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Peru Imports of US Raspberry Plants Up

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FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:

Peru's sanitary authority, SENASA on February 10, 2014, published in the official gazette Directorial Resolution 0001-2014-MINAGRI-SENASA-DSV (promulgated January 23, 2014). The resolution specifies import requirements for U.S.-origin raspberry plants (*Rubus ideaus L*). Imports of U.S. nursery products classified under Harmonized System (HS) code 0602.20 jumped from \$5,000 in calendar year 2011 to \$1.2 million in 2013; experiencing a compound annual growth rate of 1,449 percent [CAGR 2011-13]. Shipments must present upon arrival a SENASA issued import permit, as well as an official phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin. An unofficial translation of the resolution is included herein.

General Information:

Peru's sanitary authority (the National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service - SENASA) on February 10, 2014, published in the official gazette (El Peruano) [Directional Resolution 0001-2014-MINAGRI-SENASA-DSV](#) (promulgated on January 23, 2014). The resolution details Peru's import requirements for U.S.-origin raspberry plants *Rubus ideaus L.* Peru's SENASA is responsible for developing and promoting the participation of the private sector in the implementation, prevention, control, and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pests.

FAS Lima finds strong demand for U.S.-origin nursery products, particularly for fruit berry plants. Imports of U.S. nursery products classified under Harmonized System (HS) code 0602.20 jumped from \$5,000 in calendar year 2011 to \$1.2 million in 2013; experiencing a compound annual growth rate of 1,449 percent [CAGR 2011-13]. At FAS Lima, we attribute the upswing in Peruvian import demand to local agricultural producers seeking to improve their export production capabilities in order supply the U.S. market. We find many of these farmers concentrating their efforts on expanding production of higher-value agricultural products for export; aiming to benefit from southern hemisphere counter-cyclical production advantages.

The United States, with an import market share of 68 percent, is Peru's main supplier of nursery products. U.S.-origin nursery products classified under HS code 0602.20 enter Peru duty-free.

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Sole Article: Establishes the phytosanitary import requirements necessary for U.S.-origin raspberry plants (*Rubus ideaus L.*) in the following manner:

1. The shipment must count with the phytosanitary import permit issued by SENASA, and obtained by the importer or the interested party, prior to certification and shipment in the country of origin.
2. The shipment must be accompanied by an official sanitary certificate of the country of origin which includes:

2.1. Supplementary Declaration

2.1.1. That the product is free of: Arabis mosaic virus, Cherry leaf roll virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus, Black raspberry necrosis virus, Raspberry bushy dwarf virus, Raspberry leaf curl virus and Rubus yellow net virus (verified by laboratory analysis).

2.1.2. That the product is free of: *Panonychus ulmi*, *Tetranychus turkestanii*, *Acalitus essigi*, *Eotetranychus carpini*, *Phyllocoptes gracilis*, *Tetranychus mcdanieli*, *Anthonomus signatus*, *Nemosestes incomptus*, *Otiorynchus ovatus*, *O. rugosostriatus*, *O. singularis*, *O. sulcatus*, *Parthenolecanium persicae*, *Pennisetia marginata*, *Philaenus spumarius*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*, *Erwinia amylovora*, *Rhizobium rhizogenes*, *R. rubi*, *Rosellinia necatrix*, *Phytophthora fragariae*, *Phytophthora megasperma*, *Phytophthora cryptogea*, *Peronospora sparsa*, *Sphaerotheca macularis*, *Botryosphaeria dothidea*, *Didyma appianata*, *Elsinoe veneta*, *Phragmidium rubi-idea*,

Pucciniastrum americanum, *Longidorus* spp., *Pratylenchus penetrans*, *Pratylenchus vulnus*, and *Xiphinema diversicaudatum*.

2.1.3. For (plant) material originating in Napa County and/or in the regulated areas of Solano and Sonoma counties, the following declaration must be included in addition to that contained in point 2.1.2): “The product has been inspected and declared free of *Lobesia botrana*.”

2.2. Pre-shipment treatment with:

2.2.1 Immersion in abamectin – 0.018‰ + chlorpyrifos 0.85‰ for 2 to 5 minutes and immersion in thiabendazole 1.3‰ + thiram 2‰ for 15 minutes or,

2.2.2 Any other product of equivalent action.

3. Plants must be dormant, leafless and without any visible signs of active growth.
4. The substrate used for the plant’s conditioning matter must be free of pests; its condition must be certified by the country of origin’s national phytosanitary protection authority, attesting to the same in the (phyto) sanitary certificate.
5. The shipment must be packaged in new, first-use packaging material free of any foreign (extraneous) matter.
6. The importer must count with the import registration; (certifications for) production areas and technicians responsible for (handling) the material subject to post-entry quarantine must be current.
7. Phytosanitary inspection at the port-of-entry.
8. The SENASA inspector will take a sample to be submitted to Plant Health Diagnosis Center at SENASA; the purpose of which is to rule out the presence of the enumerated pests contained in the supplementary declaration. The diagnosis (analysis) costs will be borne by the importer.
9. The post-entry quarantine process will last eighteen (18) months. During this period the material located at the production site will be subject to four (4) mandatory SENASA post-entry quarantine follow-up inspections and one (1) final mandatory inspection for lifting the post-entry quarantine. SENASA’s findings will determine the product’s final status.

Register, communicate and publish.

MOISES PACHECO ENCISO

Director General

Plant Sanitary Directorate

National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service

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