

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

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Guatemala

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

This report provides a detailed explanation of the export certificates that Government of Guatemala requires for U.S. food and agricultural products to be imported. It contains links to official sites where specific inquiries can be made and responded to (for example, microbiological criteria or standards that must be complied with). It also provides a matrix of certificates required for certain processed products, which have requirements from both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health.

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

The Vice ministry of Plant and Animal Health and Regulations (VISAR) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) is the official entity that reviews all export certificates and issues import licenses. All food products, fresh or processed, must have in place all their export certificates to receive the approval of VISAR. If the product is processed, an additional registration procedure must be followed to acquire a permanent registration number (please refer to Guatemala FAIRS report GT11012). To receive the license, the following import documents (ORIGINALS) will be required for any animal or vegetable product for food consumption:

- Certificate of Origin: issued by the U.S. producer or exporter, or the Guatemalan importer, for duty treatment only.
- Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificate: the sanitary certificate is equivalent to the Animal Health Certificate and the Phytosanitary Certificate is equivalent to the Plant Health Certificate. These plant or animal health certificates are issued by the official entity, sealed and signed by inspectors of the official list. APHIS will provide plant health certificates and animal health certificates while FSIS will issue meat export certificates (both for animal health purposes as well as for food safety purposes). If the product is for re-export, the country of origin certificate (sanitary or phytosanitary) should also be included and the U.S. re-export certificate (sanitary or phytosanitary) must clearly indicate the country of origin of the animal product or plant material.
- Commercial Invoice (exporter, recipient, date, invoice #, product description, unit price, net and total weight, type of exchange, CIF and FOB value).
- Bill of Lading
- Free Sale Certificate: issued by the official entity from its origin and must indicate that the food product is suitable for human consumption, if applicable. At present, Government of Guatemala (GOG) is not requiring a Certificate of Free Sale for Animal Products, as the FSIS certificate satisfies the food safety purpose of the free sales certificate. The Certificate of Free Sale is requested for processed food only, of non-animal origin, which needs to be registered at the Ministry of Health for commercialization purposes.
- Certificate of Attestation: this is a self-certification that companies need to issue for fresh agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables. This certificates avoids the need to present an independent food safety certificate (please look at attached form).
- Copies of these documents must be sent to your Guatemalan representative to advance the import license process. If food products are to be exported, the law requires a legal representative in Guatemala, who needs to have:
 - Copy of the Sanitary License that accredits the company as an official importer;
 - Copy of the Certificate of Sanitary Registration of the exporting company, issued by official authority;
 - Copy of Eligibility Certificate of the country to export to Guatemala, if applicable (all meat plants under federal inspection are eligible as exporters)

The law requires inspections at the point of entry and at the wholesale and retail levels for the wholesomeness of the product. As of 2010, primary processed foods are required to be registered. Food additives do not require registration.

The Ministry of Economy published Ministerial Agreement No. 0573-2006 on October 17, 2006, which eliminates the need for a phytosanitary certificate as a requirement for imports and exports, an agreement in line with Resolution (175-2006) issued by the Central American Economic Integration Committee (COMIECO). This applies to the following products and by-products of vegetable origin:

- vegetable fats and oils and their products (crude or refined)
- prepared or preserved vegetables, fruits or nuts
- dried vegetables, fruits or nuts
- coffee, tea, mate and species*
- cereals and vegetable products
- raw materials used primarily in dyeing or tanning
- prepared foods
- miscellaneous edible preparations
- beverages, spirits and vinegar

*Note: Unfortunately, food ingredients classified as seeds under the HS code of customs, need to come with a phytosanitary certificate, indicating that the ingredient seeds are free of weeds; otherwise, the seeds ingredients, though processed, will not be allowed to enter the country.

Whether a product is eligible to enter will depend upon a risk assessment of the exporting country taking into account the presence or absence of certain diseases in Guatemala. All fresh or processed animal products are considered high risk. Plants under this high-risk category include: fresh or dehydrated medicinal plants; ethnic, fresh and dried fruits; grains and flours; ethnic and fresh vegetables; fruit and vegetable pulp either frozen or specially treated. For fresh vegetable products, considered in the high-risk category (please refer to Guatemala FAIRS report GT1012), a phytosanitary certificate needs to be included in addition of the Free Sales Certificate.

Guatemala’s import requirements for the Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificates are very strict. Export Certificate requirements are based on sanitary concerns in accordance with the exporting country’s Sanitary or Phytosanitary (SPS) status. However, Guatemala has granted some concessions to the United States, since it is Guatemala’s main trade partner and due to good government-to-government communications. In March 2006, Guatemala recognized the U.S. food safety inspection system as equivalent. Therefore, for U.S. meats and products, the FSIS Certificate of Wholesomeness is considered valid for Sanitary, Microbiological, and Free Sales purposes. Analytical certificates still need to be presented for all frozen and processed sea food products to expedite registration. U.S. exports often require an “attestation” of the corresponding certificates. Following is a table describing in detail attestations required in Guatemala for some products. The complete list of microbiological and analytical requirements for exports to comply with Guatemalan law on food products can be found at: http://portal.mspas.gob.gt/indice_de_alimentos.html. It is important to note that in June 2009, harmonized microbiological standards were established for Central America (please review previous link).

Following is a matrix of the SPS requirements for some of the U.S. products exported to Guatemala:

U.S.	Product	Title of	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpos	Requesting
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Origin or State	(s)	Certificate		e	Ministry
U.S.	Rice (paddy)	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i> . Fumigation treatment with phosphamine with J-System (33 g of active ingredient/1000 cubic feet).	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Rice	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i> .	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Soybeans	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Tribolium confusum</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Wheat	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Corn	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Corn seed	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S.	Beans	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S. Florida	Oranges	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Xanthomona axonopodi pv. Citri</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S. Florida	Peaches	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S. Washington	Apples	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Nectria galligena</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S. Idaho	Potatoes	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment free of: <i>Alternaria radicina</i> , <i>Phytophthora erythroseptica var. erythroseptica</i> , <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> , <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> , <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> , <i>Tobacco rattle virus</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
U.S. Washington	Potatoes	Phytosanitary Certificate	Envio viene libre de las siguientes plagas: <i>Meloidogyne chiwoodii</i> , <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> , <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture-OIRSA
FLOURS AND OTHERS					
U.S., Georgia	Wheat Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Rice Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Oat Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA

U.S.	Corn Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Corn Semolina	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> , <i>Cryptolestes pusillus</i> , <i>Liposcelis bostrychophila</i> , <i>Stegobium paniceum</i> , <i>Tribolium confusum</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	“Lupul” extract	Phytosanitary Certificate	NONE	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Edible mushrooms	Phytosanitary Certificate	NONE – except for species name	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
WOODS					
U.S.	Hardwoods and Softwoods – Dried	Phytosanitary Certificate	Kill in dried treatment: The wood has a moisture content less than 20%	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
California North Carolina South Carolina Mississippi Indiana Iowa Alabama Georgia New Jersey Virginia	Woods (green) Maple (Hacer), Nogal (Junglans), Cherry (Prunus), Quercus, Pecan (Carya), Pepperwood	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of <i>Xylosandrus germanus</i> , <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> , <i>Phellinus igniarius</i> , <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (depending on wood species)	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
Pennsylvania	Yellow poplar, Douglas fir, White fir, Pine	Phytosanitary Certificate	Kill in dried treatment: The wood has a moisture content less than 20%	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Beef and products	FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness	<i>The beef and beef products were derived from animals that were born and raised in the United States or were legally imported in accordance with U.S. import regulations.</i> <i>The beef and beef products were not derived from the following specified risk materials: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum) and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months of age and older, and the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine of any cattle regardless of age.</i> <i>The feeding of ruminants with ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited in the United States.</i> <i>The cattle from which the beef and beef products were obtained were not subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.</i>	Animal and Human Health	Agriculture
U.S.	Fresh poultry products	FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness	<i>“The birds from which the meat was derived originated from farms located in a zone free of Newcastle disease and avian influenza as defined by OIE”</i> <i>Fresh/frozen poultry derived from birds raised or processed in the following State is not eligible for export to Guatemala:*</i> <i>Poultry from Minnesota is eligible if slaughtered on or after December 28, 2009.*</i>	Animal health	Agriculture
U.S.	Cooked meat products (smoked meats and	FSIS Certificate	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control

	others)				
U.S.	Eggs (table fresh or refrigerated)	FSIS or AMS Certificate	<p>Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscerotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pularosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis</p> <p>The sanitary certificate must attest that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The farm or farms from which the eggs originate have not been subject to sanitary restrictions and have tested negative for: a) Viscerotropic Velogenic Newcastle, through viral isolation; b) Avian Influenza, through gel agar immunodifusion; c) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis, Elisa; d) Salmonellosis, (S. enteritidis, typhimurium) isolates; e) Hepatitis through inclusion bodies, (Elisa), being the animals or samples tested under official supervision within the 30 days previous to the shipment. 2. Time elapsed in between posture and shipment does not exceed 72 hours. 3. The eggs have been officially certified by the competent authority of the exporting country as fit for human consumption. 4. The boxes and packaging material used to transport the eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination with infectious agents that may affect the species. 5. The vehicles and containers were washed and disinfected, previous to the shipment of the product, using authorized products in the exporting country, in accordance with the importer country. The containers were sealed in a way that the seals can only be removed by the corresponding sanitary authorities of the in transit or final destination country. 6. In those cases in which the competent sanitary authority of the importer country considers valid, samples might be taken to verify the results of the attestations in the corresponding certificate. 	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Eggs without shell and egg yolks, fresh, liquid, frozen or preserved, including sugar addition or other flavoring	FSIS or AMS Certificate	<p>Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscerotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pularosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis</p> <p>The Certificate must attest that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The egg products have official certification from the competent authority of the exporter country, and are fit for human consumption. 2. The egg products have been packed in special boxes sealed recipients that guarantee their transportation and conservation, authorized for food use, in which clearly appears in written: product identification, establishment where the eggs were processed, authorization number assigned by the competent authority, lot number and production date. The egg products were conditioned for its transport in containers or normal vehicles, isothermal or thermo refrigerated that guarantee the temperature for conservation, refrigeration or freezing, according to the product. The containers were sealed in a way that the seals can only be removed by the corresponding sanitary authorities of the in transit or final destination country. 3. During its processing, the egg products were subject to a minimum temperature of 70°C for 10 min., which can be confirmed by graphic thermometer, placed in the inner part of the product. 	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Eggs without shell and egg yolks, dried, water or vapor cooked, including sugar addition or other	FSIS or AMS Certificate	<p>The sanitary certificate must attest that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The facility in which the eggs products were processed have official inspection and are officially authorized for export, both by the exporter as importer country, based on CODEX ALIMENTARIUS/FAO-OMS norms. 2. The egg products have official certification from the competent authority of the exporter country, and are fit for human consumption. 3. The egg products have been conditioned in polyethylene wrap and bottles or packages that guarantee their transportation and conservation, authorized for food use, in which clearly appears in written: product identification, establishment where the eggs were 	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control

	flavoring		<p>processed, authorization number assigned by the competent authority, lot number and production date.</p> <p>4.The egg products are packed, in special boxes, sealed recipients dripping proof, if it is the case, clearly identifying the plant of origin and that they were conditioned for its transport in refrigerated containers that guarantee refrigeration or freezing temperature, according to the product.</p> <p>5.The time elapsed in between its process and shipment is no longer than 6 months (applicable to frozen products).</p> <p>6.The vehicles and containers were washed and disinfected, previous to the shipment of the product, using authorized products in the exporting country, in accordance with the importer country. The containers were sealed in a way that the seals can only be removed by the corresponding sanitary authorities of the in transit or final destination country.</p>		
U.S.	Raw meat products (just packed)	FSIS Certificate	E coli 0 157 H-7, Staphylococcus aureus	Food Safety	AgricultureHealth – Food Control
U.S.	Canned meat	FSIS Certificate	Commercial Sterility	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Sugar	Certificate of Analysis	Enriched with Vitamin “A” (IU) , Sacarose content	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Salt	Certificate of Analysis	Iodine content (ppm), Moisture, Sodium chloride, Ash	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Fish and crustaceans raw and frozen packed	Certificate of Analysis Certificate of Analysis	Preservants, Organoleptic, Feces coliforms (E. coli), Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp.	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Fish and crustaceans, precooked, cooked, salted, and smoked	Free Sales Certificate Certificate of Analysis	Preservants, Organoleptics, Feces coliforms (E. coli), Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp.	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Live cattle – younger than 30 months of age	Animal Health Certificate (bilingual)	<p>The bovine animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete permanent identification (tattoo or iron brand) of the animals including number, breed, age, and sex of each animal to be exported. Additional certification must include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>1. The United States is free of akabane, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, Boophilus spp. ticks, rinderpest, Rift valley fever and screwworm.</p> <p>2. Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) the following three statements are made:</p> <p>a) The United States has had an active surveillance program in place for more than a decade. This program has exceeded the international guidelines established by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).</p> <p>b) In the United States there are animal health regulations in place that prohibit the feeding of ruminants with meat and bone meal and greaves of ruminant origin since 1997. This prohibition is strictly enforced.</p> <p>c) The bovine animals to be exported to Guatemala, must be younger than 30 months of age, and have been identified with permanent identification which allows them to be traced back to their dam and herd of origin. In the herds of origin of the bovine animals there has not been anv clinical evidence of BSE during the</p>	Animal Health	Agriculture

			<p>last seven (7) years.</p> <p>Note: Guatemala requires that the animals' identification must allow them to be traced back from the country of destination to their dam and herd of origin in the United States.</p> <p>3. The bovine animals were born, raised, and have remained in the United States. The farm of origin is located in the center of an area of at least 15 km radius around the farm in which no quarantine or clinical cases of infectious or contagious diseases of bovidae has been diagnosed including anthrax, leptospirosis, rabies, and vesicular stomatitis within 120 days prior to export.</p> <p>4. The bovine animals originate from farms recognized as free of brucellosis and tuberculosis during the past 12 months and are not from any herd being depopulated due to these diseases.</p> <p>5. The bovine animals originate from herds free of cases or outbreaks of the following diseases during the past 24 months: bovine leucosis, bovine infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhea, campylobacteriosis, and trichomoniasis.</p> <p>6. The bovine animals were isolated under official supervision from other animals, and they remained so for not less than 30 days prior to the date of export.</p> <p>7. Preventive treatments: All bovine animals were treated on _____, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with _____, an approved product that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites. They were also treated at the same time with _____, an approved product for use against external parasites. In addition, all the animals were treated within 15 days prior to exportation with long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight as a preventive treatment for leptospirosis. (Include product names, manufacturers, descriptions, lot numbers, and expiration dates.)</p> <p>8. The bovine animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic treatment within 14 days previous to export.</p> <p>9. [Male] [Female] bovine animals were not tested for campylobacteriosis and trichomoniasis because [males have never been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females] [females are virgin].</p> <p>10. [The bovine animals were vaccinated for leptospirosis containing 5 serovars L. canicola, grippotyphosa, haemorrhagiae, hardjo, and icterohaemorrhagiae, black leg, shipping fever, malignant edema, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine respiratory syncytial virus and bovine parainfluenza 3].</p> <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>All bovine animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within 30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in Guatemala.</p> <p>1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal test using bovine PPD tuberculin.</p> <p>2. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.</p> <p>3. Bovine leukosis: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test.</p> <p>4. Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): Delayed -type hypersensitivity test (DTH) or ELISA.</p> <p>5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: ELISA or serum neutralization (SN) at 1:8 or vaccination. Vaccinated animals must be certified as such.</p> <p>6. Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: Either direct microscopic observation or culture of vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt. Males: Direct microscopic observation and culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided indicating the conditions.</p> <p>7. Trichomoniasis: Non virgin females: Either direct microscopic observation or culture of vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt. Males: Direct microscopic observation and culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or</p>		
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			<p>have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided indicating the conditions.</p> <p>VACCINATIONS</p> <p>1. The animals were vaccinated for leptospirosis containing 5 serovars L. canicola, grippotyphosa, haemorrhagiae, hardjo, and icterohaemorrhagiae, black leg, shipping fever, malignant edema, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine respiratory syncytial virus and bovine parainfluenza 3.</p> <p>EMBARKATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate and the copy of the laboratory test results, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:</p> <p>1. The name and address of the consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped. 4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation.</p> <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p> <p>1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents: origin health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment. 4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. 5. Vaccination against bovine brucellosis is recommended.</p>		
U.S.	Bovine Semen	Animal Health Certificate	<p>The bovine semen must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the semen to be exported, including the identification of the artificial insemination (AI) center, donor animals, date of processing of the semen, number of doses, and batch. Additional certification must include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, and rinderpest. 2. The semen originates from bulls in good health that were born and raised in the United States or from bulls legally imported into the country. 3. At the time of semen collection, the donor bulls were free from clinical signs of infectious diseases including, brucellosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis (vibriosis), bovine genital trichomoniasis, bovine virus diarrhea (BVD), and tuberculosis. 4. The artificial insemination (AI) center from which the semen originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases</p>	Animal Health	Agriculture

			<p>during the 30 days prior to semen collection.</p> <p>5. The donor bulls were tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release for bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine genital trichomoniasis, brucellosis, leptospirosis and tuberculosis, in accordance with the CSS requirements or equivalent and found free from these diseases.</p> <p>6. Prior to semen release, donor bulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization (SN) with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results.</p> <p>7. CSS manages the inspection and approval of donor bulls and AI centers under a Memorandum of Understanding with USDA APHIS. Under this agreement, each AI is inspected annually.</p> <p>8. For heterospermic products, all donors have met the health conditions outlined in Certification Statements 2-7 and have met all testing requirements for the mentioned diseases.</p> <p>9. The collection, handling, and processing of semen was done in accordance with CSS, OIE or equivalent standards. The semen doses were identified and labeled according to approved codes of the United States that indicates the date of collection.</p> <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>For resident bulls participants of the CSS program</p> <p>1. Brucellosis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>2. Tuberculosis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>3. Leptospirosis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>4. Bovine virus diarrhea: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>6. Bovine leucosis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>7. Bovine genital trichomoniasis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements.</p> <p>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: The bull is certified under CSS requirements. For resident bulls non participants of the CSS program Each donor bull was negative to diseases listed under test requirements within the 6 months prior to or 6 months after semen collection for export.</p> <p>1. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, buffered acidified plate antigen (BAPA) test, standard plate test (SPT), standard tube agglutination test (STT), or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.</p> <p>2. Tuberculosis: Intradermal skin test using bovine PPD tuberculin or other official USDA APHIS approved test.</p> <p>3. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for <i>Leptospira canicola</i>, <i>L. grippityphosa</i>, <i>L. hardjo</i>, <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>, and <i>L. pomona</i>.</p> <p>Note. In lieu of testing for leptospirosis, donor bulls were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export.</p> <p>4. Bovine virus diarrhea: During quarantine and before semen release, donor bulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results. (Testing not required to be within 6 months prior or post date of collection, rather prior to entry into resident herd and before semen release. See CSS regulations.)</p> <p>5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: ELISA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of semen to be exported.</p> <p>6. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or ELISA in serum or PCR in semen.</p> <p>7. Bovine genital trichomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</p> <p>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</p> <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p>		
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1. In order to import live animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 30 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; origin health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice describing the merchandise.

2. The tanks used to transport semen must either be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be sealed by an accredited veterinarian using official USDA seals.

3. Transported tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected on arrival in Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by official veterinarian in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or recharge transport tanks, veterinary officials at any transit port are required to notify in writing on the health certificate the reason and replacement seal numbers.

4. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment.

5. Animal health requirements for an artificial insemination center complying with the minimum requirements of Certified Semen Services (CSS) are available on http://www.naab-css.org/about_css/disease_control.html.

Health Certificate No. _____
 (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #)

For Artificial Insemination Centers no qualifying under the CSS Requirements

I. DONOR BULL AND SEMEN IDENTIFICATION
II. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTER ARTIFICIAL

 Name and address of the shipper

III. DESTINATION OF THE SEMEN / LUGAR DE DESTINO DEL SEMEN

Name and Address of Consignee _____
 Bull registration number/name _____
 Straw identification _____
 Number of straws _____
 Date collected _____
 Sire breed _____
 Health Certificate No. _____
 (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #)

IV. HEALTH DATA
A. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

The undersigned officially accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following in relation to the bulls described above:

1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, and rinderpest.

2. The semen originates from bulls in good health that were born and raised in the United States or from bulls legally imported into the country in compliance with the requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations.

3. At the time of semen collection, the donor bulls were free from clinical evidence of infectious diseases including, brucellosis, bovine genital campylobacteriosis (vibriosis), bovine genital trichomoniasis, bovine virus diarrhea (BVD), and tuberculosis.

4. The artificial insemination (AI) center from which the semen originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases during the 30 days prior to semen collection.

			<p>5. The donors were tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release for bovine genital campylobacteriosis, bovine genital trichomoniasis, brucellosis, leptospirosis and tuberculosis, in accordance with the CSS requirements, OIE, or equivalent and found free from these diseases. Health Certificate No. _____ (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #) bovine semen non CSS-HC</p> <p>6. Prior to semen release, donor bulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization (SN) with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results.</p> <p>7. For heterospermic products, all donors have met the health conditions outlined in Certification Statements 2-6 and have met all specified testing conditions.</p> <p>8. The collection, handling, and processing of semen was done in accordance with CSS, OIE or equivalent standards. The semen doses were identified and labeled according to approved codes of the United States that indicates the date of collection.</p> <p>B. TESTS AND PROCEDURES CONDUCTED The required tests were performed in laboratories approved by Veterinary Services. On the dates indicated, the donor bulls were qualified as follows:</p> <p>1. Brucellosis: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal. Health Certificate No. _____ (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #)</p> <p>2. Tuberculosis / <i>Tuberculosis</i>: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal. <i>Nota: Indicar la prueba usada, fecha y resultado por cada animal.</i>] Health Certificate No. _____ (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #)</p> <p>3. Leptospirosis / <i>Leptospirosis</i>: [Note: Indicate method, date, test and/or treatment, and test interpretation per animal. *[Method 1] For bulls qualifying with testing, titers less than 1:400 Bull/<i>Toro</i> Date/<i>Fecha</i> Test/<i>Prueba</i> Test Interpretation/<i>Resultado</i> Serotype/<i>serotipo</i>: L.c. L.g. L.h. L.p. L.i. *[Method 2 Bulls qualifying with antibiotic treatment Bull/ Date of treatment</p> <p>4. Bovine virus diarrhea: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal. Health Certificate No. _____ (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #) Bull/<i>Toro</i> Date/<i>Fecha</i> Test/<i>Prueba</i> Test Interpretation/<i>Resultado</i></p> <p>5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis / <i>Rinotraqueitis infecciosa bovina</i>: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal] Bull/<i>Toro</i> Date/<i>Fecha</i> Test/<i>Prueba</i> Test Interpretation/<i>Resultado</i></p> <p>6. Enzootic bovine leukosis [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal] Bull/<i>Toro</i> Date/<i>Fecha</i> Test/<i>Prueba</i> Test Interpretation/<i>Resultado</i></p> <p>7. Trichomoniasis / <i>Tricomoniosis</i>: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test interpretation per animal.] Bull/<i>Toro</i> Date/<i>Fecha</i> Test/<i>Prueba</i> Test Interpretation/<i>Resultado</i> Health Certificate No. _____ (Valid Only if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate #)</p>		
U.S.	Bovine Embryos	Animal Health Certificate	The bovine embryos must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate (VS Form 17- 140) with certifications in English and Spanish, issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and the complete identification of the embryos to be exported including identification of the embryo	Quarantine	Agriculture

collection center or unit, donor animals, and date of collection and number of embryos on each straw. Additional information must include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free from Akabane, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, malignant catarrhal fever, Rift Valley fever, and rinderpest.
2. The embryos originate from cattle in good health that were born and raised in the United States.
3. The donor animals are on premises, in which during the 60 days prior to and the 30 days after collection, there have not been any quarantine restrictions and the animals have not presented any clinical signs of infectious diseases. The donor animals were clinically inspected by the veterinarian of the collection unit of embryos and he found them in good health and without signs of disease.
4. The Embryo Collection Unit (ECU) is officially inspected and approved by USDA to operate under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian. The ECU has a trained and experienced staff and a well equipped laboratory to be able to comply with the procedures established by International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) to produce embryos free of pathogens that produce brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis complex (IBR/IPV).
5. The semen used to inseminate the donor cows that generated the embryos meets the approved requirements for bovine semen exported to Guatemala.
6. The collection, processing, and freezing of the embryos were done under the supervision of a USDA-accredited veterinarian, following the guidelines of the International Embryo Transfer Society (IETS) and OIE.

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The donor cow was tested negative for the following diseases either within 3 months prior to or 3 months after the collection of the embryos for export:

1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal test using mammalian purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin.
2. Brucellosis: Any USDA brucellosis official test.
3. Vesicular stomatitis: Serum virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1:8
4. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: Serum virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1: 8.

NOTE: If the embryos were treated with trypsin, the tests for brucellosis and IBR may be omitted, however, it must be certified on the certificate that the embryos were trypsin treated according to the established IETS guidelines.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on Guatemala, Breeding cattle submission of the following documents: origin health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required.
2. The tanks used to transport the embryos must either be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be sealed by an accredited veterinarian using official USDA seals.
3. Transported tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected or destroyed upon arrival in Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by official veterinarians in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or recharge transport tanks, veterinary officials at any transit port are required to notify in writing on the health certificate the reason and

			replacement seal numbers.		
U.S.	Live Horses	Animal Health Certificate	<p>The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional certification must include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States is free from African horse sickness, Borna disease, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, equine trypanosomosis (surra), glanders, horse pox, Japanese encephalitis, melioidosis, piroplasmosis, and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. 2. At the farm/s of origin of the horses there have been no diagnosed cases of contagious equine metritis (CEM). The horses in this shipment were tested, by culture and agent identification with negative results, for CEM. 3. The animals originate from areas that are free of cases or outbreaks during the past 12 months of: coital exanthema, equine rhinopneumonitis, equine viral arteritis, Eastern and Western equine encephalitis, scabies, and ulcerative lymphangitis. 4. The animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. The farm of origin is located in the center of an area of at least 15 km radius around the farm in which no quarantine or clinical evidence of infectious or contagious diseases of horses has been diagnosed within 120 days prior to export. 5. In the farm(s) of origin no cases of equine infectious anemia, equine influenza, equine viral arteritis, leptospirosis, rabies, salmonella abortion, West Nile virus or vesicular stomatitis have been diagnosed in the last 90 days prior to export. 6. Preventive treatments: All animals were treated on _____, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with _____, an approved product that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites and is considered to be ovicidal and larvicidal. They were also treated at the same time with _____, an approved product for use against external parasites. (Include product names, manufacturers, descriptions, lot numbers, and expiration dates.) 7. The animals have been isolated from other animals under official supervision, and they will remain so for a total of at least 30 days prior to the date of export. Each animal has been identified with hot iron, tattoo, or any permanent identification. 8. The animals over six months of age were vaccinated for Eastern and Western equine encephalitis, equine influenza, equine viral arteritis and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. 9. Horses were vaccinated against West Nile virus with an approved vaccine using a complete series of two vaccinations of killed vaccine, the second within 21 to 42 days following the first. Nursing colts with their mare were vaccinated at three months of age or older. 10. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic treatment within 30 days previous to export. 11. There were no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis detected in the animals prior to embarkation. The animals did not have any contact with CEM infected animals after testing negative for CEM. 12. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the animals at the local or international level and related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals. Sea vessels transporting animals to Guatemala must be cleaned and disinfected in international waters. <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below</p>	Quarantine	Agriculture

			<p>within 30 days of shipment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equine infectious anemia: Agar-gel immunodiffusion test. <i>Anemia infecciosa equina: Inmunodifusión agar-gel.</i> 2. Equine viral arteritis: For stallions, semen culture or virus neutralization test in a USDA approved laboratory. 3. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory. 4. West Nile virus: Capture IgM ELISA. Nursing colts with the dam do not need to be tested. 5. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for <i>Leptospira canicola</i>, <i>L. grippityphosa</i>, <i>L. hardjo</i>, <i>L. icterohemorrhagiae</i>, and <i>L. pomona</i>. Positive animals may be treated with long-acting oxytetracycline at a dose of 20 mg/kg within 20 days of embarkation. 6. Contagious equine metritis: Culture and agent identification. <i>Metritis equina contagiosa: Cultivo e identificación del agente.</i> Horses younger than 2 years and geldings of any age are exempted from this test. <p>EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION</p> <p>At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate and the original laboratory test results, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name and address of the consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped. 4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation. <p>OTHER INFORMATION- INFORMACION ADICIONAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents: certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment. 4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. 5. Guatemala requires that the country of origin remain free of emerging and exotic diseases affecting equidae. 6. Animal health authorities in Guatemala require an additional certification of control of ectoparasites and insects conducted during the last 12 hours at the port of embarkation. 		
U.S.	Live Sheep	Animal Health Certificate	<p>The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported such as number, breed, age, and sex.</p> <p>Additional certification must include:</p>	Quarantine	Agriculture

			<p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>1. The United States is free of akabane disease, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i>), East coast fever, foot-and-mouth disease, goat and sheep pox, heartwater, Nairobi disease, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and trypanosomosis (Nagana).</p> <p>2. The animals were born and raised in the United States. Each animal has been individually identified with tattoo, hot iron or any other permanent method of identification. (Eartag is not accepted). The animals have been in isolation in facilities officially approved, by an accredited veterinarian, for a minimum of 30 days prior to embarkation.</p> <p>3. The farm(s) of origin and surrounding farm(s) is (are) located in the center of an area of at least 16 km radius around the farm(s) where no official quarantine or sanitary restrictions have been established due to the presence of any contagious or transmissible disease during the 6 months prior to embarkation. During this time, there have not been any outbreaks of enterotoxaemia, enzootic abortion of ewes, bluetongue, ovine pulmonary adenomatosis, contagious agalactiae, ovine epididymitis, maedi-visna, Q fever, salmonellosis, keratoconjunctivitis, rabies, anthrax, black leg, scrapie, vesicular stomatitis, malignant edema, contagious ecthyma, caprine arthritis/encephalitis, and campylobacteriosis at these farms.</p> <p>4. The flock(s) of origin of the animals for export has(ve) been enrolled in the Scrapie Flock Certification Program for at least 12 months prior to the date of export. During the 5 years prior to export, the flock has not been designated a scrapie infected or source flock and is not currently designated a scrapie exposed flock. The animals for export are not the progeny of parents infected with scrapie and they did not show any clinical signs of scrapie on the date of inspection.</p> <p>5. The animals have not been fed concentrates or ingredients of animal origin, except non prohibited products as per guidance from the Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration. The United States prohibits the feeding of ruminant origin meat and bone meal and greaves to ruminant animals and this prohibition is strictly enforced.</p> <p>6. All animals were treated on _____, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with _____, an approved product that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites. They were also treated on the same date with _____, an approved product for use against external parasites.</p> <p>7. As a preventive treatment for leptospirosis, all the animals were treated on the same date with one dose of long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight.</p> <p>8. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic treatment within 14 days prior to export.</p> <p>9. None of the animals in the shipment has been removed due to eradication measures in the programs for brucellosis and tuberculosis.</p> <p>10. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the animals at the local or international level and related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.</p> <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within 30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in Guatemala.</p> <p>1. Tuberculosis: One intradermal caudal intradermal tuberculin test.</p> <p>2. Brucellosis: <i>B. abortus</i>, <i>B. ovis</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i>. One test using the card test, ELISA, complement fixation (CF) test, BAPA test, or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.</p> <p>3. Bluetongue: One test AGID (Agar-well immunodiffusion) test or</p>		
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			<p>ELISA. Animals that test positive may be further tested by either PCR or virus isolation conducted at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories. A negative PCR or virus isolation test will override a positive ELISA or AGID and animals will be released based on these negative results.</p> <p>4. OPP/Maedi-Visna: One test AGID or CF test or ELISA. <i>Maedi-Visna: Una prueba AGID, FC, o ELISA.</i></p> <p>5. Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: One culture of the vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt. Males: culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided indicating these conditions.</p> <p>EMBARKATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>\At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate to the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name and address of the consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The number, sex and category of animals to be shipped. 4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation. <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. Guatemala reserves the right to reject any importation of sheep or goats if the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations determines that the sanitary status of the country of origin is a risk for Guatemala. 		
U.S.	Live Goats	Animal Health Certificate	<p>The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported such as number, breed, age, and sex. Additional certification must include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States is free of akabane disease, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i>), East coast fever, foot-and-mouth disease, goat and sheep pox, heartwater, Nairobi disease, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and trypanosomosis (Nagana). 2. The animals were born and raised in the United States. Each animal has been individually identified with tattoo, hot iron or any other permanent method of identification. (Eartag is not accepted). The animals have been in isolation in facilities officially approved, by an accredited veterinarian, for a minimum of 30 days prior to embarkation. 	Quarantine	Agriculture

			<p>3. The farm(s) of origin and surrounding farm(s) is (are) located in the center of an area of at least 16 km radius around the farm(s) where no official quarantine or sanitary restrictions have been established due to the presence of any contagious or transmissible disease during the 6 months prior to embarkation. During this time, there have not been any outbreaks of enterotoxaemia, enzootic abortion of ewes, bluetongue, ovine pulmonary adenomatosis, contagious agalactiae, bovine epididymitis, maedi-visna, Q fever, salmonellosis, keratoconjunctivitis, rabies, anthrax, black leg, scrapie, vesicular stomatitis, malignant edema, contagious ecthyma, caprine arthritis/encephalitis, and campylobacteriosis at these farms.</p> <p>4. The flock(s) of origin of the animals for export has(ve) been registered in the Scrapie Flock Eradication Program for at least 12 months prior to the date of export. During the 5 years prior to export, the flock has not been designated a scrapie infected or source flock and is not currently designated a scrapie exposed flock. The animals for export are not the progeny of parents infected with scrapie and they did not show any clinical signs of scrapie on the date of inspection.</p> <p>5. The animals have not been fed concentrates or ingredients of animal origin, except non prohibited products as per guidance from the Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration. The United States prohibits the feeding of ruminant origin meat and bone meal and greaves to ruminant animals and this prohibition is strictly enforced.</p> <p>6. All animals were treated on _____, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with _____, an approved product that provides broadspectrum coverage against internal parasites. They were also treated on the same date with _____, an approved product for use against external parasites. (Include product trade name, active ingredient, and lot number.)</p> <p>7. As a preventative treatment for leptospirosis, all the animals were treated on the same date with one dose of long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight.</p> <p>8. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic treatment within 14 days prior to export.</p> <p>9. None of the animals in the shipment has been removed due to eradication measures in the programs for brucellosis and tuberculosis.</p> <p>10. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the animals at the local or international level and related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.</p> <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within 30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in Guatemala.</p> <p>1. Tuberculosis: One intradermal caudal intradermal tuberculin test.</p> <p>2. Brucellosis: <i>B. abortus</i>, and <i>B. melitensis</i>. One test using the card test, ELISA, complement fixation (CF) test, BAPA test, or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.</p> <p>3. Bluetongue: One test AGID (Agar-gel immunodiffusion) test or ELISA. Animals that test positive may be further tested by either PCR or virus isolation conducted at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories. A negative PCR or virus isolation test will override a positive ELISA or AGID and animals will be released based on these negative results.</p> <p>4. Caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis: One AGID test or ELISA.</p> <p>5. Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: One culture of the vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt. Males: culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided</p>		
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			<p>indicating these conditions.</p> <p>EMBARKATION STATEMENTS At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate to the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name and address of the consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The number, sex and category of animals to be shipped. 4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation. <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. Guatemala reserves the right to reject any importation of sheep or goats if the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations determines that the sanitary status of the country of origin is a risk for Guatemala. 		
U.S.	Swine		<p>The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional certification shall include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States is free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, and enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease). 2. The animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. 3. The animals originate from States free of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis during the 12 months prior to embarkation. 4. The animals for export to Guatemala originate from farms where during the 12 months prior to embarkation, there have been no clinical signs of coronavirus disease. Those animals positive to corona virus by ELISA are not in the phase of viral elimination and consequently do not pose a risk to disseminate the virus. 5. During the 12 months prior to embarkation, at the farms of origin and in those immediately adjacent to them, there have been no diagnosed cases or outbreaks of the following diseases: atrophic rhinitis, blue-eye disease, Glasser's disease, mycoplasma pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, porcine parvovirus, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), swine dysentery (hemorrhagic dysentery), transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS), and tuberculosis. 6. During the 12 months prior to embarkation, at the farms of origin and in those immediately adjacent to them there have been no 		

quarantines due to diagnosed cases or outbreaks of the following infectious or contagious diseases of pigs: anthrax, cysticercosis, erysipelas, rabies, and salmonellosis

7. The animals were isolated under official supervision from other animals, and they remained so for not less than 30 days prior to the date of export. Each animal has been identified with eartag, hot iron, tattoo, or other permanent identification.

8. Preventive treatments: All animals were treated on _____, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with _____, an approved product that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites and is considered to be ovicidal and larvicidal. They were also treated at the same time with _____, an approved product for use against external parasites. In addition, all the animals were treated within 15 days with long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight. There have been no cases of resistance to these products. (Include product names, manufacturers, descriptions, lot numbers, and expiration dates.)

9. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic treatment within 30 days previous to export.

10. The health certificate must have a statement that the animals were never fed raw or cooked garbage.

11. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the animals at the local or international level and related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The animals were tested for the following diseases with negative results within 30 days prior to export. The same tests may be required to be repeated in Guatemala.

1. Brucellosis: Card test (BBA), complement fixation test, or any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory. All animals over 30 days of age must be tested.
 Note: To comply with CFR 91.9 (a), any animal over 30 days of age must be tested.

2. Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's): ELISA or serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:8 dilution. A negative SN test overrules a positive ELISA. Certification of State free of pseudorabies will obviate the test requirement, if a statement that the State is free of pseudorabies is included in the certificate. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, and ectoparasites within 24 hours prior to exportation.

3. Transmissible gastroenteritis: Competitive ELISA *Gastroenteritis transmissible: ELISA competitiva* 4. PRRS: Competitive ELISA or immunofluorescent antibody (IFA) test that includes diagnosis of European and American strains. Animals positive to ELISA can be retested with IFA; a negative IFA test overrides a positive ELISA and the animal is negative.

EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the origin health certificate the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: 1. The name and address of the consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The number, breed, sex, and types of animals to be shipped.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following

			<p>documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required.</p> <p>2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies.</p> <p>3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment.</p> <p>4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations</p> <p>5. Ships transporting animals to Guatemala must be cleaned and disinfected in international waters.</p>		
U.S.	Swine Semen and Embryos		<p>The porcine semen and embryos must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the semen or embryos to be exported, including number of doses. Additional certification shall include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>1. The United States is free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, Teschen disease, and vesicular exanthema.</p> <p>2. The donor animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days.</p> <p>3. The donor animals originate from States free of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis during the past 12 months.</p> <p>4. The donor animals originate from areas (county, State or other defined area) free of outbreaks of the following diseases during the past 12 months: blue-eye disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), and transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE).</p> <p>5. The export semen or embryos is/are from a farm or artificial insemination (AI) or collection center meeting OIE requirements and approved by USDA APHIS. The center is free of brucellosis and pseudorabies. Donor animals are tested periodically for the diseases listed under Test Requirements (below). The donor animals have been maintained at the farm or center not less than 3 months prior to the first collection and during that time have not been used for natural service.</p> <p>6. During the six months preceding collection of semen and/or embryos, there have been no animal health restrictions on the artificial insemination or collection center or farms of origin.</p> <p>7. The official veterinarian verified that all the donor animals in the center were in good health on the days of collection and for the following 30 days. The semen was diluted and treated separately and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The semen straws or ampoules were identified and labeled according to official codes of the United States.</p> <p>8. The collection and processing of the embryos was done under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian following the guidelines of the international embryo transfer society. The embryos were processed and frozen in a laboratory following APHIS-approved procedures (equivalent to those of the international embryo transfer society) for processing and freezing and including 10 washes utilizing trypsin, assuring that the zona pellucida is completely intact.</p> <p>9. Semen or embryos were maintained in liquid nitrogen in tanks or vapor tanks disinfected with an approved disinfectant.</p> <p>10. The official veterinarian sealed the shipment tank(s) using official uniquely numbered seals prior to authorizing transportation to the port of embarkation.</p> <p>11. The donor animals did not receive any other therapeutic or</p>		

			<p>immunogenic treatment within 15 days previous to collection of semen or embryos for export.</p> <p>TEST REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>Semen and embryos can be qualified if collected between two consecutive negative tests no more than 6 months apart for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test using avian and mammalian PPD tuberculins. 2. Brucellosis: Card test (BBA), complement fixation test, or any other officially recognized test. 3. Pseudorabies: ELISA or serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:8 dilution. SN test overrules a suspicious ELISA. Certification of State free of pseudorabies will obviate the test requirement, if a statement that the State is free of brucellosis is included in the certificate. 4. Transmissible gastroenteritis: Competitive ELISA <i>Gastroenteritis transmissible: ELISA competitiva</i> 5. Coronavirus: Competitive ELISA 6. PRRS: Competitive ELISA or immunofluorescent antibody (IFA) test that includes diagnosis of European and American strains. Animals positive to ELISA can be retested with IFA; a negative IFA test overrides a positive ELISA and the animal is negative. 7. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:100 dilution for <i>Leptospira canicola</i>, <i>L. grippotyphosa</i>, <i>L. hardjo</i>, <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>, and <i>L. pomona</i>, or stabilized titer less than 1/400. Note: The leptospirosis test is not required if the donors were vaccinated for serovars <i>Leptospira canicola</i>, <i>L. grippotyphosa</i>, <i>L. haemorrhagica</i>, <i>L. hardjo</i>, and <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>, but it must be SO certified. <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to import live swine semen or embryos into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The tanks or vapor tanks used to transport semen or embryos must be disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. 3. Transport tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected on arrival in Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by official veterinarians in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or recharge transport tanks, veterinary officials at any transit port are required to notify in writing on the health certificate giving the reason, accreditation or veterinary license number, and number of the seal removed and the replacement. 4. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment. 		
U.S.	Day Old Chicks	Animal Health Certificate	<p>Chicks must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate for Poultry and Hatching Eggs (VS Form 17-6) with additional declarations in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the chicks to be exported. Additional information shall include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICACIONES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States is free of velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease as defined by the OIE standards. 2. The farm of origin is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza. 		

			<p>velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease (as defined by OIE standards), and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76).</p> <p>3. The flock of origin is located at a place where, within a radius of six kilometers, there have not been outbreaks or quarantines during the last 12 months before shipment due to the presence of any transmissible disease subject to quarantine that affect avian species.</p> <p>4. The day-old chicks were derived from U.S. origin flocks at the indicated farm/s and hatchery. The farm/s and hatchery/ies of origin are under a zoosanitary control program supervised by an accredited veterinarian.</p> <p>5. The day-old chicks were derived from U.S. origin flocks under a zoosanitary control program supervised by an officially accredited veterinarian and officially considered "Clean, Free" under the Federal-State-Industry National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) with respect to avian influenza, avian typhoid, mycoplasmosis, pullorum disease, and <i>S. enteritidis</i> infection. The flocks of origin are free of infectious laryngotracheitis.</p> <p>6. The flocks of origin were vaccinated for avian encephalomyelitis with a USDA approved, commercially available vaccine at least 6 weeks prior to the onset of lay.</p> <p>7. Chicks were vaccinated for Marek's disease on day one or in ovo with a vaccine containing both HVT and SB-1 or HVT and Rispens strains.</p> <p>8. The boxes and packages used to transport the day-old chicks are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents for chickens. Vehicles used to transport chicks were cleaned and disinfected with a nationally approved product.</p> <p>TESTING REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>The flocks where the day-old chicks originate are routinely tested for the following diseases with negative results:</p> <p>1. Avian influenza: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA. <i>Influenza aviar: Prueba de inmunodifusión en gel de agar o ELISA.</i></p> <p>2. Pullorum disease: Standard plate or tube agglutination test. <i>Pulorosis aviar: Prueba de seroaglutinación rápida en placa o en tubo.</i></p> <p>3. Avian typhoid: Standard plate or tube agglutination test <i>Tifosis aviar: Prueba de seroaglutinación rápida en placa o en tubo.</i></p> <p>Note: The U.S. is officially free of Newcastle disease. The flocks of origin are vaccinated against paramyxovirus serogroup 1 and are routinely tested for postvaccinal seroconversion detection with ELISA or other approved serologic tests.</p> <p>OTHER INFORMATION</p> <p>1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; an origin health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice.</p> <p>2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies.</p> <p>3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations</p>		
U.S.	Hatching Eggs	Animal Health Certificate	<p>The hatching eggs must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate for Poultry and Hatching Eggs (VS Form 17-6) with additional declarations in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the</p>	Quarantine	Agriculture

			<p>eggs to be exported. Additional information must include:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</p> <p>1. United States is free of velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease as defined by the OIE standards.</p> <p>2. The flock or origin is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza, velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease (as defined by OIE standards), and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76).</p> <p>3. The flock of origin is located at a place where, within a radius of six kilometers, there have not been outbreaks or quarantines during the last 12 months before shipment due to the presence of any transmissible disease subject to quarantine that affect the avian species. <i>enfermedades cuarentenables que afectan a la especie aviar.</i></p> <p>4. The hatching eggs were derived from U.S. origin flocks at the indicated farm/s and hatchery. The farm/s of origin are under a zoosanitary control program supervised by an accredited veterinarian.</p> <p>5. The hatching eggs were derived from U.S. origin flocks under a zoosanitary control program supervised by an officially accredited veterinarian and officially considered "Clean and Free" under the Federal-State-Industry National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) with respect to avian influenza, avian typhoid, mycoplasmosis, pullorum disease, and <i>S. enteritidis</i> infection. The flocks of origin are free of infectious laryngotracheitis.</p> <p>6. The flocks of origin were vaccinated for avian encephalomyelitis with a USDA approved, commercially available vaccine at least 6 weeks prior to the onset of lay.</p> <p>7. The boxes and packages used to transport the hatching eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents for chickens. Vehicles used to transport eggs were cleaned and disinfected with a nationally approved product.</p> <p>TESTING REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>The flocks where the hatching eggs originate are routinely tested for the following diseases with negative results:</p> <p>1. Avian influenza: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.</p> <p>2. Pullorum disease: Standard plate or tube agglutination test.</p> <p>3. Avian typhoid: Standard plate or tube agglutination test.</p> <p>Note: The U.S. is officially free of Newcastle disease. The flocks of origin are vaccinated against paramyxovirus serogroup 1 and are routinely tested for postvaccinal seroconversion detection with ELISA or other approved serologic tests.</p> <p>OTHER INFORMATION INFORMACION ADICIONAL</p> <p>1. In order to import hatching eggs into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; an origin health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice.</p> <p>2. The origin health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days.</p> <p>3. Guatemala requires that the country of origin maintain surveillance to remain free from emerging and exotic diseases affecting chickens.</p>		
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Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Certificate of Origin. Under CAFTA-DR, this certificate complies with customs requirements in order to receive preferential tariffs. A CAFTA-DR Certificate of Origin format can be found at:

http://dace.mineco.gob.gt/mineco/cafta/doctos_cafta/Certificado%20de%20Origen%20DR-CAFTA%20.pdf. Under CAFTA-DR, a set of rules of origin has been included to rule trade among partners. The products will be granted the total preferential tariff if it is certified to be original from any of the trading partners within the CAFTA-DR agreement. If the origin of the product is variable (meaning the raw material was imported from a non CAFTA-DR country and processed in the U.S., for example, and re-exported), different tariffs will be applied accordingly. It is important to fill in all of the requested fields or the certificate will not be considered valid. The period for which this certificate is valid is also critical. Some exporters provide for very tight dates on the certificate (which can be filled by either the exporter or importer), and if the product arrives after the specified dates on the certificate, it is not considered eligible for the preferential tariff. Literally, any minor mistake in the Certificate of Origin will impede the importer to request the preferential tariff, and rectifications are expected to be permitted as of 2012.

Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificate. The Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificate is required by Ministries of Agriculture to protect an importing country from bringing pests or diseases either in animal or vegetable materials, that the country is free of or has been quarantined for. Therefore, if the product is not of U.S. origin, the U.S. certificate must be a re-export one that clearly indicates the origin of the product, and an original or copy of the country of origin Sanitary or Phytosanitary certificate must also be included. Guatemala used to have in place, before 2007, the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate even for processed food products, where the risk of transmitting a plant disease or pest was highly unlikely. Under new World Trade Organization (WTO) guidelines, a country's regulations and requirements for commerce must have scientific basis. Therefore, Guatemala, as many other Latin countries, has been going through a process of reviewing those requirements that lack of scientific basis and is fine tuning its requirements and attestations. Some products, like flours, extracts, seeds used as ingredients, or mushrooms, for example, should not need a phytosanitary certificate, but these products still have to come with this specific certificate and with the attestations shown in the table of Section I of this report. Exporters are greatly encouraged to ask their commercial partners or FAS-Guatemala to confirm the status of those requirements to avoid surprises at the port of entry. The Government of Guatemala (GOG) is making some effort to have those requirements updated but unfortunately these are modified without previously communicating them officially to the WTO. In the specific case of the U.S., Guatemala establishes phytosanitary requirements based on the product and state of origin. As you can see in the table of Section I, potatoes from Washington do not have the same requirements as potatoes from Idaho. Ministry of Agriculture in Guatemala will provide import requirements on a case by case study, so it is imperative that the Guatemalan importer double checks existing requirements on a frequent basis, even if he has ever been importing from the same state.

Certificate of Attestation. As of November 2011, MAGA is requiring that all U.S. horticultural export products are accompanied by a self Certificate of Attestation. FAS negotiated this self certification with MAGA to avoid the need for the exporter to submit a food safety certificate and/or provide laboratory test results to demonstrate compliance with food safety norms. The most important component of the Certificate of Attestation is that it provides a reference for an applicable Sanitary License Number, either of the Packer or Exporter, which guarantees that the exporter is subject to U.S. laws. Attached, you will find the suggested Certificate of Attestation form.

Free Sale Certificate. This certificate is issued by the official entity from origin and must indicate that the product is suitable for human consumption, if applicable. This certificate backs up the exporter as it

indicates that the exporting company is complying with the country's regulations regarding wholesomeness, food quality, and food safety standards, in general. Except for meat products, FDA issues certificates of free sales. Ministry of Health in Guatemala approves Certificates of Free Sale extended either by Federal or State authorities.

Certificate of Analysis. This certificate proves that the product meets international or country standards regarding composition, quality, and food safety parameters. This certificate ALWAYS needs to be presented with the export product for seafood products. This analysis can be part of the quality control system of the company. Parameters for the chemical and microbiological analysis are based on CODEX standards. Most U.S. standards comply with CODEX regulations far beyond the minimum required standards. One must be sure, however, to include the Certificate of Analysis, when needed, and confirm that it corresponds to the production period or export lot number of the product.

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

Each Export Certificate may have a series of specific attestations that are required, according to the "risk-analysis" of the importing country. Attestations on the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Certificates are established by the Ministry of Agriculture. Attestations required on the Certificate of Analysis are set by the Ministry of Health. Each Ministry is responsible for authorizing the entry of a food product if it complies with its requirements. Compliance with one of the two ministries does not imply an import authorization. ALL paperwork and certificates need to be presented to clear Customs.

For high-risk category products, like meat, the Ministry of Agriculture has notified USDA of the country's requirements. Those requirements and attestations can be found at:

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations_&Policies/Guatemala_Requirements/index.asp . A copy of those requirements for poultry and beef products can be found in Appendix I of this report.

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

All original documents listed above need to accompany the product at the time of entry. The import license costs US\$ 12.20 (Q 100.00) and is valid for 30 days. If the product has not left the U.S. port, for any reason, and the 30 days have gone by since the license was issued, a revalidation can be obtained for US\$ 9.15 (Q 75.00), for an extra 30 days. The U.S. Certificates will be valid for 30 days. The certificate is unique for each shipment and does not apply to multiple shipments, though it applies for a consolidated shipment of different products for which the export certificate is valid.

Import procedures are readily available on-line at: <http://portal.maga.gob.gt/vudi-web/>. Strict measures are being set and the exporter is greatly encouraged to fulfill all the requirements to avoid problems at port. The paperwork will first receive the approval of the Food Safety Department within VISAR at MAGA, and if approved, will continue the process at the Phytosanitary or Sanitary Departments. If neglected, the submitted application will have a technical explanation of the problem and the shipment can be inspected and an evaluation diagnosis may be requested to reconsider the import of the product. If the product enters another country before reaching the final destination, a Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certification from this intermediate country will have to be attached. Sanitary and Phytosanitary documents are the ones prone to problems due to: authenticity, identification and signature of inspectors, illegible seals, manufacture, alterations (no scratching is permitted), lack of corresponding attestations referred to diseases of diagnostic tests and state or federal formats.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

APHIS website http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/animal_guatemala.shtml will provide very detailed information on the attestations it declares in the export certifications it issues. FSIS website will also provide detailed information on the required attestations to issue the FSIS 9060-5 form, which, in the case of Guatemala, fulfills the need of both a sanitary and food safety certification,

for both raw and processed meat and products; Ministry of Health in Guatemala will also consider the 9060-5 form as valid enough for registration purposes of processed labeled meat products.
http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations_&Policies/Guatemala_Requirements/index.asp.