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Country Report

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Report Highlights:

The FAIRS Annual Country Report maintains the baseline information for Bangladesh as it relates to all food for human and animal consumption. In addition to an overview of the Government of Bangladesh's regulatory infrastructure and import control policies, this report includes FAS Dhaka's assessment of laws and requirements for food and agricultural products imposed on imports. This report is not meant to be a catalogue of all additive and pesticide regulations for all products nor an attempt to list all the government's food laws. For further information, please contact AgDhaka@usda.gov. Post has not made substantive changes to the report for 2022.

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Executive Summary

In calendar year (CY) 2021, Bangladesh was the 33rd largest market for U.S. agricultural product exports by value, reaching almost \$1 billion. Approximately 90 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Bangladesh are bulk products (e.g., wheat, soybeans, cotton). Intermediate product exports (e.g., soybean meal, distiller's dried grains with solubles, and feed and fodder) represent approximately 10 percent. Consumer oriented products, as well as agricultural related product exports (e.g., fish and forest products), are minimal.

With a population of 170 million, Bangladesh is the third largest Muslim-majority country and the eighth most populous country in the world, strategically located at the crossroads between South and Southeast Asia. Despite rapid economic growth and great potential for agricultural production and trade, the implementation, oversight, and enforcement of Bangladesh's agriculture and food safety regulations continues to be an area of concern for consumers, as well as businesses involved in agricultural trade, production, and processing. There are approximately 15 federal ministries and 18 agencies involved in food, feed, and veterinary drug safety, including the Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Bangladesh's food safety policies and regulations are relatively new. In partnership with the international community, Bangladesh has recently undertaken major food policy reforms. Implementation, enforcement, and development of its food and agriculture policy has been fragmented and underwhelming. In terms of legislation, the Food Safety Act, 2013 is the key over-arching legislation for food safety in Bangladesh. The Import Policy Order 2021-2024 is the key legislations for import of all kinds of goods into the country.

Bangladesh has significant overlap in oversight responsibilities, particularly in regulatory response (i.e., enforcement of inspection, standards, testing). This often leads to confusion for the private sector, as well as frustration and friction among governing agencies. Furthermore, this overlap has led to a set of conflicting standards and inspection protocols that are enforced by the various ministries, departments, and agencies. Bangladesh continues working to improve coordination in regulatory oversight and define the roles and responsibilities of all ministries and agencies in managing food safety systems.

DISCLAIMER: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs, USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Dhaka, Bangladesh for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely precise, either because policies have changed since publication or because clear and consistent information about these policies was unavailable. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their Bangladeshi partners, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, *before* any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO BANGLADESH'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Please contact this office if you have any comments, corrections or suggestions about the material contained in this report.

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Section I: Food Laws

The [Food Safety Act, 2013](#), which was enacted in February 2015, led to the establishment of the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA). The BFSA is housed within the Ministry of Food and is modeled after the United States Food and Drug Administration. According to the FSA, the BFSA was created to “regulate and monitor the activities related to manufacture, import, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food so as to ensure access to safe food through exercise of appropriate scientific methods, and to coordinate the activities of all the organizations concerned with food safety management.” According to the FSA, the BFSA was created to “regulate and monitor the activities related to manufacture, import, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food so as to ensure access to safe food through exercise of appropriate scientific methods, and to coordinate the activities of all the organizations concerned with food safety management.”

Although the 2013 FSA assigned coordination authority for food safety to the BFSA, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has divided the responsibilities of food safety governance, implementation, enforcement, and oversight among 15 federal ministries and 18 agencies. This has created a level of confusion and duplication in responsibilities, particularly in terms of food safety communication, management, and regulatory oversight.

According to Chapter II. 3 of the FSA, the National Food Safety Management Advisory Council (NFSMAC) was formed to advise and guide the BFSA. The council is comprised of 29 members, including the Minister of Food and a member of the Parliament nominated by the Speaker of the House of the Nation. The council is responsible for meeting twice a year at a date and time determined by the Minister of Food.

The 13 duties of the BFSA, according to the FSA and as directed by the NFSMAC, are:

1. to scientifically define all the available foods from plants, animals, and other major sources and provide support to the concerned authorities or organization in updating quality parameters, and monitor the implementation of their activities to ensure food safety;
2. to render necessary support to the concerned authorities or organizations in updating and upgrading the food standards or guidelines to the highest level of safety done by the same under existing laws;
3. to specify food standards and formulate guidelines, where no quality and safety parameter or guideline of such food is determined under existing laws;
4. to provide the concerned authority or organization with necessary support in updating or upgrading the permissible limit at its highest safety level for use of contaminants, microbial contaminants, fertilizer, residue of insecticides and pesticides, residue of veterinary and fishery drugs, heavy metals, processing aids, additives or preservatives, mycotoxin, antibiotics, medicine related active substances, and growth promoters in the food product determined by any other authority or organization under the existing laws, and monitor implementation thereof;
5. to determine permissible limit of use of contaminants through exercise of scientific methods, where the permissible limit of contaminants, microbial contaminants, fertilizers, residue of insecticides or pesticides, residue of veterinary and fishery drugs, heavy metals, processing aid and food additive or preservatives, mycotoxin, antibiotic, medicine related active substances and growth promoters is not determined under any existing law;

6. to provide necessary support to the relevant authority or organization in specifying permissible limit of radiation in food and implementation monitoring thereof;
7. to provide necessary support to the concerned authority or organization in formulating and implementing accreditation policies to be followed by the certification bodies having authority for issuing certificate of food safety management system to carry out food business;
8. to provide necessary support to the concerned authority or organization in formulating procedural guidelines for accrediting food testing laboratories and implementation monitoring thereof;
9. to provide necessary advice to the concerned authority in monitoring and taking immediate corrective measures to remove the non-conformance observed during monitoring of laboratories engaged in measuring food adulterants and quality;
10. to specify standards and prescribe testing procedures, if not otherwise done, of any food to be imported under existing laws, and accordingly provide necessary support to the concerned authority or organization to ensure adherence to acceptable quality parameters of food and implementation monitoring thereof;
11. to prescribe the procedure relating to packaging and expressing claims on health, nutrition, special dietary uses and categorization of packaged food and provide necessary support to the concerned authority or organization for its implementation;
12. to prescribe the procedure for assessment, analysis, communication and management of probable risk, and to identify increasing risk and introduce regular food alert system; and
13. to collect food samples and conduct analysis and exchange of information with the law enforcing agencies.

To meet the above defined duties, the BFSa has written several new rules and regulations in the past nine years. Bangladesh, although an active member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), currently does not notify the international trading community of changes to existing regulations or the development of new regulations that impact trade.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other international organizations have joint programs with BFSa to support the GoB's effort to improve food safety, develop food safety policies and rules in-line with international standards, and enhance the GoB's effort to enforce such regulations.

Table 1: Policies related to food and agricultural products in Bangladesh

Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1964 (revised in 1985)
Agricultural Marketing Act, 2019
Animal Disease Act, 2005 (Act No. 5 of 2005)
Animal Disease Rules, 2008
Animal Feed Rules, 2013
Animal Slaughter and Meat Quality Control Act, 2011 (Act No. 6 of 2011)
Animal Slaughter and Meat Quality Control Rules, 2021
Animals Slaughter (Restriction) and Meat Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983
Animal Welfare Act, 2019
Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005
Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practice Policy 2020
Bangladesh Hotel and Restaurant Act, 2014 (Act No. 15 of 2014)

Bangladesh Pure Food Ordinance (amendment) Act, 2005 (Partly Repealed)
Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution (Amendment) Act, 2003
Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution Ordinance, 1985 (Repealed)
Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures Rules, 1982 (Amendment 2006)
Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures Rules, 1982 (Amendment 2015)
Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures (Commodity Packing) Rules, 2007
Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures (Commodity Packing) Rules, 2007 (Amendment 2012)
Biosafety Rules, 2012
Breast-Milk Substitutes (Regulation of Marketing) Ordinance, 1984
Breast-Milk Substitutes, Baby Foods, Commercially Manufactured Supplementary Baby Foods and Its Equipment (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013 (Act No. 35, 2013)
Essential Commodity Act 1957, 58, 64
Fertilizer (Management) (Revised) Act, 2018
Fertilizer (Management) (Revised) Act, 2021 (Draft)
Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Control) Ordinance, 1983 (Part 1 and Part 2)
Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010)
Fish Feed Rules, 2011
Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control) Rules, 1997
Fish Protection and Conservation Act, 1950 (latest amendment in 1995)
Fish Quarantine Act, 2018
Food (Contaminants, Toxins and Harmful Residues) Regulations, 2017
Food Grain Supply (Prevention of Prejudicial Activity) Ordinance, 1956
Substandard, Hazardous or Poisonous Food Withdrawal Rules 2021
Food Safety (Control of Trans Fatty Acid in Food Products) Rules 2021
Food Safety (Compliance of Food Businessman) Rules 2020
Food Safety (Food Hygiene) Regulations, 2018
Food Safety (Food Tactile/Contact Materials) Regulations, 2019
Food Safety (Food Processing and Administration System) Rules, 2014
Food Safety Act, 2013 (Act No. 43 of 2013)
Food Sample Collection, Testing and Analysis Regulations, 2017
Formalin Control Act, 2015 (Act No. 5 of 2015)
Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) – 2020
Import Policy Order, 2021-24
Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Act, 1989
Marine Fisheries Ordinance 1983 and Rules, 1983
Mobile Court Ain, 2009 [Mobile Court Act, 2009] (Act No. of 2009)
National Agricultural Policy 2018
National Agricultural Extension Policy 2020
National Agricultural Marketing Policy 2021
National Agricultural Mechanization Policy 2020
Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control Rules 1997, SRO No. 205
Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017
Plant Quarantine Act, 2011 (Act No. 5 of 2011)
Plant Quarantine Rules, 2018

Pesticide Act, 2018
Pesticide Ordinance, 2007
Pesticide Rules, 1985 (Amendment) and 2010
Plant Variety Control Act, 2019
Sea Fish Act, 2020
Seed Act, 2018
Seed Rules, 2020
Special Powers Act, 1974: Substitute Act, 2013
Standards of Weights and Measures Ordinance, 2018
Sthanio Sarkar (City Corporation) Ain, 2009 [Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009] [author's translated]
Sthanio Sarkar (Paurashava) Ain, 2009 [Local Government (Paurashava) Act, 2009]
The Food (Special Courts) Act, 1956
Use of Food Additives Regulations, 2017
Vitamin A Fortification in Edible Oil Act, 2013 (Act No. 65 of 2013)
Vokta Odhikar Songrokkhon Ain, 2009 (Act No. 26 of 2009) [Consumer Rights Protection Act 2009] (Act No. 26 of 2009)

Section II: Labeling Requirements

General Requirements

The [Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017](#) (Bangla) ([English](#)) issued by BFSA and the [Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures \(Commodity Packing\) Rules, 2007](#) (Amended 2012) (Bangla) issued by the Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI) are the two primary policies related to food labeling.

The Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 establishes technical standards for labeling of domestic and imported packaged food products, raw materials such as additives, flavoring and coloring substance, allergenic food, baby food, genetically engineered (GE) food, and milk products for human consumption. The Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 state that, “For imported products to sell in the local market a label or sub-label in Bangla should be added.” While BFSA is not currently enforcing this requirement, USDA encourages all U.S. exporters to comply with official Bangladeshi regulations and laws.

As per the Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017, nutritional labeling is mandatory. The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel is acceptable. The nutritional components that must be on the label are energy value, fat, saturates, glucose, sugar, protein, and salt. The other optional nutritional components that can be added are monounsaturates, polyunsaturates, transfat, cholesterol, polyol, fiber, related vitamins, and minerals.

The labeling of country of origin is mandatory and details of name and contacts of the producers, importers, re-packer, and re-bottler, distributors, and agents are to be printed on the label. Food importers may add a sticker with the name, address, and contact of the importer/distributor on the imported products.

The below information should be printed on the package label as stated in the Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017:

- Name of the producer, supplier
- Type of food (natural and processed)
- Batch, code, or lot number
- Net weight, size or number and total weight
- Date of manufacture
- Date of packing
- Date of expiry
- Use best before on date
- Nutritional information
- Food additive info
- Instruction of use

Other Specific Labeling Requirements

The Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 has special labeling conditions for food that contains food additives, irradiated food, food that may cause allergens or intolerant reactions, baby food, vegetarian, and non-vegetarian food, altered hereditary traits-based food (GE products), and processed milk.

The law includes mandatory labeling stating “Genetically Modified Food” for GE food or food ingredients, defined as “product produced through a change in hereditary traits.”

The Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 has color-based symbols for vegetarian or non-vegetarian packaged food labels. The packaged vegetarian food must be labeled with a green color circle and non-vegetarian food with the brown color circle label as of Figure 1.

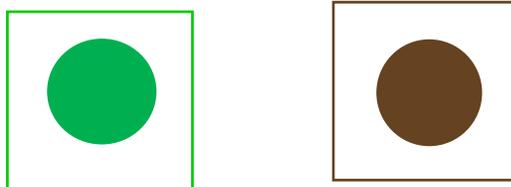


Figure 1: Vegetarian product Non-vegetarian product

The 2017 Packaged Food Labeling Regulation does not include any clause related to implied claims. There is no specific labeling clause for plant-based meat/dairy alternative products (e.g., soymilk).

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

[The Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures \(Commodity packing\) Rules, 2007](#) (Amended 2012) (Bangla) and [Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 \(English\)](#) are the two main regulatory tools for packaging of food and non-food products. Neither of these rules have incorporated any

conditions on the types of materials that can be used for packaging. Both rules extensively cover labeling conditions of packaging.

There are different national policies and laws in Bangladesh directed toward various types of waste management. These laws include the [Factory Act, 1965](#); [Environmental Pollution Control Ordinance, 1977](#); [Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and 2000](#); [Environment Conservation Rules, 1997](#) (Amended 2002); [Environment Court Act, 2010](#) (Bangla); [Medical Waste \(Management and Processing Rules, 2008](#) (Bangla); and [Ozone Consumptive Substance Rules, 2014](#) (Bangla). There are no specific waste disposal laws or product recycling regulations which can regulate imported product packaging and recycling. Rules, acts, guideline, restrictions, or limitations on the use of any packaging materials are not found in any of the ordinances. No measures are found from the GoB's end that regulate packaging sustainability. Though as a lead in ready-made garments exports, local industries are sourcing international standard cartons from the local manufacturers but the whole packaging sector is out of GoB's regulatory radar.

Section IV: Food Additive Regulations

[The Use of Food Additives Regulation, 2017](#) (Bangla)([English](#)), is overseen by two agencies: BFSA for food safety and the Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI) for food standards.

BFSA regulates use and control of food additives through the [Use of Food Additives Regulation, 2017](#), (Bangla)([English](#)) and [Trans Fatty Acid Based Food Control Regulations 2021](#) (Bangla).

The [Use of Food Additives Regulation, 2017](#) (Bangla)([English](#)) include a list of the positive additives that are permitted for use in food. The authorized uses of additives are listed in English according to the category of additives such as color, preservatives, flavor enhancer, antioxidant, stabilizer, non-nutritive agent, sweetener, acid or acidity regulator, antifoaming agent, foaming agent, firming agent, thickener, anti-caking agent, sequestrant, gelling agent, emulsifier, bulking agent, flour treatment agent, glazing agent, humectant, raising agent, and propellant. The level or amount of additive to be used in food produced locally is approved by BSTI and they follow the Standards Catalogue, 2020 of BSTI, some Codex standards, and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards. If new additives are not available in the Bangladesh Standards [Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution Ordinance, 1985, Section 2(1)(b)] or any other rules, then the permissible level should be based on Codex standards for food additives or other intentionally approved standards.

[Trans Fatty Acid \(TFA\) Based Food Control Regulations, 2021](#) (Bangla) states that trans fatty acids (except ruminant produced trans fatty acids) higher than 2 percent of the total oil or fat-based food are banned from production, import, and marketing. Ruminant-based trans fatty acid use higher than 2 percent is allowed if the producers receive an analytical certificate from the legal authority. Information related to TFA and ruminant-based TFA should be shared separately in the nutrition facts table of the label. Importers must take the TFA analysis certificates from BFSA and the analysis protocol can be based on WHO, ISO, Association of Official Analytical Chemist, American Oil Chemists' Society, or the International Dairy Federation. protocols for measuring trans fatty acid in foods. Food producers are not permitted to use any label with separate messages such as "TFA free" or "low TFA."

Section V: Pesticide and Other Contaminants

National standards of maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides are listed in the BFSA issued [Food Safety \(Contaminants, Toxins and Harmful Residues\) Regulations, 2017](#) (Bangla). The long list of admitted insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides can be found in the regulation, which follows Codex standards. The MRL levels of positive pesticides are also listed in the regulations.

Pesticide registration, licensing, production, use, and quality control are regulated by the Plant Protection Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture follows the [Pesticide Act, 2018](#) (Bangla); the [Pesticide Rules, 1985 \(Amendment\) 2010](#) (Bangla) and the [Pesticides Ordinance, 1971](#).

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration measures

An inspection and certification process prior to shipment and customs clearance in Bangladesh is required for various products. Per the [Import Policy Order 2021-2024](#) (Bangla), the level of radioactivity (becquerel or “bq”) per kilogram of Cesium-137 (CS-137) certificates and fit for human consumption certificates are required for milk powder, milk products, and milk-based food (95 bq per kilogram of CS-137), and edible oil, and other types of food and agricultural products (50 bq per kilogram of CS-137).

Certificates are required for milk and milk products stating the products are free from melamine and milk collected from dairy cattle free from the estrogenic hormones and hormone growth promotants (HGP) treatment. Codex standard-based heavy metal free certificates is also required for milk, seed, and crops directly used as food.

Sampling, testing, and certification of standards at port of arrival are also obligatory for processed food outlined in the IPO 2021-24. Phytosanitary certificates are necessary for all plant and plant-based products. Country of origin certificates are essential for all commodities.

Inspection and disease-free certification are necessary in most cases when importing live animal and animal products. Please see Table 3, in Appendix II for examples of necessary documents for importing cotton, DDGS, tree nuts, and beef.

Several regulatory agencies oversee food standards, food quality, and sanitation for food safety in the retail, wholesale, and processing industries. The anti-adulteration and safety audits are conducted by the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Officer of Dhaka City Corporation (North and South), Chief Health Officer of Dhaka District Commissioner, and/or an Officer from BSTI can visit, without prior notice, markets and food production companies with the “Mobile Court” to adjudicate laws for the purpose of ensuring food safety. The laws that cover market inspection are the [Mobile Court Act, 2009](#) (Bangla); [Consumer Rights Protection Act, 2009](#) (Bangla); and [Food Safety Act, 2013](#). For imported products, the mobile court checks the labels for importers contact information, expiration date, mislabeled or fake product information, and to ensure that imported products are included in the BSTI approved product list.

Importers neither must register imported products, nor is facility registration required.

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

Weight and Measures

[Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures \(Commodity packing\) Rules, 2007](#) (Amended 2012) (Bangla) include rules for packaged product selling in the retail market, wholesale market, import and export. In the case of imported product, name and contacts of importers must be labeled on the packet. Standard units of the product must be mentioned, and if the unit is not standard, the importer will convert that to a standard unit and add an extra sticker on the packet. The manufacturing date must be printed on the packet. All the additional information, including retail price, must be added with a sticker on the packet. There are no different rules for imported processed food, indicating that the exporting country will follow their packaging weight and measure rules for production and export to Bangladesh.

Food Safety (Food Hygiene) Regulations 2018

The [Food Safety \(Food Hygiene\) Regulations, 2018](#) (Bangla) regulates and guides various sanitation and hygiene issues like cleanliness of food processing establishment, health guidance for health workers, rules of cleaning drainage system, equipment used for food processing, and storage. The regulation helps BFSA to raise awareness about waste management at home and processing industry, water supply to the food processing industry, food and food material transportation, use of food wrapping and packing, controlling temperature in food preservation, and conditions applicable for selling street food.

Novel Foods (GE Foods)

Novel foods produced by GE products are to follow [Bangladesh Biosafety Rules, 2012](#) (Bangla) ([English](#)). The resolution that entered into force on August 29, 2012, states that a person or agency cannot produce, export, import, sale, or purchase and use GE products for any commercial purpose without the permission of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. At present, the Biosafety Rules, 2012 is followed for imports of GE plant sample materials for government approved crop research project purposes. The [Food Safety \(Labeling\) Regulations, 2017](#) (Bangla) also states that labeling “Genetically Modified Food” must be added on the packaging of GE foods.

Wine, Beer, Other Alcoholic Beverages

Importing requirements for wine, beer and other alcoholic beverages are included in the [Import Policy Order 2021-2024](#) (Bangla). The Director General of the Department of Narcotics Control, Ministry of Home Affairs oversees these products. As per the [Import Policy Order 2021-2024](#) (Bangla), beer and wine of all categories (HS codes 22.03 to 22.06) can be imported by a Department of Narcotic Control’s bar license holder or approved club, restaurant, resort, motel, and bars of international hotels. Such goods in fixed quantities and limited value can be imported with approval from the Ministry of Commerce with prior permission from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

However, in all cases, to import beer and alcoholic drinks, the importer should first obtain a license or permission from the Director General of the Department of Narcotics Control.

Animal Quarantine

Bangladesh’s [Livestock and Livestock Product Quarantine Act, 2005](#) (Bangla) and [Import Policy Order 2021-2024](#) (Bangla) covers animal quarantine issues under the Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. The conditions for importing live animal, meat, day old chicks, live poultry, and eggs are included in the [Import Policy Order 2021-2024](#) (Bangla). Importers must obtain

import permit from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) by submitting a proforma invoice and registration of the DLS. For importing meat, it is compulsory to have production and date of expiration and storing methods information on the package of imported meat. Day old chicks are importable under three conditions, a) a certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, to the effect that the imported chicks are free from contagious diseases; (b) a certificate issued by the World Organization of Animal Health to the effect that the exporting country is free from avian influenza; and (c) at the time the Letter of Credit (L/C) is opened, the importer must submit the certificate from the director or an authorized officer of the Livestock Directorate that the importer has either a hatchery or breeding farm.

Eggs of poultry and birds (HS code 0407.00) are imported with prior permission from the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock subject to the following conditions: (a) eggs are imported in limited quantity from a country free from avian influenza; and (b) for every consignment of imported eggs, there must be a certificate to the effect that the goods are free from avian influenza virus and harmful bacteria; this should be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture competent authority of the exporting country.

Deep frozen semen and embryos (HS code 0511.10), except of Friesian; Friesian Cross; Sahiwal; Sahiwal Cross, Friesian-Sahiwal Cross, Australian-Friesian Sahiwal (A.F.S.), A.F.S. Cross, Brahman, Murrah, Nili-Ravi, and Mediterranean varieties are imported. For the import of semen, a certificate shall be obtained from the competent authority of the exporting country regarding the variety of semen to the effect that it is free from any contagious and venereal diseases, and the exporting country is also free from bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Halal Food

Bangladesh authorities stipulate that all meat products must be halal, and the live animal was slaughtered with proper Islamic custom as defined by the Bangladesh government. The halal requirements for food products include that the product is free of pork products and free from alcohol. This is also applicable to non-meat products.

Both the Halal Certification Division of Islamic Foundation and BSTI issue halal certificates for exporting and domestic production if the exporters or domestic industries applied for. These organizations have not yet issued any certificates for imported food products or approved any halal certificates or certificate issuing organizations of any exporting country. The Customs Houses of the National Board of Revenue (NBR) at the ports require halal certificates for imported meat and meat products as a compulsory document for customs clearance. As of now, the Customs Houses accept halal certificates of imported products issued by any certified agency of the exporting country.

Plant-based Meat/Dairy Alternatives

Plant-based meat products are not available in Bangladesh, and the dairy alternatives market remains miniscule in size. At present, there are no specific regulations for these types of products.

Section VIII: Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Bangladesh is a signatory of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. The Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (DPDT), Ministry of Commerce is the regulatory body that applies intellectual

property laws and regulations in Bangladesh. The laws and regulations of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) covers, [Bangladesh Patent Act, 2022](#) (Bangla) and [Patents and Designs Act \(Amended\), 2003](#) to regulate inventions by patents, distinctive shapes by designs; [Copyright Act, 2000](#); [Trademarks Act, 2009 \(Act No. XIX of 2009\)](#) and [Trademark \(Amended\) Act, 2015](#); and [Trademark Rules, 2015](#) (Bangla) to protect business names and trademark logos and [Geographical Indication of Goods \(Registration and Protection\) Act, 2013](#) to protect different goods renowned for their mass production and extraordinary qualities.

Section IX: Import Procedures

There are several laws and orders in Bangladesh pertaining to the safety and standards of imported food, including: the Food Safety Act, 2013; Food Safety (Contaminants, Toxins and Harmful Residues) Regulations, 2017; Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017; Food Sample Collection, Testing and Analysis Regulations, 2017; Food Safety (Food Hygiene) Regulation, 2018; Food Safety (Food Tactile) Regulations, 2019; Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution Amendment Act, 2018; Import Policy Order, 2021-2024; Plant Quarantine Rules, 2018; and Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005. For any questions on these regulations and/or translation of the documents please reach out to the USDA FAS Dhaka office at AgDhaka@usda.gov.

Table 1: Bangladesh Agencies Involved in Customs Clearance at Chattogram Seaport

Agencies	Activities
Chattogram Port Authority	Manages and operates the port in which the shipment is off-loaded and stored
Clearing and Forwarding Agents, Chattogram	Supports importers through collecting all the necessary documents, does all necessary customs clearances and releases products from port and transports to private container depot
Customs House, Chattogram, National Board of Revenue	Receives import tariff payments, verifies all certificates, inspects product, and gives release orders
Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission, Chattogram Office	Tests radiation level and gives release order if cleared
Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute, Chattogram Office	Checks the standards of processed food and gives release order if no objections found.
Plant Quarantine Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension, Chattogram Office	Checks the presence of insect, pest and disease of agricultural products, checks the exporter's phytosanitary certificate (when needed) and gives release order.
Commercial Bank	Provides services to open and settle Letter of Credit, and endorse all the documents submitted to the customs for clearance and the paying import tariff

English is widely used in every trade office and most documents are prepared in English. Therefore, it is not necessary to translate documents into Bangla, but it could be helpful. In general, imported processed food products require 3-4 weeks to clear customs and be released from the port.

Customs Clearance Procedures for Import

Refer to the following import procedure (customs and seaport clearance) example for processed food and other agricultural products in Bangladesh, including livestock and fisheries products:

1. Importer and exporter confirm the transaction by exchanging price quotation(s) and terms of the contract.
2. Importer applies for an import permit from the appropriate ministry (Agriculture or Fisheries and Livestock). (The Plant Quarantine Wing, Dhaka Office of the Ministry of Agriculture issues import permits for plant-based agricultural products and the Department of Fisheries and DLS of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock issues the import permit for fisheries or livestock products).
3. Exporter sends Pro-forma Invoice/Commercial invoice to the importer.
4. Importer opens Letter of Credit (L/C) in a local bank. To open the L/C, the importer provides the following documents to the bank (varies based on agreement with exporter and financial institution):
5. Pro-forma Invoice (PI)/Buyer and Seller Agreement
6. Import Registration Certificate
7. Tax Identification Number (TIN) Certificate
8. Membership certificate of recognized chamber of commerce and industries or registered trade association
9. Insurance cover note with money receipt
10. Value added tax (VAT) registration certificate
11. Importer's bank sends L/C to exporter's bank.
12. Exporter's bank sends confirmation letter of L/C to the importer's bank.
13. Exporter sends the shipment of documents to the importer's bank.
14. Exporter's bank sends a package of documents to the importer's bank as per listed in L/C (depending on product type and agreement):
15. Bill of Exchange (invoice of the product)
16. Certificate of Analysis (description of product)
17. Country of Origin Certificate issued by any trade association of the exporting country
18. Health Certificate (i.e., Fit for Human Consumption) for any kind of food
19. Radiation Certificate issued by competent laboratory of exporting country
20. Phytosanitary Certificate issued by agricultural department of the exporting country
21. Animal Health Certificate for live animals
22. Certificate of weight and quality condition
23. Packing list/container list
24. Insurance Certificate
25. Others may be needed also depending on the product type, such as fumigation certificate, technical datasheet of description of product, etc.
26. The bank releases the document package to the importer after receiving full payment of exporter's bills.

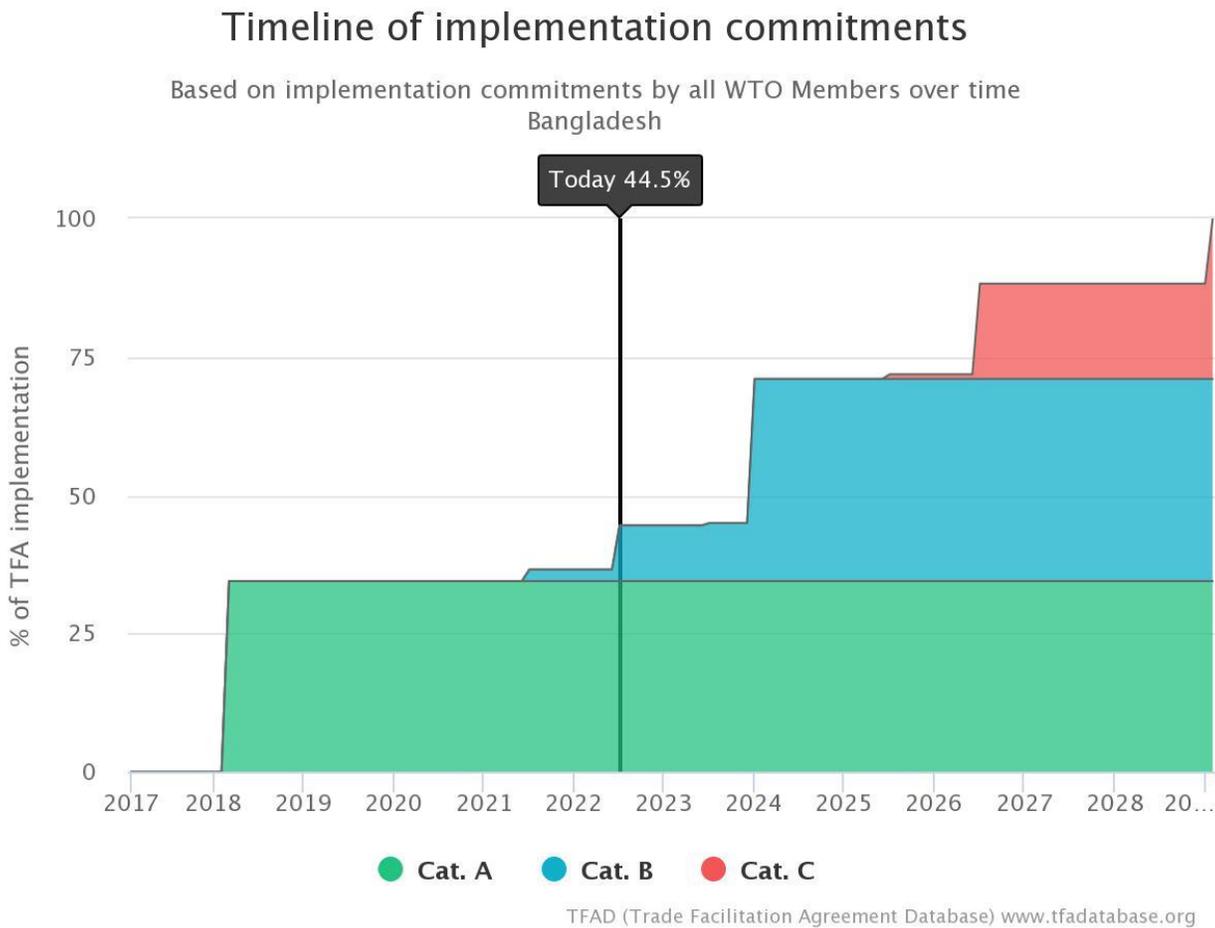
27. After the arrival of the shipment at seaport, the importer authorizes clearing and forwarding (C&F) agent to complete all activities required for customs clearance and seaport release.
28. The shipping agent submits the Import General Manifest (IGM) (containing description of imported goods by ship) online.
29. Customs checks the manifest online and approves the manifest, and enters information into the ASYCUDA World system, Bangladesh's customs clearance program.
30. The C&F agent completes 'noting', which is entering all the required information to the ASYCUDA World system to submit Bill of Entry (BE).
31. Documents submitted to the customs house:
32. Letter of power of attorney of the C&F agent issued by the importer
33. IMP form
34. Import permit
35. Bank endorsed Letter of Credit Authorization for customs copy
36. Bank endorsed Letter of Credit for customs copy
37. Bank endorsed invoice/PCI invoice
38. Bank endorsed packing list
39. Bank endorsed copy of CRF certificate of bank
40. Bank endorsed original copy of Bill of Lading
41. Insurance cover note and insurance policy document
42. Bill of exchange (invoice of the product)
43. Certificate of Analysis (description of product)
44. Country of Origin Certificate issued by any trade association of the exporting country
45. Certificate of weight and quality condition
46. Packing list/container list
47. Others may be needed also depending on the product type:
48. Other types of special documents are submitted as per the product type
49. Data sheet duly signed by the C&F agent
50. Health certificate (Fit for Human Consumption) for any kind of food
51. Radiation certificate issued by competent laboratory of exporting country
52. Phyto certificate issued by agricultural department of the exporting country
53. Animal health certificate for live animal
54. Fumigation certificate
55. Conformity certification
56. Halal certificate
57. The customs house reviews and approves the BE and puts a "C number" (Registration number/noting) into the system.
58. The agent submits the printed copy of the BE to the product wise customs group or section Assistant Revenue Officer (ARO), Customs House, Chattogram for preliminary assessment.
59. The ARO section of the customs house assesses all the information, as per the BE and supporting documents. The ARO takes the official approval of physical examinations, informs the customs officer for tariff assessment.
60. The customs officer assesses the tariff of the product as per the BE and approves the tariff assessment notice online. The officer sends the section and gives the tariff assessment report to the C&F agent.
61. The C&F agent manages the containers to be ready for physical assessment at the port.

62. With the help of the C&F agent, the examining inspector conducts physical examination, and the C&F agent collects samples for in country testing and certification
63. The C&F agent submits a sample to the respective laboratories of government agencies for conducting laboratory testing and gives certificates to the agent and customs house.
64. The following certificates are generated in country (based on product type)
65. Radiation certificate from Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission
66. Quarantine certificate, fumigation certificate from plant quarantine office (for cotton and where necessary)
67. Formalin test certificate from BSTI
68. Bangladesh standard certificate from BSTI
69. After assessing all the supporting certificates, the examining officer gives the approved physical assessment notice/report.
70. The C&F agent pays the tariff to the authorized bank as per the tariff assessment notice.
71. The bank gives a red mark in the ASYCUDA World system after receiving the tariff payment and sends release order to the Treasury Speed Section.
72. After confirmation of tariff payment through the ASYCUDA World System, the treasury section gets the receive number and writes on the bill of entry. With the taxed bill of entry and assessment notice, the C&F agent gives deliver order to the One Stop Service section of Seaport authority.
73. The One Stop Section of seaport assesses IGM, prepares bill payable to the port authority, receives bill payment, endorses bill, and gives delivery order. Usually, it takes two days to deliver in a full container load and one day for less than a container load.

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Trade barriers continue to be a significant obstacle to further increasing U.S. agricultural exports to Bangladesh. Despite recent GoB reforms to improve the business and trading climates, Bangladesh's overall implementation of modern trade supporting initiatives has been slow. Bangladesh ratified WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on the September 27, 2016. Bangladesh continues to have a limited WTO notifications record, has not submitted trade data to the WTO, and the National Enquiry Point for the Ministry of Commerce, Customs, and the BSTI remain uncoordinated and disconnected. FAS continues to encourage the GoB to modernize its export and import processes in order to position itself as a regional market and take advantage of new opportunities presented in the post-COVID global trade environment. In October 2020 allocated \$27 over five years to address barriers specific to agricultural trade with Bangladesh through its Food for Progress Program.

Figure 2: Timeline of Bangladesh's TFA Implementation



Based on [Bangladesh's notification](#) for its TFA implementation commitments, 44.5 percent of its commitments have been implemented to date (Figure 2). 26.5 percent will be implemented between July 2022 to December 2023 without capacity-building support (Category B), and Zero percent will be implemented subject to technical assistance being provided (Category C).

In April 2017, the World Bank approved a \$170 million project for Bangladesh to improve trade conditions by improving connectivity, reducing logistical bottlenecks, and supporting the adoption of modern approaches to border management and trade facilitation. A major element of this project is the establishment of Bangladesh's National Single Window and Customs Modernization plan, estimated to be completed in 2023. The system will automate procedures for all trade-related declarations, licenses, and certificates and will integrate information from relevant GoB entities into a single system. GoB trade agencies currently inspect agricultural imports and exports using manual documentation processes, which increase the time and cost to clear goods at the ports of entry. Agricultural traders must physically collect import certificates before the arrival of goods as a part of the pre-arrival process; once consignments arrive, traders deliver them in person to Customs points. These procedural obstacles add days if not weeks to the transit of goods and increase the likelihood of corruption by local Customs officials.

Advance Ruling System

NBR began implementing the Advanced Ruling System (ARU) in June 2016, regulated by the [Customs Ruling \(advance\) Rules, 2016](#). The system works only on [classified goods](#) and enables traders to apply for a ruling that specifies the HS code for a specific goods or item. To use the system, importers must submit several [documents](#). To-date, NBR has issued 17 rulings, but in most cases NBR agrees to the requested HS codes for certain period (i.e., 18 months). There is no judicial review and appeal system in the ARU.

Port Fees

The Chattogram Sea Port is the largest seaport in Bangladesh. The maximum permissible draft for entering and leaving the Chattogram Port is 9.5 meters, and ships with a maximum length of 170 meters can berth. According to container port performance index 2021, the Chattogram port is ranked 341 out of 370 global ports. The Chattogram port authority published the [2008 tariff chart for commodity and ship](#) (Bangla). The port charges for a full container for both loading and offloading are \$43.40 (less than 21 feet), \$65.10 (higher than 21 feet), less than container load \$130 (less than 21 feet) and \$195 (higher than 21 feet). The storage charges for a loaded 21 feet container is \$12.00 for within 7 days after the free period and 41 feet container is \$18.00 within seven days after the free period (4-5 days). The port turnaround time is 2.99 days for all ships and 5.77 days dry bulk carriers.

Common Delays

Delayed customs clearance and port discharges are the major non-tariff barriers of agricultural trade. The most common delay in trading is customs clearance process due to delay in issuing product quality and standard testing certificates, faulty import permits, delay port discharging, and delays in ship berthing due to container congestion. The major causes of delays in issuing certificate are shortage of laboratory testing facilities at the border port. The following are common challenges in Bangladesh: customs delays, along with infrastructure challenges, complex process and non-electronic filing, delays in inspection by several certificate provider and customs officer, confirming product declarations with wrong HS code and description in manifesto, solving tariff rate disputes and removing valuation confusion, inbound manifesto submissions by shipping line, arrival delays of original documents to be submitted with Bills of Entry, transit time delays from the jetty to the off dock facility, delays in berthing, and delays in container handling.

Electronic Certificates or Filing

The Chattogram Customs House introduced a computerized customs management system, the automated system for customs data (ASYCUDA World), developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at four inland ports, the NBR headquarters, and Customs House of Chattogram. However, only one of its six modules was activated, with the system permitting only about 50 percent of importers to clear cargo within 24 hours. The overall implementation in paperless trade and cross-border paperless trade remains below the Asia-Pacific regional average. Chittagong Port is also in transition from paper-based terminal management to modern electronic terminal operations and document processing, but there is no definite date to reach the goal.

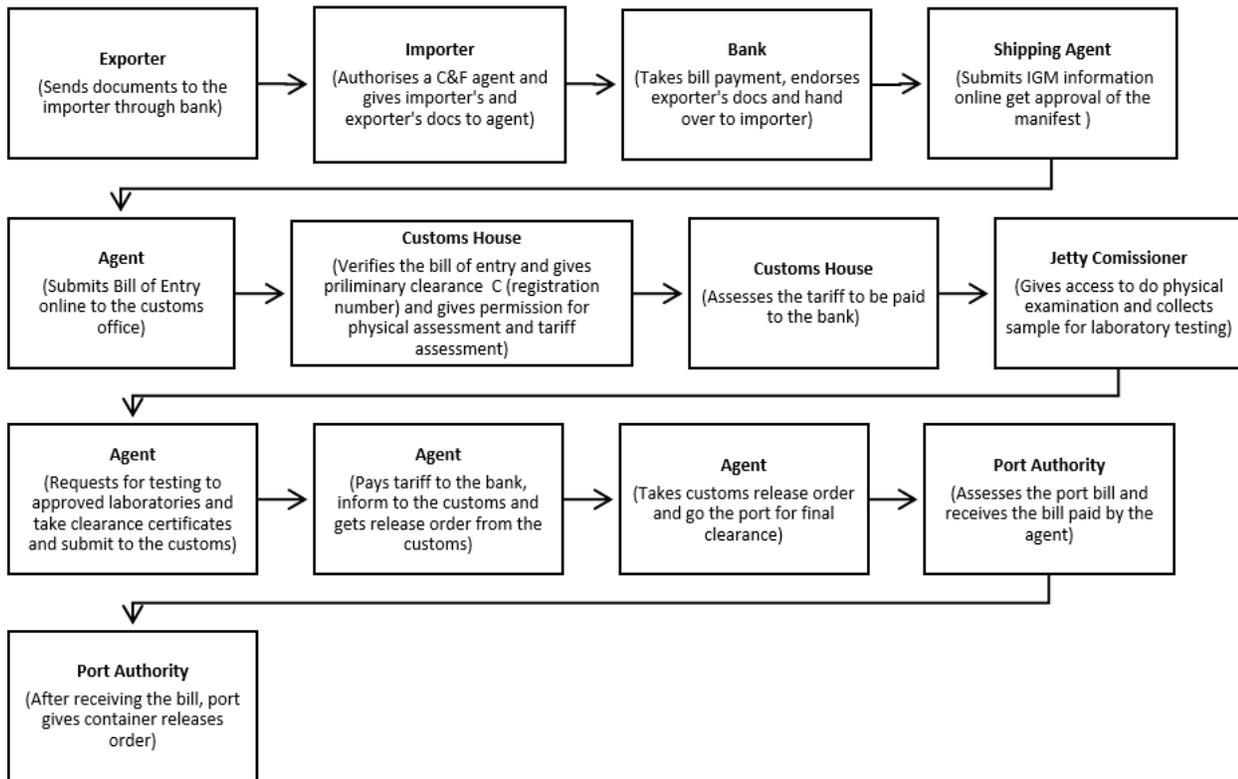
Under the automation system of single windows system implementation process, the Plant Quarantine Wing, Ministry of Agriculture introduced proving online system import permit and phytosanitary certificate. The Department of Livestock also introduced an online “no objection certificate” for

approved livestock and feed related imports and exports. The importers and exporters print out the permit from the website. Bangladesh is not using the global e-phyto hub and does not accept e-certificates.

Duplicative Inspections

Duplicative inspection is a very common problem across all border ports of Bangladesh. Lack of coordination and regulation among the border management agencies leads to multiple inspection and sample collections which further delays the customs and port clearance process. In the trading process, several border and regulatory agencies are involved, such as Customs, Immigration, Chief Controller of Import and Export, Plant Quarantine, Land Port/Sea Port/Civil Aviation Authority, Border Guard, BSTI, Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission, Drug Administration, Bangladesh Bank, Commercial Banks, Department of Livestock, and Department of Fisheries, BFSA. Due to a lack of a fully electronic application under the national single window system, the whole trade process takes a significant amount of time and effort, including duplicate inspections, assessments, and testing.

Figure 3: Flowchart of Customs Clearance Procedures



Source: FAS Dhaka.

Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Agency	Major Activities and Related Rules/Regulation/Act
<p>Secretary Ministry of Commerce Building#3, Bangladesh secretariat, Dhaka E-mail: secy@mincom.gov.bd Phone (Office): +88-02-9545006 Phone (Res): +88-02-9137475 Fax: +88-02-9545741 Website: https://mincom.gov.bd/</p>	<p>Publishing Import and Export Policy Orders</p> <p>Import Policy Order, 2015-18 (English) Import Policy Order, 2021-24 (Bangla).</p>
<p>Director General WTO Cell Ministry of Commerce E-mail: dg.wto@mincom.gov.bd Phone (Office): +88 02 9545383 Fax: +88 02 9540213</p>	<p>WTO enquiry point/notification authority SPS-TBT Enquiry Points</p>
<p>Director Plant Quarantine Wing (PQW) Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh Tel: +88-02-9131296; Email: dpqw@dae.gov.bd Website: https://goo.gl/3PQJct</p>	<p>Issuing import permits and phytosanitary certificates</p> <p>Plant Quarantine Rules, 2018 (Bangla, Partly English)</p> <p>Import permit and online phytosanitary certificate issuance and check</p> <p>SPS-TBT Enquiry Points</p> <p>Note: There is no National Plant Protection Organization</p>
<p>Director Plant Protection Wing Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Khamarbari, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh Tel: +88-02-9131295 Mail: dppw@dae.gov.bd</p>	<p>Approving pesticide registration</p> <p>The Pesticide Rules, 1985 (Amendment) 2010 (Bangla) The Pesticide Act, 2018 (Bangla) The Pesticide Ordinance, 2007 (Bangla) Available here</p>

Agency	Major Activities and Related Rules/Regulation/Act
<p>Animal Quarantine and Livestock Products Director General and Chief Veterinary Officer Department of Livestock Services (DLS) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Farmgate, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh Mail: dg@dls.gov.bd, Office: +88-02-9101932 Fax: +88-02-9110326</p> <p>Assistant Director (Training) Department of Livestock and Services Farmgate, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh Office: +88 02 9115936</p> <p>Website: http://www.dls.gov.bd/</p>	<p>Issuing import permits for live animal and animal feed products</p> <p>Animal Feed Act, 2010 (Bangla) Animal Disease Rules, 2008 (Bangla) Animal Disease Act, 2005 (Bangla) Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005 (Bangla) Available here</p>
<p>Chairman and Additional Secretary Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) Police Convention Center, Ramanar Thana, Probasi Kollan Bhaban, 71-72, Iskaton Garden, Dhaka, Bangladesh Phone: +88-02-55138000 +88-02-55138603 Mail: chairman@bfsa.gov.bd Website: http://www.bfsa.gov.bd/</p>	<p>Coordinating food safety and quality</p> <p>The Food Safety Act, 2013 (Bangla) The Food Safety Act, 2013 (English) Food Safety (Food processing and administration system) Rules, 2014 (Bangla) Food Safety (Contaminants, Toxins and Harmful Residues) Regulations, 2017 (Bangla) Packaged Food Labeling Regulations, 2017 (Bangla) Use of Food Additives Regulations, 2017 (Bangla) Food Sample collection, testing and analysis Regulations, 2017 (Bangla) Food Safety (Food Hygiene) Regulations, 2018 (Bangla) Food Safety (Food Tactile) Regulations, 2019 (Bangla) Available here.</p>

Agency	Major Activities and Related Rules/Regulation/Act
<p>Director General Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute Ministry of Industry Maan Bhaban, 116-A, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka, Bangladesh Phone: +880-2-8870275 E-Mail: bsti@bangla.net Fax: +880-2-9131581 Website: http://www.bsti.gov.bd/</p>	<p>Certifying standards and quality, inspection, and standardization and represents as Codex member country</p> <p>List of mandatory products under import policy, available here</p> <p>The Standards of Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1982 Ordinance No. xii of 1982-English Version, available here</p> <p>The Bangladesh Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaging & Commodities) Rules, 2007 (Amended 2012) (Bangla) (link)</p> <p>Vitamin A Fortification in Edible Oils Act, 2013</p>
<p>Chairman Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) Ministry of Science and Technology E-12/A, Agargaon, Shere-e-bvangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207 Phone: +88-02-8181806, Mail: chairman@baec.gov.bd Website: http://baec.gov.bd/</p> <p>Director Atomic Energy Centre, Chittagong and Principal Scientific Officer Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) Office: 1018/A Bayezid Bostami Road, East Nasirabad Chattogram-4209, Bangladesh Tel: +880-31-25 84 895, Website: http://baecbd.org/baec/rtml/rtml.php</p>	<p>Testing and certifying radiation levels in food and agricultural products</p> <p>Import Policy Order 2021-2024. Nuclear Safety and Radiation Control Rules 1997, SRO No. 205</p>
<p>Director General Department of Environment Ministry of Environment and Forests E/16, Paribesh Bhavan, Dhaka 1207 Bangladesh Tel: +88028181800 Mail: dg@doe.gov.bd http://www.doe.gov.bd/</p>	<p>Approving GMO products for research, production, import, and export with consideration of environmental biosafety.</p> <p>Biosafety Rules, 2012</p> <p>Biosafety Guideline, 2007</p>

Agency	Major Activities and Related Rules/Regulation/Act
Commissioner Customs House, Chattogram National Board of Revenue, Ministry of Finance Phone: +88-031-723100-02, 723106 Fax: +88-031-713988, 725331 Port Colony rd. Chattogram Mail: Customshousechittagong@gmail.com Website: http://chc.gov.bd/ All about trading and customs clearance http://www.bangladeshcustoms.gov.bd/	Clearing customs Customs Act, 2014 Customs rules. Customs statutory regulatory order (SROs), available here and here . Import and Export policy orders, available here .
Director General Directorate of National Consumers Right Protection Ministry of Commerce Mail: dg@dncrp.gov.bd Phone: +88-02-8189426	Consumer awareness and protecting consumer Rights Consumer Rights Protection Act, 2009
Deputy Commissioners of all districts Public Relation Officer Ministry of Public Administration Mail: prosec@mopa.gov.bd	Controlling formalin use in food Formalin Control Act, 2015

Note: Accessibility of the links may vary depending on security firewalls

Appendix II: Other Import Specialist Contacts

Customs Clearing and Forwarding Agent Association
<http://cnfctg.net/>

Bangladesh Freight Forwarders Association
<https://www.baffa-bd.org/>

Bangladesh Fresh Fruits Importers Association
<http://bffia.com.bd/>

The American Chamber of Commerce
<http://www.amchambd.org/>

Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries,
<http://www.fbcci-bd.org/contactnew.php>

Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industries
<http://www.dhakachamber.com>

Bangladesh International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
<https://iccbangladesh.org.bd/>

Bangladesh Trade Portal
<https://www.bangladeshtradeportal.gov.bd/>

Chattogram Port Authority
<http://www.cpa.gov.bd/>

Berthing Schedule
<http://www.cpa.gov.bd/site/view/commondoc/Berthing%20Schedule/>

Mongla Port Authority, Khulna
<http://www.mpa.gov.bd/>

Bangladesh Customs
<http://www.bangladeshcustoms.gov.bd/>

National Board of Revenue
<http://nbr.gov.bd/>

Customs House Dhaka, National Board of Revenue
<http://www.dch.gov.bd/>

Customs House, Chattogram, National Board of Revenue
<https://www.chc.gov.bd/>

Chittagong Customs Clearing and Forwarding Agents Association
<http://cnfctg.net/>

Table 2: Food and Agricultural Products Standards followed by BSTI

Food product	Standard No.
Biscuit	BDS 383:2001
Black Tea Definition & Basic requirements	BDS ISO 3720:2017
Carbonated Beverages	BDS 1123:2013
Chips/Crackers	BDS 1556:2017
Fortified Sunflower Oil	BDS 1773:2016
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	BDS 513:2013
Fruit Cordial	BDS 508:2006
Honey	BDS CAC 12:2007
Infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for Infants	BDS CAC-72: 2008
Instant Noodles	BDS 1552:2015
Jams (Fruit Preserves), Jellies and Marmalades	BDS CAC 296:2014

Lozenges	BDS 490:2014
Processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children	BDS CAC 074: 2007
Sauce (Fruit & Vegetable)	BDS 512:2017
Soft Drink Powder	BDS 1586:2007
Fortified Soybean Oil	BDS 1769:2014
Sugar	BDS CAC 212:2006
Toffees	BDS 1000:2001
Tomato Ketchup	BDS 530:2002

Source: [BSTI](#).

Note: [See list of Bangladesh Standards](#) (BDS) on Agriculture and Food Products.

Table 3: Examples of Required Documents for Importing Cotton, DDGS, and Tree Nuts, and Beef

Cotton	DDGS
- Proforma Invoice: issued by the exporter before opening the LC	- Phyto-Certificate (Exporter)
- LC copy	- Radiation certificate (Exporter)
- Import Permit issued by Department of Livestock Service, Bangladesh	- Chemical analysis certificate (Importer)
- LCAF (Letter of Credit Authorization Form): issued by bank	- Country of origin (Exporter)
- Commercial Invoice: issued by the exporter	- Fumigation certificate (Exporter)
- Packing List: issued by the exporter	- Health Certificate (Exporter) (Optional)
- Bill of Lading: issued by Shipping company	- Chemical analysis conducted by local laboratory
- Bill of Exchange: issued by Exporter	- Commercial invoice
- Country of Origin: issued by any trade association of the exporting country	- Packing list
- Phyto-Certificate: issued by agricultural department of the exporting country	- Bill of exchange
- Release order after fumigation of US cotton issued by Plant Quarantine Office, Bangladesh	- Bill of lading
Tree nuts	Beef
- Phyto-Certificate (Exporter)	- Health certificate
- Country of origin certificate (Exporter)	- Radiation certificate
- Fumigation certificate (Exporter)	- Halal certificate
- Health certificate (Exporter)	- International quality standard certificate
- USDA Quality inspection certificate (Exporter)	- HACCP certificate
- Weighmaster container certificate (Exporter)	- Contamination free certificate
- Shipping line certificate (Exporter)	
- GMO certificate (Exporter)	
- Ocean bill certificate (Exporter)	

Attachments:

No Attachments