3
Abamectin	Kale	0.05
	Cabbage	0.05
	Chinese cabbage	0.05
	Mustards	0.05
Acephate	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
	Cocoa beans	0.2
	Citrus fruits	1
	Cauliflower	2
	Celery	5
	Kale	5
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.5
	Cabbage	2
	Mango	1
	Palm oil	0.5
Lettuce	5	

	Mustards	5
	Tomato	1
	Potato	0.5
Acetamiprid	Okra	2
	Long beans	2
	Cabbage	2
	Brinjal	2
	Cucumber	2
Alachlor	Maize	0.1
	Soya bean	0.2
	Groundnuts	0.05
Ametryn	Cocoa beans	0.2
	Coffee beans	0.2
	Citrus fruits	0.1
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.2
	Palm oil	0.2
	Pineapple	0.2
	Banana	0.2
	Sugarcane	0.1
	Tea	0.2
Amitraz	Papaya	0.5
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Chilli	0.2
	Meat (sheep)	0.1
	Meat (cattle,pig)	0.05
	Durian	0.5
	Edible offal (cattle, sheep, pig)	0.2
	French beans	1
	Mango	0.5
	Legume vegetables	1
	Brinjal	0.5
Anilofos	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Atrazine	Maize	0.2
	Pineapple	0.2
	Sugarcane	0.1
Azadirachtin		Not prescribed
Azoxystrobin	Chilli	1
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	1
Bacillus thuringiensis		Not prescribed
Bendiocarb	Chilli	0.2
	Kale	0.2
	Cabbage	0.2

	Chinese cabbage	0.2
	Mustard	0.2
	Legume vegetables	0.2
	Watermelon	0.2
	Brinjal	0.2
	Cucumber	0.2
Benomyl (expressed as carbendazim)	See carbendazim	

Bensulfuron-methyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.02
Bentazone	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Maize	0.2
	Soya bean	0.05
	Groundnuts	0.05
Bispyribac sodium	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
Bitertanol	Banana	0.5
Bordeaux mixture		Not prescribed
BPMC	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
Bromacil	Pineapple	0.1
Bromopropylate	Chill	1
	Brinjal	1
Buprofezin	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
Butocarboxim	Cocoa beans	0.5
	Chilli	2
	Long beans	2
	Palm oil	2
	Tomato	2
Cadusafos	Banana	0.01
	Sugarcane	0.01
Captan	Coffee beans	10
	Groundnuts	10
	Palm oil	10
	Banana	15
	Strawberries	20
	Tea	10
	Tomato	15
Carbaryl	Okra	10
	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Poultry meat	0.5
	Soya bean	1
	Cabbage	5
	Chinese cabbage	5
	Pumpkins	3
	Pepper (black/white)	5
	Mango	5
	Mustards	10
	Brassica vegetables	5
	Legume vegetables	5
	Brinjal	5
Cucumber	3	

Carbendazim	Onion (bulb)	2
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
	Papaya	3
	Coffee beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	10
	Chilli	5
	Guava	3
	Sweet pea	2
	Groundnuts	0.1
	Kale	5
	Cabbage	2
	Chinese cabbage	5
	Pepper (black/white)	0.1
	Mango	3
	Banana	1
	Celery	2
	Lettuce	5
	Mustards	5
	Legume vegetables	2
	Watermelon	2
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	5
	Rice (milled or polished)	2
Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran and 3- hydroxycarbofuran expressed as carbofuran)	Maize	0.1
	Pepper (black/white)	0.1
	Mango	0.1
	Banana	0.1
	Sugar cane	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1

Carbosulfan	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
	Chilli	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Watermelon	0.5
Cartap (expressed as free base)	Brinjal	0.5
	Cucumber	0.5
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cabbage	0.2
	Chinese cabbage	2
	Lettuce	2
	Mustards	2

Chinomethionat	Chilli	0.5	
	Brinjal	0.5	
Chlorfenapyr	Cabbage	1	
	Chinese cabbage	1	
	Brinjal	1	
	Cucumber	1	
Chlorfluazuron	Okra	0.3	
	Chilli	0.3	
	Long beans	0.3	
	Kale	0.3	
	Radish	0.3	
	Lettuce	0.3	
	Mustards	0.3	
	Brinjals	0.3	
	Chlorimuron ethyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.02
	Chlorothalonil	Onion (bulb)	0.5
Cocoa beans		0.05	
Coffee beans		0.2	
Chilli		5	
Spring onion leaves		10	
Ginger		0.5	
Groundnuts		0.05	
Cabbage		1	
Pepper (black/white)		0.2	
Mango		3	
Banana		0.2	
Celery		10	
Lettuce		10	
Legume vegetables		5	
Watermelon		5	
Cucumber		5	
Tomato		5	
Potato		0.2	
Chlorpyrifos		Starfruit	1
		Okra	0.2
		Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
		Cocoa beans	0.05
	Citrus fruits	1	
	Cauliflower	0.05	
	Chilli	0.5	
	Ginger	0.05	



	Maize	0.5
	Guava	1
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.5
	Cabbage	0.05
	Pepper (black/white)	0.5
	Palm oil	0.5
	Mustards	1
	Leafy vegetables	1
	Legume vegetables	0.2
	Tomato	0.5
	Potato	0.05
Cinosulfuron	Rice (milled or unpolished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Palm oil	0.1
Clethodim	Onion (bulb)	0.2
	Tomato	01.
Copper hydroxide		Not prescribed
Copper oxychloride		Not prescribed
Copper sulphate		Not prescribed
Coumaphos (sum of coumaphos and its oxygen analogue	Meat (fat)	0.5
	Milk (fat)	0.02
Cupric hydroxide		Not prescribed
Cuprous oxide		Not prescribed
Cyclosulfamuron	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Cycloxydim	Onion (bulb)	0.5
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Tomato	0.5
Cyfluthrin	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Chilli	0.5
	Ginger	0.01
	Legume vegetables	0.5
	Brinjal	0.5
Cyhalothrin	Okra	0.2
	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Chilli	0.5
	Durian	0.1

	Sweet pea	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Cabbage	0.2
	Pepper (black/white)	0.5
	Palm oil	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
Cymoxanil	Onion (bulb)	0.2
	Cabbage	0.2
	Squash	0.2
	Melons	0.2
	Cucumber	0.2
	Tomato	0.2
	Yam	0.2
	Potato	0.2
Cypermethrin (sum of isomers)	Starfruit	2
	Okra	0.5
	Papaya	2
	Cocoa beans	0.05

	Citrus fruits	2
	Chilli	0.5
	Meat (fat)	0.2
	Maize	0.05
	Guava	2
	Green gram	0.05
	Long beans	0.5
	Kale	1
	Cabbage	1
	Cauliflower	1
	Mango	2
	Palm oil	0.5
	Lettuce	2
	Mustards	2
	Leafy vegetables	2
	Brassica vegetables	1
	Legume vegetables	0.5
	Brinjal	0.2
	Milks (fat)	0.05
	Tomato	0.5
Cyproconazole	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Coffee beans	0.1
	Palm oil	0.1
	Legume vegetables	0.1
Cyromazine	Sweet pea	2
Deltamethrin (sum of isomers)	Okra	0.2
	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Papaya	0.05
	Cocoa beans	0.05
	Citrus fruits	0.05
	Cauliflower	0.2
	Chilli	0.2
	Guava	0.05
	French beans	0.1
	Long beans	0.1

Cabbage	0.2	10
Mango	0.5	0.2
Palm oil	0.2	0.2
Rambutan	0.05	0.2
Legume vegetables	0.1	
Diafenthiuron	Cauliflower	0.2
	Chilli	0.2
	Kale	0.2
	Cabbage	0.2
	Chinese cabbage	0.2
	Mustards	0.2
	Legume vegetables	0.2
	Brinjals	0.2
	Cucumber	0.2

Diazinon	Starfruit	0.5
	Okra	0.5
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Cauliflower	0.5
	Chilli	0.5
	Guava	0.5
	Rose apple	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Kale	0.5
	Cabbage	0.5
	Chinese cabbage	0.5
	Mango	0.5
	Celery	0.5
	Mustards	0.5
	Legume vegetables	0.2
	Brinjal	0.5
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	0.5
	Dicamba	Palm oil
Dichlorvos	Mango	0.1
Dicofol	Citrus fruits	5
	Chilli	1
	French beans	2
	Long beans	2
	Mango	1
	Tea	5
	Watermelon	0.2
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	1
	Difenoazonazole	Rice (milled or polished)
Cocoa beans		0.1
Chilli		1
French beans		1
Long beans		1
Mango		1
Palm oil		0.1
Banana		0.5
Mustards		1

	Watermelon	0.1
	Cucumber	1
	Tomato	1
Diflubenzuron	Cabbage	1
Dimethoate	Onion (bulb)	0.2
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Coffee beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	2
	Cauliflower	2
	Chilli	2
	French beans	1
	Long beans	1
	Ground nuts	0.05
	Kale	0.5
	Carrot	1
	Cabbage	2
	Pumpkins	2
	Radish	1
	Mango	1
	Pineapple	1
	Banana	1
	Lettuce	2
	Brassica vegetables	2
	Leafy vegetables	2
	Legume vegetables	1
	Tea	0.2
	Watermelon	1
	Brinjal	2
	Cucumber	2
	Tomato	1
Dimethomorph	Muskmelon	0.5
	Cucumber	0.2
	Tomato	0.5
Dithiocarbamates (expressed as CS <sub>2</sub> )	Onion (bulb)	0.5

Mancozeb	Amaranth	10
Maneb	Starfruit	5
Propineb	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
Thiram	Papaya	5
Zineb	Cocoa beans	5
Ziram	Citrus fruits	10
	Cauliflower	5
	Chilli	3
	Spring onion leaves	10
	Durian	1
	Guava	5
	Sweet pea	2
	Long beans	2
	Groundnuts	0.1
	Cabbage	5
	Pumpkins	0.2
	Pepper (black/white)	3
	Leek	0.5
	Mango	2
	Melons	0.5
	Palm oil	1
	Banana	2
	Celery	5
	Lettuce	10
	Mustards	10
	Leafy vegetables	10
	Legume vegetables	2
	Tea	5
	Watermelon	1
	Cucumber	2
	Tomato	5
	Potato	02
Diuron	Papaya	0.5
	Coffee beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Palm oil	0.1
	Pineapple	0.5
	Banana	0.5

	Sugar cane	0.1
	tea	1
DSMA	Palm oil	0.1
Emamectin benzoate	Cabbage	0.05
	Chinese cabbage	0.05
	Kale	0.05
	Mustards	0.05
Endosulfan	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	2
	Maize	0.1
	Cabbage	2
	Pepper (black/white)	0.5
	Mango	2
	Tea	30
	Brinjal	2
	Cucumber	2
EPTC	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Ethoxysulfuron	Rice (milled or polished)	0.01
Etofenprox	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
Famoxadone	Watermelon	0.5
	Cucumber	0.2
	Tomato	0.2
Fenamiphos	Guava	0.2
	Banana	0.1
Fenitrothion	Cereal grains	10
	Rice (milled or polished)	1
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
Fenoxycarb	Kale	0.5
	Cabbage	0.2
	Chinese cabbage	0.2
	Mustards	0.5
Fenpyroximate	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Chilli	0.5
Fenthion	Starfruit	2
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Citrus fruits	2
	Guava	2
	Mango	2
	Cucumber	0.5
Fenvalerate	Amaranth	2
	Okra	1
	Cocoa beans	0.05



	Citrus fruits	2
	Cauliflower	2
	Chilli	1
	Kale	10
	Cabbage	3
	Chinese cabbage	1
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	Lettuce	2
	Mustards	2
	Brinjal	1
	Cucumber	0.2
	Tomato	1
Fipronil	Rice (milled or polished)	0.01
	Chilli	0.05
	Cabbage	0.05
	Mustards	0.05
	Watermelon	0.01
	Brinjal	0.05
Fluazifop-butyl	Papaya	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Durian	0.1
	Guava	0.1
	Mango	0.1
	Palm oil	0.2
	Banana	0.1
	Rambutan	0.1
Flufenacet	Maize	0.1
Flufenozuron	Cabbage	0.1
Fluroxypyr	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Palm oil	0.1
Flutolanil	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Durian	0.1
	Mustards	1
Formetanate hydrochloride	Chilli	2
	French beans	2
	Long beans	2
	Watermelon	1
	Brinjal	2
	Cucumber	1
Formothion	Okra	0.1
	Cabbage	0.1
	Root and tuber vegetables	2
	Brinjal	0.1
	Cucumber	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Fosetyl aluminium	Citrus fruits	5

	Cocoa beans	1
	Durian	1
Furathiocarb	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Citrus fruits	3
	Chilli	2
	Maize	0.05
	Watermelon	0.2
	Brinjal	0.1
Glufosinate ammonium	Onion (bulb)	0.05
	Starfruit	0.1
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Papaya	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.5
	Coffee beans	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.1

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	Durian	0.1
	Cashew nuts	0.1
	Guava	0.1
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.5
	Cabbage	0.1
	Chinese cabbage	0.1
	Mango	0.1
	Palm oil	0.5
	Jackfruit	0.1
	Banana	0.2
	Lettuce	0.1
	Leafy vegetables	0.1
	Legume vegables	0.5
	Tea	0.2
	Watermelon	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Glyphosate	Starfruit	0.1
	Papaya	0.2
	Cocoa beans	0.5
	Coffee beans	0.2
	Citrus fruits	0.2
	Durian	0.1
	Guava	0.1
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.1
	Mango	0.1

	Palm oil	0.1
	Banana	02.
	Tea	0.2
Hexaconazole	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Coffee beans	0.05
	Long beans	0.2
	Mustards	0.5
	Cucumber	0.1
Hexazinone	Sugarcane	0.1
Hydrogen phosphide	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.01
Imazaphyr	Palm oil	0.1
Imazethapyr	Palm oil	0.05
Imidachlorprid	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Chilli	0.1
	Long beans	0.5
	Capsicum	0.1
	Mango	0.5
	Watermelon	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
Inorganic bromide	Cereal grains	50
	Pulses	500
	Nuts	100
Iprodione	Rice (milled or polished)	10
	Citrus fruits	10
	Chilli	5
	Cabbage	5
	Chinese cabbage	5
	Rockmelon	2
	Water,e;pm	2
	Brinjal	10
	Cucumber	2
	Tomato	5
Iprovalicarb	Tomato	1
Isazofos	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Coffee beans	0.1
Isoprothiolane	Rice (milled or polished)	2
Lufenuron	Chilli	0.5
	Maize	0.05

	Long beans	0.2
	Brinjals	0.2
Malathion	Starfruit	2
	Okra	8
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
	Papaya	1
	Citrus fruits	4
	Chilli	0.5
	Meat (cow, goat, pig)	1
	Poultry meat	1
	Guava	2
	Cabbage	8
	Pineapple	8
	Lettuce	8
	Mustards	8
	Legume vegetables	2
	Brinjals	0.5
	Cucumber	3
	Tomato	3
MCPA	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Mepronil	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Legume vegetables	1
Mercaptodimethur (methiocarb)	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Long beans	0.1
	Mustards	0.1
	Cucumber	0.1
Metalaxyl	Cocoa beans	0.2
	Citrus fruits	5
	Durian	0.2
	Maize	0.05
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	0.5
Metaldehyde	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Lettuce	1
	Strawberries	1
Methamidophos	Coconut/coconut oil	0.1
	Palm oil	0.1
Methidathion	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Maize	0.1
	Palm oil	0.1

	Sugar cane	0.1
	Tea	0.5
Metolachlor	Amaranth	0.1
	Chilli	0.1
	Maize	0.1
	French beans	0.1
	Sweet peas	0.1
	Long beans	0.1
	Soya bean	0.1
	Groundnut	0.1
	Bitter gourd	0.1
	Angled loofah	0.1
	Lettuce	0.1
	Legume vegetables	0.1
	Sugarcane	0.1
	Watermelon	0.1
	cucumber	0.1
Metribuzin	Soyabean	0.05
Metsulfuron methyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.02
	Palm oil	0.02
Molinate	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Monocrotophos	Coconut/coconut oil	0.05
	Palm oil	0.05
MSMA	Cocoa beans	1
	Palm oil	0.1
	Sugar cane	0.1
	Tea	1
MTMC (metolcarb)	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
Myclobutanil	French beans	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	cucumber	0.5
Napropamide	Chilli	0.1
	Sugarcane	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Ofurace	Leafy vegetable	1
	Tomato	0.5
Oxadiargyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
Oxadiazon	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05

Oxadixyl	Cocoa beans	1
	Watermelon	0.5
	Cucumber	0.5
	Tomato	0.5
	Potato	0.2
Oxycarboxin	French beans	5
	Green gram	5
	Long beans	5
Oxyfluorfen	Soya bean	0.05
	Groundnuts	0.05
Paraquat	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Coffee beans	0.05
	Coconut/coconut oil	0.1
	Pepper (black/white)	0.05
	alm oil	0.1
	Banana	0.05
	Root and tuber vegetables	0.05
	tapioca	0.05
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
	Mustards	1
Pendimethalin	Cabbage	0.1
	Mustards	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Permethrin	Okra	1
	Cauliflower	0.5
	Cabbage	5
	Brinjal	1
	Tomato	1
Phentoate	Onion (bulb)	0.1
	Okra	0.1
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Cauliflower	0.1
	Cabbage	0.1
	Lettuce	0.1
	Legume vegetables	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
	Cucumber	0.1
Tomato	0.1	
Phoxim	Meat (cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, rabbit)	0.01

	Poultry meat	0.01
	Fat (cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, rabbit)	0.05
	Poultry fat	0.05
Picloram	sugarcane	0.01
Primiphos-methyl	Rice (milled or polished)	1
	Maize	5
	Groundnuts	2
Pretilachlor	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
Prochloraz	Papaya	1
	Citrus fruits	5
	Chilli	5
	Guava	2
	Pepper (black, white)	8
	Mango	2
	Banana	5
Profenofos	Cauliflower	0.5
	Chilli	5
	Maize	0.05
	French beans	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Kale	2
	Cabbage	1
	Bitter gourd	2
	Angled loofah	2
	Mustards	2
	Legume vegetables	0.5
	Brinjal	2
Propamocarb	cucumber	0.1
	Cabbage	0.1
	Chinese cabbage	0.1
	Mustards	10
	Watermelon	2
	Honeydew	2
	Cucumber	2
	tomato	1
Propanil	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Propargite		
	Propiconazole	

	Citrus fruits	5
	Brinjal	2
	Cucumber	0.5
propoxur	tomato	1
prothiofos	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Ground nuts	0.05
	Banana	0.1
	sugarcane	0.05
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.05
	Cauliflower	0.2
	Chilli	0.2
	Cabbage	0.2
	Chinese cabbage	0.2
Pymetrozine	Rice (milled or polished)	0.05
Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Pyrethrum		Not prescribed
Pyridaben	Citrus fruits	1
Quinalphos	Okra	0.1
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Cauliflower	0.1
	Chilli	0.1
	Maize	0.1
	Cabbage	0.1
	Sugarcane	0.1
	Brinjal	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Quinchlorac	Rice (milled or polished)	0.5
Quintozene	Cabbage	0.02



Quizalofop-ethyl	Okra	0.1
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Cocoa beans	0.1
	Chilli	0.1
	Long Beans	0.1
	Chinese cabbage	0.1
	Cucumber	0.1
	Tomato	0.1
Sethoxydim	Okra	0.1
	Chilli	0.1
	Cabbage	0.2
	Palm oil	0.05
	Brinjal	0.1
Silafluofen	Rice (milled or polished)	0.2
Spinosad	Kale	2
	Cabbage	0.5
	Mustards	2
Sulphur		Not prescribed
Tebuconazole	Banana	0.05
Tebufenozide	Okra	0.5
	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Chilli	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Brinjals	0.5
	tomato	0.5
	Cabbage	0.2
	Chinese cabbage	0.2
Teflubenzuron	Mustards	1
Terbuthylazine	Cocoa beans	0.5
Tetradifon	Papaya	5
	Citrus fruits	2
	Guava	5
	Mango	5
	Strawberries	2
	Watermelon	1
	Okra	0.2
Thiamethoxam	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Brinjal	0.2

Thiobencarb	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
Thiocyclam-hydrogen oxalate	Cabbage	0.3
	Brinjal	0.5
	tomato	0.5
Thiometon	Citrus fruits	0.5
	Chilli	0.5
	French beans	0.5
	Long beans	0.5
	Watermelon	0.5
	Cucumber	0.5
	brinjal	0.5
Thiophanate-methyl	lettuce	2
Tralomethrin	Chilli	0.5
	Cabbage	0.2
	Brinjal	0.5
	tomato	0.5
	Cocoa beans	0.2
Triadimenol	Coconut/coconut oil	0.2
	Citrus fruits	2
Triazophos	Mango	2
Tribasic copper sulphate		Not prescribed
Trichlorfon	Rice (milled or polished)	0.1
	Citrus fruits	0.1
	Maize	0.1
	French beans	0.1
	Long beans	0.1
	Kale	0.2
	Mustards	0.1
Watermelon		

Triclopyr	Palm oil	0.1
Tridemorph	Sweet pea	0.1
	Pumpkins	0.1
	Mango	0.1
	Banana	0.1
	Legume vegetables	0.1
	Tea	15
	Watermelon	0.1
	cucumber	0.1
Triflumuron	Cabbage	1
Vinclozolin	Strawberries	10
	Tomato	3

White oil

Not prescribed

## PERMITTED PRESERVATIVE LIMITS

Preservative limits that may be added to specified food and the maximum permitted proportion in each case-

Food	PRESERVATIVE (Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg))		
	Sulphur Dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide)	Benzoic acid (or sodium benzoate calculated as benzoic acid)	Sorbic acid (or its sodium, calcium or potassium salts calculated as sorbic acid)
Cheese, processed cheese, cheese paste and dried cheese	Nil	Nil	1,000
Chilli slurry	Nil	1,000	Nil
Cider	200	Nil	Nil
Curry paste	Nil	350	Nil

Dextrose anhydrous and dextrose monohydrates	20	Nil	Nil
Edible gelatin	1,000	Nil	Nil
Essence and flavoring emulsion	800	350	800
Fermented soya bean product	Nil	1,000	Nil
Fish paste, belacan, cincalok, otak udang and pekasam	Nil	750	Nil
Flavored drink concentrate requiring more than 50 times dilution and the addition of sugar	Nil	2,000*	Nil
Fructose	20	Nil	Nil
Fruit-candied, dried, dried candied including kundur, peel and sugar coated nutmeg	2,000	350	500
Fruit juice- concentrated	350	800	800

Fruit (preserved) not otherwise specified in this Schedule	550	750	750
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**PERMITTED FOOD ADDITIVE IN FOLLOW-UP FORMULA**

<b>FOOD ADDITIVE</b>	<b>MAXIMUM LEVEL IN 100 ML OF THE READY-TO DRINK PRODUCT</b>
<b>EMULSIFIERS</b> Lecithin Mono and diglycerides of edible fat and edible oil	0.5 g 0.4g
<b>THICKENERS</b> Guar gum Locust bean gum Distarch phosphate  Acetylated distarch phosphate  Carrageenan	0.1g 0.1g 0.5 g singly in combination in soya-based product only. 2.5 g singly in combination in hydrolysed protein in amino acid based product or both 0.03 g in regular milk and soya based liquid product only.
<b>ACIDULANTS, ALKALIS AND BUFFERS</b> Sodium hydrogen carbonate Sodium carbonate Sodium citrate Potassium hydrogen carbonate Potassium carbonate Sodium hydroxide Potassium citrate Calcium hydroxide L(+) lactic acid	Limited by good manufacturing practice and within the limits for Na and K

ANTIOXIDANTS Mixed tocopherols concentrate % Tocopherols	3mg singly or in combination 3 mg singly or in combination
L-Ascorbyl palmitate	5 mg singly or in combination expressed
FLAVOURING SUBSTANCES Natural Fruit Extracts Vanilla Extract Ethyl vanillin	In accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices 5mg

Food	PRESERVATIVE (Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg))		
	Sulphur Dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide)	Benzoic acid (or sodium benzoate calculated as benzoic acid)	Sorbic acid (or its sodium, calcium or potassium salts calculated as sorbic acid)
Fruit pulp	350	1,000	1,000
Fruit pulp for manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ginger (dry)	150	Nil	Nil
Glucose syrup	300	Nil	Nil
High fructose glucose syrup	40	Nil	Nil
Icing sugar	20	Nil	Nil
Jam, fruit, jelly and marmalade	100	450	450

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Jam, fruit jelly and marmalade as low energy food	100	450	450
Margarine	Nil	1,000	1,000
Meat-uncooked manufactured other than meat burger	150	Nil	400
Pectin and jam setting compound	250	Nil	Nil
Perry	200	Nil	Nil
Pickle other than fruit pickle and vegetable pickle	140	350	350
Sauce not otherwise specified in this Schedule	300	750	Nil
Soft drink for direct consumption excluding mineral	140	350	350
Sugar	20	Nil	Nil
Tomato-pulp, paste and puree	100	Nil	Nil
Topping	230	800	800

Food	PRESERVATIVE (Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg))		
	Sulphur Dioxide (or sulphites calculated as	Benzoic acid (or sodium benzoate calculated as	Sorbic acid (or its sodium, calcium or



	sulphur dioxide)	benzoic acid)	potassium salts calculated as sorbic acid)
Vegetable-dried, salted, pickled, dried salted, dried pickled	2,000	750	500
Vinegar-distilled, blended and artificial	70	Nil	Nil
Wine, wine cocktail, aerated wine, dry wine, sweet wine, fruit wine excluding cider and perry, vegetable wine, honey wine, rice wine and toddy	450	Nil	200

Notes:

1. Where the word "nil" appears, this means that the substance is prohibited in that food.
2. "\*" indicates level before dilution

(1) Food	(2) Preservative
Bread	Propionic acid and its sodium, potassium and calcium salts
Canned meat, canned manufactured meat Canned meat with other food Corned, cured pickled or salted meat	Sodium nitrate Sodium nitrite Potassium nitrate Potassium nitrite
Coloring preparation (liquid form)	Benzoic acid
Flour confection	Sorbic acid and its sodium, potassium and calcium salts Propionic acid and its sodium, potassium and calcium salts

## PERMITTED COLORING SUBSTANCE

1. The following synthetic dyes are permitted to be used as coloring substances in food:

(1) Common Name of Color	(2) Scientific Name	(3) Color Index Number
Allura Red AC	disodium salt of 6-hydroxy-5-[(2-methoxy-5-methyl-4-sulphophenyl)-azo]-2-naphthalene sulfonic acid	16035
Amaranth	trisodium salt of 1-(4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo)-2-naphthol-3:6-sulphonic acid	16185
Brilliant Black PN	tetrasodium salt of 8-acetamido-2-(7-sulpho-4-p-sulphophenylazo)-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-3:5-disulphonic acid	28440
Brilliant Blue FCF	disodium salt of 4-[(4-(N-ethyl-p-sulphobenzylamino)-phenyl)-(2-sulphoniumphenyl)-methylene]-[I-(N-ethyl-N-p-sulphobenzyl)-,L2,5_Cyclohexadienimine]	42090
Carmoisine	disodium salt of 2-(4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-4 sulphonic acid	14720
Chocolate Brown HT	disodium salt of 2:4-dihydroxy-3:5-di-(4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo) benzyl alcohol	20285
Erythrosine BS	disodium or dipotassium salt of 2:4:5:7-tetraiodo-fluorescein	45430
Fast Green FCF	disodium salt of 4-[(4-(N-ethyl-p-sulphobenzylamino)-phenyl)-(4-hydroxy-2-sulphoniumphenyl)-methylene]-[I-(N-ethyl-N-p-sulphobenzyl)-L2,5-cyclohexadienimine)	42053

Green S	disodium salt of di-(p-dimethylamino-phenyl-2-hydroxy-3:6-disulphonaphthyl-methanol anhydride	44090
Indigotine	disodium salts of a mixture of indigo 5:5'-disulphonic acid and indigo-5:7'-disulphonic acid	73015
Ponceau 4R	trisodium salt of 1-(4-sulpho-i-naphthylazo)-2-naphthol-6:8-disulphonic acid	16255

(1) Common Name of Color	(2) Scientific Name	(3) Color
Quinoline Yellow	disodium salt of disulfonates of 2-(2-	47005
Red 2G	disodium salt of 8-acetamido-2- phenylazo-	18050
Sunset Yellow FCF	disodium salt of 1-p-sulphophenylazo-2-	15985
Tartrazine	trisodium salt of 5-hydroxyl-p-sulphophenyl-4-sulpho-	19140

- The color index numbers specified in column (3) of the Table above refer to the numbers allotted in the edition of the Color Index published in 1971 jointly by the Society of Dyers and Colorists of the United Kingdom and the Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists of the United States of America.
- The synthetic dyes specified in the Table above shall conform to the following standard:

Pure dye.....minimum percentage 85% Water insoluble matter.....maximum percentage 0.1%  
 Subsidiary dye.....maximum percentage 4% Ether extractable matter.....maximum percentage 0.2%  
 Intermediates.....maximum percentage 0.5%

Provided that the minimum percentage of pure dye and the maximum percentage of subsidiary dye for Brilliant Black PN and Chocolate Brown HT shall be as follows:

Pure dye.....minimum percentage 70%  
Subsidiary dye.....maximum percentage 15%

**Other coloring substances permitted to be used in food:**

- a. Carmine (color obtained and prepared from cochineal) and caramel.
- b. The following coloring matter natural to edible fruits or vegetables: annatto, anthocyanin, carotene, chlorophyll, saffron, tumeric or their pure coloring principles whether isolated from such natural colours or produced synthetically.
- c. B-apo-8' – carotenal and ethyl ester of B-apo-8'' – Carothenoic acide and Canthaxan-thino.
- d. Bole or iron oxide, titanium dioxide, and solely for the external coloring of dragees and the decoration of sugarcoated flour confectionery.
- e. The Aluminium salts (Lakes) of any of the scheduled synthetic dyes as in Table I.

**The following diluents are permitted to be used in coloring preparation:**

1. For coloring preparation in powdered form:

anhydrous sodium sulphate  
sodium chloride  
sucrose  
dextrose  
cornflour  
starch

2. For coloring preparation in liquid form:

water  
ethyl alcohol  
edible oil  
sugar syrup  
sorbitol  
glycerine  
propylene glycol

## PROHIBITED FLAVORING SUBSTANCE

The following flavoring substances are prohibited to be used in food:

1. Aloin
2. Beberine
3. Beta-Azarone
4. Cade oil
5. Alamus oil
6. Cocaine
7. Coumarin
8. Diethylene glycol
9. Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
10. Hypericine
11. Nitrobenzene
12. Pyroligenous acid
13. Safrole and isosafrole Santonin
14. Sasafra oil

Any other flavoring substance that is injurious or likely to be injurious to health.

**PERMITTED FLAVORING SUBSTANCE**

THAT MAY BE ADDED TO SPECIFIED FOOD AND THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION IN EACH CASE

Flavoring substance	Food	Maximum permitted proportions in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)
Agaric acid	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages	20
	and shandy	
	Alcoholic beverages, shandy, food containing mushroom	100
	Other processed foods	20
Total hydrocyanic acid (free and combined)	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages and shandy	1
	Confection other than marzipan. .	25
	Marzipan	50
	Stone fruit juice	5
	Other processed foods	1
Pulegone	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages, shandy, peppermint or mint flavored beverages	100
	Peppermint or mint flavored beverages	250
	Mint confectionery	350
	Other processed foods	25
Quassin	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages and shandy	5

	Pastilles	10
	Alcoholic beverages, shandy	50
	Other processed foods	5

(1) Flavouring substance	(2) Food	(3) Maximum permitted proportions in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)
Quinine	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages and shandy	85
	Alcoholic beverages, shandy	300
	Other processed foods	0.1
Thujones	Beverages other than alcoholic beverages and shandy	0.5
	Alcoholic beverages containing more than 25 percent v/v of alcohol	10
	Alcoholic beverages containing less than 25 percent v/v of alcohol	5
	Other processed foods	0.5

**PERMITTED FLAVOR ENHANCER**

1. Monosodium salt of L-Glutamic Acid (Monosodium L-Glutamate)

The above mentioned flavor enhancer shall contain not less than 99% of the monosodium salt calculated on a water-free basis, and derived solely from vegetable sources.

2. Sodium or Calcium Salts of Guanylic Acid or Inosinic Acid or a combination of these  
The above mentioned flavor enhancers shall contain not less than 97% and not more than the equivalent of 102% of the sodium or calcium salt of guanylic or inosinic acid calculated on a waterfree basis, and derived solely from animal or vegetable sources.

3. Yeast extracts or dried inactive yeast or autolyzed yeast or a combination of these. The above mentioned flavor enhancers shall not contain more than 0.04 mg per gram of total folic acid (approximately 0.008 milligram of pteroylglutamic acid per gram of yeast) and derived solely from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Saccharomyces fragilis* or torula yeast (*Candida utilis*) or a combination of these.

**PERMITTED ANTIOXIDANT**

THAT MAY BE ADDED TO SPECIFIED FOOD AND THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED PROPORTION IN EACH CASE

ANTIOXIDANT						
[Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)]						
Food	Propyl, octyl or deodecyl gallate or any mixture thereof	Butylated hydroxy-anisole (BHA)	Butylated hydroxy-toulene (BHT)	Any mixture of BHA and BHT	Tertiary butylhydroquinone (TBHQ)	Any mixture of gallates with BHA or BHT and/or TBHQ
Chewing gum	Nil	200	200	200	Nil	Nil
Coconut cream, coconut Cream powder and peanut butter	100	200	200	200	200	200
Edible oil and edible fat and ghee (on	100	200	200	200	200	200 (gallates not to



fat basis)						exceed 100 mg/kg)
Vitamin oil and concentrate	100	200	200	200	Nil	Nil
Partial glycerol ester	100	200	200	200	Nil	Nil
Essential oil including their flavoring constituent isolate and concentrate	100	200	200	200	Nil	Nil

NOTE: Where the word "Nil" appears, this means that the substance is prohibited in that food.

ANTIOXIDANTS		
[Maximum permitted proportion in milligram per kilogram (mg/kg)]		
Food	Isopropyl citrate or monoisopropyl citrate	Sodium erythrobate
Chewing gum	Nil	Nil
Coconut cream, coconut Cream powder and peanut butter	100	Nil
Edible oil and edible fat and ghee (on fat basis)	100	Nil
Vitamin oil and concentrate	100	Nil
Partial glycerol ester	100	Nil

Essential oil including their flavoring constituent isolate and concentrate	100	Nil
Wine	Nil	100mg/l

NOTE: Where the word "Nil" appears, this means that the substance is prohibited in that food.

**ANTIOXIDANT THAT MAY BE ADDED TO SPECIFIED FOOD**

FOOD	ANTIOXIDANT
Coconut cream, coconut cream powder and peanut butter Edible oil and edible fat and ghee (on fat basis) Essential oil including its flavouring constituent isolate and concentrate Manufacture meat Vitamin oil and its concentrate	Tocopherols
Coconut cream, coconut cream powder and peanut butter Edible oil and edible fat and ghee (on fat basis) Fruit nectar	Ascorbic acid
Coconut cream, coconut cream powder and peanut butter Edible oil and edible fat and ghee (on fat basis)	Ascorbyl palmitate

Note: The maximum permitted proportion of antioxidant added to food shall be governed by Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

**PERMITTED FOOD CONDITIONER**

The following food conditioners listed under their class names are permitted in food:

1. Emulsifiers and Anti-foaming agents
2. Acetylated monoglycerides
3. Dimethylpolysiloxane Glyceryl monostearate Lecithins
4. Monoglycerides and diglycerides and their lactic, tartaric, diacetyl tartaric and citric acid esters
5. Phosphoric acid (orthophosphoric acid) and its sodium, potassium and calcium monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic salt
6. Polyglycerol esters of fatty acid
7. Polyglycerol esters of interesterified ricinoleic acid Polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters Propylene glycol alginate
8. Propylene glycol monoesters and diesters
9. Silicon dioxide amorphous
10. Sodium aluminium phosphate (basic)
11. Sodium and potassium pyrophosphates (tetrasodium and tetrapotassium diphosphates) and sodium and potassium acid pyrophosphates (disodium and dipotassium dihydrogen diphosphate)
12. Sodium and potassium salts of fatty acid which are derived from edible vegetable oil and edible vegetable fat
13. Sodium and potassium tripolyphosphates Sodium, potassium and calcium polyphosphates Sorbitan fatty acid esters
14. Stearoyl lactic acid and its sodium and calcium salt
15. Sucroglycerides
16. Sucrose esters of fatty acid
17. Stabilisers, thickeners, modified starches and gelling agents
18. Acacia (gum arabic) Agar
19. Alginic acid and its sodium, potassium, calcium and ammonium salts, and propylene glycol alginate
20. Ammonium salts of phosphatidic acid
21. Calcium disodium ethylenediamine tetra-acetate Calcium, trisodium and tripotassium citrate Calcium glyconate
22. Calcium lactate
23. Calcium sulphate
24. Carbonate and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium and ammonium Carob bean gum (locust bean gum),
25. Carrageenan Casein and its sodium, calcium and potassium compounds
26. Powdered cellulose, methyl cellulose, methyl ethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
27. Dextrin
28. Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate
29. Flour and starch Furcelleran Gelatin
30. Guar gum Karaya gum Magnesium hydroxide Modified starches

31. Nitrous oxide
32. Pectin
33. Penta potassium and penta sodium triphosphate (potassium and sodium tripolyphosphate) Phosphoric acid (orthophosphoric acid) and its sodium, potassium and calcium monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic salts
34. Potassium acetate
35. Potassium and calcium salts of hydrochloric acid
36. Potassium nitrate
37. Propylene glycol
38. Sodium and potassium pyrophosphate (tetrasodium and tetrapotassium diphosphate) Sodium and potassium dihydrogen citrate
39. Sodium, potassium and calcium polyphosphate
40. Sorbitol Tragacanth gum Xanthan gum

### **Acid Regulators**

Acetic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid and the sodium, potassium and calcium salts of the acid set forth in this group Adipic acid Carbonates and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium, ammonium and magnesium Glucono delta- lactone Hydroxides of sodium, potassium, calcium and ammonium Phosphoric acid (orthophosphoric acid) and its sodium, potassium and calcium monobasic, dibasic and tribasic salts

1. Sodium aluminium phosphate
2. Vinegar Enzymes Amylase
3. Amyloglucosidase
4. Bromelain Catalase Cellulase Dextranase Ficin Glucanase
5. Glucose isomerase
6. Glucose oxidase
7. Invertase
8. Malt carbohydrases
9. Papain Pectinase Pepsin Protease Proteinase Pullulanase
10. Rennet and protein coagulating enzymes
11. Lactase
12. Lipase
13. Solvents
14. Ethyl acetate
15. Ethyl alcohol
16. Glycerol, glyceryl monoacetate, glyceryl diacetate, and triacetin
17. Isopropyl alcohol
18. Propylene glycol
19. Anticaking agent

20. Aluminium silicate
21. Calcium aluminium silicate Calcium phosphate tribasic Calcium silicate
22. Magnesium carbonate
23. Magnesium oxide
24. Magnesium phosphate tribasic
25. Magnesium silicate
26. Salts of myristic, palmitic and stearic acids with bases (sodium, potassium, calcium, aluminium, magnesium and ammonium)
27. Silicon dioxide amorphous
28. Sodium alumino silicate

**FOOD CONDITIONER THAT MAY BE ADDED TO SPECIFIED FOOD**

<b>Food</b>	<b>Food Conditioner</b>
Artificial sweetening substance	ethyl maltol
	magnesium stearate
	maltol
	microcrystalline cellulose
	polyethylene glycol (in tablet form only)
	polyvinylpyrrolidone
	silicon dioxide
	stearic acid
	tricalcium phosphate (in granular and powder form only)
Beer	fining agents sulphur dioxide and ascorbic acid
Bread	ammonium chloride

	calcium and sodium salt of fatty
	acid lactylates and fumarates
Chewing gum and bubble gum	β-cyclodextrin
Chocolate, white chocolate	polyglycerol polyricinoleate
Colouring preparation (liquid form)	acidity regulators
Cured, pickled or salted fish	ascorbic acid
	sodium ascorbate
	isoascorbic acid
	sodium isoascorbate
Dried banana	ascorbic acid
Evaporated milk and evaporated filled milk	sodium salts of hydrochloric acid
Flavoured drink	β-cyclodextrin
Flavoured syrup	ascorbic acid

Food	Food Conditioner
Flour	ascorbic acid
	benzoyl peroxide
	sulphur dioxide or sulphites
Flour confection	ammonium chloride

	calcium and sodium salts of fatty
	acid lactylates and fumarates
Fruit drink	Ascorbic acid
Fruit juice and fruit pulp	Ascorbic acid
Fruit juice drink	Ascorbic acid
Iodised table salt	sodium thiosulphate
Meat paste and manufactured meat	ascorbic acid
	sodium ascorbate
	isoascorbic acid
	sodium isoascorbate
Pasta	Sodium silicate sulphur dioxide and sulphites
Salt	potassium ferrocyanide
	sodium ferrocyanide
	ferric ammonium citrate
Wheat flour and protein increased wheat flour for bread	b-cysteine
	Azodicarbonamide, calcium peroxide
Wine, aerated wine, dry wine, sweet wine, fruit wine, vegetable wine and honey wine	fining agents
	polyvinylpyrrolidone

## PERMITTED NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT

The following nutrient supplements are permitted in food:

1. Vitamin and Mineral

Pantothenic acid Calcium pantothenate D-  
pantothenic acid  
D-pantothenyl alcohol  
Pathenol  
Iron (III) – Casein complex  
Iron (Fe) Carbonyl iron Electrolytic iron  
Ferric ammonium citrate  
Ferric caseinate Ferric citrate Ferrous gluconate Ferric  
phosphate  
Ferric pyrophosphate  
Ferrous carbonate, stabilized  
Ferrous citrate Ferrous fumarate Ferrous gluconate  
Ferrous lactate Ferrous succinate Ferrous sulphate  
Hydrogen reduced iron  
Sodium ferric pyrophosphate

Biotin (Vitamin H)  
d-biotin

Folate Folacin Folic acid

Phosphorus (P)  
Calcium phosphate (mono, di-and tri-basic)  
Magnesium phosphate (di and tri basic) Potassium  
phosphate (mono and di basic) Sodium phosphate (di  
basic)

Inositol

Iodine (I) Potassium iodate Potassium iodide  
Sodium iodate  
Sodium iodide

Potassium (K) Potassium bicarbonate Potassium  
carbonate Potassium chloride Potassium citrate  
Potassium gluconate Potassium glycerophosphate  
Potassium Phosphate (mono and di basic)



Calcium (Ca) Calcium carbonate Calcium chloride  
Calcium citrate Calcium gluconate  
Calcium glycerophosphate  
Calcium lactate  
Calcium oxide  
Calcium phosphate (mono, di and tri basic) Calcium  
pyrophosphate  
Calcium sulphate

Chloride (Cl) Calcium Chloride Choline Chloride  
Magnesium Chloride Manganese Chloride Potassium  
Chloride Sodium Chloride  
Sodium Chloridem iodized

Choline  
Choline bitartrate  
Choline Chloride

Copper (Cu) Copper gluconate Cupric carbonate  
Cupric citrate Cupric sulphate

Magnesium (Mg) Magnesium carbonate Magnesium  
chloride Magnesium oxide  
Magnesium phosphate (di basic and tri basic)  
Magnesium sulphate

Manganese (Mn) Manganese carbonate Manganese  
chloride

Manganese citrate  
Manganese sulphate

Sodium (Na) Sodium ascorbate  
Sodium bicarbonate Sodium  
carbonate Sodium chloride  
Sodium chloride, iodized  
Sodium citrate  
Sodium ferric pyrophosphate  
Sodium gluconate Sodium iodate  
Sodium iodide Sodium lactate  
Sodium pantothenate

Sodium phosphate (mono, di and tri basic) Sodium sulphate  
Sodium tartate

Niacin/Nicotinic acide  
Nicotinamide/Niacinamide

Pro Vitamin A Beta- arotene

Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) Riboflavin  
Riboflavin – 5-phosphate Riboflavin 5' – phosphate sodium Selenium  
Sodium selenate  
Sodium selenite

Milk – Protein Iron Complex (MPIC) Taurine  
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)  
Thiamin chloride hydrochloride  
Thiamin hydrochloride  
Thiamin mononitrate

Vitamin A  
Retinol (Vitamin A alcohol)  
Retinyl acetate (Vitamin A acetate) Retinyl palmitate  
(Vitamin A palmitate) Ritinyl propionate

Vitamin B6  
Pyridoxal Pyridoxamine  
Pyridoxine  
Pyridoxine hydrochloride

Vitamin B12  
Cyanocobalamin  
Hydorxycobalamin

Vitamin C Ascorbic acid Ascorbyl  
palmitate Calcium ascorbate  
Sodium ascorbate

Vitamin D  
Cholecalciferol-cholesterol Vitamin D2  
(Ergocalciferol) Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol)

Vitamin

Vitamin K1

Phytylmenaquinone

Zinc (Zn) Zinc acetate Zinc  
chloride Zinc oxide Zinc  
sulphate

Amino acids

Isoleucine

Lysine

Methionine

Phenylalaline

Theronine

Tryptophan

Valine

Histidine

Argin

Fatty Acids

Alpha-linolenic acid

Arachidonic acid

Docosahexaenoic acid

Eicosapentaenoic acid

Linoleic acid

Linolenic acid

Nucleotides

Adenosine 5' – monophosphate

Cytidine 5' – monophosphate

Guanosine 5'- monophosphate

Inosine 5' – monophosphate

Uridine - monophosphate

Note:

Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the maximum nutrient sent shall be governed by Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

<b>NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT</b>					
Food (Reference Quantity: 100 grams)	Vitamin A, alcohol and esters, carotenes (I.U. of Vitamin A)*	Vitamin B1, thiamine, thiamine hydrochlori de, thiamine mononitrad e (milligrams of thiamine)	Vitamin B2, riboflavin (milligra ms of riboflavin )	vitamin B2, pyridozine, pyridoza l, pyridoza mi ne (milligrams of pyridoza mi ne)	Biotin (microgra ms of biotin)
Bread	500	0.21	0.33	0.42	40
Breakfast cereal (as purchased)	2,000	0.83	1.33	1.67	165
Condensed milk- sweetened and unsweetened; filled milk and condensed filled milk-sweetened- and un- sweetened	670	0.82	0.44	0.56	55
Dried milk powder (Full creatn or skimmed).	2,000	0.83	1.33	1.67	165
Extract of meat or vegetable or yeast (modified or	12,000	5.00	8.00	10.00	1,000
Flour (wheat)	1,000	0.42	0.67	0.83	85
Malted milk powder.	4,000	1.67	2.67	3.33	335
Other solid food not specified above excluding canned	1,000	0.42	0.67	0.83	85

**Food Safety Standards In Major Export Markets: A Readymade Guide For Agro Exporters**

food for infants and children and cereal based food for infants and children					
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Food	Vitamin A, Vitamin A alcohol and esters, carotenes (I.U. of Vitamin A)*	Vitamin B1, thiamine, thiamine hydrochloride, thiamine mononitrate (milligrams of thiamine)	Vitamin B2, riboflavin (milligrams of riboflavin)	vitamin B2, pyridoxine, pyridozal, pyridoxamine (milligrams of pyridoxamine )
Liquid food including vegetable juice, fruit juice, fruit juice concentrate, fruit syrup, flavored syrup (diluted according to directions)	600	0.25	0.40	0.50

**NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT**

Food	Panthenic acid, panthothenyl alcohol (milligrams of pantothenic acid)	Niacin, niacinamide, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide (milligrams of niacin)	Vitamin C, ascorbic acid (milligrams of ascorbic acid)	Vitamin D, vitamin D2, vitamin D3 of (I.U. of vitamin D)*	Vitamin E, alphatocopherol (I.U. of vitamin E)*
Bread	1.46	2.3	6	83	4.2
Breakfast cereal (as purchased)	5.83	9.2	25	333	16.7
Condensed milk-sweetened and unsweetened; filled	1.94	3.1	8	111	5.6

milk and condensed filled milk-sweetened-and un-sweetened					
Dried milk powder (Full cream or skimmed)	5.83	9.2	25	333	16.7
Extract of meat or vegetable or yeast (modified or	35.00	55.00	150	2,000	100.0
Flour (wheat)	2.92	4.6	13	167	8.3
Malted milk powder.	11.67	18.3	50	667	33.3
<b>NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT</b>					
Food	Panthe-nic acid, panthothenyl alcohol	Niacin, niacinamide, nicotinic acid,	Vitamin C, ascorbic acid (milligrams	Vitamin D, vitamin D2, vitamin D3 of (I.U. of	
	(milligrams of pantothenic acid)	nicotinamide (milligrams of niacin)	of ascorbic acid)	vitamin D)*	
Other solid food not specified above excluding canned food for infants and children and cereal based food for infants and children	2.92	4.6	13	167	
Liquid food including vegetable juice, fruit juice, fruit juice concentrate, fruit syrup, flavored syrup (diluted according to directions)	1.75	2.8	8	100	
<b>NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT</b>					
	<b>Calcium</b>	<b>Iodine</b>	<b>Iron</b>	<b>Phosphor</b>	<b>Folic acid</b>
					<b>Vitamin</b>

Food	(milligrams of calcium)	(micrograms of iodine)	(milligrams of iron)	us (milligrams of phosphorus)	(micrograms of folic acid)	B12 (micrograms of vitamin B12)
Bread	150	20	2.1	150	8	0.3
Breakfast cereal (as purchased)	580	85	0.3	580	32	1.2
Condensed milk-sweetened and unsweetened; filled milk and condensed filled milk-sweetened- and un-sweetened	190	30	2.8	190	11	0.4
Dried milk powder (Full cream or skimmed)	580	85	4.3	580	32	1.2
Extract of meat or vegetable or yeast (modified or	3,500	500	50.0	3,500	192	7.2
Food	Calcium (milligrams of calcium)	Iodine (micrograms of iodine)	Iron (milligrams of iron)	Phosphorus (milligrams of phosphorus)	Folic acid (micrograms of folic acid)	
Flour (wheat)	290	40	4.2	290	16	
Malted milk powder	1,170	165	16.7	1,170	64	

<b>NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT</b>					



Food	Calcium (milligrams of calcium)	Iodine (micrograms of iodine)	Iron (milligrams of iron)	Phosphorus (milligram of phosphorus)	Folic acid (micrograms of folic acid)
Other solid food not specified above excluding canned food for infants and children and cereal based food for infants and children	290	40	4.2	290	16
Liquid food including vegetable juice, fruit juice, fruit juice concentrate, fruit syrup, flavored syrup (diluted according to	180	25	2.5	180	9.6

**NOTE:**

In place where the symbol "\*" appears, it means that the substance may be expressed in milligrams or micrograms using the following conversion factor:

- a). in column (2) 1 I.U. Vitamin A is equivalent to 0.3 micrograms Vitamin A alcohol (retinol);
- b). in column (10) 1 I.U. Vitamin D is equivalent to 0.025 micrograms Vitamin D2/Vitamin D3; and
- c). in column (11) 1 I.U. Vitamin E is equivalent to 1 microgram dl-alpha-tocopheryl acetate."/

For preparation containing nutrient supplement to be sold as food, such preparation shall not contain any of the nutrient supplement specified :

Nutrient Supplement	Maximum amount permitted daily
Vitamin A	5,000 I. U.

Thiamine	2.2 milligram
Riboflavin	3.2 milligram
Pyridoxine	4 milligrams
Biotin	400 micrograms
Pantothenic acid	14 milligrams
Niacin	22 milligrams
Ascorbic acid	100 milligrams
Vitamin D	800 I.U.
Vitamin E	50 I. U.
Calcium	1.4 grams
Iodine	200 micrograms
Iron	20 milligrams
Phosphorus	1.4 grams
Folic Acid	400 micrograms
Vitamin B12	4 micrograms

### Permitted Bifido Bacteria in Food

(1) Name	(2) Minimum viable cells/g
Bidobacterium lactis (L-form)	10 <sup>6</sup>
Bidobacterium longum (L-form)	10 <sup>6</sup>

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