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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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 5 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR GOLD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING

5.1 Scope

This section specifies the requirements for manufacturers and goldsmiths seeking certification under the Malaysian Gold Industry Principles (MGIP) for the manufacture of the following gold products:

a) gold jewellery, accessories, and their components or parts;

b) minted gold bullions; and

c) commemorative gold products, medallions, collector's items, and decorative articles.

This section does not apply to:

a) gold mining, extraction, or refining activities;

b) gold trading, brokerage, or retail activities;

c) gold recycling and recovery activities; and

d) the manufacture of products made primarily from precious metals other than gold, such as platinum, palladium, rhodium, or silver.

NOTE. Platinum, palladium, rhodium, and silver may be present in gold products covered by this document as alloying elements, decorative constituents, or plating materials.

This standard does not cover gold-plated, gold-filled, rolled gold and other non-solid-gold articles.

5.2 Requirements for raw materials

5.2.1 Precious metal

5.2.1.1 The purity of incoming fine gold shall be evidenced by the refiner's assay certificate, or by fire assay in accordance with ISO 11426 or ICP-OES in accordance with ISO 15093.

5.2.1.2 Recycled gold or scrap gold used in the manufacture of gold products shall be refined to produce fine gold with a minimum purity of 99.99 % prior to alloying or further processing.

5.2.1.3 The fine gold composition shall be homogeneous throughout the product and shall not exhibit segregation, inclusions, cracks, or other defects that may adversely affect the gold product.

5.2.2 Alloying materials

5.2.2.1 Gold products shall be manufactured from a gold alloy containing one or more of the following elements:

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a) silver (Ag);

b) copper (Cu);

c) palladium (Pd);

d) platinum (Pt);

e) zinc (Zn);

f) nickel (Ni);

g) iridium (Ir);

h) ruthenium (Ru); or

i) other elements as agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

5.2.2.2 The following hazardous elements shall not be intentionally added as alloying elements in the manufacture of gold products:

a) cadmium (Cd);

b) mercury (Hg);

c) lead (Pb);

d) arsenic (As); and

e) other toxic substances regulated under the applicable legislation in Malaysia.

5.2.3 XRF shall be used for verification of alloy fineness after homogenisation, as reflected in CP3 of Annex A.

5.3 Manufacturing processes

5.3.1 Production planning and control

5.3.1.1 The manufacturer shall establish, implement, and maintain production planning and control processes to ensure that gold products are consistently manufactured in accordance with the requirements of this document.

5.3.1.2 The production planning and control processes shall include, as applicable:

a) planning of production activities, resources, and schedules;

b) verification of the availability and suitability of raw materials, components, and equipment prior to production;

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c) control of manufacturing operations to ensure conformity with specified product requirements;

d) identification and traceability of materials, work-in-progress, and finished products throughout the production process;

NOTE. To be implemented in stages. Stage 1: traceability at work order or production period level. Stage 2: traceability at batch or melt level, after a defined transition period and with industry guidance.

e) monitoring and control of critical production parameters that may affect product quality and conformity;

f) inspection and verification of products at appropriate stages of production; and

g) segregation and control of nonconforming materials and products to prevent unintended use or delivery.

NOTE. Production planning and control may include work instructions, production records, process monitoring, batch control, and product traceability systems.

5.3.2 Production process

5.3.2.1 The manufacturer shall establish, document, implement, and maintain a production process flow that defines the sequence and control of activities involved in the manufacture of gold products.

5.3.2.2 Manufacturers producing custom-made or handmade gold products using goldsmithing methods shall establish and maintain a documented process flow covering the applicable production stages. The process flow should include, as applicable:

a) customer requirement or design specification review;

b) material preparation;

c) alloying or material selection;

d) forming, fabrication, and assembly;

e) soldering and joining;

f) stone setting, where applicable;

g) finishing and polishing;

h) inspection and quality verification;

NOTE. XRF may be used for in-process control and routine screening.

i) hallmarking;

j) packaging; and

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k) storage and delivery.

5.3.2.3 Manufacturers producing gold products through mass production processes shall establish and maintain a documented process flow covering the applicable production stages. The process flow should include, as applicable:

a) production planning;

b) material preparation;

c) alloying;

d) casting, stamping, machining, or other forming processes;

e) assembly;

f) soldering and joining, where applicable;

g) surface treatment, finishing, and polishing;

h) in-process inspection and quality control;

NOTE. XRF may be used for in-process control and routine screening.

i) final inspection and testing;

j) hallmarking;

k) packaging; and

l) storage and distribution.

NOTE. Annex A illustrates a typical process flow and control points for production of gold products.

5.3.2.4 Gold jewellery, accessories, and their components or parts certified under this document shall comply with the requirements specified in Table 1.

Table 1 Requirements for Hollow and Filled Gold Jewellery Articles

Description	Hollow articles	Filled articles
(a) the filling or support material shall be declared;	√	√
(b) the finished article shall be free of residual electrolyte and of non-metallic filling material, unless such filling is declared;	Ensure the non-precious metal filler is fully dissolved to maintain the fineness.	The type of non-metal filler shall be declared. E.g. epoxy, resin, etc.
(c) marking, documentation and pricing shall be based on the net gold weight.	Declare as hollow article.	Clearly marked with word “FILLED” on the article.

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5.3.3 Process monitoring and control

5.3.3.1 The manufacturer shall establish, implement, and maintain processes for monitoring and controlling production activities to ensure that gold products consistently conform to the requirements of this document.

5.3.3.2 The process monitoring and control activities shall include, as applicable:

a) monitoring of critical production processes and parameters that may affect product quality, fineness, composition, appearance, functionality, or conformity;

b) verification of the conformity of raw materials, intermediate products, and finished products at appropriate stages of production;

c) inspection of workmanship, assembly, surface finish, and other product characteristics against specified requirements;

d) monitoring of the use of alloying elements, soldering materials, and other production materials to ensure compliance with specified requirements;

e) verification that measuring, testing, and inspection equipment used for product control is suitable for its intended purpose;

f) identification and control of products that do not conform to specified requirements; and

g) maintenance of records of monitoring, inspection, testing, and corrective actions, where applicable.

NOTE. Critical production processes may include alloying, casting, forming, soldering, stone setting, finishing, hallmarking, and other manufacturing activities that may affect the conformity of the gold product. Refer Annex A.

5.3.3.3 Nonconforming product control

The manufacturer shall identify, segregate, and control nonconforming products to prevent their unintended use, sale, or delivery.

5.3.4 Product accompanying documentation

5.3.4.1 Each shipment of gold products shall be accompanied by a delivery order, invoice, or equivalent documentation containing sufficient information to ensure product identification and traceability.

5.3.4.2 The documentation shall include, as applicable:

a) manufacturer name or identification;

b) document number;

c) date of issue;

d) customer name or identification;

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e) product description;

f) product code, model number, or design reference;

g) karat or fineness;

h) quantity;

i) product weight; and

j) batch number, lot number, serial number, or other unique product identifier traceable to the production manufacturing records.

NOTES:

1. The unique product identifier may be a batch number, lot number, work order number, job number, serial number, or any other identification code that enables traceability to production and inspection records.

2. The accompanying documentation may be provided in the form of a delivery order, invoice, or equivalent commercial document.

3. For custom-made goldsmith products, it is specifically recommended to include a job or Work Order number because this can link directly to the design drawing, material records, production records, and inspection records.

5.4 Requirements for gold product

5.4.1 Compliance with gold fineness and hallmarking requirements

5.4.1.1 Gold products shall comply with the requirements for minimum gold content and hallmarking as specified in Table 2.

Table 2. Requirements for minimum gold content and hallmarking of gold product

Minimum gold content (Fineness) (%)	Hallmark
99.90	999
95.00	950
91.66	916
87.50	875
83.50	835
75.00	750
58.50	585
37.50	375
NOTES: This table is based on the requirements specified in the following documents: 1. Trade Descriptions Act 2011 (Act 730); 2. Trade Descriptions (Articles Made from Precious Metals) Regulations 1994; and 3. MS 1247:2005, *Description and Marking of Articles of, or Containing Precious Metal - Code of Practice (First Revision)*	

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5.4.1.2 The minimum gold content, and hallmarking requirements specified in Table 2 shall be met by the entire gold product and shall not apply only to selected parts or components of the product.

5.4.1.3 Where a soldering material with a lower fineness than that of the main part of the gold product is used, the manufacturer shall declare the fineness of the soldering material in the product specification or accompanying documentation.

NOTE. In the manufacture of gold products, goldsmiths may use soldering materials with a lower karat or fineness than that of the main part of the product to facilitate joining and assembly operations.

5.4.1.4 Gold products manufactured in Malaysia shall be permanently, clearly, and indelibly hallmarked in accordance with MS 1247 and the requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 2011.

5.4.1.5 The hallmark, marking, or product identification shall indicate both the type of precious metal and its fineness. The precious metal type should also be identified using an appropriate symbol, in accordance with MS 1247.

5.4.1.6 All gold jewellery manufactured in Malaysia shall be hallmarked in accordance with the requirements specified in 5.4.1.4 and shall bear a manufacturer identification mark to provide product identification and traceability, safeguard consumer rights, and enhance the reputation and international credibility of Malaysia's gold manufacturing industry.

5.4.2 Product quality and workmanship

5.4.2.1 Gold products shall be of sound workmanship and free from defects that may affect their appearance, quality, durability, safety, or intended function.

5.4.2.2 Gold products shall:

a) be free from specific physical defects such as cracks, fractures, sharp edges, and other visible defects;

b) have securely assembled and fitted components or parts;

c) have components or parts that function as intended;

d) have a uniform and satisfactory surface finish appropriate to the product design; and

e) be complete, properly assembled, and free from missing or damaged components that may impair the overall quality, appearance, or intended use of the product.

NOTE. Examples of functional components include clasps, hooks, hinges, ear posts, locking mechanisms, and other movable or attached parts.

5.4.3 Independent testing

5.4.3.1 The manufacturer shall establish and implement an annual programme for independent testing of gold products at planned intervals to verify continued compliance with the requirements of this document.

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5.4.3.2 The manufacturer shall ensure that independent testing is performed by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025.

5.4.3.3 XRF can be used for in-process control and routine screening.

5.4.3.4 For gold alloy, the test method shall be by cupellation method in accordance with ISO 11426 for gold alloys.

5.4.3.5 For high-purity gold of 999 and above, the test method shall be ICP-OES in accordance with ISO 15093.

5.4.4 Storage and handling

5.4.4.1 Gold products shall be stored, handled, and transported in a manner that prevents contamination, damage, deterioration, loss, or mix-up of products.

5.4.4.2 Gold products shall:

a) be protected from physical damage, scratches, dents, and deformation;

b) be protected from contamination by chemicals, dust, moisture, or other foreign substances that may adversely affect product quality;

c) be stored in secure and controlled locations appropriate to the nature of the products;

d) be handled using methods that maintain the integrity, appearance, and traceability of the products; and

e) be identified and segregated, where necessary, to prevent mix-up between different product types, fineness, or production batches.

NOTE. Suitable storage and handling practices may include the use of protective packaging, dedicated storage containers, controlled access areas, and documented product identification systems.

5.5 Regulatory requirements

The manufacturer shall identify, comply with, and monitor applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to the manufacture, marking, sale, import, and export of gold products.

Applicable requirements shall include, where relevant:

a) Trade Descriptions Act 2011;

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

c) Consumer Protection Act 1999;

d) Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994;

e) Environmental Quality Act 1974;

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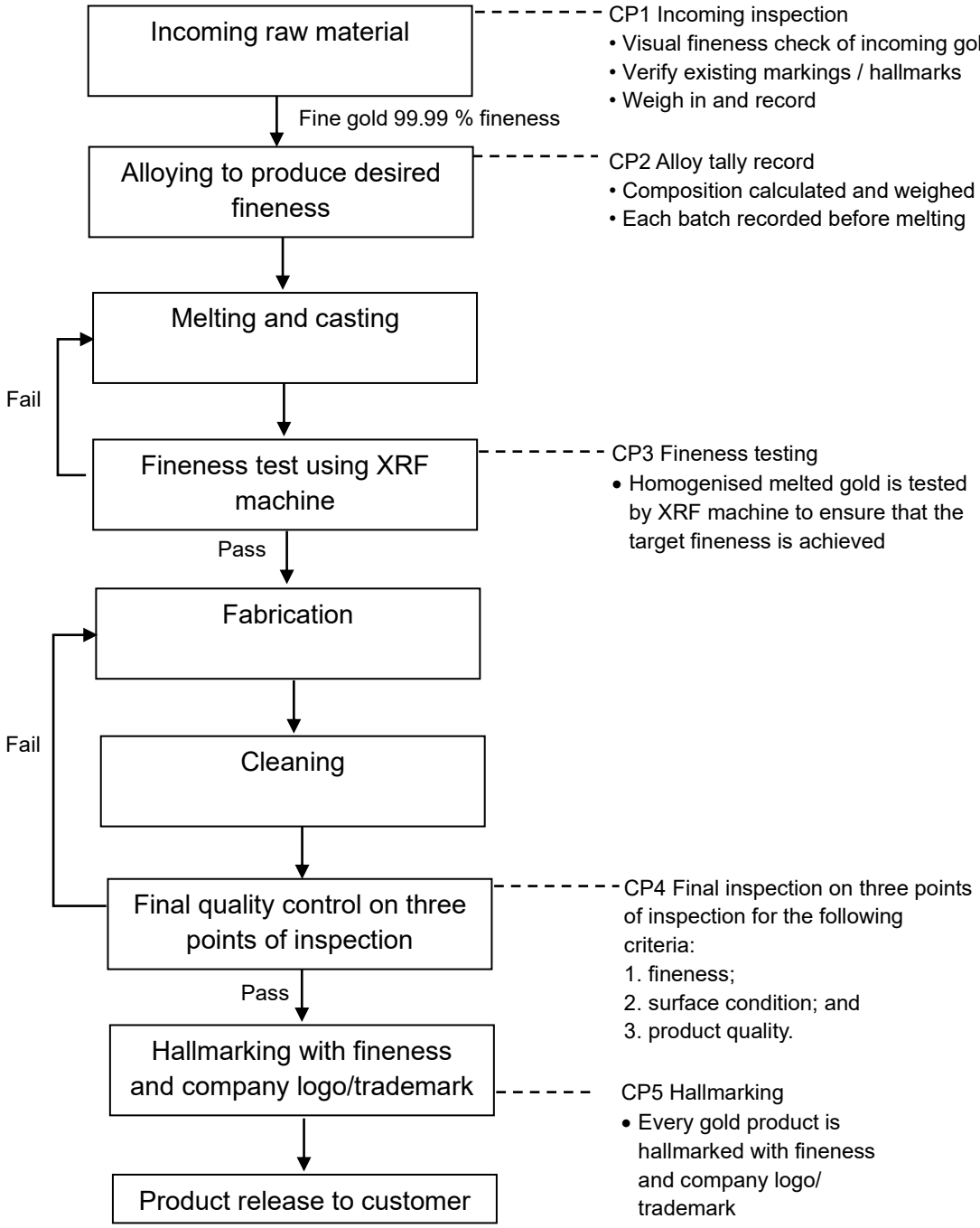
f) Customs Act 1967; and

g) other legal and regulatory requirements applicable to gold manufacturing activities in Malaysia.

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Annex A
(informative)

Typical process flow and control points for production of gold products



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Acknowledgements

SIRIM Berhad would like to thank the members of the MGIP Working Group who have contributed their ideas, time and expertise in the development of this document.

Dato' Seri Louis Ng (Chairman)	Malaysia Gold Association
Mr Fan Shao Kai/ Mr Mike Oswin/ Mr Tan Kway Guan (Co-chairman)	World Gold Council
Ms Nor Azian Duriat/ Ms Noraslina Mat Zain/ Ms Zulaikah Zulkefly (Technical Secretary)	SIRIM Academy Sdn Bhd
Datuk Haji Abdul Rasull Abdul Razak	Abdul Razak Jewellers
Ms Catherine Teh	Aurora Italia International Berhad
Prof Adj Dr Hajjah Sarimah Bashah	Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad
Dato' Chiah Hock Yew	Jin Huo Gold & Jewellery Industries (M) Sdn Bhd
Mr Kelvin Tan Chun Hau	Jin Huo Jewellery Global Sdn Bhd
Mr Abdul Shukor Anuar	KL Assay Office (M) Sdn Bhd
Dato' Haji Abdul Wahab Hamid	Koperasi Dagang Emas Malaysia Berhad
Mr Veerabalan Achary	Malaysia Indian Goldsmith & Jewellers Association (MIGJA)
Mr Dylan Chew Li Ren	Malaysia Pawnbrokers Association
Mr Elson Beh	MGA Legal Counsel
Datuk Prof Dr Mohamad Akram Laldin/ Mr Khairun Najmi Saripudin/ Mr Mohd Zikri Mohd Shairy	MGA Shariah Advisory Board
Mr Cheung Chee Sing/ Mr Orson Ewe Hong Kai	PM Refinery Sdn Bhd
Mr Poon Wai Kit/ Mr Chin Lang Hoe	Province Wellesley Gold & Silver Ornament Merchants Association
Mr Vincent Tan/ Ms Janelle Ang/ Ms Susan Foo	Public Gold Marketing Sdn Bhd

Ms Nurul Atika Mohamed/ Ms Nor Fazliana Mohd Zikri	Rakyat Management Services Sdn Bhd
Mr Jimmy Dang/ Mr Nor Azhar Jamil	Refine Au Sdn Bhd
Mr Tan Jia Hoe/ Mr Quah Chuan Seong	TES Global Resources Sdn Bhd
Dato' Jeff Kua	TTT Bullion (M) Sdn Bhd

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Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN)
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