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Peru

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report 2015

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Report Highlights:
This report identifies Peru's import requirements for foreign export certificates, highlighting current procedures and relevant oversight agencies. An export certificate matrix and outline is included. This report supplements the 2015 Food and Agricultural Import Regulation (FAIRS) Report.

This report was prepared by the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Lima, Peru for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies is not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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

Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Imported food and beverages	Free Sale and Use Certificate	N/A	Certificate of Free Sale	DIGESA (Ministry of Health)
Imported plant products	Phyto-sanitary Certificate	Fulfill health requirements according to import permit and sanitary inspection. See Appendix I.	Health Certificate	SENASA (Ministry of Agriculture)
Imported animal products	Sanitary Certificate	Fulfill health requirements according to import permit and sanitary inspection. See Appendix I.	Health Certificate	SENASA (Ministry of Agriculture)

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: The Ministry of Health's Directorate General for Environmental Health (Dirección General de Salud Ambiental - DIGESA) requires a certificate of free sale and use as proof that food and beverage products are sold in the country of origin.

B. Phyto-Sanitary Certificate: The Ministry of Agriculture's National Food Safety and Quality Service (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria - SENASA) requires a phyto-sanitary certificate to prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases. Certificates are to be issued by the sanitary authority in the country of export.

C. Sanitary Certificate: SENASA requires a sanitary certificate to protect animal health and ensure food safety. The sanitary authority in the country of export must issue a certificate in compliance with local import requirements.

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

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: DIGESA does not require a specific attestation or format. Certificates are to be issued by the sanitary authority in the country of export; other agencies' certificates are permissible with DIGESA approval.

B. Phyto-Sanitary Certificate: U.S. phyto-sanitary certificates are issued on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) form PPQ 577. These certificates must be signed and stamped by APHIS. Specific attestations for phyto-sanitary certificates are found in Appendix I.

C. Sanitary Certificate: Export certificates must comply with all of Peruvian import requirements and be signed and stamped by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official. Attestations depend on the product. For product specific import requirements and attestations, see Appendix I.

Animal Product	USDA Agency	Requested Form
Alpacas and Llamas	APHIS	APHIS form VS 17-140
Bovine Frozen Embryos	APHIS	Under negotiation.
Bovine Semen (Protocol)	APHIS	International Health Certificate
Horses (Protocol)	APHIS	APHIS form VS 17-37
SPF Eggs	APHIS	Supplemental Health Certificate
Day-old Chicks (Protocol)	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Chicken Hatching Eggs (Protocol)	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Day-old Poults and Hatching Eggs of Turkey	APHIS	APHIS form VS 17-6
Day-old Duckling and Hatching Eggs	APHIS	Health Certificate Addendum
Guinea Chicks (Protocol)	APHIS	APHIS form VS 17-6 and Addendum
Ornamental and Song Birds (Protocol)	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Breeding Swine (Protocol)	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate and International Health Certificate
Giraffes	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Laboratory Mice	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Dogs and cats (pets)	APHIS	Health Certificate
Bovine and Bison Hides for Further Processing	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Bovine Hide Derived Pet Chews	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Dairy and Dairy Products for Animal Feeding	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Dairy Products for Human Consumption	AMS	AMS Health Certificate Worksheet
Spray Dried Porcine Blood	APHIS	Certificate on VS Area Office Letterhead
Hunting Trophies	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Hydrolyzed/Enzymatically Digested Poultry Viscera	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Lanolin	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Preparations Containing Gelatin Derived from Hides and Skins	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Rendered Porcine Meals (excluding Blood Meals)	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Processed egg products for animal feeding	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Inedible Protein Free Tallow for Industrial Use	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Unprocessed (greasy) Camelid Hair	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Unprocessed Musk Ox Hair	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Poultry Rendered Meal	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Beef and Beef products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-6. Application for Export, the following statement must be included: “The product meets EV requirements for Peru”. FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Fresh/frozen bovine meat of Australian origin	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Fresh / frozen poultry products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Animal Product	**USDA Agency**	**Requested Form**

Processed poultry and poultry products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
For de-boned meat, refrigerated or frozen meat, channels, half channels and cuts of porcine species including pork back fat and pork skin	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
For cooked pork sausage or similar cooked pork products and/or matured, partially cooked (scalded), or cooked pork ham	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Pork edible offal products from refrigerated or frozen porcine species	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Salted Pork casings	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-7 and statement on FSIS letterhead certificate
Fresh/frozen ovine meat of Australian Origin	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.

For additional information, see:

- APHIS: Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, www.aphis.usda.gov
- AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service, www.ams.usda.gov
- FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service, www.fsis.usda.gov

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: DIGESA requires a certificate of free sale and use to register food and beverages in Peru. Prior registration of new to market products is required for customs clearance procedures. Certificates of free sale and use should be obtained from the pertinent State Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. The certificate must not be older than one year from the date of issue. For additional information, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2011.

B. Health Certificates: Prior to product shipment, the importer must request from SENASA an import permit; applications are available at www.senasa.gob.pe. Import permits are valid for 90 calendar days from the date of issue, but can be extended for an additional 90-day period. Amendments and or changes will invalidate the permit. SENASA reserves the right to suspend or annul import permits if pests or animal diseases are detected in the country of export. The importer is required to obtain from the exporter an official health certificate from the country of origin (see Appendix I). The original certificate must be presented to SENASA for customs clearance purposes. For additional information on import procedures, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2011.

B.1. Sanitary Certificate: SENASA Directorial Resolution 0015-2015-AG-SENASA-DSA (August 30, 2015) updates the risk categories for animal products, incorporating Andean Community (CAN) risk-based analysis import requirements in addition to World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. Recommendations by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), *Codex alimentarius* (Codex), and the sanitary conditions of the exporting country are also taken into account.

This regulation considers five risk categories for animal and animal products:

- **Risk Level 1:** Products or sub-products of animal origin that were enhanced through physical and chemical processes that, jointly with the final product, do not allow pathogenic agents for animal or human health risk. Neither sanitary import permits (SIP) nor export sanitary certificates are required to enter the country. SENASA reserves the authority to inspect the products as needed.
- **Risk Level 2:** Animal products or sub-products that were enhanced through physical and chemical processes that diminish the transport of pathogenic agents against human or animal health. The original export sanitary certificate is required. This must be issued according to the specific sanitary requirements. The SIP is not necessary. The product will be inspected upon arrival.
- **Risk Level 3:** Animal products or sub-products whose production process does not guarantee the destruction of pathogenic agents for human or animal health. The original export sanitary certificate is required, as is the SIP.
- **Risk Level 4:** Primary products of animal origin. The original export sanitary certificate is required as is the SIP.
- **Risk Level 5:** Animals, sub products of animal origin, and reproductive material considered high risk pathogenic agents. The original export sanitary certificate is required as is the SIP.

SENASA will inspect all the products considered in risk category level two through five. It will also inspect products from risk category level one if considered necessary.

Procedure to Import Animals or Animal Products:

- The importer requests the SIP through SENASA.
- The exporter in the country of origin submits the sanitary certificate following the import permit requirements.
- SENASA reviews the documentation at Peru's customs quarantine stations.
- All products are subject to inspection at Peru's customs quarantine stations.
- SENASA requests further observation of the product at the quarantine station if indicated in the product import permit.
- SENASA issues the certificate of internal transport for customs clearance purposes.

B.2. Phyto-Sanitary Certificate: According to SENASA Directorial Resolution No. 0002-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV, plant and plant products under phyto-sanitary risk categories (PRC) two through five require a phyto-sanitary import permit issued by SENASA. Note the PRC is the phyto-sanitary risk classification determined by a product's level of processing and its commercial purpose.

Phyto-Sanitary Risk Categories

PRC	Concept and Processes	Plant or Plant products	
0	Plant products that, due to their processing, do not transport pest diseases through packaging and therefore do not require sanitary control of SENASA. Includes products that were cooked,	• Oils • Alcohols • Canned food • Sugars (except white) • Vegetable coal	• Juices • Lacquers • Molasses • Toothpicks • Ice-cream sticks • Pasta

	candied, pulped, expanded, extracted/pasteurized, extracted/except for tannery, sterilized, frozen, carbonized, pickled, toasted, fermented, pasteurized, contained in syrup, or salted.	• Cellulose • Colorants • Essences • Matches • Candied fruit • Cooked fruits and vegetables • Gums • Vacuum packed • Pulps • Resins • Vegetables in salted water • Vegetables in vinegar • Fruits in syrup
1	Plant products that have been submitted to any technological process of denaturalization to resist pests but can transport them through packaging or storage and are for human consumption. Includes products that were milled, expanded, extruded, malted, in pellets, fermented-dried, laminated, crushed, stabilized, impregnated, pre-cooked, extracted for tannery, pressurized, oven-dried, sublimated, parboiled, or milled-dried.	• Woods impregnated through vacuum/pressed, immersion, and diffusion with creosotes or other active ingredients accepted in Peru. • Laminated wood defoliated with 6 mm or less of thickness. • Well-formed woods including wood for floors. • Board of fiber particles, plated and reconstituted. • Agglomerated cork. • Oven-dried wood. • Furniture or its parts manufactured with oven-dried wood. • Herbs and milled spices. • Cereals, oilseeds and vegetable derived (deactivated soybean, pellets, cakes) • Vegetable extracts for tannery. • Flowers and foliage dried and tanned or varnished. Handcraft of vegetable origin. • Edible mushrooms, fresh or dried. • Artificially dried fruits. • Stabilized, expanded or pre-cooked bulk grains. • Parboiled rice. • Herbariums or insectariums.
2	Plant semi-processed products (dried, cleaned, separated, peeled, etc.) that can carry pests and that are for human consumption. Includes products that have been chipped, separated from cuticle, naturally dried, peeled, simply pressed (except cotton fiber), simply extracted, or cut.	• Cut flowers and dried foliage for decorations. • Sawed wood. • Wood chips. • Packages and wood supports for loading. • Natural rubber, jute or other fiber sacks. • Spices in grains or dried leafs. • Medicinal herbs, aromatic and manufactured, dried (including tobacco). • Dried fruits, without peel (nuts). • Cereal, oilseeds and vegetable derived: bran, straw. • Dried fruits in natural form.

Phyto-Sanitary Risk Categories (continued)

PRC	Concept and Processes	Plant or Plant products

3	Vegetable products, primarily natural, for human consumption, direct use or transformation.	• Fresh fruits and vegetables. • Fresh cut flowers. • Fresh foliage. • Round logs, with or without barks. • Firewood barks. • Branches and foliage. • Grains, whole or part. • Fiber, branch cotton. • Coffee beans, untoasted. • Foliage roots, hay, alfalfa bales. • Dried tobacco leaves, not processed. • Plant materials used in basketwork (cane, bamboo, rush, wicker, rattan, etc.). • Textile vegetable fibers semi-processed (linen, jute, sisal, kapok, etc.).
4	Seeds, plants or plant parts for propagation or research.	• Live plants or their parts for propagation. • Roots or bulbs for propagation. • Botanical seeds of any species.
5	Any other product of vegetable origin, not considered in other categories with demonstrated phyto-sanitary risk according to pest risk assessment (PRA).	• Beneficial insects. • Microorganism culture. • Support materials (except for soils). • Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).

Procedure to Import Vegetable Products:

- The importer requests the phyto-sanitary import permit through SENASA.
- The exporter in the country of origin submits the phyto-sanitary certificate following the import permit requirements.
- SENASA reviews the documentation at Peru's customs quarantine station.
- All products are subject to inspection at Peru's customs quarantine station.
- SENASA issues an inspection and verification report for customs clearance.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Sanitary Registration: DIGESA requires sanitary registration to ensure food safety. For more information food and beverage registration, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2011.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

A. Animal and Animal Products

A.1. Alpacas and Llamas

- The animals were born or raised in the United States or have at least remained there during six months prior to the date of shipment.
- The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, East Coast Fever, Rift Valley Fever, trypanosomiasis, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
- The feeding of ruminants with ruminant meat and bone meal and greaves is forbidden.
- The animals to be exported remained in isolation, at the farm or establishment of origin for one hundred and twenty (120) days prior to export. The farm or establishments of origin and adjacent farms have not been under quarantine during one year due to the presence of any of the following diseases: paratuberculosis, brucellosis (Brucella abortus and B. melitensis), tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis), vesicular stomatitis, hemorrhagic septicemia, bluetongue, trypanosomiasis, vibriosis (campylobacteriosis), trichomoniasis, rabies, BSE/scrapie, Alpaca fever, and enterotoxemia.
- The animals have been individually identified with microchips.
- The animals that will be exported have not been vaccinated against brucellosis.
- The animals originate from farms or establishment in which during the last five (5) years prior to export there were no reported cases of brucellosis. During the one hundred and twenty (120) days of isolation the animals were subjected to two diagnostic tests for brucellosis (Brucella abortus) with the complement fixation test or ELISA at 45 and 90 days prior to export. The state of origin is officially free of bovine tuberculosis.
- The animals have been under isolation for a period of 120 days prior to shipment at a facility that is officially authorized and under official supervision and isolated from other animals of a lesser sanitary condition.
- The vehicles to transport the animals were washed and disinfected prior to loading of the animal or animals using products authorized by the exporting country.
- During the isolation period the animals tested negative for the following diagnosis tests:

    a. Bovine brucellosis: Two negative tests: Complement fixation or ELISA at 45 and 90 days of isolation.
    b. Paratuberculosis: One negative fecal culture test for each animal to be exported.
    c. The herd infection status must be established by the culturing of pooled fecal samples of a significant statistical sampling of adults in the herd (greater than one year of age). The pooling of samples by the laboratory (five per pool) will be allowed to obtain a representative sample.
    d. Bovine tuberculosis: Intradermal testing on the neck with PPD bovine tuberculin, one negative test.
    e. Vesicular stomatitis: Complement fixation or ELISA, one negative test.
    f. Bluetongue: Agar immune-diffusion test (AGID) test or ELISA, one negative test.
    g. Epizootic hemorrhagic disease of cervids: AGID, one negative test.

h. Leptospirosis: The animal(s) must be treated with two injections of oxytetracycline at a dose of 25 milligrams per kilogram of live weight at intervals of 14 days; the second treatment must be given within two days of shipment.

- Within fifteen days prior to shipment the animals must receive treatment against internal and external parasites using products authorized by the exporting country.
- Black leg/ Malignant edema: The animal or animals have been vaccinated with a product containing Clostridium chauvoei and C. septicum between 15 and 30 days prior to date of shipment.
- At the port of embarkation, a Veterinary Services (VS) port veterinarian must attach to the U.S.-origin health certificate, the certificate of inspection of export animals (VS Form 17-37) with the following information:

  a. The name and address of the consignor.
  b. The name and address of the consignee.
  c. The number, category, and breed of animals to be shipped.

- 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.
- The plane, ship or any other means of international transportation does not foresee the transshipment of the animals to another country.

SELECTING ALPACA FOR SAMPLE TESTS - LARGE HERDS ONLY

The following was taken from the Australian John's Disease Market Assurance Program for Alpacas.

The alpaca to be tested in the herd must be selected by the following procedure.

- Calculate the total number of alpaca 12 months and older.
- From the table below determine the sample required from a herd of that size.
- The alpaca to be sampled should be selected by an unbiased method except that the number of males and females sampled should be in proportion to the total males and females in the herd. Number of alpaca 12 months and older to be sampled from a herd to provide a 95 percent confidence of detecting infection, at a prevalence of at least two percent, assuming an average sensitivity of 50 percent for the fecal test.

Herd Size (Number alpaca > 1yr)	Number of alpaca to sample
Less than 2100*	All
220	217
240	223
260	228
280	232
300	236
350	244
400	250
450	255
500	259
700	270
800	273
900	276
1,000	278
1,200	282
1,400	284
1,600	286
1,800	287
1,900	288
2,000	289
2,200	290
2,400	290
2,600	291
3,000	292
3,500	293
4,000	294
5,000	295
10,000	297
Maximum	300

NOTE: In herds with fewer than 210 alpaca 12 months-of-age or older all of these animals must be tested.

A.2. Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Breeding, Fattening and Exhibition Cattle from the United States of America to Peru

Certification Statements

- The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and Rift Valley fever according to the classification procedures of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- The United States is free of cowdriosis, lumpy skin disease (contagious nodular dermatosis), hemorrhagic septicemia (Pasteurella multocida serotypes E:2 and B:2), theilerosis, dermatophilosis, and Japanese encephalitis.

- The United States of America is recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as a country having a negligible risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
- The animals were born and raised in the United States of America. Los bovinos nacieron y se criaron en Estados Unidos de América.
- Cattle selected for export are identified by a permanent identification system in such a way as to demonstrate that they are not exposed cattle to BSE as described in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, of the World Organization for Animal Health.
- The animals were isolated under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian for at least 30 days prior to export. During isolation, the animals did not show any clinical signs of transmissible diseases including bluetongue.
- The farm of origin and surrounding farms within a 10 kilometer radius have not been under quarantine or movement restrictions at isolation for at least 60 days prior to export.
- The animals are not rejects or cull animals due to the eradication program of any transmissible disease of cattle.
- At the farm of origin, there have been no cases of vesicular stomatitis for at least 21 days prior to export. (Choose as appropriate).

    a) The farm of origin does not keep any other animal species.
    b) The farm of origin keeps other animal species and there have been no cases of peste des petits ruminants; sheep or goat pox; caprine or ovine brucellosis; malignant catarrhal fever; or swine brucellosis for 2 years prior to export.

- Bluetongue: Cattle exported to Peru were protected against Culicoides bites during at least 14 days prior to export and during transport to the port of exit. (Choose as appropriate). Cattle tested negative to one AGID or ELISA or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test performed during isolation. Animals testing positive to AGID or ELISA can be retested using PCR done more than 14 days after the entry of the animals to quarantine; the animals testing negative to PCR will be eligible for export to Peru. Indicate date of the test.
- Leptospirosis: a) The animals were treated with oxytetracycline at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight. Or b) the animals were treated with any other approved antibiotic for the specific treatment of leptospirosis. (List the name of the product, dose, number of treatments and route of application/s).
- Rabies: a) At the farm of origin, there have been no cases of rabies within 12 months prior to export. Or b) the farm of origin is located in a rabies endemic area. The animals were vaccinated no more than 6 months prior to entering export isolation and revaccinated during export isolation with approved vaccines. (Indicate vaccine name, dose, manufacturer, and date of treatment).
- Bovine brucellosis: (a) the animals originate from certified brucellosis-free States and were tested negative to one buffered antigen test, or complement ELISA, or fluorescent polarization assay within 30 days prior to export. (Indicate date and laboratory). Or (b) The animals in isolation were tested negative twice for brucellosis, with an interval of 30 days, using buffered antigen test or complement ELISA or fluorescent polarization assay with the second test performed during the 15 days prior to export. The test is not valid for females that calved during the past 14 days. (Indicate date and laboratory). c) Animals originate from herds certified as brucellosis-free herds according to the USDA's Bovine Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules, and were tested negative once using buffered antigen test or complement ELISA or fluorescent polarization assay within 30 days prior to export. (Indicate date and

laboratory). Or d) The animals have remained in a brucellosis-free herd according to the definition of the current OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code and were negative once to a buffered antigen test and complement fixation test within 30 days prior to export. (Indicate date and laboratory).

- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, pustular vulvovaginitis: a) the animals were vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine between 20 days and 6 months prior to export. (Indicate name of product, dose, manufacturer and date of treatment). Or b) the animals were not vaccinated and were tested with negative results during isolation using a virus neutralization test or a blocking ELISA performed within 30 days prior to export. (Indicate test date and laboratory name).
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis: Tests required in males: Culture of prepucial samples or direct immunofluorescence of prepucial samples and semen. a) Males not used for natural mating and mated to virgin females, no test is required. b) Males used for natural mating were negative to one required test. (Indicate date and laboratory) Test required in females: Isolation or identification of agent in culture media or direct immunofluorescence of vaginal mucus or cervixvaginal samples. a) Virgin females bred by virgin males not used for natural mating or by artificial insemination no test is required. b) Females bred by natural mating were negative to one required test. (Indicate date and laboratory).
- Trichomoniasis: Tests required in males: Direct microscopic examination and culture of prepucial samples. a) Males not used for natural mating and mated to virgin females, no test is required. b) Males used for natural mating were negative to one required test. (Indicate date and laboratory). Test required in females: Direct microscopic examination and culture of vaginal mucus. a) Virgin females bred by virgin males not used for natural mating or by artificial insemination no test is required. b) Females bred by natural mating were negative to one required test. (Indicate date and laboratory).
- Tuberculosis: a) the animals originate from States officially free of bovine tuberculosis according to the USDA's Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules and within 30 days prior to export were individually tested for bovine tuberculosis, with negative results, by the intradermal caudal-fold test, with the injection site evaluated/read 72 hours after injection. (Indicate date of the test). Or b) the animals originate from bovine tuberculosis accredited-free States according to the guidelines of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code and were tested once with negative results with an intradermal caudal fold bovine with purified protein derivative. Or c) the animals originate from bovine tuberculosis accredited-free herds according to the USDA's Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules and were tested once with an intradermal caudal fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin with negative results within 30 days prior to export. The test read 72 hours after injection. (Indicate date of the test).
- Bovine leucosis: There have been no diagnosed cases of leucosis in the herd of origin within the last 2 years prior to export. And the animals were negative to two ELISA tests, at least 30 days apart, with the second test performed during isolation. (Dates of the tests and laboratory).
- Paratuberculosis: At the farm of origin, no clinical signs of paratuberculosis have been detected for 12 months prior to export. The animals were tested with negative results to two ELISA or two agar gel immune-diffusion tests conducted at least 21 days apart. The first test conducted prior to isolation and the second within 30 days prior to export. (Indicate date and laboratory)
- Bovine viral diarrhea: a) the animals were vaccinated with an approved inactivated vaccine between 20 days and 6 months prior to export. (Indicate name of product, dose, manufacturer and date of treatment). Or the animals were negative to one of the following diagnostic tests within 30 days prior to export: b) Virus isolation in cell culture on leucocyte cells, whole blood,

washed leucocytes. (Indicate date and laboratory). Or c) Microplate immunoperoxidase test or Immunofluorescence test (Serums with the addition of an immunostaining system). (Indicate date and laboratory). Or d) Virus identification in blood, plasma, or serum by antigen capture ELISA (ERNS capture ELISA). (Indicate date of the test and name of laboratory). Or e) Virus identification in blood by the PCR test with reverse transcription (RT-PCR). (Indicate date of the test and name of laboratory).

- During isolation, the animals were treated twice with approved products for ecto- and endoparasites prevalent in the area. The first treatment was given at the beginning of isolation and the second at least 12 days prior to export. (Indicate the name of product and manufacturer, dose, and date of treatment).
- At the export isolation, the animals were inspected by a USDA accredited veterinarian and found to be free of wounds with fly eggs or larvae.
- The animals are transported directly from the isolation facility to the port of embarkation in sealed vehicles that were cleaned and disinfected with approved products in the United States. Inspection date:

A.3. Bovine Frozen Embryos

- Currently under negotiation.

A.4. Bovine Semen

The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, rinderpest, lumpy skin disease, Rift valley fever, and Ibaraki.

- The semen collection center is inspected and approved by APHIS or by Certified Semen Services (CSS) under a memorandum-of-understanding with APHIS.
- The semen collection center is authorized by SENASA-Peru.
- During the last 60 days the animals in the semen collection center, have not been diagnosed with any infectious or contagious diseases.
- The donor bulls at the semen collection center are free of brucellosis and tuberculosis.
- The donor bulls were free from clinical signs of contagious, infectious and parasitic diseases at the time of collection and 28 days prior to semen collection. During this time the donor bulls were free of clinical signs of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), and bovine viral diarrhea (BVD).
- The collection, handling and processing of semen was done in accordance with the current OIE Code or CSS protocol.
- The diluted and treated semen was kept separate from other semen that does not comply with requirements of point 7. The collected semen was frozen and kept in liquid nitrogen during 30 days after its collection. The straws have been identified with a code which includes donor identification, and collection and freezing dates.
- Semen storage tank [is new] or [was disinfected with an approved product] and was sealed with APHIS veterinary seals prior to be transported to the place of shipment.
- Semen shipment was inspected and sealed by an APHIS accredited veterinarian.
- The donor bulls were negative to the following tests at least six months prior to or six months after semen collection for export:

a. Tuberculosis: Caudal fold intradermal test using bovine PPD.
b. Brucellosis: Complement ELISA or Complement fixation test or Buffered Brucella antigen (Card) test.

- Campylobacteriosis and Trichomoniasis (Culture of a preputial specimen): The donor bulls at the semen collection center are free of Campylobacteriosis and Trichomoniasis; or the donor bulls bred only virgin heifers; or the donor bulls were never used for natural breeding.
- Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL): the donor bulls originate from a semen collection center free of enzootic bovine leucosis at the time of semen collection; and the donor bulls were tested once with negative results using AGID or ELISA performed two times per year with no more than a six month interval, Or the donor bulls have been tested for leucosis with negative results to two AGID tests; or two indirect ELISA; or two blocking ELISA; or two complement ELISA, Or blood samples were taken the first one not less than 30 days prior to the date of semen collection and the second not less than 90 days afterwards, Or if the donor bull is younger than two years of age, his uterine dam was tested with negative results to one AGID test; or one indirect ELISA; or one blocking ELISA; or one complement ELISA, Or one negative PCR or RT-PCR test from each aliquot of semen to be exported.
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR): the donor bulls have been tested with negative result for any of the following tests performed on blood samples taken at least 21 days after semen collection (one virus neutralization test or one ELISA); Or the donor bulls originate from a semen collection center free of IBR at the time of semen collection. The donor bulls were tested with negative results to virus neutralization or ELISA within six months prior and six months after semen collection for export, Or if the serological status of the donor bull is unknown or if the donor bull was serologically positive, an aliquot of each semen ejaculate was subjected to a virus isolation test or PCR with negative results, Or one negative virus isolation or PCR test from each aliquot of frozen semen to be exported.
- Bovine viral diarrhea: the donor bulls originate from a semen collection center free of bovine viral diarrhea at the time of semen collection. Every donor animal at the semen collection center was tested and examined prior to entry, during isolation before entering the resident herd, and before semen release for bovine viral diarrhea virus in accordance with the CSS Minimum Requirements and found free from this disease. The CSS protocol is equivalent to the OIE recommendations, or the donor bulls were negative within 28 days prior to semen collection to (one cell culture isolation test on leukocyte samples, whole blood or serum with an immune-labeling method (immunofluorescence or immuno-peroxidase); or one serum neutralization test; or one agent identification in whole blood, plasma or blood serum by antigen capture ELISA tests; or one agent identification in whole blood by PCR with reverse transcription (RT PCR)); Or one negative virus isolation or PCR test from each aliquot of frozen semen to be exported.
- An animal health certificate under this protocol cannot be used to certify semen from Canada for export to Peru.

A.5. Horses

The United States is free of glanders, African horse sickness, equine pox, Japanese encephalitis, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, and Borna disease, which are exotic diseases in this country.

- The animals were born and raised or have been in the United States for six uninterrupted months prior to embarkation.
- The animals were isolated in facility approved by the USDA, under supervision of a USDA veterinarian for at least 30 days. The animals were protected from ticks and mosquitos. During isolation, no animals were added to the isolation facility.
- During the isolation and 60 days prior to embarkation there have been no quarantines or movement restrictions imposed on the farm of origin or surrounding farms within a radius of 10 kilometers (seven miles).
- The animals are no rejects or cull animals due to the eradication of any transmissible disease of horses.
- The animals have been vaccinated against African horse sickness.
- The animals were vaccinated for Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis and equine rhinoneumonitis more than 15 days less than one year prior to embarkation.
- The animals were vaccinated for serotypes A/equi 1 and A/equi 2 of equine influenza and were revaccinated between two and eight weeks prior to embarkation.
- The farms of origin are free of contagious equine metritis (CEM). The animals have not had contact with infected animals either through coitus or by transiting through an infected farm and were negative to a Taylorella equigenitalis test conducted according to this protocol.
- During isolation, the animals were treated twice with approved product(s) against internal and external parasites prevalent in the area; the first treatment was given at the beginning of isolation and the second eight days prior to embarkation (Indicate the name of product(s), dosage(s), and date(s) of treatment).
- The animals were vaccinated against West Nile Virus with an inactivated vaccine at least twice with an interval of 21 to 42 days; with the last vaccination administered not later than 30 days prior to embarkation, or the animals were not vaccinated against West Nile Virus but were negative to a capture IgM ELISA conducted on a blood sample taken by an accredited veterinarian within 28 days prior to embarkation.
- The males were vaccinated after negative test for equine viral arteritis (EVA) according to the specifications written in this protocol and were periodically revaccinated afterwards.
- The animals were transported directly from the isolation facility to the port of embarkation in sealed vehicles that were cleaned and disinfected with approved products prior to shipment.
- During the isolation horses were negative to the following diagnostic tests:

    a. Contagious equine metritis (CEM): one negative test. Culture and identification of Taylorella equigenitalis. In males, sample swabs were taken from: prepuce, urethral sinus, fossa glandis, and urethra; in females, swabs taken from the clitoral foss, clitoral sinuses, distal cervix or endometrium; cultured within 48 hours of sample collection, or PCR: one negative test within 30 days prior to embarkation.
    b. Equine viral arteritis (EVA):

        i. **For males:** two negative virus neutralization (VN) tests or ELISA conducted more than 14 days apart within 28 days prior to exportation, or less than 12 months prior to embarkation, each male was mated to two mares that had tested negative to two VN or ELISA tests for EVA; the first sample was collected on the day of the mating and the second one 28 days after, or each male was negative to two diagnostic tests by VN or ELISA from samples taken with an interval of 14

days. The samples were taken when the male was between six and twelve 12 months of age and the titer between tests was stable and had diminished; at this time the males were immediately vaccinated for EVA and revaccinated periodically, or each male was isolated for at least 28 days and was negative to one ELISA or VN test and was immediately vaccinated and remained separated from other equine for 21 consecutive days post vaccination and was revaccinated periodically.

ii. **For females:** One negative test, or stable lower titer in two serological tests conducted 14 days apart within 28 days prior to export.

iii. **For vaccinated males:** certification that the horse was vaccinated with negative test conducted prior to vaccination (See certification #12)

c. Vesicular stomatitis: Negative ELISA or virus neutralization test.
d. Equine infectious anemia: Negative agar-gel immuno-diffusion (Coggins) test or competitive or non-competitive ELISA.
e. Non-vaccinated animals:
f. West Nile Virus: Negative capture ELISA for IgM on a blood sample taken within 28 days of shipment.
g. Theileria equi and Babesia caballi: Negative indirect immuno-fluorescent test or competitive ELISA within 28 days prior to shipment.

- The animals were vaccinated under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian for:

a. Equine influenza (serotypes A/equi 1 and A/equi 2): revaccinated between two and eight weeks prior to embarkation.
b. Equine Rhino pneumonitis, Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis: vaccinated more than 15 days but less than one year prior to embarkation.
c. West Nile Virus: vaccinated at least twice with inactivated vaccine with an interval of 21 to 42 days, with the last vaccination not later than 30 days prior to embarkation (indicate the date of vaccination).

- The animals were transported in clean and disinfected vehicles using approved and effective products.
- The animals were inspected at the time of embarkation (See Embarkation Certification) by a USDA veterinarian and found to be free of any evidence of tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing. The official veterinarian did not find any sign of infectious or transmissible diseases that require quarantine or the presence of ecthoparasites.
- Before loading the animals at the quarantine facility, the USDA veterinarian will check the identification and inspect the animal's presence of tumors, wounds with maggots, fly eggs, ectoparasites or mange.
- At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the U.S.-origin health certificate the certificate of inspection of export animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

a. The name and address of the consignor.
b. The name and address of the consignee.
c. The number and species of animals to be shipped.

d. 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 and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

- The VS port veterinarian will attach the following statement to signed VS Form 17-37: "I verify the identity of the animals. The animals were inspected and found free of ectoparasite, tumors, evidence of fresh wounds, wounds with maggots, healing wounds or mange."
- The horses will be transported from the port of entry to the approved quarantine facility.
- Forage concentrates or bedding accompanying the horses will not be allowed into the country and will be destroyed at the port of entry. Equipment, clothing, and trappings must be disinfected with products effective against foot and mouth disease virus. Equal treatment must be done for horse hoofs.

A.6. SPF Eggs

- The SPF eggs originated from birds bred in the United States at farm or farms for which names and locations have been indicated.
- The SPF eggs originated [from a State free of notifiable avian influenza, Newcastle disease, and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76), or from areas that as a result of a risk analysis have been recognized by Peru as apt to conduct the importation.
- The farm/s of origin maintain a sanitary control program under official supervision and are considered "clean" from Avian influenza of any type and Newcastle disease, under the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).
- The farm/s of origin of the SPF eggs, are exclusively dedicated to the production of SPF eggs, have installations to operate under necessary isolation conditions, have the adequately trained personnel, and maintain a zoo-sanitary control program under official supervision and comply with established regulations for SPF nurseries.
- The farm or farms of origin and the SPF eggs are both free of the following pathogenic agents: Adenovirus Group I (celo, Types 3,4 and 7), Adenovirus Group II (HEV), Adenovirus Group III (Adenovirus 127), Avian Nephritis, Avian Paramixovirus Type 2, Avian Infectious Anemia, Infectious Bronchitis (Arkansas, Mass, CT, JMK), Infection Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease), Marek's Disease (Serotypes 1, 2 & 3), Haemophilus paragallinarum, Avian Influenza (Type A), Infectious Laryngotracheitis, Mycoplasma gallisepticum (Chronic Respiratory Disease), Mycoplasma synoviae, Avian Reovirus, Avian Rotavirus, Avian Tuberculosis, Salmonella gallinarum, Salmonella pullorum, Fowl Pox, Avian Encephalomyelitis, Newcastle Disease, Lymphoid Leucosis Viruses (Subgroups A, B, C, D, E), Reticuloendotheliosis, Avian Rhinotracheitis, Salmonella, species (S. enteritidis).
- The SPF eggs were arranged in boxes and new packing clearly indicating the farm origin, number of eggs and packing date, and also show the corresponding official seal.
- Containers or transportation vehicles were washed and disinfected using authorized products by the exporting country and were sealed only to be released by competent authority in Peru.

A.7. Day-Old Chicks

- Day-old chicks originate from parent flocks born and raised in the United States, and were produced in the farm(s) listed below, or day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that have

remained in the United States for a minimum of six months and were produced in the farm(s) listed below;

- The farms of origin and hatchery(s) are registered and authorized to export by the competent authority of the United States and is authorized by the SENASA-Peru.
- The farm of origin is free of clinical signs of avian tuberculosis.
- Day-old chicks originate from a state which is/are free of notifiable highly pathogenic Avian Influenza and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease according to the guidelines of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- The farm of origin and hatchery are inspected regularly by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) of the United States per USDA/NPIP guidelines.
- There have been no movement restrictions or quarantines at the farm of origin and hatchery within a three kilometers (two mile) radius during the 60 days prior to export of the day-old chicks.
- The guidelines of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code are applied at the farms of origin and hatcheries.
- The day-old chicks do not originate from flocks that have been depopulated as a result of an infectious or noninfectious health problem in the United States.
- Day-old chicks and parent flocks were not vaccinated against Avian Influenza.
- Newcastle disease: the day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that were not vaccinated against Newcastle; or the day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated in accordance with the guidelines of OIE.
- Avian Infectious Bronchitis (AIB)/ Bronquitis Infecciosa Aviar (BIA): the day-old chicks originate from farms and hatcheries where no vaccination is performed against AIB but are serologically tested negative for AIB. (Include official test indicating name of the laboratory and test date.), **or** the day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated with strains of the infectious bronchitis virus authorized by USDA. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, type of vaccine, route of application and vaccination program), and the lot of day-old chicks for export to Peru were not vaccinated for this disease with live vaccines nor were they exposed to another lot of vaccinated chicks.
- Avian Mycoplasmosis: the day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that always have remained in a farm recognized as officially free of avian Mycoplasmosis as certified by the NPIP of the United States.
- Day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that have remained in farms and hatcheries free of pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum) and fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum) as certified by the NPIP, and parent flocks were not vaccinated against these diseases.
- Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) /Laringotraqueítis Infecciosa Aviar (LIA):
- Day-old chicks originate from parent flocks and hatcheries recognized as free of Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) after serologic negative testing for this disease, and the parent flocks were not vaccinated against this disease, or day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated against ILT with USDA approved vaccines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, and vaccine type, date of application and route of application).
- Day-old chicks originate from parent flocks and hatcheries that were periodically tested with negative results for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium following the guidelines of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the OIE. In addition, during installation, incubation or hatching the day-old chicks had no contact with hatching eggs or farm material not complying with this requirement.

- Infectious Bursal Disease: day-old chicks originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated against this disease with USDA registered vaccines.
- Day-old chicks were not vaccinated against this disease, or day-old chicks were vaccinated against this disease with USDA approved vaccines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, vaccine type, route of application, and vaccination date)
- Day-old chicks were vaccinated against Marek's disease with USDA approved vaccines (Rispens, SB1, HVT or a combination of them). (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, vaccine type, route of application, and vaccination date).
- Day-old chicks originate from farms and hatcheries recognized as free of avian cholera (Pasteurella multocida) and originate from parent flocks that were not vaccinated; **or** originate from flocks that were vaccinated against this disease with USDA approved vaccines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, type of vaccine, route of application, and vaccination program).
- Avian Pneumovirus: day-old chicks originate from farms that had no diagnosed cases of avian Pneumovirus for at least 60 days prior to export; and
- The parent flocks were not vaccinated; or the parent flocks were vaccinated with a USDA approved vaccine. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, vaccine type, route of application, and vaccination program).
- The boxes and packages used to transport the day-old chicks are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents.
- At inspection the day-old chicks did not show any clinical signs of transmissible diseases and ectoparasites.
- Feedstuffs, concentrates products or litters accompanying the birds will be denied entry.

A.8. Chicken Hatching Eggs

- Hatching eggs are derived from birds born and raised in the United States and from farm(s) listed below; or hatching eggs are derived from birds that have remained in the United States for a minimum of six months and are produced in the farm/s indicated below;
- The farm of origin is registered and authorized to export by the competent authority of the United States, and is authorized by the SENASA-Peru.
- The farm of origin is free of clinical signs of avian tuberculosis.
- Hatching eggs originate from a state which is/are free of notifiable highly pathogenic Avian Influenza and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease according to the guidelines of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- The farm of origin is inspected regularly by the Official State Agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) of the United States.
- There have been no movement restrictions or quarantines at the farm/s and hatcheries of origin and within a three kilometers (two mile) radius during the 60 days prior to export of the hatching eggs.
- The guidelines of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code are applied at the farms and hatcheries of origin.
- The hatching eggs do not originate from flocks and hatching eggs that have been depopulated as a result of an infectious or noninfectious disease in the United States.
- The flocks of origin were not vaccinated against Avian Influenza.

- Newcastle disease: The hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that were not vaccinated against Newcastle; or the hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated in accordance with the OIE guidelines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, and type of vaccine, route of application and vaccination program).
- Avian Infectious Bronchitis (AIB) hatching eggs originate from farm recognized as free of AIB after serologic negative testing to diagnose this disease. (Indicate name of official test, date, and laboratory); or the hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated with strains of the infectious bronchitis virus authorized by USDA. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine and type, strain, manufacturer, route of application and vaccination program).
- Avian Mycoplasmosis/Micoplasmosis Aviary hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that have remained in a farm officially free of avian mycoplasmosis as certified by the NPIP of the United States; Or hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that have tested negative to any of the following tests: PCR / PCR; or Hemagglutination Inhibition test; or Rapid plate agglutination test (RPAT).
- Hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that have remained in farms free of Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum) and Fowl Typhosis (Salmonella gallinarum) as certified by the Official State Agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).
- Hatching eggs originate from flocks that were not vaccinated for Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum) and Fowl Typhosis (Salmonella gallinarum).
- Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) hatching eggs originate from parent flocks recognized free of ILT after negative serologic tests for this disease, and were not vaccinated; **or** hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that were vaccinated against ILT with USDA approved vaccines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine and type, strain, manufacturer, route of application and vaccination program).
- Hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that were periodically tested negative for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium following the sanitary guidelines of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.
- Infectious Bursal Disease/ Bursitis Infecciosa (Gumboro disease) hatching eggs originate from parent flocks that have not shown clinical signs of Infectious Bursal Disease and were vaccinated against this disease with USDA approved vaccines. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine and type, strain, manufacturer, route of application, and vaccination program).
- Avian Pneumovirus hatching eggs originate from farms that have not had diagnosed cases of this disease during laying, nor within 60 days prior to export and the parent flocks were not vaccinated; or the parent flocks were vaccinated with a USDA approved vaccine. (Indicate commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, and vaccine type, route of application and vaccination program).
- The hatching eggs were disinfected according to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code guidelines.
- The boxes and packages used to transport the hatching eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents.
- During inspection of the hatching eggs, no clinical signs of transmissible diseases and ectoparasites were detected.
- Feedstuffs, concentrates products or litters with the hatching eggs will be denied entry.
- Fertile eggs should be accompanied by the vaccination program of the farm of origin, indicating the commercial name of the vaccine, strain, manufacturer, and vaccine type, route of application and age of vaccinations.

A.9. Turkeys

- The birds/eggs are derived from birds hatched and grown in the United States and from farm(s) whose name and location are indicated.
- The United States is free of notifiable avian influenza, velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease, and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76), or from zones or areas that after a risk analysis are recognized by Peru as acceptable for this importation.
- The farms or hatcheries of origin of the birds maintain a sanitary control program, under official supervision, by which a "Clean" Status for the disease of avian influenza of any type and Newcastle disease is granted by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP).
- The flocks of origin, of the recently hatched poults or fertile eggs or embryos, have not been vaccinated and do not present antibodies for avian influenza of any subtype.
- In the six months prior to the shipment date the farm of origin of the poults/fertile eggs and the farms located within a six kilometer radius, have not been diagnosed with corona viral enteritis, turkey viral hepatitis, trichomoniasis, campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter jejuni) and bordetellosis (Bordetella avium), nor have they been exposed to nor put under quarantine for contagious or transmissible diseases affecting the species.
- The flocks of origin of the poults/fertile eggs are under official control and during the epidemiological surveillance in the last six months there have not been diagnosis of turkey hemorrhagic enteritis nor turkey erysipelas (Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae), and official supervision has verified that there is a vaccination program for these diseases with vaccines approved by the USDA.
- The farm or farms of origin are under control programs with monitoring and periodic exams that can rule out the presence of pneumovirus (TRT/ART complex), Salmonella pullorum, Salmonella gallinarum, M. gallisepticum, M. meleagridis, M. synoviae, M. iowa and M. adenoides, and diagnostic testing for these diseases produced negative results.
- The fertile eggs have been packed in new boxes and packages that have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents and clearly exhibit the identification of the farm of origin, number of eggs and date of packaging and have the respective official seal.
- The transport containers or vehicles were washed and disinfected prior to shipment of the fertile egg using products authorized in the United States, and were sealed in such a manner that only the Competent Authority in Peru (SENASA) can remove the seal.
- The unloading of feed, concentrates, or bedding will not be permitted.
- The poults/fertile eggs must be accompanied by the vaccination program implemented by the farm indicating the origin, strain, route of administration, and date of vaccination.
- Upon arrival in Peru, the birds are subjected to quarantine for a period of 15 days, and are subject to the sanitary guidelines thereof applied by SENASA.
- These health requirements should be sent to your supplier in the United States to insure that the Health certificate includes the requirements written on the addendum.
- If the certifications do not agree with these requirements the merchandise will be returned without the opportunity to appeal.

A.10. Ducks

- The birds/eggs are derived from birds hatched and grown in the United States and from farm(s) whose name and location are indicated.
- The United States is free of notifiable avian influenza, velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease, and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76), or from zones or areas that after a risk analysis are recognized by Peru as acceptable for this importation.
- The farms or hatcheries of origin of the birds maintain a sanitary control program, under official supervision, by which a "Clean" Status for the diseases of notifiable avian influenza and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle is granted by the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) respectively.
- The flocks of origin, of the recently hatched ducks or fertile eggs or embryos, have not been vaccinated and do not present antibodies for avian influenza of any subtype.
- The flock of origin are situated in an area that within a radius of six kilometer there have been no signs of clinical disease nor have there been any quarantines during the last year before shipment due to the presence of any of transmissible diseases or diseases subject to quarantine that affect the species: duck viral enteritis, duck viral hepatitis, micoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae) Pasteurellosis, Avian Encephalomyelitis, Fowl Cholera, Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum), Salmonellosis (Salmonella sp) and Avian Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter jejuni).
- The farm or farms of origin are under control programs with monitoring and periodic exams that can rule out the presence of duck viral enteritis, duck viral hepatitis, micoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae) Pasteurellosis, Avian Encephalomyelitis, Fowl Cholera, Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum), Salmonellosis (Salmonella sp) and Avian Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter jejuni) and diagnostic testing for these diseases produced negative results.

(Only for hatching eggs):

- Hatching eggs are derived from flocks free from micoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae), Pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum), and Salmonella enteritis phage 4.
- The boxes and packages used to transport the birds or hatching eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents and clearly exhibit the identification of the farm of origin or hatchery, number of birds, date of shipment, and have the respective official seal.
- The transport vehicles of the day-old ducks, from the farm of origin to the place of embarkation, were washed and disinfected prior to shipment using products with proven effectiveness.

A.11. Guinea Chicks

- The eggs or day-old chicks are derived from birds hatched and grown in the United States and the farms whose name and location are indicated.
- The United States or the State of origin is free of notifiable avian influenza, velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease, and egg drop syndrome (EDS 76); or there are zones that after a risk analysis are recognized by Peru as acceptable to carry out this importation.
- The farms or hatcheries of origin of the birds maintain a sanitary control program, under official supervision, by which a "Clean" Status for the diseases of notifiable avian influenza and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease is granted by the National Poultry Improvement Plan

(NPIP) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) respectively; or the flock of origin are situated in an area that within a radius of six kilometers there have been no outbreaks nor have there been any quarantines during the last year before shipment due to the presence of any of the transmissible diseases or diseases subject to quarantine that affect avian species: coryza (Haemophilus paragallinarum), chicken pox (Borreliota avium), inclusion body hepatitis, infectious bronchitis, neoplastic diseases (reticuloendotheliosis, lymphoproliferative disease and avian leucosis), infectious laryngotracheitis, mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae), salmonellosis (paratyphoid), tenosynovitis (viral arthritis), fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum), pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum), avian infectious anemia and avian encephalomyelitis; or the chicks originate from flocks that are subjected to control measures under the supervision of a USDA-accredited veterinarian for various diseases/infections of chickens, including: avian encephalomyelitis, infectious bronchitis, Marek's disease, avian typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum), inclusion body hepatitis, infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease), infectious avian laryngotracheitis, mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma synoviae), neoplastic diseases (avian leucosis, lymphoproliferative disease and reticuloendotheliosis), pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum), Salmonella enteritidis infection and infections with other non-host-adapted Salmonella spp. ("paratyphoid" infections), and tenosynovitis (avian arthritis). More specifically, for the indicated diseases/infections, all suspect birds are necropsied, with histopathological analysis as appropriate. In addition, the flocks are routinely vaccinated for infectious bursal disease: are monitored serologically for avian leucosis on at least a quarterly basis; and are officially considered "Clean" under the National Poultry Improvement Plan with respect to avian typhoid, mycoplasmosis, pullorum disease, and S. enteritidis infection. No evidence of any of the indicated diseases has been detected in the flocks of origin in the 3 months prior to export.

- The flocks of origin are vaccinated for avian encephalomyelitis at 10 to 15 weeks of age; **or** the flocks of origin can be certified free of avian encephalomyelitis based on a strict management program that includes negative clinical examinations and laboratory tests of the flocks and offspring.
- The flocks of origin, of the recently [hatched chicks] [fertile eggs] have not been vaccinated nor present antibodies for avian influenza of any subtype.
- In the case of day old chicks, it is certified that they have been vaccinated for Marek's disease with a vaccine containing both HVT and SB1 strains or hatching eggs are derived from flocks free from mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum and M. synoviae) pullorum disease (Salmonella pullorum) and Salmonella enteritidis Phage 4.
- The boxes and packages used to transport the day-old chicks or hatching eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents.
- The vehicles used to transport the day-old chicks or hatching eggs to the point of embarkation were washed and disinfected using products of proven efficacy
- The unloading of feed, concentrates, or bedding will not be permitted.
- The chicks must be accompanied by the vaccination program implemented by the farm indicating the origin, strain, route of administration, and date of vaccination.
- Upon arrival in Peru, the birds are subjected to quarantine for a period of 15 days, and are subject to the sanitary guidelines thereof applied by SENASA.
- These health requirements should be sent to the supplier in the United States to insure that the Health certificate includes the requirements written on the addendum.

- If the certifications do not agree with these requirements the merchandise will be returned without the opportunity to appeal.

A.12. Ornamental and Song Birds

- There have been no diagnosed cases of duck viral hepatitis at the premises of origin during the last 12 months.
- The birds originate from a State that is free of notifiable highly pathogenic Avian Influenza.
- The birds were born in the United States or have remained in the United States for at least 60 days prior to export.
- The birds originate from aviaries or from households
- The birds are not under movement restrictions in the United States as a result of a disease outbreak affecting the species.
- Birds from aviaries either: the premises of origin have a disease control program supervised by an accredited veterinarian or there have been no quarantines at the premises of origin and within a three kilometer (two mile) radius during the 60 days prior to export of the birds.
- The birds have not been vaccinated against Avian Influenza.
- The birds are identified by leg bands and were isolated in a facility approved and under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian for at least 30 days prior to export.
- The birds did not show any clinical signs of transmissible diseases during the isolation.
- The birds originate from aviaries free of Avian Mycoplasmosis and Avian Cholera (Pasteurella multocida), or the birds originating from domestic households were tested negative during isolation for Avian Mycoplasmosis by hemagglutination inhibition or PCR and Pasteurella multocida by culture.
- The birds were tested negative for the following diseases during the isolation: (Provide name of the approved laboratory, date and result of tests).

    a) Avian influenza: One [agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID)] or [PCR] or [virus isolation test] from a sample taken less than 14 days prior to export.
    b) Newcastle disease: One [hemagglutination-inhibition test] or [RRT-PCR] or [virus isolation test] from a sample taken during isolation.

- During isolation, the birds were treated for internal and external parasites with approved products. (Indicate the date of treatment, manufacturer, and product lot).
- The birds were also treated for Chlamydiosis (Chlamydia psittaci) with specific approved products. (Indicate the date of treatment, manufacturer, and product lot).
- The cages and packing material used to transport the birds are new and have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents.
- The birds were inspected by an accredited veterinarian within three days prior to export, and did not show clinical signs of transmissible diseases or presence of ectoparasites.
- The importation of feedstuffs, feed concentrates or bedding accompanying the birds is prohibited.

A.13. Breeding Swine

The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, rinderpest, Japanese encephalitis, African swine fever, swine vesicular disease, and porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease).

- The animals were born and raised in the United States of America.
- The animals are permanently identified with a system that allows tracing the farm and place of origin.
- The animals were isolated under the supervision of a federal or USDA accredited veterinarian, for at least 40 days prior to export. During isolation the animals did not show any clinical signs of infectious or transmissible diseases.
- At the farm of origin and quarantine facility and within a surrounding area of 10 kilometers (7.5 mile), there have been no quarantines or animal movement restrictions for at least 60 days prior to export.
- The animals are not rejects or cull animals due to the eradication of any transmissible disease of swine.
- The farms of origin have biosecurity measures in place to prevent contact with swine of lower health status or from feral or backyard swine or from rodents. At the farms of origin there have been no diagnosed cases of trichinosis or cysticercosis during two years prior to export.
- The United States is free from classical swine fever (hog cholera). The animals were not born from vaccinated sows and were not vaccinated against this disease.
- The farm of origin is free of Aujeszky's disease and the animals have not been vaccinated against this disease and were tested negative to one indirect ELISA or competitive ELISA performed during the 15 days prior to embarkation.
- Brucellosis: The animals were tested negative to one [blocking ELISA] or [competitive ELISA] or [buffered antigen test] or [fluorescent polarization assay (FPA)] conducted within 30 days prior to export.
- At the farm(s) of origin and quarantine facility there have been no diagnosed cases of vesicular stomatitis during the 21 days prior to export. The animals were negative to one vesicular stomatitis ELISA conducted at least 21 days after the start of the quarantine.
- At the farm(s) of origin there have been no clinical cases of porcine reproductive respiratory syndrome (PRRS) during two years prior to export. The animals were not vaccinated against PRRS and were negative to [one indirect ELISA] or [competitive ELISA] or [a confirmatory indirect immuno-fluorescent test]. The test must detect European and American strains and shall be conducted within 30 days prior to export.
- At the farm(s) of origin and quarantine facility there have been no clinical cases of swine influenza and encephalomyocarditis during 30 days prior to export.
- At the farm(s) of origin there have been no clinical cases of transmissible gastroenteritis and respiratory coronavirus during 12 months prior to export. The animals were negative to one virus neutralization test or blocking ELISA or competitive ELISA. The test is based on monoclonal antibodies and performed within 30 days prior to export.

- The animals were treated against internal and external parasites with approved, broad spectrum products within 15 days prior to export. Date of treatment and name of product, dose, and manufacturer.
- The exported swine have not been fed garbage at any time.
- The animals were transported directly from the isolation facility to the port of embarkation without contact with other animals, in sealed vehicles that were cleaned and disinfected with U.S. approved products.
- At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian must attach the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals to the Origin Health Certificate showing:

    a. The name and address of the exporter
    b. The name and address of the importer
    c. The number and species of animals to be shipped
    d. The animals described on this form have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

A.14. Giraffes

The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, Rift Valley fever, and contagious bovine pleuroneumonia.

- The animals were born and raised in United States and have been individually identified by means of ear tags, iron brands or microchips.
- The zoo or farm of origin is inspected by Animal and Plant Inspection Service (APHIS) and supervised by an accredited veterinarian.
- The zoo or establishment of origin is located in an area where within a radius of 16 kilometers there have no quarantines or restrictions, during the last three months, due to the presence of cases of transmissible diseases affecting the species.
- During the isolation, within 30 days prior to embarkation, the animals were treated against internal and external parasites with approved products. Indicate name of the product, lot, manufacturer, doses and application date.
- At the time of embarkation, in the establishment of origin, the animals were inspected by an accredited veterinarian who verified their identity and found them to be free of ectoparasites and evidence of external tumors, or fresh wounds. The animals did not have signs of infectious or transmissible diseases.
- The animals are transported in cages or special boxes which have not been exposed to contamination by infectious agents, and have been sealed by an accredited veterinarian.
- Transportation vehicles were washed and disinfected prior to shipment using approved products.
- It's necessary to indicate all treatments which animals were subjected to showing the name of the product, lot, manufacturer, doses and application.
- During the isolation within thirty days prior to export, the animals were tested negative for the following diseases:

    a. Johne's disease: ELISA or complement fixation.
    b. Bovine viral diarrhea: Viral neutralization or ELISA.

c. Tuberculosis: Tuberculin intradermic test.
d. Bluetongue: C-ELISA or AGID test.
e. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: viral neutralization or ELISA.
f. Babesiosis: ELISA or complement fixation.
g. Leptospirosis: Micro-agglutination test.
h. Brucellosis: Agglutination test in stabilized antigen plaque or ELISA
i. Anaplasmosis: Card agglutination test or ELISA.

- At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian must attach to the Origin Health Certificate the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

    a. The name and address of the consignor.
    b. The name and address of the consignee.
    c. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
    d. 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 and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

- Upon arrival, the animals will be placed under quarantine in an authorized establishment supervised by SENASA at the port of entry a minimum of 30 days. During this time, the animals will be tested or treated by SENASA officers as necessary.
- No feed, bedding or waste coming with the animals will be allowed and will be destroyed at the port of entry.
- These requirements should be sent to providers in the United States in order to make sure that the health certificates issued by APHIS comply with them.
- Shipments not complying with these requirements will be rejected and destroyed without appeal.

A.15. Laboratory Mice

- The animal colony of origin maintains animal health controls under the supervision of an authorized official veterinarian and is free of pathogenic salmonellosis, mouse hepatitis virus, hantavirus and rotavirus infection, Tizzer disease, Pseudomonas infection, disease caused by Corynebacterium kutscheri (pseudotuberculosis), contagious murine colonic hyperplasia, mice pox (ectromelia virus), Sendai virus infection, sialodacryoadenitis virus (SDAV), pathogenic pasteurellosis, yersiniosis, micoplasmosis, coccidiosis, fungal infections, mange, and other diseases which affect the species.
- The animal or animals originate from an animal colony which maintains the animals in good sanitary condition and controls parasitic conditions.
- The animal or animals are identified appropriately in the animal colony of origin.
- The animal or animals were inspected in the installations of the animal colony of origin by a veterinarian accredited by the USDA who demonstrated their proper identity.

A.16. Dogs and Cats (Pets)

- The dog/cat (three months or older) was vaccinated against rabies.

- The dog (three months or older) was vaccinated against parvovirus, hepatitis, distemper and leptospirosis.
- The cat was vaccinated against Calicivirus, Rhinotracheitis, and Infectious Panleucopenia
- The dog/cat (three months or older) was treated for internal and external parasites.
- Upon arrival, the owner will sign a general information statement provided by SENASA.
- The veterinarian's license number must appear on the health certificate.

A.17. Bovine and Bison Hides for Further Processing

The United States is free of lumpy skin disease, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

- The product derives from animals born and raised in the United States of America, animals that were imported legally, or animals born and raised in the United States of America and animals that were imported legally.
- The product derives from animals and establishments in a zone that has not been under movement restrictions for cattle or bison due to infectious diseases that affect these species.
- The product derives from an establishment authorized for export by the official competent authority of the United States and that has been authorized by SENASA-Peru.
- The skins were derived from bison or bovine animals that were not slaughtered to eradicate animal disease epidemics.
- Necessary precautions were taken after harvesting and processing in order to avoid possible sources of contamination of the product.
- The product was shipped in new containers or containers that have been washed and disinfected using products authorized by the exporting country and that were sealed, indicating the seal number on the certificate.

A.18. Bovine Hide Derived Pet Chews

- The product is of United States origin or was imported legally in accordance with U.S. animal health regulations.
- The product was prepared from bovine hides and skins.
- Evidence of heat treatment, at least 50°C for 30 minutes or 75°C for 10 minutes.
- Evidence of negative Salmonella test results.
- Finished product testing for Salmonella spp., conducted during storage, was negative.

A.19. Milk and Milk Products for Animal Feeding

- Products must be properly packaged and labeled. The label must indicate the establishment name or code, production date and a best used by/expiration date.
- The exporter must ensure that the producing facility has undergone the required process to be authorized by SENASA-Peru. SENASA-Peru advises that the product not meeting the certification requirements will be returned.
- The product was: produced from milk obtained from animals resident in the United States and/or imported legally from Canada, or prepared with legally imported dairy ingredients

- The product derives from a production facility authorized by the official competent authority of the United States to process milk and dairy products. The processing plant has been authorized by SENASA-Peru.
- The product derives from herds that were not subject to sanitary restrictions at the time of collection of the milk and from production establishments that were not subject to sanitary restrictions at the time of processing the product, in an area of 10 kilometers around during the 60 days prior to the shipment.
- The product is approved for use in animal feeding.
- The milk was subjected to the following treatment: UHT pasteurization to a minimum temperature of 132°C for at least one second, combined with physical treatment to maintain pH 6 for at least one hour, or HTST double pasteurization, at least 72°C, during at least 15 seconds for two consecutive times, or HTST pasteurization at least 72°C, during at least 15 seconds, combined with physical treatment to maintain a pH 6, during at least one hour, or HTST pasteurization at least 72°C, during at least 15 seconds, combined with a thermal treatment of at least 72°C and drying.
- Precautions were taken after processing to avoid the contact of the product with microorganisms pathogenic for animals or humans.
- The product is subject to the general surveillance process of the official competent authority for the detection of adulterants and for validating microbial and compositional quality.
- The products were packaged and transported in individual containers and clean vehicles.
- The product is shipped in bulk in vehicles that have been disinfected and fumigated with products authorized by the competent authority of the United States.

Note: The exporter must provide evidence that the processing facility is duly authorized to supply the commodity for export to Peru. The authorization process requires a review of documents by SENASA-Peru. Authorizations may be granted for three years (Decision 737, Andean Community) and are subject to inspection by Peru upon their decision.

A.20. Milk and Milk Products

- Products were obtained from animals raised in or legally imported into the United States and/or produced with dairy ingredients imported legally.
- Products come from a plant officially authorized to process milk and milk products by the competent authority of the United States and are subject to endorsement by the Sanitary Animal Authority of the Republic of Peru.
- Products were manufactured from milk that received a pasteurization treatment of at least 161 degrees Fahrenheit (72°C) for a minimum of 15 seconds or a process that results in public health safeguards at least equivalent to this temperature and time relationship.
- The product was manufactured in establishments inspected and approved by the competent authority and subjected to regular audits or inspections through a procedure developed to guarantee the production of a product that is fit for human consumption.
- The products were packaged and labeled with the name of the establishment and the date of production and expiration.
- The product has been subjected to a general sanitary surveillance scheme by the competent authority of the United States, designed to detect whatever adulteration and to validate microbial and compositional quality.

- The products were packaged and transported in individual containers and clean vehicles or the product is shipped in bulk in vehicles that have been disinfected and fumigated with products authorized by the competent authority of the United States.

A.21. Hunting Trophies

- The hunting trophy is not fresh or dry salted.
- The hunting trophy has been subjected to taxidermy by a taxidermist authorized to carry out this trade in the State.
- The product was treated by the following treatment (include only appropriate treatments):the skins were scraped of all meat, salted with sodium chloride (NaCl), washed and disinfected with a solution containing 4% formaldehyde and phenol or phenolic acid (C6H5OH), and were then tanned in with a mixture of sodium chloride (salt), aluminum sulphate, sodium tetra-borate (borax), and 40% formol.
- The bones, antler racks, hooves, tusks, hooves, claws, and horns (include the options that apply) were scraped and cleared of all meat, cleaned, and submerged in a boiling solution of sodium carbonate (Na2CO3) at a minimum temperature of 80°C for a period of at least one hour, treated (whitened) with hydrogen peroxide and disinfected with 4% formaldehyde (H2C=O) and phenol or phenolic acid (C6H5OH).
- The trophies were packed in individual transparent and sealed packaging immediately after treatment, without contact with other animal-origin products that could contaminate them.

A.22. Lanolin

- Product description (product box on VS Form 16-4) should include the name of the product (lanolin), the species of origin (ovine) as well as the quantity of product being exported.

A.23. Preparations Containing Gelatin Derived from Hides and Skins

- The product described above contains only the following animal product: gelatin prepared exclusively from hides and skins legally imported into the United States.
- The product described above was imported legally into the United States in accordance with USDA requirements pertaining to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the prevention of cross contamination from BSE risk materials.
- The product described above is intended for sale for human consumption.

A.24. Processed Egg products for Animal Feeding

The product was derived from poultry which originated from a zone (county or counties) meeting the criteria of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to be considered free of notifiable avian influenza (H5 and H7), velogenic Newcastle disease and other poultry diseases considered transmissible through the product.

- The facility from which the product originates has been approved by the competent U.S. authority and registered with SENASA-Peru. The production facility maintains a quality control program that assures that the requirements of Peru are met and has assigned a reference number.

A label gives the name and location of the processing plant and the packing date and product shelf life of the product.

- The product was processed to assure destruction of viral and bacterial pathogens and was tested and found negative for Salmonella spp.
- The product is authorized in the United States for use in animal feeds. The establishment where the product was processed is located in a zone of three kilometers radius that has not been during the 30 days prior to shipment and at the time of shipping under any animal disease quarantine.
- Sanitary handling of product in reference to packing, storage, loading and transport conditions is in accordance with the production facility quality control program and U.S. regulations.

A.25. Edible Protein Free Tallow for Industrial Use

The following certification statements should be provided in the Additional Declaration section on a VS Form 16-4, Export Certificate for Animal Products, for the export of inedible protein free tallow for industrial use to Peru. Product description (product box on VS Form 16-4) should include the species of origin (bovine) and the quantity of product being exported.

The first (unnumbered) certification statement must be made by APHIS VS. The remaining, numbered certification statements are to be made on the basis of a notarized affidavit from the manufacturer.

Note: All certification statements are provided in both English and Spanish. The VS Form 16-4 accompanying the product should be bilingual.

Please see asterisked comments at the end, including ** pertaining to additional information the exporter needs to provide to the government of Peru. Please also note that the additional information is not to be a part of the certificate, nor is it to be endorsed by APHIS.

This office has reviewed the laboratory test results for the product certified hereon and verified that the maximum level of insoluble impurities in the product does not exceed 0.15% in weight.

This office has on file a notarized affidavit from [company name] verifying the accuracy of the statements below

- The product is inedible protein free tallow intended for industrial use.
- The product has been tested and meets international guidelines for protein free tallow (maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight).
- The product was inspected and weight verified by an independent third party.

* Laboratory results must be provided to the endorsing VS Area Office verifying that the tallow being endorsed for export has a maximum level of insoluble impurities of 0.15% in weight.
** In addition to the VS 16-4 endorsed by APHIS, the exporter must provide quality analysis information on the protein free tallow. This information is not to be included on the VS 16-4, nor is it to be endorsed by APHIS. Exporters may provide this information through a separate manufacturer's declaration. Exporters should verify through their importer what quality analysis information is required.

A.26. Porcine-Origin Rendered Meal

- The product was derived from swine born and raised in the United States or legally imported.
- The products were subjected to a heat treatment of 118^{o} C for at least 40 minutes, or a continuous hydrolyzing process at a minimum temperature of 122^{o} C for at least 15 minutes, or an alternative method that meets or exceeds 118^{o} C for at least 40 minutes or a continuous hydrolyzing process at a minimum temperature of 122^{o} C for at least 15 minutes.
- The swine from which the product was derived originated from an officially authorized slaughter plant and the product is processed at a rendering facility authorized by the competent authority of the United States.
- The product originates from a rendering plant(s) that does not render ruminant origin materials and renders only swine using dedicated lines and equipment to ensure the product is not cross-contaminated with non-porcine materials.
- The product was manufactured at processing times and temperatures adequate to destroy microbiological pathogens of concern, including Salmonella, and result in a product that is commercially sterile and fit for animal consumption.
- The product was packed in new packing material in the case of packaged meals. Containers were thoroughly washed in accordance with good manufacturing procedures in the case of bulk materials. A label gives the name and location of the processing plant and the packing date. The production facility has a current USDA APHIS approval number.
- The product was processed under sanitary conditions in accordance with good manufacturing practices, including precautions to prevent contamination of the product following processing with pathogenic agents.
- The product is transported in washed containers or vehicles. The product was identified with a unique seal on the container and the seal was intact at the time of export.

A.27. Poultry Rendered Meal

- The product was derived from poultry which originated from a zone (county or counties) meeting the criteria of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to be considered free of notifiable avian influenza (H5 and H7) and Newcastle disease.
- The products were subjected to a heat treatment of 118^{o} C for at least 40 minutes, or a continuous hydrolyzing process at a minimum temperature of 122^{o} C for at least 15 minutes, or an alternative method that meets or exceeds 118^{o} C for at least 40 minutes or a continuous hydrolyzing process at a minimum temperature of 122^{o} C for at least 15 minutes.
- The poultry from which the product was derived originated from an officially authorized slaughter plant and the product was processed at a rendering facility authorized by the competent authority of the United States.
- The product originates from a rendering plant(s) that does not render ruminant origin materials and renders only poultry using dedicated lines and equipment to ensure the product is not cross-contaminated with non-avian materials.
- The product was manufactured at processing times and temperatures adequate to destroy microbiological pathogens of concern, including Salmonella, and result in a product that is commercially sterile and fit for animal consumption.
- The product was packed in new packing material in the case of packaged meals. Containers were thoroughly washed in accordance with good manufacturing procedures in the case of bulk

materials. A label gives the name and location of the processing plant and the packing date. The production facility has a current USDA APHIS approval number.
- The product was processed under sanitary conditions in accordance with good manufacturing practices, including precautions to prevent contamination of the product following processing with pathogenic agents, including avian influenza virus.
- The product is transported in washed containers or vehicles. The product was identified with a unique seal on the container and the seal was intact at the time of export.

A.28. Unprocessed (Greasy) Camelid Hair

- The product derives from animals born and raised in the exporting country.
- The product has been fumigated or disinfected using a chemical product and procedures approved in the United States as efficacious for the destruction of pathogenic organisms and arthropods.
- The product has been identified with a unique seal on the container and the seal was intact at the time of export.
- Prior to shipment, transport vehicles were disinfected with approved products authorized by the United States.

Note: A unique seal must be placed on the container and the seal number noted on the veterinary certificate.

A.29. Gross (Greasy) Goat Hair (Fiber)

- The merchandise originates from animals born and raised in the exporting country.
- The product derives from animals and establishments in a zone of 10 kilometer radius in which there have been no movement restrictions due to infectious diseases that affect these species during the 30 days prior to shipment and at the time of export of the product.
- The product originates from animals that did not show any sign of anthrax before and during shearing and from farms that were not under movement restrictions for the control of anthrax.
- The product derives from a plant or farm registered by the Competent Official Authority of the United States.
- They have been fumigated or disinfected using chemical products and procedures approved and recognized for the elimination of viruses and arthropods.
- The product was shipped in new packaging or in containers that are clean and disinfected using products authorized by the exporting country and that were sealed, indicating the seal number on the export certificate.
- The packing plant was inspected by APHIS VS to verify compliance with the animal health requirements of Peru for this product and has been authorized for export.

A.30. Hydrolyzed/Enzymatically Digested Poultry Viscera

- The fresh materials of animal origin (poultry) used in this product come from poultry hatched, reared and slaughtered in the United States.
- All fresh materials of animal origin (poultry) were collected from plants under USDA inspection. The basic ingredients used to produce the final product are poultry viscera derived from healthy

animals slaughtered in authorized facilities, where the birds were subjected to ante and post-mortem veterinary inspection and were found to be free from contagious or infectious diseases.
- There have been no outbreaks of velogenic Newcastle disease and/or notifiable avian influenza reported on the farms of origin of the animals, or other farms within a 50 kilometer radius within the last 90 days.
- During processing the product was held at a temperature of 195˚F (90˚C) for a minimum of 30 minutes.
- The product was tested for Salmonella and found to be negative.
- The product has been hygienically manipulated and packed in clean new bags. The bags have been stamped and labeled with contents and origin information.
- The product has not been altered in any way and has not been in contact with any animal product or any possible infectious materials.
- In its manufacture the product did not incorporate bovine or ruminant origin ingredients.
- This product has been shipped in clean container, the seal of which was intact at the time of export from the United States.

A.31. Fresh/Frozen Bovine Meat of Australian-Origin

- All of the bovine meat exported to Peru is originally from Australia. Before being imported to the United States, it has met the sanitary requirements demanded in Australia.
- The country of origin is free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), Bovine Pest and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).
- The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and Bovine Pest.
- The facility, where the bovine meat has been stored, is located in an area where there have not been epidemic outbreaks caused by infectious and contagious illnesses that may affect the species.
- The meat has been vacuum-sealed. The official inspection and the slaughterhouse of Australian origin are identified.
- The meat is fit for human consumption.
- The meat is packaged in drip-proof containers that indicate the date of packing.
- The means of transport, handling and loading conditions meet the hygiene requirements of the United States.

A.32. Beef and Beef Products

- The United States has an active BSE surveillance program which meets or exceeds international standards established by the World Organization for Animal Health.
- The meat or meat products were derived from animals that were officially given an ante and post mortem inspection by Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) inspection officials.
- The meat or meat products were produced and handled in a manner which ensures that such products do not contain and are not contaminated with the following specified risk materials: for cattle 30 months of age and older—the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column, and dorsal root ganglia; and for cattle regardless of age, the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine.

- The meat or meat products were produced and handled in a manner which ensures that such products do not contain and are not contaminated with mechanically separated meat from the skull and vertebral column from cattle over 30 months of age.
- The meat or meat products were derived from federally certified slaughter or processing facilities, operating under the supervision of the FSIS.
- The slaughter or processing plant where the meat was processed has a HACCP system in place.
- The meat or meat products are fit for human consumption.
- The meat or meat products were packed in authorized containers bearing the mark of inspection that includes the number of the facility, and labeled to include the name of the product, lot number, net weight, and date of packing.
- The meat or meat products are transported in containers or thermos-refrigerated vehicles that are monitored to assure that they maintain appropriate refrigerated or frozen temperatures.
- Trucks and containers have been properly washed and disinfected.
- The feeding of ruminants with ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited in the United States, and this prohibition has been effectively enforced.
- The meat or meat products were obtained from cattle that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.
- The meat or meat products were not derived from animals imported from Canada for immediate slaughter.

A.33. Fresh/Frozen Poultry Products

- The meat was derived from poultry hatched, raised and fed in the United States.
- The meat was derived from areas recognized by Peru as free of avian influenza and Newcastle disease, as defined by the World Organization for Animal Health.
- The birds from which the products were derived were bred on farms which are not under official quarantine for the control or eradication of poultry diseases and where no epidemic outbreak caused by infectious illness that affect the species has been encountered at the slaughterhouse.
- The meat was derived from federally certified slaughter facilities, operating under permanent supervision of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).
- The meat was derived from birds that were officially given an ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by FSIS inspection officials.
- The meat is fit for human consumption.
- The meat has been handled, cut and stored under proper hygienic conditions.
- The meat or meat packages are marked with the establishment number of the producing establishments including the name, address, and date of labeling.
- The means of transport, handling and loading conditions meet the hygiene requirements of the United States.
- The slaughter or processing plant where the meat was processed has a HACCP system in place.
- The meat is transported in containers or thermos-refrigerated vehicles that are monitored to assure that they maintain appropriate refrigerated or frozen temperatures.
- Trucks and containers have been properly washed and disinfected.

A.34. Processed (Poultry and Poultry Products)

- The processing facility where the product was produced has implemented the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system, and is formally approved by the governmental authorities in the United States to export to Peru.
- The product was produced with inputs of slaughtered birds under official sanitary inspection, which had a favorable result ante-mortem and post-mortem to discard presence of infectious diseases.
- The poultry meat and poultry meat products for export to Peru were not derived from birds slaughtered in the context of any poultry disease control or eradication program.
- The region (county or counties) from which the birds originate is considered free of notifiable Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease as defined by the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health.
- The product is fit for human consumption.
- The meat of meat packages are marked with the establishment number of the producing establishment including the name, address and date of packing.
- Packing and packaging materials for product transportation are of first use and were not exposed to contamination.
- The product does not contain raw material of bovine and ruminant. (Note: This additional statement is only required for certification of powdered cooked poultry).

A.35. Pork and Pork Products (Except Casings)

- The pork and pork products were derived from animals born, raised and slaughtered in the United States or were legally imported.
- The United State is free of foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, and African swine fever.
- The pork and pork products were derived from animals that originated in areas which are not under quarantine or restricted conditions due to a disease control and no epidemic outbreak has occurred at the slaughter plant from any infectious diseases that may affect the species.
- The pork and pork products were derived from federally certified slaughter and processing facilities operating under permanent supervision of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) with a HACCP system in place or were legally imported from a country with an equivalent food safety system.
- The processing (or slaughter) plant is in an area where no epidemic outbreak of quarantined disease that may affect the species has occurred, in the three months prior to slaughter.
- The pork and pork products were derived from swine that were officially given an ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by FSIS inspection officials or were legally imported from a country with an equivalent food safety system.
- The meat was derived from carcasses that tested negative for trichinosis or was subject to a freezing process or other process according to 9 CFR 318.10 that guarantees the destruction of the parasite (Trichinella spiralis) or derives from swine and swine enterprises that comply with pork quality assurance programs (PQAplus) that address product wholesomeness and biosecurity, are subject to surveillance conducted in the United States, and have a minimal risk for infection from Trichinella spp.
- The product carries the official mark of inspection and information identifying the manufacturer, packer or distributor.
- The pork and pork products were hygienically handled and transported while under FSIS control.

- Trucks and containers have been properly washed and disinfected in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations.

A.36. Salted Pork Casings

- The casings derive from animals born, raised, fattened and slaughtered in the United States or from animals that were legally imported into the United States.
- The United States is recognized as a country free from foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, African swine fever, and classical swine fever.
- The casings have been salted for a period lasting at least 60 days prior to shipment.
- The slaughterhouse where the animals were slaughtered is officially authorized to export meat by the competent authority of the United States and endorsed by the Animal Health Authority of Peru, has implemented a HACCP system.
- The processing and slaughter plant is in an area where no epidemic outbreak has occurred from any infectious disease transmissible though the product in the six months prior to slaughter
- The casings were conditioned in stockinet, leak-proof containers, or first use special boxes as required, marked with the number, name and location of the casings facility, and the packing date.
- The transport, handling and loading conditions meet U.S. hygiene requirements.

A.37. Sheep (Ovine) Products of Australian-Origin

- All of the ovine meat exported to Peru is originally from Australia. Before being imported to the United States, it has met the sanitary requirements demanded in Australia.
- The exporting country is free of Aphthous Fever, bovine plague, plague of the small ruminants.
- The facility, where the ovine meat has been stored, is located in an area where there have not been epidemic outbreaks caused by infectious and contagious illnesses that may affect this species.
- The meat has been vacuum-sealed. The official inspection and the slaughterhouse of Australian origin are identified.
- The meat is fit for human consumption.
- The meat is packaged in drip-proof containers that indicate the date of packing.
- The means of transport, handling and loading conditions meet the hygiene requirements of the United States.

B. Plant and Plant Products

Products	Specific Attestations on the Certificate
CRF 2	
Naturally Dried fruit	
All species, except nuts	No additional declaration.
CFR 3	
Vegetable Fibers	
Cotton (not carded or	Product free of *Anthonomus grandis.*

combed)	
Fresh Fruit	
Plums	Area of production is free of *Bactrocera dorsalis, Anastrepha ludens.* Product is free of *Cydia molesta, Cydia prunivora, Conotrachelus nenuphar.*
Peaches	Area of production is free of *Bactrocera dorsalis.* Product is free of *Cydia molesta, Cydia prunivora, Conotrachelus nenuphar.*
Kiwi	No additional declaration.
Fresh Fruit	
Grapes	No additional declaration.
Nectarines	Area of production free of *Bactrocera dorsalis.* Product free of *Cydia molesta, Cydia prunivora, Conotrachelus nenuphar.*
Apples	Area of production free of *Bactrocera dorsalis.* Product free of *Cydia molesta* and *Cydia prunivora.*
Pears	Area of production free of *Bactrocera dorsalis.* Product free of *Cydia molesta* and *Cydia prunivora.*
Citrus (from California)	Area of production free of *Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri, Bactrocera dorsalis, Bactrocera tryoni, Anastrepha suspense, Anastrepha ludens.* Product free of *Diapothe citri.*
	Fresh fruit must be packed in new and labeled boxes, and will be transported in cold refrigerated containers sealed and bound.
Nuts	
Almonds (with shell)	Product free of *Amyelois transitella.* Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide[2]
Almonds (without shells)	Product free of *Amyelois transitella*.
Pistachio (dried)	Product free of *Amyelois transitella.* Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide[2]
Nuts (with shell)	Product free of *Cydia latiferreana, Amyelois transitella* and *ectomyelois ceratoniae.* Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide[2]
Nuts (without shells)	Product free of *Cydia latiferreana, Amyelois transitella* and *Ectomyelois ceratoniae.*
	Product must be contained in new packages of first use (except for bulk products).
Woods without Preservation Treatment	
Wood Pallets	See note 6.
Oregon Pine	No additional declaration.
Grains	
Wild celery	No additional declaration.
Sesame	No additional declaration.
Milled rice	No additional declaration.
Peas	No additional declaration.
Oat	No additional declaration.
Barley	No additional declaration.
Bean	No additional declaration.
Chick peas	No additional declaration.
Lentils	Product free of *Ahasverus advena* and *Corcyra cephalonica.*
Corn	Product free of *Corcyra cephalonica, Ahasverus advena, Latheticus oryzae*.

		Fumigation Treatment[3a,b]
	Peanuts	Product free of *Corcyra cephalonica.* Fumigation Treatment[3b]
	Millets	Product free of *Corcyra cephalonica, Trogoderma variabile,* and *Cirsium arvense.* Fumigation treatment[3a,b]
	Soy	No additional declaration.
	Pepper	No additional declaration.
	Wheat	Area of production was supervised and found free of *Tiletia indica.* Fumigation treatment[4]
	CRF 4	
	Botanical Fruit Seeds	
	Citrus	Free of *Spiroplasma citri*.
	Macadamia	Product free of *Nematospora coryli.* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Papaya	No additional declaration.
	Botanical Fruit Seeds	
	Papaya	No additional declaration.
	Avocado	Free of *Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae.*
	Botanical foraging seeds	
	Foraging seeds	Product free of *Cirsium arvense, Papaver spp*.
	Botanical seeds of grains	
	Rice	Free of *Sarocladium oryzae, Tilletia barclayana.* Product free of *Aphelenchoides bessyi, Corcyra cephalonica, Liposcelis Entomophila.* Disinfection treatment before shipping with a mix of Benomyl or Thiram with Diazinon.
	Peas	No additional declaration.
	Oats	No additional declaration.
	Cereal rye	Found free of *Phaeosphaeria nodorum.* The product comes from an area that was supervised and found free of *Tilletia indica, Tilletia controversa.* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Beans	Found free of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *Flaccumfaciens, Phaeoisaripsis giseola.* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]

	Corn	Found free of *Cochiliobolus heterostrophus, Stenocarpella maydis, Stenocarpella macrospora, Sphacelotheca reliana, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae.* Product free of *Corcyra cephalonica* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Sorghum	Found free of *Sarocladium oryzae.* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Soybeans	Found free of *Phomopsis longicolla, Cercospora kikuchii, Cercospora sojina, Peronospora manshurica, Curtobacterium flacc, umfaciens pv. Flaccumfaciens, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae* Soybean mosaic potyvirus. Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Wheat	Found free of *Phaeosphaeria nodorum, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae.* The product comes from a supervised area free of *Tilletia indica* and *Tilletia*

		controversa. Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Botanical forest seeds	
	Pine	Found free[1] of *Mycosphaerella pini.* Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Botanical flower seeds	
	Any Species	No additional declarations
	Botanical seeds of industry cultivated species	
	Marigold	Product free of *Sonchus arvensis*
	Cotton	Product free of *Anthonomus grandis*
	Tobacco	Product free of *Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae*
	Sunflower	Found free[1] of *Plasmopara halstedii*
	Botanical vegetable seeds, roots of foodstuffs	
	Potatoes	Disinfection treatment before shipping[5]
	Peppers	Found free of *Xanthomonas vesicatoria.*
	Plants for sowing	
	Calathea, in vitro	Product from plant mothers free of *Pseudomonas cichorii*. The product must not be transported on vegetal or animal origin substratum, soil or sand. It is subject to two post-entry quarantine inspections for six months.
	Calathea, with roots	Product obtained from "in vitro" plants, roots in sterile soil, and free of: *Pseudomonas cichorii, Steneotarsonemus furcatus*. If the plant comes with substratum, this has to be free of pests certified by the USDA. Pre-shipment treatment with: immersion of Kasugamicina 2%, doses of 1/1000 or other equivalent registered by USDA. It is subject to sampling and to two post-entry quarantine inspections for six months.

All plants and plants products:

- Should be exported to Peru free of soil or other type of unsterile vegetable substratum.
- When product containers are used, they must be new and of first use and, if necessary, approved by SENASA.
- Should be transported in clean and disinfected environments, and when corresponds, refrigerated and accommodated to facilitate inspection and if necessary apply the respective treatment.
- Only botanical seeds for forest or fruits will be subject to a post entry quarantine procedure, to discard the presence of risk of pests that are hard to intercept at point of entry and that generally appear during the active growth of the plant.

Notes:

[1] The term "found free of" corresponds with the seeds that come from a mill that was officially inspected by the ONPF of the country of origin during the period of active cultivation.

[2] The products that require the treatment of fumigation, will be fumigated prior shipment using one of these doses of methyl bromide: 40 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ equal to or above 32°C; 56 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ between 27 and 31°C; 72 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ between 21 and 26° C; 160 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ between 16 and 20°C; 192 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ between 10 and 15°C; 192 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ between 4 and 9°C. The fumigated product must have a minimum ventilation of 12 hours.

[3] The products that require a fumigation treatment will undergo the process prior to boarding of shipments with:

a. A Methyl Bromide dose of: 40 g/m^3 / 12 hours of exposure to a temperature above or equal to 32° C; 56 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ 27-31°C; 92 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ 21- 26°C; 96 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ 16- 20°C; 120 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ 10- 15°C; 144 g/m^3 / 12 hours/ 4-9°C.
b. A dose of fosfomina at: 3 g/m^3 / 72 hours of exposure to a temperature between 16 and 20°C; 2 g/m^3 / 96 hours of exposure to a temperature above 21°C; 2 g/m^3 / 120 hours of exposure to a temperature between 16 and 20°C; 2 g/m^3 / 144 hours of exposure to a temperature between 11 and 15°C; 2 g/m^3 / 240 hours of exposure to a temperature between 5 and 10°C.

[4] The product will be fumigated previous shipment with Methyl Bromide (see Note 2) or fosfomina at a dose of 3 g/m^3/72 hours/ 16-20ºC; 2 g/m^3/96 hours/ more than 21ºC; 2 g/m^3/120 hours/ 16-20ºC; 2 g/m^3/144 hours/ 11-15ºC; 2 g/m^3/240 hours/ 5-10ºC.

[5] The disinfection process can be with: Captan (5g/Kg of seeds) or Benomyl (2 g/Kg of seeds) or any other products/simulated treatment.

[6] Wood Pallets:

Wood pallets fall under the Peruvian Wood Packaging regulation of February 28, 2005. Other wood packaging subject to this regulation includes stowage wood, cages, blocks, cases, cargo planks, pallet braces, and wheel shoes, whose thickness is larger than 6 mm, as well as any packing that accompanies any basic imported or exported product.

SENASA will randomly verify that wood packaging used for transport of merchandises from abroad or in transit and that has received any of the phyto-sanitary treatments approved in the International Standard for Phyto-Sanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 for wood in the country of origin bear the approved marking concurring with ISPM No. 15. The marks must be visible on opposite sides of the packaging.

SENASA will randomly verify that any wood packaging that has received any of the phyto-sanitary treatments approved in ISPM No. 15 for wood in the country of origin and used for transporting any shipment from abroad or in transit in national territory at ports, airports or frontier posts; bear the

approved marking concurring with ISPM No. 15. The marks must be visible on opposite sides of the packaging.