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**Date:** 12/14/2017

**GAIN Report Number:** CB1715

## **Trinidad and Tobago**

### **Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative**

### **FAIRS Country Report**

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**Report Highlights:**

“Section Updated: Section VIII and Appendices I & II.”

While most U.S. food products readily enter Trinidad and Tobago (TT), consideration for an import license, health certification, product labeling and other documentation for select products must be observed in order to avoid costly delays during the Customs clearance process. U.S. suppliers should be aware that port of entry scrutiny can be intense on new-to-market players as well as new-to-market food products until a track record of compliance can be established. To avoid import hiccups, it is recommended that U.S. suppliers have their TT buyer verify compliance with all import requirements prior to shipping new-to-market products. A list of the relevant TT authorities is provided in this report.

**Author Defined:**

NOTE: This report was prepared by the Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office (CBATO) of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)/U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Miami, Florida for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was 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 PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

[Section I. General Food Laws](#)..... 3

[Section II. Food Additive Regulations](#)..... 3

[Section III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants](#)..... 3

[Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements](#) ..... 4

[Section V. Labeling Requirements](#)..... 4

[Section VI. Other Specific Standards](#) ..... 6

[Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements](#)..... 6

[Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements](#) ..... 7

[Section IX. Import Procedures](#)..... 8

[Section X. Copyright and/or Trade Mark Laws](#)..... 9

## **Section I. General Food Laws**

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

Imports of food and beverage products into TT are governed mainly by the comprehensive Food & Drug Act of 1960 and its implementing regulations, which encompass practically all processed foods. Additional regulations for fish and fish products were included in 1998 and a 2003 Amendment to the law added additional requirements for alcoholic beverages and other products. The Ministry of Health's Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division (CFDD) is the agency charged with implementing and enforcing this legislation. The Ministry of Health also enforces parts of the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act of 1979. The Animals (Diseases and Importation) Act of 1954 and its Animal Control Regulations deal with the importation of all animal by-products. Finally, the Plant Protection Act of 1975 and its implementing regulations cover the importation of plant products such as produce and grains. These last two legislative pieces are enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' Animal Health Sub-Division and Plant Quarantine Service, respectively. All of the legislation mentioned above is available on-line at the TT Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs website. (See link in Appendix III. B.)

## **Section II. Food Additive Regulations**

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

## **Section III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants**

The Ministry of Health is the agency charged with regulating pesticide/contaminant residues in foodstuffs by way of the Pesticides & Toxic Chemicals Act No. 42 of 1979 (Amended – Act No. 11 of 1986 and No. 2 of 2004) and its regulations, known as the "Pesticides (Registration and Import Licensing) Regulation of 1987." Authorities follow the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in terms of banned products, as well as the Rotterdam Convention for Prior-Informed Consent in terms of trade of pesticides and other contaminants. Much the same as with food additives, health officials also follow internationally accepted Codex

standards in terms of pesticide maximum residue limits (MRL's) and frequently refer to U.S. standards as well. The Ministry of Health requires registration of all pesticides and licensing of pesticide importers and retailers. U.S. exporters interested in obtaining a list of registered pesticides should contact the Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Inspectorate (see Appendix I for contact information).

## **Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements**

TT has no special packaging, waste disposal or recycling regulations affecting imported food products. Legislation which would provide a legal framework for government regulation of these matters is reportedly under development. Currently, government agencies such as the Solid Waste Management Company and the Environmental Management Agency have broad responsibilities in these areas. Manufacturers have the flexibility of using any packaging material as long as it is acceptable for use with food products. PVC and similar materials are acceptable.

## **Section V. Labeling Requirements**

### **A. General Requirements**

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

Main panel:

1. Brand name or trade name of the product.
2. Common name of the product (the name by which the food is generally known).
3. Net contents of the package in terms of weight, volume or number.

Any panel, except the bottom of the package:

4. A complete list of ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight or percentage.
5. Name and address of the manufacturer or person preparing the food and its country of preparation or origin.

Clarity is an important requirement with respect to the manufacturer/distributor address on the product label. The use of the phrase "under authority of" does not adequately speak to these concerns. Many U.S. products simply state the manufacturer or packer's city and state only, without explicitly stating "USA." In the case of a

manufacturer or bottler, this is generally acceptable because TT Health authorities can easily determine that the United States is the country of origin. However, in the case of a packer or distributor this is not acceptable as the country of origin cannot be determined from the label. In such cases, if the product is of U.S. origin statements such as "Product of USA" or "Made in USA" should be added to the label in order to clearly identify the product's origin. In cases where non-U.S. products are packed and shipped by U.S. companies, the true country of origin should be specified so that the label is not considered misleading. For brewery products, the name and address of the importer or distributor must be stated as well as the alcoholic strength in terms of alcoholic content by volume.

6. A declaration by name of any added Class II, Class III or Class IV preservatives.

Class II preservatives include: benzoic acid (including salts thereof); sulphurous acid (including salts thereof); sorbic acid (including salts thereof); methyl para-hydroxybenzoate; propyl para-hydroxybenzoate. Class III preservatives include: propionic acid (including salts thereof); sodium diacetate; sorbic acid (including salts thereof). Class IV preservatives comprise the following, whether used with or without a harmless carrier: gum guaiacum; vegetable oils containing tocopherols; lecithin; citric, tartaric or ascorbic acid; monoisopropyl citrate; ascorbyl palmitate; n-propyl gallate, or n-octyl gallate, or n-dodecyl gallate; nordihydroguaiaretic acid.

7. A declaration of any added food coloring or flavoring preparation.

8. Expiration date or other date mark. Open dating statements such as "best if used by" are acceptable.

9. Any applicable storage instructions (i.e. "keep frozen," "refrigerate after opening").

10. Preparation instructions, where applicable.

11. Instructions for safe handling, where applicable.

Any panel, including the bottom:

12. The batch or lot number.

13. Any registration number which may be required by the Food and Drugs Division.

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

U.S. exporters interested in shipping samples to TT to conduct market tests for their products should be aware that samples must meet all the basic labeling requirements outlined above. However, the CFDD does make concessions in this regard. Requests for such concessions should be made in writing to the CFDD (see Appendix I for contact information). Similar written requests should also be made for institutional packed products destined for the food service sector and unlabeled ("bright stack") containers of food which are further processed or repacked at TT's Free Trade Zones or other locations. It is worth noting that the Food and Drugs

(Amendment) Regulations, 2003 sub-regulation 23(2) addresses the label on a bulk container of a food or food additive and states: “(2) notwithstanding regulation 16, the label on a bulk container of a food or food additive shall state:

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

#### B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements (Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling)

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

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

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

## **Section VI. Other Specific Standards**

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

## **Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements**

Like the majority of Caribbean nations, TT does not require facility registration of foreign establishments or sanitary registration of food products, relying instead on relatively strict enforcement of its import and labeling

regulations.

## **Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements**

When imported products are “queried” by the CFDD, additional certifications may be required. All certificates should be originals. Certificates need not be authenticated by a TT Consulate but should be issued by an accredited testing facility and notarized if from a non-government entity. Additional certificates commonly requested from the relevant government agency of the exporting country include, but are not limited to:

1. Health Certificate (mandatory for animal and fish products and may be required of other products as well);
2. Radioactive certificate (particularly for milk products from Europe);
3. Fish Inspection Certificate;
4. Meat Inspection Certificate;
5. Phytosanitary Certificate;
6. Aflatoxin Certificate;
7. Dioxin Certificate (for meat products on a case by case basis);
8. Other (based on the health situation in the exporting country).

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

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

From the country of manufacture:

- A Certificate of Free Sale.

From the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries of TT:

1. Meat Import Permit;
2. Dairy Import Permit.

Prior to exporting any agricultural product to TT, U.S. exporters should ascertain whether their products will require a phytosanitary import permit in the case of plant products or a zoo sanitary import permit in the case of animal products. These permits, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, are normally obtained by the importing party. Products subject to this requirement usually include fresh produce, onions, garlic, potatoes, certain grains, meats, dairy, seafood and other agricultural products which may pose a risk to either plant or animal health. Most consumer-ready foods are exempt from this requirement. Products containing dairy ingredients are assessed on a case by case basis to determine the need for issuance of an import permit. Where no import permit is required, a notarized letter from the manufacturer must be submitted to the CFDD indicating the source of the dairy ingredients.

Sanitary import permits usually specify any additional import requirements such as export certifications from the country of origin. USDA export certifications may be required for many of the same products requiring import permits (i.e. plant and plant products inclusive of seeds, fruits, cut flowers, meats, dairy, etc.). More

information on certification of products exported to TT can be found at:

Animal products - [APHIS IREG Requirements for Animal and Animal Products to Trinidad and Tobago](#)

Meat & poultry – [FSIS Export Library entry for Trinidad and Tobago](#)

Dairy products for human consumption – [Agricultural Marketing Service Dairy Programs Certification](#)

Contact information for the Veterinary and Plant Quarantine Services which regulate most of these matters is provided in Appendix I.

## **Section IX. Import Procedures**

In 2013 the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment implemented an IT-platform known as a “Single Electronic Window” (SEW) designed to facilitate business and trade. Prior to implementation of the SEW, a customs broker was required to input information into the Customs & Excise Division’s computer system, await a reply, and then physically seek separate approval from five different agencies (Ministry of Trade, Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health’s Chemistry Food & Drugs Division, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Customs & Excise Division of the Ministry of Finance). This procedure alone could take up to eight days, according to GOTT estimates. The SEW now allows information entered into the Customs system to be shared electronically across all the platforms of the agencies mentioned above, reducing the interagency approval process and Customs clearance times accordingly.

The following documentation is normally required for food imports:

### **1. Import License (if applicable)**

Certain products such as live poultry, fish and seafood products, coconut, oilseed cake and meal, oilseeds, animal oils & fats, and vegetable fats may require licensing by the Trade License Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. U.S. exporters are urged to have the importing party ascertain whether any license may be required prior to shipping any products. More information on the subject can be obtained from the Trade License Unit (see Appendix I for contact information).

### **2. CARICOM Invoice**

### **3. Commercial Invoice**

### **4. Bill of Lading or Air Waybill**

### **5. Packing List**

### **6. Certificate of Origin**

### **7. Health or Sanitary Certificate (if applicable)**

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



Proposed new legislation will also allow for the submission of advance cargo manifests to the Customs and Excise Division so that the time required to clear goods can be further reduced.

## **Section X. Copyright and/or Trade Mark Laws**

All trademarks and brand names registered in TT are protected under the Trade Marks Act (Chapter 82:81) as amended by Act No. 17 of 1994; No. 25 of 1996; and No. 31 of 1997). Applications for registration can be filed with the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs. TT uses the international trademark classification of goods and services (7th Edition of the Nice Classification). Trademark registration is voluntary but highly recommended to protect against infringement. TT law allows anyone to register trademarks but applicants based outside TT must designate a local representative when submitting an application for trademark registration. An uncontested trademark registration will normally take about 9-12 months to be completed from the time the application is originally filed, provided there are no objections to the application either by the Intellectual Property Office or a third party. Initial registration of a trademark is valid for ten years and registration is renewable indefinitely for subsequent periods of 10 years each. For further information on the trademark registration process, registration fees, or to conduct searches of the Trademark Registry, U.S. exporters should contact the Intellectual Property Office (see Appendix I for contact information) or visit their website (see Appendix III B. for link).

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

1. Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (1957).
2. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (1973).
3. Trade Mark Law Treaty (1994).

### Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts

#### FOR GENERAL COMPLIANCE WITH FOOD IMPORT REQUIREMENTS, CONTACT:

Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division

Ministry of Health

92 Frederick Street, 2nd Floor

Port of Spain, TT, W.I.

Tel: 1 (868) 623-5242 / 623-2834 / 624-5968 / 623-2476

Fax: 1 (868) 623-2477

E-mail: [mohcfdd@gmail.com](mailto:mohcfdd@gmail.com), [cfdd@health.gov.tt](mailto:cfdd@health.gov.tt)

#### FOR LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCT IMPORTS, CONTACT:

Animal Health Sub-Division

Animal Production & Health Division

Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries

80 Abercromby Street

Port of Spain, TT

Tel: 1 (868) 625-5997 / 625-1473 / 741-3968 / 669-6623

Fax: 1 (868) 625-5993

E-mail: [aphmalmr@tstt.net.tt](mailto:aphmalmr@tstt.net.tt), [aphmalmr@gmail.com](mailto:aphmalmr@gmail.com)

FOR LIVE PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCT IMPORTS, CONTACT:

Plant Quarantine Service

Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries

Central Experiment Station

Caroni North Bank Rd.

Centeno, TT, W.I.

Tel: 1 (868) 646-4335 / 646-4337 ext. 4017 or 4036

Tel/Fax: 1 (868) 642-0718

E-mail: [plantquarantine.centeno@gmail.com](mailto:plantquarantine.centeno@gmail.com)

FOR SEAFOOD IMPORTS, CONTACT:

Fisheries Division

Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries

35 Cipriani Blvd, Newtown

Port of Spain, TT, W.I.

Tel: 1 (868) 623-8525 / 623-6028

Fax: 1 (868) 623-8542

E-mail: [fishdiv@malmr.gov.tt](mailto:fishdiv@malmr.gov.tt)

FOR PESTICIDE & OTHER CONTAMINANT ISSUES, CONTACT:

Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Inspectorate

Chemistry, Food & Drugs Division

Ministry of Health

92 Frederick Street, 3rd Floor

Port of Spain, TT, W.I.

Tel: 1 (868) 623-7544 / 624-5968 / 623-5242 / 623-7544 / 623-2814 ext. 1305

Fax: 1 (868) 623-2477

E-mail: [cfdd@health.gov.tt](mailto:cfdd@health.gov.tt)

FOR TRADEMARK REGISTRATION, CONTACT:

Intellectual Property Office

Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs

3rd Floor, Capital Plaza

11-13 Frederick Street

Port of Spain, TT, W.I.

Tel: 1 (868) 625-9972, 625-1907, 627-0706

Fax: 1 (868) 624-1221

E-mail: [info@ipo.gov.tt](mailto:info@ipo.gov.tt)

FOR CUSTOMS PROCEDURES & DUTY INQUIRIES, CONTACT:

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

FOR IMPORT LICENSING, CONTACT:

Trade License Unit  
Ministry of Trade and Industry  
Ground Floor TTMA Building  
42 Tenth Avenue  
Barataria, TT, W.I.  
Tel: 1 (868) 674-3545 / 675-8242  
PBX: 1 (868) 638-9151  
Fax: 1 (868) 675-5465  
E-mail: [TradeLicenseUnit@gov.tt](mailto:TradeLicenseUnit@gov.tt)

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office (CBATO)  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
909 SE 1st Avenue, Suite 720  
Miami, FL 33131  
Tel: (305) 536-5300  
Fax: (305) 536-7577  
E-mail: [atocaribbeanbasin@fas.usda.gov](mailto:atocaribbeanbasin@fas.usda.gov)  
Website: [www.cbato.fas.usda.gov](http://www.cbato.fas.usda.gov)

A. U.S. Government websites/links

1. <http://www.cbato.fas.usda.gov> -- Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office website. This site offers several programs and services for U.S. suppliers seeking to export food products to the Caribbean. It also provides a link to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) website (<http://www.fas.usda.gov>) providing additional information on the subject.
2. <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/Trinidad> -- Food and Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture website. The FSIS Export Library lists the specific export requirements for meat and poultry products for TT.
3. [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/index.shtml) -- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture website. From this page users can obtain TT import requirements for live animals and animal products.

B. Non-U.S. Government websites/links

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

1. <http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/> -- Website for the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries.
2. <http://www.health.gov.tt/sitepages/default.aspx?id=93> -- Website for the Chemistry, Food and Drug Division of the Ministry of Health.
3. [http://www.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws\\_listing.html](http://www.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws_listing.html) -- Website for the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs containing an alphabetical listing of all major legislation in TT.
4. <http://www.customs.gov.tt/content/Customs%20Act.pdf> -- Website containing the TT Customs Act, which includes the Tariff Schedule for TT.
5. <https://www.ttbizlink.gov.tt/trade/tnt/html/Tariff-Regulations.html> -- Webpage of TTBizLink (an IT-platform known as a "Single Electronic Window" designed to facilitate business and trade), containing links to TT's tariff schedule as well as legislation and requirements relevant to international trade.
6. <http://www.ipo.gov.tt> -- Website for the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs containing information on how to conduct trademark searches, the process for applying for trademark registration, registration fees, and all required forms.