Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** December 23,2019

Report Number: PK2019-0022

Report Name: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report

Country: Pakistan

Post: Islamabad

Report Category: FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

Pakistan requires a variety of export certifications for imported food and agricultural products. This report lists certificates required by Pakistani government agencies for U.S. products exported to Pakistan.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required By Government (Matrix) :

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA's 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. THIS REPORT HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN (GOP). IMPORT APPROVAL FOR ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY PAKISTANI BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

SECTION I: LIST OF REQUIRED EXPORT CERTIFICATES

Products	Title of Certificate	Attestation required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Plants and Plant Products	Phytosanitary Health Certificate	Both special conditions and additional declarations per the specific conditions mentioned in the import permit.	To prevent the introduction of exotic pests, diseases, and items hazardous for human consumption.	Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFS&R)
Animals and Animal Products	Sanitary Health Certificate	Additional declarations per the specific conditions mentioned in the import permit.	To prevent the introduction of exotic pests and diseases, and minimize human health risks due to microbial or chemical contamination.	MNFS&R

For conditions imposed on specific plant products, please refer to the MNFS&R Department of Plant Protection's Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Rules 1967 (Regulation of imports into Pakistan), https://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps-docs/ru/importExport/pakistan/files/regulationsOnPlantQuarantineEn.pdf

Plant Quarantine Division of the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) is responsible for all plant and plant material quarantine operations and has the legal authority and management responsibility. The DPP head office is located in Karachi and the quarantine stations are located at the seaports, airports, dry ports and, land border points for the convenience of traders. The Government of Pakistan is considering establishment of the National Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (NAPHIS) to harmonize and regulate all quarantine/SPS issues.

Import Procedure for plant material and food products include:

Documentary Check:
Documents such as import permits, certificate of origin, phytosanitary certificate, treatment certificate, bill of lading, invoice, letter of credit, anchorage permit, etc., are checked for genuineness and proper entries.

Identity Check:
The material is checked to confirm it is the same as stated in invoice, import permit, phytosanitary certificate, bill of lading and the other accompanying documents.

Phytosanitary Check:
Freedom from quarantine pests and application of suitable treatment if necessary is ascertained. The assessment of compliance by the local exporter is also made.

Inspection:
It is carried out in godowns, warehouses, dry ports, and entry and exit points. Shipholds, containers, baggages, and packets in mail are also inspected. The plant and plant products in imports, export or transit are inspected.

Inspection based actions:
For import consignments a release order is issued if the material is free of quarantine pests and or suitably treated. The import consignments refused entry may be sent back or destroyed. Some material may be released after segregation.

Custom clearance:
This follows inspection and issuance of a release order or phytosanitary certificate (PC) from the plant quarantine service.

Pest surveillance and risk analysis:
A small unit for pest surveillance and risk analysis has been set up in the quarantine service at Karachi. The guidelines as contained in ISPM No.2 and 6 of the FAO are followed.

Seeds:
For seeds, the procedure depends on whether the import is of an approved variety or a new variety. Seeds of approved varieties are subjected to seed purity and germination tests. For new varieties, additional requirements, including 2 years of adaptability trials, are needed before approval can be granted for bulk import.

- The electronic copy of each export certificate for plant material and food products is attached in Appendix I.
- Pakistan's Phytosanitary requirements for specific products are outlined in Appendix III.

Livestock and Animal Products:

For conditions imposed on specific animal products, please refer to the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Animal Quarantine Department's Animal Quarantine Act 1979 and Animal Quarantine Rules 1980 (Regulation of imports into Pakistan). The Animal Quarantine Department is working under the Ministry of National Food Security and Research. The statutory authority and related regulations governing the transportation of animals and animal products for import and export and regulation designed to prevent the introduction and dissemination of exotic diseases and issuance of health certificates are the responsibilities of the federal government under the constitution. The Animal Quarantine Department is the executive veterinary authority of the federal government with primary responsibility to regulate the import, export and quarantine of animals and animal products in order to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic diseases.

Import procedures for livestock products include the following:

Live Animals and Livestock Products:

In 2015, the Government of Pakistan allowed the import of live cattle from United States after harmonizing the health certificate between the two countries. The import of U.S. live cattle to Pakistan was suspended in 2003 due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) concerns.

Beef:
Pakistan and the United States have not reached an agreement on a U.S. beef export certificate, thus, imported U.S. beef remains very limited. Pakistan resumed imports of U.S. live cattle in 2015 after negotiating a health protocol, but both parties did not resume the process of negotiating language on

an export certificate for beef. According to the Ministry of Food Security and Research (MNFSR), the United States can only export deboned skeletal muscle meat and meat products to Pakistan even after the harmonization of the health certificate. According to MNFSR, beef from the United States can only be exported to Pakistan from the cattle born and raised in U.S. Beef from feeder cattle born and raised in a third country (e.g. Mexico and Canada) is not permissible. Pakistan authorities believe these conditions are consistent with the OIE guidelines for "negligible BSE risk countries" Pakistan also requires a halal certificate for each shipment for all meat and meat products.

- The electronic copy of each export certificate for animal and animal products is attached in Appendix II.

Special certificates:
All plants and plant products, except fruit and vegetables, require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the approved authority in the country of origin.

Livestock must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued by the approved authority in the country of origin.

For animal products and products containing animal ingredients, the exporter also must certify that the product is "Halal."

Exporters should verify with their importers that all required certificates for customs and quarantine clearance have been obtained prior to shipment.

A special certificate of alcoholic strength may be required for imports of spirituous beverages.

A supplier's certificate or quality and price are required for certain items.

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Imports of plants and plant products must receive an import permit issued by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, as per the conditions of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Imports into Pakistan) Act 1976. An importer must apply for an import permit and submit it to the exporter, who in turn acquires the required phytosanitary certificate from the relevant exporting country authority. The relevant authority in the country of export issues the phytosanitary certificate based on the specific conditions stated in the import permit. An importer must apply for an import permit and submit it to the exporter, who in turn acquires the required phytosanitary certificate from the relevant exporting country authority. The relevant authority in the country of export issues the phytosanitary certificate based on the specific conditions stated in the import permit (livestock, semen, embryos).

Customs and Plant Protection and Quarantine 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. 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.

Pakistan regulations require importers to acquire a compulsory letter of credit or register the contract with a bank in order to import goods into Pakistan. Pakistan uses the Harmonized System to classify and describe goods. Customs duties are levied on an ad valorem basis.

Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

The attestations for both of the above-mentioned export certificates must meet all the specific conditions, which vary from commodity to commodity, and can also change over time.

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

Original export certificates must accompany each individual export consignment at the time of entry into Pakistan. The government of Pakistan (GOP) does not accept export self-declarations by suppliers or manufacturers as proof of compliance. However, in certain cases, the GOP may allow export certificates containing additional declarations on the import permit by organizations accredited by the government of the exporting country.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

A certificate of origin issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, provincial government, industry association, or manufacturer/supplier should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. This certificate should mention the order number, container number, port of discharge, buyer's name, and product description, in addition to a declaration along the following lines:

The undersigned for (relevant organization) declares that the following mentioned goods as consigned above (or below) are products from the United States (or any country of origin). We hereby certify the goods to be of U.S. (or any country) origin.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

FORM I

(See rules 3 & 4)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

Wire: "LOCUSWAR"

Your Reference:

No.
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt,
Karachi-27, the

IMPORT PERMIT

SPECIAL IMPORT PERMIT

Permission is hereby granted to _____

to import _____

Grown in _____ through _____

The importation will be regulated by the following conditions:

(1) The consignment is accompanied with health certificate from the country of origin declaring the plant or plant material has been rendered free from injurious insects and pests by effective fumigation.

(2) On arrival of the consignment it will be examined and fumigated by the technical staff of this Department stationed at _____ and will only be released if they are found free from disease or plant pest otherwise the same will be destroyed.

(3) The permit is valid for the three months from the date of its issue.

(4) No plant shall be imported into Pakistan by means of letter or sample post.

DIRECTOR / ENTOMOLOGIST (QUARANTINE).

To, _____

_____

Copies to:

1. The collector of Customs, Customs House.
2. The Chief Inspector of Customs.
3. The Assistant Entomologist (Quarantine).

DIRECTOR / ENTOMOLOGIST (QUARANTINE).

FORM I

(See rules 3 & 4)

No. **Form No. DPP-PQ/I**

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

Book No. (Plant Quarantine Division) Serial No.

Ring:
Wire: 'LOCUSWAR'

Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt,
Karachi-27, the

Your Reference: Your No. ..... dated .....

IMPORT PERMIT

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (as adapted for Pakistan). permission is hereby granted to:

Name & Address: .....

to import .....

.....

....

grown in ..... by .....through the port of

.....The importation and release of the consignment shall be subject to:

1. The consignment is free from soil and accompanies with a valid Phytosanitary Certificate, issued by a competent authority of the country of origin declaring it to be free from insect, pests and diseases or rendered so by effective treatment.
2. Quarantine examination and treatment at the port of entry after arrival or any other place designated by the Director of Plant Protection or any Officer so authorised by him and shall thereafter be released only after issuance of release order from competent Plant Quarantine Authority.
3. Payment of such examination and / or treatment charges and as may be levied under rules.
4. Additional conditions on (reverse).

Importation (s) made otherwise than in according with the conditions listed above shall be liable to confiscation and destruction.

This permit is valid till .....

DIRECTOR / QUARANTINE ENTOMOLOGIST

To

1. The Permittee .....
   .....
2. The Asstt. Collector Customs .....
   .....
3. The Asstt. Quarantine Entomologist .....
   .....

FORM II

[See rules 8 & (5)]

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

(Plant Quarantine Division)

Phone : 480111-5 lines

Wire: "LOCUSWAR"

No.
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt,
Karachi-27, the

The plant or plant material mentioned below having been imported without the prior permission of the Director, Department of Plant Protection, and unaccompanied with a valid official certificate, as required by the Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967, is hereby ordered to be confiscated and destroyed.

Particulars of the plant or plant material

_____

Consignee

_____

ENTOMOLOGIST (QUARANTINE).

The Assistant Collector of Customs,

Copy for information:

Form-No. DPP-POIII

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

(Plant Quarantine Division)

Wire: 'LOCUSWAR'

Ring.

No.
Plant Quarantine Station
Dated.

Your Reference:

Dated:

RELEASE ORDER (General)

Plants and plant products specified below were examined by a duly authorised officer of this Department and were found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases. The consignment may now be released to the consignee:

_____

_____

QUALIFYING REMARKS .....

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES .....

Director

To,

_____

_____

Copy to:

FORM III

[See rules 28 (3) (b)]

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

Phone : 480111-5 lines, 226417

Wire: "LOCUSWAR"

No.

Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt,
Karachi-27, the

RELEASE ORDER

This is to certify that a consignment of _____bales of American cotton imported through s. s. _____ was examined and fumigated by a duly authorised Officer of this Department. This is now apparently free from exotic insects and pests. The Consignment, is therefore, released.

QUALIFYING REMARKS:

Fumigation complete
on _____

DIRECTOR / ENTOMOLOGIST (QUARANTINE).

To,

M/s _____

_____

_____

Copies to :

(1) The Collector of Customs, House, Karachi.

(2) The Traffic Manager, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

(3) The Assistant Entomologist (Quarantine), Karachi, Seaport.

DIRECTOR / ENTOMOLOGIST (QUARANTINE).

FORM IV

[See rules 28 (3) (d)]

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

(Plant Quarantine Division)

Wire: "LOCUSWAR"

No.
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt,
Karachi-27, the

Phone : 480111-5 lines, 226417
Your Reference:

Dated:

ANCHORAGE PERMIT

Permission is hereby granted to the s.s. _____expected on _____, carrying American cotton to anchor at Karachi Harbour. Necessary examination / fumigation will be conducted by the Assistant Entomologist (Quarantine), Karachi on its arrival subject to the condition that no vessel shall discharge American cotton during a period of rain, mist or drizzle.

DIRECTOR,

To,

M/s. _____

_____

_____

Copies to :

1. The Collector of Customs, House, Karachi.
1. The Traffic Manager, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
3. The Assistant Entomologist (Quarantine), Karachi, Seaport.

DIRECTOR.

Original
Form No. DPP-PQ/V

Government of Pakistan

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department Of Plant Protection

Karachi, Pakistan

PHYTOSANITARY / HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Book No. .....

Serial No. .....

No.....

Date.....

PAKISTAN PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE

To .....
(Plant Protection Organization)

Of.....
(Importing Country)

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter.....
.....
Declared name and address of consignee.....
.....
Number and description of packages.....
.....
Distinguishing marks.....
.....
Place of origin .....
Declared means of conveyance .....
Declared port of entry .....
Name of produce and quantity declared .....
.....
.....
Botanical name of plants .....
.....

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected and found free from quarantine pests and substantially free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

DISINFESTATION AND / OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT.

Date .....Treatment .....
Chemical (Active ingredient) .....
Duration and temperature .....
Concentration .....Additional informati on.....
Date of final inspection .....

Additional Declaration:

Place of issue .....
Name and designation .....
Of authorised Officer .....
.....
Date.....
.....
(Signature)

This certificate applies only to injurious insects and plant diseases of the growing crop which are readily capable of detection at the time of shipment. No. liability shall attach to the Department of Plant Protection, to any officer or representative of that Department with respect to this certificate. Erasures, cutting, overwriting or any change in the text are not allowed.

FORM VI

(See rules 32)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Plant Protection

List of Officers authorized to inspect

And grant the official certificates

1. Director, Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.
2. Deputy Director (Quarantine), Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.
3. Entomologist (Quarantine), Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.
4. Assistant Entomologist (Quarantine), Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.
5. Mycologist, Assistant Mycologist (Quarantine), Department of Plant Protection.

Signed:

PCPPK-S/546/94-95/Met. Deptt.-14-12-94-200 Books

Appendix II: Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate for Animal and Animal Products:

Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of
Cattle from the United States of America to Pakistan

Veterinary Authority	Date Of Issue	Certificate Number
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		

CERTIFICATION

1. Consignor:	2. Consignee:
3. Country Of Origin: USA	4. State Of Origin:
5. Country Of Destination: Pakistan	6. Zone Of Destination: **********
7. Place Of Origin:	8. Port Of Embarkation / Border Crossing:
9. Estimated Date Of Shipment:	10. Means Of Transport:
11. ********** **********	12. CITES Permit Number: **********
13. Description Of Commodity: Cattle	14. Date Of Inspection:
15. Total Quantity:	16. Additional Information: **********

17. Total Number Of Packages/Containers:

18. Identification / Seal Numbers:

19. Commodities Intended Use: **********	20. Type Of Admission: Permanent Import

21. Identification Of Commodities:

(See attached Identification Of Commodities)

****
****
****

Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of
Cattle from the United States of America to Pakistan

Veterinary Authority	Date Of Issue	Certificate Number
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		

Identification Of Commodities: Continued

Row	Breed	Age (months)	Left Ear ID	Right Ear ID	Sex	Additional Description
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

****
****
****

Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of
Cattle from the United States of America to Pakistan

Veterinary Authority	Date Of Issue	Certificate Number
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		

Certification Statements:

1.The United States is free from the following diseases of cattle:
Foot and mouth disease Rinderpest
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia East Coast fever
Bluetongue serovar 8

2.The United States is recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as a country with negligible bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE) risk.
(a) The herd of origin has no reported BSE cases for the last 11 years.
(b) The cattle selected for export were born after the date from which the ban on feeding of ruminants with meat-and-bone meal and greaves derived from ruminants was effectively enforced.

3.The cattle originate from a State or herd that is considered to be officially free from bovine tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

4.The cattle were kept in an USDA approved quarantine facility for at least 4 days prior to export.

5.There have been no reported cases of clinical blue tongue disease in cattle from the herd of origin for the last 3 years.

6.The cattle for export were tested for Johne's disease in a laboratory acceptable to USDA, within 14 days before export using the ELISA with negative results.

7.The animals have been vaccinated against enterotoxaemia (manufacture, name, expiration) within 30 days before export.

8.The properties of origin of the cattle are not under restriction by USDA or State governments due to any officially controlled infectious or contagious diseases of cattle.

9. The animals were examined by an USDA accredited veterinarian within 72 hours before export and showed no clinical signs of bovine leucosis, heartwater, leptospirosis, bovine malignant catarrh, paratuberculosis, rabies, Rift Valley fever, bovine viral diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

Name of Accredited Veterinarian	Name of USDA Veterinarian
Signature of Accredited Veterinarian	Signature of USDA Veterinarian
Date	Date

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORTATION OF BOVINE SEMEN TO PAKISTAN

II. Name and Address of Artificial Insemination Center:

Name of Consignor:
Address of Consignor:

III. Destination of the Semen:

Name of Consignee:
Address of Consignee:

I. Donor Animal and Semen Identification:

Donor Bull Registration Name	Breed	Registration Number	Number of Units	Date of Collection	Collection Code

Note: Additional rows or chart may be added as needed.

IV. Health Data:

A. Certification Statements:

1. The United States is free of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, heartwater, foot-and-mouth-disease, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, akabane, and lumpy skin disease.

2. The United States has in place a ban on the feeding of ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves to ruminants and the ban is effectively enforced.

3. At the time of semen collection, each donor bull was free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases including malignant catarrhal fever, tuberculosis, brucellosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine genital trichomoniasis, leptospirosis, and bovine virus diarrhea.

4. The artificial insemination (AI) center from which the semen originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases during the 30 days prior to semen collection and is not under any State or federal quarantine for any bovine diseases.

5. Each donor animal was, at the time of semen collection, part of the resident herd at a semen collection center which complies with "Certified Semen Services (CSS) Minimum Requirements for Disease Control of Semen Produced for Artificial Insemination" or the OIE code for bovine semen production.

6. Each donor animal was tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release and every 6 months while in the resident herd for tuberculosis, brucellosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine genital trichomoniasis, and leptospirosis in accordance with the CSS Minimum Requirements and found free from these diseases.

7. Each donor was tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release for bovine viral diarrhea virus in accordance with the CSS Minimum Requirements and found free from this disease.

8. For heterospermic products, each donor animal has met the health conditions outlined in Certification Statements 2-6 and has met the testing conditions specified.

9. The collection, handling, and processing of semen was done in accordance with CSS Minimum Requirements or OIE Code/recommendations. The semen straws were identified and labeled according to approved codes of the United States that indicates the date of collection.

10. The donor bulls were negative to tests for the following diseases within the 6 months prior to or 6 months after semen collection for export: brucellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis (*L. canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. pomona, and L. icterohaemmorhagiae*) bovine genital campylobacteriosis, and bovine genital trichomoniasis.

11. In lieu of testing for leptospirosis, donor bulls were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export or treatment of semen with antibiotic cocktail with known efficacy against Leptospires: 50 mcg tylosin, 250 mcg gentamycin, 150 Lincomycin, and 300 mcg Spectinomycin per ml of frozen semen.

12. The following antibiotics have been added to the semen and the extender during processing:

		Neat Semen	Final Concentration for a 2- Step Extender (a)	Final Concentration for a 1-Step Extender (b)
1.	Gentamicin	500 mcg per ml	250 mcg per ml	500 mcg per ml
2.	Tylosin	100 mcg per ml	50 mcg per ml	100 mcg per ml
3.	Lincomycin	300 mcg per ml	150 mcg per ml	300 mcg per ml
4.	Spectinomycin	600 mcg per ml	300 mcg per ml	600 mcg per ml

(a) composed of non-glycerol and glycerol containing fractions for processing
(b) Non-fractionated regarding glycerol content during processing

V. Test Requirements

The donor bulls were negative to the following tests within 6 months prior to or 6 months after the collection of the semen for export, the testing option used will be indicated in the testing chart:

	Disease	Test
1.	Brucellosis:	Complement fixation (CF), buffered Brucella antigen test, SPT/STT OR other official USDA APHIS approved test
2.	Tuberculosis:	Negative to an official USDA prescribed test
3.	Bovine Campylobacteriosis:	Culture of preputial material **OR**

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of preputial material **OR**

Screen preputial material using Florescent Antibody (FA). Any positive FA must be followed by a culture of preputial material, for final determination.

4. Bovine veneral Trichomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material **OR**

   PCR of preputial material

5. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test with negative results at the 1:400 dilution for serotypes *L pomona, L hardjo, L canicola, L grippotyphosa, and L icterohaemorrhagiae*

6. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: ELISA OR AGID of the donor bull within 6 months prior to OR 6 months after the semen collection; **OR**

   PCR of an aliquot of the semen being exported.

7. Bluetongue Virus:

(a) The semen was collected in a USDA designated bluetongue low incidence State and the donor was resident for at least 60 days prior to, and during semen collection. These States are: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington (western part), West Virginia, and Wisconsin. **OR**

(b) Serum samples were collected from each donor and tested for bluetongue antibodies using an ELISA test, with negative results in each case; and the serum samples were collected:at least 14 days before the first semen collection, at least 21 days after final semen collection, and not more than 6 months apart. **OR**

(c) Blood samples from the donor animals were subjected to a virus isolation test or nucleic acid detection test (polymerase chain reaction technology [PCR]) for bluetongue virus with negative results. The blood samples were collected: at the commencement of semen collection; at the conclusion of semen collection; and either
- at least every 7 days during semen collection (for a virus isolation test) or
- every 28 days during semen collection (for a PCR). **OR**

(d) PCR testing of each collection code of semen to be exported

FEDERAL ENDORSEMENT

_____	_____
Type or Print - Name and Address of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian	Type or Print - Name of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian
_____	_____
Date issued and signature of Accredited Veterinarian	Date Endorsed and Signature Endorsing Federal Veterinarian (Valid only if USDA Seal appears over signature).

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

NOTE: Please enter date and type of the last resident herd test done for those tests listed in the chart.

Donor Bull Identification	Semen Collection Date (Collection Code)	Brucellosis Test & Sample Date	Tuberculosis Test & Sample Date	Campylobacteriosis Test & Sample Date	Trichomoniasis Test & Sample Date	Leptospirosis Test & Sample Date	EBL Test & Sample Date	Bluetongue Test & Sample Date

Additional rows may be added as needed.

Veterinary Certificate No. _____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal
appears over the Certificate No.)

VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE TO EXPORT BOVINE EMBRYOS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO PAKISTAN

Ministry: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Agency: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

1. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION:

1.1. Name and address of consignor: _____

_____

_____

1.2. Name and address of consignee: _____

_____

_____

1.3. Identification of embryos:

1.3.1. Total number of straws in consignment: _____

1.3.2. USDA seal number(s) on the shipping tank(s): _____

Cane Identification	Straw Identification	Donor Identification	Sire Identification	Number of Straws

Note: Additional rows or chart may be added as needed.

2. ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

I, the undersigned USDA Accredited Veterinarian, certify that:

2.1. The U.S. is free of: foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, rinderpest, heartwater, lumpy skin disease, and rift valley fever.

2.2. The United States has in place a ban on the feeding of ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves to ruminants and the ban is effectively enforced.

2.3. The semen used to produce the embryos met the disease control requirements of the importing country for bovine semen OR met the Certified Semen Services Minimum Requirements for Disease Control of Semen Produced for Artificial Insemination.

2.4. The embryos to be exported were collected, processed and stored in conformance with the International Embryo Transfer Society whose standards (recognized by the OIE) prevent microbial contamination and the transmission of malignant catarrhal fever, blue tongue, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, bovine brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis, foot and mouth disease and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

2.4. The embryo donors:

2.4.1. were continuously resident on the premises of origin for at least 60 days prior to embryo collection,

2.4.2. had no contact with animals from outside the U.S. for the last 6 months,

2.4.3. were kept under supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian for at least 60 days before collecting the embryos and for at least 30 days after collecting the embryos, were subject to regular clinical examinations and were found to be free from clinical signs of contagious disease,

2.4.4. were inspected on the day of collection and found to be healthy and free of clinical signs of infectious disease,

2.4.5. were tested, with negative results, for:

2.4.5.1. persistent bovine viral diarrhea (indicate date of test below). The embryo donor need not be tested for bovine viral diarrhea in any particular temporal relationship to embryo collection, one negative test before the embryos are exported is sufficient.

_____

2.4.5.2.[1] bovine tuberculosis (indicate date of test below)

_____

OR the embryo donors have always resided in states or herds that are officially free of bovine tuberculosis as defined by the Uniform Methods and Rules for Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in the US.

2.4.6. [1] If the embryo donors are bred by natural service, the donors are to be tested for bovine genital campylobacteriosis, chlamydiosis and bovine genital trichomoniasis using a laboratory acceptable to the USDA _____ (indicated testing dates); OR the donor has not been used for nature mating within the previous 6 months.

2.5. The premises of origin of the donor animal:

2.5.1. have had no clinical evidence of bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine tuberculosis, bovine viral diarrhea, leptospirosis, paratuberculosis (Johne's disease), trichomoniasis or vesicular stomatitis for the 12 months prior to embryo collection,

2.5.2. have had no clinical evidence of anthrax for the last 20 days,

2.5.3. are not under official quarantine for the control of contagious animal diseases.

[1] Strikeout or remove the section that does not pertain to the shipment/donors.

Veterinary Certificate No. _____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

3. **STORING AND SHIPPING:**

3.1. Media, solutions and biological products used for collecting, processing, washing or storage of embryos should be free of pathogenic microorganisms.

3.2. The embryos were placed in straws which were identified in accordance with the procedures of the Manual of the International Embryo Transfer Society.

3.3. The shipping container is either new or has been cleaned and disinfected in a manner acceptable to USDA.

3.4. An official USDA seal has been placed on the shipping container.

Name of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian	Name of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian
Signature of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian	Signature and Stamp of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian
Date	Date

Appendix III: Pakistan's Phytosanitary Requirements to import specific products:

PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN IN THE FIELD OF PLANT QUARANTINE FOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES

1. **Laws of Pakistan (titles of regulatory Acts in the field of Plant Quarantine; No. of acts, date of adoption)**

In Pakistan, the Plant Quarantine is regulated under the Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act, 1976 and Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967 (copy attached as Annexure – A). Pakistan is the signatory of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) since 1954 and Department of Plant Protection (DPP) has been functioning as the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) under the provisions of IPPC and the SPS Agreement of the WTO.

2. **General Provisions**

a) **Requirements for Phytosanitary Certificates in case of imports (records in additional declaration)**

All the imports of plant and plant material are subject to Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to assess the potential phytosanitary risks associated with the import of a particular commodity and to work out the management options to mitigate the risks in the pathway of import. Resultantly, the import conditions on the basis of the outcome of PRA are workout for a specific commodity from a particular country and are notified to the exporting country in the form of an 'Import Permit'. The exporting country is required to fulfill the phytosanitary import conditions of Pakistan through quarantine inspection and treatment (if any) and certify through a valid Phytosanitary Certificate issued by their NPPO that the particular consignment is pest free and fulfilling the import conditions of Pakistan. That consignment on arrival in Pakistan on specified port of entry is quarantined and inspected in light of the import conditions notified in the Import Permit. As a result of quarantine inspection, the Plant Quarantine Inspectors decide to release, treat, destroy or return back the consignment. The DPP issues Plant Protection Release Order (PPRO) after satisfactory inspection/ treatment and notify the Pakistan Customs to release the particular consignment.

b) **Validity period of Phytosanitary Certificate for Import of Goods**

The 'Import Permit' issued by Department of Plant Protection is valid for a maximum of 03 months. The exporting country is required to export the particular commodity within the given time of 03 months and required to meet the phytosanitary import conditions of Pakistan through their valid 'Phytosanitary Certificate' issued during this period of 03 months. If by any reason the import is not made possible and Import Permit become expired than a new Import Permit on the request of importer is issued for the period of another 03 months.

c) **Necessity of an Import Permit (Procedure of obtaining such Permit)**

The purpose of 'Import Permit' is to notify the particular exporting country that the Pakistan has granted the market access to the specific commodity of plant nature and the import of that specific commodity is allowed in the country on the specific phytosanitary import conditions. The Department of Plant Protection issues 'Import Permit' to the importers fulfilling the requirements for registration as importers notified in the Import Policy Order, issued by Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan. The authorized importer is required to submit an application to the DPP on the Form-I (copy attached) and the Import Permit is issued after fulfillment of the codal formalities prescribed in the Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act, 1976 and Rules, 1967 (copy enclosed).

d) **Necessity of Fumigation of Importing Quarantined Goods (Product list, Processing period, Substances exposure, dosage)**

Special Phytosanitary Treatments (fumigation, cold treatment, heat treatment etc.) are required for the commodities containing high phytosanitary risks. The commodities namely bean, chick peas, pulses, crude drugs, medicinal herbs, lucerne, oats, sunflower, canola seed for oil extraction, rape seed for oil extraction, cotton, raw jute, sorghum for consumption, soybean meal, sunflower meal, tobacco and wheat require mandatory fumigation. The detail of fumigation with processing time, fumigants, exposure/ duration and dosage is given in the below mention Table-A.

3. **List of Quarantine Objects (diseases, infections and/ or pests typical for seed and Planting Material importing into Pakistan**

The Quarantine objects, Phytosanitary Import Conditions and Additional Conditions to be notified to the exporting country are worked out as a result of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA). These conditions are not constant but may be modified as result of subsequent PRAs keeping in view of the change in pest profile of a particular commodity in the specific country. Following are the general Additional Conditions for import of high-risk commodities in Pakistan. The Country specific import requirements are add on as a result of PRA.

Table-A: Detail of Additional Conditions for Import of High Risk Commodities

Commodity	Additional Conditions
Alfalfa Seed	1. Seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from Government Laboratory or based on ISTA rules that the seeds are free from Dodder *Cuscuta spp.* and other weed seeds. 2. The consignment should be free from impurities dust, stones, soil lumps, fungus galls plant debris and all kinds of weed seeds Tolerance zero percent in this respect.

	3. The consignment must be treated with appropriate fungicide for sowing purpose before shipment, excluding mercury compound and fungicide to be specified. 4. Seed should be not genetically modified. 5. The consignment of *Medicago sativa* should be free from the following pest. i. *Preatylenchus thornei* ii. *Pseudomonas syringae pv.* Syringae (bacterial canker or blast (stone and pome fruit)) iii. *Rotylenchulus reniformis* (reniform nematode) iv. *Spodoptera littoralis* (leafworm, Egyptian cotton)
Barley	Consignment should be accompanied with phytosanitary certificate issued from Government Agency and free from insect pests, diseases, sand, soil, soil lumps, plant debris, weeds, shrivelled, discoloured grains and grains showing black point symptoms. The consignment should also be free from following diseases. 1. *Anguina tritici* 2. *Claviceps purpurea* 3. *Ustilago nuda* 4. *Pseudcmonas atrofaciens* 5. *Xanthomonas translucens* 6. *Corynebacterium spp.*
Bean	i. Fumigation of the consignment prior to loading with Methyl Bromide 4-Lbs per 1000 c.ft for 24 hours at temperature 25°-32°C. The dosage of fumigant is suitably increased if fumigation is carried out under low temperature. ii. A certificate from official Government agency that the cargo does not contain, soil stones, soil lumps, insects, eaten seed, sticks, weed seeds and any undesirable extraneous materials. iii. Additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate. iv. The consignment has been carefully examined and tested against the presence of: 1) *Colletotrichum spp* 2) *Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens* 3) *Pseudomonas phaseolicola* 4) *Pseudomonas syringae* 5) *Xanthomonas phaseoli* 6) *Bean Mosaic Virus*

	7) Mottle Leaf Virus Or the above mentioned diseases are not present in the country.
Canola Seed	1. The seed imported by them for sowing purpose must be treated with appropriate fungicide and certified by competent authority in the country of origin. The name of the fungicide and dose used is mentioned on the Phytosanitary issued by the authority. 2. The consignment of seed must accompany seed testing report giving details of germination abnormal seeds inert matter weed seed and seed pathology. 3. Untreated seeds reaching Karachi port may be confiscated send back to the country of origin at the cost of importer of treated with appropriate fungicide at the cost and risk of importer.
Chick Peas and Pulses	1. Fumigation with Methyl Bromide @ 1 kg per 1000 c.ft for 48 hours, 36 gm / m^3 for 48 hours, 72 gm / m^3 for 24 hours, or Phosphine gas 1.1 gm/m^3 for 96 hour, which must be endorsed in the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the government agency. 2. Certificate from government authorized agency stating percentage of weed seeds and foreign matters. But it should not be more than 0.4%. 3. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged seed. Should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 4. Above additional condition must be mentioned in Phytosanitary Certificate.
Citrus Fruit	1. Produced from area free from diseases. 2. The consignment should be free from Canker disease. 3. Dipping treatment with SOPP. 4. Free of unapproved plant parts, soil and pesticide residues
Cotton Seed	1. Seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from government laboratory of country of origin showing details of germination abnormal seed inert materials weed seeds year of production and seed pathology. 2. The seed must be treated with fungicide the dose and name of fungicide used should be mentioned in

	Phytosanitary Certificate.
Crude Drugs/ Medicinal Herbs	1. The crude drugs must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant and certified by a competent authority in the country of origin. The name of the fumigant and dose used is mentioned on the Phytosanitary certificate issued by the authority. 2. Un-fumigated crude drugs reaching Karachi may be confiscated send back to the country of origin at the expense of the importer or fumigated with appropriate fumigant at the cost of risk of imported before release.
Fresh Dates	1. The consignment should be a fresh crop obtained from current seasons. 2. Prior to packing in 25-Kgs paper bags the entire consignment along with the packing material should be fumigated by Iran Government (Official Agency) responsively for issuance of Phytosanitary Certificate with methyl bromide 5-Lbs per 1000 cft under airtight tarpaulins with an exposure of 24-hours at appropriate. 3. The dates should be free from dirt, impurities, insects, pests, eggs, and larvae. 4. Additional declaration in the Phytosanitary Certificate by competent Government authority that the following pests, diseases are not recorded in the country of origin that the dates do not contain moths and nit dulls that effect dates fruits. 5. Consignment should be free from *Spodoptera litorals*. 6. The Consignment must be accompanied with the Phytosanitary Certificate from country of origin and shipment (if differ).
Fresh Ginger	The consignment of fresh ginger imported in Pakistan must be dry cleaned and mud/soil free otherwise the consignment will be washed at the point of entry at the cost and risk of importer before release.
Seed	1. Seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from government laboratory of country of origin showing details of germination abnormal seed inert materials weed seeds year of production and seed pathology. 2. The seed must be treated with fungicide and the dose and name of fungicide used should be mentioned in Phytosanitary Certificate.

	3. Consignment should be free from genetically modification. 4. The consignment should be free from any insect, fungus or nematode and other weed seeds.
Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)	1. Should be free from bacteria, viruses, nematodes, mites and objectionable weed seeds and insects. 2. Should be free from root, foot and fruit rots diseases. 3. Should be free from leaf spot, leaf blight Fusarium blight, night shade and rust diseases. 4. Must be fumigated with Phosphine @ 3g / M^3 at the port of loading. 5. Government lab, test report. 6. Treatment with appropriate fungicide at required dose and it should be mentioned in the Phytosanitary certificate.
Maize Seeds	1. Seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from government laboratory of country of origin, showing details of germination, abnormal seed, inert material weed seeds, year of production and seed pathology. 2. The must be treated with fungicide and the dose and name of fungicide used should be mentioned in phytosanitary certificate. 3. Untreated seed reaching Pakistan will be confiscated or sent back to the country of origin or treated with appropriate dose of fungicide on the cost and risk of importer before release. 4. The consignment is accompanied with official certificate stated that the crop/consignment was not infected by *Xanthomonas stewarth* 5. Consignment should not be Genetically Modified (GMO).
Millet	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional condition must be mentioned in phytosanitary certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Oats (*Avena Sativa*)	1. Should be free from bacteria, viruses, nematodes, mites and objectionable weed seeds and insects.

	2. Should be free from limo thrips spp, root rot, glume rot, stalk rot, eye spot and Victoria, halo and Fusarium blights. 3. Must be fumigated with phosphine @3g / M^3 at the port of loading. 4. None GMO certificate from the country of origin. 5. Government lab test report. 6. Treatment with appropriate fungicide at required dose and it should be mentioned in the Phytosanitary certificate.
Sunflower and Canola Seed for Oil Extraction	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional condition must be mentioned in phytosanitary certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Onion/ Garlic Bulb	1. The condition of onion/garlic bulbs should be free from smut diseases *Urocystic Caepulae* Downy Mildew *Peronsoora Destructor* and other insects, pests and diseases. 2. The competent authority should assurance that the onion bulbs picked up from the area is free from the diseases as stated above.
Potato Seed	1. It must be certified of Phytosanitary certificate issue by the Phytopathological department that the crop from which the consignment is derived was not grown in the vicinity of unhealthy potato crop and did not originate from a place where Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata),* Golden nematode *(Globodera rostochiensis*), Black wart (*Synchtrium endobioticum*), Silver scurf (*Selminthosprium soloni*) and powdery scab (*Spongospora Subetrranea*) and other scab and potato spindle tuber viroid were prevalent. These pests and diseases mentioned were not recorded with in 2-kilometer radius of the place where the potato crop was grown during the past twelve months. 2. The potato seed must confirm the enclosed minimum seed Certification standard as approved by the National Seed Council.

	3. Import of seed potatoes resistant of wart diseases is only permitted. 4. Consignment should be free from soil, unapproved plant parts. 5. Bags/Containers should be clean. 6. Import of shoots leaves and green parts of potatoes is not permitted.
Rape Seed for Oil Extraction	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional condition must be mentioned in Phytosanitary Certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)	1. Cotton should be completely ginned. 2. Phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority National Plant Protection Organization of the country of origin should cover that the consignment of raw cotton is free from all pests and diseases particularly *Anthonomas grandis*. Phytosanitary certificate must be in English. 3. The consignment must be fumigated for 48 hours with 3-4 lbs of Methyl Bromide per 1000 C FT before loading which must be reflect in the Phytosanitary certificate. 4. Please advise local agent of shipping company to obtain Anchorage Permit from the Department 14 day prior to berthing of Vessel. 5. The consignment before unloading will be sprayed / disinfested to avoid any possible escape of pest during unloading and the bales will be fumigated on the plinth before release.
Raw Jute (*Corchorus capsulari*)	Raw jute should be dry and clean, and free from insects and fungus. It should also be free from sand, soil and dust. In case of living insects are found on your consignment it will be fumigated at your cost before the issue of release order. Phytosanitary Certificate of the country of origin. In original issued in favor of Plant Protection Department of Pakistan will be acceptable only.
Rice (Paddy Seeds)	1. Official Phytosanitary Certificate with an official

	verification by the competent authority that the consignment of rice breeding material has been suitably tested under ISTA approved detection technique and found free from: a- *Ditylenchus angustus* b- *Aphelenchoides besseyi* c- *Tilletia barchlayana* d- *Xanthomonas oryzae* e- *Xanthomonas oryzicola* 2. Seeds should be perfectly treated with systematic fungicides at appropriate dose and name of fungicide must be mentioned in the Phytosanitary Certificate. 3. It must be accompanied with a seed testing report issued by the government agency giving details of germination, abnormal seeds, inert matter weed seeds and seed pathology etc. 4. The consignment should be free from genetically modification.
Sorghum for Consumption	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional condition must be mentioned in phytosanitary certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Sorghum Seed / Millet Seed	1. The Seed imported for sowing purpose must be treated with appropriate fungicide and certified by the competent authority of the country of origin. The name of the fungicide and dose used is mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the authority. 2. The seeds should be free from dangerous weed seeds, fungal, bacterial and viral diseases and insect pests. 3. The seed should be free from sand soil plant debris or any foreign materials. 4. The seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from the Government laboratory of the country of origin. 5. The consignment should be free from genetically modification.
Soybean Meal	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain

	and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional condition must be mentioned in Phytosanitary Certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Soybean Seed	1. Inspection certificate with additional declaration that Cyst-forming nematodes do not occur in the growing premises and that the seed are clean from soil and other concomitant contamination. 2. The authority issuing the Phytosanitary Certificate must endorse that the Soybean lots are free from (*Colletotricum, Truncatum, Diaporthe spp.*, *Septoria Glycine, Peronospora spp., Xanthomonas*, Phaseoli and infectious Variegaticn Virus). 3. Treatment with appropriate fungicide (EG. Thiram1-3/4433/100 Lbs). 4. Purity / Germination report from Government seed testing station. 5. Consignment should be free from Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO).
Sunflower Meal	1. Consignment should be free from stored grain pest and other impurities including pest eaten and damaged grain and should also be absolutely free from soil, dirt and soil lumps. 2. Additional conditions must be mentioned in Phytosanitary Certificate. 3. The consignment must be fumigated with appropriate fumigant.
Sugar Cane Fuzz	Importation of sugarcane is prohibited provided that the Director may authorize the importation of small quantities of plant or plant material, subject to the following conditions: 1. That the importation is made for scientific purpose; 2. That the imported planting material is grown at a recognized post entry quarantine station for an adequate period before release for large-scale planting; and 3. That the usual official certificate accompanying the consignment should bear an additional declaration to the effect that the planting material was inspected in the field and was found to be free from injurious pests and diseases and particularly from the following diseases,

	namely, Sugarcane Mosaic virus, Sugarcane Fiji disease virus, Pine apple disease (*Ceratocystis paradoxa*) Sereh disease, gummosis (*Xanthomonos Vasculorum*), ratoon virus and grassy shoot virus.
Tobacco (*Nicotiana Labacum*)	Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into Pakistan unless, in additional to the usual official certificate required it is accompanied by an additional declaration that it is free *Ephestia elutella* or that the pest does not exist in the country of origin. The consignment must be fumigated with Methyl bromide 3-4-Lbs per 1000 cft and free from insect pests and other diseases.
Vegetable Seeds	1. Seed consignment must be accompanied with seed testing report issued from government laboratory the country of origin, showing details of germination abnormal seeds, inert materials, weed seeds, year of production and seed pathology. 2. The vegetable seed must be treated with fungicide and the dose name of fungicide used should be mentioned in Phytosanitary certificate. Untreated seed reaching Pakistan will be confiscated sent back to the country of origin or treated with appropriate fungicide on the cost and risk of importer before release. 3. Declaration from exporter that vegetable seed is not genetically modified is compulsory.
Sunflower	1. Additional declaration of the Phytosanitary Certificate, issued by the Phytopathological Department of the exporting country that Helianthus Mosaic Virus does not occur in the country of origin. 2. That the parent plants from where the seeds were obtained, were inspected During active growth and found free from *Plasmopara halstedii, Phoma Oleracea var.* 3. The consignment should be free from seed borne diseases such as *Puccinia helianthi._Septoria helianthi, Verticillium spp.* as well as weed seeds and practically free from plant debris. This Certification should be endorsed in Phytosanitary Certificate on the basis of seed health testing with approved Seed testing procedure. Treatment with appropriate fungicide and fumigant (dose and chemical shall be specified in Phytosanitary Certificate). 4. It must be accompanied with seed testing report issued

	by the government Authority showing germination percentage and must be practically free from all foreign materials. 5. Seed Testing Report from Government Lab/ ISTA accredited laboratory. 6. The Consignment should not be Genetically Modified. 7. Maximum leval of Sclerotin bodies of *Sclerotinia Selerotiorum* are 0.1%.
Wheat	1. Free from Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*, and *T.walkeri*). 2. Substantially free from rodent residues. 3. Free from Poisonous seeds except to the extent indicated in the tender document i.e 0.4%. 4. Substantially free from smut, ergot, fungus, eurygater and striga weed. 5. Fumigated with phosphine (i) prior to loading or after loading at the rate of 3 gms of phosphine active ingredient per cubic meter volume of wheat grain, to be retained for 21 days or (ii) in case of transit fumigation ship holds should have provision for forced recirculation of phosphine fumigation at the dose rate of 3 gms per cubic meter or (iii) fumigated as prescribed under law of country of origin and re circulated and dust retained.

4. **<u>List of Quarantine Goods Prohibited/ Restricted for Import</u>**

The following commodities having potential phytosanitary risks are prohibited/ restricted in Pakistan. The details of relevant Sections of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967 are attached.

Commodity	**Reasons for Prohibition/ Restriction**
Potato	Section-14 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Rubber	Section-15 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Sugarcane	Section-16 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Tobacco	Section-17 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Citrus Plants	Section-18 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Coffee Plants, seeds and beans	Section-19 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Banana	Section-20 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Coconut	Section-21 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Groundnut	Section-22 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Maize	Section-23 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Tea	Section-24 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967

Allium spp.	Section-25 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Cocoa and *Theobroma spp.*	Section-26 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Soil and Rooted Plants	Section-27 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967
Cotton	Section-28 of Pakistan Plant Quarantine Rules, 1967

5. **Restrictions on Import of Goods (Please specify)**

The following commodities are restricted to import in Pakistan as per the requirements of the Import Policy Order, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan. The relevant details extracted from Import Policy Order, 2013 are attached as Annexure – B.

Attachments:

No Attachments