

AID FOR TRADE: SPS Technical Assistance Priorities for Peru

Research work prepared for the Inter-American Development Bank by Jason Hafemeister & Meredith Fensom, Allen F. Johnson & Associates, in collaboration with the Standards and Trade Development Facility.

This report reflects the views of the authors alone and does not represent the views of the IADB, STDF or any of its partner agencies or donors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of this research work is to strengthen the linkage between "supply" and "demand" of technical cooperation in the area of food safety, animal and plant health (collectively known as sanitary and phytosanitary or SPS) requirements in Peru. The research is being carried out in the framework of the Aid for Trade initiative at the request of and in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The Government of Peru, Peruvian private sector, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have provided useful inputs.

2. The focus of the report is on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues that limit Peruvian exports and the identification of technical assistance actions which would help remove these constraints, taking into account ongoing or planned assistance where appropriate. The analysis contained in this report was obtained through interviews and questionnaires submitted to government officials, as well as discussions with private sector representatives, donors and non-governmental organizations.

3. A compilation of responses received from the Government of Peru and from private sector representatives, organized as a balance sheet to highlight priority export markets and barriers restricting trade, is attached as Annex I. A summary of technical assistance provided to Peru by other countries and notified to the WTO is attached as Annex II. A list of specific technical assistance needs including training, internships, and specific projects developed by the Government of Peru is attached as Annex III.

II. PRIORITY SPS ISSUES FOR MARKET ACCESS

4. Addressing the following list of SPS issues would have a significant and measurable impact on Peruvian exporters. Areas for improvement can be considered in three different categories: organizational challenges, institutional capacity, and particular needs to improve access for specific products. To tackle these issues, a range of national and regional actions need to be taken.

- **ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGES**

5. Peru has enjoyed strong export performance in agricultural and fish products over the past couple of decades. This performance has been aided by natural advantages for production, private sector investment and management, and government provision of technical support and government action to address SPS requirements of importing countries. However, some organizational changes can help to continue export expansion for products currently competing in global markets and to open new markets for products now only marginally exported.

- **Prioritization.** Peru has identified a long list of potential export markets constrained by SPS barriers of other countries, and in most cases competent government officials have initiated contact with the importing government to discuss establishing terms of access. However, the list of markets and countries is much longer than the resources available to address them all. Prioritization, which currently occurs on an ad hoc basis, should be systematized and resources focused on markets that will generate the largest returns to the country.

- **Investment.** Peru has substantially upgraded its SPS capacity over the past decade, in particular for facilities. However, further investment in facilities, training and operating expenditures would help the Government of Peru maintain and improve the SPS status in Peru and address the SPS requests of its trading partners.
- **Organizational Structure.** SPS authorities in Peru are divided across several government agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Production. Other agencies are involved with trade-related aspects of SPS issues as well. In order to manage the complexities of addressing import requirements of trading partners, further work in Peru to clarify the organizational structure of the government, particularly within the Ministry of Agriculture, would help to improve efficiency in expanding market access opportunities.

- **INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

6. Peru needs assistance to strengthen SPS regulatory systems, in particular to provide or strengthen the institutional capacity to support exports. These needs include quarantine, eradication, surveillance, diagnostics (including laboratory infrastructure and training), and risk analysis. Another particular area of concern is the ability of Peru to stay up to date with the import requirements of importing countries. These capacities are needed to help reduce the threat of pest and disease establishment in Peru and to provide the Peruvian government with the capacity to manage pests and diseases to address requirements of importing countries, and to enable Peruvian authorities to engage with their counterparts in negotiations over market access issues.

- **Quarantine.** Quarantine inspection and remediation is necessary to protect Peru's producing areas from pest and disease establishment. While Peru has a quarantine system in place, additional human resources are needed to perform at the necessary level. This includes training of current personnel and financing for additional employees. Strengthening quarantine services and increasing professionalism would guard against costs to the country and to producers from pests and diseases of concern and is necessary to maintain pest- and disease-free status.
- **Eradication.** Peru needs additional resources and training to eradicate pests and diseases. Of particular priority for Peru are ongoing efforts with respect to Foot and Mouth disease and fruit flies. While progress has been made in Peru on establishing pest- and disease-free regions, eradication can reduce costs to producers and is necessary in specific instances to qualify for export markets.
- **Surveillance.** Monitoring and control of production areas to guard against pests and diseases is needed to protect production and to qualify for export, by maintaining pest- or disease-free status or by reducing pests of concern in traded products. In addition, plant inspection and product testing are needed to ensure sanitary standards are met. Currently Peru lacks resources to adequately maintain surveillance in many cases. Training of processing plants in HACCP, assistance with achieving equivalence in standards, and assisting particular plants with pre-audit training can help raise performance of the food safety system.

- **Diagnostics.** The Peruvian government has identified a number of areas where additional training is needed to allow Peruvian officials to perform diagnostic-related services, in particular related to residue testing and basic analytical work. Peru has identified training, and funds for staff retention, as a priority over additional equipment. In addition, assistance is requested to allow additional labs to be certified under ISO standards.

- **LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**

7. Peru is not a large livestock exporter, but has exported globally and has a number of promising markets in the region. Progress in controlling and eradicating OIE-notifiable diseases, in particular Foot and Mouth disease, should be consolidated through international recognition of disease-free status when achieved. Pork, poultry, and egg products pose the best immediate prospects for expanded exports. In that context, the following actions could contribute to opening new markets.

- **Disease eradication programs.** Peru has a long-standing program in place for eradication of Foot and Mouth disease. Continued existence of this disease compromises the ability of Peru to export livestock products. While progress has been achieved, further work is required to eradicate the disease and then obtain recognition of disease-free status. Similarly, eradication of poultry diseases, including Newcastle disease, will facilitate exports of poultry products.
- **Application of regionalization.** Establishing recognized and disease-free regions, and maintaining this recognition through quarantine, surveillance, and testing may provide an alternative to eradication. Geographic conditions in Peru have facilitated the establishment of disease-free regions, particularly for Foot and Mouth disease, but training assistance in maintaining quarantine and control will support efforts to reduce losses to disease and gain access to foreign markets.
- **Consider application of compartmentalization.** For trading partners who accept the concept, compartmentalization may provide a further solution to establishing eradication or disease free zones.
- **Supporting international recognition of disease status.** Access to new markets for livestock products would be facilitated, and entry to existing markets protected, by OIE recognition of freedom from FMD and BSE. No such OIE-recognition system currently exists for CSF or ND. However, various actions can be taken to underpin the case for recognition of freedom from these diseases, e.g. application of compartmentalization. Resources and technical advice should be provided to support actions to have their status recognized internationally.
- **Promoting equivalence in sanitary controls in the meat sector.** Identifying food safety requirements and establishing provisions to achieve equivalence will facilitate exports of livestock and processed products. This includes major markets such as the EU, the United States, and Japan, as well as some regional markets.
- **Seeking equivalence for national meat inspection systems and approvals for packing and slaughterhouses.** Assistance at a firm level in the form of training and investment capital for meat packers is still necessary. For the EU market, a particular issue arises in

respect of the need to comply with traceability requirements; this issue is considered separately below.

- **DAIRY PRODUCTS**

8. Sanitary barriers for the dairy exports in Peru in the immediate term arise primarily from particular requirements of importing countries. Over the longer term, Peru will need to expand dairy production and improve the quality of sanitary controls to manage sanitary risks, particularly in the informal sector. Production in the informal sector tends to be outside of official control channels and leads to higher risks for consumers and exports due to low levels of pasteurization and poor sanitary practices. The following actions should be considered:

- **Assistance to address particular concerns of priority markets**, in particular to demonstrate levels of sanitary protection and respond to import requirements.
- **Assistance to progressively bring producers into the formal sector**, in particular by encouraging dairy electrification, pasteurization and good hygienic practices.
- **Targeted assistance for measures to prevent microbiological contamination** in the formal sector.

- **FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS**

9. Peru is the largest producer of fishmeal and a substantial exporter, and also exports ocean and freshwater fish. Exports of fishmeal can be subject to traceability requirements to address food safety concerns of some importing countries. Market access constraints for fish and fish products depend on the type of fishery: e.g. coastal fishery or aquaculture. Although basic hygiene conditions are the same across both sectors, for aquaculture a series of other risks arise from feed and the method of fish-farming. In the coastal fisheries area, other types of standards e.g. those related to environment and conservation tend to be more restrictive. Priority should be given to the following actions:

- **Assistance to national competent authorities to apply equivalent measures** on fish and fish products to those in target markets, in particular the EU.
- **Within the aquaculture sector, particular attention needs to be given to control plans** on heavy metals, contaminants, residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs.
- **Strengthening laboratories** to conduct internationally recognized analyses of specific residues and contaminants development.

- **HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS**

10. Peru is a potent exporter of several important horticultural products. Exports of these products have access to a number of key markets, but in some cases these markets impose constraints on Peruvian product that increase costs or compromise product quality. One common problem is fruit fly. Other SPS constraints differ by market. For the EU market, a particular problem arises in respect of the need to comply with private standards – an issue considered separately below. Against this background, the following actions should be considered:

- **Fruit fly control.** Peru has an ongoing fruit fly control program in place, establishing an expanding fly free zone in the country. Three main options exist for control: eradication, expansion of free areas and maintaining quarantine approaches, such as fumigation and irradiation. Possible options include:
 - *Eradication of fruit fly.* Extension of current efforts to eradicate fruit flies through introduction of sterile flies and strengthening monitoring and quarantine system is driven by a \$15 million IADB program that focuses on coastal valleys that was approved in 2005, could be supported and accelerated.
 - *Pest and disease free regions.* Current pest-free regions in coastal valleys could be expanded to other pests and diseases of concern. Another approach would be to extend fruit fly free zones to other areas in the country.
 - *Irradiation.* An alternate solution which focuses on treatment could use an irradiation program to eliminate pests of concern in export shipments. Such an approach could avoid the difficulties of establishing and maintaining pest-free status in the production areas, although it might encounter problems of consumer acceptance in certain markets. Irradiation could also be employed to ensure imports into fly-free regions do not contain pests of concern.
- **Establishment of new export protocols.** A number of specific products are eligible to export to the major foreign and regional markets. Additional analytical work could lead to control measures that would qualify specific products for export under conditions established between trading partners. This could include products currently not eligible for export (in particular products that have not yet generated enough interest to receive a risk assessment), or modifying the remediation requirements (for example, by identifying less damaging treatment requirements than current fumigation and hot water bath treatments that compromise product quality.)

- **GENERAL FOOD SAFETY ISSUES (INCLUDING FOR PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS)**

11. Growing consumer incomes, the rise of supermarket retailing and more favorable trading conditions are increasing the opportunities to add value to basic commodities through food processing. Against this background, the following actions should be considered:

- **Supporting good agricultural and manufacturing processes.** Training to help food processors raise their quality and work to meet export standards will help gain certifications and reduce the incidence of import detentions.
- **Improving laboratory support services.** Expanded laboratory capacity to test and certify products will increase detection of non-conforming product and enhance the capacity of food processors to improve their product.
- **Strengthened domestic food safety systems.** Strengthening the food safety capacity of Peru will reduce the gap between domestic and export quality, and make it easier for domestic producers to realize export standards.

12. Two SPS issues, important for market access, which cut across a series of product group areas (in particular livestock, fish and fish products and horticulture) are traceability systems and certification systems / private standards.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS.**

13. The use of traceability systems is growing internationally, driven by regulatory requirements and advances in information technology. It seems clear that such systems are becoming an industry norm, albeit at different speeds across different product categories and in different key markets. Against this dynamic background, the following actions should be considered:

- A dedicated program of investment in traceability systems based on a cost-benefit analysis by product and according to market requirements. Once established in pilot product sectors and countries, systems could be rolled out into other product groups and other countries.
- Traceability should be allied to disease control policies. Traceability systems should reinforce approaches to restrict animal movements for disease control purposes.
- Divergent national systems impose important costs and difficulties in mounting common disease control strategies. Peru should strive to align its traceability system to those of its main trading partners, and seek an equivalence determination from importing countries. In the absence of such an equivalence determination, the market access logic to implementing such systems would be lost.

- **PROMOTE LOCAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND CONSIDER COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL RESPONSES TO PRIVATE STANDARDS.**

13. In addition to mandatory official requirements, penetration of retail chains in some high income markets depends on compliance with a growing range of voluntary standards schemes. The following compliance solutions could be considered:

- design of national Good Agricultural Practice schemes (some have proposed a Peruvian equivalent of the ChileGAP scheme) which can be benchmarked to international schemes;
- development of certification capacity which will be recognized by international buyers; and
- promotion of collective certification schemes to ensure that small farmers can be effectively integrated into market chains.

III. MOBILIZING SPS-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS PRIORITY NEEDS

14. The aim of this research work is to strengthen the linkage between "supply" and "demand" of technical cooperation in the SPS area. Key to this process is clarifying SPS needs at a national level. In parallel, the supply of future SPS-related technical assistance has been researched. A detailed overview of assistance available on a country and specific sectoral basis

can be found in Annex 2. The final expected output is to help the supply of assistance meet on-going needs.

15. When addressing the outstanding priority needs for SPS-related technical assistance, prioritization of SPS-issues will be important, reflecting national priorities and interests of donors, and balancing needs for systemic issues with the interest in addressing particular SPS projects that could deliver new export opportunities in the short term.

16. A further consideration is the overall level of resources available. Addressing "systemic" issues such as eradication of animal diseases (e.g. classical swine fever or Newcastle disease) or plant pests (e.g. Medfly) would require substantial resources to be committed over an extended time period. To be successful, coordinated action between beneficiaries and donors would be indispensable, not least in raising the necessary resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY.....	2
III.	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	3
A.	BEEF.....	4
B.	PORK.....	8
C.	POULTRY.....	10
IV.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	13
V.	FISH PRODUCTS.....	16
VI.	HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....	20
VII.	GENERAL FOOD SAFETY ISSUES (INCLUDING FOR PROCESSED PRODUCTS)	24
VIII.	OVERVIEW OF SPS-RELATED ASSISTANCE.....	26
IX.	SOURCES.....	27
	ANNEX 1: INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PERU	28

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of this research is to strengthen the linkage between "supply" and "demand" of technical cooperation in the area of food safety, animal and plant health (collectively known as sanitary and phytosanitary or SPS) requirements, for Peru. The research is being carried out in the framework of the Aid for Trade initiative and in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

2. The first stage of this work consisted in building a general overview of SPS-related technical cooperation needs, as well as the supply of technical cooperation these countries received during the last period 2001-2006. Results of the first stage of this work were presented at the Regional Review of Aid for Trade, held in Lima, Peru on 12 September 2007. One strong conclusion emerging from the meeting was that: "Standards are a passport for trade. The ability to control sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) risk and meet international standards is a key element determining participation of developing countries in the trading system."

3. The second stage of this work aims at more tangible and concrete outcomes, by identifying and prioritizing outstanding SPS needs in Peru, and to solicit specific proposals from Peru for specific technical assistance training, internships, and capacity-building projects to address those needs. Using this information, the donor community could be mobilized to examine how these priority needs may be addressed through existing or planned projects and programs.

4. The focus of the report is on specific SPS issues that limit Peruvian exports and the identification of technical assistance actions which would help remove these constraints, taking into account on-going or planned assistance where appropriate. The analysis contained in this report was obtained through interviews and questionnaires submitted to government officials, as well as discussions with private sector representatives, donors and non-government organizations in Peru.

5. This report presents an horizontal overview of institutional capacity, a product-specific section analyzing the main product areas of interest for Peru and a section of general food safety issues. In each section, the main SPS measures that are denying or reducing potential access to priority markets have been identified. Priority actions required to increase exports to these markets are presented. An overview of past, present and planned SPS-related assistance provided by donors, international financial institutions and regional and multilateral organizations is given. An inventory of assistance is provided in Annex 2. Finally, a list of specific technical assistance priorities identified by the Government of Peru are attached in Annex 3.

II. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

6. Government institutions are involved at several levels in the process of promoting access over technical requirements. Effectiveness of pest and disease control systems will determine the level of plant or animal health of exports, effecting costs and quarantine status. Government assistance is needed in most cases to resolve technical disputes over the legitimacy of import measures or to reach agreement on remediation requirements. Imposition of trade restrictions on exports requires government intervention to resolve disputes and reopen trade. The institutional capacity of Peru to provide these services is in many cases inadequate. Lack of funding, trained personnel, and infrastructure all compromise the ability of the country to provide systemic support to exporters and maintain high domestic food safety standards. In addition, high personnel turn-over in the country makes it more difficult to train and sustain qualified professionals in government service.

7. Addressing specific product export interests will entail improving institutional capacity, particularly on quarantine, surveillance, and diagnostics. Preserving access in current markets, and creating opportunities in the future for new exports will also entail involvement in international standards-setting organizations. In some cases, domestic laws and administrative procedures need to be updated to allow for compliance with import requirements.

8. A further challenge in this respect is ensuring national authorities maintain the institutional capacity to stay informed of changes to import requirements in priority markets and to liaise with the private sector and within government departments about the implications of these changes. Making use of the transparency and publication provisions in the WTO SPS Agreement is necessary, but not sufficient particularly given the rise of private standards. A two-way dialogue with the private sector where exporters can bring matters to the attention of government authorities is required.

9. Institutional capacity in Peru also needs to take into account sustainability and independence. Given the chronic resource constraints facing national authorities, establishing systems that cover costs and provide financial self-sufficiency, including by establishing rational fee schedules, is necessary to ensure the medium and long-term viability of programs. In addition, to meet equivalence standards of importing countries' regulatory authorities, including inspectors and compliance officials, need to exhibit independence from producers under national regulations. For example, inspectors in meat packing plants need to be present in the plants on an on-going basis, but must be paid by the government. Packing plants can be charged for the service, but the fee should go to the government and not to the inspector to ensure the sanitary decisions do not create a conflict of interest.

10. Peru benefits from previous investments in SPS institutions, in particular investments in physical infrastructure and development of expertise within the Ministry of Agriculture's National Agriculture Health Service (SENASA). This includes a substantial effort from the IADB, including efforts focused on SPS support going back to 1997. This has supported market-opening activities in the past, but strengthening the institutional capacity continues to be a need to maintain capacity to support exports and to address additional requirements to expand current opportunities. In the list of priorities identified in Annex 3, institutional strengthening training, internships, and projects dominate Peru's needs, although several product-specific and pest-specific projects have been identified.

III. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

11. Peru has an interest in expanding meat exports within the Andean region, Chile and to the major export markets of the United States, European Union, Japan and Russia. Since Peru is not recognized as Foot and Mouth Disease and BSE free by APHIS (which would facilitate recognition by other countries) achieving this recognition will be an important step forward. Existence of important animal diseases in pork and poultry requires both eradication/control of diseases and meeting food safety requirements in regional and global markets.

12. For example, in addressing these requirements, Peru’s Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores is planning to work with SENASA in the elaboration of sanitary regulation of meats that includes requirements for slaughterhouses for export. Peru must be declared free of Foot and Mouth Disease and Classical Swine Fever and, to this end, SENASA has begun the PRONAFSA program to address Foot and Mouth Disease and is scheduled to begin a similar Classical Swine Fever program. Peruvian officials estimate that Foot and Mouth disease has been eradicated in 88% of the country. Maintaining progress to date, and extending the eradication to the rest of the country is a top priority for the animal health services. There is also movement to declare a Foot and Mouth Disease free zone in the northern coast area of the country. For poultry, Peru is not free of Newcastle Disease and the implementation of a control and eradication of the disease is sought.

13. In addition, there are export interests for some but where markets exist. For example, Peru has been able to export poultry to Japan in recent years and there is further interest in the industry to expand these exports. Similarly, Peruvian exporters have an interest in exporting egg products to Japan and the EU, although current requirements still frustrate exports.

14. Priorities are discussed in further detail by major livestock product group below: beef, pork and poultry.

Table 1: National priorities in the area of animal health

General concerns	Specific priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of equivalence by the United States and the EU • Improve laboratory capacity and achieve accreditation • Improve capacity for monitoring residues and contaminants • Establish traceability systems • Providing training on good agricultural practices on farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef – Eradicate Foot and Mouth disease • Pork – Eradicate classical swine fever • Poultry – Eradicate and control Newcastle disease • All – Improve residue testing and traceability systems • All – Train processors in HACCP, Good Manufacturing Practices, and requirements to achieve recognition of equivalence by importing countries.

A. BEEF

1. Commercial Environment

15. Peru is a relatively small beef producer and only minor beef exporter currently. Exports are focused on regional markets, as major foreign markets are seeking certification of Foot and Mouth Disease and BSE. Table 1 below shows production, export and import data for the region. Competitors in the region include Argentina and Brazil, while major global exporters such as the United States, Australia and New Zealand also compete with Peruvian exporters in major markets.

Table 2: Cattle meat production and trade in Peru

Year	Cattle population	Meat Production	Exports	Imports
2005	5,241,298	153	66	26,042
2006	5,300,000*	161	12	21,078
2007	5,300,000*	165	117	23,200

Source: Cattle Number and Meat Production HS 0201, 0202 (mt) – FAOSTAT

*FAO Estimate

Exports and Imports HS 0201, 0202, 0206 (mt) – UN-COMTRADE

According to Peruvian export data, Peru exported \$75,562 of beef in 2005, \$29, 579 in 2006 and \$80,058 in 2007. (HS 0201, 0202, 0206.10, 0206.21, 0206.22, 0206.29, 0210.20 and 1602.50.)

16. Trade flows are greatly influenced by three main external factors:

- the trade policies of trading partners (i.e. if tariff and quota policies apply);
- the disease status of Peru and recognition of status by trading partners; and
- recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouse by importers.

17. High levels of tariff protection and restrictive duty systems globally restrict trade in beef products. The trade policy landscape is changing, albeit gradually as a result of liberalization through bilateral trade agreements that Peru has been negotiating. As this progressive liberalization takes hold, sanitary restrictions to the beef trade increasingly emerge as the main obstacle to trade.

18. Implementation of the Peru-United States Trade Promotion Agreement provides new opportunities, if the Peruvian industry can improve competitiveness. Under the free trade agreement, U.S. tariffs will be phased out incrementally by 2024.

19. Trade with the neighboring region, in particular Colombia and Ecuador, poses more immediate prospects for beef exports. Peru's engagement in the APEC process and its relations with some Asian countries that are attractive markets for beef exports, such as Japan and China, are prospects in the medium term.

20. The European Union is another potential market for Peruvian producers over the longer term, given traditional high market prices and forecast protein deficiencies in the EU. While EU tariffs currently are high, and WTO tariff-rate quotas limited in size, trade negotiations between Peru and the EU create the possibility of preferential access into the market for Peruvian product.

2. Sanitary Restrictions in Target Markets

21. The following section examines SPS import regimes for the US and EU markets. Achievement of recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouse for the US and EU markets should facilitate access to other markets. The one caveat in this respect concerns the timeframes required for official recognition of disease status and for official approvals of slaughterhouses and meat inspection systems. International recognition of disease freedom from Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and FMD through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) is important in this respect.

22. **United States.** Currently the USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service does not recognize Peru as free of two major diseases of concern: BSE and FMD. Peru is conducting a long-term program of disease eradication for FMD, and estimates that it has eradicated the disease from 88% of the country. Existence of this disease is a fundamental barrier for beef exports. Peru is also a country considered by APHIS to be effected by screwworm, which can effect live animal exports.

23. When free status is achieved, regionally or nationally, exports will still be constrained by recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouses. Only when the countries' regulatory systems are deemed to achieve equivalent health safety levels and packing plants have been certified by competent national authorities are the facilities eligible to export to the United States, subject to plant and system audits by USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service. Currently, there are no Peruvian plants approved to export. Additionally, imports are subject to inspection procedures at the border, where product that is deemed a risk to human health may be detained.

24. Peru and the United States now have an institutional process to address issues such as disease control and equivalence through the free trade agreement. Identifying steps necessary to control diseases and improve plant sanitation to gain access can be discussed in this forum.

25. Introduction of country of origin labeling and progressive adoption of a national animal identification system are potentially important trends in US SPS policy which may have a future impact on market access.¹

¹ For more information on import requirements into the United States, see http://www.fsis.usda.gov/regulations_&_policies/import_information/index.asp and http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports.shtml and http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/equine/equine_import7day_sworm.shtml#ctbl

Table 3: US approval of Peruvian beef exports

APHIS BSE	APHIS Foot & Mouth	FSIS System Recognized	National Plant Certified for Export
Not recognized as free by APHIS	Not recognized as free by APHIS	No	No

Sources: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/pdf/Countries_Products_Eligible_for_Export.pdf
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_fmd.shtml
http://www.fsis.usda.gov/regulations_&_policies/Eligible_Foreign_Establishments/index.asp

26. **European Union.** Currently Peru is only approved to export offal to the EU and current trade, both exports and imports, is extremely limited. Understanding of European requirements appears to be limited in the region.

Table 4: Processing plants approved to export to the EU under “Section XIII: Treated stomach, bladders and intestines: casing only”*

Name	Cirugia Peruana S.A.	Inter Company S.R.L.	STC (Peru) S.A.C.	Tierra Viva S.A.C.	Tierra Viva S.A.C.
Location	Lima	La Libertad	Lima	La Libertad	Lima

Source: https://sanco.ec.europa.eu/traces/output/listsPerCountry_en.htm#

* intestines excluded

27. Detailed EU legislation in the veterinary field lays down the conditions that apply to the imports of live animals and products of animal origin from third countries to the European Union.² Particular account is taken of:

- the health status of livestock;
- the legislation of the third country, rules on the prevention and control of infectious or contagious animal diseases in force including on the importation from other countries;
- the organization of the competent veterinary authority and its inspection services;
- compliance or equivalence with the relevant animal health conditions applicable in the Community;
- the guarantees given to inform the EC following confirmation of diseases outbreaks;

² More information on import requirements for animals and animal products, can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/guide_thirdcountries2006_en.pdf

- the preparation and use of feedingstuffs, use of veterinary medicines, residue control programs and hygiene conditions of production, manufacture, handling, storage and dispatch applied ; and
- the results of Community inspections and/or audits

28. As a general rule, products of animal origin intended for human consumption can only be imported into the EU if they come from an approved establishment of a third country included in a positive list of eligible countries for the relevant product, are accompanied by the proper health certificates, and have succeeded the mandatory control at the pertinent Member State's border inspection post. The on-going negotiations with the European Union provide an opportunity to clarify EU requirements.

29. In addition to official sanitary requirements, compliance with voluntary standards schemes may also be required by buyers in certain EU markets, such as GlobalGAP's Integrated Farm Assurance Scheme for cattle products. There is considerable differentiation in private requirements according to national markets (e.g. the standards schemes applied and their requirements differ significantly between Germany and Portugal). In general terms, private voluntary schemes, which typically also include chapters on social, environmental and animal welfare criteria are an increasingly important determinant of access to retail supply chains.

3. Priority actions required to increase beef exports

30. With a favorable situation for OIE notifiable diseases of trade concern and progressive liberalization of market access arrangements for target export markets, the main barrier faced by Peruvian cattlemen and meat processors is the need to satisfy importing country's requirement for recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouse facilities.

31. It is recommended that the following actions should be undertaken on a priority basis:

- Continue efforts to eradicate FMD in Peru, and then obtain international recognition of disease free status through the OIE for FMD and BSE, which may assist in securing determinations of disease freedom, in particular in new markets;
- Continued investment in surveillance of pests and diseases of concern will be required to maintain the region's disease profile. Failure to preserve disease-free status for animal disease through inadequate inspection, quarantine, and testing programs would create new sanitary restrictions;
- Further assistance to train and prepare slaughterhouses to gain USDA/FSIS approval and expand the number of facilities eligible to export;
- Development of national traceability and animal movement control systems and either progressive roll-out of such systems regionally or recognition of equivalence between these schemes;
- Consideration of commercial and policy strategies needed to meet EU technical requirements, including detailed cost-benefit analysis of required investments, and

raising awareness of the specific requirements among the private sector and government.

32. It is recommended that the following actions should also be considered:

- Strengthening the regulatory system in Peru will help to raise the product quality generally, facilitating efforts to achieve export standards. This includes capacity building in both the government and private sector through investment in program infrastructure and human resources.
- Further work to reduce disease incidence in Peru, in particular with respect to brucellosis and tuberculosis, will expand production and reduce costs, creating more exportable supply and increasing competitiveness of Peru.

4. Technical assistance currently provided

33. Under the Peru-United States FTA there will be the opportunity to marshal and focus technical capacity building support from the United States, and Peru has the opportunity to benefit from lessons learned in capacity building activities conducted between the United States and the Central American countries under the CAFTA–DR through the U.S. Agency for International Development and the USDA. This assistance included providing a series of training sessions to help meat packers meet U.S. export requirements and to train producers in good agricultural practices. Canada, IICA, OIRSA, and OIE are other important providers of technical information in this area and have provided assistance in the past.

34. USDA also has a long-standing relationship with Peruvian officials related to disease monitoring and control, in particular related to FMD.

35. Negotiations with the EU over a free trade agreement open the possibility of focusing EU capacity building assistance in this area also.

B. PORK

1. Commercial Environment

36. Peru is not a large pork producer or global exporter, but has market interests in the region. Exports are limited, however, with a major constraint being the lack of recognition of freedom from Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in Peru. Peruvian pork producers note swine production is feasible on uncultivated land, in part because of access to raw materials and skilled labor that makes them more competitive than other producers.

Table 5: Pigmeat production and trade in Peru

Year	Pig Population	Pigmeat Production	Exports	Imports
2005	3,005,401	102,903	.027	29
2006	3,005,401*	107,930	.014	22
2007	3,000,000*	108,000*	.002	23

Source: Pig Number and Production (mt) – FAOSTAT

*FAO Estimate

Exports and Imports HS 0203 (mt) – UN-COMTRADE

According to Peruvian export data, Peru exported \$203,805 of pork in 2005, \$38,417 in 2006 and \$28,701 in 2007. (HS 0203, 0206.41, 0206.49, 1602.41, and 1602.49)

37. Specialty, processed pork products may present export interest for Peruvian exporters, as these products can avoid import restrictions for CSF if particular requirements are met.

38. As for beef, trade flows are greatly influenced by three main factors:

- the trade policies of trading partners (i.e. if tariff and quota policies apply);
- the disease status of Peru and recognition of status by trading partners; and
- recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouse facilities by importing countries.

39. The trade policy environment is progressively liberalizing. Under the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, duties have been eliminated for pork exports to the United States, and pork tariffs in the EU are currently under negotiation with the EU. However, tariffs remain in regional markets, including in the Ecuador and Colombia.

40. The main constraint faced by pork producers for exporting to major markets is the concern about the presence of classical swine fever in the region. As important, processed pork products need to meet slaughter-house approval and food safety standards, usually through equivalence determinations. Pork producers note that unregistered hog production through artisanal production can rely on too much unsecure feedstuffs, compromising quality and allowing for disease transmission. However, strengthening trade relations with Asian countries and other importers could create opportunities if sanitary conditions are improved.

2. Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries.

41. **United States.** Peru is not eligible to export pork to the United States because of concerns with CSF, vesicular disease, FMD, and recognition of the food safety system and individual meat processing plants.

Table 5: Pigmeat trade from Peru with the US

Pork	APHIS Classical Swine Fever	APHIS Vesicular Disease	APHIS Foot and Mouth	FSIS System Recognized	National Plant Certified for Export
Peru	Need to eradicate and control.	Not recognized as free	Not recognized as free	Not approved	0

Sources: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_csf.shtml
http://www.fsis.usda.gov/pdf/Countries_Products_Eligible_for_Export.pdf

42. The OIE provides official recognition of freedom from four diseases: FMD, BSE, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP). Recognition of CSF is not thus on the basis of self-declaration; trading partners require additional information before they will officially recognize a country as CSF-free.

43. Similar to the US, the European Union does not recognize Peru as CSF-free. However, regional trade is possible, and Peru has identified exports to the Andean region as a priority area for technical assistance to address SPS barriers.

3. Priority actions required to increase pigmeat exports

44. Control of CSF is the primary obstacle facing the region.

45. Improvement of slaughterhouse practices and recognition of the food safety system to achieve equivalence. This action will facilitate Peru’s efforts to gain access to Andean markets for carcasses, cuts, and processed pork products.

46. Cost-benefit assessment of the competitiveness of Peruvian producers to determine the prioritization of resources for this sector.

4. Technical assistance currently provided

47. As with the beef sector, assistance has been provided by the United States, Canada, and other major players in the livestock sector related to institutional strengthening and personnel capacity.

C. POULTRY

1. Commercial Environment

48. Poultry accounts for the largest share of Peru’s domestic agricultural production and Peru has exported poultry regionally and to Asia. In addition, Peru has a large egg producing industry with a strong interest in exporting.

Table 6: Poultry production and trade in Peru

Year	Poultry Production	Exports	Imports
2005	733,243	882	8,358
2006	789,571	1,537	9,323
2007	800,000*	1,432	10,903

Source: Meat Production (mt) – FAOSTAT (2007)

*FAO Estimate

Exports and Imports HS 0207 (mt) – UN-COMTRADE (2002/2007)

According to Peruvian export data, Peru exported \$2,504,972 of poultry in 2005, \$4,032,568 in 2006 and \$3,602,599 in 2007. (HS 0207, 1601, 1602.31, 1602.32, and 1602.39.)

49. Peru producers are limited by the need to import a substantial portion of feed which raises production costs, but efficient producers in the region are interested in competing in global markets. Recent success in gaining access to the Japanese market and demand for poultry in Andean countries have also helped increase interest in exports.

50. As for both beef and pork, trade flows are greatly influenced by three main factors:

- the trade policies of trading partners (i.e. if tariff and quota policies apply);
- the disease status of Peru and recognition of status by trading partners; and
- recognition of equivalence of meat inspection systems and approval of meat packing/slaughterhouse facilities by importers.

51. Under the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, U.S. tariffs have been eliminated on Peruvian exports. The European Union is another promising market for Peruvian producers, given traditional high market prices and forecast protein deficiencies in the EU. While EU tariffs are high, trade negotiations with the EU create the possibility of improved access.

52. As with classical swine fever and pork exports, Newcastle disease is a major impediment to market access for the region's poultry producers. Peru is not recognized as free from Newcastle disease. Producers have noted the long-term benefit of eradicating diseases through-out the country, but also are interested in establishing disease-free zones in the short term to facilitate exports.

2. Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries

53. **United States.** Peru needs to obtain recognition of freedom of Newcastle disease and must have its food safety system and individual plants approved in order to export to the United States. Recent recognition of Chile's food safety by the US has paved the way for Chilean poultry exports to the United States and provides optimism that a similar solution can be found for Peruvian exporters.

Table 7: Poultry trade from Peru to the US

Poultry	APHIS Newcastle disease	APHIS Avian Influenza	APHIS Salmonella	FSIS System Recognized	National Plant Certified for Export
Peru	No region recognized as free	Not recognized as affected by H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	Need to control.	System not approved	0

Sources: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_disease_status.shtm
http://www.fsis.usda.gov/pdf/Countries_Products_Eligible_for_Export.pdf

54. Similar problems prevent market access for poultry products to the EU. EU import rules are harmonized and the European Commission acts as the competent authority on behalf of the 27 Member States. In general, exporting countries must have a competent veterinary authority which is responsible throughout the food chain. The authorities must be empowered, structured and resourced to implement effective inspection and guarantee credible certification of the relevant veterinary and general hygiene conditions.

55. In addition to disease reporting and disease freedom obligations as set out in the OIE Terrestrial Code, the EU only authorizes imports from approved establishments and requires national authorities to guarantee that the relevant hygiene and public health requirements are met. The hygiene legislation contains specific requirements on the structure of establishments, equipment and operational processes for slaughter, cutting, storage and handling of meat. Furthermore, a monitoring system must be in place to verify compliance with EU requirements on residues of veterinary medicines, pesticides and contaminants. The residue monitoring plan of the exporting country must be submitted and approved by the EU Commission.

56. In the Andean region Peru is facing barriers to Chile, which imposes certain import requirements that currently Peru cannot meet. Other markets of interest include Japan, where access has been obtained but trade is still limited, and Russia, where import protocols still need to be negotiated with Russian officials.

3. Priority actions required to increase poultry exports

57. To date Peru has focused on domestic control of poultry diseases and expanding production to meet increasing domestic demand. SENASA’s work to open the Japanese market, progress achieved by Chile in gaining access to the U.S. market, and new opportunities from the various free trade agreements concluded or under negotiation provide renewed impetus for poultry and egg exports.

58. The following priority actions are recommended:

- Further investment in eradication of Newcastle disease, and maintenance of disease free regions through quarantine, control and surveillance;
- Scientific reviews and cost-benefit analyses of the feasibility of applying the OIE concept of compartmentalization to the poultry sector in different countries in the region. By

focusing on individual plants and establishing specific biosecurity plans, compartmentalization may offer opportunities for market access, assuming they are accepted by trading partners;

- Further work to train and prepare poultry packing plants to gain export approval from target markets, as well as development of traceability regimes.
- Implementation of residue management programs and testing regimes for poultry and for eggs. For example, egg industry officials claim that further training of SENASA officials in additional testing procedures will allow Peru to export eggs to Japan, where they are currently denied access.

59. Other actions which should be considered include:

- Strengthening capacity of the government and private firms to deal with outbreaks of low pathogenic avian influenza so as to help to mitigate market closing effects and help to foster trade within the region by bringing more certainty and control related to this disease.
- Consideration of the commercial and policy strategies needed to meet official and private EU import requirements, including raising awareness of the specific requirements among the private sector and government, appears necessary to access those markets.

4. Technical assistance currently provided

60. The OIE has provided assistance related to avian health education and training, as has USDA.

IV. DAIRY PRODUCTS

1. Commercial Environment

68. Peru is a substantial importer of dairy products, as domestic production is still expanding to meet demand and as informal producers still account for a substantial share of the market. However, Peru does have substantial exports of condensed milk, focused on niche markets overseas.

Table 8: Dairy production and trade in Peru

Peru	Dairy Production	Exports	Imports
2005	1,329,714	\$46,186,657	\$67,478,221
2006	1,428,887	\$57,360,367	\$76,649,322
2007	1,500,000*	\$72,583,169	\$104,842,097

Source: Dairy Production (mt) – FAOSTAT (2006)

* FAO Estimate

Exports and Imports HS 04 (U.S. \$) – UN-COMTRADE (2005/07), includes birds' eggs and natural honey

Imports and Exports in Metric Tons, by Category

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Fluid	280	120	192	28	241	295
Concentrated	15,395	38,357	23,388	50,230	20,428	51,187
Yogurt	4,856	1,038	2,922	147	3,238	112
Whey	6,520	3	7,221	0	7,832	0
Butter/oil	2,870	9	2,065	2	2,871	0
Cheese	1,959	3	1,760	5	1,829	2

Source: UN-COMTRADE (2005/2007) for HS 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405, 0406.

According to Peruvian export data, Peru exported \$40,677,927 of dairy products in 2005, \$51,597,091 in 2006 and \$65,504,226 in 2007. (HS. 0401 – 0406.) 98% - 99% of these exports are evaporated milk from imported dairy products.

69. Dairy production systems in Peru are characterized by both formal and large informal sectors. Sanitary standards are typically high among these formal sector, which benefits from on-going investment in technology, modern control systems and consistent supply of primary materials. In contrast, in the informal sector small artisanal production systems dominate with large number of local suppliers providing dairy products through informal channels outside of official sanitary controls. Pasteurization rates are often low, particularly when assistance has not been provided to convert to pasteurized production. Hygiene and sanitary practices are variable, creating significant food safety risks for domestic consumers and difficulties with market access if these products end up in export consignments.

70. Under the terms of U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement tariffs on dairy products will be phased-out by 2024. Tariff-rate quotas have been established to provide progressively improved access for cheese, condensed milk, and other processed dairy products. Access to the EU is currently restricted by high tariffs and sanitary approvals. Regional markets also levy tariffs on imported product.

2. Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries

71. **United States.** The approval system for dairy products differs sharply from that which covers the importation of meat products into the United States. There are no requirements related

to disease-freedom, nor for equivalence of inspection systems nor the prior approval of plants. All dairy products are eligible for export to the United States. However, all products are subject to inspection at the border.

72. Issues that have been particularly difficult for exporters have been problems with technical violations of labeling requirements, sanitary violations (such as salmonella and other microbiological contamination) and procedural violations such as incorrect product and facility registration.

73. **European Union.** The EU import rules for dairy products have many similarities to that for meat and meat products. In particular, dairy exports to the European Union must come from countries with equivalent systems of sanitary inspection and control and then only from plants specifically approved for export. Currently, no Peruvian systems or plants are approved to export to the European Union.

74. **Other Countries:** Sanitary controls within the region focus on border inspections, which may be arbitrary or capricious. Mexico is a priority market for condensed milk exports, and Peruvian exporters have had difficulty in getting official government registration for export, which has restricted trade.

3. Overview of national priorities

75. Peru has the greatest need for improvement in milk handling, including training in good agricultural and manufacturing practices, assistance in establishing pasteurization infrastructure, and improvement in commercial links to bring more milk producers into the formal sector. In addition, improved capacity for diagnostic services to identify non-conforming product will help reduce incidence of microbiological contamination. These steps will help improve the quantity and the quality of Peruvian dairy products, and when production increases to develop surpluses, it will facilitate Peru’s ability to export.

Table 9: National SPS priorities in the dairy sector

General concerns	Specific priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in analytical capacity for microbiological testing • Improve laboratory capacity and achieve accreditation • Improve capacity for monitoring residues and contaminants • Establish traceability systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of informal sector • Investment in infrastructure • Train processors in HACCP, Good Manufacturing Practices, and requirements to achieve recognition of equivalence by importing countries.

4. Priority actions required to increase dairy exports

76. Peruvian dairy exporters face problems with food safety standards. Dairy products fail to meet these standards because of structural deficiencies (e.g. the continuing presence of large informal sectors) and problems in particular processing plants. While there is a need to develop a comprehensive modern infrastructure to guard against contamination of milk, some advanced dairies have the resources to preserve product quality.

77. The deficiencies relate to many features of artisanal producers, including: lack of a robust cold chain (particularly because of lack of electrification in many producing areas); absence of potable water; high levels of tuberculosis and brucellosis in cattle herds; failure to implement good agricultural and good manufacturing practices; and insufficient laboratory facilities for product testing.

78. Against this background of formal and informal systems, priority should be given to the following actions:

- measures to progressively bring producers into the formal sector, in particular by encouraging dairy electrification, pasteurization and good hygienic practices.
- targeted assistance to the formal sector to assist for measures to prevent microbiological contamination
- improved technical capacity of government officials to analyze microbiological and chemical residues.

5. Technical assistance currently provided

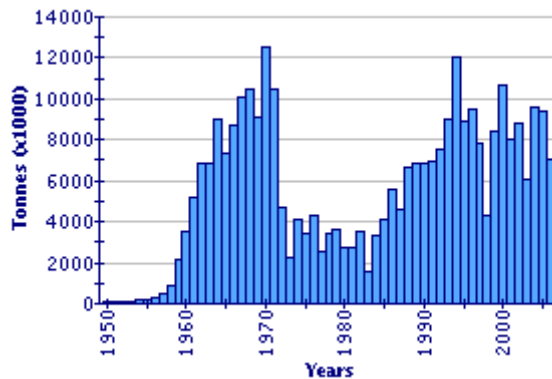
79. The United States has provided capacity building assistance with small dairies to improve production techniques and develop infrastructure to preserve product quality, including using funds from food aid programs.

V. FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

1. Commercial Environment.

83. Peru is a large exporter of fish meal and also exports fresh and frozen fish for human consumption. The Peruvian fishing industry, primarily based on the export of fish meal, used in poultry feed, is among the largest in the world. Peru's fishing sector led the world during the mid-1960s, although production since then has fluctuated radically. In the 1970s, overfishing nearly led to the disappearance of the anchovy resource. Production regulation is being reorganized from a global fishing quota to individual quotas distributed among fishing boats. The global quota in 2008 was 7.5 million metric tons. After *anchoveta*, major catches were of South American pilchard and Chilean jack mackerel.

Peru Production
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Source: FAOSTAT (2006) – Unit : 1,000 metric tons

Table 10: Total fish catch in Peru 2006 (MT)

Capture	Aquaculture	Total
7,017,491	28,393	7,045,884

Source: FAOSTAT (2006) - Unit: metric tons

Table 11: Peruvian Exports of Fish and Shellfish (\$1,000)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	85,235	56,149	40,727	61,838	72,262
Fish, dried, salted, meal	6,199	5,584	5,616	6,273	8,440
Crustaceans, fresh, chilled, frozen	71,778	85,251	113,685	149,420	190,500
Prepared and preserved Fish and Crustaceans	43,228	25,398	45,838	60,728	55,510
Animal Feed Stuff (total, largely fishmeal)	858,881	848,032	769,396	990,182	1,190,444

Source: UN ITC – Unit : \$1,000

84. Tariff barriers to most of the products of this group are relatively low, particularly in the United States and the EU, important markets covered by new trade agreements. The United States imposes MFN tariffs on fish of 0 to 35 percent, with an average of 2.0 percent for the sector. The highest tariffs are applied to processed tuna. All products in the sector except processed canned tuna are duty-free under tariff preference programs.

85. Under the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, the United States agreed to consolidate all tariff preferences into the final tariff elimination schedules. This means that all fish imports

from Peru except two canned tuna tariff lines receive duty-free treatment. For these three lines, the tariffs will be reduced to zero by the year 2019.

86. Sanitary restrictions on imports vary considerably by trading partner, but also by the source of fish i.e. coastal fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture. For example, in the case of aquaculture products, a control plan on heavy metals, contaminants, residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs must be in place in an exporting country for imports to be accepted by the EU.

2. Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries

87. **United States.** Like dairy products, fish products are eligible for export to the United States, but are subject to inspection at the border. Sanitary standards and chemical residues are issues of particular concern for fish imports, including a maximum residue level of 1 part per million for methyl mercury in fish, which can be an issue of concern for some large fish (tuna).

88. **European Union.** The EU sanitary system for the import of fish and fish products requires the exporting country to have a competent authority responsible for official controls and capable of guaranteeing that the relevant hygiene and public health requirements are met. Imports are only authorized from approved vessels and establishments (e.g. processing plants, freezer or factory vessels, cold stores), which have been inspected by the competent authority of the exporting country and found to meet EU requirements. As noted above, for aquaculture products, a control plan on heavy metals, contaminants, residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs must be in place to verify compliance with EU requirements.

89. Specific conditions also apply for imports of live or processed bivalve molluscs (e.g. mussels and clams), echinoderms (e.g. sea urchins) or marine gastropods (e.g. sea-snails and conchs). Imports are only permitted if they come from approved and listed production areas.

Table 12: Production areas and zones approved to export to the EU under “Section VII: Live bivalve mollusks”

Name	Location
Pucusana	Pucusana, Lima
Guaynuna	Casma, Ancash
Bahia Lagunillas	Pisco, Ica
Isla Tortuga	Casma, Ancash
Bahia de Independencia	Pisco, Ica
Bahia de Paracas	Pisco, Ica
Playa Jaguay	Chincha, Ica
Playa La Antena	Chincha, Ica
Salinas	Samanco, Ancash
Nonura	Sechura, Piura
Bahia Samanco	Samanco, Ancash
Bahia Sechura	Sechura, Piura
Reventazon	Sechura, Piura
Huacho	Huacho, Lima
Ancon	Ancon, Lima
Callao	Callao, Callao
Culebras	Huarmey, Ancash
Tamborero	Huarmey, Ancash
Morrope	Lambayeque, Lambayeque

Source: https://sanco.ec.europa.eu/traces/output/listsPerCountry_en.htm#

Table 13: Factory Vessels and Processing Plants approved to export to the EU under “Section VIII: Fishery products”*

<p>Names and locations of 156 approved vessels and plants available through https://sanco.ec.europa.eu/traces/output/FFP_PE_en.pdf</p>

Source: https://sanco.ec.europa.eu/traces/output/listsPerCountry_en.htm#

*aquaculture products included

90. In addition to official sanitary requirements, compliance with voluntary standards schemes may soon also be required by buyers in certain EU markets, such as GlobalGAP's Integrated Farm Assurance Scheme for aquaculture shrimp and similar standards in development for tilapia and pangasius. As in other product areas, there is considerable differentiation in private requirements according to national markets (e.g. the standards schemes applied and their requirements differ significantly between Germany and Portugal). In general terms, private voluntary schemes, which typically also include chapters on social, environmental and animal welfare criteria are an increasingly important determinant of access to retail supply chains.

3. Overview of national priorities

91. The principal barrier to exports is generally meeting plant approval and residue requirements in the EU and passing import inspection in the United States. To meet these

requirements Peru needs strengthening of laboratory diagnostic systems, assistance to meet EU equivalence standards, and training in good aquacultural practices.

Table 14: National SPS priorities for the fish and fish products sector

General concerns	Specific priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of equivalence by the EU • Improve laboratory capacity and achieve accreditation • Improve capacity for monitoring residues and contaminants • Establish traceability systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve ability to certify compliance with residue requirements for exports to the EU • Establish HACCP systems.

4. Priority actions required to increase fish and fish product exports

92. Priority should be given to the following actions:

- To protect market access to the EU, continual monitoring of changes to EU fisheries and health legislation is necessary to ensure that national competent authorities are able to demonstrate that they apply equivalent measures on fish and fish products.
- Within the aquaculture sector, particular attention needs to be given to updating control plans on heavy metals, contaminants, residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs. Close attention to the evolution of EU rules in this area is required.

93. Attention should also be given to the following areas:

- The potential rise in private standards schemes in the fisheries area, not just within the EU market, but other markets world-wide.
- Promoting good manufacturing practices and monitoring and surveillance of product quality.

5. Technical assistance currently provided

94. None reported.

VI. HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE EXPORTS

1. Commercial Environment

95. Peru has seen dramatic increases in horticultural exports in recent years, particularly for the major products that have gained market access to key countries and that have benefited from investment in production and infrastructure.

Table 15: Main Horticultural Exports from Peru

	Asparagus fresh/pres HS 0709.20, 0710.8010	All Citrus HS 0805	Avocado HS 0804.40	Mango HS 0804.5020	Grapes HS 0806.10
2003	124,547,808	8,278,845	15,772,298	31,008,847	23,305,085
2004	157,156,975	13,647,456	18,707,758	42,028,068	21,763,011
2005	180,568,394	18,400,198	23,367,117	38,376,508	33,931,737
2006	214,002,905	23,347,583	38,792,738	59,096,648	50,932,448
2007	266,123,386	34,580,847	47,342,810	63,334,155	54,525,052

From MINCETUR data, dollars.

96. Peru exports over half a billion dollars a year of fresh flowers, fruits and vegetables to the world, with totals continuing to grow substantially in recent years.

	Floriculture (HS chapter 6)	Fresh Fruit (HS chapter 7)	Fresh Vegetables (HS chapter 8)	Total
2005	\$7,919,827	\$259,581,891	\$165,260,256	\$432,762,585
2006	\$8,752,755	\$300,060,497	\$236,998,626	\$545,811,878
2007	\$8,687,171	\$365,279,393	\$276,789,225	\$650,755,790

From MINCETUR data, dollars.

2. Phytosanitary and Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries

97. **United States.** To export fresh fruits and vegetables to the United States, exporters must satisfy a number of specific requirements regarding the pest and disease status related to the product. Most important of these are to develop a list of pests and diseases associated with the product to determine potential risks to U.S. agriculture. When risks are identified, the product can be approved, denied access or mitigating measures can be identified.

98. Peru has gained approval for its key exports products for the United States, some with mitigating measures required. The primary pest of concern denying access to imports is fruit flies, in particular Mediterranean fruit fly and flies of the *genus anastrepha*, but other pests and diseases of concern exist in Peru. Mitigation may be applied, such as regulations permitting export by treating mangoes with a hot water dip at an APHIS approved facility. Similarly, Peru is working now with the United States over regulations for the exported avocado, where USDA has submitted a draft rule for public comment regarding measures to permit imports.

99. In addition to plant health protection, exports of fresh fruit and vegetables to the United States are inspected for human health concerns and labeling requirements. Failure to maintain the product in sanitary condition or deliver products that have meet pesticide residue standards can result in a positive finding by FDA inspectors and shipment detentions, as well as import alerts that shut down all exports from a facility or a region.

100. A difficulty Peru has in obtaining import admissibility for new products, or establishing more favorable remediation standards is the ability to establish a technical basis for navigating through the U.S. regulatory system. This ranges from diagnostic capability to eradication, quarantine, surveillance, control, and monitoring. In addition, for specific products of interest identified as export priorities, managing the U.S. regulatory system requires focused attention from government officials and private sector companies and associations³. Moreover, dealing with mitigation measures is an issue of primary concern. Peru is seeking ways to reduce the damage to its products imposed by post-harvest fumigation, cold treatment and inspection procedures.

101. Exports of live plants face additional restrictions, including because of the risk of pest or disease transmission through soil or through diseased root stock.

102. **European Union.** Certain plants, plant products and other objects must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by the National Plant Protection Organization of the exporting country, before exports can be introduced into the Community. Upon entry into the Community, the phytosanitary certificate may be replaced by a plant passport for circulation within the EU. Plant health standards are not harmonized across the EU for most products, and imports must comply with certification requirements of individual EU member states.

103. In addition to official sanitary requirements, voluntary standards schemes are well-established in the area of fruit and vegetables. The present GlobalGAP's Integrated Farm Assurance Schemes were first developed for fruit and vegetables⁴. These standards are well-established and a de facto requirement for access to most large retail distribution chains in northern Europe. Furthermore, these private voluntary schemes typically also include chapters on social, environmental and labor criteria. Meeting such standards may not present a problem for larger producers, but research from elsewhere in the world suggests that it can be onerous for small producers unless they can be grouped into collective certification schemes. One particular issue relates to certification of compliance and the recognition of certification bodies outside of the EU to perform these services. To date, few Peruvian exporters have systems in place to comply with EU requirements.

104. **Asia:** Peru is developing export markets in Asia and finding that phytosanitary barriers are limiting access for certain products. Gaining import approvals from the United States can be a facilitating step – once they have access to the U.S. market it is much easier to achieve approval from other countries. This is particularly true for fruit fly restrictions.

³ For a list of products eligible to export by country, see <https://manuals.cphst.org/q56/Summaries/CountrySummariesMain.cfm>

⁴ EUREPGAP started in 1997 as an initiative by retailers belonging to the Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group (EUREP). British retailers in conjunction with supermarkets in continental Europe were the driving forces. They reacted to growing concerns of the consumers regarding product safety, environmental and labour standards and decided to harmonize their own often very different standards.

3. Overview of national priorities

105. Peru has identified a number of priorities for training, internship, and projects to address SPS barriers for horticultural products. They include institutional capacity, development of national standards, assistance with remediation techniques, and eradication programs, particularly fruit flies. Overcoming EU technical requirements, including GlobalGap standards and pesticide residue requirements are also of interest to Peru.

Table 16: National SPS priorities for the horticultural sector

General concerns	Specific priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve risk analysis, diagnostic, identification, and sampling abilities of national authorities. • Strengthen laboratory network, including accreditation. • Improve detection, surveillance and post-entry quarantine capacity. • Sampling and analysis of chemical and metal residues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and eradication of <i>anastrepha</i> and Mediterranean fruit flies. • Development of irradiation capacity. • Understanding import requirements in the United States and the EU. • Develop Integrated Pest Management strategies to improve product quality and reduce chemical residues. • Develop alternative remediation techniques to post-harvest fumigation, hot water dip, and heat treatment.

4. Priority actions required to increase fruit and vegetable exports

106. Priority should be given to the following actions:

- *Strengthen institutional capacity.* Peru has invested in facilities and infrastructure to support its horticultural exports. However, to fully take advantage of these facilities further capacity is needed to employ those resources, ranging from diagnostic capacity to maintaining surveillance and quarantine programs.
- *Develop capacities for integrated pest management and organic production.* Peru needs to find ways to reduce residues on exported products, meet production standards required by foreign buyers, and reduce costs and potential injury to farm workers.
- *Consider fruit fly control options.* Fruit fly infestation in the region is a primary barrier for most products of interest. Three main options exist for control: eradication, establishment and maintenance of free areas and quarantine treatments, such as fumigation and irradiation. It is recommended that a regional co-ordination and strategy meeting be held to consider control options and agree on regional and national actions necessary to control fruit fly.
 - *Eradication of fruit fly* would remove a principle barrier to exports. Peru can build on existing fly free areas and its ongoing program with the IADB to control the fruit fly. This would be a long-term project and would also require continued vigilance to sustain the fly free areas.

- *Pest and disease free regions.* Another approach would be to establish autonomous fruit fly free zones within the region.
- *Irradiation.* Peru is exploring approaches to irradiate exported products, to avoid more damaging remediation treatments, as well as approaches to irradiate potential hosts to fruit flies as a prophylactic measure to preserve fruit fly free zones.
- *Identify other remediation techniques.* Peru is seeking alternative remediation techniques to methyl bromide fumigation, hot water treatment, and cold treatments.
- *Alternative remediation treatments.* A number of Peruvian products are compromised by pest and disease remediation treatments in major markets. Peru is seeking assistance in finding alternative treatments, which could open new markets and increase producer profitability. Priority products include asparagus, avocado and mango, including for the U.S. market.

5. Technical assistance currently provided

107. The United States has provided a wide range of training programs to Peruvian officials in institutional capacity. In addition, the United States has worked with Peru to develop pre-shipment clearance programs to facilitate exports of major products to the U.S. market.

108. The IADB is financing a major program for control and eradication of fruit flies. The IADB also is providing financing for a wide range of SPS support for the Ministry of Agriculture.

109. Other countries, such as the EU, Japan, and Switzerland, have provided more general rural development support that provides benefits to producers.

VII. GENERAL FOOD SAFETY ISSUES (INCLUDING FOR PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS)

1. Commercial Environment

110. Peruvian food processors have not focused much on export markets, despite competitiveness of fruit and vegetable production and the substantial increase in processed food exports in recent years. Canned asparagus accounts for around a quarter of all processed food exports currently. Other leading products include canned fish (in particular tuna), canned vegetables (such as artichokes and peppers), juices, and bakery products.

111. Trade agreements are creating opportunities to export to large markets such as the United States and the European Union, and exporters will into problems with technical standards, such as labeling and packaging requirements, and hygiene, chemical and residue standards.

Table 17: Processed Product Exports

Year	Dollars
2004	\$312,903,164
2005	\$359,392,463
2006	\$521,312,958
2007	\$647,642,641

Source: MINCETUR data for HS 16, 18 – 22.

2. Phytosanitary and Sanitary Restrictions in Priority Countries

The most important government barriers to imports relate to food safety standards, in particular microbiological contamination and pesticide residues, and labeling requirements.

112. **United States:** Imports of processed products are subject to inspections at the border, under the same system identified above for dairy products. In addition, there are registration and process requirements for canned foods, including for low-acid canned food requirements.

113. **European Union:** Processed products containing meat or egg products must be certified to access the EU market. Additional requirements for other products depend on standards established in individual EU member states.

114. Peru can strengthen its food safety systems through a series of specific interventions. These include improvements in diagnostic and laboratory capacity, strengthening of inspection services, provision of training for good agricultural and manufacturing practices, and assistance in participation in international standards setting activities.

Table 18: National concerns in the area of food safety

General concerns
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveillance and analysis for microbiological, chemical, and metal contaminants• Improve inspections of processed foods• Accreditation of laboratories• Good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices, and HACCP training• Risk analysis capacity• Strengthening technical and human resource capacity of laboratories and government agencies.• Establish traceability system

3. Priority actions required to increase processed food exports and general food safety standards

115. Priority should be given to the following actions

- Good agricultural and manufacturing processes. Training to help food processors raise their quality and work to meet export standards will help gain certifications and reduce the incidence of import detentions.
- Improved laboratory support. Expanded laboratory capacity to test and certify products will increase detection of non-conforming product and enhance the capacity of food processors to improve their product.
- Strengthened domestic food safety systems. Strengthening the food safety capacity Peru will reduce the gap between domestic and export quality, and make it easier for domestic producers to realize export standards.

4. Technical assistance currently provided

116. IICA has sponsored a range of general capacity building and food safety assistance, including work on laboratories and traceability. The United States has provided training related to U.S. food safety laws, including a particular focus on Low Acid Canned Fruit law, chemical residues, and meat and fish processing, as well as good agricultural practices. Canada has provided assistance through APEC training.

VIII. OVERVIEW OF PAST, PRESENT AND PLANNED SPS-RELATED ASSISTANCE

117. Annex 2 provides an overview of assistance available on a country and specific sectoral basis. Further input from donors, both multilateral organizations and particular countries, is needed to map ongoing and future assistance programs.

118. Annex 3 provides a detailed overview of technical assistance requests from SENASA regarding animal, plant, and human health. The assistance request is dominated by training and internship programs to raise the capacity of the SENASA officials to perform in SPS-related functions. SENASA has also identified a series of projects for addressing SPS barriers. Projects include:

- 5 projects for strengthening capacity for pest and disease identification from the Office of Diagnostics and Production (OCDP);
- training officials and producers in pesticide management to improve product quality from the Center for the Control of Inputs and Toxic Residues (CCIRT);
- training in good manufacturing practices from the Office of Agriculture Inputs and Food Safety (DIAIA);
- 3 specific projects from the Office of Animal Health for establishing disease free status for avian diseases, strengthening diagnostic capacity for avian diseases in the field and the laboratory, and developing a national model for control of animal diseases;
- 13 specific projects from the Office of Plant Health that include developing capacity for quarantining pest free areas, strengthening border inspection regulations and processes, fruit fly control, irradiation, and studies on alternative mediation methods.

XI. SOURCES

Background Studies.

Asociacion de Exportadores (ADEX), 2005. “Oportunidades de exportacion no aprovechadas en el Mercado de los EE.UU.”

Agra CEAS Consulting, 2008. “Planes nacionales para el desarrollo sanitario y fitosanitario: Estudio sobre el erreno en el Peru, Analisis de costos y benficios.” For the WTO.

Agra CEAS Consulting, 2008. Planes nacionales para el desarrollo sanitario y fitosanitario: Estudio sobre el terreno en el Peru, informe principal.” For the WTO.

Allen F. Johnson & Associates, 2008. “SENASA Organizational Evaluation: Recommendations for Enhanced Export Promotion.” For the Inter-American Development Bank.

Carlos Tovar, 2008. “Necesidades en Materia de Sanidad Agropecuaria para Mejorar el Acceso a los Mercados Exportacion.” Informe Preliminar. Ministerio de Agricultura, Peru.

Input for Balance Sheets.

Asociacion de Exportadores (ADEX)

Asociacion de Productores y Exportadores de Mango (APEM)

Asociacion Peruana de Avicultura (APAVIC)

Asociacion Peruana de Pocicultores

Asociacion de Productores Citricos (ProCitrus)

Asociacion de Productores de Palta (ProHaas)

Asociacion de Productores de Uva (ProVid)

Ministerio de Salud, Direccion General de Salud Ambiental (DIGESA)

Ministerio de Agricultura, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA)

ANNEX 1
Peru SPS Balance Sheet

1. Specific SPS needs that limit access to markets

Sector: Poultry

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Poultry, poultry preparations, canned poultry, eggs and poultry genetics to the Andean Community countries and Japan (for chicken cuts only). ⁵			
Avian genetics to Ecuador	SESA has a greater level of restriction than required to obtain an appropriate level of protection and it is outside of the community framework (CAN Resolution 315)	Coordination meetings with Ecuador's SESA.	Need: Logistical support to bring about the meeting. ⁶
Avian genetics to Venezuela	SASA requires a site visit to the nurseries of the poultry exporters.	Coordination meetings with Venezuela's SASA.	Need: Logistical support to bring about the meeting. ⁷

⁵Asociación Peruana de Avicultura.

⁶ SENASA.

⁷ SENASA.

Sector: Camels

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
South American camels to Colombia	ICA has a greater restriction than what is required to obtain the appropriate level of protection, and it is outside the community framework (CAN Resolution 34&)	Coordination meetings with Colombia's ICA.	Need: Logistical support to bring about the meeting. ⁸

Sector: Equine products

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Equine offal to Brazil	Requested more information, not contemplated in the RZI sent by the DIPOA.	Coordination meetings with Brazil's DIPOA.	Need: Logistical support to bring about the meeting. ⁹

Sector: Dairy

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Evaporated milk to Mexico	No response from SAGAPRA for renewing the establishment of Gloria S.A. as an exporter of evaporated milk, although they have met the requirements and sent the requested information.	Coordination meetings with SAGAPRA in Mexico.	Need: Logistical support for bringing about the meeting. ¹⁰

⁸ SENASA.⁹ SENASA.¹⁰ SENASA.

Sector: Livestock-pork-pigs

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Live pigs for slaughter, carcasses and cuts of pork to Andean Community countries	None.	Adaptation of slaughter houses for exportation.	Needed/Planned: Elaboration by SENASA with participation of APP of sanitary regulation of meats that includes requirements for slaughterhouses for export. ¹¹
Canned pork to the Andean Community	None.	Adaptation of slaughter houses for exportation.	Needed/Planned: Elaboration by SENASA with participation of APP of sanitary regulation of meats that includes requirements for slaughterhouses for export. ¹²
Pigs and their products to Ecuador	Lacking authorization of the government to issue the boarding licenses, there are not sanitary barriers but there are WTO barriers.	Coordination meetings on the policy level with Ecuador.	Need: Logistical support to bring about the coordination. ¹³

¹¹ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

¹² Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

¹³ SENASA.

Sector: Horticulture

Existing export products and markets	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Fresh asparagus spears to the U.S.	Quarantine fumigation treatment of methyl bromide: -reduces the lifespan of the spear, impacting the commercial quality; -exportation, other costs increased.	-Application of other treatments as an alternative to methyl bromide, such as the use of irradiation as a quarantine treatment. -Search for mechanisms that permit the reduction of pest populations in the places of production and during the post harvest process to reach the option of no fumigation. -Solicit from APHIS the execution of a Pilot Plan to be done together with the asparagus sector to evaluate the inspections of spears coming from production areas with few pests and developed procedures in the packing plants as the base of preliminary work with positive results	Need: Work with the private sector in the pre-pilot plan of no fumigation, allowing collection of sufficient data for the successful execution of the pilot plan.
Fresh mandarins and grapes to Mexico	Mexico's SENASICA demands that the cold treatment be finished in Peru and does not admit a cold treatment done in transit as occurs with exports of these same products to other countries for the same regulated	Budget for bilateral meetings in Peru and Mexico. Policy (or political?) support to address and resolve the problem.	

	<p>pests, this measure is reflected in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exporters cannot meet the phytosanitary measure for cold aspects specifically, as well as other aspects; -The cost is too high to meet the measure; -17 days of treatment in the place of origin added to the 11 days of transit reduces the shelf life of the product. <p>All of the foregoing results in a less competitive product in the market.</p>	<p>Assistance of the Peruvian Embassy in Mexico to identify the items of interest to Mexico and confirm the date of bilateral meetings.</p> <p>Other strategies.</p>	
<p>Avocado, garlic, dry beans, quinoa and other species of citrus to Mexico</p>	<p>SENASA has asked for a long time that these products have a risk analysis for pests to establish the phytosanitary requirements but Mexico's SENASICA does not give advance samples in these areas even though our Embassy representative in the country has received the letters mentioned are on the verge of concluding these items as a priority.</p> <p>The phytosanitary requirements established by SENASICA,</p>		

	<p>after the Pest Risk Assessment (PRA) is done, for the exportation of fresh garlic, is what the quarantine treatment of hot water or fumigation with methyl bromide applies to for the control of <i>Eryophyes tullipae</i> and <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> and sampling at the point of entry for sending to the laboratory.</p> <p>SENASA in January of 2004 sent their observations of these phytosanitary requirements, asking SENASICA to reevaluate the PRA and in our proposal only apply the treatment for <i>Eryophyes tullipae</i> and the delivery would be subject to inspection and not the sampling for the laboratory.</p> <p>To date, SENASICA still has not responded to the commentaries sent by SENASA, although we were told by the technical area of the General Directorate of Vegetable Health of this organization that we would</p>		
--	--	--	--

	have the answer by February of 2005.		
Sawed wood to Mexico	Lately there have been rejected shipments of wood because of pest quarantine problems that do not exist in Peru, it is possible that the contamination is happening in the destination.	Bilateral meeting between SENASA and SEMARNAT; development of specific agendas for the visits to Mexico and Peru for the parties, with the purpose of identifying the origin of the problem and finding a solution, this is a priority. Financing for the development of these activities.	Planned: Negotiations for a first approach of the authority of SEMARNAT, this was set for the end of September of 2008. ¹⁴
Citrus to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Taiwan	There are problems (but they haven't been explained) ¹⁵		
Citrus to the U.S.	Apart from the fruit fly, there is a moth that is also a quarantine pest and that is just reported in Cuzco. A specialist went there recently, the presence of the pest is endemic in the region and they are doing nothing to control it or see if there is a risk that it could spread to the Peruvian coast and complicate citrus exports to the U.S. ¹⁶		

¹⁴ SENASA.

¹⁵ ProCitrus.

¹⁶ ProCitrus.

Avocado to Chile	Fumigation with methyl bromide and cold treatment	With SENASA, doing a report to show that the Hass avocado is not a host to the fruit fly.	Present/Planned: Assistance of SENASA to do the study and the assistance of SEG to supervise and approve the study ¹⁷
Mango to the U.S.	SENASA, not APHIS, is supervising the hot water treatment for mangos in the plants; this is cheaper because the expenses of APHIS personnel had to be covered before. ¹⁸		
Mango to Japan	Developing a protocol for the hot water treatment of mangos to be exported to Japan. Looking into hyperbaric treatment. Obtaining certificates takes a long time, it is necessary to reduce this. Exporting mango for industry (pulp and frozen) is an option but the prices are too low. The demand for SENASA services has grown while SENASA's capacity has not, this is a limiting factor. ¹⁹		

¹⁷ ProHass.

¹⁸ APEM.

¹⁹ APEM.

Sector: Horticulture

Products and markets <u>not</u> eligible for export	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Fresh avocado to the U.S. ²⁰	<p>There is a Pest Risk Assessment done by the phytosanitary authority of the U.S. (APHIS) that requires the treatment with methyl bromide and cold as a phytosanitary measure to eliminate the risk of fruit flies.²¹</p> <p>Fumigation with methyl bromide and cold treatment.²²</p>	<p>Development of a study that shows that Haas avocados are not a host to the fruit fly.²³</p> <p>Carrying out a study with SENASA to show that the Hass avocado is not a host to the fruit fly.²⁴</p>	<p>Present/Planned: APHIS support to supervise and approve the study.</p> <p>Present/Planned: Support of the private sector.²⁵</p> <p>Present/Planned: Support of SENASA to do the study and assistance of SEG to supervise and approve the study.²⁶</p>

²⁰ APHIS published in the Federal Register 7 January 2009 a proposal to amend regulations allowing the importation of Peruvian avocados. Comments will be received until 9 March 2009. Additional details on file.

²¹ SENASA.

²² ProHass.

²³ SENASA.

²⁴ ProHass.

²⁵ SENASA.

²⁶ ProHass.

Avocado to Mexico	SENASA has sent the PRA but has not received a response from SENASICA	Political support	Need: Bilateral meeting between SENASA and SENASICA
Avocado to Japan	SENASA has sent the PRA but has not received a response from MAFF	With SENASA, doing a study showing that the Hass avocado is not a host to the fruit fly , sent an invitation to MAFF for them to participate in the study but, as of September 2008, had no response	Present/Planned: Assistance of SENASA to carry out the study and hope for the help of MAFF to supervise and approve the study ²⁷
Avocado to China		Carrying out study, with support of SENASA, to show that the Hass avocado is not a host to the fruit fly	Present/Planned: Assistance of SENASA to carry out the study and hope to have the assistance of AQSIS to supervise and approve the study ²⁸
Avocado to Argentina	Waiting for the inspection of the rural property by the Argentine SENASA personnel ²⁹		
Cherimoya (also called custard apple in English), prickly pear, fig, tomatoes under netting, fresh sweet (or bell) peppers to the U.S. Bay leaves, sage, mint and	For these products SENASA has developed a PRA proposal for stage 1 and sent it to APHIS. A group of technical experts from SENASA has visited CPHTS to advance the agenda.	Bilateral meeting between SENASA and APHIS followed by political support to advance the agenda.	Present: Together with the private sector the Technical Report is being elaborated for its submittal.

²⁷ ProHass.

²⁸ ProHass

²⁹ ProHass

<p>rosemary to the U.S.</p>	<p>Still don't have the requirements established for the exportation of these products.</p>	<p>For the exportation of fresh sweet peppers, SENASA should send the technical information about the cultivation.</p>	
<p>Citrus, mango, table grapes and avocado to Japan</p>	<p>Fruit flies are pests regulated by the Phytosanitary Protection Organization of Japan and the pests are in Peru, requiring that we meet the phytosanitary requirements for export.</p> <p>SENASA has begun to test the effectiveness of hot water treatments for mango. The reports have been sent to MAFF of Japan and we hope to have the visit of the Japanese expert in the next mango production season.</p> <p>The work for the tests of citrus has begun and is in its first phase and we hope to move forward as soon as possible, this requires the necessary resources.</p>	<p>-Develop the study that shows that avocado is not a host to fruit flies</p> <p>-Studies of cold treatment for citrus and table grapes.</p> <p>-Studies of hot water treatment for mango exports.</p> <p>-Financial resources to defray the expenses for technical visits in Japan and Peru.</p>	<p>Need:</p> <p>-Assistance of Japan's phytosanitary authorities to visit and evaluate the studies.</p> <p>Present/Planned:</p> <p>-SENASA is sending an official note to MAFF inviting their participation in the study that SENASA is carrying out with ProHass to demonstrate that the Hass avocado is not a host to fruit flies.</p> <p>-Technical assistance from Japan directed towards export sector professionals.</p> <p>-SENASA considered it very important that the MAFF expert visit happen between the end of October and the beginning of November of 2008, when the mango export season for 2008/2009 began.</p>

<p>Some Asian and Eastern countries:</p> <p>Citrus, grape and mango: South Korea</p> <p>Citrus and mango: Taiwan</p>	<p>There is little communication from the Phytosanitary Authorities of these countries, although SENASA has repeatedly asked for information about the phytosanitary requirements.</p> <p>In general terms there is slow movement in the negotiation process to access these markets.</p> <p>Examples: Korea, Malaysia, India, Taiwan, Thailand, etc.</p>	<p>Necessity of having a coming together of the phytosanitary authorities from these countries.</p> <p>Budget for financial matters to defray the technical visit expenses with the countries of interest.</p>	<p>Need: Communications to RREE to make them the nexus of communication in requesting information and monitoring the progress of management in the process of initiating access to the market.</p>
<p>Asparagus to China</p>	<p>SENASA has sent the corresponding technical information to AQSIQ for the official access of this vegetable species that is already exported to Hong Kong.</p>	<p>Confirm the next meeting with AQSIQ to continue negotiating the access of this product.</p>	<p>Past: In a technical meeting held in Beijing talked about interest in access for green asparagus, avocado and Peruvian potatoes. About the first, Mr. Tang Deliang of the Department of Food Security of AQSIQ talked about the progress of the respective study of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), about which the Peruvian party committed to AQSIQ their conclusion to carry this as a finished item to the meeting of the presidents of China and Peru in November 2008, leaving our Embassy in charge</p>

			of carrying out the corresponding follow-up.
Potato and avocado to China	There is no export precedent to China, therefore this is subject to Pest Risk Analysis that the Chinese counterparts need to carry out.	Development of a study that shows that the Hass avocado is not a host to fruit flies.	Present/Planned: With respect to the avocado there is the AQSIQ commitment of being able to accompany SENASA in the study to be developed for showing that fruit flies do not affect the Hass variety, for this the Peruvians have sent a letter of invitation. About the potatoes, the Chinese counterparts have said that it would be a subsequent study and SENASA would handle the corresponding management.
Asparagus, grapes and citrus to New Zealand	This is being held up by New Zealand. There is not exporter interest in revisiting this issue.		
Citrus, avocado, fresh vegetables, fresh potatoes, <i>cucurbitácea</i> from Ica for consumption, lime (<i>lima dulce</i>), sweet red pepper, lettuce and broccoli to Chile	We do not have the phytosanitary requirements for access of these products but the negotiations are far along.	In the case of avocado and citrus: the PRA has been finished by the SAG of Chile. SENASA has sent a proposal of the plan of action for review and agreement between SENASA and SAG. With avocado, there is the	Present: There are annual bilateral meetings with SAG of Chile. With the commitment of SAG we hope to continue the PRA for the pending vegetables.

		<p>incorporation of Arequipa to the program of exportation and then do the PRA study.</p> <p>Fresh potatoes and <i>cucurbitácea</i>: the visit of the SAG experts to the production areas of these products in Ica is upcoming, then SAG will publish the final RF.</p> <p>Lime, sweet red pepper, lettuce, broccoli: SENASA is developing the technical information to be sent to SAG and begin the Pest Risk Analysis.</p>	
<p>Hydroponic vegetables: peppers, lettuce, tomato, little cucumbers, little zucchini, eggplant, spinach, green bean: Costa Rica</p>	<p>Technical information sent so that PRA study can be done by Costa Rica's phytosanitary protection agency.</p>	<p>Take up the issue again.</p>	
<p>Grapes, fresh fruit, citrus, avocado and other fresh vegetables: Honduras</p>	<p>For the access of these products to Honduras, the corresponding Technical Report must be developed but first it is important to identify the market</p>	<p>Interest of the private sector to initiate negotiations.</p>	

	interest of the exporters.		
Melon, watermelon, <i>pepino dulce</i> , avocado, mango, grapes, potato, <i>Granadilla</i> , lucuma, citrus, <i>maracuya</i> , peas, flowers, hearts of palm: Argentina	Melon, watermelon, <i>pepino dulce</i> , avocado, mango: to begin exports, SENASA Argentina has indicated that their experts need to visit the production zones.	Budget for visit of SENASA Argentina inspectors. <i>Granadilla</i> , lucuma, citrus, <i>maracuya</i> , peas, flowers, hearts of palm, grapes, potato: the PRA information has been submitted. Return to the issue of <i>maracuya</i> , peas and hearts of palm. Political support would be important to resolve access for these products.	Present: Fluid communication with SENASA Argentina in place.
Peanuts, various vegetables: Brazil	Sent the PRA information.	The communication from Brazil is very slow, we need to work closely with them to accelerate the process.	Need: Bilateral meeting. ³⁰
Citrus to Mexico	We have been trying to open the market for years, there is a political component here. Two preoccupying phytosanitary areas: 1-Mexico is a buffer zone to the		

³⁰ SENASA.

	<p>U.S. for fruit fly and the U.S. requires an MTD of 0.01 but the U.S. requires Peru have an MTD of 0.5 and that the fruit also have a cold quarantine treatment that would eliminate fruit fly larvae.</p> <p>2-Mexico requires that the cold treatment be done in the place of origin, this limits us considerably, the U.S. and China allow us to do this in transit, this is what countries generally permit, we have to fix this.³¹</p>		
Citrus to Japan, South Korea, Brazil, Chile and Argentina	We want to open these markets but do not know what the SPS barriers are. SENASA should know ³²		

Sector: Poultry

Products and markets <u>not</u> eligible for export	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
European Union (eggs), the United States (poultry).	Levels of protection in these countries.	Strengthening of SENASA to have the capacity in resources and funding to be able to work in the opening of these markets and showing the world Peru's	

³¹ ProCitrus.

³² ProCitrus.

		ability to have an effective system of vigilance. Implementing new sanitary regulations for poultry, the arrangement of people and time to complete the necessary work to accredit the meeting of the norms demanded by these markets. ³³	
European Community	Lacking national plan of monitoring residues and pesticides in eggs.	Define a plan and obtain funding (\$30k annually), carry it out	Not necessary, SENASA has the capacity
	Inspection of egg processing plants by SENASA according to EU regulations	Study of EU regulations by SENASA, development of domestic inspection instructions (managerial level, no law necessary)	Not necessary, SENASA has the capacity
		Formal request to open market for egg products to EU	Not necessary, SENASA has the capacity
Russia	Incongruence in requirements requested by Russia	Negotiation of requirements by SENASA (easy)	Not necessary, SENASA has the capacity
Chile	Chile requests unnecessary requirements for this type of product (some that Peru cannot meet such as being free of Newcastle Disease)	Negotiate sanitary requirements for egg products (SAG of Chile available to do it) ³⁴	
Poultry products to the U.S.	Lacking equivalence between North American norms and	Development of specific SENASA regulations for the	Need: Technical support to develop the regulations referred

³³ Asociación Peruana de Avicultura.

³⁴ Ovosur.

	domestic ones, specifically in the framework of toxic residues, recognition of the sanitary condition of meat packing plants, and with respect to Newcastle and foot and mouth diseases.	application of the food safety law.	to or other specific devices and related training. Logistical support. ³⁵
Meat products to the European Union	Lacking implementation of recommendations made by the Mission of the E.U. in 2001 in the private and public sectors.	Complete the implementation of recommendations.	Need: Support to complete the implementation of the E.U.'s recommendations. ³⁶
Egg products to the European Union	No national residue plan and no recognition of third part certifiers.	Development of residue plan, the specific regulation and its implementation	Need: Support for the development of the plan, the specific regulation and training in the area. ³⁷

Sector: Livestock-pork-pigs

Products and markets <u>not</u> eligible for export	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Live pigs for slaughter, carcasses and cuts of pork to countries outside of the Andean Community.	Foot and Mouth Disease. Classical Swine Fever.	Finish with declaration of country free of foot and mouth disease. Begin sanitary program for pork that includes the program of control and eradication of classical swine fever.	Present: SENASA has the PRONAFPA program. Planned: SENASA has scheduled the beginning of the sanitary program for pork for January 2009.

³⁵ SENASA.

³⁶ SENASA.

³⁷ SENASA.

Canned pork to countries outside of the Andean Community	Foot and Mouth Disease. Classical Swine Fever.	Finish with declaration of country free of foot and mouth disease. Begin sanitary program for pork that includes the program of control and eradication of classical swine fever.	Present: SENASA has the PRONAFPA program. Planned: SENASA has scheduled the beginning of the sanitary program for pork for January 2009. ³⁸
--	---	--	---

Sector: Dairy

Products and markets <u>not</u> eligible for export	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Dairy products to the E.U.	No national residue plan and no recognition of third part certifiers.	Development of residue plan, specific regulation and its implementation.	Need: Support for the development of the plan, the specific regulation and training in the area. ³⁹

Sector: Beekeeping

Products and markets <u>not</u> eligible for export	SPS barriers	SPS needs	Past, present or planned technical assistance programs
Honey products to the E.U.	No national residue plan and no recognition of third part certifiers.	Development of residue plan, specific regulation and its implementation.	Need: Support for the development of the plan, the specific regulation and training in the area. ⁴⁰

³⁸ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

³⁹ SENASA.

⁴⁰ SENASA.

Identification status of SPS animal and vegetable needs	Need recognized/identified (a)	Technical assistance received, planned or requested (b)	Remains to be done (a-b)
Government:	<p>1. Stable, contract personnel (often people are trained and then they leave because of low salaries or lack of a stable contract)⁴¹</p> <p>2. Authority and self-confidence in the post⁴²</p> <p>The agricultural sector should have a national plan of exports agreed on by the national and regional governments that will strengthen the exporters' plans developed by MINCETUR in a manner that SENASA could appropriately work and budget the Access Plan to markets.⁴³</p>	None. ⁴⁴	<p>Need: The authority must have authority. Inspections, fines, traffic control, etc. Private business must feel SENASA is strong, ensures the norms are met and has authority, then everyone would help because they see order and an opportunity. It is not just a lack of regulations and technical assistance without leadership, pride and empowerment of the technical people.⁴⁵</p> <p>Develop the policy of accessing and keeping markets.⁴⁶</p> <p>Development of market studies for products and countries that support the plan.⁴⁷</p> <p>Budget for product and country.⁴⁸</p> <p>Facilities for negotiators' travel missions.⁴⁹</p>

⁴¹ Ovosur.

⁴² Ovosur.

<p>Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition of other zones not recognized as free of the foot and mouth disease of Peru -Formation of a national commission of SPS that represents the country and participates in SPS meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition of other foot and mouth disease free zones -Formation of SPS group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical assistance for the recognition by other countries -Assistance in the formation and support for the training of the SPS group 	<p>Need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Finish description of the zones not recognized to request the recognition. -Form the intersectoral national SPS group⁵⁰
<p>Private Sector:</p>	<p>Sanitary Program for Pork, Technical Assistance and Training for the Producer⁵¹</p> <p>Analyze the possibility of a group of trade associations consolidated into one, in a way that they can participate in the policy of market access and channel their necessities.⁵²</p> <p>The private sector needs to take part, making known their</p>	<p>SENASA as the local sanitary authority prepares projects for the programs inherent to pork production, in coordination with the Association.⁵⁶</p>	

⁴³ SENASA.

⁴⁴ SENASA.

⁴⁵ Ovosur.

⁴⁶ SENASA.

⁴⁷ SENASA.

⁴⁸ SENASA.

⁴⁹ SENASA.

⁵⁰ SENASA.

⁵¹ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁵² SENASA.

	<p>interests in markets and products.⁵³</p> <p>The ideal is that ADEX, AGAP, COMEX and other associations become one big association.⁵⁴</p> <p>With the private sector there have been significant advances, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Signed agreements: agreements have been signed with ADEX and AGAP. -Export associations: agreements have been signed to develop the study of cold treatment for the export of citrus to Japan (Procitrus), hot water treatment for mangos for the export to Japan (APEM); others are being developed, as in the case of avocado (Prohass), grape (Provid), whose objective is to develop methods of treatment to comply 		
--	---	--	--

⁵³ SENASA.

⁵⁴ SENASA.

⁵⁵ SENASA.

⁵⁶ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

	with the level of protection in the importing country. -Financing of training and negotiation: some export associations need to finance the participation of professionals in training events or leaving to address market access. ⁵⁵		
	For Japan: Set up internal system of control of antibiotics For Europe: Adapt plants to European regulation (simple) ⁵⁷	None. ⁵⁸	
Donor:	That the donors and the state (SNIP) can respond in an opportune manner to the financing of identified needs. ⁵⁹	Assistance of the IDB for multiple agricultural export capacity building projects (strengthening of classical swine fever and fruit fly eradication projects) ⁶⁰	

⁵⁷ Ovosur.

⁵⁸ Ovosur.

⁵⁹ SENASA.

⁶⁰ SENASA.

Status of Sanitary Animal / Vegetable Regulations and Enforcement	Need recognized/identified (a)	Technical assistance received, planned or requested (b)	Remains to be done (a-b)
Regulation of pig farms ⁶¹	To be published ⁶²	SENASA developed the regulatory project in 2003, receiving suggestions of the Association. ⁶³	
Sanitary regulation of meats ⁶⁴	To be published ⁶⁵	SENASA developed the regulatory project (was called the Technical Regulation of Meats)	
	Declaration that the country is free from foot and mouth disease ⁶⁶	PRONAFSA ⁶⁷	Declare a foot and mouth disease free zone in the northern coast of the country. ⁶⁸
	Declaration of zones free of Classical Swine Fever ⁶⁹		Urgent to begin Sanitary Program for Pork ⁷⁰
Poultry regulation ⁷¹	Not applicable in the majority of farms because of municipal license problems ⁷²	See the legal form of making it applicable ⁷³	

⁶¹ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶² Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶³ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁴ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁵ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁶ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁷ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁸ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁶⁹ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁷⁰ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

Strengthening of laboratories ⁷⁴	More than a network of laboratories, the priority is that we have kits for the analysis of diseases (PCR genetic sequencing). These kits are a standard against which samples from the countryside can be compared to for the rapid identification and control of diseases. For commercial laboratories it is not economically viable to keep these kits in stock, the SENASA lab should have them permanently. ⁷⁵	Jaika has offered help with this, they donated the SENASA PCR. The hardware but not the software, which are the reference kits for using them correctly. This is very important because now we have to send the samples to the USA and we lose a lot of critical time. ⁷⁶	
The corresponding norms are in place ⁷⁷	Permanent modification. ⁷⁸	Technical assistance developing norms according to the experience of other countries (IDB, MINCETUR fellowships) ⁷⁹	-Continuing learning courses for professionals dedicated to new perspectives in regulations and focusing the regulations in accordance with international regulations. -Participation of the

⁷¹Ovosur.

⁷² Ovosur.

⁷³ Ovosur.

⁷⁴ Ovosur.

⁷⁵ Ovosur.

⁷⁶ Ovosur.

⁷⁷ SENASA.

⁷⁸ SENASA.

⁷⁹ SENASA.

			professionals that work in these areas in international discussion forums about the development of new regulations on the level of the WTO, IPPC NAPPO, COSAVE, CAN, CARICOM, etc. ⁸⁰
In process of zoosanitary regulations of import, export and national transit of livestock (merchandise)	Finish with the regulations underway	Technical support for the implementation and training on a national level for its application	Approval of the regulation ⁸¹
Traceability standards regulations specific to the food harmless of SENASA	Development and implementation of the standards for traceability and food harmless	Assistance to develop the norms and for the training in each area.	Development of standards and training for its implementation ⁸²
Third party standards	Authorize third parties for the execution of some official activities	Develop and implement the third party model	Develop and implement specific models ⁸³
Classical Swine Fever	Finish the standards and carry out the project of control and eradication	Technical support for the implementation	Execution of the project and implementation of the regulations ⁸⁴
Newcastle Disease	Implementation of the control and eradication of disease project	Financing of the project	Finish the product and obtain financing ⁸⁵

⁸⁰ SENASA.

⁸¹ SENASA.

⁸² SENASA.

⁸³ SENASA.

⁸⁴ SENASA.

⁸⁵ SENASA.

SPS Institutional Capacity	Need recognized/identified (a)	Technical assistance received, planned or requested (b)	Remains to be done (a-b)
National Plan	<p>Insufficient personnel to accomplish the work assigned in the national plan, continue to maintain the same number of personnel as in 1998-2000 although exports have greatly increased.</p> <p>Improve the allocation of salaries to the professionals and technical experts of SENASA, they are very low compared to others in the same sector, causing professionals to leave for other jobs and generating a technical disequilibrium in the professional expert staff.⁸⁶</p> <p>Form a national SPS commission⁸⁷</p>	<p>SENASA is partially excluded from the austerity regulations.⁸⁸</p> <p>Support for formation and implementation⁸⁹</p>	<p>Form the commission⁹⁰</p>

⁸⁶ SENASA.

⁸⁷ SENASA.

⁸⁸ SENASA.

<p>Institutional capacity, transparency</p>	<p>The SENASA professionals have the lowest salaries but the results of their work are shown. Our professionals have to work from Monday to Sunday, including the holidays, 24 hours a day to provide a good agro-export support service.</p> <p>Communicate to the users and potential users that the work done by SENASA to get their help when there are difficult situations with the application of specific regulations.</p> <p>A necessity always demanded by the exporters, especially those who start this trade, is to have a source of information that allows them to know the conditions or requirements that the destination market requires for specific products, such as</p>	<p>SENASA is partially excluded from the austerity regulations.⁹²</p> <p>Request greater budget to attend to communication necessities.⁹³</p>	<p>Protect the personnel who have been trained by SENASA, with the goal of reducing the migration to the private sector for better economic opportunities through the assignment of economic remunerations.⁹⁴</p> <p>Create a SENASA communications system.⁹⁵</p>
---	---	---	---

⁸⁹ SENASA.

⁹⁰ SENASA.

⁹¹ SENASA.

⁹² SENASA.

⁹³ SENASA.

⁹⁴ SENASA.

⁹⁵ SENASA.

	tariffs, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, technical barriers (bioterrorism, etc.), conditions and points of entry, prices, opportunities, etc. ⁹¹		
Public-private dialogue	Better coordination ⁹⁶ More coordination of the private sector in areas related to agrarian health through individual and grouped associations. ⁹⁷ Continued SENASA training for the private sector ⁹⁸	Support to carry out the training ⁹⁹	Need to strengthen the associations of producers through MINAG. ¹⁰⁰ Continued training on the national level ¹⁰¹
Private sector capacity (ex., trade associations)	Lack of economic resources to contract veterinary professionals in sanitation. ¹⁰² Form a trade association for dairy products ¹⁰³	Support for the formation ¹⁰⁴	Form the associations ¹⁰⁵

⁹⁶ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

⁹⁷ SENASA.

⁹⁸ SENASA.

⁹⁹ SENASA.

¹⁰⁰ SENASA.

¹⁰¹ SENASA.

¹⁰² Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

¹⁰³ SENASA.

¹⁰⁴ SENASA.

NGO capacity (ex., consumer protection)			
Capacity for research (ex., academic research)	<p>Technical training¹⁰⁶</p> <p>Need to strengthen the capacity of professionals to develop areas of research that allow access to new markets, for this a Phytosanitary Studies area should be created in SENASA that will allow the validation of treatments subject to observation, in order to enter a certain country with a product.¹⁰⁷</p>	<p>Fellowships for SENASA professionals in various countries.¹⁰⁸</p> <p>Participation in short courses of 3 to 6 months.¹⁰⁹</p> <p>Suggested the creation of a Phytosanitary Studies area within SENASA.¹¹⁰</p>	<p>Consolidate the regulation and budgetarily approve the methods development area.¹¹¹</p> <p>The INIA should develop the validation of quarantine treatments but does not have the capacity to develop them because of other priorities. It is a similar situation with the universities.¹¹²</p>

¹⁰⁵ SENASA.

¹⁰⁶ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

¹⁰⁷ SENASA.

¹⁰⁸ SENASA.

¹⁰⁹ SENASA.

¹¹⁰ SENASA.

¹¹¹ SENASA.

¹¹² SENASA.

International Obligations	Need recognized/identified (a)	Technical assistance received, planned or requested (b)	Remains to be done (a-b)
WTO obligations	Participate in WTO meetings related to SPS ¹¹³	Logistical support for participation ¹¹⁴	Continued participation ¹¹⁵
Participation in international SPS organizations	<p>The participation of more than one SENASA professional in this type of event, with the goal that a greater number of professionals are prepared to face the issues in this area.¹¹⁶</p> <p>Many countries apply this methodology, achieving more efficiency in their work and a representative at the international level.¹¹⁷</p> <p>To accomplish the foregoing the corresponding permission and financing is necessary and cannot be limited to one person.¹¹⁸</p> <p>The active participation, in a</p>		

¹¹³ SENASA.

¹¹⁴ SENASA.

¹¹⁵ SENASA.

¹¹⁶ SENASA.

¹¹⁷ SENASA.

¹¹⁸ SENASA.

¹¹⁹ SENASA.

	<p>permanent manner, of SENASA representatives is important in the multilateral organization such as the WTO, IPPC, OIE, CODEX, where they define, among other things, the policies, strategies and priorities in the sanitary and phytosanitary areas that the country should apply and meet. The participation of the Institution in regional technical organizations, especially in the technical committees of plant health, such as COSAVE, that allows us to strengthen our technical positions before the regulations committee of the IPPC.¹¹⁹</p> <p>Active participation of SENASA in these organizations¹²⁰</p>		
--	--	--	--

¹²⁰ SENASA.

¹²¹ SENASA.

¹²² SENASA.

		Logistical support for participation ¹²¹	Continued participation ¹²²
Participation in regional SPS organizations	<p>Participation in the Andean Technical Committee of Agricultural Health - COTASA¹²³</p> <p>Very little participation. The same occurs as mentioned before (lack of permission, financing, resources focused on one person).¹²⁴</p> <p>Active participation of SENASA in these organizations¹²⁵</p>	<p>Work with COSAVE: it is necessary that our country participate in an organized way in this Committee, with the intention of having a united force as countries of the region and that our technical positions in the international arena have force.¹²⁶</p> <p>Received invitation of COSAVE to participate as an observatory member or as active members.¹²⁷</p> <p>Logistical support for participation¹²⁸</p>	

¹²³ Asociación Peruana de Porcicultores.

¹²⁴ SENASA.

¹²⁵ SENASA.

¹²⁶ SENASA.

¹²⁷ SENASA.

¹²⁸ SENASA.

			Continued participation ¹²⁹
Participation in trade agreements	<p>It is necessary to increase the participation of SENASA in them but not just bring up and agree to guidelines in sanitary and phytosanitary measures without others having institutional and sectoral responsibility such as Intellectual Property and Technical Barriers to Trade. During the discussion of these agreements, confirm other things of importance, like with bilateral agreements with the counterparts, technical cooperation and agreements specifically.¹³⁰</p> <p>Organize trade missions that include the representatives of the phyto/zoosanitary authority of the country, to accomplish their direct role in the negotiations of market access,</p>		<p>Exclude SENASA from the austerity regulations.¹³²</p> <p>Generate more participation.¹³³</p>

¹²⁹ SENASA.

¹³⁰ SENASA.

¹³¹ SENASA.

¹³² SENASA.

¹³³ SENASA.

	with the goal of achieving the development and execution of technical, trade cooperation programs and access in the agricultural and livestock areas, facilitating the trade of these goods. ¹³¹		
Bilateral agreements between the national phytosanitary protection agencies	Stimulate the bilateral relationship, finalizing the technical cooperation bilateral agreements with the phytosanitary protection agencies of strategic countries, especially those in Asia, under whose mark the access of Peruvian agricultural and livestock products will be facilitated. At the same time, under these agreements strengthen research, development, training activities and securing the systems of inspection, control and certification. There are more than 40 plant products in negotiation for access to new markets. ¹³⁴		Exclude SENASA from the austerity regulations. ¹³⁵ Generate more participation. ¹³⁶

¹³⁴ SENASA.

¹³⁵ SENASA.

¹³⁶ SENASA.

Strengthen trade attaches	Due to the strategic importance of determined countries and/or economic blocs, we consider it necessary to have agricultural attaches, permitting an improvement in the follow-up of the areas of access and problems that can arise. In a first phase they could be located in Embassies of Peru in China, the U.S., Japan and the E.U. ¹³⁷		
---------------------------	---	--	--

¹³⁷ SENASA.