

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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POLICY

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Chile

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

New Markets Access for the U.S. products was granted during 2012. In February the new protocol for horses was agreed, on April for bovine semen and in November ducks were included on the list of poultry species that are eligible to be exported to Chile from the U.S.

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

There are two main Certificates that the Chilean government requires for every product imported, they are: Certificate of Origin and Certificate of Free Sale:

Origin: Is a document certifying the country of origin where the goods were grown, produced or manufactured. It is used to establish whether or not a preferential duty rate is applicable. This document can be issued in Chile or accompany the product from origin.

A sample certificate is attached.

Free Sale: Is a document issued by the sanitary authority of the country of origin certifying that the product has sanitary authorization to be sold in the country, establishing the approval conditions (includes, quantitative and qualitative formula), this document has to come with the product from origin.

A sample certificate is attached

Customs Certificates

There are two Specific Customs Certificates required for food products, the Certificate of Customs Destination (Certificado de Destinación Aduanera, CDA) and the Authorization of Use and Disposal (Autorización de Uso y Disposición). For products that are not regulated under Chilean laws, the importer will have to submit a Production Process Monography. A guide to submit it and the form is attached. Both Certificates have to be submitted in Spanish.

Customs Destination:

Food Products: Document issued by the Health Department related to the custom office where the product entered the country; this document authorizes to move the products from the customs office the warehouse where it will remain: it will have the address of the warehouse, state the route to use and the transportation conditions of the products. The time for approval is 12 hr.

The information requested in this certificate is:

- Information of the importer
- Information of the customs office
- Information of the warehouse destination
- Information of the Transport Company and the route it will take.

Hazard Products: Same procedure but needs more information as:

- Chemical name of product
- UN number for that product
- CAS number if possible
- Security sheet according to Chilean regulation 2245/1993

Time for approval is 12 hr.

Pharmaceutical and medical related foods

- Time for approval is 3 days

A Sample is attached.

Use and Disposal:

Document issued by the Public Health Institute, the institute verifies the products don't represent a threat to the public.

To obtain this Certificate you need to present the following documentation:

- Two copies of the Custom Destination Certificate
- Certificate of Free Sale

Optional (The Public Health Institute may do the analysis themselves)

- Microbiological, Dietician, Chemical and Physical analysis
- Other information the PHI may request.

A Sample is attached.

Import Certificate

There are two specific Import certificates required for agricultural products, a Sanitary Certificate for animal products and a Phytosanitary Certificate for plant products (i.e. fruits, vegetables).

Some products like potatoes; garlic and other don't have additional requirements but need a special resolution to be issued every time they are imported into Chile. For vegetable products that are not regulated by Chilean laws, the importer must submit a Pest Risk Analysis petition to SAG; the form is attached..

Prior to import some animal products and animal sub products to Chile it is necessary to go through the process of monograph evaluation. Among the products that need to be evaluated are feathers, wool, eggs by products, poultry, animal feed like ingredients, and formulated additives in any of its forms of presentations.

Some aspects to consider before submitting the monograph:

- It is a process done prior to import and does not replace the documents required by customs and the sanitary certificate.
- Due to the complexity of the data to evaluate, authorities recommend to submit the form with time (does not specify how much) and advise no to make any imports without having the approval.
- The form submitted to the Agricultural and Livestock Service will have to be fully completed, they will not be processed until all the information is provided.

A guide to submit the monograph is attached.

Sanitary Certificate: A document issued by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin for the product, certifying that the animal products and by-products have been carefully examined and comply with all the sanitary requirements of the importing country. This certificate may include specific declarations.

A sample certificate is attached.

Phytosanitary Certificate: Document issued by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin of the product, which certifies that the plants, parts of plants or vegetable products have been carefully examined and comply with all the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country and that are specified in the additional declarations.

The general requirements for all vegetable products are:

- The lot will have to be free of soil
- The lot will have to be free of vegetable remains
- The lot will have to come in packages and first order accommodation material, closed, and repacking should not be allowed
- The packaging material will have to be adequate to perform fumigation quarantine treatment actions.

A sample is attached.

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

Specific Attestation required in the Specific Certificate, Sanitary for animal and animal product and Phytosanitary for plants and vegetables.

LIVESTOCK

Domestic Animals

Bees (Resolution 2532/1994):

-The exporting country is free from the following diseases:

Asian bee mite (*Tropilaelaps* Clareae), American Foulbrood or Loque Américaine (*Bacilli Larvae*), Chalkbrood (*Ascosphaera Apis*), Acute Bee Paralysis (virus), Chronic Bee Paralysis (virus), Internal Acariasis (*Acarapis woodi*), Black Queen Cell (virus)

-Exporting country is free from the presence of africanized bees and hybrids thereof.

-Hives are located in an area where for the past 12 months and within a 10-km radius no cases of the following have been detected:

European Foulbrood (*Melissococcus Pluton*), Sac Brood, Septicemia (*Pseudomona Apisepticus*), Nosemosis of bees (*Nosema Apis*)

-Hives have been given effective treatment against Bee Varroasis.

-Hives have been under official sanitary inspection for the past two years; inspections take place systematically at least twice a year, the latest have not been more than 90 days before the date of shipment.

-All beekeeping materials included in the shipment and packing materials come exclusively from the stated country of origin and are new, first use.

One-day birds and fertile eggs (Resolution 32/2004):

See document attached for new sanitary declaration

Bovines destined for reproduction (Resolution 1487/1992)

- The country of origin is officially declared free from Foot-and-Mouth, Bovine Plague, Bovine Contagious Pleuropneumonia, Contagious Nodular Dermatitis and Rift Valley Fever per the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and recognized as such by Chile.

- In countries with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy there is an ongoing surveillance and control program approved by the sanitary authority of Chile

- The zone of origin is officially declared free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease by the International Office of Epizootics and recognized as such by Chile.

- The zone of origin is officially recognized as free from Blue Tongue, Vesicular Stomatitis, Bovine Herpes Dermopathic Disease, Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Theileriosis, Heartwater, Anaplasmosis, and Akabane.

- The farm of origin is officially free from Tuberculosis, Bovine Brucellosis, and Leukosis.

- At the farm of origin and on any adjacent land, none of the following diseases were clinically detected in the last 90 days prior to shipment: IBR/IPV Complex, Bovine Viral Diarrhoea, Trichomoniasis, Campylobacteriosis, Leptospirosis, Bovine Rabies, Scabies, Babesiosis, Johnes' Disease, or Q Fever.

- The cattle were born and bred in the zone of origin or stayed on the farm for at least 12 (twelve) months before export, or from birth. They were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which period they showed no signs of transmissible disease, and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and also the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Leptospirosis Microagglutination serum test for endemic serovars for country of origin, agglutination to be less than 50% in dilution; or treatment with two shots of dehydrostreptomycin in doses of 25 mg/kg live weight, 14 days apart, the second shot to be given within 3 days prior to shipment, or inoculation.

Babesiosis: Complement fixation test or indirect immunofluorescence assay.

Bovine Infectious Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vaginitis (IBR/IPV): Seroneutralization test (>110), or ELISA, or inoculation.

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea: Virus culture, or 2 (two) seroneutralization tests not less than 30 days apart.

Bovine Leukosis: Two ELISA tests, or 2 (two) immunodiffusion tests in agar gel with glycoprotein antigen, not less than 15 days apart.

Johne's disease: Fecal culture, ELISA, or two complement fixation tests not less than 30 days apart. If ELISA test result is positive, an ileocecal biopsy shall be performed.

Blue tongue: Immunodiffusion in agar gel, or Seroneutralization, or ELISA.

Campylobacteriosis (Vibriosis) and Trichomoniasis (T. fetus): Three prepuce sample cultures or vaginal mucus sample cultures, as appropriate, not less than seven days apart.

Tuberculosis: Caudal intradermal-reaction with mammal PPD, performed at the beginning of the isolation period.

Brucellosis (Br. abortus): Slow tube agglutination with no titer equal to 30 Ut/ml or more, or Complement Fixation with no titer equal to 1/8 or more, or for males, seminal plasma agglutination test.

Q. Fever: Complement Fixation test.

Foot-and-mouth disease: If bovines come from an area free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation, recognized by Chile, Seroneutralization assay or ELISA.

Parasitism: Ecto- and endo-parasite treatment with products of recognized efficacy.

Bovines from the United States (Resolution 1692/1992)

-The country of origin is officially declared free from Bovine Plague, Bovine Contagious Pleuropneumonia, Contagious Nodular Dermatitis, Rift Valley Fever, Akabane Disease, Heartwater (Cowdriosis), and Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and recognized as such by Chile.

- The mainland territory is free from Vesicular Stomatitis.

-The area of origin is officially free from Theileriasis.

-The farm of origin is officially free from Tuberculosis and Bovine Brucellosis.

-At farm of origin no clinical signs have been detected in the past 12 months of Blue Tongue,

Dermopathic Herpes, or Malignant Catarrhal Fever.

-At farm of origin and adjacent land, none of the following diseases was clinically detected in the last 90 days prior to shipment: Bovine Rabies, Bovine Leukosis, IBR/IPV Complex, Bovine Viral Diarrhoea, Trichomoniasis, Campylobacteriosis, Leptospirosis, Scabies, Babesiosis, Johne's Disease, and Q Fever.

-Cattle were born and bred in the zone of origin or stayed on the farm for not less than 12 (twelve) months prior to export, or from birth. They were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which time period they showed no signs of transmissible disease and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and also the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Leptospirosis. Microagglutination serum test for endemic serovars for country of origin, agglutination to be less than 50% in 1/100 dilution; or treatment with two shots of dehydrostreptomycin in doses of 25 mg/kg live weight, 14 days apart, the second shot to be given within 3 days prior to shipment, or inoculation.

Bovine Infectious Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vaginitis (IBR/IPV Complex): Seroneutralization test with titer less than 1:8, or ELISA, or inoculation.

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea: Virus culture, or 2 (two) seroneutralization tests not less than 15 days apart.

Bovine Leukosis: Two ELISA tests, or 2 (two) immunodiffusion tests in agar gel with glycoprotein antigen, not less than 15 days apart

Johne's disease: Fecal culture, ELISA, or two complement fixation tests not less than 30 days apart. If ELISA test result is positive, an ileocecal biopsy shall be performed with negative result.

Blue Tongue: Immunodiffusion in agar gel, or seroneutralization, or ELISA.

Campylobacteriosis (Vibriosis) and Trichomoniasis (T. fetus): Three prepuce sample cultures or vaginal mucus sample cultures, as appropriate, not less than seven days apart. Virgin bovines are excluded from this test.

Tuberculosis: Caudal intradermal-reaction with mammal PPD, performed at the beginning of the isolation period.

Brucellosis (Br. Abortus): Inoculated females more than 20 months old: slow tube agglutination with no titer equal to 30 Ut/ml or more, or complement fixation with no titer equal to 1/8 or more. Seminal plasma agglutination test.

Parasitism: Anti endo-and ecto-parasite treatment with products of recognized efficacy.

The feeding of ruminants with ruminant origin meat-and-bone meal and greaves is prohibited in the United States.

The method of stunning cattle does not include intracranial gas injection or the use of sharp instruments which could cut the medulla (pithing).

The bovine meat and meat products were produced and handled in a manner as to prevent the presence of or contamination with the following specified risk materials: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum) and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months of age and older; and the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine of cattle regardless of age.

The United States has been declared free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia by the OIE and this status has been recognized by Chile

The bovine animals from which the meat comes were born, raised and slaughtered in the country or exporting zone or come from a country or zone that complies with what is established above. The meat comes from bovine animals that were born, raised and slaughtered in the United States, or from bovine animals legally imported into the United States from countries classified as “controlled risk” or “negligible risk” for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and that sanitary condition is recognized by Chile.

Caprine from the United States (Resolution 1260/1996)

-Country of origin is officially declared free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation, Bovine Plague, Ovine and Caprine Smallpox, Boma Disease, Akabane Disease, Heartwater (Cowdriosis), Rift Valley Fever, Contagious Agalaxia, Small Ruminant Plague, Nairobi Disease, Caprine Contagious Pleuropneumonia, and Brucella mellitensis.

-Caprines exported to Chile are neither offspring nor blood relations of animals in flocks where Scrapies has been detected, and have not been exposed to, nor in contact with, ovines or farms where such disease has occurred.

-Caprines come from farms where no cases of brucellosis or tuberculosis have occurred in the last 12 months.

-At the farm of origin and adjacent land, no clinical signs of the following diseases were detected in the last 90 days prior to shipment: Blue Tongue, Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis, Maedi-Visna, Contagious Ecthyma, Campylobacteriosis (C. fetus) Leptospirosis, Scabies, and Johne’s Disease.

-Caprines were born or bred in the zone of origin or stayed on the farm for not less than 12 (twelve) months prior to export.

-Caprines were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which period they showed no signs of transmissible disease, and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and also the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Leptospirosis. Microagglutination serum test for endemic serovars icterohemorrhagicae, Pomona, Hardjo, and grippotyphosa, agglutination to be less than 50% in 1/100 dilution, or effective anti-leptospire treatment (describe), or inoculation.

Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis: ELISA test or immunodiffusion.

Johne’s disease: Fecal culture, or ELISA test, or two complement fixation tests not less than 15 days apart. (If ELISA test result is positive, an ileocecal biopsy shall be performed with negative result.)

Maedi-Visna: Immunodiffusion in agar gel, or ELISA test.

Campylobacteriosis (*C. fetus*): Prepuce or vaginal sample culture.

Blue tongue: Immunodiffusion, or ELISA, or seroneutralization.

Parasitism: Anti endo-and ecto-parasite treatment with products of proved efficacy.

Equine permanent transfer (Resolution 5147/2011):

(See sample protocol and certificate attached)

The United States is free of African horse sickness, dourine, surra, glanders, equine pox, epizootic lymphangitis, trypanosomiasis transmitted by glosinas (*Trypanosoma brucei*, *T. congolense* and *T. vivax*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), Nagana, Borna disease, and Japanese encephalitis (meningoencephalomyelitis), according to O.I.E. and recognized as such by Chile.

The farm of origin has in place a health control program which includes the monitoring of the mares that have been in contact with the stallions exported to Chile.

On the farm of origin and surrounding premises no clinical cases of the following diseases have been detected during the 90 days prior to embarkation: contagious equine metritis, equine infectious anemia, encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan), West Nile virus, myeloidosis, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, piroplasmosis, equine influenza, equine parainfluenza, leptospirosis, contagious abortion (*Salmonella abortus equi*), equine viral arteritis, vesicular coital exanthema, equine erlichiosis, equine rhinopneumonitis, bacterial ulcerous lymphangitis and equine mange.

From the premises of isolation to the point of embarkation, horses are transported in sealed, cleaned and disinfected vehicles. Horses did not come in contact with other animals that are not part of this exportation. During transportation, precautions were taken to maintain the sanitary conditions of the animals.

The horses for exportation were born and raised in the United States or were legally imported into this country. Within 30 days prior to embarkation, they remained in isolation and were tested, with negative results, for the diseases indicated.

The horses were vaccinated for equine influenza with a bivalent inactivated (killed) vaccine between 30 days and six (6) months prior to embarkation. (Please indicate the vaccination date, manufacturer name, series number, official control number, and expiration date).

Delete as appropriate [The horse/s was/were vaccinated against West Nile Virus with and inactivated vaccine according to the manufacturer specifications. (Please indicate name of vaccine applied, manufacturer name, series number, and date vaccination.) Or The Horses were not vaccinated

The horses were treated against endo and ectoparasites with products of verified effectiveness. (Indicate date and name of the product used.)

All diagnostic tests were conducted in official or officially approved laboratories.

Test requirements:

- Equine infectious anemia
- Equine encephalomyelitis
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Piroplasmosis
- Salmonella abortus equi
- Leptospirosis
- Equine viral arteritis
- West Nile Fever
- Contagious equine metritis.

Equine (temporary stay) (Resolution 1808/1990)

- Equines come from, have traveled through, or stayed in, countries free from African Horse Sickness (African Equine Plague), Glanders, Dourine, Horse Pox, Boma Disease, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Myeloidosis, Trypanosomiasis (T. brucei and T. congolense), and Japanese Encephalitis.
- Country or countries where equines have stayed in the past 60 days shall be specified.
- At farms where equines have stayed and adjacent farms, no clinical evidence of the following diseases was detected in the last 90 days prior to shipment: Equine Infectious Anaemia, Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, and Venezuela), Contagious Vesicular Stomatitis, Rabies, Babesiosis (Piroplasmosis), other Trypanosomiasis, Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis, Bacterial Ulcerous Lymphangitis, Equine Viral Arteritis, Horse Mange, Equine Influenza, Equine Parainfluenza, Contagious Abortion (Salmonella abortus equi) Leptospirosis, Contagious Equine Metritis.
- Equines shall not have shown signs of transmissible diseases at the time of shipment or in the 30 preceding days,
- Sanitary practices that shall be performed thereon:

Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, and Venezuela): Seroneutralization test or complement fixation with negative results (titers less than 1:10) within 10 days prior to shipment. If animals are inoculated, a certification showing that immunization was performed between 15 and 60 days prior to shipment must be provided.

-Country of origin. If inoculated against Venezuela virus, vaccine efficacy shall be shown by taking a seroneutralization test or a complement fixation test to detect antibodies with titers above 1:40.

Equine Influenza: Inoculation with bivalent inactivated vaccine, applied between 30 days and one year prior to shipment.

Equine Rhinopneumonitis: Seroneutralization test to detect antibodies with negative results (titers less than 1:10) not more than 10 days prior to shipment, or immunization performed not less than 30 days or more than one year prior to shipment, which may be live-germ vaccine.

Equine Infectious Anaemia: Coggins test within 30 days prior to shipment.

Contagious vesicular Stomatitis: Complement fixation or seroneutralization test with negative result within 30 days prior to shipment.

Equine Viral Arteritis: Seroneutralization, with titers equal to or less than 1:2 within 10 days prior to shipment, Country of origin certificate; If inoculated against Venezuela virus, vaccine efficacy shall be shown by taking a seroneutralization test or a complement fixation test to detect antibodies with titers above 1:40.

Equine Influenza: Inoculation with bivalent inactivated vaccine, applied between 30 days and one year prior to shipment.

Equine Rhinopneumonitis: Seroneutralization test to detect antibodies with negative results (titers less than 1.10) not more than 10 days prior to shipment, or immunization performed not less than 30 days or more than one year prior to shipment, which may be live-germ vaccine.

Equine Infectious Anaemia: Coggins test within 30 days prior to shipment.

Contagious vesicular Stomatitis: Complement fixation or seroneutralization test with negative result within 30 days prior to shipment.

Equine Viral Arteritis: Seroneutralization, with titers equal to or less than 1:2 within 10 days prior to shipment.

Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*): Seroagglutination test, with result below 1:300, within 10 days prior to shipment.

Contagious Equine Metritis: Isolation of causal agent through three serial tests at 7-day intervals, with samples obtained from:

Females: Clitoris fossa and clitoris sinuses after washing the perineum. With non-pregnant mares, at least one smear shall be performed with material from the wall of the uterus or cervical canal, having first carefully washed the perineal area.

Males: Prepuce, urethra, penis (including navicular fossa), urethral fossa, ejaculation liquid.

-Sanitary certification shall have been issued by the competent sanitary authority in each country where equines have stayed, as appropriate.

-Upon arrival in Chile, equines shall remain in quarantine for a period of not less than three days.

Importation of pigs procured by hysterotomy (Resolution 1066/1997)

Piggeries are free of Respiratory Corona virus and Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome

Ovine for reproduction (Resolution 487/2000)

-Country of origin is officially declared free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation (or region

is internationally recognized as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease), Bovine Plague, Sheep and Goat Pox, Rift Valley Fever, Small Ruminant Plague, and Nairobi Fever by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE)

- The region of origin is officially recognized as free from Contagious Agalaxia, Blue Tongue, Vesicular Stomatitis, Cowdriosis (Heartwater), Akabane Disease, Borna Disease

-At the farm of origin no cases of Scrapie have occurred in the past 3 years. Ovines are not offspring or related by blood to animals belonging to flocks where such disease has not occurred, nor have they been exposed to, or been on, farms where diseased animals have been.

-At the farm of origin no cases of Pulmonary Adenomatosis or Johne's Disease have occurred in the past two years.

-The farm of origin is free from Brucella mellitensis, Brucella ovis, Salmonella abortus ovis, Enzootic Abortion of Ewes, and Maedi Visna.

-At the farm of origin and adjacent land, no clinical evidence has been found of the following: Contagious Ecthyma, Campylobacteriosis (C. fetus), Leptospirosis, and mange, in the 90 days prior to shipment.

-Ovines were born and bred in the region of origin or stayed there for not less than 6 months prior to export. They were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which period they showed no signs of transmissible diseases, and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Blue tongue: Immunodiffusion in agar gel or ELISA.

Leptospirosis: Effective antimicrobial treatment.

Paratuberculosis: ELISA test.

Contagious Agalaxia: showed no signs of ELISA test.

Brucellosis Br. Melitensis and Br. Ovis Complement fixation.

Salmonella abortus ovis: Complement fixation assay.

Ovine Enzootic Abortion: Complement fixation assay

Maedi visna: ELISA test.

Q Fever: Complement fixation or ELISA test.

Toxoplasmosis: ELISA test.

Parasitism: Endo- and ecto-parasite treatment with products of proved efficacy.

Pigs destined for reproduction (Resolution 317/2003)

-Country of origin is officially declared free of African Swine Plague, Teschen Disease, Swine Vesicular Disease, Bovine Plague, Vesicular Stomatitis, and Classic Swine Fever

- The area of origin is officially recognized as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation and Vesicular Stomatitis
- The farm of origin is officially free of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE), Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus (PRCV), Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea, and Aujeszky's Disease without inoculation.
- At the farm of origin no clinical cases or positive serological diagnoses of Swine Infertility and Respiratory Syndrome (SIRS) or Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) have occurred.
- At the farm of origin and adjacent land, no clinical evidence has been found of the following diseases within 6 (six) months prior to shipment of pigs to Chile:
Leptospirosis, Atrophic Rhinitis of Pigs, Porcine Mycoplasmosis (Enzootic Pneumonia), Pleuropneumonia (*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*), Influenza, Parainfluenza, Toxoplasmosis, Salmonellosis, Pasteurellosis, Porcine Dysentery (*Serpulina hyodisenteriae*), and Swine Erysipelas.
- The swine were born and bred in the region of origin and stayed there from birth. They were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which period they showed no signs of transmissible diseases, and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Leptospirosis: Negative microagglutination in 1/400 dilution for endemic serovars for country of origin, or treatment with two shots of dehydrostreptomycin in doses of 25 mg/kg live weight, 14 days apart, the second shot to be given within 3 days prior to shipment, or inoculation.

Brucellosis (*Brucella Suis*): Complement fixation with no titer equal to 1/8 or more, or ELISA test, or Rose Bengal test. For males over 12 months old, in addition to the above, seminal plasma agglutination test.

Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) and Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus (PRCV): ELISA test or seroneutralization assay.

Aujeszky's Disease: ELISA test or seroneutralization assay.

Porcine Erysipelas: Inoculation with bacterine between 15 and 60 days prior to shipment
Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS): two ELISA tests 21 days apart.

Parasitism: Endo- and ecto-parasite treatment with products of known efficacy.(Amended under Resolution No. 317/03)

Pigs from the U.S. destined for reproduction (Resolution 1994/1994)

- Country of origin is officially declared free of African Swine Plague, Teschen Disease, and Foot - and - Mouth Disease without inoculation, Swine Vesicular Disease, Bovine Plague, Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea, and Classic Swine Fever
- The area of origin is officially recognized as free of Vesicular Stomatitis by the International Office of Epizootics and recognized as such by Chile.
- The farm of origin is officially free from Brucellosis and Aujeszky's Disease without inoculation.
- At the farm of origin no clinical cases have occurred of the following diseases: Porcine Respiratory and

Reproductive Syndrome (SIRS or PRRS), Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus (PRCV) or Tuberculosis in the past 2 years.

-At farm of origin and adjacent land, no clinical evidence has been found of the following diseases within 6 (six) months prior to shipment of swine to Chile:

Leptospirosis, Atrophic Rhinitis of Pigs, Porcine Mycoplasmosis (Enzootic Pneumonia), Pleuropneumonia (*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*), Influenza, Parainfluenza, Toxoplasmosis, Salmonellosis, Pasteurellosis, Porcine Dysentery (*Serpulina hyodisenteriae*), and Swine Erysipelas.

-The swine were born and bred in the region of origin and stayed there from birth. They were isolated under official supervision for 45 days preceding shipment, during which period they showed no signs of transmissible diseases, and were given the following diagnostic tests with negative results, and also the treatments and inoculations listed below:

Leptospirosis: Negative microagglutination in 1/400 dilution for endemic serovars for country of origin, or treatment with two shots of dehydrostreptomycin in doses of 25 mg/kg live weight, 14 days apart, the second shot to be given within 3 days prior to shipment, or inoculation.

Brucellosis (*Brucella Suis*): Complement fixation with no titer equal to 1/8 or more, or ELISA test, or Rose Bengal test. Males over 12 months old: in addition to the above, seminal plasma agglutination test.

Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) and Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus (PRCV): ELISA test or seroneutralization assay.

Aujeszky's Disease: ELISA test or seroneutralization assay.

Porcine Erysipelas: Inoculation with bacterine between 15 and 60 days prior to shipment

Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS): Two ELISA tests 21 days apart. 6.7

Parasitism: Endo- and ecto-parasite treatment with products of recognized efficacy. (Amended under Resolution No. 317/03)

Animal Products

Pet Food (Resolution 1113/2002)

The animal Food must be packed and sealed, display a guarantee label in Spanish and show the expiration date.

Pet food, that contains ingredients of animal origin, also must establish on the sanitary certificate that:

It comes from a country free of BSE and Scrapie, or does not contain any ruminant origin ingredients.

Improved Pet food that contains meat or bone meal of ruminant origin must have been reduced to a maximum size of 50 mms and then been subject to a hot vapor treatment of at least 133 °C for at least 20 minutes with an absolute pressure of three bares (Text added according to Resolution N° 1113 of

04/15/2002)

The products have been subjected to a treatment such that does impede the development of any pathogenic agent that affects animal health.

Every shipment must certify that it has been subjected to a bacteriological analysis (Total count, total coliform, E.Coli and Salmonella SP), the results of which must be shown on the sanitary certificate or be attached to the corresponding documents.

The content of aflotoxins can not exceed the maximum limit of 10ppb.

Pet Chew products, of animal origin must certify that during their preparation they have been heated to reach 90°C in the center of the product.

Feed that contains only vegetable origin ingredients:

Seed mixtures: must show a certificate of free sale and must comply with the agricultural requirements. Finished foods must comply with the certificate of free sale and the maximum limit of 10 ppb for aflotoxins.

Bile and other culture media from animal origin (Resolution 3252/1994)

-Prepared in an authorized laboratory.

- Submitted to a process guaranteeing sterility thereof.

-Bile and culture media shall be packed in sealed and labeled containers. Labels shall specify country and establishment of origin, product identification, quantity, and net weight.

Fresh/Chilled and Cooked Poultry meat (Resolution 685/1993 – 1552/2008)

See certification attached.

1. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5.
2. "FSIS Letterhead Certificate (PDF Only) to Export Frozen or Chilled Poultry Meat to Chile" must accompany FSIS Form 9060-5. A guideline (PDF Only) has been developed to assist with the preparation of this letterhead certificate.
3. For poultry that have been vaccinated with a killed AI virus vaccine, an additional USDA letterhead certificate (PDF Only) must be completed. A signed statement by the APHIS accredited industry veterinarian responsible for the flock of origin allows this addendum letterhead to be certified by the FSIS signing veterinarian. A guideline (PDF Only) has been developed to assist with the preparation of this letterhead certificate.
4. For cooked poultry products, an additional bilingual FSIS Letterhead Certificate (PDF Only) to export cooked poultry products to Chile must be completed. The required internal temperature and times that need to be included on the bilingual FSIS Letterhead Certificate are listed under the processing requirements A.2 (a, b, or c) section.

Boneless Fresh/chilled Bovine meat (Resolution 833/2002)

The following declarations must be included and can be found on FSIS form 2630-9

A. - Certification:

Beef and beef-by-products - Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate of Wholesomeness and the following FSIS Letterhead Certificate. The USDA quality grade designation as well as the name of the cut in Spanish and its equivalent Chilean grade designation must be included in the Product as Labeled entry on the FSIS 9060-5 and the Name of the Product entry on the FSIS Letterhead Certificate

Labeling Requirements

Cartons must have the following labeling information:

1. Name of cut in English and Spanish. Equivalent Chilean beef cut nomenclature must be provided on carton and product labels; a comparative beef nomenclature chart can be obtained from the FTA text. See page 28 to 33 and please read point 4 of [Annex 3.17](#). The USDA, in collaboration with Chilean officials, developed an additional resource that contains names in English and Spanish for other cuts not mentioned in the beef nomenclature chart found in the FTA text. That resource is available on the [AMS Web site](#).
2. Establishment number, name, and address of the establishment where the product was packed.
3. Product certified for export on or after February 1, 2012, must include gross weight, net weight, and number of cuts in the carton. Product weights must be stated in metric units.
4. Day, month, and year of slaughter or packing.
5. USDA quality grade designation (cartons must contain only cuts of the same grade). According to the FTA text, only beef that has been graded by AMS may be exported to Chile. See page 28 to 33 and please read point 6 of [Annex 3.17](#).
6. Equivalent Chilean grade designation must be provided on carton and product labels; grade designation comparison tables can be obtained from the FTA text. See page 28 to 33 and please read point 6 of [Annex 3.17](#).
7. Equivalent Chilean grade designation is not required for ground beef and trimmings.

The protective covering of the individual beef cuts inside the box must have the following labeling information:

1. Name of the cut.
2. Establishment number, name, and address where the product was packed.
3. Day, month, and year of slaughter or packing.
4. Product certified for export on or after February 1, 2012, must include USDA quality grade designation (the protective covering in which the cuts are placed must have the grade or grade shield on it).

Note: Applying labeling features to inner bags either requires inclusion of all required features in

accordance with 9 CFR 317.2 or sketch approval for the deviation (absence of some features) according to 9 CFR 317.7 if all required features are not included. Labeling of inner bags can be done by using pressure sensitive labels which adhere to the inner bags. If pressure sensitive labels are used, they should stick well to the inner bag and not fall off when attached to vacuum-packaged or bagged products.

Equine meat (Resolution 1806/1990)

-Country of origin must be officially declared free from Glanders, African Equine Plague, and Epizootic Lymphangitis by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

-The animals from which the meat is sourced:

- * Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
- * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions that qualify them to export.
- * The animals have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from transmissible diseases.

Ovine meat frozen or chilled (Resolution 1725/1990)

-Country of origin has been recognized by Chile as free Foot-and-Mouth Disease and, in addition, declared free Rinderpest and Small Ruminant Plague.

-The animals from which meats are sourced:

- * Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
- * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by SAG.
- * Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from transmissible diseases.

Wild boar meat (Resolution 2379/1997)

* Country of origin is free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation, African Swine Plague, Rinderpest, Swine Vesicular Disease, Teschen Disease, and Classic Swine Fever.

Pork meat frozen or chilled (Resolution 3397/1998)

The following declarations must be included and can be found on FSIS library

- Shipments of fresh or frozen pork must be accompanied by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate of Wholesomeness with the following declarations:

- The country of origin has been declared free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine Fever, Rinderpest, Swine Vesicular Disease, Teschen's Disease, and Classical Swine Fever.
- The animals were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country or in a zone with similar epidemiological conditions.
- The swine from which the meats come were inspected ante- and post-mortem and showed no evidence of systemic contagious or infectious diseases.
- The meat or meat food product specified hereon is from animals that received both ante- and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is sound and wholesome.
- The meat was derived from carcasses that tested negative for trichinosis OR was subject to a freezing process or other process according to 9 CFR 318.10 that guarantees the destruction of

the parasite (*Trichinella spiralis*)

Note: Chile and the United States are in the process of negotiating a new sanitary certificate, until such certificate is not finish, the United States is able to use the FSIS form 9060-5 plus the above declarations.

Frog meat frozen or chilled (Resolution 1596/1997)

- The sanitary authority of the country of origin certifies that the farms of origin are under official supervision and that no transmissible diseases, especially Red Leg (*Aeromonas hydrophila*) and Renal Adenocarcinoma (Lucke tumor) have appeared there in the past twelve (12) months.
- Frog specimens from which meat is sourced have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.
- Cold has been used only for purposes of conservation and no antiseptics, antibiotics, or other chemical or biological additives have been used at any time during the process.
- After chilling or freezing, the meat has not been exposed to temperatures higher than 0°C, if chilled, or -18°C, if frozen. Upon arrival in Chile, temperature at center of muscle mass shall not be more than 4°C, if chilled, or -12°C, if frozen.

Reptile meat frozen or chilled (Resolution 2380/1997)

- Reptiles have stayed from birth or for not less than 12 months prior to slaughter or capture in the territory of the exporting country in an area that has not been under quarantine restrictions during this period for diseases affecting the species.
- The reptiles from which the meat is sourced have been slaughtered or transported within 12 hours following capture to an establishment qualified for such a purpose by the competent zoosanitary authority, under permanent supervision by a veterinarian, and have been inspected and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.
- Meats have been processed and stored in facilities authorized to operate by the competent zoosanitary authority of the country of origin and under permanent supervision by a veterinarian
- Chilled meats have not been exposed to temperatures above 0°C, if chilled, or above -18°C, if frozen. Upon arrival in Chile, temperature at center of muscle mass shall not be more than 4°C, if chilled or -12°C, if frozen.

Bee wax (Resolution 1206/2005)

- Country or area of origin shall be free of clinical evidence of the following diseases:
 - * American Foulbrood (*Paeibacillus larvae*), European Foulbrood (*Melissococcus pluton*), Nosemosis (*Nosema apis*)
- The wax imported has undergone lab tests to ensure absence of American Foulbrood spores and the microorganism that causes European Foulbrood.
- Has been harvested and melted at 100°C for 30 minutes or has been irradiated with ionizing radiation or ionizing energy (gamma rays from radionucleids Co 60 or Cs 137; machine-generated X-rays at 5 MeV or less; machine-generated electrons at 10 MeV or less), in scientifically determined concentrations and times.
- Free of bee remains and other debris.
- Comes from apiaries that are free from American Foulbrood and European Foulbrood
- Apiaries of origin are under official sanitary inspection and adhere to a monitoring program for

diseases affecting bees.

- Shall come in first-use airtight containers preventing contact with other products of apicultural origin.

Cured meat (Resolution 1357/1994)

- Country of origin is declared free from the following diseases by the Office of International Epizootics (OIE):

* For beef jerky - Bovine Plague, Spongiform Encephalopathy, Rift Valley Fever, Contagious Bovine, Pleuropneumonia

* For horse jerky - African Equine Plague, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Melioidosis

* For sheep jerky - Bovine Plague and Small Ruminant Plague

* For poultry jerky - Avian Influenza, Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease

- The animals from which jerky is made

- Are born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

- Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions as outlined by SAG.

- Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

- Meat shall proceed from carcasses that have undergone maturation at 2°C to 7°C at least, for 24 hours prior to butchering.

* Jerky was processed at a qualified establishment and dried until the water/protein ratio does not exceed 2.25/1 at the most humid points.

Canned meat and by-products (Resolution 395/1993)

- The animals from which these canned items are sourced have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with adequate structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by SAG.

- Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

- Have undergone heat treatment to ensure commercial sterility

Bovine hide (Resolution 2732/1994)

- Country of origin shall be declared free from Bovine Plague, Contagious Nodular Dermatitis (lumpy skin disease), Foot-and-Mouth Disease from exotic viruses in the American continent, and Bovine Herpes Dermopathic Disease

- The cattle from which the hides are sourced:

* Are born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection requirements as outlined by the national sanitary authority.

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from Hypodermosis, Mange, Drill Worm, and other transmissible diseases.

- Hides have received at least one of the following treatments:

1) Drying or salting for not less than 60 days.

2) Fumigation with formaldehyde vapor in an airtight location for not less than 24 hours.

3) Immersion for 24 hours in 1% formaldehyde solution.

- In the event that hides come from a country recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the treatments will not be required and the fact shall be stated in the sanitary certificate for export.

- Hides show no remains of bones, cartilages, meat particles, blood, dung, or other items unrelated to hides or products used for hide preparation or treatment.
- Tanned, semi-tanned, wet-blue, or pickled hides need only to comply with the next provision.
- Product transport from establishment of origin to destination in Chile shall be performed in vehicles or compartments ensuring maintenance of hygienic sanitary conditions.
- Hides shall be covered by an official certificate issued at the time of shipment by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin, certifying compliance with sanitary requirements and specifying country and facility of origin, product identification, quantity, and net weight.

Equine hide (Resolution 2733/1994)

- Country of origin shall be declared free from Horse Pox and Epizootic Lymphangitis by the Office of International Epizootics (OIE).
- The animals from which the hides are sourced:
 - * Are born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
 - * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under official supervision by a veterinarian and complying with structure, operation, and sanitary inspection conditions qualifying it to export.
 - * Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from Mange, Habronemosis (summer sores), and other transmissible diseases.
- Hides show no remains of bones, cartilages, meat particles, blood, earth, dung, or other items unrelated to hides or products used for hide preparation or treatment.

- Hide transport from establishment of origin to destination in Chile shall be performed in vehicles or compartments ensuring maintenance of hygienic sanitary conditions.
- Tanned, semi-tanned, wet-blue, or pickled hides need only comply with the provision below.
- Hides shall be covered by an official certificate issued at the time of shipment by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin, certifying compliance with sanitary requirements and specifying country and facility of origin, product identification, quantity, and net weight.

Ovine hide (Resolution 2734/1994)

- Country of origin shall be declared free from Small Ruminant Plague, Bovine Plague, Ovine Smallpox, Foot-and-Mouth Disease from exotic viruses in the American continent by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE)
- The sheep from which the skins are sourced:
 - * Are born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
 - * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.
 - * Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from Mange, Melophagus ovinus, and other transmissible diseases.
- Skins have received any of the following treatments:
 - * Drying or salting for not less than 60 days.
 - * Fumigation with formaldehyde vapor in an airtight location for not less than 24 hours.
 - * Immersion for 24 hours in 1% formaldehyde solution.
- In the event that skins come from a country recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, non of the treatmentsd will be required and the fact shall be stated in the sanitary certificate for export.
- Skins show no remains of bones, cartilages, meat particles, blood, earth, dung, or other items unrelated

to hides or products used for hide preparation or treatment.

-Tanned, semi-tanned, wet-blue, or pickled skins and hides shall be covered by an official certificate issued at the time of shipment by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin, certifying compliance with sanitary requirements and specifying country and facility of origin, product identification, quantity, and net weight.

Pork hide (Resolution 3833/2003)

- Country of origin shall be declared free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease from exotic viruses in the American continent and African swine fever.

- The swine from which the skins are sourced:

* Are born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from transmissible diseases.

- Skins have received at least of the following treatments:

1) Drying or salting for not less than 60 days.

2) Fumigation with formaldehyde vapor in an airtight location for not less than 24 hours.

3) Immersion for 24 hours in 1-% formaldehyde solution.

-In the event that skins come from a country recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the actions described under item 3 above will not be required and the fact shall be stated in the sanitary certificate for export.

- Skins show no remains of bones, cartilages, meat particles, blood, earth, dung, or other items unrelated to hides or products used for hide preparation or treatment.

- Tanned, semi-tanned, wet-blue, or pickled skins need only comply with the provisions below.

- Skin transport from establishment of origin to destination in Chile shall be performed in vehicles or compartments ensuring maintenance of hygienic sanitary conditions

Meat extract, gland extract, meat or bone meal (Resolution 1735/2001)

- The country of origin is declared free of Rift Valley Fever, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, and Scrapie by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

-The animals from which meat extract, gland extract, meat meal, or bone meal are sourced:

* Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

-The meat meal or bone meal shall be finely pulverized. Raw material shall be reduced to not more than 50 mm particle size before being heat treated; and the raw material reduced to the above particle size shall undergo heat treatment in a vapor-saturated atmosphere at not less than 133°C for not less than 20 minutes, at an absolute pressure of three bars. **(Text added under Resolution No. 699/2001)**

- Packaging or containers shall be sealed and labeled. Labels shall specify country and facility of origin, product identification, and net weight.

Glands, blood meal or lyophilized meat (Resolution 1598/1991)

- The country of origin shall be recognized by Chile as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

- Country of origin is declared free of Bovine Plague, Spongiform Encephalopathy, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Scrapie, Rift Valley Fever, African Swine Fever, Swine Vesicular Disease, Swine Vesicular Exanthema, Teschen Disease, Classic Swine Plague, Japanese Encephalitis, African Equine Plague, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Melioidosis, Avian Influenza, pathogenic strains of Avian Influenza, and Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease, by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

-The animals or birds from which glands, blood meal, or liofilized or powdered meat are sourced:

* Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.

*Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

Feather meal (Resolution 3832/1992)

- Product has undergone heat treatment ensuring destruction of specific agents that might be carried thereby at not less than 70°C for 45 minutes and possible cross-contamination has been avoided.

- Poultry from which the feather meal is sourced

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection requirements outlined by the national sanitary authorities

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

- Certification of bacteriological tests is required that specify absence of pathogens. These must be performed at an official or officially recognized laboratory.

Blood meal, hemoglobin, plasma, and other hemo- derivated powder (Resolution 2337/2003)

- The country of origin is free from the diseases included in List A of the OIE that affect the species of product origin, and is recognized as such by Chile.

- If the product is of bovine origin, the country or area is free of Spongiform Encephalopathy.

- The animals from which the blood meal, hemoglobin, plasma, and other powdered blood byproducts are sourced:

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and declared free from transmissible diseases.

Eggs (Resolucion 1559/1995)

- The country of origin is officially free from Fowl Plague (high pathogen strains of Avian Influenza) and Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease before the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) and is recognized as such by Chile. .

- Farm of origin is free from Salmonella Gallinarum Pullorum and Enteritidis, and has presented no evidence of transmissible diseases in the past 180 days.

- Eggs are infertile and have been washed and disinfected in sodium hypochlorite solution, with 100-200 ppm chlorine concentration.

- Packaging and containers shall be sealed and labeled. Labels shall specify country and farm of origin, detailed merchandise identification, and quantity.

Royal jelly or bee glue (Resolution 986/1991)

- Products have undergone laboratory tests to guarantee the absence of spores of microorganisms causing American Foulbrood, European Foulbrood, and Chalkbrood.
- Nosema spore count has shown not more than one spore per square at magnification 400X and 50% dilution.
- Containers are first-use and sealed and labeled. Labels shall specify product identification, quantity, and net weight.

Juice and meat extracts (Resolution 811/2003)

- In the case of meat juices or extracts from ruminants, country of origin must be declared free of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and Scrapie by the International Office of Epizootics, and recognized as such by Chile.
- The animals from which meat juices or extracts are sourced:
 - * Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
 - * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.
- Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases

Wool (Resolution 3251/2004)

- Country of origin is declared free from Rinderpest, Small Ruminant Plague, Ovine and Caprine Smallpox, Foot-and-Mouth Disease from exotic viruses in the American continent, by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).
- Wool has undergone at least one of the following treatments:
 - * Fumigation with formaldehyde vapor in an airtight location for not less than 24 hours.
 - * Immersion for 24 hours in 1% formaldehyde solution.
 - * Industrial washing by immersion in serial baths with water, soap, and soda or potash.
- In the event that hides come from a country or area recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the treatments described above will not be required and the fact shall be stated in the sanitary certificate for export.

Milk and dairy products (Resolution 1194/2001)

- Milk and milk products come from a country or area declared free of Rinderpest by the OIE and this sanitary condition is recognized by Chile according to Resolution 1150, 2000.
- In countries or areas with FMD, milk comes from herds that were not subjected to restrictions for FMD at the time the milk was collected.
- The milk has been processed in an establishment authorized by the competent health authorities and qualifies for export to Chile according to Resolution 3138, 1999.

Honey (Resolution 2531/1994)

- Honey has undergone laboratory tests to ensure absence of spores of microorganisms that cause American Foulbrood.
- Has been harvested by centrifuging and has undergone settling and filtering.
- Is free of bee remains, wax, and other débris.
- Is sourced from apiaries free from American Foulbrood that have been under sanitary inspection for

the past two years.

Processed meat products (Resolution 24/2000)

- Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country or area.
- Were not slaughtered as a result of programs for eradication of infectious or contagious or parasite diseases, nor come from areas under quarantine restrictions for the species.
- Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse authorized for export by the competent official sanitary authority, the facility must be under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and complies with adequate structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary conditions.
- Have been inspected pre and post mortem, and recognized as free of transmissible diseases.
- Product was processed at a processing plant qualified for export to Chile by Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero.

Blood, animal plasma or serum to be used in vitro (Resolution 2375/1997)

Donor livestock remain on a farm:

- That is under supervision by a veterinary surgeon.
- Where it has been shown that no OIE List A diseases were detected in the 90 days prior to blood extraction.
- Where no livestock of lower sanitary status have been added.
- Where infrastructure and operation conditions guarantee isolation.

Bovine tendons and cartilage (Resolution 611/1997)

- Country of origin shall be recognized as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE). In the case of countries where Foot-and-Mouth Disease is present, the above products shall originate in regions recognized by Chile as free from the disease, and in slaughterhouses authorized by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG); otherwise products shall have undergone a temperature of not less than 70°C for 30 minutes.
- The livestock from which the above products were sourced:
 - * Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.
 - * Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with the structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.
 - * Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases, and products thereof declared suitable for human consumption.

Pork fat and edible skin and bovine fat (Resolution 27/2000)

- The country of origin is declared free from African swine fever, PPC, Rinderpest, and Foot-and-Mouth Disease by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).
 - 1) Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority
 - 2) Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.
 - 3) Products have been recognized as suitable for human consumption.

-If bacon, edible pigskin, or fat have undergone heat treatment of at least 70°C for not less than 30 minutes, such products are exempt from complying with the requirements under item 1) above.

Pork intestine (Resolution 3275/1994)

See sample certificate attached.

- Country of origin shall be recognized as free from African Swine Fever, Rinderspest, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pig Vesicular Disease, Pig Vesicular Exanthema Teschen Disease, and Classical Swine Fever, and transmissible Gastroenteritis, by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

- The livestock from which the above products are sourced:

* Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

* Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.

* Have been inspected pre and post mortem and recognized as free from transmissible diseases.

- If tripe has undergone at least one of the following sanitary measures:

* Heat treatment at not less than 70°C for not less than 30 minutes.

* Immersion in citric or lactic acid in 0-5% solution for not less than 5 minutes.

* Drying after salting until the water/protein ratio in the moistest area of product does not exceed 2.25/1.

Internal organs (Resolution 700/2001)

* For bovine viscera:

- The Country or area of origin must be recognized by Chile as free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, otherwise viscera must have undergone a temperature treatment of not less than 70°C for 30 minutes.

-Must be declared free of Rinderpest, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Contagious Pleuropneumonia, and Rift Valley Fever by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE). (Amendment introduced under resolution No.700/01)

* For porcine viscera:

Must be recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, otherwise viscera must have undergone a temperature treatment of not less than 70°C for 30 minutes.

- Must be declared free from Rinderpest, African Swine Fever, Pig Vesicular Disease, Teschen Disease, and Classic Swine Fever by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

* For ovine or caprine viscera:

- Must be recognized by Chile as free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, otherwise viscera must have undergone a temperature of not less than 70°C for 30 minutes.

Declared free from Rinderpest, Spongiform Encephalopathy, Scrapie, and Rift Valley Fever by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

* For equine viscera:

- Must be declared free from Japanese Encephalitis, African Horse Plague, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis, and Myeloidosis by the International Office of Epizootics (OIE).

* For poultry viscera:

- Must be declared free from Avian Flu, high pathogen strains of Avian Influenza, and Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease by the International Office of Epizootics.

*The livestock from which viscera are sourced:

- Were born, bred, and slaughtered in the exporting country.

- Have been slaughtered at a slaughterhouse under permanent official supervision by a veterinarian and comply with structural, operational, and sanitary inspection conditions outlined by the national sanitary authority.

Embryos

Bovine embryos (Resolution 1720/1995)

Animal health certificate must indicate:

- Place where embryos were obtained.
- Name and address of Embryo-Transfer Organization that collects embryos.
- Semen Identification: Identification of Donor and Artificial Insemination Center.
- Number of embryos in batch.
- Date of embryo collection.
- Date of collection of semen used to fertilize these embryos.
- Blood group of both donors and certification that as at this date they are not known to be carriers of deleterious genes

Bovine embryos from the United States (Resolution 1688/1992)

Animal health certificate must indicate:

- Name and address of the farm of origin of donor cow, County and State.
- Name and address of embryo-collecting center or unit.
- Name and address of insemination center of origin of semen-donor bull.
- Date of embryo collection.
- Date of collection of semen used to fertilize these embryos.
- Certification that semen-donor bull and donor cow as of the date of the certificate are not known to be carriers of deleterious genes.
- Blood group of both donors. Certification shall be issued by the authorized private laboratory or laboratories that performed the tests.
- Identification of bull and donor cow.

Ovine and caprine ovule/embryos (Resolution 2212/2004)

- The country or zone of origin of the Embryo-Transfer Center are declared officially free from Rinderpest, Ovine/Caprine Smallpox, Small Ruminant Plague, Contagious Bovine and Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease without inoculation, BHrucellosis (B. mellitensis and B. ovis), and Blue Tongue.

Semen

Drone semen (Resolution 2269/1996)

- Drone semen imported to Chile shall come from countries where the presence of African honeybees or Africanized bees has never been registered, a fact that must be recognized by Chile.
- Semen shall come from centers under permanent official control by the health authority of country of origin, which shall certify the following:
 - * Origin of semen, specifying name and address of production center and date when center came under official control;

- * Production center has registered no cases of Acariasis, American foulbrood, or European foulbrood in the past 12 months;
- * No traces of any bee disease have been registered in the three months preceding semen extraction;
- * Genetic line of semen exported to Chile;
- * Additives added to semen dilution,
- * Identification of capillaries of semen exported to Chile

Bovine semen from the United States (Resolution 7104/2010)

The semen must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and complete identification of the semen to be exported. Additional information shall include:

I. Identification of the semen lot

1. Name and address of the center producing the semen.
2. Name of the donor bull.
3. Registration number of donor bull and identification code (NAAB).
4. Date or dates (windows of time) of collection of the semen.
5. Blood group - this information can be provided by the private laboratory conducting the test.
6. Identification of semen ampoules, straws, or tubes.
7. Date of donor bull's entry into the center.
8. Number of doses (straws) from each donor.
9. Units in shipment.

II. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. Of the country of origin:
 - 1.1 The United States is free of rinderpest, rift valley fever, and akabane, and has officially been declared free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination.
 - 1.2 The center is located in a State free of vesicular stomatitis.
2. Of the AI center:
 - 2.1 The center is officially supervised by the veterinary authorities of the USDA.
 - 2.2 The center is directly supervised and controlled by a USDA-accredited veterinarian hired by the center.
 - 2.3 The center keeps a daily health record of all animals at the center.
 - 2.4 The center is physically isolated from other livestock facilities.
 - 2.5 All bulls at the center have met the pre-entry quarantine and testing requirements according to the standards of the Certified Semen Services (CSS).
 - 2.6 Personnel working at the center work full time in the care of all animals residing at the Chile/Bovine Semen
 - 2.7 The center is a member of the Certified Semen Services.
 - 2.8 AI Centers located in States where blue tongue is endemic, or centers that have donor bulls which are blue tongue positive must collect semen during the months of no vector activity.

3. Of the resident donors at the center:

3.1 The animals are regularly examined and during the 12 months prior to collection of the lot of semen for Chile, the health inspection conducted by the veterinarian revealed no clinical signs of any contagious or infectious diseases.

3.2 Every 6 months the animals producing semen are tested with negative results for the following diseases (except for Johne's disease fecal culture which is conducted every 12 months):

- a. Brucellosis: Standard tube (STT) or standard plate test (SPT) at a dilution of 1:50 (30 IU); OR ELISA; OR Complement fixation (CF) test at a dilution of 1:10.
- b. Leptospirosis: Microtiter serum agglutination test for the serotypes of *Leptospira canicola*, *pomona*, *grippotyphosa*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, and *hardjo*, showing agglutination not equal to, nor higher 1/400 dilution.
- c. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using mammalian ppd in accordance with the official standards of the USDA.
- d. Blue tongue: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test; or ELISA; or Serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:4 dilution.
- e. Trichomoniasis: Culture of preputial samples.
- f. Campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial samples; OR fluorescent antibody test.
- g. Johne's disease: ELISA test; OR culture of fecal sample (every 12 months)

4. Of the donor animal:

4.1 The donor bull was born and/or has been in the United States during the 12 months prior to collection of the semen.

4.2 It must be certified that the donor bull is not a known carrier of recessive genes which are known to cause genetic defects, and donors of the Holstein-Frisian breed were tested for bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency (BLAD) with negative results. (NOTE: The BLAD certification/ results can be made by the center veterinarian on separate company letterhead, and need not be endorsed by the Federal veterinarian).

4.3 The donor bull has remained either at the center, OR comes from a center with equivalent health status where it has met all of the testing requirements for entry to qualify its semen for export to Chile and has not been utilized for natural service.

4.4 The bull that has qualified to be part of the resident herd was negative to tests for the following diseases:

- a. Brucellosis: SPT or STT at 1:50 (30IU); OR CF test at a dilution of 1:10; OR ELISA test.
- b. Leptospirosis: Microtiter serum agglutination test for the serotypes of *Leptospira canicola*, *pomona*, *grippotyphosa*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, and *hardjo*, showing agglutination not equal to, nor higher than 50% at 1/100 dilution.

If the donor bull has shown a titer higher than 1/100 and lower than 1/400, it can be treated with an antimicrobial (describe treatment).

Titers equal to or higher than 1/400 do not qualify for export to Chile.

- c. Bluetongue: AGID test; OR SN test at a dilution of 1:4; OR ELISA test.

NOTE: THE BLUETONGUE AI NEGATIVE CENTERS NEED TO QUALIFY DONORS BY CONDUCTING SEMI-ANNUAL TESTS OF ALL ANIMALS. SEMEN FROM CENTERS LOCATED IN LOW INCIDENCE STATES WHICH HAVE SEROPOSITIVE BULLS IN THEM NEED ONLY ONE TEST; THE COLLECTION OF SEMEN FOR EXPORT TO CHILE FROM THESE STATES

**IS PERMITTED FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL.
SEMEN FROM AI CENTERS IN OTHER STATES QUALIFY ON THE BASIS
OF TWO NEGATIVE TESTS, THE SECOND TEST TAKEN TWENTY-ONE
DAYS POST LAST COLLECTION. THE COLLECTION OF SEMEN FOR
EXPORT TO CHILE IS PERMITTED ONLY FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL**

- d. Tuberculosis: Intradermal test with mammalian PPD in accordance with the official standards of the USDA.
- e. IBR/IPV: SN test with titers not higher than 1/8; OR ELISA test; OR semen culture.
- f. Bovine viral diarrhea: Culture test. (*Note: the test which qualified the bull for entry into the resident herd is the valid test; and once part of the resident herd, a statement that the AI center is free of BVD can be made*)
- g. Trichomoniasis: Culture of preputial samples.
- h. Campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial samples; OR fluorescent antibody test.
- i. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL): After 42 days following the last collection of semen for export to Chile, the donors yielded negative results to either of the following tests:
ELISA or AGID.

NOTE: This requirement for EBL can be waived if, during the last 24 months prior to the export of semen to Chile, the center has conducted semi-annual tests for EBL on all resident animals with negative results.

- j. Johne's disease: ELISA test; OR fecal culture test (every 12 months).
- k. Q Fever: ELISA OR Complement fixation phase I and phase II or indirect Immunofluorescence

5. Of the semen:

- 5.1 The semen was extended using additives/diluents not containing pathogenic organisms to which quantities of appropriate antibiotics were incorporated according to CSS standard procedures.
- 5.2 After collection and until shipment to Chile, the semen for export was kept in storage containers designated for export use in a storage facility supervised by a USDA accredited veterinarian.
- 5.3 Only sterilized flasks and fresh nitrogen that have not been used for any other purposes have been utilized for said storage.

OTHER INFORMATION

- 1. Blood typing - If the USDA cannot certify the blood type, the importer/broker should request this information directly from the exporter and indicate the name of the laboratory where the typing was done.
- 2. NOTE: As of July 1, 1993, Chile dropped the requirement for consulate endorsement.
- 3. Bluetongue low incidence States/counties: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Maryland, North Dakota, Delaware, Indiana, Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa (Dallas county). All other States are medium or high incidence for bluetongue.

Pork semen (Resolution 25/2000)

Porcine semen imported to Chile shall be covered by an official certificate issued by the competent health authority, specifying as follows:

I. SEMEN LOT IDENTIFICATION

- * Name and address of semen production center
- * Center registration number or identification code
- * Identification of donor(s)
- * Date of donor admission to the center
- * Donor registration number(s)
- * Date of semen collection
- * Number of doses per donor
- * Identification of straws, vials, or ampoules of semen
- * Packing units

II HEALTH CERTIFICATION

-Country

*Country shall be declared officially free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease without vaccination, African Swine Plague, Swine Vesicular Disease, Teschen Disease, Bovine Plague, and Classic Swine Fever, and no inoculation is practiced for such diseases..

- Semen Production Center

- * Center has been approved by the health authority and is under official supervision.
- * Is qualified to export semen to Chile.
- * Is under supervision and direct control by a veterinary surgeon employed by the center.
- * Is physically isolated from other livestock establishments.
- * Staff working at the center work full time..
- * Carries a daily health register of all resident livestock.
- * Only admits breeding stock that has been in pre-entry quarantine.
- * Is free from Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, PRRS, TGE, PRCV, Aujeszky's Disease, the last four diseases without vaccination. Free is understood to mean a center that conducts a clinical and serological monitoring program for the above diseases and has detected no disease-positive animals in the past 2 years
- * Animals residing at the center are subject to permanent health inspection by the veterinary surgeon and no clinical signs have been detected of infecto-contagious diseases for 12 months prior to first collection of semen for export to Chile and 40 days following the last collection.

-Donor stock

- * Donor was born or has remained in country of origin. for not less than 12 months prior to collection of semen for export to Chile.
- * To date is not known to be a carrier of recessive genes causing genetic defects.
- * Has remained at the center for not less than 6 months prior to collection of semen for export to Chile, and has not been used for natural breeding during such period..
- * Donor has been given diagnostic tests with negative results for the following diseases within the six-

month period prior to the first semen collection for export to Chile and within 30 to 60 days following the last such collection:

* Leptospirosis: negative microagglutination test for serovars endemic in country of origin, titer 1/400. or treatment with two shots of dehydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg) 14 days apart, the second shot to be given 7 days prior to extraction of semen intended for Chile.

Aujeszky's Disease: negative serum neutralization assay at 1/4 or ELISA test.

Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*): Slow serum agglutination in tube (titer equal to 1/50 or less) or Rose Bengal test, or ELISA test, or complement fixation (negative 1/8).

Transmissible Gastroenteritis: ELISA test or serum neutralization assay.

Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus: ELISA test or serum neutralization assay.

Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS): Multivalent ELISA test.

- Semen

* Semen was diluted using sterile dilutants with added antibiotics in quantities complying with international standards.

* Only sterilized jars have been used for semen storage, and fresh nitrogen not used for any other purpose.

* After collection and until shipment to Chile, semen was stored in containers reserved exclusively for this export operation and has not been in contact with material of lower sanitary status.

* Shipment to Chile may be made only once negative results have been rendered by tests performed after collection.

*Importer shall keep an imported semen distribution register at the disposal of SAG for relevant surveillance and monitoring purposes.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Watermelon and melon (except from Hawaii) (Resolution 871/2000)

Free of *Diaphania hyalinata* (Lep: Pyralidae).

Artichoke (Resolution 1018/2000)

Free of *Brachycaudus cardui* (Hem: Aphididae) and *Platyptilia Carduidactyla* (Lep: Pterophoridae).

Avocados from California (Resolution 2403/2000)

Free of *Scirtothrips perseae* (Thy. Thripidae), *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Thy. Thripidae) and *Amorbia cuneana* (Lep. Tortricidae).

Apples and peas from Washington State (Resolution 3205/2000)

Free of *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, *Cacopsylla pyric*
-Treated against *Erwinia amylovora*

Raspberries (Resolution 1408/2001)

Free of *Byturus unicolor* (Col. Byturydae), *Argyrotaenia citrana* and *Choristoneura rosaceana* (Lep. Tortricidae).

Strawberries (Resolution 1409/2001)

-Free of *Argyrotaenia citrana* (Lep. Tortricidae)

- Quarantine treatment of fumigation with Methyl Bromide of a dose of 48 gr/m³ for a period of 2-3 hours, at a temperature of 15.5 – 23.8 °C against *Cnephasia longana*

Kiwi fruit from California (Resolution 1410/2001)

Free of *Platynota stultana* y *Argyrotaenia citrana* (Lep. Tortricidae)

Table grapes from California (Resolution 1411/2001)

Free of *Tetranychus medanielli*, *Tetranychus pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae); *Argyrotaenia citrana* y *Platynota stultana* (Lep. Tortricidae); *Homoladisca coagulata*, *Erythroneura* spp (Hem. Cicadellidae).

Apples and peas from Umanilla County, Oregon (Resolution 1412/2001)

Free of *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, and *Cacopsylla pyricola*

- Treated against *Erwinia amylovora*.

Citric from California (Resolution 2867/2001)

* *Citrus sinensis*, *C.paradisi*, *Citrus grandis*, *Citrus reticulata*, tangerina *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus sinensis*, and *Citrus limonium*

-Free of *Scirtothrips citri* (Thysanoptera, Thrypidae), *Brevipalpus lewisii*, *Brevipalpus phoenicis* (Acarina Tenuipalpidae), *Marmara* spp. (Lep. Gracillariidae) and *Homalodisca coagulata* (Hom. Cidacellidae).

Citric from Arizona (Resolution 2868/2001)

**Citrus sinensis*, *C. paradisi*, *Citrus grandis*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus sinensis*, and *Citrus limonium*

- Free of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*

Apples and peas from Idaho (Resolution 1224/2002)

- Free of *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, *Cacopsylla pyricola*,

- Treated against *Erwinia amylovora*.

Peach and nectarines from California (Resolution 1847/2003)

* *Prunus persicae*, *Prunus persicae* var. *nucipersica*

- Free of *Ceratitis* spp., *Bactrocera* spp., *Dacus* spp., *Anastrepha* spp., *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, *Cydia Packardii*, *Cydia prunivora* and *Anarsia lineatella*, *Rhagoletis*

- Treated post harvest with fungicide against *Monilina*.

Japanese plum, European plum and damson (Resolution 1848/2003)

- * Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus, and Anastrepha
- From an area free of Conotrachelus nenuphar.
- Free of Ceratitis spp., Bactrocera spp., Dacus spp., Anastrepha spp, and Conotrachelus nenuphar. Cydia Packardii, Cydia prunivora and Anarsia lineatella.
- Treated post harvest with fungicide against Monilina.

Grapefruit from Florida (Resolution 2562/2003)

- * Comes from areas free of Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus and Anastrepha, Xanthomonas axonopodis pv.citri, with the exception of A. suspensa
- Free of Amyelois transitella, Scirtothrips citri (Thysanoptera, Thripidae), Brevipalpus lewisi, Brevipalpus phoenicis (Acarina, Tenuipalpidae), and Marmara spp. (Lep.Gracillariidae).

Cherries from California (Resolution 2656/2003)

- * Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus, and Anastrepha comes from an area free of Conotrachelus nenuphar.
- Free of Rhagoletis indifferens y R. fausta, Cydia Packardii, Cydia prunivora and Anarsia lineatella
- Treated post harvest with fungicide against Monilina.

Plants for multiplication or reproduction

Sequoia sempervirens (Resolution 277/1993)

None specific requirements

Populus y Salix (Resolution 2.311/1994)

None specific requirements

Quarantine regulation for coniferous, salicaceous and eucalyptus (Resolution 1577/1996)

Plant Risk Analysis

Rose stem for propagation (Resolution 3.409/2002)

Area free of Anoplophora glabripennis

- The shipment free of Peronospora sparsa, Epichorestodes acerbella (Lep. Tortricidae), Theba pisana (Mollusca, Gastropoda, Hellicidae) Pratylenchus Penetrans y Xiphinema diversicaudatum.
- The shipment has been treated with Bemisia argentifolii (Hem. Aleyrodidae) and Parlatoria oleae (Hem. Diaspididae)

Ornamental plants

Eliminates Cactus spp (Resolution 29/2003)

None specific requirements

Citric stems from California (Resolution 3.679/2003)

Citrus spp. and hybrids, Fortunella spp., Troyer citrange and Poncirus trifoliata

- From an area Free of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. ci
- Free of Citrus Tristeza Virus y *Spiroplasma citri*, *Homalodisca coagulata* (Hem. Cicadellidae)
- Phyllocnistis citrella* (Lep. Gracillariidae), *Brevipalpus lewisi* (Ac. Tenuipalpidae), *Brevipalpus phoenicis* (Ac. Tenuipalpidae), *Scirtothrips citri* (Thys. Tripidae), *Pseudococcus comstocki* (Hem. Pseudococcidae), *Aleurocanthus woglumi* (Hem. Aleyrodidae), *Eotetranychus yumensis* (Ac. Tetranychidae).

Plants and stem of *Prunus dulcis*, *P. mahaleb*, *P. Cerasus*, *P. Avium*, *P. Domestica*, *Psalcina*, *P. carasifera*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. persica* y *P. persica* var. *nucipersica* (Resolution 3435/2004)

- Free of *Tetranychus mcdanieli* (Ac. Tetranychidae). *Chrysobothris* spp. (Col. Buprestidae). *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (Hem. Diaspididae). *Zeuzera pyrina* (Lep. Cossidae). *Anarsia lineatella* (Lep. Gelechiidae). *Recurvaria nanella* (Lep. Gelechiidae). *Archips* spp (Lep. Tortricidae). *Enarmonia formosana* (Lep. Tortricidae). *Hedya* spp (Lep. Tortricidae). *Spilonota ocellana* (Lep. Tortricidae). *Euzophera semifuneralis* (Lep. Pyralidae). *Synanthedon* spp. (Lep. Sessidae).

Prunus dulcis:

- Free of *Xanthomonas Arboricola* pv. *Pruni*.
- Mother plant Free of *Xylella Fastidiosa*, Peach X disease phytoplasma, Plum Pox virus and Peach Yellow's phytoplasma,
- Free of *Acalitus phloeocoptes* (Ac. Eriophyiidae), *Pratylenchus Penetrans* *Xiphinema americanum* "sensu stricto"

Prunus Cerasus:

- Mother plant Free of *Pseudomonas Syringae* pv. *Morsprunorum*, Cherry Leaf Roll virus, Peach X disease phytoplasma and Peach Latent Mosaic viroid
- Free of *Eotetranychus Carpini* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Eotetranychus Pruni* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Turkestani* (Ac Tetranychidae), *Myzus Cerasi* (Hem. Aphididae), *Argyresthia Pruniella* (Lep. Argyresthiidae), *Cydia Packardi* (Lep. Tortricidae)
- Tested negative for *Pratylenchus Penetrans*, *Xiphinema Americanun* "sensu stricto", *Xiphinema Diversicaudatum*

Prunus Avium

- Mother plant Free of *Pseudomonas Syringae* pv. *Morsprunorum*, Cherry Leaf Roll virus, Cherry Necrotic Rusty Mottle disease, Peach Latent Mosaic viroid, Peach X disease phytoplasma and Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus.
- Free of *Eotetranychus Carpini* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Eotetranychus Pruni* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae) *Tetranychus Turkestani* (Ac Tetranychidae) *Myzus Cerasi* (Hem. Aphididae) *Argyresthia Pruniella* (Lep. Argyresthiidae) *Cydia Packardi* (Lep. Tortricidae)
- Tested negative for *Pratylenchus Penetrans*, *Xiphinema Americanun* "sensu stricto", *Xiphinema Diversicaudatum*, *Longidorus Elongatus*

Prunus mahaleb:

- Mother plant Free of Peach X disease phytoplasma
- Free of *Cydia Packardi* (Lep. ortricidae).

- Tested negative *Pratylenchus Penetrans* *Xiphinema americanum* “sensu stricto”

Prunus Domestica:

-Mother plant Free of *Prunus Domestica*, *Xylella Fastidiosa*, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid, and Plum Pox Virus.

-Free of *Acalitus Phloeocoptes* (Ac. Eriophyiidae), *Eriophyes Insidiosus* (Ac. Eriophyiidae), *Phytoptus Emarginatae* (Ac. Eriophyiidae), *Eotetranychus Carpini* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Eotetranychus Pruni* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Turkestani* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Argyresthia Pruniella* (Lep. Argyresthidae), *Cydia Packardi* (Lep. Tortricidae)

-Tested negative for: *Pratylenchus Penetrans*, *Xiphinema Americanum* “sensu stricto”, *Xiphinema Diversicaudatum*

Prunus salicina

- Mother plant free of *Xanthomonas Arboricola* pv. Pruni.

-Free of *Xylella Fastidiosa*,

Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid, Plum Pox Virus and *Eriophyes Insidiosus*

-Tested negative for *Pratylenchus Penetrans*, *Xiphinema Americanum* “sensu stricto”, *Xiphinema Diversicaudatum*

Prunus armeniaca

-Mother plant free of *Xanthomonas Arboricola* pv. Pruni.

- Free of *Xylella Fastidiosa*, Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Yellows Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid y Plum Pox Virus, *Acalitus Phloeocoptes* (Ac. Eriophyiidae), *Tetranychus Pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae)

-Tested negative for *Pratylenchus Penetrans* *Xiphinema Americanum* “sensu stricto” *Xiphinema Diversicaudatum*

Prunus persica and Prunus persica

var. *nucipersica*

- Mother plant free of *Xanthomonas Arboricola* pv. Pruni.

- Free of *Xylella Fastidiosa*,

Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Yellows Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid y Plum Pox Virus, *Eriophyes Insidiosus* (Ac. Eriophyiidae) *Eotetranychus Pruni* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Pacificus* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Tetranychus Turkestani* (Ac. Tetranychidae), *Argyresthia Pruniella* (Lep. Argyresthidae), *Cydia Packardi* (Lep. Tortricidae).

- Tested negative for *Pratylenchus Penetrans*, *Xiphinema Americanum* “sensu stricto”, *Longidorus Elongatus*.

Seeds

Forage or grass seeds (Resolution 1011/2004)

Agrostis Tenuis, A. Palustris

- Free of *Anguina*

Alopecurus spp.

- Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Amorpha spp.(except A. Fruticosa)

- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family

Avena spp (except. A. Fatua)

- Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci and Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.

Dactylis glomerata

- Free of Anguina Agrostis
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram

Festuca spp.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram

Festulolium spp.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram

Lablab purpureus (=L. niger= Dolichos lablab)

- Free of Curtobacterium Flaccumfaciens pv. Flaccumfaciens y Pseudomonas Syringae pv. Pisi.
- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family

Leucaena spp.

- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family

Lolium spp. (excepto L. temulentum)

- Free of Anguina Agrostis and Anguina Funesta

Lotus spp. (excepto L. purpureus)

- Free of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Insidiosus

Lupinus albus, L.angustifolius, L. parviflorus, Lupinus Luteus

- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Medicago Sativa, M. Polymorpha, M. Truncatula var. Truncatula

- Free of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Insidiosus and Apion Tenue (Col. Apionidae)
- Fumigation against Trogoderma granarium (Col. Dermestidae) and against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Melilotus spp.

- Free of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *Insidiosus*
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim
- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family

Ornithopus Sativus

- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family

Panicum Maximun, P.Miliaceum.

- Free of *Aphelenchoides besseyi* and *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Panicum Italicum (*Setaria italica*)

- Free of *Aphelenchoides Besseyi* and *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Paspalum notatum

- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Phalaris spp. (excepto *P. brachystachys*)

- Free of *Anguina Agrostis*,
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Phleum pratense

- Free of *Anguina Agrostis*,
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim

Poa spp. (excepto *P. sphondylodes*)

- Free of *Anguina Agrostis* and
Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Sorghum spp. (excepto *S. halepense*)

- Free of *Claviceps Africana*.
- Treated against *Trogoderma granarium* (Col. Dermestidae).

Stylosanthes spp.

- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family

Trifolium spp.

- Free of *Clavibacter Mmichiganensis* ssp. and *Apion Africans*, *Apion Aestivum* and *Apion Virens* (Col. Apionidae).

Vicia spp. (excepto *V. Craccay* *V. narbonensis*)

- Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*, *Apion Craccae* and *Apion Pisi* (Col. Apionidae) and *Pseudomonas Syringae* pv. *Pisi*.

- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim
- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family

Cereal seeds (Resolution 1012/2004)

Avena sativa

- Free of Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus and Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Hordeum vulgare

- Free of Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.

Oryza sativa

- Free of Aphelenchoides Bessey.

Secale cereale

- Treated with any of the following products: Benomyl; Benomyl + Thiram; Carbendazim; Carboxin; Tiabendazol; Triadimenol.

Triticum Aestivum, Triticum Durum

- Anguina tritici and Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.
- To avoid Tilletia has been treated with Carboxín + Thiram or Chlorothalonil

Triticum x Secale

- To avoid Tilletia has been treated with Carboxín + Thiram or Chlorothalonil

Horticultural, vegetables, aromatic and medicinal seeds (Resolution 3.816/2003)

Cicer arietinum

- Free of Ascochyta Rabiei.
- Treated with any of the following products: Thiram + Tiabendazol, Captán + Tiabendazol, Benomyl + Captan, Propiconazole

Lathyrus sativus

- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family

Industrial crops seeds (Resolution 2.834/2003)

Arachys hipogea

- Fumigation treatment against Bruchidius spp., Callosobruchus Analis, Callosobruchus Chinensis and Callosobruchus Maculates.
- Comes from an area free of Rogoderma Granarium

Glycine Max

- Desinfection with any of the following products Benomyl, Benomyl+Thiram, Carbendazim, Tiabendazol
- Fumigation treatment against Bruchidius spp., Callosobruchus Analis, Callosobruchus Chinensis and Callosobruchus Maculatus (Col. Bruchidae),

Helianthus annuus

- Fumigation treatment with Benomylo+Mancozeb, Benomylo+ Carboxina

Nicotiana tabacum

- Desinfection treatment with Metalaxil

Sesamum indicum (S. orientale)

- Fumigation treatment against Callosobruchus Analis (Col. Bruchidae).

Ornamental, fruit and other seeds (valid only for ornamental, fruit and latipoliated) (Resolution 1.144/1981)

Dianthus sp.

- Free of Pseudomonas Caryophylli

Chrysanthemum sp.

- Free of Ascochyta Chrysanthemi (Mycosphaerella ligulicola).

Ornamental Gramineous

- Treated with Fungicide

Gomphrena globosa

-Free of Pseudomonas Pisi.

Linum

-Free of Mycosphaerella Linorun (Septoria Linicola) y Fusarium Lini.

- Trated with Thiram o Captan,

Capsicum

- Free of Xanthomonas Vesicatoria.

Lathyrus odoratus

-Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3 for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C. and treated with Thiram or Captan. This can be avoided if the additional statement is added, free of Mycosphaerella Pinodes (Ascochyta)

Lupinus

-Free of Xanthomonas Phaseoli

-Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Ornamental Leguminous

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Palm seeds

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Eucalyptus spp. y Ulmus spp:
- Disinfected with Captan, Thiram

Acacia

-Disinfected with Captan, Thiram or Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Acer spp. y Fagus spp.

-Comes from an area free of Endothia Parasitica

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Corylus spp.

-Free of Xanthomonas Corylina when coming from the U.S.

-Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Quercus spp

-Comes from an area free of Ceratocystis Fagacearum and Endothia Parasitica,

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Robinia

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Aesculus, Cryptomeria, Fitzroya, Fraxinus, Juglans, Lythocarpus, Nothofagus and Sophora,

- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m³, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Conifers (Resolution 299/1993)

-Treated with Fosfamina (PH₃), according to the following chart:

2.5 tablets de Fosfamina / 1 m³ / 72 hr. at 21° C. or more

2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m³ / 7 days at 15° C.

2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m³ / 6 days at 16° C.

2.5.gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m³ / 5 days at 21-25° C.

2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m³ / 4 days at 26° C. or more

Abies Cedrus Katerlia, Larix,

Picea, Pinus, Pseudolarix, Pseudotsuga, and Tsuga

- Free of Megastigmus spp.

Forestation seeds (Resolution 707/2005)

Abies spp.

-Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus y Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Acer spp.

- Free of Cryphonectria Parasitica.

Acmopyle spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Actinostrobus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Aesculus spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Agathis spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Alnus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Amentotaxus spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Araucaria spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Athrotaxis spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Austrocedrus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Callitris spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Calocedrus spp.

- Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Castanea spp.

-Free of Ceratocystis Fagacearum, Cryphonectria Parasitica and Curculio Elephas.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

- Has been fumigated against Cydia spp.

Casuarina spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Cathaya spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Cedrus spp.

-Free of Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Cephalotaxus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Chamaecyparis spp.

-Free of Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Corylus spp. (Except. Corylus avellana)

-Free of Curculio spp.

- Fumigated against Cydia Latiferreana.

Corymbia spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Cryptomeria spp.

-Free of Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Cunninghamia spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Cupressus spp.

-Free of Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Dacrycarpus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Dacrydium spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Diselma spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Eucalyptus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Fraxinus spp

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Fagus spp.

-Free of Cryphonectria Parasitica.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

-Has been fumigated against Cydia spp.

Falcatifolium spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Fokiena spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Glyptostrobus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Halocarpus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Juniperus spp.

-Free of Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Keteleeria spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Lagarostrobus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Larix spp.

-Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Lepidothamnus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Libocedrus spp.

-Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Manao spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Maytenus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Metasequoia spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Microbiota spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Microcachyris spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Microstrobos spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Neocallitropsis spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Nothofagus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Nothotsuga spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Papuacedrus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Parasitaxus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan o Thiram

Phyllocladus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Picea spp.

-Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Pinus spp.

-Free of Fusarium Circinatum, Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Platycladus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Podocarpus spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Populus spp.

- Free of Aplanobacter Populi and Erwinia Salicis.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Pseudolarix spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Pseudotsuga spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Pseudotsuga spp.

- Free of *Fusarium Circinatum*, *Sirococcus Strobilinus* and *Megastigmus* spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Quercus spp.

-Free of *Ceratocystis Fagacearum*, *Cryphonectria Parasitica* and *Curculio Elephas*.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

- Has been fumigated against *Cydia* spp.

Robinia spp

- Has been treated against the insect *Bruchidae* family

Saxegothea spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Sciadopitys spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Sequoia spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Sequoiadendron spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Taiwania spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Taxodium spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Taxus spp.

- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Tetraclinis spp.

-Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Thuja spp.

- Free of *Megastigmus* spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Thuja spp.

- Free of *Megastigmus* spp.
- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Torreya spp.

- Free of *Megastigmus* spp.
- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Tsuga spp.

- Free of *Megastigmus* spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefón or Triadimenol

Widdringtonia spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Wollemia spp.

- Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram

Fruit seeds from the United States (Resolution 3.306/2003)

Citrus spp

- Comes from areas free of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *citri*.
- Has been subject to a hot water treatment of 52°C for at least 10 minutes, followed by an immersion in a sodium hypochlorite solution (200 ppm), with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5 then washed and dried.

Corylus avellana

- Free of *Curculio Occidentalis* (Col. Curculionidae).
- Fumigated against *Cydia Latiferreana* (Lep: Tortricidae).

Juglans regia and *J. nigra*

- Comes from mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll V
- Free of *Curculio Occidentalis*,
Conotrachelus Juglandis and *Conotrachelus Retentus* (Col. Curculionidae).
- Has been fumigated against *Amyelois Transitella* (Lep: Pyralidae), *Cydia lAtiferrana*, (Lep: Tortricidae) and *Curculio* spp. (Col. Curculionidae)

Litchi spp.

- Coming from Hawaii, have been fumigated against *Cryptophlebia* spp.

Malus Domestica

- Have been fumigated against *Megastigmus* spp. (Hym: Eurytomidae).

Persea Americana

- Comes from a mother plant free of Avocado Sunblotch Viroid (ASBVd) indicating the testing method and *Stenomoma Catenifer* (Lep: Stenomidae).

If the seeds do not come from Hawaii, they must be free of *Stenoma Catenifer* (Lep: Stenomidae).

Prunus Avium – Prunus Cerasus

-Come from mother plants free of libres de Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV) and Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus (TBSV), indicating the testing method.

Prunus dulcis

-Have been fumigated against *Amyelois Transitella* (Lep: Tortricidae)

Prunus serotina

- Free of Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV).

Dried product

Phytosanitary requirements for dried fruits and vegetables (Resolution 3691/2002)

For: *Allium sativum*, *Ocimum basilicum* *Apium graveolens*; *A. graveolens* var. *rapaceum*, *Vaccinium* spp., *Pisum sativum*, *Allium cepa* *Prunus Domestica*; *P. salicina*, *Prunus Armeniaca*, *Prunus persica*, *Anethum graveolens*, *Spinacea oleracea*, *Prunus Avium*; *P. Cerasus*, *Malus* spp, *Citrus sinensis* *Vitis* spp., *Pyrus* spp, *Petroselinum crispum* (*P. hortense*), *Allium porrum*, *Brassica* spp., *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Daucus carota*

- Comes from an area with the presence of *Trogoderma granarium*, has to be treated with Methyl Bromide, indicating doses, temperature and time of exposure.

Capsicum spp (Resolution 28/2003)

- If dried product comes from an area with the presence of *Ceratitidis*, *Bactrocera*, it must be treated with Methyl Bromide, the dose, temperature and time of exposure must be stated

Dry fruits

Walnuts (*Juglans regia*) from California (Resolution 2541/2000)

Juglans regia

- Must come from an area free of *Conotrachelus Juglandis* and *Conotrachelus Retentus*

- Must have been treated against *Amyelois Transitella* and *Ecdytolopha Aurantiana*

Almonds from the United States (Resolution 1606/2005)

P. Amygdalus

-Has been treated with Phosphine against *Amyelois Transitella* (Lep. Pyralidae), dose, temperature and time of exposure must be stated.

Underground propagation bulbs

Ornamental bulbs (Resolution 3418/2002)

Aconitum spp. (except Aconitum Carmichaelli, A. Ferox, A. Napellus)
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Achimenes spp.
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Allium spp. (except vegetable species)
-If coming from the United States, free of Acrolepiopsis Asectella.

Amaryllis spp.
-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Merodon Equestris and Steneotarsonemus Laticeps.

Anemone spp.
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Arisaema spp.
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Arum spp. (except Arum italicum)
-If coming from the United States, no additional statement is required.

Astilbe spp.
-Free of Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Begonia spp.
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae and Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Begoniae.

Bletilla spp.
-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Chinodoxa spp.
-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Clivia spp.
-Free of Scutellonema Brachyurus

Colchicum spp.
-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Convallaria spp.
-Free of Pratylenchus Convallariae.

Crocus spp.
- Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Cyclamen spp.

- Free of *Aphelenchoides Fragariae* and *Erwinia Chrysanthemi*.

Dahlia spp.

-Free of *Aphelenchoides Fragariae*, *Pratylenchus Coffeae*, *Ralstonia Solanacearum* raza 3 biovar 2 and *Erwinia Chrysanthemi*.

Disa spp.

- Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*.

Eremurus spp.

- Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*

Freesia spp.

- Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*

Fritillaria spp.

-Free of *Aphelenchoides Fragariae*.

Galanthus spp.

-Free of *Merodon Equestris* and *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*.

Galtonia spp.

-Free of *Merodon Equestris* and *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*

Gladiolus spp. (except *Gladiolus segetum*)

- Free of *Uromyces Tranversalis*.

Hemerocallis spp.

-Free of *Scutellonema Brachyurum*.

Hippeastrum spp.

-Free of *Scutellonema Brachyurum*, *Pratylenchus Coffeae*, *Merodon Equestris* and *Steneotarsonemus Laticeps*.

Hyacinthus spp.

-Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*, *Xanthomonas Campestris* pv. *Hyacinthis*, *Eumerus Tuberculatus* and *Merodon Equestris*

Hymenocallis spp.

-Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*

Iris spp. (except *Iris douglasiana*, *I. lutescens*, *I. Pseudocorus*)

-If coming from the United States does not need additional statement.

Kniphofia spp.

-Free of *Ditylenchus Dipsaci*

Lilium spp.

-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae,
Eumerus Tuberculatus and Merodon Equestris.

Lycoris spp.

-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae, Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Narcissus spp.

- Xiphinema diversicaudatum, Eumerus tuberculatus, Merodon Equestris and Steneotarsonemus
Laticeps

- If coming from the United States, no other additional statement is required

Nerine spp

-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Ornithogalum spp. (except Ornithogalum umbellatum)

-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Paeonia spp.

-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae,
Aphelenchoides Besseyi and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Polianthes Tuberosa

-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Ranunculus spp.

-Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Scilla spp.

-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Merodon Equestris and Xanthomonas Campestris p.v. Hyacinthi

Sprekelia formosissima

- **Ditylenchus Dipsaci and SteneoTarsonemus Laticep**

Tigridia pavonia

-Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Tulipa spp.

-Free of Tobacco Necrosis virus (Tulip necrosis virus), Eumerus Tuberculatus and Merodon Equestris.
- If coming from the United States no additional statement is required.

Zantedeschia spp. (except Zantedeschia Aethiopica).

-If coming from the United States no additional statement is required.

Phytosanitary requirements for pollen of the mentioned species (Resolution 4912/2004)

Persea Americana

- From mother plants free of Avocado Sunblotch Viroid (ASBVd), indicating the method of detection

Prunus Avium

-From mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV) y Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus (TBSV), indicating method of detection

Prunus serotina

-From mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV), indicating method of detection

Rubus spp.

-From mother plants free of Rapsberry Ringspot Virus (RpRSV), indicating method of detection

Wood Products

Authorizes the import of Bamboo for furniture (Resolution 627/1982)

-Have been fumigated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 64 grs. /m3 fro a time of 3 hr. at a temperature between 32 and 35.5 C°

Quarantine requirements to import for oven dried wood (Resolution 2292/1993)

- Have been subject to an artificial drying process, indicating time of drying, maximum temperature reached for a period of three hours and humidity percentage at the end of the process.

Quarantine requirements to import of sawed wood and logs (Resolution 1827/1994)

Quarantine requirements to import for poplar wood (Resolution 1828/1994)

Has been treated against *Platypus sulcatus* with methyl Bromide

Temperature	Doses	Time of exposure
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14° C a 20,5° C	80 gr/m3	24 hours
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21° C or more	48 gr/m3	24 hours
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Flowers

Import Requirements for cut flowers (Resolution 3197/1996)

-Free of *Liriomyza Trifolii* and *Thrips palmi*

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

Of all the certificates mentioned in this report only two have to be issued in the country of origin and must accompany the shipment at all times, those are the Certificate of Free Sale, the Sanitary Certificate or the Phytosanitary Certificate, all of them issue by the competent authority, the Chamber of Commerce for the first one or the Sanitary or Phytosanitary authority of the country for the other one

The certificate of Origin can be issue in country or accompany the shipment, Custom Destination and Use and Disposal are issued in country by a Customs Representative for the first one or an Official of the Ministry of Health for the other.

All certificates are valid for one shipment, a supplier or manufacturers export declaration will not be

accepted, certificates are issued by the competent Government Authority.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Transgenic

There is not specific certification or labeling requirement being enforced by any Chilean Government Office at this moment. Nevertheless there are forms that have to be fill out and approved by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) in order to enter the transgenic product to the country. The products that enter the country are mostly seeds for reproduction to export and some field trials. Samples of the forms are attached.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate