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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Export Certificate Report 2018

Approved By:

Kirsten Luxbacher

Prepared By:

Alvaro Loza

Report Highlights:

This report identifies Peru's import requirements for (foreign) export certificates. Current procedures are highlighted and relevant agencies with oversight of these issues are identified. This report replaces the 2017 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Report. Updates include the sanitary certificate portions of Section III and IV.

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 phytosanitary inspection. See Appendix I.	Health certificate	SENASA (Ministry of Agriculture)
Imported animal products	Sanitary Certificate	Fulfill health requirements according to import permit and sanitary inspection. See Appendix I.	Health certificate	SENASA (Ministry of Agriculture)

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

A. Certificate of Free Sale and Use: The Ministry of Health's 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 phytosanitary 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, marked as needed 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 Animals Health Certificate	APHIS	U.S. Origin Health Certificate
Bovine Breeding Cattle VEHCS	APHIS	Health Certificate
Bovine Frozen Embryos	APHIS	Health Certificate
Bovine bluetongue quarantine procedures	APHIS	Post-entry procedure
Bovine Semen (Protocol)	APHIS	International Health Certificate
Bovine semen collection centers	APHIS	Approved for export
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
Hyenas	APHIS	Veterinary Health Certificate
Macropodidae family	APHIS	Veterinary 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 (excluding Blood Meals)	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Processed egg products for animal feeding	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Protein Free Tallow for Industrial Use	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Unprocessed (greasy) Camelid Hair	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Unprocessed Musk Ox Hair	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Poultry Rendered Meal	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Bovine Bone-Derived Gelatin and Collagen	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Meat and Bone Meal of Bovine Origin	APHIS	Currently Prohibited
Finished Pet Foods (Dogs and Cats)	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Feather Meal for Animal Feeding	APHIS	APHIS form VS 16-4
Fresh / frozen poultry products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Processed poultry and poultry products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Pork and Pork Products	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement of FSIS letterhead certificate.
Salted Pork casings	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-7 and statement on FSIS letterhead certificate
Sheep (Ovine) Products /Fresh/frozen ovine meat of Australian Origin	FSIS	FSIS form 9060-5 and statement on FSIS Letterhead certificate.
Beef, Beef products and Beef Offals	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 FSIS letterhead certificate for beef, beef products, and beef offals.

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 a state Department of Agriculture and/or Commerce. The certificate must not be older than one year from the date of issue. For additional information, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2018.

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 2018.

B.1. Sanitary and Phytosanitary certificate: On December 7, 2017, SENASA updated its list of agricultural products based on risk category, type of processing, and tariff subheading. This list was published in the official gazette as the [Directorial Resolution 0162-2017-MINAGRI-SENASA](#). This list is a compilation of all the products regulated by SENASA. 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.

SENASA's regulation considers five risk categories for animal and animal products:

- **Risk 1:** Products or sub-products of animal and plant origin that have been subject to a process that eliminates the possibility of transporting pathogenic agents or quarantine pests. 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.

This category includes plant origin products that were cooked, candied, pulped, expanded, extracted/except for products that have been through the tannery process, sterilized, extracted (by heat or chemically), frozen, carbonized, pickled, toasted, sublimated, aseptization pressurized, malted, extruded, fermented, lyophilisate, pasteurized, preserved, contained in syrup, or salted.

In the case of animal origin products the processes considered within this category are:

Egg-product	Internal Temperature (°C)	Time
Whole egg	>60	188 seconds

Whole egg mixed	>60	188 seconds
Whole egg mixed	>61.1	94 seconds
Liquid whites	>55.6	870 seconds
Liquid Whites	>56.7	232 seconds
10% Salted yolk	>62.2	138 seconds
Dry whites	>67	20 hours
Dry whites	>54.4	513 rs

- **Risk 2:** Animal and plant products or sub-products that have been subject to processes that diminish the transport of pathogenic agents and quarantine pests against human or animal health. Original export Sanitary Certificate is required. This must be issued according to the specific sanitary requirements. The Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) is not necessary. The product will be inspected upon arrival. This category includes plant origin products that were: chipped, cured, dehydrated, naturally dried, stabilized, impregnated, laminated, crushed, pelletized, parboiled, pearly, pre-cooked, pulverized, shredded, oven-dried, chopped and thermoforming.
- **Risk 3:** Processed animal products or sub-products and plant products semi-processed or raw whose processes do not guarantee the destruction of pathogenic agents and quarantine pests. The original export Sanitary Certificate is required, as is the SIP. This category includes plant origin products that were husked, stripping, separated from cuticle, simply extracted, peeled, simply pressed, naturally dried, cut and polished.
- **Risk 4:** Primary products of animal origin as well as seeds, plants and plant parts for propagation purposes capable of the transportation of pathogenic agents and quarantine pests. The original export Sanitary Certificate is required as is the SIP.
- **Risk 5:** Animals, sub-products of animal origin, reproductive material and any other product of animal and plant origin, considered a high risk for the introduction of pathogenic agents, diseases and quarantine pests. The original export Sanitary Certificate is required as is the SIP.

SENASA will inspect all the products considered in risk levels two to five. SENASA will inspect products from risk level one at its discretion or if a risk is perceived. The ministerial resolution also establishes a [term glossary](#) that describes the processes for classification in each risk category. The list of agricultural products categorized according to their risk can be found in the following [list](#).

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

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 Custom Quarantine Station.
- All products are subject to inspection at Peru's Custom Quarantine Station.
- SENASA issues the Inspection and Verification Report for Customs clearance.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Sanitary Registration: DIGESA and SANIPES require sanitary registration to ensure food safety. For more information on the registration of food, beverage, fishery, and aquaculture products, see FAIRS Peru Country Report 2018.

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.
Grapes	No additional declaration.
Nectarines	Area of production free of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> . Product free of <i>Cydia 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 Pallets	See note 6.
Oregon Pine	No additional declaration.
Grains	
Wild celery	No additional declaration.
Sesame	No additional declaration.
Milled rice	No additional declaration.
Peas	No additional declaration.
Oat	No additional declaration.
Barley	No additional declaration.
Bean	No additional declaration.
Chick peas	No additional declaration.
Lentils	Product free of <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> . 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</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i> .
Botanical foraging seeds	
Foraging seeds	Product free of <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , <i>Papaver</i> spp.
Botanical seeds of grains	
Rice	Free of <i>Sarocladium oryzae</i> , <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> . Product free of <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> , <i>Corcyra cephalonica</i> , <i>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</i> , <i>Tilletia controversa</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵
Beans	Found free of <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>Flaccumfaciens</i> , <i>Phaeoisaropsis giseola</i> . Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵
Corn	Found free of <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> , <i>Stenocarpella maydis</i> , <i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i> , <i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i> , <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>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</i> , <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> , <i>Cercospora sojina</i> , <i>Peronospora manshurica</i> , <i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv. <i>Flaccumfaciens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i> Soybean mosaic potyvirus. Disinfection treatment before shipping ⁵
Wheat	Found free of <i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i> , <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>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	
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</i> pv. <i>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>Stenotaphyrum 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 relevant, 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 to 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 phosphine 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 prior to shipment with Methyl Bromide (see Note 2) or phosphine 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 randomly verify that wood packaging used for transport of merchandise 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 randomly verify 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.