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Report Highlights:

This report is an overview of general legal and technical requirements imposed by Haiti for food and agricultural imports. The following sections of this report indicate the requirements for: General Food Laws; Food Additive Regulations; Pesticides and Other Contaminants; Packaging and Container requirements; Labeling Requirements; Other Specific Standards; Facility and Products Registration Requirements; Other Certification and Testing Requirements; Import Procedures; and Copyright and Trademarks laws.

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List of abbreviations

APN – National Port Authority
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials
AV – Certificate of Verification
BHN – Haiti’s Bureau of Standards
BNC – Credit National Bank
BRH – Haiti Central Bank
CARICOM – Caribbean Community
CFI – Center of Facilitation of Investments
CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight
COPANT – Panamerican Standards Commission
CROSQ – CARICOM Region Organization for Standards and Quality
DCQPC – Department of Quality Control and Consumer Protection
DGI – Income Tax Office
DGPSA – Department of Production and Food Safety
DPI – Declaration Prior to the Import
DQCSPAP – Office of Quarantine and Control of Fishing and Agricultural Products
DR – Dominican Republic
FOB – Free on Board
ID – Identity Document
INDOCAL – Dominican Institute for Quality
MARNDR – Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MCI – Ministry of Trade and Industry
MDE – Ministry of Environment
MSPP – Ministry of Public Health and Population
RNF – Standards Network and Francophonie
SGS – Governments and Institutions Services
SIM – Inter-American Metrology System
USDA – US Department of Agriculture
WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO – World Trade Organization

Section I. General Food Laws

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

- 1) Haitian customs code of 2015
- 2) Haitian rural code 1962
 - Law No 10, related to agricultural industry and animal husbandry
 - Law No 12, related to the trade of foodstuffs, transport and storage of plant and animal byproducts.
- 3) Haiti's Amended Constitution of 1987
 - Article 251 related to the import of foodstuffs and byproducts
- 4) Presidential decrees
 - Presidential decree of October 15, 1950, related to the import of animals
 - Presidential decree of November 12, 1987, related to the regulation of the import of plants, animals and their byproducts.
- 5) Laws
 - Law of August 27, 1934, related to plant and animal health protection
 - Law of August 16, 1950, prohibiting the import of pork without authorization
 - Law of August 26, 1963, prohibiting the import of plants or seeds without authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR)
 - Law of June 27, 1951, related to the export of plants and bulb of sisal
- 6) Public notes
 - Decree of July 24, 1937, related to the import of coffee, cacao, and other high crop plants
 - Public statement of March 20, 1984, regulating the import of pork into Haiti
 - Public statement of MARNDR and the Minister of Trade and Industry (MCI) of April 1986, related to plant and animal health protection
 - Public statement of March 16, 1995, related to the import of carnivorous animals and poultry
 - Memo of January 22, 1987, related to plant and animal quarantine

Haiti has signed several international agreements, which reinforce its food and trade policies. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1996, Haiti continues to adjust its legislation and regulation to the legal framework of the WTO. The government of Haiti refers meanwhile to the topics covered by the WTO Agreements to fill in the gaps in its trade policy. Haiti is also a member of Codex Alimentarius Commission, which advocated for the establishment of Codex Alimentarius committees in

member states. The Government of Haiti has never established this committee. However, Haiti's Bureau of Standards (BHN in French) was created in December 2012 to organize and manage activities related to standardization, certification, industrial metrology, promotion of quality, and provision of technical support to companies. Through this bureau, Haiti implements agreements signed with the [CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality \(CROSQ\)](#), Panamerican Standards Commission (COPANT in Spanish), Standards Network and Francophonie (Réseau Normalisations et Francophonie (RNF) in French), [Inter-American Metrology System](#) (SIM in French), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), and Dominican Institute for Quality (INDOCAL in Spanish).

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

Laws for quarantine office (French version)

http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Download_Document/149.%20MARNDR%20-%20Arrêté%20du%203%20Décembre%201919,%20Règlements%20du%20Service%20de%20Quarantaine.pdf

Section II. Food Additive Regulations

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

Section III. 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 and other contaminants. An import permit is required for any entities involved in pesticide trade. The recommendations state that containers should be hermetically sealed, and resistant to choking and humidity. It is prohibited to store and transport pesticides and other contaminants in multiple-use vehicles, which transport foods, beverages and medicines. Additionally, organochloride pesticides are banned from import unless a special authorization is attained. The disposal of pesticide residues is not controlled by any regulations.

Pest and pesticide management plan by MARNDR (French version)

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

Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements

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

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

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

General Standards of quarantine

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

Section V. Labeling Requirements

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

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

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

Legislation to protect consumers, which includes additional labeling requirements, is also pending in the Haitian Parliament. The proposed legislation is available (in French) [here: http://www.sgccm.gouv.ht/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/PROJET-DE-LOI-RELATIVE-A-LA-PROTECTION-DU-CONSOMMATEUR.pdf](http://www.sgccm.gouv.ht/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/PROJET-DE-LOI-RELATIVE-A-LA-PROTECTION-DU-CONSOMMATEUR.pdf).

Section VI. Other Specific Standards

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

Some categories of products require an import authorization before arriving in Haiti. This category includes live animals and birds (except domestic animals and birds, which require inoculation certificates), frozen fresh meat from contaminated areas, eggs, semen and embryos.

Other categories require a sanitary permit to introduce the product into the Haitian market. Those categories include domestic animals and birds, live animals, and birds and meat-products from unaffected areas.

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

Live Animals

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

- Importer's name, address and fiscal ID
- Name and address of destination farm in Haiti
- Name and address of farm owner in Haiti (may be different from farm address)
- Import purpose
- Information about imported animals, including country of origin
- Tag numbers of imported animals
- Boarding port name and boarding date
- Zoosanitary certificate from the competent authority of the exporting country that includes information related to the examination process and indicates the health condition of the animals

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

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

Animal Products

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

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

In addition, an import authorization is required for frozen and fresh meat, eggs, and egg products. Bans and disease-specific restrictions are listed in Appendix II.

Specific standards for plants

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

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

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

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

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

Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

Haiti's legislation does not require a product to be registered before import, with the exception of medical products.

Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements

All required certifications and testing requirements are covered in the quarantine measures and import requirements.

Section IX. Import Procedures

Import procedures are normally completed in ten steps gathered into two phases (Pre-shipment and Shipment/Custom clearance).

Pre-shipment requirements

The pre-shipment requirements depend on the free on board (FOB) value of the goods. If the FOB value is below \$3,000, the importer must submit the commercial invoice or quote, bill of lading, and transport type, plus the freight fee for customs clearance. However, if the FOB value is over \$3,000, additional documents are required, including a Declaration Prior to the Import (DPI) and a Certificate of Verification (AV in French). Please note that a full container is valued over \$3,000.

To obtain the DPI, importers must submit the following to Governments and Institutions Services (SGS in French): tax clearance certificate, commercial invoice or quote for enterprises, residence permit for foreigners, and fiscal ID for Haitian citizens. SGS is commissioned by the Government of Haiti to verify the accuracy of the trade information and inspect the goods onsite. It is recommended to submit the DPI request to SGS five days before shipment.

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

Additional documents may include:

- Zoosanitary or Phytosanitary certificate
- Inoculation certificate
- Laboratory test certificate
- Fumigation treatment certificate

For veterinary medicine

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

Shipment and customs clearance

Shipment

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

Verification process

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

Physical Inspection

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

Customs payments

Customs duties and taxes are required for goods clearance. The cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of imported goods is used as a basis for the calculation of the import customs duties and taxes. Taxes include the verification fee (5 percent of CIF), value-added tax (10 percent of transaction value), Contribution to Territorial Collectivities Funds (2 percent of CIF, applicable for some food products), and Special Duty (1 percent of CIF). The payment of customs duties and taxes is collected by Credit National Bank (BNC in French), which is commissioned by Haiti Central Bank (BRH in French).

Custom Clearance

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

- Declaration Prior to Import (DPI)
- Original of Certificate of Verification (AV)
- Customs declaration
- Bill of lading
- Freight cost certificate
- List of products
- Commercial invoice
- Import permit, if required
- Zoosanitary or phytosanitary certificate, if required
- Certificate of origin

Import procedures (French version)

<http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Pl/Home/ProceduresImportation.aspx#Exigences-Sp%C3%A9cifiques-aux-Produits>

Sample of SGS import request form (French version)

http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Download_Document/01.%20Declaration%20prealable%20a%20l'importation.pdf

Sample of import permit form from quarantine office (French version)

http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Download_Document/0.09%20Permis%20d'importation%20-%20Materiel%20Vegetal.pdf

Sample of SGS verification request form (French version)

http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Download_Document/02.%20Attestation%20de%20Verification.pdf

Section X. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

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

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

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

Appendix I: Key Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

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

Appendix II: 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 annum L.</i>
Chili pepper	<i>Capsicum frutescens L.</i>
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera L.</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>
Citrus	<i>Citrus sp.</i>

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

Common Name	Scientific name
Lemon	<i>Citrus aurantifolia L.</i>
Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis L.</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus grandis L.</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata L.</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera Indica L.</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus L.</i>
Grapes	<i>Vitis vinifera L.</i>
Lucuma fruit	<i>Lucuma mammosa L.</i>
Star fruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola L.</i>
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus Altilis var non-seminifera</i>
Chestnut	<i>Artocarpus Altilis var seminifera</i>
Sapodilla	<i>Achras zapota L.</i>
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis L.</i>
Cashew	<i>Annona reticulata L.</i>
Cherry	<i>Malpighia puniceifolia L.</i>
Soursop	<i>Annona muricata L.</i>
Avocado	<i>Persea Americana L.</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea Arabica L.</i>
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya L.</i>
Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito L.</i>
Watermelon	<i>Momordica charantia L.</i>
Melon	<i>Cucumis melo L.</i>
Giant passionfruit	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis L.</i>
Plantain	<i>Musa paradisiaca L.</i>
Banana	<i>Musa sapientum L.</i>

Table 3. - Partial list of controlled agricultural products

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

Ban on Dominican wheat flour import (French version)

http://www.mci.gouv.ht/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=324%3Afarine&catid=1%3Anouveautes&Itemid=227&lang=en

Controlled and restricted products

<http://haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Pl/Home/ListeProduitProhibited.aspx>

Table 4. – List of prohibited products to terrestrial port of entry

Number	Products	Entry	Port of entry
1	Wheat flour	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
2	Grey cement	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>All ports</i>
3	Edible oil	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
4	Laundry soap	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
5	Powder detergent	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
6	Foam packaging	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
7	Drinking water	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
8	Automotive paints and products	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
9	Cooking butter	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
10	Butter	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
11	Construction iron	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
12	Pasta	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
13	Steel and metal sheet	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
14	PVC pipe	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
15	Powdered drinks	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
16	Soda	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
17	Beer	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
18	Snack (cheeco)	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
19	Corn meal	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
20	Mattress	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
21	Heavy construction equipment	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
22	Plastic household equipment	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>
23	Cookies	<i>Air/sea</i>	<i>Port-au-prince & Cap-Haitian</i>

Prohibited products to terrestrial port of entry (French version)

http://www.haiticommerce.gouv.ht/Download_Document/196.%20Communique%20rectificatif%20relatif%20aux%20lieux%20de%20dedouanement%20de%20certains%20produits%20importes.pdf

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

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

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