

**2025 Seminar on Safety Governance
of Agricultural-Livestock and Fishery Products for Asian Countries**

2025년 한-아세안 위생협력 ODA 세미나



Safety Governance of Livestock Products for Bangladesh

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01. Introduction

Department of Livestock Services(DLS), Bangladesh

- ❑ Department of Livestock Services (DLS) under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL).
- ❑ Principal responsibility lies in managing the livestock industry in this country.



Adequate, safe and quality animal protein for all



Meet the demand of animal protein by enhancing production, productivity and value addition of livestock products.

Aim and objectives of DLS



Increase production and productivity



Development of human resources and creation of employment



Safe production of animal-origin food



Prevention and control of diseases in livestock through immunization



Conservation of Genetic resources of poultry and livestock

Livestock and poultry populations

01



Cattle

24.85 m

02



Buffalo

1.52 m

03



26.94 m

04



Sheep 3.82 m

05



Poultry

327.8 m

06



Ducks

68.2 m

**Source: Livestock Economy 2022-23
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock**

Dairy production system in Bangladesh

01 20% crossbred cattle

- Urban and peri-urban areas majority of the cattle are cross-breed
- Beef fattening is very popular in urban and rural settings (~ 500,000 farms) targeted to Eidul Adha
- 50% of beef cattle slaughtered during this festival

02 Breeds

- Crossbred cattle are mostly Holstein Friesian, Sahiwal with a small proportion of Jersey breed
- Of which nearly 50% are milking cows (Islam et al., 2021)
- 1 million liters of fresh milk daily industrial processed.



03 Dairy Supply Chains

- Dairy supply chain in Bangladesh: majority of the dairy farms in Bangladesh are private which can be classified under two systems: formal and informal systems

04 Farm category

Diary farm Category >51 cows

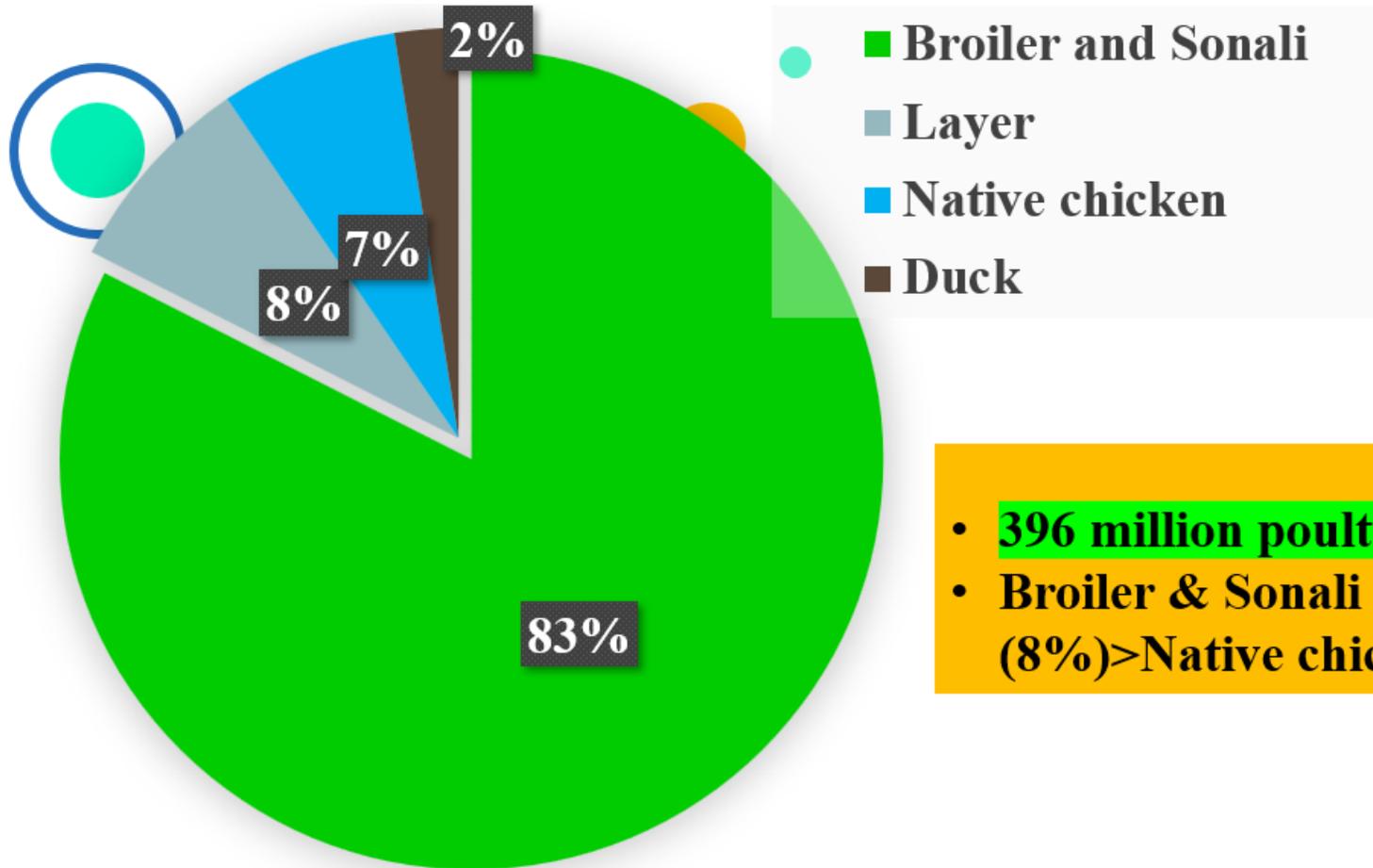
A:

B: 21-50 cows

C: 11-20 cows

D: 3-10 cows

Poultry Sector in Bangladesh



- 396 million poultry & ducks
- Broiler & Sonali (83%) > Layer (8%) > Native chicken (7%) > Ducks (2%)

Proportion of poultry(%)

Source: FAO-ECTAD, 2017

Present status of commercial poultry



GP farms in operation

43 (20- layer and 23- broiler)

01



Registered breeder (PS)

458 (292 - layer and 166 - broiler)

02



PS production

70,000 - 80,000/week

03



Broiler DOC (approx.)

15-17 million/week

04



Production of Sonali DOC

4.5-5.0 million /week

05

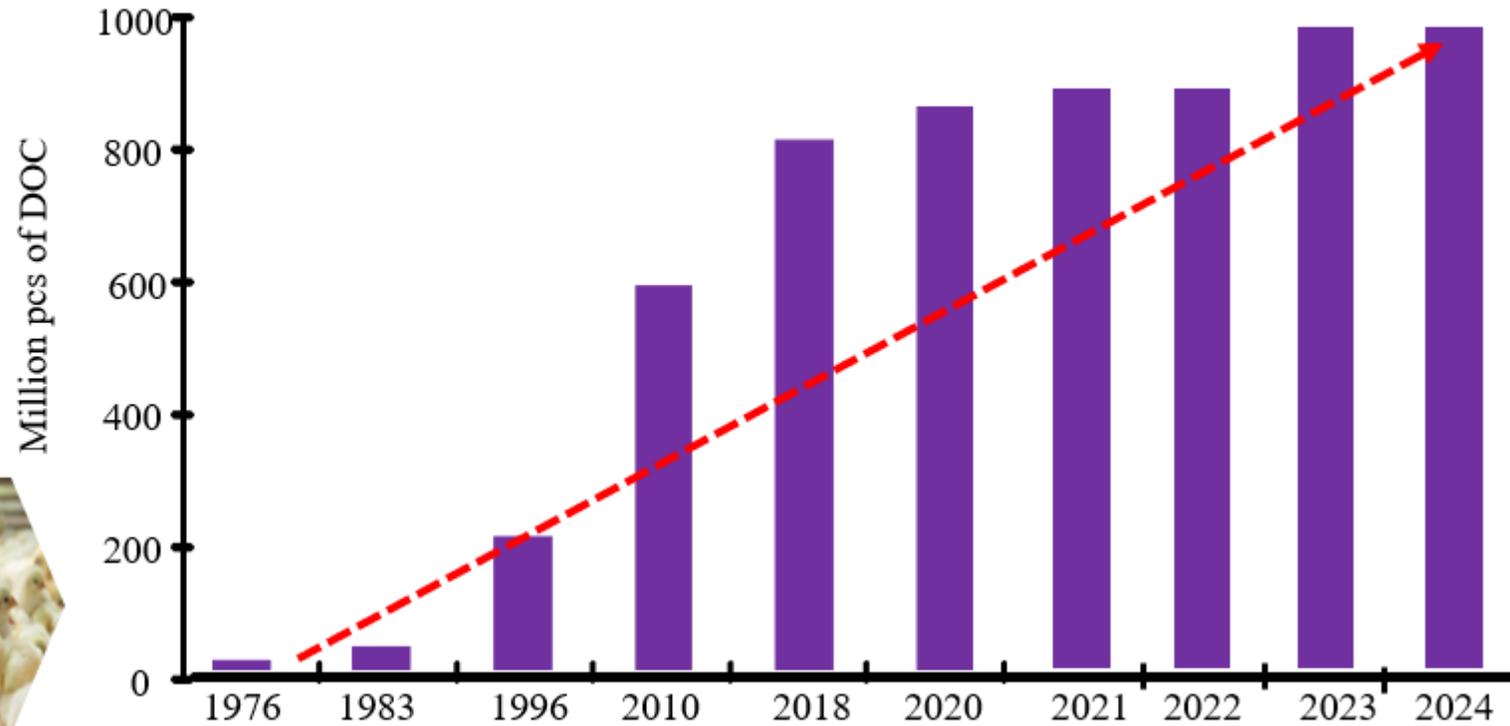


Commercial layer eggs production

64 million/day

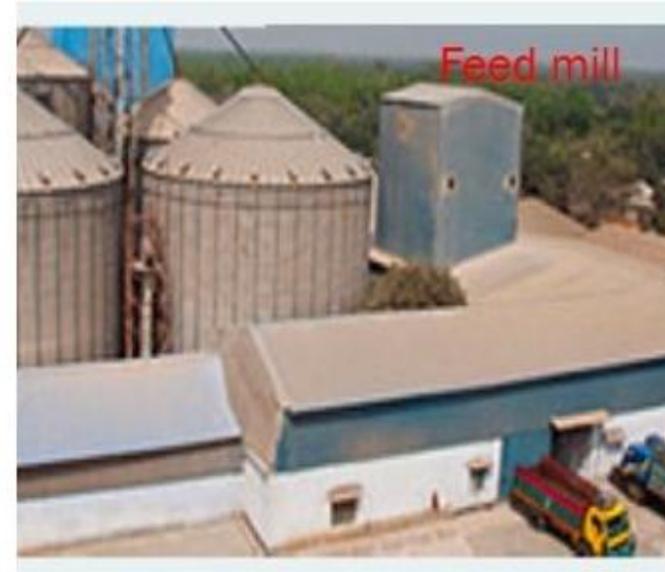
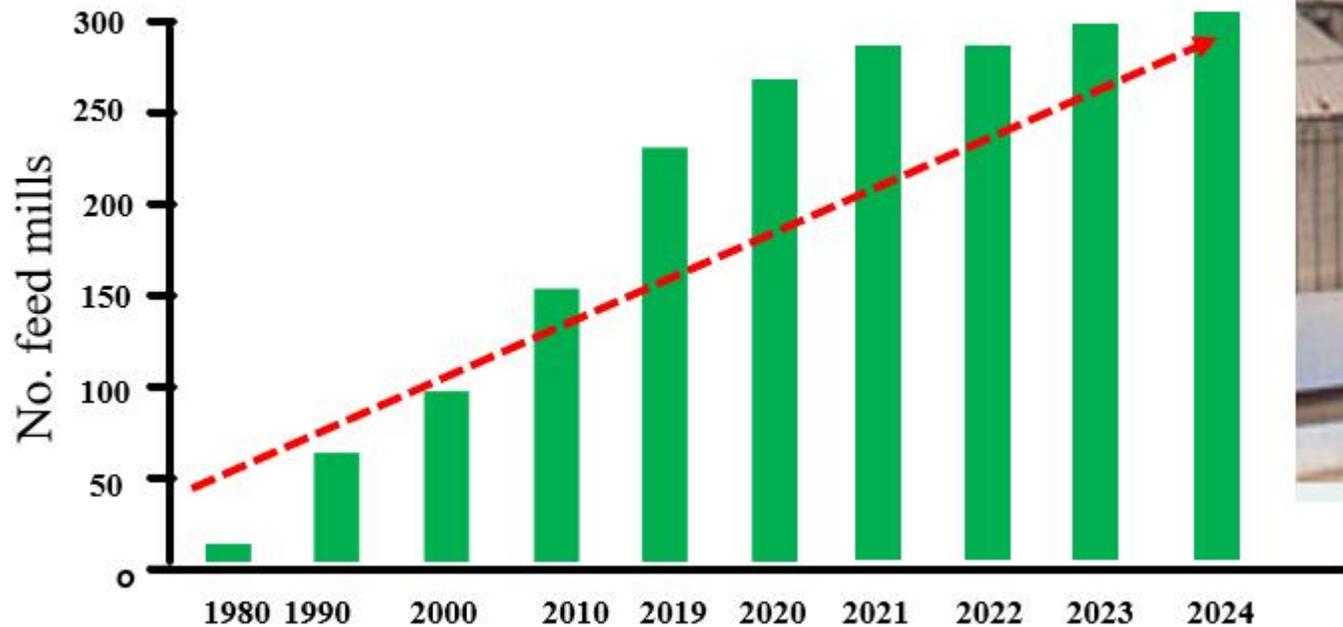
06

Poultry sector DOC production trends

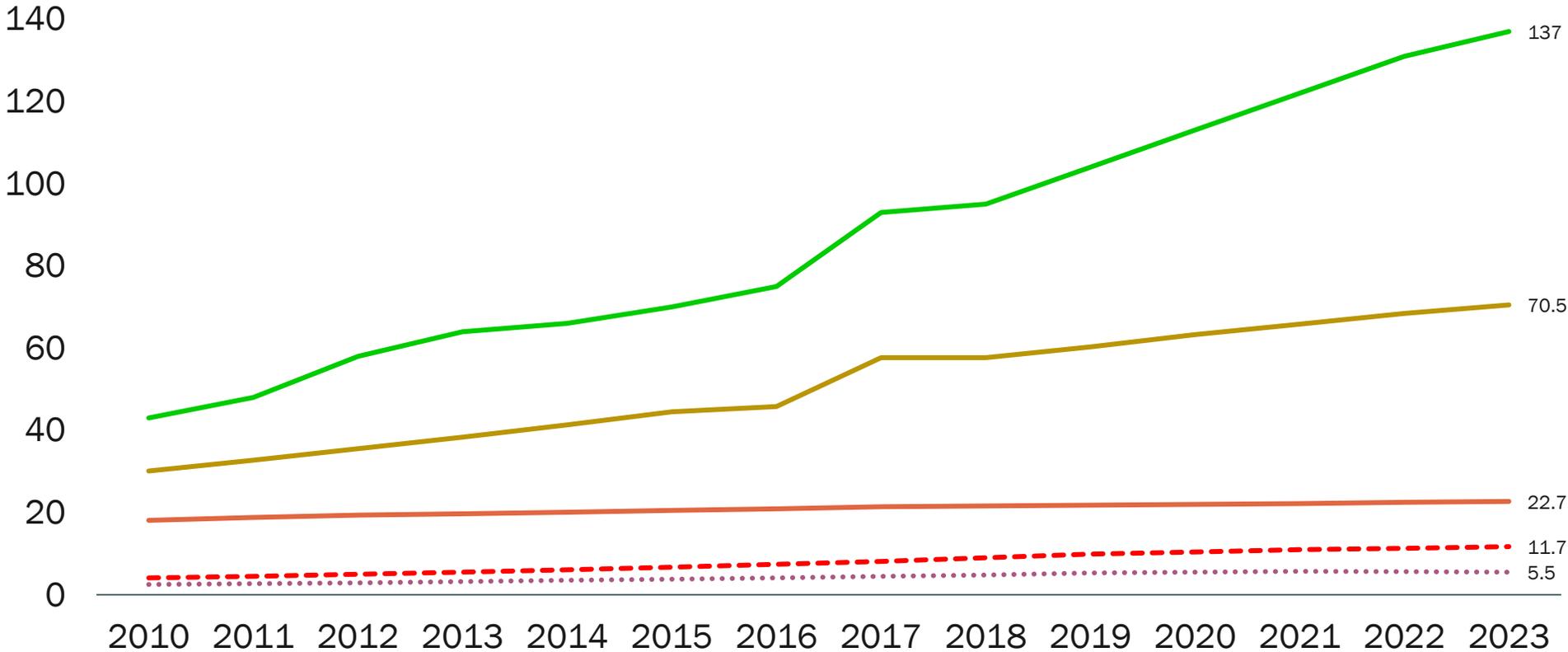


Animal feed production trends...

- Animal feed mills: 326 (registered), of them nearly 150 functional
- Annual production: 5 Million M. Tons



Consolidated protein consumption in Bangladesh (per capita)



- Poultry meat in Kg per capita
- Cattle meat in Kg per capita
- Egg in Number per capita
- Fish in Kg per capita
- Milk (Bovine) in Litre per capita

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02. Regulatory Landscape

Guiding documents

Food Safety Act, 2013 and its regulations

The cornerstone legislation empowering the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) to regulate food production, distribution, and imports.

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Act, 2018

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Act, 2018: Mandates compliance with national standards for processed foods (e.g., packaged meat, dairy).

Animal Slaughter and Meat Quality Control Act, 2011 and Rules 2021

Ensures hygiene in slaughterhouses and meat processing.

Import Policy Order, 2021–24

Specifies documentation and testing requirements for imported food.

Guiding documents (.. Cont'd)

Bangladesh animal products and by-products Quarantine act (2005)

Laws regarding quarantine, import, and export control of animals and animal products, and related matters

Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act 2010

Regulations to ensure the safety, quality, and proper production of animal feed.

Animal Feed Rule 2013

Detailed guidelines and regulations regarding the production and processing of animal feed.

National Guidelines on Good Livestock Production Practices

These guidelines support farm licensing by the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and aim to facilitate the export of animal products.

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03 Present practices

Key institutions involved

Institutes	Activities
Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA):	Oversees food safety standards, inspects imports, and coordinates with other agencies. Operates a network of labs for testing contaminants (e.g., heavy metals, pathogens).
Department of Livestock Services (DLS):	Manages animal health, slaughterhouse hygiene, and livestock product standards Confirms safety in products of Animal origin (PoAO)
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock:	Formulates policies for meat, dairy, and aquaculture products
Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Act, 2018	Certifies processed foods and enforces labeling requirements (e.g., nutritional info, expiry dates).

Food Safety Standards for Domestic and Imported Products

Bangladesh aligns its standards with Codex Alimentarius, ASEAN, WOAHA and WHO guidelines, with additional local requirements:

A. Microbial and Chemical Limits

Meat and Poultry:

Salmonella: Zero tolerance in ready-to-eat products.

Antibiotic residues: Tetracycline (<0.1 ppm), sulfonamides (<0.01 ppm).

Dairy:

Aflatoxin M1: <0.5 ppb in milk.

Pasteurization: Mandatory for commercial milk (72°C for 15 seconds).

Labeling Requirements

- Imported foods must include
- Ingredients list in Bangla/English.
- Halal certification (for meat products).
- BFSA-approved import license number.

Regulations for animal originated Imported Foods

Bangladesh imposes stringent controls on food imports to mitigate risks like adulteration and disease outbreaks:



Pre-Arrival Requirements

Health Certificate:

- Issued by the exporting country's competent authority
- Must attest to compliance with Bangladeshi standards.

Halal Certification:

Required for meat imports from Muslim-majority countries

Prior Authorization:

BFSA approval mandatory for high-risk items (e.g., infant formula, frozen seafood).

Border Inspection Protocols



Port of Chittagong:

10–20% of consignments undergo physical inspection.

Lab tests for:

- Pathogens (e.g., *Listeria* in seafood).
- Chemical residues (e.g., pesticides in fruits).



Rejection Criteria:

- Non-compliance with standards
- Missing documentation.

Prohibited Imports

- . Meat from avian influenza-affected countries due to presence of HPAI outbreaks in exporting country
- . Foods with non-approved additives, etc.
- . Porcine origin of meat/ meat products

Enforcement and Compliance Mechanisms

A. Domestic Monitoring

- Mobile Courts: BFSA conducts surprise raids on markets (e.g., 2024 crackdown on formalin-treated fish in Dhaka).
- Slaughterhouse Audits: DLS inspects facilities for hygiene compliance.

B. Technology Integration

- Traceability: Traceability for dairy products (e.g., MilkVita's QR code system).
- e-Certification: Online submission of import documents.

Recent Reforms (2022–2025)

Harmonization with International standards:

- National Guidelines on Good Livestock Production Practices farm levels formulated and yet to be implemented

Lab Upgrades:

- New HPLC and PCR equipment at CVASU and QC lab

Public Awareness:

- “Safe Food for All” campaigns targeting consumers and vendors conducted by different agencies

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04 Updates and Revisions to the
National Food Safety Regulatory System
(Last 3 Years)

1. Inspection of domestic food (the last three years)

	Category	Inspection sample cases by Government	(The total number of non-compliant food(adulterated) samples under inspection)
2024	Food		
	Agricultural & fisheries products		
	Livestock products	4	-
2023	Food		
	Agricultural and fisheries products		
	Livestock products	12 consignments	4 (four) were non-compliant
2022	Food		
	Agricultural and fisheries products	5	1
	Livestock products		

2. Policy and Legislation on Food safety(the last three years)

	Updated/New legal document	Improved policies and systems
2024	-	-
2023	-	-
2022	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution Regulations- 2022	Key Provisions of the BSTI Regulations, 2022 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard Mark Licensing 2. Inspection and Enforcement 3. Prohibition of Unauthorized Use 4. Export and Import Controls 5. Labeling and Packaging Requirements 6. Adoption of International Standards 7. Expansion of Mandatory Certification

Examples of the introduction or planned implementation of Korea's food safety management system

HACCP Management Model

Automated Monitoring:

Critical Control Points (CCPs) such as temperature and time will be monitored in real-time using smart sensors, reducing manual errors and preventing data falsification to be implemented

Pilot Projects:

Smart HACCP systems have been implemented in various animal originated food manufacturing sectors like meat processing plants

Support for SMEs: The government intends to provides financial assistance to adopt HACCP.

Challenges



Limited Resources: Only 15% of slaughterhouses are government-regulated.



Informal trade: Informal trade of livestock (e.g., cattle from India) bypasses safety checks.



Capacity Gaps: Need for more trained inspectors and advanced testing facilities.

5. Conclusions

- Bangladesh's food safety management system integrates strong regulations with advancing technological solutions.
- The system reflects a growing alignment with international food safety standards.
- Challenges persist, particularly in enforcement, infrastructure, and coordination.
- The government is committed to enhancing regulatory oversight and compliance.
- Strengthening partnerships with international organizations is a priority.
- Investment in food safety infrastructure, including laboratories and digital tools, is crucial.
- Ongoing reforms aim to ensure safer food for consumers.

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THANK YOU

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