

Based on information collected up to October 2003

1. TARIFF MEASURES

Structure of the tariff schedule

Malaysia applies a nine-digit tariff nomenclature based on the Harmonized System following a substantial revision of its HS nomenclature in 1996, and minor revisions as of 1 January 1997.

Tariff publications

Current information on customs-related matters is available from the Royal Customs and Excise Department Malaysia, Block 11, Government Office Complex, Jalan Dutu, 50596 Kuala Lumpur.

Tariff rates

12 MFN Duties

MFN treatment is offered to all countries including those that are not WTO members. The tariff schedule contains ad valorem rates, specific rates, mixed rates, and alternative rates. Ad valorem rates are the most common and vary from zero to 300% according to the categories of goods. About 50 per cent of tariff lines have zero duty. Tariffs exceeding 15% account for more than one quarter of all tariffs. The level of tariff protection is generally lower on raw materials and increases for those with value-added content or which undergo further processing, i.e. leaf tobacco, cigarette products, alcoholic beverages, and some processed and high-valued food products. In order to protect the local automobile industry, tariffs for most vehicles range from 42% to 80% for CKD units and from 140% to 300% for those CBU.

14 Tariff Quota Duties

Chicken imports are regulated by tariff quotas. In-quota tariff rates are from 50% to 70%, depending on the specific product.

16 Temporary reduced duties

The Customs Duties (Exemption) Order 1988 provides for various persons/organizations to be exempted from payment of customs duties on specific goods if certain conditions are met.

Medical equipment new or old is exempted from import duty. Exemption from import duties is available for raw materials and components used for the manufacture of goods whose importation is duty free.

Machinery, equipment, components and materials imported for research and development purposes are eligible for exemption from import duties.

Exemptions are allowed for machinery and equipment used directly in the manufacturing process as well as for components and materials that are used in the manufacture of goods for export.

A partial exemption is granted on request for import duties in excess of 3% on raw materials and components imported for the manufacture of consumer goods for the domestic markets, provided that these goods are not produced locally or substitutable for locally produced goods.

Malaysia has abolished the import duties on certain consumer goods including ready-made clothing, handbags, briefcases, executive-cases and shoes to promote the country as a shopping destination.



19.1 Interregional agreements

Malaysia is a member of the Global System of Trade tariff reduction on 15 tariff lines.



19.2 Regional and sub-regional agreements

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) decided in 1992 to establish an ASEAN Free-Trade Area (AFTA) by the year 2008, later brought forward to 2003 for the six original founding members of ASEAN, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in April 1999. In December 1998, the ASEAN members decided to accelerate the completion of the ASEAN Free-Trade Area. In this regard, the six original founding members would advance their tariff reductions to 0-5% from 2003 to 2002. In May 2000, Malaysia received approval from its ASEAN partners for an extension of its commitments under AFTA to reduce tariffs in the automobile sector and selected agricultural products until 2005. Vietnam would implement its tariff reductions to 0-5% by 2003, and Laos and Myanmar by 2005. In the year 2015, final reductions will be achieved by these four countries. Since 1 of January 2003, the ASEAN countries have announced the abolishment of tariffs on 60 per cent of traded goods and the introduction of a 5% on import tariffs within its six original members, i.e. the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Products affected essentially by this measure are electronic products, machinery items and petrochemicals. And goods excluded from the tariff reduction agreements are goods of key industries in some of the member countries; for example, the Philippines and Indonesia will delay the 5% cap on sugar and Petroleum, and Malaysia will shelve the cap on car imports, until 2005. As for Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam, the four ASEAN's latecomers, will introduce the 5 cent tariff cap only in 2010.

ASEAN member states decided, in December 1998, to expand access to the 1996 Basic Agreement on the ASEAN Industrial Cooperation (AICO) Scheme, which promotes joint manufacturing industrial activities between ASEAN-based companies. AICO provides tariff preferences on inputs sourced in the region.

The eight ASEAN summit was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from 4 to 6 November 2002. During this meeting, several free trade plans were developed involving 14 Asian countries, i.e. the 10 Asean members such as Malaysia, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the

Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The objectives of these free trade-trade plans are to quicken the pace of trade liberalization and foster multilateralism in the region.

Malaysia is a participant in the East Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, formed in 1989. The objective of the agreement is to implement free trade among the member countries by the year 2020, with advanced industrialized countries realizing the goal by the year 2010. Individual action plans for each member country were established to outline a path to the goal. On 10 November 2000, APEC leaders agreed to EVSL (early voluntary sectorial liberalization) in 15 sectors, that is liberalization before the agreed goals of 2010 or 2020, respectively.



19.3 Bilateral agreements

A new trade initiative between the ASEAN and the U.S.A has been set up as the Enterprise for Asean Initiative (EAI), which objectives aim at developing the Southeast Asian Region, and enhance close U.S. ties with ASEAN. The EAI offers bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) between the United States and individual ASEAN countries, by determining jointly the launching of FTA negotiations. ASEAN members and China leaders decided in Brunei on November 2001 to work on creating a free trade area within the next ten years.

ASEM or the ASIA-Europe Meeting, held its first summit meeting in 1996 in Thailand with seven members of ASEAN of which Malaysia, together with the European Commission and the 15 members of the European Union, Japan, China and Korea; ASEM objectives aim at reducing non-tariff barriers.

TREATI, or Trans-Regional EU-ASEAN Trade Action Plan, was launched on 9 July 2003 by the European Commission with the objective of boosting trade between the two regions. This action aims at enhancing relations with ASEAN members.



2. PARA-TARIFF MEASURES

Additional charges

22.9 Additional charges n.e.s.

Imported goods are affected by Handling Charges levied at the rate of 20 cents per 100 kg for weighing all dutiable goods for assessment purpose if carried out by the importers; but for any other purpose, when conducted by the Customs, the Handling charge is then levied at the rate of 80 cents per 100 kg.



Internal taxes and charges levied on imports

23.1 General sales taxes

In conformity with the Sales Tax (Rate of Tax) Order 1997, a sales tax of 10% is levied on all goods except cigarettes, liquor and alcoholic drinks

subject to a rate of 15%, and fruits, certain foodstuffs, and building materials assessed at a rate of 15%. Goods exempted from sales tax are listed under Schedule A of the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order 1980.



3. PRICE CONTROL MEASURES

34.1 Antidumping investigations

The following antidumping investigations initiated cover the period 1 July to 31 December 2002: bicycles from China, Hong Kong; self-copy paper in rolls and sheets from the European Union and Indonesia; carbon black from India, Korea, Rep. of, and Thailand.



34.2 Antidumping duties

Antidumping duties in force at the end of the year 2000 apply to corrugating medium paper in rolls (from Australia, the European Communities, Indonesia, and Korea), self-copy paper in rolls and sheets (from the European Communities, Indonesia, and Japan), PVC floor covering in rolls (from Korea and Thailand), and plaster/gypsum board (from Thailand). Following are definitive antidumping duties in force for the period 1 July-31 December 2002: Corrugating medium paper in rolls from Australia; self copy paper in rolls and sheets, and corrugating medium paper in rolls from the European Union and Indonesia; self copy paper in rolls and sheets from Japan; corrugating medium paper in rolls from Korea, Rep. of; and plaster/gypsum board from Thailand.



4. FINANCE MEASURES

41.1 Advance import deposit

A deposit or bank guarantee equalling to the applicable duty on temporarily duty-free imports, can be refunded up to 90%, only if goods are identified to be re-exported within 12 months of entry.



45 Regulations concerning terms of payment for imports

A requirement to settle all imports in foreign currency was introduced on 1 September 1998.



49 Finance measures n.e.s.

Proceeds from exports must be repatriated according to the payment schedule specified in the commercial contract, but no longer than six months after the date of exportation. Export proceeds must be received only in foreign currency.



5. AUTOMATIC LICENSING MEASURES

51 Automatic licence

Importation of selected industrial products is subject to automatic import licensing administered by Ministry of International Trade and Industry.



52 Import monitoring

The automatic licensing requirements on imports of selected heavy

machinery was introduced in October 1997 as a temporary monitoring mechanism in accordance with Malaysia's trade, development and financial needs.

Sensitive product categories may be imported if an automatic import licence has been issued by the relevant authority involved in the administration of security. This surveillance measure applies to such imports as safety helmets, all single and multi-colour copying machines, apparatus or equipment for the brewing of beer in homes, chassis and bodies of motor cycles and passenger cars, road tractors for semi trailers, apparatus and equipment to be connected to a public telecommunication network, films and tapes for magnetic recorders, automatic cassette and cartridge loaders, high speed duplicators, cement, wheat flour, and liquid milk.

Licensing requirement is set on forestry and logging activities only for monitoring and controlling purposes.



6. QUANTITY CONTROL MEASURES

Non-automatic licensing

Licensing under the authority of the
Royal Customs and Excise Department Malaysia,
Block 11, government Office Complex, Jalan Duta,
50596 Kuala Lumpur

Under the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1998 P.U. (A) 210/98, quantitative restrictions are imposed on about 17 per cent of Malaysia's tariff lines for protection of local industries and reasons of security and environmental grounds.

61.1 Licence with no specific ex-ante criteria

As a rule, licensing apply to all imported motor vehicles new or used except ambulances. Photocopying apparatus and single color copying machines are also subject to approval from MITI. Brewery machinery are subject to import permit issued by the Director General of Customs; and the Director General of Department of electricity supply approves import licence for household products, fully-automatic laundry machines, electric kettles, rice cookers, toasters, hair-dryers and irons.

The following goods are subject to import licensing since 1997: heavy and construction equipment, hot and cold rolled flat products of iron or non-alloy steel, ephedrine and its salts, Pseudoephedrine (INN) and its salts, machines for making master compact discs and parts thereof, and coin and medicine making machines.



61.2 Licence for selected purchasers

Under the authority of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, import licences for CKD and CBU motor vehicles are allocated only to motor vehicle assemblers and franchise holders.

Imports of firearms and ammunition are administered by the Royal Malaysian Police. Import licences are granted to licensed arm dealers.

Under the Poisons Act 1952 (Revised 1989) and the Sale of Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1989), all substances listed in the Poison List and medical products containing poison require licences prior to importation. The Drug

Control Authority, Ministry of Health, issues licences only to registered pharmacists.



61.4 Licence linked with local production

An import licence issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is required for heavy machinery not produced locally; for the same used or refurbished equipment, the age must be less than five years. Following are goods subject to approval: HS codes 84.26, 84.27, 84.29, 84.30 (excluding 8430.20 000), other such as moving, grading, levelling, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting or boring machinery for earth, minerals or ores, pile drivers and pile extractors (excluding snow-ploughs and snow blowers); 87.05 (excluding subheading No. 8705.30 000).



61.6 Licence combined with or replaced by special import authorization

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry administers imports of general goods. Import licences aimed at according protection of a temporary nature to local manufacturers are required for natural barium sulphate, activated clay and bleached earth, steel bars including wire rods, steel billets, plastic and paper insulated wire and cables, and batik sarong.

With effect from 29 April 1999, importation of cold rolled coil and hot rolled flat sheet products require an import licence from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for monitoring reasons.

Imports of rice milling machinery require an import licence from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Importers of oil palm products including oil palm fruit and oil palm planting materials must obtain a licence from the Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority.

Applications for import licences to import saw logs, round logs and half squared logs are processed by the Malaysian Timber Industry Board prior to the final approval by the Malaysian Customs Department.



61.7 Prior authorization for sensitive product categories

Effective 10 February 2000, approval is required to import 19 chemicals covered under the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, Drugs, and Psychotropic Substances. Applications for import licences to import pharmaceuticals must be made to the Pharmaceutical Division, Ministry of Health.

In conformity with the Fish Marketing Regulation 1973, fish and fish products may be imported subject to an import licence from the Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture.

Unregistered pesticides may be imported for research and educational purposes with an import permit issued by the Pesticides Board, Department of Agriculture.



61.71 To protect human health

An approval from the Ministry of Health, is required for the importation of genetically modified food in Malaysia.

61.72 To protect animal health and life

Imports of all live animals including birds and livestock products are subject to import licensing

The Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, is the enforcement authority of licensing of all animal and animal products imported into the country. In addition, licences from the Department of Wildlife Protection and National Parks are required for the importation of wild animals and corals.

Licences to import liquor, tobacco and denatured spirit may be obtained from the Royal Customs and Excise Department.

Imports of CFC are regulated in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and require an import licence from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Any import of radioactive materials, nuclear materials, prescribed substances and irradiating apparatus requires an approval from the Atomic Energy Licensing Board. Under the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984, the importation is regulated as a protective measure and for monitoring reasons.

As a party to Basle Convention, Malaysia enforces prior approval requirements for imports of toxic and hazardous wastes. Prior approvals are obtained from the Director-General of the Department of Environment to ensure environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and to protect the Malaysian environment from illegal trafficking.

Applications for prior licences or permits to import explosives, fireworks, any device capable of producing the sound of a siren, and bulletproof vests must be made to the Royal Malaysian Police.

The Telecommunication Department, Ministry of Energy, is conferred the power to issue import permits for all types of telecommunication and radio-communication equipment.



61.73 To protect plant health

The following goods are subject to import approval: plant and plant parts including seeds and other planting materials, soil and growth/rooting media, micro-organisms, insects and other organisms, herbarium and dried flowers. This regulation is in line with the Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981.



61.8 Licence for political reasons

All goods from Israel, Serbia and Montenegro require an import licence from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.



Quotas

62.1 Allocated to exporting countries

Limits exist on imports of few products. With the purpose of protecting local producers, round cabbages and unroasted coffee beans are subject to quotas with import permits granted to local qualified importers and coffee manufacturers by the Federal Marketing Authority. The importation of raw

sugar is subject to quotas, with import licences being granted to sugar millers and refiners. The Ministry of Primary Industry issues import licences for unmanufactured tobacco under import quota.



Prohibitions

63.1 Total prohibition

Absolute prohibitions are introduced on grounds of public morality, public order, public safety, and protection of the health and life of persons and animals. Publications which are incompatible with public moral and products, which bear images offending religious faith, are also prohibited.



63.7 To protect human health

Importation of unprocessed food and planting materials from tropical America and Central Africa is prohibited under the Plant Quarantine Act. Import prohibition from the Philippines and Indonesia of cocoa pods, rambutan fruit, pests and soil.

As of 1 of June 2003, and import ban has been set on square logs, sawn timber of more than 60 square inches in size from Indonesia, in order to protect Malaysian domestic timber industry.



63.71 To protect human health

63.72 To protect animal health and life

The Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, has suspended the following imports from Canada effective 24 May 2003 with the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): imports of live bovines, beef and beef products and other bovine products including offals, semen, embryos, biologics and processed protein such as meal and bone meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, hoof meal and horn meal and other feedingsuffs, i.e. pet food, premixes and feed additives containing the above products.



63.72 To protect animal health and life

To avoid the introduction of HPAI (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza) virus into Malaysia, the Department of Veterinary Services has banned the importation of domestic and wild birds, hatching eggs and meat and meat products of domestic and wild birds including products intended for animal feed and for agricultural and industrial use, from the Netherlands and Belgium; following the review of importation suspension, prohibition is set now on live poultry, game birds and eggs, meat and other by-products of poultry and game birds from the States of California, Arizona and Nevada.

In order to eliminate the risk of entry of BSE agent into Malaysia, the Government has imposed a ban on the importation of live cattle, and processed protein such as meat and bone meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, dry greaves and other feedingstuffs including pet food, mixtures, premixtures, and feed additives containing these products from several EC member states, namely the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Import prohibition of cloven-hoofed animals and the products thereof from the United Kingdom following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in

pigs, so as to prevent entry of FMD virus into Malaysia.

The Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, may temporarily prohibit the importation of certain animal products or products of animal origin intended for human or animal consumption for consumers' health protection reasons.

63.9 Prohibitions n.e.s.

Prohibition of any motor vehicle that emits smoke of a density exceeding 50 hartridge smoke units.

In order to stop smuggling of rice into the country, since December 2000, an import ban has been set on rice of a similar grade to the one produced by domestic farmers.

Export restraint arrangements

66.4

Export licences for textiles and clothing products to countries that apply import quotas under the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing are issued up to the limit allowed to the importing country.

7. MONOPOLISTIC MEASURES

Single channel for imports

71.2 Sole importing agency

In consideration of the agreement to perform the management of the national rice stockpile, the Padiberas Nasional Berhad (BERNAS) has been given the exclusive right to import rice into Malaysia for a period of 15 years.

8. TECHNICAL MEASURES

Standards and technical regulations are the responsibility of Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, (SIRIM),
Persiaran Dato Menteri,
Section 2, P.O. Box 7035,
40911 Shah Alam, Selangor.

Detailed standards information is available from the Department of Standards Malaysia
Wisma MPSA, 21st Floor,
Persiaran Perbandaran,
Shah Alam, Selangor
Phone 55198033; Fax 5519247

81.1 Product characteristics requirements

The procedures for the development of standards are established in the Standards of Malaysia Act 1996. In addition to issues covered by this act, product standards are the basis for newly adopted technical regulations other than sanitary and phytosanitary measures applied to agricultural products.

Authorized food additives are specified in the Malaysian Food Regulations 1985.

Malaysian standards and technical regulations for food safety which require that all food sold be free from contamination and non permitted additives, apply equally to domestic and imported products. These standards and technical regulations are often amended to fit them with the CODEX Alimentarius and ASEAN standards.

Under the ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) programme, member countries have agreed to align standards for some electrical and electronic domestic appliances, and rubber products within an agreed time-frame.

Within APEC, Malaysia is developing an action plan to align its standards with international standards in selected priority areas (electrical and electronic appliances, food labelling, plastic and rubber products).

Malaysian standard specifications are obligatory to ensure the safety or the quality of the products concerned, i.e. protective helmets for vehicle users, and Portland cement.

All imported beef and poultry products must originate from facilities which have been approved by Malaysian authorities as "halal", or acceptable for consumption by Muslims.

81.11 To protect human health

Under the Malaysian Sale of Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1989), medical products are required to be registered by the Drugs Control Authority.

Food products containing the active ingredient chlordane will not be registered when their registration period expires.

A health certificate is required for the import of beef, poultry, pork, milk and egg products intended for human consumption.

Registration requirements for pharmaceuticals with the Ministry of Health, and evaluation requisite by the Ministry of Health, of high technology capital medical equipment destined for use in public hospitals and institutions.

Preparation, advertisement for sale and sale of imported genetically modified food is subject to approval from the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health has taken measures setting legal limits of contaminants called chloropropanol: 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) whose presence in food poses a threat to food safety. In addition all imported acid-HVP and foods containing HVP must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent authority, stating the level of 3-MCPD detected so as to protect the health of consumers.

81.11 To protect human health

81.12 To protect animal health and life

Specific veterinary certifications, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements apply to the importation of milk and milk products.

Some imported animal products must satisfy the following requirements:

beef products must originate from countries free from anthrax and bovine spongiform encephalopathy; poultry from area free from velogenic Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza for 12 months preceding importation, and coming from farm where no contagious disease was notified six months before export; pork from country free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, African swine fever and classical swine fever 12 months before import, and the product must originate in farm where no contagious pig disease symptoms was discovered for six months; milk products must be imported from country free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine plueropneumonia, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy, 12 months before importation. In addition milk products must derive from healthy animals with no clinical signs of infectious diseases at the time of milking, animals must be certified free from tuberculosis. Liquid milk must be fit for human consumption, pasteurised under ultra heat treatment, and packed directly into sterilized containers. Eggs and egg products must derive from country free from Newcastle disease, fowl plague, and fowl cholera 12 months before importation. Furthermorre the product must originate in an accredited farm where no infectious diseases such salmonella pullorum and salmonella enteritidis or any contagious poultry disease have been detected for the last six months; the goods must be accompanied with a health certificate, and they must be fit for human consumption.

As a rule, shipments of live animals must be accompanied by a health certificate.

Imports of all live animals and birds and livestock products must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate stating that the goods are free from diseases

With the outbreak of HPAI (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza) in the Netherlands, Belgium, the USA, (the States of California, Arizona and Nevada) imports of cooked meat products of domestic and wild birds are subject to additional sanitary attestation as per Article 2.1.15.17. of OIE International Animal Health Code 2000.



81.13 To protect plant health

A phytosanitary certificate is requested for the importation of fruits, vegetables, plants, and plant materials; it must state that the products are free from diseases or pests.

Phytosanitary certificate requirement also for coconut and oil palm.



81.14 Product characteristics requirements to protect environment

Registration of pesticides is mandatory under the Pesticides Act. 1974.

Pesticides are classified according to their degree of poison which ranges from Classe Ia and Ib considered as most harmful pesticides, Class II and Class III less harmful to Class IV as innocuous pesticides.

Motor vehicle powered by a four stroke gasoline engine must be constructed or equipped to prevent the escape of gas from the crank-case into the atmosphere.



81.17 Product characteristics requirements to ensure human safety

Seat belt requirements in all vehicles for the driver and front seat

passenger. The seat belts must conform to Malaysian standards or any foreign standard specified in the schedule concerning Motor Vehicles (safety seat-belts).

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is responsible for the issuance of a certificate of approval of electrical equipment; the Department of Civil Aviation for aviation equipment, and telecommunications equipment by the Department of Telecommunications.



81.2 **Marking requirements**

81.3 **Labelling requirements**

Electrical equipment shall be marked or labelled as described in the Electricity Regulation 1994.



81.3 **Labelling requirements**

Under the Food Act (1983) and Food Regulation (1985), every package containing food for sale should include the designation and weight of the product, as well as information on the manufacturer (name and address, country of origin), and name of the importer. The label must also indicate the presence of beef, pork, edible fat, oil, alcohol, food additives, vitamins or certain minerals. The information has to be in Bahasa Malaysia or English.

Certain foods require special labels such as foods for invalids, where the labels must show the ingredients that claim the suitability for invalids. Special labels include as well margarine, foods containing cyclamates and other foods for diabetics, coffee mixtures, vinegar, milk and milk products. Labeling requirements apply equally to cosmetics, and toilet preparations.

Labels on pesticides must indicate the trade name as indicated on the registration certificate issued by the Pesticides Board, together with the product's formulation, its use, i.e, insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, nematicide, or a combination of usages, directions for use, net contents in volume or weight in metric units, name of the importer, date of manufacture, and registration number, class assigned by the Pesticides Board, all in characters not less than 9mm.

In addition poison treatment information in both English and Bahasa Malaysia must be labelled on packings. In addition band of color corresponding to the class and degree of toxicity with a mandatory warning must be included in the pesticide labels. For those not requiring color band, only the class number and a cautionary statement must be printed prominently on the label, in Bahasa Malaysia and three other locally used languages.

On every container of cigarettes must be printed "Warning by Government of Malaysia smoking is hazardous to health".

Prepacked drugs must be labelled in English or Bahasa Malaysia indicating the substances and its components.

Food labels must indicate the use of additives and shelf life.



81.3 **Labelling requirements**

81.4 **Packaging requirements**

Packaging and labelling requirements are governed by the Food Act (1983) and the Food Regulation (1985) as well as the Price Control (Labelling by Manufacturers, Importers, Producers and Wholesalers) Order 1990.

Hard fiber for light materials and wood packagings are suitable for imported goods in Malaysia. Yet shipments of fruits and vegetables must be free from soil.

81.5 **Testing, inspection and quarantine requirements**

Round logs and similar products are required to be inspected by the Forestry Department.

Imports of chicken parts are regulated through sanitary controls.

Oils palm fruit and oil palm planting material require a quarantine certificate from the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture.

Import of beef and poultry products must be accompanied by a meat inspection certificate stating that the products derive from animals subject to ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations and were free from infectious and contagious diseases, and that the products were fit for human consumption.

Quarantine requirements are set on imported horses, cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep, pigs and birds except when they originate from Australia, Brunei, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom where disease control programmes are strict and animals free from major animal diseases.

81.9 **Technical regulations n.e.s.**

Palm oil shall not be carried in ships tanks previously carrying cargoes listed in the banned list as and when specified by the authority. It is permitted to tint Glass or other transparent material fitted on motor vehicle, only if it permits transmission of not less than 70 percent visible light from a prescribed instrument.

83 **Special customs formalities**

Computerized Customs clearance is carried out at Port Klang and the Kuala Lumpur International Airport.
