

Animal Products (Chicken/Pig) and Feed Import Non-Tariff Measures - An Impact Assessment

for

**Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**



FINAL REPORT

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1 Summary and Conclusions

- This NTM group is not being followed by the majority of traders, therefore it is not effective in its goal of protecting Lao consumers, the environment, the Lao economy. Many businesses avoid the NTM procedures entirely by importing through traditional checkpoints.
- Interviewees report that procedures at the border broadly follow those laid out in the Lao Trade Portal. However, not all businesses follow the procedures, which can lead to delays.
- Requests for informal fees at each step of the NTM process reduce the willingness of traders and international investors to comply with NTMs.
- Illegal trade complicates the process of enforcing this NTM.
- There is consensus among stakeholders that customs data shows widespread license evasion, and NTM reform is a crucial step in addressing this serious issue.

1.1 Animal Products (Chicken and Pig)

- Costs of the NTMs are high. At least 79 traders are affected, and these NTMs cost them an average total of 312 million to 1 billion LAK per year.
- The overall Risk Rating for Animal Products (Chicken and Pig) is High—meaning that the need for regulation on these products is justified, but the costs of the current regime may not be.
- Requiring import permits does not adequately mitigate the risk posed by these products.

1.2 Animal Feed

- Costs of the NTMs are high. At least 129 traders are affected, and these NTMs cost them an average total of 463 million to 1.6 billion LAK per year.
- The overall Risk Rating for Animal Feed is low—meaning that the need for regulation on these products is minimal.
- The costs of requiring import permits are not justified by the risk posed by these products.

2 Recommendations

Animals

ID	Name	Recommendation	Reason
115	Licensing	Amend	Not effective, costly, redundant for goods which already require product registration. Import licensing should eventually be repealed completely, but in the short term those products which are already required to register should no longer require import permits.
509	Licensing	Amend	Not effective, costly, redundant for goods which already require product registration. Import licensing should eventually be repealed completely, but in the short term those products which are already required to register should no longer require import permits.
282	Designated Border	Retain	Need to work with customs at smaller checkpoints to make sure this is enforced
281	Certification	Retain	Important for ensuring safety of imported livestock
283	Fee and Charges	Amend	Remove fees for repealed NTMs, make all fees payable by LNSW
115	Inspection	Retain	Risk is sufficient to require inspection

Animal Feed

ID	Name	Recommendation	Reason
522	Certification	Amend	Risk is sufficient to warrant all businesses to be registered, but import licenses should be repealed
465	Fee and Charges	Amend	Remove fees for repealed NTMs, make all fees payable by LNSW
523	Inspection	Retain	Risk is sufficient to require inspection

Note: Benefits and costs of these recommendations can be found in section 3.

- Import permits issued by province level should be eliminated for products that already have import permit issue by DOLF).
- All NTM related fees should be payable through the Lao National Single Window online platform by bank transfer or debit card.
- Traders should be able to use Lao National Single Window online platform to apply for import permits. This could eliminate the opportunity to request informal fees and decrease the time traders spend applying for import permits.
- Authorities at the checkpoints should collect only the fees set out by Presidential Decree No.003. Fee rates should be posted publicly at the checkpoints and online so that traders can be aware of the proper rates.
- Customs should be tightly regulated, so that traders who have not completed the NTM process are not permitted to import goods. Even if all other border authorities strictly follow all regulations, these NTMs have no effect if customs do not enforce them, as they have the final authority on whether goods may enter Laos.
- Both Traders and Government expressed frustration that for some products it is not clear which department has jurisdiction and recommend that jurisdiction be established and publicised widely. It is recommended that the NTMs be rewritten to clearly assign the responsibility for regulating each goods to the department considered most appropriate. MAF (DOLF) and MOH (DOFD) already have MoU about responsible product and role, but Implementation still not well, may be because of knowledge of staffs, or lack of well dissemination.

Other comments from interviewees suggest that:

- Government Officials reported that facilities for animal quarantine are at present not sufficient for safe and effective quarantine at most checkpoints.
- Both Traders and Government requested that offices regulating imports be located in one building at the border.
- Traders requested that goods inspections happen concurrently at the checkpoint, especially if a product needs to be opened and resealed. As multiple departments need to inspect certain goods for different reasons, traders request that this happen during one inspection with all representatives from different departments present.
- More trainings and public awareness campaigns should be conducted for both traders and government officials to understand the most up to date trade procedure information available on the Lao Trade Portal.
- Traders requested additional labs for testing products (required for product registration) a Northern and Southern lab in addition to the one existing lab in Vientiane.

3 Benefits and costs of change

If the recommended changes are enacted, these recommendations will realize the following benefits and costs.

- Improved business certainty and government transparency, resulting in improvement in Lao's international competitive rankings and ease of doing business rankings.
- Average annual savings for Animal Products (Chicken and Pig) traders of 48 million to 120 million LAK for import permits.
- Average annual savings for Animal Feed traders of 71 million to 177 million LAK for import permits.
- Loss of Revenue for issuing import licenses for Animal Products (Chicken and Pig) and Animal Feed of 119 million to 297 million LAK based on known numbers of licenses issued for annum.
- Reduction in cost to consumers due to improved competition and availability of products.
- Reduction in opportunities for requests for informal payments and interference in legitimate trade.

4 NTM Analysis

4.1 Background

At the request of DIMEX, Emerging Markets Consulting (EMC) conducted a review of the NTMs for Animal Products and Feed Import Licencing. The Purpose of this review was to determine if the current NTMs are justified and effective and look at potential alternatives.

The Review Team consisted of Project Advisor Matt van Roosmalen, Team Leader Poutavanh Sithammavanh, and Analysts Latdamone Phodsavang and Pasith Phailom. The project advisor supervised project management and reviewed and approved all secondary and primary data and analysis, also assisting with report generation. The Team Leader supervised the Analysts to conduct secondary and primary data analysis and collection and contributed to generation of reports.

Primary Data used in this report was obtained from interviews with officials at the Department of Livestock and Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, officials from the Division of Livestock and Fisheries at the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) in Vientiane Capital, Luang Namtha, Khammouan, Savannakhet and Champasak. Veterinary Officers were also interviewed at the identified checkpoints in all five of the provinces. Traders operating each of these provinces were also interviewed. These interviews can be found in Annex B of this report. Secondary Data was obtained from the Lao Trade Portal.

4.2 The NTMs

This report covers NTMs regarding imports of Animal Products and Feed, specifically Chicken and Pig animal products, and all feed products.

The stated legal purpose of these NTMs can be found below.

According to the individual NTM descriptions, and the stated legal purpose, the NTMs in the **Animal Products** group were intended to protect the safety of Lao consumers, prevent the spread of disease among livestock, and enable dangerous goods to be tracked in case of incident. They are also intended to generate revenue for the Lao Government at both the provincial and central level.

Likewise, the NTMs in the **Feed** group were intended to ensure safe feed products to increase Lao livestock productivity and health. They are also intended to generate revenue for the Lao Government at both the provincial and central level.

The current NTM Groups reviewed in this report and the laws they were drafted under [Annex A](#) of this report.

Table 1: NTMs Group related to the Import of Animal Products

ID	Measures	Description
115	Licensing	To import animals not for breeding, animal products and/or animal related items, importers must submit applications to the check point where the importation will take place.
509	Licensing	To import animal used for breeding, or animal product or animal related item, importers must submit applications to the central authority (Department of livestock and fisheries)
282	Designated Border	Animal and animal product shall only be imported through border points designated by relevant department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and may be revise from time to time.
281	Certification	In order to apply for an import permit for animals, animal products and/or animal related items, a trader must obtain a veterinary certificate from the exporting country and present it to relevant department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
283	Fee and Charges	Fee for the issuance of a permit for import of animal product of 25,000 LAK.
115	Inspection	All imported animal, animal product or animal related item shall be inspected by a Veterinary Officer at the border.

Source: Lao PDR Trade Portal

Table 2: Animal Feed

ID	Measures	Description
522	Certification	Import animal feed product, importer must have quality certificate issued by Department of Livestock and Fisheries, MAF before product can be entered into Lao PDR
465	Fee and Charges	Fee for the issuance of a permit for import of Feed 25,000 kip
523	Inspection	Import animal feed product shall be inspected by veterinary officer of Department of Livestock and Fisheries, MAF.

Source: Lao PDR Trade Portal

Stated legal purposed of NTMs

The relevant laws establishing the NTMs are included in Annex A.

Table 3: Animal Products

Legal purpose
Decree on the Control of the Movement of Animal and Animal Products No. 230/GoL, dated 04 June 2012
This Decree sets out the principles, regulations and measures relating to the control of the movement of animals and animal products into, from and around the country for the purposes of disease prevention and control; to protect the health of humans and animals; for food security; and to contribute to socio-economic development and growth.

Source: Lao PDR Trade Portal

Table 4: Animal Feed

Legal purpose
Ministerial Order on Inspection and Administration of Animal Feed Quality No. No.0369/MoAF, dated 06 May 2005
... to encourage domestic feed production to improve their quality and quantity to contribute to the fisheries and animal farming for domestic consumption and export.

Source: Lao PDR Trade Portal

4.3 Import data, 2017

To examine the value of goods, number of shipments and number of companies affected by the NTMs, we used 2017 trade data provided by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. This lists every trade shipment, including the shipment’s HS Code, Regime Code and Tax Code. We then filtered import shipments by the HS Codes subject to the NTMs being assessed.

Table 5: Lao PDR Imports; animals and feed; 2017

Product	Value of goods (LAK)	Number of shipments	Number of companies
Pigs and chickens	33,156,370,851	564	57
Feed	436,061,718,502	4,927	129

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Annex C lists all the products covered by the NTMs by their 10-digit HS Codes. However, the trade data in the table above also include shipments recorded under the equivalent 8-digit code.

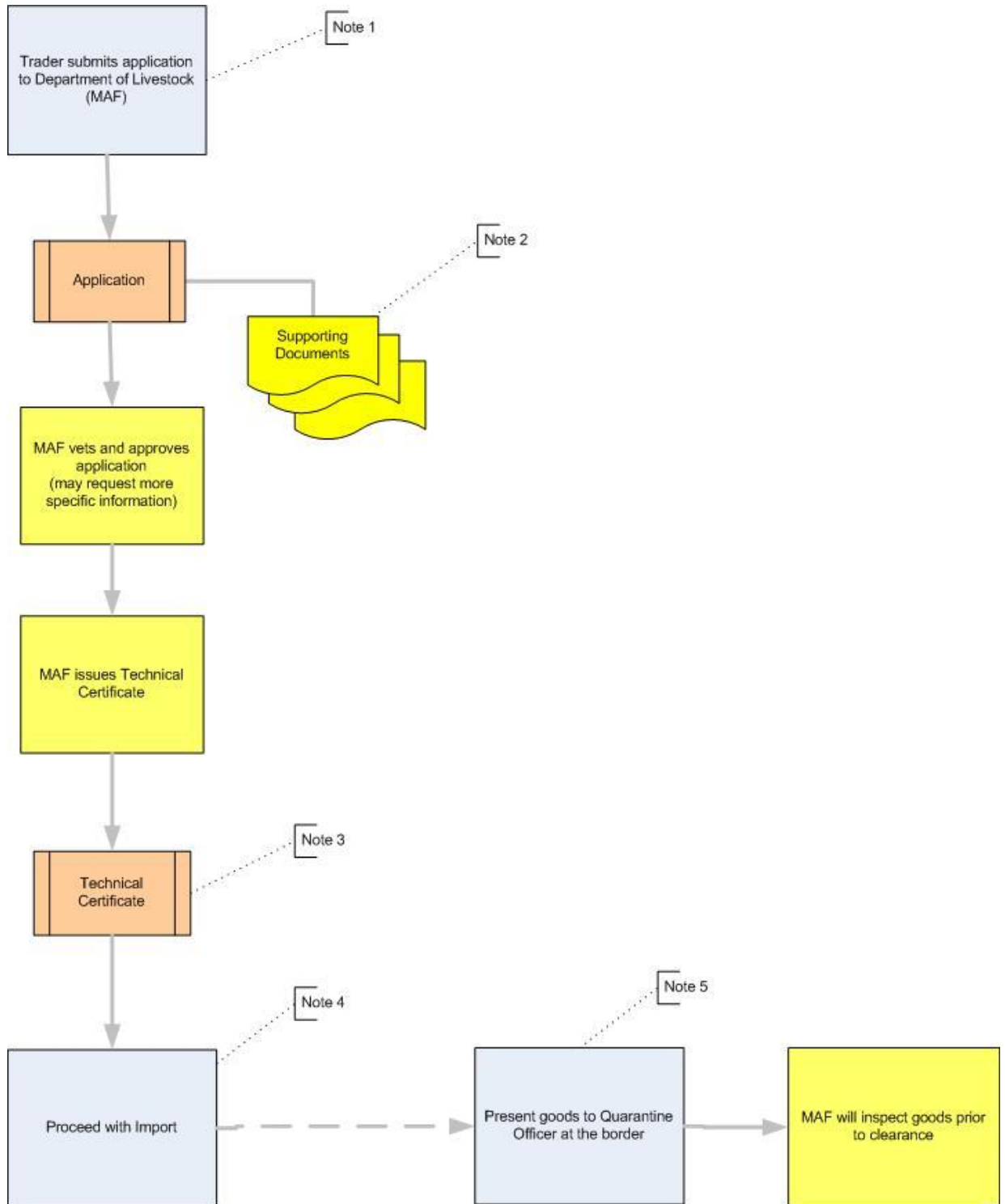
4.4 Procedure

The procedure to use this NTM group is the same in practice as it appears in the following diagram, with the only exception that some traders report requests for informal fees during product registration, application for import permit, and during inspection by animal quarantine authorities at the border. When traders use

traditional checkpoints, they also avoid all steps of the NTM, importing goods in small quantities at a time, declaring the goods as for personal use.

Some staff at the Department of Livestock and Fisheries at the Central level reported approving trader applications for Technical Certificates even without the required supporting documents.

Table 6: Animal Products and Feed NTMs Import Procedures



Source: Lao PDR Trade Portal

A major finding from speaking with traders is that the majority of meat and livestock traders are importing without following the NTM procedure by using traditional checkpoints and paying informal fees.

The greatest difficulty traders report is traveling to Vientiane to apply for and pick up the Business Operation License. One of the reasons for this, is that the lab for testing a sample of each product is only located in Vientiane because of the cost of equipment is too high for the government to build a lab in each province. One suggestion from traders is that there be three labs instead of the one in Vientiane, a northern, southern, and central lab.

The requirement to apply for an import permit in person for every import costs the traders time, and also creates an opportunity for a request for informal fees. An online application system for an import permit could eliminate the opportunity to request informal fees and decrease the time traders spend applying for import permits. This would only be effective if the online system for import permit application was prompt and provided an option for traders to pay any official fees by bank card or transfer.

4.4.1 Actual process

There is a complex and thriving illegal meat and livestock trade in Laos. The companies that do follow the NTM process are usually only the larger companies with foreign investors. Smaller scale companies have many financial incentives to illegally import meat and livestock. This is endangering Lao consumers, reducing tax revenue for the associated ministries, and frustrating the few companies who do follow all legal regulations for importing Livestock.

There is not much incentive for provincial level to regulate imported livestock and meat closely, and therefore this practice results in the lowering of standards for meat and livestock inspection at customs.

According to interviews with officials from DoLF, the procedure chart posted on the Lao Trade Portal is not up to date and does not reflect all of the official steps that are currently in practice.

Many traders are frustrated with the requirement to come to Vientiane to apply for permits prior to every import, and this causes a large number of traders to import their products without following the correct NTM procedure.

Based on interviews with government staff and some traders, there is one crucial step in the NTM group missing from the diagram provided on the Lao Trade Portal website: the diagram does not include the Import Permit application and fee process. Other than this inconsistency, the steps laid out in the procedure diagram for this NTM group match the actual process in practice. However, some companies go directly to customs and pay an informal fee, meaning that they never complete any of the steps in this NTM group. Additionally, some traders report offering or being requested to pay informal fees during product registration, application for import permit, and during inspection by quarantine authorities at the border.

It is important to note that some companies hire other companies (or brokers) to manage all the paperwork and process for following the regulations of this NTM group. Companies hire these brokers to save time and money because the brokers are more skilled in the NTM group process and have better relationships with the involved ministries.

Information regarding the actual process of this NTM group was collected from officials at the Department of Livestock and Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, officials from the Division of Livestock and Fisheries at the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) in Vientiane Capital, Luang Namtha, Khammouan, Savannakhet and Champasak. Quarantine Officers were also interviewed at the identified checkpoints in all five of the provinces. Traders operating each of these provinces were also interviewed.

4.5 Informal payments

40% of traders interviewed reported paying informal fees during the process of above NTM chain. These traders did not or would not specify exact amounts for the informal fees they were asked to pay, so no estimates can be obtained from this data for this NTM group.

Traders indicated that many small-scale livestock traders, especially for seafood, import these products through small (or “traditional”) checkpoints claiming that these products are only for personal use. This practice avoids both inspection and payment of customs duties on many small-scale imports of livestock and seafood each year.

It is also important to note that traders sometimes end up paying informal fees to two offices because departments do not agree about which has authority over a given product. For example, the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and the Department of Food and Drug both claim jurisdiction over an import of chickens because they could be considered either food or animal product.

4.6 Risk analysis

A Risk based approach was taken to assessing the impact - positive or negative – of retaining, modifying or removing the NTM groups in question. The first task was to identify the Risk(s) the NTM group seeks to address. In this instance the Risk being addressed was the possibility of disease being spread by imported livestock to humans or other livestock in Laos, and the possibility of imported livestock negatively affecting food security and/or economic development in Laos.

Risk was then assessed in terms of Possibility (likelihood) of the risk occurring and Severity, where severity may be treated as the impact of the Risk, should it occur.

The question of the legal requirement to have controls in place was not considered as part of the Risk Assessment. A Risk Assessment is simply an identification of the Risk being addressed and an assessment of the effectiveness of current controls, not a commentary on the legal requirement to have controls.

The following Matrix was used to assess the Raw Risk Score for the identified Risk:

Table 7: Risk Matrix

Possibility of Event	Severity of Impact					Risk Rating for NTM
	Very Low 1	Low 2	Medium 3	High 4	Very High 5	
Very Low 1	1	2	3	4	5	Very Low (1-5)
Low 2	2	4	6	8	10	Low (6-10)
Medium 3	3	6	9	12	15	Medium (11-15)
High 4	4	8	12	16	20	High (16-20)
Very High 5	5	10	15	20	25	Very High (21-25)

4.6.1 Animal Products (Chicken and Pig)

The Possibility of disease being spread by imported livestock to humans or other livestock in Laos, and the possibility of imported livestock negatively affecting food security and/or economic development in Laos was rated as **High**. Some trade data could be collected or inferred, but it would be incomplete and difficult to verify.

The Severity or Impact of disease being spread by imported livestock to humans or other livestock in Laos, and imported livestock negatively affecting food security and/or economic development in Laos was rated

as **Very High**. Contaminated or diseased livestock could potentially cause large scale loss of life for people and other livestock in Laos.

The combination of Possibility and Severity for the Risk being treated was calculated to be 20 (Possibility of 4 x Severity of 5), giving an overall Raw Risk Rating of **High**.

4.6.2 Animal Feed

The Possibility of unsafe feed products negatively affecting the health of livestock or humans, and negatively affecting food security and/or economic development in Laos was rated as **Low**. Some trade data could be collected or inferred, but it would be incomplete and difficult to verify.

The Severity or Impact of unsafe feed products negatively affecting the health of livestock or humans, and negatively affecting food security and/or economic development in Laos was rated as **Medium**.

Contaminated or diseased livestock could potentially cause large scale loss of life for people and other livestock in Laos.

The combination of Possibility and Severity for the Risk being treated was calculated to be 6 (Possibility of 2 x Severity of 3), giving an overall Raw Risk Rating of **Low**.

4.7 Risk Mitigation

Once the raw risk rating was assessed, the current mitigation for that risk was compared to the costs of intervention.

4.7.1 Animal Products (Chicken and Pig)

The current NTMs do help to reduce the risk rating of Livestock and Feed imports somewhat. However, they are not entirely effective, and they involve significant cost. An unknown number of livestock imports pass through informal checkpoints each year avoiding inspection, reducing the effectiveness of the NTM regime.

While it is a good risk mitigation in theory to require Veterinary Officers to inspect livestock prior to clearance for import, both traders and government officials indicated that these officers and their facilities are lacking in sufficient resources, making this mitigation less effective.

Furthermore, requiring import permits is not justified by the risk the NTMs seek to address. As long as the company is registered, trade data is being collected by customs, veterinary certificates are presented from the export country, and a veterinary inspection takes place at the Lao border, import licenses serve no risk mitigation purpose.

4.7.2 Costs - Animal Products (Chicken and Pig)

Table 8 illustrates total official fees for these NTMs. Companies typically pay for a Business Operation License every 1-2 years, and could provide relevant information for renewals. The table below reflects the total cost to traders in a year where they also obtain Licenses.

Table 8: Total official fees – Animal Products (Chicken and Pig)

	Number	Fee	Total cost (m LAK)
Business Operation License (Every 1-2 Years)	79	300,000-3,000,000	23.7-237
Border Inspection	2,400	100,000-300,000	240-720
Import Permit fee	2,400	20,000-50,000	48-120
Total cost			311.7-1,077

Source: EMC estimates based on interviews and trade data

The costs of employing staff to obtain licenses is unique to each business but can be estimated. The average cost to obtain and use a license has been based on the average wage figures supplied by the Lao Government in the Vientiane Times on the 22nd of January 2018.

License and customs clearance positions have been treated as semi-skilled positions. The estimated value of these positions is based upon the average of a low paid Factory worker and a semi-skilled Service Sector worker.

Using the government supplied wage costs, this gives an employee a per monthly income of 1.8 Million Kip per month. If an average work month is 21-22 working days, this is a per day cost of approximately 85,000 Kip per working day in direct staff costs.

Table 9: Total labor costs

	Days	Wage	Total cost (m LAK)
Total cost	7,185	85,000	610.725

Source: EMC estimates

Therefore, total cost of fees and labor is anywhere between 922 million and 1.7 Billion kip.

Table 10: Total costs

	Cost (m LAK)
Official fees	311.7-1,077
Labor costs	610.725
Total cost	922.425-1,687.725

Source: EMC estimates

Other costs in addition to those above that this review does not estimate include:

- added incentives to smuggle;
- Lao PDR businesses less internationally competitive because of higher commodity prices. This is also a barrier to international investment;
- Other economic efficiency losses and distortions because of higher commodity prices.

4.7.3 Animal Feed

The current NTMs do help to reduce the risk rating of Livestock and Feed imports somewhat. However, they are not entirely effective, and they involve significant cost. An unknown number of imports pass through informal checkpoints each year avoiding inspection, reducing the effectiveness of the NTM regime.

While it is a good risk mitigation in theory to require Veterinary Officers to inspect livestock prior to clearance for import, both traders and government officials indicated that these officers and their facilities are lacking in sufficient resources, making this mitigation less effective.

Furthermore, requiring import permits is not justified by the risk the NTMs seek to address. As long as the company is registered, trade data is being collected by customs, veterinary certificates are presented from the export country, and a veterinary inspection takes place at the Lao border, import licenses serve no risk mitigation purpose.

4.7.4 Costs - Animal Feed

Table 11 illustrates total official fees for these NTMs. Companies typically pay for a new Product Registration Certificate every 1-2 years, and could provide relevant information for renewals. The table below reflects the total cost to traders in a year where they also obtain a Business Registration.

Table 11: Total official fees – Animal Feed

	Number	Fee	Total cost (m LAK)
Business Operation License (Every 1-2 Years)	129	300,000-3,000,000	38.7-387
Border Inspection	3,536	100,000-300,000	353.6-1,060
Import Permit fee	3,536	20,000-50,000	70.72-176.8
Total cost			463.02-1,623.8

Source: EMC estimates based on interviews and trade data

The costs of employing staff to obtain licenses is unique to each business but can be estimated. The average cost to obtain and use a license has been based on the average wage figures supplied by the Lao Government in the Vientiane Times on the 22nd of January 2018.

License and customs clearance positions have been treated as semi-skilled positions. The estimated value of these positions is based upon the average of a low paid Factory worker and a semi-skilled Service Sector worker.

Using the government supplied wage costs, this gives an employee a per monthly income of 1.8 Million Kip per month. If an average work month is 21-22 working days, this is a per day cost of approximately 85,000 Kip per working day in direct staff costs.

Table 12: Total labor costs

	Days	Wage	Total cost (m LAK)
Total cost	7,239	85,000	615.315

Source: EMC estimates

Therefore, total cost of fees and labor is anywhere between 1 billion and 2.2 billion kip.

Table 13: Total costs

	Cost (m LAK)
Official fees	463.02-1,623.8
Labor costs	615.315
Total cost	1,078.3-2,239.1

Source: EMC estimates

Other costs in addition to those above that this review does not estimate include:

- added incentives to smuggle;
- Lao PDR businesses less internationally competitive because of higher commodity prices. This is also a barrier to international investment;
- Other economic efficiency losses and distortions because of higher commodity prices.

4.7.5 Conclusion and alternative risk mitigation proposal

Overall, the current NTMs regime is judged ineffective as a risk mitigation strategy. An alternative risk mitigation regime:

1. Import permits should be eliminated for companies that already require business license and/or products that already require product registration.
2. All NTM related fees should be payable through the Lao National Single Window online platform by bank transfer or debit card.

3. Traders should be able to use Lao National Single Window online platform to apply for import permits. This could eliminate the opportunity to request informal fees and decrease the time traders spend applying for import permits.
4. Authorities at the checkpoints should collect only the fees set out by Presidential Decree No.003. Fee rates should be posted publicly at the checkpoints and online so that traders can be aware of the proper rates.
5. Customs should be tightly regulated, so that traders who have not completed the NTM process are not permitted to import goods. Even if all other border authorities strictly follow all regulations, these NTMs have no effect if customs do not enforce them, as they have the final authority on whether goods may enter Laos.
6. Both Traders and Government expressed frustration that for some products it is not clear which department has jurisdiction and recommend that jurisdiction be publicised widely. It is recommended that the NTMs be rewritten to clearly assign the responsibility for regulating each good to the department considered most appropriate.

Annexes

Annex A: Laws and Regulations related to the NTMs Group:

1. Decree on the Control of the Movement of Animal and Animal Products No. 230/GoL, dated 04 June 2012
2. Ministerial Order on Inspection and Administration of Animal Feed Quality No. No.0369/MoAF, dated 06 May 2005

Annex B.: Interviews

Organization/Sector	Location
Livestock and Fisheries Department	Livestock and Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Livestock and Fisheries Division	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Vientiane Capital
Animal Quarantine Station	Friendship Bridge 1, Vientiane Capital
Livestock and Fisheries Division	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Luang Namtha Province
Livestock and Fisheries Division	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Khammuane Province
Animal Quarantine Station	Boten International Checkpoint, Luang Numtha province
Animal Quarantine Station	Friendship Bridge 3, Khammuane Province
Livestock and Fisheries Division	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Savahnakhet Province
Livestock and Fisheries Division	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Champasak Province
Animal Quarantine Station	Dansavanh International Checkpoint, Savahnakhet Province
Animal Quarantine Station	Vangtao International Checkpoint, Champasak Province
Trader-Livestock	Savahnakhet Province
Trader-Livestock	Champasak Province
Trader-Livestock	Luang Numtha Province
Trader-Livestock	Khammuane Province
Trader-Livestock	Vientiane Capital

Annex C. Products and HS Codes

Animal Products (Chicken/Pig)

HS Code	Description
0103910000	- Other: - - Weighing less than 50 kg
0103920000	- Other: - - Weighing 50 kg or more
0105111000	- Weighing not more than 185 g: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Breeding fowls
0105119000	- Weighing not more than 185 g: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Other
0105941000	- Other: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Breeding fowls, other than fighting cocks
0105944000	- Other: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Fighting cocks
0105949100	- Other: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Other: - - - Weighing not more than 2 kg
0105949900	- Other: - - Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: - - - Other: - - - Other
0106190000	- Mammals: - - Other
0407110000	- Fertilised eggs for incubation: - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
0407210000	- Other fresh eggs: - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
0407901000	- Other: - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
0502100000	- Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair and waste thereof
0502900000	- Other

Feed

HS Code	Description
1006401000	- Broken rice: - - Of a kind used for animal feed
1208100000	- Of soya beans
1208900000	- Other
1212910000	- Other: - - Sugar beet
1212939000	- Other: - - Sugar cane: - - - Other
1213000000	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
1214100000	- Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets

1214900000	- Other
1204000000	Linseed, whether or not broken.
1205100000	- Low erucic acid rape or colza seeds
1205900000	- Other
1206000000	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.
1207101000	- Palm nuts and kernels: - - Suitable for sowing
1207102000	- Palm nuts and kernels: - - Not suitable for sowing
1207300000	- Castor oil seeds
1207401000	- Sesamum seeds: - - Edible
1207994000	- Other: - - Other: - - - Illipe seeds (Illipe nuts)
1207999000	- Other: - - Other: - - - Other
1203000000	Copra.
1802000000	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste.
2301100000	- Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves
2301201000	- Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates: - - Of fish, with a protein content of less than 60% by weight
2301202000	- Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates: - - Of fish, with a protein content of 60% or more by weight
2301209000	- Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates: - - Other
2302100000	- Of maize (corn)
2302300000	- Of wheat
2302401000	- Of other cereals: - - Of rice
2302409000	- Of other cereals: - - Other
2302500000	- Of leguminous plants
2303101000	- Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues: - - Of manioc (cassava) or sago
2303109000	- Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues: - - Other
2303200000	- Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture
2303300000	- Brewing or distilling dregs and waste
2304001000	- Defatted soya bean flour, fit for human consumption
2304009000	- Other
2305000000	Oil- cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of ground-nut oil.
2306100000	- Of cotton seeds
2306200000	- Of linseed
2306300000	- Of sunflower seeds
2306411000	- Of rape or colza seeds: - - Of low erucic acid rape or colza seeds: - - - Of low erucic acid rape seeds
2306412000	- Of rape or colza seeds: - - Of low erucic acid rape or colza seeds: - - - Of low erucic acid colza seeds
2306491000	- Of rape or colza seeds: - - Other: - - - Of other rape seeds
2306492000	- Of rape or colza seeds: - - Other: - - - Of other colza seeds
2306500000	- Of coconut or copra
2306600000	- Of palm nuts or kernels
2306901000	- Other: - - Of maize (corn) germ
2306909000	- Other: - - Other
2307000000	Wine lees; argol.
2308000000	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included.
2309101000	- Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale: - - Containing meat
2309109000	- Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale: - - Other
2309901100	- Other: - - Complete feed: - - - Of a kind suitable for poultry
2309901200	- Other: - - Complete feed: - - - Of a kind suitable for swine
2309901300	- Other: - - Complete feed: - - - Of a kind suitable for prawns
2309901400	- Other: - - Complete feed: - - - Of a kind suitable for primates
2309901900	- Other: - - Complete feed: - - - Other
2309902000	- Other: - - Premixes, feed supplements or feed additives
2309903000	- Other: - - Other, containing meat
2309909000	- Other: - - Other