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Senegal

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

Annual Country Report - 2018

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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 information and guidance on import requirements, procedures, and documentation.

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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 supplemented 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 of 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)

A. 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 the private sector, 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 food or 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. Currently, 18 ASN standards for food and agricultural products are obligatory (please see Section VI for full list).

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 Pasteur Institute.

Depending on the food or 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 (excludes processed fish and seafood products which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Fisheries) meet Senegalese food safety standards. The Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production oversees meat and poultry products, live animals, and milk and dairy products, 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 November, 2017, the Government of Senegal developed a National Food Safety Strategy (NFSS) that aims to strengthen Senegal’s food safety system by preventing and reducing foodborne diseases by 2035. The NFSS 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. The NFSS still requires approval at the minister level (via an inter-ministerial meeting). If approved, next steps include the development of an action plan that will identify roles and responsibilities for each ministry and stakeholder to implement the NFSS. It is unclear at the present time if the NFSS will be approved.

Established in 2002, the National Committee for International Trade Negotiations (CNNCI) works on trade issues at the bilateral, regional, and multilateral level (such as trade agreements, or other issues or disputes). The CNNCI is chaired by the Minister of Commerce (the Directorate of Foreign Trade is the Executive Secretary) and includes membership from government ministries, the private sector, and consumer associations. The CNNCI has six subcommittees including: a) trade in food and agricultural products; b) trade in goods; c) trade in services; d) trade and the environment; e) trade and investment and development; and f) intellectual property rights that affect trade.

For WTO issues, the Ministry of Commerce, Director of External Trade, is the National Notification Authority. The Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Plant Protection, is the SPS Enquiry Point. For Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues, ASN is the TBT Enquiry Point.

Section II. Food Additive Regulations

The [ASN](#) has issued standards for cooking salt (NS 03-017) and iodine content in cooking salt (NS 03038) that are not obligatory; however, the standard for iodized cooking salt (NS 03-0037) is obligatory.

Adding iodine to salt has been compulsory in Senegal since December 2000 (Decree 2000-1154 of December 29, 2000). Other obligatory standards require the addition of vitamins or minerals 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 adopted through the Phytosanitary Convention for Africa and the Sahelian Pesticides Committee, which is a part of the Permanent Intestate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. 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 agro-pharmaceutical products that have not been approved 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 be packaged to preserve hygienic and organoleptic qualities.

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

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. These 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 (must use the metric system), 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.

According to NS-03-068, food names must conform with names determined by Codex; otherwise, Senegalese legislation that stipulates the use of certain food names must be used. If no guidance exists, a usual or common name or descriptive term can be used. The label must also include a complete list of ingredients in descending order according to weight. Certain foods must be declared in the ingredient list because they may cause an allergic reaction, such as cereals, eggs, fish, shellfish, oilseeds, milk and dairy products, nuts, and sulfite (concentration of 10 mg per kg or more). Labels must be secure on food packaging; moreover, labels must be easily readable. If the original label is not in French, labels in French can be applied on food packaging at the port. For more details, please see NS 03-068, which can be obtained from ASN.

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) for bouillon was approved in 2015, which also includes labelling requirements.

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.

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 Senegal’s Competent National Authority. To date, no GE products have been approved in Senegal (please see Section VIII for more information).

Section VI. Other Specific Standards

ASN standards applicable to various agricultural foods and 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 foods or 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 food salt - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-0146 on bouillon - **Obligatory**
- NS 03-001 on milk powder (Revised in November 2013)
- NS 03-030 on specifications for 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 and rabbit 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, specifications
- NS 03-094 on corn, specifications
- NS 03-096 on nectar of Guava, baobab fruit, ‘Ditax’, mango, specifications
- NS 03-105 on corn flour
- NS 03-108 on garlic, specifications
- NS 03-109 on sweet corn, specifications

- 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, inspectors at the border 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

Regarding other obligatory standards, standard NS 03-005 specifies that chilled or frozen meat should be transported in its original packaging (packing must be of a durable/resistant material). The temperature for chilled or frozen meat should be: a) +7°C for chilled meat; b) -12°C to -15°C for frozen meat; and c) -18°C for flash frozen meat.

According to Standards NS 03-080, the content of vitamin A should range from 11 and 24 mg per kg of soybean oil for product offered in retail.

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, fish and seafood products, and feed. Please see the latest [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for more information.

Food and agricultural products that enter Senegal's market are subject to inspections performed by the relevant ministry. (Please see Section I to understand ministry responsibilities.) Phytosanitary control measures adopted by Senegal should conform to measures promulgated through the Phytosanitary Convention for Africa.

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](#).

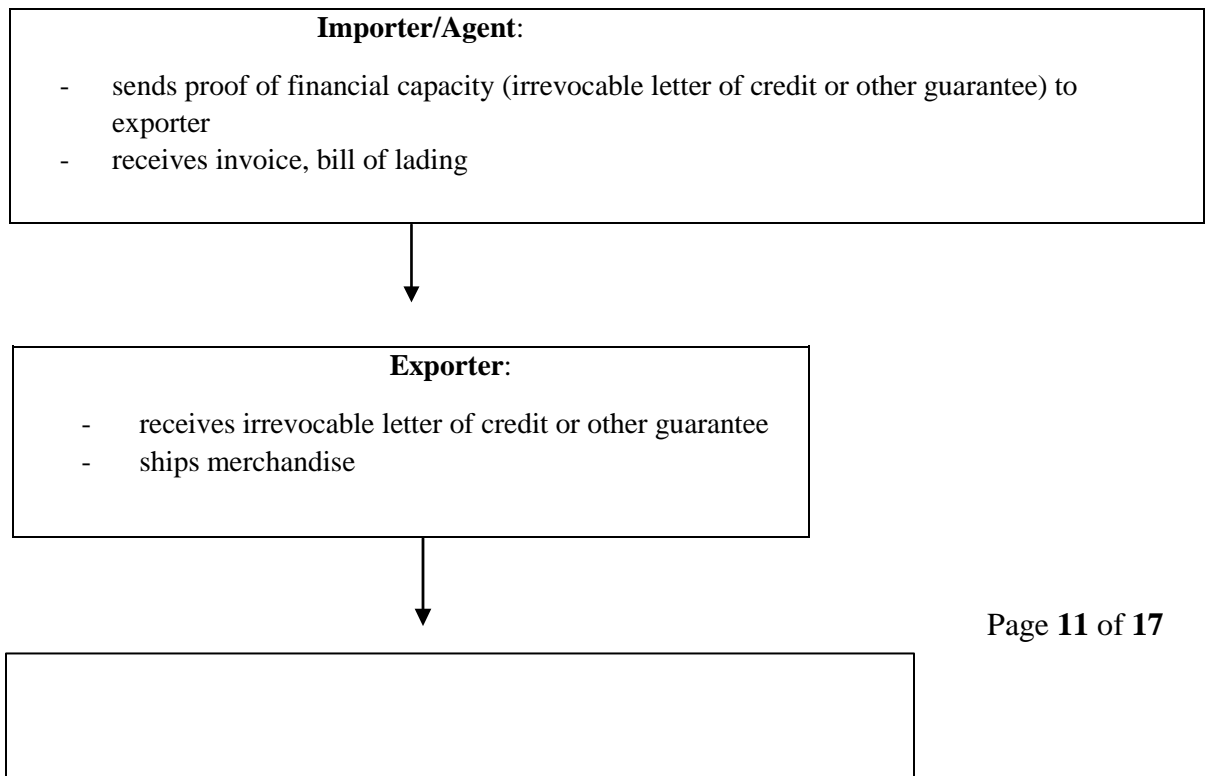
According to the [2009 Senegalese Biosafety Law](#), GE products must be approved by the Ministry of Environment prior to importation. To date, no GE products have been approved in Senegal, which means no GE commodities or foods derived from GE commodities can be imported at the present time. For more information, please see the latest [Agricultural Biotechnology 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. According to official government contacts, importers are no longer required to have an import license for the purchase of food and agricultural products.

The following chart describes the general documentation flow for all imported food and agricultural products such as processed foods, meat and dairy products, fish and seafood, and bulk commodities such as wheat:



Importer/Agent:
(after the shipment arrives at port)

- submits applicable export certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin to border inspector to receive an import certificate indicating the product meets Senegalese import requirements
- submits invoice, certificate of origin, and an applicable import certificate to the Division of Consumption and Consumers Safety
- initiates the customs clearance process after a DIPA is received
- arranges for storage, transportation, and distribution

Regarding documentation for all imported food and agricultural products, required documents include the following:

1. 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)
2. Applicable import certificate (issued by the border inspector)
3. Two copies of a commercial invoice (final invoice or pro forma invoice) indicating the contact information of the exporter and importer, a complete description of the merchandise, including its weight, quantity, and CIF value
4. A Certificate of Origin
5. A bill of lading
6. Pres-shipment inspection (PSI) certificate (if applicable)
7. Import Declaration for Food Products (DIPA) is issued by the Division of Consumption and Consumers Safety in the Ministry of Commerce. A DIPA is required to legally import any food or agricultural product and initiate the customs clearance process. The DIPA is valid for two months from the date of signature.

The Government of Senegal currently contracts with COTECNA to provide a [pre-shipment inspection](#) service (PSI), or import verification program. COTECNA inspects food and 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 food or 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

Import procedure for meat and meat products and plant and plant products: 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. The border inspector will take random samples for testing before issuing an import certificate (Please see the latest [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for more information). The importer/agent submits the import certificate along with other documentation (please reference documents #3 to #6 – see above) to the Ministry of Commerce to receive a DIPA.

Import procedure for fish and seafood products (includes processed fish and seafood products): After the shipment arrives at port, an applicable export certificate of health issued by the competent authority of the country of origin and a Preliminary Import Declaration of Halieutic Products (PIDHP) form (completed by the importer/agent) must be submitted to Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs border inspectors. These inspectors will take random samples for testing before issuing an import certificate (Health Certificate) and approving the PIDHP. The importer/agent submits the import certificate and PIDHP along with other documentation (please reference documents #3 to #6 – see above) to the Ministry of Commerce to receive a DIPA.

Import procedure for processed foods (excludes processed fish and seafood products): Ministry of Commerce border inspectors may take four random samples for testing before a DIPA will be issued. These samples are tested at the laboratory of the Directorate of Interior Trade. The importer/agent must submit other documentation (please reference documents #3 to #6 – see above) to the Ministry of Commerce to receive a DIPA.

For food or 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. Samples will be required for the first four shipments. If the food or agricultural product successfully meets Senegalese import requirements after the fourth shipment, samples will no longer be required.

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.

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

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regulations note that transactions for imported products worth over ten million CFA (\$18,000) (there are some exceptions – please review regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA) must be domiciled in a licensed intermediary bank, which is a bank licensed by a WAEMU country's Minister of Finance. This means that importers/buyers who import food and agricultural products worth over approximately \$18,000 into WAEMU member states (such as Senegal) are required to use licensed banks in WAEMU to facilitate payment to exporters. A Foreign Exchange Transaction Form must be approved by a licensed intermediary bank in WAEMU before a payment can be made. Please see WAEMU Regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA for more information.

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. Key Government Regulatory or Agency Contacts

Senegalese Standards Association – *Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation* (ASN)
21 Lotissement Front de Terre x Bourguiba
BP 4037 Dakar, Senegal
Tel: +221 33 827 6401
Fax: +221 33 827 6412
Email: asn@orange.sn

Website: <http://www.asn.sn>

National Codex Committee – *Comité National du Codex Alimentarius*

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>

Directorate of Internal Trade – *Direction du Commerce Intérieur*

Ministry 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: spdc@gmail.com

Website: www.commerce.gouv.sn

Division of Consumption and Consumer Safety – *Division de la Consommation et de la Sécurité des Consommateurs*

Ministry of Trade, Informal Sector, Consumption, Promotion of Local Products, and Small and Medium Enterprises

Mermoz Sud VDN Lotissement Ecole de Police

Tel: +221 33 825 32 48

Website: www.commerce.gouv.sn

Laboratory of the Directorate of Internal Trade – *Laboratoire de la Direction du Commerce Intérieur*

Ministry 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 – *Ministre de l'Élevage et des Productions Animales*

Sphères Ministérielles de Diamniadio, Bâtiment C

Tel: Standard: 33 859 06 30

SP Ministre: 33 859 06 31

SP Cabinet: 33 859 06 32

SP SG: 33 859 06 33

Email: constacts@elevage.gouv.sn

Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy – *Ministère de la Pêche et de L'Economie Maritime*

Division des inspections et du contrôle de la direction des industries de transformation
Diamniadio
Tel: 33 849 84 59
Email: contact@mpem.gouv.sn
Website: <http://www.mpem.gouv.sn/>

Directorate of Plant Protection – *Direction de la Protection des Végétaux*
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

Senegalese Agency for Industrial Property and Technological Innovation – *Agence Sénégalaise pour la Propriété Industrielle et l'Innovation Technologique*
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 – *La Société Sénégalaise de Droit d'Auteur et des Droits Voisins*
Ministry of Culture
7, Rue du Dr Theze
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Appendix II. Other Contacts

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