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# "Border Inspection and Animal Quarantine: Existing capacity, operation, gaps, challenges and solution"

# [BANGLADESH]

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# Border Inspection in relation to food safety of animal products

- Border control of commodities subject to import and export control is implemented at designated Border Inspection Posts along the land borders of Bangladesh and at air and seaports in order to protect human and animal health and the environment from risks associated with the introduction, establishment and spread of infectious agents, toxins or other harmful substances.
- The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) plays an important role in and holds the legal mandate for controlling the import and export of live animals, animal products and animal feeds through the issuance of Import permits for the importation of commodities and International Health Certificates for export purposes. In addition, the DLS has the authority and the role of undertaking border inspection and quarantine of any controlled commodities entering, transiting through or being exported from Bangladesh through any designated port of entry.



Regional workshop on Animal Movement and Border Control for Asia and the Pacific 202! Panchagarh BANGLABANDHA Lalmonirhat **STATUS OF** CHILAHATI Dinajpur LAND PURIS SONAHAT BIROL DHANUA-KAMALPUR Jamalpur sylhet solo HILI 🔵 GOBRAKURA-KOROITALI BHOLAGANJ TAMABIL Chapainawabganj Maulviba SHEOLA SONAMOSJID Brahamanbaria Dhaka Chuadanga MUJIBNAGAR Cumilla DARSHANA BIBIRBAZAR RAMGARH **JIBONNAGAR** Jessore Port Types BENAPOLE BELONIA ★ Airport Bagerhat BHOMRA ( Landport Chattogram Seaport Cox's Bazar **BAY OF BENGAL** 150 km 75 RUNNING UNDER DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED TEKNAF 🌑 Source: Bangladesh land port authority

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The one of the primary goals of any border control program against trans-boundary disease are to establish the 'optimal' level of disease presence to meet a country's goals.

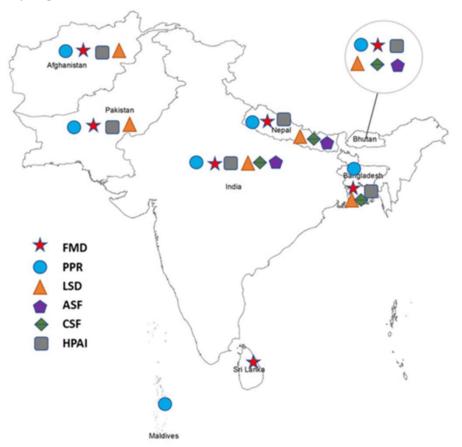


Figure. Status of six major TADs of viral origin in SAARC countries.



# Inspection Oversight

 Pre-Border: e.g.- Recognition agreement with foreign food regulatory authorities; attestation of compliance or pre-shipment certification; requiring improved importer practices.

#### **Commodity Risk Categorization**

Risk Category	Example (on Food)			
Low	Biscuits, Edible oils			
Medium	Frozen Vegetables			
High	Infant formula, Cheese, Meat			

- At the Border: Consignment handling and determining sampling based on each release channel related risk (Checking & Verifying documents; Physical Inspection of goods; Matching the documents with the declaration; collecting samples and testing followed by test report receiving)
- Post Border: Targated surveillance (PCA) to ensure marketed food is safe
- Managed recall in case of identified hazards
- Performance of importers to factor into future risk profiling.



#### Competent Authorities in Border

National Board of Revenue (NBR):

The NBR oversees customs administration and is responsible for implementing import/export policies and procedures.

Bangladesh Customs:

Bangladesh Customs is the operational arm responsible for border control and customs clearance.

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI):

BSTI is involved in setting and enforcing standards for various products, including food and other commodities.

Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission:

This organization may be involved in testing for radioactivity levels in food items.



#### Competent Authorities in Border in relation to the security and illegal trades

#### Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- •Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB):
- •The paramilitary force responsible for the security of Bangladesh's border, primarily guarding the 4,427-kilometer border with India and Myanmar.
- •Bangladesh Customs:
- •Responsible for collecting taxes on imported goods, ensuring compliance with trade regulations, and combating smuggling.
- •Immigration Police:
- •Enforces immigration laws, controls the movement of people across borders, and investigates illegal immigration.
- Bangladesh Coast Guard:
- •Primarily responsible for the security of Bangladesh's maritime borders and the prevention of illegal activities at sea.
- •Port Authorities:
- •Manage the flow of trade and transportation through various land and sea ports.
- Other agencies:
- •Various agencies involved in trade, customs, transport, sanitary, and phyto-sanitary matters contribute to border management.
- •National Security Intelligence (NSI):
- •A key agency within the intelligence community, responsible for gathering intelligence and ensuring national security.
- Other intelligence agencies:
- •The Special Branch, Army Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the Directorate General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI) also play roles in border security.



#### Commodities Subject to Inspection

Food and Agricultural Products:

These are often subject to rigorous inspection due to concerns about food safety, quality, and potential contamination.

Textiles and Apparel:

Inspections may focus on verifying product specifications, quality standards, and compliance with import regulations.

• Electronics and Electrical Products:

These may be inspected to ensure compliance with safety and quality standards.

• Industrial Machinery and Parts:

Inspection may focus on verifying the authenticity and compliance of imported machinery and parts.

Other Goods:

Various other commodities are subject to inspection based on import/export regulations and risk assessment.



# Competent Authorities in Border

#### **Department of Livestock Services:**

The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) plays an important role in and holds the legal mandate for controlling the import and export of live animals, animal products and animal feeds through the issuance of Import permits for the importation of commodities and International Health Certificates for export purposes. In addition, the DLS has the authority and the role of undertaking border inspection and quarantine of any controlled commodities entering, transiting through or being exported from Bangladesh through any designated port of entry.



#### Organizational Structure for Veterinary Inspection at the Border Post

(A) Name of the competent authority, which provides regulatory and policy direction
Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock (MaFL)

(B) Name of the inspection agency, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border

Animal Quarantine Officer in charge at border under the DLS









(C) Name of the competent authority, which provides regulatory and policy direction

Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock (MoFL)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW

Ministry of Commerce (MoC)

(D) Name of the inspection agency, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border

Animal Quarantine Officer in charge at border under the DLS



	Commodity	Document Check	Quarantine Isolation	Clinical Examination	Serological Test	Pathogen Detection (e.g. PCR)	Other Tests(e.g. visual, chemical)	Responsible Authority
	Livestock (e.g. cattle)	(Yes) No	Yes	Yes y No	Yes / No	Yes / No	ves / No	Department of Livestock Services (DLS)
5	Companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats)	Yes/No	Yes No	Yesy No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	DLS
3	Products of animal origin (e.g. meat, eggs)	Yes/No	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes / No	Yes /No	DLS and University (Accredated Lab.)
	Animal generic materials (e.g. semen, embryo)	Yes /No	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes / No	Yes / No	DLS
	Aquatic	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Department of Fisheries (DOF)
	Passenger luggage	Yes //No	N/A	Yes// No	N/A	Yes / No	Yes /No	Bangladesh Customs Authority and Civil Aviation Authority

#### **Recent Developments:**

#### Modernization Efforts:

Bangladesh Customs is actively modernizing its operations through initiatives like ASYCUDA World and other reforms to improve efficiency and transparency.

- Risk-Based Approach:
- Customs is increasingly employing a risk-based approach to inspection, focusing on high-risk commodities and consignments.
- Streamlined Procedures:
- Efforts are underway to simplify import/export procedures and reduce trade costs



#### Current Situation and Key Issues

- Please fill in the following information:
  - Top 3 Animal Products with the highest import volume

Sausage

Chicken Nuggets

Frozen Meat

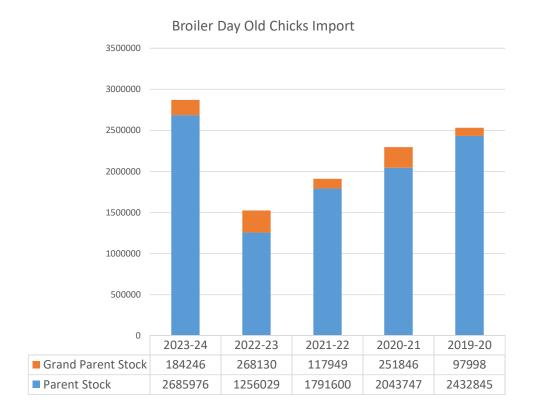
(Frozen meet banned or discouraged to import due to Safety issue/domestic market issue

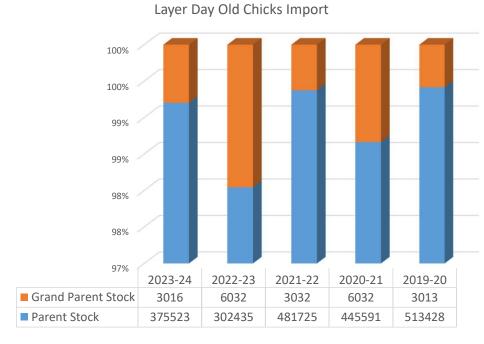
Commodity with significant change in import volume in recent years
 (Please indicate if it increased or decreased, and briefly explain if possible)

Top 3 Animals with the highest import volume Day Old Chicks Breeding Bulls



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#### Good Practices in Border Inspection and Quarantine

- Please describe effective practices and experiences in implementing border inspection and quarantine measures.
  - Successful approaches or innovations

(e.g., use of risk-based inspection, digital certification systems, etc.)

Lessons learned from past experiences

(e.g., improved efficiency, better disease detection, public awareness, etc.)

Replicable models for other countries/territories

(Briefly describe any practices that could benefit others in the region)

- DLS Providing E-Trade Service
- In NOC for export and Import
- For farm registration
- For licensing of different categories of domestic trade related to the feed, nutrional product and drugs.

World Organisation

for Animal Health

> Provide sanitary certificate, health certificate

# Challenges and risks identified

Resource limitations

(e.g., Limited number of trained staff and lack of inspection facilities at border post)

Risk of transboundary animal diseases

(e.g., Potential disease introduction through cross-border movement of animals)

Informal/illegal movement

(e.g., Movement of animals or products through unofficial routes without inspection)



# Collaboration with other agencies

Purpose of Collaboration

(e.g., To strengthen border biosecurity through coordinated inspections and information sharing, etc.)

Key Partners

(e.g., Customs, immigration, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant agencies)

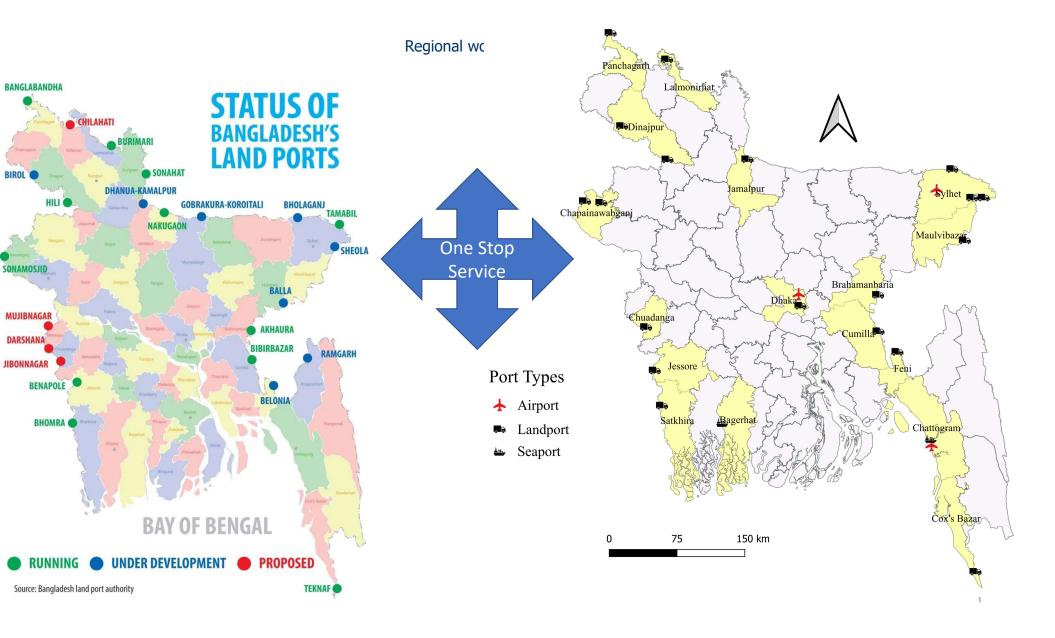
• Examples of Joint Activities

(e.g., Joint training sessions, shared risk assessment, coordinated responses to alerts)

Benefits

(e.g., Improved efficiency, enhanced detection of illegal imports, and better disease prevention)





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# Thank you

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