MGIP PART 2:2026

MALAYSIA GOLD INDUSTRY PRINCIPLES (MGIP) - PART 2: REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANISATIONS SEEKING CERTIFICATION

Malaysia Gold Industry Principles (MGIP)

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Foreword

The Malaysia Gold Industry Principles (MGIP) is a national framework established to promote responsible, ethical, transparent, and sustainable practices throughout the Malaysian gold industry. MGIP aims to strengthen industry governance, enhance consumer confidence, support product quality and integrity, and improve the competitiveness and international recognition of Malaysia's gold industry.

The MGIP Part 1, *Governing Charter*, establishes the vision, core values, principles, governance framework, and strategic direction of MGIP. It serves as the overarching reference document for organisations seeking to align their practices with and demonstrate their commitment to the objectives and principles of MGIP. The principles are as follows:

a) PRINCIPLE 1 Fairness and integrity;

b) PRINCIPLE 2 Transparency;

c) PRINCIPLE 3 Protection of client assets;

d) PRINCIPLE 4 Responsible gold sourcing;

e) PRINCIPLE 5 Regulatory compliance;

f) PRINCIPLE 6 Commercial prudence; and

g) PRINCIPLE 7 Operational professionalism.

MGIP Part 2 specifies the requirements for certification under the MGIP framework. It translates the principles and commitments set out in the MGIP Part 1, *Governing Charter* into measurable and verifiable requirements that organisations can implement and demonstrate through their policies, processes, practices, and controls. The requirements are structured into eight (8) codes covering:

a) Code 1: Refining;

b) Code 2: Wholesale and trading;

c) Code 3: Manufacturing;

d) Code 4: Assaying and hallmarking;

e) Code 5: Retail;

f) Code 6: Financial and investment-linked gold products;

g) Code 7: Gold-backed micro-financing; and

h) Code 8: Shariah gold (under development).

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MGIP PART 2:2026

The requirements specified in this document provide a structured approach for implementing the principles of responsible business conduct, integrity, accountability, transparency, quality assurance, and continual improvement within the gold value chain.

Conformity with this document demonstrates an organisation's commitment to the objectives of MGIP and contributes to strengthening trust, credibility, and sustainability across the Malaysian gold industry.

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Information to assist users of the standard

For the purposes of this standard, the following ISO definitions have been adopted regarding verbal forms for the expression of provisions:

a) "**shall**" indicates an auditable **requirement**: it is used to indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted;

b) "**should**" indicates a **recommendation**: it is used to indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited;

c) "**may**" indicates a **permission**: it is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the document; and

d) "**can**" indicates a **possibility** or a **capability**: it is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

Compliance with this standard does not by itself grant immunity from legal obligations.

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MALAYSIA GOLD INDUSTRY PRINCIPLES (MGIP) - PART 2: REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANISATIONS SEEKING CERTIFICATION

SECTION 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for organisations seeking certification under the Malaysia Gold Industry Principles (MGIP) scheme.

It establishes the requirements for the implementation and continual improvement of systems, processes, and practices that support the objectives and principles of MGIP, including responsible business conduct, product integrity, traceability, quality assurance, transparency, and regulatory compliance.

1.2 Normative references

The following normative references are indispensable for the application of this standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative reference (including any amendments) applies.

MGIP Part 1: Governing Charter

MS 1247:2005, *Description and Marking of Articles of, or Containing Precious Metal — Code of Practice (First Revision)*

ISO 15093, *Jewellery and Precious Metals — Determination of High Purity Gold, Platinum and Palladium — Difference Method Using ICP-OES*

ISO 18214, *Jewellery and Precious Metals — Determination of High Purity Gold, Silver, Platinum and Palladium — Difference Method Using SPARK-OES*

ISO 23345, *Gold — Determination of Homogeneity*

ISO 24018, *Precious Metals — Gold Bars — Specifications and Test Methods*

ISO/IEC 17025, *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories*

ISO 31000, *Risk Management — Guidelines*

ISO/IEC 27001, *Information Security Management Systems — Requirements*

ISO/IEC 27005, *Information Security Risk Management*

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SIRIM 67, *Keperluan Penilaian Emas dan Perak sebagai Barang Gadaian*

SIRIM 68, *Requirements for Precious Metal Assaying Laboratories*

Trade Descriptions Act 2011 (Act 730)

Trade Descriptions (Articles Made of Precious Metals) Regulations 1994

Companies Act 2016 (Act 777)

Income Tax Act 1967

Sales Tax Act 2018

Environmental Quality Act 1974

Customs Act 1967

Consumer Protection Act 1999 (Act 599)

Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 / Occupational Safety and Health Act 2022

Industrial Coordination Act 1975

Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (Act 613)

Financial Services Act 2013 (Act 758)

Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (Act 759)

Capital Markets and Services Act 2007

Cooperative Societies Act 1993

Pawnbrokers Act 1972 (Act 81)

London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) Responsible Gold Guidance

London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) Good Delivery Rules

London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) Proactive Monitoring (PAM) Programme

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas

UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

ILO Conventions

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1.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

1.3.1 entity

refers to any legal or organisational unit operating within the gold value chain, including but not limited to companies, firms, partnerships, sole proprietorships, government bodies, or other institutions engaged in activities such as refining, trading, manufacturing, assaying, hallmarking, or retail of gold.

1.3.2 fineness

content of gold, expressed as parts per thousand (‰) by mass.

1.3.3 hallmark

official control mark (or combination of marks), applied by a State-appointed, independent Assay Office.

1.3.4 jewellery

ornamental article worn on clothing or the body, or inserted into pierced parts of the body, such earrings and other bodypiercings.

1.3.5 semi-finished product

product that can easily be used to produce a finished item and/or a component part.

1.3.6 finished product

manufactured article ready for end-use.

1.3.7 doré bar

ingot made of gold, silver and other metals obtained after pre-refining usually at the site of a mine.

1.3.8 minted bar

homogeneous bar manufactured by stamping or pressing, with a specific design and markings, as well as a legal fineness.

1.3.9 cast bar

homogeneous bar produced in a mould directly from melted metal, without further metallurgical treatment after solidification, with a rectangular parallelepiped shape.

NOTE. Usually the cast bar is formed as a truncated pyramid to allow an easier extraction from the mould.

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1.3.10 kilobar

investment bar weighing one kilogram, usually obtained by a casting process.

NOTE. The gold kilobar is the world's most traded gold bar, popular among investors and jewellery manufacturers; ISO 24018 specifies a number of requirements (including dimensions, mass, fineness, markings, appearance) for that product.

1.3.11 bullion

fine precious metal bar meeting given specifications (dimensions, mass, fineness, markings, appearance).

1.3.12 refining

processing, purification, and recovery of gold to achieve specified purity levels suitable for commercial use.

EXAMPLE Refining doré gold and recycled gold, precious metals recovery from scrap jewellery or industrial materials, production of refined gold bars or feedstock for manufacturing, recycling and secondary refining of gold.

1.3.13 wholesale and trading

sourcing, wholesale trading, and distribution of gold products within domestic and international markets.

EXAMPLE Wholesale gold products trading between dealers, distribution of investment-grade gold products, international gold products sourcing and trading, and institutional or B2B transactions.

1.3.14 manufacturing

fabrication and production of gold products for commercial and consumer markets.

EXAMPLE Jewellery manufacturing and fabrication, production of minted bars and commemorative gold products, fabrication of gold components and finished consumer products, design and production of jewellery and related items.

1.3.15 assaying and hallmarking

testing, verification, and certification of gold purity and authenticity.

NOTE. This includes laboratory testing gold purity, issuance of assay certificates, hallmarking and quality marking of gold products, independent verification of precious metals content.

1.3.16 retail

distribution and sale of gold products directly to consumers or investors.

EXAMPLE Retail sale of gold products, retail distribution of investment gold products, consumer gold investment services, online and physical retail platforms for gold products.

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1.3.17 financial and investment products linked to gold

financial instruments or investment arrangements linked to gold.

EXAMPLE Gold investment accounts offered by financial institutions, exchange-traded gold products (ETFs), exchange-traded gold contracts, structured or digitally represented gold investment products.

1.3.18 gold-backed micro-financing

micro-financing services secured by gold collateral.

EXAMPLE Pawnbroking (conventional or Ar-Rahnu) services secured by gold products; short-term financing secured by gold collateral; valuation and management of gold collateral.

1.3.19 Ar-Rahnu

a valuable asset pledged as security for a debt (secured financing), which may be liquidated to settle the debt in the event of default by the debtor. It is a Sharia-compliant pawnbroking system that provides short-term collateralised loans to individuals.

1.3.20 gold collateral

gold products provided by a customer as security for microfinancing.

1.3.21 Shariah-compliant gold related activities

governance and structuring of Shariah-compliant refineries, gold products and services.

EXAMPLE Structuring of Shariah-compliant activities, including but not limited to refinery operations and gold trading procedures; Shariah advisory and governance oversight; compliance review of Shariah-compliant gold products; and ensuring adherence to Shariah principles in gold-related activities.

1.3.22 Marhun

Gold pledged by a customer as collateral for a financing facility in accordance with the principles of Rahn.

1.3.23 Agent/Distributor

An institution or entity appointed by a Product Provider/Principal to undertake marketing, distribution or sales activities on its behalf, without thereby assuming ownership, issuance, manufacturing, refining or custody responsibilities unless expressly agreed or undertaken.

1.3.24 Product provider/Principal

An institution or entity that owns, issues or provides the gold product and assumes the obligations attributable to the product provider under this Code.

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SECTION 2 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

2.1 Context of organisation

The quality management system requirements specified in this document are common requirements applicable to all organisations in the gold value chain.

Organisations operating within regulated sectors, such as banking institutions, shall additionally comply with the applicable policy documents, guidelines, directives, acts, regulations, and other regulatory requirements issued or enforced by the relevant authorities. For banking institutions in Malaysia, this includes requirements issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), as well as applicable legislation and regulatory obligations governing their operations.

2.1.1 Understanding the organisation and its context

2.1.1.1 The organisation shall determine and monitor internal and external issues relevant to its business activities that may affect its ability to fulfil MGIP certification requirements.

2.1.1.2 The organisation shall identify issues related to:

a) business operations;

b) market conditions;

c) legal and regulatory obligations;

d) economic and financial factors;

e) technology and cybersecurity;

f) occupational health and safety;

g) environmental impacts;

h) gold market integrity; and

i) stakeholder expectations.

2.1.1.3 The organisation shall review the issues identified in 2.1.1.2 at planned intervals and whenever significant changes occur.

2.1.2 Interested parties

2.1.2.1 The organisation shall determine its interested parties, i.e. parties that may affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by the organisation's gold-related business activities.

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2.1.2.2 The organisation shall determine the applicable needs, expectations, and requirements of these identified interested parties.

2.1.2.3 The organisation shall monitor and review information relating to these interested parties and their requirements at planned intervals, or when significant changes occur.

NOTES:

1. Relevant interested parties may differ depending on the organisation's certified activity, size, business model, and regulatory obligations.

2. Examples of interested parties include:

   a) customers;

   b) investors;

   c) gold suppliers and service providers;

   d) financial institutions;

   e) government agencies;

   f) regulatory authorities;

   g) certification and accreditation bodies;

   h) employees and workers;

   i) shareholders and business owners;

   j) local communities;

   k) industry associations; and

   l) law enforcement agencies, where applicable.

3. Interested parties that may be particularly relevant based on the Code under which the organisation’s business operates are as listed below :

   a) Code 1 (Refining): regulators, suppliers, laboratory service providers, and environmental authorities

   b) Code 2 (Wholesale and Trading): suppliers, customers, financial institutions, and AML/CFT regulators

   c) Code 3 (Manufacturing): suppliers, customers, workers, DOSH, and environmental authorities

   d) Code 4 (Assaying and Hallmarking): customers, accreditation bodies, regulators, and laboratories

   e) Code 5 (Retail): consumers, enforcement authorities, and financial institutions

   f) Code 6 (Financial and Investment-Linked Gold Products): investors, custodians, financial regulators, and financial institutions

   g) Code 7 (Gold-Backed Micro-Financing): borrowers, investors, financial institutions, regulatory authorities, and Shariah governance bodies (where applicable)

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2.1.3 Scope of certification

2.1.3.1 The organisation shall define their scope of management system. The scope shall be maintained as documented information. An organisation shall only claim certification for the Code(s) appearing within its certification scope.

2.1.3.2 The scope shall include:

a) name of legal entity;

b) physical location(s);

c) Code(s) under which the organisation's activity(ies) for which certification is being sought falls ;

d) products and services covered; and

e) outsourced activities, where applicable.

2.2 Leadership and governance

2.2.1 Leadership commitment

Top management shall demonstrate its commitment to:

a) compliance with MGIP requirements;

b) ensuring product integrity;

c) compliance with applicable legal requirements;

d) ethical business conduct;

e) occupational health and safety;

f) environmental responsibility; and

g) continual improvement.

2.2.2 Corporate governance

2.2.2.1 The organisation shall maintain a documented governance structure.

2.2.2.2 Responsibilities, authorities and reporting lines shall be defined.

2.2.2.3 Management shall ensure accountability for:

a) compliance;

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b) risk management;

c) financial integrity;

d) product integrity; and

e) customer protection.

2.2.3 MGIP policy

2.2.3.1 The organisation shall establish, document and maintain a MGIP Policy.

2.2.3.2 The policy shall include commitments towards:

a) legal compliance;

b) ethical sourcing and trading;

c) responsible business conduct;

d) health and safety;

e) environmental protection;

f) customer confidence; and

g) continual improvement.

2.3 Planning

2.3.1 Risk and opportunity management

2.3.1.1 The organisation shall establish a documented risk management process.

2.3.1.2 Risks shall be assessed considering likelihood and impact.

2.3.1.3 Risk treatment actions shall be implemented and monitored. Minimum risk areas that need to be monitored are as follows.

a) fraud;

b) theft;

c) money laundering;

d) counterfeit products;

e) cybersecurity;

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f) market volatility;

g) legal non-compliance;

h) safety incidents;

i) environmental incidents; and

j) reputational risks.

NOTE. For all codes, fraud prevention, traceability and anti-money laundering controls are to be treated as critical certification issues.

2.3.2 MGIP objectives

2.3.2.1 The organisation shall establish measurable objectives.

2.3.2.2 Objectives shall include, where applicable:

a) compliance performance;

b) customer satisfaction;

c) safety performance;

d) environmental performance; and

e) operational performance.

2.3.3 Management of change

When the organisation determines the need for changes, it shall ensure that the changes are planned and implemented in a controlled manner such that compliance with requirements is not affected. Examples of changes include:

a) relocation;

b) ownership changes;

c) new technology;

d) new products;

e) new suppliers; and

f) outsourcing arrangements.

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2.4 Support

2.4.1 Resources

The organisation shall provide resources necessary to achieve conformity. Resources shall include:

a) competent personnel;

b) premises;

c) equipment;

d) information systems;

e) security controls; and

f) financial resources.

2.4.2 Competence

2.4.2.1 Personnel performing activities affecting conformity shall be competent. Specifically, personnel conducting assaying, purity verification, hallmarking or investment product verification shall possess demonstrable competency.

2.4.2.2 Competence shall be based on one or more of the following:

a) education;

b) training;

c) qualification;

d) experience.

2.4.3 Awareness

Personnel shall be aware of and understand:

a) MGIP requirements;

b) company policy;

c) legal obligations; and

d) consequences of non-compliance.

2.4.4 Communication

The organisation shall establish internal and external communication arrangements.

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2.4.5 Documented information

2.4.5.1 The organisation shall establish controls for documented information, including:

a) creation;

b) approval;

c) revision;

d) access;

e) retention; and

f) disposal.

2.4.5.2 Records shall remain legible, traceable and retrievable. Missing traceability records shall be treated as a major finding.

2.5 Operational compliance requirements

2.5.1 Legal and regulatory compliance

2.5.1.1 The organisation shall be legally registered in Malaysia.

2.5.1.2 The organisation shall maintain applicable licences, permits and approvals.

2.5.1.3 The organisation shall periodically evaluate compliance with applicable legal requirements which shall include, but not limited to, the following:

a) Companies Act 2016

b) Income Tax Act 1967

c) Sales Tax Act 2018

d) Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 / OSHA 2022 amendments

e) Factories and machinery legislation, where applicable

f) Environmental Quality Act 1974

g) Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001

h) Local government authority requirements

Violation of legal requirements may result in suspension or withdrawal of certification.

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2.5.2 Occupational health and safety

2.5.2.1 General

The organisation shall establish arrangements to identify, assess and control occupational hazards. The absence of a documented Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control (HIRARC) and unresolved occupational safety and health violations of a serious nature shall constitute major nonconformities.

2.5.2.2 Legal compliance

The organisation shall ensure compliance with applicable Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) legal requirements.

2.5.2.3 Hazard management

The organisation shall:

a) conduct hazard identification;

b) assess risks;

c) implement controls; and

d) review effectiveness.

2.5.2.4 Emergency preparedness

The organisation shall establish emergency response procedures.

2.5.2.5 Incident management

The organisation shall investigate occupational safety and health incidents and implement corrective actions.

2.5.3 Environmental management

2.5.3.1 The organisation shall identify environmental aspects associated with its activities.

2.5.3.2 The organisation shall ensure compliance with applicable environmental legal requirements. Illegal disposal of hazardous waste shall result in major nonconformity.

2.5.3.3 The organisation shall control:

a) waste generation;

b) hazardous materials;

c) emissions;

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d) effluent discharge; and

e) resource consumption.

2.5.3.4 Environmental incidents shall be reported, investigated and addressed.

2.5.4 Supply chain and due diligence

2.5.4.1 The organisation shall evaluate and approve suppliers relevant to activities under its scope of certification.

2.5.4.2 Monitoring of supplier performance shall be conducted periodically.

2.5.4.3 The organisation shall establish due diligence processes to mitigate the following risks, related to the businesses of its suppliers.

a) fraud;

b) counterfeit gold;

c) illegal sourcing; and

d) financial crime.

2.5.5 Traceability and product integrity

2.5.5.1 The organisation shall maintain traceability of gold materials and products relevant to its Code activities. Loss of traceability shall be considered a major certification risk.

2.5.5.2 Records shall permit verification of:

a) source;

b) movement;

c) ownership; and

d) disposition.

2.6 Performance evaluation

2.6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The organisation shall monitor, analyse and evaluate the following:

a) compliance performance;

b) customer complaints;

c) supplier performance;

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d) safety performance;

e) environmental performance; and

f) achievement of objectives.

2.6.2 Internal audit

Internal audits shall be conducted at least once every 12 months.

2.6.3 Management review

The organisation shall carry out a review of the performance its management system at planned intervals. Management reviews shall be conducted at least annually.

Mandatory inputs shall include:

a) audit findings;

b) customer complaints;

c) legal compliance status;

d) safety performance;

e) environmental performance;

f) risks and opportunities; and

g) supplier performance.

The output of the review shall include, if applicable, recommendation(s) to improve the effectiveness of the management system.

2.7 Improvement

2.7.1 Nonconformity and corrective action

Where non-conformities are detected relating to the implementation of the system, root-cause-based corrective actions shall be implemented and verified for effectiveness.

2.7.2 Continual improvement

The organisation shall identify and implement actions aimed at continual improvement of its MGIP-certified activities.

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SECTION 3 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR REFINING

3.1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for the qualification of precious metals refineries and the production of the Malaysia Gold Standard (MGS) 1 kg gold bar.

It specifies requirements relating to refinery qualification, responsible sourcing, refining, assaying, physical specifications, markings, traceability and certification of the MGS 1 kg gold bar.

An MGS-qualified refinery may produce other forms, weights and specifications of precious metal products. Such products are outside the product specifications of this document and shall not be represented as MGS 1 kg gold bar.

3.2 General requirements

3.2.1 Responsible gold sourcing and supply chain due diligence

3.2.1.1 The refinery shall establish, implement, and maintain a robust responsible sourcing and supply chain governance and due diligence system to ensure that all gold is sourced ethically, legally, and responsibly, in accordance with applicable laws and internationally recognised responsible sourcing principles.

3.2.1.2 The due diligence system shall be aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, taking into account recognised international precious metals industry practices.

3.2.2 Legal and compliance

3.2.2.1 The refinery shall be a legally incorporated entity under the Companies Act 2016 (Act 777); and registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM)).

3.2.2.2 The refinery shall:

a) maintain a valid company registration number;

b) ensure that its incorporation status remains active and in good standing; and

c) comply with all statutory filing requirements, including:

   i) annual returns;

   ii) financial statements; and

   iii) disclosure of directors and shareholders.

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3.2.2.3 Where applicable, the refinery shall obtain and maintain all relevant licenses, permits, and approvals required under Malaysian law, including but not limited to:

a) manufacturing licence under the Industrial Coordination Act 1975, where applicable;

b) local authority approvals (e.g., business premises licence, zoning compliance, etc.);

c) environmental approvals as specified under the Environmental Quality Act 1974; and

d) any sector-specific approvals relating to precious metals refining, trading, or export.

3.2.2.4 The refinery shall be duly registered with the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (LHDN) and shall comply with the obligations under the Income Tax Act 1967 and Sales Tax Act 2018, where applicable.

3.2.2.5 The refinery shall maintain proper financial and tax records and submit tax returns in accordance with statutory requirements.

3.2.2.6 Where the refinery engages in activities involving precious metals trading, it shall comply with the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (AMLA).

3.2.2.7 The refinery shall:

a) be registered with Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) as a reporting institution, where applicable;

b) ensure the implementation of AML/CFT compliance programmes; and

c) report any suspicious transactions.

3.2.3 Operating history and production capability

3.2.3.1 The refinery shall demonstrate a satisfactory and verifiable history of precious metals refining operations, sufficient to demonstrate its technical competence, operational capability and ability to consistently meet the requirements of this document.

3.2.3.2 The refinery shall have completed at least one (1) year of active refining operations prior to applying for MGS qualification. Operational history shall be supported by verifiable production and operational records.

3.2.3.3 The refinery shall demonstrate a minimum production of one (1) tonne of refined gold during the twelve (12) months immediately preceding the application for MGS qualification.

3.2.3.4 The refinery shall demonstrate adequate installed refining capacity and operational capability to support its production activities and consistently meet the requirements of this document.

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3.2.3.5 The refinery shall demonstrate established technical competence in refining operations, including appropriate refining technologies and assaying capability necessary to meet the requirements of this document.

3.2.3.6 The refinery shall demonstrate a positive quality and compliance track record, with no material or recurring unresolved issues relating to assay discrepancies, product quality, regulatory non-compliance or market conduct that may adversely affect its suitability for MGS qualification.

NOTE. Compliance with this clause is based on the availability of internal quality control systems, participation in proficiency testing or verification schemes, and compliance with applicable national laws and internationally recognised practices.

3.2.4 Governance and legal accountability

3.2.4.1 The refinery shall maintain a clear governance structure, including Board of Directors and senior management responsibilities in ensuring compliance and accountability.

3.2.4.2 The members of the Board of Directors and the senior management team shall be fit for their positions and shall be able to deliver their respective tasks properly, in accordance with Malaysian corporate governance principles.

3.2.4.3 The refinery shall also ensure that relevant personnel are aware of their responsibilities, receive adequate training, and adhere to all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

3.2.5 Risk management

The organisation shall have a Risk Mitigation Policy in place that covers the following areas of concern:

a) financial;

b) reputation;

c) logistic;

d) sanction;

e) money laundering;

f) bribery and corruption; and

g) force majeure.

3.2.6 Financial standing

3.2.6.1 The refinery shall demonstrate adequate financial strength, sound financial management and a good business reputation to support the continued production and supply of gold bars that meet market obligations.

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3.2.6.2 Financial standing shall reflect the refinery's ability to operate responsibly, manage risks, and sustain long-term participation in the precious metals market.

3.2.6.3 Audited financial records

3.2.6.3.1 The refinery shall maintain audited financial statements prepared in accordance with recognised accounting standards.

3.2.6.3.2 Financial statements shall be independently audited by a qualified and registered auditor. Where the refinery has been in operation for less than three (3) financial years, audited financial statements shall be provided for the period available since commencement of operations.

3.2.6.4 Financial integrity and market conduct

The refinery shall demonstrate sound financial integrity in its dealings. This includes compliance with the Malaysian financial regulations and reporting requirements, applicable AML/CFT programme in place, and the absence of fraudulent financial practices and material unresolved financial or regulatory matters that may adversely affect its ability to maintain MGS qualification.

3.2.6.5 Financial risk management

The refinery shall implement financial risk management practices appropriate to the gold industry. Management of gold price volatility (e.g., hedging strategies, where applicable) and foreign exchange risks (for international trade) are critical to prevent financial mismanagement and ensure accountability and oversight.

3.2.7 Responsible sourcing policy

3.2.7.1 The refinery shall adopt a formal Responsible Sourcing Policy, that has been approved by senior management.

3.2.7.2 The policy shall require enhanced due diligence for sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs) and appropriate risk mitigation measures based on the identified risks.

3.2.7.3 The policy shall prohibit sourcing where due diligence identifies unacceptable risks relating to money laundering, terrorist financing, serious human rights abuses, or other prohibited activities, in accordance with applicable laws and the refinery's responsible sourcing requirements.

3.2.7.4 The Responsible Sourcing Policy shall be publicly available and communicated to relevant suppliers and stakeholders.

3.2.8 Supplier onboarding

3.2.8.1 The refinery shall establish a structured supplier onboarding process. Requirements shall include:

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a) classification of supplier type and source of material (e.g., mine, recycler, trader);

b) supplier risk assessment and categorisation; and

c) documentation requirements prior to engagement.

3.2.8.2 Approval shall only be granted after completion of Know Your Customer (KYC) and Know Your Business (KYB) due diligence and risk assessment, including verification of identity, beneficial ownership and other relevant information, as applicable.

3.2.9 Source verification

3.2.9.1 The refinery shall establish appropriate controls to verify the source and provenance of gold and maintain sufficient documentation to support its legitimacy and traceability.

3.2.9.2 Additional documentation shall be provided as follows.

a) For mined gold:

   i) verification of mining licences; and

   ii) confirmation of legal extraction.

b) For recycled gold:

   i) identification of the supplier and nature of the material; and

   ii) documentation of material provenance.

c) Additional controls for higher-risk sources:

   i) on-site assessments (where applicable); and

   ii) third-party verification.

3.2.10 Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Controls

3.2.10.1 The refinery shall establish, implement and maintain a risk-based AML and CFT programme in accordance with applicable Malaysian legal and regulatory requirements, taking into account internationally recognised framework.

3.2.10.2 Controls shall include:

a) transaction monitoring systems;

b) reporting of suspicious transactions;

c) internal controls and escalation procedures and

d) staff training on AML and CFT risks.

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3.2.10.3 Cash transactions, where permitted, shall be subject to appropriate risk-based controls, monitoring and documentation in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

3.2.11 Human rights considerations

3.2.11.1 The refinery shall incorporate human rights considerations into its responsible sourcing and supply chain due diligence processes, taking into account internationally recognised principles, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and relevant ILO conventions.

3.2.11.2 The refinery shall identify and assess risks of serious human rights abuses in its gold supply chain, including forced labour and child labour, and shall take appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate identified risks.

3.2.11.3 The refinery shall ensure that implementation of supplier codes of conduct and grievance mechanisms are in place and properly monitored and adhered to.

3.2.12 Environmental considerations

3.2.12.1 The refinery shall ensure that sourced gold does not contribute to significant environmental harm.

3.2.12.2 The refinery shall identify and assess material environmental risks associated with its gold supply chain, including risks relating to illegal mining, hazardous substances and significant environmental degradation, where applicable.

3.2.12.3 The refinery shall take appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate identified environmental risks and shall comply with applicable environmental laws and regulatory requirements relating to its own operations.

3.2.13 Record retention

3.2.13.1 The refinery shall maintain sufficient records to demonstrate compliance with the MGS, including relevant legal, responsible sourcing, operational, production, assay and traceability records.

3.2.13.2 Records shall be accurate, up to date, and readily available for inspection by competent authorities.

3.2.13.3 Records shall be retained for a minimum period of seven (7) years. This period shall apply consistently across all Codes of Practice.

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3.3 Refinery operations

3.3.1 General

The refinery shall conduct its refining and production operations under controlled conditions to ensure consistent conformity with the requirements of this document. Appropriate controls shall include:

a) the availability and use of documented procedures defining relevant product characteristics, production processes and required outcomes;

b) the availability and use of suitable monitoring and measuring resources;

c) the implementation of monitoring and measurement activities at appropriate stages;

d) the use of suitable infrastructure and the provision of suitable environment for the operation of its processes;

e) the appointment of competent person(s), including any required qualification;

f) the implementation of release, delivery and post-delivery activities.

3.3.2 Refining process control

3.3.2.1 The refinery shall ensure that all refining processes are carried out under controlled conditions to achieve consistent product quality and purity.

3.3.2.2 This shall include:

a) smelting and casting operations are carried out properly by ensuring that the gold is fully melted and thoroughly homogenised before casting;

b) use of established and validated refining methods suitable for gold processing;

c) prevention of contamination, cross-contamination, and introduction of impurities at all stages of the refining process;

d) use of appropriate materials, crucibles, moulds, and handling tools to preserve product integrity;

e) monitoring and control of critical process parameters to maintain process stability;

f) ensuring repeatability and consistency of refining outcomes through standard operating procedures;

g) regular inspection, cleaning, and maintenance of equipment used in refining operations;

h) segregation and identification of materials throughout the process to ensure traceability; and

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i) recording and retention of process data to demonstrate control and support traceability requirements.

3.3.3 Casting requirements

The MGS 1 kg gold bar shall be produced under controlled casting conditions to ensure conformity with the product requirements specified in this document. Casting controls shall include:

a) use of approved casting methods such as open mould casting or induction melting systems;

b) ensuring proper mould preparation and handling to avoid surface imperfections and contamination;

c) achieving correct bar weight, dimensions, and marking in accordance with the MGS product specifications;

d) visual and physical inspection of cast bars to detect defects such as cracks, excessive porosity, or inclusions;

e) application of the required markings in accordance with the MGS marking requirements;

f) ensuring traceability of each MGS 1 kg gold bar to its relevant production batch; and

g) handling, storage, and packaging of gold bars in a manner that prevents damage, loss, or contamination.

3.3.4 Production records

3.3.4.1 The refinery shall establish and maintain production records sufficient to demonstrate conformity with MGS requirements and traceability throughout the relevant refining and production processes.

3.3.4.2 Records shall support full traceability, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance in line with MGS requirements.

3.3.4.3 Records shall be retained in accordance with Clause 3.2.13.

3.3.4.4 Each MGS 1 kg gold bar shall be traceable through its unique identification to the relevant production, assay and quality records.

3.3.4.5 The production record shall include the following items, where applicable:

a) input material and batch identification;

b) relevant refining and production information;

c) assay and quality control results;

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d) finished bar identification and serial number; and

e) product release and dispatch information

3.3.5 Metal accounting

3.3.5.1 The refinery shall establish and maintain a documented metal accounting system to ensure accurate, transparent, and auditable reconciliation of all precious metal inputs, outputs, and process losses throughout the entire production cycle.

3.3.5.2 The metal accounting system shall provide for:

a) identification, weighing and recording of incoming precious metal;

b) recording and control of work-in-progress;

c) measurement and recording of finished products, residues, by-products and other recoverable precious metal;

d) determination and recording of fine metal content based on appropriate assay results;

e) periodic reconciliation of precious metal inputs, outputs, process losses and inventory adjustments; and

f) appropriate controls to ensure the accuracy, integrity and traceability of metal accounting records.

3.3.5.3 Metal reconciliation shall be performed at defined intervals. Acceptable tolerances for process losses and variances shall be established based on the refinery's processes and operating capability.

3.3.5.4 Material discrepancies or variances outside established tolerances shall be investigated, documented and subject to appropriate corrective action and management review.

3.3.6 Security controls

3.3.6.1 The refinery shall establish and maintain appropriate physical, procedural, and personnel controls to safeguard precious metals throughout receiving, storage, processing and dispatch.

3.3.6.2 A documented security management system shall be in place, approved by senior management.

3.3.6.3 Security controls shall be risk-based, proportionate to the value and vulnerability of materials handled.

3.3.6.4 Responsibilities for security should be clearly defined, with designated security personnel or functions.

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3.3.6.5 Standard operating procedures shall govern receiving, weighing, processing, and dispatch of materials.

3.3.6.6 All material movements shall be recorded and reconciled with metal accounting records.

3.4 MGS 1 kg gold bar requirements

3.4.1 Product specification

3.4.1.1 MGS 1 kg gold bar shall comply with the requirements specified in Table 1.

Table 1. MGS 1 kg gold bar specification

Parameter	Requirement
Minimum fineness	999.9 parts per thousand fine gold
Weight	1 000 g At the time of verification, the actual measured weight shall be 1 000.0 g or greater. No negative tolerance shall be permitted.
Dimension	Length: 115 ±2 mm Width: 52 ±2 mm
Surface quality	Clean and of good appearance, with no significant cracks, cavities, inclusions, excessive porosity, burrs or other defects that may affect the integrity, weight or legibility of the bar.

3.4.1.2 Each MGS 1 kg gold bar shall be weighed using either a beam balance or an electronic balance. The weighing procedure shall be carried out in accordance with Annex A. The balance used shall be suitable for the required measurement accuracy and shall be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the applicable requirements.

3.4.1.3 Preventive maintenance of weighing equipment

3.4.1.3.1 A documented preventive maintenance programme shall be established and implemented for all weighing equipment.

3.4.1.3.2 Preventive maintenance activities shall be performed at scheduled intervals and shall include inspection, cleaning, adjustment, performance verification, and any other activities necessary to maintain the equipment in a serviceable condition. Records of maintenance activities shall be retained.

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3.4.1.4 Calibration of weighing equipment

3.4.1.4.1 The balance used for weighing gold bars shall be calibrated by an accredited laboratory using certified reference weights traceable to national or international measurement standards.

3.4.1.4.2 A valid calibration certificate shall be maintained as evidence of compliance with the specified measurement accuracy requirements.

3.4.1.4.3 Recalibration shall be performed at prescribed intervals and following any repair, adjustment, relocation, or event that may affect the accuracy of the balance.

3.4.2 Markings

3.4.2.1 General

3.4.2.1.1 Each bar shall be permanently and clearly marked to ensure full traceability, authenticity, and compliance verification.

3.4.2.1.2 The markings shall be legible, durable, and resistant to wear under normal handling and storage conditions.

3.4.2.1.3 All markings shall be:

a) clearly visible and legible without magnification;

b) uniformly applied across all bars; and

c) positioned to avoid overlapping or distortion.

3.4.2.1.4 Markings shall not:

a) compromise the structural integrity of the bar; and

b) create sharp edges or defects.

3.4.2.1.5 Quality control procedures shall be in place to verify:

a) accuracy of all markings;

b) consistency across production batches; and

c) traceability to documentation.

3.4.2.2 Minimum marking requirements

3.4.2.2.1 Each MGS 1 kg gold bar shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

a) Refinery Mark: The official registered mark, logo, or name of the refining entity responsible for the production of the bar. This stamp shall be unique to the refinery and traceable to its accreditation status.

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b) Weight: marked as “1000 g”.

c) Precious Metal: marked as “GOLD” or “FINE GOLD”.

d) Fineness: the declared fineness of the bar, which shall not be less than 999.9 parts per thousand. The fineness marking shall accurately reflect the precious metal content.

e) Assay Mark: the approved mark identifying the assayer responsible for verification of the bar's fineness.

f) MGS Mark: the prescribed conformity mark indicating that the bar has been produced in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Malaysia Gold Standard.

g) Unique Serial Number: A distinct alphanumeric identifier assigned to each individual bar, which shall be non-repetitive, traceable to production and assay records and permanently affixed to the bar.

3.4.2.3 Marking method

Markings shall be permanent, legible, and resistant to tampering throughout the expected life of the gold bar. The method of marking is at the discretion of the refiner.

3.4.3 Packaging and certificate

3.4.3.1 MGS 1 kg gold bars shall be appropriately packaged, handled, stored and transported to protect them against damage, loss, contamination or alteration and to preserve the legibility of required markings.

3.4.3.2 Certificate

3.4.3.2.1 Each newly produced MGS 1 kg gold bar shall be accompanied by a physical certificate of quality or authenticity issued by the refinery. An electronic certificate may additionally be provided.

3.4.3.2.2 The certificate shall include:

a) refinery name and logo;

b) bar weight and purity (fineness);

c) unique serial number (matching the bar);

d) assay confirmation statement;

e) date or year of manufacture; and

f) authorised authentication or other appropriate security feature.

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3.5 Assaying, testing and verification

3.5.1 General

3.5.1.1 This clause specifies the requirements for determining and verifying the fineness of gold and for maintaining the accuracy and reliability of assay results.

3.5.1.2 The methods and controls shall ensure consistency with internationally recognised practices and SIRIM 68.

3.5.1.3 The refinery shall establish and maintain appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures to monitor assay performance and address identified deviations.

3.5.2 Dip sampling verification

3.5.2.1 Samples used for determination of fineness shall be representative of the relevant production batch and obtained using a documented and validated sampling procedure.

3.5.2.2 Where dip sampling is used, the molten metal shall be adequately homogenised prior to sampling and appropriate controls shall be maintained to ensure that the sample is representative of the batch.

3.5.3 Assay and analytical methods

3.5.3.1 Fire assay

3.5.3.1.1 The fire assay method shall be the reference method for determination of gold fineness for MGS 1 kg gold bars.

3.5.3.1.2 Fire assay shall be performed using a validated method in accordance with recognised standards and appropriate laboratory quality control procedures.

3.5.3.1.3 The refinery shall maintain appropriate controls over sampling, sample preparation, analytical procedures, reference materials, equipment and assay records to ensure the accuracy and traceability of results.

3.5.3.1.4 Fire assay shall be used for final determination of declared fineness and, where necessary, for verification or resolution of discrepancies.

3.5.3.2 Instrumental analysis

3.5.3.2.1 Appropriate instrumental analytical methods, including ICP-OES and ICP-MS may be used for:

a) multi-element analysis;

b) detection of trace impurities; and

c) refinery process monitoring.

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3.5.3.2.2 Instruments shall be regularly calibrated using certified standards; analytical procedures shall be validated and documented; and results shall be cross-checked against fire assay data.

3.5.3.3 X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Screening

3.5.3.3.1 XRF shall be used for:

a) non-destructive, rapid screening;

b) incoming material inspection; and

c) finished bar verification (surface-level assessment).

3.5.3.3.2 XRF provides surface analysis only and shall not be used as a standalone method for certification. Results shall be treated as indicative, not definitive.

3.5.3.3.3 XRF systems shall be routinely calibrated and verified.

3.5.4 Assay quality assurance and external verification

The refinery shall maintain appropriate internal and external quality assurance measures to demonstrate the continuing accuracy and reliability of its assay results.

3.5.4.1 Inter-laboratory testing

3.5.4.1.1 The refinery shall:

a) participate in proficiency testing schemes involving multiple laboratories;

b) analyse samples provided by an independent organiser; and

c) compare results against consensus values.

NOTE. The objectives of inter-laboratory testing are to:

a) verify analytical accuracy;

b) identify systematic deviations; and

c) maintain international credibility.

3.5.4.1.2 Inter-laboratory testing shall be conducted periodically.

3.5.4.2 Referee laboratory checks

3.5.4.2.1 Where independent verification or resolution of an assay discrepancy is required, testing shall be performed by a competent independent laboratory using an appropriate reference method.

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3.5.4.2.2 Samples shall be selected randomly or as required and results shall be documented and reviewed. In case of significant deviation, corrective actions shall be implemented and additional verification may be required.

3.5.5 Records and traceability

3.5.5.1 The refinery shall maintain:

a) complete records of all assay and testing results;

b) calibration records of instruments;

c) quality control results;

d) participation records in external verification programmes; and

e) investigation and corrective action arising from material assay discrepancies.

3.5.5.2 Records shall be traceable to the relevant production batch and individual MGS 1 kg gold bar, as applicable.

3.5.5.3 Records shall be retained in accordance with Clause 3.2.13.

3.6 Regulatory requirement

The refinery shall identify, comply with, and monitor applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to gold refining, assaying, marking, storage, sale, import, and export activities.

Applicable requirements shall include, where relevant:

a) Trade Descriptions Act 2011;

b) Trade Descriptions (Articles Made of Precious Metals) Regulations 1994;

c) Environmental Quality Act 1974;

d) Occupational safety and health legislation;

e) Customs Act 1967; and

f) any other applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to gold refining and bullion production.

NOTE. Greater emphasis is required on responsible sourcing, chain of custody, traceability, assaying, security, and bullion marking requirements, as these are the key integrity controls expected of a gold refinery.

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Annex A
(normative)

Requirements for weighing equipment

A.1 Capacity and weighing range

The digital balance shall be capable of weighing gold bar having a mass of 1 000.00 g.

A.2 Tare capacity

The tare capacity shall be equal to 100 % of the weighing range. The available weighing range shall not be reduced by the weight of any impact protection boss or other permanently installed weighing accessory.

A.3 Verification scale interval

The verification scale interval, *e*, shall not exceed 0.010 g.

A.4 Readability

The scale division or readability, *d*, shall not exceed 0.01 g.

A.5 Data recording

The balance may be equipped with a data recording function capable of capturing, at a minimum, the following information:

a) measured mass (kg);

b) date;

c) time; and

d) serial number or batch number.

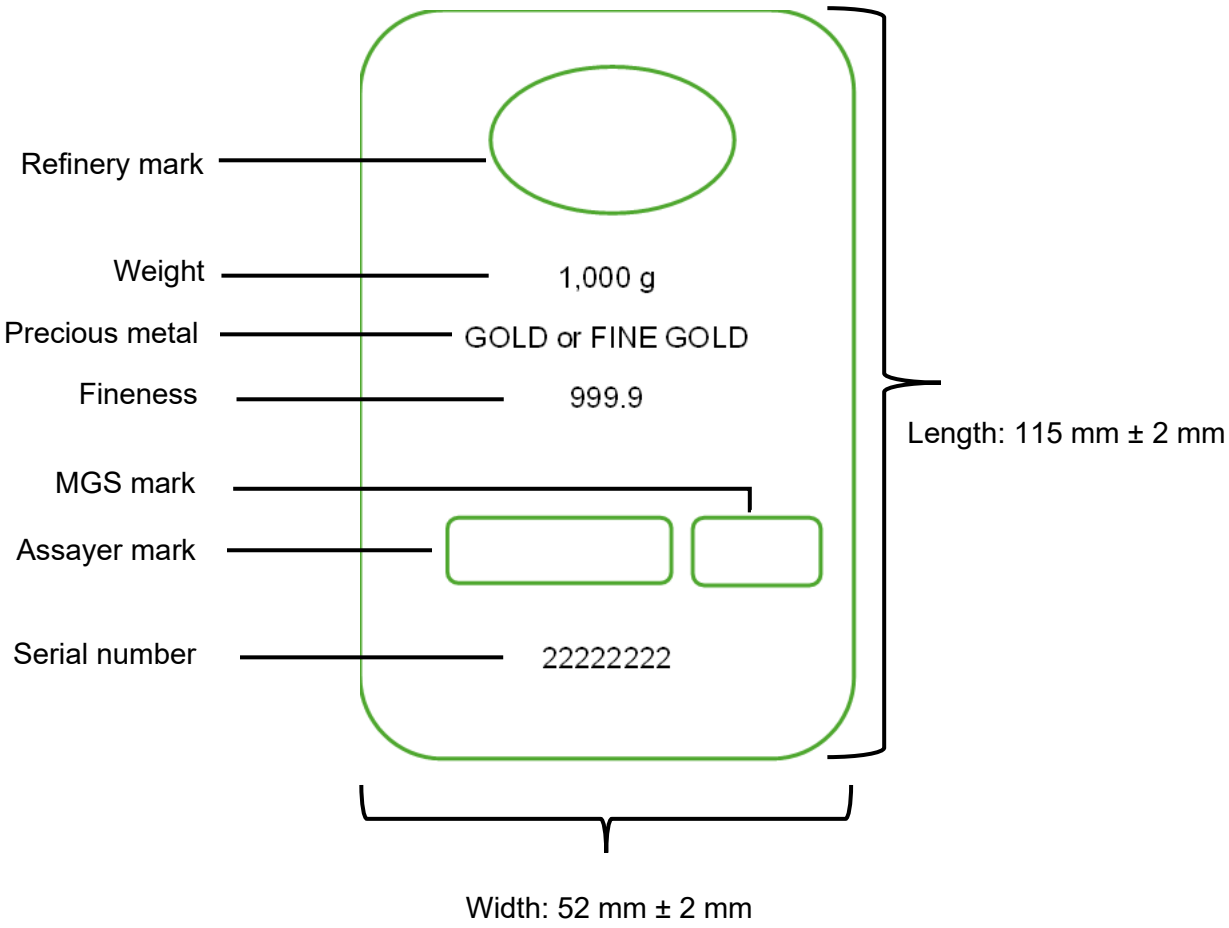
A.6 Durability

The weighing mechanism shall be sufficiently robust to withstand frequent industrial weighing operations involving large quantities of gold bars.

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Annex B
(normative)

Example of technical drawing for Malaysia gold bar



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MGIP
MALAYSIA GOLD INDUSTRY PRINCIPLES

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