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Pakistan

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Annual Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report outlines regulatory requirements and import procedures for food and agricultural imports into Pakistan. Compared to the previous report released in 2017, FAS Islamabad revised sections II, IV, and VI. Effective on February 19, 2019, Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce's SRO (i.e., Statutory Regulatory Order) requires new labeling on all food and beverage products. The Import Policy Order issued by the Ministry of Commerce governs Pakistan's imports. The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority is the national standardization body. The federal government regulates Pakistan's food imports, and the provincial governments regulate food safety standards. Pakistan food laws cover 104 food items falling into nine broad categories. In situations where a product is not covered by existing regulations in Pakistan, officials generally adopt Codex guidelines.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Islamabad, Pakistan for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, 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 THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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Section I. Food Laws:

The Federal Government is the Primary Regulator of Imported Foods

The Ministry of Food Security and Research (MNFSR, which carries out the functions of a typical Ministry of Agriculture), drafted a National Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan, which is part of the National Agriculture and Food Security policy. MNFSR appears to have shelved plans to establish a single national food safety, animal, and plant health regulatory authority (NAPHIS) and is continuing with the existing system of separate regulatory agencies. For nearly a decade, the government worked to create a single national food safety, animal, and plant health regulatory authority (NAPHIS) with expanded staffing and resources.

Offices within the MNFSR regulate agricultural imports such as processed foods, animals, commodities, and plants with the assistance of customs officials who clear shipments at the ports of entry. The federal government generally applies Codex standards and guidelines in its regulation of imported food products. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requirements are also accepted for certain products. A list of permissible food colors is updated every year. For animal products, "Halal" certification (slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law) is required. Pakistan's National Accreditation Council (PNAC) is responsible for implementing the new Halal Foods Act of 2016, which will require U.S.-based accreditors to be recognized by the Government of Pakistan. MNFSR at the federal level is responsible for the oversight and regulation of imported food and agricultural products. In the event of an issue with safety of an imported food or agricultural product, the provinces are responsible for contacting federal officials.

Provincial governments are responsible for enforcing food standards and regulations for domestically produced products, but do not have enforcement authority over imported food. Pakistan's 18th Constitutional Amendment "devolved" many federal functions to the provinces. While the provinces generally adopt federal regulations and requirements, some are considering developing separate provincial regulatory requirements that could affect the distribution of domestically produced products. For example, the Punjab government established the Punjab Food Authority to improve the implementation of food laws and to provide for the safety and standards of food. The Governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Sindh have each passed food safety acts, paving the way for provincial Food Safety Authorities. At this stage, it is not clear how these provincial authorities will relate to federal oversight.

Processed foods are regulated under the Pakistan Pure Food Laws (PFL) of 1963 and revised in 2007. The PFL is the basis for the food quality and safety regulatory framework and covers 104 food items falling under nine broad categories: milk and milk products, edible oils and fat products, beverages, food grains and cereals, starchy food, spices and condiments, sweetening agents, fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous food products. These regulations also address purity issues in raw food and deal with additives, food preservatives, food and synthetic colors, antioxidants, and heavy metals. For certain products and ingredients, the PFL also applies to imported foods. If an imported food or ingredient is not listed in the PFL or subject to domestic regulations, Codex and possibly the provisions of the exporting country (FDA for the United States) are consulted and applied as appropriate.

Chronology of Food Laws in Pakistan

1960 -- The West Pakistan Pure Food Ordinance was created to control standards for the preparation and sales of food in what was then known as West Pakistan. It prohibits things such as false guarantees about food quality and the unauthorized mixing of ingredients and chemicals in food.

1976 -- The Pakistan Hotels and Restaurants Act was passed to regulate the standards of amenities for tourists in hotels and restaurants in Pakistan. The Act not only pertains to hotel quality and rates, but also to the service criteria required by one, two, three, four and five star hotels.

1996 -- The Pakistan Standard and Quality Control Authority was established and oversees food testing and inspecting mechanisms. It has the authority to inspect, sample, fine, and revoke the licenses of any authorities that do not comply with standards. It also provides training to local authorities to oversee standards.

2016 – Pakistan establishes Halal Foods Act to be implemented by the National Accreditation Council.

Food Standards

Pakistan, as a member of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), continues to harmonize standards with international guidelines. The national standards cover agriculture, foodstuffs, chemicals, and textiles. Standards covering 47 products (among them edible oils, biscuits, and bottled water) are mandatory for human safety and public health reasons under the Compulsory Certification Mark License Scheme. These goods, whether imported or domestic, must meet Pakistani standards, which are generally harmonized with international guidelines. The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA), under the Ministry of Science and Technology remains the national standards body. It develops and adopts standards and provides conformity and testing assessments. Domestic manufacturers and exporters must be registered with the PSQCA to ensure compliance. In performing its duties and functions, PSQCA is governed by the PSQCA Act, 1996. PSQCA is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and is the apex body to formulate or adopt international standards.

PSQCA also:

- Serves as the focal point for national, regional, and international organizations such as ISO, Codex Alimentarius, and the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Serves as the national inquiry point (NEP) for standards and issues related to technical trade barriers (TBT).
- Introduces measures for standardization regarding consumer safety and health.
- Establishes procedures for conformity assessment compliant with national and international standards.

PSQCA standards are generally voluntary and available to the public. Their implementation depends on adoption by concerned parties. However, a Pakistan standard becomes binding if it is stipulated in a contract, referred to in legislation or made mandatory by specific orders of the federal

government. PSQCA has the mandate to inspect and test products and services, including food items, for their quality, specification and characteristics during use, and for import and export purposes. PNAC remains the national accreditation body for testing laboratories and other conformity assessment facilities. It applies international standards and has accredited 24 testing and calibration laboratories.

Other Issues Affecting Importers

The federal government's primary concern regarding imported food is shelf life. On February 19, 2019, the Ministry of Commerce issued an SRO that requires the following information on all food and beverage products: 1) minimum 66% shelf life at the time of clearance of goods, 2) labeling of nutritional values and usage instructions in Urdu and English language and 3) the accreditation authority of the country that validated the Halal Certificate or Halal Certificate issuing authority needs to be a member of either IHAF or SMIIC, or else Halal Certificate shall not be acceptable. To ensure shelf life requirements are met, correct labeling is critical. Each retail pack must have the production and expiration dates printed on the label. If the dates are not readily identifiable, dates can be affixed with stickers or laser printed directly on the product. Dates should be printed in day/month/year format. In addition to shelf life and labeling, certain products are banned for religious reasons. The importation of food products containing pork or pork products is prohibited. Meats, animal products, and products containing animal ingredients can be imported if certified to be "Halal." Pakistan may require other specific certificates based on worldwide alerts or other emergency situations. Commercial import of alcoholic beverages or products containing alcohol is also prohibited.

Pakistan controls certain imports through a "negative list." The negative list is comprised of (a) items banned for reasons of religion, security or luxury consumption; (b) capital and consumer goods banned to protect a domestic industry; and (c) intermediate goods used to produce protected goods. Pakistan also maintains a "restricted list" of items that may be imported only by certain parties (i.e., the government or other specified users) or under certain arrangements (such as imports against credit).

Other than the exceptions cited above, there are no federal restrictions on the importation of consumer foods. U.S. exporters have had problems with requirements due to the use of bar-code labels that do not have printed dates of manufacture and expiration. As a result, U.S. suppliers using bar-coded labels alone will incur the extra cost of printing new labels or of affixing stickers with the printed production and expiration dates on each retail pack prior to export to Pakistan. More information on labeling requirements is available under Section V of this report.

At the time of import, the Federal Customs Department checks the PFL standards to determine whether an item is deemed importable. To ensure that an imported product meets provincial health requirements, the exporter and/or his agent should contact the Provincial Health Departments to verify that the product meets the requirements of the Pure Food Laws.

Institutional Mapping

In Pakistan, controls are organized on the basis of commodity groups (such as plant, livestock)

reflecting functions of government departments (Table 1). There are several different federal ministries and bodies concerned. Corresponding legislation is largely linked to the responsibilities of the organization.

Table 1: Ministries and Institutions concerned with food safety in Pakistan

Organizations	Main areas of Responsibility
1. Ministry of National Food Security and Research:	
Animal Husbandry Commissioner	Chief Veterinary Officer, disease surveillance and control; epidemiology, drugs and vaccines and dairy sector
Animal Quarantine Department	Animal health conditions for import and export; meat inspection for exported meat/casings. Controls at border inspection posts. Under Animal Quarantine (Import and Export of Animal Products Ordinance, 1979)
National Veterinary Laboratory	Disease surveillance; veterinary drug testing; vaccination quality and residue testing
Department of Plant Protection	Import/export controls at 26 border inspection posts for plant pests/diseases. Operates under Plant Quarantine Act 1976. Responsible for authorization of pesticides (Pesticide Ordinance 1971)
Grain Quality Testing Laboratory	Sampling and testing for import and export of grains (and other foods); pesticide residue and aflatoxin testing
2. Ministry of Science and Technology:	
Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority	The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority, under the Ministry of Science and Technology, is the national standardization body. It is responsible for enforcement of standards and to inspect and test products and services, including food items, for their quality, specification and characteristics during use, and for import and export purposes.
3. Ministry of Health:	
National Institute of Health	Communication with provinces on food safety
4. Ministry of Commerce:	
The Customs Department	Its primary function is to ensure that imported foods meet Pakistan's labeling and shelf-life requirements, are not on the list of banned items, and are assessed the appropriate tariffs.
5. Provincial Governments:	
Department of Health	Food safety in retail/catering and processing establishments for national market.
Department of Plant Protection	Plant pest & disease surveillance; control on use and distribution of pesticides
Livestock/Dairy Departments	Meat & dairy inspection at farm/ slaughterhouse/ dairy; poultry and eggs inspection at producer level
6. Other Institutions:	
Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial	Analytical and Testing Services for importers and exporters; Quality Control Services Biotechnology, Food Technology and

Research (PCSIR)	Fermentation
Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)	Pesticide residue & aflatoxin testing, any other plant, seed and animal related testing
Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)	Water and related testing
Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP)	It is the first national consumer organization in the country, which approaches the issue of consumer protection in comprehensive and holistic terms. Its vision and strategies have significant cross linkages with both market practices and issues of governance.

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

New Requirements:

Effective on February 19, 2019, Pakistan’s Ministry of Commerce’s SRO (i.e., Statutory Regulatory Order) requires the following information on all food and beverage products:

- Minimum 66% shelf life at the time of clearance of goods.
- Labeling of nutritional values and usage instructions in Urdu and English language.
- The accreditation authority of the country that validated the Halal Certificate or Halal Certificate issuing authority needs to be a member of either IHAF or SMIIC, or else Halal Certificate shall not be acceptable

U.S. manufacturers and exporters are encouraged to work closely with their importers to ensure that their labels meet Pakistan’s requirements at the time of import.

General Requirements

1. Labels in English or Urdu languages are required.
2. Packages or containers must also indicate:
 - a. The date of manufacture and date of expiration,
 - b. That the contents are free from pork and pork products,
 - c. That the contents are fit for human consumption and that any animal product was obtained from an animal slaughtered according to ‘Halal’ requirements,
 - d. That import of edible oils is on the basis of landed weight and landed quality.
 - e. That packing may not contain any word or inscription of a religious connotation or any obscene picture that may offend the religious feeling of any sect, class, or group in Pakistan.
3. The production and expiration dates must be printed in English, using either words and/or numbers.

4. Standard U.S. bar-code labels alone are generally not acceptable as they lack printed production and expiration dates, as required by law.
5. Stickers, which contain the required printed dates of manufacture and expiration, should be affixed to the standard U.S. labels prior to shipment. Dates may also be printed on the labels in day/month/year format.
6. Products for institutional sale are governed by the same regulations as products for direct retail sale. However, certain institutions may request additional information on the label to identify it as their product.
7. Samples are governed by the same regulations as products for direct retail sale.
8. The coded "best before use date" is not considered to be an acceptable expiration date. In the past, several cargoes containing items without printed production and/or expiration dates were held by Customs until stickers with production and expiration dates certified by the Pakistani High Commission in the United States could be affixed to each individual item.
9. Pakistan does not have any special or additional requirements based on the country of origin for any food product. In the event there is a worldwide alert for a product from a particular origin, Pakistan will notify the appropriate country and trade organizations of any changes in its import requirements.
10. Authorities strictly enforce label requirements and do not grant exceptions. They are authorized to reject or to destroy any cargo with improper labels.
11. In case of food items containing artificial flavoring substances, the label may not declare the chemical names of the flavors, but in the case of natural flavoring substances or nature-identical flavoring substances, the common name of flavors, including whether natural or synthetic, shall be mentioned on the label.

Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling

Pakistan does not require nutritional content to be listed on product labels but generally accepts U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations as guidelines. PSQCA regularly update its guidelines, based on Codex and FDA revisions.

1. Nutritional labels are not required, but can be included at the option of the supplier.
2. The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel is acceptable, if it conforms to FDA regulations.
3. There are no regulatory restrictions on the importation of products with nutrient or nutritional claims. Pakistani authorities consider claims largely as promotional tools and thus far, do not require them to be based on scientific evidence.

4. There are no regulatory restrictions on the importation of products with implied claims. Here again, authorities consider these claims to be promotional tools and do not require them to be verified with scientific evidence.

5. Authorities generally have no objection to the importation of products with specific health claims. However, if a product claims to be a source of vitamins or minerals, it must be registered with the federal government prior to arrival, jointly in the name of importer and manufacturer.

6. The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) has banned use of word “energy drink” for caffeinated drinks. The authority has directed to use word “stimulant” instead of “energy” and label products in Urdu and English language only. Companies are bound to mention on their products that energy drinks are not suitable for pregnant women and less than 12-year old children. PFA has directed companies to use caffeine quantity in their products less than 200ppm or 200mg/l and avoid using pharmaceutical ingredients during the preparation of the beverages.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

There are no special packaging or container size requirements. Pakistan generally follows Codex rules for packaging requirements, and generally accepts packaging material if allowed in the exporting country. Most foodstuffs are imported in consumer-ready packaging. A notable exception is vegetable oil. Pakistan requires that refined vegetable oil be imported in bulk for re-packaging. Pakistan does not have any packaging requirements related to environmental concerns, such as waste disposal or recycling.

Pakistan requires that commercial invoices and packing lists be included inside each shipping container. The following information must be placed in a durable and legible manner on all packages in the consignment or container:

- The name of the product
- The name and address of the manufacturer
- The net contents
- The date of manufacture and date of expiration
- The percentage of dye contents
- The normal storage stability

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Government of Pakistan has adopted the Codex list/standards for food additives. PSQCA is the agency with the mandate on the subject. Pakistan also follows Codex standards regarding vitamins in food products.

The Ministry of Commerce regulates the importation of food coloring. These regulations are reviewed and updated annually. The importation of food coloring or foods containing artificial colors is subject to the following conditions:

The importer must obtain a certificate from the concerned agency of the exporting country’s government. The certificate shall accompany each consignment and shall state that the food

additives/colors are in use in the country of origin at the time of shipment or are registered for use in that country.

The exporter's invoice must show the percentage of dye content in the product.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pakistan generally follows Codex rules and guidelines on maximum residual limits (MRLs) of pesticides and other contaminants in foodstuffs. Customs officials enforce these rules according to Codex-defined limits for imported foods. However, Pakistan does not have a system to enforce the MRLs of pesticides and other contaminants in domestically produced foods.

Occasionally, authorities enact special requirements to deal with a specific issue in an exporting country. The Department of Plant Protection regulates the registration of pesticides. All pesticides must be registered by filing an application with the Department.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

Pakistan requires food imports to be accompanied by a written certification from the producer and exporting country that the products have been produced under sanitary conditions and in disease free areas. The certificate is a federal requirement. The Ministry of Commerce is the agency responsible to govern imports and exports across custom frontiers, undertake multilateral trade negotiations, and formulation and Implementation of annual trade policy. All imports into Pakistan are governed by the Import Policy Order issued by the Ministry of Commerce.

The importer shall ensure that:

- Importation is in accordance with regulations and the item(s) are not on the negative list.
- The terms and conditions of importation are specified in the letter of credit.
- Imports of plants and animals have the necessary approval from MNFSR.
- Imports of livestock genetics must have the necessary clearance from MNFSR.

Laboratory testing may be required for food products containing medicines.

Bulk vegetable oils are the only food products subject to random testing to ensure fitness for human consumption at time of arrival.

Samples: Product samples can be shipped via express mail or parcel post. If a sample meets labeling and other requirements, it will be released after the applicable tariffs and taxes are paid. Free samples are assessed a duty based on freight costs. Specific requirements for sample shipments may be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce.

Specific Documentation and Certification Requirements

The exporter must provide a certificate of origin for all shipments. For animal products and products containing animal products, the exporter also must certify that the product is "Halal." Pakistan may require other specific certificates based on worldwide alerts or other emergency situations. In such instances, the Government of Pakistan will alert the appropriate countries and trade organizations of

these requirements. Exporters should verify with their importers that all required certificates for customs and quarantine clearance have been obtained prior to shipment. Exporters should also refer to the 2018 FAIRS Export Certificate report for Pakistan for further information.

Following documents are generally required for import into Pakistan:

- A National Tax Number (NTN) certificate issued by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) on filing of application form accompanied with one attested copy of National Identity Card of the importer.
- A Pakistani bank account.
- A Sales Tax Registration. For registration, an importer must send Form ST-1 to their local sales tax registration office via post. The local registration office transmits applications to the Central Registration Office in FBR Islamabad. Pakistan eliminated previous requirements of furnishing supporting documents now that the Central Registration has online access to the NTN database. On verification, Central Registration generates and issues a registration certificate to the applicant directly.
- A membership certificate of Chamber of Commerce and Industries or any relevant trade association of Pakistan.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

Pakistan generally follows European standards for weights and measurements. U.S. weights and measures are also acceptable. Other standards applied by product include:

- Codex rules to regulate importation of vitamin-enriched products.
- Food products containing a genetically enhanced component are not restricted.
- Fresh or frozen seafood may be imported in consumer packs or in bulk, provided the sale of the same product is permitted in the country of origin.
- For live animal shipments, the importer must provide a quarantine certificate from the relevant authority in the country of origin, which contains all the information required for quarantine clearance.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be imported for commercial sale. Importation of alcohol for other than commercial sale requires approval of the Ministry of Commerce.
- Organic foods and health foods are not regulated. However, exporters may use FDA and Codex rules as a general guideline.
- Product samples and free samples must follow the same regulations as commercially imported items.

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

The Plant Breeder's Right Act has been promulgated after approval by the parliament, while implementing rules are being framed. The Act will provide intellectual property protection for plant technologies. This will be the first-ever intellectual property protection for crops in Pakistan. MNFSR will administer the regulation.

A copyright on a registered design is initially granted for five years, extendable for another ten years. Patents are granted for up to 16 years from the date of application and may generally be extended for another five-year period and, under some circumstances, for an additional five years.

Trademarks and brand names are protected under domestic laws and are registered through the Intellectual Property Organization. Trademarks are registered under the 2001 Trade Marks Ordinance through the Trademark Registry, a department in the Ministry of Commerce. Trademarks are registered for a 10-year period from the date of registration and may be renewed for a further 10 years. The importer of a food product, in coordination with the manufacturer, may register the trademark(s) and brand(s). Pakistan is also a member of the Universal Copyright and Bern Conventions.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

All imports into Pakistan are governed by the Import Policy Order issued by the Ministry of Commerce. Pakistan also maintains a list of several hundred “regulatory duties” that are imposed periodically with the consensus of the senior Economic Coordination Committee. These “duties” are applied in addition to any previously existing tariffs or other import-related fees. The regulatory duties are principally to reduce the flow of imports or to raise revenue for the government. While the duties have not historically exceeded bound rates, the sudden and unanticipated changes in the tariff structure can affect market access for U.S. goods and create an uncertain business environment. Over past few years, regulatory duties for wheat, sugar, powdered milk, and shelled almonds have been implemented or increased in order to protect farmers or raise revenue. Currently, there are regulatory duties on an estimated 200 agricultural products.

Pakistan has removed the registration requirement for importing firms in the private sector. Importers are required to obtain special authorization from the Ministry of Commerce to import items on the negative/restricted list. They must ensure that the correct Harmonized Schedule code number for every imported item is stated in the import documents. The requisite import documents include: bills of lading, invoices, packing lists, certificates of origin, copies of letters of credit and insurance certificates.

Ample public and bonded warehouse facilities, most of which are owned by the port trust organizations, exist for the storage of goods. Goods must be landed within the period specified on the bill of lading or within 15 days after entry of the vessel into port. Once the goods have entered and duties have been assessed, the importer must clear them for consumption (by paying all duties) or warehouse them.

Customs and Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officials inspect imported products to ensure they conform to labeling and other import requirements. Imports of live animals or plants require necessary certification from the country of origin. A no objection certificate (NOC) from MNFSR is required for the import of semen, embryo and live animals. After Customs and PPQ issue their respective clearance reports, the goods are released on payment of import duty.

English is the official language. All agencies will accept documents in English and will respond in English. Thus, there is no need to translate documents to Urdu or other local languages to expedite procedures. Goods generally can be cleared through Customs in less than a week, if all papers are in order. The system allows for appeal (at multiple levels) in case of a dispute.

Imports of goods into Pakistan generally require a compulsory letter of credit. Revolving, transferable, and packing letters of credit are not permissible. Letters of credit should provide for

negotiation of documents within a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of shipment. Pakistan uses the Harmonized System to classify and describe goods. Customs duties are levied on an ad valorem basis.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Secretary

Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Government of Pakistan

Pak. Secretariat, Block "B"

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 920-3307

Fax # (92-51) 921-0616

email: secretarymnfsr@yahoo.com

Secretary

Ministry of Commerce

Government of Pakistan

Pak. Secretariat, Block "A"

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 921-0277

Fax # (92-51) 920-3104

email: mincom@commerce.gov.pk

Secretary

Ministry of Industries

Government of Pakistan

Pak. Secretariat, Block "A"

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 921-1709

Fax # (92-51) 920-5130

email: moip@moip.gov.pk

Secretary

Ministry of Finance

Government of Pakistan

Pak. Secretariat, Block "Q"

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 920-6382

Fax # (92-51) 921-8062

email: so_coord1@finance.gov.pk

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

Chairman

Central Board of Revenue

CBR House

Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 920-1938

Fax # (92-51) 920-5308

email: chairman@cbr.gov.pk

Chairman

Export Promotion Bureau

Finance and Trade Center

Shara-e- Faisal, Karachi, Pakistan

Tel # (92-21) 920-6487

Fax # (92-21) 920-2713

email: chairmanepb@yahoo.com

Pakistan Standards and Quality
Control Authority
Karachi, Pakistan

Tel # (92-21) 340-21426
Fax # (92-21) 21-340-23843
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Deputy Director
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Pakistan Standards and Quality
Control Authority
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