



Voluntary Report - Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: Revised Malaysian Labeling Requirements Effective January 1

Country: Malaysia

Post: Kuala Lumpur

Report Category: FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:

The Food Safety and Quality Division (FSQD), Ministry of Health has revised the several labeling requirements under the Food Regulation 1985. The changes include quantitative ingredient declarations for certain products and expansion of nutritional labeling requirements, among others. The new requirements will be effective from January 1, 2024.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

General Information:

Malaysia's Ministry of Health (MOH) Food Safety and Quality Division (FSQD) has reminded trading partners of new food labeling regulations that enter into force on January 1, 2024. In part, the new requirements include:

- A Quantitative Ingredients Declaration (QUID) is required for ingredients that are emphasized on the label or are essential to characterize that food. This can take the form of a percentage of the weight or volume of that ingredient.
- An option to use the functional class and International Number System (INS) number to identify food additives in food products. For additives without INS numbers, the functional class and name of the food additive must be included.
- Use of the words "wholegrain" or "wholemeal" trigger additional requirements.
- There is additional specific information about requirements relating to nutrition claims.
- Nutritional labeling is now required for a number of previously-exempted products, including dairy products.

These changes were first published in 2020, but implementation was delayed until 2024. For further details, please refer to the <u>full amendment</u> (English text follows the Bahasa Malaysia text). U.S. exporters should ensure that their products and labels adhere to these new requirements.

A comprehensive labeling guideline, with examples of QUID, food additive, and nutritional labeling, is available <u>here</u>. FSQD also offers fee-based <u>label review</u> and label advisory services to help companies assess product compliance with labeling regulations. Malaysia allows products with minor labeling noncompliance to apply for relabeling in country.

The current version of the Food Regulation 1985 prior to incorporation of this new amendment is available as an attachment below. Further information on the Food Regulations 1985 is available on the FSQD website.

Attachments:

Malaysia Food Regulations 1985 (rev. 2020).pdf