

SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Brunei Darussalam (BN)
Food Product Category	Meat and Meat Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0201 – 0210, 1501 – 1503, 1506, 1516, 1518, 1601/02

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	Product eligibility / ineligibility	Halal fresh chilled and frozen meat cannot be imported into Brunei because Singapore enterprises are not on the List of Overseas Slaughter Centers Recognized (Nov 2021) in List of Domestic and Foreign Slaughter Centers. Non-halal fresh meat (pork) and non-halal meat products (containing pork, beef, chicken, mutton) can be imported into Brunei after obtaining the relevant permission. Brunei maintains a strict halal food control system. The Brunei Country Commercial Guide published by the International Trade Administration, United States Department of Commerce, provides a brief overview of the prohibited and restricted imports of meat. Only accredited establishments in Australia, Malaysia and India are approved to supply halal beef to Brunei. And Brunei appears to be self-sufficient for poultry and imposes requirement for strict compliance with Halal Certification of poultry. While Brunei does not produce pork, fresh and frozen pork are also imported from Malaysia (Sarawak State).
2	Importing country authority	The importation of Halal raw meat and processed meat products are jointly managed by Department of Agriculture and Agrifood (DoAA), Brunei Darussalam Food Authority (BDFA), Halal Food Control Division under the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Royal Customs and Excise Department (RCED).

		For the importation of non-halal fresh meat, the process is under BDFA for farm clearance of animal diseases and related animal health matters. An import permit will be issued by BDFA under the Wholesome Meat Order, 2011 and its Regulations (amendment) 2020. For the importation of processed meat products for commercial purpose, the process is under BDFA for food safety and public health safety issues. Prepacked foods are required to be registered. RCED is responsible for customs clearance and inspection of all imported foods.
3	Pre-export approvals by the importing country	Before importing, all food importers should register with RCED. Non-halal fresh meat importers should obtain import permits issued by BDFA. Processed meat product importers should apply for food import registration under BDFA. Halal meat importers must also obtain Halal Import Permit and Halal Certificate. (1) Recognition of overseas slaughter centers According to the Halal Meat Act (2014 Ed.) and other Amendments, Brunei implements a national halal system for importing fresh meat and processed meat products. Halal fresh chilled and frozen meat shall be only imported from the List of Overseas Slaughter Centers Recognized. Singapore enterprises are <u>not</u> on the list. (1B) Registration of processed food According to the Public Health (Food) (Amendment) Regulations 2020, Regulation 19A Prohibition of import or manufacture of prepacked food without registration states that no person shall import or manufacture any prepacked food unless it is registered with the Authority. Importers of processed meat product must apply thorough the processed food import registration (PFIR) system with BDFA before importing. The food import registration is a platform for authorities to assess the safety and compliance of the food product including labelling. This assessment is crucial in ensuring that the food ingredients and additives are safe for consumption. For more information on the registration with BDFA, please apply here. (1C) Halal Import Permit and Halal Certificate

	According to the Halal Meat Act (2014 Ed.), fresh meat (other than pork) shall only be imported by a person holding a Halal Import Permit. And if the Majlis decides that the meat is halal and fit for importation, it shall issue a Halal Certificate in respect of such meat and a Halal label shall be displayed thereon by the importer. According to the Halal Meat Rules and Amendments, any person desirous of obtaining a Halal Import Permit shall apply to the Board in the form prescribed in the First Schedule. Information about the permit issued by Halal Food Control Division can be found here. For more information, please refer to pensijilan certification. (2) Establishments – Slaughtering Certificate According to the Halal Meat Rules and Amendments, foreign slaughter centres and local slaughtering centres must have been inspected by the Inspection Committee and declared fit for providing halal meat according to <i>Hukum Syara'</i> and also approved by Majlis. Any person desirous of obtaining a Slaughtering Certificate shall apply to the Director of Syariah Affairs who shall after being satisfied that the applicant is capable of slaughtering animals according to <i>Hukum Syara'</i> issue him a Slaughtering Certificate. For more information, please refer to pensijilan certification. (3) Import Permit for raw meat (non-halal) According to the Wholesome Meat Order, 2011 (amendment) 2020 – Part II, Import, Export and Transhipment of Meat and Meat Products under Section 6 – It is prohibited to import, export or tranship meat or meat products without a permit. It also mentioned that no licensee shall import any meat or meat product for sale, supply or distribution in Brunei Darussalam unless the meat or meat products constituting the consignment are packaged and labelled in the prescribed manner. The importation of non-halal raw meat requires an import permit issued by BDFA. Based on the FAQs (With Answers) issued by DoAA, importers can apply for an agricultural import permit online through the Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW) to import agricultural produce for commercial purposes. Importers shall comply with the Declaration of Agricultural Commodities at Agriculture Control. (3B) Importer registration for all foods
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	According to the description of import requirements, any company who wishes to import goods in Brunei Darussalam or appoint a Customs Agent (Forwarder) must be registered with the RCED. Therefore, all importers must apply for importer registration. An applicant can submit a one-time registration form online through the Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW). Application documents to be submitted include the following: a) A copy of Business Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Incorporation, b) A copy of Business Owner's Smart Identity Card, and c) A copy of each Company Partnership's Smart Identity Card (for Company). (4)Artificial Sweetening Substances License According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 23 Artificial sweetening substances states that permitted artificial sweetening substance specified in the Seventh Schedule that complies with the standard set out in that Schedule may be added to low energy food. No person shall import, manufacture, or advertise for sale or sell any artificial sweetening substance as suitable for use in food other than the permitted artificial sweetening substance specified in the Seventh Schedule. No person shall use in food, import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver aspartame or saccharin or any food containing artificial sweetening substance, aspartame or saccharin or any other artificial sweetening substance, except under a license issued in that behalf by the Authority. Such license may be issued for such period and be subjected to such conditions as the Authority thinks fit. An application letter should be submitted to BDFA to apply for import license and pay B\$100. The license is valid for 1 year. Further information on Artificial Sweetening Substances License can be found here. (5)Irradiated Food License According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 44 Irradiated Food states that the importation or sale of food which has been exposed to ionizing radiation is prohibited except under license issued specifically for that consignment of food in such form as the Authority may require and subject to such purpose, conditions or restrictions as the Authority may direct, provided that – such ionizing radiation has been conducted in accordance with the Codex Recommended International Code of Practice for the Operation of Radiation Facilities Used for Treatment of Foods; and such irradiated food meets the Codex General Standards for Irradiated Foods.
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4	Export certificates for food	Importers of meat and meat products should submit the export health certificate together with other supporting documents which include processing license or manufacturing license or GMP or HACCP or ISO 22000 or any certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country to verify that the products are produced under hygienic conditions. An Export Health Certificate issued by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA) is required for each consignment. For exports that require an Export Health Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to SFA here. Meat and meat products require additional sanitary attestations in the health certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin. Beef should be free from Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Pork should be free from Japanese encephalitis (JE).

5	Regulations and standards	Interested exporters who wish to export meat and meat products to Brunei must meet all their regulations and standards. The following contents are provided as a guide: (1)Pesticide Residues According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 36 Pesticide residues states that no person shall import, prepare for sale, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing any pesticide residue other than those specified in column 1, in relation to those articles specified in column 3 and in the proportion specified in column 2 of the Fourteenth Schedule. Where it is not so provided in these Regulations, the pesticide residue contained in any food shall not exceed the limits as recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. A manufactured or mixed food containing one or more of the foods in which pesticide residues are permitted shall not contain such residues in greater amount than is permitted for the quantity of the food or foods containing residues used in the preparation of the manufactured or mixed food. No person shall import, prepare for sale, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing the residue of two or more of the pesticides specified in the Fourteenth Schedule unless the sum of the fractions obtained by dividing the quantity of the pesticide present by the maximum quantity of each pesticide permitted to be present if used alone does not exceed unity. (2)Antibiotic and Oestrogen Residues For antibiotic residues in meat and meat products, Brunei regulates through the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 38 - Antibiotic residues and Regulation 39 - Oestrogen residues. Regulation 38 states that no person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver, any meat and meat products, which contains detectable antibiotic residues or their degradation products – where the use of either chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline as a dip for persevering poultry is not more than 7 ppm.
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		Regulation 39 states that no person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver, any meat or any food derived from meat which contains residues of the following: diethylstilbestrol (3, 4-bis (p-hydroxyphenyl)-3-hexene; hexoestrol (3,4-bis (p-hydroxyphenyl)-n-hexene); dienoestrol (3, 4-bis (p-hydroxyphenyl)-2, 4-hexadiene. (3)Contaminants According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 37 Metal contaminant states that no person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing metal contaminant in amounts in excess of those specified in Table I of the Fifteenth Schedule. No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any food additive containing metal contaminant in amounts in excess of those specified in Table II of the Fifteenth Schedule. (4)Toxins According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 40 Mycotoxin states that no article of food shall contain any detectable amount of aflatoxins or any other mycotoxins. (5)Microorganisms According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 41 Microbiological contamination states that no article of food which is ready for consumption shall be contaminated with <i>Escherichia coli</i> exceeding 20 per gm or per ml in the case of liquid food or with any pathogenic micro-organism. Any food specified in column 1 of the Sixteenth Schedule shall comply with the bacteriological standard specified in column 2 and 3 of the Schedule. (6)Food Additives According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 19B Limit of food additives etc. states that where it is not so provided in the aforementioned Regulations, any food additive or substance contained in any food shall not exceed the limits as recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Regulation 20 Food additives stipulates the general requirements of food additives and nutrients, including definitions, classifications, and maximum use limits.
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6	Labelling, packaging and marking requirements	(1)General Labelling Requirement The sales and import of prepackaged food must comply with the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, particularly Regulation 9 General requirements for labelling. BDFA has supplemented standards & information on food labelling. The information on the food package must be marked in a prominent and conspicuous place and displayed in English or Malay, any foreign language must be translated to either of the two languages. Other requirements include food name, ingredient list and its source, net weight / volume, date marking (expiration date), storage instruction, name of the country of origin, and information on the manufacturer / importer. (2)Halal Label Brunei implements halal labeling regulations, primarily through the Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order (2005) and (Amendment) Order (2017) for halal foods. And the Halal Meat Rules and Amendments specifies additional requirements for meat and meat products. Every importer, local supplier and seller of halal meat shall display the Halal label during the importation, transportation, and sale of halal meat. (3)Irradiated Food Label According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 44 Irradiated Food states that there shall be written in the labels on or attached to a package containing food that has been processed by ionizing radiation, the following words in English and Malay, printed in letters of not less than 3 mm height “TREATED WITH IONIZING IRRADIATION” or “IRRADIATED (here insert the name of food)”. When an irradiated food is used as an ingredient in another food, this shall be so declared in the statement of ingredients. When a single ingredient product is prepared from a raw material which has been irradiated, the label of the product shall contain a statement indicating the treatment. (4)Packaging and Marking Requirements According to the Public Health (Food) Regulations 2001, Regulation 43 Containers for food states that no person shall import, sell, consign or deliver, use or permit to be used in the preparation, packaging, storage or delivery of any food for sale – if any package or container yields, or is likely to yield, to its contents any detectable amount of vinyl chloride; if any package or container yields, or is likely to yield, to its contents any compounds known to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic or any other poisonous or injurious substance.
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7	Other information	Brunei's Legislation See the latest version of the Public Health (Food) Act (particularly draft Food Order 2024) – Subsidiary legislation (particularly Public Health (Food) Regulations) See the latest version of the Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order – Subsidiary legislation See the latest version of the Halal Meat Act – Subsidiary legislation See the latest version of the Wholesome Meat Order – Regulations See other legislation WTO Import Licensing Procedures Brunei's legislation and notifications Brunei's participation in WTO ASEAN resources on prepared / processed foods Regulation - Brunei (contains a comprehensive list of regulations, standards, and decrees in static PDF files) ASEAN Trade Repository ASEAN Member States' National Trade Repositories Search Harmonised Standards in ASEAN (1) Contact information of Department of Agriculture and Agrifood (DoAA), Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism Contact us. Address: Old Airport Road, Berakas Bandar Seri Begawan, BB3510, Brunei Darussalam, Tel: +673 2388000, 2388048, Email: info@agriculture.gov.bn; international@agriculture.gov.bn (2) Contact information of Brunei Darussalam Food Authority (BDFA), Ministry of Health Contact us. Address: Unit 2G2:01, Block 2G Ong Sum Ping Condominium, Jalan Ong Sum Ping Bandar Seri Begawan BA1311, Brunei Darussalam, Tel: +673 2237417, 2237476, 2237314, Fax: +673 2237467, Email: info@bdfa.gov.bn
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		(3) Contact information of Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance and Economy Contact us. Address: Jalan Menteri Besar Berakas BB3910, Brunei Darussalam, Tel: +673 2382333, Fax: +673 2382666, Email: info@customs.gov.bn (4) Contact information of Halal Food Control Division, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ugama Contact us. Address: Jalan Dewan Majlis, Berakas, BB3910, Brunei Darussalam, Tel: +673 2382525, 2382526, 2382311, Email: info.kheu@mora.gov.bn
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