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Export Certificate Report

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Prepared By: Victor Gonzalez

Approved By: Julie Morin

Report Highlights:

This report provides information on the export certification requirements of the Government of Costa Rica. This report supplements Costa Rica's Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) 2019 report. Sections I and III were updated.

Disclaimer: This report was prepared by the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in San José, Costa Rica 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 is 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.

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Executive Summary:

Costa Rica's export certification requirements are fairly simple in the type and number of documents required as described in this report. However, it is very important for exporters to comply with the processing plant registration requirements for products that are required to go through that process. Information related to that process is provided in this report.

Costa Rica's Animal Health Service (SENASA), and Phytosanitary Service (SFE) are the two government agencies in charge of the documentary review process for imports of agricultural products at the different port of entry. The two agencies establish the specific requirements for imports of products of animal and plant origin, and physically inspect imported products for pests and chemical residues, according to Costa Rica's sanitary and phytosanitary regulations. The Ministry of Health is involved in the registration of processed food products. The registration process must be completed before exporting this type of products. For more specific information on the processed products registration and labeling regulations, please see the country's "Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report".

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required By Government (Matrix):

According to Article 51 of Costa Rica's Phytosanitary Law ([Law #7664](#)) all plant products (seeds, plant cuttings, whole plants, etc.) and plant origin products (fruits, grains, vegetables, flours, tree nuts, etc.) require a previous authorization to enter the country. By-products which have been processed and do not present any phytosanitary risk, for instance, dried or frozen fruits, enriched flours, spices, etc. are exempt from this procedure. However, even these products are subject to inspection at the port of entry if the authorities decide to conduct an inspection.

According to Ministry of Agriculture regulations, importers of plant or animal origin products must register with the Phytosanitary Service (for products of plant origin), or with the Animal Health Service (for products of animal origin) before importing products. If an importer is not registered, the importation process will be significantly delayed.

An importer has to submit a written request for each importation through the Customs Clearance Authorization Form (known as FAD) at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Importers of products of plant origin used in the production of animal feeds must register at the Centro de Investigación y Nutrición Animal (Center for Animal Research and Nutrition) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In addition to the above, packaged food products intended for retail sale have to be registered at the Ministry of Health. For details regarding the registration process, please see Costa Rica's FAIRS Annual Country Report. For registration purposes, Costa Rica requires a Free Sale Certificate (FSC) indicating that the product is apt for human consumption and can be freely sold in the country of origin. The FSC

no longer needs to be consularized/authenticated in the United States. This process has now been substituted by the Apostille. Costa Rica joined the Hague Convention in 2011 and the Apostille has been in effect since December 14, 2011. The Apostille reduces paperwork and time consumed in relation to the food product registration process.

Once the FAD is submitted and reviewed by Ministry of Agriculture officials, the Plant or Animal Quarantine Department (as the case may be) issues what is known as a preliminary phytosanitary authorization or phytosanitary import permit, which contains the phytosanitary requirements to be met by the imported product.

Costa Rican authorities will not issue a phytosanitary authorization for a product that has already arrived to the country. Therefore, it is very important for importers to obtain this document before the product leaves the country of origin. The phytosanitary import permit is valid for 30 days.

When the product arrives in the country, it must be accompanied by the Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the sanitary authority of the country of origin. The certificate shall comply with the requirements established in the preliminary authorization form. The three documents (FAD, Preliminary Authorization and the Phytosanitary Export Certificate) must be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture official at the port of entry, in addition to any other customs documents. The official will proceed to inspect the product at the port (including taking samples for testing if necessary) and authorize entry into the country once all requirements have been met.

Procedures to import animals and animal products are similar to the procedure described above. Costa Rica recognizes all federally inspected U.S. beef, pork and poultry processing plants as eligible to export products to Costa Rica. Products coming from those plants are exported accompanied by an FSIS Form 9060-5 (Export Certificate of Wholesomeness). Also, Costa Rica accepts Form 9060-5 for processed meat products in lieu of the Certificate of Free Sale for registration purposes at the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health requires that Form 9060-5 be Apostilled or authenticated. This requirement has caused problems for exporters, as Form 9060-5 is an official document in the United States and the document is not supposed to require an Apostille. Some exporters have indicated that they have encountered difficulties obtaining the Apostille for this Form.

Exporters of dairy, seafood, lamb, and egg products must fill-out a questionnaire issued by the Ministry of Agriculture's Animal Health Service (SENASA). This questionnaire is called "General Information Questionnaire for Companies Interested in Exporting Animal Origin Products for Human Consumption to Costa Rica". SENASA will not accept questionnaire requests made by the companies directly. SENASA will only accept requests made by a government entity. To obtain SENASA's questionnaire,

please send a company cover letter to AgSanJose@fas.usda.gov requesting the questionnaire including the following information requested by SENASA: products to be exported, species of origin, and name, number and address of the processing plant(s) that will export the product(s). Please indicate in the subject line: Dairy, Seafood, Lamb, or Egg Products Questionnaire Request, as the case may be, and the name of your company.

Exporters of the products mentioned above must fill-out the questionnaire in Spanish and obtain approval from the Ministry of Agriculture prior to exporting their products. Some dairy and seafood products (for instance, whey, casein, and fish oil), are considered by SENASA to be inputs or raw materials, and the processing plants do not need to fill in the questionnaire. However, the producers of those products still need to register with SENASA under a simplified process. Approval is granted for a three-year period. Please note that the questionnaire review by local authorities can take up to 90 working days (almost five months), and that additional questions may be asked before approval is granted to export to Costa Rica.

SENASA maintains an updated list of processing plants approved to export to Costa Rica. The list can be seen at the following link by checking the document “Establecimientos habilitados para exportar a Costa Rica”: <http://www.senasa.go.cr/informacion/centro-de-informacion/informacion/sgc/dca/dca-pg-02-requisitos-sanitarios-para-importacion>

Export Certificate Matrix

Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Dairy Products	Sanitary Import Permit	Attestation varies depending on the product.	Certificate indicates specific requirements to be met by export product.	Ministry of Agriculture
Live Animals	Sanitary Import Permit	Same as above	Same as above	Ministry of Agriculture
Beef	Sanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Pork	Sanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture

Poultry	Sanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Processed Meats	Sanitary Import Permit Free Sale Certificate		The Free Sale Certificate is required once for packaged meat products for registration purposes only. Registration valid for 5 years.	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health
Fish and Crustaceans	Sanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Pet Food	Sanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Grains	Phytosanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	Phytosanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Plants and plant products	Phytosanitary Import Permit			Ministry of Agriculture
Processed Food Products	Certificate of Free Sale or FSIS Form 9060-5 (for processed meat products only).	Indicates that product is apt for human consumption and is of free sale in country of origin.	Required once for Registration purposes. Registration valid for 5 years.	Ministry of Health

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Phytosanitary Import Permit: Also known as the Preliminary Phytosanitary Authorization, the purpose of this certificate is to indicate any specific phytosanitary requirements that apply to the imported product. These requirements have to be certified in the Export Certificate of the country of origin by the exporting country authorities. This certificate is required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sanitary Import Permit: Also known as the Preliminary Sanitary Authorization, the purpose of this certificate is to indicate any specific sanitary requirements that apply to the imported product. These requirements have to be certified in the Export Certificate of the country of origin by the exporting country authorities. This certificate is required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Certificate of Free Sale: This certificate is required for registration of processed food products with the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the certificate is to provide assurance to the local authorities that the product is appropriate for human consumption and is freely sold in the country of origin. It is required by the Ministry of Health only once for registration purposes. Registration of the product is valid for 5 years. This process must be completed before the product is imported into the country.

Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

Costa Rica's specific attestations/import requirements for products of plant origin are available online at the following link: <http://www.sfe.go.cr/SitePages/ConsultasenLinea.aspx>. Specific attestations and requirements for animal origin products may be accessed at SENASA's website [SENASA](#) (Animal Health Service, for animal products). Requirements for specific products are available in Spanish at those sites.

Products that have not been imported in the past may require the development of specific import requirements, including a risk analysis, a process that may take considerable time.

Please note that, as indicated in the actual Costa Rican regulations, the requirements are subject to periodic revision and amendment and the valid attestation required is provided in the preliminary sanitary or phytosanitary import certificate upon submission of a permit request.

Specific Attestations for selected products:

Cheese

The export certificate should indicate that the establishment where the cheese was produced is approved by the competent local authority and is inspected by an official veterinarian.

The milk used in cheese production was produced by animals born and raised in the exporting country. The milk pasteurization process is certified by the national sanitary authority and has official supervision.

The establishment has a sampling plan to monitor the possible presence of residues of veterinary drugs, chemical contaminants in milk, and pathogen bacteria in cheese.

The establishment operates under a HACCP plan.

The ingredients and additives used in production are of food grade.
The exporting establishment is approved by SENASA to export to Costa Rica.

Yogurt

The export certificate should indicate that the establishment where the yogurt was produced is approved by the competent local authority and is under official supervision.
The milk used in yogurt production was produced by animals born and raised in the exporting country.
The pasteurization process of the milk is certified by the competent local authority.
The milk used comes from herds under permanent control programs for brucellosis and tuberculosis.
The establishment has a sampling plan to monitor the possible presence of residues of veterinary drugs, chemical contaminants in milk, and pathogen bacteria in yogurt.
The establishment operates under a HACCP plan.
The ingredients and additives used in production are of food grade.
The exporting establishment is approved by SENASA to export to Costa Rica.

Live bovines

The United States is free of Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, and Rinderpest.
The animals in this shipment originated from premises where bovine leukosis has not been clinically diagnosed during the 12 months preceding exportation.
The animals in this shipment originated from premises where bovine leukosis has not been clinically diagnosed during the 12 months preceding exportation.
The animals in this shipment originated from premises where no clinical cases of campylobacteriosis, trichomoniasis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), parainfluenza (PI3), bovine virus diarrhea (BVD), paratuberculosis, coital exanthema, malignant catarrhal fever and bluetongue have been reported to occur in the 6 months prior to this exportation.
The animals were born after the implementation of the ruminant to ruminant meat-and-bone-meal (MBM) and Greaves ban of 1997.
No cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) were detected in the premises of origin.
The animals were vaccinated against IBR using a killed product between 180 and 15 days prior to shipment.
The animals originate from a State or herd free from brucellosis and tuberculosis.
During the 30 days prior to exportation, the animals were treated for endo and ectoparasites.

Beef

For fresh/frozen boneless beef and beef tongues, kidneys, livers and hearts: Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. The following statements must be provided on a letterhead certificate:

The United States complies with the conditions stated in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as a country with negligible BSE risk.

The beef meat and meat products were subject to testing for chemical residues in accordance with the United States National Residue Program sampling plans.

The product (beef, livers, tongues, hearts and kidneys) was inspected and passed and found fit for human consumption.

The beef and beef products were produced under mandatory HACCP regulations and undergo microbiological testing as required by FSIS regulation and were found to be in full compliance.

Frozen product (beef, livers and/or tongues) must be packed and maintained at -18°C in the holdings and inside shipping containers during transportation to Costa Rica. Fresh beef should be kept at 0°C or below.

Starting on January 9th, 2018 Costa Rica started to enforce Technical Regulation [RTCR 400:2006](#) "Labeling of raw, ground, marinated, and tenderized meat and viscera."

According to this regulation, product packaging must clearly indicate the following:

- Name and number of the processing establishment.
- Name and species of the cut. Ground meat is exempt from indicating the type of cut.
- Indicate if the meat is ground, marinated, seasoned or tenderized.
- Indicate the type of viscera.
- Date of packing and expiration date.
- Conservation instructions.
- List of ingredients, listing them in descending order by mass, at the time of production. This list shall be headed with the title "Ingredients". The list must state added water in percentage terms.
- Fat percentage for ground meat. If there is a mixture of different types of lots of ground meat, the expiration date should be indicated taking into consideration the date of the oldest lot.
- Production code, lot or shipping number, which allows product traceability. The codes must be legible, indelible and resistant to moisture.

Pork

Fresh/frozen boneless pork, pork chops, ribs, bone-in ham, livers, skin and fat: Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5, with the following certification statements additionally provided on a letterhead certificate:

The United States is free of classical swine fever and vaccination against the disease is prohibited.

The pork and pork products were derived from animals that were subject to testing for chemical residues in accordance with the United States National Residue Program sampling plans.

The pork and pork products were inspected and passed and found to be wholesome and fit for human consumption.

The pork and pork products were produced under mandatory HACCP regulations that require testing for Salmonella and Escherichia coli and were found to be in full compliance.

Please see the labeling information under “beef”, which also applies to pork.

Poultry

Fresh/frozen poultry: Obtain FSIS Form 90605, with the following certification statements additionally provided on a letterhead certificate:

The product was derived from birds originating from a zone free of exotic Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic notifiable avian influenza (HPNAI) for at least 21 days prior to slaughter, and from birds subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for NAI with favorable results.

The birds are the progeny of flocks participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan which are routinely monitored and free from Salmonella pathogenic to poultry.

The slaughter plant or establishment where the birds were processed was under official inspection and is authorized to export poultry meat.

The product was inspected and passed and found fit for human consumption.

The poultry meat was produced under mandatory HACCP regulations that require testing for Salmonella and Escherichia coli and was found to be in compliance.

The poultry meat was produced in accordance with the U.S. National Residue Program.

Food Products containing meats (such as microwave dinners)

The export certificate must certify the following:

The establishments for slaughter and deboning of bovines, swine or poultry are approved by USDA-FSIS.

The bovines, swine or birds were inspected ante-mortem and post-mortem and were considered apt for human consumption and the meats were subject to freezing processes in order to destroy parasites.

The establishments for slaughter of bovines, swine and poultry have a sampling plan to determine the possible presence of residues of veterinary medications, chemical and environmental contaminants and bacteria, primarily escherichia coli, escherichia coli O157:H7 and Salmonella sp.

The establishments where the food is prepared must have in place a HACCP system. The meats passed satisfactorily through the controls established by the HACCP plan.

The products were subject to sampling for the detection of Listeria monocytogenes and the samples produced negative results.

The processed food products, once prepared, have not entered into contact with raw ingredients of any type (of animal or plant origin).

The ingredients and additives used in production are of food grade. The packaging material is approved to enter into direct contact with food.

Fresh fruits and vegetables

Attestations vary by product and area of origin. Attestation is provided for some of the main products imported from the United States. Please note that requirements are subject to periodic revision and amendment and the required valid attestation will be the one provided in the actual phytosanitary import certificate. A full list of product specific requirements can be consulted using the link below to

the Ministry of Agriculture's database:

<https://app.sfe.go.cr/SFECuarentena/asp/RequisitosImportacion/ConsultarRequisitosImportacion.asp>

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Prune (*Prunus domestica*)

Peach (*Prunus persica*)

Nectarine

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)

Pear (*Pyrus communis*)

From California: Must come from areas free of *Bactrocera dorsalis*. Indicate that the product comes from areas where there is a trapping program for the pest. It also has to indicate that the product is free of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*, *Pseudococcus calceolariae*, *Pseudococcus maritimus*, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, *Grocholita molesta*, *Cydia pomonella*.

The product must be appropriately packaged, identified, and free of vegetable residues, soil, snails, and slugs.

Grape (*Vitis vinifera*)

From California: Must come from areas free of *Bactrocera dorsalis*. Indicate that the product comes from areas where there is a trapping program for the pest. It also has to indicate that the product is free of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*, *Pseudococcus calceolariae*, *Pseudococcus maritimus*, *Planococcus ficus*, *Aspidiotus nerii*, *Colomerus vitis*, *Thrips hawaiiensis*.

The product must be appropriately packaged, identified, and free of vegetable residues, soil, snails, and slugs.

Chipping Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

From Idaho: The product comes from an area officially inspected by the National Organization of Phytosanitary Protection of the country of origin during the period of active growth, harvest and packaging, and was found to be free of *Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*. In addition the certificate must indicate that the product is free of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, *Ditylenchus destructor*,

Ditylenchus dipsaci, Meloidogyne chitwoodi, Potato witch's broom phytoplasma, and Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum.

It also has to indicate that the product was treated with an anti-sprouting agent at the country of origin (before or after the harvest). Product should be only for industrial use according to the Bilateral Agreement SFE-PPQ. Product will be monitored upon entry into the country according to procedure CFI-PO-08 of the Ministry of Agriculture. Product samples will be collected upon entry and tested for pesticides and pests. The product must be appropriately packaged, identified, and free of vegetable residues, soil, snails, and slugs.

Onion (allium cepa)

From California: The product is free of Maconellicoccus hirsutus, listroderes costirostris, Naupactus leucoloma, Aceria tulipae, Ditylenchus destructor, Ditylenchus dipsaci. Puccinia allii, Puccinia asparagi, Urocystis cepulae.

From Idaho: The product is free Ditylenchus destructor, Ditylenchus dipsaci. Puccinia allii, Puccinia asparagi.

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

The three original documents (FAD, Preliminary Authorization and the Phytosanitary Export Certificate) must be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture official at the port of entry, in addition to any other customs documents.

The import permit is valid for 30 days and can be applied only to the individual shipment for which it was requested.

The country does not accept Suppliers or Manufacturers Export Declaration, or State government certificates as proof of compliance with the import requirements. Certification must be issued by an official entity (FDA, AMS, FSIS, APHIS, or NOAA, as the case may be).

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Costa Rica only requires the certificates described above for the importation of plant, animal and processed food products.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

The Customs Clearance Authorization Form (FAD) requires the following information:

Name, address and telephone number of the importer.

Importer's identification number

Invoice number (optional)

Name and address of supplier in country of origin

Estimated arrival date of the product

Expiration date of the certificate (it is valid for 30 days after it is issued)

Name and address of the consignee (the name of the importer is valid as well)

Bill of lading

Shipping port and port of arrival

Type of product and type of packaging

Attachments:

No Attachments