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Chile

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

Country FAIRS Report

2004

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Annual Report
Santiago [C1]
[C1]

Please note:

"This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in (Santiago, Chile) for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY."

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Section I. Food Laws

Chile actively participates in the World Trade Organization and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. Because Chile is concerned that unscientific technical trade barriers may adversely affect its exports, the government supports the standardization of sanitary and phytosanitary trading regulations.

The Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG) of the Ministry of Agriculture has a good record of notifying changes in plant & animal health legislation to the WTO. The Ministry of Health reports change more sporadically. SAG is responsible for enforcing Chile's import regulations concerning alcoholic beverages, organic foods, animal and plant quarantine, and the grading and labeling of beef.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for food sanitation, including the approval of food ingredients, labels, and packaging of processed foods. The Ministry is currently bringing Chile's food sanitation regulations into conformity with CODEX standards.

On August 6, 1996, the Ministry used its power of decree to issue a new, more comprehensive food regulation, Decree No. 977. Changes are announced in the Diario Oficial de la Republica de Chile, <http://www.diariooficial.cl/>. For a copy of Decree No. 977, check the U.S. Embassy Santiago's home page <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food and Agriculture, Food Regulation, and you will find the index for Chile's Food Sanitary Regulations, which it takes you to the different titles. Decree 977 is posted in both English (unofficial) and Spanish. Also check the Metropolitan Environmental Health Service's home page (SESMA - Servicio de Salud Metropolitano del Ambiente) <http://www.sesma.cl/> under "Alimentos" - "Normativas" - Reglamento Sanitario de Alimentos (Chile's Food Sanitary Regulation) for the Spanish version.

In November 25th, 2003, the Ministry of Health published a significant revision of Decree No. 977. The English translation of this document can be found at the U.S. embassy website http://www.usembassy.cl under Food and Agriculture, Food Regulation.

Section II. Labeling Requirements

A. General Requirements

(See Title 2, Paragraphs 106 to 112 of Decree 977 in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation)

All imported products shall comply with all labeling provisions hereunder. Any information required hereunder and not included on the original label, not in Spanish, or not shown as provided hereunder, shall be added on a label affixed permanently to the container, of adequate size and location, and including at least the information on the original label.

Importers should submit labels to the Servicio de Salud Metropolitano del Ambiente (SESMA), Paseo Bulnes 194, Santiago for review and approval prior to importation. Labels must be in Spanish, but the information may be repeated in another language. Sticker labels may be used, but must first be approved. Labels must bear the following information:

1. Name of the food product.
2. Net content in metric units. Net content stated in units of the metric system or the international system using the unit symbol or the complete word. Net content figures shall not be accompanied by any ambiguous term. Food items packed in a liquid medium shall carry, in addition to net content, a statement giving the drained weight of the item in units of the metric system or international system.

3. Name or company name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or importer, as appropriate.
4. Country of Origin shall be stated clearly on domestic as well as imported products. [If processing in Chile results in a change in the product's physical, chemical, biological or organic properties, it is considered a local product for labeling purposes. If the product is only repackaged in Chile, both this fact and the country of origin must be indicated.]
5. Number and date of resolution together with the name of the health agency responsible for authorizing the establishment processing or packing the item or authorizing import.
6. Date of manufacture or packing date. [A production lot code may be used.]
7. Expiration date, or shelf life (in terms of days, months or years). Items where processing date is given with the lot key number shall show duration by stating the expiry date, while items specifying the processing date may use either expiry date or term of duration. All items stated to be of "indefinite duration" must show the date when processed.
8. List of all ingredients in decreasing concentration, including quantity or percent.
9. List of all additives in decreasing concentration.
10. List of ingredients shall include any food additive used in the raw materials and other ingredients of a food item and transferred thereto in sufficient quantity to perform a technological function.
10. Instructions for storage, including refrigeration, if special conditions are required for the product to satisfy its minimum duration period or last to its expiration date.
11. Instructions for use.

In the case of frequently imported items, where the import and consumption permits are issued by the same health agency, the health agency may authorize labeling in the country of origin. The agency must then publish a resolution authorizing subsequent imports and the label must show the date and number of the resolution, as well as the name of the authorizing agency. For food items imported under the above provision, the package label must have an indelible key number that shows the production batch or lot and all the other labeling standards. Import and consumption permits will be issued on an individual batch basis, each batch being subject to all the controls.

B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling

(See Title 2, Paragraphs 114 to 120 of Decree 977 in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation)

Nutritional labeling is required for processed food products. In general, Chile requires less nutritional information on labels than the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Nutritional claims must be scientifically recognized, shall neither encourage unnecessary consumption nor give the impression that consumption offers protection against sickness or any debilitating condition, and shall be approved by the Ministry of Health. A nutritional label must contain the following information.

1. Value of energy in calories.
2. Quantities of protein, available carbohydrates, and fats in grams (available carbohydrates being understood to mean total carbohydrates excluding dietary fiber).
3. Quantity of any other nutrient, dietary fiber, and cholesterol, concerning which a representation of properties is made. Cholesterol content shall be included in all food items representing nutritional or health-related claims in connection with fat or cholesterol.

Values are to be given per 100 g or 100 ml, and per serving. Number of servings in the container, size of the serving in domestic units and grams (g) or millimeters (ml) shall be stated.

Values given in the representation of nutrients shall be weighted average values derived from data specifically obtained from analyses of products representative of the product subject to representation.

In addition to the above three points nutritional information must include the following information:

- when a representation of nutritional properties is made regarding quantity or type of carbohydrates, total sugars shall be given. Quantity of starch and other carbohydrate constituents may be shown also. All this information shall be stated immediately following the representation of total carbohydrate content.
- when a representation of nutritional properties regarding dietary fiber is made, quantity and percentage of soluble and insoluble fiber shall be shown.
- when nutritional properties associated to quantity and type of fatty acids are specifically represented, quantities of saturated, monounsaturated, polyunsaturated fatty acids, and cholesterol shall be given immediately following representation of total fat content.

Representation of nutritional properties, representation of health-related properties, representation of nutrients, and supplementary nutritional information shall adhere to the technical standards issued on the subject by the Ministry of Health, to be published in the Official Gazette.

When a representation of nutrients is made, vitamins and minerals may also be listed if present in significant quantities, 5% or more of the recommended intake for the relevant population. For the population over four years of age, the Daily Reference Dose (DRD) shall be used for energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals proposed in the Codex Alimentarius; for vitamin E, biotin, pantothenic acid, copper, and selenium, not specified in the Codex Alimentarius, the Reference Daily Intake (RDI) values proposed by the US Food and Drug Administration shall be used.

For infants and children under four years of age, pregnant and nursing women, the relevant RDIs shall be used as Daily Reference Dose. For iron and vitamin A during pregnancy the Daily Reference Dose shall be 30 mg/day for iron and 800 mcg/day for vitamin A, as established in the Nutritional Guidelines of the Ministry of Health.

Numerical information on vitamins and minerals shall be given in metric units, international system for 100 g or 100 ml, for one serving, in percentage of the recommended Daily Reference Dose, and per container if only one serving is contained therein. In addition, such information shall be given per serving on the label when the number of servings per container is shown.

Supplementary nutritional information that may be added to the representation of nutrients shall be intended to aid consumer understanding of the nutritional value of the food item concerned and help consumers to interpret the representation of nutrient(s).

C. Health Claims

See Sections II, B and Sections IV and VII.

D. Organic Labeling

Organic products have the same labeling requirements as any other normal product. Currently there are no mandatory certification requirements to market organic products in Chile. See Section VII.

E. GMO Labeling

The food and/or raw material for human consumption, modified by biotechnological events and presenting different nutritional characteristics from the conventional food and/or raw material, shall carry a clear statement on the label. (See Title 2, Paragraphs 113 and 115-120 of Decree 977 in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation)

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

Plastic packaging materials must not transfer more than 0.05 ppm of vinyl chloride or acrylonitrile or any other substance utilized in the manufacture of plastic elements that may be harmful to health.

All plastic utensils, vessels, containers, packing, wrappings, sheets, film, parts of apparatus, piping, and accessories making contact with food items and raw materials thereof, shall not contain residual monomers amounting to more than 0.25% styrene, 1 ppm vinyl chloride, and 11 ppm acrylonitrile. Likewise, all objects made of plastics shall not release into food more than 0.05 ppm vinyl chloride or acrylonitrile, or other substance used in plastics manufacture that may be health hazards.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

All additives must comply with the identification, purity and toxicity evaluation rules in accordance with the Codex Alimentarius. It is mandatory that additives be indicated on the label with their specific name, according to the International Numbering System (S.I.N.) and in decreasing concentration order. The exceptions to this rule are flavorings, which may be listed in a generic manner without any ingredient detail.

Only additives on the positive list found in Title 3, Paragraph II of Chile's food regulations (Decree 977 in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation) may be used. The Ministry of Health may add to this list by further decree, if there is a need.

The addition of substances for therapeutic purposes (pharmaceutical ingredients) is prohibited. In addition, the use of an additive is prohibited if it significantly reduces the nutritional value of an important ingredient (with the exception of dietetic products), conceals poor quality, or misleads the consumer regarding the quantity or nature of the food product.

See Section VII for "fortified" or vitamin enriched foods.

Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

Chile follows the Codex guidelines for pesticide residues on food. The Ministry of Health is responsible for establishing tolerance levels allowed in food products for pesticide residues, heavy metals, and mycotoxin and microbiological contamination. The office responsible for these random controls is:

Mr. Carlos Pavletic
Ministry of Health
Mac-Iver 459 Piso 8°
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 630-0575
Fax: (56 2) 664-9150
E-mail: cpavletic@minsal.cl

The use of pesticides in Chile is regulated by the Division of Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture. The contact for information on approved pesticides is:

Mr. Arturo Correa B.
Division of Plant Protection
Agricultural and Livestock Protection Service (SAG)
Ministry of Agriculture
Av. Bulnes 216 Of. 603
Santiago, Chile
Tel.: (56 2) 695-0805
Fax: (56 2) 687-9607

See FAS Import Policy Report CI4020 on "Frequently asked questions about pesticides", <http://www.usembassy.cl>

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements

(Product Registration, Testing, Certification, Special Documentation or Conformity Assessment Requirements).

There are no mandatory quality certification standards for fruits and vegetables. As a result of the U.S.-Chile FTA, U.S. meat grading standards are now accepted in Chile.

See Section IX below for meat and poultry or check the Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service's webpage (<http://www.sag.cl/>) for the requirements.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

1. Consumer Packaging or Municipal Waste Disposal: Containers and wrappers used in the distribution of food products must be made or lined with materials that will resist the transfer of toxic or contaminating substances that might modify the organoleptic or nutritional nature of the products. The packaging in immediate contact with the food can not be recycled.

2. Weights and Measures: The net content must be expressed on the label in units of the metric system. For those food products packed in a liquid medium, the drained content of the product must also be indicated.

3. Vitamin Enrichment Requirements: The Ministry of Health has established maximum limits for vitamins and minerals added for food. See table below. Resolution N° 393 and N° 394 dated February 20, 2002 are the applicable regulations. Beyond these levels, the food becomes a food supplement.

Vitamins	% RDA/Serving
Hydro-soluble vitamins	50
Vitamin C	100
E and K oil-soluble vitamins	100
A oil-soluble vitamins	25
D oil-soluble vitamins	40

The above limits do not apply to foods designed for special regimes, such as foods fortified to address a specific public health need. A calcium fortification limit is set by the Ministry of Health for each specific food product, according to the type of calcium salts used and the target population of the product.

4. Novel Foods: On October 27, 2003, the Ministry of Health initiated the process of developing rules for labeling these products. As of the date of this report, nothing has been announced.

5. Dietetic or Special Use Foods: See Title 28, Paragraph 8 of Decree 977 treats low fat and low calorie food products in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation.

6. Food Sanitation Laws/Guidelines:

Decree No. 725, 1968.
 Decree No. 2763, 1979.
 Decree No. 977, August 6th, 1996.
 Decree No. 807, February 3rd, 1998.
 Decree No. 1844, November 10th, 1998.
 Decree No. 855, July 31st, 1999.
 Decree No. 475, January 13th, 2000.
 Decree No. 897, February 8th, 2000.
 Decree No. 824, March 9th, 2000.
 Decree No. 90, April 28th, 2000.
 Decree No. 165, May 26th, 2000.
 Decree No. 238, May 26th, 2000.
 Decree No. 287, February 28th, 2002.
 Decree No. 253, January 20th, 2003.
 Decree No. 79, June 24th, 2003.
 Decree No. 81, July 24th, 2003.
 Decree No. 115, November 25th, 2003.

7. Marine Products: See Titles 12 (fish) and 13 (shellfish) of Decree 977 in <http://www.usembassy.cl/> under Food & Agriculture, Food Regulation.

8. Animal Quarantine: The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Protection, enforces strict salmonella testing on imports of fresh and frozen poultry as a quarantine

measure. If any samples of a shipment are found to be positive for salmonella, the shipment may not enter the country. However, cooked poultry meat may enter Chile under the conditions specified in Regulation No. 1597 of June 4, 1997, issued by the Division of Livestock Protection, SAG.

The most current requirements for poultry and processed poultry products can be found on the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Protection Service's (SAG) web page: <http://www.sag.gob.cl/> . Also see "poultry and poultry products requirements" translated in Import Requirements: [Poultry Processed Meat](#), [Cooked Poultry Meat](#) and [Poultry Meat](#) on the U.S. embassy website <http://www.usembassy.cl>

The current red meat import requirements are available on SAG's web page. Resolution # 833, which establishes the Sanitary Requirements for Imports of Red Meat (beef) states that:

- the bovine meat being imported must be covered by an official certificate issued by the corresponding sanitary authority in the country of origin, in which it is indicated the zone and the place of origin of the animal, the name of the slaughter house and its number, the identification of the product, the specie of the animal, the number of boxes in the shipment, the quality and grade of the meat, the name of the cuts, the identity of the exporter and importer and the means of transport. The grading certificate has to be attached to the health certificate.
- Animals must to come from an area free of Foot and Mouth Disease, Bovine Pest, Bovine Contagious Pleuroneumonia and BSE.
- Animals and products must comply with the requirements in Resolutions #3138, which established the requirements for approving production facilities in the country of origin and Resolution #1150, which is an amendment to the general requirements of importing animals and by-products.

To get import requirements from SAG's web page you have to go through the following steps:

Select and click on "Ambito Pecuario"
Then click on "Importaciones Pecuarias"
Then click on "Buscador Exigencias Especificas"
Then select on "Categoria" productos carneos
Then select on "Producto" the product you need.

For additional information from SAG you can contact:

Dr. Hector Escobar

Bulnes 140

Santiago, Chile

Tel.: (56 2) 341-1417

E-mail: hector.escobar@sag.gob.cl

9. Wine, Beer and Other Alcoholic Beverages: The wine and alcoholic beverage industries are regulated by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero. Labels on wine may indicate origin, variety of grape, and year of harvest when at least 75% of the grapes used to produced the wine fit the description used. The expression "*Estate Bottled*" or similar expressions may be used when the wine comes from grapes grown on lands owned or rented by the vineyard and located in the same geographical area as the denomination of origin. SAG's authority to enforce the labeling law is found under law No. 18.455. For further information, contact:

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero
Departamento Protección Agrícola
Subdepartamento Vinos y Vinos
Av. President Bulnes No. 140
Santiago
Phone: (56-2) 696-0649
Fax: (56-2) 696-6480
Email: vinas@sag.minagri.gob.cl

Wine, beer and other alcoholic beverages of domestic and/or import origin are subject to a tax which is 27% for alcoholic beverages (like liquor, whisky, etc.) and 15% for wine and beer. Additionally all alcoholic beverages are subject to a 19% Value Added Tax.

10. Organic Foods and Health Foods: The market for organic foods within Chile is small, but domestic production is growing. With a view toward developing the industry, the National Institute of Standards (Instituto Nacional de Normalización) in 1999 established Norma NCh2439, which establishes the voluntary principles or rules for the production (with set periods for certification), packaging, labeling and sale of organic products for export. Norma NCh 2079, approved in March 2000, establishes the general criteria for the accreditation of organizations certifying products as "organic." The administration of the production and certification of organic products is under the Agriculture and Livestock Service (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero – SAG).

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero
Contact: Gonzalo Narea
Av. Bulnes 197 Piso 3°
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 698-6517
E-mail: gonzalo.narea@sag.gob.cl

11. Product Samples: A sample is considered of no commercial value when its weight does not exceed 20 kilograms of solid product. In the case of additives, or granulated products, the limit is 250 grams. In the case of higher quantities for personal use or for laboratory samples, these must be certified through a notary public letter. This letter is necessary for Customs clearance.

12. Irradiated Foods: Chile permits the irradiation of food products. See Title 6 of Decree 977 for further information (<http://www.usembassy.cl/>). The irradiation of foods shall be done in conformity with the Code of Good Irradiation Practices of the International Consultative Group for Irradiation of Foods established under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization. When more than 5% of a product's ingredients have been treated with radiation or ionizing energy, the label must indicate very close to the product name the treatment employed, using phrases such as: "*treated with ionizing energy*", "*processed with ionizing energy*" or "*preserved with ionizing energy*". It may also carry the logo or symbol, internationally acknowledged for these effects. Decree 977 does not limit the use of radiation to particular food products.

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

Chile belongs to the World Intellectual Property Organization, and patents, trademarks, industrial designs, models, and copyrights are protected in Chile by the provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention).

However, Chile's intellectual property regime is currently not WTO/TRIPS compliant. The U.S.-Chile FTA requires Chile to accede to several international IPR agreements, e.g., the Patent Cooperation Treaty (1984) and the Trademark Law Treaty (1994). In general terms, the FTA provides that full implementation of the agreement's various IPR obligations must be completed by each country within two to five years. Under the terms of the FTA, Chile also agreed that trademark applications can be opposed and that procedures for preventing or canceling the registration of a mark that is similar or identical to a well-known trademark will be established. In the past, foreign companies wishing to begin operations in Chile have often found individuals or companies have already registered their trademarks in Chile. Chilean courts have been supportive in cases where trademarks have been "stockpiled," but gone unused, but less so in cases where investments were made in use of the trademark. In either case, proceedings have been lengthy (2-4 years) and expensive (\$5,000-\$10,000+). In fact, for the sake of expediency, some firms have preferred to negotiate with the infringer in lieu of going to court. The FTA ought to improve the situation, but U.S. firms should still register their trademark as soon as they have any intention of doing business in Chile.

Ownership of the trademark is not prejudiced by lack of use in cases where the registered party makes use of the mark in other countries, and trademarks may be perpetually registered in periods of ten years at a time. Firms wishing to register their trademarks should do so with the Ministry of Economy, Departamento de Propiedad Industrial, Tel: (56-2) 688-3124 or on the web at <http://www.dpi.cl/>

Since 1992, Chilean law has set copyright protection at the author's life plus 50 years. The U.S.-Chile FTA should strengthen copyright protection in Chile. It stipulates that authors, performers and producers have exclusive rights to authorize or prohibit reproductions of their work, and that the term of protection is not less than the life of the author and 70 years after the authors death, or not less than 70 years from the end of the year of the first publication of the work, if the term is not based on the life of a person. As part of the FTA, the Government of Chile also confirmed its commitment to use only legitimate computer software. With implementing legislation and good enforcement, the FTA should, therefore, help U.S. companies who have been suffering estimated annual losses of some \$50 million due to copyright infringement in Chile.

The U.S.-Chile FTA will also require Chilean authorities to adjust patent terms to allow for unreasonable delays encountered in granting the patent. Data exclusivity is guaranteed for 5 years for pharmaceuticals and 10 years for agricultural chemicals. The FTA seeks to beef-up IPR enforcement as well. In civil proceedings, the rights holder will now be able to request destruction of goods that have been found to be pirated or to bear counterfeit marks. Rights infringers can be liable for actual damages or statutory damages where actual damages are unknown. Law enforcement is given the authority to seize suspected counterfeit or pirated goods, as well as the equipment used to produce such goods.

Section IX. Import Procedures

A. Customs Clearance

A local agent or importer is absolutely necessary to clear food products for sale and distribution in Chile. Approval of sale is granted by health authorities on a shipment-by-shipment basis.

As a precaution, importers introducing new products to Chile sometimes submit samples of these products to the Chilean Institute of Public Health, Ave. Marathon No, 1000, Santiago for analysis to confirm that they comply with existing regulations.

The procedure for obtaining permission to import food products begins in the Health Service Office at the port of entry. For example, if the port of entry is "Comodoro Arturo Merino Benitez" airport (Santiago's International Airport), clearance is handled by SESMA (Metropolitan Environmental Health Service, web site: www.sesma.cl).

The first step is to request "customs destination approval", which authorizes the retrieval of the products from Customs and their transfer to bonded storage, where they must be stored intact and separate from other goods pending sampling and inspection by health authorities. Obtaining "customs destination approval" usually takes 72 hours (3 working days). Forms should be obtained from the Customer Service Office (Oficina Atención al Usuario) of SESMA, located in Av. Bulnes 194, Santiago, from Monday through Friday, between 8:30 to 15:00. Fees are assessed by weight in kilograms. For more information check SESMA's homepage www.sesma.cl under "Alimentos" - "Fiscalización".

Required Documents:

1. Original and five (5) copies of the Customs Destination Form #2003 ("Solicitud Certificado Destinacion Aduanera").
2. Photocopy of the resolution certifying to the sanitary condition of the warehouse to which the products will be moved upon leaving customs.
3. Air waybill, ocean bill of lading, or product invoice.

B. Clearance for Sale within Chile

The sampling and testing of products is conducted by the Health Service Office of the region where the products are being stored. Depending on the potential health risk and the necessary tests involved, this process may take up to 4 weeks.

Required Documents:

1. Original and one copy of the Import Approval Form, #2004, ("Solicitud Autorización Sanitaria para Internación de Productos").
2. For fresh and raw seafood: A cholera-free certificate, if cholera is detected in the country of origin.
3. For meats: The sanitary certificate must include a declaration that the meat is free of hormones.

C. Recommended Documents for Facilitating Clearance

1. A certificate of analysis of microbiological quality, and/or physical chemical analysis.
2. A Health Certificate and/or Certificate of Free Sale issued by a recognized public health department in the country of origin confirming that the product is fit for human consumption, is sold freely throughout the country, and if processed, describing the product.
3. A technical sheet.
4. Labels or empty containers or packages.
5. For irradiated foods:
 - a) A certificate indicating the dosage level and a description of the packaging.
 - b) A certificate issued by the competent government agency authorizing the plant to irradiate food products.
 - c) A certificate recognizing that the plant is included in the international inventory of irradiation plants.

Certificates issued in the country of origin should be completed in or translated into Spanish. Fees for sampling and conducting tests are calculated according to product weight in kilograms.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

WTO Entry Points

Sanitary/Phytosanitary (SPS)

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)
Departamento de Asuntos Internacionales
Avenida Bulnes 140
Santiago
Tel.: (562) 672-3635 / 688-3811
Fax: (56 2) 671-749
E-mail: rrii@sag.minagri.gob.cl or dia@sag.minagri.gob.cl
Website: <http://www.sag.cl/>

Technical Barriers To Trade (TBT)

Dirección de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1315, 2 piso
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 696-0043
Fax: (56 2) 696-0639

Enforcement of Food Regulations

Departamento de Programas del Ambiente
Departamento Salud Ambiental
Ministerio de Salud
Mac-Iver 459, piso 8
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 630-0575

Sampling and Inspection of Imported Foods

Servicio de Salud Metropolitano del Ambiente (SESMA)
Av. Bulnes 174
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 383-1302 / 383-1359
Fax: (56 2) 639-3339
Website: <http://www.sesma.cl/>

Compliance with Pesticide Residue Regulations

División Protección Agrícola
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)
Ministerio de Agricultura
Av. Bulnes 140, piso 3
Santiago

Tel.: (56 2) 698-8205
Website: <http://www.sag.cl/>

Mr. Carlos Pavletic
Ministry of Health
Mac-Iver 459 Piso 8°
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 630-0575
Fax: (56 2) 664-9150
E-mail: cpavletic@minsal.cl

Chilean Standards

Instituto Nacional de Normalizacion - INN
Matias Couseno 64, piso 6
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 445-8800
Fax: (56 2) 441- 0427
E-mail: inn@inn.cl
Website: <http://www.inn.cl/>

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

Analysis of Products for Compliance with Existing Food Regulations

Chilean Institute of Public Health
Avenida Marathon No, 1000
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 350-7477
Fax: (56 2) 350-7578
E-mail: <http://www.ispch.cl/>

Instituto de Nutricion y Tecnologia de los Alimentos - INTA
Universidad de Chile
Av.Macul 5540
Casilla 138 Correo 11
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 221-4105 / 678-14 11
Fax: (56 2) 221-4030
Website: <http://www.inta.cl/>

U.S. Embassy
Office of Agricultural Affairs
U.S. Embassy
Andres Bello 2800 - Las Condes
Santiago
Tel.: (56 2) 330-3704
Fax: (56 2) 330-3203
E-mail: fas_stgo@rdc.cl
Website: www.usembassy.cl (under Food & Agriculture)