

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero - SAG

Agricultural and Livestock Service

Chile



Gobierno
de Chile

Álvaro Sepúlveda Luque
Multilateral and International Cooperation Themes
Plant Protection Division

September 26th, 2018



IPPC High Level Symposium
Cooperation of the Phytosanitary
Measures among the Chinese
Iniciative One Road Countries
25 – 28 September, 2018

Latin America Presentation
Republic of Chile.

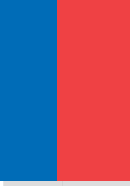




Overview of SAG & Plant Protection Division



Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG)



In 1967 the new Law of Agrarian Reform, promulgates the legal personality of public law «Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero», SAG

51 years



General Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Animal traction sprayers used until around **1920**.
Plant Health, Quinta Normal - Santiago.



Agricultural laboratory



Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG)

Strategic objectives

Protect, maintain and improve the sanitary condition of

- agricultural,
- livestock and
- forestry resources

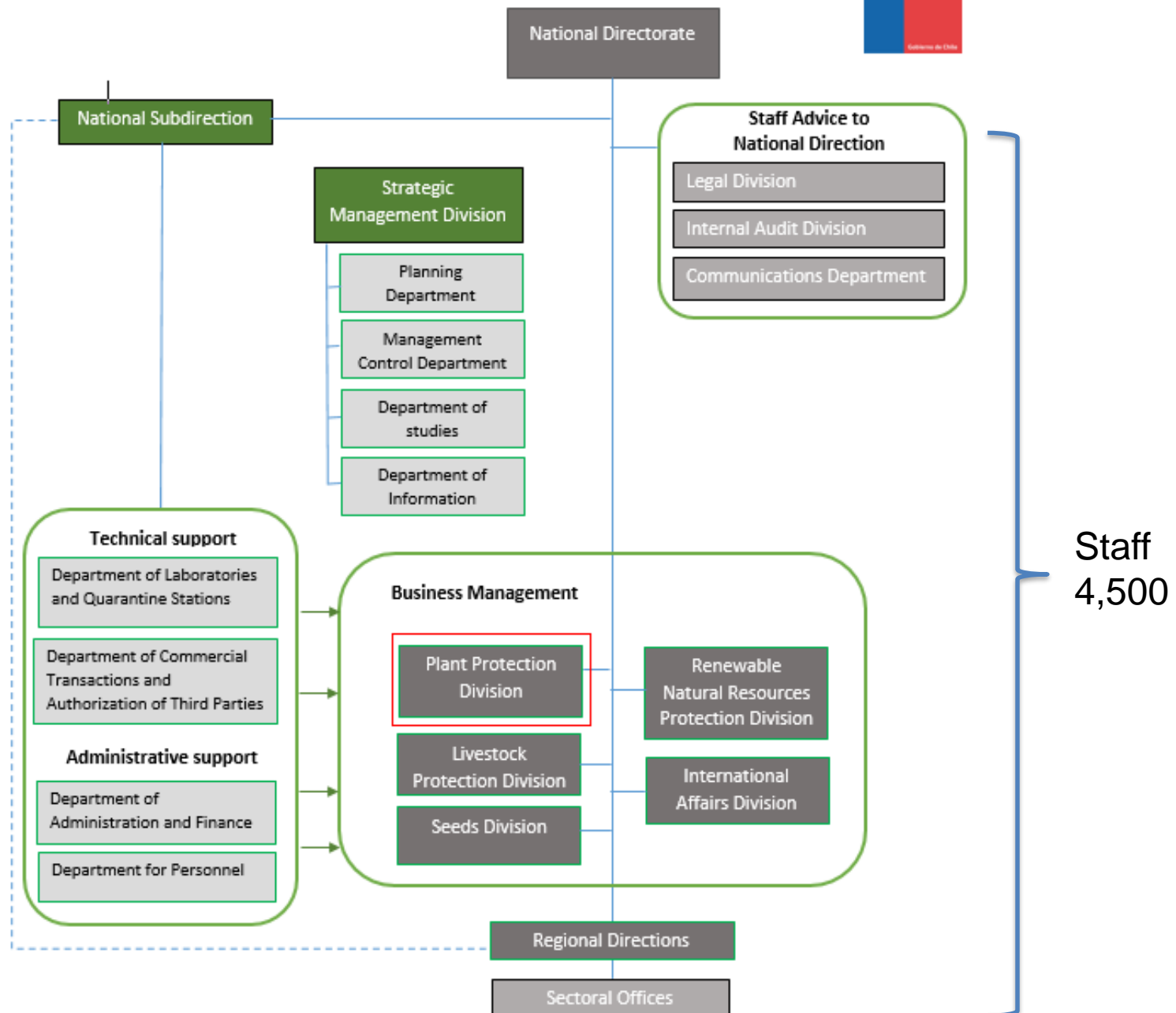
Protect, conserve and increase the condition of

- renewable natural resources
- environment
- biodiversity

Promote the fulfillment of what is established in the legal and regulatory norms related to

- species,
- products,
- byproducts and supplies for forestry and agriculture
- (through the dissemination, control and inspection of them)

Organization chart of SAG





The SAG is present throughout the national territory :



Headquarter
(mainly normative) in Santiago



At the Regional Level (mainly operational), with 15 Regional Offices and 66 provincial offices



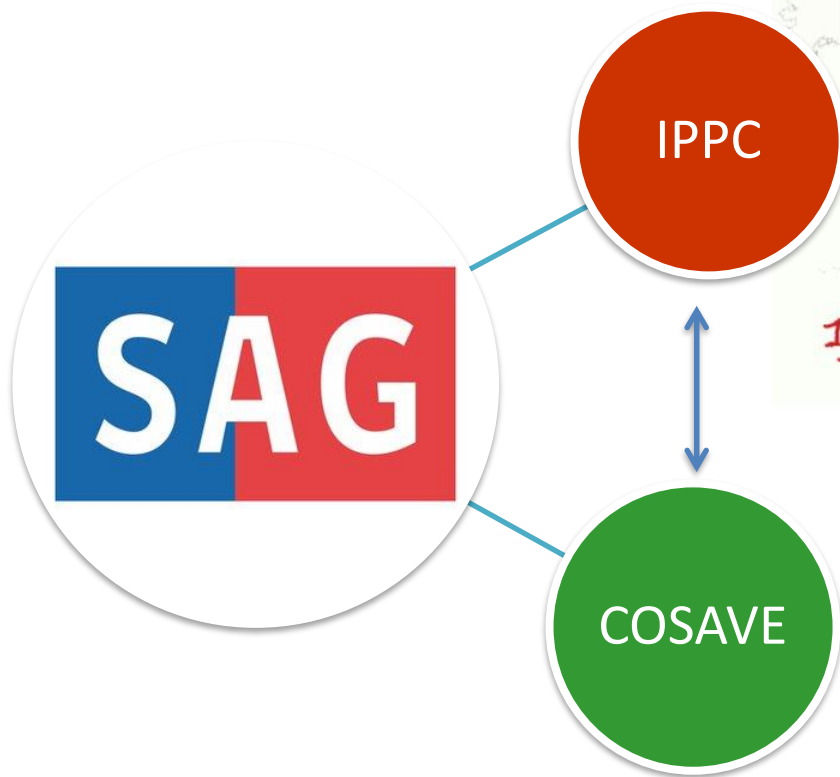
96 phytosanitary and zoosanitary border controls



11 diagnostic laboratories with advanced analysis technology.

SAG in the international arena

For Chile, phytosanitary protection has always been a priority issue and has been a member since its inception at different international levels



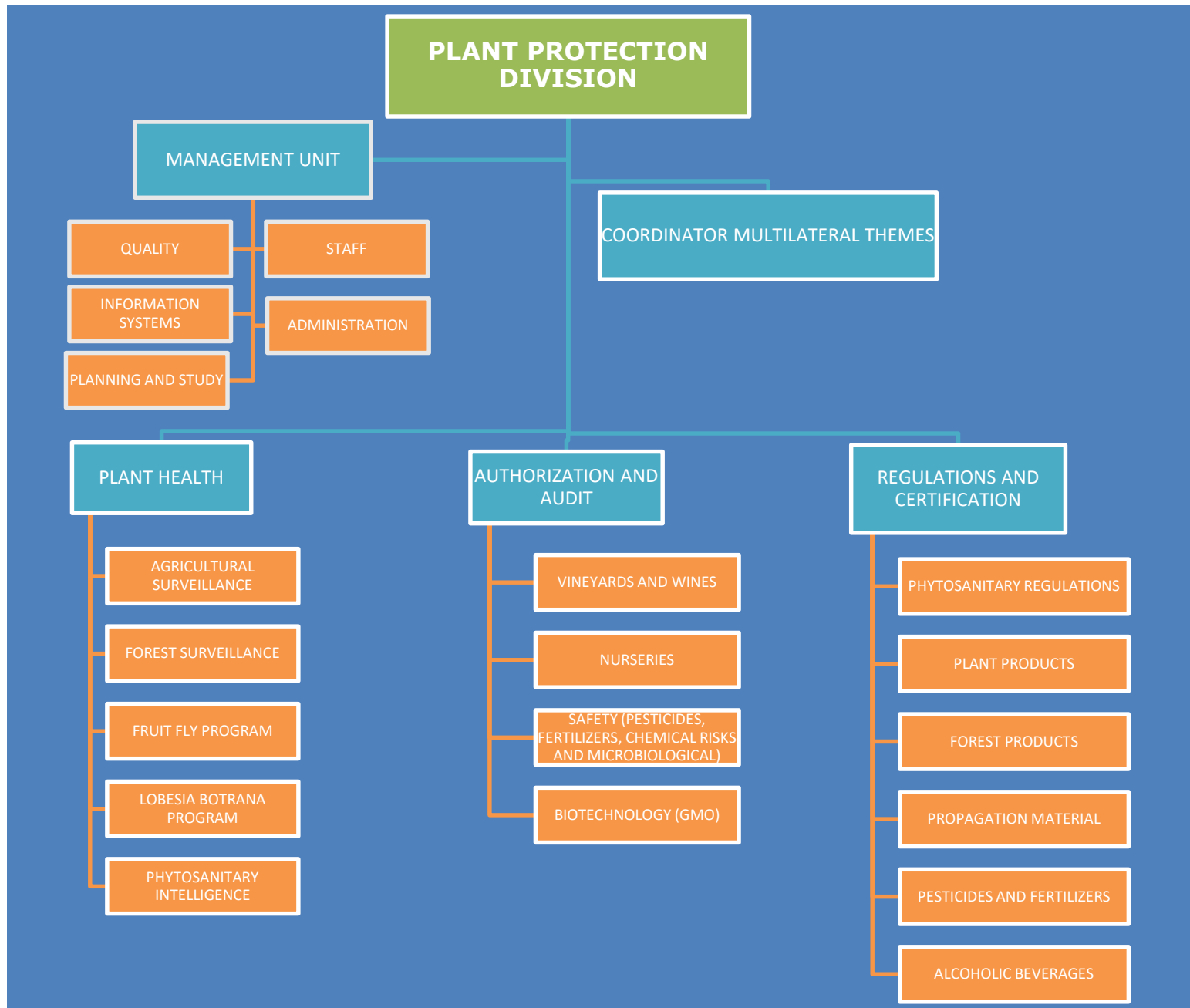
Plant Protection Division

Mission

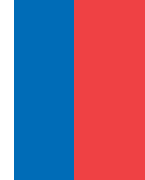
- Protect and improve agricultural and forestry resources, through the prevention of entry, surveillance, control and eradication of pests.
- Improve the access of Chilean agricultural products to international markets, overcoming trade barriers when these are within the scope of the Service.
- Supervise the correct application of current regulations in relation to LMOs, plant nurseries, production and trade of wines and alcohols, pesticides and fertilizers.



Organization chart of Plant Protection Division



Agricultural Surveillance Program: Early detection of quarantine pests not present in Chile and determination of horticultural crop's phytosanitary status

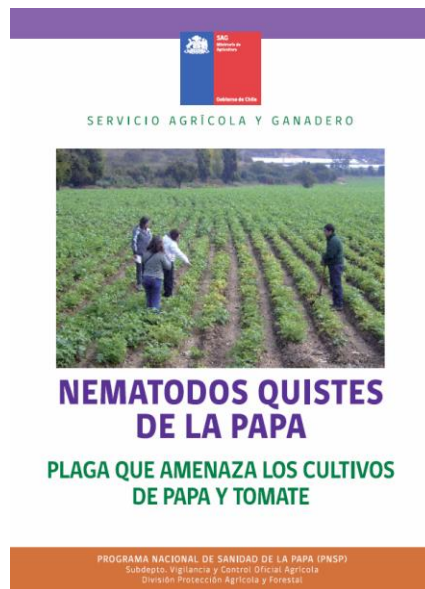


LINES OF ACTIONS

1. General and specific surveys



3. Technical workshops, brochures and other



2. Monitoring with traps



4. Verification of denunciations

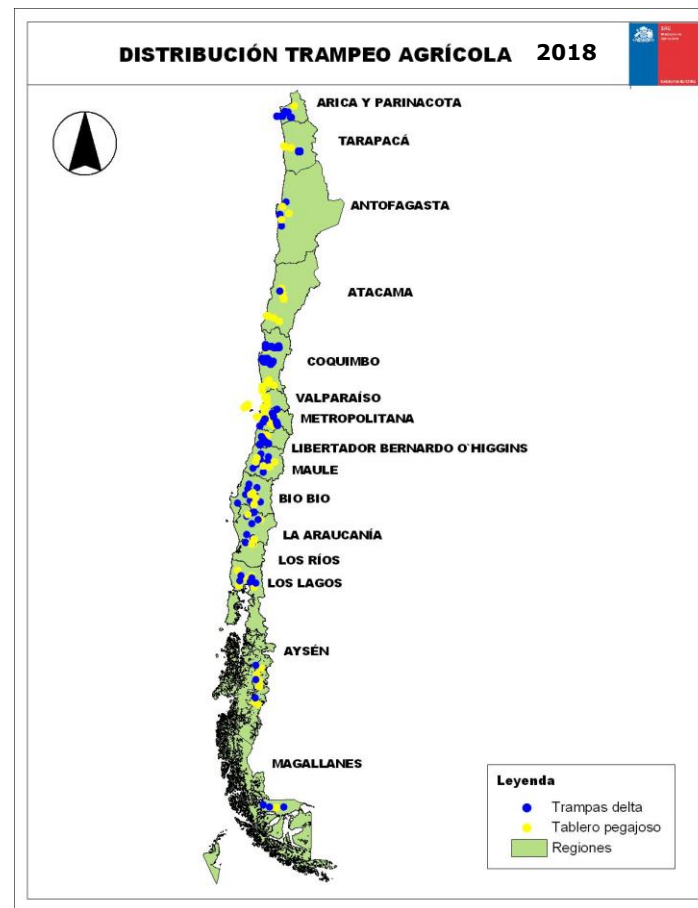


5. Fiscalization



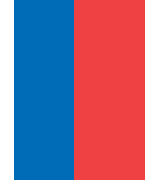
Goals for 2018

1. GENERAL SURVEYS: **9.075 stations**
2. SPECIFIC SURVEYS: **3.553 stations**
3. AGRICULTURAL TRAPS PROGRAM:
26.024 checks (2.549 traps)



Early detection of quarantine pests not present in Chile and determination of horticultural crop's phytosanitary status

2018 Survey Programs



REGION	Station
	Technical Norm
Arica y Parinacota	672
Tarapacá	314
Antofagasta	158
Atacama	775
Coquimbo	808
Valparaíso	1.088
Metropolitana de Santiago	1.442
Libertador Gral. Bdo. O´ Higgins	1.301
Maule	714
Bio Bío	994
Araucanía	853
Los Ríos	561
Los Lagos	1.193
Aysén del Gral. Carlos Ibañez del Campo	1.178
Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena	367
TOTAL	12.628







NATIONAL FRUIT FLIES DETECTION SYSTEM (NFFDS) (OVER 50 YEARS OF ONE SUCCESSFUL PLAN)

- The *National Detecction 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.



PRINCIPAL FRUIT FLIES DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHAMERICA

- **MEDFLY** (*Ceratitis capitata* and
- **SOUTHAMERICA FLY** (*Anastrepha fraterculus*)

CHILE HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONALLY AS A FREE COUNTRY OF SPECIES OF FRUIT FLIES OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING:

- **ANASTREPHA**
- **BACTROCERA**
- **CERATITIS**



○ : FREE AREAS
CLOSE TO
BORDERLINE





FLORIDA – USA :1929

**MEDFLY (*Ceratitis capitata*)
INTRODUCTION
IN LATIN AMERICA**

**GENUS ANASTREPHA IS
NATIVE FOR LATIN
AMERICA (NOT PRESENT IN
CHILE) AND THE PRINCIPAL
ECONOMIC SPECIES ARE:**

- A.FRATERCULUS
- A.LUDENS
- A.SUSPENSUS
- A.GRANDIS
- A.STRIATA
- A.OBLICUA
- A.SERPENTINA





"The Pride of Our Land"

Fruit Production Zones.



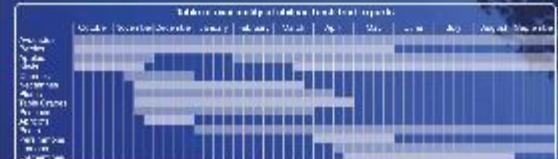
CHILE

- Apples from Chile
- Pears from Chile
- Blackberries from Chile
- Cherries from Chile
- Oranges from Chile
- Grapes from Chile
- New fruits from Chile
- Pineapples from Chile
- Mangoes from Chile
- Avocados from Chile
- Walnuts from Chile

THE NATIONAL FRUIT FLY DETECTION SYSTEM WAS APPROVED AS A STATE LAW (1980) AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION WAS ASSUMED BY THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SERVICE.



IN CHILE, FRUIT GROWING IS THE N° 1 ITEM IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS WITH AN ANNUAL AVERAGE RETURN OF USD 4,000 MILLION. FOR EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED IN THE FRUIT FLIES PROGRAM, RETURNS USD 1000. THE COST OF THE PROGRAM IS USD 4 MILLION DOLAR.

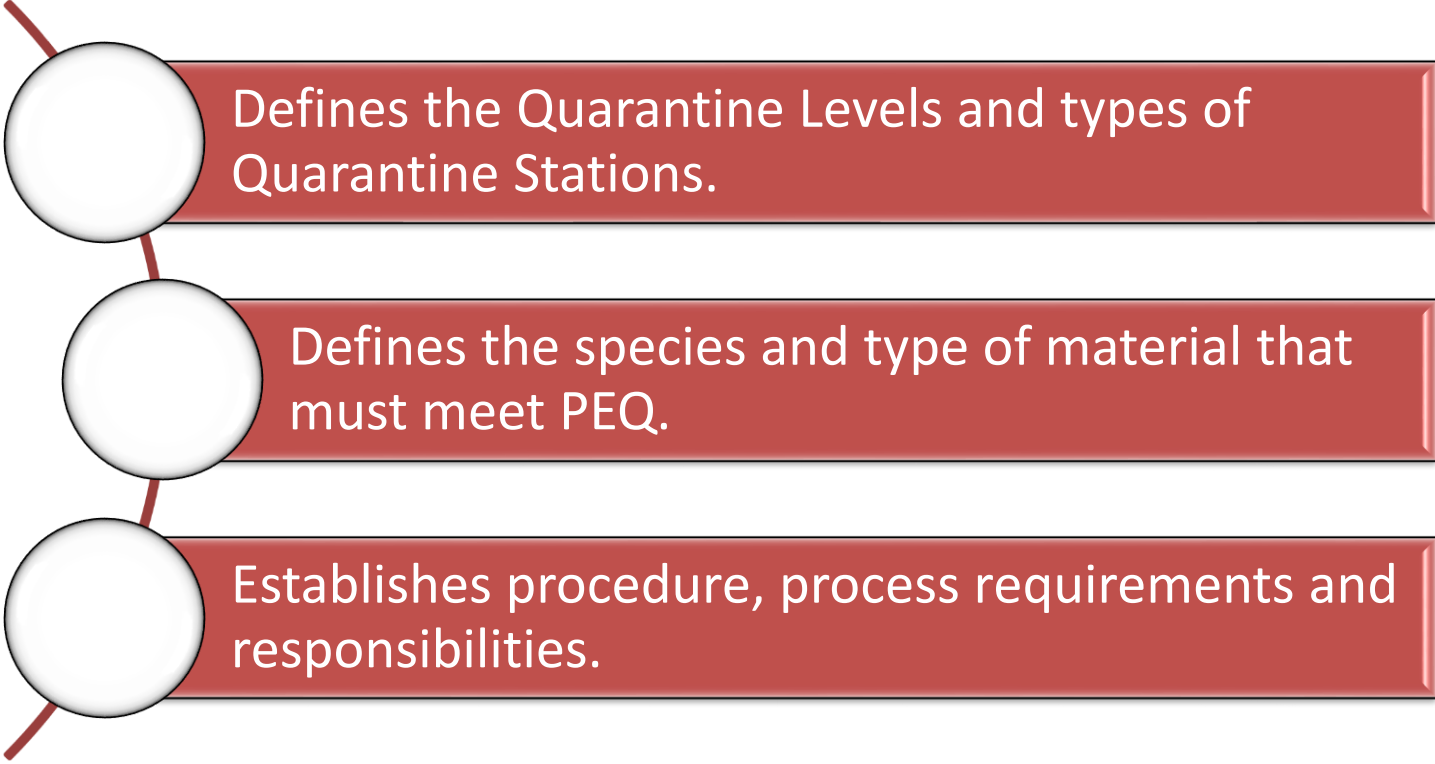


Chile

REGULATIONS FOR POST ENTRY QUARANTINE (PEQ)

SAG Resolution N° 6.383 of 2013

Establishes the general requirements for the entry of plant material to Post entry Quarantine.



Defines the Quarantine Levels and types of Quarantine Stations.

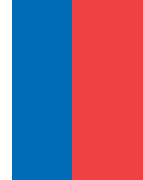
Defines the species and type of material that must meet PEQ.

Establishes procedure, process requirements and responsibilities.

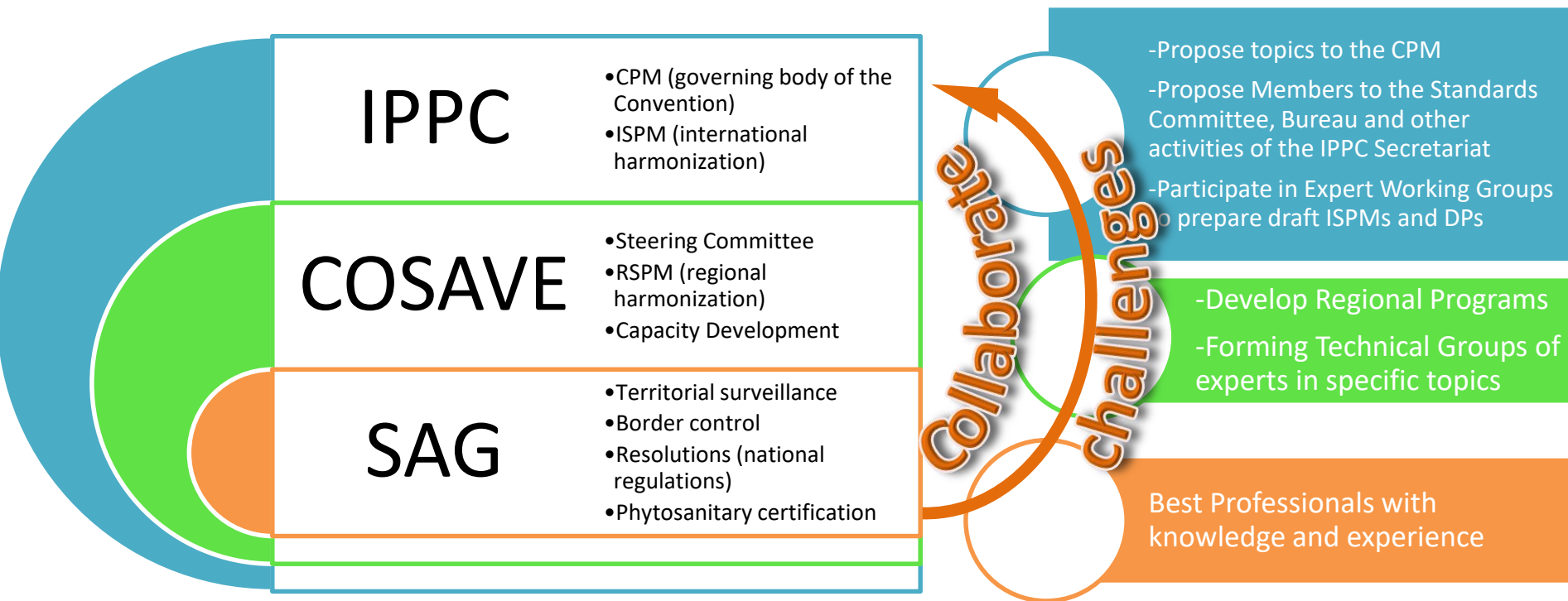
LEVELS OF POST ENTRY QUARANTINE

LEVEL OF PEQ	CHARACTERISTICS
ABSOLUTE PEQ	It is applied to plant material, which due to its phytosanitary risk identified in the PRA, must enter to the SAG Agricultural Quarantine Station (Res. N° 7316/13). (Ex. New origin, positive plant material, etc.)
FARM PEQ	The plant material enters to the Quarantine Station proposed by the Importer and authorized by the SAG, for a period of time defined for each species in Resolution N ° 7315/13.
FILTER PEQ	It is applied to plant material that due to its phytosanitary risk, a fraction of each species/variety must enter the SAG Agricultural Quarantine Station and the rest to farm PEQ (Res. N° 7316/13).
IN VITRO PEQ	It is applied to plant material produced under in vitro cultivation techniques (which at the moment of entering the country maintain this condition) that must meet Additional Declarations that require phytosanitary verification through specific laboratory techniques (Res. 633/03 and 5622/13).
RECOGNIZED CENTERS PEQ	It is applied to plant material that comes from a Production Center located abroad and that was Officially Recognized by the SAG (Res. 7317/13).

International Plant Protection Convention - IPPC



The Convention provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange between the contracting parties.



Chilean Exports

Evolution of Fruit and Vegetable Exports

(the numbers in
the table are in boxes)

ESPECIES	TEMP.2013-2014	TEMP.2014-2015	TEMP.2015-2016	TEMP.2016-2017
1 UVA DE MESA	92.222.702	95.621.281	87.807.750	91.914.745
2 MANZANAS	45.038.160	35.684.467	41.343.302	40.486.268
3 ARANDANOS	27.918.880	34.188.864	32.957.294	37.642.045
4 PALTAS	19.566.376	10.605.630	18.279.708	23.316.092
5 CEREZAS	14.662.757	21.750.157	17.831.675	19.983.961
6 KIWIS	12.597.277	18.358.766	20.463.688	19.040.923
7 PERAS	9.305.657	11.544.451	10.557.583	12.768.042
8 CIRUELAS	5.661.992	11.963.289	14.233.891	11.778.500
9 NECTARINES	3.106.609	6.871.169	6.880.041	7.308.688
10 NARANJAS	4.404.956	4.411.415	4.918.716	5.160.488
11 MANDARINAS	2.324.475	2.042.276	3.526.623	4.883.579
12 LIMONES	2.423.928	3.701.540	4.309.326	4.734.313
13 NUECES	2.515.047	2.743.836	3.304.559	4.293.779
14 DURAZNOS	2.180.248	3.260.458	3.395.850	2.991.708
15 CLEMENTINAS	1.669.822	1.825.319	2.707.194	2.577.270
16 CIRUELAS DESHIDRATADAS	4.025.633	2.393.964	3.302.044	1.989.365
17 PASAS	4.137.795	3.232.570	3.545.762	1.479.020
18 GRANADAS	1.138.613	1.017.535	1.373.300	1.102.923
19 AJOS	960.340	1.014.254	950.461	1.024.078
20 CEBOLLAS	1.600.626	1.270.585	1.006.018	878.204
21 ALMENDRAS	476.395	618.277	641.410	528.336
22 PERAS ASIATICAS	263.329	349.804	387.715	406.976
23 ZARZAPARRILLA	176.277	135.606	117.405	198.426
24 DAMASCOS	47.755	135.679	95.041	138.125
25 POMELOS	106.450	57.616	106.937	103.632
26 CAQUIS	43.014	111.253	113.454	96.044
27 CHIRIMOYAS	36.310	38.840	33.829	76.509
28 BABY KIWI	38.265	61.459	61.057	67.540
29 PLUMCOT	53.843	77.788	39.673	60.621
30 MEMBRILLOS	50.199	67.185	70.474	59.749
31 MANZANAS DESHIDRATADAS	50.989	26.168	43.308	31.961
32 HIGOS	33.350	45.040	24.873	31.303
33 PLUOTS	119.946	190.516	115.207	28.554
34 TOMATES	13.524	439	2.586	17.360
35 GROSELLAS	1.511	19.194	18.931	14.666
36 AVELLANAS	11.280	11.753	13.055	13.176
0	96.374	94.400	206.892	47.410
TOTAL	259.080.704	275.542.843	284.786.632	297.274.379

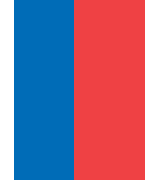
Chilean Exports

Chilean forest exports:

- Year 2017, total US\$ \$5,316 million FOB
- January-May 2018: total US \$ 2,651 million FOB



Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures

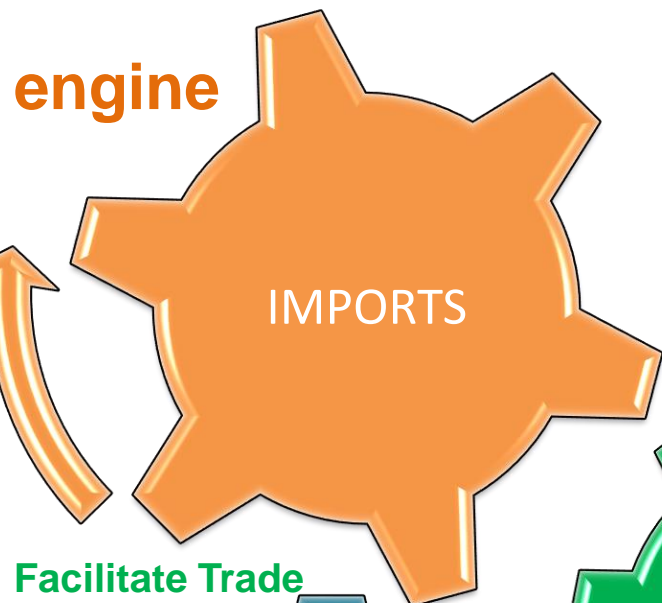
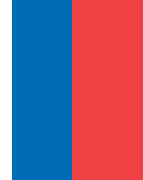


- The contracting parties to the IPPC have adopted several ISPMs and diagnostic protocols that are useful and provide guidelines on phytosanitary measures that allow us to protect our phytosanity. However, many countries often have difficulty in their implementation and because of lack of resources or 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.

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.

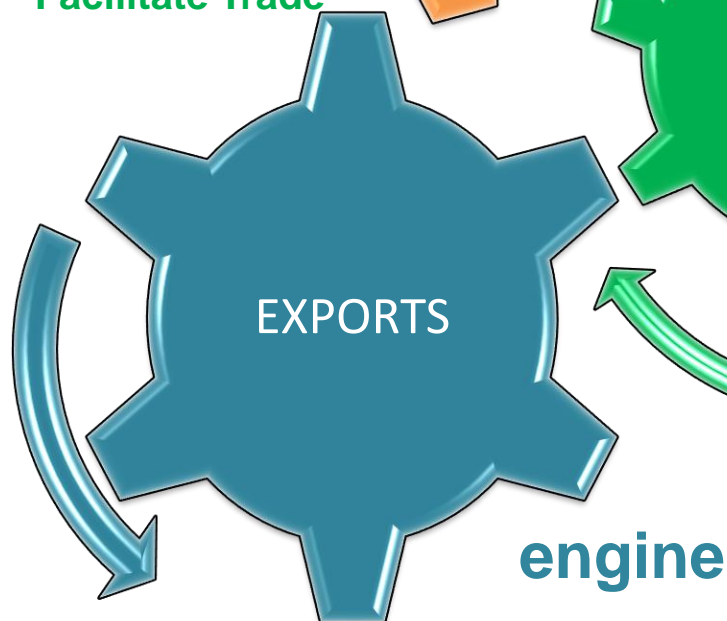




Collaborators



SAG: supports our country to achieve its goals in the areas of trade and economic development, food security, and environmental protection.



Gracias...!

Thanks...!

谢谢

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