



Part II: Section V

Entry Control

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CHAPTER I. PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AUTHORIZATION TO IMPORT FISHERY PRODUCTS

1. GENERAL IMPORT PROCEDURES

Any natural or legal person who wishes to enter fishery products must make a declaration through the Sernapesca Goods Entry System, SIMS, for which it must refer to the User Manual and its related procedures at the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service Website www.sernapesca.cl

In the case of making a declaration through a paper form, this document must be presented in the office of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service with jurisdiction over the place of entry or physical import of the products, with an original version of the Single Entry Request (SUI) and a duly completed copy.

Only one type of goods may be declared in an SUI, and therefore, there must be as many SUIs as types of goods to be entered.

If the imported product is to be sent to more than one plant, an SUI for each destination plant must be used, leaving a copy of the authorized SUI in the plant and another copy in the SERNAPESCA office, together with the corresponding supporting documentation.

If a declaration is to be made through the system or presented as a printed document, it is recommended to do so 3 business days in advance, so as to carry out any necessary corrections to the request and to add any missing documentation with enough time to authorize the entry of goods.

It must be noted that the authorization for fishery products derived from hydrobiological resources and feed intended for aquatic species, will be given by one, two or the three technical Sub-Directorates with authority over the entry of the mentioned goods as per the following criteria: Type of entry, type of goods, purpose of the entry, intended use and species.

Reviews and authorizations take place in the following order of priority:

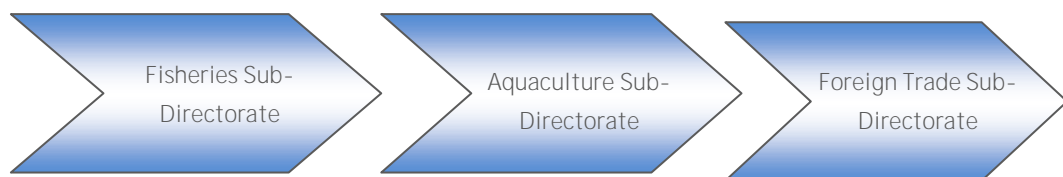


Figure 1: Flow chart for the review and authorization of goods.

Fisheries Sub-Directorate: Responsible for accrediting that the resources were extracted and/or processed according to the national and international regulations in force.

Aquaculture Sub-Directorate: Responsible for monitoring the compliance of zoosanitary requirements.

Foreign Trade Sub-Directorate: Responsible for monitoring the compliance of the requirements associated with food safety.

The authorization of the SUI is dependent on the approval of all the authorizations that it requires, and the authorization corresponding to the Foreign Trade Sub-Directorate may be temporary. If one of the authorizations is rejected, the process may not be completed, thus being understood that the SUI has been rejected.

The fishery products entered may be inspected by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service's officials, and therefore the interested party must timely inform the SERNAPESCA office of its corresponding jurisdiction, the intent to enter or import fishery products and coordinate all the necessary arrangements to carry out the entry inspection.

For SERNAPESCA to authorize the SUI, supporting information to ensure the compliance with the requirements outlined in this Manual is required. If the latter is met, the entry and use will be authorized, and in such case SERNAPESCA will grant all required authorizations to declare via SIMS, or it will assign a number to the Single Entry Form (SUI) and will record the date in the item "Final authorization date" of the SUI in case the declaration is presented as a printed document.

In exceptional situations, in which there are justifiable reasons that make it impossible to comply with all documents and/or technical requirements associated with food safety (only for the approval related to the Foreign Trade Sub-Directorate), SERNAPESCA will evaluate and issue a temporary authorization of the SUI. If the declaration is made through SIMS, the "Temporary Authorization" will be provided through the system, and if it is presented as a printed copy, the unregistered SUI will be assigned a number with the date in the item "Final Authorization Date." The interested party may move the goods. However their use will be restricted until complying with the pending documents and/or requirements, this restriction must be stated in writing in the item Temporary Authorization in the printed copy of the SUI. All pending guarantees must be delivered within the following 10 business days. Once they have been delivered, SERNAPESCA may grant a "Final Authorization" through SIMS or by registering the "Final Authorization Date" in the printed copy of the SUI.

Filing the SUIs with temporary authorization will be in charge of the office of the jurisdiction where the goods are located, and for this it must: Grant the "Final Authorization" through SIMS or date the SUI in case the declaration was made in a printed copy, and inform the office of the authorization for entering the goods into national territory.

If the date set forth has not been met, SERNAPESCA will proceed to inform the National Customs Service and the Sanitary Authority so as to coordinate the upcoming processes.

If the SERNAPESCA office in charge of the different stages of the SUI does not correspond to the office under which jurisdiction the products will be processed and stored, the corresponding SERNAPESCA offices must inform this situation via email attaching the SUI.

If the SUI form needs to be modified in any way after its authorization, either due to changes in the addresses of the storage or processing facilities, presentation of the end product, customs code, destination market, importer or producer, as appropriate, it must be informed to the SERNAPESCA office under which jurisdiction the product is located, presenting the

original version of the form to assess the requirement. Once it has been assessed, SERNAPESCA will reply in the SUI in writing.

If the modifications correspond to the purpose of the entry, in the sense of indicating that a part or the entire entry will no longer be used for re-export, but for national consumption, the Ministerial Regional Secretariat of Health of the jurisdiction must be informed. All modifications to the SUI must be made on the printed document, and not through SIMS. If the modification is intended to change the purpose of the entry from national consumption to re-export, the regional official must evaluate if the traceability of the product is completely supported and that it complies with all other requirements outlined in item 3, chapter I."

The original SUI or its copies, as appropriate (imported raw material that is processed in different plants), must be available at the place where the product is stored or transformed as a requirement for its traceability, and for the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service to review. If a declaration has been made through the system, an authorized SUI copy must be issued and printed. The importer is responsible for ensuring that the product is physically located at the place declared in the SUI, and for it to have the final authorization.

If an entered or imported fishery product is to be processed, the company who owns it must inform the official SERNAPESCA inspector in charge of the plant, at least 24 hours in advance of the amount of raw material entered or imported, the name of the product and resources, and the processing dates.

Similarly, within 24 hours after completing the production process, the company (processing plant) must make a declaration of existence before the SERNAPESCA office under whose jurisdiction the processing plant and the storage premises are located, indicating the amount and type of product obtained per each processing line, expressed in kilograms, type of packaging, production date and calibers. The declaration of existence may be physically verified by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service.

Failure to comply with the previously mentioned deadline as set forth in the Statistical Information Delivery Regulation, of SD No. 464/1995, Article 5, letter d), will lead to the application of Articles 113 or 116 of the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, according to the cause of non-compliance.

The processing plant for imported fishery products must have a valid registry granted by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, for the specific production lines.

For the traceability control of imported fishery products that are re-processed and then exported, the production company must implement an "imported products stock template," according to the requirements outlined in Section II, Chapter I, Item 4.3.2.c.

If the entry or export has a combined purpose and if it is intended both for national consumption and transformation for its further export, all the procedures and technical requirements described in this manual must be met. An SUI for each purpose or objective of the entry must be generated. It must be noted that the sanitary certification for the export of products obtained from the transformation of imported products, will be subject to the compliance with the specific requirements of the products and destination markets, described in Section III, Chapter IV; for the accreditation of legal origin of the imported products, the certification will be subject to the compliance with the requirements of the destination markets, as well as of the international organizations in which Chile is a member or collaborator.

The certification of origin for the export of products made with imported raw material must comply with the requirements outlined in Section III, Chapter V.

2. IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CHILE AND RE-EXPORT

All fishery products must be identified with a label in the secondary or primary packaging, as appropriate. The label must include at least the following information: Production Company (name and registry number); Product Description; Production Date/Expiration Date (day/month/year).

2.1 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED TO FISHERIES REGULATIONS

All fishery products must have a certificate that accredits their legal origin for each importing event.

The interested party must accredit the legal origin of the fishery resources. If the product is to be entered or imported for national consumption or for its further export to a market different from the European Community (EC), it must accredit its legal origin according to the provisions of Resolution No. 2796 of December 24, 2009, amended by Resolution No. 96, of February 10, 2010, both from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service.

If the fishery product, after being entered or imported into Chile, is intended for export to the European Community (EC), the accreditation of legal origin will be governed by the provisions of Resolution No. 2794 of December 24, 2009, amended by Resolution No. 96, of February 10, 2010, both from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service.

The accreditation of legal origin for swordfish and tuna must be accredited through the Statistical Document corresponding to the specific species, as outlined in the framework of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In addition to this certificate, what is set forth in the previous paragraphs must be met. When the declaration of entry is made through SIMS (Part III, Annexes, Chapter II) the document above must be attached under "Type of Document": "Others" of Step 6.

The accreditation of legal origin of toothfish (*Dissostichus sp*) shall be understood as documented through the presentation of an export or re-export certificate, corresponding to the Dissostichus Catch Documentation System (S-DCD) outlined in Conservation Measure 10-05 of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCRVMA). When the declaration of entry is made through SIMS, the document above must be attached under "Type of Document": "Others" of Step 6.

It must comply with the regulation pertaining to Specific Administration Measures. For more information on the resources subject to Administration Measures, please visit the institutional website www.sernapesca.cl. On the Information section, Administration Measures, in the following link:

http://www.sernapesca.cl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=363

You may download a presentation that provides information on the definition of administration measures: Access, allocation, fishing gear and tackle restriction, minimum legal size, and closure. You may also find information on the current administration measures for the hydrobiological species present in the country.

This accreditation does not include complete feed, additives, and supplements.

2.1.1 SPECIFIC TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE FISHERIES REGULATION APPLICABLE TO FISHERY PRODUCTS CAUGHT IN HIGH SEAS, BY FOREIGN-FLAG FISHING VESSELS, LANDED IN CHILE

Hydrobiological resources or by-products caught in high seas and landed in Chile may enter the country after presenting their entry request (SUI form). The raw material entry and import authorization coming from foreign-flag fishing vessels or their support vessels is subject to the compliance with the requirements set forth in Supreme Decrees No. 123/2004 and No. 329/2009 and Exempt Resolution No. 1659/2004, of SERNAPESCA.

Those fishery products that are entered or imported into the country must be subject to the procedure set forth in Item 2.1 of this Chapter, and the provisions of Resolution No. 2796 its amendments, of SERNAPESCA.

Those species that may be imported do not include those that are extracted in the Beagle Channel (king crab, softshell red crab and sea urchins).

2.2 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED TO FISHERY PRODUCTS WITH ZOOSANITARY RISKS

If fishery products are made up by species described as susceptible to high-risk diseases, set forth in the Resolution of High-Risk Diseases issued by the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the interested party must comply with what is set forth for these purposes in the Regulation on Measures to Protect, Control and Eradicate High-Risk Diseases that affect Hydrobiological Species (SD No. 319, of 2001).

Also, in the case of their reprocessing in Chile, they must guarantee that the processing plant is part of the List of Authorized Plants, as outlined in the Regulation on Measures to Protect, Control and Eradicate High-Risk Diseases that affect Hydrobiological Species (SD No. 319, of 2001), and Resolution 4866 of 2014 of SERNAPESCA which approves the General Sanitary Program for Disinfection Techniques and Methods of Affluents and Effluents, their control modes and treatment of organic solid waste (PSG AE).

Similarly, in the processing plant, the accompanying meltwater must be channeled to the liquid waste treatment plant, and the packaging must be disinfected and set up so as to avoid any eventual dissemination of pathogens. For this, processing plants must present, within 5 business days before the transformation, a protocol which details the procedures to be applied to comply with that objective before the Animal Health Department at the Regional Directorate of SERNAPESCA of the corresponding jurisdiction of the plants.

2.3 OTHER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

The control of imported fishery products intended for human consumption in national territory is conducted by the Ministerial Regional Secretariat of Health, under which jurisdiction the goods are entered, and therefore the regulations of such authority must be met by the interested parties.

3. REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER AND IMPORT FISHERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR REPROCESSING AND FURTHER REEXPORT

All fishery products must be identified with a label in the secondary or primary packaging, as appropriate. The label must include at least the following information: Production Company (name and registry number); Product Description; Production Date/Expiration Date (day/month/year).

3.1 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED TO FISHERIES REGULATIONS

All entries or imports must comply with the requirements described in Item 2.1 of this Chapter.

3.2 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED TO FISHERY PRODUCTS WITH ZOOSANITARY RISKS

All products with zoonotic risks that have been imported or entered into Chile must comply with the requirements set forth by the Regulation on Measures to Protect, Control and Eradicate High-Risk Diseases that affect Hydrobiological Species (SD No. 319, of 2001).

Also, if they are to be reprocessed in Chile, they must guarantee that the processing plant is part of the List of Authorized Plants, as outlined in S.D. No. 319 and in Resolution 4866 of 2014 of SERNAPESCA, which approves the General Sanitary Program for Disinfection Techniques and Methods of Effluents and Effluents, their control modes and treatment and organic solid waste (PSG AE).

Similarly, in the processing plant, the accompanying meltwater must be channeled to the liquid waste treatment plant, and the packaging must be disinfected and set up so as to avoid any eventual dissemination of pathogens. For this, processing plants must present, within 5 business days before the transformation, a protocol which details the procedures to be applied to comply with that objective before the Animal Health Department at the Regional Directorate of SERNAPESCA of the corresponding jurisdiction of the plants.

3.3 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED TO FOOD SAFETY

a) Sanitary certificates of the country of origin

When presenting the SUI, an original version of a sanitary certificate issued by the Official Authority in the country of origin must be attached, describing at least the following information:

- Country of dispatch.
- Country of destination.
- Name and information of the importer.
- Name and information of the exporter.
- Competent authority (Certification entity).
- Description of the product.
- Species entered (scientific name).
- State or type of processing.
- Quantities described in their corresponding units.
- Nature of the product if it is "wild" or "from aquaculture."
- Production company (name and registry number).

- Production date/Expiration date (day/month/year).
- Identification of the farm or fishing area of origin (only for export to the EU).
- Means of transportation.
- Temperature of the products (environmental, refrigeration, freezing).
- Address and/or registry number of the establishment(s).
- Name of the inspector, signature, and seal.
- Date of issuance.
- Sanitary declarations that state:
 - Declared fitness for use, e.g. Human consumption “fit for human consumption,” animal consumption “not fit for human consumption.”
 - In the case of fishery or aquaculture products affected by marine toxins, it must be indicated that the certification requirements are based on international standards recommended by the Codex Alimentarius.

The entry of fishery products derived from hydrobiological resources may be inspected at the primary zone, which is a previous requirement for the authorization of the mentioned goods. The Inspection Checklist must be applied to the Import of Raw Material with Reprocessing Purposes in Chile and Reexport (Part III, Annexes, Chapter III).

- b) Fishery products entered into Chile, and that will be exported to markets with specific requirements

The fishery plant in Chile in which the entered fishery products will be transformed must have the sanitary authorizations of the destination markets for the products to be transformed.

European Union: The entry or import of raw material whose next destination is this market, must be supported by a sanitary certificate that includes all the declarations of the community certificate, so as to accredit that the country, the plant, the extraction areas, and the respective products comply with the requirements set forth by the Community. This certificate must be issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, which must be recognized by the EEC.

When the goods come from Mexico, Norway or Argentina, and these have been processed in plants authorized for export to the EU, it is not required to attach any declarations that prove compliance with the community regulations in the sanitary certificate.

Brazil: The imported raw material intended for this market, must come with a Sanitary Certificate issued by the Competent Sanitary Authority of the country of origin, which accredits that the product comes from an authorized extraction area and that it was processed in a plant registered at DIPOA. The number corresponding to the circular authorizing the area and the plant to export products to that market must be included: ([Link to access information on plants registered at DIPOA](#)).

4. IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR ANIMAL FEED PRODUCTS

All fishery products must be identified with a label in the secondary or primary packaging, as appropriate. The label must include at least the following information: Production Company (name and registry number); Product Description; Production Date/Expiration Date (day/month/year).

To process the import of feed, supplement, formulated additives and authorized additives, these must be previously incorporated in the list of products authorized for animal feed or in the Resolution of non-formulated additives set forth by SAG (www.sag.gob.cl).

Similarly, those products and by-products derived from land animals, intended to feed hydrobiological species, will require the prior approval of SAG.

5. REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER AND IMPORT FISHERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR FISHING BAIT

All fishery products must be identified with a label in the secondary or primary packaging, as appropriate. The label must include at least the following information: Production Company (name and registry number); Product Description; Production Date/Expiration Date (day/month/year).

For the import of fishing bait, the SUI, an original version of a sanitary certificate issued by the Official Authority in the country of origin must be attached, describing at least the following information:

- Scientific and common name of the species of the bait. If the batch is made up by more than one species, its composition must be described, also indicating its use as fishing bait.
- Identification of the batch, which must contain the freezing date, species, and corresponding key or code.
- Accreditation of the absence of live or latent parasites.
- Accreditation that shows the product has been kept at a T° not exceeding -20 C° for 7 days or -35 C° for 15 hours.
- Accreditation that shows that the fish bait is free of injuries associated with infectious diseases.

If the bait is made up by species susceptible to High-Risk Diseases (HRD), in addition to the previously mentioned information, the certificate must accredit that the bait comes from a country or zone free from these diseases.

6. REQUIREMENTS TO ENTER AND IMPORT COMMERCIAL SAMPLES

The import of commercial samples will not require the presentation of the certificate of accreditation of legal origin. Also, it will not require the presentation of the sanitary certificate from the country of origin, except if these are intended for reprocessing in Chile and their further export.

If it is a product derived from species susceptible to High-Risk Diseases, it must comply with what is set forth in Items 2.2 or 3.2.

CHAPTER II. PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR REENTERING CHILEAN FISHERY PRODUCTS

1. GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REENTERING FISHERY PRODUCTS

Those interested in re-entering fishery products must follow the procedures described in Chapter I and attach the following supporting documentation:

- A copy of the Single Exit Document (DUS - SED).
- A copy of the Notification of Shipment of Export Fishery Products (NEPPEX). Only one NEPPEX number can be declared in an SUI. Therefore there must be as many SUIs as NEPPEX numbers that are associated to a re-entry.
- A copy of the bill of lading, land waybills or air waybills, as appropriate (both from and to Chile).
- Original versions of all the certificates issued by SERNAPESCA.
- Rejection document from the competent authority of the country of destination (in this case the possible return of the original sanitary certificate must be evaluated) or the commercial, technical document that states reasons other than sanitary reasons that led to rejection.

In all cases, it must be accredited that the entered product corresponds to the exported product through a *packing list*, and the inspection report, which must be presented within 10 days. In the case of not complying with this term, the importer user must inform the Foreign Trade official of the office under whose jurisdiction the goods are located and coordinate a new delivery date.

The inspection report written by the authorized sampling authorities must contain the information described in Section IV, Chapter II, Item 2.17.

- Code verification from the processing plant.
- Type of product.
- Date and/or production and/or traceability code.
- Expiration date.
- Container number and associated labels.
- Number of boxes.
- Temperature charts or logs or visual control of side seam seals, as appropriate.

The authorized sampling authority must collect the sample of the re-entered goods as described in Section IV, Chapter II, Item 1.1.1.2, letter g.

Samplings collected by the Ministerial Regional Secretariats of Health will be considered as valid and may be presented in replacement of the analyses conducted by the sampling entities authorized by SERNAPESCA.

If the amount of re-entered product is different from the exported amount, the exporter must present a formal letter at the SERNAPESCA office where the product is entered through customs, indicating the reason for the inconsistency.

In addition to the above, the corresponding documentation (tax, customs and shipping company related) that accredits the traceability of the product with the purpose of providing

evidence that the product that is re-entering the country is the same that left Chile, in terms of the species, quantity, and type of product, must be presented.

The interested party must declare in the SUI the reasons for the rejection at destination, supporting this statement with official documentation from the competent authorities with the causes for rejection. If it is due to commercial problems (labels, weights, sizes, etc.), a declaration from the importer stating the detected problems must be included.

If the shipment was rejected due to the presence of pathogens, marine toxins, residues of pharmaceutical products, prohibited substances or contaminants, or any other condition that represents a risk to human health, the SERNAPESCA office through which the SUI is being processed must contact the Foreign Trade Sub-Directorate (central level), who must immediately notify the Sanitary Authority so as to coordinate the upcoming procedures, recall actions, re-processing or destruction, if appropriate. Re-exporting the product will not be authorized unless the elimination of the detected hazard is accredited through a proper transformation process (for instance: Commercial sterilization of a frozen product with the purpose of eliminating microbiological contamination), and which is proven with the corresponding laboratory tests. This principle must be evaluated by the Foreign Trade Sub-Directorate on a case by case basis.

The office within the jurisdiction for the entry of goods must conduct a follow-up of the re-entries rejected due to the conditions stated in the previous paragraph, with a priority on those rejections due to food safety issues. For this, the storage, transformation, national selling, and re-export must be coordinated with the goods' destination office in case it is authorized.

If the re-entry took place due to commercial reasons, and the container has not been entered into the country of destination through customs, its re-export to markets that require a QAP or other markets, as well as the issuance of the sanitary certificate may be authorized, to the extent that the requirements outlined in Section III, Chapter IV, Item 2 are met and that the sanitary integrity of the product is accredited. For this, a *packing list* must be created, according to the aforementioned general re-entry procedures. Also, an Aerobic Mesophilic Count for those transported frozen and refrigerated products must be carried out, with a n=5 sampling plan per container and an organoleptic analysis. The standards to be used to assess the results will be described in Section III, Chapter IV, Item 1, according to the category of the plant or as described in Section II, Chapter II, Item 2, in the periodic verification item, if the product was processed under the Quality Assurance Program.

If the container in which the product is being re-entered is different from the one in which it was exported, its re-export for markets that require a QAP will not be authorized.

If the product has been in fact imported at destination or the sanitary control of the exported Chilean product has been completely lost and it re-enters Chile with export purposes, its ownership will be evaluated on a case by case basis to authorize the shipment and/or issuance of the sanitary certificates for markets that do not require a QAP.

If the re-entry is due to the application of product recall procedures, implemented by the processing establishment, the interested party must also attach the documentation that informs the reasons for the application of this procedure.

The accreditation of legal origin for fishery products returned to Chile without being entered into the country of destination, whose shipment has not been opened, will be considered to be

documented through the presentation of original certificates provided by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service at the moment of export.

2. RE-ENTRY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

2.1 RE-ENTRY OF TOOTHFISH NOT ENTERED INTO THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

The accreditation of legal origin for toothfish returned to Chile without being entered into the country of export destination will be subject to the conditions outlined in Item 1 of this Chapter.

2.2 RE-ENTRY OF TOOTHFISH ENTERED INTO THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

The accreditation of legal origin for toothfish returned to Chile after being entered into the country of destination of export must be understood as documented through the presentation of a re-export certificate, corresponding to the *Dissostichus* Catch Documentation System (S-DCD) set forth in Conservation Measure 10-05 of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCRVMA) issued by the Competent Authority of the country where the re-export takes place.

2.3 RE-ENTRY OF SWORDFISH AND TUNAS NOT ENTERED INTO THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

The accreditation of legal origin for swordfish and tunas returned to Chile without being entered into the original country of destination will be subject to the conditions outlined in Item 1.

2.4 RE-ENTRY OF SWORDFISH AND TUNAS ENTERED INTO THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

The accreditation of legal origin for swordfish and tunas returned to Chile after being entered into the country of destination of export must be understood as documented through the presentation of the CCRVMA Re-export Certificate corresponding to the specific species, set forth in the framework of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCRVMA) issued by the competent authority of the country where the re-export takes place. In addition to this certificate, the requirements described in Item 1 must be met.

2.5 RE-ENTRY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS NOT ENTERED INTO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The accreditation of legal origin for hydrobiological resources or products returned to Chile without being entered into the European Community will be subject to the conditions set forth in Item 1. Also, the interested party must present the European Community Catch Certificate in the case of re-export from Chile, the Re-export Certificate of the European Community, both issued by Chile.

2.6 RE-ENTRY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS ENTERED INTO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The accreditation of legal origin for fishery products returned to Chile without being entered into the European Community will be subject to the conditions set forth in Item 1.

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CHAPTER III. AUTHORIZATION AND VERIFICATION OF ENTRY OR IMPORT

The product may enter the country once the import authorization is obtained, and after the following requirements are met:

The origin of the fishery product must be accredited in order to move it. At destination, the *stock* must be declared at the SERNAPESCA office of the jurisdiction. All exits of products must be informed in the same SERNAPESCA office, within 12 hours of the exit of the product.

If the product enters a processing plant for reprocessing, it must be accredited that such plant is authorized to process the entered resource in the corresponding line of production.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, the moving or possession of hydrobiological resources or fishery products (regardless of the species or origin) may be controlled with the purpose of determining if its origin, which is duly stated by verifying its accreditation of origin before the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service in the office of the jurisdiction of the point of origin and transfer.

Entry requests that do not attach the information that accredits the corresponding legal origin will not be approved.

Once the request is accepted by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, the approval will be issued through the system, providing all the authorizations requested through SIMS, or in writing through the approval of the SUI in printed form.

The import will be understood as authorized by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, only to the extent that:

- a) The SUI filed through SIMS has all the required authorizations (Fisheries, Animal Health, and Foreign Trade Department, as needed).
- b) The printed SUI is duly signed and stamped by the person responsible for Fisheries of the Animal Health and Foreign Trade Department (to the extent that its authorizations are required) and that the final authorization date is registered in the same document.

The approved imports according to this procedure may be inspected to verify the information provided in the SUI, as per the Inspection Checklist for the Import of Raw Material Intended for Reprocessing in Chile and Re-export (Part III, Annexes, Chapter III). For this purpose, the interested party must provide or arrange for the amenities necessary for the inspectors to exercise their functions.

When SERNAPESCA knows of any risks associated with the products of a certain origin or when it confirms through controls that the entered product does not comply with food safety requirements, one measure to be implemented, among others, is a change in the way in which Chile handles the risk regarding the entry of the product in question. This measure may include holding the product until a final determination is made, in addition to conducting a sampling and analysis of the product.

Such measures may also be applied to other export establishments within the same country where similar food is processed.

If as a result of the inspection it is proven that there are discrepancies between the physical shipment and the information provided through the SUI, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service will request a formal clarification from the importer, will assess the case, and may leave the authorization of entry provided without effect, and require the immediate exit of the inspected batch from national territory or forfeiture for its destruction or donation.

Currently, SERNAPESCA has three types of authorization procedures. The first one corresponds to a direct formality, a modality which consists of verifying documents and comparing the request presented and the information gathered by the requester.

The second modality consists of the formality with inspection and without taking samples, conducting the document verification and also, inspecting the products at the place where they are unloaded (primary zone) to verify and record what is stated in the Inspection Checklist for the Import of Raw Material Intended for Reprocessing in Chile and Re-export.

The third modality consists of the formality with inspection and sampling. This modality is applied for all re-entries and must be conducted by authorized sampling entities, according to the Procedure described in Section IV, Chapter II, Item 1.

The frequency of the inspections to imports and re-entries is described in Table 1, as follows.

Table : *Inspection Frequency*

Activities	Compliance
Inspection of the entry of fishery products intended for reprocessing and export.	10% of monthly imports.
Inspection of the re-entry of fishery products, due to food safety problems or due to rejection at destination (failure to comply with requirements).	100% of monthly re-entries.

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