

Appendix 2:

Outline of the Country Report for the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries to be held 25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China

Please provide by the 1st of September 2018 the below information as a word document to Ms. Xiaonan Li, Implementation Facilitation Unit Associate of the IPPC Secretariat (Xiaonan.Li@fao.org) with copy to Ms. Sarah Brunel, Implementation Facilitation Officer (Sarah.Brunel@fao.org)

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words)

Please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organigram of the NPPO.

(please fill in here)

The Republic of Chile is a presidential state, is located in the south-west part of South America, the length of the country is 4,300 km and average width is 180 km; Area is 2,006,626 km², Population is 17,574,003 inhabitants (87.8% urban population/ 12.2% rural population). Cultivated area: 15 million hectares.

The Chilean economy is dominated by the industrial sector and services, which together contribute more than 96% of GDP. The main sectors of activity are mining production (copper, coal and nitrate), manufactured products (agro-food processing, chemical products, wood) and agriculture (fishing, viticulture and fruit).

The agricultural sector contributes 4.3% of GDP, the industrial sector accounts for about a third, while the services sector has gained importance and currently contributes 64.4% of GDP. Around 10% of the population works in the agricultural sector, 23% in industry and 67% in services. Chile also started investing in renewable energies, which will contribute 20% of the country's energy production in 2020.

The three biggest challenges for the Chilean economy are: overcome its traditional dependence on the price of copper (copper production accounts for 50% of the country's exports), develop a self-sufficient food production (agricultural production covers less than half of the needs of the country) and increase productivity, particularly in the mining sector.

The export of fruits and vegetables (table grape, apples, blueberries, avocados, stone fruits, kiwis, pears and others) has reached historical levels thanks to the strategy that was launched during the 90s to enter the European, North American and Asian markets. Main plant imports are grains, bananas and propagation materials.

Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) is the NPPO, we have 96 phytosanitary and zoosanitary border controls in the country (see attached SAG organigram).

2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

When available, please provide the phytosanitary legal framework of your country and the list of regulated pests.

(please fill in here)

Phytosanitary legal framework of Chile:

2.1 Organic Law N° 18.755 established functions and attributions of SAG: Apply and oversee compliance with legal and regulatory regulations on prevention, control and eradication of plant pests; Maintain a surveillance and diagnostic system for the silvoagricultural diseases existing in the country; Adopt measures to prevent the introduction into the national territory of pests and diseases that may affect plant health; In addition, it will ensure compliance with the international conventions subscribed by Chile in phytosanitary matters.

2.2 Decree law N° 3,557/ 1980, of the Ministry of Agriculture, on “Agricultural Protection” . It establishes the powers of the Service to take measures for prevention and control of pests; of the breeding places and deposits of plants; of the entrance of regulated articles to the country, of the exports of commodities; of the transit by national territory of dangerous goods for the plants; on the manufacture, commercialization and application of pesticides and fertilizers.

2.3 Resolution N° 2396/2018 Establishing Regionalization Criteria, in relation to Quarantine Pests for the territory of Chile (list of regulated pests).

3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests.

- Surveillance is oriented to an early detection of quarantine pests not present in Chile and determination of the phytosanitary status:
General Surveys: 9.075 stations
Specific Surveys: 3.553 stations
Agricultural Traps Program: 26.024 checks (2.549 traps) Pheromone and Sticky yellow traps.
- SAG has under official control six pests, prioritized according to their direct economic impact, in the export markets and in the environment and biodiversity (*Lobesia botrana*, *Bagrada hilaris*, *Halymorpha halys*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (PSA), Plum Pox Virus (PPV) and *Phyllocnistis citrella*)
- Potatoe National Phytosanity Program: To mantain the condition of free area in the Arauco Province – Biobío Region, from quarantine pests present in potatoes.
- The *National Detection Fruit Flies System* protects 350.000 hectares of fruit orchards, based on permanent surveillance for the fruit flies genus *Ceratitis*, *Anastrepha* and *Batrocera*. Surveillance is carried out by 15.500 traps with specific attractant for each fruit flies species. Chile has been recognized internationally as a free country of these fruit flies.

4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Emerging issues in phytosanitary measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quote in phytosanitary measures.

Drosophila suzukii is considered an emerging and invasive pest. Corresponds to a quarantine pest absent from the national territory. It is polyphagous, as it attacks a wide range of fruit crops, as well as an increasing number of wild fruits. Through the activities of Specific

Surveillance for the detection of *D. suzukii*, has been detected for the first time in Chile in 2017 and Resolution N° 3672/2017 establish provisional emergency phytosanitary measures.

Bagrada hilaris pest (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae), Resolution N° 1,577 / 2017 – Establishes mandatory control of the pest and Resolution No. 6,491 / 2017 – Establishes emergency phytosanitary measures for the pest. It is a pest of great economic importance and so far with restricted distribution, that causes serious damages in hosts of the Brassicaceae family in which there are species such as cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, arugula, etc.

5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote your country's capability on implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures.

The contracting parties to the IPPC have adopted several ISPMs and diagnostic protocols that are useful and provide guidelines on phytosanitary measures that allow us to protect our phytosanity. However, many countries often have difficulty in their implementation and because of lack of resources or do not have adequate tools or knowledge.

It should be on the part of the IC of the IPPC to find appropriate formulas to organize regional workshops that allow the countries to know first-hand alternatives and ways of solving difficulties to implement the ISPM appropriately. Have the possibility of a kind of advice from those regions or countries that have made progress.

It is important to note that another situation that arises is that there are adopted ISPMs, there are countries that do not apply the criteria adopted there (for example, request phytosanitary certificates for products that do not require according to ISPM 32) or request phytosanitary measures for pests that do not follow the via (example: virus in fruits and grains) – requires more training to those countries.

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words)

Please identify areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

- To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat
- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries.

IPPC Secretariat:

Organize specific seminars / workshops at the regional level for the implementation of the ISPMs.

Strengthen the Implementation and Capability Committee (IC)

Chinese Ministry:

Take the initiative to lead control or phytosanitary measures of electronic commerce, growing trade and high risk of movement of regulated pests. That the companies dedicated to this type of commerce commit themselves to comply with the phytosanitary requirements of the country of destination. Support and encourage compliance with the recommendation of the CPM-9 (Recommendation 014/14).

One Road One Belt:

Improve efficiency of entry control, sampling oriented to the risk of regulated pests, given limited availability of resources.

Promote coordination mechanisms between countries, initiatives either regionally or globally, that allow developing countries to implement phytosanitary measures either at the personnel or equipment level.