

SPS COMMITTEE THEMATIC SESSION ON TRADE FACILITATIVE APPROACHES TO PESTICIDE MRLS, INCLUDING SUBSTANCES NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN AN IMPORT MARKET

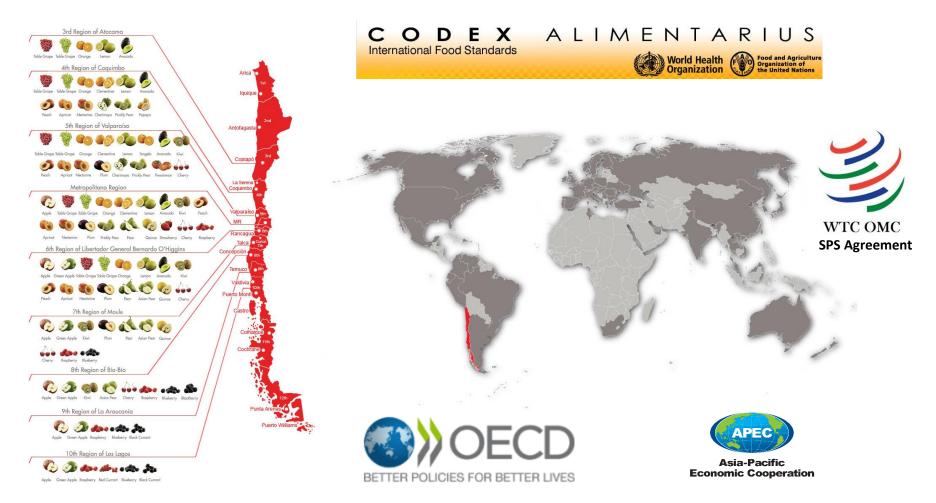
The role of import tolerances

The perspective of Chile, an exporting country.

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TUESDAY, 22 MARCH 2022 WTO, CENTRE WILLIAM RAPPARD, GENEVA

Chile in the global economy

Chile has 26 free trade agreements with 64 markets, representing 64.1% of the world population and 86.3% of global GDP.



CHILE FRESH PRODUCE EXPORTs (2019) US\$ thousands

	Asia	North America	Europe	LATAM	Africa	Oceania	Total
Cherries	1.486.579	31.120	23.671	20.151	65	37	1.561.622
Table grapes	338.547	617.695	179.375	54.563	1.083	2.823	1.194.085
Apples	170.486	114.726	143.455	194.233	2.534	19	625.452
Dry and dried fruits	102.258	5.108	385.842	76.236	22.514	1.803	593.762
Blueberries	98.184	294.201	167.111	983			560.480
Citrus fruits	7.941	268.870	47.673	7.525			332.009
Avocados	29.420	40.254	224.915	35.292			329.881
Plums	128.039	42.008	25.758	19.980		41	215.827
Kiwifruit	46.102	31.979	63.502	32.661	603		174.846
Others	51.434	105.936	97.073	78.093	829	109	333.476
	2.458.990	1.551.897	1.358.375	519.717	27.628	4.833	5.921.439

Facts







Chile is currently the main exporter of fresh fruit in the southern hemisphere **and 4th fresh fruit exporting country in the world (2014)***.



Chile is the leading exporter of grapes and blueberries in the world. **



Chile is the second largest exporter of cherries in the world. **



Chile is perceived as a reliable and "world-class" supplier in terms that meet the demands and regulations of the international market. ****

Source: *ASOEX y ProChile (2014), ** FAO (2011), ***Global Trade Information Services GTIS (2015), **** Promar (2011)



The global disharmonization of MRLs and different MRLs enforcement approaches are situations faced by Chilean exporters in international trade every year.

The entry into force of MRLs positive lists or near expiration of temporary MRLs is affecting the use of some pesticides for some Asian markets.

Every year the list of banned pesticides increases in some markets.

Quarantine pests control sometimes requires use of pesticides for which there is no tolerance or default MRLs have been established in some markets.

Long travel times to Asian markets require postharvest treatments with fungicides to prevent decay.



The Chilean fruit industry has been successful in meeting phytosanitary requirements and food safety standards around the world.

Spraying charts according to the most restrictive market

The orchards are segregated for different markets according to the pesticides they have had to use due to the incidence of certain pests or weather events (e.g. rainfall during harvest)

PHI adjustments

Residue degradations curves

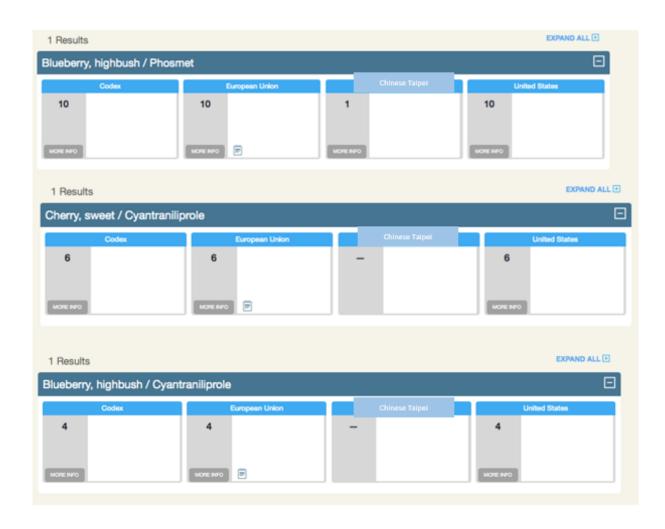
Updated information on MRLs changes in export markets



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CHILEAN EXPORTS MRLs VIOLATIONS (CASES per YEAR/COUNTRY)										
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
Canada	3	8	1							
China			1							
Chinese Taipei				3		20	14			
Costa Rica		1								
Cyprus							1			
Ecuador			10							
Finland							1			
Ireland				2						
Japán		1	4	5		1	1			
Spain			1							
Sweeden				1						
The Netherlands					1					
USA		31	4	4		4	76			
Total	3	41	21	15	1	25	93			
Violations due to										

Examples of missing / lower /default MRLs



Examples of missing / lower /default MRLs



SO2/Table grapes in South Korea (IT application in progress by Exp Int)

- Import tolerances represent a good opportunity to facilitate the trade of products that are affected by missing/lower or default MRLs.
- Until now, Chilean exporters have not requested import tolerances. Some cases of concern have already been resolved and others are covered by IT applications submitted by pesticide companies.
- Procedures for establishing IT should be uniform, transparent, science-based and aligned with CODEX.
- Coordination between exporters and pesticide companies should be improved.



