Issues and Approaches in Developing SASEC SPS And Standard Agenda

Bangladesh Perspective
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Bangladesh in 1971
Bangladesh in 2014
SPS & Standards Regime in Bangladesh

• The Pure Food Ordinance, 1959
• Consumers Right Protection Act, 2009
• The Fish Protection and Conservation Act, 1950
• The Fish and Fish Product (Inspection and Quality Control) Ordinance, 1983
• The Animal Slaughter (Restriction) and Meat Inspection Act, 2005
• The Pesticide Ordinance, 1971
SPS & Standard Regime Cont’d

• The Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (Amendment) Act, 2003
• The Bangladesh Accreditation Act, 2006
• The Marine Fisheries Ordinance, 1983
• The Animal Disease Act, 2005
• The Animal and Animal Products Quarantine Act, 2005
• The Destructive Insects and Pests Rules (Plant Quarantine), 1966
• The Agriculture Product Act, 1964
Organizations Involved

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- Ministry of Environment and Forest
- Ministry of Commerce
- BSTI (Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institutions) under the Ministry of Industries
- Bangladesh Accreditation Board under Ministry of Industry
SPS Measures on Import

Bangladesh maintains SPS measures on imported products

• In case of imports of food items-
  ▪ certificate, declaring the safety of food for human consumption
  ▪ radiation test before shipment

• In case of imports of plants, plant products and animals, quarantine procedures need to be followed
SPS Measures on Export

- The Fish Inspection and Quality Control Wing of Department of Fisheries
  - Introduced HACCP in fish processing industries
  - Carries out regular inspection of hygiene and sanitation of processing of plant premises to verify HACCP related records.
  - Certify the export consignments

- Export of plant and plant products are also certified by the quarantine wing of the Department of Agricultural Extension.
Challenges

• Lack of appropriate knowledge on the issues
• Lack of awareness about trading partner’s SPS/TBT requirement
• Lack of capability to comply
• Lack of expertise
• Lack of harmonization of relevant regulations & standards
Government Effort

• Establishment of 16 Plant Quarantine Laboratories

• Construction of Central Packaging House for smooth export

• Building capacity of quarantine related personnel

• Introduction of e-Phyto system

• Conducting Pest Risk Analysis of main crops

• Building trade capacity of small scale shrimp and prawn farmers
Government Effort

• Better work and standard program

• Modernization and strengthening of BSTI

• Establishment of chemical metrology laboratory in BSTI

• Strengthening of Bangladesh Accreditation Board

• National Laboratory Networking
Priorities for Bangladesh

• Building awareness among all the relevant stakeholders
• Enhancing overall compliant capability of the country
• Developing and improving legal and institutional infrastructure, including laboratory and testing facilities
• Enhancing coordination among the relevant organizations and stakeholders
• Bilateral/Regional collaboration
SASEC TOR for National and Regional Diagnostics Studies

• In line with STF Strategy
• Objectives are specific and achievable
• Tasks are well defined
• Will create a base for further work
  - NDS is more challenging
  - Involvement of a lot of stakeholders
Options for Seeking Support

• Through domestic effort
• Support from relevant partners/agencies
• Regional collaboration
  - Sharing information, data, knowledge
  - Combining efforts
  - Enhancement of the negotiations within regional blocks
  - Formation of a Sub-Group under SASEC
THANK YOU