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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report is an annual update of Senegal's food and feed regulations and governmental regulatory bodies and enforcement mechanisms. It provides guidance on import procedures and documentation. Additional information has been added specifying which Senegalese standards are obligatory for agricultural product imports. Likewise, Senegal has conducted a review of its food safety system, which may result in future systematic changes.

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Disclaimer: This report was prepared by U.S. Embassy Dakar's Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) to serve as reference guide for stakeholders wishing to export food and agricultural products to Senegal. While the OAA makes every effort to describe existing regulations accurately, exporters are strongly advised always to verify import requirements with their customers prior to shipment. **THIS REPORT HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL. IMPORT APPROVAL FOR ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY SENEGALESE BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.**

Section I. General Food Laws

Senegal's food safety law is [Law 66-48 of May, 1966](#). It is supported by decrees issued by ministerial authorities. The decrees in effect provide greater detail on how to implement the food safety law, and include the following:

- [Decree 68-507](#) regulates the trade and production of processed food or feed
- Decree 68-508 determines procedures for inspections, sampling, risk assessments, seizures, and fraud prevention
- [Decree 60-121](#) regulates the trade of plants and forestry products
- [Decree 99-259](#) specifies what ministries have the authority to develop and execute quality and safety regulations for fruits and vegetables and other plant products
- Decree 69-891 regulates the quality of milk and other dairy products
- Decree 89-543 regulates the food safety of meat products and byproducts
- Decree 69-132 regulates the trade or transportation fish and seafood products
- [Decree 2009-872](#) mandates that wheat flour and vegetable oil have to be fortified with micronutrients (iron and folic acid for wheat flour and vitamin A for vegetable oil).

Food Safety Regulatory Bodies

Senegal's National Codex Committee focal point (based in the Ministry of Health and Social Action) is responsible for representing Senegal at Codex meetings. The focal point also advises and informs government and private sector interest groups on Codex food safety guidelines and their applications. It also initiates and oversees research and surveys on various food safety issues and standards. The National Codex Committee includes representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Livestock and Animal Production, Environment and Sustainable Development, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, and Commerce, the *Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation* (Senegalese Standards Association (ASN)), and several research institutions such as the Food Technology Institute (ITA), university scientists, the private sector, and professional and consumer organizations.

The ASN develops and approves quality and food safety standards, and is led by a General Assembly of 10 members which include six private sector representatives from the Association of Consumers, Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Architects, and Employer Associations, and four government members from the Prime Minister's office and the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, and Industry. The General Assembly meets once per year to review and approve quality and food safety standards created by ASN technical units. The ASN also raises public awareness and trains industry, distributors, consumers, and government officials on ASN standards.

To initiate the development of a quality or food safety standard, the Ministries of Commerce, Livestock

and Animal Production, Agriculture and Rural Development, or Fisheries and Maritime Affairs request an ASN technical unit to develop a standard for the respective agricultural product under their jurisdiction. This draft standard may reference international guidelines such as Codex; however, the technical units may also develop standards based on Senegal's own risk assessments.

After the ASN technical unit drafts the standard, it is sent to an ASN-led committee constituted by government officials, the private sector, universities, researchers, other institutions, and a National Codex focal point representative for recommended approval and accreditation. Afterward, the standard is submitted to the General Assembly for final approval; however, even if approved by the General Assembly, the standard will remain "recommended" and unenforceable unless a Ministry issues a decree, which would render it obligatory.

Eighteen ASN standards for agricultural products are obligatory, which include:

- NS 03 -005 on meat transportation
- NS 03-028 on paddy rice replaced by NS ECOSTAND 001:2013
- NS 03-029 on milled rice replaced by NS ECOSTAND 001:2013
- NS 03-036 on concentrated tomato paste
- NS 03-040 on vinegar
- NS 03-052 on enriched soft wheat flour with iron and folic acid
- NS 03-068 on labelling of prepackaged foods
- NS 03-072 on edible palm oil enriched in vitamin A and revised NS 03-072 (Revised in November 2013) to determine the fatty content on palm oil enriched with vitamin A
- NS 03-073 on edible cotton oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-074 on edible palm oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-075 on edible peanut oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-076 on edible sesame oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-077 on edible sunflower oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-078 on edible colza oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-079 on edible corn oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-080 on edible soya oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013)
- NS N UEMOA 1000:2016 (03-0037) on specifications for on iodized salt
- NS 03-0146 on food seasoning

Risk assessments referenced for the development of ASN standards are conducted by the Ministry of Health and Social Action. Other government and private entities involved in risk assessments include the Veterinary and Animal Health National Laboratory of the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA), the Food Technology Institute (ITA), and the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute.

Depending on the agricultural product, different ministries are in charge of overseeing approved quality and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures at the border (air, land, and water), including sampling and testing. For example, the Ministry of Commerce ensures that imported processed foods meet Senegalese food safety standards. The Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production oversees meat

products, live animals, and dairy, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development controls live plants and seeds, media, and bulk commodities such as wheat. The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs has jurisdiction over fish and seafood products.

In 2002, Senegal established the National Committee for International Trade Negotiations (CNNCI) which includes government ministries, the private sector, and consumer associations on all matters concerning the implementation of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements, including food imports. The CNNCI is chaired by the Minister of Commerce while the Directorate of Foreign Trade is the Executive Secretary. The CNNCI includes six subcommittees; the Subcommittee on Trade in Agricultural Products covers SPS measures.

In November, 2017, the Government of Senegal approved a National Food Safety Strategy that aims to strengthen its food safety system by preventing and reducing foodborne diseases by 2035. The strategy focuses on risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication, and suggests the formation of a centralized food safety authority. It also focuses on various sectors such as rice, fruits and vegetables, foods of animal origin (poultry meat, milk and dairy products, and red meat), and refined vegetable oil. Next steps include the development of an action plan that will identify roles and responsibilities for each ministry and stakeholder. It is unclear at the present time if a new food safety law will be developed, or new decrees will be implemented to support the strategic plan.

Section II. Food Additive Regulations

The [ASN](#) has issued standards for cooking salt (NS 03-017) and iodine content in cooking salt (NS 03-038) that are not obligatory; however, the standard for iodized cooking salt (NS 03-0037) is obligatory. Salt iodization is compulsory in Senegal since December 2000 (Decree 2000-1154 of December 29, 2000). Other obligatory standards ask for the addition of vitamins in food products, such as iron and folic acid in wheat flour (NS 03-052) and Vitamin A in vegetable oil (NS 03-072 to NS 03-080). For food additives that do not have an ASN standard, Senegal references standards applied by the exporting country or the Codex General Standards for Food Additives (192-1995).

Section III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

Senegal applies control measures according to the Phytosanitary Convention for Sub-Saharan Africa and Prescriptions of the Sahel Pesticides Committee. For more information on authorized pesticides, please visit the committee's [website](#). Senegal also applies recommended Codex guidelines concerning maximum residue levels for pesticides or veterinary drugs. Products that are quarantined for testing are stored in areas approved by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council. The sale or distribution of unapproved agro-pharmaceutical products by the Government of Senegal (e.g., Agricultural Services or Animal Health Services) is prohibited. Pesticides sold in Senegal must be registered and approved by the Directorate of Plant Protection in the Ministry of Agriculture, which maintains a list of approved, restricted, and banned pesticides.

Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements

ASN recommends (not obligatory) that food products exported to Senegal should be packed with materials resistant to tropical weather (heat and high moisture) and strong enough to withstand poor handling. Thin cardboard or plywood materials are not recommended. In general, packages should be sturdy and, depending on the type of product, banded on the outside with steel strapping. In addition, ASN recommends that packaging materials should be safe and suitable for intended use and not diffuse any toxic substances or undesirable odors or flavors. Bags must be clean, sturdy, and strongly sewn or sealed.

NS 03-001 recommends (not obligatory) that foods such as milk powder have certain packaging requirements, and preserve hygienic and organoleptic qualities. More specifically, milk powder packaging is suggested to have multiwall paper bags (five layers); one layer can be reinforced by a 0.1 mm of polyethylene, tinned white iron, or aluminum reinforced by polyethylene.

NS 03-021 recommends (not obligatory) that pasteurized fluid milk be packaged in one liter, a half-liter, or a quarter liter containers.

NS 03-044 recommends (not obligatory) that pasteurized butter be mechanically packed in boxes, cardboard boxes covered with paraffin, or wrapped with a polyethylene film and sealed cardboard.

NS 03-052 requires (obligatory) that wheat shipped in bulk should be packaged to preserve hygienic and organoleptic qualities.

Other specific standards exist for the packaging of various agricultural products and are made available to the public through the ASN. It is strongly recommended to ask ASN if any ASN standards are obligatory.

Section V. Labeling Requirements

A. General Requirements

NS-03-068 requires (obligatory) certain labeling requirements, which are based on the Codex General Standard for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (Codex Stan 1-1985-Rev.1-1991). It applies to all prepackaged foods for wholesale, retail, and catering purposes unless otherwise noted by Codex. Such products must be labelled in French with the following information:

- Name and address of manufacturer or its local distributor or importer
- Food name, list of ingredients, product designation, net contents and drained weight, batch identification
- Country of origin
- Instructions for use
- Manufacturing date specifying day, month, and year (DD/MM/YY)
- The expiration date should be marked in the same manner as the date of manufacturing. This should be preceded by an ingredient list and a “Best Before” notice: “*A consumer de preference avant le DD/MM/YY.*”

- If a food product is irradiated, this should be mentioned next to the product name, including the percentage and list of ingredients, as well as the weight or volume.

B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling

ASN has developed recommended labeling standards for other food products. NS 03-001 recommends (not obligatory) milk powder labels specify whether the product is “whole milk powder,” “partially creamed milk powder,” or “creamed milk powder.” If sugar is added to the product, the word “sweet” can be placed right next to the product name. When unpasteurized milk is not cow milk, the animal species can be specified following the product name. This also applies to plant protein milk powder. Other recommended descriptions include: name, status, brand, and address of the manufacturer or importer, net weight (references the International System of Units), date of manufacture, lot number, quantity of water, fat, and sugar, presence of emulsifiers, and directions for the direct consumption of milk powder.

NS 03-021 recommends (not obligatory) labels for processed dairy products and pasteurized fluid milk indicate the expiration date and storage temperature or the statement “Keep Cold.” For example, the labels for pasteurized milk can note that storage temperature ranges from 0 to +10 degrees Celsius.

NS 03-044 recommends (not obligatory) labels for pasteurized butter indicate the packaging date, and the words “half salted” or “salted” near the brand name. Labels for refrigerated butter can note that the product can be stored for no more than three weeks at temperatures ranging from 0 to +6 degrees Celsius, and frozen pasteurized butter for no more than six months at temperatures equal to or less than -14 degrees Celsius.

NS 03-006 recommends (not obligatory) labels for poultry meat and other meat products indicate freezing or deep-freezing dates. Labels of whole, half, or quarter beef products can indicate whether the product is frozen, de-frosted from a previously frozen state, or sliced and processed. If the product is not intended for direct retail sale, it can be labeled with the processing date. If the product is for direct retail sale, it can be labeled with the net weight and expiration date.

An obligatory ASN standard (NS 03-146) on seasoning was approved in 2015, which also includes labelling requirements.

Articles 32 and 37 of [Senegal’s Biosafety Law, 2009](#) state that any “Genetically Modified Organism” or foods derived from genetically engineered (GE) products intended for human and animal consumption, further processing, or cultivation must be packed and labeled by the producer or exporter. The label should mention “Produced with Genetically Modified Organisms” or “Contains Genetically Modified Organisms” in conformity with other standards defined by the Competent National Authority. No GE commodities have been approved in Senegal to date.

Although not obligatory, dried legumes labels can indicate the name of the products or commercial variety.

Although not obligatory, corn products can be labeled as follows: “*maïs*” for corn, “*maïs doux*” for

sweet corn, and “*farine de maïs*” for corn flour. In addition, sweet corn grain can be homogenous and of the same origin, variety, and quality.

Although not obligatory, fermented milk and dairy products can follow the labelling requirement of the WAEMU 1036-2016 standards.

Section VI. Other Specific Standards

Other ASN standards applicable to various agricultural products are listed below, but not all are obligatory. For known ASN standards that are obligatory, these are specifically indicated below in red. However, because ASN standards can change (including those that are obligatory), it is strongly recommended to inquire with the ASN before shipping any agricultural products to Senegal. Detailed information and guidance on ASN standards and their applications can be provided by the ASN upon request.

- NS 03 -005 on meat transportation - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-028 on paddy rice replaced by NS ECOSTAND 001:2013 - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-029 on milled rice replaced by NS ECOSTAND 001:2013 - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-036 on concentrated tomato paste - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-040 on vinegar - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-068 on labelling of prepackaged foods - **Obligatory**
- NS N UEMOA 1000:2016 (03-0037) on specifications for on iodized salt - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-0146 on seasonings **Obligatory**
- NS 03-001 on milk powder (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-030 on meat and sausage products
- NS 03-010 on animal feed nutritional requirements
- NS 03-052 on wheat flour enriched in iron and vitamin B9 (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-060 on refined vegetable oil
- NS 03-014 on poultry meat preparations and trading requirements
- NS 03-006 on meat conservation through freezing
- NS 03-072 on edible palm oil enriched in vitamin A and revised NS 03-072 (Revised in November 2013) to determine the fatty content on palm oil enriched with vitamin A - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-073 on edible cotton oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-074 on edible palmist oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-075 on edible peanut oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) – **Obligatory**
- NS 03-076 on edible sesame oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-077 on edible sunflower oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-078 on edible colza oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**

- NS 03-079 on edible corn oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-080 on edible soya oil enriched in vitamin A (Revised in November 2013) - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-092 on fruit juice and nectar
- NS 03-094 on corn
- NS 03-096 on nectar of Guava, baobab fruit, ‘Ditax’, mango
- NS 03-105 on corn flour
- NS 03-108 on garlic
- NS 03-109 on sweet corn
- NS 03-117 to NS 03-137 related to the determination of acidity, humidity, water content, fatty and non-fatty content, nitrogen content, immuno-enzymes test description, microorganisms content, for butter, fresh, sweet, fermented, and powdered milk
- NS 03-138 to NS 03-147 on the method of detection of microorganisms in food microbiology
- NS 03-148 for halal food guidelines (2016)
- NS Guide UEMOA 0003:2016 Guide on enriched vegetable oil production in the WAEMU zone
- NS Guide UEMOA 0001:2016 Guide on fresh meat products
- NS N UEMOA 1036: 2016 Guide on fermented milk and milk products
- NS 03-0038 Method of determining levels of iodine in salt using potassium iodate
- NS 03-0039 Method of determining levels of iodine in salt using iodide potassium
- NS N UEMOA 1016: 2016 (03-00081): principles for adding additives to food

According to official contacts, even though NS 03-030 is not obligatory, border inspectors are implementing aspects of this standard to test imported meat and sausage products for:

- Total flora at 30 ° C
- Thermotolerant coliforms
- Coagulase-positive staphylococci
- Sulphite-reducing anaerobes (Clostridium)
- Salmonella

Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

A. Facility Registration Requirements

Post is not aware of any facility registration requirements.

B. Product Registration Requirements

Post is not aware of any product registration requirements.

Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements

The Government of Senegal requires import certificates or other certification/accreditation for imported processed food, animal products, live animals, plants and plant products, and feed. Please see the [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for more information.

Agricultural products that enter Senegal’s market are subject to inspections performed by the relevant ministry in charge of that imported agricultural product (please see Section I to understand ministry responsibilities). Phytosanitary control measures should conform with the Phytosanitary Convention for

Sub-Saharan Africa and Prescriptions of the Sahel Pesticides Committee.

All imports of plants, plant parts, seeds, soils, manures, composts, and all packaging used to transport such products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin. This certificate should attest that the products are free of any and all parasites. Phytosanitary border inspectors ensure the phytosanitary control of imported products and materials. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying the imported products and materials are subject to the approval of these inspectors, who may perform as many checks as they deem necessary. These provisions do not apply to fresh vegetables and fruits intended for consumption, except for those listed in Decree 60-121. For more information on Decree 60-121, please see the GAIN report [here](#).

According to the [2009 Senegalese biosafety law](#), GE commodities or foods derived from GE commodities must be authorized by the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) prior to importation. No GE commodities have been approved in Senegal to date. For more information, please see the [Biotech Annual](#).

Since 2005, Senegal banned imported uncooked poultry meat from the world. Until this ban is lifted, no uncooked poultry meat can be exported to Senegal.

Section IX. Import Procedures

It is strongly recommended to locate a reliable importer/distributor to help in the import clearance process. Please check with your importer/agent if a particular export certificate or other documentation is required for importation. The importer or agent should carry an import license issued by the Ministry of Commerce. The license must be renewed every four years.

Import procedures include the following steps for all imported agricultural products such as processed foods, meat and dairy products, seafood, and bulk commodities such as wheat:

The Government of Senegal contracted with COTECNA to provide a [pre-shipment inspection](#) service (PSI), or import verification program. COTECNA inspects agricultural products prior to shipment to: 1) verify quality specifications; 2) confirm the quantity; 3) check the accuracy of the classification of tariff codes; and 4) determine the value of the shipment for applicable duties and taxes. A PSI by COTECNA is required for any imported agricultural products that have a value equal to or greater than three million CFA francs (USD \$6,000) on a FOB basis. COTECNA undertakes the PSI at the port of the country of origin, and issues a PSI certificate if the shipment passes inspection. The PSI is not required for the following products:

- Live animals
- Perishable goods for human consumption (e.g., meat, fish, vegetables and fruit); however, frozen products require a PSI
- Plants and flowers
- All cereals listed under Harmonized Systems Code Chapter 10

For animal and plant product imports, after the shipment arrives at port, an applicable export certificate (e.g., certificate of wholesomeness or phytosanitary certificate) issued by the competent authority of the country of origin must be submitted to Ministry of Livestock or Ministry of Agriculture border

inspectors to receive an applicable import certificate attesting that the imported agricultural product meets Senegalese import regulatory requirements (Please see the [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for more information). The border inspector will take random samples for testing before issuing an import certificate. The importer/agent submits the import certificate along with other documentation to receive a Preliminary Import Declaration for Food Products (PIDA) from the Ministry of Commerce, which provides authorization to import the shipment.

For fish and fishery product imports, an applicable export certificate of health issued by the competent authority of the country of origin must be submitted to Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs border inspectors, which will take random samples for testing before issuing two import documents (Preliminary Import Declaration of Halieutic Products and a Sanitary Certificate). The importer/agent submits these documents along with other paperwork to the Ministry of Commerce to receive a PIDA.

For processed food imports, Ministry of Commerce border inspectors may take four random samples for testing before a PIDA will be issued. These samples are tested at the laboratory of the Directorate of Interior Trade. The importer/agent will not receive an import certificate if the shipment passes inspection, but must submit other documentation to the Division of Consumption and Quality to request a PIDA (Please see below on how to request a PIDA).

For agricultural product imports that are unknown to the Ministry of Commerce, samples are required for laboratory analysis to determine if the product meets Senegalese import requirements. Samples for processed products can be sent prior to shipment to be analyzed. This sampling procedure will occur for each of the first four shipments. If the agricultural product successfully meets Senegalese import requirements after the fourth shipment, samples will no longer be required.

For all imported agricultural products valued at USD \$2,000 or more, the importer or local agent must submit a pro forma invoice, certificate of origin, and an applicable import certificate (issued by the border inspector) to the Director of the Division of Consumption and Quality of the *Ministry of Commerce* to request a PIDA. A PIDA is required to legally import any agricultural product and initiate the customs clearance process.

A manufacturer in Senegal seeking to import alcohol, essences, and colorants to produce mint cream, vinegar, syrups, pastries, and carbonated drinks will need to request a preauthorization certificate issued by the Anti-Fraud Services located in the Ministry of Commerce.

Documents required for the importation of products in Senegal include the following:

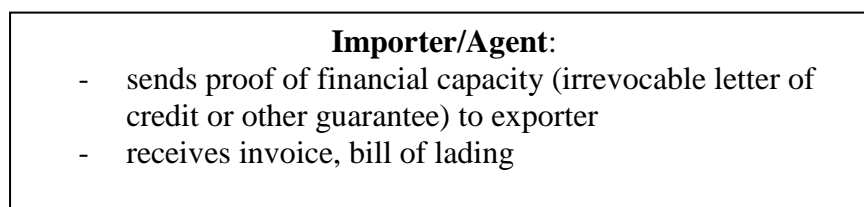
1. Two copies of a commercial invoice indicating the contact information of the exporter and importer, a complete description of the merchandise, including its weight, quantity, and CIF value. The invoice should be in French or issued with a certified French translation.
2. A pro forma invoice containing the same information as above.
3. A Certificate of Origin
4. Applicable export certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin (e.g.,

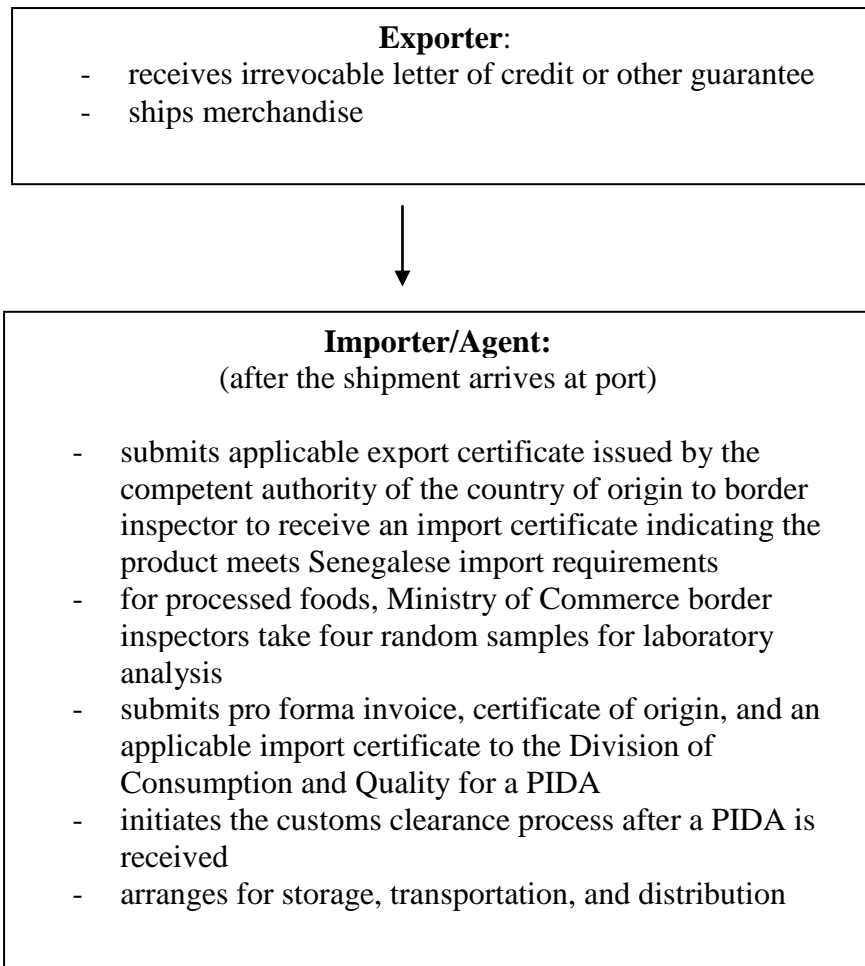
certificate of wholesomeness, phytosanitary certificate, certificate of non-radioactivity, certificate of non-contamination with dioxin).

5. A bill of lading
6. PSI certificate (if applicable)
7. Preliminary Import Declaration for Food Products (PIDA)

Goods imported for re-export are not assessed customs duties.

The following chart describes the general documentation flow for all imported agricultural products:





Payment can be made by wire transfer, check, cash or any other legal methods of payment agreed upon by parties involved in the transaction. Most suppliers require a 50-percent down payment at the time of order and the remaining after delivery. Some demand advanced payment. Payments by government clients may be delayed. Normally, payments are submitted within 30 to 60 days. Any payment for imported goods greater in value than one million CFA francs (USD \$1,800) must be made through an approved Senegalese bank or financial institution.

Several private customs and transit consulting firms are available to assist your agent or importer with these procedures. Note: 555 CFA francs = \$1

For more information on the importation process in Senegal please visit the following [link](#).

Section X. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

Senegal is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and signed the WIPO Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks in March, 2006. Senegal also acceded to the Paris Industrial Property Convention in 1963, the Hague Deposit of Industrial Designs Convention in 1984, and the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 2002. Senegal is also a member of the African Intellectual Property

Rights Organization.

In Senegal, the government body responsible for managing intellectual property rights is the Industrial Property and Technology Service which is in the Ministry of Industries and Mines. Trademarks, industrial designs, and patents are regulated by national legislation based on the Banjul Agreement on Trademarks, Patents, and Industrial Designs of 1997 (revised in 1999).

Senegal has also signed the Universal Copyright Convention, which went into effect in July, 1974. Copyrights are managed by the Ministry of Senegalese Culture through its Copyright Office of Senegal (SODAV), and regulated by Law No. 73-52.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contact

Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation (ASN) – Senegalese Standards Association
21 Lotissement Front de Terre x Bourguiba
BP 4037 Dakar, Sénégal
Tel: +221 – 33 827 6401
Fax: +221 – 33 827 6412
Website: <http://www.asn.sn>
Email: asn@orange.sn

National Codex Committee
Ministry of Health and Social Action
Fann Hospital, Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: + 221 77 644 98 23
Email: cap@sante.gouv.sn
Website: <http://www.sante.gouv.sn>

Direction du Commerce Intérieur (Directorate of Internal Trade)
Minister of Trade, Informal Sector, Consumption, Promotion of local products, and Small and Medium Enterprises Rue Parchappe X Beranger Ferraud, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: +221 – 33 822 45 59
Fax: +221 – 33 821 98 90
Email: spdci@gmail.com
Website: www.commerce.gouv.sn

Laboratoire du Commerce Interieur
Minister of Trade, Informal Sector, Consumption, Promotion of local products, and Small and Medium

Enterprises Rue Parchappe X Beranger Ferraud, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: +221 – 33 822 45 59
Fax: +221 – 33 821 98 90
Website: www.commerce.gouv.sn

Ministry of Livestock and Animal production
Cité KEUR GORGUI immeuble Y1D VDN
Tel : Standard: 33 859 06 30
Email : constacts@elevage.gouv.sn

Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy
Point E, Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Rue de l'EST (Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop en face ENTSS) - BP 36006 - Dakar
Téléphone: 33 849 84 40 /33 889 02 30
Email: contact@mpem.gouv.sn
Website: <http://www.mpem.gouv.sn/>

Direction de la Protection des Végétaux (Directorate of Plant Protection)
Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development
Km 15, Route de Rufisque,
BP 20054, Thiaroye- Dakar, Sénégal
Tel: +221 – 33 834 0397
Fax: +221 – 33 834 28 54 / 33 853 2252
Email: dpv1@orange.sn
Website: Not available

Senegalese Agency for Industrial Property and Technological Innovation
Minister of Trade, Informal Sector, Consumption, Promotion of local products, and Small and Medium Enterprises Liberte 6 extension Nord Villa 21, en face du cimetière St. Lazar
BP 4037 Dakar Peytavin
Tel: +221 – 33 869 4770
Fax: +221 – 33 827 36 14
Email: aspit@orange.sn; ballamoussah6019@yahoo.fr

Senegalese Copyright Office: Le Senegalaise de droit d'auteur et des droits voisins (SODAV)
Ministry of Culture
7, Rue du Dr Theze
BP 126, Dakar
Tel: +221 – 33 889 01 86
Fax: +221 – 33 822 2459
Email: bsda2000@orange.sn
Website: Not available

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

Trade Point Sénégal (Import information and requirements)
Km 2,5 Boulevard du Centenaire de la Commune de Dakar
BP: 21674 Dakar Ponty
Tel: (221) 33 839 73 73
Fax: (221) 33 839 73 90
Email : tpdakar@tpsnet.org

Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (Food Technology Institute)
Route des Pères Maristes - Dakar Hann - Sénégal
Tel. +221 33 859 0707
Fax. +221 33 832 82 95
Email : ita@ita.sn
Website: www.ita.sn

ISRA, Laboratoire National d'Elevage et de Recherche Vétérinaire (Animal Production and Veterinary Research Laboratory)
B.P 2057 Dakar-Hann, Sénégal
Tel : 221 33 832 3678
Fax : 221 33 832 3679
Email: Not available
Website: www.isra.sn

Institut Pasteur of Dakar (Food safety and quality testing)
36, Avenue Pasteur
B.P. 220 - DAKAR
Tél. : + 221 33 839 92 00
Fax : + 221 33 839 92 10
Email: pasteurdakar@pasteur.sn
Website: <http://www.pasteur.sn>