Import Procedures Guide
Bahrain

December 2016
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Disclaimer

Saudi Export Development Authority “SAUDI EXPORTS” have prepared the Import Guide as a part of its continuous publication on countries. The purpose of this guide is to provide a high-level view of the country imports process, procedures, documentation requirements, stakeholders, etc. based on available public information. Its analysis, perceptions, and anticipations are subject to personal judgment. “SAUDI EXPORTS” is not liable for any consequences caused by the understanding and interpretation of any part of this guide. In general, the information in the report present a broad view of the imports environment of this country. Saudi exporters are encouraged to carry out further studies to be updated and more informed on the import process, procedures, and documentation requirements identified in this report.
1. Rules of Origin

1.1 Rules of Origin between Bahrain and KSA

Bahrain and KSA are both members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional union that aims to implement unified market principles and promote trade cooperation amongst member countries. The Unified Economic Agreement between GCC countries provides for the application of preferential rules of origin for imports into Bahrain from KSA. Therefore, goods originating in KSA are treated as domestically produced at Bahraini borders provided that these satisfy the preferential rules of origin, as outlined in Section 1.1.1.

1.1.1 Preferential Rules of Origin – Bahrain

The Rules of Origin (RoO) for Saudi exports to Bahrain are principally governed by the Unified Economic Agreement between the GCC nations; and this is also further sanctioned by Articles 25 and 26 of the GCC Common Customs Law. According to the Unified Economic Agreement:

1. Agricultural, animal, industrial and natural resource products from KSA will be considered as being of national origin in Bahrain.
2. National origin products (from KSA) are exempted from tariff charges in Bahrain.
3. Products manufactured in KSA will be considered as national products only when 40% of the value of the goods is added in Saudi Arabia and if citizens of member states hold a 51% share in the ownership of the production plant in which this is carried out.
4. Goods imported into Bahrain have to be accompanied by documentation evidencing country of origin, the KSA government has nominated the Directorate of Supplies at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or from offices of the Ministry in major cities to issue Certificate of Origin (CoO) to Saudi exporters. The CoO for Saudi exports to Bahrain have to adhere to the format prescribed for exporting to GCC countries, as detailed out in Section 7.2.7. Saudi exporters can obtain the CoO electronically; for more information, kindly visit the link provided below:


2 Trade Barriers

2.1 Trade Barriers in Bahrain

There are several trade barriers faced by countries trading with one another; these include tariff and non-tariff barriers.

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1 The Unified Economic Agreement between the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council
2 GCC Common Customs Law
3 Unified Economic Agreement
4 World Bank
The Unified Economic Agreement between GCC countries aims to eliminate nearly all trade barriers between member states. However, the Agreement does allow each member country, including Bahrain, to apply certain exemptions to this pursuant to preserving national health, security, and moral goals. The trade barriers that are present in Bahrain and their applicability to Saudi exports are detailed out in the sections below:

2.1.1 Tariff Barriers

2.1.1.1 Basic Customs Duty\(^5\)
- The Basic Customs Duty is a tariff imposed on goods that are transported across international borders.
- All goods imported into Bahrain from GCC member countries (including KSA) are exempt from any customs duties, provided these satisfy the preferential rules of origin, as outlined in Section 1.1.1.
- Bahrain applies a Common External Tariff (CET) of 5% on nearly all imported goods produced outside of the GCC region, in the absence of any international trade commitments or bi-lateral trade agreements voiding the same.

Note: Certain types of goods, including paper and aluminum, are charged at a 20% duty rate upon importation into the country.\(^6\)

2.1.1.2 Countervailing, Anti-dumping and Safeguard Duty\(^7\)
- Bahrain has ratified and adopted the GCC Common Law on Anti-Dumping, Countervailing Measures, and Safeguards. The legislation seeks to provide uniform protection to GCC industries from unfair international trade practices such as dumping (unfair pricing of imported products), countervailing subsidies, and an unjustifiable increase in the imports of certain goods (against which safeguards are implemented).
- However, in alignment with this legislation, Bahrain cannot impose these measures against Saudi exporters and other GCC member states.
- The implementation of anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty and safeguard duty (or quotas) is done by the Ministerial Committee of GCC states, which is the relevant authority for duty impositions.
- To implement these measures, a justifiable link has to be found between the above mentioned unfair trade practices and the probable cause of material injury (or the threat of) to the domestic industries of the GCC countries.

2.1.2 Non-tariff Barriers

2.1.2.1 Import Prohibitions\(^8\)
- In Bahrain, imports are prohibited due to various reasons, including environmental protection, health and safety, and religious and moral considerations.

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\(^5\) Bahrain Customs
\(^6\) Bahrain Customs
\(^7\) GCC Common Law on Anti-Dumping, Countervailing Measures, and Safeguards
\(^8\) Bahrain Trade Policy Review 2014, World Trade Organization
- The GCC Customs Union does not have a unified list of items prohibited from being imported into the region.
- The Common Customs Law of the GCC states permits each member state to legislate on and compile a list of products that they deem should be subject to import prohibitions. Goods that are prohibited in one GCC member state and allowed in another cannot transit through a GCC member state in which they are prohibited.
- A few examples of the goods prohibited for import into Bahrain include used and reconditioned tires, cultured pearls, as well as materials containing asbestos.

For more information about import prohibitions in Bahrain, Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below:

http://www.bahraincustoms.gov.bh/page.php?SID=WTBkR2JscFVNREZOUTFwMFVGUlpiV015TURsTMvVTk%253D

2.1.2.2 Import Restrictions and Licensing

- Bahrain maintains certain import restrictions on the grounds of safety, health, or moral reasons.
- Some examples of products that are restricted from being imported into Bahrain include pharmaceutical products, food, chemicals, insecticides and fungicides.
- The import of regulated products into Bahrain is permitted only after a No Objection Certificate (NOC) is issued by the concerned regulatory authority.
- Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below for more information on the import restrictions in place in Bahrain and the concerned regulatory authorities that have to be approached for permission prior to importing these restricted goods.

http://www.bahraincustoms.gov.bh/page.php?SID=WTBkR2JscFVNREZOZVZwMFVGUlpoQUT09

2.1.2.3 Standards

- The Bahrain Standards and Metrology Directorate (BSMD) within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MOIC) is the standardization authority and national enquiry point in Bahrain, as validated by the Legislative Decree No.16 of 1985.
- The scope of BSMD’s activities include standards development, quality assurance, metrology, and standards information services in Bahrain.
- The standards developed by BSMD are administered on a local level but take direction from the Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO). Standards that have been approved by the Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO) Board of Directors are further validated by BSMD for application in Bahrain. It also needs to be noted that BSMD will not formulate a standard for which there is a similar draft Gulf Standard.
- At present, a total of 1020 GSO standards have been adopted by Bahrain, out of which 520 are mandatory.

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9 Bahrain Customs
10 Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Bahrain
11 US Country Commercial Guide
• Bahrain is a member of several organizations:
  o GCC Standardization Organization and adopts all GSO standards.
  o The International Standards Organization.
  o The International Electrical Commission.

2.1.2.4 Technical Regulations

• The Bahrain Standards and Metrology Directorate (BSMD) prepares, revises, and amends technical regulations in Bahrain.

• Bahrain develops national technical regulations only if deemed absolutely necessary or in the absence of Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO) technical regulations and International Standards Organization (ISO) technical regulations.

• Technical regulations are applicable to both local and imported products.

• All technical regulations (including Technical regulations proposed by the GSO) have to be approved by the National Committee for Standards and Metrology (NCSM) prior to application in Bahrain. NCSM is chaired by the Minister of Industry and Commerce (MCI) and representatives from relevant ministries and the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI).

• Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below for more information on the technical regulations that have been adopted by Bahrain.
  

2.1.2.5 Certification and Conformity Assessment

• Goods imported into Bahrain from KSA shall be affixed with the GCC Conformity Marking (if required by Technical Regulations issued by the Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO)).

• The GCC Conformity Marking ascertains that the products have been tested and found compliant according to the conformity verification procedure and the standards outlined in the relevant GSO Technical Regulation.

• The GCC Conformity Marking and any accompanying product certificates are to be obtained from an accredited authority in KSA prior to exportation of regulated products to Bahrain.

• For more information on GCC Conformity Marking, Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below:
  

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13 Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Bahrain
• Further, Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below for more information on conformity assessment bodies (CABs) accredited by the GCC Accreditation Center: 
http://www.gcc-accreditation.org/cab-list

2.1.2.6 Labelling\textsuperscript{14}

• Labelling requirements in Bahrain are set by the Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO).
• Generally, all labels on products that enter the Bahrain market for local consumption must be in Arabic
• Good such as pharmaceutical products, food and food products, chemicals, industrial products, and electronics have special labelling requirements that need to be adhered to.
• More information on labelling is provided in Section 10 of this guide.

2.1.2.7 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Requirements\textsuperscript{15}

• Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements have to be met prior to importing plants and plant products, animals and animal products, and processed food into Bahrain.
• Gulf Standards Organization (GSO) develops standards and regulates imports of food in Bahrain; this is consequently maintained by local Bahraini governmental bodies which also administer a detailed policy framework as highlighted below.
• The Directorate of Public Health established under the Ministry of Health is the national enquiry point on the safety of food.
• The national enquiry point for plant health is the Directorate of Plant Health under the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture (MMAA).
• The Food Safety Committee, an interagency committee comprised of representatives from the MOH, the MMAA, the Directorate of Standards and Metrology, and the Director of Consumer Protection, issues decisions on all food safety and control issues.
• The Directorate of Foreign Trade Relations under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MOIC) is Bahrain’s SPS notification authority.
• The GCC Guide for Control on Imported Foods has been adopted by Bahrain and more information regarding its applicability to the import of products that need to satisfy SPS requirements is provided in Section 9 of this guide.

\textsuperscript{14} Bahrain Trade Policy Review 2014, World Trade Organization
\textsuperscript{15} Bahrain Trade Policy Review 2014, World Trade Organization
3 Trade Remedies

3.1 Trade Remedies by Bahrain

3.1.1 Anti-dumping, Countervailing, and Safeguard Measures

- Bahrain has not initiated any anti-dumping, countervailing, or safeguard measures against its trading partners; however, it does have the authority to do so as it adopted the GCC Common Law on Anti-dumping, Countervailing Measures and Safeguards in 2003.
- Under this legislation, definitive (in place for a period not exceeding 5 years) and provisional (in place for a period not exceeding 4 months), anti-dumping and countervailing measures are imposed in the form of customs duties or price undertakings not greater than the margin of dumping or the amount of subsidy.
- Definitive safeguards measures can be implemented in the form of either a quantitative restriction on imports or an increase in tariffs for a period of no more than 4 years which can extended to 10 years; provisional safeguards are administered in the form of tariff increases for a period of no more than 200 days.

4 Key Ports at Bahrain

4.1 Key Ports at Bahrain

Bahrain has two (2) major ports; Khalifa bin Salman port (KBSP) and Sitra Wharf. KBSP is the main commercial port in the state of Bahrain and handles most types of cargo. Prior to the opening of KBSP, Mina Salman port used to be the primary sea port and customs point in Bahrain; now it handles mostly Less than Container Load (LCL) cargo and houses government and private customs warehouses. All sea ports in Bahrain are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Sea Ports of Bahrain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cargo Handled</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

However, it needs to be noted that trade between Bahrain and KSA is mainly carried out by road, as opposed to sea, as detailed out in the sections that follow.

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16 Bahrain Trade Policy Review 2014, World Trade Organization

17 GCC Common Customs Law on Anti-dumping, Countervailing Measures and Safeguards

18 Bahrain Customs
4.2 Causeway Linking KSA and Bahrain

Bahrain is linked to KSA by the King Fahd Causeway (25 kms long); this channel primarily facilitates trade between the two countries.

The competent authority responsible for the management, maintenance, and regulation of the causeway and traffic inflows and outflows is King Fahd Causeway Authority.

The KSA part of the King Fahd Causeway begins at Al-‘Aziziyyah, located close to Khobar, and the Bahrain part of the causeway commences from Al-Jasra, west of Manama.

Saudi exporters can also easily access the services of Khalifa bin Salman port via the King Fahd Causeway, as it is only 30 km away from Al-‘Aziziyyah.

Both KSA and Bahrain government authorities are currently working on developing a new causeway (King Hamd Causeway) which is hoped to ease traffic congestion at the King Fahd Causeway (in 2014, the waiting period for loaded trucks was around 505 minutes).

Saudi exporters are requested to kindly visit the link provided below for more information about this project:


The Table 2 below shows an overview of the trucking costs a Saudi exporter may incur while transporting goods to Bahrain via the King Fahd Causeway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point of Departure in Saudi Arabia</th>
<th>Overview of Trucking Costs to Bahrain (SAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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19 King Fahd Causeway Authority

20 Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication, Bahrain
### 4.3 Inland Container Depots (ICD)

At present, Bahrain does not have any inland container depots.

### 5 Key Logistics Facilities

#### 5.1 Industrial Zones in Bahrain

Currently, Bahrain has three Industrial Zones that serve import and export oriented industries; these include Bahrain Logistics Zone (BLZ), Bahrain International Investment Park (BIIP), and Bahrain International Airport (BIA). Industrial Zones of relevance to Saudi exporters have been highlighted below.

#### 5.1.1 Bahrain Logistics Zone (BLZ)\(^{21}\)

Bahrain Logistics Zone is a customs free zone that was launched in 2008 and is operated by the Ports and Maritime Affairs (PMA) at the Ministry of Transportation, Bahrain; it is located at a strategic distance from the Khalifa bin Salman Port.

BLZ offers the following services:
- Logistics and value-added services including packaging and re-packaging.
- Export and re-export services.
- Storage facilities.

![Table of Locations and Distances]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance (Km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dammam</td>
<td>2,200-3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeddah</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manama</td>
<td>2,200-3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Muharraq</td>
<td>2,200-3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar Rifa</td>
<td>2,200-3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar Kulayb</td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manama</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Muharraq</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar Rifa</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar Kulayb</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{21}\) Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication, Bahrain
100% foreign ownership.

Multi-modal access by land, sea, and air.

24 hours customs services.

End to end services including facilities management and special waste management.

5.2 Storage Facilities/Services provided at the Ports in Bahrain

Customs bonded warehouses in Bahrain can be both private and state-owned; goods imported into customs bonded warehouses enjoy suspension of customs duties. However, prior approval has to be sought before removal of goods from customs bonded warehouses. Goods in customs bonded warehouses can only enter the local market after the payment of any applicable customs tariffs. All goods that are stored in customs bonded warehouses are liable to inspection by Customs.

Bahrain has multiple privately operated customs bonded warehouses which can be utilized by Saudi exporters; a few of these have been detailed out below:

- Agility Bahrain - http://www.agility.com/EN/countries/Pages/Bahrain.aspx

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22 Bahrain Customs
# 6 Overall Import Process

## 6.1 Overall Import Process via Land

### Illustrative Import Process via Land

1. **Pre-import Arrangements**
   - Pre-import arrangements that are to be made before the arrival of the goods. Importer has to obtain an Import permit, if he does not have an existing one.
   - Importer and exporter must be registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Bahrain and become a member of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI).
   - Importer assigns a transport company for transfer of goods. The transport company must have the manifest of the total cargo filed. Importer must be registered with customs or can assign a clearing agent to complete the customs clearance process at the Border Station.

### Stage I: Pre Import Arrangements

There are pre-import arrangements that are to be made before the arrival of the goods. Importer has to obtain an Import permit, if he does not have an existing one. Importer and exporter must be registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Bahrain and become a member of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI). Importer assigns a transport company for transfer of goods. The transport company must have the manifest of the total cargo filed. Importer must be registered with customs or can assign a clearing agent to complete the customs clearance process at the Border Station.

---

**Figure 1: Overall import process via land**
Stage II: Arrival at Border Customs point, King Fahd Causeway
Transport Company picks up the goods from the exporter and reaches the Border Customs point of Bahrain via the King Fahd Causeway. The transport company must submit the manifest immediately upon arrival.

Stage III: Bill of Entry via EDI
The importer/ customs agent completes the Bill of Entry and provides the supporting documents required for customs clearance via EDI to the customs office.
Upon arrival of the transport vehicle at the causeway Border Customs point, the required documents and information must be submitted to the authorities.
Note: EDI of Bahrain’s customs clearance is called as eCAS. For more information on eCAS, Saudi exporters can visit the link provided below:
http://www.bahraincustoms.gov.bh/page.php?SID=WT8kR2jscFVNRFZLYrBNVRtbGFlbUpVTURGUFFUMDk%253D

Stage IV: Customs clearance at causeway Border Customs point and payment of duties
After the customs declaration is done by the importer/ clearing agent, the goods are assessed at the customs station against the details provided by the importer in the customs declaration.
The importer pays the customs duty and other charges via EDI. As proof of payment, an official receipt is provided to the importer by the customs authorities and the goods are released.

Stage V: Importer / Customer
Imported goods are received by the importer/customer.

25 Bahrain Customs
26 Bahrain Customs
6.2 Overall Import Process via Sea Port\textsuperscript{27}

Illustrative Import Process via Sea Port

\begin{itemize}
  \item[I] Pre-import Arrangements
  \item[II] Ship arrives
  \item[III] Bill of Entry via EDI
  \item[IV] Customs clearance and payment of duties
  \item[V] Logistics and Transportation
  \item[VI] Customer / Importer
\end{itemize}

Figure 2: Overall import process by sea

\textsuperscript{27} Bahrain Customs
6.3 Customs Clearance process

**Illustrative Customs Process**

I. Prior to Bill of Entry

1. Importer and exporter must be registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Bahrain and become a member of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI).

2. Once the transport carrier/lorry reaches the causeway Border Customs point the manifest must be filed by the carrier of goods.

II. Bill of Entry Via EDI and duties payment

1. Importer/customs agent obtains all the required documents needed for the customs clearance of the imported goods.

2. The importer/customs agent submits the Bill of entry (Customs Declaration Form) containing all required information and technical description about the goods to the customs office via EDI (eCAS).

III. Arrangements for Examination

Goods are cleared

IV. Examination of imported goods

**Figure 3: Customs clearance process**

Stage I: Prior to Bill of Entry

1. Importer and exporter must be registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Bahrain and become a member of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI).

2. Once the transport carrier/lorry reaches the causeway Border Customs point the manifest must be filed by the carrier of goods.

Stage II: Bill of Entry via EDI and duties payment

1. Importer/customs agent obtains all the required documents needed for the customs clearance of the imported goods.

2. The importer/customs agent submits the Bill of entry (Customs Declaration Form) containing all required information and technical description about the goods to the customs office via EDI (eCAS).
3. Customs duties and other fees are paid by the importer or the clearing agent by Cash/Credit cards/ATM cards/Bank Guarantees/Cheque.29

Stage III: Arrangements for Examination
1. After the submission of bill of entry and payment of duties and fees, the importer submits all the necessary documents to the customs clearing officer at the customs point.
2. Transport company takes the container to the place of examination.

Stage IV: Examination of imported goods30
1. Customs will conduct a risk assessment of the imported goods and inspections will be made accordingly.
2. Consignments are scanned by X-ray scanners and the resulting image is evaluated.
3. If the customs authorities are unsatisfied with the results of the scanning, then a detailed physical inspection will be carried out at the container freight station.
4. Customs officers will supervise the unloading and repacking of the inspected consignments.

Note: X-ray scanning of goods normally takes about 15-20 minutes per container; however, more detailed physical inspection might take up to 24 hours.

Stage VI: Good are cleared
On satisfactory evaluation, the customs will clear the imported goods.

6.4 Lead Time and Costs involved for Overall Import Process31

According to the World Bank, the associated time and cost of import for a standard goods shipment are listed in the Table 3 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Import Procedure</th>
<th>Lead Time (Hours)</th>
<th>Cost (SAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Documents preparation</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Customs clearance and inspections</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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29 Bahrain Customs
30 Bahrain Customs
31 Doing Business
7 Key Import Documents

7.1 Summary Table of Key Import Documents

7.1.1 Mandatory Documents

Eight mandatory documents are required for importing goods into Bahrain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Procured from</th>
<th>Procured for</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Truck waybill/Ocean bill of lading</td>
<td>Shipping Company</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial Invoice</td>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>MCI in Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Packing List</td>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Import Customs Declaration Form</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delivery Order</td>
<td>Shipping company</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Insurance policy</td>
<td>Insurance company</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Statistical declaration</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1 - Building Materials, 2 - Chemicals & Polymers, 3 - Food Products, 4 - Packaging,
5 - Consumer Durables, 6 - Heavy Machinery & Electronics, 7 - Precious Metals & Jewelry,
8 - Pharmaceuticals, 9 - Textiles

7.1.2 Additional Documents

A number of additional documents are generally required for customs clearance; those documents are provided in Table 5 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Procured from</th>
<th>Procured for</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Building Materials: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chemicals &amp; Polymers: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Food Products: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Packaging: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Consumer Durables: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Heavy Machinery &amp; Electronics: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Precious Metals &amp; Jewelry: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Textiles: Class I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32 Bahrain Customs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Procured from</th>
<th>Procured for</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Import permit</td>
<td>Relevant Authorities</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Halal Slaughtering certificate</td>
<td>Islamic association</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Phytosanitary/Health Certificate</td>
<td>Origin Regulatory body</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product</td>
<td>Relevant Authorities in Country of Origin</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Certificate of Analysis</td>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Certificate of Suitability</td>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GMP Certificate</td>
<td>Relevant authorities</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bank Guarantee</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1 - Building Materials, 2 - Chemicals & Polymers, 3 - Food Products, 4 - Packaging, 5 - Consumer Durables, 6 - Heavy Machinery & Electronics, 7 - Precious Metals & Jewelry, 8 - Pharmaceuticals, 9 – Textiles

### 7.2 Documents Overview

#### 7.2.1 Ocean Bill of Lading/ Truck Waybill

The Bill of Lading as defined by the International Trade Centre (Intracen) acts as:

- A receipt where the carrier acknowledges that he has received the carriage and acts as an evidence for the contract of carriage.
- A transferable document of title where the goods are delivered by handing over a bill of lading provided the shipment was consigned ‘to order’ and all the following validations are in order
- An Ocean Bill of Lading must be submitted for imports via sea and Truck Waybill must be provided for land imports.
The commercial invoice is a bill provided for the purchase of goods, which is provided to the buyer by the seller. Such invoices are mostly used in foreign trade as it allows governments to identify the actual value of the goods when they are assessed for Customs duties.

Figure 4: Ocean bill of lading

Figure 5: Truck waybill

Figure 6: Invoice sample

7.2.2 Commercial Invoice

The commercial invoice is a bill provided for the purchase of goods, which is provided to the buyer by the seller. Such invoices are mostly used in foreign trade as it allows governments to identify the actual value of the goods when they are assessed for Customs duties.

34 Aramex
7.2.3 Certificate of Origin\textsuperscript{35}

The Certificate of Origin (CoO), according to the International Chamber of Commerce, is a document which attests that the goods imported are wholly obtained, produced, manufactured, or processed in a particular country.

\textbf{Figure 7: Certificate of origin for GCC states}

7.2.4 Packing List

Packing list provides detailed information about the shipment. An international packing list contains details about the date of shipment, seller, buyer, shipper, invoice number, the type of package, such as a box, crate, drum, or carton, mode of transport, carrier, and itemizes quantity, description, the quantity of packages, total net and gross weight (in kilograms), package marks, and dimensions.\textsuperscript{36}

\textsuperscript{35}International Chamber of Commerce
\textsuperscript{36}Aramex
7.2.5 Delivery Order\textsuperscript{37}

A Delivery Order is a document issued by the carrier, in exchange for:

- One or all of the duly endorsed Original Bill(s) of Lading or duly authorized and issued Bank Guarantee.
- A Telex Release confirmation from the loading port or principal confirming surrender of one or all of the Original bills of lading issued for the shipment.
- A copy of a Seaway bill.

7.2.6 Import Customs Declaration Form

Import customs declaration form is a statement that provides details about the imported goods for which duties had to be paid.\textsuperscript{38}

\textsuperscript{37}Shipping and freight resource
\textsuperscript{38}Business dictionary
7.2.7 Insurance Policy

Insurance policy provides details about the terms of the contract. Insurance policy also provides the details mentioned below:

a) Risks and perils that are covered.
b) The duration of coverage.
c) The amount of premium.
d) The mode of premium payment.
e) The deductibles, if any.

Figure 10: Insurance policy

7.2.8 Statistical Declaration

The statistical declaration is used for declaring the goods that are imported for local consumption from another GCC country or transit to another GCC country.

7.2.9 Import Permit

An Import permit is required from product-specific imports and should be obtained from competent authorities for the import of restricted items. It is required for the purposes of customs clearance.

7.2.10 Halal Slaughtering Certificate / Halal Certificate

The Halal Certificate is issued by a competent authority as an assurance that a particular product has been thoroughly investigated and found to conform to the Islamic Sharia laws.
7.2.11 Phytosanitary Certificate/Health Certificate

The purpose of the health certificate is to protect human health and safety, and to keep international trade under control. A Phytosanitary Certificate is issued by the plant protection organization of the exporting country to the plant protection organization of the importing country affirming that the product satisfies national phytosanitary requirements.\(^43\)

7.2.12 Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product\(^44\)

The “Certificate of a Pharmaceutical Product” is provided to certify that the product conforms all requirements prescribed by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is furnished when a particular product’s licensing is pending and will authorize its importation and sale or for renewal, extension, amending or reviewing a license.

7.2.13 Certificate of Suitability

The Certificate of suitability conforms the compliance of the pharmaceutical product to the specified requirements.\(^45\)

7.2.14 Certificate of Analysis

The certificate of analysis is provided to certify that the product conforms the specifications or requirements of the country.\(^46\)

7.2.15 GMP Certificate

A GMP certificate certifies that the products are manufactured and controlled according to the quality standards.\(^47\)

---

\(^{43}\) Government of Canada

\(^{44}\) FDA

\(^{45}\) Bachem

\(^{46}\) Sigma Aldrich

\(^{47}\) ISPE
8 Key Government Agencies involved in Import

8.1 Summary Table of Key Government Agencies involved in the Import Process:

There are number of government entities who are involved in the import process in Bahrain.

These entities or agencies are summarized with their roles in the import process and website in Table 6 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Government Agencies</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, tourism and Commerce</td>
<td>Responsible for facilitating and regulating trade</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moic.gov.bh/">http://www.moic.gov.bh/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior customs affairs</td>
<td>Responsible for regulating customs and trade policies</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bahraincustoms.gov.bh/">http://www.bahraincustoms.gov.bh/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication</td>
<td>Responsible for providing laws and regulation for free trade zones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Responsible for facilitating trade</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bcci.bh/en/content/overview-bcci-0">http://www.bcci.bh/en/content/overview-bcci-0</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Standards and Metrology Directorate</td>
<td>Responsible for preparing, revising and publishing regulations and conformity assessments</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moic.gov.bh/En/Commerce/StandardizationConsumerProtection/StandardsMetrologyDirectorate/Pages/index.aspx">http://www.moic.gov.bh/En/Commerce/StandardizationConsumerProtection/StandardsMetrologyDirectorate/Pages/index.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Key Government Agencies involved for Import of all Types of Products

There are a number of other governmental entities or agencies involved in the import process in Bahrain based on the type of industry or products.

A list of key entities or agencies along with the information such as the industry/ product types they serve, role in the import process, and websites are summarized in the Table 7 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Government Agencies</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Standards and Metrology Directorate</td>
<td>Responsible for preparing, revising and publishing regulations and conformity assessments</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moic.gov.bh/En/Commerce/StandardizationConsumerProtection/StandardsMetrologyDirectorate/Pages/index.aspx">http://www.moic.gov.bh/En/Commerce/StandardizationConsumerProtection/StandardsMetrologyDirectorate/Pages/index.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Key government agencies for specific products
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Agency</th>
<th>Product/Industry</th>
<th>Function/Role</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Food, Chemical and</td>
<td>Responsible for providing permissions for import of the products</td>
<td><a href="http://www.moh.gov.bh/en">www.moh.gov.bh/en</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Health Regulatory Authority</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical products</td>
<td>Responsible for registering pharmaceutical products</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nhra.bh/">http://www.nhra.bh/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| GCC Standards Organization              | All products                | • Responsible for providing standards and regulations  
• Responsible for conformity assessments of products | http://www.gso.org.sa/                        |


9.1 Standard Agencies According to the products

Saudi exporters in the nine industries identified by Saudi Exports are to obtain certificates for their products exported to Bahrain from the standard agencies provided for in Table 8 below:

Table 8: Key standard Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Standard Agency Name</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Web link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GCC standards Organization</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gso.org.sa/">http://www.gso.org.sa/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Health Regulatory Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.nhra.bh/">http://www.nhra.bh/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1 - Building Materials, 2 - Chemicals & Polymers, 3 - Food Products, 4 - Packaging, 5 - Consumer Durables, 6 - Heavy Machinery & Electronics, 7 - Precious Metals & Jewelry, 8 - Pharmaceuticals, 9 – Textiles
9.2 Gulf Standard Organization

9.3 National Health Regulatory Authority

The Pharmaceutical Products Regulation Department of the National Health Regulatory Authority Control (NHRA) is the authority for regulating and quality-controlling medicines in Bahrain. The authority was established in 2009 by the Royal Decree. NHRA ensures that the imported products comply with the necessary requirements and provides license for the free circulation of medicines in Bahrain.

9.3.1 NHRA Medicine Registration Process

The NHRA Medicine registration process is illustrated in Figure 12 below:

Stage I:

1. Prior to applying for medicine license, the manufacturer must have a valid license. For more information on Manufacturer license, Saudi exporters can visit the link provided below:
   \[http://www.nhra.bh/files/files/PPR/Pharmaceutical%20Manufacturer%20Licensing%20Procedure%20V%201.1.png\]
   2. The applicant must prepare the documents required for licensing procedure.
   3. Documents prepared must be in accordance with the ICH Common Technical Document (CTD).

Checklist for documents can be obtained from the link provided below:

Note: Common Technical Document can be organized into five modules. Module 1 is specific by region and must be submitted in soft & hard copies, Modules 2, 3, 4, and 5 are common for all regions and must be submitted in soft copy according to the ICH guideline.

---

48 National Health Regulatory Authority

49 National Health Regulatory Authority
### Stage II:

1. Applicant must request an appointment with the Pharmaceutical Products Regulation (PPR) Department for submitting the licensing application form. Saudi exporters can obtain the application form from the link provided below:
   
   http://www.nhra.bh/files/files/PPR/NHRA-PPR_Medicine%20Licensing%20Application%20Form%20V2_20140504.docx

2. NHRA provides an appointment to the applicant.

3. On the day of application, NHRA staff verifies the documents and ensures that all the necessary documents are available.

4. Once the application is accepted, the NHRA staff stamps and signs a copy of the application form.

5. The stamped application form is issued to the applicant and the documents file is included to the new application records.

Note: Prior to submission of a medical licensing application, the medicine must be licensed and marketed in the country of origin for at least a period of 1 year.

### Stage III:

#### Illustrative Process for Obtaining Medicine License

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Process stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Pre requisites are fulfilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Submission of application and documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Application is Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Medicine license is issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 12: Medicine license process**

![Illustrative Process for Obtaining Medicine License](image-url)
1. The submitted application and documents are evaluated in accordance to the NHRA standard operating procedures by the authorities.

2. For more clarity on the products, NHRA might raise queries to the applicant.

3. The applicant must respond to the queries within the timeline provided failing which the application will be rejected.

**Stage IV:**

1. On satisfactory evaluation, the decision on pricing is made by the committee.

2. Once the medicine is approved, a license is issued for the applicant.

3. The medicine license is valid for 5 years and can be renewed.

### 9.3.2 Key Documents Required

The Key documents required to register drug are mentioned in Table 9 below:

**Table 9: Key Documents required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Documents required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cover letter: Original company paper signed and dated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Comprehensive CTD table of contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Application Form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Check list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pricing form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Product Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Summary of product characteristics (SmPC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Label text (immediate and secondary packaging).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Package leaflet (English and Arabic).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Artwork (mock-ups of outer pack, inner pack and package leaflet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>One finished product sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Contact details for the Marketing authorization holder responsible person for communication with the NHRA on quality issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Patency Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CPP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Good manufacturing practice (GMP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Certificate of suitability for the active substance, if available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Certificate of suitability for TSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Certificate of analysis for the drug substance from the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Certificate of analysis for the finished product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Price Certificate showing, ex-factory price, whole sale and public retail price in the country of origin (legalized by the ministry of foreign affairs &amp; embassy and issued within the last six months from the submission date). The price certificate must be issued from the Health Authority in the COO of the finished product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manufacturer registration certificate in Bahrain (Batch Releaser).

Alcohol content declaration.

Pork content declaration.

Worldwide registration status (registered, marketed (date), under registration and rejected).

Proof of Payment.

Proof of prior registration under Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA), Gulf Central Committee for Drug Registration (GCC-DR).

### 9.3.3 Lead Time\(^{50}\)

It takes 3 – 6 months for registering the drug product in Bahrain

### 9.3.4 Costs Involved\(^{51}\)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fees (in SAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Laboratory analysis</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pharmacy registration</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 9.4 Food Clearance Process in Bahrain\(^{52}\)

For food clearance, Bahrain follows the “Guide for Food Import Procedures for the GCC Countries” developed by the GCC Food Safety Committee. The illustrative process of food clearance in Bahrain is provided Figure 13 below:

**Stage I:**
Importer obtains all the required document for food clearance process.

**Stage II:**
1. Importer completes the Customs Declaration form online.
2. Importer submits the required documents and certificates for customs clearance process of food products.
3. Health certificates submitted must be in compliance with the GCC requirements.

---

\(^{50}\) ASCO

\(^{51}\) Ministry of Health Bahrain

\(^{52}\) GCC guide for control of imported foods

Figure 13: Import food clearance process
Stage III:

1. According to the risk based approach, the type of inspection is defined by the competent authorities.
2. Depending upon the risk categories, imported foods are classified as high, medium or low potential risk to human health. Various factors are considered for risk based control on food imports. For more information on the factors considered and the risk assessment, Saudi exporters can visit the link provided below: (From page 13 till page 16) [https://d28d0ipak1ih43.cloudfront.net/app/media/3599](https://d28d0ipak1ih43.cloudfront.net/app/media/3599)
3. Application form, certificates and documents submitted will be reviewed and verified by the authorities.

Stage IV:

Authorities will inspect the goods and carry on a physical examination. Authorities may collect samples of imported products. The results of the physical examination will be compiled.

Stage V:

Imported food products sample will be sent for laboratory analysis in an accredited laboratory. The results of Laboratory analysis will be compiled.
Stage VI:
The documented results are analyzed. If the results prove the conformity of food products, the application form is authorized and signed by the food inspector and the imported food products are cleared by the customs.

9.4.1 Key Documents Required

The Key documents required to import food products are mentioned below:

1. Customs declaration.
2. Permit delivery.
3. Commercial license / Commercial register in the relevant field.
5. List of Contents.
7. Supporting documentation for any labeled claims.
8. Temperature records where required.

10. Packaging and Labelling Regulations – Bahrain

10.1 General Industries

10.1.1 Industry Regulator

Gulf Standard Organization provides the labelling regulations for importing products to the GCC. Bahrain has adopted the GSO labelling regulations. For more information about GSO, kindly visit the link provided below:

http://www.gso.org.sa/

10.2 Food Industry

10.2.1 Industry Regulator

The Gulf Standards Organization (GSO) regulates food products in the GCC region. GSO provides standards for labelling in the GCC. For more information about GSO, kindly visit the link provided below:

http://www.gso.org.sa/

10.2.2 Labelling Requirements

The labelling requirements for food products are listed in the Table 11 below:

Table 11: Labelling requirements for food products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Language Requirements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Product and brand name</td>
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USDA
The pharma industry is regulated by the National Health Regulatory Authority. For more information about the regulator, Saudi exporters may visit the link provided below: [http://www.nhra.bh/](http://www.nhra.bh/)

### 10.3.2 Laws and Regulations

The labelling requirements for pharmaceutical products are listed in the Table 12 below:

**Table 12: Pharma labelling requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Labelling requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Description of medicine</td>
<td>Name, active substances, strength and pack size</td>
<td>Labelling must be in Arabic and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approved indications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>How to use the medicine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information on dosage</td>
<td>Instructions of use, missed dosage and overdoses, duration of</td>
<td>Labelling must be in Arabic and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>treatment and method of administration</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Precautions and warnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Name and address of the Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Storage conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Description of side effects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Revision date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Additional information</td>
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54 National Health Regulatory Authority
### 11. Reference List

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