



**COUNTRY REPORT FOR THE IPPC
HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM ON
COOPERATION OF THE
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
AMONG THE CHINESE INITIATIVE
“ONE ROAD” COUNTRIES**

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National Agrarian Health Service - SENASA
2018

This presentation :

- I. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPP0.**
- II. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pest.**
- III. Overview of cases of surveillance, non - compliance and manage of regulated pests.**
- IV. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures.**
- V. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures.**
- VI. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries**

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND NPPO

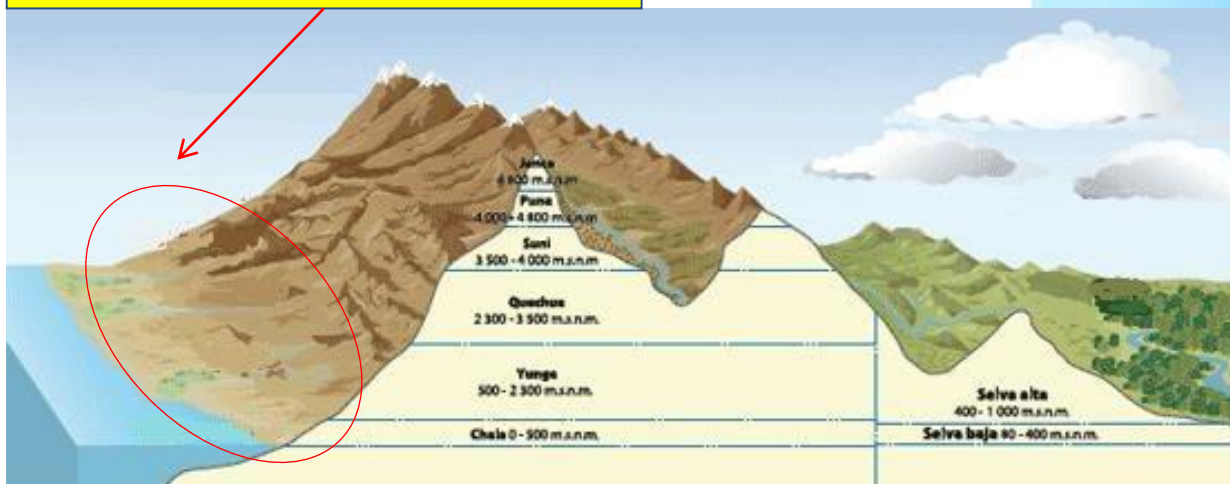
PRODUCTION AREAS OF PERU

The fresh fruit and vegetables production areas for export in Peru are located in the coastal (yellow) region.

The Andean region (brown) produces for domestic consumption: potatoes, sweet corn, Andean grains.

The Amazon region (green) produces mainly coffee, rice and wood.

Actually, the coast has the greater production area for export.



MAIN CROPS FOR EXPORT



Avocado



mango



Cut flowers



Grape



Banana



Citrus sp



Asparagus



Blueberry



Quinoa



Maca



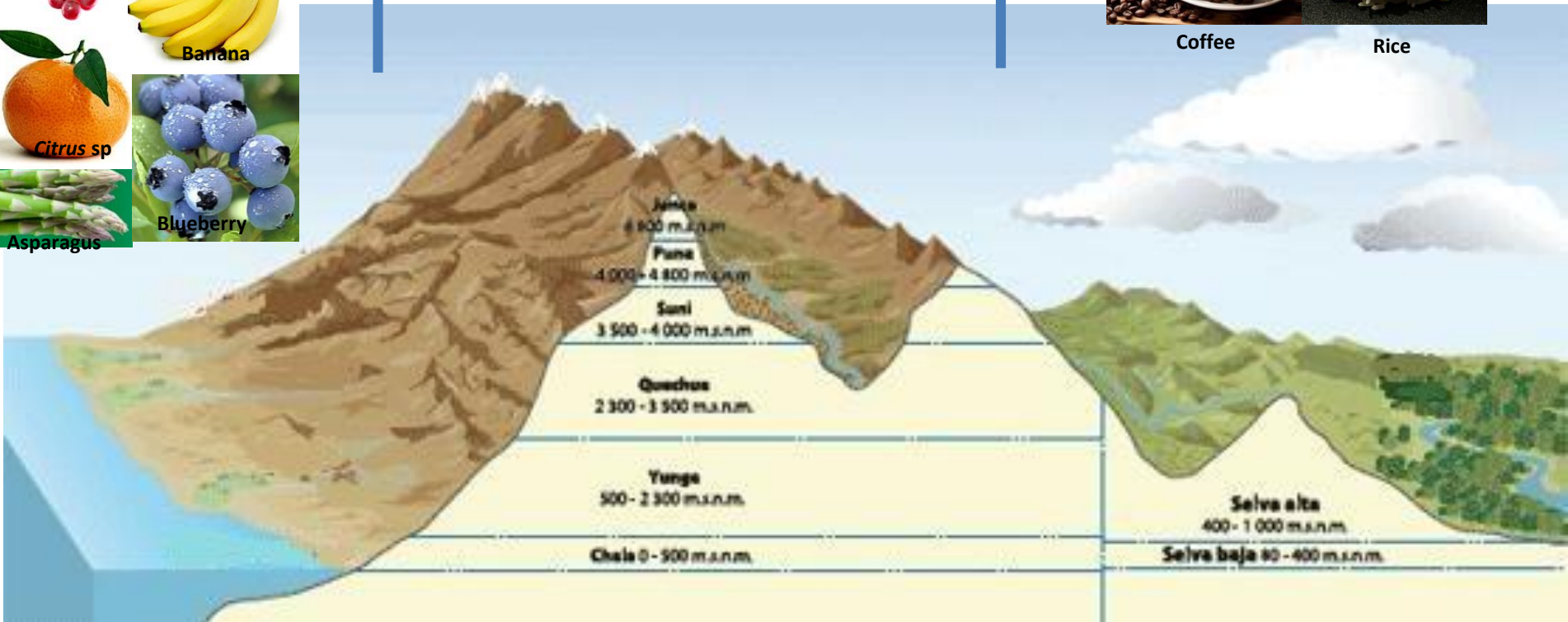
Citrus sp



Coffee



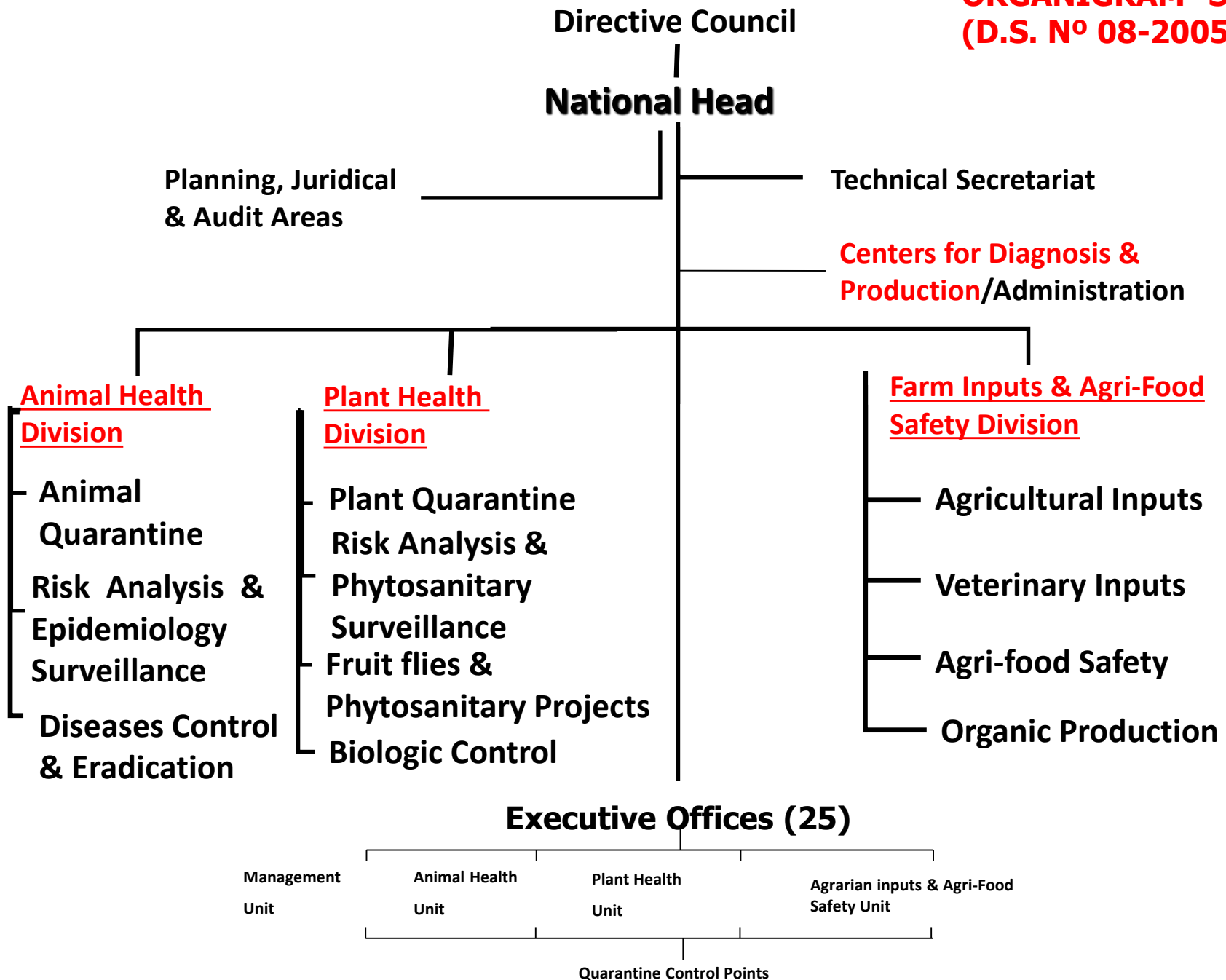
Rice



SENASA is the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Peru and Authority in Plant and Animal Health.



**ORGANIGRAM- SENASA
(D.S. N° 08-2005-AG)**

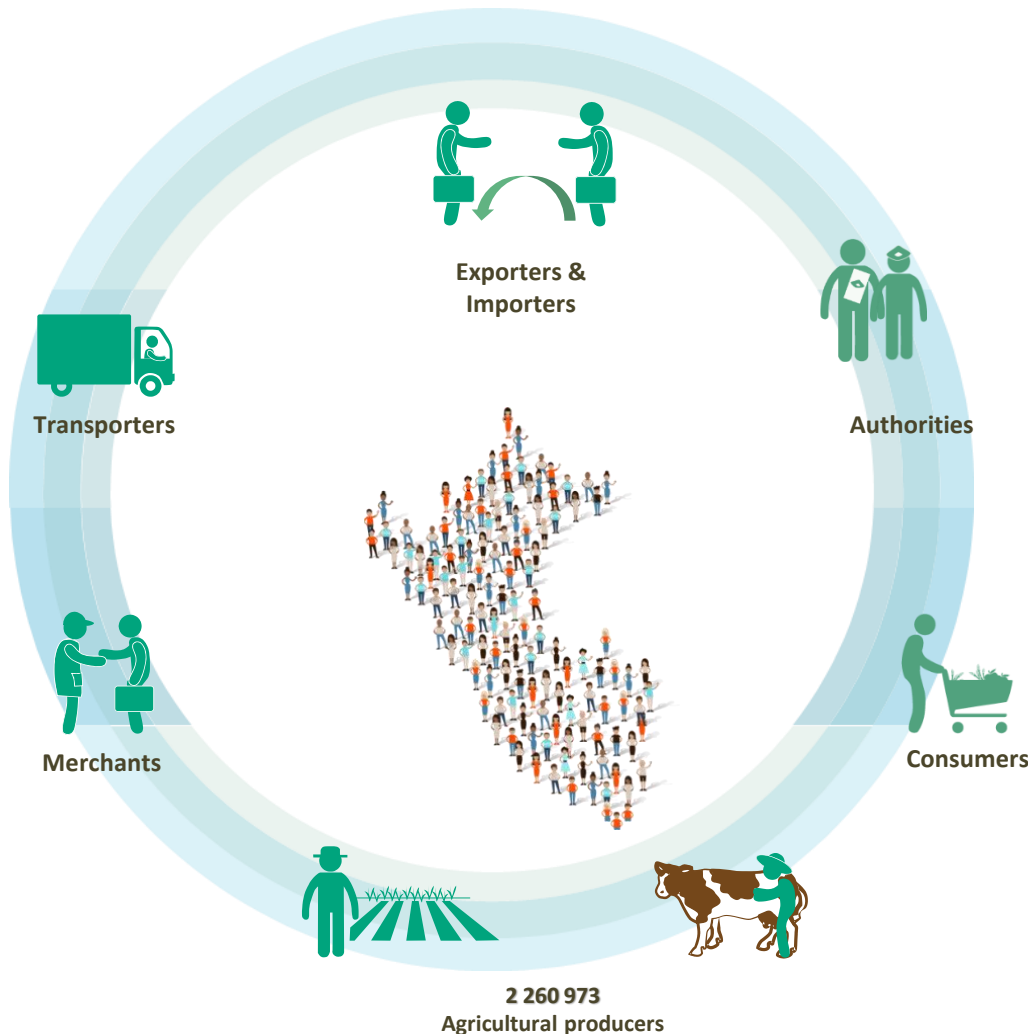


We work for the benefit of All Peruvians 31 millions

Urban population : 20'810,288

Rural population: 6'601,869

* INEI, National Census 2007



Objectives of SENASA

Protect and improve the
phytosanitary and zoosanitary
patrimony

Guarantee the quality of
agricultural inputs

Guarantee the condition of
organic production and
contribute to agro-food safety

Ensure the sustainability of
results

Present in all Peru

Staff: **4,750**

Executive Directions: **25**

Document Processing Center: **180**

External quarantine control: 28

Internal quarantine control : 59



II. PHYTOSANITARY LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND LIST OF REGULATED PEST

2.1.- GENERAL LAW OF AGRARIAN HEALTH:

Legislative Decree N° 1059-2018, approves the General Law of Agrarian Health, with the objective:

- Prevention, control and eradication of pests.
- Regulation of the production, marketing, use and final disposal of agricultural inputs.
- Promote the application of Integrated Pest Management.

This Law designates as National Authority in Agrarian Health the National Agrarian Health Service - **SENASA**

<p>Ministro de Energía y Minas</p> <p>219809-1</p> <p>DECRETO LEGISLATIVO N° 1059</p> <p>EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA</p> <p>POR CUANTO:</p> <p>El Congreso de la República, mediante Ley N° 29157, ha delegado en el Poder Ejecutivo la facultad de legislar sobre determinadas materias, con la finalidad de facilitar la implementación del Acuerdo de Promoción Comercial Perú - Estados Unidos y apoyar la competitividad económica para su aprovechamiento, encontrándose dentro de las materias comprendidas en dicha delegación la mejora del marco regulatorio, así como la mejora de la competitividad de la producción agropecuaria;</p> <p>De conformidad con lo establecido en el Artículo 104° de la Constitución Política del Perú;</p> <p>Con el voto aprobatorio del Consejo de Ministros; y</p> <p>Con cargo de dar cuenta al Congreso de la República;</p> <p>Ha dado el Decreto Legislativo siguiente:</p>	<p>delegar o autorizar el ejercicio de sus funciones a personas naturales o jurídicas, de los sectores público y privado, para la prestación de servicios en los aspectos de sanidad agraria que ella determine, a fin de asegurar el cumplimiento de la presente Ley, sus reglamentos y disposiciones complementarias.</p> <p>Artículo 5°.- Rol Promotor y participación en negociaciones</p> <p>La Autoridad Nacional en Sanidad Agraria es la responsable de promover y participar en la armonización y equivalencia internacional de normas y medidas sanitarias y fitosanitarias.</p> <p>Asimismo, tiene la responsabilidad de promover la suscripción y asegurar el cumplimiento de los convenios con instituciones nacionales y extranjeras, de los sectores público y privado, destinados a la promoción de la sanidad agraria; y participar, en representación del Perú, en las negociaciones técnicas de convenios y acuerdos internacionales sobre la materia.</p> <p>La Autoridad Nacional en Sanidad Agraria apoyará al Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo - MINCETUR, en las negociaciones comerciales internacionales que conduzca, versen sobre medidas sanitarias y fitosanitarias.</p> <p>La Autoridad Nacional en Sanidad Agraria podrá celebrar convenios con sus contrapartes para la certificación fito y zoosanitaria requerida para la importación de plantas y productos vegetales, animales y productos de origen animal, así como aquella exigida por las contrapartes para la exportación de dichos productos a sus territorios.</p> <p>Artículo 6°.- Movilización dentro del territorio nacional</p> <p>La movilización de plantas, productos vegetales, animales, productos de origen animal y otros productos reglamentados, cuando constituya riesgo, será regulada; para lo cual, la Autoridad Nacional en Sanidad Agraria establecerá las medidas fito y zoosanitarias específicas. La movilización de productos no regulados será libre en todo el territorio nacional.</p> <p>Artículo 7°.- Declaración de Zona Libre o de Baja Prevalencia de plagas y enfermedades</p> <p>Compete a la Autoridad Nacional en Sanidad Agraria</p>
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2.2.- LIST OF REGULATED PESTS:

In compliance with the principle of “**transparency**” of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (ASPM), SENASA publishes the list of pests regulated on its website, which is permanently updated.

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



PERÚ

Ministerio
de Agricultura y Riego

Servicio Nacional
de Sanidad Agraria
SENASA

Dirección
de Sanidad Vegetal

LISTA DE PLAGAS CUARENTENARIAS NO PRESENTES EN EL PERU

ÁCAROS

Nombre científico	Taxonomía	Hospedante
<i>Acalitus essigi</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
<i>Acalitus vaccinii</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
<i>Aceria ficus</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Ficus carica</i>
<i>Aceria mangiferae</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
<i>Aceria neocynarae</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>
<i>Aceria oleae</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Olea europaea</i>
<i>Aceria sheldoni</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Zea mays</i>
<i>Aculus fockeui</i>	Eriophyidae	Frutales de pepita y carozo
<i>Aculus schlechtendali</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp.
<i>Amphitetranychus viennensis</i>	Tetranychidae	Rosaceae: <i>Prunus</i> spp., <i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Pyrus</i> spp.
<i>Aponychus corpuzae</i>	Tetranychidae	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.
<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Tenuipalpidae	<i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Actinidia</i> spp., <i>Annona cherimola</i> , <i>Vitis</i> spp., <i>Geranium</i> spp.
<i>Brevipalpus lewisi</i>	Tenuipalpidae	Amplio rango de hospedantes: <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Punica granatum</i> , <i>Vitis</i> spp.
<i>Brevipalpus obovatus</i>	Tenuipalpidae	Amplio rango de hospedantes: <i>Citrus</i> spp., <i>Gossypium</i> spp., <i>Camellia sinensis</i>
<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>	Tetranychidae	Frutales de pepita y carozo
<i>Calacarus heveae</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
<i>Calepitrimerus vitis</i>	Eriophyidae	<i>Vitis</i> spp.

III. OVERVIEW OF CASES OF SURVEILLANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE AND MANAGE OF REGULATED PESTS

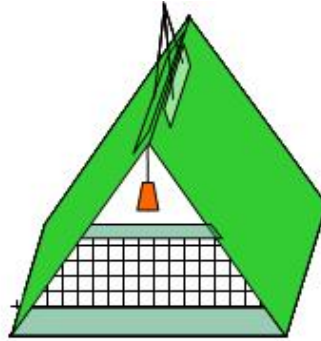
3.1.- PLANT HEALTH SURVEILLANCE:

- To keep updated the system of phytosanitary information (National & International data)
- Technical support for other areas
- Activities: Plant Pest Surveillance



- Monitoring of Quarantine Pests with traps around the country (*Trogoderma granarium*, *Tecia solanivora*, *Anthonomus grandis*)
- Surveillance of pest around the country
- Surveillance in the exportation production places
- Attention to plant pest notifications of farmers
- Pest alerts for world phytosanitary information

3.2.- MONITORING OF QUARANTINE PESTS :



3.4.- SURVEILLANCE OF PESTS AROUND THE COUNTRY :



FORESTRY PESTS



PEST PROSPECTION



IV. INFORMATION ON EMERGING ISSUES ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

4.1.- EXPORTATION OF FRESH FRUIT:

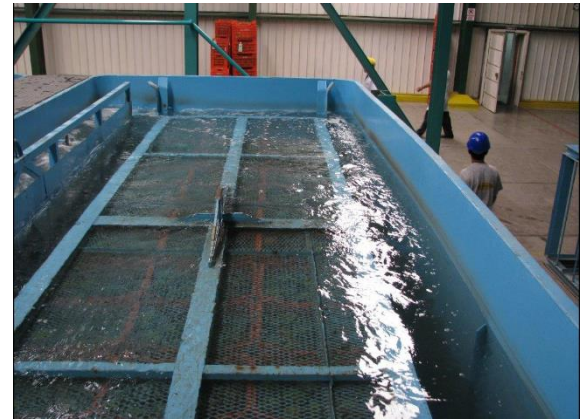
Considering that Peru has “fruit flies” *C. capitata* and *Anastrepha* spp., SENASA maintain a program of fruit fly control and eradication on the main production zones for export. However, currently we export fresh fruit to many countries where is pest is free with quarantine treatment such as cold, hot water and fumigation.



Fumigation with Methyl Bromide



Cold treatment



Hot water treatment

However, some fruits has the capacity to avoid the infestation of fruit flies but the international literature consider as a host of fruit flies; in consequence, in order to clarify this situation, SENASA is developing research based in international guidelines such as the ISPM 37 “Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)”

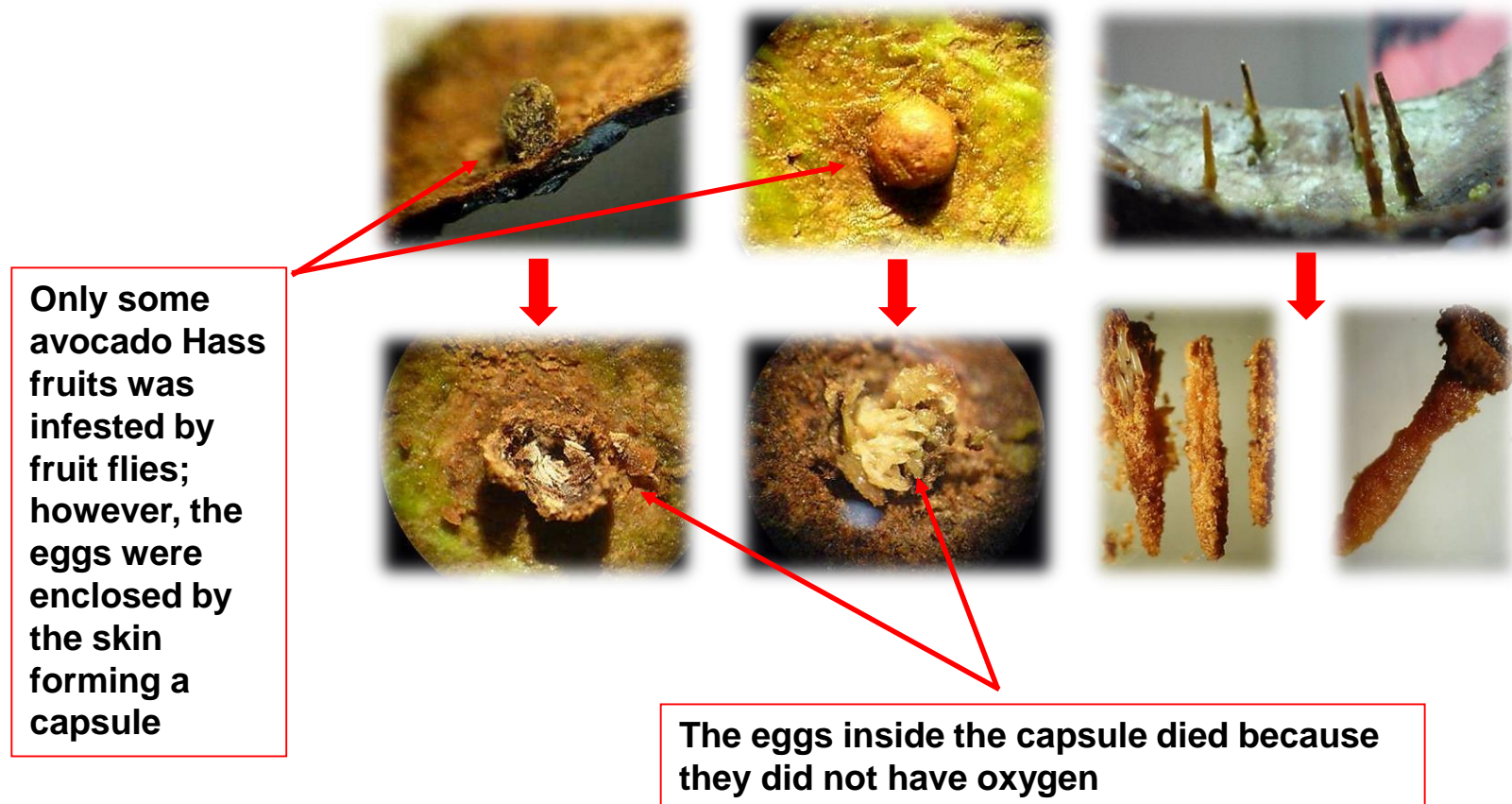
4.2.- DETERMINATION OF HOST STATUS OF FRUIT TO FRUIT FLIES:

Peru developed a research with fresh fruit **avocado Hass** in order to determine the status of non host to fruit flies in 2009 and 2010 with researchers of APHIS-USDA. The results was that avocado Hass under determinates conditions is non host of fruit flies. From 2011, we export this fruit without treatment to USA.



4.3.- RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH:

- The avocado Hass was determined as **Conditional Non Host** by fruit flies.



After that AQSIQ - China and MAFF - Japan validated this research

- In 2014 **SENASA** and **AQSIQ** developed some additional experiments, visited orchards and packinghouses of avocado Hass, after that they validate the results of this research.



- In 2015 **MAFF** visited orchards and packinghouses of avocado Hass, and also validate the research.



- Similarly, another countries as Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea have validated the results of the investigation mentioned above.

4.4.- DETERMINATION OF HOST STATUS OF FRUIT TO FRUIT FLIES:

Similarly, in 2016 and 2017 SENASA developed a research under supervision APHIS-USDA with fruit fresh of “**sweet passion fruit**” (*Passiflora ligularis*), in which was demonstrated that this fruit is non host of fruit flies under certain conditions. The results were exposed in the International Symposium of Fruit Flies held in Tapachula Mexico, 2018.



With this scientific evidence SENASA has started the negotiation with some countries such as Korea, Argentina, China in order to export this fruit without quarantine treatment but implementing a “System Approach” with manage in the field, process in packing house and phytosanitary inspection, which guarantee that these fruits don’t transport fruit flies.

4.5. PROJECTS FUTURES ABOUT THE DETERMINATION OF HOST STATUS OF FRUIT TO FRUIT FLIES:

SENASA has recognized other fruit with certain natural potentials to avoid infestation of fruit flies and in short time will be developing new research:

Physalis peruviana
“cape goosberry, aguaymanto, uchuva” this fruit grows in the highland above 2200 m.a.s.l where the natural population of fruit flies is low and the fruit is enclosed and protected by a cover of petals of the flower. In consequence, under these conditions is not infested by fruit flies.



Opuntia ficus indica
“tuna” this fruit grows in the highland above 2500 m.a.s.l where the natural population of fruit flies is low and the fruit has a thick Shell. In consequence, under these conditions is not infested by fruit flies.



V. IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

5.1.- OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES :

- SENASA is getting experience in studies about the “non-host of fruit flies” and this scientific evidence to allow export fresh fruit without quarantine treatment.
- We lack of logistics and we don't have enough staff that allows transmitting information of IPPC regulations and Phytosanitary Measures to small producers mainly in the highland and jungle , due to the geographical conditions of Peru, where it is difficult to reach.
- Peru has broad borders with countries such as Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil in the jungle area, where it is difficult to control the trade of animal and plant products.



VI. SUGGESTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL COOPERATION IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES AMONG THE CHINESE INITIATIVE “THE BELT AND ROAD” COUNTRIES

6.1.- COOPERATION IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES:

- Know strategies to implement topics about phytosanitary measures as part of the educational curriculum in schools and universities.
- More training in topics of “host determination of fruit flies” as an alternative to the use of quarantine treatments with some fruits that having certain characteristics that prevent infestation of fruit flies.

SENASA connected to the world



App Institucional*



Ventana Única de Comercio Exterior



Redes sociales



Video institucional

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a1izlln35nk>

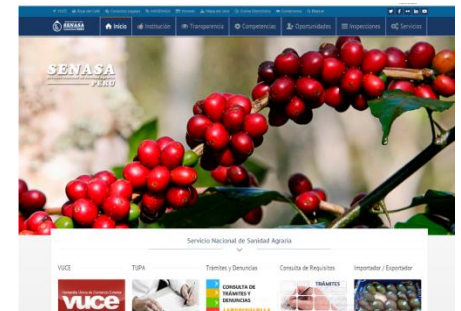
Boletín Comunicandonos



Info SENASA



Portal web renovado





Thanks

National Service of Agrarian Health-SENASA 2018