

ExportNews

Trade Development Authority of Pakistan





EXPORT NEWS 12 to 14/2011

Vol No. 12 to 14

25th July 2011

*“TDAP Can
Provide a List of
Importers for any
Country for any
product at I&C
Karachi”*

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GENERAL INFORMATION

⊕ Un-reliable Greek Company M/s. Varvel S.A Vinegar Industry

The following Greek company made an agreement with a Pakistani company for purchase of Industrial Raisin in March 2010.

Company: Varvel S.A Vinegar Industry
Address: Ag, Marinas 15,
200 01 Zevgolatio Corinthias
(Greece)
Tel: 0030-2741056323,
Fax: 0030-2741056322
Mobile: 0030-6945784946
E-mail: varvel@varvel.gr,
elmar@otenet.gr

The Pakistani company sent the consignment on time. However, the above mentioned company neither received the consignment from the port nor made the payment to the Pakistani company.

All Pakistani exporters may be informed that the above mentioned Greek company is **fraud and un-reliable**. The Pakistani exporters may be advised not to do business with that company.

Rhagoletis cerasi, the Mexican fruit fly
Anastrepha ludens or Anastrepha fraterculus, the west Indian fruit fly
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans.

- (b) In Transit Cold sterilization at either (i) 2 C for 18days or (ii) 3 C for 20 days.
- (c) The fruit should originate from Sarghoda in the Punjab province and mandatory certified.
- (d) Printouts of all temperature sensors or direct electronic downloads are to be made available to the NPPO at the port of arrival for final clearance the Container.

*** In case of Re-Export, consignment of fruits should be accompanied by a certified true copy of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin certifying freedom from the specified diseases / pests."**

Interested persons may obtain the further information at following address: -

High Commission for Pakistan
(Commercial Section) Mauritius
9-A, Queen Mary Avenue,
Floreal, Mauritius.

Tel: (230) 6988501-02 6862383

Fax: (230) 6988405

E-mail: pkmutrade@hotmail.com

Pakcom.mru@tdap.gov.pk

RULES & REGULATIONS

⊕ Conditions for Importation of Citrus Fruits (Citrus Spp) in Mauritius

High Commission for Pakistan (Commercial Section) Mauritius has sent the information to this office regarding the condition for importation of Citrus Fruits (Citrus spp), including Kinnow in Mauritius, issued by the National Plant Protection Office, Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security, Mauritius.

Conditions for Importation of Citrus Fruits (Citrus Spp)

(By Sea Freight in Reefer Container Only)

- (a) that the consignment is free from the oriental fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis*, San Joes Scale. *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, the apple maggot *Rhagoletis pomonella*, the cherry fruit fly,

PRESS CLIPPINGS

⊕ Exports cross \$20bn mark in July -April FY11

Pakistan's exports, first time ever in the country's history, have crossed the \$20 billion mark in the first 10 months of the current financial year.

According to the latest trade figures, exports from Pakistan during April, 2011 were \$2.377 billion, which is 39.71 per cent higher than that of April last year. The cumulative exports for the period July-April 2011 totaled \$20.154 billion, as against \$15.773 billion during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 27.78 per cent.

Group-wise exports of Pakistan during the month of April 2011 and its comparison with 2010, shows rapid growth in every sector. Textiles was the major export sector which, having 50 per cent share in total exports, recorded 46.56 per cent growth over the same month of last year. Export of Food group grew

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by 36.87 per cent, manufacturing sector by 5.04 per cent and petroleum group by 34.42 per cent.

Similar is the case with consolidated export figures for July-April period. Textile sector was the driving agent in reaching this level of export. Cotton Cloth and Knitwear were the top export products and their export grew by 31.62 per cent and 34.48 per cent, respectively. Rice, Bed wear, Cotton Yarn, Readymade Garments were the items which have each crossed the \$ 1.4 billion mark during the 10 months of the fiscal year 2010-11. Among them, Rice export decreased slightly by about 2 per cent Export of Chemicals grew by 18.63 per cent Petroleum products by 38.86 per cent, Towels by 18.67 per cent and Textile Made-ups by 30.37 per cent.

✦ Pakistan's rice export exceeds \$ 2.5bn mark

The rice export of Pakistan has exceeded 2.5 billion dollars that is 88 percent more than the last year export in monetary terms while it is being estimated that the export figure may touch 3 billion dollars.

Well-placed sources told Business Recorder here on Tuesday that 3.5 million tons rice has been exported so far. "Out of 3.5 million tons; 2.2 million tons are long grain rice while 1.3 million tons Basmati has been exported."

Sources said, "The export of commodity is still going on and Pakistan is likely to earn 3 billion dollars from the export."

Sources said that during the corresponding period last year, rice export earned 1.8 billion dollars while the total rice export was worth 2.2 billion dollars last year."

Chairman Agri-forum, Ibrahim Mughal told this scribe that the rice crop is cultivated on 6 million acres. "The country has produced 7 million tons of rice from 6 million acres of land three years ago but now per acre yield has reduced. The government should plan an effective policy to enhance per acre yield of the crop that may result in the production of 8-9 million tons.

He said that per acre yield of rice in Pakistan is 26-27 mounds while in the neighboring countries like China and India, the production is 40-50 mounds per acre. The chairman said, "Pakistan may earn an additional amount of 6-7 billion dollars if the per acre yield of rice is increased."

Pakistan has produced 5.9 million tons rice this year against the estimated target of 6.8 million tons.

Ibrahim Mughal said that Pakistan can export huge quantity of Basmati rice to countries including Iran and Afghanistan as they are keen to meet their demand and also replenish their stocks, but for this purpose, sincere efforts on the part of the government are needed. Other major consumers of Basmati rice are the oil rich states of Gulf and Middle East and we can increase our rice export to these countries, sources added.

He stressed that the Basmati rice of Pakistan is the world's best rice. He said that there was an urgent need of government's involvement in exploring and opening up of Malaysian and Indonesian markets, which normally prefer to import huge quantity of rice from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states.

✦ TDAP declares China as focus country for trade initiatives

Mr. Tariq Puri, Chief Executive TDAP lead a large trade delegation to the 6th South Asia Business Forum and the 4th South Asia Trade Fair being held in Kunming China from 5-10 June 2011.

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka was the chief guest for the Forum. Some 176 Pakistani exhibitors and prominent businessmen took part in weeklong activities that consisted of forums and B2B meetings.

TDAP and China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) jointly organised an exclusive Pakistan-China Business Forum on 8th June to attract trade and investment from the South West China to Pakistan.

TDAP is actively involved in 20 trade fairs around China and has declared China as a focus country for this year.

On the 5th June, during the inaugural session of the 6th South Asia Business Forum, Mr. Tariq Puri spoke on the theme "How to expand the trade, innovate commercial policies and create a favourable environment for

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cooperation on a wider scale". He highlighted the importance of regional cooperation given the phenomenal economic development of China and the geographic proximity of South Asia to the South West China. Mr. Puri appreciated China's double digit growth during the last 15 years making it the second largest economy in the world. Pakistan's geo-strategic location can certainly leverage the existing trade to new levels.

Mr. Tariq Puri said that the policies of Government of Pakistan for liberalization have encouraged development of private sector and has opened new vistas for the private sector to play a key role in all economic activities. The Chinese government always encourages its public as well as private sector to take an active part in projects in Pakistan. China's public and private sector is currently involved in over 250 projects in Pakistan from mega to minor and from strategic to ordinary businesses.

He informed the participants that TDAP has declared China as the focus country for its trade initiatives in 2011-2012 and plans to participate in more than 20 fairs in China as part of Pakistan-China 60-year of establishment of diplomatic relations. Through this outreach programme, it intends to access all the different regions of China to introduce Pakistan as country, which can be relied for its quality and competitive offerings in various sectors like textiles, leather, fisheries, food products, marble and minerals. TDAP will organise seminars and conferences with a view to identify new areas of trade and investment. At this time 10 product specific delegations are planned for China.

He apprised the audience that Pakistan's endeavours have resulted in taking bilateral trade levels to \$ 8.6 billion in 2010, showing a growth of 28 percent. Pakistan's exports exceeded \$ 1.7 billion showing a growth of 37 percent. He extended invitation to Chinese and South Asian businessmen to visit EXPO Pakistan in October (20-23) this year. TDAP offered to host a Pakistan China Entrepreneurs Forum during the EXPO.

The 4th South Asia Trade Fair was jointly opened by the Governor of the Yunnan Province, Mr. Tariq Puri and other

guests. After the opening ceremony the Chief Guest and other dignitaries took round of Pakistan stalls and appreciated the quality of product displayed. The visitors greatly appreciated Pakistani products specially furniture, leather, textiles, carpets, jewellery, kitchen ware, brass and herbal products. Mr. Puri visited each stall and proposed measures to further improve display, catalogues and future participation. He stressed upon the Pakistani exhibitors to take full advantage of TDAP's initiatives for large-scale participation in trade fairs in China and enhance their exports to China.

On 6th June 2011, Mr. Tariq, Chief Executive, TDAP held detailed meeting with Gao Feng, Vice Governor of Yunnan responsible for economy, education and culture. Mr. Puri appreciated development of China's southern region and the opportunities offered to Pakistan. He extended invitation to the Vice Governor to lead a delegation to the forthcoming Expo Pakistan in October 2011. Vice Governor promised to participate in the event. Mr. Puri thanked the host for facilitating TDAP's large-scale participation in the South Asia Trade Fair which will contribute substantially to promotion of Pakistan's exports to China. Mr. Puri also visited Luosiwan the newly developed modern wholesale market with more than 7000 offices. Chinese side have offered one office and a display area to Pakistan free of charge for a period of 5 years.

Mr. Puri met Qing Guangrong, Governor of the Yunnan province and thanked him for the support and facilities offered by Yunnan to Pakistan's delegation (176 businessmen). He later attended a big banquet hosted by the Governor.

⊕ Pak-Tajik bilateral trade could jump to \$300m

The exports from Pakistan to Tajikistan could jump to \$300 million from existing \$20 million after signing trilateral agreement with Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This was the mutual consensus between the two brotherly countries following conclusion of third Business Forum between the two countries during visit of 108-member strong delegation's visit to Tajik capital Dushanbe.

On the conclusion of 4-day visit of Tajikistan by joint delegation of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) and Federation of Pakistan Chambers of

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Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), the leader of the delegation and Chief Executive, TDAP, Mr. Tariq Iqbal Puri said that the delegation's visit proved to be a historic success and a detailed report is being submitted to the government to take immediate and long term measures to fully open the trade corridor between the two brotherly countries which would also serve as a gateway to CIS (Central Islamic States).

He said that many targets during the visit had been achieved as five MOUs were signed by the delegation's members with their Tajik counterparts under which the investors from both the countries would invest in the industry and other sectors.

Mr. Puri said that opening up air link between the two countries had also been discussed with the Tajik government and Prime Minister, Oqil Oqilov and President, Emamali Rahmon have taken keen interest in starting PIA flights to Dushanbe and he agreed to reduce landing charges for the airlines.

Mr. Tariq Puri further informed that Tajik government had also invited Pakistan to take part in Central Asia South Asia Regional Energy & Trade (CASA-1000) Project. CASA-1000 project will transmit 1000 MW of surplus electricity from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan with power transit through Afghanistan.

The total length of transmission line is 750 KM while the project is planned to be on Public Private Partnership basis with the support of WB, IFC, ADB and IDB. The project cost is estimated around \$865 million.

He informed that Tajik ministry of foreign affairs has also agreed to accept TDAP and FPCCI's recommendations to issue visas to Pakistani businessmen on priority basis. He said that KASB bank has opened Nostro Account in a Tajik bank so that businessmen can open up letter of credit.

He said that one of the delegates and Honorary Council of Tajikistan in Karachi, Irshad Kassim has also planned to open microfinance bank in Tajikistan as well. He said the visit Pak-Tajik JMC has vast opportunities for bilateral cooperation in various fields including agriculture,

education, trade, energy, health, sports, tourism, industry, investment, banking, transport, communications, culture, etc. He said that he also invited Tajik businessman to participate in the EXPO Pakistan 2011 that would be held in Karachi from October 20-23, 2011. He also assured that Pakistan was fully committed to support Tajikistan's membership of the WTO and implementation of the CASA-1000 project.

Mr. Puri hoped that some of the measures to enhance trade between the two countries would be materialized during President, Asif Zardari's forthcoming visit to Tajikistan.

◆ Pak leadership to be invited as chief guest at next South Asia Business Forum

Pakistani leadership will be invited as the chief guest at the next South Asia Business Forum to be held in Kunming, the capital city of China's Yunnan province, the Chief Executive of TDAP Mr. Tariq Puri said that this time Prime Minister of Sri Lanka D.M. Jayaratne was the Chief Guest.

The organizer of the Forum, he said has informed him that they would invite a Pakistani leadership to be chief guest at the next South Asia Business Forum.

During his separate meetings with the Provincial Governor of Yunnan, Party Secretary General and Vice-chairman of CCPIT it was agreed to further strengthen trade relations between the two countries, Mr. Tariq Puri told APP in an interview from Kunming. "We have excellent relations at political as well as people-to-people levels", Mr. Puri said adding he stressed in these meetings the need to explore avenues to enhance trade and economic ties to commensurate with our all weather friendship.

Mr. Puri pointed out that there is wide scope of cooperation in diverse fields with China including tourism, exchange of cultural troupes, mineral, tobacco, stones etc. He said to achieve these goals, the TDAP has decided to hold and participate in as many as 20 Pakistan-China Business Forums.

He said that Pakistan-China Business Forum was providing an excellent platform to interact with Chinese entrepreneurs. Mr. Puri said that as many as 200 delegates including 135 exhibitors from Pakistan were participating in the Pakistan-China Business Forum and the exhibition.

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“This is a very encouraging sign that this time women entrepreneurs from Pakistan representing all the four provinces Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa are doing very good business and interacting with their Chinese counterparts”, Mr. Puri added.

He said that as many as 30 businesswomen from Pakistan were attending the Forum and had put up stalls to showcase their products including handicrafts, Pakistan dresses, jewellery, textile products, etc. To encourage the women entrepreneurs, the Chairperson of Pakistan Handicraft Association MNA Shireen Arshad was also present, said Mr. Puri. He said that the sale of Pakistani products at the exhibition was very encouraging and expressed the determination for good results from participation in the trade fair. The opening ceremony of the 19th China Kunming Import and Export Fair and the fourth South Asian Countries Trade Fair was held during May 2011.

TDAP urges China to invest more in Pakistan

The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) has urged Chinese entrepreneurs to make fresh investments in Pakistan, a statement said.

“Pakistan is the land of business and investment opportunities and Chinese entrepreneurs should take full advantage of it,” said Mr. Tariq Iqbal Puri, chief executive of TDAP.

He was speaking at Pakistan-China Business Forum held in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province of China on Wednesday, according to the statement.

The forum was jointly organized by TDAP and the Commerce Department of Yunnan. He informed Chinese businessmen that the government of Pakistan is following a very liberal trade and investment regime. “The environment is very good for the Chinese businessmen and investors specially the export oriented industries.”

At the moment, the Chinese are involved in 260 big and small projects in Pakistan with over 13,000 Chinese engineers and workers. He pointed out

energy, communication, transport, mining, and infrastructure as priority sectors for Chinese investment.

Tariq Sayeed, former president of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FPCCI, and SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry (SAARC CCI), highlighted the importance of development of trade relations between the two countries. He pointed out several sectors, which deserve special attention of the respective governments to promote bilateral trade to its optimum level.

He assured businessmen that FPCCI, TDAP and CCPIT were ready to provide full support to the private sector for their trade development and investment initiatives.

Xiong Qinhu, director general of Commerce Department of Yunnan Provincial Government, informed the gathering that the Yunnan government was fully supportive of the local entrepreneurs in their trade and investment projects in Pakistan.

Mr. Puri said that the trade between Yunnan Province and Pakistan during 2010 reached \$83.3 million showing a robust increase. Yunnan's exports to Pakistan included chemicals, flowers, fertilisers, plastic pipes/tubes, office supplies, garments, wallpapers, papers, woven fabrics, artificial leathers, cutlery items, generators, machinery & equipments.

Pakistan's exports to Yunnan include oilcakes, magnesium ores, leather garments, handicrafts, marble, and other stones.

Mr. Puri visited Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province and held meetings with senior executives of ten large companies including three big state-owned enterprises namely China Railways, ERYUAN and Sichuan Railway Industry Investment Group. The other important companies included Dong Feng Electric Corporation and New Hope Group, one of the largest companies in power and dairy business in China.

Pakistan to use Tajikistan as gateway to Europe

Setting Up a ware-house to promote trade between the two countries

Pakistani traders want to use Tajikistan as a gateway for easy access to central Asian

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states, Russia and Poland in a bid to capture international markets.

Mr. Tariq Iqbal Puri, while leading a trade delegation to Tajikistan, said Pakistani products can be promoted by setting up a warehouse in the central Asian country. He said instead of letters of credit, Tajik traders could strike deals on cash or credit after physical examination of goods in the warehouse.

In addition to this, he added, uninterrupted contacts and visits of traders of both sides were also necessary. He said Tajik traders would be invited to Expo Pakistan scheduled to be held in October.

Bilateral trade between Tajikistan and Pakistan is limited to \$ 21.5 million but there is tremendous potential here.

There is a lack of communications and transportation arrangements, banking links and interest of government and China, India, Iran and Afghanistan are taking full benefit of the situation.

FPCCI President Senator Haji Ghulam Ali said it was the first time that such a large delegation was visiting Tajikistan with representatives from all the provinces, Fata and northern areas.

"There will be far reaching effects of the Visit,"

Plan to set up cement plant

Pakistani investors have also expressed interest in investing in the cement sector in Tajikistan and initial talks have been concluded. The Baig Group will take advantage of cement demand in Tajikistan and will invest Rs. 2 billion in setting up a plant with a capacity to produce one million tons.

⊕ **Pakistan, Tajikistan agree on trade-boosting roadmap**

I Investors eyeing joint ventures in energy and infrastructure projects

Pakistan and Tajikistan have agreed on a roadmap to promote trade and economic relations between the two countries and under the plan they will use each other as a trade corridor to export

products to Asian and European countries, traders say.

Investors of the two countries have also started work on various joint investment projects, for which air services, logistics and banking links will be improved.

Trade Development, Authority Chief Executive Mr. Tariq Iqbal Puri, who is leading a 100 strong delegation to Tajikistan, presented the roadmap in a meeting with Tajik authorities and representatives of the private sector, who gave their consent to the plan.

Tajikistan Prime Minister Akil Akilov assured Pakistani traders that hurdles impeding trade between the two sides would be removed soon, addressing the Tajik-Pakistan Business Forum, he said Tajikistan was interested in establishing strong and stable economic and trade ties with Pakistan and the visit of the delegation would prove to be a milestone in promotion of bi-lateral relations, trade and investment.

Feasibility report of a project to supply electricity through Afghanistan has been prepared and work is being, done at a fast pace

The Tajik premier said his country was rich in mineral resources and was a developing economy. He said the two countries had held three business forums and meetings would continue in future as well, He said the feasibility report of a project to supply electricity to Pakistan through Afghanistan had been prepared and work on the project was being done at a fast pace.

During talks with Pakistan's delegation, Tajik traders expressed keen interest in setting up joint ventures in power, infrastructure, construction and mining sectors. Besides, they were interested in trade in textile, fruits and vegetables, cement, pharmaceuticals and engineering goods and sought the removal of all hurdles coming in the way of bilateral trade.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

GUIDELINES FOR BODIES PROVIDING HALAL CERTIFICATION

FOREWORD

Halal certification for products services or management systems is carried out to ascertain the halal status of the products, and hence, they can provide a spiritual tranquility for Muslim consumers. On the producers' side, halal certification can prevent any confusions and disputes on the halal status of the commodity they produce.

INTRODUCTION

Certification of a halal product or service or management system of an organization is one means of providing assurance that the product or service in question complies with specified standards and other normative documents and the organization has implemented a system for the management of the relevant aspects of its activities, in line with its policy in conformity with Islamic rules.

This guidelines specify requirements for halal certification bodies. Observance of these requirements is intended to ensure that halal certification bodies operate halal product or service or management system certification in a competent, consistent and impartial manner, thereby facilitating the recognition of such bodies and the acceptance of their certifications on a national and international or OIC basis. This guidelines serve as a foundation for facilitating the recognition of halal certification in the interests of international trade.

This guidelines draw on ISO/IEC Guide 65, ISO/IEC 17021 :2006 and ISO/TS 22003:2007 and aims at defining requirements for halal certification bodies, rules for the execution of halal certification activities at national and international level, and the rules and procedures for the use of certificates and mark granted as a result of halal certification.

For the purposes of this guidelines, the terms "Management system standard" or "Requirements" found in the relevant clauses of ISO/IEC

17021:2006 and herein referred to shall be taken to mean "OIC" halal standard or halal requirements" and/or "Management system standard" or "Requirements".

GUIDELINES FOR BODIES PROVIDING HALAL CERTIFICATION

1 SCOPE

1.1 This guidelines specify the rules that the halal certification bodies shall satisfy and the requirements for the execution of halal certification activities.

1.2 The halal certification system used by the halal certification body may include one or more of the following, which could be coupled with production surveillance or assessment and surveillance of the supplier's management system like food safety management system (FSMS) and/or both, as described in ISO/IEC Guide 53:

- a) type testing or examination;
- b) testing or inspection of samples taken from the market or from supplier's stock or from a combination of both;
- c) testing or inspection of every product or of a particular product, whether new or already in use;
- d) batch testing or inspection; and e) design appraisal.

This guidelines contain principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the audit and certification of halal product/service and/or management systems for bodies providing these activities.

Certification of halal product/service and/or management systems (named in this guidelines "halal certification is a third-party conformity assessment activity. Bodies performing this activity are therefore third-party conformity assessment bodies (named in this guidelines "halal certification body/bodies").

NOTE 1 -A halal certification body can be non-governmental or governmental.

NOTE 2 -This OIC Guidelines can be used as a criteria document for accreditation or peer assessment or other audit processes.

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2- NORMATIVE REFERENCE

The following referenced documents are Indispensable for the application of this guidelines. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- OIC: 20XX, OIC general guidelines on halal food,
- ISO/IEC Guide 23, Methods of indicating conformity with standards for third-party certification systems,
- ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories,
- ISO/IEC 17020, General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection,
- ISO/IEC Guide 53, Conformity assessment - Guidance on the use of an organization's quality management system in product certification,
- ISO/IEC 17021, Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.
- ISO 9000, Quality management systems - Fundamentals and vocabulary,
- ISO 19011, Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing,
- ISO 22000, Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain,
- ISO/IEC 17000, Conformity assessment - Vocabulary and general principles,
- ISO/IEC Guide 65, General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems,
- ISO/TS 22003, Food safety management systems -Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems.

3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9000:2005, ISO / IEG 17000, ISO / IEC 17021, ISO 22000, ISOITS 22003 and the following apply.

NOTE - In this OIC guidelines, the terms .product" and .service" are used separately, which is not in accordance with the definition of product given in ISO/IEC 17000.

3.1 Halal certification

Activities conducted by halal certification bodies to certify halal products / services.

3.2 Halal competent authority

An entity supervising matters relating to halal issues on the basis of Islamic values of OIC related standards designated by the member countries.

3.3 Contract

An agreement signed between the applicant and the halal certification body, governing the rules for the right of use of logo granted to halal product/service.

3.4 Technical auditor

A person technically competent in auditing halal procedures and requirements in a particular processing technology or field, formally appointed by the halal certification body.

3.5 Technical expert

A person technically competent in a particular processing technology or field, formally appointed by the halal certification body.

3.6 Islamic affairs expert

A Muslim with profound and comprehensive knowledge of Islamic rules in the subject of halal and non-halal whose competency has been approved and authorized by the relevant organization (the halal competent authority) and appointed by the halal certification body.

3.7 Halal mark/label/logo

OIC approved mark/label/logo, the right of use of which has been granted by the halal certification body for the halal product/service or management system in question.

3.8 Suspension

Rendering the right of use of mark ineffective for a specified period by the decision of the halal certification body in relation to the halal certificate previously granted.

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3.9 Applicant

Private person or legal entity that applies for certification of halal product/service.

3.10 Certificate owner / certified client / supplier

Private person or legal entity that supplies halal product/service or management system certified according to halal requirements.

4 PRINCIPLES

4.1 The principles given in Clause 4 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 are the basis for the subsequent specific performance and descriptive requirements in this guidelines. These principles should be applied as guidance for the decisions that may need to be made for unanticipated situations. Principles are not requirements.

4.2 Islamic sensitivity

The halal certification body (HCB) shall adhere to the basic principles of Islam or Islamic rules. 'Adherence' and 'approaching the Islamic sensitivities and concerns with utmost respect' imposes upon the party different emphasis and compulsion for compliance.

4.3 Commitment to Islamic values

The halal certification body and all of its employees shall be committed to all Islamic values especially to those related to halal.

5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 General

All the requirements given in Clause 5.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

5.1.1 Legal and Islamic responsibility

All the requirements given in Clause 5.1.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

The halal certification body shall be a Muslim entity and shall have profound belief in the necessity of proper supply of halal product/service for Muslims

and take all relevant steps to ensure Islamic responsibility have been observed in all activities. The halal certification body shall have the responsibility for conformity with all Islamic requirements.

5.1.2 Halal certification agreement

All the requirements given in Clause 5.1.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

5.1.3 Responsibility for halal certification decisions

All the requirements given in Clause 5.1.3 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

5.2 Management of impartiality

All the requirements given in Clause 5.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 and the following apply.

5.2.1 The halal certification body and any part of the same legal entity shall not offer or provide halal consultancy or food safety management system (FSMS) consultancy or management system consultancy.

5.2.2 The term "management system consultancy" mentioned in Clause 5.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 shall be replaced in the context of this guidelines by "halal consultancy, hazard analysis consultancy, FSMS consultancy or management system consultancy".

5.3 Liability and financing

All the requirements given in Clause 5.3 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

5.4 Operations

5.4.1 The halal certification body shall take all steps necessary to evaluate conformance with the relevant halal product standards according to the requirements of specific halal product certification system. The halal certification body shall specify the relevant standards or parts thereof and any other requirements such as sampling, testing and inspection requirements which form the basis for the applicable halal certification system.

5.4.2 In conducting its halal certification operations, the halal certification body shall observe, as appropriate, the requirements for the suitability and competence of body(ies) or person(s) carrying out testing, inspection and halal certification as specified in ISO/IEC 17025, ISO / IEC 1702Q, ISO / IEC 17021 and / or ISO / TS 22003

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6 STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS

Muslims technically competent and ethically committed to Islamic values.

6.1 Organizational structure and top management

All the requirements given in Clause 6.1 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

6.2 Committee for safeguarding impartiality

All the requirements given in Clause 6.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 and 6.2.1e following apply.

6.2.1 The Islamic authority recognized in the country in which the halal certification body operates shall be represented in the committee for safeguarding impartiality. It shall play an active role in reviewing in the light of Islamic principles the impartiality of the halal certification activities that are executed by the halal certification body and in determining rules, procedures and policies with regard to Islamic aspects of the halal certification.

6.2.2 The Islamic authority should take due regard of and analyse any concerns that arise(s) out of the discrepancies in Islamic knowledge, practices and understanding that is likely to compromise the impartiality.

7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Competence of management and personnel

All the requirements given in Clause 7.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply. Additionally, the halal certification body shall have processes to ensure that personnel have appropriate knowledge relevant to the categories (see Annex A) in which it operates.

7.2 Personnel involved in the halal certification activities

7.2.1 General

7.2.1.1 All the requirements given in Clause 7.2 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

7.2.1.2 The halal certification body shall ensure that all personnel involved in the audit and certification activities are

7.2.1.3 In order to ensure that audit and certification are carried out effectively and uniformly, the minimum relevant criteria for the competence of personnel shall be defined by the halal certification body. These criteria shall include training on OIC related documents for halal certification, OIC halal standard and related documents, quality management system, product certification and food safety management system (FSMS).

7.2.1.4 The personnel of the halal certification body can include individual auditors who work for the halal certification body on a contract basis, or other external resources. The halal certification body shall be in a position to manage, control and be responsible for the performance of all its personnel and maintain comprehensive records controlling the competence of all the staff it uses in particular areas, whether they are employees, employed on contract or provided by external bodies.

7.2.1.5 The halal certification body shall require its personnel involved in the halal certification to sign a contract or other documents by which they commit themselves:

- a) to comply with the rules defined by the halal certification body, including those relating to confidentiality and independence from commercial and other interest
- b) to declare any prior and/or present association on their own part, or on the part of their employer, with a designer, producer or supplier of products to the halal audit or certification of which they are to be assigned.

7.2.1.6 Information on the relevant qualifications, training and experience of each member of the personnel involved in the halal certification process shall be maintained by the halal certification body.

7.2.2 Personnel carrying out contract review

7.2.2.1 Education

The halal certification body shall ensure that personnel carrying out contract review have the knowledge corresponding to a secondary education.

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7.2.2.2 Food safety and/or halal related training

The halal certification body shall ensure that personnel carrying out contract review have successfully completed training(s) in;

- a) OIC halal standard and related documents for halal certification,
- b) quality management system and product certification,
- c) relevant FSMS standards (e.g. ISO 22000).

7.2.2.3 Audit training

The halal certification body shall ensure that personnel carrying out contract review have successfully completed training in audit processes based on the guidance given in ISO 19011.

NOTE - It is not mandatory for personnel carrying out contract review to have or to maintain audit experience.

7.2.2.4 Competences

The halal certification body shall ensure that personnel carrying out contract review demonstrate the ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas:

- a) classification of applicants in food chain categories and other sectors;
- b) assessment of applicant products and/or services, processes and practices;
- c) deployment of halal certification auditor competences and requirements;
- d) determination of audit time (see Annex B) and duration requirements;
- e) halal certification body's policies and procedures related to contract review.

7.2.3 Personnel granting halal certification

7.2.3.1 General

The halal certification body shall ensure that the personnel who take the

decision on granting certification have the same education, training on halal certification, audit and work experience as required for an auditor in one category (see Annex A) according to ISO 19011.

The personnel taking the certification decision shall consist of a minimum of three (3) persons, at least one of whom is an Islamic affairs expert. Decisions shall be taken unanimously, not by majority of votes.

7.2.3.2 Competences

The halal certification body shall ensure that team granting certification demonstrate the ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas:

- a) current principles of OIC for halal certification;
- b) Islamic rules related to halal certification;
- c) current principles and understanding of relevant management systems
- d) identification and assessment of risks for halal requirements;
- e) corrections and corrective actions to be taken with regards to halal matters;
- f) any laws and regulations relevant to the halal product/services;
- g) products, processes and practices;
- h) relevant standards;
- i) assessment and review of an audit report for accuracy and completeness;
- j) assessment and review of the effectiveness of corrective actions;
- k) the certification process;
- l) good understanding of the fundamental rules and conditions related to halal foods especially the slaughter of animals according to Islamic rules and the requirements of OIC standards and guidelines.

7.2.4 Technical auditors

7.2.4.1 General

Halal certification technical auditors shall normally have relevant knowledge of Islamic rules with regard to halal certification and have received training on the OIC halal certification documents and studying specifications and technical documentation.

7.2.4.2 Education

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The halal certification body shall ensure that technical auditors have the knowledge, the higher or corresponding to a post-secondary education that includes courses in the related industry categories (in Table A 1, see Annex A) in which they conduct halal certification audits.

7.2.4.3 Special trainings

7.2.4.3.1 The halal certification body shall ensure that technical auditors have successfully completed training in;

- a) relevant management principles,
- b) regulations on relevant sector,
- c) OIC halal standard and guidelines.
- d) sector specific training.

7.2.4.3.2 The training course(s) should be recognized by the halal competent authority as being appropriate and relevant. The approval or certification of the training courses by an independent body with the relevant expertise can provide some assurance that the course meets specified criteria of OIC halal certification.

7.2.4.4 Audit training

The halal certification body shall ensure that technical auditors have successfully completed training in;

- a) audit techniques based on ISO 19011,
- b) relevant FSMS standards (e.g. ISO 22000),
- c) halal certification based on OIC halal standard.

7.2.4.5 Work experience

- a) For a first qualification of a technical auditor in one or more categories, the halal certification body shall ensure that the technical auditor has a minimum of five (5) years of full-time work experience in the related industry, including at least two (2) years of work in quality assurance. For the food-chain categories, the technical auditor shall have at least two (2) years work experience in food safety functions within food production or manufacturing, retailing,

inspection or enforcement, or the equivalent.

- b) The number of years of total work experience may be reduced by one (1) year if the auditor has completed appropriate post-secondary education.

7.2.4.6 Audit experience

For a first qualification, the halal certification body shall ensure that within the last three (3) years the technical auditor has performed at least twelve (12) certification audit days (like FSMS/product / service) in at least four (4) organizations under the leadership of a qualified auditor acting as a third party or as second party auditor.

NOTE - SMS audit days include audit days dealing with ISO 9001 in the food industry or other FSMS audits.

7.2.4.7 Competences

7.2.4.7.1 The competences of technical auditors shall be recorded [see Clause 5.5 c) of ISO 19011: 2002] for each category and sector (see Annex A). The halal certification body shall provide evidence of a successful evaluation.

7.2.4.7.2 The halal certification body shall ensure that technical auditors demonstrate the ability to apply knowledge and skills in the following areas.

a) Audit principles, procedures and techniques: to enable the auditor to apply those appropriate to different audits and to ensure that audits are conducted in a consistent and systematic manner A technical auditor shall be able;

- to apply audit principles, procedures and techniques,
- to plan and organize the work effectively,
- to conduct the audit within the agreed time schedule,
- to prioritize and focus on matters of significance,
- to collect information through effective interviewing, listening, observing and reviewing documents, records and data,
- to understand the appropriateness and consequences of using sampling techniques for auditing,

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- to verify the accuracy of collected information,
- to confirm the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence to support audit findings and conclusions,
- to assess those factors that can affect the reliability of the audit findings and conclusions, .to use work documents to record audit activities,
- to prepare audit reports,
- to maintain the confidentiality and security of information, and
- to communicate effectively, either through personal linguistic skills or through an interpreter.

b) Product / service certification and/or management system and other reference documents i.e. OIC Halal Standard and other OIC Guidelines: to enable the auditor to comprehend the scope of the audit and apply audit criteria.

c) Organizational situations: to enable the technical auditor to comprehend the organization's operational context.

d) Applicable laws, regulations, and other legal and halal requirements relevant to the discipline: to enable the technical auditor to work within, and be aware of, the requirements that apply to the organization being audited.

7.2.4.7.3 The halal certification body shall ensure that technical auditors demonstrate the ability to apply terminology, knowledge and skills in sector specific and the following areas:

- a) products, processes and practices of the specific sector(s) (see Annex A);
- b) relevant management system requirements if applicable;
- c) relevant product/service standards;
- d) relevant halal requirements.

7.2.5 Technical experts

7.2.5.1 Education

The requirements in Clause 7.2.4.2 shall apply.

7.2.5.2 Work experience

The halal certification body shall ensure that technical experts have at least four (4) years work experience in their technical area.

7.2.5.3 Competences

The halal certification body shall ensure that technical experts demonstrate the ability to provide expertise in .their technical area.

7.2.6 Islamic affairs experts

7.2.6.1 Education

The halal certification body shall ensure that Islamic affairs experts have the knowledge corresponding to at least post-secondary education in the Islamic rules in the sector and the processes being audited. These experts shall be recognized by the halal competent authority.

7.2.6.2 Work experience

The halal certification body shall ensure that Islamic affairs experts have at least four (4) years work experience in the Islamic rules related to haial certification area.

7.2.6.3 Competences

The halal certification body shall ensure that Islamic affairs experts demonstrate the ability to provide expertise in the Islamic rules related to halal certification area.

7.2.7 Selection of the audit team

7.2.7.1 The halal certification body shall ensure that the halal certification audit team have competences in the specific sector required by the audit (see AnnexA).

7.2.7.2 The audit team shall consist of at least two (2) personnel. One of them shall be technical auditor and the other one shall be an Islamic affairs expert.

7.3 Use of individual external technical auditors and external technical experts/Islamic affairs experts

All the requirements given in Clause 7.3 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply. Additionally, all requirements for individual technical experts shall also apply for Islamic affairs experts.

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7.4 Personnel records

All the requirements given in Clause 7.4 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

7.5 Outsourcing

All the requirements given in Clause 7.5 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

7.5.1 When a halal certification body decides to outsource work related to halal certification (e.g. audit, testing or inspection) to an external body or person, a properly documented agreement covering the arrangements including confidentiality and conflict of interest shall be drawn up.

7.5.2 The halal certification body shall,

- a) take full responsibility for such outsourced work and maintain its responsibility for granting, maintaining, extending, suspending or withdrawing halal certification;
- b) ensure that the outsourced body or person is competent and complies with the applicable provisions of this guidelines and the other related documents relevant to testing, inspection or other technical activities, and is not involved either directly or through the person's employer with the design or production of the halal product/service in such a way that impartiality would be compromised; and
- c) obtain the applicant's consent on outsourcing.

8 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

All the requirements given in Clause 8 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

The certification documents shall identify in detail what activity or product is certified, referring to sectors (see Annex A).

8.1 Publicly accessible information

All the requirements given in Clause 8.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

8.2 Halal certification documents

All the requirements given in Clause 8.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

8.3 Directory of certified clients

All the requirements given in Clause 8.3 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

8.4 Reference to halal certification and use of halal marks/licenses All the requirements given in Clause 8.4 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

8.4.1 The halal certification body shall exercise proper control over ownership, use and display of licences, halal certificates and halal marks of conformity.

8.4.2 Guidance on the use of halal certificates and halal marks permitted by the halal certification body may be obtained from related OIC documents.

8.4.3 Incorrect references to the halal certification system or misleading use of licenses, halal certificates or marks, found in advertisements, catalogues, etc., shall be dealt with by suitable action.

8.4.4 Halal certificate owners who failed to renew their halal certificates will not be allowed to use the halal mark at the premises or on the manufactured halal products/services or inside the grocery shop or supermarkets corridors.

8.4.5 The halal mark should meet the required specifications which are approved by the OIC.

8.4.6 The halal mark should be printed clearly on all certified halal products and labelled on each box/package.

8.4.7 Companies are allowed to print the colour of the mark suitable to its packaging as long as it does not change the original specification of the mark.

8.4.8 The halal mark/certificate should be exhibited only at the entrance of the restaurant which has been certified.

8.4.9 The certificate holder shall not reproduce halal certificate granted in part and/or in a way that would hinder the legibility, nor shall be tamper with the original copies or photocopies of the halal certificate; he shall not

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translate the certificate and/or test reports in other languages without the control and consent of the halal certification body.

8.5 Confidentiality

All the requirements given in Clause 8.5 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

8.6 Information exchange between a Halal certification body and its clients All the requirements given in Clause 8.6 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

9 PROCESS REQUIREMENTS

9.1 General requirements

9.1.1 The halal certification body shall precisely define the scope of certification in terms of halal product/service categories (e.g. primary (raw material or intermediate product) production, food processing, packaging material production etc.), category(-ies) and sectors according to Annex A. The halal certification body shall not exclude part of the processes, sectors, products or services from the scope of certification when those processes, sectors, products or services have an influence on the halal requirements of the end products.

9.1.2 The halal certification body shall have a process for choosing the audit day, time and season so that the audit team has the opportunity of auditing the organization operating on a representative number of product lines, categories and sectors covered by the scope. If the subject of the certification is halal product certification, the halal certification body shall review the results of all laboratory analysis in regards to halal status for the product that produced or offered.

9.1.3 The audit programme shall include a two-stage initial audit, surveillance audit in the first and the second year, and a recertification audit in the third year prior to expiration of certification. The three years certification cycle begins with the certification or recertification decision. The determination of the audit programme and any subsequent adjustments shall consider the size of the client organization, the scope and complexity of its management system,

products and processes as well as demonstrated level of management system effectiveness and the results of any previous audits. Where a halal certification body is taking account of certification or other audits already granted to the client, it shall collect sufficient, verifiable information to justify and record any adjustments to the audit programme. The halal Certificate is valid for three years and will be suspended or cancelled at any time when the certified organization is found to contravene the OIC halal standard and related requirements.

9.1.4 All the requirements given in Clause 9.1.2 to 9.1.3 of ISO/IEC 17021 :2006 apply.

9.1.5 The halal certification body shall have documented procedures for determining audit time, and for each client the halal certification body shall determine the time needed to plan and accomplish a complete and effective audit of the client's product/service and/or FSMS. The audit time determined by the halal certification body, and the justification for the determination, shall be recorded. In determining the audit time, the halal certification body should consider Annex B and shall consider, among other things, the following aspects:

- a) requirements of the OIC halal standard;
- b) size and complexity of the organization;
- c) technological and regulatory context;
- d) any outsourcing of any activities included in the scope of the production or process or FSMS;
- e) results of any prior audits;
- f) number of sites and multi-site considerations.

9.1.6 Each site of a multi site organization to be certified needs a separate assessment and certification.

9.1.7 All the requirements given in Clause 9.1.6 to 9.1.9 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

9.1.8 The halal certification body shall provide a written report for each audit. The report shall be based on relevant guidance provided in ISO 19011. The audit team may identify opportunities for improvement but shall not recommend specific solutions perceived as consultancy. Ownership of the audit report shall be maintained by the halal certification body.

If the product/service is in the food-chain operations, the report shall include references to issues relevant to the FSMS.

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9.1.9 All the requirements given in Clause 9.1.11 to 9.1.15 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

9.2 Initial audit and halal certification

9.2.1 Application

- a) All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.
- b) The halal certification body shall require the applicant organization to provide detailed information concerning legal status/entity, raw materials, process lines, FSMS related issues i.e. HACCP studies, the number of shifts and employee numbers in each shift etc.

9.2.2 Application review

All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.2 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

NOTE -In case of non-conformities found during the audit, the producer/service shall make a declaration that he has completely removed all the non-conformities detected in the *audit*, before he can renew its application. Following an unsuccessful certification process, the new application shall only be accepted if the client makes such a declaration. If the first application for certification which resulted unsuccessfully was made to a different certifying body, then the applicant shall make available detailed information regarding this first application for certification.

9.2.3 Initial halal certification audit

The initial certification audit of halal product/service/management system shall be conducted in two stages: stage 1 and stage 2.

9.2.3.1 Stage 1 audit

9.2.3.1.1 All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.3.1.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply. Where an organization has implemented an externally developed combination of control measures, the stage 1 audit shall review the documentation included in halal requirements and/or the FSMS to

determine if the combination of control measures is suitable for the organization, and if they were developed in compliance with the requirements of OIC halal standard, and is kept up to date.

The availability of relevant authorizations should be checked when collecting the information regarding the compliance to national or international regulatory aspects.

9.2.3.1.2 The objectives of the stage 1 audit are to provide a focus for planning the stage 2 audit by gaining an understanding of the FSMS in the context of the organization's food safety hazard identification, analysis, HACCP plan and PRPs, policy and objectives, and, in particular, the organization's state of preparedness for audit by reviewing the extent to which

- a) the organization has identified PRPs that are appropriate to the business (e.g. regulatory and statutory requirements),
- b) the FSMS includes adequate processes and methods for the identification and assessment of the organization's food safety hazards, and subsequent selection and categorization of control measures (combinations),
- c) food safety legislation is in place for the relevant sector(s) of the organization,
- d) the FSMS is designed to achieve the organization's food safety policy,
- e) the FSMS implementation programme justifies proceeding to the *audit* (stage 2),
- f) the validation, verification and improvement programmes conform to the requirements of the FSMS standard,
- g) the FSMS documents and arrangements are in place to communicate internally and with relevant suppliers, customers and interested parties, and
- h) additional documentation needs to be reviewed and/or what knowledge needs to be obtained in advance.

9.2.3.1.3 For halal certification, the stage 1 audit can be carried out at the premises of halal certification body or at the applicant's organization premises according to complexity

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of production or service in order to achieve the objectives stated above.

a) In categories A, B, G, H, I, J and K (see Annex A), it is not necessary that the stage 1 audit is an on-site audit. However, it is at the discretion of the audit team to decide to carry out an on-site audit. In categories C, D, E, F, L, M and N (see Annex A) it is obligatory that the stage 1 audit is on-site.

b) Where the stage 1 audit has not been performed on-site, the duration of stage 1 audit may not exceed 20% of the total audit duration (see Annex B). Where it covers an on-site work, then the duration of the stage 1 audit may not exceed 30% of the total audit duration (see Annex B).

9.2.3.1.4 All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.3.1.2 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply. The applicant shall be informed that the results of the stage 1 audit may lead to postponement or cancellation of the stage 2 audit.

9.2.3.1.5 Any part of the FSMS that is audited during the stage 1 audit and determined to be fully implemented, effective and in conformity with requirements, may not need to be re-audited during the stage 2 audit. However, the halal certification body shall ensure that the already audited parts of the FSMS continue to conform to the certification requirements. In this case, the stage 2 audit report shall include these findings and shall clearly state that conformity has been established during the stage 1 audit.

9.2.3.1.6 All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.3.1.3 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

The interval between stage 1 and stage 2 audits is reasonably expected to be not longer than 6 months. The stage 1 audit should be repeated if a longer interval is needed.

9.2.3.2 Stage 2 audit

All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.3.2 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

9.2.4 Initial halal certification audit conclusions

All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.4 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

9.2.5 Information for granting initial halal certification

All the requirements given in Clause 9.2.5 of ISO/IEC 1702: 2006 apply.

9.2.6 Sampling

9.2.6.1 Where necessary, the audit team shall take samples in sufficient quantities from production/service premises for the performance of the required inspections and tests.

9.2.6.2 If certification of halal products is based on testing/inspection of batches of the halal product, it shall be in accordance with a defined sampling schedule utilising statistically proven techniques with stated confidence levels. In specifying any requirements for sampling, the halal certification body shall establish documented procedures for the selection and control of samples to ensure traceability, and that they are representative of halal production.

9.2.6.3 Samples taken by the audit team shall be sent for analysis to the laboratory accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 or recognized upon the approval of halal competent authority.

9.2.7 Inspections and tests

9.2.7.1 Inspections and tests on the halal product/service shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of the halal product/service and the national and/or regional or international legal provisions.

9.2.7.2 Laboratories that undertake inspections and/or analyses shall be accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 or shall be recognized upon the approval of halal competent authority.

9.2.7.3 Where independent testing facilities are not available, the halal certification body should ensure that specified controls are in place at the supplier's testing facilities, that they are managed in a manner which provides confidence in the results obtained from that records are available to justify the confidence.

9.3 Surveillance activities

All the requirements given in Clause 9.3 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

9.3.1 The halal certification body shall conduct surveillance at certain time intervals according to ISO/IEC 17021, Clause 9.3.2.2 as it deems necessary in order to check

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the continuing compliance of halal product/service with the requirements of the certification, giving due regard to the requirements of the halal product/service standard to which the certification has been conducted and taking account of the nature of halal product/service in question, requirements of the certification, any nonconformities detected in the halal product/service or halal production/service premises or any complaints received with regard to certified halal product/service.

9.3.2 Where halal production / service premises are audited and where nonconformities that directly affect halal product/service safety are detected, samples may be taken for surveillance purposes.

9.3.3 In all cases, the procedures with regard to reports issued as a result of surveillance shall be determined by decision maker(s).

9.4 Recertification

All the requirements given in Clause 9.4 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

9.4.1 Halal certificate owners (certified organization) should submit a recertification or renewal application six (6) months prior to the expiry date of current halal certificate.

9.4.2 Halal certificate owners who failed to renew their certificates will not be allowed to use the halal mark at the premises or on the manufactured products.

9.5 Special audits

All the requirements given in Clause 9.5 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

9.6 Suspending, withdrawing or reducing the scope of halal certification

All the requirements given in Clause 9.6 of ISO/IEC 17021:2006 apply.

9.7 Appeals and complaints

All the requirements given in Clause 9.7 and 9.8 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 and the following apply.

9.7.1 Applications in the case of any appeals or complaints regarding halal certification services shall be made to the halal certification body. A committee for appeals and complaints shall be established and be responsible for resolving such cases and inform the related parties accordingly.

9.7.2 The members of this committee shall be independent from any phase of the halal certification related to the subject of the complaint or appeal.

9.7.3 This committee shall consist of a minimum of three (3) persons, at least one of whom is an Islamic affairs expert. Decisions regarding appeals shall be taken unanimously, not by majority of votes.

9.7.4 Complaints by consumers regarding a certified halal product/service shall be evaluated by the halal certification body, which shall be responsible for making the necessary investigations. If, as a result of such evaluations, the complaint is found to be justified, the certificate holder shall be required to compensate for the damage(s) caused under the relevant provisions of the contract.

9.8 Records of applicants and clients

All the requirements given in Clause 9.9 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES

10.1 General

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.1 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.2 Management system manual

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.2 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.3 Control of documents

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.3 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.4 Control of records

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.4 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.5 Management review

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.5 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

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10.6 Internal audits

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.6 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

All the requirements given in Clause 10.3.7 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.8 Preventive actions

All the requirements given in 10.3.8 of ISO/IEC 17021: 2006 apply.

10.7 Corrective actions

Annex - A (Normative)

Classification Of Halal Product/Service Categories

The halal certification body shall use Table A.1

- a) to define the scope that it undertakes,
- b) to identify if any technical qualification of its auditors is necessary for that particular category or sector, and
- c) to select a suitably qualified audit team.

The examples given in Table A.1 are not exhaustive but are only an indication of relevant topics. The scope of one specific client organization may cover more than one category.

Table A.1 - Halal Product / Service Categories

Category codes	Categories	Examples of sectors
A	Farming 1 (Animals)	animals; fish; egg production; milk production; beekeeping; fishing; hunting; trapping
B	Farming 2 (Plants)	fruits; vegetables; cereals; spices; horticultural products
C	Processing 1 (Perishable animal products)	including all activities after farming, e.g. slaughtering meat, poultry, eggs, dairy and fish products
D	Processing 2 (Perishable products)	fresh fruits and fresh juices; preserved fruits; fresh vegetables preserved vegetable
E	Processing 3 (Products with long shelf life at ambient temperature)	canned products; biscuits; snacks; oil; drinking water; beverages; pasta; flour; sugar; salt
F	Feed production	animal feed; fish feed
G	Catering	hotels; restaurants
H	Distribution	retail outlets; shops; wholesalers
I	Services	water supply; cleaning; sewage; waste disposal; development of product, process and equipment; veterinary services, Islamic financial services
J	Transport and Storage	transport and storage
K	Equipment manufacturing	Process equipment; vending machines
L	(Bio) Chemical manufacturing	Additives; dietary; supplements; cleaning agents; processing aids; bio - cultures and microorganisms
M	Packaging materials manufacturing	Packaging materials
N	Other materials manufacturing	Cosmetics; textiles; leather products etc

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Annex B
(Informative)

Minimum audit time

B.1 General

In determining the audit time needed for each site, as required in Clause 9.1.4, the halal certification body should consider the minimum on-site duration for initial certification given in Table 8.1. The minimum time includes stage 1 and stage 2 of the initial certification audit (see Clause 9.2.3) but does not include the time for preparation of the audit nor for writing the audit report.

The minimum audit time is established for the audit of an FSMS which includes only one HACCP study. A HACCP study corresponds to a hazard analysis for a family of products/services with similar hazards and similar production technology and, where relevant, similar storage technology. The minimum surveillance audit time should be one-third of the initial certification audit time, with a minimum of 0,5 audit days. The minimum renewal time should be two-thirds of the initial certification audit time, with a minimum of 0,5 audit days.

Where there is no relevant certified management system in place, additional time should be added for the audit. To be considered relevant, a management system certificate should cover the scope of food safety for the relevant product/service.

The number of employees should be expressed as the number of full-time

equivalent employees (FTEs). Certain categories are subject to multi-site sampling (see Clause 9.1.5.2 in ISO/IEG 17021:2006) and this may be taken into account when calculating the audit time.

Other factors may necessitate increasing the minimum audit time (e.g. number of product types, number of product lines, product development, number of CCPs, number of operational PRPs, building area, infrastructure, in-house laboratory testing, need for a translator).

B.2 Calculation of minimum initial certification audit time

B.2.1 Minimum audit time for single site, Ta:

$$Ta = B + H + (PV + FTE) * CC$$

where

B is the basis on-site audit time;

H is the audit days for each additional HACCP studies and applied only for products/services in food-chain.

PV is the audit days for product variety

FTE is the audit days per number of employees,

CC is the factor as multiplier for process or production complexity class

B.2.2 Minimum audit time for each additional site, Tasv:

$$Tasv = Ta * 50/100$$

Table 8.1 Minimum initial certification audit time

Category (See Annex A)	B Basic on-site audit time (in audit days)	H* for each additional HACCP studies (in audit days)	FTE Number of employees (in audit days)	CC Complexity Class (factor, multiplier)	PV** Product Variety (in audit days)	Tasv For each additional site visited (in audit days)
A	1,0	0.25	1to19=0.5 20 to 49 = 1.0 D 50 to 79 = 1.5	Low CC= 1		
B	1.0	0.25				
C	1.75	0.50				
	1.25	0.50				

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E	1.75	0.50	80 to 199 = 2.0	Medium	1 to 3 = 0.25	50% of minimum on site audit time
F	1.75	0.50	200 to 499 = 2.5	CC=1.25	4 to 6 = 0.50	
G	1.25	0.50	500 to 899 = 3.0		7 to 10 = 0.75	
H	1.25	0.50	900 to 1299 = 3.5	High	11 to 20 = 1	
I	1.25	0.25	1300 to 1699 = 4.0	CC= 1 50	>20 = 2	
J	1.25	0.25	1700 to 2999 = 4.5			
K	1.25	0.25	3000 to 5000 = 5.0			
L	1.75	0.50	> 5000 = 5.5	Very high		
M	1.25	0.25		CC= 1.75		
N	1.75	0.50				

❖ H is applied only for products/services in food chain.

❖ ** PV is used for only products not services.

Table 81 is based on four primary complexity classes of the nature of the processes or production of an organization that fundamentally affect the halal certification audit time, these are:

Very High - very large number of detailed sub-processes with significant nature (typically manufacturing or processing type organizations with highly significant non-halal risks. It covers those products or service sectors that potentially have very high risks in terms of halal aspects, with a high variety of processes or sub- processes or with a very large number of raw materials or inputs);

High – large number of processes with significant nature (typically manufacturing or processing type organizations with significant non-halal risks. It covers those products and service sectors that potentially have high risks in halal aspects, with many processes.);

Medium - average number of processes with significant nature (typically manufacturing or service organizations. It covers products and services with moderate potential non-halal risks.);

Low - small number of processes with significant nature (typically organizations with few significant nature. It covers products and services with low potential non-halal risks.);

Table 81 covers the above four complexity classes. Table 82 provides the link between the four complexity classes above and the industry sectors that would *typically* fall into that class.

The halal certification body should recognize that not all organizations in a specific sector will always fall in the same complexity class. The halal certification body should allow flexibility in its contract review procedure to ensure that the specific activities of the organization are considered in determining the complexity class. For example: even though many business in the chemical production sector should be classified as "high complexity", an organization which would have only a mixing free from chemical reaction, and/or high number or risky raw materials and/or advanced processing could be classified as "medium" or even "low complexity".

All attributes of the organization's system, processes, and products/services should be considered and a fair adjustment made for those factors that could justify more or less audit time for an effective audit. Additive factors may be offset by subtractive factors. In all cases where adjustments are made to the time provided in the audit time table (81) and 82, sufficient evidence and records shall be maintained to justify the variation.

Table B.2 -Examples of linkage between business sectors and complexity classes.

Complexity Class	Business Sector
-------------------------	------------------------

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Very High	not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) chemicals and pharmaceuticals, processed meat products, genetically modified products, food additives, bio cultures, cosmetics, processing aids and microorganisms.
High	slaughtering meat and poultry; cheese products; biscuits; snacks; oil; beverages; hotels; restaurants; dietary supplements; cleaning agents; packaging material, textile
Medium	milk products; fish products; egg products; beekeeping; spices; horticultural products; preserved fruits; preserved vegetables; canned products; pasta; sugar; animal feed; fish feed; water supply; development of product, process and equipment; veterinary services; process equipment; vending machines, leather products
Low	fish; egg production; milk production; fishing; hunting; trapping; fruits; vegetables; grain; fresh fruits and fresh juices; drinking water; flour; salt; retail outlets; shops; wholesalers, transport and storage;

Bibliography

- 1- ISO/IEC Guide 65, *General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems*,
- 2- *Procedure of halal certification Malaysia*,
- 3- GSO 0000/2008 Halal food Part2: *The requirements for accreditation of issuing the Halal Food Certification Centres*,
- 4- *Standards Malaysia requirements for bodies operating halal product certification system:2007; Department of standards Malaysia scheme for the accreditation of certification bodies*,
- 5- *Guideline for Halal Certification, the Religious Council, Brunei Darussalam, First Edition*, 2007, ISBN 99917 -38-38-X.
- 6- ISO 9000, *Quality management systems -Fundamentals and vocabulary*
- 7- ISO 9001, *Quality management systems - Requirements*,
- 8- ISO 10002, *Quality management -Customer satisfaction -Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations*
- 9- ISO/IEC 17024, *Conformity assessment - General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons*,
- 10- ISO/IEC 17030, *Conformity assessment - General requirements for third-party marks of conformity*,
- 11- *Recommended international code of practice -General principles of food hygiene*. CAC/RCP 1-1969, Rev. 4-2003,
- 12- *Codex Alimentarius Food Hygiene Basic Texts*, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, Rome, 2001.

PROCEDURE FOR 'EXPORT NEWS' SUBSCRIPTION FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The Export News as you may have noticed is now not only promptly and regularly issued each week, but its contents are updated and are relevant to the needs of our exporting stakeholders.

The Export News is available on TDAP's Website www.tdap.gov.pk, a hard copy can be obtained on annual subscription

EXPORT NEWS 12 to 14/2011

**REPORT ON
36TH FEDERAL TRADE FAIR FOR TEXTILES
(DENIM FABRICS AND GARMENTS) AND POTENTIAL OF RUSSIAN
DENIM (JEANS) MARKET,
FEBRUARY 15-18, 2011**

INTRODUCTION

Federal Textiles Fair (FTF) takes place twice a year in Moscow since 1993 under the patronage of Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, Government of Moscow and the Russian Union of producers and entrepreneurs. This fair specializes in home furnishing, clothing and apparel and denim fabrics and jeans.

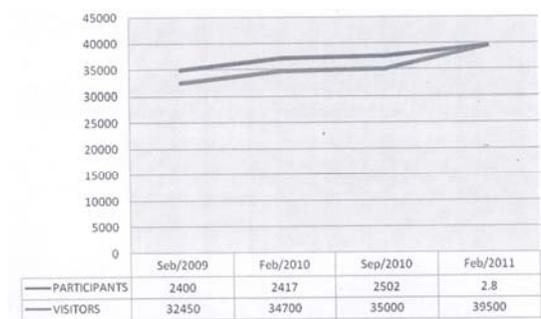
2. PROFILE OF FTF. -

Within the nine thematic specialized salons there is a diverse range of goods represented in the fair including yarn, fabrics, leather, furs, as well as equipment for leather processing, apparel production accessories, raw materials for textile and light industry.

The main exhibition halls at the fair are divided in the order of following specializations.

- **Hall 55** - International salon of textile and light industry equipment and technologies.
- **Hall 57**- International salon of apparel fabrics and accessories for garment production.

3. VISITORS AND PARTICIPANTS STATISTICS FOR LAST 4 EXHIBITIONS



International salon of technical textiles: Non-woven, protection clothes and raw materials.

International salon of decorative fabrics: home textiles and interior furnishings

- **Hall 75** - international salon of garment, headwear and accessories

International lingerie salon

International salon of goods for children

International knitwear salon

- **Area around Hall 57**- Open air trade area

KEY FIGURES

- Total gross floor space 60,000 sq. m
- 2500 Exhibiting Companies
- 21 countries (80%-Russia), Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Germany, Hong Kong, China, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Moldova, UAE, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, France, Switzerland, South Korea
- Around 84% of visitors Represent small and medium business
- Total number of visitors - around 39,5000

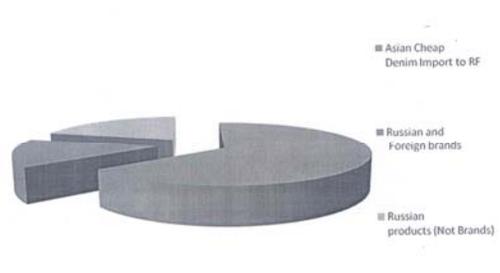
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4. RUSSIAN JEANS MARKET (CAPACITY AND OVERALL SITUATION IN THE CLOTHING MARKET)

Clothing market in Russia is one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy. This is manifested in the form of frequent modifications in manufacturers'

product range and continuing innovation in new products. The potential capacity of the Russian clothing market is estimated at \$ 23-2.5 billion, increasing by 20-30% annually. At-most 90% of the apparel market is occupied by foreign producers. In general, Russian clothing market, by 65%, consists of low-cost imports from Asian countries, 20% of the market is Russian products and 15% -branded clothing by Russian and foreign companies

Origin of Jeans being sold in Russian Market.



- According to experts, the consumption of Russian jeans market is about 100 million units a year. In value terms the market is estimated at \$ 2.5 billion. Annual sales of denim clothes in Russia are growing at about 10-15%.
- As stated above according to an estimate, 70% of Russian market of jeans consists of counterfeit goods and a large part of it originate from south and eastern Asian countries, Turkey, China and Vietnam.
- The main foreign players in the Russian jeans market are .- "names such as Levi's, Lee, Colin's, Diesel, Wrangler, Rifle, Big Star, Mustang, Guess, Westland, Tommy Hilfiger and many others. Expensive clothing segment consists of brands such as, Big Star, Pioneer Jeans, Mustang, Levi Strauss, Gin Tonic, Pierre Cardin, Andy Jllien, Lee, Wrangler, etc. The domestic denim companies are represented by such names as Gloria Jeans, MoroZoni, Depo, Urbano and F5, etc.

5. CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND PREFERENCES

In contrast to essential goods, clothing sector is one such group demand for which is determined by income, economic conditions and living standards. Consumer preferences and the choice of clothing depend on the age and sex structure of population, the level of human well-being and, marital status are also important factors. The younger population including children significantly cause to increase the demand and hence the higher prices of children's and teen clothing. In this sector however, a negative factor comes into play that the children and teen population continue to use these garments until they reach at a position of complete wear and tear which reduces the repeat orders. This sector of consumer of jeans consists of about 60% of the total volume of the market. Nevertheless, consumers with higher incomes often replace their clothing, than consumers belonging to the low income segment.

According to a survey, in the more affluent cities like Moscow and Saint Petersburg where reportedly 80% of population bought their last jeans only during the last year hence creating a higher demand than other regions. This is according to research agency Symbol-Marketing which conducted a telephone survey among residents of these cities last year.

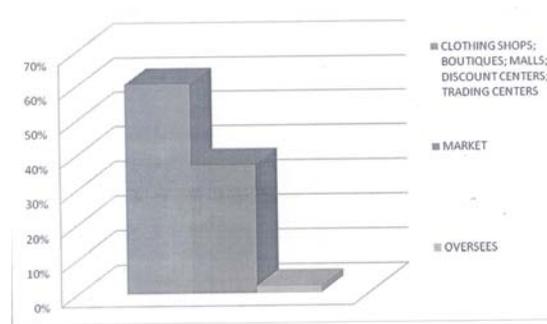
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Main sources (outlets) for purchase of Jeans in Russia

Following are the main retail sales and distribution chains (sources) for finished textile goods including Jeans.

- Online shops
- Metro Cash & Carry-50 shops in 36 cities
- IKEA- 13 shops in 10 cities
- AUSHAN-18 shops in 5 cities
- Perekrestok- local chain with more than 200 shops in 9 cities
- DIXI- local chain with mote than 180 shops in 15 cities
- Sedmoy Continent- local chain with 147 chops in 9 cities

Retails sector is growing despite the crises by 17% per year.



6. PAKISTAN'S PARTICIPANTS IN "FTF" FEBRUARY OF 2011

Trade Wing, Embassy of Pakistan, in collaboration with TDAP, organized

participation for the following 7 companies in Federal Trade Fair in February, 2011. One of the companies selected by TDAP namely M/s. Soorty Enterprises (Pvt.) Limited didn't arrive at the Exhibition for unknown reason therefore only 6 companies participated.

S. No	EXHIBITORES
1.	<p>M/s. Faisal Fabrics Limited 1-Km, Jurrainwala Road, Khurrainwala, Faisalabad Tel: 0092 -41-4360097 Fax: 0092 -42 -4361502 Email: amir@fsd.comsats.net.pk Rep: Mr. Muhammad Amir (Director)</p>
2.	<p>M/s. Arabian Textile Mills Plot No. D-100-C, Near ARY Digital Site, Karachi. Tel: 021-2570902 Fax :021- 258180 Email: Info@arabiantex.com Contact person: Muhammad Shoaib, General Manager Second Exhibitors: Muhammad Zeeshan</p>
3.	<p>M/s. Soorty Enterprises (Pvt.) Limited Plot No 332, Deh Landhi, Bin Qasim, National Highway, Karachi, Pakistan. Tel: 021-34102688 (9) Lines Fax: 021- 34102697 Email: Taria.alavi@soortv.com</p>

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	Contact person: Mr. M. Tariq Alvi Marketing Manager
4.	M/s. X- Pertex Denim Mills C45, Site Karachi. Tel :+92-21-2573001-4 Fax :+92-21-2564421 URL: www.x-pertex.com Contacts: Imran Weldon & Ifran Weldon (Both are Founders)
5.	M/s. Syncotex Agencies 142 Sharfabad, Karachi. Factory Add: A-12, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi. Cell no: 0300-8231316 Tel: 0213-4937808-4937026 Fax: 0213-4938090&4935177 Email: syncotex@syncotex.com Contacts: Fahad Anis (Director) and Shehzad Ghani (Production manager)
6.	M/s. Denim Clothing Company, Address: Sc-7, Street 1, Sector 19, Korangi, Industrial Area, Karachi. Tel: 021 4140944 Fax: 0213-4140962 Cell No- 0322-2584701 Email: mudassir@denimclothing.biz Mr. Muhammad Jawaid Iqbal
7.	M/s. Siddiqsons Limited, Address: D-53, Textile Avenue, SITE, Karachi. Tel: 111-001-001,3257748-9 1 Fax: 21-3257748-9 Cell: 0334-3020143 Email: info@siddiqsons.com Representative: Mr. Naeem Akhtar

7. FEEDBACK FROM PAKISTANI PARTICIPANTS.

All exhibitors expressed their desire to participate in the next FTF exhibition which will be held in September 2011. Despite not having spot sale permission during exhibition, our exhibitors are positive on future prospects, potential and attractiveness of Russian Market for Pakistan denim and home textile products. After exhibition, all of the exhibitors expressed satisfaction on the arrangements made by Trade Mission.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS.

- a) TDAP is proposed to finalize participation 4-5 months before the exhibition starts, to be able to

secure better location for Pakistan's pavilion.

- b) TDAP is proposed to provide full and exact details on exhibiting items to enable Trade Mission to properly choose the right location (Hall) for Pakistan's exhibitors to effectively participate in the fair.
- c) Pakistani companies should look into the possibilities to enter into Russian market by establishing joint ventures with Russian counterparts. Trade mission can provide all necessary assistance and information in this regard.
- d) All participants may be encouraged to bring their company presentations and all promotional material translated into Russian Language.

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Discover Business Opportunities with Trade Development Authority of Pakistan

Government of Pakistan is celebrating 2011 as its 60th "friendship year" and the year of trade focus with China. TDAP is organizing a business forum on the occasion of **1st China Eurasia Expo, Urumqi**. TDAP offers an excellent opportunity to interact and develop business with Chinese buyers through participation in this business forum.



1st China Eurasia Expo Urumqi, China 4th September, 2011



Products in focus:

Textiles and Garments, Sports Goods, Surgical instruments, Cutlery, Furniture, Leather & Leather Products, Handicrafts, Brass ware, Marble & Onyx, Cosmetics, Food Products, Carpets, Footwear, Pharmaceuticals, Medical & Healthcare Products, Fruits & Vegetables, Fish & Fish Preparations, Gems & Jewellery, Engineering goods & Auto parts, IT Products, Chemicals & Chemical products, etc.

Participation in the delegation will be subject to terms & conditions available at TDAP's webportal <http://www.tdap.gov.pk>

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Trade Development Officer
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e-mail: naseer.ahmed@tdap.gov.pk

Qamar Anjum
Director (Asia)
Tel: 021-99201518

Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE - GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
Block-A, 3rd Floor, Finance & Trade Centre, Sharea Faisal, Karachi-75350
Fax: +9221-99201527 E-mail: tdap@tdap.gov.pk

**Last date to apply:
August 04, 2011**

International Trade Delegation

CHINA



TDAP-173(1)/(Expo-011)

PRE-QUALIFICATION OF VENDORS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CUSTOMISED STANDS FOR 6TH EXPO PAKISTAN (OCTOBER 20-23, 2011)

The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) is organising a four (4) day event "Expo Pakistan 2011" from 20th to 23rd October, 2011 at Karachi Expo Centre. In this regard, TDAP is seeking services of vendors specializing in building/ constructing customized exhibition stands as per given designs and BOQs.

- Pre-qualification documents can be obtained, on written request along with pay order of Rs. 500/- (non-refundable) in favor of "Accounts Officer EMDF, TDAP, Karachi", during working hours starting Friday 22nd July 2011 to Friday, 5th August 2011 from the Expo Pakistan Secretariat at the address given below.
- Sealed pre-qualification bids shall be submitted latest by 3:00 pm on Saturday, 6th August 2011 and the same shall be opened on the same day at 3:30 pm at the 3rd Floor Conference Room, TDAP Karachi in the presence of representatives of the participating firms.
- Trade Development Authority of Pakistan reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to annul the bidding process at any time, however, reasons for rejection or annulling bid process will be communicated to the concerned bidder (s) in accordance with the Procurement Rules.

Director
Expo Pakistan Secretariat



Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN



3rd Floor, Block - A, Finance & Trade Centre, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi Tel: 021-99206472, 99201501 Fax: 021-99206474

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<i>COUNTRY / FIRM</i>	<i>TEL/FAX/E-MAIL</i>	<i>PRODUCTS / ITEMS</i>
<p align="center">BULGARIA</p> <p>M/s. Carrefour <i>Embassy of Pakistan Sofia, Bulgaria,</i></p>	<p>Tel: (+359-2) 9719619 Fax: (+359-2) 9710194</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile and Textile Products, • Cutlery
<p>M/s. Metro Cash & Carry. Embassy of Pakistan Interpred WTC 36 Dragan Tsankov Blvd Office 102, 1040, Sofia, Bulgaria <i>Embassy of Pakistan Sofia, Bulgaria,</i></p>	<p>Tel: (+359-2) 9719619 Fax: (+359-2) 9710194</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finished textile products • Hosiery • Knitwear • Rice • Sports goods • Fresh fruits.
<p align="center">CHINA</p> <p>M/s Quanzhou Gooing Corporation Lai Nam Keat Business Development Manager RM. 1702-1705, China Construction Bank Building, Jinjiang, Fujian, 362200 <i>Through E-Mail.</i></p>	<p>Tel: +86-595-68206699 Fax : +86-595-68559999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper Ore, • Marble block and rosewood (sheesham wood)
<p align="center">KENYA</p> <p>M/s. Richfield International company, 3rd Floor, Sarit Centre, WaiyakiWay, P.O. Box 45771-00100 Nairobi <i>Source: High Commission for Pakistan Nairobi, Kenya.</i></p>	<p>Tel: 254-203742520 E-mail: paul@richfieldsinternational.co.ke</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement
<p align="center">POLAND</p> <p>Embassy of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfiqar Younas, Commercial Counsellor, Ul. Staroscinska 1 m.5, 02-516 Warsaw, Poland</p>	<p>Tel: +48 22 646 3018 Fax: +48 22 849 2991</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % cotton 310 g/mts width 58"x60" Solid colors 65 % +35% poly cotton 230/240 g/mtr. Width 58"/60" solid colors.

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The Prime objective of Export News is to help you maximize your export by providing updated information about export related issues. Although we make every effort to provide the best possible service, I am sure that there is room for improvement. In this regard I need your feedback and would truly appreciate if you could take a few minutes out of your busy schedule to fill in the following and fax it back to me. May I assure you that we value your advice and will read it with care.

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I thank you for your support and help.

Anis Alam Saeed
Director (I&C)

Trade Development Authority of Pakistan

The form may be sent back through fax or mail at the following address:

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Karachi.

Tel: 99207214

Fax 99206474

Email: tdap@tdap.gov.pk

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