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Report Highlights:

This report outlines regulatory requirements and import procedures for food and agricultural imports into Pakistan. Compared to the last report submitted in December 2024, the report contains additions to the Food Laws and Trade Facilitation sections. Pakistan has recently established a new quarantine and food safety agency. In addition, imports of GE soybeans resumed in February 2025. Pakistan has also extended all the soybean import licenses until November 2026 and recently approved GM canola imports for FFP. High import duties, as well as strict labeling and halal requirements continue to hinder opportunities for most types of food imports.

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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Executive Summary:

The Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) regulates agricultural imports with the assistance of customs officials who clear shipments at the ports of entry. Pakistan has recently established the National Agri-Trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA), merging the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) and the Animal Quarantine Department (AQD), in part to bring Pakistan’s agricultural trade framework in line with international standards. This body will also be incorporating relevant food safety authorities as the transition process to the new organization goes forward.

The federal government generally applies Codex standards and guidelines in its regulation of imported food products. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) requirements are also accepted for certain products. For animal products, "Halal" certification is required. In 2016, the Pakistan Halal Authority (PHA) was established under Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) to regulate trade and commerce in Halal articles and processes. Processed foods are regulated under the Pakistan Pure Food Laws (PFL) of 1963, as revised in 2007. PFL is the basis for the food quality and safety regulatory framework. The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) is the national standards body. It develops and adopts standards and provides conformity and testing assessments.

The federal government's primary concern regarding imported food is shelf life, and on July 1, 2019, Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce (MOC) implemented new requirements for all imported consumer food and beverage products. The importation of food products containing pork or pork products is prohibited. The commercial importation of alcoholic beverages or products containing alcohol are likewise prohibited. On food additives, the Government of Pakistan has adopted the Codex list/standards.

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 exporter must provide a certificate of origin for all shipments. Pakistan generally follows European standards for weights and measurements. U.S. weights and measures are also acceptable. As for language, all imports into Pakistan are governed by the Import Policy Order issued by the MOC. English is the official language. All agencies will accept documents in English and will respond in English.

Pakistan remains a reluctant market and adopter of agricultural biotechnology. A lack of clarity on regulations governing imports of genetically engineered (GE) products resulted in a stoppage of U.S. soybean imports starting in November 2022. By October 2024, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) approved GE soybean imports applications, and the National Biosafety Committee (NBC) subsequently provided final approval. Consequently, imports of GE soybeans resumed in February 2025. Following amendments to the Biosafety Rules 2005, a formal system is now in place to request import licenses for GE commodities intended for food, feed, and processing (FFP). EPA recently extended all the soybean import licenses until November 2026 and it also approved GM canola import for FFP.

High import duties on most food products hinder growth in food imports. Import tariffs on consumer food products range from zero to 150 percent, but most products still face exorbitant and trade restrictive duties ranging from 35 to 75 percent.

Section I. Food Laws:

The Government of Pakistan does not have a single regulatory authority for food safety control. The subject of food control is scattered in the federal government's ministries of food, science, health, and industry. Provincial food officials are the main authorities in their respective jurisdictions. The agriculture, livestock, food, and industry departments of provincial governments also enforce some regulations.

Pakistan does not have an overarching regulatory framework, but rather a set of laws. These laws and their rules and regulations provide multiple ministries and agencies at the federal and provincial levels with the authority to exercise sectoral controls over food from production to consumption. However, the controls are mostly end-product based and reactive.

The Federal Government is the Primary Regulator of Imported Foods:

The Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), which carries out the functions of a typical Ministry of Agriculture, regulates agricultural imports with the assistance of customs officials who clear shipments at the ports of entry.

Pakistan has recently established a new National Agri-Trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA), which is in the process of merging the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) and the Animal Quarantine Department (AQD). The body will also be incorporating relevant food safety authorities, although the details are not yet clear or announced. The new authority is a statutory body working under MNFSR, responsible for overseeing food safety and agricultural trade, ensuring compliance with international Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and global standards such as Codex Alimentarius, WOA, and IPPC. The transition process has already started. During the transition period, DPP will continue to perform its regular functions. Once the transition is complete, NAFSA will be the new national quarantine agency.

NAFSA was established by an ordinance in May 2025. The move arose after concerns about compliance gaps that led to repeated rejections of Pakistan's food exports by authorities in some international markets, such as the EU. The primary goal of NAFSA is to enhance Pakistan's global competitiveness in agricultural markets by strengthening regulatory oversight and aligning domestic practices with international benchmarks. The government hopes NAFSA will transform Pakistan's agricultural trade infrastructure, moving from an outdated system to a technology-driven, transparent framework aligned with international best practices.

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 (USFDA) 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 Halal Authority (PHA) is responsible for implementing the Halal Foods Act of 2016, which requires 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 the 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 they 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, they have established separate provincial regulatory agencies to improve the implementation of food laws and to provide for the safety and

standards of food. The scope and manner by which the federal government oversees provincial authorities and regulations lacks clarity and is still evolving.

Processed foods are regulated under the Pakistan Pure Food Laws (PFL) of 1963, as 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 (e.g., U.S. FDA) are consulted and applied as appropriate.

In 2016, PHA was established under Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) to regulate trade and commerce in Halal articles and processes. PHA is responsible for ascertaining the halal status of both imported and domestically produced products. Information regarding PHA can be accessed at:

<https://pakistanhalalauthority.gov.pk/intro.aspx>

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.

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.

2025 -- Pakistan establishes the National Agri-Trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA), but its rollout is still in transition.

Food Standards:

Pakistan, as a member of the 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 of 1996. PSQCA is a member of 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 barriers to trade (TBT).
- Introduces measures for standardization regarding consumer safety and health.
- Establishes procedures for conformity assessment compliant with national and international standards.

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 to international standards and has accredited 24 testing and calibration laboratories.

The Council of Common Interest (CCI) has mandated the provincial food authorities to enforce food quality grades set by PSQCA. Food industry had been demanding the federal and provincial governments to eliminate multiple standards set by different food authorities in the country.

Further information about PSQCA can be obtained at:

[PSQCA | Pakistan Standard & Quality Control Authority](#)

Other Issues Affecting Importers:

The federal government's primary concern regarding imported food is shelf life. On July 1, 2019, Pakistan's MOC implemented new requirements for all imported consumer food and beverage products. According to these requirements, all imported consumer food and beverage products must have 50 percent of shelf life remaining from the date of filing the Import General Manifest (IGM); 66 percent of shelf life remaining from the date of manufacturing; and must be from a certified halal supplier. Each shipment must be accompanied by a 'Halal Certificate' issued by a Halal Certification Body (HCB) accredited by an Accreditation Body (AB) that is a member of either the International Halal Accreditation Forum (IHAF) or the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC). The contents of the case must have a halal logo and case packaging, and for consumer-packaged goods, products must have an Urdu translation. Adhesive labels are not permitted. This requirement applies to both animal and plant products.

To ensure that shelf-life requirements are met, correct labeling is critical. Each retail pack must have the production and expiration dates printed on the label. 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 experienced problems with certain requirements, e.g., 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 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 Pure Food Laws (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 or her agent should contact the Provincial Health Departments to verify that the product meets the requirements of the PFL.

Lack of clarity on regulations governing GE commodity imports for food, feed, and processing (FFP) resulted in a stoppage of U.S. soybean imports in November 2022. GE soybean imports require importers to obtain a license from Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC), but MOCC had never issued a license for soybeans for FFP. In January 2024, the National Biosafety Committee (NBC) approved amendments to the 2005 Biosafety Rules (PBR). The PBR's changes provide an approval process to import genetically engineered (GE) commodities for FFP. Previously, the PBR handled imports the same way as domestic cultivation approvals, requiring in-country risk analysis. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strengthened its Biosafety Clearing House to manage GE import license requests. EPA receives applications, checks them for sufficiency, and then refers them to a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which the EPA Director General chairs. In October 2024, the TAC approved GE soybean import applications, and the NBC subsequently provided final approval. Consequently, imports of GE soybeans, a highly critical ingredient in Pakistan's animal feed sector, resumed in February 2025.

Following amendments to the Biosafety Rules 2005, a formal system is now in place to request import licenses for GE commodities intended for food, feed, and processing (FFP). EPA recently extended all the soybean import licenses for another one year and has also approved the import of GM canola for FFP.

Pakistan continues to ban imports of beef and beef products from the United States. However, during the April 2024 TIFA Council meeting, Pakistan and the United States reached an agreement in principle on an export certificate that would re-open the market for U.S. beef. To date, however, the agreement remains non-operational due to pending clarifications on Pakistan's labelling requirements.

Pakistan imposes high import duties on most food products, hindering the growth of food imports. Import tariffs on consumer food products range from zero to 150 percent, but most products face exorbitant restrictive duties ranging from 35 to 75 percent. Pakistan's average Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) applied tariff rate is 10.3 percent. Pakistan's average MFN applied rate is 13.0 percent for

agricultural products and 9.9 percent for non-agricultural products. Pakistan has bound 98.6 percent of its tariff lines in the World Trade Organization (WTO), with an average WTO bound tariff rate of 60.8 percent. For agricultural products, the average WTO bound rate is 96.2 percent. The average WTO bound rate for non-agricultural products is lower at 55.2 percent.

Pakistan grants sector and product-specific import duty exemptions, concessions, and protections through the promulgation of statutory regulatory orders (SROs). SROs may be issued without providing for stakeholder consultations or allowing importers time for implementation and compliance. Under previous International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs, Pakistan pledged to limit the use of SROs to genuine emergencies. However, SROs continue to be issued, and Pakistan has not provided a timeline for their removal.

The Ministry of Commerce published a new [Import Policy Order](#) on April 22, 2022, which details import requirements.

Pakistan has very few trade agreements. The exceptions are its agreements with China, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

Institutional Mapping:

In Pakistan, controls are organized based on commodity groupings (such as plant or 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 |

| Organizations | Main Areas of Responsibility |
|--|--|
| | 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: | |
| Provincial Food Authorities | Enforcement of food safety and quality standards. |
| Department of Health | Food safety in retail/catering and processing establishments for national market. |
| Department of Plant Protection | Plant pest and disease surveillance; control on use and distribution of pesticides |
| Livestock/Dairy Departments | Meat and dairy inspection at farm/ slaughterhouse/ dairy; poultry and eggs inspection at producer level |
| 6. Other Institutions: | |

| Organizations | Main Areas of Responsibility |
|---|--|
| Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIIR) | Analytical and Testing Services for importers and exporters; Quality Control Services Biotechnology, Food Technology and Fermentation |
| Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) | Pesticide residue and 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. |

Footnote:

* Will continue to perform functions until the recently established National Agri-Trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA) is made operational.

Section II. Food Additive Regulations:

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

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

The importer must obtain a certificate from the relevant 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 III. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pakistan generally follows Codex rules and guidelines on maximum residue 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 IV. 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. Pakistan generally accepts imported food as packaged in the exporting country. A notable exception, however, is food packaging for vegetable oil. Pakistan requires refined vegetable oil to be imported in bulk for re-packaging, a requirement aimed at encouraging local packaging and saving foreign exchange. 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:

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

Section V. Labeling Requirements:

On July 1, 2019, the MOC implemented requirements stipulated in Statutory Regulatory Order (SRO) 237 for all imported consumer food and beverage products. The standards were intended to improve food safety and consumer education.

The regulations require all imported consumer-packaged food and beverage products to abide by the following:

- The accreditation authority of the country that validates the Halal Certificate or Halal Certificate issuing authority needs to be a member of either the Standard Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) or the International Halal Accreditation Forum (IHAF), or else the Halal Certificate unacceptable.
- All consumer food and beverage imports must have 50% of the shelf life remaining, from the date of filing the Import General Manifest (IGM), and 66% of the shelf life remaining from the date of manufacturing.

- Labeling of nutritional values and usage instructions must be in Urdu and English language.
- All products (case packaging and the contents of the case) must have a halal logo.
- Sticker labels are not permitted.
- Urdu labelling is not required for bulk-packaged industrial products.

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 based on landed weight and landed quality; and
 - 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. 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.
6. Samples are governed by the same regulations as products for direct retail sale.
7. 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, shipments 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.
8. Pakistan does not have any special or additional requirements based on the country of origin for any food product. If 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.

9. Authorities strictly enforce label requirements and do not grant exceptions. They are authorized to reject or to destroy any cargo with improper labels.

10. In the 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:

Nutritional Labelling on all food products is mandatory. Pakistan generally accepts US FDA regulations as guidelines for nutritional labelling. PSQCA regularly update its guidelines, based on Codex and US FDA revisions.

1. Labeling of nutritional values and usage instructions must be in Urdu and English language.
2. The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel is acceptable if it conforms to US 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 the word “energy drink” for caffeinated drinks. The authority has directed that the word “stimulant” be used instead of “energy” and to label products in Urdu and English language only. Companies must indicate on their products that energy drinks are not suitable for pregnant women and children younger than 12 years of age. PFA has directed companies to use caffeine quantity in their products of less than 200ppm or 200mg/l and to avoid using pharmaceutical ingredients during the preparation of these beverages.

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 MOC is the agency responsible for governing imports and exports across national borders, undertaking multilateral trade negotiations, and formulating and implementing trade policy. All imports into Pakistan are governed by the Import Policy Order issued by the MOC.

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; and
- 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 MOC.

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 2024 FAIRS Export Certificate report for Pakistan for further information.

The 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; and
- 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 MOC;
- organic foods and health foods are not regulated. However, exporters may use US FDA and Codex rules as a general guideline; and
- 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 and its implementation has started. The Act provides 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 Trademarks Ordinance through the Trademark Registry, a department in the MOC. 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 MOC. 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 the past few years, regulatory duties for wheat, sugar, powdered milk, and shelled almonds have been implemented or increased 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 MOC 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, unless specified under Pakistan laws. 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.

Section X. Trade Facilitation:

Advance Ruling:

Pakistan's advance ruling system is now active. This system allows importers and exporters to request a binding ruling on the classification, origin, or value of goods before importing or exporting them. This is in addition to existing regulations like the export control legislation and specific import/export procedures. The system is a government initiative to comply with WTO procedures and has an Advance Ruling Committee to handle requests. Importers, exporters, and clearing companies can submit a request for an advance ruling to the Pakistan Customs.

Pre-Clearance Programs:

Pakistan uses pre-arrival or "pre-clearance" systems for both imports and exports, primarily through its automated Pakistan Automated Customs Clearance System (PACCS). Pre-clearance for import and export is operational through the Pakistan Single Window (PSW) initiative, which provides an electronic platform for traders to streamline the process. While traditional manual processes exist, the

PSW aims to replace manual forms like the EIF/EFE with a real-time electronic data interchange between the PSW system and commercial banks for customs clearance.

Use of Electronic Certificates:

DPP, the official quarantine authority has integrated its system with the customs department. The Pakistan Single Window (PSW) initiative has enabled DPP to process and issue certificates electronically. Certificates from the exporting country can be scanned and uploaded in the system. Once the PSW system matures, there are plans to develop functionality for receipt of electronic certificates from abroad.

Fees at Ports:

All imports at the ports are subject to import duty and taxes as per Pakistan Customs Tariff and other tax laws and service charges to Customs and the DPP. Pakistan also maintains a list of 'regulatory duties' that are imposed periodically with the consensus of the senior Economic Coordination Committee. These duties and taxes vary from product to product. In addition, importers are required to pay commercial fees and charges to various service providers. The customs duties must be paid upon import of a product pursuant to the appropriate tariff classification.

Additional information on tariffs can be obtained at:

<https://fbr.gov.pk/categ/customs-tariff/51149/70853/131188>

Common Delays:

Although Pakistan is a signatory of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement, an initiative aimed at reducing delays in the movement of goods across the borders, there are still bureaucratic hurdles that cause delays in clearance. Most delays are attributed to slow port clearances due to lack of coordination between Customs and other government departments that exercise jurisdiction over agricultural commodities. The consignment may remain stranded at the port for days waiting for a DPP release order. Moreover, the absence of a joint inspection system can lead to multiple examinations of the same container by Customs, DPP and other government agencies (e.g., the Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department). This further adds to delays and leads to demurrage charges, thereby increasing the cost of imports.

Manual processing of import permits and release orders are another common reason for delays in the importation of agricultural commodities. DPP is understaffed and struggles to cope with the workload. Shipment release times depend on how long it takes for the importer to pay all duties and taxes. Incomplete or incorrect certification also generally leads to delays in the clearance of goods. The system allows for appeal (at multiple levels) in case of a dispute.

Some U.S. companies have reported being adversely affected by Customs Rules 389 and 391. Rule 389 requires the placement of a physical invoice and packing list in the shipping container, while Rule 391 places the responsibility of including such documents, and liability for failure to comply, on the owner of the goods and the carrier.

Duplicative Inspections:

Customs, DPP, and the Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department often conduct multiple examinations of the same consignment for sample taking. Customs plans to introduce a system of joint inspections at the ports, but it will still take considerable time to implement this system.

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

Director General
Pakistan Halal Authority
Plot No. 25, H-9/1 Islamabad
Pakistan

Tel # (92-51) 9265421
email: dgpakistanhalalauthority@gmail.com

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

Chairman
Central Board of Revenue
CBR House

Tel # (92-51) 920-1938

Islamabad, Pakistan

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
email: directorwto@psqca.com.pk

Deputy Director

Agri and Food Safety Division

Pakistan Standards and Quality

Control Authority

Karachi, Pakistan

Tel # (92-21) 99261843
email: naseem.sami@yahoo.com

Trade Development Authority
3rd Floor, Block A, Finance & Trade
P.O. Box No. 1293, Shahrah-e-Faisal
email: ce.secretariat@tdap.gov.pk
Karachi

Tel # (+92)-2199206462, (+92)-2199202719
Fax # (+92)-2199206461

Attachments:

No Attachments