



**NOTICE**

**FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY PROGRAM, MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA**

**TO ALL IMPORTERS / AGENTS / IMPORT AGENTS**

**IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR RED CHILLI, MUSTARD GREENS, TOMATO, ROUND CABBAGE, AND CUCUMBER INTO MALAYSIA**

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Ministry of Health Malaysia, through the Food Safety and Quality Program (PKKM), has been informed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, through a media statement on 14 May 2026, announced the enforcement of the requirement for a Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for pesticide residue on five (5) types of imported vegetables, namely red chilli, cucumber, tomato, mustard greens, and round cabbage, effective **1 June 2026**. Details regarding the types of vegetables subject to this requirement are provided in **Appendix 1**.

Accordingly, PKKM has specified that the Certificate of Analysis must include the results of pesticide residue parameter analysis as stated in **Appendix 2**. The Certificate of Analysis must be issued by laboratories accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 and recognised or listed by the competent authority or regulatory body of the exporting country as stated in **Appendix 3**.

Consignments that are not accompanied by a Certificate of Analysis containing the required analysis results, or that exceed the maximum residue limit (MRL) for pesticide residues, will be subject to an **Import Prohibition** action.

As a facilitation measure for trade, importers of consignments that have departed from the country of origin before 1 June 2026 and are not accompanied by a Certificate of Analysis, are allowed to submit samples to private laboratories recognised by PKKM. Further information regarding the list of these private laboratories can be obtained from the official PKKM website at: <https://hq.moh.gov.my/fsq/senarai-pengiktirafan-makmal-swasta-untuk-perkhidmatan-analisis-makanan-bagi-kementerian-kesihatan-malaysia>.

This interim measure is valid **until 15 June 2026 only**.

For further inquiries, please contact Ts. Norhidayah binti Othman at 03-88850797 ext. 4055 or via email at [norhidayah@moh.gov.my](mailto:norhidayah@moh.gov.my).


Thank you.

**Director**

Compliance and Industry Development Division

**21 May 2026**

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION FOR FIVE (5) TYPES OF VEGETABLES

No	VEGETABLE NAME	HS CODE	CRITERIA	SAMPLE IMAGES
1	<p>Chilli</p> <p>Note: The importation of chili from Vietnam follows the existing requirements. Please refer to the “Latest News” section on the homepage of the FoSIM Import website &gt; Additional Document Requirements for the Importation of Specific Food Products.</p>	<p>0709 60 1000</p> <p>0711 90 2000</p>	<p>Chili of small and large sizes, red color only</p>	



2

Mustard greens



0704 90 2000


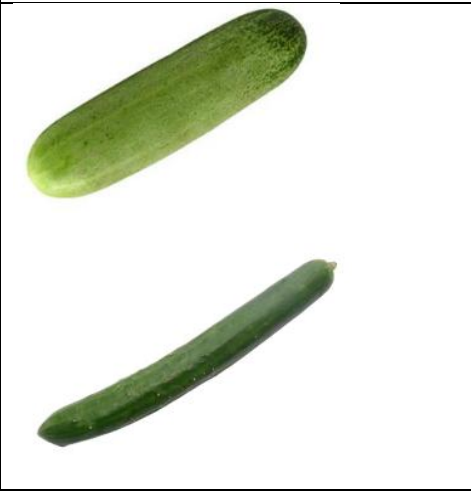
Stems slender, small or large in size. Green or light green in color.

Leaves are rounded at the tips and are green or light green in color.

Flowers are yellow (if present).



				
3	Tomato	0702 00 0000 2002 10 0000 2002 90 9000	Various shapes depending on the type, including round and oval.  Colors include green, red, orange, and yellow.  <b>Not including small-sized tomatoes such as cherry and strawberry-sized tomatoes.</b>	

4	Round cabbage	0704 90 1000 0704 90 3000	Round in shape. Green and also purple in color	 The image contains two photographs of round cabbages. The top photograph shows a green round cabbage, with one whole head and a wedge-shaped slice cut from it, revealing the internal layers. The bottom photograph shows a purple round cabbage, also with one whole head and a wedge-shaped slice cut from it, showing its internal structure.
5	Cucumber	0707 00 0000	Green cucumber and Japanese cucumber. Light green or dark green in color	 The image contains two photographs of cucumbers. The top photograph shows a standard, elongated green cucumber. The bottom photograph shows a Japanese cucumber, which is also elongated but has a more slender, slightly curved shape and a darker green color.

## Appendix 2

### Parameters for the Requirements of the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for the Importation of Red Chili, Mustard Greens, Tomato, Round Cabbage, and Cucumber

#### Vegetable : Chilli

Analyte	MRL (mg/kg)
Ametryn	< 0.01
Chlorfenapyr	0.3
Dithiocarbamates	1
Formetanate	< 0.01
Hexaconazole	< 0.01
Imidacloprid	1
Phenthoate	< 0.01
Profenofos	3
Carbaryl	0.5
Carbofuran	< 0.01
Propamocarb	< 0.01

#### Vegetable: Mustard greens

Analyte	MRL (mg/kg)
Acetamiprid	< 0.01
Carbendazim	5
Cyromazine	10
Cypermethrins	0.7
Deltamethrin	0.2
Dimethomorph	< 0.01
Indoxacarb	2
Propamocarb	< 0.01
Propiconazol	< 0.01
Pyraclostrobin	< 0.01

#### Vegetable: Tomato

Analyte	MRL (mg/kg)
Abamectin	0.05
Acetamiprid	0.2
Azoxystrobin	1
Chlorpyrifos	0.5
Clothianidin	0.05
Cyclaniliprole	0.08

Cyhalothrin	0.05
Cypermethrins	0.2
Difenoconazole	0.6
Dithiocarbamates	2

**Vegetable: Round cabbage**

Analyte	MRL (mg/kg)
Acetamiprid	0.7
Chlorfenapyr	< 0.01
Dimethomorph	6
Dithiocarbamates	5
Imidacloprid	0.5
Indoxacarb	3
Methiocarb	< 0.1
Methoxyfenozide	7
Propamocarb	1
Trifloxystrobin	1.5

**Vegetable: Cucumber**

Analyte	MRL (mg/kg)
Abamectin	0.03
Acetamiprid	0.3
Azoxystrobin	0.5
Benomyl	0.5
Carbendazim	0.5
Carbosulfan	0.5
Carbofuran	< 0.01
Clothianidin	0.02
Cypermethrins	0.07
Dithiocarbamates	2
Imidacloprid	1
Trifloxystrobin	0.3

**Note:** The Certificate of Analysis must be issued by a laboratory accredited under ISO/ IEC 17025 and recognized or listed by the competent authority or regulatory body of the exporting country. The validity period of the Certificate of Analysis is 1 month under chilled conditions and 2 weeks under room temperature conditions. The maximum residue limit (MRL) refers to the latest Food Regulations 1985.

**LIST OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FROM MAIN EXPORTERS TO  
MALAYSIA**

No	Country	Competent Authority	Roles
1	Thailand	Food and Drug Administration Thailand	The main authority responsible for food safety of agricultural products once they enter the food chain
		National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS)	Sets agricultural food safety standards
		Department of Agriculture (DOA), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls safety at farm production level</li> <li>• Agricultural production testing programs</li> </ul>
		Thailand Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)	This is the main national body responsible for recognizing laboratories for agricultural and food testing.
2	China	General Administration of Customs of China (GACC)	Controls import/export safety of agricultural products
		Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls safety of agricultural products at farm production level</li> <li>• Agricultural production testing programs</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for regulatory control and agricultural safety monitoring.</li> </ul>
		State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls safety of agricultural products in the food supply chain</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for regulatory control and agricultural safety monitoring.</li> </ul>
		China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS)	The primary competent body that formally recognizes laboratories in China

No	Country	Competent Authority	Roles
3	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls safety at production (farm) level</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for official food safety and agricultural monitoring purposes.</li> </ul>
		Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (under MAFF)	Control import/export safety of agricultural products
		Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary authority for food safety of agricultural products once they enter the food chain</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for official food safety and agricultural monitoring purposes.</li> </ul>
4	Vietnam	Japan Accreditation Board (JAB)	The competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing in Japan
		Ministry of Health Vietnam (MOH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary authority responsible for food safety of agricultural products once they enter the food chain.</li> <li>• Controls safety of agricultural products in the food supply chain</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for regulatory testing and monitoring.</li> </ul>
		Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls safety at farm production level</li> <li>• Use these accredited laboratories for regulatory testing and monitoring.</li> </ul>
		Ministry of Industry and Trade Vietnam (MOIT)	Controls food distribution and market safety
5	Australia	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary authority for agricultural product safety at the production and border level.</li> <li>• The main body controlling the safety of agricultural products in Australia</li> </ul>

No	Country	Competent Authority	Roles
		Food Standards Australia New Zealand	Sets food safety standards for agricultural products used as food
		National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)	The competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing in Australia
6	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA)	Controls safety of agricultural products in the food supply chain
		Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	Controls safety at farm production level
		Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)	The competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing in Bangladesh
7	India	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)	Controls safety of agricultural products in the food supply chain
		Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (India)	Agricultural testing programs (seeds, fertilizers, crops)
		Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage	Controls plant quarantine and phytosanitary safety
		National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)	Competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing in India
8	Indonesia	National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM)	Controls safety of agricultural products in the food supply chain
		Ministry of Agriculture (Indonesia)	Controls agricultural production safety
		Agricultural Quarantine Agency	Controls import/export plant health safety

No	Country	Competent Authority	Roles
		National Accreditation Committee (KAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing in Indonesia</li> <li>• This is the main authority for laboratory technical recognition in Indonesia</li> </ul>
9	Netherlands	Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)	The competent authority that controls the safety of agricultural products, supported by EU regulations and accredited laboratory systems
		Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA)	The competent authority that recognizes laboratories for agricultural product testing
10	France	Directorate General for Food (under the Ministry of Agriculture) (DGAL)	The competent authority that controls the safety of agricultural products
		French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides scientific risk assessment and expertise</li> <li>• Supports DGAL in decision-making but does not enforce regulations</li> </ul>
		French Accreditation Committee (COFRAC)	Technical accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025 recognition)