

Revision of Plant Quarantine Import Requirements for Fresh Fruits of Table Grape, Kiwi, Orange and Lemon from Chile

10 JUNE 2022

CHAPTER 1. FRESH TABLE GRAPE AND KIWI

The purpose of these requirements is to describe the conditions applied to the importation of fresh table grape and kiwi fruits from Chile to Korea.

1. Items and areas subject to these requirements

Fresh table grape and kiwi fruits produced in the fruit fly free areas, extending from the III Region to the South of the Chile, excluding I , II, and X V Regions.

2. Means of conveyance

Fresh table grape and kiwi fruits shall be imported by ship cargo (container or vessel) or air cargo.

3. Designation of export areas

The Chilean Plant Quarantine Authority (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, hereinafter referred to as SAG) shall designate production areas of fresh table grape and kiwi fruits for export to Korea (hereinafter referred to as export areas), and then conduct the pest surveillance and fruit examination in the export areas according to Point 4 and 5 of the requirements, respectively. The export areas to Korea for table grape and kiwi fruits are as Annex 1.

4. Pest surveillance of fruit flies in the export areas

SAG shall carry out pest surveillance in the export areas (Annex 1) under Point 3 of the requirements as follows:

4.1 Pest surveillance shall be conducted according to the fruit fly trapping program and the fruit inspection in the export areas under Point 5 of the requirements.

4.2 The fruit fly trapping program means the surveys being conducted by the SAG using traps in order to detect the presence of any harmful fruit flies including Medfly in the export areas.

4.3 The fruit fly trapping program shall be conducted according to the "Guideline for fruit fly Detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG, and also shall be carried out taking into consideration of the average monthly temperature in the survey areas.

4.4 Traps within the export areas shall be properly distributed according to the estimated entry risk of fruit fly from its established country or area as well as the possible existence of fruit fly host materials in the areas.

5. Fruit examination for fruit fly detection in the export areas

5.1 Fruit examination means the surveys being conducted by SAG in order to detect the presence of any harmful fruit flies including Medfly for the Medfly host materials in the export areas.

5.2 The examination shall be conducted according to the "Guideline for fruit fly detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG.

5.3 The examination shall be carried out for the damaged, mis-shapen or fallen fruits.

6. Trap survey monitoring of fruit flies by APQA for the export areas

6.1 Plant quarantine inspector(s) of the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea (Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, hereinafter referred to as APQA), along with SAG inspector(s), shall visit the export areas during the fruit growing periods of every exporting season, and review and monitor the effectiveness of the trapping program and the fruit examination in the export areas under Point 4 and 5 of the requirements, respectively.

6.2 Plant quarantine inspector(s) of APQA shall conduct trap survey together with SAG inspector(s) in the urban and populated areas with a high risk of fruit fly introduction in order to effectively carry out the above mentioned monitoring activities. Traps shall be placed in the following locations:

- Areas frequented by tourists from fruit fly infested areas.
 - Beach, sight-seeing resort
- Transportation terminal
 - Ports of entry and international airports
 - Bus and train terminals
 - Inspection areas at land borders
 - Parking, loading areas for trucks coming from other countries
- Fruits and vegetable markets

7. Implementation of EGVM (European grapevine moth, *Lobesia botrana*) risk mitigation measures in export areas

7.1 SAG shall implement EGVM risk mitigation measures in export areas as Annex 1 in accordance with Addendum.

7.2 This Addendum has been approved and agreed by two countries on January 12, 2015 and has been revised on December 5, 2015.

8. Export Inspection and certification

8.1 Inspector(s) of SAG shall inspect the produce for export and issue a phytosanitary certificate after confirming that the produce is free from pests of Korean concern as Annex 2.

8.2 The phytosanitary certificate shall contain the following additional declaration:

8.2.1 "This is to further certify that (table grape or kiwi fruits) covered by this certificate have been grown in designated export areas for Korea."

In case that a regulated area is established by detection of a fruit fly in accordance with Point 11 of the requirements, above-mentioned additional declaration shall be revised as follows:

"This is to further certify that (table grape or kiwi fruits) covered by this certificate are free of fruit fly and have been grown in designated export areas for Korea excluding regulated area."

8.2.2 Registration number of orchards and packinghouses (The information may be described in attachment of a phytosanitary certificate.)

8.2.3 In case of ship cargo, container seal number

8.2.4 Verification of the freedom from EGVM:

8.2.4.1 In case of table grape fruits, "This consignment has been grown in orchards free from EGVM and is free from this pest."

8.2.4.2 In case of kiwi fruits, "This consignment is free from EGVM."

9. Packing and sealing

9.1. The produce passed the inspection by SAG shall be exported in the state of being sealed by the inspector(s) after loading the produce, and the container seal number shall be described on the phytosanitary certificate by the inspector(s).

9.2. In case of air cargo, each carton shall be covered by insect proof materials (if cartons have any holes, the holes shall be wrapped (less than 1.6 mm × 1.6 mm) or

the whole pallets shall be wrapped with poly vinyl or nets (less than 1.6 mm×1.6 mm).

10. Import inspection

- 10.1 Korean inspector(s) shall inspect the imported consignment, after random sampling in accordance with Korean Plant Protection Act, and then examine closely the samples in order to confirm whether the consignment is infested with quarantine pests or not in the laboratory.
- 10.2 In case that the additional declaration of phytosanitary certificate is omitted or not conformed to the statement under Point 8.2 of the requirements, all consignments shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin.
- 10.3 In case that the seal of the container has problem (broken seal) or the seal number is omitted on the phytosanitary certificate, all consignments shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin.
- 10.4 If a fruit fly is detected during the inspection, the consignment in question shall be destroyed or returned to origin, and further importation of the fruit shall be suspended until the reasons are ascertained and corrected.
- 10.5 If the other pests except fruit flies are found as a result of the inspection at the port of entry in Korea, the consignment shall be treated, destroyed or returned to the country of origin according to the Korean Plant Protection Act.
- 10.6 Should any pest which is not distributed in Korea is found, except attached pests of Korean concern (Annex 2) during the inspection, it may be added in the quarantine pest list (Pests of Korean concern) according to pest risk analysis.

11. Emergency action on fruit fly detection

- 11.1 If any fruit fly is found, SAG shall take emergency actions including establishment of quarantine areas in accordance with emergency actions under "Guideline for fruit fly detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG.
- 11.2 SAG shall declare an emergency including establishment of regulated area in case of followings.
 - Multiple captures
 - Immature stages
 - Inseminated female
 - Repeated captures (including immature stage, regardless of sex), defined as any detection following a previous finding within 2.25km radius during the same generation.
- 11.3 If one fruit fly (including immature stage regardless of sex) is detected in

recognized fruit fly free area or if regulated area is established under Point 11.2 in recognized fruit flies free areas, SAG shall notify this to APQA immediately, or within 72 hours only in case of unforeseen delaying factors (for example, weekends, holidays either in Chile or Korea and so forth) (hereinafter "immediately" means immediately or within 72 hours only in case of unforeseen delaying factors). The information provided by SAG shall include followings:

- Establishment date of regulated area
- All comunas' name (administrative district name) included in the regulated area
- Life stage of detected fruit flies (adult or immature stages)
- Number of flies found
- Sex of detected flies (male, female)
- Condition of detected flies (mature, immature, mated, unmated, fertile, etc.)
- Date of find
- Date of prior trap inspection
- Host
- Name and address of property
- Trap type and number
- Locality (District, Province, Region)
- Boundary areas (distance to the nearest production area, etc.)

11.4 Regulated area shall be defined as 7.2km radius surrounding the capture. The export of fruits produced in regulated area (including already harvested fruits from the area during storage) to Korea shall be suspended, and the fruits could be exported only under the cold treatment, supervised by APQA inspector(s). The cold treatment conditions are as Annex 3. After regulated area is established the phytosanitary certificate shall contain the following additional declaration under Point 8 of the requirements:

"This is to further certify that (table grape or kiwi fruits) covered by this certificate are free of fruit fly and have been grown in designated export areas for Korea excluding regulated area."

11.5 If APQA does not recognize the effect of cold treatment in transit for the fruits produced from the comunas included in the regulated area shipped before the establishment date of regulated area, the fruits could be imported after cold treatment or methyl bromide fumigation(table grape only) on arrival. The conditions of cold treatment and methyl bromide fumigation are as Annex 4. Further details including inspection procedures, etc. which are not mentioned in Annex 4 will be complied with the related regulations of APQA in Korea.

11.6 SAG shall provide APQA with a weekly update of the activities until the eradication program is over and the area is considered free again. The SAG information shall include the following:

- All affected areas including the areas under eradication treatment
- Trap density increase within the affected areas
- Number and type of traps used within the affected areas
- Number of inspections/servicing of the traps in the affected areas
- Results of trapping activities
- Analysis of collected fruits
- Soil treatments, aerial and ground spraying activities
- Removal of the hosts

11.7 The eradication and control activities shall be continued for at least one fruit fly generation.

11.8 SAG shall declare the area free of fruit fly since a time interval equal to 3 fruit fly generations passes after the last fruit fly capture, and shall immediately notify this to APQA.

12. Imposing and Lifting of an Emergency action by APQA according to the occurrence of fruit flies in Chile

12.1 When APQA is informed of the occurrence of fruit fly by SAG, APQA shall approve the regulated area that SAG designated. In case that there is a need to take an additional measures, APQA can designate regulated areas based on the administrative division (Region, Province, District), including neighboring administrative units according to the fruit fly occurrence status and the distance from fruit fly detection sites.

12.2 APQA can lift regulated areas in case that regulated areas are considered as fruit fly free areas according to a comprehensive analysis of SAG notification. Chilean fruits (Table grape, kiwi) can be shipped after the designated date to lift the ban on importation by APQA.

13. The others

13.1 In principle, each fruit box shall bear the mark which indicates "for export to Korea" on one or more of its sides. Alternatively, for palletized integral consignments, each pallet shall affix the mark "for export to Korea" on one or more of its sides. Provided, the form of mark shall be, in advance, informed to APQA.

13.2 All expenses including round-trip air tickets, accommodation and allowance for Korean inspector(s) to carry out the monitoring of the export areas under Point 6, or the joint inspection under Point 11 of these requirements shall be borne by the Chilean government.

13.3 If [Guideline for Fruitfly Detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)] is amended, SAG shall notify immediately APQA of amended information.

13.4 In case that additional hazard related to pests occurs, which are not described in the requirements, it shall be written again.

13.5 Further details including inspection procedures and disposition standards, etc. which are not mentioned in these requirements, could be stipulated by the Director General of APQA in the Republic of Korea.

CHAPTER 2. FRESH ORANGE AND LEMON

The purpose of these requirements is to describe the conditions applied to the importation of fresh orange and lemon fruits from Chile to Korea.

1. Items and areas subject to these requirements

Fresh orange and lemon fruits produced in the fruit fly free areas, extending from the III Region to the South of Chile, excluding I , II, and XV Regions.

2. Means of conveyance

Fresh orange and lemon fruits shall be imported by ship cargo (container or vessel) or air cargo.

3. Designation of export areas

3.1 Chilean Plant Quarantine Authority (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, hereinafter referred to as SAG) shall designate production areas of fresh orange and lemon fruits for export to Korea (hereinafter referred to as export areas), and then conduct the pest surveillance and fruit examination in the export areas according to Point 4 and 5 of the requirements, respectively. The export areas to Korea for orange and lemon fruits are as Annex 1.

3.2 SAG shall provide the lists of registered export orchards and export packinghouse to the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea (Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, hereinafter referred to as APQA) every year before exports begin.

4. Pest surveillance in the export areas

SAG shall carry out pest surveillance in the export areas (Annex 1) under Point 3 of the requirements as follows:

4.1 Fruit fly trapping program

4.1.1 Fruit fly trapping program shall be conducted according to fruit fly trapping program and fruit inspection in the export areas under Point 5 of the requirements.

4.1.2 Fruit fly trapping program means the surveys being conducted by the SAG using traps in order to detect the presence of any harmful fruit flies including Medfly in the export areas.

4.1.3 The fruit fly trapping program shall be conducted according to the "Guideline for fruit fly Detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG, and also shall be carried

out taking into consideration of the average monthly temperature in the survey areas.

4.1.4 Traps within the export areas shall be properly distributed according to the estimated entry risk of fruit fly from its established country or area as well as the possible existence of fruit fly host materials in the areas.

4.2 Surveillance of *Septoria citri*

4.2.1 SAG shall conduct the pest surveillance activity periodically in order to detect *Septoria citri* on orange and lemon fruits in orange and lemon export areas (Annex 1) under Point 3 of the requirements.

4.2.2 If *Septoria citri* is found during surveillance, SAG shall immediately notify APQA of the information. Orange and lemon fruits from the orchards where *Septoria citri* was found shall not be exported to Korea for the remainder of the season.

5. Fruit examination for fruit fly detection in the export areas

5.1 Fruit examination means the surveys being conducted by SAG in order to detect the presence of any harmful fruit flies including Medfly for the Medfly host materials in the export areas.

5.2 The examination shall be conducted according to the "Guideline for fruit fly Detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG.

5.3 The examination shall be carried out for the damaged, mis-shapen or fallen fruits.

6. Trap survey monitoring of fruit fly by APQA for the export areas

6.1 Plant quarantine inspector(s) of APQA, along with SAG inspector(s), shall visit the export areas during the fruit growing periods of every exporting season, and review and monitor the effectiveness of the trapping program and the fruit examination in the export areas under Point 4 and 5 of the requirements, respectively.

6.2 Plant quarantine inspector(s) of APQA shall conduct trap survey together with SAG inspector(s) in the urban and populated areas with a high risk of fruit fly introduction in order to effectively carry out the above mentioned monitoring activities. Traps shall be placed in the following locations:

- Areas frequented by tourists from fruit fly infested areas.
 - Beach, sight-seeing resort
- Transportation terminal

- Ports of entry and international airports
 - Bus and train terminals
 - Inspection areas at land borders
 - Parking, loading areas for trucks coming from other countries
- Fruits and vegetable markets

7. Export Inspection and certification

7.1 Inspector(s) of SAG shall inspect the produce for export and issue a phytosanitary certificate after confirming that the produce is free from pests of Korean concern as Annex 5.

7.2 If *Septoria citri* or *Pantomorus cervinus* is found on orange and lemon fruit during export inspection, SAG shall immediately notify APQA of the information. Orange and lemon fruits from the orchards where *Septoria citri* or *Pantomorus cervinus* was found shall not be exported to Korea for the remainder of the season.

7.3 The phytosanitary certificate shall contain the following additional declaration:

7.3.1 "This is to further certify that (orange fruits or lemon fruits) covered by this certificate are free of *Septoria citri* and *Pantomorus cervinus*, and they have been grown in designated export areas for Korea."

In case that a regulated area is established by detection of a fruit fly in accordance with Point 10 of the requirements, above-mentioned additional declaration shall be revised as follows:

"This is to further certify that (orange fruits or lemon fruits) covered by this certificate are free of fruit fly, *Septoria citri* and *Pantomorus cervinus*, and they have been grown in designated export areas for Korea excluding regulated areas."

7.3.2 In case of ship cargo, container seal number

7.4 In case that *Septoria citri* or *Pantomorus cervinus* is found during import or export inspections, fruits produced in Comuna where these pests are found shall be required to include a name of production area (Comuna), name of orchard and date of inspection on a phytosanitary certificate or accompany an additional document including these information.

8. Packing and sealing

8.1. The produce passed the inspection by SAG shall be exported in the state of being sealed by the inspector(s) after loading the produce, and the container seal number

shall be described on the phytosanitary certificate by the inspector(s).

- 8.2. In case of air cargo, each carton shall be covered by insect proof materials (if cartons have any holes, the holes shall be wrapped (less than 1.6 mm×1.6 mm) or the whole pallets shall be wrapped with poly vinyl or nets (less than 1.6 mm×1.6 mm)).

9. Import inspection

- 9.1 Korean inspector(s) shall inspect the imported consignment, after random sampling in accordance with Korean Plant Protection Act, and then examine closely the samples in order to confirm whether the consignment is infested with quarantine pests or not in the laboratory.
- 9.2 In case that the additional declaration of phytosanitary certificate is omitted or not conformed to the statement under Point 7.3 or 10.4 of the requirements, all consignments shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin.
- 9.3 In the case that the seal of the container has problem (broken seal) or the seal number is omitted on the phytosanitary certificate, relevant consignments shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin.
- 9.4 If a fruit fly is detected during the inspection, the consignment in question shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin, and further importation of the fruit shall be suspended until the reasons are ascertained and corrected.
- 9.5 If the other pests except fruit fly are found as a result of the inspection at the port of entry in Korea, the consignment shall be treated, destroyed or returned to the country of origin according to the Korean Plant Protection Act.
- 9.6 If *Septoria citri* or *Pantomorus cervinus* is found on orange and lemon fruit at import inspection, orange and lemon fruits from the orchards where *Septoria citri* or *Pantomorus cervinus* was found shall not be exported to Korea for the remainder of the season.
- 9.7 Should any pest which is not distributed in Korea is found, except attached pests of Korean concern (Annex 5) during the inspection, it may be added in the quarantine pest list (Pests of Korean concern) according to pest risk analysis.

10. Emergency action on fruit fly detection

- 10.1 If any fruit fly is found, SAG shall take emergency actions including establishment of quarantine areas in accordance with emergency actions under "Guideline for fruit fly detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)" of SAG.
- 10.2 SAG shall declare an emergency including establishment of regulated areas in

case of followings.

- Multiple captures
- Immature stages
- Inseminated female
- Repeated captures (including immature stage, regardless of sex), defined as any detection following a previous finding within 2.25km radius during the same generation.

10.3 If one fruit fly (including immature stage regardless of sex) is detected in recognized fruit fly free area or if regulated area is established under Point 10.2 in recognized fruit flies free areas, SAG shall notify this to APQA immediately, or within 72 hours only in case of unforeseen delaying factors (for example, weekends, holidays either in Chile or Korea and so forth) (hereinafter "immediately" means immediately or within 72 hours only in case of unforeseen delaying factors). The information provided by the SAG shall include followings:

- Establishment date of regulated area
- All comunas' name (administrative district name) included in the regulated area
- Life stage of detected fruit flies (adult or immature stages)
- Number of flies found
- Sex of detected flies (male, female)
- Condition of detected flies (mature, immature, mated, unmated, fertile, etc.)
- Date of find
- Date of prior trap inspection
- Host
- Name and address of property
- Trap type and number
- Locality (district, province, Region)
- Boundary areas (distance to the nearest production area, etc.)

10.4 Regulated area shall be defined as 7.2km radius surrounding the capture. The export of fruits produced in regulated area (including already harvested fruits from the area during storage) to Korea shall be suspended, and the fruits could be exported only under the cold treatment, supervised by APQA inspector(s). The cold treatment conditions are as Annex 3. After regulated area is established the phytosanitary certificate shall contain the following additional declaration under Point 7 of the requirements:

"This is to further certify that (orange fruits or lemon fruits) covered by this certificate are free of fruit fly, *Septoria citri* and *Pantomorus cervinus*, and they have been grown in designated export areas for Korea excluding regulated areas."

10.5 If APQA does not recognize the effect of cold treatment in transit for the fruits produced from the comunas included in the regulated area shipped before the establishment date of regulated area, the fruits could be imported after cold

treatment on arrival. The conditions of cold treatment are as Annex 4. Further details including inspection procedures, etc. which are not mentioned in Annex 4 will be complied with the related regulations of APQA in Korea.

10.6 SAG shall provide APQA with a weekly update of the activities until the eradication program is over and the area is considered free again. The SAG information shall include the following:

- All affected areas including the areas under eradication treatment
- Trap density increased within the affected areas
- Number and type of traps used within the affected areas
- Number of inspections/servicing of the traps in the affected areas
- Results of trapping activities
- Analysis of collected fruits
- Soil treatments, aerial and ground spraying activities
- Removal of the hosts

10.7 The eradication and control activities shall be continued for at least one fruit fly generation

10.8 SAG shall declare the area free of fruit flies since a time interval equal to 3 fruit fly generations passes after the last fruit fly capture, and shall immediately notify this to APQA.

11. Imposing and Lifting of Emergency action by APQA according to the occurrence of fruit flies in Chile

11.1 When APQA is informed of the occurrence of fruit fly by SAG, APQA shall approve the regulated area that SAG designated. In case that there is a need to take additional measures, APQA can designate regulated areas based on the administrative division (Region, Province, District), including neighboring administrative units according to the fruit fly occurrence status and the distance from fruit fly detection sites.

11.2 APQA can lift regulated areas in case that regulated areas are considered as fruit fly free areas according to a comprehensive analysis of SAG notification. Chilean fruits (orange, lemon) can be shipped after the designated date to lift the ban on importation by APQA.

12. The others

12.1 In principle, each fruit box shall bear the mark which indicates "for export to Korea" on one or more of its sides. Alternatively, for palletized integral consignments, each pallet shall affix the mark "for export to Korea" on one or more of its sides. Provided, the form of mark shall be, in advance, informed to APQA.

12.2 All expenses including round-trip air tickets, accommodation and allowance for Korean inspector(s) to carry out the monitoring of the export areas under Point 6, or the joint inspection under Point 10 of these requirements shall be borne by the Chilean government.

12.3 If [Guideline for Fruit fly Detection (Diptera: Tephritidae)] is amended, SAG shall notify immediately APQA of amended information.

12.4 In case that additional hazard related to pests occurs, which are not described in the requirements, it shall be written again.

12.5 Further details including inspection procedures and disposition standards, etc. which are not mentioned in these requirements, could be stipulated by the Director General of APQA in the Republic of Korea.

[Annex 1]

Export Areas of table grape, kiwi, orange and lemon fruit for Korea

Region	Provinces	Districts
III Region of Atacama	Copiapó	Copiapó, Caldera, Tierra Amarilla
	Chañaral	Chañaral, Diego de Almagro
	Huasco	Vallenar, Freirina, Alto de Carmen, Huasco
IV Region of Coquimbo	Elqui	La Serena, La Higuera, Coquimbo, Paihuano, Andacollo, Vicuña
	Choapa	Illapel, Los Vilos, Canela, Salamanca
	Limari	Ovalle, Punitaqui, Combarbalá, Río Hurtado, Monte Patria
V Region of Valparaíso	Valparaíso	Valparaíso, Casablanca, Quintero, Concón, Villa Alemana, Juan Fernández, Viña del Mar, Puchuncavi
	Isla de Pascua	Isla de Pascua
	Los Andes	Los Andes, Rinconada, Calle Larga, San Esteban
	Petorca	La Ligua, Petorca, Cabildo, Zapallar, Papudo
	Quillota	Quillota, Calera, Nogales, Hijuelas, Olmué, La Cruz
	San Antonio	San Antonia, El Quisco, Algarrobo, El Tabo, Cartagena, Santo Domingo
	San Felipe de Aconcagua	San Felipe, Panquehue, Catemu, Putaendo, Llay Llay, Santa María
	Marga Marga	Limache, Quilpué, Olmué, Villa Alemana
VI Region of Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins	Chacapoal	Rancagua, Mostazal (San Francisco de Mostazal) Codegua, Olivar (El Olivar), Cóinco, Peumo, Coltauco, Pichidegua, Doñihue, Quinta de Tilcoco, Graneros, Rengo, Las Cabras, Requinoa, Machali, San Vicente (San Vicente de Tagua Tagua), Malloa
	Cardenal Caro	Pichilemu, Marchihue (Marchigüe), La Estrella, Navidad, Litueche, Paredones
	Colchagua	San Fernando, Palmilla, Chépica, Peralillo, Chimbarongo, Placilla, Lolol, Pumanque, Nancagua, Santa Cruz
VII Region of Maule	Talca	Talca, Pelarco, Constitución, Penciahue, Curepto, Río Claro, Empedrado, San Clemente, Maule, San Rafael
	Cauquenes	Cauquenes, Chanco, Pelluhue
	Curicó	Curicó, Hualañe, Sagrada Familia, Licantén, Teno, Molina, Vichuquén, Rauco, Romeral
	Linares	Linares, Retiro, Colbún, San Javier, Longaví, Villa Alegre, Parral, Yervas Buenas
XVI Region of Ñuble	Diguillín	Chillán, Bulnes, Chillán Viejo, El Carmen, Pemuco, Pinto, Quillón, San Ignacio, Yungay
	Punilla	San Carlos, Coihueco, Ñiquén, San Fabián, San Nicolás
	Itata	Quirihue, Cobquecura, Coelemu, Ninhue, Portezuelo, Ránquil, Treguaco

VIII Region of Biobío	Concepción	Concepción, Penco, Coronel, San Pedro de la Paz, Chiguayante, Santa Juana, Florida, Talcahuano, Hualquí, Tomé, Lota, Hualpén
	Arauco	Lebu, Arauco, Curanilahue, Cañete, Los Alamos, Tirua, Contulmo
	Biobío	Los Ángeles, Quilaco, Antuco, Quilleco, Cabrero, San Rosendo, Laja, Santa Bárbara, Mulchén, Tucapel, Nacimiento, Yumbel, Negrete, Alto Biobío
IX Region of La Araucanía	Cautin	Curarrehue, Perquenco, Freire, Pitrufquén, Galvarino, Pucón, Gorbea, Saavedra, Lautaro, Teodoro Schmidt, Loncoche, Toltén, Melipeuco, Vilcún, Nueva Imperial, Villarrica, Padre Las Casas, Cholchol, Temuco, Cunco, Carahue
	Malleco	Angol, Lumaco, Collipulli, Purén, Curacautín, Renaico, Ercilla, Traiguén, Lonquimay, Victoria, Los Sauces
XIV Region of Los Rios	Valdivia	Valdivia, Mafil, Corral, Mariquina (San Jose de La Mariquina), Lanco, Paillaco, Los Lagos, Panguipulli
	Ranco	La Unión, Futrono, Lago Ranco, Río Bueno
X Region of Los Lagos	Llanquihue	Puerto Montt, Los Muermos, Calbuco, Llanquihue, Cochamó, Maullín, Fresia, Puerto Varas, Frutillar
	Chiloé	Castro, Puqueldón, Ancud, Queilén, Chonchi, Quellón, Curaco de Vélez, Quemchi, Dalcahue, Quinchao
	Osorno	Osorno, Río Negro, Puerto Octay, San Juan de la Costa, Purranque, Puyehue, San Pablo
	Palena	Chaitén, Futaleufú, Hualaihué, Palena,
XI Region of Aysén del Gral. Carlos Ibañez del Campo	Coyhaique	Coyhaique, Lago verde
	Aisén	Aisén, Cisnes, Guaitecas
	Capitán Prat	Cochrane, O'Higgins, Tortel
	General Carrera	Chile Chico, Río Ibañez
XII Region of Magallanes y Antártica Chilena	Magallanes	Punta Arenas, Laguna Blanca, Río Verde, San Gregorio
	Antártica Chilena	Cabo de Hornos (Ex Navarino), Antártica
	Tierra del Fuego	Porvenir, Primavera, Timaukel
	Última Esperanza	Natales, Torres del Paine
XIII Metropolitan Region	Santiago	Conchalí, El Bosque, Estación Central, Huechuraba, Independencia, La Cisterna, La Florida, La Granja, La Pintana, La Reina, Las Condes, Lo Barnechea, Lo Espejo, Ñuñoa, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Peñalolén, Providencia, Pudahuel, Quilicura, Quinta Normal, Recoleta, Renca, San Joaquín, San Miguel, San Ramón, Vitacura, Santiago, Macul, Cerrillos, Maipú, Lo Prado, Cerro Navia
	Cordillera	Puente Alto, Pirque, San Jose de Maipo
	Chacabuco	Colina, Lampa, Tiltil

	Maipo	San Bernardo, Buin, Calera de Tango, Paine
	Melipilla	Melipilla, María Pinto, Alhue, San Pedro, Curacaví
	Talagante	Talagante, Padre Hurtado, El Monte, Peñaflo, Isla de Maipo

[Annex 2]

Pests of Korean Concern for table grape and kiwi

1. Fruit flies including *Ceratitis capitata*
2. *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*
3. *Aphis illinoisensis*
4. *Aspidiotus nerii*
5. *Ceroplastes sinensis*
6. *Colomerus vitis*
7. *Drepanothrips reuteri*
8. *Frankliniella cestrum*
9. *Hemiberlesia rapax*
10. *Naupactus xanthographus*
11. *Oligonychus vitis*
12. *Proeulia auraria*
13. *Proeulia chrysopteris*
14. *Proeulia triquetra*
15. *Pseudococcus viburni*
16. *Pseudococcus calceolariae*
17. *Pseudococcus longispinus*
18. *Pseudococcus maritimus*
19. *Saissetia oleae*
20. *Brevipalpus chilensis*
21. *Lobesia botrana*

[Annex 3]

Cold treatment and joint inspection between Korean and Chilean plant quarantine authorities in case of detection of fruit fly in export areas

1. Cold treatment

1) Conditions of cold treatment facilities

- ① Treatment facilities shall be equipped with the automatic temperature recorder to monitor both the fruit core temperature and the chamber temperature from outside from time to time.
- ② Each treatment facilities are able to maintain the fruit core temperature of $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the cold treatment for grape and kiwi and to be able to maintain the fruit core temperature of $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the cold treatment for orange and lemon.

2) Place of establishment of cold treatment facilities and Storage

- Cold treatment facilities shall be established inside the packing houses and the treated fruits shall be stored in the place whose openings shall be screened with the net below 1.6mm in diameter in order to prevent infestation by fruit fly.

3) Designation of cold treatment facilities

- ① SAG will designate the cold treatment facilities for grape, kiwi, orange and lemon fruits to be exported to Korea after confirming whether their conditions are in compliance with above 1) and 2).
- ② The Korean plant quarantine inspector (hereinafter referred to as APQA inspector) shall evaluate the cold treatment facilities before initiating the cold treatment jointly with the Chilean plant quarantine inspector (hereinafter referred to as SAG inspector).

4) Temperature and period of cold treatment

- ① The fruit produced in the export areas designated by SAG shall be treated to the fruit core temperature of $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12 days in grape, 14 days in kiwi, respectively.
- ② The fruit produced in the export areas designated by SAG shall be treated to the fruit core temperature of $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 16 days in orange, 14 days in lemon,

respectively.

5) Measurement of treatment temperature and period

- ① APQA inspector(s) shall confirm the accuracy of thermometer's sensors before starting the cold treatment.
- ② Total 4 pulp sensors (in the top, middle and bottom spots) for each lot shall be placed in fruit core in order to calibrate the fruit core temperature, and 2 air sensors (placed in the top and bottom of chamber) shall be placed in order to measure the air temperature.
- ③ The period of cold treatment shall be calculated after all sensors of the grape and kiwi fruit core reach $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the temperature shall be maintained for 12 days in grapes, 14 days in kiwi, respectively, and all sensors of fruit core shall not exceed more than $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the period of cold treatment. In case of orange and lemon fruits, the period of cold treatment shall be calculated after all sensors of fruit core reach $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the temperature shall be maintained for 16 days in orange, 14 days in lemon, respectively, and all sensors of fruit core shall not exceed more than $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the period of cold treatment.

6) Record and maintenance of cold treatment temperature

- Cold treatment temperature shall be recorded with a chart speed of 50mm/hr. The temperature records in cold treatment shall be approved by the APQA inspector(s) before the joint inspection between APQA and SAG.

2. Joint inspection between APQA and SAG

1) Place of inspection

- ① In principle, cold treated fruits shall be inspected inside the packing houses in which the cold treatment facilities are installed.
- ② The APQA inspector(s) could designate other inspection place, if necessary. Other inspection place shall be in accordance with following:
 - shall be adjacent to the cold treatment facilities.
 - the openings shall be screened with the net below 1.6 mm in diameter in order to prevent introduction of fruit fly into inspection place.
 - shall be appropriate size in order to be possible to load the passed fruits into containers.

- ③ In case that there is concern of re-infestation of the cold treated fruits by fruit fly during the transportation to other inspection place, they shall be wrapped with materials which could prevent the infestation by fruit fly.

2) Method of inspection

① Plot of inspection lot

- Each inspection lot shall be made of the total of the cold treated fruits by each cold chamber at one time.

② Sampling for inspection

- Both the SAG inspector(s) and the APQA inspector(s) shall sample 1% of each lot randomly and inspect them jointly.

③ Action measures on the result of joint inspection

- If a fruit fly is detected during the inspection, the inspection and cold treatment shall be suspended until the reason is ascertained.
- If the other quarantine pests except fruit fly are detected during the inspection, the lot in question shall be treated with other treatment methods such as fumigation before shipped.

3) Certification

- ① The passed fruits by inspection shall be attached with the Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) issued by the plant quarantine authority of exporting country.

- ② The following additional declaration shall be cited on the PC:

"the table grapes in this shipment were treated by cold treatment method at the fruit core temperature of $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 12 days." Or,

"the kiwi fruits in this shipment were treated by cold treatment method at the fruit core temperature of $0^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 14 days." Or,

"the orange fruits in this shipment were treated by cold treatment method at

the fruit core temperature of $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 16 days." Or,

"the lemon fruits in this shipment were treated by cold treatment method at the fruit core temperature of $1^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 14 days."

- ③ The PC shall bear the additional remarks on its rear side by the APQA inspector(s) like following form after confirming that the cold treatment was completed, and the shipment is free from pests.

Date of cold treatment	
Date of inspection	
Name of inspector	

3. Loading and sealing

The passed fruits after the inspection shall be loaded into a container inside the inspection place, sealed by SAG, except for the cases that the opening of the fruits boxes are screened with the net of below 1.6 mm or microhole bags are used. In case of ship cargo, the container loaded the fruits shipment to be exported to Korea shall be sealed by the SAG inspector(s) and the seal number described in the PC.

4. Import inspection

1) Confirmation at the entry point in Korea

The APQA inspector(s) shall confirm followings on the imported fruits shipment, and inspect them by sampling of each lot randomly, and then select sample in order to confirm whether the consignment is infested by injurious pests or not in the laboratory.

- Additional declaration on the PC of the above Point 2. 3) ②.
- Confirmation by the APQA inspector(s) of the above Point 2. 3) ③.
- Seal number and sealing of a container, or the net of boxes and bags of the above Point 3.
- Packing status of the boxes.

2) Action measures on the result of confirmation

- ① In case that the consignments are not in compliance with the condition of the above Point 4. 1), APQA inspector(s) shall destroy or return to the country of origin. In case that the boxes are broken, they are selected and destroyed.

- ② If any fruit fly is detected during the inspection, the shipment in question shall be destroyed or returned to the country of origin, and the import of fruits shall be suspended until the reason is ascertained.

- ③ If other pests except fruit fly are found as a result of the inspection at the entry point of Korea, then the shipment shall be destroyed, returned to the country of origin or treated according to Korean Plant Protection Act.

[Annex 4]

Cold treatment on arrival schedules for Chilean fresh fruits (table grape, kiwi, lemon, orange and lemon) in transit from regulated areas

1. Cold treatment

Item	Fruit core temperature	Minimum treatment period (days)	Maximum deviation
Table grape	0°C or under	12	0.5°C
Kiwi	0°C or under	14	0.5°C
Orange	1°C or under	16	0.5°C
Lemon	1°C or under	14	0.5°C

2. MB Fumigation

Item	Temperature (°C)	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum Concentration Reading (g/m ³) At:					
			0.5 hr	2 hrs	2.5 hrs	3 hrs	3.5 hrs	4 hrs
Table grape	21.1 or above	32	26	22	22	-	21	-
	18.3 - 21	32	26	22	22	-	-	19

[Annex 5]

Pests of Korean Concern for orange and lemon

<Pathogens>

1. *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum*
2. *Septoria citri*

<Insects>

3. Fruit flies including *Ceratitis capitata*
4. *Pantomorus cervinus*
5. *Aleurothrixus floccosus*
6. *Aleurothrixus porteri*
7. *Aonidiella aurantii*
8. *Ectomyelois ceratoniae*
9. *Aspidiotus nerii*
10. *Brevipalpus chilensis*
11. *Ceroplastes cirripediformis*
12. *Cosmophyllum pallidulum*
13. *Deroceras* sp.
14. *Eotetracychus lewisi*
15. *Eriophyes sheldoni*
16. *Frankliniella cestrum*
17. *Graphognathus leucoloma*
18. *Cornu aspersum*
19. *Hemiberlesia rapax*
20. *Lepidosaphes beckii*
21. *Lonchaea pendula*
22. *Naupactus xanthographus*
23. *Paraleyrodes* sp.
24. *Phyllocoptruta oleivora*
25. *Proeulia auraria*
26. *Proeulia chrysopteris*
27. *Pseudococcus calceolariae*
28. *Pseudococcus longispinus*
29. *Pseudococcus maritimus*
30. *Pseudococcus viburni*
31. *Saissetia oleae*
32. *Thrips australis*
33. *Unaspis citri*

[Addendum]

**PLANT QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILEAN FRESH TABLE
GRAPE, KIWIFRUIT, BLUEBERRY AND CHERRY EXPORTS TO THE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

EGVM Risk Mitigation Measures

1. GENERAL

In order to reduce the risk of finding the quarantine pest European grapevine moth (EGVM, *Lobesia botrana*) in Chilean blueberry, grape, kiwifruit and cherry exports to the Korean market, the National Plant Protection Organization of Korea (Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, APQA) and the Chilean Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) have jointly defined the measures contained herein to be applied as a complement to the existing protocols agreed between both countries for the aforesaid species.

Without limiting the foregoing, the SAG hereby states that blueberries, kiwifruit and cherries are only occasional hosts of this pest in Chile.

2. ORCHARD MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1 Every blueberry, table grape, kiwifruit or cherry orchard wishing to export to Korea must register with the SAG.

2.2 A list of registered orchards by species shall be forwarded to Korea every year before exports begin, specifying orchard name and allotted identification code for produce traceability.

2.3 The following phytosanitary surveillance activities must be performed in table grape, blueberry and cherry orchards:

2.3.1 At least one (1) EGVM trap shall be placed by the SAG in every orchard wishing to export to Korea, according to the instructions defined in the National Program for EGVM Control in Chile.

A 500 meter radius Pest Control Area shall be established around any detected EGVM outbreaks.

In the case of table grapes, an outbreak is defined as any of the following occurrences:

- Capturing two (2) or more EGVM adult specimens in a trap, or
- Detecting one (1) immature stage (egg, larva or pupa) in fruit

For blueberries and cherries, an outbreak consists in detecting one (1) immature stage (egg, larva or pupa) in fruit.

2.3.2. Orchards within the mandatory 500-m Control Area wishing to export to Korea must sample their fruit to verify the absence of any EGVM immature stages. An EGVM positive result of any sample analysis shall entail the suspension of the concerned orchard for the remaining of the season. This monitoring must be done by SAG authorized organizations before harvest begins in each orchard.

2.4 All kiwifruits orchards within the 500m radius Control Area wishing to export to Korea must undergo fruit inspection before harvesting to verify the absence of any EGVM immature stages.

2.4.1. In the event of any EGVM immature stages being detected in kiwifruit, the SAG shall implement a surveillance program like that of table grapes, blueberries and cherries. For kiwifruit, an outbreak consists in detecting one (1) immature stage (egg, larva or pupa) in fruit.

2.4.2. The orchard where the fruit causing the outbreak was grown shall not send any shipments to Korea for the rest of the season.

2.4.3. In the event of any EGVM immature stages being detected in kiwifruit, SAG shall notify this to APQA.

3. PACKINGHOUSE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND OFFICIAL PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

- 3.1 Every blueberry, table grape, kiwifruit or cherry packinghouse wishing to export to Korea must register with the SAG.
- 3.2 A list of registered packinghouses shall be sent every year to Korea before harvests begin, specifying the name and allotted identification code of each participant for produce traceability.
- 3.3 Every box of fruit going to Korea must be marked with the code of the orchard where the fruit was grown (CSG) and the packinghouse code (CSP).
- 3.4 Official phytosanitary inspections shall be conducted by the SAG.
- 3.5 Only consignments having passed the SAG phytosanitary inspection as free from EGVM and other pests of quarantine importance to Korea, as per current protocols, may be exported to Korea.
- 3.6 Should any presence of EGVM be detected during an official phytosanitary inspection of blueberries, table grapes, kiwifruit or cherries, the orchard of the country of origin shall be suspended from exporting to Korea for the remaining part of the season, and APQA shall be informed of this situation.
- 3.7 To the extent possible, table grape consignments must contain fruit from a single grower.

4. PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

- 4.1 Table grape, blueberry and cherry Phytosanitary Certificates must include the following Additional Declaration: "This consignment has been grown in orchards free from EGVM and is free from this pest."
- 4.2 The following Additional Declaration must be included in kiwifruit Phytosanitary Certificates: "This consignment is free from EGVM."

4.3 An appendix shall be attached to all Phytosanitary Certificates, stating relevant orchard and packinghouse codes, respectively CSG and CSP.

5. IMPORT INSPECTION

5.1 Should any live EGVM specimens be detected during an import inspection at a Korean port of entry, the shipment shall be fumigated or returned or destroyed (See Attachment for fumigation treatment schedules). In case the above-mentioned Additional Declaration is missing on Phytosanitary certificate issued by SAG, the shipment shall be returned or destroyed.

5.2 The orchard where fruit with detected presence of EGVM was grown shall be suspended from exporting to Korea for the rest of the season.

6. IN TRANSIT FRUIT

6.1 If any shipments in transit contain produce from an orchard in the fruit of which EGVM presence was detected during either inspection, the import one at destination or the official SAG phytosanitary one at origin, the consignment shall be fumigated, returned or destroyed at the point of entry.

7. ON-SITE VISIT

7.1 Two visits to Chile shall be made by APQA officers from Korea to supervise the National EGVM Program during the export season, one before blueberry and cherry harvest begins and the other prior to the table grape and kiwifruit picking period.

7.2 The SAG shall send an invitation letter to the APQA in advance of each harvesting season, January to February for table grapes and kiwifruit, and August to October in the case of blueberries and cherries.

7.3 All costs arising from these visits shall be borne by the Chilean party.

8. OTHERS

8.1 SAG shall provide APQA with an updated version of the National Program for EGVM Control in Chile every year.

8.2 This Addendum may be reviewed and modified at any time through consultation between the NPPOs of the two countries.

<Attachment>

Fumigation Treatment Schedules for Fruits

Table grape, Blueberry and Cherry

Treatment	Dosage (g/m ³)	Duration (hr)	Minimum Concentration Readings (g/m ³) At:		Temperature (°C)	Atmospheric pressure	Facility
			0.5 hr	3 hrs			
Methyl Bromide (CH ₃ Br)	64	3	55	45	4.4 or above	NAP*	Tarpaulin or chamber
	56		50	40	10 or above		

Kiwi

Treatment	Active ingredient (%)	Dosage (g/m ³)	Duration (hr)	Minimum Concentration time product(ghr/m ³)	Temperature (°C)	Atmospheric pressure	Facility
Ethyl Formate (C ₃ H ₆ O ₂)	99	70	4	105	5 or above	NAP*	Tarpaulin or chamber

* NAP (Normal atmospheric pressure)