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**Report Highlights:**

This report summarizes Trinidad and Tobagos' (TT) requirements for importing food and agricultural products. U.S. suppliers should be aware that TT has rather comprehensive import regulations and standards that must be followed closely in order to avoid difficulties at the port of entry. That being said, TT is rather transparent in terms of its regulatory requirements and import processes, meaning U.S. suppliers who work closely with their TT buyers to comply with all requirements shall find exporting to TT to be straightforward.

# Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <u>Executive Summary .....</u>   | <u>3</u>  |
| <u>Section I. General Food Laws .....</u>  | <u>4</u>  |
| <u>Section II. Labeling Requirements.....</u>  | <u>4</u>  |
| <u>Section III. Packaging and Container Requirements.....</u>  | <u>7</u>  |
| <u>Section IV. Food Additive Regulations .....</u>   | <u>8</u>  |
| <u>Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants .....</u>   | <u>8</u>  |
| <u>Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures.....</u>                             | <u>8</u>  |
| <u>Section VII. Other Specific Standards/Laws.....</u>   | <u>9</u>  |
| <u>Section VIII. Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights .....</u> | <u>9</u>  |
| <u>Section IX. Import Procedures .....</u>   | <u>11</u> |
| <u>Section X. Trade Facilitation .....</u>   | <u>12</u> |
| <u>Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts.....</u>  | <u>13</u> |
| <u>Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts .....</u>   | <u>15</u> |
| <u>Appendix III. Useful Online Resources .....</u>   | <u>15</u> |

NOTE: This report was prepared by the Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office in Miami, Florida, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

## Executive Summary

Trinidad and Tobago (TT) is a nation consisting of two islands in the southwestern Caribbean with a population of 1.4 million. With very limited agricultural production of its own, the country imports nearly \$1 billion in agricultural products annually to feed its population. Of these imports, consumer-oriented agricultural products account for \$631 million (65 percent). The United States is the main supplier of both agricultural products and consumer-oriented agricultural products, accounting for 40 percent of TT's import market in both categories.

Within this context, TT's regulatory environment for food and agricultural products is quite transparent and import friendly. A government trade and business portal facilitates the import process and most laws and regulations governing imports can be found online on government websites listed in Appendix III of this report. Standard U.S. food labels are accepted. Facility registration of foreign establishments and product registration are not required in TT.

Despite TT's openness to trade, certain requirements demand thorough consideration which is why pre-import consultation with regulatory authorities is recommended (but not required) for new-to-market suppliers and new-to-market products. Import licensing and permits are required for selected agricultural products.

## Section I. General Food Laws

TT is fairly receptive to imports of U.S. agricultural products. Initially, the level of scrutiny and checks on imported products can be quite intense. However, once an importer can demonstrate a successful track record of compliance, the import flow becomes much smoother. Enforcement of labeling requirements is carried out mostly at the port of entry but routine and random checks at the wholesale and retail levels are also conducted. The government prefers to review new-to-market items before allowing entry. Laboratory testing, at the government's discretion, may be required for new products. In such cases, products are usually detained until laboratory results become available. In general, TT follows internationally accepted food standards and may also refer to Canadian, U.S., and European standards as well.

Imports of food and beverage products into TT are governed mainly by the comprehensive Food & Drug Act of 1960 (as amended) and its implementing regulations, which encompass practically all processed foods. Additional regulations for fish and fish products were included in 1998, and a 2003 amendment to the law added additional requirements for alcoholic beverages and other products.

The Ministry of Health's Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division (CFDD) is the agency charged with implementing and enforcing this legislation. The Ministry of Health also enforces parts of the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act of 1979 (as amended). The Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act of 1954 as amended by Animals (Diseases and Importation) (Amendment) Act of 2020 and its Animal Control Regulations deal with the importation of all animal byproducts. The Plant Protection Act of 1975 (as amended) and its implementing regulations cover the importation of plant products such as produce and grains. These last two legislative pieces are enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' Animal Health Sub-Division and Plant Quarantine Service, respectively. All of the legislation mentioned above is available online at the TT Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs website, which is linked in [Appendix III. Useful Online Resources](#) of this report.

## Section II. Labeling Requirements

### General Requirements

Labeling of food products is governed under the umbrella of the Food & Drug Act, Chapter 30:01, Part II, Section 16 (1-10) and the 118/2003 Amendment. A key requirement is that all products be labeled in English. Multilingual labels are acceptable as long as English is one of the languages included on the label. All phrases that appear in a foreign language must be translated into English. In such cases, the English portion need not appear on the main panel. Standard U.S. labels are acceptable and are generally viewed as containing more information than what is required by TT standards. Following is a summary of the information required on all food product labels. It should be noted that the following labeling guidelines are general and not all-encompassing. Different categories of foodstuffs have different labeling requirements. For definitive information regarding TT's labeling requirements, U.S. exporters should contact the CFDD (See contact information provided in [Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts](#)).

Main panel:

1. Brand name or trade name of the product
2. Common name of the product (the name by which the food is generally known)
3. Net contents of the package in terms of weight, volume, or number. Any panel, except the bottom of the package
4. A complete list of ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight or percentage
5. Name and address of the manufacturer or person preparing the food and its country of preparation or origin.

Please note clarity is an important requirement with respect to the manufacturer/distributor address on the product label. The use of the phrase “under authority of” does not adequately speak to these concerns. Many U.S. products simply state the manufacturer or packer’s city and state only, without explicitly stating “USA.” In the case of a manufacturer or bottler, this is generally acceptable because TT Health authorities can easily determine that the United States is the country of origin. However, in the case of a packer or distributor, this is not acceptable as the country of origin cannot be determined from the label. In such cases, if the product is of U.S. origin, statements such as "Product of USA" or "Made in USA" should be added to the label in order to clearly identify the product’s origin. In cases where non-U.S. products are packed and shipped by U.S. companies, the true country of origin should be specified so that the label is not considered misleading. For brewery products, the name and address of the importer or distributor must be stated as well as the alcoholic strength in terms of alcoholic content by volume. This requirement does not apply to other alcoholic beverages.

6. A declaration by name of any added Class II, Class III or Class IV preservatives.
  - Class II preservatives include benzoic acid (including salts thereof); sulphurous acid (including salts thereof); sorbic acid (including salts thereof); methyl para-hydroxybenzoate; and propyl para-hydroxybenzoate.
  - Class III preservatives include propionic acid (including salts thereof); sodium diacetate; and sorbic acid (including salts thereof).
  - Class IV preservatives comprise the following, whether used with or without a harmless carrier: gum guaiacum; vegetable oils containing tocopherols; lecithin; citric, tartaric or ascorbic acid; monoisopropyl citrate; ascorbyl palmitate; n-propyl gallate, or n-octyl gallate, or n-dodecyl gallate; and nordihydroguaiaretic acid.
7. A declaration of any added food coloring or flavoring preparation
8. Expiration date or other date mark (Open dating statements such as "best if used by" are

acceptable. It is worth noting that alcoholic beverages are not exempt from this requirement.)

9. Any applicable storage instructions (i.e. "keep frozen," "refrigerate after opening")
10. Preparation instructions, where applicable
11. Instructions for safe handling, where applicable

Any panel, including the bottom:

12. The batch or lot number
13. Any registration number which may be required by the CFDD

Enforcement of labeling requirements is carried out mostly at the port of entry. New-to-market players as well as new-to-market food products are closely scrutinized until a track record of compliance can be established, at which time the level of scrutiny is usually relaxed. Retail inspections, although less common, are also conducted at random. The CFDD allows the use of stick-on labels in order to comply with all the above requirements. However, stick-on label concessions are temporary and are normally granted for only 2 to 3 months. Therefore, U.S. companies seeking to export food products to TT over the long run should label their products according to TT requirements without the use of stick-on labels (to avoid any possible complications at the port of entry).

U.S. exporters interested in shipping samples to TT to conduct market tests for their products should be aware that samples must meet all the basic labeling requirements outlined above. However, the CFDD does make concessions in this regard. Requests for such concessions should be made in writing to the CFDD (see Appendix I for contact information). Similar written requests should also be made for institutional packed products destined for the food service sector and unlabeled containers of food that are further processed or repacked at TT's Free Trade Zones or other locations. It is worth noting that the 2003 sub-regulation 23(2) of the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Regulations addresses the label on a bulk container of a food or food additive and states:

“notwithstanding regulation 16, the label on a bulk container of a food or food additive shall state:

- The common name;
- The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, importer or wholesaler;
- The country of origin;
- The net contents; and
- The expiry date or other date mark, and may state the batch or lot number, registration number and storage instructions.”

### **Other Specific Labeling Requirements (Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling)**

The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel is fully acceptable in TT. CFDD does not have any specific nutritional requirements at present and thus nutritional labeling is voluntary. The use of nutrient content claims (i.e. "low in saturated fat"), absolute descriptors (i.e. "high-fiber" or "low fat") and relative descriptors (i.e. "reduced sugar" or "light in sodium") are all acceptable. Although no written

policy is in place for nutrient content claims, the CFDD tends to follow Canadian standards in these matters.

Implied claims made on food labels may be considered misleading. For instance, it is preferable to state “No Additives” or “No Preservatives” rather than “100% Natural” or “All Natural.” Unless pre-approved by the CFDD, the level of scrutiny garnered by new-to-market products labeled “100% Natural” or “All Natural” increases proportionately to the degree of reconstitution beyond the ingredients’ original state. For example, products composed of multiple “natural” ingredients that are reconstituted into a cake should expect close scrutiny at the border due to the perception the consumer could misconstrue the end product as being total natural when in fact, it is a reconfiguration of the natural ingredients. TT tends to mirror the British code of conduct in terms of regulating advertising. A government-appointed committee is also charged with overseeing advertising. While there are seldom any major issues, the government does proceed cautiously in this regard.

A food product label exhibiting therapeutic claims is likely to result in the product being classified as a pharmaceutical. Generally speaking, the CFDD prefers not to see any therapeutic claims made on food labels. As mentioned earlier, it is strongly recommended that U.S. exporters check with the CFDD in terms of the labeling compliance of their products prior to shipping.

## Section III. Packaging and Container Requirements

The Environmental Management Act (EM Act), Chapter 35:05 of 2000 is the main legislation aimed at ensuring the protection, conservation, enhancement and wise use of the environment in TT. The EM Act established the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) as the lead government body in terms of environmental issues. A National Environmental Policy, which includes strategies to facilitate the reduction of food waste at the retail and consumer levels, was put in place in 2018. Subsequently, in 2019 TT implemented a ban on the importation of polystyrene foam products, followed in 2020 by a similar ban on the use and importation of single-use plastic and polystyrene and the elimination of duties on environmentally friendly alternatives. For the most part, however, manufacturers have the flexibility of using any packaging material as long as it is acceptable for use with food products. PVC and similar materials are acceptable.

### **Packaging Sustainability Measures**

In 2023 the TT Bureau of Standards (TTBS) set forth a mandatory standard (TTCS 9:2023 – Biodegradable Materials – Food-Contact Single-Use Products For Composting In Municipal Or Industrial Facilities – Compulsory Requirements). The standard applies to both imported and locally manufactured biodegradable food-contact single-use products designed to be compostable in municipal or industrial composting facilities. The standard does not apply to secondary packaging that does not come into contact with food (i.e. outer wrappers or cartons). It also does not apply to packing material used as stuffing to prevent damage to products during transportation and storage. A copy of the standard can be obtained from the [TTBS website](#).

## Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

The TT Ministry of Health has no specific regulations for food additives (as defined by the Food and Drugs Regulations, Part II.14) and thus it does not maintain a positive or a negative list of additives. As a general rule, health officials rely on internationally accepted Codex Alimentarius (Codex) standards in determining whether to accept or reject an additive. Codex, also known as the "food code," is a set of science-based and globally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and recommendations for food products. TT health officials may also rely on European and U.S. standards if a particular additive is not contemplated in Codex standards. U.S. exporters wishing to introduce into TT a food product containing a new additive should check first with the CFDD. (See Appendix I for contact information.)

## Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

The Ministry of Health's CFDD is the agency responsible for the administration of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act 1979 (as amended) and the Pesticides (Registration and Import Licensing) Regulation of 1987. The Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Board (PTCB) is a legal body comprised of a panel of experts who act in an advisory capacity in the implementation of the Act and its regulations. The PTCCB is also responsible for registering chemicals and pesticides that can be imported into TT. Through its own Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Inspectorate, the CFDD regulates pesticide residues in foods.

Authorities follow the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in terms of banned products, as well as the Rotterdam Convention for Prior-Informed Consent in terms of trade of pesticides and other contaminants. Much the same as with food additives, health officials also follow internationally accepted Codex standards in terms of pesticide maximum residue limits (MRL's) and frequently refer to U.S. standards or relevant information from its regional and international partners.

U.S. exporters interested in obtaining a list of registered chemicals and pesticides or seeking more information on MRL's should contact the CFDD's Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Inspectorate. (See Appendix I for contact information.)

## Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

When imported products are "queried" by the CFDD upon entry, additional certifications may be required. More information on export certificate requirements can be found in the latest FAIRS Export Certificate Report for TT. All certificates should be originals. Certificates need not be authenticated by a TT Consulate but should be issued by an accredited testing facility and notarized if from a non-government entity. Additional certificates that may be requested from the relevant government agency of the exporting country include, but are not limited to:

1. Sanitary Health Certificate (mandatory for animal and fish products and may be required of other products as well)



2. Radioactive certificate (particularly for milk products from Europe)
3. Phytosanitary Certificate
4. Aflatoxin Certificate
5. Dioxin Certificate (for meat products on a case-by-case basis)
6. Other certificated based on the health situation in the exporting country

From the accredited laboratory or government agency of the exporting country:

7. Certificate of Analysis (for fish products - heavy metals, contaminants, toxins)

From the country of manufacture:

8. Certificate of Free Sale

### **Facility Registration**

TT does not require facility registration of foreign establishments.

### **Product Registration**

TT does not require sanitary registration of food products, relying instead on relatively strict enforcement of its import and labeling regulations.

## **Section VII. Other Specific Standards/Laws**

Imports of virtually all food and beverage products are covered by the Food & Drug Act, the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act, the Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act, or the Plant Protection Act mentioned earlier.

## **Section VIII. Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights**

### **Geographical Indications (GI)**

The GI Act (CHAPTER 82:78, Act 20 of 1996 Amended by 18 of 2000) provides protection for GI in TT, stating:

*“Any interested person and any interested group of producers or consumers may institute proceedings in the Court to prevent, in respect of geographical indication— (a) the use of any means in the designation or presentation of a good that indicates or suggests that the good in question originates in a geographical area other than the true place of origin in a manner which misleads the public as to the geographical origin of the good; (b) any use which constitutes an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Article 10 bis of the Paris Convention; or (c) use of a geographical indication identifying wines for wines not originating in the place indicated by the geographical indication in question or identifying spirits for spirits not originating in the place indicated by the geographical indication in question, even where the true origin of the goods is indicated or the geographical indication is used in translation or accompanied by expressions such as “kind,” “type,” “style,” “imitation,” or the like”*”

Although the Act provides protection regardless of whether or not a GI has been registered in TT, it is recommended that interested parties register GI with the TT Government in order to avoid or minimize any issues down the line. Registration is governed by the GI Regulations, and an application for registration may be filed by either a person or group engaged in production in the relevant geographical area, groups of consumers, or any competent authority. Applicants outside TT are required to be represented by an attorney in TT. Applications for registration must be submitted to the Controller of the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) of the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs (contact information provided in Appendix I). Schedule I of the GI Regulations provides a list of fees associated with the registration process and Schedule II provides a sample of the application form. The GI Act and the GI Regulations (including Schedules I and II) can be accessed through the IPO website listed in [Appendix III. Useful Online Resources](#).

### **Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

Trademark registration in TT is also voluntary but highly recommended to protect against infringement. All trademarks and brand names registered in TT are protected under the Trade Mark Act No. 8 of 2015. Relevant regulations include Legal Notice No. 137 - Trade Marks Regulations 2020; Legal Notice No. 138 - Trade Marks (Border Enforcement Measures) Regulations 2020; and Legal Notice No. 290 - Trade Marks (International Registration) Regulations 2020. Applications for registration can be filed with the IPO. Classification of trademarks is done using the 11th Edition of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. Any individual, firm, or organization can search the Trademarks Registry for possible similar marks prior to registration by reviewing the Trademark Indices containing a record of all the applications filed. This service is available free of charge, but if details of a specific trademark are required, the cost is TT\$50.00 (approximately US\$7) per trademark. More information on how to search for trademarks is available on the IPO website (a link is provided in Appendix III).

TT law allows anyone to register trademarks, but applicants based outside TT must designate a local representative when submitting an application. It takes approximately 4 months for a trademark to be registered, provided there are no objections to the application by the IPO or a third party. Initial registration of a trademark is valid for 10 years and registration is renewable indefinitely for subsequent periods of 10 years each. For further information on the trademark registration process, registration fees, or to conduct searches of the Trademark Registry, U.S. exporters should contact the IPO (see Appendix I of this report for contact information) or visit their website (see Appendix III of this report for link).

TT is a party to the following international treaties relating to trademarks:

1. Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and services for the purposes of Registration of Marks of 1957 (The Nice Agreement entered into force in TT on March 20, 1996.)
2. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks of 1973 (The Vienna Classification entered into force in TT on March 20, 1996.)
3. Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) of 1994 (TT became a member on April 16, 1998.)
4. Singapore Treaty of the Law of Trademarks of 2006 (The Singapore Treaty entered into force in

TT on January 4, 2020.)

## Section IX. Import Procedures

The Government of TT operates an IT-platform known as a “Single Electronic Window” (SEW) designed to facilitate business and trade. The SEW allows information entered into the customs system to be shared electronically across all the platforms of the agencies involved in customs clearance, reducing the interagency approval process and customs clearance times accordingly. This is complemented by an Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) utilized by the Customs and Excise Division.

The following documentation is normally required for food imports:

### 1. Import License (if applicable)

An import license from the Ministry of Trade and Industry’s Trade License Unit is required to import regulated goods on the import negative list. The import negative list includes items such as:

- Livestock: live poultry
- Fish: fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
- Shrimp (prawn), lobster, crab meat: fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
- Coconut in all forms including coconut seedlings, copra, desiccated coconut, coconut milk, and coconut cream, but excluding coconut oil
- Oil seed cake, meal and other vegetable oil residues
- Copra
- Oilseeds, beans, nuts, etc.
- Animal oils, fats and greases, unrefined
- Fatty acids and solid residues from the treatment of oils and fats
- Vegetable fats
- Pesticides:
  - Parathion, ethyl
  - 2,4,5-Trichlorophenyl (2,4,5-T)
  - Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)
  - Chlordimeform
  - Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
  - Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
  - Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
  - Lead Arsenate
  - Thallium and its salts
  - Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endrin

*Note: U.S. exporters are urged to have the importing party ascertain whether any license may be required prior to shipping any products. More information on the subject can be obtained from the Trade License Unit (see Appendix I for contact information).*

2. CARICOM Invoice
3. Commercial Invoice
4. Bill of Lading or Air Waybill
5. Packing List
6. Certificate of Origin
7. Health or Sanitary Certificate (if applicable)

### **Advanced Ruling Procedure**

As mentioned earlier, scrutiny, particularly for new-to-market items, can be intense. Use of a seasoned customs broker/agent is key to ensuring a smooth entry process. The Customs & Excise Division offers an advance ruling procedure to provide more predictable information to importers. An advance ruling helps the importer obtain the correct tariff classification for the goods they plan to import for the first time. It also helps to reduce the Customs clearance formalities and will consequently reduce release times. Importers are thus encouraged to seek classification of goods well in advance of their arrival in TT to avoid delays. Interested parties should contact the Customs & Excise Division for more information (see Appendix I for contact information).

## **Section X. Trade Facilitation**

TT ratified the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in 2015. According to the TFA Database, TT's current rate of implementation of its TFA commitments stands at 34 percent, with a timeframe spanning from February 2017 to December 2027. As mentioned earlier, an important highlight of TT's implementation efforts is the establishment of a Single Electronic Window (SEW) for trade and business facilitation, which in TT is branded as TTBizLink. The portal provides parties involved in trade access to relevant government services by allowing them to input standardized information and documents at a single-entry point to fulfill trade regulatory requirements. This allows for a more efficient interface of private enterprises and approving government agencies in submitting and receiving applications, processing necessary approvals, and communicating final decisions to the stakeholders. See Appendix III of this report for a link to TTBizLink.

Among other useful tools, TTBizLink also provides:

- A Trade Procedure Search outlining step-by-step guidance on imports and exports, including information on agencies involved, required documents, cost, timeframes, and expected outputs.
- An HS Code & Tariff Finder providing search capabilities for the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rates for commodities imported into TT, as well as eligible preferential rates and the rules of origin for commodities under various Trade Agreements.
- Legal Reference Documents and Trade Agreements Section providing access to legislation, trade agreements, bilateral investment treaties, double taxation treaties, and other legal reference documents pertaining to trade and business.

## Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

### **For issues relating to general compliance with food import requirements, contact:**

Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division  
Ministry of Health  
4-6 Queen's Park East Port of Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 217-4664 Ext. 13101 - 13135  
E-mail: [cfdd@health.gov.tt](mailto:cfdd@health.gov.tt)

### **For issues related imports of live animals and animal products, contact:**

Animal Health Sub-Division  
Animal Production & Health Division Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries  
80 Abercromby Street  
Port of Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 625-5997 / 625-1473 / 741-3968 / 669-6623  
Fax: 1 (868) 625-5993  
E-mail: [aphmalmr@gmail.com](mailto:aphmalmr@gmail.com)

### **For issues related to imports of live plants and plant products, contact:**

Plant Quarantine Service  
Crop Protection Sub-Division, Research Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries  
Central Experiment Station, Caroni North Bank Rd.  
Centeno, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 646-4334 / 646-4337 ext. 4017 or 4036  
Tel/Fax: 1 (868) 646-1646  
E-mail: [fpresearch@fp.gov.tt](mailto:fpresearch@fp.gov.tt)

### **For issues related to seafood imports, contact:**

Fisheries Division – Head Office  
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries 35  
Cipriani Blvd, Newtown  
Port of Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 623-8525 / 623-6028  
Fax: 1 (868) 623-8542  
E-mail: [fishdiv@gov.tt](mailto:fishdiv@gov.tt)

### **For issues related to pesticides and other contaminant issues, contact:**

Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Inspectorate  
Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division  
Ministry of Health

4-6 Queen's Park East Port of Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 217-4664 Ext. 13101 - 13135  
E-mail: [cfdd@health.gov.tt](mailto:cfdd@health.gov.tt)

**For issues related to geographical indications and trademark registration, contact:**

Intellectual Property Office  
Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs 3rd  
Floor, Capital Plaza  
11-13 Frederick Street Port of  
Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: (868) 226-4IPO (4476)  
Fax: (868) 226-5160  
E-mail: [info@ipo.gov.tt](mailto:info@ipo.gov.tt)

**For issues related to customs procedures and duty inquiries, contact:**

Research & Policy Unit Customs &  
Excise Division Ministry of Finance  
Nicholas Court, Abercromby Street  
Port of Spain, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 625-3311 to 19 ext. 260  
Fax: 1 (868) 623-8557  
E-mail: [policyunit@customs.gov.tt](mailto:policyunit@customs.gov.tt)

**For issues related to import licensing, contact:**

Trade License Unit  
Ministry of Trade and Industry  
Ground Floor TTMA Building 42 Tenth Avenue  
Barataria, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 701-1440 / 701-1415 /701-1443  
PBX: 1 (868) 638-9151  
Fax: 1 (868) 675-5465  
E-mail: [TradeLicenseUnit@gov.tt](mailto:TradeLicenseUnit@gov.tt) ; [tlu@gov.tt](mailto:tlu@gov.tt)

## Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office (CBATO)  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture 909 SE  
1st Avenue, Suite 720  
Miami, FL 33131  
Tel: (305) 536-5300  
E-mail: [atocaribbeanbasin@usda.gov](mailto:atocaribbeanbasin@usda.gov)

## Appendix III. Useful Online Resources

### **U.S. Government Websites/Links:**

#### **USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)**

<https://fas.usda.gov/>

Providing information on export-related programs and services, as well as market intelligence reports and data

#### **USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)**

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/trinidad-and-tobago> The

FSIS Export Library lists the specific export requirements for meat and poultry products for TT.

#### **USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/live-animal-export/export-live-animals-trinidad-tobago>

This page lists TT's import requirements for live animals.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-product-export/export-animal-products-trinidad-tobago> This page lists TT's import requirements for animal products.

<https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/PExD/faces/ViewPExD.jsf>

The Phytosanitary Export Database (PExD) System contains phytosanitary import requirements of U.S.-origin commodities to foreign countries.

### **Non-U.S. Government Websites/Links:**

*The following websites are provided for the reader's convenience. USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with the information contained in the websites that follow:*

#### **Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries**

<https://agriculture.gov.tt/>

#### **Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Health's Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division (CFDD)**

<http://www.health.gov.tt/sitepages/default.aspx?id=93>

### **Trinidad and Tobago Office Attorney General and Ministry of Legal Affairs**

<https://agla.gov.tt/>

Contains an alphabetical listing of all major legislation in TT, including:

- [Food & Drugs Act of 1960 and subsequent amendments](#);
- [Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act, 1979 and subsequent amendments](#);
- [Animals \(Diseases and Importation\) Act of 1954](#) and the subsequent [Animals \(Diseases and Importation\) \(Amendment\) Act of 2020](#); and
- [Plant Protection Act of 1975 and subsequent amendments](#).

### **Trinidad and Tobago Customs and Excise Division**

<http://www.customs.gov.tt/>

Contains the Customs Act and the Tariff Schedule for TT

### **TTBizLink**

<https://info.ttbizlink.gov.tt/#/>

An IT-platform also known as a “Single Electronic Window” designed to facilitate business and trade containing links to TT’s tariff schedule, trade related legislation, and requirements relevant to international trade

### **Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs’ Intellectual Property Office**

<http://www.ipo.gov.tt>

Contains information on how to conduct trademark and geographical indications searches, the process for applying for registration, registration fees, and all required forms

### **Attachments:**

No Attachments