

Regulatory Procedure

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK & LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS FROM PAKISTAN



Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority

Ministry of Industries & Production

Government of Pakistan

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INTRODUCTION OF SMEDA

The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) was established with the objective to provide fresh impetus to the economy through the launch of an aggressive SME development strategy.

Since its inception in October 1998, SMEDA had adopted a sectoral SME development approach. A few priority sectors were selected on the criterion of SME presence. In depth research was conducted and comprehensive development plans were formulated after identification of impediments and retardants. The all-encompassing sectoral development strategy involved overhauling of the regulatory environment by taking into consideration other important aspects including finance, marketing, technology and human resource development.

SMEDA has so far successfully formulated strategies for sectors, including fruits and vegetables, marble and granite, gems and jewellery, marine fisheries, leather and footwear, textiles, surgical instruments, transport and dairy. Whereas the task of SME development at a broader scale still requires more coverage and enhanced reach in terms of SMEDA's areas of operation.

Along with the sectoral focus a broad spectrum of services are now being offered to the SMEs by SMEDA, which are driven by factors like enhanced interaction amongst the stakeholders, need based sectoral research, over the counter support systems, exclusive business development facilities, training and development, legal and other services for SMEs and information dissemination through wide range of publications.

ROLE OF LEGAL SERVICES CELL

The Legal Services Cell [LSC] is a part of Business Development Division of SMEDA and plays a key role in providing an overall facilitation and support to SMEs. The LSC provides guidance based on field realities pertaining to SMEs in Pakistan and other parts of the world.

LSC believes that information dissemination among the SMEs on the existing regulatory environment is of paramount importance and it can play a pivotal role in their sustainable development.

In order to facilitate SMEs at the Micro Level LSC has developed user-friendly systems, which provide them detail description of the Laws, and Regulations including the process and steps required for compliance.

The purpose of this document is to provide SMEs with information pertaining to a income tax practices for SMEs. Companies interested in enhancing their understanding about the procedures can also use the document

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1 - INTRODUCTION.

The strategic location of the country and potential of livestock sector creates a good export avenue for our livestock and livestock products. The major exports include animal casings, bone and its products, animal wastes, live animals, meat, dry milk, wool, hair, feeding stuff for animals and poultry. In order to enhance the export potential of livestock sector, export of livestock meat has been allowed. The establishment of abattoirs is encouraged in the private sector.

As far as export of live animals is concerned all the animals are kept under quarantine for the required period and after necessary vaccination and tests are allowed for export. There is a great demand for the export of live animals from Pakistan to Middle East countries and Afghanistan also but it is subjected to Government policy for export of live animals which off and on banned by the government.

The export of animal casings is allowed only from the registered and approved processing units. Similarly, there are registered bone-crushing factories in country that are only allowed for export. The factories are up-grading their facilities to fulfill the more international trade requirements. However, all these factories are fulfilling the international hygienic requirements and W.T.O. standards. Measures have also been taken to meet Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements under WTO for quality assurance and to improve exports of livestock and animal products.

The consumption of meat, eggs, and milk in the world is on the continuous rise for past two decades, the tow most important factors for this increase in consumption are the growth in population, urbanization and increasing income of people. This has led to include a variety of meats, eggs, and dairy products in people diets. This increased consumption has created an incentive for the poor farmers to increase livestock production thus creating an additional source of income. Moreover, livestock products also plays very important role in covering the dietary protein deficiency for the farmers and human population.

It is assumed that the demand for food from animal origin will continue to rise, so there is a need on the part of the government & representative trade bodies to assist, facilitate and guide the potential exporters of live stock to earn for our beloved country. These measures would include amendments in the regulations to over come some of the drawbacks which have resulted from increased population and consumption of livestock. Thus reserving most of our lives stock/meat to be exported.

Primary focus should be on improvement of livestock production on sustainable basis which depends upon the general animal health and better control of livestock diseases. Moreover improvement is required in livestock marketing and trading system. In addition the institutions and human recourse capacities also have to be strengthened.

Compared to the growth in agriculture sector, which mainly resulted from investment in new production techniques leading towards increase in supply, the growth in livestock sector is derived from increase in demand. The continuously increasing demand has stretched the

capacity of existing livestock production systems; the only exception is poultry sector in which the technological progress had played a major part in increasing the supply.

Until recently, the expansion of live stock food production was dependent on increased number of animals rather than higher carcass weight per animal. The increase in the demand has put great stress on the production system which is mainly dependent on range grazing and thus has resulted in over grazing and destruction of pastures. As a result of higher demand, the government has shifted its focus to increasing the use of new recourses rather than depending on the old production system of pastures. The Livestock and Dairy Development Board (LDDDB) feedlot fattening project is the result of such policy to reduce pressure from pastures and improve the productivity of farmers.

Following are the major Opportunities and threats related to livestock sector.

Opportunities

1. Swift increase in consumption/demand of live stock products; in land and abroad.
2. Increasing demand of by-products, blood, skin, etc.; abroad.
3. Technological improvement in live stock production and processing in developed countries which can be replicated in the developing countries.

Threats

1. Rise in the use of cereal based feeds for livestock hence increasing the cost of cereals for human consumption
2. The continuous drought in the past decade and increasing demand of livestock has put greater stress on grazing resources
3. Environmental and human health related concerns of urban dairy farms and poultry farms near Major cities.

2 - LIVESTOCK IN PAKISTAN

The livestock sector is a leading sub-sector of the agriculture sector in Pakistan. In 2005-06 it contributed over 10.7 per cent to the GDP which is more than the aggregated contribution of entire crop sector of the country¹. About 30-35 million people of rural areas are engaged in raising livestock while deriving 30-40 per cent of their incomes from this sector.

According to Livestock Census 2006, there were 29.56 Million heads of cattle, 27.33 million buffaloes, 26.49 million sheep and 53.79 million goats in Pakistan. Nationwide the combined population of large ruminants, i.e. cattle and buffalo, was 56.89 million while the population of small ruminants, i.e. goats and sheep, was 80.27 million.

Table No. 1 : Livestock Population, Pakistan (2006)

<i>In million</i>								
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Mules	Asses
Pakistan	29.56	27.33	26.49	53.79	0.92	0.34	0.16	4.27
<i>Percent Distribution</i>								
NWFP	20	7	13	18	7	22	43	13
Punjab	49	65	24	37	22	47	41	52
Sindh	23	27	15	23	30	13	12	24
Balochistan	8	1	48	22	41	18	4	11

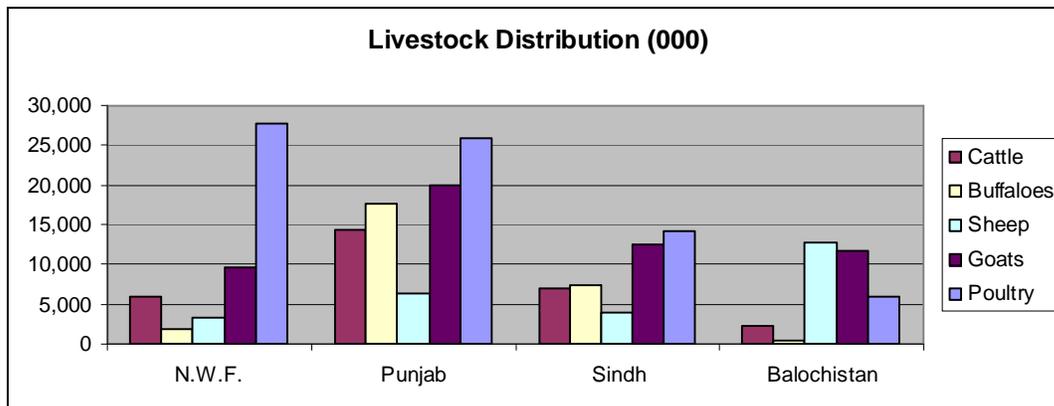
¹ Economic Survey of Pakistan

Province wise distribution shows that different provinces have different strength in specific species of livestock. Geographic conditions including availability of fodder and water makes Punjab more suitable for large ruminants including buffaloes and cattle, Punjab contains 65 percent of buffaloes and 49 percent of cattle in the country. Sindh contains 30 percent of camels, 27 percent of buffalo and 23 percent of goat's population; NWFP contains 20 percent cattle and 18 percent goats of the national population. Balochistan, with its major production of sheep and goats, contains about 48 percent of sheep and 22 percent of goat population in the country.

Table No. 2 : Province Wise Livestock Population in Pakistan (2006)

Population in Million Numbers

	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Mules	Asses	Poultry
Pakistan	29.56	27.33	26.49	53.79	0.92	0.34	0.16	4.27	73.65
N.W.F.	5.97	1.93	3.36	9.60	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.56	27.70
Punjab	14.41	17.75	6.36	19.83	0.20	0.16	0.06	2.23	25.91
Sindh	6.93	7.34	3.96	12.57	0.28	0.04	0.02	1.00	14.14
Balochistan	2.25	0.32	12.80	11.78	0.38	0.06	0.01	0.47	5.91



3 - LIVE STOCK IN BALOCHISTAN

Balochistan area wise is the largest province of Pakistan with a total land mass of 348,189 sq. km. it has a variety of geographic features including mountains, deserts, rangelands, forests and coastal line. Livestock plays an important role in the economy of Balochistan in terms of income and employment. Live stock production is an important source of income for the rural poor in the province. It enables poor and landless farmers to earn income using common property rangelands owned by different tribes.

Livestock is often the largest non-land asset in rural household portfolios. In arid and semiarid settings, livestock can offer the only viable household sustenance strategy. In such contexts, household welfare depends on herd size and the environmental factors that might affect it. The rapidly growing demand for livestock products reinforces the value of livestock as part of household asset portfolios and its potential to reduce poverty.

Due to the low rainfall extensive crop culture operations are not possible in all the areas in the province. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the rangelands are located in areas having more than 250 mm annual rainfall, which can support perennial grasses and shrubs. Hence, barring some portions of Loralai and Zhob districts, rest of the land surface does not even support rearing of livestock throughout the year thus necessitating seasonal migration of nomadic and transhumant grazers to find feed for their livestock. (Mostly sheep, goats and lesser number of cattle and camels). In spite of difficult conditions for livestock industry, it occupies a pivotal place in the economy of Balochistan being the mainstay of more than 75% of the people inhabiting the countryside in the relative absence of other means of subsistence.

According to 1996 Livestock Census, there used to be 1.341 million heads of cattle, 0.161 million buffaloes, 10.841 million sheep, 9.369 million goats, 0.339 million camels, 0.043 million horses, 0.003 million mules, 0.383 million asses and 4.694 million poultry birds in Balochistan. Due to recent drought particularly in Balochistan province, which continued for almost 7 to 8 years, the livestock population dropped considerably in 2000 and just showing some signs of improvement in 2006 census. According to the 2006 Census, the number of livestock in Balochistan is now; cattle 2.2millions, sheep 12.8 million, goats 11.7millions, camels 0.3 millions, horses 0.05 millions and asses 0.47. It is seen that the provincial heard has not grown as par with national heard.

Table No. 3 : Livestock Population in Balochistan (2006)

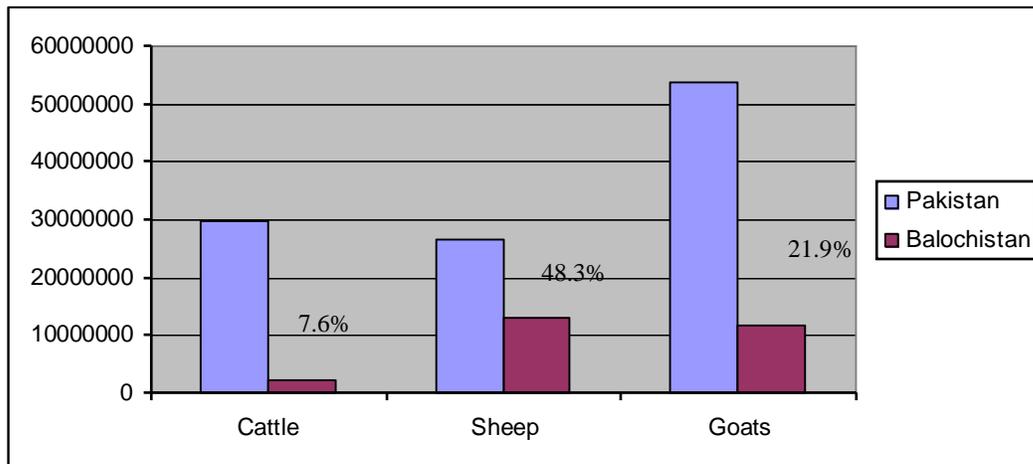
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Camels</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Asses</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Pakistan	29,558,812	27,334,985	26,487,741	53,786,988	920,868	344,253	155,698	4,268,472	73,647,888
Balochistan	2,253,581	319,854	12,804,217	11,784,711	379,528	59,973	6,256	471,942	5,911,304
Percentage	7.6%	1.2%	48.3%	21.9%	41.2%	17.4%	4.0%	11.1%	8.0%

Source: Pakistan Livestock Census 2006: Agricultural Census Organization

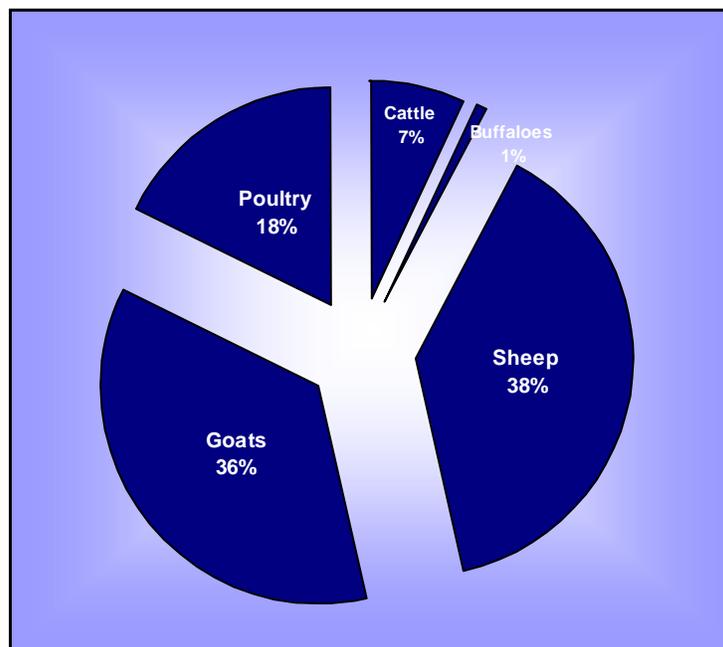
The Sheep production in the country, 48 % of which occurs in Balochistan, increased just by 12 % from 23 million in 1996 census to 26 Million in 2006 census, During the same period the Cattle production increased by 44%, Buffalo production increased by 34 % and Goats Production increased by 30 %.²

² Livestock Census 2006

Total Number of Cattle, Sheep and Goats in Pakistan and Share of Balochistan Province in National Herd



Percentage distribution of Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Cattle and Buffaloes in Balochistan



4 - PRODUCTION

The production of live stock for the last few years is given by the following tables, though it is in increasing trend but still it is inefficient both in quantity and quality scale.

4.1 Table No. 4 Live Stock Production

Table: Livestock Production (Million No)			
Species	2005-06*	2006-07#	2007-08#
Cattle	29.6	30.7	31.8
Buffaloes	27.3	28.2	29.0
Sheep	26.5	26.8	27.1
Goat	53.8	55.2	56.7
Camels	0.9	0.9	1.0
Horses	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asses	4.3	4.3	4.4
Mules	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: MINFAL (Livestock Wing)

Notes:

* Actual Figures of Livestock Census 2006

Estimated Figure based on inter census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006

4.2 Live Stock By-Products.

Table No. 5 : Livestock Products Production

Species	Units	2005-06*	2006-07**	2007-08**
Eggs	Million No's	9,712	10,197	10,712
Hides	000 No's	11,418	11,803	12,202
Cattle	"	5,602	5,813	6,032
Buffalo	"	5,723	5,895	6,074
Camels	"	94	95	96
Skins	000 No's	43,353	44,325	45,325
Sheep skin	"	10,016	10,131	10,251
Goat skin	"	20,722	21,283	21,860
Fancy skin	"	12,616	12,910	13,215
Lamb skin	"	2,975	3,009	3,045
Kid skin	"	9,641	9,901	10,170
Wool	000 tons	40.10	40.57	41.05
Hair	"	20.31	20.85	21.41
Edible Offal's	"	300	308	317
Blood	"	51.45	52.74	54.07
Guts	000 No's	43,795	44,777	45,788
Casings	"	12,160	12,568	12,992
Horns & Hooves	000 tons	42.81	44.06	45.36
Bones	"	633.48	652.51	672.24
Fats	"	203.28	209.18	215.30
Dung	"	894	921	949
Urine	"	277	285	293
Head & Trotters	"	186.49	191.66	197.02
Ducks, Drakes & Ducklings	"	0.70	0.67	0.67

Source: MINFAL (Livestock Wing)

Note:

* The figures for livestock products for the year 2005-06 were calculated using the livestock population reported in livestock census 2006 and by applying production parameters.

** The figures for livestock product for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 were calculated by applying production parameters to the projected population of 2006-07 and 2007-08

4.3 Milk and Meat Production

Table No. 6

Species	Units	2005-06*	2006-07**	2007-08**
Milk (Gross Production)	000 tons	39,596	40,872	42,199
Cow	“	13,407	13,913	14,437
Buffalo	“	24,723	25,465	26,239
Sheep#	“	34	35	35
Goat	“	664	682	700
Camel#	“	767	77	787
Milk (Human Consumption)@	000 tons	31,970	32,996	34,064
Cow	“	10,726	11,130	11,550
Buffalo	“	19,779	20,372	20,991
Sheep	“	34	35	35
Goat	“	664	682	700
Camel		767	777	787
Meat &	000 tons	2,515	2,618	2,727
Species	Units	2005-06*	2006-07**	2007-08**
Beef	“	1,449	1,498	1,549
Mutton	“	554	566	578
Poultry meat	“	512	554	601
Note:			Source: MINFAL (Livestock Wing)	

* The figures for milk and meat production for the year 2005-06 were calculated using the livestock population reported in livestock census 2006 and then by applying production parameters.

** The figures for milk and meat production for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 were calculated by applying production parameters to the projected population of 2006-07 and 2007-08 based on the inter census growth rate of livestock census 1996-2006

The figures for the milk production for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 were calculated after adding the production of milk from camel and sheep to the figures reported in the livestock census 2006.

@ Milk for human consumption is derived by subtracting 20% (15% wastage in transportation and 5% in calving) on the gross milk production of cows and Buffalo.

& The figures for meat production are of red meat and do not include the edible offal's

5 - GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Government has provided following incentives to increase livestock and poultry production in the country:

- ⇒ Regulatory measures include allowing import of high yielding animals, semen and embryos for crossbreeding, expansion/improvement and modernization of laboratory facilities to diagnose and treat livestock diseases; introduction of mobile animal health service to provide diagnostic services at the door steps of farmers, duty free import of veterinary dairy and livestock machinery/equipment, not manufactured in the country.
- ⇒ Government has allowed import of Incubators, Brooders, Evaporation cooling pads, cooling system, Grain storage silos for poultry, poultry equipments, milk and meat processing machinery/equipment (not manufactured locally), at zero percent custom duty. Private sector has imported milk and meat processing machinery/equipment worth of Rs 285 million during July-March, 2007-08.
- ⇒ In order to reduce input costs in poultry production, poultry vaccines, feed additives, coccidiostats, Growth promoters premixes, Vitamin premixes, Fish feed, Zinc sulphate, Copper sulphate used in poultry feed has been zero-rated. Sales tax exemption has been allowed to un-cooked poultry meat; processed milk, yogurt, cheese flavored milk, and butter cream. In addition, poultry, vaccines, feed additives and coccidiostats used in poultry feed manufacturing have been allowed at zero percent custom duty.

Following new development projects have been launched in the country during 2005-06 to 2007-08.

- ⇒ Livestock Production and Development project is of five years duration (2005 – 2010) and has total allocation of Rs 1520 million. It is assisting in the establishment of 2590 fattening farms (1040 beef and 1550 mutton), 08 Slaughterhouses and 20 butcheries in private sector.
- ⇒ Milk Collection Processing and Dairy Production and Development Program Project is of five years duration (2005 – 2010) with a total cost of Rs 1588 million. More than 10,000 rural subsistence dairy farmers are likely to enter into the milk marketing chain due to project interventions, 15000 to 20000 additional breeding animals of better genetic potential for milk production will become available in the project area.
- ⇒ Livestock Project is of 05 years duration (2005-2010) and initiated at a total cost of Rs 1992 million. It is aimed at enhancing the livestock productivity through the provision of livestock production and extension services at farmer's doorsteps, targeting 13 million rural poor in 1963 union councils in 80 districts of the country.
- ⇒ Improving reproductive efficiency of cattle and buffaloes in stallholders production system Project is of five years duration (2007-2012) and has total cost Rs 495.15 million. The project aimed at establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Centre, Semen Production and Processing center, Strengthening of Provincial Semen Production Units and Support of semen Production in private sector. The center will produce 5000 embryo per year for farm use and supply to others.

- ⇒ Construction of Animal Quarantine Facilities at various places including Northern Area, Wahga Border, Lahore and Khokrapar project has total cost of Rs 300 million. It is of five years duration (2006-2011). The project is aimed at improving quarantine facilities and establishing new entry exit points to facilitate trade of animal and animal products

6 - ANIMAL QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT

The Animal Quarantine Department is working under Ministry of Live Stock . The Animal Quarantine Department was established in 1980 to implement the Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and export of animals and animal products) Act, 1979 and the Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and export of animals and animal products) Rules, 1980.

The statutory authority and related regulations governing the transportation of animals and animal products for import and export and regulation designed to prevent the introduction and dissemination of exotic diseases and issuance of health certificates are the responsibilities of the federal government under the constitution.

The Animal Quarantine Department is the executive veterinary authority of the federal government with primary responsibility to regulate the import, export and quarantine of animals and animal products in order to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic diseases. The Animal Quarantine Department is not only important to safeguard the domestic livestock of Pakistan but also has a very important role from human health point of view, since there are number of bacterial viral and parasitic diseases which are communicable from animals and animal products to human being.

The Animal Quarantine Department has a country-wide network of its Office cum Laboratories. The Head office is at Karachi and sub-offices at Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Sialkot, Gawadar, Khokhrapar and Khunjrab. The details of health certificate issued for animals and animals products exported and clearance of reported cases of animals and animals products imported during the year 2006-07 are provided in the following tables

**Issuance of Health Certificates for Animals and Animal Products
Exported During the Year 2006-2007**

Table No. 7.

S. NO	Animals & Animal Products.		Quantity	No of H/c	Value
1	MUTTON.	CARCAS	704397	4138	26947262
2	BEEF	PCS.	242306	2988	23465123
3	ORGANS	CTNS.	16504	1385	612500
4	ANIMAL	NO.S	2310	4	69300
5	BIRDS.	NO.S	10455	425	15682
6	RABBITS.	NO.S	960	24	1920
7	CATS.	NO.S	650	750	N.C.V
8	DOGS	NO.S	500	523	N.C.V
9	LEATHER	PCS	885764	759	10017452
		KGS	1861884		
		SQ.FT	599112		
		BALES	16209		
10	GOAT SKINS	KGS	245592	52	1268820
		PCS	72448		
11	WOOL	KGS.	4466416	612	3141084
12	GOAT HAIR	KGS.	1221032	59	486112
		BALES.	220644		
13	HOOVES & HORN MEAL	BAGS	5850	12	61557
14	OMASUM	KGS	526350	24	350396
15	HOOVES & HORN.	BAGS	18453	18	191431
		M.TONS.	148		
16	SHEEP CASING	HANKS	458896	410	9545445
		BARREL	2955		
17	BEEF CASING	YARDS.	125211	25	2931995
		KGS.	49240		
		BALES	1000		
18	BEEF BLADDERS.	PCS.	205000	20	1773596
		KGS.	12000		
		CTN	145		
		BALES.	200		
19	CALF STOMACH	PCS	771500	45	1521530
		KGS.	65000		
20	FISH.MEAL	BAGS.	35000	10	70980
		KGS	150		
21	BONE GRIST	BAGS.	13500	50	302635
		M.TONS	3500		
		KGS.	10750		
22	GELATIN	KGS	85678	135	68911
23	FROZEN FISH	KGS	15300	40	49575
24	CONCENTRATED OX	KGS	34778	7	43450
25	DRIED MAWS	KGS	9350	3	28050
26	DESI GHEE.	CTNS	7345	25	22035

27	BISCUITS.	KGS.	96686	25	290058
28	FRESH SWEETS.	KGS.	185840	361	557520
		CTN	57342		
29	BEEF & MUTTON PRODUCTS	CTNS	2450	95	22050
		KGS	4930		
30	CHICKEN TIKKA	CTN	85	6	2040
	BUBBLE				
31	GUM,CHOCKLATE	KGS.	45281	15	135783
32	MILK UHT	CTN	528002	215	3153279
		LTR.	372000		
33	HONEY.	KGS.	3858996	334	7717992
		BOX.	45		
34	MILK CEREALS	CTNS	14135	45	476038
35	CREAM	CTNS	186254	45	1161482
36	TABLE EGGS.	DOZENS.	2661900	208	707870
		CRATES	160110		
37	MARKHOORS	NO.S	28	28	280
	TOTAL NO OF				
	CERTIFICATE			13920	

6.1 Procedure for Quarantine of animals to be exported.

The *Quarantine* department provides certification service to the importers and exporters of animals and animal products of uniform standard through examination and tests to meet the international trade requirements. The department is also responsible to prevent the unauthorized import and export of animals and animal products. It provides round-the-clock services to the importers, exporters and general public with regard to import and export of animals and animal products. Every point of entry and point of exit has to be guarded to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases. Therefore, the department has office-cum-microbiology laboratories of international standards located at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Islamabad, Quetta, Multan and Sialkot as per Clause-J of Section-2 of Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and Export of Animals and Animal Products) (Amendment) Act, 1985.

The department handles all kinds of Animal which includes birds, cold blooded creatures: by means of which any diseases may be carried or transmitted: four footed beasts which are not mammals; mammals except man and the Animal Products. It means anything originating or made, whether in whole or in part from an animal or from a carcass and other substance of animal origin as specified by the Federal Government by notification in the official Gazette.

Pakistan being the member of OIE (Office of International Des Epizootics) and WTO is obliged to maintain quarantine services of high standards. To safeguards the livestock industry of Pakistan and foreign countries and human health from communicable diseases. The Animal Quarantine Department is in a position to fulfill the international quarantine requirements. A Laboratory for Drug Residues Detection from Animal Products at Karachi is established to meet international trade standards for residues limit in animal products

Procedure / Requirement for Quarantine of animals which are to be exported, under the Pakistan Animal Quarantine (import and Export of Animals and Animal Products) Rules, 1980 is as under :

Section 12. Regulation of export. Every export of animals or animal products shall, as far as may be, be regulated in accordance with the rules, regulations and zoo-sanitary conditions of the country where such animals and animal products are exported.

Section 13. Quarantine of animal before export. All animals shall, before their export, be kept in quarantine for such period and manner as the Quarantine Officer may determine for carrying out tests and examinations and providing rest to such animals before their transportation for export;

Provided that the period of rest shall not be less than ten hours which shall include three consecutive hours between sunrise and sunset;

Provided further that if during the rest period of an animal, any other animal is brought into quarantine, then the rest period of first animal detained in quarantine shall commence from the time of arrival of the last animal in quarantine.

Section 14. Health certificate of an animal and animal product. (1) Where after the examination of an animal or animal product and expiry of the rest period, the Quarantine Officer is satisfied that such animal and animal product are free from disease, he shall issue a health certificate in Form VII, Form IX or in product are intended to be exported.

No animal or animal product shall be exported unless it is accompanied by a health certificate referred to in sub-rule. (1).

Section 15. Disembarkation of certain animals. Where an animal is injured during transportation for export or loading in a vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or is found unfit to travel due to illness, or where calving or lambing of the animal during transit is reasonably probable, or where adverse weather conditions are likely to cause serious injury or suffering to such animal, the Quarantine Officer may under notice to the exporter, require the master of the vessel, pilot of the aircraft or the person incharge of the vehicle, as the case may be, to unload the animal and remove it to quarantine for rest and treatment

Section 16. Disinfection of aircraft, vehicle, etc. Before transportation of an animal or animal product, the Quarantine Officer shall cause the cleaning and disinfection of a vessel, aircraft or vehicle to be used for transportation for such animal and animal product by an approved disinfectant .

(2) No vessel, aircraft or vehicle shall be used for transportation for an animal or animal product unless it has been properly cleaned, disinfected and certified by the Quarantine Officer in Form X.

Section 17. Quarantine charges and fees etc. to be notified. The rate of quarantine charges, costs of keeping animals and animal products in quarantine, including feeding charges, fees for examination, tests and certificates shall be fixed by the Federal Government , from time to time by notification in the official Gazette.

Section 18. Destruction and disposal of diseased animals etc. (1) Any diseased animal or animal product ordered to be destroyed under clause (e) of section 6 of the Ordinance or under these rules shall be destroyed in accordance with the directions of the Quarantine Officer.

(2) The carcass and destroyed animal product shall be disposed of by burying, burning, cremated or incinerated.

(3) No compensation of an animal or animal product ordered to be destroyed shall be paid to the owner.

(4) The items of any clothing, fittings or harness which had been in contact with a diseased animal or animal product and not taken back by the importer after disinfection shall be sold through auction.

Section 19. Sale proceeds to be deposited in Government treasury. All sale proceeds received under these rules by sale or auction shall be deposited in the Government treasury under the head “1260 –Receipt from Economic Services-1261-Animal Husbandry-Others.”

Section 20. Application of rules to animals and animal products in transit. These rules shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to all animals and animal Products in transit by a vessel, aircraft or vehicle.

(2) Where the Quarantine Officer examines any animal or animal product landed in Pakistan during transit to another country, he shall make a health report in Form XI

6.2 Export Constraints:

The major potential exports include animal casings, bone and its products, animal wastes, live animals, meat, dry milk, wool, hair, feeding stuff for animals and poultry.

The export of livestock and its products constrained because of the presence of contagious diseases, and poor sanitary/hygiene conditions of our slaughterhouses and slaughtering practices and processing units for value addition.

The major reasons for lack of export trade are:

- Absence of Disease Free Zones
- Lack of proper regulatory law / rules
- Non-existence of modern abattoirs and value addition
- Quarantine procedures requirement in the importing countries.

7 - EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

Export of live stock means to sell Live Stock in another country. This involves complex procedures, including filing and exchange of documents, both in the country of Export (from where live stock are to be shipped/dispatched) and in the country of Import (where these live stock are to be discharged/delivered). The requirement of documentation arises due to the fact that the live stock that are exported are to be sold to some one who is thousands of miles away, speaking a different language, having different customs, preferences, currency and import regulations. In order to facilitate trade with other countries, certain sets of rules have been developed by the trading nations over the centuries, which are normally followed in foreign trade today. The International Trade is governed by rules made by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Export of live animals is allowed but you have to obtain an NOC from Ministry of Live stock Government of Pakistan. In first step all animals shall before be kept in quarantine for such period & manners as the Quarantine Officer may determined for carrying out tests, examination and providing rest to the animals before their transportation for export. All animals and birds under quarantine are subjected to the quarantine fees. The fee for Quarantine and issuance of health certificate is different for different species and animal products that is published in official gazette. Normally the duration of quarantine period is two weeks but may be extended in certain conditions.

7.1 Export markets

Pakistan is geographically located close to the Middle East and South-East Asia. Both of these regions are deficient in livestock products and depend upon import from other countries. The livestock industry in most of the developed world is highly subsidized. With reduction of subsidies in the wake of WTO, the local livestock sector should have better opportunities to compete.

Procedure for Live Stock/Meat Export

7.2 Regulatory Environment For The Export Of Live Stock

The rules and regulations covering different livestock activities are given below:-

- The import and export of livestock and livestock products are regulated by Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and Export of Animal and Animal Products) Act, 1979 and Rules 1980.
- Import of livestock is subject to satisfying animal health requirements of Quarantine Departments of importing/exporting countries. In a routine practice exporting country submit specimen health certificate to Ministry of Livestock for vetting prior to commencing export.

- Export of live animals requires NOC from M/O Livestock , however, the issuance of the same is suspended since 12 April 2004.
- Export of semen, hatching eggs, live poultry, dairy products etc from Pakistan is subject to satisfying animal health requirements of importing / exporting countries.
- Export of meat is allowed / authorized from slaughterhouses established in the private sector duly registered with Animal Quarantine Department of Ministry of Livestock and Competent departments of importing countries.
- The slaughtering of animals is regulated by Animal Slaughter Control Act 1963 and Rules 1965 Union Council (Slaughterhouse Rules, 1961, Bye-laws for Regulation of Public Slaughterhouse, 1980).
- Livestock conservation is regulated by conservation (restriction on slaughter) of useful Animals Act, 1956 while livestock breeding is being regulated by livestock breeding schemes, 1960. The livestock protection is regulated by prevention of cruelty to animal rules, 1961 and Ordinance 1981. Livestock nutrition is being regulated by animal compound feeding Act 1974.
- Livestock health is regulated by Animal Contagious Diseases Act 1948. The livestock product quality is being regulated by Pure Food Ordinance 1960, Rule, Rules 1965 and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1972.

7.3 Signing Of A Contract

When prices are accepted to export / import live stock then a contract is signed with the firm for supply of live stock which becomes binding on both the buyer & seller. Contract is a document, which normally contains.

- a. Name of exporter of live stock
- b. Name of importer of live stock
- c. Breed of live stock
- d. Unit price
- e. Total quantity
- f. **Terms of delivery (FOB, C&F, CIF etc.)*** Incoterms (**international commercial terms**)deal with the questions related to the delivery of the products from the seller to the buyer. This includes the carriage of products, export and import clearance responsibilities, who pays for what, and who has risk for the condition of the products at different locations within the transport process. Incoterms are always used with a geographical location and do not deal with transfer of title.

When the exporter is making an offer, he quotes the price of his product. If the offer is accepted then a contract is signed between the buyer & the seller. The contract includes terms and conditions under which goods are delivered.

The buyer sitting in the overseas market is normally not interested to receive charge of goods at one's factory site but he may be interested to get charge of goods on FOB basis which means free on Board at airport or seaport. It means that charges of the consignment are fully paid up to that point and the rest of the freight is paid by the buyer. Terms of delivery are not only important for quoting price but it also makes clear as to who is responsible for the goods if anything goes wrong.

- g. **Terms of payment** (There could be basically two arrangements for payment; first being through direct funds transfer without involving any credit facility. This funds transfer could be both before the shipment of goods or after the shipment of goods generally referred as Cash Against Documents (CAD). Second arrangement is through the Letter of Credit (LC). The customer's bank provides a 'letter of credit', which promises to pay the supplier as long as the terms are met. There are two types of LC, LC at sight and LC Deferred payment. The payment may be paid immediately at sight or at a later date).
- h. Mode of shipment (Sea, Air, Road)
- i. Currency in which transaction will be made.
- j. Validity period of a contract & delivery period.
- k. Shipping marks if any.
- l. Arbitration clause.

7.4 Required Documents

The following documents are required while undertaking exports from Pakistan :

1. Invoice
2. Form V 19
3. Form V 18
4. E-form (To claim duty drawbacks etc)
5. Packing list (in case of Live stock variety /breed of Live stock)
6. Verified Certificate of Origin
7. Health certificate of an animal and animal product, issued by the Quarantine Officer, in Form VII/ Form IX, under the Pakistan Animal Quarantine (import and Export of Animals and Animal Products) Rules, 1980.

7.5 Post Shipment Documents

BCA (Bank Credit Advice) to be received from commercial banks after foreign exchange is received. The BCA is considered proof for the purpose of rebates, refinance scheme etc.

7.6 How To Claim Duty Drawbacks

Duty Drawback is the most commonly availed incentive by exporters. *It is the amount reimbursed by the government to exporters as compensation for Customs Duty collected at the time of import.* For the purpose, FBR sets aside a certain percentage of customs duty collected on imported raw material for appreciating Live Stock production. The following documents must be in order when Exporter, files the claim for export rebate and submits the file to the customs rebate section

1. Bank Credit Advice (B.C.A)
2. Bill of Lading (First Original).
3. Railway Receipt (Attested by the Railways).
4. Customs Signed Invoice with Two Photocopies.
5. Packing list (in case of Live stock variety /breed of Live stock)
6. Exchange Rate Certificate
7. Copy of Shipping Bill.
8. Photo Copy of Form “E”.
9. Laboratory Test Report. *(if required)*
10. Photocopy of SRO. (relevant to exporter’s product)
11. Copy of Cross Border Certificate *(In case of export through land route).*
12. Sales Tax Returns.

8 - IMPORT PROCEDURES IN SAUDI ARABIA

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

According to Royal Decree No. M/13 dated 10/5/1408 H., corresponding to 12/30/1987, and to the Saudi Council of Ministers order No. 86 dated 10/5/1408 H. (12/19/87) the following customs duties' rates have been in effect since 13/5/1408 H. (corresponding to January 2, 1988):

1. Most of the basic consumer products are duty free, e.g., sugar, rice, tea, unroasted coffee, cardamom, barley, corn, livestock and meat (fresh or frozen).
2. Customs duties of 20% are imposed on some imported commodities for the purpose of protecting the national infant industries.
3. Import duty on other items is 12% ad valorem on the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value.
4. A limited number of items are subject to customs duties calculated on the basis of metric weight or capacity, rather than ad valorem. However, the rates for these items are fairly low.
5. Members of the Arab League who are signatories to the Agreement to Facilitate Trade and Exchange and to Organize Transit between the Arab League States are granted special concessions.
6. Imports from the Arab states with which Saudi Arabia has bilateral trade agreements are entitled to further reductions of duty.

Royal Decree No. M/56 dated 19/10/1407 H., corresponding to June 15, 1987, has approved the international Brussels agreement of 14 June 1983 on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). According to the Minister of Finance and national Economy Order No. 3/1805 dated 19/10/1410 H., corresponding to May 14, 1990, the Kingdom has been implementing the Harmonized System since 15/6/1411 H., corresponding to 1/1/1991. For details, contact Customs Department

Saudi Arabia has been implementing the Brussels Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (H.S.) since 1991.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS

The documents required for all commercial shipments to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are:

1. commercial invoice
2. certificate of origin
3. a bill of lading (or airway bill)
4. a steamship (or airline) company certificate
5. an insurance certificate (if goods are insured by the exporter)
6. packing list
7. Hallal Certificate.

Additional documents may be required, depending on the type of goods being shipped, on certain requests from the Saudi importer or in the letter of credit (L/C), or according to a contract.

The exporter is responsible for authenticating the certificate of origin, the commercial invoice, and any special documents. The documents must be certified in the following order:

1. Notarized by a Notary Public and certified by a local Exporting country Chamber of Commerce.
2. Certified by the Exporting country-Saudi Arabian Business Council.
3. Legalized by the Saudi Embassy or any Saudi Consulate in the Exporting country

All shipments must contain two basic documents — the Certificate of Origin and the Commercial Invoice — and any other related documents required by the L/C to be certified and legalized. Each document should be prepared in (at least) an original and one copy. All documents (original or copies) should bear the handwritten signature of the person issuing the document. Facsimile signatures are not accepted.

In addition, two copies of the Export Information Sheet (EIS) must be filled out, signed by an official of the exporting/shipping company and submitted with the other required shipping documents.

Description of Shipping Documents

Commercial Invoice:

All commercial invoices must be on the exporting company's letterhead. The invoice should contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, and must accurately describe goods and components (including the six-digit Harmonized System number), trademarks, name of the vessel (or airline) and the date of sailing, port of loading and port of discharge, net and gross weight, quantity, unit price and extended price of each type of goods, total value of the shipment, contents of each package and container, currency, L/C number (if applicable) and freight and insurance.

As of May 18, 1996, Saudi customs authorities have emphasized that commercial invoices issued by exporters should contain an accurate description the goods being exported to the Kingdom. It should include:

Certificate of Origin:

The certificate of origin must be issued by the manufacturer (or the exporting firm), and must include the name of the vessel (airline) and the date of sailing, name(s), nationality(ies), and full street address(es) of the manufacturer(s) of all items to be shipped to Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, the origin of each item or component must be specified. In addition, a signed statement to the effect that the document is true and correct must be given. If the merchandise is not solely and exclusively a product of the exporting country, a notarized "Appended Declaration to Certificate of Origin" must be attached to the certificate of origin.

In addition, the certificate of origin must include the name and address of the Saudi importer, a description of the goods, and the address of the shipping company.

The Bill of Lading (or Airway bill):

One nonnegotiable copy of the bill of lading is to be presented to a Saudi Arabian Consulate. The bill of lading should agree with the commercial invoice and show description, value, net and gross weight of shipped goods, volume and measurement, marks, number of packages, name and address of the consignee (Saudi importer) and consignor, name and address of shipping company and/or shipping agent, name of vessel and date of sailing, port of loading and port of discharge. Marks and numbers should agree with those on the invoice and containers.

Steamship Certificate:

This certificate (which is an Appended Declaration to Bill of Lading or airway bill) should be issued by the steamship (or airlines) company in at least one original. It must be notarized and contain the following information about the vessel (or plane), named in the Bill of Lading or the airline company certificate:

1. Name of vessel (plane), and previous name (if applicable)
2. Nationality of vessel (plane)
3. Owner of vessel (plane)
4. Names of ports (airports) that the vessel (plane) will call on en route to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including port (airport) of loading and port (airport) of discharge.

Further, the steamship (airlines) company certificate should declare that the vessel (plane) shall not anchor or call on any other ports (airports) than those mentioned in it, and that all information provided in the certificate is true and correct. The standard form of "Appended Declaration to the Bill of Lading" (or airway bill) is available from the Saudi Consulates.

Insurance Certificate:

This certificate (issued by an insurance company in at least one original) must contain the actual amount of insurance, description and value of insured goods, name of vessel, port of loading and Saudi port of discharge, and name and address of beneficiary. In addition, the "Appended Declaration to Insurance Policy" (available from the Saudi Consulates) should state that the insurance company has a duly qualified and appointed agent or representative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, giving his name and full address.

If the shipment is insured by an insurance company in Saudi Arabia, the exporter, on their letterhead, must state the name and address of that company.

Packing List:

This includes names and addresses of consignor and consignee, description and value of the exported goods, net and total weight, number of packages and their contents, number of containers and contents, numbers of seals, and L/C number (if applicable).

SPECIAL DOCUMENTS

Depending on the nature of exported goods to Saudi Arabia, or according to a request from the Saudi importer, certain documents may also be required. Special certificates or documents also need to be authenticated according to the procedure for authentication of shipping documents described above.

Food Products Export Documents:

Requirements for labeling food and food products sold in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are determined by the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO). Exporters of these products should comply (among other SASO standards) with Mandatory Standards SSA 1/1984, whether for sample demonstration or for commercial shipments, and must provide the following certificates:

1. Food Manufacturer's Ingredients Certificate: Food Manufacturer's

Ingredients Certificate: This certificate should include a description of the exported food products (contents and percentage of each ingredient), chemical data, microbiological standards, storage, and life of product (date of manufacture and date of expiration). When products contain any animal fats, the certificate must confirm the kind of animal from which it is taken, or state that no pork meat or its artificial flavor nor its animal fat is being used. This certificate must be obtained from a local health department and must be signed.

2. Consumer Protection Certificate: Consumer Protection Certificate: This certificate confirms the healthiness of the various ingredients of the exported food products to Saudi Arabia, and their safety and fitness for human consumption. The certificate must be obtained from an office of the Exporting country Department of Agriculture and must be signed.

3. Price List: The price list should be issued by the exporter on his letterhead, and should indicate that the prices of the exported products to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are the standard local market prices.

Importation of Meat

In addition to the general shipping documents all meat shipments must be accompanied by the following certificates:

1. *A certificate of "Halal" meat*: This certificate indicates that slaughtering has taken place in an officially licensed slaughterhouse according to Islamic procedures. The "Halal" meat certificate should be legalized by a recognized Islamic Center.

2. *An Official Health Certificate*: This certificate should indicate the date of slaughter, kind of animal and average age, in each shipment. The health certificate must also indicate that animals were examined within twelve hours before being slaughtered, and directly after, by a licensed veterinarian, and were found free from disease and suitable for human consumption.

The Health Certificate is required for all exports to Saudi Arabia of all kinds of meats, (including poultry and seafood), meat products, livestock, vegetables, fruits, and human blood, attesting to the fact that they are free from pests and/or disease.

Shipment of Livestock to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In addition to the general shipping documents, the shipment must include:

1. *Certificate of Weight*, showing the average weight of the exported livestock
2. *Health Certificate*, from the exporting country Department of Agriculture verifying that the livestock are free from disease
3. *Health Certificate*, issued by a veterinarian
4. *Pedigree Certificate*, issued by the exporting country Department of Agriculture
5. *Production records*
6. *Declaration of Inspection and Acceptance*

Arrangement of Shipping Documents

Shipping documents must be presented to the Saudi Arabian Consulate in the following order, stapled together:

1. *Commercial Invoice*
2. *Certificate of Origin*
3. *Insurance Certificate*
4. *Bill of Lading (or airway bill)*
5. *Steamship Certificate*
6. *Packing List*
7. *Special Documents*

The Export Information Sheet should accompany these documents but should not be stapled together with them.

COMMERCIAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Legal Documents include:

1. Power of Attorney
2. Agency Agreements
3. Sole Distributorship
4. Trade Marks Registration
5. Certificates of Free Sale
6. Bid or Tender Documents
7. Registration of Partnerships, Corporations, or Joint Ventures

All companies' documents must be legalized as follows:

1. Notarized by a Notary Public
2. Certified by the Registrar, where the Notary Public is commissioned
3. Certificate by the District Authority
4. Certificate under the seal of the Secretary of the Provincial Department.
5. Legalized by a Saudi Consulate

<http://www.the-saudi.net/business-center/regulation-import.htm>

9 - IMPORT PROCEDURES IN UAE.

Customs Procedures in Dubai

Importers should have an Importer Code allotted by the Customs Department which is given on submitting the application in the prescribed form together with the copy of Trade License. Importers are allowed only to import goods which are related to the activities permitted by the license.

Following are the procedures for clearance of respective Custom Bills to clear goods arrived via Sea Ports in Dubai.

Import Bills

The consignee/Agent should obtain a Delivery Order from the Shipping Agent and present to Customs the original and the copy supported by (1) Original Invoice (2) Original Certificate of Origin (3) Packing List (4) duplicate bill of lading (B/L)

Payment of Duty

In accordance with Customs Ordinance, Customs duty is calculated on CIF value at the rate of 5%. Imports of all intoxicating liquors will be subjected to a 50% customs duty on their CIF value. Import of Tobacco Products is 100% of the CIF Value. CIF value will normally be calculated by reference to the commercial invoices covering the relative shipment, but

Customs is not bound to accept the figures shown therein and may set an estimated value on the goods, which shall be final, as far as duty is concerned. Deduction on invoices for agency commissions and internal settlements between suppliers and importer/agent are dutiable and will be added back for calculation of duty.

Method of Duty payment

The import duty may be paid in the form of cash or cheque, customs duty guarantee issued by the bank, bank receipt if duty has been paid through a bank, customs duty credit facility against guarantee or deposit against customs duty. If some original documents like, Invoice/Certificate of Origin, are not available a deposit of Dhs. 500 in cash or by cheque needs to be made.

The official will calculate and collect the duty and return to the consignee/agent

- a) The original of the delivery order
- b) The original and two copies of the Custom Bills.

The Custom Bill will authorize the release of goods to the consignee/agent by the Ports Authority, which will retain the original delivery order and original custom bill after completing the delivery of goods.

Deposits

In order to speed up clearance procedures in cases such as imports, import, for re-export and overland transits, consignee or agent can pay a deposit to Customs as a security against duty liability.

Types of Deposit:

Duty Deposit: Paid in lieu of duty. Especially useful if there is doubt whether duty is actually payable - or if there is a delay in producing the right documents. Claim the refund within 60 days.

a. Deposits against original documents:

Allows goods to be cleared pending receipt of the original invoice or certificate of origin. Claim the refund within 60 days.

- b. Import for Re-export Deposit: Allows to import goods with an option to re-export within 180 days. Claim the refund within 240 days.
- c. Transit deposits: Allows to send goods overland to its final destination outside the UAE, from one Customs area to another. Goods must leave the country within 30 days. Claim the refund within 45 days.
- d. Free Zone Overland Export deposit: Allows goods to be moved between free zones and port areas in UAE. Claim the refund within 45 days.

Customs assess the amount to be deposited in each case. Missing documents are usually assessed at Dh.500 each. Transit Deposit are usually equal to the duty value of the consignment. But Customs determine what is to be paid in individual cases. Decision of customs whether to accept an application and how much is to be paid is final.

Refund of deposit

To claim refund within the prescribed period, pink copy of the Customs Bill together with supporting documents such as Customs duty receipt, the original document, or proof of export for overland movements should be produced to the Customs Department. Claims for refunds must be submitted to the Customs Office where payment was made. Claims for refund of deposits are subject to time limits. In summary they are as follows:

- Customs duty & missing documents - claim within 60 days.
- Import for Re-export claim within 210 days, but re-export of the goods must be within 180 days of the bill date.
- Transit Deposits - claim within 45 days but goods must leave the country within 30 days. JAFZ, AIRPORT FZ, DFSA - claim within 45 days but goods must leave the country within 30 days of bill date.

Any number of separate shipments may be made against one bill, but only one claim may be lodged. Certification of overland transit and export movements should be obtained by the shipper on "Customs Exit/Entry Certificate".

Signatory authorities acceptable to Customs are:

- Customs Officers at any Port or Airport in the UAE.
- Customs Authorities in a foreign country.
- Master of the Vessel in case of ship's spares.

Customs verify claims by reference back to the original copy of the bill. It is important, therefore, that the export certification is for precisely the same goods as described in the original bill.

Payment of Deposit Refunds:

Provided that the claim is in order and no queries arise, refund cheques will usually be available within two weeks of submission of the claim. Claims, which are not accepted, are returned with a Rejection Notice explaining the reason for refusal of the claim and decision of customs is final in this regard.

Licensing Information The Department of Economic Development, with the institutional support from the Dubai Chamber of Commerce & Industry, is the statutory body that regulates and controls the licensing procedures for an entity in Dubai. It was formed to organize and activate industry as well as internal and external trade in the Emirate and prepare studies relating to industrial and commercial activities.

http://www.emiratesfreezone.com/dubai_busines_custom.asp

10 - EXPORT TO AFGHANISTAN.

The government of Pakistan is providing various incentives regarding exports to Afghanistan.

In Pak Rupee, Export of all commodities produced or manufactured in Pakistan, excluding those manufactured in manufacturing bonds, would be allowed via land route, against Pak-rupee on filing of regular shipping bills without Form “E”. Such exports shall not be entitled to;

- Zero rating of Sales Tax on Taxable goods
- Rebate of central excise duty
- Repayment of drawback of customs duty

In Convertible Currency, all items and commodities produced or manufactured in Pakistan exported, via land route or by air against irrevocable letters of credit, or advance payment, in convertible foreign currency, shall be allowed;

- Zero-rating of sales tax on taxable goods
- Rebate of central excise duty
- Repayment for drawback of customs-duty

Exports shall be subject to the following conditions:

The Pakistan Embassy or consulate in Kabul, Kandhar and Jalalabad would verify the arrival of export consignments from Pakistan. This condition of verification from Pakistan missions would remain suspended until these Missions or Sub-Missions become fully functional

The Federal Board of Revenue would strictly monitor the exports to Afghanistan and in case of any misuse of the facility the item involved would be taken out of the permissible list by the Ministry of Commerce.

Packages or retail packing would be clearly marked with the expression “For Export Only”, provided that:

- Only duty drawback rates or rebates would be available
- Export would be allowed only through authorised export routes i.e. Torkhum and Chaman

Export of goods which are made by or on behalf of International Relief Organizations against International Tenders as relief goods to Afghanistan would be allowed the facility of normal duty drawback, subject to the following conditions:

- The Export proceeds are realized in foreign currency.
- Each individual packing of consignment bears indelible and prominent marking “For Export Only – supply for aid to Afghanistan (insignia of the organization) not for sale in Pakistan.

10.1 Following is a stepwise guide for exporting Live stock to Afghanistan.

1. There is now a banking system in place in Afghanistan. Habib Bank Limited has opened a branch in Kabul and the National Bank of Pakistan has opened two branches one in Jalalabad and the other in Kabul. Fund transfer facilities are available however LC facilities have not yet been started. The systems of Hundi or Hawala are still being used alongside new commercial banking facilities.
2. All exports to Afghanistan are mostly undertaken against advance cash payment. However, some buyers are also using Dubai banking channel for remitting Foreign Currency as advance payments.
3. The importer contacts the local authorized dealer/bank of the exporter and deposits advance money in the account of the exporter. He also fills out a form V 19 (Annex 1) which is an undertaking on part of the importer and exporter of the transaction to be made.
4. The authorized dealer/bank, after verifying the documents pays the exporter in Pak Rupees (against dollars as deposited by the importer).
5. The exporter fills out another form V 18 (Annex 2) which includes details of the exporter, his contact address, goods to be exported etc. This form is reported by Authorised Dealer (A.D) to The State Bank of Pakistan for Exchange Return purposes.
6. A certificate of origin, verified from the relevant Chamber of Commerce and Industry is required that ensures that the exporter is a listed exporter and can undertake the transaction.
7. Once the payment has been received, in advance, the Form E (Annex 3) is certified and endorsement of advance payment is made by the bank. The shipping documents i.e commercial invoice of Live Stock is prepared by the exporter
8. After completion of documentary requirements, the Live Stock are loaded in trucks and transported to the Pakistani border at Torkhum and Chaman. The Afghan authorities usually do not allow any transport company to operate its trucks in Afghanistan.
9. Once the goods reach the Pak border, the Shipping Bill/Bill of Exports/Pakistan Good Declaration (PGD) of the consignment is submitted to the Deputy Superintendent (DS) customs for clearing.
10. After clearance from DS customs, the consignment is marked to the Inspector Customs who after examination gives his report on the shipping bill and marks the case again to DS.

11. After approval from Deputy Superintendent (DS) custom the shipping bill is then again forwarded to the relevant authority for further verification.
12. Once the Live Stock have been cleared by officials at the Pakistan border, they are allowed to cross over into Afghanistan.
13. As the goods cross Pakistan's border, all documents i.e Copy of Truck Receipt, Shipping Bill, Commercial Invoice, Duplicate & Triplicate Form E are sent to the authorized dealer/bank by the exporter within 21 days from the date of Form E certification or 14 days from the date of shipment/dispatch of goods which ever is earlier. The A.C is to verify that the export of goods has been made and the entire export transaction is completed. Finally the A.C issues EPRC (Export Proceeds Realization Certificate) to Exporter and also sends a copy of shipping documents to the State Bank of Pakistan so that they can close their books of account and the entire export process is documented there.

11 - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

11.1 Who regulates the import/export of livestock and livestock products?

Animal Quarantine Department (AQD) under M/O Livestock, regulates the import /export of livestock and livestock products through Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import & Export of Animals and Animal Products) Act, 1979 and Rules 1980.

11.2 Where the animal quarantine departments (AQD) are located?

AQD offices are located at entry and exit points of airports and seaports. It has offices at Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan and Sialkot..

11.3 What is the procedure/requirement for the export of the live animals?

Export of live animals requires NOC from Ministry of Livestock, however, the issuance of the same is suspended since 12 April 2004.

11.4 Can meat be exported?

Export of meat is allowed / authorized from slaughterhouses established in the private sector duly registered with Animal Quarantine Department of Ministry of Livestock and Competent departments of importing countries.

11.5 Is duty free import of agro based machinery/equipment used in livestock sector is allowed?

Yes, duty free import of agro based machinery / equipment used in livestock sector and not manufactured locally, subject to certification from M/O Agriculture. Poultry vaccines, feed additives, coccidiostats used in poultry feed manufacturing has also been allowed at zero percent custom duty;

http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/divisions/food-division/media/FAQs_LW.pdf

12 - PROCESS FLOW

Preparing for Export.

1. Preparation of Export Business Plan.
2. Selection of Live stock Breed to be exported
 - a. Animal Breed Research.
 - b. Market Research.
 - c. Market Analysis
 - d. Determination of Price
3. Opening of an office.
4. Necessary Registration
 - a. Open a Bank Account.
 - b. Incorporation of a Company / Registration of Firm (Optional)
 - c. Obtaining NTN Certificate.
 - d. Sales Tax Registration,
 - e. Membership of relevant Chamber of Commerce / Association.

Going for Export.

1. Identification of Potential Buyer.
2. Selection of Export Channel
 - f. Trade Agents.
 - g. Sales Representatives.
3. Signing of a contract.
 - h. Determination of Terms of Delivery.
 - i. Determination of the terms of payment.
 - i. Advance Payment.
 - ii. Letter of Credit. (LC)

Submission of Documents.

1. Preparation of Documents.
2. Applying for Quarantine Certificate.(In case of Live animals)
3. Applying for Health Certificate. (in case of meat)
4. Transferring the animals in Quarantine.
5. Receiving the Quarantine Certificate.
6. Submission of Documents to Customs Authorities.

Shipment.

1. Selection of mode of shipment (road, rail, sea , air)
2. Preparing shipping documents
 - a. Bill of Lading.
 - b. Commercial Invoice.
 - c. Insurance certificate.
 - d. Packing list.
 - e. E-form.
3. Transportation of Live Stock/Meat for Shipment.
4. Submission of documents to Bank.

13 - Annexure:

- (a) The Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import And Export Of Animal And Animal Products) Ordinance, 1979
- (b) Import Policy Order 2008
- (c) Form of Application for encashment of exchange for payment for goods to be exported.
- (d) Coding of the transaction by authorized dealer / state bank.
- (e) Application / Form for advance payment.
- (f) Application Performa.
- (g) Certificate of authorized dealer.
- (h) Latest News About Export Of Live Stock/ Meat.
 - i. Live stock export suspended to control prices of meat
 - ii. Govt. prepares policy framework for livestock export.

13.1 Annexure A: The Pakistan Animal Quarantine Ordinance, 1979

THE PAKISTAN ANIMAL QUARANTINE (IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS) ORDINANCE, 1979.

An ORDINANCE , to regulate the import, export and quarantine of animals and animal products.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the import, export and quarantine of animals and animal products in order to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

AND WHEREAS the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render in necessary to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, read with the Laws (Continuance in Force) order, 1977 (C. M. L. A. Order No. 1 of 1977) and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following

Ordinance:-

1. **Short title, extend and commencement.** This Ordinance may be called the Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and Export of Animal and Animal Products) Ordinance, 1979.

- (2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan
- (3) it shall come into force at once .

2. **Definitions.** In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) **“animal”** includes all kinds of

- i. birds;
- ii. cold bloods creatures.
- iii. Creatures by means of which any disease may be carried or transmitted;
- iv. crustacean;
- v. fish
- vi. four-footed beasts which are not mammals:
- vii. mammals, except man: and
- viii reptiles;

(b) **“animal product”** means anything originating or made, whether in whole or in part, from an animal or from a carcase and includes blood, bones, casings, dairy products, eggs, fat, feedstuffs of animal origin, fish products, hair, hides, horns, hooves, hormones and their biological preparations, offals, seed materials for research purposes, semen, skins, tendons, viscera, wool and any other substance of animal origin which may be specified by the Federal Government by notification in the

official Gazette;

- (c) **“carcase”** means the carcase of an animal and includes any part or portion thereof;
- (d) **“diseased”** means suffering from or carrying any infectious or contagious disease or such disease as may be declared by the Federal Government from time to time by notification in the official Gazette ;
- (e) **“fodder”** means hay, roughage, concentrate or any other substance used for feeding animals;
- (f) **“health certificate”** means a certificate issued by a Quarantine Officer in respect of the health status of animals and animal products;
- (g) **“import” and “export”** respectively means bringing into or taking out of Pakistan by sea , land or air:
- (h) **“litter”** means any substance used as bedding for animals or for holding or containing animals in the process of transportation:.
 - (i) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules;
 - (j) “points of entry” and “point of exist” means the Islamabad Airport Karachi Airport, Karachi Harbour, Lahore Airport, Peshawar Airport, Quetta Airport, the Chaman, Kuh-i-tuftan, Turkham, Khokhrapar and Lahore land routes and include any other authorised land, sea or air route declared by the Federal Government from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette:
 - (k) “quarantine” means a site or premises provided or approved by the Federal Government for the isolation and examination of animals and animal products intended for import or export:
 - (l) “Quarantine Officer” means any veterinarian duly authorised by the Federal Government to exercise and perform the powers and functions of Quarantine Officer under this Ordinance ; and
 - (m) “rules” means rules made under this Ordinance.

3. Power to regulate and prohibit import and export of animals and animal products. (1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit, restrict or otherwise regulate, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, the import or export of any animal or class of animals or animal products likely to introduce diseases to any other animal, animal product or man.

(2) A notification under this section may specify any animal or class of animals or animal products either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route by which imported or otherwise.

(3) Any condition imposed under this section may require

- (a) the examination, inspection and detention in quarantine by the quarantine Officer of the animals or animal products brought in or to be taken out:
- (b) the obtaining of health certificate:
- (c) the treatment or detention , confiscation and destruction of diseased animals or animal products: and
- (d) that any animal or class of animals or animal products shall not be imported or exported except by a specified agency of the Federal Government .

4. Operation of notification under section 3. A notification under section 3 shall operate as if it had been issued under section 16 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) and the officers of customs shall have the same powers in respect of any animal or animal product in respect of which such a notification has been issued as they have for the time being in respect of any article the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted under the said Act, and all the provisions of that Act shall have effect accordingly.

5. Control of animals and animal products in quarantine. All animals and animal products detained in quarantine shall be under the control of the Quarantine Officer and shall be dealt within the prescribed accordingly.

6. Powers, duties and functions of Quarantine Officer. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Quarantine Officer shall have the power to –

- (a) inspect animal and animal products:
- (b) detain in and release from quarantine and determine the length of the quarantine period.
- (c) order the carrying out of the prescribed tests:
- (d) issue health certificate;
- (e) order destruction of such animals or animal products as may, after such examination and tests as may be prescribed , be found to be diseased:
- (f) order disposal of clothing, during, fittings, fodder, harness or litter that may have been in contact with , or pertaining to, diseased animals and animal products:
- (g) require proper disinfection of any premises or aircraft or railway wagon or carriage or vessel or vehicle of any description used for carrying animals and animal products:
- (h) approve conditions to be observed in export quarantine:
- (i) prohibit export of animals considered unfit to travel:
- (j) prohibit voyages of vessels carrying animals during adverse weather:
- (k) inspect and issue certificates in respect of animals and animal products in transit:
- (l) deport any animal or animal product, at the expenses of the person importing such animal or animal product, the import of which is prohibited by the Federal Government : and

- (m) Carry out such functions as are necessary for the successful operation and management of quarantine stations.

7. Cognizance of Offence. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Ordinance, except upon complaint in writing made by an officer authorised by the Federal Government in this behalf.

8. Penalties. whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene any of the provision of this Ordinance or the rules or any notification issued thereunder, shall, without prejudice to any penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) as applied by section 4, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any import of animals or animal products not accompanied by a valid import licence and the prescribed health certificate shall, if found free from infectious or contagious disease, be disposed of by the Federal Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

9. Appointment of officers and members of staff. The Federal Government may appoint such number of officers and members of staff as it may deem fit for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

10. Revision. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the Quarantine Officer under this Ordinance may apply for revision to the Federal Government within thirty days from the date of issue of such order, and the decision of the Federal Government shall be final.

(2) The Federal Government may, on the receipt of an application under sub-section (1), stay the operation of the order of the Quarantine Officer till the disposal of the application.

11. Indemnity. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Federal Government or the Quarantine Officer or any other person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or the rules.

12. Exemption. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any animal or animal product from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

13. Delegation of powers. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate to a Provincial Government, or to any officer or authority of such Government, any of its powers under this Ordinance.

14. Power to make rules. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purpose of the Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) In conditions to be observed before, during and after importation of animals or animal products.

- (b) the procedure for the landing, inspection, quarantine, seizure, detention and treatment of animal and animal products:
- (c) methods of testing for identification of diseases:
- (d) the forms and fees for licences to import or export animals or animal products, health certificates, certificates of freedom from disease and certificates of vaccination, destruction, disinfection, onward movement and approval of export quarantine:
- (e) the limits of the points of entry and points of exit:
- (f) the quarantine charges and the recovery of costs of keeping animals and animal products therein:
- (g) the method of cleaning and disinfection:
- (h) the manner of identification of imported animals: and
- (i) any other matter which is to be may be prescribed.

15. **Repeal.** The livestock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), is hereby repealed.

**GENERAL,
M. ZIA-UL-HAQ,
President.**

**K. M. A. SAMDANI,
Secretary,**

13.2 Annexure B: Import Policy Order 2008 (Extract)

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Commerce

Islamabad, the 1st September, 2008

IMPORT POLICY ORDER 2008 (Extract)

S.R.O.909 (I) 2008. –In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950, (XXXIX of 1950), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following Order, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. – (1) This Order may be called the Import Policy Order, 2008.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions. - In this Order, unless the context requires otherwise, -

- (a) “Act” means the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950);
- (b) “Annex” means an Annex to this Order;
- (c) “Appendix” means an Appendix to this Order;
- (d) “Banned item” means a commodity import of which is prohibited under this Order;
- (e) “Edible product” means a product listed at Appendix-D;
- (f) “Industrial user” means an industrial establishment, which makes imports for its own industrial use;
- (g) “Job lot” is a collection of odds and ends for sale as one lot. Normally these are goods of inferior quality. To cater to the needs of different customers a supplier varies specifications, colour schemes etc. It is a normal practice to produce slightly more than the order placed so that after rejection, damage, etc., there is still enough quantity left to meet the demand of the customer.

After selling the goods to few buyers, the supplier has an assortment of goods with slight modification or differences. These when put into a lot are called “Job-lot” and are generally sold at low prices;

(h) “Place of origin” or “origin” means the country of supply where goods are produced or manufactured;

(i) “Restricted item” means a product import of which is subject to conditions specified in this Order;

(j) “Samples” means goods in limited quantity of no commercial value and supplied free of cost which are either clearly recognizable samples or certified as samples by the suppliers abroad;

(k) "Stock lot" the goods of this description are different from goods of job lot in the sense that these are not different in sizes, specifications or colour etc. These are the goods, which are kept in stock unsold because of change in tastes, market conditions or slight depreciation in quality because of age etc. and

(l) "Tariff area," means a tariff area as defined in the Customs Export Processing Zone Rules, 1981.

3. Basis of imports. - (1) Imports may be made against all modes of payment subject to procedures prescribed by the State Bank of Pakistan.

(2) Private sector importers may enter into Commodity Exchange Arrangements with suppliers abroad subject to the procedure notified by the State Bank of Pakistan.

(3) For imports under loans, credits or bilateral assistance requiring contracts to be approved by Economic Affairs Division or some other agency of the Government of Pakistan, Letters of Credit shall have to be opened within sixty days of registration of contract with a bank designated by the State Bank of Pakistan.

(4) Public sector agencies shall open Letters of Credit through a bank designated by the State Bank of Pakistan.

4. Freely importable items. - Subject to the provisions of this Order regarding prohibitions and restrictions, which apply to a limited number of items given in Appendix-A, B and C, all other items are freely importable from worldwide sources.

APPENDIX-B

[See Paragraph 16(B)(i)]

RESTRICTED ITEMS

Import of the following items, shall be allowed only on meeting the conditions stipulated in column (4) below: -

PART-1**HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

S. No	H.S. Headings	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS
01.	0101.1000 0101.9000 0102.1010 0102.1020 0102.1030 0102.1040 0102.1090 0102.9010 0102.9020 0102.9030 0102.9040 0102.9090 0103.1000 0103.9100 0103.9200 0105.1100 0105.1200 0105.1900 0105.9400 0105.9900 0106.1100 0106.1200 0106.1900 0106.2000 0106.3110 0105.3190 0106.3200 0106.3900 0106.9000 0511.1000 0511.9990	Live animals, animal semen and embryos	(i) Importable subject to quarantine requirement of Animal Quarantine Department of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Government of Pakistan; and (ii) Import of wild life species including those mentioned in Appendix-II of the CITES shall be allowed only after obtaining NOC from National Council for Conservation of Wild Life (NCCW).

LIST OF ITEMS IMPORTABLE FROM INDIA

1. 0102.9010 Buffaloes
2. 0102.9020 Bulls
3. 0102.9030 Cows
4. 0102.9040 Oxen
5. 0102.9090 Other
6. 0104.1000 Sheep
7. 0104.2000 Goats
8. 0106.9000 Other (Camels Only)
9. 0201.1000 Carcasses and half-carcasses
10. 0201.2000 Other cuts with bone in
11. 0201.3000 Boneless
12. 0202.1000 Carcasses and half-carcasses
13. 0202.2000 Other cuts with bone in
14. 0202.3000 Boneless
15. 0204.1000 Carcasses and half carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled
16. 0204.2100 Carcasses and half-carcasses
17. 0204.2200 Other cuts with bone in
18. 0204.2300 Boneless
19. 0204.3000 Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen
20. 0204.4100 Carcasses and half-carcasses
21. 0204.4200 Other cuts with bone in
22. 0204.4300 Boneless
23. 0204.5000 Meat of goats
24. 0206.1000 Edible offal of bovine animals, fresh or chilled

13.3 Annexure C: Form of Application

APP. V	19
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FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR PAYMENT FOR GOODS TO BE EXPORTED

To:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Dear Sir,

I/We hereby tender foreign currency draft/travelers cheques for
(amount of foreign currency)
for encashment. The Rupee proceeds may be paid to
(Name and address of the seller)
towards payment of cost of
(broad description of commodity)
which I/we have contracted to purchase from them.

Yours faithfully,

Name:
Nationality:
Passport No. and
date of its issue
Foreign Address:

Date

13.4 Annexure D: Coding of the transaction by authorized dealer / state bank.

3

(Valid for 30 days from the date of approval)

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (if required)

Approved for.....
 (Amount in words and figures)
 Approval No..... Date.....

SEAL AND SIGNATURE

CODING OF THE TRANSACTION BY AUTHORIZED DEALER/STATE BANK

--	--	--	--

(For SBP use only)

Country from where goods are imported.....
 Commodity.....
 Department on whose account payment is effected.....

X	X	0			
---	---	---	--	--	--

Amount in figures.....
 Amount in words.....

Quantity.....
 (Lbs/Tons/Maunds/Bales/Pieces/Bundles/Kgms) (For SBP use only)

R/R/E/AWB/P/R/TR No.....

Date.....
 SIGNATURE & STAMP OF AUTHORIZED DEALER/STATE BANK

NOTES FOR IMPORTERS: (PLEASE READ CAREFULLY)

- (a) 'F' Forms are serially numbered and are in sets of four forms in each. The importers should complete and sign the first three copies of the forms and hand them over to the Authorized Dealer (Bank) through whom the remittance is being made without separating the individual copies.
- (b) The attention of importers is drawn to sub-section 3 of Section 4 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Exchange sanctioned for a particular purpose must be utilized for that purpose only and all conditions attaching to the sanction must be complied with. If any of the prescribed conditions cannot be fulfilled, and as a result the exchange cannot be utilized in whole or in part for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, the unutilized amount must immediately be refunded through an Authorized Dealer.

13.5 Annexure E: Application / Form for advance payment.

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APP. V	18
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NAME OF AUTHORISED DEALER

ADVANCE PAYMENT

CURRENCY

Name and address of Exporter Registration No. with EPB.....

Name and address of Importer

Export of
(Description of goods to be exported)

to

Amount

Date

(Stamp and Signature of the beneficiary of the remittances)

Date

(Stamp and Signature of the Authorised Dealer)

13.6 Annexure F: Application Performa.

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APP. V	11
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ORIGINAL _____

FORME _____

(For Exports)
Serial No. xyz0000000

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CUSTOMS/POST OFFICE

Declaration to be furnished by exporters pursuant to section 12(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 read with government notifications No. 1(6)-ECS/48 and No. 1 (7)-ECS/48 both dated the 1st July, 1948.

If the applicant is income tax payer, please indicate G.I. R. No. _____ and the Income Tax Circle _____
If the applicant is not an income tax payer, the word 'Nil' should be clearly stated.

Identity Card No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Place of Issue _____
Date of Issue _____
of the authorised representative of exporter signing the form.

Name and address of the Authorised Dealer _____
Documents covering the goods below including full set of bills of lading, railway receipt and/or other documents of title to the goods must be passed through an Authorised Dealer in Foreign Exchange. In no case may they be despatched direct without prior special/general authority in writing of the State Bank of Pakistan.

An incorrect declaration on this form constitutes an offence under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947). I/We, the undersigned hereby declare that I/We am/are the sellers/consignors of the goods described below in respect of which this declaration is made out and that the particulars given in the following columns are true and that the invoice value declared in column 3 in case of firm contracts is full value as contracted with the buyers/in case of consignment sale is a fair value of goods which are being shipped on consignment sale. I/We undertake that I/We shall deliver to the bank mentioned above the foreign exchange proceeds resulting from the export of these goods on the due date for payment or within six months from the date of shipment/despatch whichever is earlier. In the event of consignment sale we undertake to furnish to the above bank a fully documented account sale certified by the consignees / Chamber of Commerce of the country of import or any other documents required by the State Bank of Pakistan. I/We declare that nothing material or relevant to the information given in this Form has been omitted or suppressed and whatever is stated herein is true to my/our knowledge and belief. I/We undertake

to submit the duplicate and triplicate copies of this form to the Authorised Dealer whose name appears above within fourteen days of shipment along with documents for negotiation/for sending on collection.

GOODS with full details and quantity as identifiable with the Market Reports	QUANTITY Bales, Bundles, Pieces Maunds, Tons, Lbs, Kgms, Cases etc.	Invoice value of goods (State currency and terms i.e. CIF/C&F/FOB)	Terms of Sale i.e. Firm Contract or Consignment Sale	Port/Station and country of destination	Name and address of the Importer/consignee
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TERMS			
Name of carrying Steamer/Air Coy/ Truck Co./Railway/ Post Office	Bill of Lading/Airway Bill/Railway receipt/ Post Parcel Receipt/ Truck Receipt No.	Value declared on documents listed in Column 3	Port of Shipment/ Post Office of despatch	Land Custom Post	
7	8	9	10	11	

Name (Block Letters) _____ Phone No. _____
Full Address _____ dated _____
CCI & E Export Reg. No. _____ (Stamp and Authorised Signature of Exporter)
(Contd.)

13.7 Annexure G: Certificate of authorized dealer.

2

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISED DEALER

Certified that the above exporter(s) is/are known to us, that he/they is/are bonafide businessman/businessmen in Pakistan and that he/they has/have made arrangements with us for the realization of the export proceeds, of the goods declared on this form, on the due date for payment or within six months from the date of shipment/posting, whichever is earlier, in accordance with the State Bank's Notification No.FE 3/2001-SB dated the 28th September, 2001 and that we are satisfied with said arrangements. We have also satisfied ourselves about the bonafides of the importers/consignees abroad and credentials etc.

*We undertake to ensure that export proceeds against shipment on firm contract shall be received by us on the due date for payment or within six months from the date of shipment/posting, whichever is earlier, in accordance with the State Bank's Notification No.FE 3/2001-SB dated the 28th September, 2001. In the event of non-compliance due to reasons beyond our control we shall furnish to the State Bank of Pakistan a full explanation as to the reasons and circumstances resulting in our inability to comply.

*We undertake that in the event of non-realization of export proceeds against shipment on consignment sale within the stipulated period of six months, we shall obtain from the exporter(s) and furnish to the State Bank of Pakistan a full explanation as to the circumstances resulting in non-realization. We further undertake that in the event of short realization, we shall obtain from the exporter(s) and furnish to the State Bank of Pakistan a fully documented account sale certified by the consignee/Camber of Commerce of the country of import.

*(Strike out the portion not applicable and authenticate with initials)

Date.....

.....
(Stamp and Signature of Authorised Dealer)

TO BE COMPLETED BY CUSTOMS/POST OFFICE

1. Month in which this item is included in the Customs/Post Office Return.....
2. Value assessed by the Customs/Post Office.....
3. Shipping Bill/Airway Bill/Post Parcel Receipt No..... dated.....

SEAL

.....
(SIGNATURE OF CUSTOM OFFICER)

Contd.....

13.8 Annexure H: Latest News About Export Of Live Stock/ Meat.

i : Live stock export suspended to control prices of meat

The Nation **April 24, 2009** ,

ISLAMABAD (APP) - The Federal Government has suspended export of livestock and allowed import of Halal meat to control prices in the country. According to sources, the government has chalked out a comprehensive strategy to control prices of meat by increasing its supply. According to data collected by the ministry of finance from the Animal Quarantine Department, 768.66 tons of livestock and Halal meat was imported during July 2008 to February 2009. Duty free import of dairy and livestock machinery has been allowed by the government to encourage establishment of value added industry in the livestock sector. The government has taken a number of steps to control prices of meat in the country including waiver of the animal quarantine fee to the tune of Rs.100 per animal and test fee Rs.75 per animal aimed at encouraging import of livestock. A five year-long time project titled "Livestock Production and Development for meat Production" as started in 2005 is scheduled to be completed in year 2010 is already under implementation. This project is providing full technical and partial financial assistance (Maximum 15 per cent) for the infrastructure development at livestock farm level. Under a project of fattening farm operations, at present 2162 feedlot fattening farms are in operation, where currently 22,887 beef animals and 40,853 mutton animals are being fattened for increasing the meat production in the country, the sources said. The private sector has been encouraged to initiate business dealing directly with cattle farmers thereby eliminating middle men and thus reducing costs. M/S Zeenith Associates and Ummar Hamza Associates have initially opened out their outlets in Lahore, according to the sources. All district governments have been directed to improve existing system of checking and price controlling of meat by taking the profiteers to task. The Federal govt also directed the provincial governments to check unauthorized movement of live animals across the country Afghanistan and Iran borders. According to long term strategy, the govt has taken a number of long term initiatives to improve and increase the production of meat in the country including the establishment of private sector led company namely "Livestock and Dairy development Board (LDDDB)" to increase the pace of development in livestock.

<http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/Business/24-Apr-2009/Livestock-export-suspended-to-control-prices-of-meat>

ii: Govt. prepares policy framework for livestock export.

GEO Business Updated at: 1410 PST, Wednesday, January 21, 2009

ISLAMABAD: The government has prepared a policy framework for the export of livestock, which envisages export of surplus animals legally. Talking to the media here, Federal Minister for Livestock and Dairy Development, Hamayun Aziz Kurd said that the new policy would end the illegal smuggling of animals and 60 percent of their export quota would be allocated to livestock farms based on commercial basis, while the small owners could avail of the remaining 40 percent quota besides that of the 60 percent. He said that no *NOC would be required from the ministry under this export policy and the routine commerce.*

<http://www.geo.tv/1-21-2009/33184.htm>