



**Food Safety and Inspection Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-3700**

Export Library

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Export Requirements for Ecuador

Eligible/Ineligible Products

A. Eligible

1. Beef and beef products.
2. Poultry and poultry products.*
3. Animal Casings (Intestines Only).

Documentation Requirements

A. Beef and beef products

1. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5 (04/23/2003) - Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness.
2. The certificate is to be visaed by the consul of Ecuador.
3. An import permit is required to import beef into Ecuador.
 - a. Contact: Ing. Mercedes Bolanos Ecuadorian Service of Agricultural Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock(MAG), Piso 9, Avs. Elroy Alfaro y Amazonas, Quito, Ecuador, fax: 593-2-567-232
 - b. In order to issue the permit, MAG will need to know:
 - (1) when the beef will enter Ecuador,
 - (2) how it will ship from the U.S. and
 - (3) the port of entry.

B. Poultry and poultry products*

Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5 (04/23/2003), Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. Additionally, the following statement must be typed in the "Remarks" section of FSIS Form 9060-5:*

*"The birds from which the meat was derived originated from farms located in a zone free of Newcastle disease and avian influenza as defined by OIE."**

C. Animal casings

1. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-7 (03/19/1999), Animal Casing Export Certificate for Countries requiring Ante-mortem, Post-mortem and Fit for Human Consumption Statements. The following statement must be placed in the remarks section of FSIS Form 9060-7:

"The product meets Ecuador's requirements according to health regulations outlined in the health permit issued by the Ecuadorian sanitary agricultural authorities (SESA)"

2. The following are the health permit requirements:
 - a. The casings come from animals born, raised and fed in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.
 - b. The United States complies with one of the following alternatives regarding foot-and-mouth disease:
 - (1) The United states is free from foot-and-mouth disease;
 - (2) There is no foot-and-mouth disease caused by Type C virus or of the types or subtypes SAT1, SAT2, SAT3, ASIA1, or A22 and the bovine population from the United States is vaccinated with an inactive vaccine through a first- order insolvent and which has immunologic coverage for foot-and-mouth disease of types and subtypes A and O existing in the importing and exporting country; or
 - (3) There is no foot-and-mouth disease caused by types or subtypes SAT1, SAT2, SAT3, ASIA1, or A22 and the bovine population from the United States is vaccinated with an inactive vaccine through a first-order insolvent and which has immunologic coverage for foot-and-mouth disease of types and subtypes A, O, and C existing in the the importing or exporting country.
 - c. There exists a sanitation control program for foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular diseases that includes epidemiologic oversight, supported by a laboratory diagnosis.
 - d. The United States is free of Rinderpest, African Horse Sickness and Pest of Small Ruminants (Certified according to the species in question).
 - e. The Slaughterhouse where the animals were butchered is officially authorized for export of meat by the United States, keeping in mind the standards of the FAO-WHO-CODEX ALIMENTARIUS in relation to the

pre- and post-mortem inspections, which dictate the hygiene standards for fresh meats.

- f. The slaughterhouse is located in an area where there have been no epidemic outbreaks of infectious contagious diseases that affect the species within the six months prior to the date of butchering.
- g. The animals were subjected to pre- and post-mortem inspection by the official veterinarian or other person accredited by FSIS.
- h. The stomachs of the ruminants were washed and burned, and the mucous membrane eliminated, and the intestines, bladders and stomachs of all species were submerged in a solution tempered with sodium hydroxide.
- i. The containers (cartons, boxes, barrels, etc.) are labeled and marked with an official seal and export stamp.

Other Requirements for Casings

It is the responsibility of the exporter to seal containers (transportation containers, cartons, boxes, or barrels) in such a manner as to be tamper-proof prior to removal by the animal health authority in Ecuador. Also, containers must be washed and disinfected and maintained at the appropriate temperature to transport the product.

Plants Eligible to Export

All U.S. federally inspected establishments are eligible to export to Ecuador.

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