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Report Highlights:

This report is an overview of general legal and technical requirements imposed by the Government of Haiti for food and agricultural imports. The following sections of this report summarize the major requirements for: Food Laws; Labeling; Packaging and Containers; 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.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | 3 |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 4 |
| SECTION I. FOOD LAWS..... | 5 |
| SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS..... | 6 |
| SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS..... | 7 |
| SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS | 7 |
| SECTION V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS..... | 7 |
| SECTION VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES | 8 |
| SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS..... | 10 |
| SECTION VIII. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS..... | 10 |
| SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES..... | 11 |
| SECTION X. TRADE FACILITATION | 12 |
| APPENDIX I: GOVERNEMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS..... | 13 |
| APPENDIX II: OTHER CONTACTS..... | 15 |
| APPENDIX III: PARTIAL LIST OF BANNED, CONTROLLED, AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTS TO IMPORT | 16 |

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 and Common Market
CFI – Center of Facilitation of Investments
CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight
CoC – Certificate of Conformity
COPANT – Pan-American Standards Commission
CROSQ – 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
MEF – Ministry of Economy and Finance
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 heavily relies on agricultural and food imports to meet its domestic demand, creating important market opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports. The United States remained a key partner in supplying staple products, such as rice (\$238 million), poultry meat and products (\$98 million excl. eggs), and wheat (\$89 million) in 2025. The country continues to face security, economic, and political challenges that have disrupted trade flows and accelerated the decline in domestic agricultural production. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has contracted for seven consecutive years, recording a 2.7 percent decline in 2025. However, the Haitian government, with support from international partners, is working to restore a secure environment essential for economic recovery.

Despite the challenges, Haiti remains committed to aligning its food regulations with international standards. Although Haiti's food legislation has been in place for years, the government continues to update its legislation and regulations in accordance with international agreements to ensure compliance and facilitate trade.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by OAA Port-au-Prince, 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.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

Haiti's food and trade laws have been in place for many years. The Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI) are the primary regulatory authorities for food products; the Parliament of Haiti is responsible for rulemaking. Many food products from partner countries have access to the Haitian market, while are restricted for sanitary reasons. (see Appendix III).

The major food and agricultural product laws, executive orders, and regulations for food and agricultural products in Haiti are listed below:

- 1) The [Customs Code](#) (in French), which replaces the 1987 code
- 2) [Rural Code](#) (in French)
 - Law No 12, related to the trade of foodstuffs, transport, and storage of plant and animal byproducts.
- 3) [Haiti's Constitution of 1987](#) (in French)
 - Article 251 related to the import of foodstuffs and byproducts
- 4) Executive Orders
 - Executive order of April 12, 1919, related to food safety
 - Executive order of November 12, 1987, related to the regulation of the import of plants, animals, and their byproducts
 - Executive order of March 11, 2020, related to the safety of food and services
- 5) Laws
 - August 14, 1928, on alcohol and tobacco taxes
 - August 27, 1934, on plant and animal health protection
 - August 16, 1950, prohibiting the import of pork without authorization
 - August 26, 1963, prohibiting the import of plants or seeds without authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)
- 6) Public Notes
 - Decree of July 24, 1937, on imports of coffee, cacao, and other high-value crops
 - Public statement from March 20, 1984, regulating imports of pork into Haiti
 - Public statement from August 13, 2021, prohibiting imports of pork from the Dominican Republic

- Public statement from September 15, 2015, restricting imports of 23 products from the Dominican Republic through maritime ports of entry
- Public statement from MARNDR and the Minister of Trade and Industry (MCI) of April 1986, related to plant and animal health protection
- Public statement dated March 16, 1995, on imports of carnivorous animals and poultry

Haiti is a signatory to several international agreements that reinforce its food and trade policies. It is a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a member of CARICOM, Haiti implements agreements outlined in the Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) as well as continues to update its legislation and regulation from the legal framework of the WTO. Haiti is also a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Haiti's Bureau of Standards (BHN in French), created in December 2012, is responsible for organizing and managing activities related to standardization, certification, industrial metrology, promotion, providing technical support to companies and implementing international agreements.

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

The MCI's Department of Quality Control and Consumer Protection (DCQPC in French) establishes labeling requirements in Haiti based on international standards and on the executive order of March 11, 2020. Article 14 of this order sets standards for the safety of goods and services, as well as for consumer protection. In general, labels must contain the following information:

- Product name
- Composition (list of ingredients)
- Net weight or quantity
- Manufacturer 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. Article 15 of the same executive order specifies that the information above must be presented in one of these languages in clear, legible terms for the consumer. However, due to the proximity of the United States and Latin America, labels in English or Spanish are widespread. Although implementation began in January 2025, enforcement remains inconsistent due to limited institutional capacity.

Other Specific Labeling Requirement(s)

Haiti does not impose a specific requirement for *Special Use Foods* apart from the international requirements. The composition of the products, including the ingredients, must comply with international recommendations, such as those set by the Codex Alimentarius and International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and World Health Organization (WHO).

Consumer protection, which includes additional labeling requirements, is also pending in the Haitian Parliament. Haiti has been unable to renew its legislative body for several years. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the government office responsible for ensuring the quality and the conformity of products in the Haitian market. This Ministry also ensures consumer protection by receiving complaints from consumers, investigating issues, verifying documents and compiling 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.

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Haiti does not currently have legal provisions addressing the packaging or container size for food and beverages. Instead, Haitian regulations focus on basic labeling information similar to the Decree mentioned above (Decreed of March 11, 2020). Manufacturers and importers are free to adjust the size of product packaging to meet market needs and consumer habits. Generally, Haitian consumers are very price-sensitive and tend to buy products (especially perishable agricultural goods) in small quantities.

Similarly, Haiti currently does not have a comprehensive national framework that mandates measures to promote sustainable development in the packaging sector. However, the executive order of April 1919 declared any materials that contaminate food to be unhealthy and illegal. In addition, in October 2012, the Government of Haiti banned in October 2012 all polymers of styrene (polystyrene and expanded polystyrene), polyethylene plastic containers with a density equal to or greater 0.94, and polyethylene with density below 0.94. In 2017, Haiti passed a law establishing the National Solid Waste Management Agency. However, the implementation of this law remains limited.

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Haiti does not have a comprehensive legal framework addressing food additives in the Haitian market. The country does not maintain a formal domestic, positive or negative list of food additives. However, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP in French), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI), and MARNDR regulate imports of additives for use in foodstuffs based on international recommendations, including the Codex Alimentarius General Standard for Food Additives [here](#), and the proposal for management of chemical products and waste (available in French [here](#)). In July 2015, Haiti banned imports of wheat flour from the Dominican Republic due to the presence of potassium bromate and azodicarbonamide in amounts exceeding recommended levels. There is currently no national approval process for new food additives in Haiti.

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 Alimentarius. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) rely on the legislation of donor countries to select pesticides used in their projects. Some follow

European regulations, while others adhere to USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture) standards, adjusting to the products available on the Haitian market. In early 2026, several batches of infant formula were recalled from certain supermarkets in Haiti due to contamination with the *cereulide* toxin, after a Haitian media outlet drew attention to a notice published on *Rappel Conso*, the official French government website that warns about potentially dangerous products.

An import permit is required for any entities involved in pesticide trade. The recommendations state that containers should be hermetically sealed, and resistant to shock and humidity. It is prohibited to store and transport pesticides and other contaminants in multiple-use vehicles, which transport foods, beverages, and medicines. Additionally, imports of organochloride pesticides are banned unless a special authorization is obtained. The disposal of pesticide residues is not outlined in any regulations. The pest and management plan of Haiti's Ministry of Agriculture can be found in French [here](#).

SECTION VI. OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

For food trade, importers should verify the status of the products to determine whether they are banned, controlled or freely allowed. A zoosanitary certificate must accompany shipments of animal and animal products from countries where diseases listed in Appendix III are controlled. A phytosanitary certificate for plant and plant products, which is also listed in Appendix III, must accompany shipments of plant products.

Zoosanitary Certificate: It must include the following information:

Animal products including fresh and frozen meat:

- Are certified safe by the competent authorities for human consumption by the competent authorities
- Are free from contamination with agents such as aflatoxin, dioxin, and radioactive products
- Were prepared under the highest hygienic conditions
- Are imported from a country free of prohibited diseases listed in Appendix III
- Were from an inspected animal before and after slaughtering
- Were prepared and packaged in officially certified facilities for exports and stored at recommended temperature
- Have remained within an uninterrupted cold chain

Milk and milk products:

- Product name
- Descriptive information of the product
- Product usage
- 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 Agricultural Marketing Service)
- Certifying institution name

- Importer's country
- Port of departure
- Transport type
- Transport and storage condition
- Port of arrival
- Net weight, or volume
- Packaging type
- Lot number
- Manufacturing and expiry date
- Container type

Eggs and egg products:

- Country of origin
- Exporter's name and address
- Farm area's name
- Certifying authority's name and address
- Importer's name and address
- Production date
- Quantity of the shipment
- Quantity of boxes of the shipment
- Product usage

Phytosanitary Certificate: It must accompany plant and plant products except for plant products sealed in cans. This phytosanitary certificate must state that the plant and plant products are from areas free of infectious diseases or highly harmful parasites (see Appendix III).

Please note that an import authorization from DQCSPAP is required for plant and plant products. 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.

Facility Registration: Haiti's legislation does not require U.S. facilities to be registered before exporting. However, Post recommends U.S. exporters maintain close contact with Haitian importers to stay informed of any changes.

Product Registration: Haiti's legislation does not require product registration importation, except for medical products. However, Post recommends U.S. exporters maintain close contact with Haitian importers to stay informed of any changes.

Live animals require an import authorization before arrival in Haiti. This category includes live animals and birds (except domestic animals, which require a zoosanitary certificate) and an inoculation certificate. The 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 exporting farm owner
- Import purpose

- Information about imported animals, including country of origin, sex, breed, age, and quantity of animals
- Tag numbers of imported animals
- Boarding port name and boarding date

In addition, all animals imported to Haiti must be tested in a certified laboratory by a certified veterinarian. A zoosanitary certificate must accompany all imported animals to Haiti. This zoo sanitary certificate must include the following information:

- Was tested and free of infectious diseases
- Was dewormed 15 days prior to shipment
- Include the date and nature of vaccines

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In February 2017, the Government of Haiti published a law on food fortification. Haiti requires all importers and producers to fortify wheat flour, edible oil, and salt with micronutrients, including vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, folic acid, iron, zinc, and iodine.

On March 25, 2025, the Government of Haiti announced a new measure to regulate its trade with the Dominican Republic. Under this measure, goods originating from abroad and transiting via the Dominican Republic must enter Haiti by sea and be processed by the appropriate customs offices.

SECTION VIII. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Haiti does not have specific legislation on geographical indications (GI). 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 search to ensure that the trademark chosen is available and not already registered. Next, applicants must complete the following steps:

- 1) Submit the trademark registration application to the Legal Affairs Services of MCI on a 10-Gourde stamped paper, exclusively by traditional mail (paper submissions).
- 2) Provide the following documents:
 - A formal request to the Minister of Trade and Industry
 - Proof of payment of the application processing fee (2,000 Gourdes)
 - A reproduction of the trademark if it is figurative (3 copies)
 - A claim for colors, if applicable
 - A list of products or services assigned to the class for which the trademark is/will be used
 - Information about the applicant (full name or company name, address/headquarters, nationality, and email)
 - A power of attorney under private signature, without a stamp
 - A copy of the applicant's updated tax registration number (NIF)

- A copy of the National Identification Card (NINU)
- A copy of the operating license, if the applicant is a legal entity

3) Examination and publication of the application

If the application contains no irregularities, the Legal Affairs Department (DAJ) of the MCI issues an acknowledgment of receipt to the applicant, including the filing date and application number (Extract from the registration application). The application is then published in the Official Newspaper "Le Moniteur".

4) Opposition to registration

Following publication, there is a two-month opposition period, during which any party aware of the filing may challenge the registration. If an opposition is filed, the DAJ notifies the applicant's representative by mail.

5) Issuance of the registration certificate

Upon presentation of a 152 gourdes receipt from the General Tax Directorate (DGI), the DAJ issues a property title, affixed with a 5 gourdes stamp, confirming that the trademark has been registered.

After registration, the trademark is granted for ten years protection by MCI and can be renewed. Haitian legislation does not require an exporter to be registered in Haiti. However, the Government of Haiti requires any business in Haiti to be registered in order to receive legal documents, including, but not limited to, its patent. Post recommends that exporters maintain close contact with Haitian importers to advise about changes.

More information about the process to register a brand name is available on the [MCI website](#) in the section "Registration procedures".

SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

The customs clearance process involves several agencies, including the Income Tax Office (DGI in French), the General Administration of Custom (AGD in French), the Office of Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products (DQCSPAP), and the National Bank of Credit (BNC in French). Customs clearance may take 48 hours if all documents meet Haitian requirements. The import procedures can be completed in seven steps:

- 1) **Deposit of customs declaration:** The Customs office requires that all importers fill out the customs declaration within 21 days of vessel arrival. The customs declaration must be prepared and signed by an approved customs broker.
- 2) **Submission of required documents:** The customs office requires that importers submit the following documents for clearance:
 - Customs declaration
 - Bill of lading or air waybill
 - Tax clearance
 - 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

3) Verification process: At the port of arrival, the customs office reviews the documentation and conducts a physical inspection. A customs agent and an inspector from DQCSPAP inspect the goods and assess their condition. For live animals, the inspector may recommend a fifteen-day quarantine before release. If the inspection reveals any irregularities, the goods may be confiscated or returned to the exporting country. Once verification is complete, importers must collect the customs slip and complete the payment within four business days.

4) Data entry on goods and preparation of custom slip

5) Withdrawal of customs slip

6) Payment of customs slip in BNC

7) Delivery of goods

SECTION X. TRADE FACILITATION

The Government of Haiti provides trade information on its official websites, but U.S. exporters should maintain close contact with Haitian importers for updates.

Customs duties and taxes are payable for the clearance of goods. Import customs duties and taxes are calculated based on the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value of the imported goods. However, the Brussels Definition of Value on the shipment's arrival date may be considered separately from the final invoice.

Applicable taxes include:

- A verification fee (6% of CIF)
- Value-added tax (10% of the transaction value)
- Contribution to Territorial Collectivities Funds (2% of CIF, applicable to certain food products)
- Special Duty (1% of CIF)

Customs duties and taxes must be paid within four business days through Crédit National Bank (BNC), which is authorized by the Central Bank of Haiti (BRH).

APPENDIX I: GOVERNEMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

- 1) **Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)**
Impasse Constant, Route de Frères, Pétionville, Haiti
Tel : +509 2943-2851
E-mail : contact@agriculture.gouv.ht; bureauministre@agriculture.gouv.ht
Website: <http://agriculture.gouv.ht/>

- 2) **Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)**
5, Avenue Charles Sumner
Port-au-Prince, Haïti
Tel : +509 2992 1048
E-mail : info@mef.gouv.ht
Website: <https://mef.gouv.ht/>

- 3) **Office of Animal Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products (DQCSPAP)**
Clercine 20, Shabisco Street
Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
Tel: + 509 2943-4651 / + 509 4698-7503
Website: <http://agriculture.gouv.ht/>

- 4) **Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI)**
6, Legitime Street
Port-Au-Prince, Haiti – POX 00116
Tel : +509 2943-4488
E-mail : communication@mci.gouv.ht
Website: <https://www.mci.gouv.ht/>

- 5) **Center of Facilitation of Investments (CFI)**
27, rue Armand Holly, Debussy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Tel: +509 2811-8234 / +509 2813-0369 / +509 2813-0367
E-mail: cfihaiti@gmail.com; info@cfihaiti.com; contact@cfihaiti.com
Website: www.cfihaiti.com

- 6) **Ministry of Public Health and Population**
1 J. Roumain Street, Maïs-Gate Road
+509 2816-1442
E-mail : info@mspp.gouv.ht
Website: <https://www.mspp.gouv.ht/>

- 7) **General Administration of Customs**
Blvd. Toussaint Louverture, next to the airport,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Tel : +509 2817-0580
E-mail : directiongenerale@douane.gouv.ht
Website: <https://douane.gouv.ht/>
- 8) **National Port Authority (APN)**
1 Blvd La Saline, Du Quai & Des Fonts-forts Streets
Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
Tel : +509 3701-5372 /3701-5384
E-mail : apnpap@apn.gouv.ht
- 9) **American Chamber of Commerce in Haiti (AmCham Haiti)**
Corner of Panamerican and José San Martin streets (Le Ritz, Suite 9)
Pétion-Ville, Haiti.
Tel : +509 2940-3024 / 2811-9092
E-mail : info@amchamhaiti.com
Website: <https://amchamhaiti.com/>

APPENDIX II: OTHER CONTACTS

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office in Port-au-Prince

U.S. Embassy, Port-Au-Prince,
BLVD 15 Octobre, Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
Tel: +509 2229-8756 / +509 4846-8905
Email: agportau-prince@usda.gov
Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Comment: Please contact this office for more detailed information about the Haitian market, lists of importers, major players in the sector, or questions.

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. List of prohibited animal and animal products from the Dominican Republic

| Common Name | Scientific name |
|-------------|-----------------|
|-------------|-----------------|

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| Pig | <i>Sus Scrofa domesticus</i> |
|-----|------------------------------|

Table 4. Partial list of controlled agricultural products

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

Table 5. 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 6. - 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 Infectious Bronchitis Avian Chlamydia Infectious 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 |
| Pig | Foot-and-mouth disease African Swine Fever Classic Swine Fever Vesicular Exanthema Vesicular Disease Porcine Enzootic Encephalomyelitis Trichinellosis | Atrophic Rhinitis Aujesky Disease Transmissible gastroenteritis Glasser disease Brucellosis Mycoplasmosis Tuberculosis Leptospirosis Parvovirus Cysticercosis Scab Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrom |
| Equine | African horse sickness Glanders Dourine Trypanosomiasis Vesicular stomatitis Contagious Equine Metritis Equine infectious Anemia | Equine Rhinopneumonitis Scab Equine Arthritis Equine smallpox Epizootic Lymphangitis Equine encephalomyelitis Gasterophylosis |
| Bovine | Foot-and-Mouth Disease Bovine spongiform Encephalomyelitis Contagious Peripneumonia Rinderpest Vesicular stomatitis Dermatose nodulaire contagieuse | 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 |
| Small ruminant | Foot-and-Mouth Disease Small ruminant plague Small ruminant pox Ovine catarrhal Vesicular Stomatitis | Brucellosis Tuberculosis Leptospirosis Contagious Ectyima Scab Goat encephalitis |
| Frozen meat | Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vesicular stomatitis Porcine vesicular Disease Rinderpest Fièvre catarrhale du mouton Classic Swine Fever African Swine Fever High Pathogen Avian Influenza Sheep and goat pox Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy | |

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