



Report on the Review of Uruguay's Animal Health Status: Foot-and-Mouth Disease

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
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1. Executive summary

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has conducted a review of the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-related import conditions on Uruguay. APHIS periodically conducts reviews of animal health statuses held by foreign regions to determine whether conditions in the region support maintaining, suspending, downgrading, or revoking these statuses. APHIS has conducted a review to determine whether conditions in Uruguay justify maintaining the current import conditions.

APHIS does not consider Uruguay to be free of FMD but does allow the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat into the United States from Uruguay under the conditions outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) [Title 9 Part 94.29](#). APHIS regulations provide for APHIS to downgrade the APHIS-recognized animal health status of a region and/or alter import conditions if APHIS determines conditions in the region have changed. This review is based on information collected from the government of Uruguay and from public sources. APHIS decided a document review is sufficient to assess the FMD-related import conditions for Uruguay; therefore, a site visit was not conducted as part of this review.

APHIS concluded that Uruguay can appropriately certify the exportation of fresh (chilled and frozen) beef and ovine meat to the United States, consistent with the requirements of [9 CFR 94.29](#). Review of the veterinary infrastructure information provided by Uruguay demonstrated an adequate infrastructure for detection of foreign animal diseases; disease surveillance, control, and eradication; and export certification. In addition, Uruguay has demonstrated a history of prompt reporting of disease events, and if FMD were to be detected, Uruguay would take appropriate measures to halt exports to the United States.

Based on the findings of this review, APHIS will maintain the existing conditions under which fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat can be imported into the United States from Uruguay. The current import conditions will be maintained until the next APHIS review or until there is a change in Uruguay's animal health status.

2. Table of contents

Executive summary.....	2
Table of contents.....	3
Abbreviations.....	5
Introduction.....	6
Scope of the review.....	8
Veterinary control and oversight	8
Legal authority for animal health activities.....	8
Organizational structure of the veterinary services.....	9
Infrastructure and financial resources	14
Conclusions	14
Disease history and vaccination practices.....	15
Import restriction history.....	15
Vaccination practices	15
Exports to the United States and compliance with 9 CFR Part 94.29	16
International certification and export controls	16
Select lambs.....	17
Conclusions	18
Barriers to hazard entry into Uruguay	18
Requirements for entry.....	18
Import practices.....	18
Inspection practices and procedures.....	19
Conclusions	20
Hazard detection, response, and notification	20
Livestock demographics.....	20
Animal identification and premises registration.....	23
Traceability	25
Disease detection and reporting	25
Diagnostic laboratory capabilities	25
Passive surveillance	27
Active surveillance	28
Reporting	29
Disease control and eradication.....	29
Conclusions	31

Review conclusions	31
Appendices.....	32
Appendix 1. Special restrictions.....	32
Appendix 2. Legal acts and regulations	33
Appendix 3. Tables	36
Appendix 4. Forms.....	38
References.....	39

3. Abbreviations

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
CFR	U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
CODESA	Departmental Animal Health Commissions (<i>Comisiones Departamentales de Salud Animal</i>)
COTE	Official export transfer certificate (<i>Certificado Oficial de Transferencia de Exportación</i>)
CSI	International Health Certificate (<i>certificado sanitario internacional</i>)
CVP	Permanent Veterinary Committee of the Southern Cone (<i>Comité Veterinario Permanente del Cono Sur</i>)
DCCI	International Trade Control Department (<i>Departamento de Control de Comercio Internacional</i>)
DGBIA–GBS	General Directorate of Biosecurity and Food Safety - Sanitary Barriers Management (<i>Dirección General de Bioseguridad e Inocuidad Alimentaria – Gerencia de Barreras Sanitarias</i>)
DGSG	General Directorate of Livestock Services (<i>Dirección General de Servicios Ganaderos</i>)
DIA	Animal Industry Division (<i>División Industria Animal</i>)
DICOSE	Livestock Control Division (<i>División de Controlar de Semovientes</i>)
DILAVE	Veterinary Laboratories Division (<i>División Laboratorios Veterinarios</i>)
DSA	Animal Health Division (<i>División Sanidad Animal</i>)
EITB	Enzyme-linked immunoelectrotransfer blot
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EU	European Union
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
GPT	Ownership and transit guide (<i>guía de propiedad y tránsito</i>)
HACCP	Hazard analysis and critical control points
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market (<i>Mercado Común del Sur</i>)
MGAP	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca</i>)
PANAFTOSA	Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health (<i>Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa y Salud Pública Veterinaria</i>)
RFID	Radio frequency identification
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
SISA	Animal Health Information System (<i>Sistema de Información en Salud Animal</i>)
SNIG	National Livestock Information System (<i>Sistema Nacional de Información Ganadera</i>)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health

4. Introduction

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulates the importation of animals and animal products into the United States to prevent the introduction of certain animal diseases. APHIS periodically conducts reviews of statuses¹ and/or import conditions granted to foreign regions for the purposes of trade. These reviews allow APHIS to assess changes in the animal health conditions in a foreign region and determine if APHIS will maintain or alter its current status recognitions and/or import conditions for the region. APHIS' reviews consist of a document review with the possibility of a site visit, if needed, to evaluate the region's animal health infrastructure. Recent status review reports are available on the APHIS website at [Animal Health Status Reviews](#).

APHIS maintains a list of regions free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and restricts the importation of animals and animal products from regions not free of FMD. APHIS does not consider Uruguay to be free of FMD but does permit fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat to be imported into the United States from Uruguay under the conditions outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) [Title 9 Part 94.29](#) (see **Appendix 1. Special restrictions**). Consistent with U.S. regulations, APHIS conducted a review of the FMD-related import conditions for fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat from Uruguay.

To conduct this review, APHIS collected and analyzed information relevant to the eight factors used to evaluate the animal health status of regions as described in [9 CFR Part 92.2](#). APHIS collected information from the government of Uruguay using a standardized questionnaire developed for APHIS animal health status reviews. APHIS also evaluated information from publicly available sources. APHIS did not conduct a site visit to Uruguay as part of this review.

APHIS evaluated this information to determine whether Uruguay meets the following overarching standards:

1. The hazard (FMD virus) is not present in Uruguay;
2. The hazard is unlikely to be introduced into Uruguay and ultimately infect susceptible animals or contaminate commodities intended for export to the United States;
3. If the hazard were introduced to Uruguay, the animal health authorities would rapidly detect the incursion, promptly notify the United States and/or the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), and respond to the introduction to mitigate the risk of introduction of FMD into the United States through the importation of susceptible species and products of those species; and
4. The region can certify exports to the United States in accordance with APHIS regulations, specifically [9 CFR Part 94.29](#).

This report presents APHIS' comprehensive findings of Uruguay's veterinary infrastructure, livestock demographics, livestock movement and marketing patterns, surveillance programs, disease control capabilities, veterinary laboratory diagnostic capabilities, emergency response systems for FMD, and compliance with APHIS conditions for the importation of fresh (chilled or

¹ Lists of APHIS-recognized animal health statuses of regions regarding specific animal diseases or pests or acceptable commodities are available at [Animal Health Status of Regions](#).

frozen) beef and ovine meat as specified in [9 CFR Part 94.29](#). Based on the results of the review, APHIS determines which of the following actions is appropriate:

1. Maintain Uruguay's current import conditions for fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat;
2. Add additional import requirements to Uruguay's import conditions for importing fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat; or
3. Revoke Uruguay's eligibility to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat to the United States.

5. Scope of the review

A hazard is a biological, chemical, or physical agent in, or a condition of, an animal or animal product with the potential to cause an adverse health effect [1]. For the purposes of this review, “hazard” refers to FMD virus. FMD affects cloven-hoofed mammals, including cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The geographic scope of this review is limited to Uruguay. Uruguay borders Brazil to the north and northeast, Argentina to the west, the Rio de la Plata estuary to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. Uruguay’s geography consists of rolling plains and low hills with no major mountain ranges [2]. The Uruguay River forms a natural border with Argentina, while the border with Brazil consists in part of multiple small rivers and a lake [3]. Internally, Uruguay is divided into 19 departments (see **Figure 1**) [3].



Figure 1. Departments of Uruguay. Adapted from source [4].

6. Veterinary control and oversight

6.1 Legal authority for animal health activities

The primary legal instrument that provides authority for the official veterinary services in Uruguay is the Animal Health Police Law of April 13, 1910, and its recent amendments. The full

texts of the relevant Uruguayan animal health legislation are publicly available online (see **Appendix 2. Legal acts and regulations**).

These regulations define the responsibilities and scope of authority of the General Directorate of Livestock Services (DGSG), Uruguay's official veterinary services, operating under the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). The regulations:

- Provide the legal basis for official activities related to prevention, control, and eradication of infectious animal diseases.
- Mandate the reporting of animals suspected of having a serious transmissible animal disease and prohibit their movement.
- Provide authority for the official veterinary services to conduct animal disease investigations. Uruguayan officials are permitted to access premises for inspections, epidemiological investigations, sample collection, and other official duties.
- Provide authority for other animal disease control activities, such as establishing quarantines, cleaning and disinfection of premises, and depopulation and disposal of animals.
- Provide authority to issue fines for noncompliance and to restrict imports and exports for animal health and food safety purposes.
- Provide the legal basis for prevention, monitoring, and control of animal diseases and authority to control the movement, transport, and marketing of animal commodities.
- Provide indemnity to producers for financial losses due to official actions for animal disease control or eradication.
- Provide authority for vaccination against FMD as a control measure.

6.2 Organizational structure of the veterinary services

The DGSG is headquartered in the capital city of Montevideo. DGSG staff are stationed in 43 regional and local veterinary offices across 5 regions which cover the 19 departments of Uruguay (see **Figure 2**) [3].

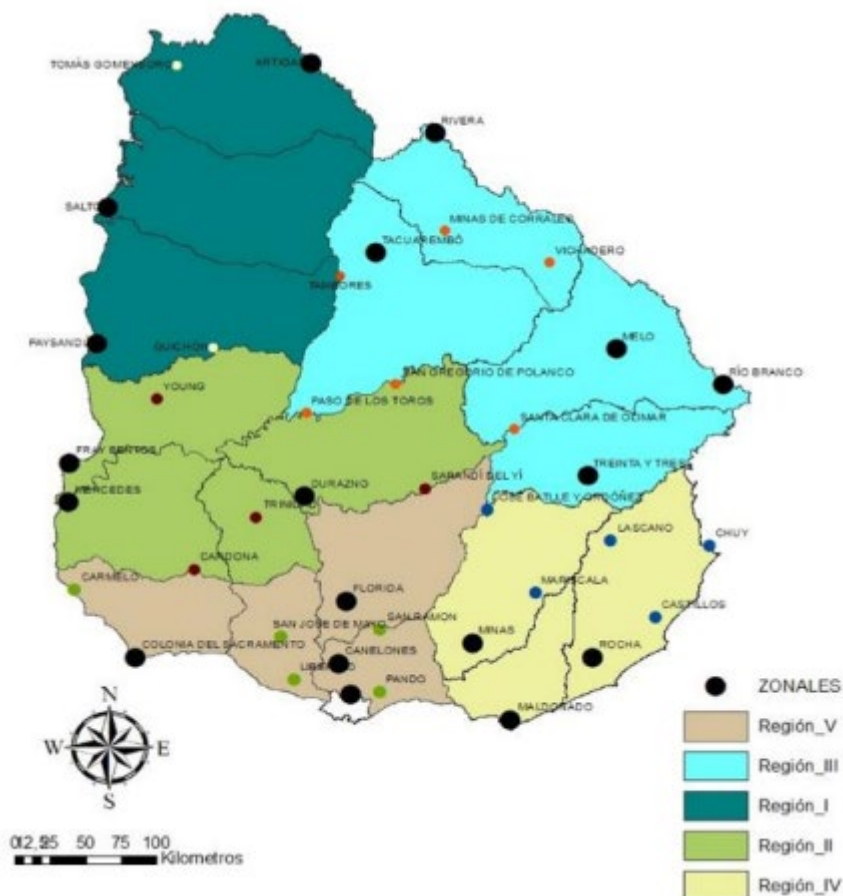


Figure 2. Field department regions and offices [3].

The DGSG consists of three divisions: the Division of Animal Health (DSA), the Veterinary Laboratories Division (DILAVE), and the Animal Industry Division (DIA). **Figure 3** provides the organizational chart of DGSG. The DSA carries out prevention, control, and eradication efforts for livestock diseases as well as import and export functions. The DSA consists of five departments: Field Control, International Trade Control, Dairy Products Control, Livestock Inspection and Control (DICOSE), and Animal Health Programs and Epidemiology Unit (see **Figure 4**) [3].

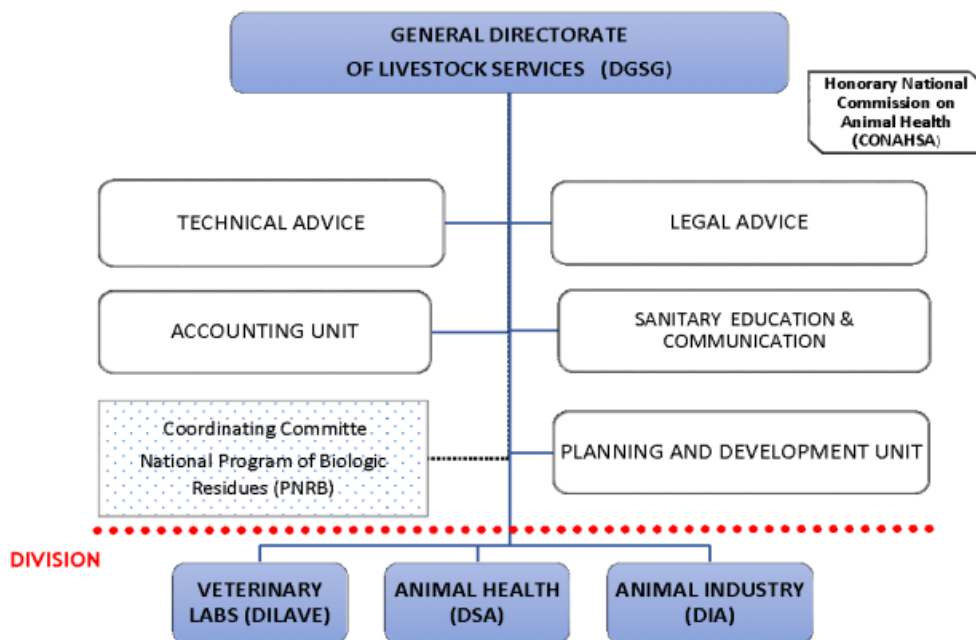


Figure 3. Organizational chart of DGSG [3].

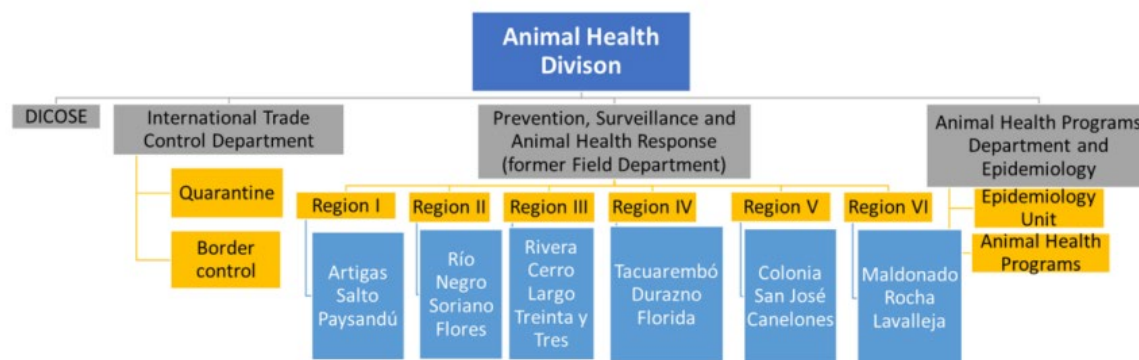


Figure 4. Organizational chart of DSA [5].

DILAVE carries out veterinary diagnostics and is the competent authority for approval of diagnostic tests and laboratories. The central veterinary diagnostic laboratory is located in Montevideo with three regional laboratories located in the cities of Paysandú, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres. The central laboratory in Montevideo is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited [3].

Figure 5 provides the organizational structure of DILAVE.

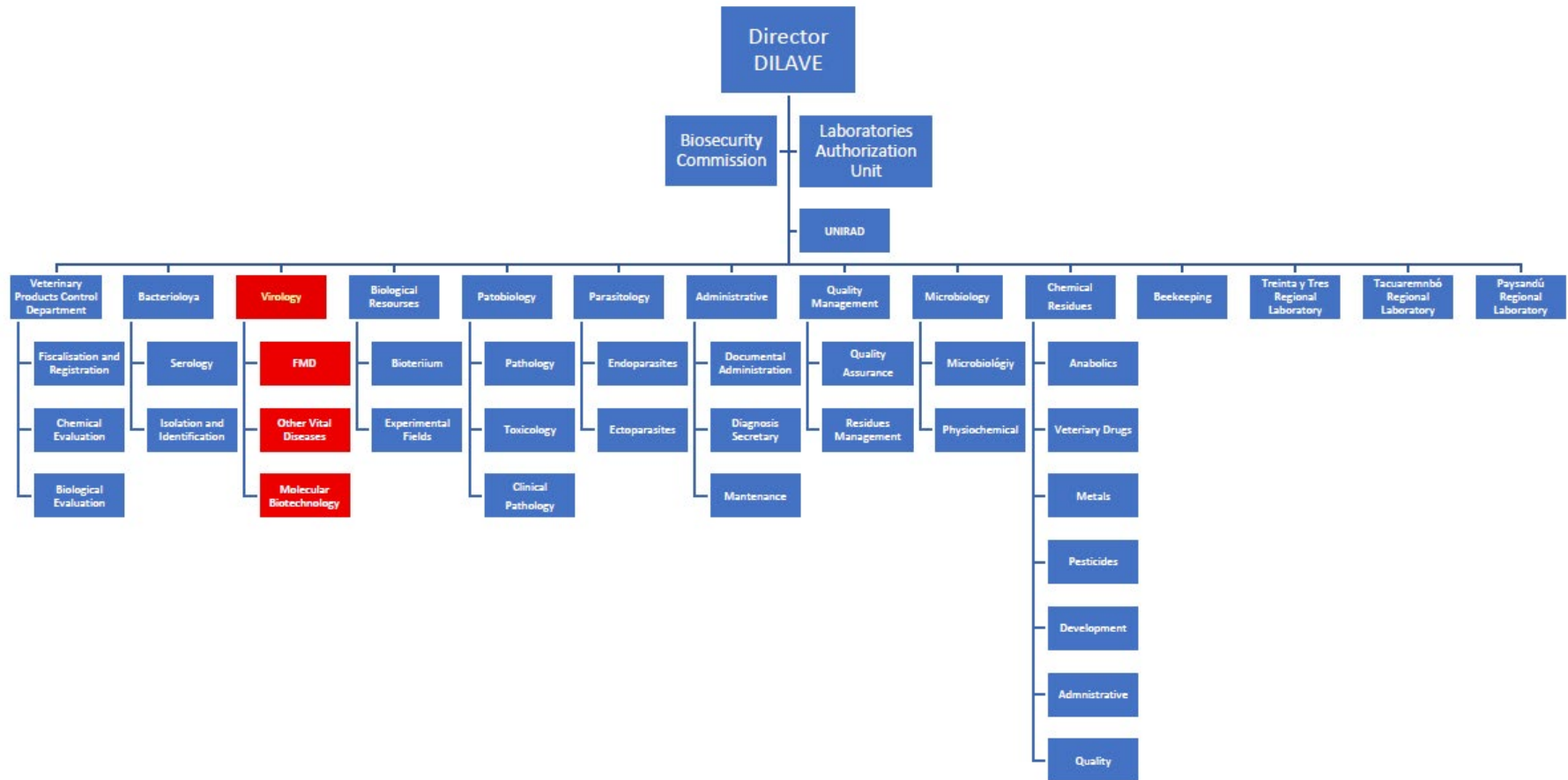


Figure 5. Organizational chart of DILAVE [3].

DIA is responsible for oversight of animal slaughter, including approval of slaughterhouses and processing plants for internal distribution and international export. DIA provides official veterinary inspection for meat and meat products as described in **International certification and export controls** [3]. **Figure 6** provides the organizational structure of DIA.

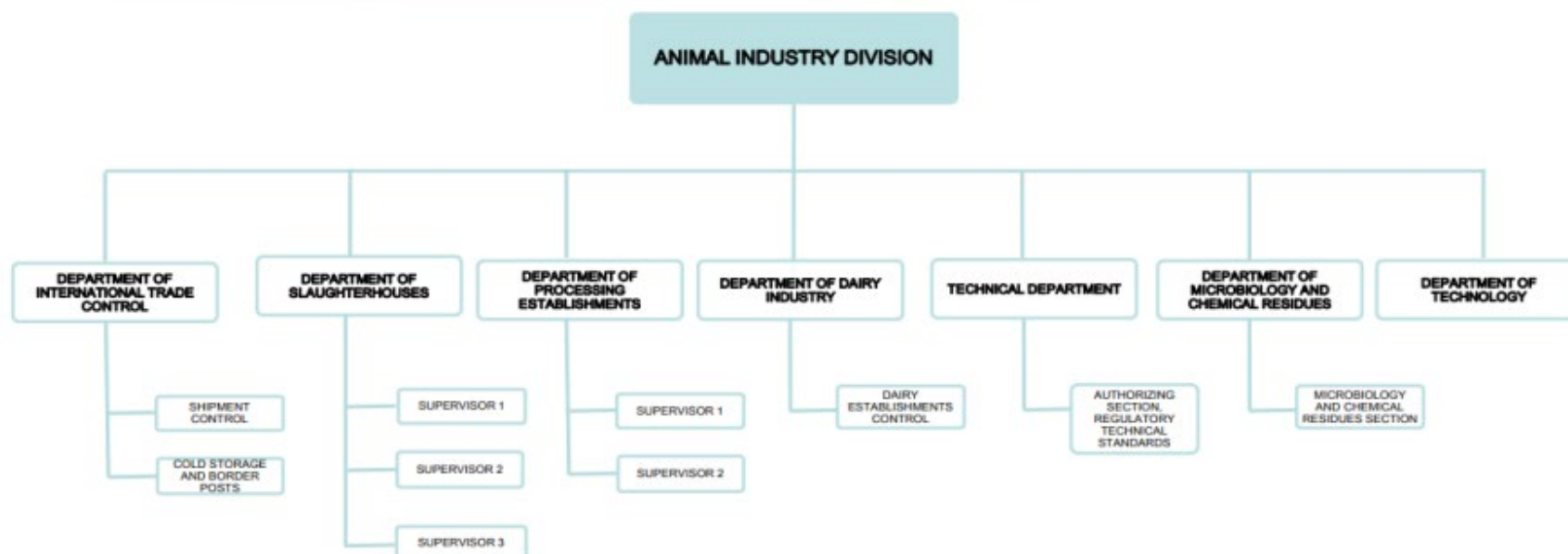


Figure 6. Organizational chart of DIA [5].

6.3 Infrastructure and financial resources

The DGSG receives general funding from the federal government of Uruguay, with a budget approved at the beginning of each fiscal year. In 2024, the budget for the DGSG was USD\$103,107,000, which has been relatively stable for the last 5 years (2020–2024). The budget includes funding for operating expenses (including FMD vaccine), indemnity funds, traceability, biosecurity, food safety, and avian influenza emergency response [3].

The DGSG's budget includes funding for indemnity. Additional funding is also available for emergency response, including additional indemnity, if needed. For example, the DGSG received additional federal funds in 2023 to combat an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza [3].

Official veterinarians are required to have a veterinary degree. The DGSG provides in-house training to all official veterinarians on FMD and other diseases of concern as well as joint training with the Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health (PANAFTOSA), the Permanent Veterinary Committee of the Southern Cone (CVP), and other international entities, including the Center for Food Safety and Public Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. From 2015 to 2020, the DGSG participated in 50 training events on FMD and other foreign animal diseases, including ProgRESSVet-Latin America and a Preparedness for Emergency Course organized by PANAFTOSA in collaboration with the University of North Carolina [3].

Uruguay has 5,338 private veterinarians registered with the MGAP. Private veterinarians may be accredited by the MGAP to assist with official government veterinary activities through the National Accreditation System for Independent Veterinarians. Accredited veterinarians are responsible for reporting suspected cases of notifiable diseases, preventing the spread of animal disease, inspecting and certifying animal health status for slaughter, and overseeing the application of official animal identification. Accredited veterinarians must undergo training and periodic renewal of their accreditation status. Uruguayan law establishes penalties for violations of the professional requirements for accreditation; veterinarians may have their accreditation suspended and face criminal penalties for non-compliances [3].

Table 1. Number of veterinarians and other animal health professionals [3].

	Veterinarians	Veterinary technicians	Other animal health professionals	Administrative staff
Central service	57	13	1	29
Regional service	59	69	2	16
Local service	104	181	0	14
Border controls	13	27	0	1
Laboratory service	37	45	17	7

6.4 Conclusions

Uruguay has sufficient legal authority to carry out animal health activities effectively. The veterinary services have an adequate technical infrastructure of official veterinarians, support

personnel, and financial resources for carrying out disease control and eradication programs. The organization is hierarchical with clear lines of command, and roles and responsibilities are well defined. Training programs for new and established staff are in place.

7. Disease history and vaccination practices

Uruguay's most recent outbreak of FMD occurred in 2001 [6, 7]. Uruguay implemented a national FMD vaccination program as a control measure, in addition to stamping out, movement controls, ring vaccination, cleaning and disinfection, and suspension of export certification for susceptible commodities [8]. WOAHA has recognized Uruguay as free of FMD with vaccination since May 2003 [9, 10].

7.1 Import restriction history

Following a robust evaluation of Uruguay's animal health infrastructure and FMD control measures, APHIS published a rule in 2003 allowing the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from Uruguay [11]. Following a subsequent evaluation, APHIS published a rule in 2013 allowing the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) maturated and deboned ovine meat [12]. Uruguay then proposed to APHIS a "select lamb" program which would allow the importation of bone-in ovine meat from lambs subject to additional requirements, including individual identification and segregation from other susceptible animals (see **Select lambs** for more information) [13]. Following a favorable evaluation of the select lamb program, APHIS published a rule in 2017 allowing the importation of bone-in ovine meat [14].

7.2 Vaccination practices

Uruguay mandates that all cattle be vaccinated against FMD but does not permit vaccination of other susceptible species. All cattle are vaccinated annually in March (first vaccination period), and cattle under 12 months are vaccinated again in June (second vaccination period). Producers may administer vaccinations or choose to have a veterinarian administer the vaccine. The DSA may require that a veterinarian administer the vaccine if it detected previous non-compliance or if the premises is at higher risk for FMD [3, 7].

Sheep cannot be vaccinated for FMD. To ensure compliance with this mandate, the DSA requires that sheep undergo serological surveillance for FMD to detect antibodies against structural proteins from vaccination (see **Active surveillance** for more information) [5].

Each vaccination period, DSA personnel directly oversee FMD vaccination by producers on 5 percent of all cattle farms, approximately 2,000 farms, to ensure compliance with DSA regulations [3]. The DSA's epidemiology unit randomly selects half of the farms for direct oversight, and the local DSA office selects the other half based on risk factors [5].

Uruguay does not permit laboratories to obtain live FMD virus; thus, no domestic facilities are approved to produce FMD vaccine. The DSA imports inactivated bivalent oil vaccines against the A24 and O strains of FMD virus from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Paraguay. The DSA requires official documentation attesting to the characteristics of the vaccine and tests the vaccines on arrival in Uruguay to confirm sterility and stability [3].

The DSA and the Departmental Animal Health Commissions (CODESAs)² collaborate to evaluate the progress of and distribute information on FMD vaccination campaigns. The DSA issues a vaccine delivery form to each producer, which is logged into the electronic Animal Health Information System (SISA) to track the delivery date of the vaccine, time period of vaccination, producer's name and address, registration number (DICOSE number) of the premises, vaccine information (brand, batch number, quantity of doses), and number of animals to be vaccinated. The DSA requires that vaccines be transported under temperature-controlled conditions from production through importation and distribution. Producers must pick up vaccines from the DSA using a cooler to maintain the cold chain. The DSA gives producers a specific quantity of vaccine doses based on the producers' sworn declaration of herd census [3, 5].

8. Exports to the United States and compliance with 9 CFR Part 94.29

The United States has imported fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat from Uruguay under specific import conditions since 2003 (beef), 2013 (deboned ovine meat), and 2017 (bone-in ovine meat) with no introduction of FMD virus. **Appendix 3, Table 6** presents data on the value of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat imports from Uruguay.

8.1 Export-approved establishments

DIA has regulatory authority over all production of meat, meat products, and by-products intended for human, animal, or industrial use in the country. All establishments (whether slaughterhouses, processing facilities, or cold storage facilities) which handle meat, meat products, or by-products must be authorized by DIA and operate under official veterinary inspection. DIA authorizes these facilities after completing a technical document review and an on-site inspection of the facility. DIA assigns a unique identification number to each approved establishment [15].

Approved establishments must undergo a separate approval process before they are authorized by DIA to export any meat, meat products, or by-products. Decree 199 of 2013 establishes the additional, more stringent requirements for export-approved establishments, which include implementing a hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) plan. Finally, an export-approved establishment may apply to DIA for approval specifically to export to the United States, at which point DIA audits the establishment to determine if the establishment meets the United States' commodity-specific export requirements. Once DIA completes the audit and approves the establishment, DIA adds them to the official list of establishments authorized to export to the United States [15].

8.2 International certification and export controls

Uruguay provided information attesting to their compliance with APHIS import requirements outlined in [9 CFR 94.29](#), which APHIS verified. Only animals born and raised in Uruguay are eligible to enter export slaughter channels. Animals entering an export-approved slaughterhouse must present the following documents to the official veterinary inspector upon arrival at the establishment:

² CODESAs are joint federal-private organizations which allow the MGAP to collaborate with livestock producers. CODESA members include official veterinarians and representatives of livestock producer organizations.

- Certificate issued by the DSA that certifies the animals were born and raised in Uruguay, remained in an area where bovine FMD vaccination occurs, and FMD was not diagnosed in Uruguay in the last 12 months.
- Certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian that certifies the animals do not have clinical signs of communicable disease, remained at the exporting premises for at least 46 days prior to shipment, the animals comply with the conditions matching those in [9 CFR 94.29\(a\) through \(d\)](#), and the animals comply with FMD vaccination requirements.
- Property and transit guide (see **Traceability** for more information on property and transit guides) [3].

Official veterinary inspectors perform ante- and post-mortem inspection of animals. All carcasses must be placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter and before removal of bone, blood clots, and lymphoid tissue. Bovine and ovine parts, such as internal organs, head, feet, and hooves, may not be exported to the United States. The official veterinary inspectors re-inspect carcasses intended for export to the United States to remove bone (for beef only), blood clots, and lymph nodes. Per DIA requirements, only animals born and raised in Uruguay may enter export-approved slaughterhouses. This allows DIA to accurately certify that export-eligible meat has not been in contact with meat from other regions. DIA inspects export-eligible slaughterhouses, and an APHIS representative is also permitted to conduct inspections [3].

Slaughterhouse personnel track carcass maturation time and temperature at multiple points in time: when the first carcass enters the maturation chamber, when the last carcass enters the chamber, and when maturation is complete. The official veterinary inspector reviews the maturation log and observes the pH measurement of the matured carcasses, which must be below 6.0. If the pH measurement is not below 6.0, the inspector marks them as “rejected by pH,” and the carcasses cannot enter the deboning room to be processed for export to the United States. The international health certificate (CSI) for exporting meat to the United States attests that the meat complies with all U.S. import conditions outlined in the CFR [3].

The DIA International Trade Control Department (DCCI) has authority to issue a CSI for exported meat. DCCI veterinarians at the Port of Montevideo issue CSIs for meat exported to the United States. The official veterinarian at the export-approved slaughter establishment issues an Official Export Transfer Certificate (COTE) containing a description of the meat, destination country, and container and seal number, which accompanies the shipment to the Port of Montevideo. The DCCI veterinarian at the port reviews the COTE, verifies the container and seal information, and verifies the destination country requirements before issuing the CSI. Records of CSIs issued for exports to the United States are kept for 3 years. The DGSG’s Training Unit provides annual training on export certification to official veterinarians in addition to on-the-job training from supervisory veterinarians [3].

8.3 Select lambs

The DGSG provided APHIS robust documentation of Uruguay’s select lamb program for export of bone-in ovine meat to the United States. The DGSG ensures select lambs are individually identified with radio frequency identification (RFID) ear tags, which are recorded in SISA. The DGSG tests the select lambs for antibodies against FMD non-structural proteins prior to leaving the source farm and again after arrival at the select lamb facility. When the select lambs are

moved from the select lamb facility to slaughter, the official veterinarian at the slaughterhouse confirms the electronic ear tags and official health certificate identifying the select lambs. DIA ensures the select lambs are slaughtered on a day when only meat from these animals will be processed and packaged [3, 5].

See **Animal identification and premises registration** for further discussion on select lambs.

8.4 Conclusions

Uruguay clearly documents export certification responsibilities and processes. Procedures are in place to adequately segregate select lambs from other FMD-susceptible animals from the point of selection through slaughter and export. The DGSG certifies exports in accordance with APHIS requirements. Uruguay has a history of exportation of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat to the United States without incident.

9. Barriers to hazard entry into Uruguay

9.1 Requirements for entry

Uruguay's requirements for imports of live ruminants and swine and their germplasm follow Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)³ standards [5]. Livestock are only imported for breeding purposes, not for slaughter [3]. Live animals are subject to a minimum import quarantine period of 21 days (ruminants) or 28 days (swine) [3].

Uruguay requires that ruminants and swine are imported from a country or zone free of FMD as recognized by WOAAH (with or without vaccination) or a compartment recognized by Uruguay as free of FMD without vaccination. Uruguay may require FMD testing of imported animals while in quarantine; tests are bilaterally agreed upon with the exporting country based on the WOAAH code and must be performed in official laboratories using diagnostic tests in accordance with the WOAAH Terrestrial Manual [5].

Uruguay can import animal products and by-products from establishments approved by the DGSG following a risk assessment (which may involve an in-person audit) or from an establishment approved by the European Union (EU) or the United States for export [3].

9.2 Import practices

The DGSG assesses the FMD status of foreign regions based on WOAAH-recognized FMD status and a review of the region's epidemiological situation and veterinary services capacity. The DGSG may conduct additional risk assessments or audits before recognizing a region as free of a certain animal disease. Uruguay primarily imports live animals from other regions in South America with similar health status (see **Table 5**) [3, 5].

Uruguay imports live animals (ruminants, camelids, and swine) from other MERCOSUR countries—Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. APHIS does not consider all of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, or Bolivia to be free of FMD. Uruguay imports ruminant germplasm from the EU, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, and Argentina,

³ MERCOSUR is a trade bloc consisting of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Member countries adopt common trade requirements for the import and export of animals and animal products. More information is available at <https://www.mercosur.int/en/>. MERCOSUR import standards may be viewed online at <https://normas.mercosur.int/>.

all of which (except for Argentina) APHIS considers to be free of FMD. Uruguay also imports animal products (including meat and by-products) from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the EU, Paraguay, and the United States [3]. APHIS does not consider China or Colombia to be free of FMD.

9.3 Inspection practices and procedures

MGAP regulates the importation of animal products. Prohibited materials may be confiscated and destroyed, and the importer may be fined. MGAP must specifically approve the import of live animals, germplasm, animal products, and veterinary products into Uruguay through any port of entry. MGAP's General Directorate of Biosecurity and Food Safety—Sanitary Barriers Management (DGBIA–GBS) inspects people and vehicles for restricted items at ports of entry. DGBIA–GBS inspectors may seize and destroy confiscated items and international waste by incineration. International airports, seaports, and land bridges have scanners for detecting organic material. Border ports also have signage to inform the public about import requirements for animals and animal products [3].

Uruguay has eight international land crossings, two international seaports, and two international airports, as shown in **Figure 7**. **Table 2** provides a full list of border inspection posts.



Figure 7. Approved border inspection posts (airports, seaports, land crossings) [3].

Table 2. List of DGBIA–GBS border inspection posts [3].

Type of post	Location
Bridges	"La Concordia" Bridge, Artigas—Quaraí (Brazil) Bella Unión Bridge—Barra do Quaraí (Brazil) "General Artigas" Bridge, Paysandú—Colón (Argentina)

	"General San Martín" Bridge, Fray Bentos—Guaaleguaychú (Argentina)
Land crossings	Chuy (Brazil) Río Branco (Brazil) Noblía (Brazil) Rivera, Curticeiras (Brazil)
Seaports	Colonia del Sacramento Port Montevideo Port
Airports	Carrasco International Airport Capitán de Corbeta Carlos A. Curbelo International Airport
Other	Uruguayan Postal Service

Uruguay utilizes both official and private quarantine stations for imported animals. The official quarantine station handles imported ruminants and swine and is located near Carrasco International Airport, just outside the capital city of Montevideo. If additional capacity is needed, the DSA may inspect and temporarily approve private quarantine facilities to operate under official veterinary oversight. DSA personnel verify that the facility has been cleaned and disinfected, is empty of animals, and has been registered in the National Livestock Information System (SNIG). The imported animals arrive in trucks which were washed and disinfected prior to loading and sealed by the official veterinarian at the border crossing [3, 5].

From November 1, 2023, to October 31, 2024, the DGBIA–GBS denied entry to 3,438 shipments of animal products into Uruguay due to lack of appropriate import documentation [3].

9.4 Conclusions

Uruguay has adequate import controls to prevent the incursion of FMD due to the importation of susceptible commodities. Uruguay only allows the importation of live animals and animal products from regions of similar health status (i.e., free of FMD with vaccination) as recognized by WOA. H.

10. Hazard detection, response, and notification

10.1 Livestock demographics

Uruguay's FMD-susceptible livestock species include cattle, sheep, goats, and swine (see **Table 7**). Wildlife species in Uruguay susceptible to FMD include wild boar, collared peccaries, and wild deer species. **Table 3** and **Figures 8 and 9** present the total number and distribution of livestock premises in Uruguay. Livestock markets are distributed throughout the country (see **Figure 10**) [3].

Table 3. Number of livestock farms by category [3].

Category	Number of farms
Cattle (beef)	49,738
Cattle (dairy)	431
Sheep	21,449
Goat	3,083
Pig	2,971

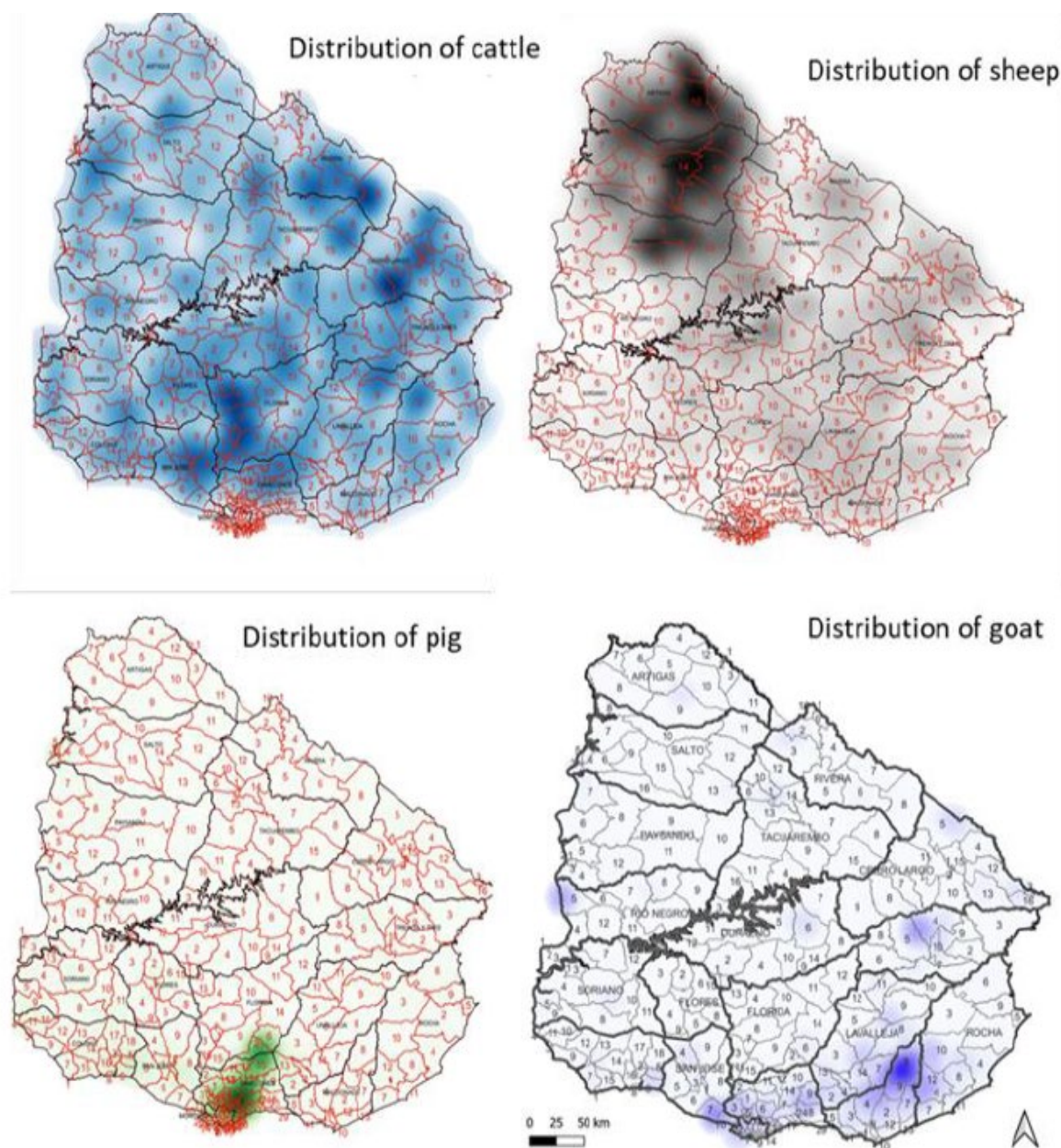


Figure 8. Distribution of susceptible livestock in Uruguay [3].

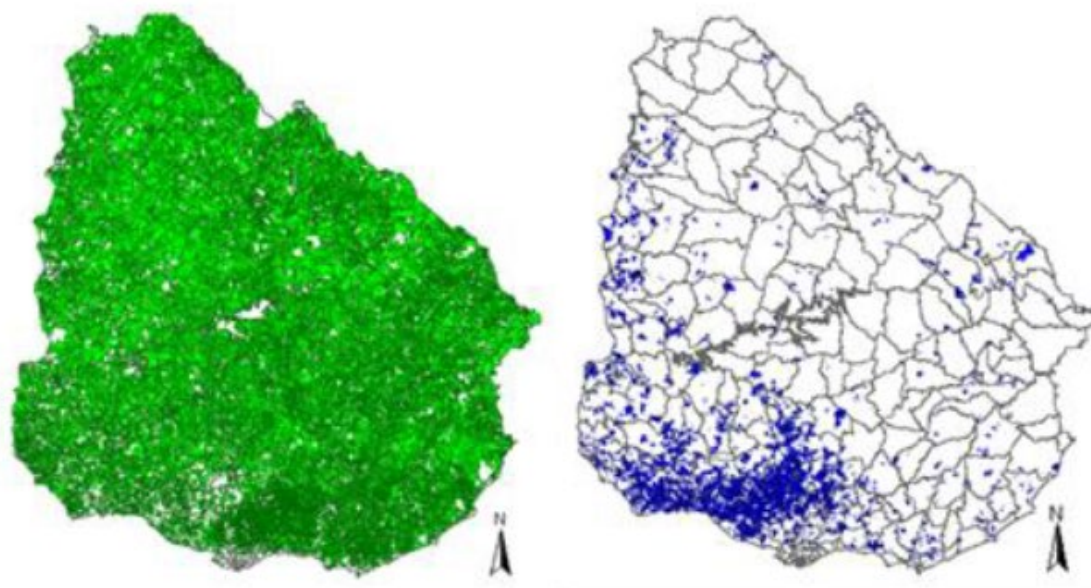


Figure 9. Distribution of beef cattle premises (left) and dairy cattle premises (right) [3].

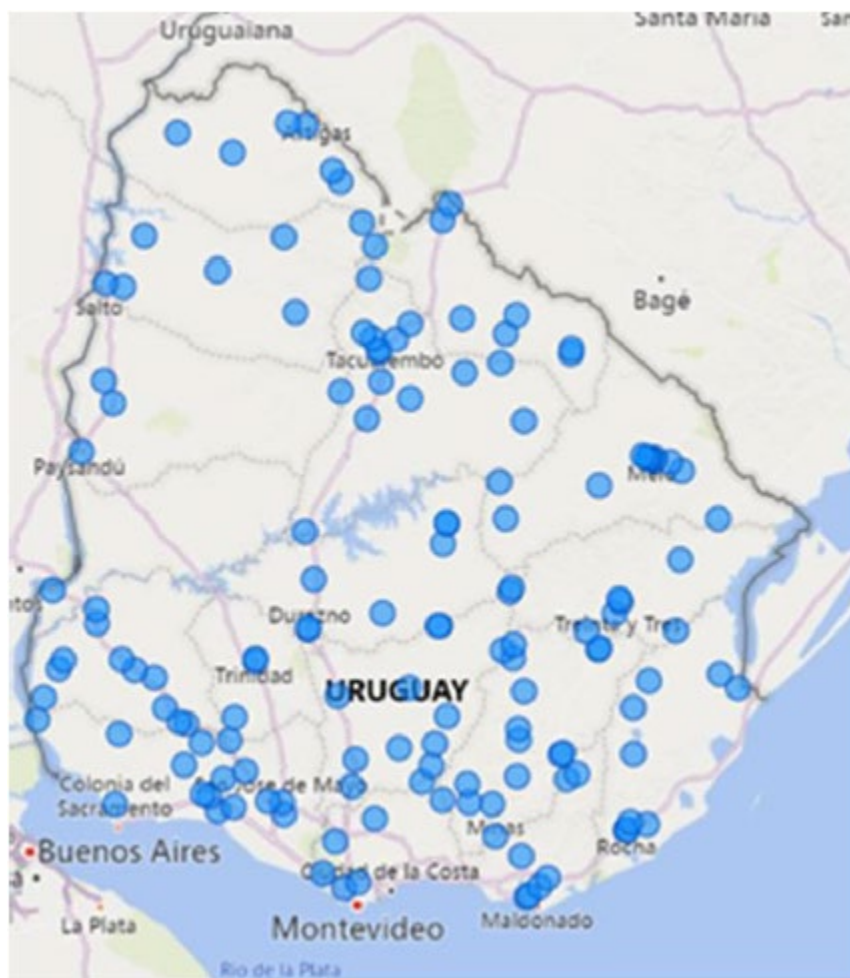


Figure 10. Locations of all 131 livestock markets in Uruguay [3, 15].

All farms in Uruguay are eligible to send animals to export-approved slaughterhouses. Imported animals are only for breeding purposes and are identified by green ear tags. Animals sold at livestock markets cannot be sent directly to slaughter; animals for slaughter must remain on the premises of origin for at least 46 days prior to moving to slaughter [3].

10.1.1 Animal identification and premises registration

MGAP requires all Uruguayan cattle to be uniquely individually identified with an official yellow electronic ear tag and registered in SNIG by 6 months of age or first movement, whichever comes first. Cattle receive two ear tags with the same unique number—a visual tag in the left ear and an RFID button tag in the right ear (see **Figure 11**). If the electronic tag is lost, a new set of tags is issued, and the registration is tied to the previous identification number. If both tags are lost, the animal must receive a green ear tag. Only animals born in Uruguay can receive yellow ear tags, while imported livestock must receive green ear tags. Green tags are also registered in SNIG. MGAP only permits animals with green ear tags to be slaughtered in establishments that are not export-approved. MGAP maintains a registry of brands which are registered to specific producers and serve as a secondary form of official identification in cattle [3, 15].

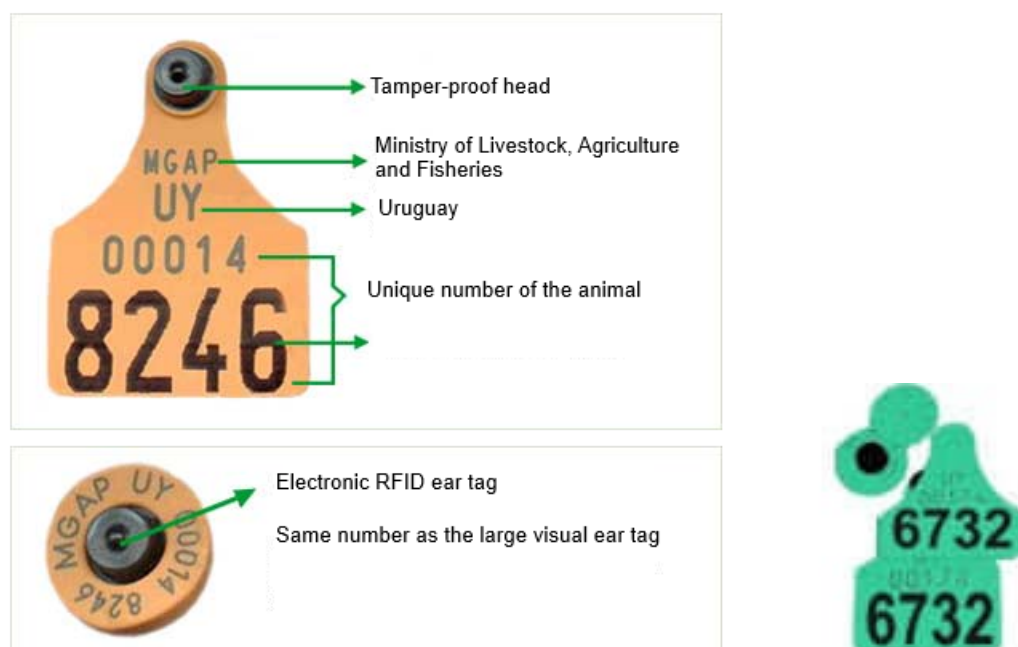


Figure 11. Example of official ear tags for domestic cattle (left) and imported cattle (right). Adapted from source [15] (left) and [16] (right).

Sheep, goats, and pigs are identified with group-level identification (ear notches). The ear notches must be recorded on the property and transit guide at the time of movement (see **Figure 15**). An optional ear tag or a tattoo on the inner thigh can serve as secondary forms of identification. At the time of selection, the DSA applies individual RFID ear tags to the select lambs for producing bone-in ovine meat for export to the United States and records their identification in SISA [5, 15].

Animals sold at livestock markets undergo health checks by an official DSA veterinarian on arrival at the auction. Animals moving to auction must have a health certificate issued in the 30 days prior to the auction by the regional or local veterinary services stating that the premises of origin is free of infectious diseases [3, 15].

MGAP requires all premises that keep livestock to be registered in SNIG and all farms to be fenced. MGAP does not allow common grazing. Registered farms receive a DICOSE number, which is a nine-digit number that identifies the department, the police section (local administrative unit), and the farm of origin [3].

MGAP conducts an annual census of livestock. All persons involved in livestock farming must submit annual affidavits to register the amount and type of livestock on the farm, and changes from year to year must account for the following: movements on or off the premises, births, deaths, and on-premises slaughter for personal consumption. The affidavit must be submitted by the animal owner, and affidavits are due annually in July. Late affidavits or inaccurate information can result in administrative and/or criminal sanctions. Most animal owners submit affidavits electronically [3].

10.1.2 Traceability

A property and transit guide (GPT) must accompany all changes of ownership or movements of cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs from one premises to another, including from one farm to another farm, to auction, or to slaughter. Producers apply to SNIG for a GPT electronically or on paper prior to movement or change of ownership. SNIG automatically authorizes a GPT after verifying the applicant's identity, registration of the animals, and lack of movement restrictions (administrative or disease related) on the premises of origin. SNIG communicates with SISA to verify whether the premises is under movement restrictions [3, 5, 15].

SNIG will only authorize movement or change of ownership of animals that have been properly registered. The GPT is a uniquely numbered paper document (see **Figure 15**), but Uruguay is conducting a voluntary pilot project to transition to digital GPTs [3, 5].

The GPT includes the following information about the proposed movement:

- Owner of the livestock
- Type of operation
- DICOSE numbers of origin farm and destination farm
- Number of animals being moved
- Identification of animals being moved (ear tag, brand, ear notches)
- Means of transport [3]

After SNIG issues the GPT, the local police department must verify the GPT and stamp it prior to movement of the animals. In some cases, SNIG cannot automatically authorize the GPT because movement restrictions exist on the premises of origin (such as areas considered higher risk for bovine brucellosis). In those instances, MGAP manually authorizes the GPT after verifying appropriate testing was performed by an accredited veterinarian [5]. MGAP has the authority to issue a range of penalties for any non-compliances, including monetary fines or movement restrictions on the premises. The most common types of non-compliances involve paperwork errors on GPTs [3].

10.2 Disease detection and reporting

Reporting a suspect case of FMD to the DGSG is mandatory for all animal owners and veterinarians. Failure to report can incur financial penalties or imprisonment [3].

SISA, the DGSG's electronic database in use since 2002, holds animal health data, including active and passive surveillance data. SISA is capable of interfacing with other MGAP systems, including SNIG for issuance of GPTs [3, 5].

10.2.1 Diagnostic laboratory capabilities

DILAVE's central laboratories in Montevideo are accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The virology laboratory has six laboratory professionals and two assistants that carry out routine serological surveillance sampling as well as screening and confirmatory testing for suspect cases of FMD. DILAVE uses biosafety level 1 measures for routine FMD surveillance testing [3, 5].

The screening test used for routine serological FMD surveillance is a serum enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for antibodies to the non-structural 3ABC viral protein. If the screening test is non-negative, then enzyme-linked immunoelectrotransfer blot (EITB) is used as a confirmatory test in vaccinated animals to detect antibodies to the 3A, 3B, 2C, 4D, and 3ABC

non-structural proteins. In unvaccinated animals (e.g., sheep), the confirmatory test is a liquid-phase competition ELISA for structural proteins. Serum that is non-negative on the screening and confirmatory test is considered presumptive positive and is immediately reported to the DSA's Epidemiology Unit for investigation. **Figure 12** shows the flowchart for routine surveillance testing [3].

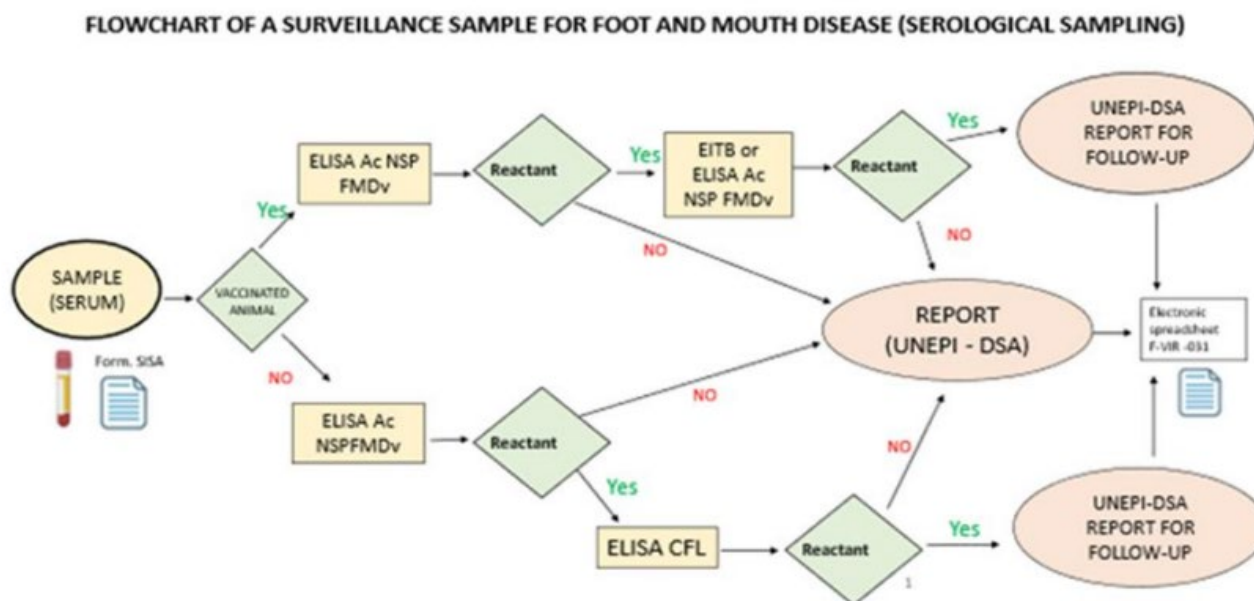


Figure 12. Diagnostic flowchart for FMD serological surveillance samples [3].

DILAVE's emergency laboratory, which is connected to the virology department, tests suspected cases of FMD. The emergency laboratory tests samples via reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) according to WOAHP Terrestrial Manual procedures. Samples from FMD-suspect animals that are positive on screening and confirmatory tests at DILAVE are sent to the PANAFITSA reference laboratory in Brazil for confirmation and sequencing. DILAVE also immediately notifies the Epidemiology Unit of a case that is positive on screening and confirmatory tests (see **Figure 13**) [3].

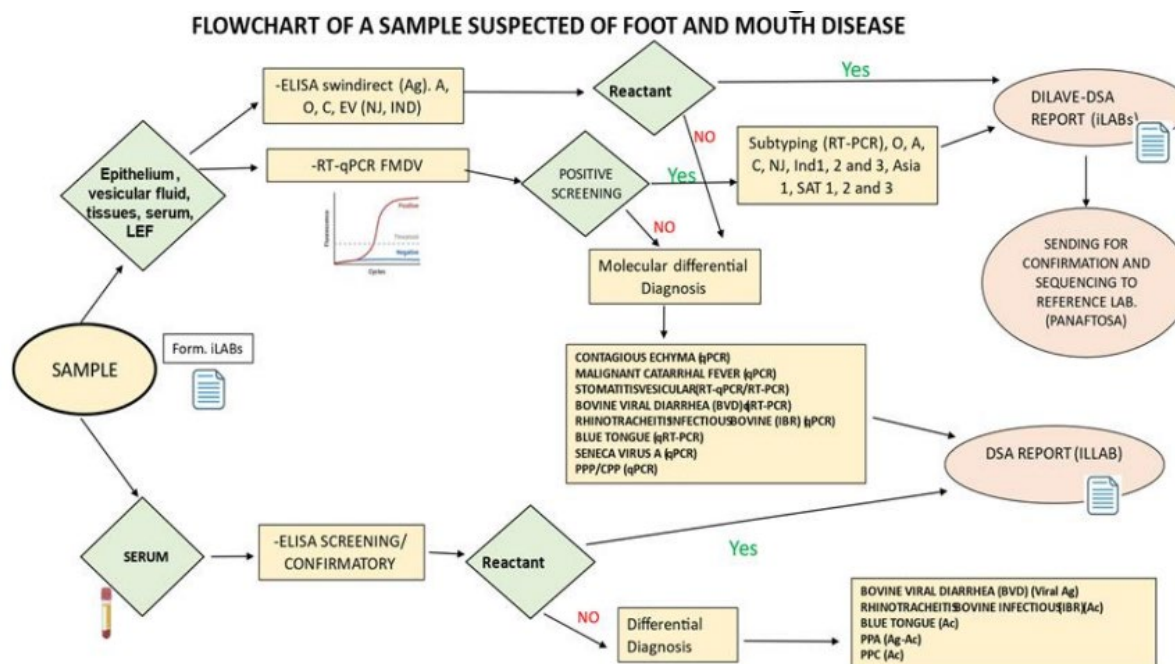


Figure 13. Diagnostic flowchart for suspect FMD cases [3].

In the event of an outbreak, DILAVE has agreements in place with the University of the Republic in Montevideo to provide staffing support to the laboratory from the faculties of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences [5].

10.2.2 Passive surveillance

FMD is a reportable disease in Uruguay. Animal owners or caretakers, veterinarians, and other personnel who work with livestock are required to report animals with clinical signs of notifiable diseases to the DSA. The DGSG makes the public aware of clinical signs of FMD and ongoing FMD vaccination periods using press conferences, newsletter distribution, awareness campaigns at ports of entry, the MGAP website, and social media [3].

Individuals who suspect a case of FMD must notify the nearest DSA office by phone, text, or email. A DSA veterinarian visits the premises within 24 hours and collects epidemiological information using a standardized form generated by SISA, including the date, DICOSE number (premises identification), type of livestock, and types of samples collected. The DSA veterinarian collects a history, conducts a clinical examination of the animals, and collects diagnostic samples. Regardless of the level of suspicion of FMD, the DSA veterinarian collects whole blood to detect possible viremia and collects vesicular fluid, epithelium, or tissue from any vesicular lesions present [3]. If the suspicion of FMD is high, the DSA will also preliminarily activate emergency response procedures (see **Disease control and eradication**) [3].

From 2022 to 2024, the DSA received reports of 17 suspect cases of vesicular disease (15 cattle, 2 sheep, and 1 pig), all of which tested negative for FMD at DILAVE. The DSA investigated and sampled all cases within 1 day of detection [3].

The DSA also collects hunter-harvested convenience samples to survey for FMD in wildlife. DILAVE tested 957 samples from wild boars and feral pigs for FMD from 2012 to 2020, and all

were negative. Wild boar sampling did not occur in 2020–2024 due to COVID-19-related resource issues but resumed in 2025. DILAVE tested 10 samples from Pampas deer in 2024, and all were negative for FMD [3, 5].

10.2.3 Active surveillance

The DGSG carries out an annual active surveillance campaign to demonstrate absence of virus and to demonstrate presence of antibodies in vaccinated animals. The annual campaign consists of two stages. Stage 1 surveillance occurs during February and March in combination with the first vaccination period of the year. Stage 2 surveillance occurs monthly from April to December [3].

Stage 1 surveillance targets calves ages 3–12 months and uses ELISA to screen for antibodies to 3ABC non-structural protein and, if non-negative, EITB as a confirmatory test. Vaccinated cattle are expected to have antibodies to structural proteins of FMD virus from vaccination but not non-structural proteins; this allows for differentiation of infected and vaccinated animals. The goal of this surveillance is to detect antibodies to FMD non-structural proteins which would indicate possible FMD infection. The surveillance plan estimates a 1 percent prevalence of infection between premises and 10 percent within herds with 95 percent confidence. The DGSG randomly selects farms within six stratified categories based on numbers of cattle and production type (beef versus dairy). Higher-risk premises near the borders with Brazil and Argentina are also sometimes included for surveillance. The DGSG selects farms that registered a cattle herd using a DICOSE affidavit the previous year. The DGSG samples 300 farms annually in Stage 1, with 15 calves aged 3–12 months sampled per farm, to detect the presence of at least 1 infected animal in a population of 45,000 farms with 95 percent confidence [3].

Stage 2 surveillance targets cattle and sheep. The goal is to detect antibodies to FMD structural proteins, thus detecting vaccinated animals. Uruguay does not vaccinate sheep against FMD, thus an uninfected population would be negative for antibodies to both structural and non-structural proteins. The DGSG samples more than 600 farms to allow the DGSG to determine if 99.5% of the farms in the country are free of disease with 95% confidence. The DGSG samples 15 calves and 30 sheep per farm. Sheep are screened by ELISA for antibodies to 3ABC non-structural protein and liquid-phase competition ELISA for antibodies to structural proteins as a confirmatory test [3, 15].

Table 4. Active surveillance data from cattle and sheep, 2022–2024 [3].

	Farms	Cattle sampled	Sheep sampled	Farms with positive results	Result of follow up to farms with positive results
2022	985	13,573	11,141	0	N/A
2023	1,164	15,631	14,759	7	Negative
2024 (through November 30)	988	13,393	11,828	6	Negative

The sampling design for active FMD surveillance does not include the FMD testing of select lambs, which is carried out prior to leaving the source farm to enter the select lamb facility and

again after entering the select lamb facility. However, a source farm of select lambs may coincidentally be included in active surveillance if the source farm also has cattle which are selected for surveillance sampling [5, 15].

10.2.4 Reporting

Uruguay is a WOAHA member country and has an established history of reporting notifiable diseases to WOAHA. Uruguay regularly submits six-monthly and annual reports to WOAHA and submits immediate notifications of new disease detections. In the event of an FMD outbreak, the DGSG would notify WOAHA, PANAFTOSA, the CVP, and all trading partners. Additionally, the DGSG would stop issuing export certificates, notify trading partners of any exports of animal products already in transit, and evaluate the risk posed by these products [3].

10.3 Disease control and eradication

The DSA investigates all suspected cases of FMD. If the DSA veterinarian investigating a suspected case of FMD determines that the clinical picture supports the suspicion of FMD, the DSA would take the following actions based on their written Procedure Manual for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Emergency:

- Inspect healthy and then sick animals, collecting all necessary samples
- Send diagnostic samples to DILAVE
- Gather 30 days of trace-in information for the affected premises
- Conduct surveillance on epidemiologically linked premises
- Implement biosecurity protocols
- Impose movement restrictions
- Inform DSA leadership, DILAVE, and local police
- Dispatch additional regional or local DSA veterinary staff to inspect neighboring farms
- Notify the Uruguayan National Emergency System
- Prepare a detailed written report [3]

If DILAVE confirms the diagnosis of FMD, the DGSG would take the following actions:

- Declare a national emergency
- Suspend export certification of susceptible animals and products
- Notify WOAHA, PANAFTOSA, the CVP, and trading partners
- Launch a public education campaign
- Establish regional or local emergency operations centers [3]

The DGSG would establish quarantines on the index premises and any trace-out premises and initiate an epidemiological investigation of the source of the outbreak. The DGSG would establish three types of disease control zones: the focal zone (5 km radius surrounding the outbreak premises), the perifocal zone (extends from 5 km radius to 10 km radius), and the surveillance zone (extends from 10 km radius to 20 km radius). See **Figure 14** for a visual of the control zones [3, 15].

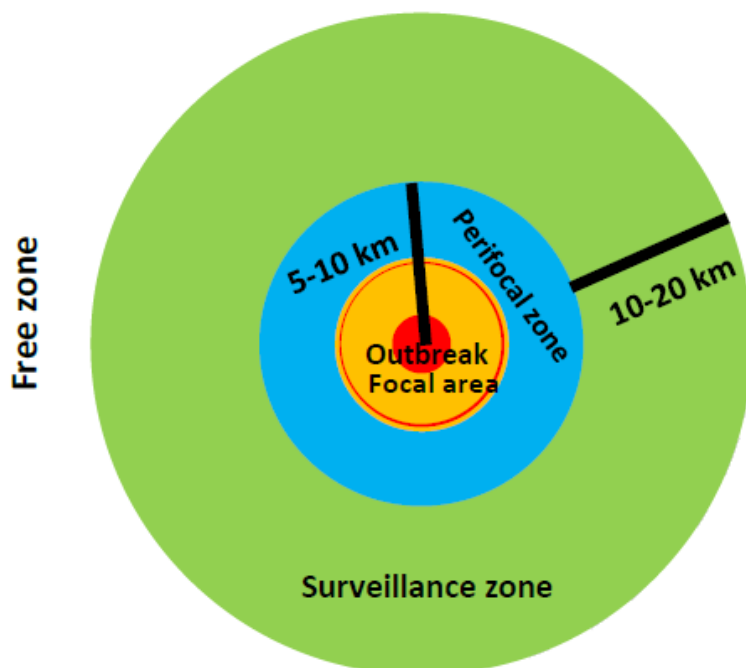


Figure 14. Control zones during an FMD outbreak [3].

The DGSG would establish movement checkpoints at the boundaries between each of the disease control zones (i.e., from the focal zone to the perifocal zone, from the perifocal zone to the surveillance zone, and from the surveillance zone to the free zone) within 12 hours of the initial emergency declaration. The DGSG staffs checkpoints with support from the Ministries of Interior and National Defense. The movement checkpoints operate 24/7 and include cleaning and disinfection stations for vehicles [3].

Control measures in the focal zone include isolation of clinically affected animals and direct contacts, cessation of movement of susceptible animals out of the focal zone, trace-in and trace-out of susceptible animals and animal products, disinfection stations for vehicles at the point of exiting from the focal zone into the perifocal zone, and restriction of access to affected premises except for authorized personnel. Control measures in the perifocal zone include clinical surveillance and serological surveillance, cessation of movement of animals out of the perifocal zone, and cancellation of gatherings of susceptible animals (e.g., fairs and markets). Control measures in the surveillance zone include clinical surveillance for infection [3].

Depending on the epidemiology of the outbreak, the DGSG may choose different methods of controlling disease within the focal zone. In a smaller-scale outbreak in an area of low livestock density, the DGSG may be able to achieve control of the outbreak by culling susceptible animals within the focal zone only. If the outbreak occurs in an area of high livestock density with substantial animal movements, the DGSG may need to implement ring vaccination and slaughter of vaccinated animals surrounding the focal zone in addition to culling susceptible animals within the focal zone; alternately, they may even need to implement vaccination of susceptible animals in the focal zone and implementation of national cattle vaccination without culling if the outbreak cannot be controlled with lesser measures. In addition to the livestock density and spread of the outbreak, the DGSG also considers the serotype of the outbreak strain and the

efficacy and availability of vaccines when determining appropriate response measures. The DGSG uses mathematical modeling for contingency planning and to support decision-making in the event of an outbreak [3, 15].

The DGSG requires several parameters to be met to declare resolution of the outbreak. The focal zone must first be fallow (empty of susceptible animals) for at least 30 days accompanied by negative clinical surveillance of the perifocal and surveillance zones. Next, the DGSG places sentinel animals (e.g., cattle less than 12 months old, pigs, sheep, goats) on farms in the focal zone with constant clinical surveillance and serological sampling at 0, 15, and 30 days. If serological testing is negative, then the premises may be repopulated up to 20 percent of the original population with weekly clinical surveillance by official veterinarians for 60 days. If no clinical signs are detected, the premises may be fully repopulated. Following successful completion of these steps, the DGSG would lift the quarantine and declare the end of the emergency with accompanying notification of free status to WOA [3].

10.4 Conclusions

The DGSG has a robust traceability infrastructure for cattle and select lambs and an adequate traceability infrastructure for swine and sheep. Active and passive surveillance strategies are adequate to ensure an incursion of FMD would be detected promptly. Select lambs are tested for FMD prior to leaving the source farm and again on arrival at the select lamb facility, providing another sampling stream for monitoring exposure to FMD virus. The DGSG has the necessary infrastructure and response plans to respond to an outbreak of FMD as well as to notify the United States and/or WOA of a detection promptly. Roles and responsibilities for staff responding to an outbreak of FMD are clearly defined.

11. Review conclusions

APHIS finds Uruguay has a veterinary infrastructure and surveillance system capable of rapidly detecting and eradicating FMD. Uruguay can accurately certify fresh (chilled and frozen) beef and ovine meat for export to the United States in accordance with APHIS requirements and implement sufficient import measures to prevent the entry of FMD into the country. In addition, APHIS concludes that Uruguay has a reliable history of disease reporting to WOA and trading partners. Should Uruguay have a detection of FMD, it would notify WOA and take the necessary measures to prevent the export of products from susceptible animals to the United States.

APHIS will maintain Uruguay's ability to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat to the United States under the conditions in [9 CFR Part 94.29](#). These import conditions will be maintained until the next APHIS review or until APHIS is notified of a change in Uruguay's animal health status.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1. Special restrictions

[9 CFR § 94.29](#) Restrictions on importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat from specified regions.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from a region in Argentina located north of Patagonia South and Patagonia North B, referred to as Northern Argentina (the region sometimes referred to as Patagonia North A is included in Northern Argentina); fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from a region in Brazil composed of the States of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe, and Tocantins; fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from Paraguay; and fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat from Uruguay may be exported to the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The meat is:

(1) Beef from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in the exporting regions of Argentina or Brazil or in Paraguay; or

(2) Beef or ovine meat from Uruguay derived from animals that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Uruguay.

(b) Foot-and-mouth disease has not been diagnosed in the exporting region of Argentina (for beef from Argentina), the exporting region of Brazil (for beef from Brazil), in Paraguay (for beef from Paraguay), or in Uruguay (for beef or ovine meat from Uruguay) within the previous 12 months.

(c) The meat comes from bovines or sheep that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease has not been present during the lifetime of any bovines and sheep slaughtered for the export of beef and ovine meat to the United States.

(d) The meat comes from bovines or sheep that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment without any contact with other animals.

(e) The meat comes from bovines or sheep that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet, at the slaughtering establishment, with no evidence found of vesicular disease.

(f) The meat consists only of bovine parts or ovine parts that are, by standard practice, part of the animal's carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter and before removal of any bone, blood clots, or lymphoid tissue. The bovine and ovine parts that may not be imported include all parts of the head, feet, hump, hooves, and internal organs.

(g) All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat; except that bone-in ovine meat from Uruguay may be exported to the United States under the following conditions:

(1) The meat must be derived from select lambs that have never been vaccinated for FMD;

(2) The select lambs must be maintained in a program approved by the Administrator. Lambs in the program must:

- (i) Be segregated from other FMD-susceptible livestock at a select lamb facility operated under the authority of the national veterinary authority of Uruguay;
 - (ii) Be subjected to an FMD testing scheme approved by the Administrator; and
 - (iii) Be individually identified with official unique identification that is part of a national traceability system sufficient to ensure that only the products of select lambs meeting all required criteria are exempt from the deboning requirement.
- (3) Select lambs and their products must not be commingled with other animals and their products within the slaughter facility.
- (h) The meat has not been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed in [§ 94.1\(a\)](#).
- (i) The meat came from carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40 to 50 °F (4 to 10 °C) for a minimum of 24 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH below 6.0 in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. Measurements for pH must be taken at the middle of both *longissimus dorsi* muscles. Any carcass in which the pH does not reach less than 6.0 may be allowed to mature an additional 24 hours and be retested, and, if the carcass still has not reached a pH of less than 6.0 after 48 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States.
- (j) An authorized veterinary official of the government of the exporting region certifies on the foreign meat inspection certificate that the above conditions have been met.
- (k) The establishment in which the bovines and sheep are slaughtered allows periodic on-site evaluation and subsequent inspection of its facilities, records, and operations by an APHIS representative.

Appendix 2. Legal acts and regulations

The table below is adapted from one provided by the government of Uruguay [3].

Animal health activity	Description	Authorizing legal act(s) or regulation(s)	Date(s) authorizing legal act(s) or regulation(s) last amended	Links to online regulations
Disease notification	Establishes the list of diseases that must be reported to the DGSG.	Article 2 of Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 133 of Law No. 18,996 of November 7, 2012; DGSG Resolution No. 241/017 of June 26, 2017.	The list of diseases is annually published.	Law 3606 Law 18996 Resolution 241
On-farm inspections	Grants authority to control contagious diseases in	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of	2008	Law 3606 Law 18362

	livestock. Grants the DGSG authority for surveillance, control, and eradication of animal diseases. Includes quarantine and movement control authority, ability to perform on-farm inspections and sample collection, animal health emergency declarations, and other control measures as needed.	Law No. 18,362 of October 6, 2008.		
Import, export, and internal movement controls	Establishes sanitary requirements for import and export of animals. Establishes a 21-day minimum import quarantine for cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goats, and a 28-day minimum for pigs. Authorizes the import protocol for meat, meat products and by-products, and egg products.	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of Law No. 18.362 of October 6, 2008. Decree 237/998 DGSG Resolution No. 034/2022.	2008 1998 2022	Law 3606 Law 18362 Decree 237 Resolution 034
Quarantine of animals or farms	Grants quarantine authority to the DGSG.	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of Law No. 18.362 of October 6, 2008.	2008	Law 3606 Law 18362
Vaccination	Establishes mandatory vaccination campaign and oversight over production and	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of Law No. 18.362 of October 6, 2008.	2024	Law 3606 Law 18362 Law 16082

	importation of FMD vaccine. Allows the DGSG and CODESA to control distribution of vaccines and select premises for priority surveillance.	Law 16,082, of October 18, 1989. Regulatory Decrees (244/990 of May 30, 1990, 261/994 of June 7, 1994). Resolution DGSG No. 149/2024.		Decree 244 Decree 261 Resolution 149
Surveillance	Grants the DGSG authority for surveillance, control, and eradication of animal diseases.	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of Law No. 18,362 of October 6, 2008. Law No. 16,082, of October 18, 1989. Regulatory Decrees (244/990 of May 30, 1990, 261/994 of June 7, 1994).	2008	Law 3606 Law 18362 Law 16082 Decree 244 Decree 261
Control and eradication	Grants the DGSG authority for control and eradication of FMD.	Law 16,082, of October 18, 1989.	1989	Law 16082
Animal identification and farm registration	Requires registration of certain livestock and livestock premises in SNIG. Requires use of GPTs for traceability. Establishes mandatory registration and identification of cattle.	Created by decree 700/973 Declared Law 14,165 / 74 Ratified by Law 16,736 / 96 Year 2006 / Law 17,997 Year 2008 / Regulatory Decree 266 Year 2019 / Regulatory Decree 300 Year 2010 / Law 18,656 Law 19,355, article 292 Decree No. 275/017.	Each year is specified in preceding column.	Decree 700 Law 14165 Law 16736 Law 17997 Decree 266 Decree 300 Law 18656 Law 19355 Decree 275

Emergency response activities	Authorizes the National Emergency System.	Law No. 3,606 of April 13, 1910; Article 215 of Law No. 18.362 of October 6, 2008 Law 16,082, of October 18, 1989. Decree 103/995 of February 24, 1995, and Decree 371/995 of October 2, 1995.	2008	Law 3606 Law 18362 Law 16082 Decree 103 Decree 371
Seizure, depopulation, and compensation	Provides for compensation for destroyed animals and property.	Law 16,082, of October 18, 1989.	1989	Law 16082
Garbage (swill) feeding	Prohibits garbage feeding to pigs.	Decree No. 140/001 of April 26, 2001.	2001	Decree 140

Appendix 3. Tables

Table 5. Imports of live animals and germplasm, 2022–2023 [3].

Country of origin	Commodity
Argentina	Cattle, sheep, llamas, swine, bovine semen, bovine embryos
Australia	Bovine semen, ovine semen, bovine embryos
Bolivia	Llamas
Brazil	Cattle, swine
Canada	Bovine semen
European Union	Bovine semen, bovine embryos
New Zealand	Bovine semen, ovine semen
Paraguay	Sheep
United Kingdom	Bovine semen
United States	Bovine semen, bovine embryos

Table 6. Import quantities in kilograms for beef and ovine meat from Uruguay, 2020–2025 [17].

Commodity	2020 Amount	2021 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Amount	2024 Amount	2025 Amount⁴
Beef & beef products	48,476,840	44,955,383	48,130,328	58,662,735	102,804,529	95,445,689
Ovine meat	393,412	681,450	1,135,940	235,014	294,727	89,956
Total	48,870,252	45,636,833	49,266,268	58,897,749	103,072,954	95,535,645

Table 7. Susceptible livestock demographics by category [3, 18].

Category	Number
Bulls	180,539
Breeding cows (bred)	4,262,604
Cull (fattening) cows	416,608
Steers over 3 years	408,190
Steers aged 2–3 years	643,892
Steers aged 1–2 years	1,061,951
Heifers over 2 years	450,046
Heifers aged 1–2 years	1,303,590
Calves	2,594,087
Total beef cattle	11,321,505
Dairy cattle	683,573
Rams	117,202
Breeding ewes (bred)	2,899,495
Cull ewes	251,290
Wethers	301,012
Ewes with 2–4 teeth	444,696
Female lambs	609,362
Male lambs	497,066
Suckling lambs	247,484
Total sheep	5,367,607
Pigs	108,083
Goats	9,643

⁴ Through September 2025, the latest data available as of the time of preparation of this report.

B1

Guía de propiedad y tránsito

T

71161

La información enunciada en este documento tiene carácter de declaración jurada

Advertencia: Este formulario debe ser llenado en forma clara y legible con letra de imprenta mayúscula, usando preferentemente lapicera negra. No se admitirán tachaduras ni enmiendas.

1- TIPO DE OPERACIÓN (INDICARLO EXPRESAMENTE)

CON CAMBIO DE PROPIEDAD 1

Marque así

NO marque así

SIN CAMBIO DE PROPIEDAD 2

Marcar solamente uno. En cada guía sólo puede documentarse un solo tipo de movimiento. Envíos a remate y a consignación no representan cambio de propiedad.

2- ESTABLECIMIENTOS INTERVINIENTES en todos los casos deberán llenarse los casilleros A, B, C, D según corresponda (ver instrucciones)

CON CAMBIO DE PROPIEDAD N° del propietario actual (vendedor)
Venta de remate - N° del rematador
Ventas de consignación - N° del consignatario

CON CAMBIO DE PROPIEDAD N° del nuevo propietario (comprador)
N° del propietario de los ganados
Envío a remate - N° del rematador
Envío a consignación - N° del consignatario

SIN CAMBIO DE PROPIEDAD N° del propietario de los ganados

A)

B)

Razón social

Razón social

Domicilio constituido

Domicilio constituido

LUGAR FÍSICO DE SALIDA DE LOS GANADOS

En ventas de consignación: ver numeral 11

LUGAR FÍSICO DE LLEGADA DE LOS GANADOS

Envío a remate: N° de Local Feria

C)

D)

Razón social

Razón social

Paraje ubicación

Paraje ubicación

3- DETALLE DEL GANADO A TRANSPORTAR:

Vacunos

Ovinos

4- ORIGEN DE LA PROP. DEL GANADO NO CONTRAMARCADO

CONSIGNACIÓN - REMATE - EXPORTACIÓN - FAENA

INDICAR: N° de guías por las cuales recibió ese ganado y cantidades de cabezas en esta remesa correspondientes a cada guía de origen y de tropa cuando va a faena.

SERIE N° DE GUÍA CABEZAS TROPA

Toros	01	Cárneros	01
Vacas	02	Ovejas	02
Novillos -3 años y Buques	04	Capones	04
Novillos 2 a 3 años	05	Borregos 2-40	05
Novillos 1 a 2 años	06	Corderos DL	06
Vaquillonas más de 2 años	07	Corderos DL	07
Vaquillonas 1 a 2 años	08	Corderos/as - Manoneros	08
Terminos/as	09	TOTAL OVINOS	10
TOTAL VACUNOS	10		

TOTAL VACUNOS (en letras)

TOTAL OVINOS (en letras)

5- DISCRIMINACIÓN DEL GANADO VACUNO POR MARCAS

6- DISCRIMINACIÓN DEL GANADO OVINO POR SEÑALES

Número Reg. Gral.

Dibujo

Cabezas

7- CONTROL SANITARIO El firmante declara que este ganado

Código de autorización

Oficina

Nombre

Firma

SELLO DE LA OFICINA

8- FIRMAS

Fecha de emisión de la guía

Día

Mes

Año

Cédula de identidad de la firma autorizada

RUT VENDEDOR

Firma autorizada

Escriba con cuidado. Coloque un número en cada casillero.

No tache. Haga los números de esta manera:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ORIGINAL Entregar para envío a DI.CO.SE.

Indicar las tres últimas cifras del N° de

Figure 15. Example property and transit guide (GPT) [5].

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