

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Peru

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report 2016

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Report Highlights:

This report identifies Peru's import requirements for (foreign) export certificates. Current procedures are highlighted and relevant agencies with oversight on these issues are identified. This report replaces the Food and Agricultural Import Regulation Report (FAIRS) submitted in 2015. Updates have been made to the sanitary certificate portions of Sections III and IV, as well as to Appendix I (animal and plant products sections).

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

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

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: The Ministry of Health’s General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA) requires a Certificate of Free Sale and Use as proof that food and beverage products are also sold in the country of origin.

B. Phytosanitary Certificate: The Ministry of Agriculture’s Sanitary and Phytosanitary agency (SENASA) requires a Phytosanitary Certificate to prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases into Peru. Certificates are to be issued by the sanitary authority in the country of export.

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

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

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

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

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

| Live Animals | USDA Agency | Requested Form |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Alpacas and Llamas | APHIS | APHIS form VS 17-140 |
| Aquatic Health Certificate | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Bovine Breeding Cattle VEHCS | APHIS | Health Certificate |
| Bovine Frozen Embryos | APHIS | Under negotiation. |
| Bovine Semen (Protocol) | APHIS | International Health Certificate |
| Horses (Protocol) | APHIS | APHIS form VS 17-37 |
| SPF Eggs | APHIS | Supplemental Health Certificate |
| Day-old Chicks (Protocol) | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Chicken Hatching Eggs (Protocol) | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Day-old Poults and Hatching Eggs of Turkey | APHIS | APHIS form VS 17-6 |
| Day-old Duckling and Hatching Eggs | APHIS | Health Certificate Addendum |
| Guinea Chicks (Protocol) | APHIS | APHIS form VS 17-6 and Addendum |
| Ornamental and Song Birds (Protocol) | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Breeding Swine (Protocol and Health Certificate) | APHIS | Currently Under Negotiation |
| Giraffes | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Reptiles | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Laboratory Mice | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Dogs and cats (pets) | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Frozen Canine Semen | APHIS | U.S. Origin Health Certificate |
| Animal Products | USDA Agency | Requested Form |
| Bovine and Bison Hides for Further Processing | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Bovine and Porcine Hide-Derived Pet Chews | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Milk and Milk Products Intended for Animal Feeding | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Dairy Products for Human Consumption | AMS | AMS Health Certificate Worksheet |
| Spray Dried Porcine Blood | APHIS | Certificate on VS Area Office Letterhead |
| Hunting Trophies | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Hydrolyzed/Enzymatically Digested Poultry Viscera | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Lanolin | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Preparations Containing Gelatin Derived from Hides and Skins | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Rendered Porcine Meals | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |

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|---|-------|---|
| <u>(excluding Blood Meals)</u> | | |
| <u>Processed egg products for animal feeding</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Protein Free Tallow for Industrial Use</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Unprocessed (greasy) Camelid Hair</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Unprocessed Musk Ox Hair</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Poultry Rendered Meal</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Bovine Bone-Derived Gelatin and Collagen</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| Meat and Bone Meal of Bovine Origin | APHIS | Currently Prohibited |
| <u>Finished Pet Foods (Dogs and Cats)</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Feather Meal for Animal Feeding</u> | APHIS | APHIS form VS 16-4 |
| <u>Fresh / frozen poultry products</u> | FSIS | FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate. |
| <u>Processed poultry and poultry products</u> | FSIS | FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate. |
| <u>Pork and Pork Products</u> | | |
| <u>Salted Pork casings</u> | FSIS | FSIS form 9060-7 and statement on FSIS letterhead certificate |
| <u>Sheep (Ovine) Products /Fresh/frozen ovine meat of Australian Origin</u> | FSIS | FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate. |
| <u>Beef, Beef products and Beef Offals</u> | FSIS | The statement “This product meets the export requirements of Peru” must be in the “Remarks” block of FSIS Form 9060-6, Application for Export. Additionally, the following certification statements must be placed in the "Remarks" section of FSIS Form 9060-5 or on an accompanying . |

For additional information:

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

Section IV. Government Certificate’s Legal Entry Requirements

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: DIGESA requires a Certificate of Free Sale and Use to register food and beverages in Peru. The prior registration of new to market products is required for customs clearance procedures. Certificates of Free Sale and Use should be obtained from the state Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. The certificate must not be older than one year from the date of issue.

For additional information, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2016.

B. Health Certificates: Prior to product shipment, the importer must request from SENASA an import permit; applications are available at www.senasa.gob.pe. Import permits are valid for 90 calendar days from the date of issue, but can be extended for an additional 90-day period. Amendments and or changes will invalidate the permit. SENASA reserves the right to suspend or annul import permits if pests or animal diseases are detected in the country of export. The importer is required to obtain from the exporter an official health certificate from the country of origin (see Appendix I). The original certificate must be presented to SENASA for customs clearance purposes. For additional information on import procedures, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2016.

B.1. Sanitary Certificate: On January 27, 2016, SENASA updated the risk categories for animal products and published it in the official gazette as the Directorial Resolution 0003-2016-MINAGRI-SENASA-DSA. Import requirements incorporate risk analysis based on the Andean Community (CAN) and World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. Additionally recommendations by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), *Codex Alimentarius* (Codex), and the sanitary conditions of the exporting country are taken into account.

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

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

SENASA will inspect all the products considered in Risk levels 2 to 5. SENASA will inspect products from Risk level 1 if they are considered relevant.

Procedure to Import Animals or Animal Products:

The importer requests the SIP through SENASA.

- The exporter in the country of origin submits the Sanitary Certificate following the import permit requirements.

- SENASA reviews the documentation at Peru’s Customs Quarantine Stations.
- All products are subject to inspection at Peru’s Customs Quarantine Stations.
- SENASA requests further observation of the product at the Post of Quarantine if indicated in the product import permit.
- SENASA issues the Certificate of Internal Transport for customs clearance purposes.

B.2. Phytosanitary Certificate: According to the Plant Quarantine regulation (Directorial Resolution No. 0002-2012-AG-SENASA-DSV), plant and plant products under Phytosanitary Risk Categories (PRF) 2 to 5 require the phytosanitary import permit issued by SENASA. Note that PRF is the phytosanitary risk classification determined by a product’s level of processing and its commercial purpose.

Phytosanitary Risk Categories:

| PRC | Concept and Processes | Plant or Plant products | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 0 | <p>Plant products that, due to their processing, do not transport pest diseases through packaging and therefore do not require sanitary control of SENASA.</p> <p>Includes products that were cooked, candied, pulped, expanded, extracted/pasteurized, extracted/except for tannery, sterilized, frozen, carbonized, pickled, toasted, fermented, pasteurized, contained in syrup, or salted.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oils • Alcohols • Canned food • Sugars (except white) • Vegetable coal • Cellulose • Colorants • Essences • Matches • Candied fruit • Cooked fruits and vegetables • Gums | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juices • Lacquers • Molasses • Toothpicks • Ice-cream sticks • Pasta • Vacuum packed • Pulps • Resins • Vegetables in salted water • Vegetables in vinegar • Fruits in syrup |
| 1 | <p>Plant products that have been submitted to any technological process of denaturalization to resist pests but can transport them through packaging or storage and are for human consumption.</p> <p>Includes products that were milled, expanded, extruded, malted, in pellets, fermented-dried, laminated, crushed, stabilized, impregnated, pre-cooked, extracted for tannery, pressurized, oven-dried, sublimated, parboiled, or milled-dried.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woods impregnated through vacuum/pressed, immersion, and diffusion with creosotes or other active ingredients accepted in Peru • Laminated wood defoliated with 6 mm or less of thickness • Well-formed woods including wood for floors • Board of fiber particles, plated and reconstituted • Agglomerated cork • Oven-dried wood • Furniture or its parts manufactured with oven-dried wood • Herbs and milled spices • Cereals, oilseeds and vegetable derived (deactivated soybean, pellets, cakes) • Vegetable extracts for tannery | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowers and foliage dried and tanned or varnished. Handcraft of vegetable origin • Edible mushrooms, fresh or dried • Artificially dried fruits • Stabilized, expanded or pre-cooked bulk grains • Parboiled rice • Herbariums or insectariums |
| 2 | <p>Plant semi-processed products (dried, cleaned, separated, peeled, etc.) that can carry pests and that are for human consumption.</p> <p>Includes products that have been chipped, separated from cuticle, naturally dried, peeled, simply pressed (except cotton fiber), simply extracted, or cut.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut flowers and dried foliage for decorations • Sawed wood • Wood chips • Packages and wood supports for loading • Natural rubber, jute or other fiber sacks • Spices in grains or dried leafs • Medicinal herbs, aromatic and manufactured, dried (including tobacco) • Dried fruits, without peel (nuts) • Cereal, oilseeds and vegetable derived: bran, straw • Dried fruits in natural form. |
| 3 | <p>Vegetable products, primarily natural, for human consumption, direct use or transformation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh fruits and vegetables • Fresh cut flowers • Fresh foliage • Round logs, with or without barks • Firewood barks • Branches and foliage • Grains, whole or part • Fiber, branch cotton • Coffee beans, untoasted • Foliage roots, hay, alfalfa bales • Dried tobacco leaves, not processed • Plant materials used in basketwork (cane, bamboo, rush, wicker, rattan, etc.) • Textile vegetable fibers semi-processed (linen, jute, sisal, kapok, etc.) |
| 4 | <p>Seeds, plants or plant parts for propagation or research.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live plants or their parts for propagation. • Roots or bulbs for propagation • Botanical seeds of any species |
| 5 | <p>Any other product of vegetable origin, not considered in other categories with demonstrated</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficial insects • Microorganism culture • Support materials (except for soils) |

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| phytosanitary risk according to Pest Risk Analysis (PRA). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) |
|---|---|

Procedure to Import Vegetable Products:

- The importer requests the Phytosanitary Import Permit through SENASA.
- The exporter in the country of origin submits the Phytosanitary Certificate following the import permit requirements.
- SENASA reviews the documentation at Peru's Customs Quarantine Station.
- All products are subject to inspection at Peru's Customs Quarantine Station.
- SENASA issues the Inspection and Verification Report for Customs clearance.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Sanitary Registration: DIGESA requires sanitary registration to ensure food safety. For more information food and beverage registration, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2016.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

- A. **Live Animals:** Refer to Section III
- B. **Animal Products:** Refer to Section III
- C. **Plant and Plant Products**

| Products | Specific Attestations on the Certificate |
|-------------------------------|--|
| CRF 2 | |
| Naturally Dried fruit | |
| All species, except nuts | No additional declaration. |
| CFR 3 | |
| Vegetable Fibers | |
| Cotton (not carded or combed) | Product free of <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> . |
| Fresh Fruit | |
| Plums | Area of production is free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> . Product is free of <i>Cydia molesta</i> , <i>Cydia prunivora</i> , <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> . |
| Peaches | Area of production is free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> . Product is free of <i>Cydia molesta</i> , <i>Cydia prunivora</i> , <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> . |
| Kiwi | No additional declaration. |
| Fresh Fruit | |
| Grapes | No additional declaration. |
| Nectarines | Area of production free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> . Product free of <i>Cydia</i> |

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| | | <i>molesta</i> , <i>Cydia prunivora</i> , <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> . | |
| Apples | | Area of production free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> . Product free of <i>Cydia molesta</i> and <i>Cydia prunivora</i> . | |
| Pears | | Area of production free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> . Product free of <i>Cydia molesta</i> and <i>Cydia prunivora</i> . | |
| Citrus (from California) | | Area of production free of <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i> , <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> , <i>Anastrepha suspense</i> , <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> . Product free of <i>Diapotha citri</i> . | |
| | | Fresh fruit must be packed in new and labeled boxes, and will be transported in cold refrigerated containers sealed and bound. | |
| Nuts | | | |
| Almonds (with shell) | | Product free of <i>Amyelois transitella</i> . Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide ² | |
| Almonds (without shells) | | Product free of <i>Amyelois transitella</i> . | |
| Pistachio (dried) | | Product free of <i>Amyelois transitella</i> . Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide ² | |
| Nuts (with shell) | | Product free of <i>Cydia latiferreana</i> , <i>Amyelois transitella</i> and <i>ectomyelois ceratoniae</i> . Fumigation Treatment with Methyl Bromide ² | |
| Nuts (without shells) | | Product free of <i>Cydia latiferreana</i> , <i>Amyelois transitella</i> and <i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i> . | |
| | | Product must be contained in new packages of first use (except for bulk products). | |
| Woods without Preservation Treatment | | | |
| Wood Palletes | | See note 6. | |
| Oregon Pine | | No additional declaration. | |
| Grains | | | |
| Wild celery | | No additional declaration. | |
| Sesame | | No additional declaration. | |
| Milled rice | | No additional declaration. | |
| Peas | | No additional declaration. | |
| Oat | | No additional declaration. | |
| Barley | | No additional declaration. | |
| Bean | | No additional declaration. | |
| Chick peas | | No additional declaration. | |
| Lentils | | Product free of <i>Ahasverus advena</i> and <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> . | |
| Corn | | Product free of <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Ahasverus advena</i> , <i>Latheticus oryzae</i> . Fumigation Treatment ^{3a,b} | |
| Peanuts | | Product free of <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> . Fumigation Treatment ^{3b} | |
| Millet | | Product free of <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>Trogoderma variabile</i> , and <i>Cirsium arvense</i> . Fumigation treatment ^{3a,b} | |
| Soy | | No additional declaration. | |
| Pepper | | No additional declaration. | |
| Wheat | | Area of production was supervised and found free of <i>Tilletia indica</i> . | |

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| | Fumigation treatment ⁴ | |
| CRF 4 | | |
| Botanical Fruit Seeds | | |
| Citrus | Free of <i>Spiroplasma citri</i> . | |
| Macadamia | Product free of <i>Nematospora coryli</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Papaya | No additional declaration. | |
| Botanical Fruit Seeds | | |
| Papaya | No additional declaration. | |
| Avocado | Free of <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i> . | |
| Botanical foraging seeds | | |
| Foraging seeds | Product free of <i>Cirsium arvense, Papaver spp.</i> | |
| Botanical seeds of grains | | |
| Rice | Free of <i>Sarocladium oryzae, Tilletia barclayana</i> . Product free of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi, Corcyra cephalonica, Liposcelis Entomophila</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping with a mix of Benomyl or Thiram with Diazinon. | |
| Peas | No additional declaration. | |
| Oats | No additional declaration. | |
| Cereal rye | Found free of <i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i> . The product comes from an area that was supervised and found free of <i>Tilletia indica, Tilletia controversa</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Beans | Found free of <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. Flaccumfaciens, Phaeoisaripsis giseola</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |

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| Corn | Found free of <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus, Stenocarpella maydis, Stenocarpella macrospora, Sphacelotheca reliana, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i> . Product free of <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Sorghum | Found free of <i>Sarocladium oryzae</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Soybeans | Found free of <i>Phomopsis longicolla, Cercospora kikuchii, Cercospora soja, Peronospora manshurica, Curtobacterium flacc,umfaciens pv. Flaccumfaciens, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i> Soybean mosaic potyvirus. Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Wheat | Found free of <i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum, Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i> . The product comes from a supervised area free of <i>Tilletia indica</i> and <i>Tilletia controversa</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Botanical forest seeds | | |
| Pine | Found free ¹ of <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵ | |
| Botanical flower seeds | | |

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

All plants and plants products:

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

Notes:

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

² The products that require the treatment of fumigation, will be fumigated prior shipment using one of

these doses of Methyl Bromide: 40 g/m³ / 12 hours/ equal to or above 32°C; 56 g/m³ / 12 hours/ between 27 and 31°C; 72 g/m³ / 12 hours/ between 21 and 26° C; 160 g/m³ / 12 hours/ between 16 and 20°C; 192 g/m³ / 12 hours/ between 10 and 15°C; 192 g/m³ / 12 hours/ between 4 and 9°C. The fumigated product must have a minimum ventilation of 12 hours.

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

- a. A Methyl Bromide dose of: 40 g/m³ / 12 hours of exposure to a temperature above or equal to 32° C; 56 g/m³ / 12 hours/ 27-31°C; 92 g/m³ / 12 hours/ 21- 26°C; 96 g/m³ / 12 hours/ 16- 20°C; 120 g/m³ / 12 hours/ 10- 15°C; 144 g/m³ / 12 hours/ 4-9°C.
- b. A dose of fosfomina at: 3 g/m³ / 72 hours of exposure to a temperature between 16 and 20°C; 2 g/m³ / 96 hours of exposure to a temperature above 21°C; 2 g/m³ / 120 hours of exposure to a temperature between 16 and 20°C; 2 g/m³ / 144 hours of exposure to a temperature between 11 and 15°C; 2 g/m³ / 240 hours of exposure to a temperature between 5 and 10°C.

⁴ The product will be fumigated previous shipment with Methyl Bromide (see Note 2) or Fosfamina at a dose of 3 g/m³/72 hours/ 16-20°C; 2 g/m³/96 hours/ more than 21°C; 2 g/m³/120 hours/ 16-20°C; 2 g/m³/144 hours/ 11-15°C; 2 g/m³/240 hours/ 5-10°C.

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

⁶ Wood Pallets:

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

SENASA will verify randomly that wood packaging used for transport of merchandises from abroad or in transit and that has received any of the phytosanitary treatments approved in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 for wood at country of origin bear the approved marking concurring with ISPM No. 15. Marking should appear visibly on both opposite sides of the packing.

SENASA will verify randomly that any wood packaging that has received any of the phytosanitary treatments approved in ISPM No. 15 for wood at country of origin and used for transporting any shipment from abroad or in transit in national territory at ports, airports or frontier posts; bear the approved marking concurring with ISPM No. 15. Marking should appear visibly on both opposite sides of the packaging.