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Prepared By: Fritzner Cledo

Approved By: Frederick Giles

Report Highlights:

This report is an overview of general legal and technical requirements imposed by Haiti for food and agricultural imports. The following sections of this report indicate the requirements for: Food Laws; Labeling Requirements; Packaging and Container requirements; Food Additive Regulations; Pesticides and Other Contaminants; Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration measures; Other Specific Standards; Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights; Import Procedures; and Trade Facility. In 2020, the Government of Haiti changed the import procedures under a new agreement with Government and Institution Services (SGS), a private contractor with the government that handles the verification of conformity and the valuation of imported products prior to unloading cargo at Haitian ports.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APN – National Port Authority

ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

AV – Certificate of Verification

BHN – Haiti’s Bureau of Standards

BNC – Credit National Bank

BRH – Haiti Central Bank

CARICOM – Caribbean Community

CFI – Center of Facilitation of Investments

CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight

CoC – Certificate of Conformity

COPANT – Pan-American Standards Commission

CROSQ – CARICOM Region Organization for Standards and Quality

DCQPC – Department of Quality Control and Consumer Protection

DGI – Income Tax Office

DGPSA – Department of Production and Food Safety

DQCSPAP – Office of Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products

DR – Dominican Republic

FOB – Free on Board

ID – Identity Document

IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission

INDOCAL – Dominican Institute for Quality

ISO – International Organization of Standard

MARNDR – Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development

MCI – Ministry of Trade and Industry

MDE – Ministry of Environment

MSPP – Ministry of Public Health and Population

NCR – Non-Conformity Report

PVC – Product Verification of Conformity

RFC – Request of Certification

RNF – Standards Network and Francophonie

SGS – Governments and Institutions Services

SIM – Inter-American Metrology System

USDA – US Department of Agriculture

VR – Valuation Report

WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization

WTO – World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti depends on the imports of U.S. agricultural products to fulfill domestic demands. Haiti food legislation has been in place for years, but Haiti continues to readjust its legislation and regulation to international agreements. Though there are no major changes in Haiti food legislation, there are changes to tariffs for several agricultural products and their import procedure. The Government and Institution Services (SGS), a private company, is commissioned by the government of Haiti to implement the verification of conformity and the valuation of imported products. Exporters are required to register on the SGS exporter portal to obtain the certificate of conformity (CoC) and the valuation report (VR) prior to export to Haiti.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

The majority of Haiti's food and trade legislation has been in place for many years. The major laws and other documents that set the requirements for food and agricultural products in Haiti are listed below:

1) Haitian customs code of 2015

2) Haitian rural code 1962

- Law No 10, related to agricultural industry and animal husbandry
- Law No 12, related to the trade of foodstuffs, transport and storage of plant and animal byproducts.

3) Haiti's Amended Constitution of 1987

- Article 251 related to the import of foodstuffs and byproducts

4) Presidential decrees

- Presidential decree of October 15, 1950, related to the import of animals
- Presidential decree of November 12, 1987, related to the regulation of the import of plants, animals and their byproducts

5) Laws

- Law of August 27, 1934, related to plant and animal health protection
- Law of August 16, 1950, prohibiting the import of pork without authorization
- Law of August 26, 1963, prohibiting the import of plants or seeds without authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)
- Law of June 27, 1951, related to the export of plants and bulb of sisal

6) Public notes

- Decree of July 24, 1937, related to the import of coffee, cacao, and other high crop plants
- Public statement of March 20, 1984, regulating the import of pork into Haiti
- Public statement of MARNDR and the Minister of Trade and Industry (MCI) of April 1986, related to plant and animal health protection
- Public statement of March 16, 1995, related to the import of carnivorous animals and poultry

- Memo of January 22, 1987, related to plant and animal quarantine

Haiti has signed several international agreements, which reinforce its food and trade policies. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1996, Haiti continues to adjust its legislation and regulation to the legal framework of the WTO. The government of Haiti refers, as well, to the topics covered by the WTO Agreements to fill in the gaps in its trade policy. Haiti is also a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which advocated for the establishment of Codex Alimentarius committees in member states. The Government of Haiti has never established this committee; however, Haiti's Bureau of Standards (BHN in French) was created in December 2012 to organize and manage activities related to standardization, certification, industrial metrology, promotion of quality, and provision of technical support to companies. Through this bureau, Haiti implements agreements signed with the [CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality \(CROSQ\)](#), Panamerican Standards Commission (COPANT in Spanish), Standards Network and Francophonie (Réseau Normalisations et Francophonie (RNF) in French), [Inter-American Metrology System](#) (SIM in French), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), and Dominican Institute for Quality (INDOCAL in Spanish).

In addition, a November 1987 Presidential decree established the Department of Production and Food Safety (DGPSA in French) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR). DGPSA oversees the Office of Animal Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products (DQCSPAP in French). While many products have access to the Haitian market, others are banned or restricted. In addition, some products are banned or restricted from all sources, while other bans or restrictions only apply to products from the Dominican Republic (DR). The list of affected products is provided in Appendix III.

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

The MCI's Department of Quality Control and Consumer Protection (DCQPC in French) establishes labeling requirements in Haiti. Current requirements include:

- Product name
- Composition (list of ingredients)
- Net weight or quantity

- Manufacturer's and importer's name and address
- Manufacturing and expiration dates
- Instructions for use and storage of the product
- Country of origin
- Batch identification number
- Product condition (e.g., frozen food)

Haiti has two official languages: French and Creole. However, with the proximity of the United States and Latin America, labels in English or Spanish are widespread in Haiti. Currently, there are no language requirements for product labels in Haiti.

Legislation to protect consumers, which includes additional labeling requirements, is also pending in the Haitian Parliament. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the government office in charge to ensure the quality and the conformity of products in the Haitian market, receive complaints from consumers, investigate issues, collect samples, verify documents and compile reports. Competent authorities, including but not limited to a Justice of the Peace, are able to confiscate and dispose of suspected products, rescind an individual's professional identity card and business license, and issue a temporary closure notice. The proposed legislation is available (in French) [here](#).

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for foodstuff packaging and containers are regulated by Haitian standards. In October 2012, the Government of Haiti banned polymers of styrene (polystyrene and expanded polystyrene), polyethylene plastic containers with a density equal to or over 0.94, and polyethylene with density below 0.94.

Hygienic standards for buildings, people and materials that come into contact with foodstuffs are listed in the 2013 general standards of quarantine. This document specifies the chemical products to avoid when handling foodstuffs. The Government of Haiti recommends cleaning and sterilizing all tools after each operation.

For animal products, the exporting country's sanitary certificate must indicate that the product was prepared and packaged by certified enterprises. Imported plants, flowers, fresh vegetables, and roots must be free of soil.

General Standards of quarantine

https://agriculturequarantaine.gouv.ht/css/Document/Reglement_general.pdf

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Haiti does not have any domestic regulations related to food additives. However, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP in French), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI), and MARNDR control imports of additives for use in foodstuffs based on international recommendations, including the recommendations of [Codex Alimentarius Commission report \(French version\) and the Proposal for management of chemical products and waste \(French version\)](#). Since July 2015, Haiti has banned wheat flour from the DR due to the presence of potassium bromate and azodicarbonamide in amounts exceeding the recommended levels.

SECTION V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Legislation and regulations pertaining to pesticides and other contaminants have been pending in the Haitian Parliament since 2017. Meanwhile, MARNDR, MSPP, MCI, and the Ministry of Environment (MDE) control the imports of pesticides, pesticide residue in foodstuffs and other contaminants based on international recommendations, including CODEX. An import permit is required for any entities involved in pesticide trade. The recommendations state that containers should be hermetically sealed, and resistant to choking and humidity. It is prohibited to store and transport pesticides and other contaminants in multiple-use vehicles, which transport foods, beverages and medicines. Additionally, organochloride pesticides are banned from import unless a special authorization is attained. The disposal of pesticide residues is not controlled by any regulations.

[Pest and pesticide management plan by MARNDR \(French version\)](#)

https://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/IMG/pdf/Plan_de_Gestion_des_Pestes_et_Pesticides.pdf

SECTION VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

It is recommended that U.S. exporters have a direct dialogue with potential Haitian importers who are able to inform in a timely manner the ongoing change in the implementation of the certificate of conformity program. Currently, the GOH conducts discussions with stakeholders on the implementation strategy for the certificate of conformity program.

Plant and plant products, animals and animal products (except live animals and domestic animals) require a certificate of conformity (CoC) for any shipments valued at \$US1,000 and over and a valuation report before arriving in Haiti. SGS, a private company, is commissioned by the GoH to issue these documents to the exporter upon completing the product verification of conformity program. To obtain the CoC, exporters must submit a request of certification accompanied with the following documents to the Governments and Institutions Services (SGS in French) through the [exporter portal](#): proforma invoice, quality management system certification, conformity documents including but not limited to test reports, quality certificates, and analysis reports. Exporters will have three options to demonstrate the compliance of their products depending on the frequency and the homogeneous nature of their shipments, and their status (manufacturers and non-manufacturers). SGS will reach out to the exporter to conduct the verification process. Additional documents are required on-demand, including physical inspection, laboratory test from International Organization of Standards/International Electrotechnical Commission 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025) accredited laboratories, factory audit, and all relevant documentary verification. At the end of the verification process and after satisfactory results, the exporter has to submit the final invoice for the issuance of the CoC.

A valuation report is required for any shipments valued at \$US1,000 or over. However, the valuation report process depends on the FOB value of the goods. If the FOB value of the goods is below \$US 10,000, SGS will only carry out a documentary review and will accept manufacturers' test reports for parameters defined by the applicable standards as essential or critical. If the FOB value of the goods is \$US10,000 or over, SGS will conduct a physical or virtual inspection. This virtual inspection will be made through the [QiiQ application](#) and the exporter should connect through the inspection website.

Please note that a fee is required for this process. Currently, information on the cost is unavailable as discussions are pending between the GOH and SGS.

Product Registration

Haiti's legislation does not require a product to be registered before import, except for medical products.

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Food trade is regulated by several entities of the Government of Haiti. Importers should comply with the requirements of MCI, MARNDR, and in specific cases with MDE and MSPP.

Plant and plant products, animals and animal products require an import authorization before arriving in Haiti. This category includes live animals and birds (except domestic animals, which require a zoo sanitary certificate and inoculation certificate), fresh and frozen meat, eggs, semen and embryos, plants and plant products, seedlings, seeds, fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants from unaffected areas.

Imports of live animals, plants, and their products are controlled by MARNDR through DQCSPAP. This office issues the required import authorization for live animals, plants, and their products upon receiving the specific information listed below.

Live Animals

For live animals, a request for the import authorization should be submitted to DQCSPAP 25 days before the expected loading date and must include the following information:

- Importer's name, address and fiscal ID
- Name and address of destination farm in Haiti
- Name and address of farm owner in Haiti (may be different from farm address)
- Import purpose
- Information about imported animals, including country of origin

- Tag numbers of imported animals
- Boarding port name and boarding date
- Zoo sanitary certificate signed by certified veterinary of the exporting country that includes information related to the examination process and indicates the health condition of the animals

Please note that a fee is required for this process. Once the import is approved a copy of the import authorization should be given to any person - captain, pilot or driver - in charge of transporting the animals.

Bans and disease-specific restrictions are listed in Appendix II.

Animal Products

Animal products require a sanitary certificate from the competent authority of the exporting country. This sanitary certificate must include the following information:

- Product name
- Country of origin
- Exporter's name and address
- Permit number (required only for frozen and fresh meat, eggs, and eggs products)
- Competent authority (e.g., USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service)
- Certifying institution name
- Importer's country
- Port of departure
- Transport type
- Transport and storage condition
- Port of arrival
- Net weight, or volume
- Manufacturing and expiry date
- Container type
- Zoo sanitary certificate signed by certified veterinarian of the exporting country that includes information related to the examination process and indicates the health condition of the animals and sanitary conditions of the animal products

Bans and disease-specific restrictions are listed in Appendix II.

Specific standards for plants

For plants and plant products, an import authorization is required. The request should be submitted to DQCSPAP 25 days before the expected loading date and must include the following information:

- Importer's name and fiscal ID
- Importer's address
- Exporter's name and address

In addition, a phytosanitary certificate is required for plant products from the competent authority of the exporting country. Please note that plant products in cans are exempt from import authorization and phytosanitary certificate requirements.

In addition, plants, flowers, fresh vegetables and roots must be free of any soil. Exporters of seeds must be certified. Bans and restrictions are listed in Appendix II.

Please note that a fee is required for this process. Once the import is authorized a copy of the authorization should be given to any person - captain, pilot or driver - in charge of transporting the plants.

SECTION VIII. TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

As a signatory to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Haiti continues to adjust its legislation to the legal framework of WIPO. The law of July 22, 1954 sets out provisions for legal protection of trademarks and service marks. The application process begins with a letter request addressed to Legal Service Affairs of MCI, including the following information:

- Applicant's name and address
- Fiscal ID number

- Printed version of Trademark to be registered
- Branch of activity
- Telephone number and e-mail
- Original of the request and two copies
- Deposit by wire transfer of 152 gourdes to MCI, or address a request to make a direct deposit of 152 gourdes to the Tax Office (DGI)

If the trademark is approved, its protection is granted for ten years by MCI and can be renewed.

SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

The Government of Haiti has signed a new agreement with SGS under new import procedures. However, due to complaints from stakeholders on the implementation, including importers, the GOH is in discussion with SGS to revise the implementation. The new import procedures can be completed in seven steps gathered into two phases (Pre-shipment and Shipment/Custom clearance).

Pre-shipment requirements

The pre-shipment requirements depend on the FOB value of the goods. If the FOB value is below \$US1,000, the importer must submit the commercial invoice or quote, bill of lading, and transport type, plus the freight fee for customs clearance. However, if the FOB value is \$US1,000 and over, the following steps should be completed prior to import: product verification of conformity and verification of value.

Product verification of conformity

A [certificate of conformity \(CoC\)](#) is required for any shipments valued at \$US1,000 and over. Please see details in the OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES section of this report.

For food trade, it is recommended that importers verify the status of the products, whether they are banned, controlled, or have free entry (see Appendix III).

Additional documents may include:

- Zoo sanitary or Phytosanitary certificate
- Inoculation certificate
- Laboratory test certificate
- Fumigation treatment certificate

For veterinary medicine

- Officially Approved Laboratory test certificate
- Manufacturer, type of medicine, net quantity
- Usage
- Storage method and expired date

Verification of value

A valuation report is required for any shipments valued at \$US1,000 and over. Please see details in the OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES section of this report.

Please note that a fee is required for this process.

Shipment and customs clearance

Shipment

Depending on the product, Haitian legislation requires that the manifest provide additional information, such as transport temperature, net weight or quantity and packaging type.

Verification process

At the arrival port, SGS reviews the documentation to ensure that all requirements are met and if physical inspection is required. In addition, SGS confirms the customs classification and submits the customs value of the imported goods.

Physical Inspection

A physical inspection may be conducted by an inspector of the DQCSPAP to verify the documents and control the status of imported goods. For live animals, the inspector may recommend fifteen days in quarantine before release of the animal. If the inspection reveals anything abnormal, the goods may be confiscated or returned to the exporting country.

Customs payments

Customs duties and taxes are required for goods clearance. The cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of imported goods is used as a basis for the calculation of the import customs duties and taxes. However, the Brussels Definition of Value on the shipment arrival date may be considered independently of the final invoice submitted to SGS prior to export. Taxes include the verification fee (6 percent of CIF), value-added tax (10 percent of transaction value), Contribution to Territorial Collectivities Funds (2 percent of CIF, applicable for some food products), and Special Duty (1 percent of CIF). The payment of customs duties and taxes is collected by Credit National Bank (BNC in French), which is commissioned by Haiti Central Bank (BRH in French).

Customs Clearance

The Customs office requires all importers fill out the customs declaration and submit the following documents for customs clearance:

- A certificate of conformity (CoC)
- A valuation report (VR)
- Customs declaration
- Bill of lading
- Freight cost certificate
- List of products
- Commercial invoice

- Import permit, if required
- Zoo sanitary or phytosanitary certificate, if required
- Certificate of origin
- Laboratory certificate, if required
- Certificate of weight and quality, if required
- Insurance certificate, if required
- Fumigation treatment certificate, if required
- Certificate of freeze, if required

It is recommended to U.S. exporters to establish a direct dialogue with potential Haitian importers to inform in a timely manner of changes on required documents as discussions are ongoing between the GOH and SGS.

SECTION X. TRADE FACILITATION

The government of Haiti did not make any changes in the trade process except for the increase in tariffs for several agricultural products and an ongoing discussion to implement the certificate of conformity program. Exporters are required to register on the SGS portal and demonstrate compliance of their products prior to export to Haiti. They should submit all documents to SGS, which is commissioned by the GoH to conduct verification and inspection. Customs clearance may be completed in 48 hours if all the documents meet Haitian requirements. Traders are required to pay customs duties and taxes for customs clearance. For the fiscal year 2020/21 (September/October), a customs duty of 50 percent is applied to wheat flour, pasta, corn flour, and tomatoes; 30 percent for oranges, apples and pear juice; and 40 percent for condiments and mixed seasonings. In addition, an excise duty of 15 percent is applied to some categories of tomato products.

APPENDIX I: GOVERNEMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)
National Road #1, Damien
Port-au-prince, Haiti – P.O. Box 1441
Tel: (509) 2943-2851
e-mail: contact@agriculture.gouv.ht
<http://agriculture.gouv.ht/>
- 2) Office of Animal Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products (DQCSPAP)
Claircine 20, Shabisco Street
Port-au-prince, Haiti
Tel: (509) 2943-4651
(509) 2513-2676
<https://agriculturequarantaine.gouv.ht/>
- 3) Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI)
6, Legitime Street
Port-au-prince, Haiti – POX 00116
Tel: (509) 2943-4488
<https://www.mci.gouv.ht/>
- 4) Center of Facilitation of Investments (CFI)
27, rue Armand Holly, Debussy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Tel: +509 2813 0369 / +509 2813 0367
Email: cfihaiti@gmail.com
<https://www.cfihaiti.com/index.php/en/>
- 5) Ministry of Public Health and Population
1 J. Roumain Street, Maïs-Gate Road
(509) 2816-1442
<https://mspp.gouv.ht/newsite/>
- 6) General Administration of Customs
1 Blvd La Saline, Du Quai & Des Fonts-forts Streets
Port-au-prince, Haiti
<https://douane.gouv.ht/>
- 7) APN
1 Blvd La Saline, Du Quai & Des Fonts-forts Streets
Port-au-prince, Haiti

APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

N/A

APPENDIX III: PARTIAL LIST OF BANNED, CONTROLLED AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTS TO IMPORT

Table 1. - List of prohibited fruits and vegetables from all sources

Common Name	Scientific name
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum L.</i>
Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena L.</i>
Sweet pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum L.</i>
Chili pepper	<i>Capsicum frutescens L.</i>
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera L.</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>
Citrus	<i>Citrus sp.</i>

Table 2. - List of prohibited fruits from the Dominican Republic

Common Name	Scientific name
Lemon	<i>Citrus aurantifolia L.</i>
Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis L.</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus grandis L.</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata L.</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera Indica L.</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus L.</i>
Grapes	<i>Vitis vinifera L.</i>
Lucuma fruit	<i>Lucuma mammosa L.</i>
Star fruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola L.</i>
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus Altilis var non-seminifera</i>
Chestnut	<i>Artocarpus Altilis var seminifera</i>
Sapodilla	<i>Achras zapota L.</i>
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis L.</i>
Cashew	<i>Annona reticulata L.</i>
Cherry	<i>Malpighia puniceifolia L.</i>
Soursop	<i>Annona muricata L.</i>
Avocado	<i>Persea Americana L.</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea Arabica L.</i>

Papaya	<i>Carica papaya L.</i>
Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito L.</i>
Watermelon	<i>Momordica charantia L.</i>
Melon	<i>Cucumis melo L.</i>
Giant passionfruit	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis L.</i>
Plantain	<i>Musa paradisiaca L.</i>
Banana	<i>Musa sapientum L.</i>

Table 3. - Partial list of controlled agricultural products

Products	Requirements
Wheat flour	Sanitary certificate
Ham	Sanitary certificate
Salami	Sanitary certificate
Meat	Sanitary certificate

Table 4. – List of prohibited food and beverage products to terrestrial ports of entry

Number	Products	Entry	Port of entry
1	Wheat flour	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
2	Edible oil	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
3	Drinking water	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
4	Cooking butter	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
5	Butter	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
6	Pasta	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
7	Powdered drinks	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
8	Soda	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
9	Beer	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
10	Snack (cheeco)	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
11	Corn meal	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
12	Cookies	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>

Table 5. - Partial list of pest and disease controlled by quarantine measures in Haiti

A.- Animal and animal products

Animal and animal products	Disease prohibited from affected country	Disease controlled from affected country
Poultry, chicks, fertile eggs	Avian influenza Fowl plague	Gumboro Avian Leukosis Mycoplasmosis Mareck disease New Castle Avian Tuberculosis Infectuous Bronchitis Avian Chlamydia Infectuous Laryngotracheitis Pullorosis Duck Virus Enteritis Duck Virus Hepatitis
Larvae, alevin, fish and crustacean for reproduction		Haemorrhagic Septicemia Heamatopoietic Necrosis Herpes Virus Salmon viral disease Spring Viremia of Carp
Bee		Foulbrood Nosema Disease varroasis
African bee	Prohibited	Prohibited
Rabbit	Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Myxomatosis Tularemia	Rabbit Pasteurellosis Papillomatosis Scab Smallpox
Pork	Foot-and-mouth disease African Swine Fever Pest Classic Swine Fever Vesicular Exanthema Vesicular Disease Porcine Enzootic Encephalomyelitis Trichinellosis	Atrophic Rhinitis Aujesky Disease Transmissible gastroenteritis Glasser disease Brucellosis Mycoplasmosis Tuberculosis Leptospirosis Parvovirosis Cysticercosis Scab Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrom
Equine	African horse sickness	Equine Rhinopneumonitis

	<p>Glanders Dourine Trypanosomiasis Vesicular stomatitis Contagious Equine Metritis Equine infectious Anemia</p>	<p>Scab Equine Arthritis Equine smallpox Epizootic Lymphangitis Equine encephalomyelitis Gasterophylosis</p>
Bovine	<p>Foot-and-Mouth Disease Bovine spongiform Encephalomyelitis Contagious Peripneumonia Rinderpest Vesicular stomatitis Dermatose nodulaire contagieuse</p>	<p>Bovine Viral Diarrhea Infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis Brucellosis Tuberculosis Leptospirosis Trichomonosis Vibriosis Hypodermosis Cysticercosis Anasplamosis Bovine babesiosis Enzootic bovine leukosis Hemorrhagic Septicemia Theilerosis Trypanosomosis Bovine malignant catarrhal Bovine genital Campylobacteriosis Tuberculosis Brucellosis Leptospirosis</p>
Small ruminant	<p>Foot-and-Mouth Disease Small ruminant plague Small ruminant pox Ovine catarrhal Vesicular Stomatitis</p>	<p>Brucellosis Tuberculosis Leptospirosis Contagious Ectyma Scab Goat encephalitis</p>
Frozen meat	<p>Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vesicular stomatitis Porcine vesicular Disease Rinderpest Fièvre catarrhale du mouton Classic Swine Fever African Swine Fever Avian Influenza hautement pathogène Sheep and goat pox Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</p>	

B.- Plant and plant products

Plant and plant products	Disease prohibited from affected country	Disease controlled from affected country
Coffee seeds	coffee leaf rust, coffee berry borer, and smut	infectious disease, and pests
Plantain suckers		Fusarium wilt, bacterial soft rot, Moko disease and Sigatoka disease of banana
Grain seeds		Rust disease, Smuts, and Sheath rot disease
Fruits of coconut, cashew nut, mango, avocado, papaya, and beans	lethal disease, cashew nut acarosis, anthracnose, bunchy top, bacterial wilt, golden mosaic virus, mango seed weevil	lethal disease, cashew nut acarosis, anthracnose, bunchy top, bacterial wilt, golden mosaic virus, mango seed weevil
Citrus fruits		Citrus tristeza, Bacterial canker

Attachments:

No Attachments