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**Approved By:** Julie Morin

**Report Highlights:**

This reports lists the main Nicaraguan food laws, technical regulations and import requirements. There were no major changes in Nicaragua's import procedures since the June 2020 report.

**This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Managua, Nicaragua, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was 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 was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.**

**FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

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Nicaragua implements the Central American Technical Regulation for the Microbiological Criteria of Processed Foods (RTCA. 67.04.50:17), which establishes the microbiological criteria for raw meats. The regulation allows for no more than one positive sample out of five for Salmonella on raw chicken and requires the absence of Salmonella on raw pork meat. It also establishes two positive samples out of five for generic E. Coli on raw pork meat. If the presence of the microbiological hazards is above the technical standards, an imported shipment may face the risk of being rejected. ....	9
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## **Executive Summary:**

This report lists the main Nicaraguan food laws, technical regulations and import requirements. As of June 30, 2021, there were no major changes to Nicaragua's import procedures since January of 2020.

The legal framework for Nicaragua's food imports consists of Central American Technical Regulations (RTCAs) adopted under the Central American Integration System (SICA), which seeks to harmonize the import procedures in Central America, as well as the Nicaraguan Technical Norms developed by the Nicaraguan Government in coordination with the industry. The most relevant RTCAs and technical norms are discussed in this report.

The United States is one of Nicaragua's top food suppliers. The top U.S. export agriculture products are corn, soybean meal, rice, pork and chicken meat, and a wide variety of processed foods. The Nicaraguan food industry is not well developed so there are good opportunities for U.S. food exporters.

In the past year, exporters have noted increased inspections by Customs at the border. Customs has levied fees for minor errors such as misspellings on commercial invoices. It has also questioned the value listed on the commercial invoice, at times requiring importers to fill out a questionnaire about the origin of the product and how the product was manufactured. Importers who did not respond all the questions, including several that they objected to on the grounds that the information was proprietary, were then subject to high fees.

Even though this report provides a list of the key food import regulations, in Nicaragua it is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with importers before any goods are shipped. The reason is that import procedures might be subject to change.

## **Section I. Food Laws:**

Nicaragua's food import regulation responsibilities are shared between the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health (IPSA) and the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health (MINSa). IPSA is responsible for the inspection of agricultural products, including fresh produce, grains, processed foods, animal feeds, agrochemicals, and seeds at the borders while MINSa regulates processed food products registration.

A general requirement of Nicaragua's import regulations is that the importer must have an import permit prior to the importation of any shipment. Processed foods also require a sanitary register number from

MINSA and/or IPSA. Good communication between the exporter and importer is essential for a successful commercial relationship.

There are two basic laws that authorize these ministries to supervise food imports: the Basic Law of Animal and Plant Health (Law 291, 1998), which has as its main objective the prevention of the propagation of pests and diseases, and the General Health Law (Law 423, 2002), which covers all aspects related to human health, including food safety aspects of processed food imports.

Nicaragua is a member of the Central American Integration System (SICA), which seeks to harmonize food safety and import regulations in the region. Under SICA, Nicaragua has adopted several Central American Technical Regulations, also known as RTCAs, related to import procedures and food safety. A complete list of these Technical Regulations is available at the SICA online [library](#).

Additionally, Nicaragua has a series of internal mandatory and voluntary technical norms (known as NTON) that regulate plants, animals, food products, agrochemicals, and other products. These technical norms are developed by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Trade (MIFIC) in coordination with the private sector and other Ministries.

Even though this report provides a list of the key food import regulations, in Nicaragua it is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with importers before any goods are shipped. The reason is that import procedures might be subject to change.

## **Section II. Labeling Requirements:**

There are two main Central American Technical Regulations that have been adopted by Nicaragua that cover all aspects related to labeling requirements: the Technical Regulation on General Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products (RTCA 67. 01.07.10) and the Technical Regulation on the Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products for Human Consumption for the Population Older than Three Years (RTCA. 67.01.60:10). The main objective of these regulations is to establish the minimum labeling requirements for food products, including the labeling requirements for prepackaged food for the population over three years of age. On September 1, 2016, Central America Customs Union (CACU) adopted a comprehensive guide to facilitate the implementation of the Central American Regulation on the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods, RTCA. 67.01.02.10. The comprehensive guide provides a number of examples of prepackaged food labels and includes a number of frequently asked questions. At this time, there are no regulations for the labeling of Genetically Modified Organisms. The complete guide can be found [here](#).

According to the Central American Technical Regulation on General Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products (RTCA 67.01.07.10), implemented in July 2012, all imported food products must have labels in Spanish. Despite this language requirement, other languages may be used as well, as long as the required information is also included in Spanish. The information that must appear on the label, except when indicated otherwise by a national standard or by the *Codex Alimentarius*, includes: a) product name, b) net content and drained weight in international system units, c) artificial color and flavors (if

any), d) MINSAs registration number, e) ingredients listed in decreasing order by weight, f) importer's name and address, g) lot number and expiration date, h) country of origin, and i) preservation and use instructions. The sticker-type label, in Spanish, is usually provided by the importer prior to retail sale.

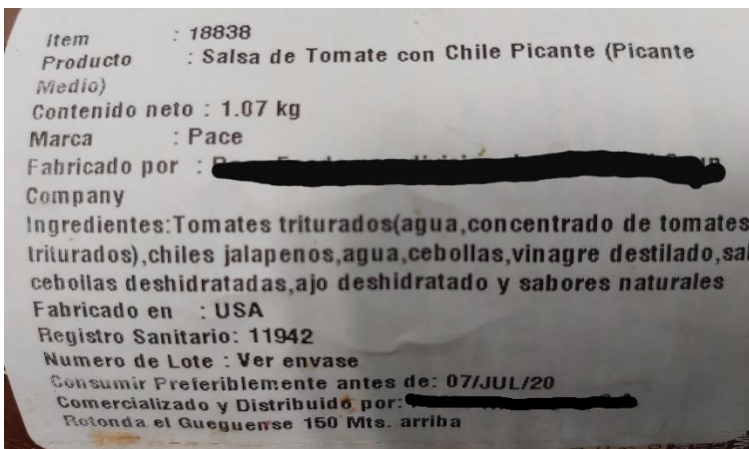
The Central American Technical Regulation on Nutritional Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products (RTCA 67.04.48:08), implemented January 2014, requires listing nutrients such as total fat, saturated fat, carbohydrates, sodium, protein, and energetic value in the label of prepackaged food. This regulation will apply to prepackaged food products that include nutritional value, nutritional and health declarations, and that will be sold directly for human consumption in Central America. Donated and sample products are exempt of this regulation.

**Sample of Current Labels:**

Locally Produced Beverage



Imported Ketchup requiring an additional Spanish label



### **Other Specific Labeling Requirements for Special Use Foods:**

There are no other specific labeling requirements for special use foods including biotechnology, baby foods, nutritional labeling, health claims, organic, halal, or plant-based meat/dairy alternatives.

### **Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:**

Nicaragua does not have any general law on packaging and container requirements. Food service and warehouse type importers sell their products in larger size containers. Most retailers sell their products in sizes that are more convenient for consumers in terms of price and contents.

### **Packaging Sustainability Measures:**

There are no specific sustainability packaging measures, such as single-use bans, recycling regulations, recycled content, and other design requirements and/or national strategies for reducing packaging waste.

### **Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:**

MINSA regulates food and beverage additives through the Central American Technical Regulation, RTCA 67.04.54:10. The RTCA 67.04.54:10 establishes food additives and the maximum levels permitted according to their function and type of food. Any substance used as an ingredient is exempt from this regulation. The technical standards of this regulation were adopted from Codex's general regulation on food additives (Codex Stan 192-1995 (Rev. 6-2005)). Other sources are the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), the Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States (FEMA), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The food additives approved list with its maximum permissible levels can be found in the Central American Technical Regulation [RTCA.67.04.54:10](#).

### **Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:**

IPSA is the agency that tests for pesticides and other contaminants on fresh produce, grains, raw meats, and dairy products. Nicaragua has adopted the Codex Maximum Residue Limits for pesticides and Extraneous Maximum Residue limits since it does not have any regulations on this matter. However, although the tests are required for Nicaraguan export products, such as meat, seafood, peanuts, they are not required for imports.

In Nicaragua, all pesticides must comply with regulation [Law 274, 1998](#) and with the [obligatory technical norm \(NTON-02-010-02\)](#) on environmental standards for the classification and labeling of pesticides that establishes the general criteria for the eco-toxicological classification, as well as for the selection of signs and symbol.

## **Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures:**

### **Facility and Product Registration Requirements**

Processed food facilities must be registered and approved by FDA, APHIS and/or FSIS and must send a written communication to the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health to express their interest in exporting to Nicaragua. IPSA's risk analysis division reviews the request and determines if the facility is suitable to export to Nicaragua. In cases when the facility is not officially registered and/or monitored by any of the U.S. agencies mentioned above and the food products are of high sanitary risk, then IPSA might request an inspection at origin that must be paid by the exporter. As of now, the inspections at origin have been targeted to seafood packing plants because of the high sanitary risks.

Processed food products are regulated by MINSA through the Direction of Food Control. The Direction of Food Control requires the following steps to register food products:

- Request the sanitary registry number at MINSA and pay for the certification and laboratory analysis. (Importer must pay between \$80 and \$100).
- Pay for the laboratory analysis and certification at MINSA. Provide an updated copy of sanitary registry number.
- Provide technical specifications of the product.
- Provide the certificate of free sale issued by a competent government authority.
- Provide three samples of 500 grams each from the same lot in its original package. For liquids, the importer must provide three samples of one liter.
- Provide two labels of the product. If the label is not in Spanish, the importer must provide a Spanish translation.
- Provide the cashier receipt for the certification.

Registration is valid for five years and can be renewed thirty days prior to expiration date by presenting all the requirements listed above. All documents presented in English must be translated into Spanish. Once MINSA registers a product, it will issue a certificate of free sale for mass distribution in Nicaragua. The registration process takes on average twenty-one days when all the required documents are presented.

### **Inspections at the Border**

The key legislation that establishes inspection procedures is Council of Ministers of Economy of Central America (COMIECO) Ministerial Decree No. 338-2014 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Guidelines for the facilitation of trade in Central America. This Ministerial Decree classifies imported animal, plant, and processed food products according to the sanitary and phytosanitary risk category they represent. If the imported product falls under the "A" category, the imported product must be inspected at the border because it is considered to be of high risk. If the imported product falls into the "B" (medium risk) or "C" (low risk) category, the imported products will be inspected randomly at the border by IPSA. For

more information about this regulation please refer to the following link:

<https://visar.maga.gob.gt/visar/338-2014COMieco.pdf>

## **Section VII. Other Specific Standards:**

### **Alcoholic Beverages**

Alcoholic beverages must comply with the Central American Regulation RTCA.67.01.05:11 on the labeling requirements for alcoholic beverages. This regulation requires that alcoholic beverages should have a label, in Spanish, that indicates the name of the product, alcohol content, net content, ingredients list, name and address of the company, sanitary registry number, expiration date, lot tracking number, and a warning sign which states that the excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages is harmful to health.

### **Diet Foods**

Diet foods, other than nutritional supplements or proteins without any therapeutic indication, are regulated by the General Division of Health Services of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health (MINSAs). The law that regulates diet foods is the general law of medicines and pharmacies (Law 292). This law requires that all pharmaceutical products must be registered at MINSAs prior to sale and can only be sold to legally authorized pharmacies in Nicaragua.

### **Vitamin Enriched Requirements**

Nicaragua has approved several technical norms to fortify sugar with Vitamin A ([NTON 03-028-99](#)); rice with Vitamin B1, B3, B6, B9, B12, Iron and other micronutrients ([03 091 11](#)); wheat flour with micronutrients such as Iron, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Niacin and Folic Acid ([RTCA. 67.01.15 :07](#)); and salt with Iodine and Fluoride ([NTON 03 031- 09](#)). The technical norm for the fortification of rice has only been applied to rice donations targeting public schools. You can refer to the hyperlinks of each regulation to review more information.

### **Sample Products**

Import of processed foods for display and tasting purposes need to comply with the Central American Regulation RTCA. 67.01.32:06. This regulation applies to all processed food products that do not have a sanitary registry number and will be used for display and tasting purposes. Importers need to fill in annex A of RTCA. 67.01.32:06 and provide a copy of the certificate of free sale. The imported products need to have a label that states that the products are not for sale. These products are not exempt for the regular sanitary and phytosanitary import procedures. For additional information please refer to [RTCA. 67.01.32:06](#)

### **Genetically Engineered Grains**

Nicaragua has a regulation for the prevention of risks arising from Living Modified Organisms through molecular biotechnology ([Law 705, 2010](#)). This regulation provides the guidelines to request the approval of new genetically-engineered (GE) crops and other living modified organisms. However, as of this date, this law lacks the rules for its implementation. The private sector needs to request an import



permit for each corn and soybean shipment. For more information about the current status of biotechnology in Nicaragua you can refer to: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/nicaragua-agricultural-biotechnology-annual-2>

### **Raw Chicken and Pork Meat**

Nicaragua implements the Central American Technical Regulation for the Microbiological Criteria of Processed Foods (RTCA. 67.04.50:17), which establishes the microbiological criteria for raw meats. The regulation allows for no more than one positive sample out of five for Salmonella on raw chicken and requires the absence of Salmonella on raw pork meat. It also establishes two positive samples out of five for generic E. Coli on raw pork meat. If the presence of the microbiological hazards is above the technical standards, an imported shipment may face the risk of being rejected.

### **Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives**

There are no specific standards for plant-based meat and/or dairy alternatives.

### **Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights:**

Intellectual property is protected differently in Nicaragua than in the United States. Rights must be registered and enforced in Nicaragua under local laws. According to the Nicaraguan Law of Brands and Patents (Law 380), the registration of brands and patents in Nicaragua is administered by the Ministry of Trade (MIFIC). A complete list of the different steps to register a brand can be found in the following link: [SICE - IP/Legislación Nacional - Nicaragua - Ley No.380 \(oas.org\)](#).

U.S. trademark and patent registrations will not protect a U.S. company in Nicaragua. Registration of patents and trademarks is on a first-in-time, first-in-right basis; and companies should consider applying for trademark and patent protection before selling products or services in Nicaragua. It is important that companies understand that intellectual property is primarily a private right, and that the U.S. government generally cannot enforce rights for private individuals in Nicaragua. It is the responsibility of the rights' holders to register, protect, and enforce their rights where relevant, retaining their own counsel and advisors. Companies should seek advice from [local attorneys](#) or intellectual property consultants who are experts in Nicaraguan law.

While the U.S. government stands ready to assist, there is little it can do if the rights holders have not taken these fundamental steps necessary to securing and enforcing their intellectual property in a timely fashion. Moreover, in many countries, rights holders who delay asserting their rights on a mistaken belief that the U.S. government can provide a political resolution to a legal problem may find that their rights have been eroded or abrogated due to legal doctrines or unreasonable delay in prosecution. In no instance should U.S. government advice be seen as a substitute for the obligation of a rights holder to promptly pursue its case.

It is always advisable to conduct due diligence on potential partners. A company should give its local partner clear incentives to honor the contract. A good partner is an important ally in protecting

intellectual property rights. Consider carefully, however, whether to permit your partner to register your intellectual property rights on your behalf. Doing so may create a risk that your partner will list himself as the intellectual property owner and fail to transfer the rights should the partnership end. Projects and sales in Nicaragua require constant attention. Work with legal counsel familiar with Nicaraguan laws to create a solid contract that includes non-competition clauses, and confidentiality/non-disclosure provisions.

Small and medium-size companies should understand the importance of working together with trade associations and organizations to support efforts to protect intellectual property and stop counterfeiting. There are a number of these organizations, both Nicaragua- or U.S.-based. These include:

- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and local American Chambers of Commerce
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
- International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)
- International Trademark Association (INTA)
- The Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy
- International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC)
- Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)
- Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

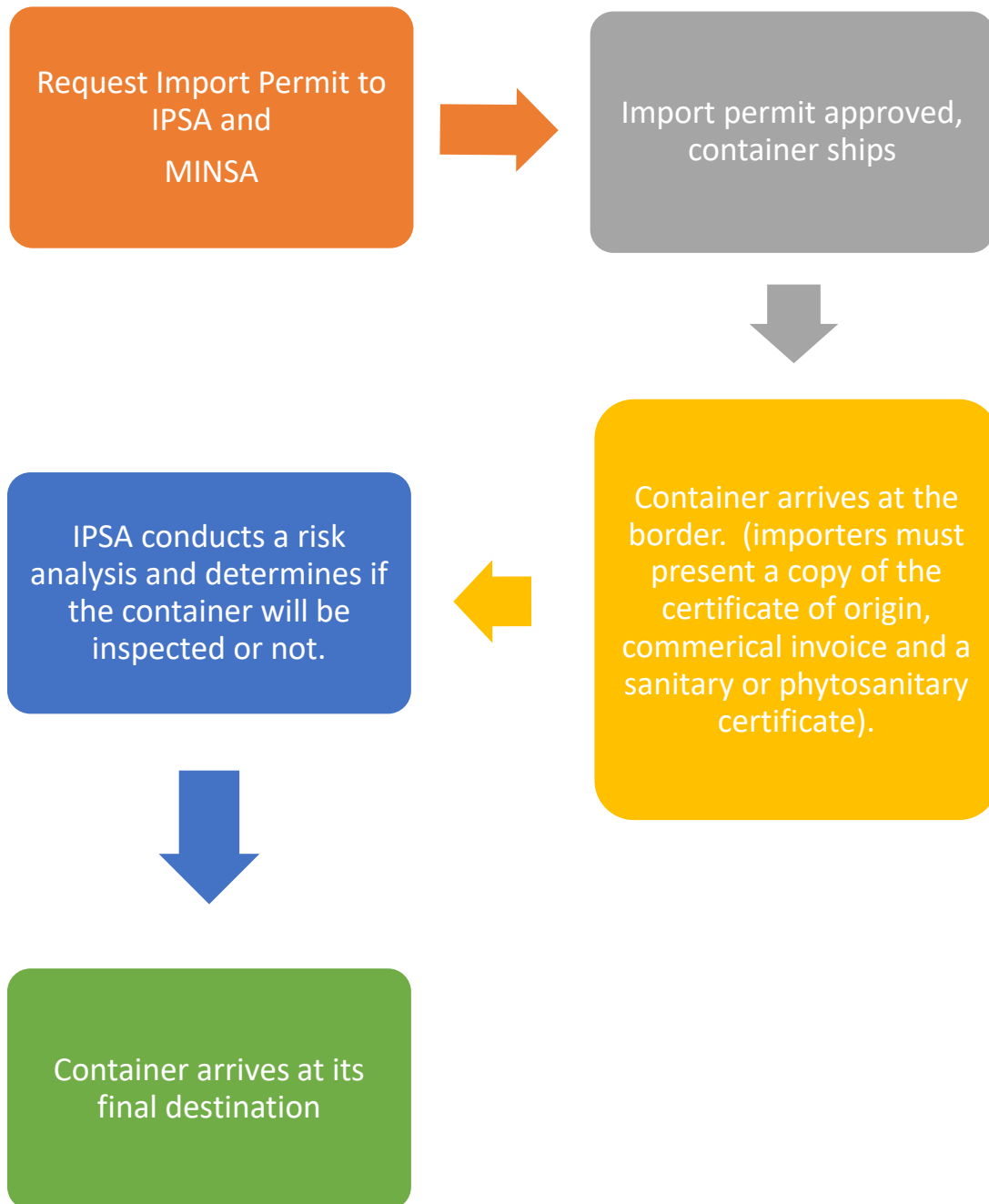
### **Section IX. Import Procedures:**

Every importer must be registered as a taxpayer at the General Direction of Income and have a unique tax number known as RUC. The first step is to request an import permit to IPSA and/or MINSA. Processed foods also required a sanitary register number from the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and/or the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health (IPSA). Good communication between the exporter and importer is essential for a successful commercial relationship.

Once the container arrives at the border, importers must present the following information to IPSA: import permit, sanitary or phytosanitary certificate, certificate of origin, and a copy of the commercial invoice. Additionally, the importer must present the bill of lading, packing list, and original invoice, declaration of invoice authenticity, import permit, and certificate of origin to the Nicaraguan Customs Authority (DGA). It takes between three to five days for a container to be delivered at the importer's warehouse once it reaches the Nicaraguan border. If the imported product falls under the "A" category according to COMIECO Resolution No. 338-2014, the imported product must be inspected at the border because it is of high risk. If the imported product falls into the "B" (medium risk) or "C" (low risk)

category, the imported products will be inspected randomly at the border. Please refer to flow chart below.

**Import Procedures Flow Chart for Processed Foods:**



## **Section X: Trade Facilitation**

Nicaragua's import system requires an import permit before any merchandise can enter. There are no advance rulings, pre-clearance programs and/or electronic certificates or fillings.

The import permit is requested by the importer either at the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health (IPSA) or at the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health (MINSa) depending on the food product. The import permit is requested by the importer physically in the headquarters of these two agencies and it takes about 24 hours to get the approval or denial. The cost of the import permit per container varies from \$100 to \$120. Although the two Government agencies have websites, they do not offer any type of electronic filing. It takes three to five days for a container to move from the border to the importer's warehouse. If there is a problem with the paperwork or the container needs further inspection, it could take more than a week for the shipment to be released. Importers may also face laboratory test fees. Testing is targeted at high-risk products such as raw meat. The average cost of the laboratory tests is \$175 per container.

Although Nicaragua is a signatory of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) trade facilitation agreement, which intends to reduce bureaucratic delays for moving goods across the borders, there are some burdensome import requirements. For example, Nicaragua requires that the certificate of origin provided by the exporter must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce. This requirement creates delays in obtaining the required paperwork for a period of up to three days. The Chamber of Commerce certification costs range from \$ 10 to \$30.

U.S. exporters have noted increased inspections by Nicaraguan Customs at the border. In addition, Customs has levied fees for minor errors such as misspellings on commercial invoices. It also has questioned the value listed on the commercial invoice, at times requiring importers to fill out a questionnaire about the origin of the product and how the product was manufactured. Importers who did not respond all the questions, including several that they objected to on the grounds that the information was proprietary, were then subject to high fees.

Posts recommends that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with importers before any goods are shipped. The reason is that import procedures might be subject to change.

### **Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts: Government Agencies:**

Ministry of Health's Food Regulations Division  
Phone: (505) 2289 4700 Ext.217  
E-mail: [alimento@minsa.gob.ni](mailto:alimento@minsa.gob.ni)

Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health's  
Food Safety Division (IPSA)  
Phone (505)2298-1330/2298-1331/2298-1349

[E-mail: inocuidad@ipsa.gob.ni](mailto:inocuidad@ipsa.gob.ni)

**Appendix II: Other import Specialist**

Contacts:

FAS Managua

[agmanagua@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agmanagua@fas.usda.gov)

**Attachments:** No Attachments