

# THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

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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 the 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). 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, and animal origin, an additional registration procedure must be followed to acquire a permanent registration number with the Ministry of Health (please refer to Guatemala 2014 FAIRS report). For non-animal origin processed food, Ministry of Health is the one responsible for issuing the import license. Following is a matrix of the Export Certificates required by the Government of Guatemala:

Product	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Meat and meat products	FSIS 9060-5 Meat and poultry export certificate of wholesomeness	Product complies with raising and processing requirements of country	Animal health, food safety, and certificate of free sales	Ministry of Agriculture (non- processed) and Ministry of Health (processed only)
Animal products	APHIS VS Certificate	Animals come from disease free zones	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Dairy	AMS Grading and Sanitary Certification	Product complies with GMPs	Animal health and food safety	Ministry of Health
Live animals	APHIS VS Certificate	Disease free status for the originating States	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Plants and plant materials	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of specific quarantine pests	Plant health	Ministry of Agriculture
Fresh, refrigerated, or frozen plant or plant products	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of specific quarantine pests	Plant health Food safety	Ministry of Agriculture
Grains and flours	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of specific quarantine pests	Plant health	Ministry of Agriculture
	GIPSA Certificate of Inspection and Wholesomeness	Products are fit for human consumption	Food safety	
Processed food	Certificate of Free	Products are fit for	Food safety	Ministry of

(non-animal origin)	Sales	human consumption		Health
Fresh, refrigerated, or frozen seafood and aquaculture animals and products	NOAA Certificate	Products are fit for human consumption (U.S. origin)	Animal health and food safety	Ministry of Agriculture
Processed seafood and aquaculture products	Certificate of Free Sales	Products are fit for human consumption	Food safety	Ministry of Health

#### Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

<u>Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificate</u>. The Sanitary and/or Phytosanitary Certificate is required by Ministry 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.

The Sanitary Certificate assures that the animals or their products were raised and certified as disease free. The Phytosanitary Certificate confirms that the shipment of plant or plant products was inspected and is not carrying pests that are considered quarantine for the country of export. Guatemala has in place phytosanitary requirements per State and per product. Potatoes from Washington will have different requirements than potatoes from Idaho. Requirements for the same product and State might also change in time, therefore 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. See:

<u>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\_export/plants/plant\_exports/downloads/ppq577.pdf</u> <u>http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-</u> <u>country/Guatemala</u>

<u>Official Grains Export Inspection Certificate.</u> Guatemala accepts the Grains Export Inspection Certificate issued by FGIS/GIPSA/USDA as good enough to comply with food safety measures in place for grains and products. No additional laboratory or analysis report is required.

<u>Free Sales Certificate</u>. This certificate is issued either by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or by an official entity at State level 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. For commercial purposes, the Free Sales Certificate is issued for one year and copies of the original can be presented to clear customs with every shipment. For registration purposes, Food Control requires that all Certificates of Free Sale comply with "pases de ley", which is commonly known as consularization.

Consularization requires that Certificates of Free Sales which are not officially issued, get stamped and

signed by a U.S. government office (state or federal), followed by the stamping and signature at any Guatemalan Embassy or Consulate in the U.S. Please visit the following website on Guatemalan Embassies and Consulates: <u>http://guatemalaembassyusa.org/te-ayudamos/consulados-en-ee-uu/</u>.

#### 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: <a href="http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/Guatemala">http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/Guatemala</a>.

U.S. Origin or State	Product (s)	Title of Certificat e	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
U.S.	Rice (paddy)	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Trogoderma variabile. Fumigation treatment with phosphamine with J-System (33 g of active ingredient/1000 cubic feet).	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Rice	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Trogoderma variabile.	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Soybean s	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Tribolium confusum	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Wheat	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Ahasverus advena, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Tribolium confusum, Stegobium paniceum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Corn	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Tribolium confusum, Stegobium paniceum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Corn seed	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Arceuthobium douglasii, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S.	Beans	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Tribolium confusum, Stegobium paniceum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S. Florida	Oranges	Phytosani tary Certificat e	shipment free of: Xanthomona axonopodi pv. Citri, Imperata cylíndrica	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S. Florida	Peaches	Phytosani tary Certificat	Shipment free of: Maconellicoccus hirsutus	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA

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

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U.S. Vashingt on	Apples	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Shipment free of: Nectria galligena	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S. Idaho	Potatoes		Shipment free of: Alternaria radicina, Phytophthora erythroseptica var. erythroseptica, Ditylenchus dipsaci, Ditylenchus destructor, Helminthosporium solani, Tobacco rattle virus	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
U.S. Vashingt on	Potatoes	Phytosani tary Certificat e	Envio viene libre de las siguientes plagas: Meloidogyne chiwoodii, Ditylenchus dipsaci, Ditylenchus destructor	Quarantine	Agriculture- OIRSA
LOURS AND	OTHERS	·			·
U.S., Georgia	Wheat Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Rice Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Oat Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Corn Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Corn Semolina	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Soybean Flour		Shipment is free of: Tribolium confusum	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Edible mushroo ms	Phytosanitary Certificate	NONE – except for species name	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
		·	WOODS		·
U.S.	Hardwoo ds and Softwoo ds – Dried	Phytosanitary Certificate	Kill in dried treatment: The wood has a moisture content less than 20%	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
California North Carolina South Carolina Mississip pi Indiana Iowa Alabama Georgia New Jersey Virginia	Woods (green) Maple (Hacer), Nogal (Junglans ), Cherry (Prunus), Quercus, Pecan (Carya), Pepperw ood	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of Xylosandrus germanus, Fomes fomentarius, Phellinus igniarius, Phytophtora ramorum (depending on wood species)	Quarantine	Agriculture - OIRSA
ennsylv ania	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 906C 5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomenes	raised in the United States or were legally imported in accordance with U.S. import regulations. The beef and beef products were not derived from the following specified risk	Animal and Human Health	Agriculture

			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. The feeding of ruminants with ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited in the United States. 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.		
U.S.	Fresh poultry products	FSIS Form 9060- 5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness	<ul> <li>Eligible/Ineligible Products</li> <li>Eligible/Ineligible Products <ul> <li>A. Eligible</li> <li>1. Poultry and poultry products, except as indicated in B. Ineligible.</li> <li>2. Red meat and red meat products, including beef and beef products, beef trim, and tallow.</li> </ul> </li> <li>B. Ineligible <ul> <li>Effective December 19, 2014, poultry and poultry products derived from birds originating in the State of Oregon are ineligible for export.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Animal Health	Agriculture
U.S.	Cooked meat products (smoked meats and others)	FSIS Certificate	Staphylococcus aureus	Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Eggs (table fresh or refrigera ted)	FSIS or AMS Certificate	Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pulorosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis The sanitary certificate must attest that: 1. The farm or farms from which the eggs originate have not been subject to sanitary restrictions and have tested negative for: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle, through viral isolation; b) Avian Influenza, through gel agar immunodifusion; c)Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis, Elisa; d) Salmonelosis, (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 preserve d, including	FSIS or AMS Certificate	Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pulorosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis The Certificate must attest that: 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. Iot number and production date. The egg products	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control

	sugar addition or other flavoring		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 the 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.		
U.S.	Eggs without shell and egg yolks, dried, water or vapor cooked, including sugar addition or other flavoring	FSIS or AMS Certificate	<ul> <li>The sanitary certificate must attest that:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>2. The egg products have official certification from the competent authority of the exporter country, and are fit for human consumption.</li> <li>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 processed, authorization number assigned by the competent authority, lot number and production date.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. The time elapsed in between its process and shipment is no longer than 6 months (applicable to frozen products).</li> <li>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 authorizet of four and by the content of the intransit or final destination country.</li> </ul>	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Raw meat products (just packed)	FSIS Certificate	E coli 0 157 H-7, Staphylococcus aureus	Food Safety	AgricultureH ealth – 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	lodine content (ppm), Moisture, Sodium chloride, Ash	Food Safety	Health – Food Control
U.S.	Fish and crustace ans 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 crustace ans, precooke d, 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 for breeding	Animal Health Certificat e (bilingual)	<ul> <li>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gu_catt</li> <li>new 14.pdf</li> <li>The bovine animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate, in English and Spanish, issued by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)</li> <li>accredited veterinarian and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS)</li> <li>veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete permanent identification (eartag, tattoo, or microchip) of the animals including number, breed, and sex of each animal to be exported.</li> <li>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICACIONES</li> <li>The United States is free of akabane, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, Boophilus spp ticks, Rift valley fever and screwworm.</li> <li>The United States of America is recognized by OIE as a country having a negligible BSF risk in accordance with Article 11.5.3. of the Terrestrial Animal</li> </ul>	Animal Health	Agriculture

	Health Code.		
	3. The animals were born, raised, and have remained in the United States. At		
	the farms of origin and in those immediately adjacent to them, there have		
	been no quarantines due to diagnosed cases of infectious or contagious		
	diseases of bovidae such as anthrax, leptospirosis, rabies and vesicular stomatitis within 3 months prior to export.		
	4. The animals originate from farms recognized as free of brucellosis and		
	tuberculosis during the past 12 months and are not come from any herd		
	being depopulated due to these diseases.		
	5. The animals originate from herds where during the last 24 months prior to		
	export there have been no outbreaks of the following diseases: bovine		
	leucosis, bovine infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral diarrhea,		
	campylobacteriosis, and trichomoniasis.		
	6. The animals were isolated from other animals under official supervision by		
	a USDA accredited veterinarian, and they remained so for at least 30 days		
	prior to the date of export.		
	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	1 1	
	days prior to exportation with long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20	1 1	
	mg/kg of live weight as a preventive treatment for leptospirosis. (Include		
	product names, manufacturers, descriptions, lot numbers, and expiration		
	dates.)		
	8. The animals did not receive any therapeutic or immunogenic treatment		
	other than those specified in this certificate within 15 days previous to		
	export.		
	(Delete as appropriate)		
	<ol> <li>Campylobacteriosis and / Trichomoniasis</li> <li>[Male] [Female] animals were not tested for campylobacteriosis and</li> </ol>		
	trichomoniasis because [males have never been used for natural breeding] or		
	[males have only mounted virgin females] [females are virgin] or [females		
	were bred by artificial insemination.] or [females bred by bulls that only		
	breed virgin heifers].		
	[Delete if it does not apply]		
	10. The animals were vaccinated for [black leg], [shipping fever], [malignant		
	edema], [bovine viral diarrhea], [infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious		
	pustular vulvovaginitis], [bovine respiratory syncytial virus], [bovine		
	parainfluenza 3], and [leptospirosis containing 5 serovars L. canicola,		
	grippotyphosa, haemorrhagiae, hardjo, and icterohaemorrhagiae].		
	TEST REQUIREMENTS / PRUEBAS REQUERIDAS		
	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.		
	<ol> <li>Tuberculosis: Intradermal test using bovine PPD tuberculin.</li> </ol>		
	<ol><li>Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, fluorescence polarization</li></ol>		
	assay or any other officially recognized test, at a Veterinary Services		
	approved laboratory.		
	3. Bovine leukosis: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase		
	chain reaction (PCR) or agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test.	1	
	<ol> <li>Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): Delayed –type hypersensitivity test</li> </ol>		
	(DTH) or ELISA.		
	<ol> <li>Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: ELISA or serum neutralization (SN) at 1:8 or vaccination. Vaccinated animals must be certified as such.</li> </ol>		
	6. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis: One culture of vaginal or prepucial		
	washings or direct immunofluorescence test (only for naturally bred	1	
	animals). The test is not required for virgin bulls or not used for natural	1	
	breeding or that have bred only virgin heifers. The test is not required for		
	virgin heifers or heifers bred by artificial insemination or bred by virgin bulls		
	or that only breed virgin heifers. A certification of this condition must be		
	issued.		
	7. Trichomoniasis: One culture of vaginal or prepucial washings or direct	1	
	microscopic examination (only for naturally bred animals). The test is not	1	
	required for virgin bulls or not used for natural breeding or that have bred		
	only virgin heifers. The test is not required for virgin heifers or heifers bred		
	by artificial insemination or bred by virgin bulls or that only breed virgin		
	heifers. A certification of this condition must be issued.		
	VACCINATIONS / VACUNACIONES		
	1. The animals were vaccinated for black leg, malignant edema, bovine viral		
I I I	diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis,		
	bovine respiratory syncytial virus, bovine parainfluenza 3, and leptospirosis		

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			<ul> <li>EMBARKATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICADOS DE EMBARQUE</li> <li>At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:</li> <li>1. The name and address of the consignor.</li> <li>2. The name and address of the consignee.</li> <li>3. The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>OTHER INFORMATION / INFORMACION ADICIONAL</li> <li>1. Exporters of cattle from the United States to Guatemala should be informed that they must have an acceptance note for the import from the Vice-Ministry of Plant and Animal Health (VISAR) of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food (MAGA) prior to issuance of the import permit.</li> <li>2. Interested party must request a sanitary import permit 15 days prior to the arrival date of the shipment and present the following documents: bill of lading, invoice describing the entire merchandize, origin and health (VISAR) of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food (MAGA). This information must be sent by the exporter to the importer in Guatemala to be presented to VISAR.</li> <li>3. 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.</li> <li>4. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipment other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment.</li> <li>5. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extrem necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Unit of Norms and Regulations</li></ul>		
U.S.	Bovine Semen	Animal Health Certificat e	<ul> <li>6. Vaccination against bovine brucellosis is recommended.</li> <li>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_bose pro_hc_non_css_rev.pdf</li> <li>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:</li> <li>CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS</li> <li>1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, and rinderpest.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 virus isolation of whole blood or s</li></ul>	Animal Health	Agriculture

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1. Bruceliosis: Card test, complement fixation test, buffered acidified plate antigen (BAPA) test, standard plate test (SPT), standard tube agglutination test (STT), or any other official recognized test, at v5-certified boarstory. 2. Tuberculoiss: Intradermai skin test using boxine PD tuberculin or other official USDA APHS approved test. 3. Leptosprioss: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1.400 dilution for Leptosprio conciolat. Leptopophiosa. Lendol L. Letzohomenhogine, and L. pomane. Note. In lieu of testing for leptospriosi, donor bulks were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export. 4. Bovine virus diarhes: Durng quarantien and before semen release, donor bulk were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by screm metralization with hegative 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). 5. Infectious bovine rhinotrachetis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of semen to be exported. 6. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen. 7. Bovine genital infravential. 8. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or EUSA in serum or CR in semen. 7. Bovine genital infravential. 8. Infectious bovine rhinotrachetis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, and virus isolation of seme to be exported. 7. Bovine genital infravity of Agriculture, Usestox, and Fook (MAGA) not less than 30 days prior to the date of embratian. Aremission is based on submission of the foliowing documents, priori health certificate, buil of lading, and complete invoice describing the merchandise. 2. The task sue of to transport semon must letter be nevor od infracted with an approved disinfectant before being used and autorized for transport to the pap		1 1
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<ul> <li>(BAPA) test, standard plate test (SPT), standard tube agglutination test (STT), or on yother official USDA APIII vecognized test, at a VS-certified biobarotory.</li> <li>2. Tuberculosis: intradermal skin test using borine PPD tuberculin or other official USDA APIII seproved test.</li> <li>3. Leptospios: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for Leptospios: Lincologic agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for Leptospios: Lincologic agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for Leptospios: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for Leptospio: annicol. J. vippospiosa, Lindojo, Linterohemorhagiae, and L. pomona.</li> <li>Note. In lieu of testing for leptospiosis, donor bulks were tested with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export.</li> <li>4. Biowie drus: diarrise: During quarantine and before semen release. Genor bulks were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole biod or serum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results. and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results. Set Genore and the second of the second o</li></ul>		1 1
<ul> <li>a ray other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified biopratory.</li> <li>2. Tuberculosis: Intrademal skin test wing bowine PPD tuberculin or other official USDA APHS approved test.</li> <li>3. Leptospirosis: Microiter agglutination test at a 1-400 dilution for Leptospiro cankolo. L. gripoprotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. Iterohaemorrhagiae, and L. pomona.</li> <li>Note. In lieu of testing for leptospirosis, door bulks were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days profit to collection of semen for exoport.</li> <li>4. Bovine virus diarrhea: During quarantine and before semen freeses, door bulks were tested for 90 by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested of v50 by virus isolation of whole blood or serum 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.)</li> <li>5. Infectious bovine rhindtrachetis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of semen to be exported.</li> <li>6. Bovine (enclosis: 6.10) Ext or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>7. Bovine genital richomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine inputs in the animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry of Agriculture, Usetock, and Fodos (MAGA) not less than 30 days prior to the date of emparital material.</li> <li>7. The taxis used to charge the sealed by an accredited wetrimartan using official USDA sealed.</li> <li>8. Bovine general: Taxismust be sealed by an accredited veterimartan in approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Taxismust be sealed by an accredited veterimartan using official USDA seale.</li> <li>9. The taxis used to transport seme must ether be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. T</li></ul>		1 1
2. Tuberculosis: Intradermal skin test using bowine PPD tuberculin or other official USDA APIN approved test. 3. Leptospinos: Microiter agglutination test at a 1.400 dilution for Leptospino: anxiol.ac. <i>Jrippotyphosa, L. Mardija, L. Literohaemorhagine,</i> and <i>L. pomona.</i> Note: In lieu of testing for leptospinosi, d. hour bulls were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen freesae, donor bulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation of whole blood or semum within negative results, and were tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation of whole blood or semum within negative results, and were tested by verum neutralization with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation of whole blood or semum within prior to entry, vino resident herd and before semen release. See C53 regulations.) 5. Infectious bovine rhinotrachelits: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus loation of semen to be exported. 6. Bovine (eukoas: AGI) test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen. 7. Bovine genital inchemotianis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material. 8. Bovine (eukoas: AGI) test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen. 7. Bovine genital interino PCR of preputial material. 8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material. 9. <b>OTHER INFORMATION</b> 1. In order to limport from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Livetock, and Foots (MAGA) not test han 20 days prior to the date of embandation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; origin health certificate, bill of bafing, and compite to invised exampting the merchandise. 2. The tanis used to invise there be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and autorized for transport to the place of shipment. Transmost tester he new or disinfected with an approved di		1 1
<ul> <li>official USDA APHIS approved test.</li> <li>Explosprins: Nicrotiter agglutination test at a 1.400 dilution for Explosprins: Nicrotiter agglutination test at a 1.400 dilution for Explosprins (and C. Jamona.</li> <li>Note. In lieu of testing for leptospriosis, do nor bulls were treated with an effective antibiotic within 1.4 days prior to collection of semen for export.</li> <li>Bowne virus diarrhea: During quarantine and before semen release, doon rbulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation with heagitve 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.)</li> <li>S. Infectious bovine rhinotrachelits: EUSA or serum metralization test, or virus isolation with negative results. Galt best or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>Rowine genital trichomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal material or PCR of preputal material.</li> <li>Bowine genital crichomotics: USA on for um or PCR in semen.</li> <li>Rowine genital crichomotics: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal material.</li> <li>D'HER INFORMATION</li> <li>Li no drev to import live animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry of Arrian and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livetock, 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.</li> <li>The task used to transport seme must either be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tasks must be sealed by an accredited veterinarian asing official USDA asia.</li> <li>Transported ta</li></ul>		1 1
<ul> <li>b. Leptospirosis: Wicrotter agglutination test at a 1:400 ditution for <i>Leptospiro cancinol. p. Lriptospirosis, chardip. L. itteroheemorrhagine,</i> and <i>L. pomona.</i></li> <li>Note: In lieu of testing for leptospirosis, charor bulks were treated with an effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen freese, door bulks 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 of value blood or sum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation or post date of collection, rather prior to entry into resident herd and before semen nelexae. See C35 regulations.)</li> <li>S. Infectious bovine rhinotracheltis: ELSA or serum neutralization test, or wirus isolation of semen to be exported.</li> <li>G. Bovine leukosis, fall test or ELSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>P. Bovine genital crichonomissis. Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputal material.</li> <li>B. Bovine genital army/obacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal inmeterial.</li> <li>D'Infer INFORMATION</li> <li>Lin order to import live animal seme into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice of embratical.</li> <li>C. The tanks used to transport semen must ether be new or disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and autorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be seleid by an accredited veterinarian using official USDA seat.</li> <li>J. The tanks used to transport tanks, veterinary on folical at any transport to here. Tanks must be seleid by an accredited veterinarian using official USDA seat.</li> <li>J. The tanks used to transport tanks, veterinary officials at any transit port are required to notify in writing on the health certificate the resaon and replacement seal numbers.</li> <li>A. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, produc</li></ul>	 	1 1
Leptospir canicols_f_gripotyphose_L hardjo_L Licterohemorrhegiae, and         Leptospir canicols_f_gripotyphose_L hardjo_L Licterohemorrhegiae, and         Note. In Ileu of testing for leptospirosis, donor bulls were treated with an         effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export.         4. Bovine virus diarrhes: During quarantine and before semen release, donor         bulls were tested for BVD yvins isolation of whole blood or serum with         negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results. If stimp         prior to entry into resident berd and before semen release. See CSS         regulations.]         5. Infectious bovine rhinotrachettis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or         wirsi solation of semen to be exported.         6. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.         7. Bovine genital campylobacterios/sly/binois: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal         material or PCR of preputial material.         8. Bovine genital campylobacterios/sly/binois: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal         request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and         Regulations of the following documents; origin health certificate, bill of abing, and complete invoice descritoring the merchandise.         1. In order to import Iwe animal semen into Guatemala, the importent must request permission is based on submission of the following documents; origin health certificate.         2. The tank sued to tra		1 1
<ul> <li>L pomone.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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. (Testing not required to be within 6 months prior or post date of collection, rather prior to entry into resident herd and before seme release. See CSS regulations.)</li> <li>S. Infectious bovine rhinotracheltis: EUSA or serum neutralization with senter or virus isolation of semen to be exported.</li> <li>S. Bovine leukosis. AGID test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>P. Bovine genital trichomoniads: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>B. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>B. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>B. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>B. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>D'HER INFORMATION</li> <li>I. In order to inoport Ive animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and PRegulations of the following documents, origin health certificate, built of biding, and complete invoice describing the merchandale.</li> <li>The tanks used to transport semen must either be new or disinfect with an approved disinfect ant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be sealed by an accredited veterinarian using official</li></ul>		1 1
<ul> <li>Note: In lieu of testing for leptospirosis, donor bulls were treated with an effective antibility within 14 days prior to collection of semen for export.</li> <li>Bovine wirus diarrhea: Durring aurantine and before semen release, donor bulls were tested for RVD by wirus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by virus isolation of whole blood or serum 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.)</li> <li>Infectious bovine rhinotrachettis: EUSA or serum neutralization with negative results. (Testing not virus isolation of whome of months prior and post date of collection, rather prior to entry into resident herd and before semen release. See CSS regulations.)</li> <li>Infectious bovine rhinotrachettis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of whome of seme to be exported.</li> <li>Bovine genital irchiononiasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal material or PCR of preputal material.</li> <li>Bovine genital campolobatericos/s/ubriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputal material or PCR of preputal material.</li> <li>OTHER INFORMATION</li> <li>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 (MACA) 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.</li> <li>The tanks used to transport semen must either be new or disincet with an anaproved disinfectant before being used and authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be sealed by an accredited veterinarian using dificial USA seals.</li> <li>Transported tanks with broken or altered seals wi</li></ul>		1 1
effective antibiotic within 14 days prior to collection of semen release, door 4. Bovine virus diarrhea: During unarantine and before semen release, door bulls were tested for BVD by virus isolation with hegative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results or semen was tested by virus isolation with negative results of semen to be exported. 5. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or tEISA in serum or PCR in semen. 7. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material. 8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material. 8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/viriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material. 9. The Homitsty of Apriculture, Livesco, 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 1. In order to inopic the vanimal semen into Guatemala. 9. The tanks used to transport semen must either be new or disificetd with 1. an approved disificettant before being used and automized for transport to 1. the place of shipment. Tanks must be seled by an accredited veterinarian 1. Guatemala. Seal will be rejected on arrival in 1. Guatemala. Seal will be removed only by official		1 1
<ul> <li>4. Bovine virus diarrhae: During quarantine and before seme release, donor buils were tested for XDD by virus isolation of whole blood or serum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization with negative results or seme 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.)</li> <li>5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheltis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of semen to be exported.</li> <li>6. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>7. Bovine genital richomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacterios/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacterios/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>9. OrHER INFORMATION</li> <li>1. In order to import live animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and PIAH Health and Regulations of the following documents; origin health certificate, Bill of ading, and complete invoice describing the merchandise.</li> <li>2. The tanks used to transport semen must eliter 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.</li> <li>3. Transported tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected on arrival in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect any be included in the shipment.</li> <li>4. No animal, seme, fertilized ova, products, or equipment other than those listed on the import are required to notify in writing on the health certificate the reason and replacement seal numbers.</li> <li>4. No animal, seme, fertilized ova, conducts, or equipment.</li> <li></li></ul>		1 1
<ul> <li>bulls were tested for 8VD by virus isolation of whole blood resum with negative results, and were tested by serum neutralization 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.)</li> <li>5. Infectious bovine rhinotrachelitis: EUSA or serum neutralization test, or virus isolation of semen to be exported.</li> <li>6. Bovine leukosis: AGID test or EUSA in serum or PCR in semen.</li> <li>7. Bovine genital trichomoniasis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>7. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>8. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis/vibriosis: Microscopic exam of cultured preputial material or PCR of preputial material.</li> <li>9. THER INFORMATION</li> <li>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 following documents; origin health certificate, bill of hading, and complex semen must tested by an accredited vertificate, bill of hading, and complex seme must esticate for transport to the place of hispment. Tanks must be sealed by an accredited vertificate matina using official USDA seals.</li> <li>9. Transporte tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected on arrival in Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by official vertificate for any official set any transit port are required to nontry in writing</li></ul>		1 1
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	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:	
	<ol> <li>The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Rift</li> </ol>	
	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.	
	<ol><li>The donors were tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release for bovine</li></ol>	
	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	
	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.	
	<ol><li>For heterospermic products, all donors have met the health conditions outlined in Certification Statements 2-6 and have met all specified testing</li></ol>	
	conditions.	
	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.	
	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:	
	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 #)	
	2. Tuberculosis / Tuberculosis: [Note: Indicate date, test, and test	
	interpretation per animal. Nota: Indicar la prueba usada, fecha y resultado	
	por cada animal.]	
	3. Leptospirosis / Leptospirosis: [Note: Indicate method, date, test and/or	
	treatment, and test interpretation per animal.	
I I	*[Method 1]	 

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U.S.       Rovie       Annul       Review       Annul       Review				*[Method 2 Bulls qualifying with antibiotic treatment		
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		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.		
Live H	Animal Health Certificat e	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_eq_ oro_rev.pdf         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:         CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS         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 Ni	Quarantine	Agriculture

		vaccinated at three months of age or older.	1	1
		10. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic	1	1
	1 1	treatment within 30 days previous to export. 11. There were no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis detected in the	1	1
	1 1	animals prior to embarkation. The animals did not have any contact with	1	1
		CEM infected animals after testing negative for CEM.	1	1
	1 1	12. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations	1	1
		(CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the	1	1
		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.		
	1 1	se seance and disinfected in international waters.	1	1
	1 1		1	1
		TEST REQUIREMENTS		
		All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within		
		30 days of shipment. 1. Equine infectious anemia: Agar-gel immunodiffusion test.		
		Anemia infecciosa equina: Inmunodifusión agar-gel.		
		2. Equine viral arteritis: For stallions, semen culture or virus neutralization		
	1 1	test in a USDA approved laboratory.	1	1
	1 1	3. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, or any other officially	1	1
	1 1	recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.	1	1
		4. West Nile virus: Capture IgM ELISA. Nursing colts with the dam do not	1	1
		need to be tested.	1	1
		<ol> <li>Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohemorrhagiae, and L.</li> </ol>		
		pomona. Positive animals may be treated with long-acting oxytetracycline at	1	1
		a dose of 20 mg/kg within 20 days of embarkation.		
	1 1	6. Contagious equine metritis: Culture and agent identification.	1	1
	1 1	Metritis equina contagiosa: Cultivo e identificación del agente.	1	1
		Horses younger than 2 years and geldings of any age are exempted from this	1	1
		test.		
		EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION		
		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 Expert Animals (VS Form 17, 27) showing:	1	1
	1 1	Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: 1. The name and address of the consignor.	1	1
		2. The name and address of the consignee.	1	1
		3. The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped.	1	1
	1 1	4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary	1	1
	1 1	inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of	1	1
		communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of	1	1
		healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation.	1	
		OTHER INFORMATION- INFORMACION ADICIONAL		
	1 1	1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request	1	1
1	1 1	permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not	1	1
		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	1	1
		submission of the following documents: certificate of origin, international	1	1
		animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis	1	1
1	1 1	or inspection for export at origin may be required.	1	1
1	1 1	2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of	1	1
	1 1	issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have	1	1
	1 1	remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited	1	1
		veterinarian so certifies. 3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipment other than those	1	1
		listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment.	1	1
		4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine	1	1
1	1 1	in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to	1	1
	1 1	have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and	1	1
	1 1	Regulations.	1	1
		5. Guatemala requires that the country of origin remain free of emerging and	1	1
	1 1	exotic diseases affecting equidae. 6. Animal health authorities in Guatemala require an additional certification	1	1
		of control of ectoparasites and insects conducted during the last 12 hours at	1	1
		the port of embarkation.		
[	Animal	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_ov.p		
U.S.	Health	<u>df</u>	Quarantine	Agriculture
Sheep	Certificat		Quarantine	Ginculture
	e	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:	1
Additional certification must include.	
CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS	
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.	
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	1
prior to embarkation. During this time, there have not been any outbreaks of	1
enterotoxaemia, enzootic abortion of ewes, bluetongue, ovine pulmonary	1
adenomatosis, contagious agalactiae, ovine epididymitis, maedi-visna, Q	1
fever, salmonellosis, keratoconjunctivitis, rabies, anthrax, black leg, scrapie,	1
vesicular stomatitis, malignant edema, contagious ecthyma, caprine	1
arthritis/encephalitis, and campylobacteriosis at these farms.	1
4. The flock(s) of origin of the animals for export has(ve) been enrolled in the	1
 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.	
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.	
 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.	
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.	
8. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic	1
treatment within 14 days prior to export.	1
9. None of the animals in the shipment has been removed due to eradication	1
	1
measures in the programs for brucellosis and tuberculosis.	1
10. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations	1
(CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels used to transport the	1
animals at the local or international level and	1
related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under official	1
supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.	1
	1
	1
TEST REQUIREMENTS	1
All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within	1
30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in Guatemala.	1
1. Tuberculosis: One intradermal caudal intradermal tuberculin test.	1
2. Brucellosis: <i>B. abortus, B. ovis</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i> . One test using the card	1
	1
test, ELISA, complement fixation (CF) test, BAPA test, or any other officially	1
recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.	1
<ol><li>Bluetongue: One test AGID (Agar-gel immunodiffusion) test or ELISA.</li></ol>	1
Animals that test positive may be further tested by either PCR or virus	1
isolation conducted at the National Veterinary Services	1
Laboratories. A negative PCR or virus isolation test will override a positive	1
ELISA or AGID and animals will be released based on these negative results.	1
4. OPP/Maedi-Visna: One test AGID or CF test or ELISA. <i>Maedi-Visna: Una</i>	1
prueba AGID, FC, o ELISA.	1
	1
<ol> <li>Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: One culture of the vaginal mucus.</li> <li>Virgin females are exempt. Males: culture of preputial smegma. Males that</li> </ol>	

	1			1	
			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.		
					1 1
			EMBARKATION STATEMENTS At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin		1 1
			Health Certificate to the		1 1
			Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: 1. The name and address of the consignor.		1 1
			2. The name and address of the consignee.		1 1
			<ol> <li>The number, sex and category of animals to be shipped.</li> <li>A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary</li> </ol>		1 1
			inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of		1 1
			communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation.		
					1 1
			OTHER INFORMATION 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request		1 1
			permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and		1 1
			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		1 1
			submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international		1 1
		1 1	animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required.		1 1
			2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of		1 1
			issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited		1 1
			veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine		1 1
			in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to		1 1
			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		1 1
			or goats if the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations		1 1
			determines that the sanitary status of the country of origin is a risk for Guatemala.		1 1
	İ –		http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_cp.p	i – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	
			<u>df</u>		1 1
			The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in		1 1
			English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS)		1 1
			veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the		1 1
			consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported such as number, breed, age, and sex. Additional certification		1 1
			must include:		1 1
			CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS		1 1
			1. The United States is free of akabane disease, contagious caprine		1 1
			pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> ), East coast fever, foot-and-mouth disease, goat and sheep pox, heartwater, Nairobi disease, peste des petits		1 1
		Animal	ruminants, Rift Valley fever and trypanosomosis (Nagana).		1 1
U.S.	Live	Health	<ol><li>The animals were born and raised in the United States. Each animal has been individually identified with tattoo, hot iron or any other permanent</li></ol>	Quarantine	Agriculture
	Goats	Certificat e	method of identification. (Eartag is not accepted). The animals have been in		1 1
			isolation in facilities officially approved, by an accredited veterinarian, for a minimum of 30 days prior to embarkation.		1 1
			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		1 1
			quarantine or sanitary restrictions have been established due to the		1 1
			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,		
1			vesicular stomatitis, malignant edema, contagious ecthyma, caprine		
1			arthritis/encephalitis, and campylobacteriosis at these farms. 4. The flock(s) of origin of the animals for export has(ve) been registered in		
1			the Scrapie Flock Eradication Program for at least 12 months prior to the date		
1			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		
<u> </u>			a scrapie exposed flock. The animals for export are not the progeny of	1	1

parents infected with scrapie and they did not show any clinical signs of
 scrapie on the date of inspection.
 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.
 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.)
 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.
 8. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic
 treatment within 14 days prior to export.
 9. None of the animals in the shipment has been removed due to eradication
 measures in the programs for brucellosis and tuberculosis.
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.
TEST REQUIREMENTS
All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below within
30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in Guatemala.
 1. Tuberculosis: One intradermal caudal intradermal tuberculin test.
 2. Brucellosis: B. abortus, and B. melitensis. One test using the card test,
ELISA, complement fixation (CF) test, BAPA test, or any other officially
 recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.
 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.
 4. Caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis: One AGID test or ELISA.
 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.
 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:
1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignet.
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.
neumb, or cecoparasites within 24 nouis or exportation.
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 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.
veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine
veterinarian so certifies.

		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.	
		http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_po	
		pro_rev1.pdf	
		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:	
		be exported. Additional certification shall include.	
		CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS	
		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.	1
		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	1
		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	1
		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	
U.S.	Swine	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 larvacidal. They were also treated at the same time with	1
		, an approved product for use against external parasites. In addition, all the animals were treated within 15 days with long-	1
		acting oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight. There have	1
		been no cases of resistance to these products. (Include product names,	1
		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	1
		animals at the local or international level and related equipment must be	1
		first cleaned and disinfected under official supervision prior to international	
		shipment of the animals.	
			1
		TEST REQUIREMENTS	1
			1
		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	1
		1 I <sup>-</sup>	

	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 <i>Gastroenteritis</i>	
	transmisible: 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 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 equipment 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. Ships transporting animals to Guatemala must be cleaned and disinfected	
	in international waters.	
	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/gt_po se_rev1.pdf	
	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:	
	exported, including number of doses. Additional certification shall include.	
	CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS	
Swine	1. The United States is free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot-	
U.S. Semen	and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, Teschen disease, and vesicular	
and	exanthema.	
Embryos	<ol><li>The donor animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days.</li></ol>	
	B. The donor animals originate from States free of Dseudorables and swine	
	<ol> <li>The donor animals originate from States free of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis during the past 12 months.</li> </ol>	
	brucellosis during the past 12 months. 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:	
	brucellosis during the past 12 months. 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	
	brucellosis during the past 12 months. 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).	
	brucellosis during the past 12 months. 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). 5. The export semen or embryos is/are from a farm or artificial insemination	
	<ul> <li>brucellosis during the past 12 months.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	
	brucellosis during the past 12 months. 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). 5. The export semen or embryos is/are from a farm or artificial insemination	
	<ul> <li>brucellosis during the past 12 months.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	

			<b></b>	
		used for natural service.		
		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.		
		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.		
		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.		
		9. Semen or embryos were maintained in liquid nitrogen in tanks or vapor		
		tanks disinfected with an approved disinfectant.		
		10. The official veterinarian sealed the shipment tank(s) using official		
		uniquely numbered seals prior to authorizing transportation to the port of		
		embarkation.		
		11. The donor animals did not receive any other therapeutic or immunogenic		
		treatment within 15 days previous to collection of semen or embryos for		
		export.		
		TEST REQUIREMENTS		
		Semen and embryos can be qualified if collected between two consecutive		
		negative tests no more than 6 months apart for the following:		
		<ol> <li>Tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin test using avian and mammalian PPD tuberculins.</li> </ol>		
		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		
		Gastroenteritis transmisible: ELISA competitiva		
		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		
		Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, and		
		L. pomona, or stabilized titer less than		
		1/400.		
		Note: The leptospirosis test is not required if the donors were vaccinated for		
		serovars Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. haemorragica, L. hardjo,		
		and L. icterohaemorragiae, but it must be		
		SO certified.		
		OTHER INFORMATION		
		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		
	1 1	for transport to the place of shipment.		
		The mathematic state of the sta		
		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.		
		Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by official veterinarians in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or recharge transport tanks, veterinary officials at		
		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		
		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		
		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.		
		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 equipment other than those		
		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 equipment other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment.		
U.S. Day Old Chicks	Animal Health	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 equipment other than those		

	remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies.		
	<ol><li>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</li></ol>	1	1
	lading, and complete invoice.	1	1
	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		
	Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not		
	<ol> <li>In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and</li> </ol>		
	OTHER INFORMATION		
	detection with ELISA or other approved serologic tests.		
	vaccinated against paramyxovirus serogroup 1 and are routinely tested for postvaccinal seroconversion		
	Note: The U.S. is officially free of Newcastle disease. The flocks of origin are	1	
	3. Avian typhoid: Standard plate or tube agglutination test Tifosis aviar: Prueba de seroaglutinación rápida en placa o en tubo.	1	
	Pulorosis aviar: Prueba de seroaglutinación rápida en placa o en tubo.	1	
	Influenza aviar: Prueba de inmunodifusión en gel de agar o ELISA. 2. Pullorum disease: Standard plate or tube agglutination test.	1	
	following diseases with negative results: 1. Avian influenza: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.		
	The flocks where the day-old chicks originate are routinely tested for the following diseases with possible routine.		
	TESTING REQUIREMENTS		
	nationally approved product.	1	1
	Vehicles used to transport chicks were cleaned and disinfected with a	1	1
	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.	1	
	vaccine containing both HVT and SB-1 or HVT and Rispens strains.		
	onset of lay. 7. Chicks were vaccinated for Marek's disease on day one or in ovo with a		
	USDAapproved, commercially available vaccine at least 6 weeks prior to the		
	flocks of origin are free of infectious laryngotracheitis. 6. The flocks of origin were vaccinated for avian encephalomyelitis with a		
	Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) with respect to avian influenza, avian typhoid, mycoplasmosis, pullorum disease, and S. <i>enteritidis</i> infection. The		
	officially considered "Clean, Free" under the Federal-State-Industry National		
	<ol> <li>The day-old chicks were derived from U.S. origin flocks under a zoosanitary control program supervised by an officially accredited veterinarian and</li> </ol>		
	zoosanitary control program supervised by an accredited veterinarian.		
	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	1	
	subject to quarantine that affect avian species.	1	
	kilometers, there have not been outbreaks or quarantines during the last 12 months before shipment due to the presence of any transmissible disease	1	
	3. The flock of origin is located at a place where, within a radius of six		
	viscerotropic Newcastle disease (as defined by OIE standards), and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76).	1	
	2. The farm of origin is free of highly pathogenic avian influenza, velogenic	1	
	<ol> <li>United States is free of velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease as defined by the OIE standards.</li> </ol>		
	CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICACIONES		
	information shall include:		
	of the chicks to be exported. Additional		
	Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification		
	authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a	1	
	and Hatching Eggs (VS Form 17-6) with additional declarations in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian	1	
	Chicks must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate for Poultry		

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 eggs to be	
exported.	
1 <sup>.</sup>	
Additional information must include:	
CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS	
1. United States is free of velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease as	
defined by the OIE standards.	
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).	
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.	
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.	
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 S. enteritidis infection.	
The flocks of origin are free of infectious laryngotracheitis.	
6. The flocks of origin were vaccinated for avian encephalomyelitis with an	
USDAapproved, commercially available vaccine at least 6 weeks prior to the	
onset of lay.	
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.	
1 1 1	
TESTING REQUIREMENTS	
The flocks where the hatching eggs originate are routinely tested for the	
following diseases with negative results:	
1. Avian influenza: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.	
2. Pullorum disease: Standard plate or tube agglutination test.	
3. Avian typhoid: Standard plate or tube agglutination test.	
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.	
OTHER INFORMATION INFORMACION ADICIONAL	
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.	
2. The origin health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance	
2. The origin health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days.	
2. The origin health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance	

#### Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

To receive an importing license in Guatemala, 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 federal authority, 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. For fisheries and seafood, a NOAA export certificate is required. If the fisheries/seafood product is U.S. origin, no additional authorization to export is required; if non U.S. origin, the exporter will have to receive the Guatemalan Government approval, prior to export.

- 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 Federal or State authority and must indicate that the food product is suitable for human consumption, if applicable. The Certificate of Free Sale is requested for processed food only, which needs to be registered at the Ministry of Health for commercialization purposes. The FSIS certificate is the document accepted by the Government of Guatemala for meat products.
- The Official Export Inspection Certificate from FGIS is valid enough for food safety purposes of grains and products under FGIS/GIPSA mandate.
- 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. Primary processed foods are required to be registered. Food additives do not require registration.

The Central American Economic Integration Committee (COMIECO) Resolution (175-2006) eliminates the need for a phytosanitary certificate as a requirement for imports and exports of vegetative materials/products that are considered processed, such as (for a more detailed list, please visit <a href="http://www.sieca.int/Documentos/DocumentosMostrar.aspx?SegmentoId=2&DocumentoId=783">http://www.sieca.int/Documentos/DocumentosMostrar.aspx?SegmentoId=2&DocumentoId=783</a>:

- 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 2014 FAIRS report), 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. 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, after MAGA has approved the exporting facility.

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.

Importation forms are readily available on-line at: <u>http://visar.maga.gob.gt/?page\_id=156</u>. 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 forms.

#### Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

APHIS website <u>http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/animal\_guatemala.shtml</u> 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, <u>http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/Guatemala</u>.