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Guatemala

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards -Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 U.S.
 Product
 Title of
 Attestation Required on Certificate
 Purpos
 Requesting

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

U.S.	Corn Flour	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarant ine	Agriculture – OIRSA
U.S.	Corn Semolina	Phytosanitary Certificate	Shipment is free of: Ahasverus advena, Carpophilus hemipterus, Corcyra cephalonica, Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Cryptolestes pusillus, Liposcelis bostrychophila, Stegobium paniceum, Tribolium confusum, Trogoderma variabile	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	"Lupul" extract	Phytosanitary Certificate	NONE	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Edible mushroo ms	Phytosanitary Certificate	NONE – except for species name	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
	1 113	<u></u>	WOODS	<u> </u>	
U.S.	Hardwoo ds and Softwood s – Dried	Phytosanitary Certificate	Kill in dried treatment: The wood has a moisture content less than 20%	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
California North Carolina South Carolina Mississip pi Indiana Iowa Alabama Georgia New Jersey Virginia	Woods (green) Maple (Hacer), Nogal (Junglans), Cherry (Prunus), Quercus, Pecan (Carya), Pepperw ood	Phytosanitary Certificate	Disease free of Xylosandrus germanus, Fomes fomentarius, Phellinus igniarius, Phytophtora ramorum (depending on wood species)	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
Pennsylv ania	Yellow poplar, Douglas fir, White fir, Pine	Phytosanitary Certificate	Kill in dried treatment: The wood has a moisture content less than 20%	Quarant ine	Agriculture - OIRSA
U.S.	Beef and products	FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomenes s	The beef and beef products were derived from animals that were born and raised in the United States or were legally imported in accordance with U.S. import regulations. The beef and beef products were not derived from the following specified risk materials: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum) and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months of age and older, and the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine of any cattle regardless of age. The feeding of ruminants with ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited in the United States. The cattle from which the beef and beef products were obtained were not subjected to a stunning process with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process.	Animal and Human Health	Agriculture
U.S.	Fresh poultry products	FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomenes s	"The birds from which the meat was derived originated from farms located in a zone free of Newcastle disease and avian influenza as defined by OIE" Fresh/frozen poultry derived from birds raised or processed in the following State is not eligible for export to Guatemala:* Poultry from Minnesota is eligible if slaughtered on or after December 28, 2009.*	Animal health	Agriculture
U.S.	Cooked meat products (smoked meats and	FSIS Certificate	Staphylococcus aureus	Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control

	others)			1	
U.S.	others) Eggs (table fresh or refrigerat ed)	FSIS or AMS Certificate	 Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pulorosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis The sanitary certificate must attest that: The farm or farms from which the eggs originate have not been subject to sanitary restrictions and have tested negative for: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle, through viral isolation; b) Avian Influenza, through gel agar immunodifusion; c)Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis, Elisa; d) Salmonelosis, (S. enteritidis, typhimurium) isolates; e) Hepatitis through inclusion bodies, (Elisa), being the animals or samples tested under official supervision within the 30 days previous to the shipment. Time elapsed in between posture and shipment does not exceed 72 hours. 3. The eggs have been officially certified by the competent authority of the exporting country as fit for human consumption. 4. The boxes and packaging material used to transport the eggs are new and have not been exposed to contamination with infectious agents that may affect the species. 5. The vehicles and containers were washed and disinfected, previous to the shipment of the product, using authorized products in the exporting country, in accordance with the importer country. The containers were sealed in a way that the seals can only be removed by the corresponding sanitary authorities of the in transit or final destination country. 6. In those cases in which the competent sanitary authority of the importer country considers valid, samples might be taken to verify the results of the attestations in the corresponding certificate. 	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Eggs without shell and egg yolks, fresh, liquid, frozen or preserve d, including sugar addition or other flavoring	FSIS or AMS Certificate	Import is allowed from countries or zones free of: a) Viscertotropic Velogenic Newcastle; b) Avian Influenza; c) Low Posture Syndrome; d) Pulorosis; e) Avian Typhoid; f) Infectious Avian Laringotrachitis The Certificate must attest that: 1.The egg products have official certification from the competent authority of the exporter country, and are fit for human consumption. 2.The egg products have been packed in special boxes sealed recipients that guarantee their transportation and conservation, authorized for food use, in which clearly appears in written: product identification, establishment where the eggs were processed, authorization number assigned by the competent authority, lot number and production date. The egg products were conditioned for its transport in containers or normal vehicles, isothermal or thermo refrigerated that guarantee the temperature for conservation, refrigeration or freezing, according to the product. The containers were sealed in a way that the seals can only be removed by the corresponding sanitary authorities of the in transit or final destination country. 3.During its processing, the egg products were subject to a minimum temperature of 70°C for 10 min., which can be confirmed by graphic thermometer, placed in the inner part of the product.	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control
U.S.	Eggs without shell and egg yolks, dried, water or vapor cooked, including sugar addition or other	FSIS or AMS Certificate	The sanitary certificate must attest that: 1. The facility in which the eggs products were processed have official inspection and are officially authorized for export, both by the exporter as importer country, based on CODEX ALIMENTARIUS/FAO-OMS norms. 2. The egg products have official certification from the competent authority of the exporter country, and are fit for human consumption. 3. The egg products have been conditioned in polyethylene wrap and bottles or packages that guarantee their transportation and conservation, authorized for food use, in which clearly appears in written: product identification. establishment where the eggs were	Animal Health and Food Safety	Agriculture Health – Food Control

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

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	last seven (7) years.
	Note: Guatemala requires that the animals' identification must allow
	them to be traced back from the country of destination to their dam
	and herd of origin in the United States. 3. The bovine animals were born, raised, and have remained in the
	United States. The farm of origin is located in the center of an area
	of at least 15 km radius around the farm in which no quarantine or
	clinical cases of infectious or contagious diseases of bovidae has
	been diagnosed including anthrax, leptospirosis, rabies, and
	vesicular stomatitis within 120 days prior to export.
	4. The bovine animals originate from farms recognized as free of
	brucellosis and tuberculosis during the past 12 months and are not
	from any herd being depopulated due to these diseases.
	5. The bovine animals originate from herds free of cases or
	outbreaks of the following diseases during the past 24 months:
	bovine leucosis, bovine infectious rhinotracheitis, bovine viral
	diarrhea, campylobacteriosis, and trichomoniasis.
	6. The bovine animals were isolated under official supervision from
	other animals, and they remained so for not less than 30 days prior
	to the date of export.
	7. Preventive treatments: All bovine animals were treated on
	, which is within 15 days prior to
	shipment, with, an approved product
	that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites.
	They were also treated at the same time with
	, an approved product for use against external parasites. In addition, all the animals were treated within 15
	days prior to exportation with long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a
	dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight as a preventive treatment for
	leptospirosis. (Include product names, manufacturers, descriptions,
	lot numbers, and expiration dates.)
	8. The bovine animals did not receive any other therapeutic or
	immunogenic treatment within 14 days previous to export.
	9. [Male] [Female] bovine animals were not tested for
	campylobacteriosis and trichomoniasis because [males have never
	been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females]
	[females are virgin].
	10. [The bovine animals were vaccinated for leptospirosis
	containing 5 serovars L. canicola, grippotyphosa, haemorrhagiae,
	hardjo, and icterohaemorrhagiae, black leg, shipping fever,
	malignant edema, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine
	rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine respiratory
	syncytial virus and bovine parainfluenza 3].
	TEST REQUIREMENTS
	All bovine animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed
	below within 30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated
	in Guatemala.
	 Tuberculosis: Intradermal test using bovine PPD tuberculin. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, or any other
	officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.
	3. Bovine leukosis: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA),
	polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or agar-gel immunodiffusion
	(AGID) test.
	4. Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease): Delayed –type
	hypersensitivity test (DTH) or ELISA.
	5. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: ELISA or serum neutralization
	(SN) at 1:8 or vaccination. Vaccinated animals must be certified as
	such.
	6. Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: Either direct
	microscopic observation or culture of vaginal mucus. Virgin females
	are exempt. Males: Direct microscopic observation and culture of
	preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural
	breeding or have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this
	requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification
	statement must be provided indicating the conditions.
	7. Trichomoniasis: Non virgin females: Either direct microscopic
	observation or culture of vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt.
	Males: Direct microscopic observation and culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or

			 have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided indicating the conditions. VACCINATIONS The animals were vaccinated for leptospirosis containing 5 serovars L. canicola, grippotyphosa, haemorrhagiae, hardjo, and icterohaemorrhagiae, black leg, shipping fever, malignant edema, bovine viral diarrhea, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, bovine respiratory syncytial virus and bovine parainfluenza 3. EMBARKATION STATEMENTS At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate and the copy of the laboratory test results, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: The name and address of the consignor. The name and address of the consignee. The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation. OTHER INFORMATION In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulationsof the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents: origin health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment. 		
U.S.	Bovine Semen	Animal Health Certificat e		Animal Health	Agriculture

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

1. In order to import live animal semen into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculturs, Livestack, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 30 days prior to the date of endurkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents: origin health certificate, bit of laking, and certificated with an approved disinfectance. Bit of laking, and certificated with an approved disinfectance bit of laking, and certificated with an approved disinfectance bit of laking, and certificated with an approved disinfectance bit of laking, and certificated with an approved disinfectance of solitons with broken or altered seals will be renoved only by official waterimarian in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or recharge transport tanks, veterimary official is any transl port are required to notify in writing on the health certificate the reason and replacement seal numbers. 4. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other thin the listed on the import permit may be included in the bits in a semen the certificate the reason and replacement seal numbers. 5. Animal health requirements for an artificial Insemination center complying with the minimum requirements of Certified Semen Services (CSS) are available on http://www.naab- execorg about, ex/diseae.ce.cuttol.html. 4. Add Day if the USDA Veterinary Seal Appears Over the Certificate # in the date Certificate # in the date Certificate # in the date for the certificate # in the date Certificate # in the date Certificate # in the certificate the reason and replacement Sear increase Cover the Certificate # in the date for		
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the country in compliance with the requirements of the Code of		
Federal Regulations.	Federal Regulations.	
3. At the time of semen collection, the donor bulls were free from		
clinical evidence of infectious diseases including, brucellosis,		
bovine genital campylobacteriosis (vibriosis), bovine genital		
trichomoniasis, bovine virus diarrhea (BVD), and tuberculosis.	trichomoniasis, bovine virus diarrhea (BVD), and tuberculosis.	
4. The artificial insemination (AI) center from which the semen	4. The artificial insemination (AI) center from which the semen	
originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases		
during the 30 days prior to semen collection.	originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases	

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

collection center or unit, donor animals, and date of collection and
number of embryos on each straw. Additional information must
include:
CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS
1. The United States is free from Akabane, contagious bovine
pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, malignant catarrhal
fever, Rift Valley fever, and rinderpest.
2. The embryos originate from cattle in good health that were born
and raised in the United States.
3. The donor animals are on premises, in which during the 60 days
prior to and the 30 days after collection, there have not been any
quarantine restrictions and the animals have not presented any
clinical signs of infectious diseases. The donor animals were
clinically inspected by the veterinarian of the collection unit of
embryos and he found them in good health and without signs of
disease.
4. The Embryo Collection Unit (ECU) is officially inspected and
approved by USDA to operate under the supervision of an
accredited veterinarian. The ECU has a trained and experienced staff
and a well equipped laboratory to be able to comply with the
procedures established by International Embryo Transfer Society
(IETS) to produce embryos free of pathogens that produce
brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, and infectious bovine
rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis complex
(IBR/IPV).
5. The semen used to inseminate the donor cows that generated the
embryos meets the approved requirements for bovine semen
exported to Guatemala.
6. The collection, processing, and freezing of the embryos were
done under the supervision of a USDA-accredited veterinarian,
following the guidelines of the International Embryo Transfer
Society (IETS) and OIE.
TESTING DEQUIDEMENTS
TESTING REQUIREMENTS
The donor cow was tested negative for the following diseases either within 2 months prior to or 2 months after the collection of the
within 3 months prior to or 3 months after the collection of the
embryos for export:
1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal test using mammalian purified protein
derivative (PPD) tuberculin. 2. Brucellosis: Any USDA brucellosis official test.
2. Brucellosis: Any USDA brucellosis official test. 3. Vesicular stomatitis: Serum virus neutralization test at a dilution
3. Vesicular stomatifis: Serum virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1:8
4. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: Serum virus neutralization test
at a dilution of 1:8. NOTE: If the embryos were treated with trypsin, the tests for
NOTE: If the embryos were treated with trypsin, the tests for brucellosis and IBR may be omitted, however, it must be certified
on the certificate that the embryos were trypsin treated according to
the established IETS guidelines.
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OTHER INFORMATION
1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must
request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant
Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,
and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of
embarkation. Permission is based on Guatemala, Breeding cattle
submission of the following documents: origin health certificate, bill
of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for
export at origin may be required.
2. The tanks used to transport the embryos must either be new or
disinfected with an approved disinfectant before being used and
authorized for transport to the place of shipment. Tanks must be
sealed by an accredited veterinarian using official USDA seals.
3. Transported tanks with broken or altered seals will be rejected or
destroyed upon arrival in Guatemala. Seals will be removed only by
 official veterinarians in Guatemala. In case of need to inspect or
recharge transport tanks, veterinary officials at any transit port are

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			replacement seal numbers. The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional certification must include:		
U.S.	Live Horses	Animal Health Certificat e	CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS The United States is free from African horse sickness, Borna disease, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, equine trypanosomosis (surra), glanders, horse pox, Japanese encephality, melioidosis, piroplasmosis, and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. At the farm/s of origin of the horses there have been no diagnosed cases of contagious equine metritis (CEM). The horses in this shipment were tested, by culture and agent identification with negative results, for CEM. The animals originate from areas that are free of cases or outbreaks during the past 12 months of: coital exanthema, equine rhinopneumonitis, equine viral arteritis, Eastern and Western equine encephalitis, scabies, and ulcerative lymphangitis. The animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. The farm of origin is located in the center of an area of at least 15 km radius around the farm in which no quarantine or clinical evidence of infectious or contagious diseases of horses has been diagnosed within 120 days prior to export. In the farm(s) of origin no cases of equine infectious anemia, equine influenza, equine viral arteritis, leptospirosis, rabies, salmonella abortion, West Nile virus or vesicular stomatifis have been diagnosed in the last 90 days prior to export. Preventive treatments: All animals were treated on	Quarant ine	Agriculture

			within 30 days of shipment.		[]
			1. Equine infectious anemia: Agar-gel immunodiffusion test.		
			Anemia infecciosa equina: Inmunodifusión agar-gel. 2. Equine viral arteritis: For stallions, semen culture or virus		
			neutralization test in a USDA approved laboratory.		
			3. Brucellosis: Card test, complement fixation test, or any other		
			officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory. 4. West Nile virus: Capture IgM ELISA. Nursing colts with the dam		
			do not need to be tested.		
			5. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at a 1:400 dilution for		
			Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohemorrhagiae, and L. pomona. Positive animals may be		
			treated with long-acting oxytetracycline at a dose of 20 mg/kg		
			within 20 days of embarkation.		
			6. Contagious equine metritis: Culture and agent identification. Metritis equina contagiosa: Cultivo e identificación del agente.		
			Horses younger than 2 years and geldings of any age are exempted		
			from this test.		
			EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION		
			At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the		
			Origin Health Certificate and the original laboratory test results, the		
			Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:		
			1. The name and address of the consignor.		
			2. The name and address of the consignee.		
			 The number, sex and types of animals to be shipped. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary 		
			inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence		
			of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation.		
			process of nearing, of ectoparasites within 24 nours of exportation.		
			OTHER INFORMATION- INFORMACION ADICIONAL		
			1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must		
			request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,		
			and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of		
			embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following		
			documents: certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or		
			inspection for export at origin may be required.		
			2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the		
			animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals		
			and the accredited veterinarian so certifies.		
			3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the		
			shipment.		
			4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is		
			indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for		
			Animal and Plant Health and Regulations.		
			5. Guatemala requires that the country of origin remain free of emerging and exotic diseases affecting equidae.		
			6. Animal health authorities in Guatemala require an additional		
			certification of control of ectoparasites and insects conducted during the last 12 hours at the port of embarkation.		
<u> </u>		11	The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health	<u> </u>	il
			Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so		
		Animal	authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary		
U.S.	Live	Health	Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name	Quarant	Agriculture
0.5.	Sheep	Certificat	and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported such as number, breed,	ine	a ignounture
		с Г	age, and sex.		
			Additional certification must include:		
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	CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS
	1. The United States is free of akabane disease, contagious caprine
	pleuropneumonia (Mycoplasma mycoides), East coast fever, foot-
	and-mouth disease, goat and sheep pox, heartwater, Nairobi disease,
	peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and trypanosomosis
	(Nagana).
	2. The animals were born and raised in the United States. Each
	animal has been individually identified with tattoo, hot iron or any
	other permanent method of identification. (Eartag is not accepted).
	The animals have been in isolation in facilities officially approved,
	by an accredited veterinarian, for a minimum of 30 days prior to
	embarkation.
	3. The farm(s) of origin and surrounding farm(s) is (are) located in
	the center of an area of at least 16 km radius around the farm(s)
	where no official quarantine or sanitary restrictions have been
	established due to the presence of any contagious or transmissible
	disease during the 6 months prior to embarkation. During this time,
	there have not been any outbreaks of enterotoxaemia, enzootic
	abortion of ewes, bluetongue, ovine pulmonary adenomatosis,
	contagious agalactiae, ovine epididymitis, maedi-visna, Q fever,
	salmonellosis, keratoconjunctivitis, rabies, anthrax, black leg,
	scrapie, vesicular stomatitis, malignant edema, contagious ecthyma,
	caprine arthritis/encephalitis, and campylobacteriosis at these farms.
	4. The flock(s) of origin of the animals for export has(ve) been
	enrolled in the Scrapie Flock Certification Program for at least 12
	months prior to the date of export. During the 5 years prior to
	export, the flock has not been designated a scrapie infected or source flock and is not currently designated a scrapie exposed flock. The
	animals for export are not the progeny of parents infected with
	scrapie and they did not show any clinical signs of scrapie on the date of inspection.
	5. The animals have not been fed concentrates or ingredients of
	animal origin, except non prohibited products as per guidance from
	the Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration.
	The United States prohibits the feeding of ruminant origin meat and
	bone meal
	and greaves to ruminant animals and this prohibition is strictly
	enforced.
	6. All animals were treated on, which is
	within 15 days prior to shipment, with
	, an approved product that provides
	broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites. They were also
	treated on the same date with
	, an approved product for use against
	external parasites.
	7. As a preventive treatment for leptospirosis, all the animals were
	treated on the same date with one dose of long-acting
	oxytetracycline IM at a dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight.
	8. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or
	immunogenic treatment within 14 days prior to export.
	9. None of the animals in the shipment has been removed due to
	eradication measures in the programs for brucellosis and
	tuberculosis.
	10. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal
	Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels
	used to transport the animals at the local or international level and
	related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under
	official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.
	Sinch supervision prior to international singulation of the annuals.
	TEST REQUIREMENTS
	All animals must be tested with negative results as prescribed below
	within 30 days of shipment. The same tests may be repeated in
	Guatemala.
	1. Tuberculosis: One intradermal caudal intradermal tuberculin test.
	2. Brucellosis: <i>B. abortus, B. ovis</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i> . One test using
	the card test, ELISA, complement fixation (CF) test, BAPA test, or
1 1 1 1	any other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory.
	3. Bluetongue: One test AGID (Agar-gel immunodiffusion) test or

			 ELISA. Animals that test positive may be further tested by either PCR or virus isolation conducted at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories. A negative PCR or virus isolation test will override a positive ELISA or AGID and animals will be released based on these negative results. 4. OPP/Maedi-Visna: One test AGID or CF test or ELISA. <i>Maedi-Visna: Una prueba AGID, FC, o ELISA.</i> 5. Campylobacteriosis: Non virgin females: One culture of the vaginal mucus. Virgin females are exempt. Males: culture of preputial smegma. Males that have never been used for natural breeding or have only mounted virgin females are exempt from this requirement. If no test is performed, an additional certification statement must be provided indicating these conditions. EMBARKATION STATEMENTS (At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate to the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: 1. The name and address of the consignet. 2. The name and address of the consignet. 3. The name and address of the consignet. 4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation. OTHER INFORMATION 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must request permission from the Vice Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days		
			and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. Guatemala reserves the right to reject any importation of sheep or goats if the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations determines that the		
			sanitary status of the country of origin is a risk for Guatemala. The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported such as number, breed, age, and sex. Additional certification must include:		
U.S.	Live Goats	Animal Health Certificat e	 CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS 1. The United States is free of akabane disease, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i>), East coast fever, footand-mouth disease, goat and sheep pox, heartwater, Nairobi disease, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and trypanosomosis (Nagana). 2. The animals were born and raised in the United States. Each animal has been individually identified with tattoo, hot iron or any other permanent method of identification. (Eartag is not accepted). The animals have been in isolation in facilities officially approved, by an accredited veterinarian, for a minimum of 30 days prior to embarkation. 	Quarant ine	Agriculture

 B. The famil(s) of onight and surrounding famil(s) (and) becaused in the construction of main and of the star (s) construction of the family solution of the star (s) of the star		
where no official quarantine or smithly retrictions have been established due to the prevence of any comparison or transmissible disease during the 6 months prior to embandation. During this time, there have no been any comparison of the animase of the comparison of almonethols, kernarcomparison of the animase. The set of the calmonethols, kernarcomparison of the animase of the comparison of the transmission of every. Sharengane, write public more than the set of the comparison of the set of the comparison of the animase of the set of the comparison of the set of the comparison of the animase of the registered in the Scrape Flock Endoctation Program for at least 12 months prior to the date of export. During the 3 years prior to export, the flock has not been feed guardate a sample indeced of red. The animals for export are not the program for at least 12 months prior to the date of export. During the 3 years prior to export, the flock has not probable of products as per guadance from the comparison of the set of the prior of sample on the date of inspection. S. The animals have not been fed concentrates or ingredients of animal origin, except nor prohibited products as per guadance from the United States prohibits the feeding of maintant origin meat and bore meal and graves to runniant animals and this prohibition is strictly enforced. 6. All atimals were treated on, which is within 15 days prior to shipment, with an approved product that provides broadspectrum coverage against increases and the animals and this prohibition is strictly enforced. 6. All atimals were treated on data and product for use against external parasites. Unclude product trade name, active ingredient, and for number.) 7. As a preventive treatment for heposprisois, all the animals were treated on the same date with one data of of long-acting exystems/prior flock and one data of long-acting exystems/prior flock animals in the shipment of the calculations (CFR Parts 91.18 and 91.19 hint vehicles and veseds lessed to transmark in	3. The farm(s) of origin and surrounding farm(s) is (are) located in	
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		indicating these conditions.
		EMBARKATION STATEMENTS At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate to the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:
		 The name and address of the consignor. The name and address of the consignee.
		3. The number, sex and category of animals to be shipped.4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence
		of communicable disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing, or ectoparasites within 24 hours of exportation.
		OTHER INFORMATION 1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must
		request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of
		embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or
		inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the
		animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. The animals must not transit any country under animal health
		quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for
		Animal and Plant Health and Regulations. Guatemala reserves the right to reject any importation of sheep or goats if the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations determines that the sanitary status of the country of origin is a risk for Guatemala.
		The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and
		endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional certification shall include:
		CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS
		1. The United States is free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, and enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease).
		 2. The animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. 3. The animals originate from States free of pseudorabies and swine
U.S.	Swine	brucellosis during the 12 months prior to embarkation. 4. The animals for export to Guatemala originate from farms where during the 12 months prior to embarkation, there have been no
		clinical signs of coronavirus disease. Those animals positive to corona virus by ELISA are not in the phase of viral elimination and consequently do not pose a risk to disseminate the virus.
		5. During the 12 months prior to embarkation, at the farms of origin and in those immediately adjacent to them, there have been no diagnosed cases or outbreaks of the following diseases: atrophic
		rhinitis, blue-eye disease, Glasser's disease, mycoplasma pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, porcine parvovirus, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), swine dysentery
		(hemorrhagic dysentery), transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), post- weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS), and
		tuberculosis. 6. During the 12 months prior to embarkation, at the farms of origin and in those immediately adiacent to them, there have been no

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quarantines due to diagnosed cases or outbreaks of the following
infectious or contagious diseases of pigs: anthrax, cysticercosis,
erysipelas, rabies, and salmonellosis
7. The animals were isolated under official supervision from other
animals, and they remained so for not less than 30 days prior to the
date of export. Each animal has been identified with eartag, hot iron, tattoo, or other permanent identification.
8. Preventive treatments: All animals were treated on
, which is within 15 days prior to
shipment with
shipment, with, an approved product that provides broad-spectrum coverage against internal parasites and
is considered to be ovicidal and larvacidal. They were also treated at
the same time with, an approved
product for use against external parasites. In addition, all the animals
were treated within 15 days with long-acting oxytetracycline IM at a
dose of 20 mg/kg of live weight. There have been no cases of
resistance to these products. (Include product names, manufacturers,
descriptions, lot numbers, and expiration dates.)
9. The animals did not receive any other therapeutic or
immunogenic treatment within 30 days previous to export.
10. The health certificate must have a statement that the animals
were never fed raw or cooked garbage. 11. The United States requires under Title 9 Code of Federal
Regulations (CFR) Parts 91.18 and 91.19 that vehicles and vessels
used to transport the animals at the local or international level and
related equipment must be first cleaned and disinfected under
official supervision prior to international shipment of the animals.
official supervision pror to international simplicit of the animalis.
TEST REQUIREMENTS
The animals were tested for the following diseases with negative
results within 30 days prior to export. The same tests may be
required to be repeated in Guatemala.
1. Brucellosis: Card test (BBA), complement fixation test, or any
other officially recognized test, at a VS-certified laboratory. All
animals over 30 days of age must be tested.
Note: To comply with CFR 91.9 (a), any animal over 30 days of age
must be tested.
2. Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's): ELISA or serum neutralization (SN)
test at a 1:8 dilution. A negative SN test overrules a positive ELISA.
Certification of State free of pseudorabies will obviate the test
requirement, if a statement that the State is free of pseudorabies is included in the certificate. A statement that the animals have been
given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and
found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable
disease, tumors, fresh wounds or wounds in the process of healing,
and ectoparasites within 24 hours prior to exportation.
3. Transmissible gastroenteritis: Competitive ELISA <i>Gastroenteritis</i>
transmisible: ELISA competitiva 4. PRRS: Competitive ELISA or
immunofluorescent antibody (IFA) test that includes diagnosis of
European and American strains. Animals positive to ELISA can be
retested with IFA; a negative IFA test overrides a positive ELISA
and the animal is negative.
EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION
At the port embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the
origin health certificate the Certificate of Inspection of Export
Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing: 1. The name and address of the
consignor. 2. The name and address of the consignee. 3. The
number, breed, sex, and types of animals to be shipped.
OTHER INFORMATION
1. In order to import live animals into Guatemala, the importer must
request permission from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant
Health and Degulations of the Ministry of Agriculture Livesteels
Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of
Health and Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Foods (MAGA) not less than 15 days prior to the date of embarkation. Permission is based on submission of the following

		documents; certificate of origin, international animal health certificate, bill of lading, and complete invoice. A risk analysis or inspection for export at origin may be required. 2. The U.S. Origin Health Certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance although this can be extended to 45 days if the animals have remained healthy and in isolation from other animals and the accredited veterinarian so certifies. 3. No animal, semen, fertilized ova, products, or equipments other than those listed on the import permit may be included in the shipment. 4. The animals must not transit any country under animal health quarantine in route to Guatemala. In case of extreme necessity, it is indispensable to have a special permit from the Vice Ministry for Animal and Plant Health and Regulations 5. Ships transporting animals to Guatemala must be cleaned and disinfected in international waters. The porcine semen and embryos must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the semen or <
U.S.	Swine Semen and Embryos	 consequence and comparent of does. Additional certification shall include: CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS The United States is free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot and-mouth disease, swine vescular disease, Teschen disease, and vesicular exanthema. The donor animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. The donor animals were born or raised in the United States or were resident for not less than 90 days. The donor animals orginate from States free of pseudorabies and swine bruceloosid during the past 12 months. The donor animals orginate from areas (county, State or other defined area) free of outbreaks of the following diseases during the past 12 months: blue-eye disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), and transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE). The export semen or embryos is/are from a farm or artificial insemination (AI) or collection center moting OE requirements and approved by USDA APHIS. The center is free of brucellosis and pseudorabies. Donor animals are tested periodically for the diseases listed under Test Requirements (below). The donor animals have been maintained at the farm or center not less than 3 months prior to the first collection and during that time have not been used for natural service. During the six months preceding collection of semen and/or embryos, there have been no animal health restrictions on the artificial insemination or collection center or farms of origin. The official veterinarian verified that all the donor animals in the center were in good health on the days of collection and for the following 30 Mays. The semen was dituted and treated separately and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The semen straws or anyoules were identified and labeled according to official codes of the United States. The official veterinarian setaled the shipment trank(s) using official unique by trunsfer society) for processing

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U.S.Day Old ChicksAnimal Health Certificat ePoultry and Hatching Éggs (VS Form 17-6) with additional declarations in English and Spanish issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a Veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the chicks to be exported. Additional information shall include:U.S.CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICACIONES	┝───┝		├ ─── ├ ─		
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centrical e information shall include: CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS / CERTIFICACIONES		•			
	I I	Cincia	e		
as defined by the OIE standards.				· ·	
2. The farm of origin is free of highly nathogenic avian influenza.					

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations & Policies/Guatemala Requirements/index.asp</u>. A copy of those requirements for poultry and beef products can be found in Appendix I of this report.

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

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

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

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

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

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