

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

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

Peru is located in southamerica. The geographical area is 1285 million square kilometres. The population is 31. 77 million. The main production is coffee, citrus, grape, avocado, asparagus, mangoes, potato and others. The main plant importations are corn, rice, apple. The main plant exportation are coffee, citrus, grape, avocado, asparagus, mangoes, blueberries.

The NPPO in Peru is SENASA (National Service Agrarian Health) under the mandate of Ministry of Agriculture. SENASA is divided in three sections: Animal Health Division, Plant Health Division and Food Safety and Agricultural Supplies.

Peru has 29 entry points, of which seven (07) are airs, five (05) maritimes, and seventeen (17) fluvials.

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

According with the “Agrarian Health Framework Law” Ley N° 27322 dated in July 23, 2000, the Peruvian Government has assigned the SENASA as the National Authority in Agrarian Health. This regulation can be finding in the following link:

http://www.minagri.gob.pe/portal//download/pdf/herramientas/organizaciones/dgpa/agroin_nor3.pdf

With respect to the list of regulated pests, according with the IPPC (International Phytosanitary Protection Convention) it is published in the web page of SENASA and free Access. This list can be finding in the following link:

<https://www.senasa.gob.pe/senasa/descargasarchivos/2014/12/Lista-de-plagas-cuarentenarias-julio-2018.pdf>

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

In case of the presence of any regulated pest in Peru, SENASA immediately develops an evaluation in the place where the pest was detected in order to determine with certainty the specie and its population. After that, SENASA establishes the control measures to eliminate the pest as cultural control, chemical control, legal control. During this time SENASA prohibited the transport of vegetal product, quarantining the place.

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

As part of Phytosanitary measures when a regulated pest is detected in Peru, SENASA develops a set of Phytosanitary measures according with the biological

cicle and behavior of the pest. Usually a phytosanitary measure is to quarantine the place, next use the cultural control (remove parts of the plant with the pest), ethological control and as a last option the chemical control.

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

Peru has three natural regions: Coast, Highland and Jungle. In the coast the agriculture is technified, intensive where the production is mainly for exportation and is more easy to implement the phytosanitary measures. In contrast, in the highland and jungle the production is conventional and traditional for local market; therefore, the application of the phytosanitary measures by the producer of these places is difficult, because the producers are not organized.

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

I would like to know in this Symposium the experiences of China and other countries on the application of phytosanitary measures in small producers. How to organize them, trainings, that they participate actively in the issues of Agrarian Health.