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Background

- Area: 38,394 sq km
- Altitude: 180 7550 masl
- Forest Cover: 72.5%
- Population: About 0.7 millions
- Capital: Thimphu
- Predominantly subsistence agrarian country – 79% of population still living in rural areas
- Agriculture & livestock farming are the main source of livelihood







Background

Bhutan is well known:

- for its vitality of rich traditional culture and heritage with unique identity
- o pristine and beautiful natural environment-80.89%(GNHC 2013) intact rich natural forest cover including 51.44 % protected areas to preserve the biodiversity
- has been recognized as one amongst the ten global biodiversity 'hotspots'
- a country whose development





Existing Legal Documents related to:

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)

- In Plant Quarantine Act of Bhutan 1993 Rules and Regulations
- Seeds Act of Bhutan 2000 Rules and Regulations
- Pesticide Act of Bhutan 2000 Rules and Regulations
- Livestock Act of Bhutan 2001 Rules and Regulations
- Food Act of Bhutan 2005 Rules and Regulations 2007
- Biosecurity Policy 2010

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Department of Trade, MoEA- To promote and facilitate trade by creating an enabling environment and to provide prompt and efficient services to the private sector.

Trade Facilitation Mechanism:

- Coordinate national initiatives and actions in trade facilitation
- Review procedures, simplify licensing procedures
- Harmonize trade information and make it transparent
- Coordinate with other external agencies involved with Trade Facilitation e.g

Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority (<u>BAFRA</u>), <u>Ministry of Agriculture and Forests</u>

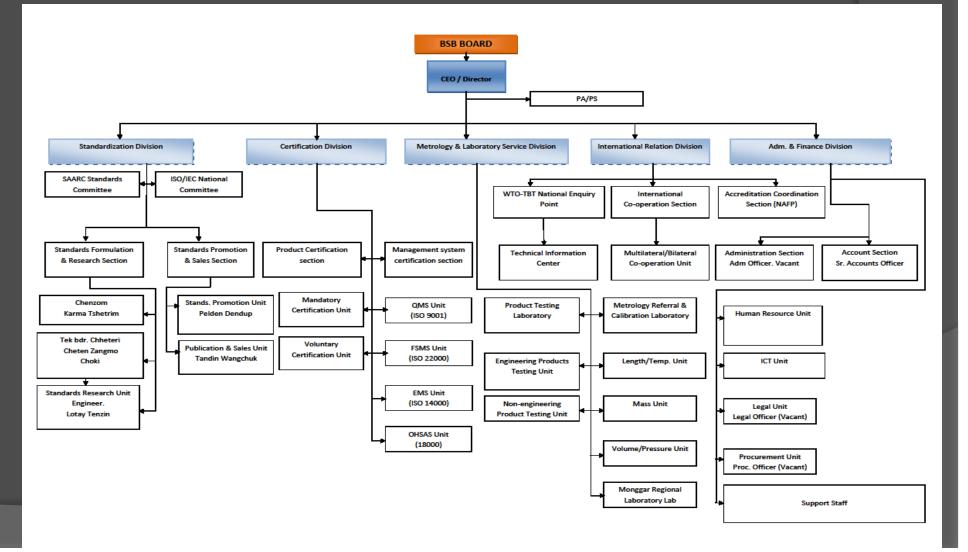
- Branch offices in 20 districts
- 4 Plant & Animal Quarantine Offices in the border towns.
- 1 Plant & Animal Quarantine Office at International Airport, Paro
- National Food Testing Laboratory (NFTL)
- One of the mandates is to implement regulatory and quarantine measures to prevent pest and diseases
 - issuance of import and export permits
 - import and export inspection and certification
 - > inspection and certification of products for domestic consumption

Mandates of BSB as National Standards Body :

- develop national standards and facilitate their implementation;
- establish and operate metrological referral and calibration laboratories;
- establish and operate product testing infrastructure;
- carry out/operate product and management system certification schemes;
- permit, coordinate and facilitate accreditation of laboratories and certification bodies
- promote quality and standardization;

oversee the implementation of the regional and international trade agreement related to standards and technical barriers to trade

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Challenges/Constraints

- Capacity to meet/implement agreements/SPS Standards
- Technical assistance to SPS services/ measures
- Developing Conformity Infrastructure (testing laboratories, etc.) & standards
- Financial and qualified human Resources
- Training of trainers and qualified standard developers/committees
- Insufficient access to scientific/technical

Priority areas for future needs:

- Import inspection and testing facilities in the entry points
- Oevelopment of standards and harmonization
- Capacity need assessment on SPS and TBT
- Establishing or upgrading microbiological/ chemical and metrological laboratories with international accreditation for SPS testing.
- Compliance with TBT/SPS and food safety
- Capacity Building for relevant HR
- Metrology, Testing, Certification; Accreditation Vital

THANK YOU TASHI DELEK..!!