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**Report Highlights:**

This report outlines Costa Rica's requirements for food and agricultural product imports. This year's report contains a new sub-category on packaging sustainability measures and updates on pesticide registration.

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

During 2020 Costa Rica imported \$737.4 million worth of U.S agricultural products. Of the total, \$322 million were bulk products, \$295 million were consumer-oriented products, and the rest were intermediate and other agricultural related products. Exports of consumer-oriented products have experienced strong growth since the approval of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States in 2009 (CAFTA-DR). However, market competition from other countries has increased over the years, as Costa Rica also signed free trade agreements with the European Union, China, Canada, Chile, and Mexico, among others. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Costa Rica's Gross Domestic Product declined 4.5 percent during 2020. The economy has been recovering slowly during 2021, with preliminary estimates for GDP growth ranging from 2.6 to 2.9 percent for the year.

As a result of the multiple trade agreements signed over time, international commitments under the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the accession process to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Costa Rica has increased its efforts to maintain good regulatory practices, so that the issuance of technical regulations is conducted under transparent and participative processes, involving the private and the public sector.

Costa Rica was able to advance in the process of updating and modernizing its national regulatory framework starting with its first Technical Regulatory National Plan for the period 2007-2010, which had an emphasis on food products. More recent plans focused on agrochemicals, drugs, and construction. The current Technical Regulatory Plan (2017-2021) focuses on regulations for products that did not have a technical regulation, and on existing regulations that had to be updated. Examples of these technical regulations in the agricultural and food sectors include technical regulations for honey, avocados, rice, fresh poultry meat, roasted coffee, and processed meats, among others.

In addition to local technical regulations, many of Costa Rica's food and agricultural product's regulations are the result of the harmonization process under the Central American Customs Union. Under this process, the region is currently working on updating some of the regulations already in effect, such as the Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) on Registration and Sanitary Inscription of Food Products, the RTCA on Nutritional Labeling, and the RTCA on Butter.

## Section I. Food Laws:

The Costa Rican legislation dealing with food and agricultural imports has not undergone significant change over the last few years. However, the process of consolidation of a Central American Customs Union has resulted in changes in some regulations, such as the harmonization of registration and nutritional labeling requirements throughout the region as well as new microbiological criteria for food products. Additional regional regulations were harmonized during 2012 as Central American countries reached agreements on several regulations, including labeling of packaged foods, nutritional labeling of food products, and additives. Regional Technical Standards for different food products have also been introduced over time, and work on standards for specific food products continues in the region. It is therefore important for exporters to review the introduction of new regulations periodically. Exporters can visit the following Ministry of Foreign Trade website for updates on new

regulations: [Resoluciones COMIECO](#). Also, a comprehensive list of food regulations is available at the Ministry of Health's processed food registration website at the following link: [Food Product Regulations](#)

Several government institutions are involved in the procedures to control food and agricultural imports into Costa Rica. The main ones are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), and the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce (MEIC).

The Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility over imports of fresh plant and animal origin products, veterinary products, animal feed, and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the registration of processed food products and has oversight over food additive regulations. Labeling requirements are enforced by the Costa Rican Ministry of Economy's Consumer's Support Department. The Ministry of Economy does not approve or reject labels. Instead, producers and importers must comply with current labeling regulations. Significant fines and other measures, such as removal of the product from the marketplace, are applied to companies whose products are without a label that complies with the current legislation.

Costa Rica, as part of the Central American Customs Union, also signed the Central American Technical Regulation on "Nutritional Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products for Human Consumption for the Population Older than 3 Years." This regulation was published in Costa Rica as Executive Decree 37100 COMEX-MEIC-S. This regulation requires listing nutrients such as total fat, saturated fat, carbohydrates, sodium, protein and energetic value in the label of prepackaged food products.

### **Facility Registration:**

With the exception of dairy, seafood, and lamb, Costa Rica does not require facility registration. Dairy products, seafood, and mutton exporters should register their plant(s) with the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture's National Animal Health Service. The registration of egg products and processed egg products processing plants is currently under discussion. The facility registration process (which does not require audits/inspections) is handled by SENASA's Quarantine Department and takes up to 90 working days (about 5 months). U.S. companies interested in exporting the products mentioned above may contact FAS/San Jose (see Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts for contact information) for information regarding the registration process.

### **Product Registration:**

Imported food products must be registered prior to importation at the Ministry of Health's Registration and Control Department (Ministerio de Salud, Dirección de Registros y Controles.) Registration is valid for five years and products are usually registered by importers. However, once a product is registered it may be imported by a company other than the one which originally registered it. For this reason, importers sometimes ask suppliers to share in the costs for the registration process. If a company wants to import a product that has already been registered, the company must still pay the full registration fee, which is currently set at \$100 per product.

According to the Ministry of Health's regulations, once all the required information is submitted, Ministry of Health officials review the information and grant or deny the registration. If the registration

is denied, the importer is informed of the reason(s), for instance, missing information, and is allowed to submit the required documentation. The Ministry of Health has one month after all the required documentation is submitted to process the registration request. However, because of the large number of registration requests, the registration process may take longer to complete. According to industry sources, the registration process for new products currently varies from one to two months, with waiting times increasing during peak periods (near Easter Week, or in the months prior to year-end.)

The registration process for products under the Ministry of Health's supervision, including drugs, processed food products, cosmetics, bio-medical equipment, and natural products is digital. Processed food products registration, renovation, and post-registration changes use an online system. This system has several goals, such as reducing the number of pending registration requests, reducing the waiting time to obtain approval of an application, standardizing the procedures, and eliminating paperwork. The system operates with a digital signature and digital copies of the required documentation. The required documentation is listed below. The time required to obtain approval has been reduced. However, the private sector occasionally reports problems and delays as the number of applications for registration continues to increase over time. According to importers, although the digital system has accomplished the stated goal of simplification, the bottleneck continues to be the lack of sufficient personnel at the Ministry, who ultimately have to review the applications. Additional information regarding the registration system may be obtained by visiting the following website: [Registrelo](#)

For registration purposes, food products must include conventional food products, additives, and raw materials. According to the General Health Law, if a product claims to have health-related benefits, the products will be classified as a medicine or drug and the registration process may be different from that described below.

To register a product, the following documents must be submitted:

- Registration request form signed by the legal representative of the company.
- Free sale certificate issued by the health or other appropriate authority of the country of origin, indicating that the products being exported to Costa Rica are allowed for free sale and consumption in the country of origin. This document no longer needs to be authenticated by the Costa Rican consul or countersigned by the Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Relations. Since Costa Rica joined the Hague Convention on Apostille, effective on December 14, 2011, the free sale certificate now only requires an Apostille issued in the United States by the State Department of the state where the free sale certificate was issued. The document may include one or several products and must be less than two years old. If the document is written in a language other than Spanish, it must be accompanied by an official translation.
- Original label of the product. If the label is in a language other than Spanish, an official translation of the label must also be attached. If the label is printed directly on the container, an original container and a copy of the label must be submitted.
- Paid receipt of the registration fee, which according to current regulations is \$100 per product.

**Note:** On October 1, 2018, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) stopped issuing the certificate of free sale for most of its food products, including conventional foods, food additives and substances that are in contact with infant food. FDA instead issues a “Certificate to a Foreign Government” or an “Export Certificate” for food products under its jurisdiction. However, FDA will continue issuing the certificate of free sale for dietary supplements, medical foods, and foods for special dietary use.

### **Additional Information**

The certificates must be submitted in Spanish. If they are submitted in another language, an official translation from the Ministry of Foreign Relations must accompany the certificate.

Additional information on the registration process as well as specific forms to be filled out may be obtained by contacting the Ministry of Health’s Services Platform at the phone number listed in the contacts section in Appendix I.

On February 2016, the Costa Rican Government issued Executive Decree 39471-S which reduced the registration time for low risk food products to five working days after the interested party submits all the required documentation through the “Registrello” system. The Decree applies to 59 product categories, including among others, vegetable oils, frozen packaged fruits, dehydrated fruits, dried seeds, jellies, chocolates, chewing gum, pastas, cookies, spices, condiments, and alcoholic beverages. The full text of the decree in Spanish, may be found here: <https://registrello.go.cr/cfm/ms/normativas/index.cfm> In September, 2017, the Government issued another Executive Decree adding 17 additional product categories to the list of low risk products. Some of those include hot sauces, popcorn, frozen vegetables, granola, and fruit and vegetable juices, among others.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Animal Health Service (SENASA), issued a guide in December 2016, indicating that tourists and travelers in general may bring up to 5 kilograms of beef, pork, poultry, fish or cooked or cured processed meats from the United States as part of their baggage. Certain requirements apply including the following: the product must be declared in the customs form issued to travelers, the product must come from a federally inspected processing plant, the product label must be legible, and the product must come in an appropriate container for its conservation.

### **Requirements to Renew the Registration of Imported Food Products**

Registration must be renewed every five years. The same requirements listed above are needed for renewal. To facilitate the registration process during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health extended the validity of the registration period for registrations expiring in 2020 for an additional six to nine months depending on the expiration date of the registration.

### **Requirements for the Importation of Processed Foods for Exhibition or Tasting Purposes**

On April 30, 2007, the GOCR published a regulation for the importation of food products for tasting and exhibition purposes. According to this regulation, the importer must fill out a form indicating the name, brand, quantity, and origin of the products to be imported. The form also asks whether the products are for exhibition or tasting, where the activity is going to be held and the dates of the event. The products must be labeled with a sticker indicating: “Prohibida su venta” (Not for sale). Products imported for

tasting and exhibition cannot be sold. The products imported under this procedure must comply with any sanitary or phytosanitary requirements that apply to the specific product. The import authorization will be resolved by the Ministry of Health within 10 working days.

## Section II. Labeling Requirements:

According to the Central American Technical Regulation on General Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products (RTCA 67.01.07.10), published in Costa Rica as [Executive Decree 37280-COMEX-MEIC-S](#) in June 2012, with an implementation date of November 14, 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 below must appear on the product label in Spanish, except when indicated otherwise by a national standard or by the *Codex Alimentarius*. Stick-on labels are allowed.

- Product name.
- Net content and drained weight in international system units.
- Artificial color and flavors (if any).
- Ministry of Health registration number
- Ingredients listed in decreasing order, by weight.
- Importer's name and address.
- Lot number and expiration date.
- Country of origin.
- Preservation and use instructions.

### **Mandatory Labeling of Previously Packed Food Products**

The information below must be clearly shown on the label of prepackaged food products, as applicable to the product to be labeled, except when otherwise stated by a national regulation or standard in the *Codex Alimentarius*:

#### **Name of food product**

- The product's name must clearly indicate the nature of that food product and normally it must be a specific, rather than a general name.
- If one of several names for a food product has been established in Costa Rica's national standards or in a standard in the *Codex Alimentarius*, at least one of these names must be used.
- In the absence of these names, a common or usual name established by common use must be used as a descriptive term, in order to avoid deceiving or misleading consumers.
- A coined, imaginary, factory name or trademark can be used, provided one of the names mentioned in the above regulations is also used.
- Traditionally required words or phrases must appear on the label, next to or very near the name of the food product. This is intended to avoid deceiving or misleading the consumer in relation to the nature and status of the product, including – but not limited to – type, presentation, status, and treatment of the product, e.g., dehydration, concentration, reconstitution, or smoke treatment.

## List of ingredients

- Except in the case of single-ingredient food products, a list of the ingredients must appear on the product label.
- The term “Ingredients” must be written before the list or as the first word in the list.
- All ingredients must be listed in decreasing weight order at the time of production.
- Whenever an ingredient is the result of the mix of two or more ingredients, it may be stated as an ingredient in the list, and it can be accompanied by a list (in parenthesis) of its components stated in decreasing weight order. This requirement does not apply to composite ingredients with a specific name in a national standard or in a standard in the *Codex Alimentarius*, accounting for less than 25 percent of the food product, except for food additives that play a technological role in the finished product.
- Added water must be indicated in the list of ingredients, except when it is a part of an ingredient, such as brine, syrup, or broth used in a composite food product and stated as such in the list of ingredients. Volatile ingredients (such as water and others) used in the manufacturing process need not be stated.
- As an alternative to general declarations in this section, in the case of condensed and dehydrated food products intended for reconstitution, ingredients can be stated in order of proportion in the reconstituted product, provided an indication such as this is included “Product ingredient when prepared as per this label.”
- The following generic names can be used for the ingredients in each of the following kinds:

Generic names	Type of ingredients
All types of refined oils	Oil, together with the term “vegetable,” “animal” as modified by the term “partially hydrogenated” or “totally hydrogenated,” as applicable
Refined fats	Fats, together with the term “vegetable,” “animal,” as applicable
Starch	Different types of starch; chemically-modified starch
Fish	All sorts of fish, whenever fish is an ingredient for other food product, provided the label and presentation of the product do not refer to a specific type of fish
Poultry	All sorts of poultry, whenever poultry is an ingredient for other food product, provided the label and the presentation of the product do not refer to a specific type of bird
Cheese	All sorts of cheese, whenever that cheese or mix of different types of cheese is an ingredient for other food product, provided the label and the presentation of the product do not refer to a specific type of cheese

Spices or spice mixes, as appropriate	All sorts of spice and spice extract in amounts not above 2% of product weight, either alone or mixed in the product
Aromatic herbs or aromatic herbs mixes	All aromatic herbs or parts of aromatic herbs in amounts not above 2% of product weight, either alone or mixed in the product
Base gum	All sorts of gum mixes used to manufacture base gum for chewing gum manufacturing
Sugar, dextrose, or glucose	All sorts of saccharose, monohydrated dextrose and anhydrous dextrose
Casein	All sorts of caseins
Cocoa butter	Cocoa butter obtained either through pressure, extraction, or refining
Candied fruit	All sorts of candied fruit in amounts not above 10% of product weight

- Despite what is stated in relation to general names, lard, shortening, and tallow must always be stated by specific name.
- In the case of food additives allowed for food products in general, the following general names must be used together with the specific name or identification number accepted in the general legislation.

Flavor intensifier	Acid
Antiaglutinant agent	Antiaglutinant
Antisparkling agent	Antioxidant
Dying agent	Sweetener
Emulsifier	Thickener
Sparkling agent	Stabilizer
Gasifer	Freezing agent
Moisturizing agent	Volume expander
Starter	Acidity regulator
Emulsifier salt	Preservative substance
Color preserver	Flour treating substance
Glazing substance	

- The following general titles can be used in the case of specific food additives listed as authorized additives in the national lists of food additives or in the *Codex Alimentarius*:
  - Scents and aromatizing substances.
  - Modified starches.
  - The terms “scents” can be modified by other terms such as “natural,” “natural-like,” “man-made” or a combination of these.

Aids in the manufacturing and transference of food additives:

- All food additives used in raw materials or other food ingredients and thus transferred in significant quantities to accomplish a technological function in the food product, will appear in the list of ingredients.
- Food additives transferred to food products in quantities below those required to accomplish a technological function in the food product, as well as aids in product manufacturing, will not appear in the list of ingredients.

### **Hypersensitivity**

All food additives and ingredients that may cause an allergy or an undesired effect in people, such as skin irritation, inflammation of respiratory airways, among others, must be declared even though they may be present in the food product without forming an essential part of it. Examples of these products include: - eggs and egg products, fish and fish products, gluten containing cereals, peanuts, milk and milk products.

### **Net content and drained weight**

Net content must appear in the same visual field as the name of the product.

- Net content must be stated in the International System of Units as follows:
  - i. Volume, for liquid food products (ml, Liters, etc).
  - ii. Weight, for solid, semi-solid or viscose food products (grams, kg, etc).
- In addition to stating net content, in the case of food packed in liquid the drained weight of the product must be stated in the International System of Units. For these purposes, “liquid” must be understood as water, water solutions of salt or sugar; fruit or vegetable juices; fruit and vegetable preserves; and vinegars, either pure or mixed.

### **Name and address**

The manufacturer’s name and address as well as those for the packer, distributor, importer, exporter or seller of the product must be stated. In the case of imported products, the name and address that should appear is that of the importer or local distributor.

### **Country of origin**

- The name of the country of origin must be stated.
- For labeling purposes, whenever food products undergo a manufacturing process that changes the nature of the product in a second country, the country that conducted the transformation will be held as the product’s country of origin.

### **Lot ID**

The lot ID must appear on each package, either written in plain language or in code, printed in any manner, provided it is un-erasable. The product’s expiration date can be used as lot ID.

## Dating and preservation instructions

- Unless otherwise determined in a national standard or a standard in the *Codex Alimentarius*, the following dating procedure will be applied:
  - i. The expiration date must be stated.
  - ii. This will include, at least, month and day for products with minimum expiration dates not beyond three months. Month and year for products with minimum expiration dates beyond three months. In the case of December, only the year must be stated.
  - iii. The expiration date must be stated with “Better before” to indicate a specific day, and “Better before the last day of” in all other cases.
  - iv. The words stated in (iii) above must be accompanied by the date itself or a reference to the place where the date is printed.
  - v. Day, month, and year (in that that order) must be stated in numerical order. The name of the month can be fully written.
  - vi. No indication is required for minimum expiration dates in the case of liquor wines, sparkling wine, aromatized wines, fruit wines, and sparkling fruit wines and alcoholic beverages with 10% alcohol or more per volume; bakery goods that, due to their nature, are intended for consumption at most 24 hours after manufacturing; vinegar, salt as food ingredient, solid sugar; candy goods made of aromatized and colored sugar; chewing gum; and specific food products exempted by Product Committees, either national or from the *Codex Alimentarius*.
- In addition to the expiration date, any special conditions required for preservation must be stated in the label, provided validity of the expiration dates depends on these.

## Instructions for use

The product label must indicate all directions required for product use, including reconstitution, if needed, to ensure the appropriate use of the product.

## Additional Mandatory Requirements

### Labeling of raw, ground, marinated and tenderized beef and pork.

As of January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture started enforcing Technical Regulation RTCR 400:2006. The regulation requires exporters of raw, ground, marinated, and tenderized beef and pork to include the information listed below on the product label:

- Name and number of the processing establishment.
- Name and species of the cut. Ground meat is exempt from indicating the type of cut.
- Indicate if the meat is ground, marinated, seasoned or tenderized.
- Indicate the type of viscera.
- Date of packing and expiration date.
- Conservation instructions.

- List of ingredients, listing them in descending order by mass, at the time of production. This list shall be headed with the title “Ingredients”. The list must state added water in percentage terms.
- Fat percentage for ground meat. If there is a mixture of different lots of ground meat, the expiration date should be indicated taking into consideration the date of the oldest lot.
- Production code, lot or shipping number, which allows product traceability. The codes must be legible, indelible, and resistant to moisture.
- Country of origin.

### **Ministry of Health Registration Number**

All products must have a Ministry of Health Registration Number, showing that the product was registered with the Ministry of Health.

### **Exemptions from Mandatory Labeling Requirements**

Except in the case of spices and aromatic herbs, small units with package surface of less than 10 cm<sup>2</sup> can be exempted of those requirements stated in the above subsections.

### **Optional Labeling**

- Labels can show any information or graphic illustration as well as written, printed, or graphic matters, provided these do not contradict mandatory requirements in these regulations, including those related to statements of properties and deception, as established in the Labeling Regulation under General Principles, Section 3.

### **Quality specifications**

Quality specifications (when used) must be easily understandable and must not be misleading in any manner whatsoever.

### **Presentation of Required Information**

#### **Background**

- Labels applied to prepackaged food products must be placed so that they do not split from the package.
- The data that must appear on the label, as per these regulations or as per any other standard, either national or from the *Codex Alimentarius*, must be written in clear, visible, un-erasable, easy-to-read characters, to be read by consumers in normal purchase and use circumstances.
- When the package is wrapped, this must contain all data required. Otherwise, the product label must be easily readable through the outer wrapping so that the wrapping is not obscured.
- The food product name and net content must be prominently stated so that they are easily visible.

## **Language**

- The product label must be written in Spanish, whenever the label is not originally written in that language. A supplementary label can be used instead of a new one. In that case, the label must contain, in Spanish, all the information required.
- When a new or supplementary label is used, the information provided must fully and accurately reflect the information given in the original label.
- If a product's original label does not contain all the information required by the local regulations, the missing information should be included in the supplementary label.
- Multilingual labels are allowed as long as the information in other languages does not interfere with the information in the Spanish language.

## **Other Specific Labeling Requirements**

Costa Rica does not have specific labeling regulations for food products derived from biotechnology, for organic, halal or kosher products, for plant-based meat products, or for dairy alternatives at this time. In general, food products must be labeled according to the general labeling regulations described earlier in this section.

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

### **Size Requirements**

There are currently no specific packaging or container requirements with respect to size. 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**

Law 8939 of July 2010 (Residue Management Law) is the main tool for regulating the generation, management, and final disposition of solid waste in the country. An amendment to this law was approved on July 15, 2019 (Law 9703-S), banning the importation or use of expanded polystyrene containers or packages in commercial establishments in the country. A regulation to the law was published in February 2021 (Executive Decree 42833-S). The regulation establishes certain uses of the product exempted from the regulation and the process to request an exemption from the Ministry of Health. Although this regulation restricts the use of expanded polystyrene products in the local market (mostly in the take-out restaurant sector), exporters should note that the use of expanded polystyrene packaging could be restricted, unless specifically exempted by the law.

Also, Law #9786 of November 2019 is intended to fight contamination from plastics and to protect the environment. Article 4 of this law prohibits giving plastic bags free of charge to the final consumer in supermarkets and commercial establishments. The law establishes certain exemptions, including plastic bags of specific sizes that can be reused or that are biodegradable, and that are certified by accredited entities as being of low environmental impact.

Article 5 of the same law covers the use of plastic bottles, indicating the requirements to be met by importers, producers, and distributors of plastic bottles of one use.

Article 6 of the law restricts government entities from buying plastic products of one time use, including plates, forks, knives, spoons, and others used for consumption of food products.

Article 10 establishes that commercial establishments should incentivize their clients to carry the products they purchase in their own packaging, bags, boxes, or containers that can be reutilized.

## Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Costa Rica signed Central American Technical Regulation 67.04.54.10. “Processed Foods and Beverages, Food Additives” and published it as [Executive Decree 37294-MEIC-COMEX-S](#) on September 27, 2012. This regulation entered into effect on November 14, 2012. The regulation is an adaptation of *Codex* Standard 192-1995 (Rev. 6-2005) General Standard on Food Additives.

In December 2019, the Central American countries agreed to modify RTCA 64.04.54:10 by substituting it with RTCA 67.04.54:18, which is also a partial adoption of the current version of Codex Stan 192-1995. According to Central American Council of Ministers of the Economy (COMIECO) Resolution 419-2019, the RTCA on food additives entered into effect on June 5, 2020 for the Central American Customs Union members. The Resolution allows companies six month to update their product labels. The full text of the regulation may be seen by entering the COMIECO Resolutions link provided earlier in the report, under COMIECO Resolution 420.

The additive regulation allows the use of flavors and aromas of aromatic substances or mixtures of substances, obtained from physical or chemical processes of isolation, or natural forms of synthesis, accepted by any of the following internationally recognized entities: JECFA (Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives), FDA, FEMA (Flavor Extract Manufacturers Association), and the European Union.

The list of additives included in the CODEX STAN 192-1995 will be automatically updated according to the revisions approved by the CODEX Alimentarius Commission (CAC).

The list in Annex A of the RTCA applies for additives with references different from those of CODEX STAN 192-1995

The regulation created a Central American Food Additive Commission in charge of updating the lists of additives included in the regulation. Enforcement of this regulation in Costa Rica is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

## Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pesticides residues are regulated by Decree #35301-MAG-MEIC-S, issued on April, 2009. The Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) applied are those approved by the *Codex Alimentarius*. In the absence of a *Codex* MRL, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) uses U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or European Union MRLs, whichever has a higher nominal value. The list of MRLs can

be consulted through the following link: [Maximum Residue Levels](#). MRL testing and enforcement is conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture through the National Phytosanitary Service (SFE).

Testing is conducted according to regulation AE-RES-PO-04 “Muestreo de los productos vegetales no procesados en los puntos de ingreso” (Sampling of non-processed plant products at the point of entry). This regulation has been in effect since 2013, although the latest version of the regulation is from March 2020. The regulation requires sampling of the first six shipments of a product. The regulation also indicates that the MAG has the right to sample when they consider there is a need to do so, for instance, if there are conditions in the shipment that lead them to believe that there could be a need to sample such as unusual odors or visible decomposing product.

Also, according to this regulation, if after six consecutive sampling procedures there is no detection of the presence of residues above the limit, the product will be classified in the corresponding group, according to the criteria set forth in Annex 3 of the regulation. In the case of fresh fruit, it would require sampling every 10 shipments. Annex 1 indicates the number of primary samples to be taken according to the weight of the shipment. For instance, for shipments greater than 500 kg, a minimum of 10 samples will be collected. The importers have the right to appeal within three days of the notification of residue findings.

### **Aflatoxin Levels**

Aflatoxin levels in grains are regulated in Costa Rica by Executive Decree 27980-S of 07/1999. The Decree indicates that the maximum level of aflatoxins allowed in corn, rice, beans, wheat, and other cereals is 20 ug/kg, based on the *Codex Alimentarius*. According to Executive Decree 27964 of 06/1999, the maximum level of aflatoxins allowed in peanuts is 15 ug/kg.

Aflatoxin tests are conducted on behalf of the Government by the University of Costa Rica’s Center for Grains and Seed Research [CIGRAS](#)

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for regulating agricultural chemical residues in foodstuffs. Every chemical, biological, biochemical, or related substance for agricultural use must be registered at the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Inputs Control (Departamento de Control de Insumos Agrícolas), and also at the Department of Toxic Substances of the Costa Rican Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salud, Departamento de Sustancias Tóxicas).

Registration requirements may be waived for products in transit, products used in research and products used to fight specific plant health problems.

The procedures and requirements for registration, import, export, production, storage, distribution, transportation, repackaging, mixing, research, sale and use of these substances are described in the technical regulation for each type of agricultural input, including pesticides, fertilizers, biological and biochemical substances, and related agricultural substances. Costa Rican pesticide regulations are based primarily on EPA and *Codex* regulations. A list of approved pesticides can be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Inputs Control (Departamento de Insumos Agrícolas), for address, see the contact section of this report.

An official permit is required for imports and customs clearance of all kinds of pesticides, fertilizers, raw materials, and related substances for agricultural use. This is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, at the Single Foreign Trade Office (Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior.)

The legal grounds to control these products are provided by the following acts and decrees:

- Ley de Protección Fitosanitaria (Plant Health Protection Act) 7664 del 8 abril de 1997.
- Decree 26921-MAG: Reglamento a la Ley de Protección Fitosanitaria. (Regulations of the Plant Health Protection Act).
- Decree 42769-MAG-S-MINAE Registration of Technical Grade Active Ingredients.
- Decree 40059-MAG-MINAE-S-MEIC, Regulation on Registration of Pesticides.
- Decree 36549-MAG-MINAET-S, Creation of a Single Window for Pesticide Registration.
- Decree 37982-COMEX-MEIC-MAG, RTCA 65.05.54.09 Fertilizantes y Enmiendas de Tipo Agrícola, Requisitos para el Registro, La Gaceta #218 12 de noviembre, 2013. (Central American Technical Regulation on Registration Requirements for Fertilizers and Ammendments of Agricultural Type.)
- Decree 28429-MAG-MEIC RTCR 316: (Gaceta #31, February 14, 2000): Reglamento para inscribir fertilizantes. (Regulation on registration of fertilizers).
- Decree 27973-MAG-MEIC-S RTCR 318: 1998 Laboratorio para el análisis de sustancias químicas, biológicas de uso en la agricultura. (Laboratory for the Analysis of chemical and biological substances used in agriculture).
- Decree 27041-MAG-MEIC Norma 176: 1991 Agroquímicos. Toma de muestra. (Standard 176: 1991, Sampling of agrochemicals).
- Decree 27037-MAG-MEIC. (Equipment).

### **Registration by legal entities and persons**

Every legal entity or person engaged in importing, exporting, registering, and repackaging chemical and/or biological substances or application equipment for agricultural use must be registered with the Costa Rican Plant Health Service (Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado).

### **Procedure for imports/customs clearance of registered products**

An authorization form must be completed, as explained below:

- The form must be signed by the manager of the importing firm (indicating registration number.)
- It must be signed by the representative of the importing firm.
- The Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) registration number must be indicated.
- The production lot number must also be indicated.
- A photocopy of the invoice must be added, as well as bill of lading, the air bill of lading or trucking bill of lading (depending on the means of transportation used.)

### **Registration**

No legal or natural person will be allowed to import, export, manufacture, prepare, store, distribute, transport, repack, advertise, manipulate, mix, sell or use chemical, biological, or similar substances for agricultural use that are not registered in accordance with the requirements listed in the Regulation on registration, use, and control of agricultural chemicals.

Companies must submit to the Department of Agricultural Inputs (Departamento de Insumos Agrícolas) the completed registration form as well as all documents required (which differ depending on whether they relate to individuals or companies).

The Registration Program will determine whether to register an agricultural chemical based upon physical and chemical properties – both of the active ingredient and of the prepared product – the analytical methods used to determine the active ingredient and the analysis of residues in crops, toxicological studies of the product, agronomic use based on biological effectiveness tests supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, effects upon the environment, tolerance or maximum limits for residues in each crop and appropriate labeling of the product. Proof of effectiveness will be required whenever necessary. Product information will be evaluated on the basis of international toxicology and environmental performance standards. Legal imports of pesticides are allowed only in compliance with all regulatory and technical requirements.

### **Registration of equipment**

The registration of equipment used to apply chemical, biological, biochemical, or similar substances for agricultural purposes is intended to ensure to users the quality and the characteristics of the product as claimed by manufacturers. It applies to the import, manufacturing, distribution, marketing, and use of equipment in land and air applications, in addition to provision of spare parts and service.

### **Registration of chemical products**

To register agricultural chemicals, technical and support products, the interested party must submit a registration application, plus two copies signed by that party and the company's manager. The application form must include:

- Name and address of the party seeking to register a product and company's registration number.
- Manager's name and address.
- Generic and trade names, kind, type, and composition of products to be registered, as well as name of the manufacturing company.
- Credit note covering the cost for two analyses of the product, in order to determine its identity and quality.
- Material, type, and size of product package, to ensure that packaging material can resist the chemical and physical effects from the product.
- Name and address of the resident manager's office, in the case of artificial persons.

### **Registration of pesticides**

Pesticide registration is a complex process regulated by [Executive Decree 40059 MAG-MINAE-S](#) "Agricultural Inputs. Synthetic Formulated Pesticides, Technical Grade Active Ingredients, Adjuvants

and Related Substances for Agricultural Use. Registration, Use and Control.” Specific procedures and requirements are listed in the decree, or may be obtained by contacting the Agricultural Inputs Registration Department, listed in Appendix I. Costa Rica’s Constitutional Court, (known as Sala IV), is currently reviewing a legal challenge against the abovementioned decree. This legal situation has caused significant delays in the registration of pesticides.

In the meantime, [Executive Decree 42769 MAG-S-MINAE](#) “Regulation to opt for Registration of Technical Grade Active Ingredients through recognition of the evaluation of technical studies approved by the Regulating Authorities of OECD member countries” was issued on January 26 of 2021. The new regulation is intended to expedite the registration of technical grade active ingredients which are already registered in OECD member countries.

The registration process is under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture’s Phytosanitary Service (SFE). The Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environment and Energy also participate in the process, although the inter-institutional process is managed by the SFE.

According to the regulation, the information required for registration must be submitted physically and digitally with an electronic signature. Also, the information must be presented in the format established by the Competent Authority (CA); this information constitutes the registration file that is submitted to the CA for its evaluation and opinion. The information must be submitted in three physically separate parts (Administrative, Technical and Confidential) and in the respective thematic order of each of the requirements established by the regulation. The technical file must be presented in three volumes, separated according to the competencies of each of the Ministries involved.

Documents contained in the administrative section, which are written in a language other than Spanish, will be admissible by the CA if they are accompanied by their official translation into Spanish.

The documents regarding toxicological, eco-toxicological, and environmental information contained in the technical section, which are written in a language other than Spanish, must be accompanied by a summary in Spanish containing at least the following information: title, author, name of the laboratory that performed the trial, sponsor, test date, guide or reference protocol, identity of the test substance, test conditions, methodology, results, and conclusions.

The documents and information contained in the confidential section submitted to the CA to support a registration, which are in a language other than Spanish, are accepted in English. Information in other languages must be translated into Spanish or English.

Detailed information regarding the pesticide registration process and required forms may be reviewed at the Ministry of Agriculture’s website in the following link: [Tramites Unidad de Registro](#)

## **Registration of fertilizers**

In the case of fertilizers, registration is based on RTCA 65.05.54:15 Fertilizantes y Enmiendas de Tipo Agrícola, Requisitos para el Registro. (Central American Technical Regulation on Registration Requirements for Fertilizers and Ammendments of Agricultural Type.) To register the product, a new file containing all data required is developed. As in the case of pesticides, the file is submitted to the

Input Department Registration Unit for review, approval, and registration, after the required fees are paid. The registration application must be submitted on standard paper to the Ministry of Health, with a copy signed by the company's legal representative. This process must be carried out for each product to be registered.

### **Imports of product samples of agricultural inputs**

A special permit is issued for research or evaluation purposes, for the company's exclusive use, to deal with emergencies, and to exempt the form from compliance with MAG-MEIC Decree #24037 and from product labeling requirements. To apply for the permit, a firm must:

1. Submit the customs clearance authorization form approved by the Registration Department and signed by the company's manager and the company's legal representative.
2. Add a copy of the invoice.
3. Complete a questionnaire (in the case of fertilizers and pesticides) as required.

The following must be added to the above-mentioned questionnaire:

- An application form indicating the name, address, capacities, legal domicile, ID card number, phone number, and postal office box number or legal address of the applicant. In addition, the goal of the research must be stated, as well as the name of the professionals involved and their membership number in the appropriate association.
- A complete description of the research to be carried out.

A product label must be submitted with the questionnaire and approved to obtain authorization for the product's free use in Costa Rica after customs clearance. This procedure must be carried out prior to the product's arrival in the country to avoid customs clearance difficulties. Prior to starting the procedure, the requirements stated in 1 and 2 above must be complied with, and the application form plus the description must be submitted to the Registration Office or to PROCOMER's Single Foreign Trade Office (Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior.)

### **Marginal notes**

Upon request of the interested party and upon submission of all documents required, that party will be allowed to:

1. Change or expand the country (or countries) of origin.
2. Change the brand name.
3. Transfer the registry property or recall registration.
4. Make other changes that will not result in an alteration of the structural and functional nature of the registered good.

The Pesticide and Fertilizer Department (Departamento de Abonos and Plaguicidas) is located in Sabana Sur, San José, with working hours Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. through 4:00 p.m. Phone: (506) 2549-3400.

Source: Ley de Protección Fitosanitaria (Plant Health Protection Act) Number 7664:

<http://www.sfe.go.cr>

## Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

### **DIETETIC FOODS**

Under the General Health Act, the Costa Rican Ministry of Health requires that dietetic food products be registered at the Drug Control Department rather than at the Food Control Department. This is based in Article 104 of that Act, which defines as medicine all kinds of dietetic foods, foods with any kind of medical substances added, and foods or products claiming health benefits.

The definition for dietetic foods (as defined by the General Health Act, Article 104) is as follows: “Dietetic products are those products used to treat abnormal physical states and to reestablish or modify the individual’s organic functions. Foods with medical substances added are included in this definition.”

Foods used for nutritional treatments recommending maximum daily dosages or whose consumption must be restricted in order for the product to achieve its purpose, must also be registered at the Drug Control Department.

The definition of dietetic foods does not include lite products, low-cholesterol products or high fiber content products, products which do not have medical substances added, products that are not used to reestablish an individual’s organic functions and so are not restricted in their consumption. Lite products such as lite fruit cocktails, low-fat milk and lite butter are not considered dietetic foods. Products labeled salt-free, sugar-free, or with vitamins or minerals added, are not considered dietetic foods according to criteria used by the Costa Rican Ministry of Health.

Before registering a dietetic product, the importer must register in Costa Rica the U.S. laboratory manufacturing it (usually a lengthy procedure that can turn out to be costly.)

### **STATEMENTS REGARDING HEALTH PRODUCTS**

A statement regarding health products is defined as any implicit or explicit assertion written on the label of a food product, including dietetic supplements, which includes reference from third parties, written declarations (trademarks including terms such as “heart”), symbols (a heart symbol), or illustrations which characterize the relation of any substance with a disease or health condition. Implicit health declarations include those declarations, symbols, illustrations, or other forms of communication which suggest, within the context in which they are presented, that a relation exists between the presence or the level of a substance in the food and a health-related condition. These statements are allowed within

certain limits and must comply with the regulations of Appendix A-General Guidance on the Declaration of Properties-of the General Labeling Regulation Decree #26012.

## **NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nutritional information labeling is mandatory when statements about the nutritional properties of a product are made. The following are examples of these types of statements:

- Reduced in calories
- Fortified or enriched
- Calcium contributes to the development of teeth and bones
- Free of sodium
- Low fat content

When statements of that kind are included in the product's labeling, the label will have to comply with the Central American Technical Regulation 67.01.60:10 "Nutritional Labeling of Prepackaged Foods for Population older than 3 years." This regulation was implemented by Costa Rica through Executive Decree 37100-COMEX-MEIC-S of 02/20/2012 and amended by Executive Decree 37295-COMEX-MEIC-S of 06/18/2012.

If a product does not highlight any nutritional properties, then nutritional labeling is not required. However, if the information is included voluntarily, the labeling will have to comply with the regulation.

The Ministry of Economy provides guidelines on the application of different labeling regulations in the following website under "Guías de Etiquetado": [Labeling Guides](#)

## **COMPLEMENTARY NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION**

Complementary nutritional information is information that aims to facilitate the consumer's understanding of the nutritional value of the food product and to help him/her interpret the statement about the nutrient. There are several ways to present information that can be used in the labels of food products (e.g. graphs, tables and others).

The use of complementary nutritional information on the label of food products is optional and supplements the declaration of the nutrients. Complementary nutritional information on the label should be accompanied by educational programs for the consumer to increase his/her understanding and to allow for a better use of the information.

## **NUTRITIONAL LABELING WITH NUMBER OF PORTIONS**

The label of a food product stating the number of portions contained must indicate immediately after the statement the net portion size (in terms of weight, volume and number.) It may be stated in different units (cups, tablespoons, etc.) as long as it does not lead to confusion. Whenever nutritional information is required, the statement of the net quantity of the portion must be constant; for instance: 10 portions of 1 cup (250 ml).

## **DEFINITION OF THE REFERENCE QUANTITY GENERALLY CONSUMED IN ONE MEAL**

In order to determine the size of the food portions not included in this standard, the following information must be provided:

- Portion size used in dietetic guides recommended by the authorities.
- Portion size recommended in the literature.
- Portion size used in other countries.

Since the reference quantity and the stated portion size in the label reflect the amount of food generally consumed, these should only be based on the edible part of the food, excluding bones, seeds, skin and other non-edible parts.

The reference quantity must be based on the main use of the food. For example, milk as a beverage and not as an addition to cereal.

The reference quantity for products used as ingredients for other preparation but to be consumed just as they are purchased (for example, butter), must be based on the form they are purchased.

The statement of nutrients must be made based on the food as it is packed with the exception of foods canned in water, brine or oil, and whose covering is not generally consumed (for examples, cherries, capers). In these cases, the statement of nutrients must be on the drained product.

## **IRRADIATED FOOD PRODUCTS**

- All food products treated with ionizing radiation must indicate, in writing, the treatment close to the product name. As shown below, the use of the international symbol indicating the product was irradiated is optional, but when used, it must be placed close to the product name.
- Whenever irradiated products are used as ingredients of other food product, this must be stated in the list of ingredients.
- Whenever a single-ingredient product is manufactured using irradiated raw materials, the product label must contain a statement indicating the treatment.

## **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

Alcoholic beverages have specific labeling regulations that complement some of the requirements of the general labeling regulation. [Executive Decree 38413-COMEX-MEIC-S](#) of 05/30/2014 implemented Central American Technical Regulation 67.01.05.11 “Alcoholic Beverages. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages. Labeling Requirements”, and 67.01.06.11 “Alcoholic Beverages. Distilled Alcoholic Beverages. Labeling Requirements.”

## REGISTRATION OF ANIMAL FEED

Animal feed has to be registered with the National Animal Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (SENASA). The following items must be completed by the interested party for the registration of new national or imported animal feed products. Registration is valid for 5 years. For the renewal of the registration only items a, b and c are required for national products, and a, b, c, and d for imported products:

- a. Letter requesting the type of registration.
- b. Two Forms for product registration, DAA-PG-001-RE-001
- c. Copy of the (current) Veterinary Operation Certificate of the company.
- d. For imported products: in addition to the previous requirements, a Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices. Original of the Certificate of Free Sale, issued by the Competent Authority of the country of origin. A power of attorney from the manufacturer allowing the registrant to conduct such actions (registration) before the Competent Authority.
- e. Product renewal must be presented to the Competent Authority three months before the expiration of the registration.
- f. Submit the Manual of Good Manufacturing Practices.
- g. The company must have a technical person in charge, or regent in the country (in Costa Rica).
- h. Guaranteed analysis, original signed and sealed by the manufacturer's technician in charge or from the laboratory, with the information expressed in units of the International System.
- i. Original signed and sealed by the company technician, of the list of ingredients, including the raw materials used, and the formulation with common or generic names, including additives, drugs, or vehicles.
- j. Complete quali-quantitative composition, issued by the technician in charge at the manufacturer, including the name of the product.
- k. Internationally recognized or validated physical, chemical, and biological quality control method, as the case may be.
- l. Physical, chemical and biological quality control method, as the case may be, when the method is validated by the producer.
- m. Production process, including a flowchart (with temperatures, times, pressure, and others), in original signed and sealed by the company technician in charge.
- n. Certificate of analysis of a commercial lot of the product to be registered, issued by the manufacturer or by a quality control laboratory, in original signed and sealed by the technician in charge.
- o. Producer's statement of shelf life, indicating under which storage conditions will the product remain stable for a specific period of time, expressed in days, weeks, months or years.
- p. When a product used as animal feed is produced by a company different from the holder of the registration, a legal document or contract between the parts must be presented.
- q. Two label drafts/samples to be approved by the Competent Authority.
- r. Analytical standard for medicated feeds, as required by the Competent Authority.

Costa Rica's certification requirements are described in the FAIRS Export Certification Report and are specifically related to the importation of live animals, animal genetics, and fresh products of plant or animal origin.

## Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

Specific standards may be found in the Ministry of Economy's website at <http://www.reglatec.go.cr>

## Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

Costa Rica's legal structure for protecting intellectual property rights (IPR) is quite strong, but enforcement is sporadic and does not always get the attention and resources required to be effective. As a result, infringement of IPRs is relatively common in both physical and online markets. Costa Rica is a signatory of many major international agreements and conventions regarding intellectual property. Building on the existent regulatory and legal framework, CAFTA-DR required Costa Rica to further strengthen and clarify its IPR regime, with several new IPR laws added to the books in 2008. Prior to that, the GATT agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) took effect in Costa Rica on January 1, 2000.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade (COMEX) and Costa Rica's National Registry agreed in 2017 to amend the country's treatment of geographic indicators (GI) to require that any GI identify a generic term in a compound name. On February 27, 2019, through Executive Decree 41572-JP-COMEX, Costa Rica's updated GI decree entered into force.

Online piracy is another major concern for the country with poor enforcement of online IPR infractions and lengthy notice and takedown procedures. On February 8, 2019, Costa Rica passed and published in La Gaceta, Executive Decree #41557-COMEX-JP with modifications to the existing regulation on Internet Service Providers -ISP's- (Executive Decree #36880-COMEX-JP) that significantly shorten the 45 days previously allowed for notice and takedown of pirated online content. Amendments of Articles 12 and 13 of the regulation effectively create an expeditious safe harbor system for ISP's in Costa Rica without requiring new legislation or changes to the General Law of Public Administration.

During 2018, the Registry of Industrial Property implemented a series of tools to support the services provided by the Patent Office. As of December 3, 2018, the Patent Office began accepting electronic filing of international applications through ePCT-filing. Since 2016, Costa Rica has been a member of the Cooperation Systems on Aspects of Operational Information and Industrial Property (PROSUR), and as part of its activities has implemented a pilot program of Accelerated Patent Procedure, PPH by its acronym in Spanish.

While Costa Rica is not listed in the Notorious Market Report, it had been listed in the USTR's Special 301 Watch List since 1995. However, the 2019 Special 301 Report noted the substantial progress made by Costa Rica, and as a result, USTR did not include Costa Rica in the 2020 report.

For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/>.

## Section IX. Import Procedures:

Costa Rica has moved to an electronic customs system. The new system, known as TICA (Information Technology for the Customs System), intends to simplify procedures, improve the transparency of the decisions of customs officials, improve tax revenues, and improve the trustworthiness of the information used by customs. The system relies on several areas: a centralized customs database; a single customs declaration for imports, exports, and transit of goods; the use of the internet for the transmission of customs declarations, the electronic payment of duties; and online operation 24/7, all year round. The system has been implemented at all ports and border points of entry with success.

Costa Rica generally requires only invoices, bills of lading and airway bills to import goods. Mail shipments require only postal documentation. Imports of bulk agricultural and horticultural products require plant health certificates. Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA/FSIS) certificates are required to import fresh and frozen meats. Seafood products must be accompanied by a NOAA Export Certificate, and dairy products require USDA/AMS export certificates. Under CAFTA-DR, Costa Rica agreed to apply the science-based disciplines of the WTO agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. Costa Rica also agreed specifically to undertake an equivalency determination for all beef, pork and poultry establishments inspected by USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service. Prior to the equivalence determination, export plants had to be individually approved by Costa Rican authorities.

Most processed food products (canned, boxed, and pre-cooked goods) do not require plant health or animal health certificates, but exporters should check with their importers, who are ultimately responsible for knowing local regulations.

Imports of toxic substances, insecticides, pesticides, and agricultural chemicals, require an import permit from the Costa Rica Ministry of Health as well as registration at the Ministry of Agriculture. The permit can be secured upon submission and approval of quantitative/qualitative analysis certificates and free-sale certificates, which must be provided by the exporter. These certificates must be authenticated by a Costa Rican consul in the United State or other country of origin.

Food products must be registered prior to importation. Labeling, according to the abovementioned regulations, may take place once the product enters the country, but the product must be appropriately labeled before it reaches the point of sale. To avoid delays at the port of entry, it is recommended that exporters coordinate with importers regarding labeling requirements. Violations of documentation laws lead to heavy fines. Consequently, great care must be taken to avoid errors and violations.

Costa Rican customs procedures are complex and bureaucratic, but they have improved somewhat since the passage of the 1995 General Customs Law. Most of the necessary processing is now accomplished electronically, and "one stop" import and export windows have significantly reduced the time required for customs processing.

### **Basic steps for exporting U.S. processed food products to Costa Rica**

- Product must be registered with Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture depending on the product.
  - a. Allow at least 30 days for registration process.

- b. Registration fee is \$100 per product.
- Obtain Certificate of Free Sale issued by:
  - a. For wines and liquor: Department of the Treasury Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.
  - b. For other agricultural products: FDA’s Certificate to a Foreign Government or Certificate of Exportability, State Departments of Agriculture or State Departments of Health. For processed meat products, Costa Rica accepts FSIS Form 9060-5 “Export Certificate of Wholesomeness” as equivalent to the Free Sale Certificate.
  - c. Certificate must obtain an Apostille from a Department of State office of the State that issued the certificate of free sale.
- Send documentation to the importer.
- Importer submits documents to Ministry of Foreign Relations for translation into Spanish.
- Importer contacts Customs Agent.
- The importer provides the Customs Agent with the following documents: commercial invoice, bill of lading or airway bill depending on the transportation means to be used, and copy of the importer’s identification document (passport, cedula (local identification document), or legal documentation in the case of a business entity).
- Customs Agent determines the type of import permits which are required and requests them on behalf of the importer. (May include country of origin, certificate of analysis, fisheries certificate, fumigation certificate, health certificate, phytosanitary certificate, inspection certificate).
- After receiving necessary permits, Customs Agent completes a Customs Import Form to submit to the Customs Office where product will enter the country.
- Product may be subject to a random sampling physical inspection procedure upon arrival.
- Customs agent pays import duties.
- The product is cleared for market and the importer may retrieve the product.

Product labels must be in Spanish and include registration number given by Ministry, product name, list of ingredients, net content and drained weight (in metric system), name and address of manufacturer and importer, country of origin, lot ID, dating and preservation instructions, instructions for use, and any other required information applicable to the specific product.

Import-related procedures can be summarized as follows:

- The importer contacts a customs agent, since according to article 33 of the General Customs Law, the customs agent is the only person authorized by the Customs Department to provide customs services.
- The importer provides the customs agent with the following documents: Commercial invoice, bill of lading or airway bill depending on the transportation means to be used, and copy of the importer's identification document (passport, cedula or legal documentation in the case of a business entity).
- The customs agent classifies the imported product and determines the type of import permits (phytosanitary etc.), if any, are required.
- The customs agent may request the permits on behalf of the importer. However, prior to this, the product must have been registered at the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture, depending on the product.
- Once the necessary permits have been processed, the customs agent fills the Declaracion Aduanera de Importacion (Customs Import Form) and submits it to the Customs office where the product is expected to enter the country.
- Under normal procedures, customs uses a random sampling process to physically inspect the product. The process will indicate whether that product needs to be physically inspected or not.
- Once the product is inspected by customs (if selected for inspection), the customs agent proceeds to pay the duties<sup>1</sup>. Customs then provides a copy of the Customs Import Form, with the statement "Levante de Mercancia" (Cleared Product), and the importer or its representative can pick up the product.

<sup>1</sup> Taxes are calculated in accordance with the Central American Tariff and Customs Valuation Act (Ley de Valoración Aduanera y al Arancel Centroamericano --S.A.C.).

## Section X: Trade Facilitation

Currently, Costa Rica does not have any preclearance programs in place for products coming from the United States.

E-certificates are allowed by Costa Rica. The country currently uses the Global e-phyto hub created by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) for plant origin products. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Agriculture is currently allowing the use of copies of export certificates for customs clearance purposes although the original documents have to be submitted as soon as they are available.

Port fees vary by port of entry. For Port of Caldera, the main port in the Pacific coast, information can be seen at the following link: <https://incop.go.cr>. Port of Caldera is used for most bulk product shipments. For Port of Moín on the Atlantic side, where most of the processed food products arrive, please visit: <https://www.apmterminals.com/en/moin/services/services-and-tariff>

Release times for products vary depending on the type of product and whether the product requires laboratory testing of some type. Grains such as rice may take a few days to clear since the product is subject to different types of testing (pests, residues, and quality). Fresh produce in general takes longer to clear customs than a container of processed food products. Importers of fresh fruits sometimes report delays related to residue testing. Importers of meats and dairy products occasionally report delays due to incorrect product labeling. When this happens, importers are generally allowed to relabel the product,

with the associated cost and time delay involved. Other causes for delays involve incorrect documentation, for instance, mismatch between processing plant information in the export certificate and the plant number listed in a shipment of dairy products for instance.

## Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

### U.S. Government:

#### Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS)

Office of Agricultural Affairs, San José, Costa Rica

Telephone: (011-506) 2519-2333, 2334, 2028, 2285, 2288

Tel-Embassy: (011-506) 2519-2000

Fax: (011-506) 2519-2475

Email-FAS: [agsanjose@usda.gov](mailto:agsanjose@usda.gov)

#### Mailing Address

Office of Agricultural Affairs

FAS/San Jose

Unit 2507

APO AA 34020-2507

#### Physical Location

Embajada de los Estados Unidos

Frente al Centro Comercial de Pavas

San Jose, Costa Rica

#### In-Country Mailing Address

Embajada de los Estados Unidos

Apartado 920-1200, Pavas

San Jose, Costa Rica

#### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)

Embajada de los Estados Unidos

Apartado 920-1200, Pavas

Telephone: (011-506) 2519-2237

### Local Government:

#### Guidelines for the Labeling of Food Products

Dirección de Mejora Reguladora y Reglamentación

Técnica, Ministerio de Economía, Industria y

Comercio (MEIC)

Apartado 10216-1000, San José, Costa Rica

Telephone: (506) 2549-1400

<http://www.meic.go.cr>

### **Registration of Agrochemicals**

Registro de Insumos Agrícolas del Ministerio de  
Agricultura y Ganadería

Apartado 70-3006, Barreal, Heredia, Costa Rica

Telephone: (506) 2549-3502

<http://www.sfe.go.cr>

### **Registration of Food Products**

Dirección de Atención al Cliente, Plataforma de  
Servicios, Ministerio de Salud

Apartado 10123-1000, San José, Costa Rica

Telephone: (506) 2257-7821

Fax: (506) 2299-4815

<http://www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr>

### **Imports of Processed Food Products**

PROCOMER

Autoridad Sanitaria del Ministerio de Salud

Ventanilla Unica del Comercio Exterior (VUCE)

Telephone: (506) 2299-4815

Fax: (506) 2233-4962

<http://www.procomer.com>

Import requirements for the following products may be obtained from the Costa Rican Animal and Plant Health Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture:

- Plant seeds
- Processed vegetables
- Grains
- Biological control agents
- Vegetable products not including plant seeds
- Spices for consumption or processing
- Vegetable products and by-products
- Propagation material
- Fruit
- Fertilizers, registration and labeling
- Laboratory for residue analysis and chemical and biological substances of agricultural use
- Registration and labeling of biological and biochemical pesticides
- Registration and examination of application equipment for agricultural, chemical and biological substances.
- Maximum residue levels of pesticides in vegetables.

For information on plant product requirements please contact:

**Departamento de Cuarentena Vegetal**

Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado (SFE)

Phone: (506) 2549-3400

Fax: (506) 2260-8296

<http://www.sfe.go.cr/SitePages/Importacion/InicioImportaciones.aspx>

**Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado (SFE)**

Departamento de Insumos Agrícolas

Phone: (506) 2549-3816

Fax: (506) 2258-3383

<http://www.sfe.go.cr/SitePages/Registrosustancias/Inicio-Registro-sustancias.aspx>

For questions regarding requirements for imports of live animals and products of animal origin please contact:

**Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal (SENASA)**

Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería

Phone: (506) 2260-8300

Fax: (506) 2262-0221

<http://www.senasa.go.cr/tramites-y-servicios/guias-al-usuario>

For information on import requirements for live animals, meats, and other products of animal origin (including dairy products) please contact:

**Servicio Nacional de Salud de Animal (SENASA)**

Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería

Phone: (506) 2587-1600 / 2260-9046

Fax: (506) 2296-2976 / 2260-9046

<http://www.senasa.go.cr>

## Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

**CINDE**

**Costa Rican Investment Promotion Agency**

Tel: (506) 2201-2800

<http://www.cinde.org/en/complementary-services/logistics>

**Asociación de Agentes de Aduana de Costa Rica**

Tel: (506) 2258-6869

Fax: (506) 2223-9329

E-mail: [info@agentesaduaneros.com](mailto:info@agentesaduaneros.com), [aduanero@racsa.co.cr](mailto:aduanero@racsa.co.cr)

**Compañía de Registros Internacionales, S.A.**

Phone: (506) 2257-9914

Fax: (506) 2221-8279

<http://www.reinsa.com>

**Conutra**

**Consultores en Nutricion y Alimentos**

Phone: (506) 2232-9904

E-mail: [servicialcliente@conutra.com](mailto:servicialcliente@conutra.com)

<http://www.conutra.com>

**Attachments:**

No Attachments