

19 April 2021

Original: Spanish

(21-3260) Page: 1/2

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

MEASURES AIMED AT ESTABLISHING REGIONALIZATION CRITERIA IN RELATION TO QUARANTINE PESTS FOR CHILE

COMMUNICATION FROM CHILE

The following communication, received on 16 April 2021, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of <u>Chile</u>.

- 1. Pursuant to Article 5, Article 6 and Annex A, paragraph 3(c), of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Chile hereby advises WTO Members that Exempt Resolution No. 2086/2021 has amended Resolution No. 3080 of 2003 establishing regionalization criteria in relation to quarantine pests for Chile. The Exempt Resolution entered into force on 15 April 2021.
- 2. The amendment was made in view of the following:
 - i. The Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) is the authority responsible for protecting the country's phytosanitary resources.
 - ii. As a Member signatory to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Chile must ensure that its phytosanitary measures are in keeping with the regional characteristics of the areas of origin as well as those of destination of plant products.
 - iii. Article VII of the 1997 International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), to which Chile is a signatory, stipulates that the contracting parties are to establish and update lists of regulated pests, using scientific names, and make such lists available to the Secretary, to regional plant protection organizations of which they are members and, on request, to other contracting parties.
 - iv. To this end, the SAG conducts pest risk analyses and regularly updates Chile's list of quarantine pests and hosts of quarantine pests, which are part of the phytosanitary regulations whose requirements regulated articles have to meet, where applicable, in order to enter the country.
 - v. The pest risk analyses conducted showed that the following pests, which are absent from Chile, qualify as quarantine pests: Amaranthus blitoides, Amaranthus palmeri, Centaurea diffusa, Citripestis sagittiferella, Dasineura oleae, Heterotheca subaxillaris, Linaria dalmática, Lobiopa insularis, Lycorma delicatula, Neofabraea Malicorticis, Phyllosticta solitaria (= P. arbutifolia), Potato yellow vein virus, Prays endocarpa, Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae and biovars thereof, Senecio bonariensis, Senecio pampeanus, Senecio tweediei, Silene latifolia subsp. alba, Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus, Themeda quadrivalvis and Yponomeuta malinellus, as they have high introduction and economic impact potential for the country.
 - vi. An unintentional error was detected in the entry of the scientific name of the pest Dendrolimus superans (= D. sibiricus), which must be corrected;
 - vii. As a result of its activities, the SAG's Agricultural and Forestry Phytosanitary Surveillance Programme has reported the presence in the country of the pest *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* and

- has updated the pest risk analysis, which has determined that *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* is not a quarantine pest for Chile;
- viii. New articles for import from new origins have been regulated by specific sanitary measures based on the relevant pest risk analyses, which have identified the need for regulation of new hosts, for both continental and insular Chile.
- ix. The SAG's Agricultural and Forestry Phytosanitary Surveillance Programme has reported that the pest *Phytophthora kernoviae* is an organism present in Chile and that it has co-evolved with the native forest species of the Andean-Patagonian region, but has not demonstrated pest behaviour in the country.
- 3. The text of the Resolution is available in Spanish at: https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1158255, or may be requested by email to Chile's SPS contact point (sps.chile@saq.qob.cl).
- 4. Lastly, Chile states that this communication is being made for the purposes of transparency, without prejudice to the country's rights and obligations under the SPS Agreement.