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Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

This report lists and describes certificates and other documents that must accompany food and agricultural imports to Chile as required by Chilean regulations. In 2019, Chile updated the requirements for imports of horses for permanent entry, the list of approved collection centers for bovine semen, the health certification for ornamental/recreational birds, the health certificate for camels, and the microbiological criteria to import ingredients of plant origin for animal feed.

DISCLAIMER: 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. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix):

Product (s)	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
All product	Certificate of Origin	Country of origin of the product	Tariff rate application	Customs
All products	Certificate of Free Sale	Product are sold in the country of origin	Food safety	Ministry of Health
Beef and poultry meat and products	Sanitary declarations	Country of origin sanitary status and animal health declarations	Animal health and food safety	Ministry of Agriculture
Animal products	Sanitary declarations	Country of origin sanitary status and animal health declarations	Food safety	Ministry of Agriculture
Vegetable products	Sanitary declarations	Country of origin sanitary status and plant health declarations	Plant health	Ministry of Agriculture
Live animals	Sanitary declarations	Country of origin sanitary status and animal health declarations	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture

Sea products	Sanitary declarations	Animal health and country of origin	Animal health	Fishery Service
Hazardous products	Safety declarations	Description of the product	Human and animal safety	Ministry of Agriculture
Pharmaceutical and medicines for veterinary	Composition declarations	Medical properties	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
use				

NOTE: SAG officials informed Post that they will not make any exceptions and will reject all incoming shipments containing mismatched information between U.S. export certificates and packaging labels of U.S. meat and dairy products, after January 31, 2019.

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

The Government of Chile requires that all imported food and agricultural products be accompanied by three documents: Certificate of Origin, Certificate of Free Sale, and the Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificate.

- a. Certificate of Origin: This certificate states the product's country of origin. The purpose of this certificate is to establish if a preferential duty rate is applicable. This document must always accompany the product. In the United States, the office of <u>Customs and Border Protection</u> issues this certificate. You can find a sample of the certificate in the Attachment.
- b. Certificate of Free Sale: This document certifies that the product has sanitary authorization and is sold in the country of origin. In the United States, State Departments of Agriculture and Public Health issue this certificate. This document must always accompany the product. You can find a sample of the certificate in the Attachment.
- c. Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificate: Depending on the nature of the product, one of the following two import certificates must be obtained. A sanitary certificate is required for animal products, and a phytosanitary certificate is required for plant products (i.e. fruits, vegetables).
 - Sanitary Certificate: In the United States, this document is issued by the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) for all meat products, and by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for dairy products. It certifies that the animal product and byproducts were carefully examined and comply with all the sanitary requirements of Chile. This certificate may include specific declarations. A sample certificate is included in the Attachment.

It is extremely important that when exporting any agricultural/animal product to Chile, the name, address, and official number of the plant on the sanitary certificate matches the name, address, and official number on the label of the product (s).

Prior to import, some animal products and animal sub-products must undergo a monograph evaluation. Among the products that need to be evaluated are: feathers, wool, egg byproducts, meat and meat products (bovine, pork, and poultry), animal feed-like ingredients, and formulated additives in any of their forms.

Some aspects to consider before submitting the monograph:

- It is a process done prior to import and does not replace the documents required by Customs and the Sanitary Certificate.
- Due to the complexity of the data evaluated, SAG requires at least 30 days to review the data/form before approving it.
- The form submitted to SAG must be completed in Spanish and will not be processed until all the information is provided.
- The Attachment provides a guide on how to submit the monograph.
- o **Phytosanitary Certificate:** In the United States, this document is issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and certifies that the plants, parts of plants, or vegetable products have been carefully examined and comply with all of the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, which are specified in the additional declarations.

For vegetable products unregulated by Chilean laws, the importer must submit a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) petition to SAG prior to import. You can find a sample of the certificate in the Attachment.

The last step involves obtaining the Certificate of Custom Destination and the Certificate of Use and Disposal from the Ministry of Health

The Certificate of Custom Destination is a certificate used to move the product from the Custom's warehouse to a private one, which reduces the importing company's storage costs.

The Certificate of Use and Disposal is the document issued by the *SEREMI de Salud* that allows the product to be sold to the public. In order to issue this certificate, the *SEREMI de Salud* is entitled to sample the products using the parameters established in Title V, Article 173 of the <u>Food Sanitary</u> Regulations (RSA).

d. Other Specific Certifications

Hazardous Products: In addition to the certificates noted above, hazardous products will also need to provide the following:

- Chemical name of product
- UN number for that product
- CAS number if possible
- Security sheet according to Chilean regulation 2245/1993

SAG will approve the hazard product for import within 12 hr. If it is within compliance.

Pharmaceutical and Foods with Medicinal Properties: No additional certificates are required.

SAG will approve the pharmaceutical and foods with medicinal properties products for import within 3 days, if it is within compliance.

You can find a sample of the certificate in the Attachment.

Section III. Specific Attestation Required on Export Certificate(s)

Animal and Animal Products

Depending on the nature of the product, Chile requires specific declarations on the certificates. Chile and USDA authorities have negotiated protocols and declarations for all U.S. products eligible to be exported to Chile. To review the list of eligible products to export to Chile, please review the FSIS Export library, the APHIS IREGS, and the NOAA's.

In the case of beef, pork, poultry and their products, Chile requires the FSIS Form 9060-5 and additional declarations related to the sanitary status of the country and animal health, those declarations can be found on the FSIS Export Library.

For animal health declarations, this includes live animal (horses, cattle, one-day chicks, birds, zoo animals, laboratory animals), reproductive material like embryos and semen, please refer to the APHIS Chile -Summary of Requirements for Live Animals. For Animal feeds, pet food and chews, planktonic species intended for animal feeding, poultry feathers and poultry meals please refer to APHIS Animal Products to Chile

Prepared Foods

Processed food products (for human or animal consumption) with ingredients of animal origin must obtain prior authorization from SAG. Exporter must submit the process monograph to SAG for each product. Products authorized under this method are listed on the "Official List of Products

Authorized to be Exported to Chile by Monograph". A copy of the guide to prepare the process monograph can be found in the Appendix section. Products authorized under this method will not need further certification but their ingredients must come from a plant or establishment authorized to export to Chile. In the case of beef and poultry, all establishments under Federal supervision are eligible to export to Chile. In the case of dairy products, the ingredients must come from a plant listed on the FDA list of plants that have interest in exporting to Chile. If the product contains more than one ingredient of animal origin, it needs to have a certificate for each of the ingredients.

Fishery Products

There are two certificates negotiated between Chilean Fishery Agency (SERNAPESCA) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that are for exclusive use for Chile.

Certificate of Legal Origin

This document certifies that the aquatic resource identified herein and under the described conditions was obtained by individuals authorized to engage in fishing activities in accordance to the standing national and international fisheries regulations applicable in their country of origin. And that the aquatic resource used to process the product described herein, and under the described conditions, was obtained and processed by individuals authorized to engage in such activities, in accordance to standing national and international regulations applicable in their country of origin. A copy of the certificate can be found in the Attachment.

Export Health Certificate

This certificate is used to export live and processed lobster to Chile, the declaration states that the product was inspected for quality and condition, the product was found to be alive, good quality and condition and fit for human consumption. A copy of the certificate can be found in the Attachment.

Plants and Vegetable Products

U.S. exports of plants and vegetable products to Chile require a certificate with specific declarations issued by APHIS. The purpose of the declarations is to ensure Chilean authorities that imports do not represent a risk to the biodiversity of the country.

This section presents the declarations for fresh fruits and vegetables, plants for multiplication or reproduction, ornamental plants, seeds, dried fruits, underground propagation bulbs, and wood products.

Exporters should contact their APHIS representative, prior to export, to obtain the proper certification.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Watermelon and melon (except from Hawaii) (Resolution 871/2000)

• Free of Diaphania hyalinata (Lep: Pyralidae).

Artichoke (Resolution 1018/2000)

• Free of Brachycaudus cardui (Hem: Aphididae) and Platyptilia Carduidactyla (Lep: Pterophoridae).

Avocados from California (Resolution 2403/2000)

• Free of Scirtothrips perseae (Thy. Thripidae), Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Thy. Thripidae) and Amorbia cuneana (Lep. Tortricidae).

Apples and pears from Washington State (Resolution 3205/2000)

- Free of Rhagoletis pomonella, Conotrachelus nenufar, Cacopsylla pyric.
- Treated against Erwinia amylovora.

Raspberries (Resolution 1408/2001)

• Free of Byturus unicolor (Col. Byturydae), Argyrotaenia citrana and Choristoneura rosaceana (Lep. Tortricidae).

Strawberries (Resolution 1409/2001)

- Free of Argyrotaenia citrana (Lep. Tortricidae).
- Quarentine treatment of fumigation with Methyl Bromide of a dose of 48 gr/m3 for a period of 2-3 hours, at a temperature of 15.5 23.8 °C against Cnephasia longana.

Kiwi fruit from California (Resolution 1410/2001)

• Free of Platynota stultana y Argyrotaenia citrana (Lep. Tortricidae).

Table grapes from California (Resolution 1411/2001)

• Free of Tetranychus medanielli, Tetranychus pacificus (Ac. Tetranychidae); Argyrotaenia citrana y Platynota stultana (Lep. Tortricidae); Homoladisca coagulata, Erythroneura spp (Hem. Cicadellidae).

Apples and pears from Umanilla County, Oregon (Resolution 1412/2001)

- Free of Rhagoletis pomonella, Conotrachelus nenuphar, and Cacopsylla pyricola.
- Treated against Erwinia amylovora.

Citrus from California (Resolution 2867/2001)

• Citrus sinensis, C.paradisi, Citrus grandis, Citrus reticulata, tangerina Citrus reticulata, Citrus sinensis, and Citrus limonium.

• Free of Scirtothrips citri (Thysanoptera, Thrypidae), Brevipalpus lewisii, Brevipalpus phoenicis (Acarina Tenuipalpidae), Marmara spp. (Lep. Gracillariidae) and Homalodisca coagulata (Hom. Cidadellidae).

Citric from Arizona (Resolution 2868/2001)

- Citrus sinensis, C. paradisi, Citrus grandis, Citrus reticulata, Citrus reticulata, Citrus sinensis, and Citrus limonium.
- Free of Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. Citri.

Apples and pears from Idaho (Resolution 1224/2002)

- Free of Rhagoletis pomonella, Conotrachelus nenuphar, Cacopsylla pyricola,
- Treated against Erwinia amylovora.

Peaches and nectarines from California (Resolution 1847/2003)

- Prunus persicae, Prunus persicae var. Nucipersica.
- Free of Ceratitis spp., Bactrocera spp., Dacus spp., Anastrepha spp., Conotrachelus nenuphar, Cydia Packardii, Cydia prunivora and Anarsia lineatella, Rhagoletis.
- Treated post-harvest with fungicide against Monilina.

Japanese plum, European plum and damson (Resolution 1848/2003)

- Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus, and Anastrepha.
- From an area free of Conotrachelus nenuphar.
- Free of Ceratitis spp., Bactrocera spp., Dacus spp., Anastrepha spp, and Conotrachelus nenuphar. Cydia Packardii, Cydia prunivora and Anarsia lineatella.
- Treated post-harvest with fungicide against Monilina.

Grapefruit from Florida (Resolution 2562/2003)

- Comes from areas free of Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus and Anastrepha, Xanthomonas axonopodis pv.cCitri, with the exception of A. suspense.
- Free of Amyelois transitiella, Scirtothrips citri (Thysanoptera, Thrypidae), Brevipalpus lewisi, Brevipalpus phoenicis (Acarina, Tenuipalpidae), and Marmara spp. (Lep.Gracillariidae).

Cherries from California (Resolution 2656/2003)

Ceratitis, Bactrocera, Dacus, and Anastrepha comes from an area free of Conotrachelus nenuphar.

- Free of Rhagoletis indifferens y R. fausta, Cydia Packardii, Cydia prunivora and Anarsia lineatella.
- Treated post-harvest with fungicide against Monilina.

Plants for Multiplication or Reproduction

Rose stem for propagation (Resolution 3.409/2002)

Area free of Anoplophora glabripennis

- The shipment free of Peronospora sparsa, Epichorestodes acerbella (Lep. Tortricidae), Theba pisana (Mollusca, Gastropoda, Hellicidae) Pratylenchus Penetrans y Xiphinema diversicaudatum.
- The shipment has been treated with Bemisia argentifolii (Hem. Aleyrodidae) and Parlatoria oleae (Hem. Diaspididae).

Ornamental Plants

Citrus stems from California (Resolution 3.679/2003)

Citrus spp. and hybrids, Fortunella spp., Troyer citrange and Poncirus trifoliate:

- From an area Free of Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. ci
- Free of Citrus Tristeza Virus y Spiroplasma citri, Homalodisca coagulata (Hem. Cicadellidae) Phyllocnistis citrella (Lep. Gracillariidae), Brevipalpus lewisi (Ac. Tenuipalpidae), Brevipalpus phoenicis (Ac. Tenuipalpidae), Scirtothrips citri (Thys. Tripidae), Pseudococcus comstocki (Hem. Pseudococcidae), Aleurocanthus woglumi (Hem. Aleyrodidae), Eotetranychus yumensis (Ac. Tetranychidae).

Plants and stem of Prunus dulcis, P. mahaleb, P. Cerasus, P. Avium, P. Domestica, Psalcina, P. carasifera, P. armeniaca, P. persica y P. persica var. nucipersica (Resolution 3435/2004)
-Free of Tetranychus mcdanieli (Ac. Tetranychidae). Chrysobothris spp. (Col. Buprestidae).
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Hem. Diaspididae). Zeuzera pyrina (Lep. Cossidae). Anarsia lineatella (Lep. Gelechiidae). Recurvaria nanella (Lep. Gelechiidae). Archips spp (Lep.Tortricidae).
Enarmonia formosana (Lep. Tortricidae). Hedya spp (Lep. Tortricidae). Spilonota ocellana (Lep. Tortricidae).

Euzophera semifuneralis (Lep. Pyralidae). Synanthedon spp. (Lep. Sessidae).

Prunus dulcis:

- Free of Xanthomonas Arboricola pv. Pruni.
- Mother plant Free of Xylella Fastidiosa, Peach X disease phytoplasma, Plum Pox virus and Peach Yellows hytoplasma,
- Free of Acalitus phloeocoptes (Ac. Eriophyiidae), Pratylenchus Penetrans Xiphinema americanum "sensu stricto".

Prunus Cerasus:

- Mother plant Free of Seudomonas Syringae pv. Morsprunorum, Cherry Leaf Roll virus, Peach X disease phytoplasma and Peach Latent Mosaic viroid.
 - Free of Eotetranychus Carpini (Ac. Tetranychidae), Eotetranychus Pruni (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Pacificus (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Turkestani (Ac Tetranychidae), Myzus Cerasi (Hem. Aphididae), Argyresthia Pruniella (Lep. Arghyresthidae), Cydia Packardi (Lep. Tortricidae).
 - Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans, Xiphinema Americanun "sensu stricto", Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Prunus Avium

Mother plant Free of Pseudomonas Syringae pv. Morsprunorum, Cherry Leaf Roll virus, Cherry Necrotic Rusty Mottle disease, Peach Latent Mosaic viroid, Peach X disease phytoplasma and Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus.

-Free of Eotetranychus Carpini (Ac. Tetranychidae), Eotetranychus Pruni (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Pacificus (Ac. Tetranychidae) Tetranychus Turkestani (Ac Tetranychidae) Myzus Cerasi (Hem. Aphididae) Argyresthia Pruniella (Lep. Arghyresthidae) Cydia Packardi (Lep. Tortricidae).

• Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans, Xiphinema Americanun "sensu stricto", Xiphinema Diversicaudatum, Longidorus Elongatus.

Prunus mahaleb:

- Mother plant Free of Peach X disease phytoplasma.
- Free of Cydia Packardi (Lep. ortricidae).
- Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans Xiphinema americanun "sensu stricto".

Prunus Domestica:

- Mother plant Free of Prunus Domestica, Xylella Fastidiosa, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid, and Plum Pox Virus.
- Free of Acalitus Phloeocoptes (Ac. Eriophyiidae), Eriophyes Insidiosus (Ac. Eriophyiidae), Phytoptus Emarginatae (Ac. Eriophyiidae), Eotetranychus Carpini (Ac. Tetranychidae), Eotetranychus Pruni (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Pacificus (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Turkestani (Ac Tetranychidae), Argyresthia Pruniella (Lep. Arghyresthidae), Cydia Packardi (Lep. Tortricidae).
- Tested negative for: Pratylenchus Penetrans, Xiphinema Aamericanun "sensu stricto", Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Prunus salicina

- Mother plant free of Xanthomonas Arboricola pv. Pruni.
- Free of Xylella Fastidiosa,

Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid, Plum Pox Virus and Eriophyes Insidiosus.

• Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans, Xiphinema Americanun "sensu stricto", Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Prunus armeniaca

- Mother plant free of Xanthomonas Arboricola pv. Pruni.
- Free of Xylella Fastidiosa, Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Yellows Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid y Plum Pox Virus, Acalitus Phloeocoptes (Ac. Eriophyiidae), Tetranychus Pacificus (Ac. etranychidae).
- Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans Xiphinema Americanun "sensu stricto" Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Prunus persica and Prunus persica var.nucipersica

• Mother plant free of Xanthomonas Arboricola pv. Pruni.

- Free of Xylella Fastidiosa, Peach X Disease Phytoplasma, Peach Yellows Phytoplasma, Peach Latent Mosaic Viroid y Plum Pox Virus, Eriophyes Insidiosus (Ac. Eriophyiidae) Eotetranychus Pruni (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Pacificus (Ac. Tetranychidae), Tetranychus Turkestani (Ac. Tetranychidae), Argyresthia Pruniella (Lep. Arghyresthidae), Cydia Packardi (Lep. Tortricidae).
- Tested negative for Pratylenchus Penetrans, Xiphinema Americanun "sensu stricto", Longidorus Elongatus.

Seeds

Forage or grass seeds (Resolution 1011/2004)

Agrostis Tenuis, A. Palustris

• Free of Anguina.

Alopecurus spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Amorpha spp.(except A. Fruticosa)

• Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family.

Avena spp (except. A. Fatua)

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci and Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.

Dactylis glomerata.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis.
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram.

Festuca spp.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis.
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram.

Festulolium spp.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis.
- Has been treated against Cochliobolus Victoriae.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram.

Lablab purpureus (=L. niger= Dolichos lablab).

- Free of Curtobacterium Flaccumfaciens pv. Flaccumfaciens y Pseudomonas Syringae pv. Pisi.
- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family.

Leucaena spp.

• Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family.

Lolium spp. (excepto L. temulentum).

• Free of Anguina Agrostis and Anguina Funesta.

Lotus spp. (excepto L. purpureus).

• Free of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Insidiosus.

Lupinus albus, L. angustifolius, L. parviflorus, Lupinus Luteus.

- Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Medicago Sativa, M. Polymorpha, M. Truncatula var. Truncatula.

- Free of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Insidiosus and Apion Tenue (Col. Apionidae).
- Fumigation against Trogoderma granarium (Col. Dermestidae) and against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Melilotus spp.

- Free of Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. Insidiosus.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.
- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Ornithopus Sativus.

• Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Panicum Maximun, P.Miliaceum.

- Free of Aphelenchoides besseyi and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Panicum Italicum (Setaria italica).

- Free of Aphelenchoides Besseyi and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Paspalum notatum.

• Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Phalaris spp. (excepto P. brachystachys).

- Free of Anguina Agrostis.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Phleum pretense.

- Free of Anguina Agrostis.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.

Poa spp. (excepto P. sphondylodes).

- Free of Anguina Agrostis and Ditylenchus Dipsaci Sorghum spp. (excepto S. halepense).
- Free of Claviceps Africana. Treated against Trogoderma granarium (Col. Dermestidae).

Stylosanthes spp.

• Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Trifolium spp.

• Free of Clavibacter Mmichiganensis ssp. and Apion Africans, Apion Aestivum and Apion Virens (Col. Apionidae).

Vicia spp. (excepto V. Craccay V. narbonensis).

- Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Apion Craccae and Apion Pisi (Col. Apionidae) and Pseudomonas Syringae pv. Pisi.
- Treated with any of the following products: Carboxin, Tiabendazol, Carboxin + Thiram, Carbendazim.
- Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Cereal seeds (Resolution 1012/2004)

Avena sativa

• Free of Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Hordeum vulgare

• Free of Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.

Oryza sativa

• Free of Aphelenchoides Bessey.

Secale cereale

• Treated with any of the following products: Benomyl; Benomyl + Thiram; Carbendazim; Carboxin; Tiabendazol; Triadimenol.

Triticum Aestivum, Triticum Durum

- Anguina tritici and Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus.
- To avoid Tilletia has been treated with Carboxín + Thiram or Chlorothalonil.

Triticum x Secale

• To avoid Tilletia has been treated with Carboxín + Thiram or Chlorothalonil.

Horticultural, vegetables, aromatic and medicinal seeds (Resolution 3.816/2003)

Cicer arietinum.

- Free of Ascochyta Rabiei.
- Treated with any of the following products: Thiram + Tiabendazol, Captán + Tiabendazol, Benomyl + Captan, Propiconazole.

Lathyrus sativus.

• Has been treated against insects from the Bruchidae family.

Industrial crops seeds (Resolution 2.834/2003)

Arachys hypogea.

- -Fumigation treatment against Bruchidius spp., Callosobruchus Analis, Callosobruchus Chinensis and Callosobruchus Maculates.
- -Comes from an area free of Rogoderma Granarium.

Glycine Max

- Disinfection with any of the following products Benomyl, Benomyl+Thiram, Carbendazim, Tiabendazol.
- Fumigation treatment against Bruchidius spp., Callosobruchus Analis, Callosobruchus Chinensis and Callosobruchus Maculatus (Col. Bruchidae), Helianthus annuus.
- Fumigation treatment with Benomylo+Mancozeb, Benomylo+ Carboxina.

Nicotiana tabacum.

• Disinfection treatment with Metalaxil.

Sesamum indicum (S. orientale).

• Fumigation treatment against Callosobruchus Analis (Col. Bruchidae).

Ornamental, fruit and other seeds (valid only for ornamental, fruit and latipoliated) (Resolution 1.144/1981)

Dianthus sp.

• Free of Pseudomonas Caryophylli.

Chrysanthemum sp.

• Free of Ascochyta Chrysanthemi (Mycosphaerella ligulicola).

Ornamental Gramineous.

• Treated with Fungicide.

Gomphrena globosa

• Free of Pseudomonas Pisi.

Linum

- Free of Mycosphaerella Linorun (Septoria Linicola) y Fusarium Lini.
- Treated with Thiram o Captan.

Capsicum

• Free of Xanthomonas Vesicatoria.

Lathyrus odoratus

• Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3 for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C. and treated with Thiram or Captan. This can be avoided if the additional statement is added, free of Mycosphaerella Pinodes (Ascochyta).

Lupinus

- Free of Xanthomonas Phaseoli
- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Ornamental Leguminous

• Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Palm seeds

• Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Eucalyptus spp. y Ulmus spp:

• Disinfected with Captan, Thiram.

Acacia

- Disinfected with Captan, Thiram or Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.
- Acer spp. y Fagus spp.

- Comes from an area free of Endothia Parasitica
- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Corylus spp.

- -Free of Xanthomonas Corylina when coming from the U.S.
- -Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Quercus spp

- Comes from an area free of Ceratocystis Fagacearum and Endothia Parasitica,
- Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Robinia.

• Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Aesculus, Cryptomeria, Fitzroya, Fraxinus, Juglans, Lythocarpus, Nothofagus and Sophora.

• Treated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 48 gr./m3, for 2.5 hr., with temperatures between 21 and 35.5° C.

Conifers (Resolution 299/1993)

- -Treated with Fosfamina (PH3), according to the following chart:
- 2.5 tablets de Fosfamina /1 m3 / 72 hr. at 21° C. or more
- 2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m3 / 7 days at 15° C.
- 2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m3 / 6 days at 16° C. 2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m3 / 5 days at 21-25° C.
- 2.5 gr. de Fosfamina / 1 m3 / 4 days at 26° C. or more

Abies Cedrus Kateleria, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudolarix, Pseudotsuga, and Tsuga.

• Free of Megastigmus spp.

Forestation seeds (Resolution 707/2005)

Abies spp.

- Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus y Megastigmus spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.

Acer spp.

• Free of Cryphonectria Parasitica.

Acmopyle spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Actinostrobus spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Aesculus spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Agathis spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Alnus spp.

• Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Amentotaxus spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Araucaria spp.

• Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Athrotaxis spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Austrocedrus spp.

• -Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Callitris spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Calocedrus spp.

- Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Castanea spp.

- Free of Ceratocystis Fagacearum, Cryphonectria Parasitica and Curculio Elephas.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.
- Has been fumigated against Cydia spp.

Casuarina spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Cathaya spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Cedrus spp.

- Free of Megastigmus spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Cephalotaxus spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Chamaecyparis spp.

- Free of Megastigmus spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Coryulus spp. (Except. Corylus avellana)

- Free of Curculio spp.
- Fumigated against Cydia Latiferreana.

Corymbia spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Cryptomeria spp.

- Free of Megastigmus spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Cunninghamia spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Cupressus spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Dacrycarpus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Dacrydium spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Diselma spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Eucalyptus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Fraxinus spp

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Fagus spp.

- o Free of Cryphonectria Parasitica.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.
- o Has been fumigated against Cydia spp.

Falcatifolium spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Fokiena spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Glyptostrobus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Halocarpus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Juniperus spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Keteleeria spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Lagarostrobus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Larix spp.

- o Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.

Lepidothamnus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Libocedrus spp.

- o Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.

Manao spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Maytenus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Metasequoia spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Microbiota spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Microcachyris spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Microstrobos spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Neocallitropsis spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Nothofagus spp.

o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Nothotsuga spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Papuacedrus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Parasitaxus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan o Thiram.

Phyllocladus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Picea spp.

- o Free of Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Pinus spp.

- o Free of Fusarium Circinatum, Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.

Platycladus spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Podocarpus spp.

Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Populus spp.

- o Free of Aplanobacter Populi and Erwinia Salicis.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimefon or Triadimenol.

Pseudolarix spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Pseudotaxus spp.

Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Pseudotsuga spp.

- o Free of Fusarium Circinatum, Sirococcus Strobilinus and Megastigmus spp.
- Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenon or Triadimenol.

Quercus spp.

- o Free of Ceratocystis Fagacearum, Cryphonectria Parasitica and Curculio Elephas.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.
- o Has been fumigated against Cydia spp.

Robinia spp

o Has been treated against the insect Bruchidae family.

Saxegothaea spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Sciadopitys spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Sequoia spp.

o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Sequoadendron spp.

o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Taiwania spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Taxodium spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Taxus spp.

• Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Tetraclinis spp.

• Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Thuja spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Thujopsis spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Torreya spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Tsuga spp.

- o Free of Megastigmus spp.
- o Has been treated with any of the following products: Triadimenol or Triadimenol.

Widdringtonia spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Wollemia spp.

o Has been disinfected with Captan or Thiram.

Fruit seeds from the United States (Resolution 3.306/2003)

Citrus spp

- o Comes from areas free of Xanthomonas axonopodis pv citri.
- o Has been subject to a hot water treatment of 52°C for at least 10 minutes, followed by an immertion in a sodioum hypochlorite solution (200 ppm), with a ph of 6.0 to 7.5 then washed and dried.

Corylus avellana

- o Free of Curculio Occidentalis (Col.Curculionidae).
- o Fumigated against Cydia Latiferreana (Lep: Tortricidae).

Juglans regia and J.nigra

- o Comes from mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll V.
- o Free of Curculio Occidentalis,

Conotrachelus Juglandis and Conotrachelus Retentus (Col.Curculionidae).

• Has been fumigated against Amyelois Transitella (Lep:Pyralidae), Cydia lAtiferrana, (Lep:Tortricidae) and Curculio spp. (Col. Curculionidae).

Litchi spp.

o Coming from Hawaii, have been fumigated against Cryptophlebia spp.

Malus Domestica

o Have been fumigated against Megastigmus spp. (Hym: Eurytomidae).

Persea Americana

o Comes from a mother plant free of Avocado Sunblotch Viroid (ASBVd) indicating the testing method and Stenoma Catenifer (Lep: Stenomidae).

Note: If the seeds do not come from Hawaii, they must be free of Stenoma Catenifer (Lep: Stenomidae).

Prunus Avium – Prunus Cerasus

• Come from mother plants free of libres de Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV) and Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus (TBSV), indicating the testing method.

Prunus dulcis

o Have been fumigated against Amyelois Transitella (Lep: Tortricidae).

Prunus serotina

o Free of Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV).

Dried Products

Phytosanitary requirements for dried fruits and vegetables (Resolution 3691/2002)

For: Allium sativum, Ocimum basilicum Apium graveolens; A. graveolens var.rapaceum, Vaccinium spp., Pisum sativum, Allium cepa Prunus Domestica; P. salicina, Prunus Armeniaca, Prunus persica, Anethum graveolens, Spinacea oleracea, Prunus Avium; P. Cerasus, Malus spp, Citrus sinensis Vitis spp., Pyrus spp, Petroselinum crispum (P. hortense), Allium porrum, Brassica spp., Lycopersicon. esculentum, Daucus carota

• Comes from an area with the presence of Trogoderma granarium, has to be treated with Methyl Bromide, indicating doses, temperature and time of exposure.

Capsicum spp (Resolution 28/2003)

• If dried product comes from an area with the presence of Ceratitis, Bactrocera, it must be treated with Methyl Bromide, the dose, temperature and time of exposure must be stated.

Dry Fruits

Walnuts (Juglans regia) from California (Resolution 2541/2000)

Juglans regia.

- Must come from an area free of Conotrachelus Juglandis and Conotrachelus Retentus
- Must have been treated against Amyelois Transitella and Ecdytolopha Aurantiana.

Almonds from the United States (Resolution 1606/2005)

P. Amygdalus.

• Has been treated with Phosphine against Amyelois Transitella (Lep. Pyralidae), dose, temperature and time of exposure must be stated.

Underground Propagation Bulbs

Ornamental bulbs (Resolution 3418/2002)

Aconitum spp. (except Aconitum Carmichaelli, A. Ferox, A. Napellus)

o Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Achimenes spp.

o Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Allium spp. (except vegetable species)

• If coming from the United States, free of Acrolepiopsis Asectella.

Amaryllis spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Merodon Equestris and Steneotarsonemus Laticeps.

Anemone spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Arisaema spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Arum spp. (except Arum italicum)

• If coming from the United States, no additional statement is required.

Astilbe spp.

• Free of Xiphinema Diversicaudatum.

Begonia spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae and Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Begoniae.

Bletilla spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae

Chinodoxa spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Clivia spp.

• Free of Scutellonema Brachyurus

Colchicum spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Convallaria spp.

• Free of Pratylenchus Convallariae.

Crocus spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Cyclamen spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae and Erwinia Chrysanthemi.

Dahlia spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae, Pratylenchus Coffeae, Ralstonia Solanacearum raza 3 biovar 2 and Erwinia Chrysanthemi.

Disa spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Eremurus spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Freesia spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Fritillaria spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Galanthus spp.

• Free of Merodon Equestris and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Galtonia spp.

• Free of Merodon Equestris and Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Gladiolus spp. (except Gladiolus segetum)

• Free of Uromyces Tranversalis.

Hemerocallis spp.

• Free of Scutellonema Brachyurum.

Hippearstrum spp.

• Free of Scutellonema Brachyurum, Pratylenchus Coffeae, Merodon Equestris and Steneotarsonemus Laticeps.

Hyacinthus spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Xanthomonas Campestris pv. Hyacinthis, Eumerus Tuberculatus and Merodon Equestris

Hymenocallis spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Kniphofia spp.

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Lilium spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae, Eumerus Tuberculatus and Merodon Equestris.

Lycoris spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae, Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Nerine spp

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae.

Ornithogalum spp. (except Ornithogalum umbellatum)

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Paeonia spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae, Aphelenchoides Besseyi and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Polianthes Tuberosa

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Ranunculus spp.

• Free of Aphelenchoides Fragariae and Ditylenchus Dipsaci.

Scilla spp.

- Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci, Merodon Equestris and Xanthomonas Campestris p.v. Hyacinthi Sprekelia formosissima.
- Ditylenchus Dipsaci and Steneo Tarsonemus Laticep

Tigridia pavonia

• Free of Ditylenchus Dipsaci

Phytosanitary requirements for pollen of the mentioned species (Resolution 4912/2004)

Persea Americana

 From mother plants free of Avocado Sunblotch Viroid (ASBVd), indicating the method of detection

Prunus Avium

• From mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV) y Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus (TBSV), indicating method of detection

Prunus serotina

• From mother plants free of Cherry Leaf Roll Virus (CLRV), indicating method of detection

Rubus spp.

• From mother plants free of Raspberry Ringspot Virus (RpRSV), indicating method of detection

Wood Products

Authorizes the import of Bamboo for furniture (Resolution 627/1982)

-Have been fumigated with Methyl Bromide at a dose of 64 grs. /m3 for a time of 3 hr. at a temperature between 32 and 35.5 C°

Quarantine requirements to import for oven dried wood (Resolution 2292/1993)

- Have been subject to an artificial drying process, indicating time of drying, maximum temperature reached for a period of three hours and humidity percentage at the end of the process.

Quarantine requirements to import of sawed wood and logs (Resolution 1827/1994) Quarantine requirements to import for poplar wood (Resolution 1828/1994)

Has been treated against Platypus sulcatus with methyl Bromide

Temperature Doses Time of exposure

14° C a 2O,5° C 80 gr/m3 24 hours 21° C or more 48 gr/m3 24 hours

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

- Chilean authorities only accept original documents.
- Certificates are required for each single shipment.
- State-issued documents are used for commercial purposes, like the Free Sale Certificate, sanitary and health claims must be issued by a Federal office.
- Chilean authorities specifically require a Certificate of Free Sale.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements.

There are no additional certifications or accreditation requirements.

Appendix.

1.- NOAA Certificate of Legal Origin



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



N° Certificate

Certificate of Legal Origin Exclusive use SERNAPESCA

This certificate is admissible in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements there in contained. This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any Federal or State laws, WARNING: Any person who shall falsely make issue, alter, forge or certify, or participate in any action, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or impresonment for not more than one (1) year, or both 17 U.S.C. 1622(h) 1.

is subject to a fine of not more	than \$1,000 or imprisonmer	t for not more than one (1) ;	ear, or both [7 U.S.C. 1622(h)].	
	natic resource i dentified h		ibed conditions was obtained b ries regulations applicable in t	y individuals authorized to engage in heir country of origin.
Country of Origin				
Common name or vernacul	ar name of the resource:_			
Scientific Name of the Reso	ource:			
Amount (kg):		Number o	f packing units (boxes, tanks, e	tc.):
Type of packing units:	□Box	Barrel	Others (Sperify	7)
Obtained by means of:	☐Extraction	Collection	☐Aquacutture	
Name of Officer		Sig	nature of Officer	•
Competent Agency		/8	ency Seal	
	Date_			
I hereby certify that the acu- processed by individuals au- their country of origin. Country of Origin Common name or vernacul- Scientific Name of the Ress	athorized to engage in suc	th actilitie. In accordance	I herein, and under the describe to standing national and inter	ed conditions, was obtained and national regulations applicable in
Product:		Processin	g Line:	
Amount final product (kg):	<u> </u>		f packaging units (boxes, barre	els. etc.):
Type of packaging units:	□Box	Ваrrel	Others (Specify	
Name of Officer		Sig	nature of Officer	
Competent Agency	Date_		ency Seal	
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Fecha recepción:			(Firms or Firebox)	(Ti
Nombre funcionario:			(Firma y timbre) RECHAZADO	(Firma y timbre) ACEPTADO

2.- NOAA Certificate of Origin for Chile



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE SEAFOOD INSPECTION PROGRAM



CERTIFICATE NO.: NMY

DATE:

Issued with Certificate

EXPORT HEALTH CERTIFICATE

This certificate is admissible in all Courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any Federal or State laws. WARNING: Any person who shall falsely make issue, alter, forge or certify, or participate in any action, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than (1)year, or both [7 U.S.C. 1622(h)].

ISSUING OFFICE: USDC, NOAA, NMFS
NORTHEAST INSPECTION OFFICE

GLOUCESTER, MA.

EXPORTED BY:

CONSIGNED

SHIPPED VIA:

IDENTIFYING MARKS:

PORT OF EMBARKATION

PORT OF DEBARKATION

BOSTON, MA. TOTAL CONTAINERS

TOTAL MARKED WEIGHT

	CLASS,	LOT NO.	CONTAINER	NO.	LOTW	EIGHT	LABEL
PRODUCT	TYPE	& CODE	SIZE	CONTAINERS	LBS	KG	BRAND

American Lobsters, Live (Homarus americanus)

THE ABOVE PRODUCTS WERE INSPECTED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

THE PRODUCTS WERE FOUND TO BE ALIVE, GOOD QUALITY AND CONDITION AND FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Health Attestation: The live lobsters have been inspected by the competent authority of the exporting country within 72 hours prior to export and showed no clinical sign of White Spot Disease.

Product of USA.

I certify that in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce governing the inspection and certification of the product designated herein pursuant to the act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U.S. C. 1621-1627), samples from lots indicated above have been examined in accordance with current regulations and standards and the results are shown above.

OFFICIAL STAMP

SIGNATURE/NO. OF INSPECTOR

Revised 10/1988

PLEASE REFER TO THIS CERTIFICATE BY NUMBER AND DATE.

(Date)

DRAFT

CERTIFICATE OF FREE SALE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned, of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, State of Missouri, United States of America, certifies that (Company Name), headquartered in (Location), U.S.A., with a manufacturing plant located in (Location), U.S.A., is a firm well known to us. Their manufactured product(s), (Product Name), explanation of product, is/are available for free sale in the State of Missouri and distributed generally throughout the United States.

To the best of my knowledge, there is no prohibition against export of this/these product(s) into the country of (Country).

As a matter of policy, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, while assisting and promoting sales, does not endorse any particular products.

_day of (Month), 200X.

4.- Certificate of Origin

United States - Chile Free Trade Agreement CERTIFICATE OF ORIGEN (Instructions on reverse)	Trat		DO DE ORI	GEN	dos
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codify that: The information on this documet is true and accusant and I assume the responsability for priving just representations. I understand that I am listle for any lake statements or makerial oriestions made on or in connection with this document; I agree to mantain, and present upon received, documentation necessary to support	comprobar lo aqui de u omisión hecha en o - Me comprometo a	to que: ténida en este docume clarado. Estoy conscien relacionads con el pres- conservar y presentar, ntenido del presence ce	te que seré res ente documento en caso de ser	ponsable por cua).	liquier declaración f
his Cardicate, and to inform, is writing, all persons to whom the Certificate was jewned any samples that valued affect one encourage variety of this Certificate. The goods originated in the tentiony of one or more of the Parties, and comply with the origin renumments specified for those goods in the United States-Chile Free Table Agreement, and unless secretifiedly seamples in Article 4.11 of Annex 4.1, there has been no further production or any other operation outside the territories of the Parties, and	personas a quienes exactitud o validez de - Los bienes son orig de origen que les son han sido objeto de pri	entregue el presente o	ertificado, de o ina o ambas Pa I Tratado de Lit e oualquier otra	uniquier cambio o artes y cumpten o bre Comercio Chi operación fuera o	que pudiera afecta on todos los requir ile-Estados Unidos
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Región Metropolitana	ALI	MENTOS	QUIMICOS Y RA	blactivos []
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	Nombre o R	lázón social.		RUT
Dirección (c	alle, número, villa o pol	plación)	Comuna	Fono
A	Nombre Representant	e legal del Importador		RUT Rep. legal
IDENTIFICACION DE LA	ADMANA DONDE S	E ENCHENTRAN LO	PRODUCTOS	
			Servicio de Salud que c	Setas honda
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Uso Propio			villa o población)	
Comuna	Cludad	Región	Autorizada por Serv	iclo de Salud
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And the second second second second second second	Nombre o Ra	zón Social		RUT.
AND SECURITION ASSESSMENT	Dirección	(calle, número, villa o p	población)	
	Fono	Patente	Vel	tículo
Comuna				
Comuna	Nombre Representante l	égal del transportista		RUT Rep. legal
Comuna	Nombre Representante l	légal del tratisportista sde la aduana hasta la bo	odega de destino	RUT Rep. legal
Comuna	Nombre Representante l		ndega de destino	RUT Rep. legal
Сопина	Nombre Répresentante l Ruta a seguir des	stie la aduana hasta la bo		4.74.70.71.4.00.10.
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Comuna REVIÉNESE al solicitante uedarán depositadas bajo resp	Nombre Representante le Ruta a seguir des que una vez retirados ponsabilidad del consignituto, sin obtener la auto	sde la aduana hasta la bo los productos (mercado natario de las mismas, q	erías), desde el recinto pr	imario de aduana mir, vender, ceder
REVIÉNESE al solicitante uedarán depositadas bajo resi disponer de ellas a ningún ti	Nombre Representante le Ruta a seguir des que una vez retirados ponsabilidad del consignituto, sin obtener la auto	sde la aduana hasta la bo los productos (mercado natario de las mismas, q	erías), desde el recinto pr	imario de aduana nuir, vender, ceder vicio de Salud que

6.- Guide to Prepare and Submit a Production Process Monograph

GUIDE TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT A PRODUCTION PROCESS MONOGRAPH.

INTRODUCTION

In order to preserve, maintain and improve animal health of the country, products intended for animal consumption (feed, supplements, animal ingredients and additives formulated), in any form or presentations should be evaluated by the Agriculture and Livestock Service, from now on the Service, by revising their production process monograph, in order to verify compliance with existing national rules. All documents must be submitted in Spanish or other original in another language attaching a legal translation into Spanish or English, if it is not available in Spanish.

II. PRODUCTION PROCESS MONOGRAPH

The production process monograph is a technical document declared by the manufacturer or processor with the features, properties, composition, process of production and other records of a product intended for animal feed

- 1. INFORMATION THAT THE PROCESS MONOGRAPH MUST CONTAIN:
- a) Of the Manufacturer or processor establishment:
- Legal name
- Official number or code, given by the competent health authority in the country
- Address, country and contact information (phone number, fax, email).
- b) Of the product:
- Commercial name
- Product Category (feed, supplement, ingredient or additive).
- Species (s) of destination and, if applicable, specific physiological state.
- c) Of the raw materials:
 - Declare the complete qualitative and quantitative formula, detailing the origin (animal, vegetable or mineral) of each raw material.

In addition, products containing ingredients of animal origin must:

- Specify in detail each animal raw material used in the product (species of origin and the tissue or organ from where it was obtained).
- Identify all the suppliers, showing their country of origin.
- d) Of the production process:
 - Flow diagram of the production, showing in detail the procedures applied to the finished product.
 - Physical form of finished product (powder, granulate, pellets, blocks, solutions, etc.).
- e) Of the finished product:
 - Guaranteed Analysis expressed in percentage (nutrient levels).
 - Storage conditions.
 - Durability.
 - Instructions of use

 - Cautions and warnings, if applicable.
 Material Safety Data Sheet, if applicable.
 - Type of commercial presentation (characteristics of the container and net contents.)

2. LEGALIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT:

The paper production process must be made official by the competent health authority in the country of origin, where appropriate.

III. PRODUCT LABEL:

The label that will be authorized, must contain at least the Spanish language and meet the requirements of article 5 and 6, if applicable, of DS 307/1979 (Animal Feed Regulation). The applicant must attach the original label of the product used in the country of origin and the proposed label for use in Chile, as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

These must be submitted in any of the following formats; copies, photocopies, readable digital formats or original packaging.

IV. CERTIFICATE OF FREE SALE:

The free sale certificate is a document issued by the competent sanitary authority of the country of origin of the product, which must indicate at least; the name, address and official number of the manufacturing or processor, commercial name and the statement that it is freely sold in its country. It is desirable that such a certificate indicates the composition of product.

V. PRESENTATION OF THE REQUEST AND DOCUMENTS TO THE SERVICE:

- Each product must be presented in a cardboard folder, with simple perforation, properly labeled on the front with the name of the company and product.
- Must contain a general index and tabs for the various documents (production process monograph, certificate of free sale, original label used in the country of origin, label proposed to use in Chile, others documents).
- Each product must be submitted together with the corresponding letter of application monographic evaluation (Annex N ° 1). This format is available at the Service Web site (www.sag.cl) section for products for animal consumption / publications and documents.
- The applicant shall pay UTM 4.75 fee for each item presented, amount that corresponds to the "Verification and Background Study", established in Resolution No. 2388 dated May 31, 2007.

VI. EVALUATION OF THE DOCUMENTATION.

- The Service will rule on the request for authorization within a time frame no longer than 30 days from the submission of the application letter, all required documents and proof of payment delivered to Subdepartment Control of Food for Animal use or otherwise, sent e-mail lvlv.ruiz@sag.gob.cl.
- During the evaluation process, the Service may require the applicant to accompanying supplement or new information. This request is made by a fax or to the email address indicated in the letter of request.
- If within six months the applicant does not provide all the required background by the Service, the request will be considered as not presented and all documentation will be returned, unless a written extension of the evaluation process is presented by the applicant.

VII. APPROVAL OR REJECTION:

- If the result of the evaluation of the monograph is satisfactory, the Service will get in contact with the concerned person ask him to cancel the document, 0.75 UTM per product, an amount corresponding to "Issuing of the Resolution", rate set forth in Resolution No. 2388 dated May 31, 2007.
- Once the tariff canceled, the Service will approve this monograph by a resolution issued by the Chief of the Animal Protection Division. This resolution is an individual license, authorizes the product and its manufacturer or processor facility, not the importer, exporter or consignee thereof.
- If the result of the evaluation is to deny the request for approval monograph, this will be communicated in writing to the concerned person and all the documentation will be returned.

VIII.OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- The authorization for ingredients derived from animal by-products (meal of offal, feathers, flesh

and bone, etc.) eventually will be made through in situ approval of the establishment by officers from the Service in the country of origin.

- IX Any change to the information that led to the approval of product, should be notified to the Service, presenting the new information to make their recognition and evaluation.
 - Products not authorized, that are retained in the ports of entry to the country, shall comply with all requirements and time described in this document.
 - Submission of application for review of the monograph and approval by resolution, does not replace the import process of a product, ie. in addition to its approval, each lot or batch of product when imported to the country, must come with its corresponding official health certificate, stating the fulfillment of sanitary requirements general and specific to it.
 - The detailed procedure for the evaluation of a paper process production and their respective results are detailed in Annex No. 2 of this guide

ANNEX 2

In order to clarify the approval process of products destined for animal consumption, below a description in detail of the steps to be performed by the stakeholders and Sub-Department of Control of Food for animal consumption (SCA) of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG):

- 1. The applicant shall provide at the offices of SCA (Nathaniel Cox 31 office 54, Santiago), the letter of request for approval of the monograph and the required documentation, as described in this guide.
- 2. The SCA will issue a Payment Order, with the tariff for "Verification and Background Study ", as set forth in Resolution No. 2388 dated 31May 2007 (4.75 UTM per product).
- 3. The applicant will cancel the fee in the Treasury of the SAG (Bulnes 140, 1st Floor, (Santiago).
- 4. The applicant will present the evidence (copy of receipt color pink) to SCA. Only at that point the application will enter the system.
- 5. The SCA will evaluate the information, with a maximum time frame of 30 days.
- The SCA may require the applicant to supplement or accompany new information. This request will be by fax or e-mail according to the information indicated by the applicant in the application letter.
- 7. The applicant must submit these records to the SCA, in a period not exceeding six months, with a with a letter, which specifies the antecedents delivered, citing the number and date of the fax which responds.
- 8. If the SCA assessment determines that the product meets the requirements for approval, the applicant will be informed, by telephone or e-mail, and should come to the SCA office to cancel the issuance of the resolution approving the product.
- 9. The SCA will issue a Payment Order, the fee for "Issuing resolution", as set forth in Resolution No. 2388 dated May 31, 2007 (0.75 UTM per product).
- 10. The applicant will cancel the fee in the Treasury of the SAG (Bulnes 140, 1st Floor, Santiago).
- 11. The applicant will present the evidence (copy of receipt color pink) to the SCA.
- 12. The SCA will issue and send Resolution product approval to the Division of Animal Protection
- 13. The SCA shall notify the applicant, by telephone or e-mail when to pick up the resolution at the offices of SCA.
- 14. The SCA will publish the resolution in the Service website, section records authorizations / animal feed / supplies authorized. This publication will be perform the last working day of every week.

In the event that the applicant is out of the metropolitan area and cannot come to any offices of the SCA, the procedure is the same except that orders and payment vouchers may be sent via email to lyly.ruiz @ sag.gob.cl. In addition, payments may be made in SAG regional offices, along with the delivery of the letter application and paper product processing.

7.- Request for Monograph Evaluation

ANEXO FORMATO DE SOLICITUD

	Santia	go,de	de 200
		ria	
			so de producción de
Clasificación*	Producto	Marca	Denominación Comercial
entos, ingredientes, s MBRE/RAZÓN SOCIAL	uplementos y adit	ivos formulados);	
juntan los siguientes	documentos:	Fi	rma Representante Legal
	cio Agrícola y Ganante. o a Ud. la evaluacio oductos que a contin Clasificación* Sificación (indique oducto origen animitos, ingredientes, simple de la continuación de la continuaci	e Departamento de Protección Pecuarcio Agrícola y Ganadero nte. o a Ud. la evaluación de la(s) monogoductos que a continuación se detallan Clasificación* Producto sificación (indique según corresponducto origen animal; insumos de ntos, ingredientes, suplementos y adit MBRE / RAZÓN SOCIAL DEL IMPORTADOR PRESENTANTE (Contacto) ECCIÓN COMERCIAL DAD ÉFONO RREO ELECTRÓNICO juntan los siguientes documentos:	o a Ud. la evaluación de la(s) monografía(s) de proce oductos que a continuación se detallan: Clasificación*

FORM 3 INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BEGIN PEST-RISK ANALYSIS FOR IMPORT TO CHILE OF EXOTIC PLANTS AND PARTS OF EXOTIC PLANTS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PLANT SPECIES TO BE IMPORTED

1.1 COMMON NAME	1.2 SCIENTIFIC NAME	1.3 VEGETABLE PART TO BE IMPORTED –	1.4 INTENDED USE – SPECIFICATIO	1.5 TAXONOMI C POSITION	1.6 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
		PRESENTATION	N		

- 1.3 PRESENTATION: flower bud, bulb, fresh head, cane, bark, cutting, fresh fruit, dry fruit, grain, leaf, plant, part of plant, plant (underground structure), root, rhizome, seed, stem, etc.
- 1.4 INTENDED USE: consumption, industrialization, propagation, other (describe)
- 1.5 TAXONOMIC POSITION: Order, Family, Genus, Species.

2 PLANT TYPE:			
2.1 Ornamental	2.4 Medicinal	2.7 Phytoremediation	
2.2 Forest	2.5 Soil conservation		
2.3 Fodder	2.6 Harrigultural		

3. Information for assessment

3.1 Domestication

- 3.1.1 Species has a history as species under cultivation (if answer is yes, add history)
- 3.1.2 Plant has become naturalized in places where it has been growing
- 3.1.3 Species has weed variants.

3.2 Climate and distribution

- 3.2.1 Environmental conditions for development (temperature, humidity, rainfall)
- 3.2.2 Native of, or naturalized in, areas of extended drought periods
- 3.2.3 Identify areas where species is native and areas where it currently grows, outside its natural distribution range.
- 3.2.4 In areas where it grows, is it under some form of official control.

3.3 Bioecology

- 3.3.1 Species produces thorns, spikes
- 3.3.2 has alelopathic effects
- 3.3.3 is of parasitic type
- 3.3.4 is impalatable for animal consumption
- 3.3.5 is toxic for animals
- 3.3.6 is recognized host of pests requiring quarantine
- 3.3.7 causes allergies
- 3.3.8 causes fire hazards
- 3.3.9 grows on infertile soil
- 3.3.10 grows as creeper or climber

3.4 Type of plant

- 3.4.1 Free-floating aquatic
- 3.4.2_ Grass
- 3.4.3 Woody
- 3.4.4 Annual
- 3.4.5 Perennial
- 3.4.6 Geophyte (perennial, with tubercles, corms, or bulbs)

3.5 Reproduction

- 3.5.1 By seed
- 3.5.2 Hybridizing capability
- 3.5.3 Self-compatible or apomictic
- 3.5.4 Requires specialized pollinators
- 3.5.5 Vegetative fragmentation
- 3.5.6 Generative time

3.6 Dispersion Mechanisms

- 3.6.1 Propagules adapted to wind dispersion
- 3.6.2 Buoyant propagules

- 3.6.3 Propagules dispersed by birds
- 3.6.4 Propagules dispersed by other animals
- 3.6.5 Propagules survive passage along the digestive tract
- 3.6.6 Type of inflorescence

3.7 Persistence attributes

- 3.7.1 Seed production, may be classed as high-fecundity
- 3.7.2 Not well controlled by weed killers
- 3.7.3 Natural enemies

All information shall be supported by the National Phytosanitary Protection Agency of exporting country or by adequate bibliographic references and be sent officially or by interested party to:

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero Jefe Departamento de Protección Agrícola Av. Bulnes 140 Santiago Chile



SOLICITUD DE AUTORIZACIÓN DE USO Y DISPOSICIÓN DECLARACIÓN



PARTE 1 Código 4111031 Arancel Total Cantidad de Productos Rut Titular Rut Domicilio Fecha de Solicitud Proveedor o Facturador / País Nº de Factura / Año Dirección Bodega Destino Resolución Bodega / Año Nº Serv. Emisión Certificado de Destinación Aduanera (Nº / Año) (Que emite el CDA) Guía Aérea de Embarque o Terrestre País Embarque Nº de Declaración de Ingreso 3-. Protocolos de Análisis Documentos Adjuntos Al Sr. Director del Instituto de Salud Pública. En conformidad a lo dispuesto en el art. 3º de la Ley 18.164, solicito se sirva informar favorablemente el uso y disposición de la mercancía que a continuación se indica. Damos fé que toda la información entregada en la presente solicitud es fidedigna y corresponde a la vigente y autorizada por el Instituto de Salud Pública de Chile. Nombre del Solicitante Nombre del Director o Asesor Técnico Teléfono Fax Teléfono E mail E mail Firma

Attachments: