Appendix I

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

A. Competent authorities of the Union:

Control is shared between the national services of the Member States and the European Commission. In this respect the following applies:

— As regards exports to Chile, the Member States are responsible for control of the production circumstances and requirements, including statutory inspections and issuing health certificates (including animal welfare) attesting to the agreed standards and requirements.
— As regards imports from Chile, the Member States are responsible for control of the compliance of the imports with the Union import conditions.

— The European Commission is responsible for overall co-ordination, inspection/audits of inspection systems and the necessary legislative action to ensure uniform application of standards and requirements within the Internal European Market.

B. Competent authorities of Chile:

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the 'Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero' is the competent authority to administrate all the requirements dealing with:

- sanitary (animal health) and phytosanitary (plant health) measures applied to the import and export of animal, plants and their products;
- sanitary and phytosanitary measures issued to reduce the risk for entrance of animal diseases, plant pest, and to control its erradication or spread; and
- the issuing of the sanitary and phytosanitary export certificates for animal and plant products.

The Ministry of Health is the competent authority for the sanitary control of all the foods, of national production and of import, dedicated to human consumption and of the sanitary certification of elaborated nutritious products for export, except for the hidrobiological products.

The 'Servicio Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura' dependent of the Ministry of Economy, is the competent authority for controlling the sanitary quality of seafood products for export and for issuing the corresponding official certificates. It is also responsible for protecting the health status of aquatic animals, the sanitary certification of aquatic animals for export, and the control of imports of aquatic animals, bait and food used in aquaculture.

Appendix II

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND PESTS FOR WHICH REGIONAL FREEDOM CAN BE RECOGNISED

Appendix II.A

ANIMAL AND FISH DISEASES SUBJECT TO NOTIFICATION, FOR WHICH THE STATUS OF THE PARTIES IS RECOGNISED AND FOR WHICH REGIONAL DECISIONS MAY BE TAKEN

All the animal diseases listed in the most updated version of the OIE list, included in the International Animal Health Code of the OIE for terrestrial and aquatic animals.

Appendix II.B

Pests subject to notification, for which the status of the Parties is recognised and for which regionalisation decisions may be taken[1]

As regards the situation in Chile:

1. Pests not known to occur in any part of Chile as listed in Article 20 of resolution 3080/2003 of Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero as amended, establishing criteria for regionalization in relation to the quarantine pests for the territory of Chile (Resolución N° 3080/2003 Establece criterios de regionalización en relación a las plagas cuarentenarias para el territorio de Chile).

2. Pests known to occur in Chile and under official control, as listed in Article 21 of Resolution N°3080/2003 as amended.

3. Pest known to occur in Chile, under official control and for which pest free areas are established, as listed in Articles 6 and 7 of Resolution N° 3080/2003 as amended.

As regards the situation in the European Union:

1. Pests not known to occur in any part of the Union and relevant for the entire Union, or for part of it, as listed in Part A of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

2. Pests known to occur in the Union and relevant for the entire Union, as listed in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

3. Pests known to occur in the Union and for which pest free areas or protected zones are established, as listed in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

[1] The Sub-committee referred to in Article 15 shall complete these lists by means of a decision.

Appendix III

REGIONALISATION AND ZONING

A. Animal and fish diseases

1. *Animal diseases*

   The basis for recognition of the animal disease status of a Party or a region thereof shall be the International Animal Health Code of the OIE: 'Recognition of the disease/infection free status of a country or a zone and epidemiological surveillance systems'.

   The basis for regionalisation decisions for an animal disease shall be the International Animal Health Code of the OIE: 'Zoning and regionalisation'.

2. *Aquaculture diseases*

   The basis for regionalisation decisions for aquaculture diseases shall be the International Aquatic Health Code of the OIE.

B. Pests

The criteria for the establishment of a region free from certain pests shall comply with the provisions of either:

— the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 4 on 'Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas' and the relevant definitions of the FAO International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 5 on 'Glossary of phytosanitary terms'; or

— Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031).

C. Criteria for the recognition of the special status for animal diseases of the territory or a region of a Party

1. Where the importing Party considers that its territory or part of its territory is free from an animal disease other than those listed in the most recent version of the OIE list, it shall present to the exporting Party appropriate supporting documentation, setting out in particular the following criteria:

   — the nature of the disease and the history of its occurrence in its territory;

   — the results of surveillance testing based on serological, microbiological, pathological or epidemiological investigation and on the fact that the disease must by law be notified to the competent authorities;

   — the period over which the surveillance was carried out;

   — where applicable, the period during which vaccination against the disease has been prohibited and the geographical area concerned by the prohibition;

   — the arrangements for verifying the absence of the disease.

2. The additional guarantees, general or specific, which may be required by the importing Party, must not exceed those, which the importing Party implements nationally.

3. The Parties shall notify each other of any change in the criteria specified in paragraph 1 which relate to the disease. The additional guarantees defined in accordance with paragraph 2 may, in the light of such notification, be amended or withdrawn by the Sub-committee referred to in Article 15 of this Chapter.

Appendix IV

CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR IMPORTS OF ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN AND BY-PRODUCTS

1. The importing Party may require the approval of the establishments of the exporting Party for the import of animals, animal products, products of animal origin and animal by-products.
2. The approval of the establishments in the exporting Party shall be granted on the basis of the appropriate guarantees provided by that Party without prior inspection by the importing Party of the individual establishments.
3. The approval of establishments for imports shall be applied to all categories of establishments of animals, animal products, products of animal origin and by-products.

4. The importing Party shall draw up lists of approved establishments and shall make these lists publicly available. The Parties shall modify or complete these lists to take account of new applications and guarantees received.

5. Conditions and procedures for approval:

   (a) If import of the animal product concerned from the exporting Party has been authorised by the importing Party and the relevant import conditions and certification requirements for the products concerned have been established.

   (b) If the competent authority of the exporting Party has provided the importing Party with satisfactory guarantees that the establishments appearing on its list or lists meet the relevant health requirements of the importing Party and has officially approved the establishment appearing on the lists for exportation to the importing Party.

   (c) The competent authority of the exporting Party must have a real power to suspend the activities for exportation to the importing Party from an establishment for which that authority has provided guarantees, in the event of non-compliance with the said guarantees.

   (d) Verification in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Chapter by the importing Party may be part of the approval procedure. This verification concerns the structure and organisation of the competent authority responsible for the approval of the establishment as well as the powers available to that competent authority and the guarantees that it can provide regarding the implementation of importing Party's rules. These checks may include on the spot inspection of a certain representative number of establishments appearing on the list or lists provided by the exporting Party.
   Taking into account the specific structure and division of competence within the Union, such verification in the Union may concern individual Member States.

   (e) Based on the results of the verification provided for in subparagraph (d), the importing Party may amend the existing list of establishments.

Appendix V

Appendix V.A

PROCESS OF DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENCE

1. Principles

(a) Equivalence can be determined for an individual measure and/or groups of measures and/or systems related to a certain commodity or categories of commodities.

(b) The consideration of equivalence by the importing Party of a request by the exporting Party for recognition of its measures with regard to a specific commodity shall not be a reason to disrupt trade or suspend on-going imports from the exporting party of the commodity in question.

(c) Determination of equivalence of measures is an interactive process between the exporting Party and the importing Party. The process consists of an objective demonstration of equivalence of individual measures by the exporting Party and the objective assessment of this demonstration with a view to the possible recognition of equivalence by the importing Party.

(d) The final recognition of equivalence of the relevant measures of the exporting Party rests solely with the importing Party.

2. Preconditions

(a) The exporting Party can only initiate the process of determination of equivalence when the importing Party has authorised the exporting Party for import of the commodity for which equivalence is sought. The authorisation depends on the health or pest status, the legislation and the effectiveness of the inspection and control system related to the commodity in the exporting Party. To this end the legislation in the sector concerned shall be taken into account, as well as the structure of the competent authority of the exporting Party, its command chain, its authority, its operational procedures and resources, and the performance of the competent authorities as regards inspection and control systems, including its level of enforcement related to the commodity and the regularity and rapidity of information to the importing Party in case of identified hazards. This recognition may be supported by documentation, verification and earlier documented experience.

(b) The Parties shall initiate the process of determination of equivalence based upon the priorities established in Appendix V.B.

(c) The exporting Party shall only initiate the process when no safeguard measures imposed by the importing Party apply to the exporting Party as regards the commodity.

3. The process

(a) The exporting Party initiates the process by submitting to the importing Party a request for recognition of equivalence of an individual measure and/or groups of measures and/or systems for a commodity or a category of commodities in a sector or sub-sector.

With this request, the exporting Party:

i. explains the importance for trade of that commodity;

ii. identifies the individual measure(s) with which it can comply with out of the total of the measures expressed in the import conditions of the importing Party applicable to that commodity;

iii. identifies the individual measure(s) for which it seeks equivalence out of the total of the measures expressed in the import conditions of the importing Party, applicable to that commodity.

(d) The exporting Party objectively demonstrates to the importing Party that the measures it has identified are equivalent to the import conditions for that commodity.

(e) The importing Party objectively assesses the demonstration of equivalence by the exporting Party.

(f) The importing Party concludes whether equivalence is achieved or not.

(g) The importing Party provides to the exporting Party full explanation and supporting data for its determination and decision if so required by the exporting Party.

4. Demonstration of equivalence of measures by the exporting party and assessment of this demonstration by the importing Party

(a) The exporting Party shall objectively demonstrate equivalence for each of the identified measures of the importing Party expressed in its import conditions. When appropriate, equivalence shall objectively be demonstrated for any plan or programme required by the importing Party as a condition to allow import (e.g. residue plan, etc).

(b) Objective demonstration and assessment in this context should be based, as far as possible, on:

— internationally recognised standards; and/or
— standards based on proper scientific evidence; and/or
— risk assessment; and/or
— objective earlier documented experience; and
— legal status or level of administrative status of the measures; and
— level of implementation and enforcement on the basis of in particular:

- corresponding results of surveillance and monitoring programmes;
- inspection results by the exporting Party;
- results of analysis with recognised analysis methods;

- verification and import check results by the importing Party;
- the performance of the competent authorities of the exporting Party; and
- earlier experiences.

5. Judgement by the importing Party

In case the importing Party arrives at a negative conclusion, it shall provide the exporting Party with an explanation.

Appendix V.B

PRIORITY SECTORS OR SUB-SECTORS FOR WHICH EQUIVALENCE MAY BE RECOGNISED

List of priorities referred to in Article 7(4), to be completed by the Sub-committee referred to in Article 15.

Appendix VI

GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING VERIFICATIONS

Verifications may be carried out on the basis of or audits and/or on the spot checks.

For the purposes of this Appendix:

(a) the 'auditee' is the Party subject to the verification;
(b) 'auditor' is the Party that carries out the verification.

1. General principles of verification

1.1. Verifications should be made in cooperation between the 'auditor' and the 'auditee' in accordance with the provisions set out in this Appendix.

1.2. Verifications should be designed to check the effectiveness of the controls of the auditee rather than to reject individual animals, groups of animals, consignments of food establishments or individual lots of plants or plant products. Where a verification reveals a serious risk to animal, plant or human health, the auditee shall take immediate corrective action. The process may include study of the relevant regulations, method of implementation, assessment of the end result, level of compliance and subsequent corrective actions.

1.3. The frequency of verifications should be based on performance. A low level of performance should result in an increased frequency of verifications; unsatisfactory performance must be corrected by the auditee to the auditor's satisfaction.

1.4. Verifications, and the decisions based on them, shall be made in a transparent and consistent manner.

2. Principles relating to the auditor

The auditors should prepare a plan, preferably in accordance with recognised international

standards, that covers the following points:

2.1. the subject, depth and scope of the verification;
2.2. the date and place of the verification, along with a timetable up to and including the issue of the final report;
2.3. the language or languages in which the verification will be conducted and the report written;
2.4. the identity of the auditors including, if a team approach is used, the leader. Specialised professional skills may be required to carry out verification of specialised systems and programmes;

2.5. a schedule of meetings with officials and visits to establishments or facilities, as appropriate. The identity of establishments or facilities to be visited need not be stated in advance;

2.6. subject to provisions on freedom of information, respect of commercial confidentiality shall be observed by the auditor. Conflicts of interest must be avoided;

2.7. respect of the rules governing occupational health and safety, and the rights of the operator. This plan should be reviewed in advance with representatives of the auditee.

3. Principles relating to the auditee

The following principles apply to actions taken by the auditee, in order to facilitate verification:

3.1. The auditee must cooperate fully with the auditor and should nominate personnel responsible for this task. Cooperation may include, for example:

— access to all relevant regulations and standards, access to compliance programmes and appropriate records and documents,
— access to audit and inspection reports,
— documentation concerning corrective actions and sanctions,
— facilitating entry to establishments.

3.2. The auditee must operate a documented programme to demonstrate to the auditor that standards are being met on a consistent and uniform basis.

4. Procedures

4.1. *Opening meeting*

An opening meeting should be held between representatives of the Parties. At this meeting the auditor will be responsible for reviewing the verification plan and confirming that adequate resources, documentation, and any other necessary facilities are available for conducting the verification.

4.2. *Document review*

The document review may consist of a review of the documents and records referred to in

paragraph 3.1, the structures and powers of the auditee, and any relevant changes to inspection and certification systems since the entry into force of this Chapter or since the previous verification, with emphasis on the implementation of elements of the system of inspection and certification for animals, animal products, plants or plant products of interest. This may include an examination of relevant inspection and certification records and documents.

4.3. *On the spot checks*

4.3.1. The decision to include this step should be based on a risk assessment, taking into account factors such as the animals, animal products, plants or plant products concerned, the history of conformity with requirements by the industry sector or exporting country, the volume of product produced and imported or exported, changes in infrastructure and the national inspection and certification systems.

4.3.2. On the spot checks may involve visits to production and manufacturing facilities, food-handling or storage areas and control laboratories to check on compliance with the information contained in the documentary material referred to in 4.2.

4.4. *Follow-up verification*

Where a follow-up verification is being conducted in order to verify the correction of deficiencies, it may be sufficient to examine only those points which have been found to require correction.

5. Working documents

Forms for reporting audit findings and conclusions should be standardised as much as possible in order to make the approach to verification more uniform, transparent and efficient. The working documents may include any checklists of elements to evaluate. Such checklists may cover:

— legislation;
— structure and operations of inspection and certification services;
— establishment details and working procedures, health statistics, sampling plans and results;
— compliance action and procedures;
— reporting and complaint procedures; and
— training programmes.

6. Closing meeting

A closing meeting shall be held between representatives of the Parties, including, where appropriate, officials responsible for the national inspection and certification programs. At this meeting the auditor shall present the findings of the verification. The information shall be presented in a clear, concise manner so that the conclusions of the audit are clearly understood. An action plan for correction of any deficiencies noted shall be drawn up by the auditee, preferably with target dates for completion.

7. Report

The draft report of verification shall be forwarded to the auditee within 20 working days. The auditee shall have 25 working days to comment on the draft report. Comments made by the auditee shall be attached to and, where appropriate included in the final report. However, where a significant public, animal or plant health risk has been identified during the verification, the auditee shall be informed as quickly as possible and in any case within 10 working days following the end of the verification.

Appendix VII

IMPORT CHECKS AND INSPECTION FEES

A. **Principles of import checks**

Import checks consist of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks.

As regards animals and animal products, the physical checks and its frequency applied shall be based on the risk associated with such imports.

In carrying out the checks for plant health purposes, the importing Party shall ensure that the plants, plant products and other goods and their packaging shall be meticulously inspected on an official basis, either in their entirety or by representative sample, and that if necessary the vehicles transporting them shall be inspected meticulously on an official basis in order to make sure, as far as can be determined, that they are not contaminated by pests.

In the event that the checks reveal non-conformity with the relevant standards and/or requirements, the importing Party shall take official measures proportionate to the risk involved. Wherever possible, the importer or his representative shall be given access to the consignment and the opportunity to contribute any relevant information to assist the importing Party in taking a final decision concerning the consignment. Such decision shall be proportional to the risk.

B. **Frequencies of physical checks**

B.l. *Animals and animal products*

(a) Import into the Community

Type of frontier check	**Frequency rate**
1. Documentary checks	100%
2. Identity checks	100%
3. Physical checks	
Live animals	100%
Category I products - Fresh meat including offal, and products of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species defined in Council Directive 92/5/EEC. - Fish products in hermetically sealed containers intended to render them stable at ambient temperatures, fresh and frozen fish and dry and/or salted fisheries products. - Whole eggs - Lard and rendered fats - Animal casings	20%

Hatching eggs	
Category II products - Poultry meat and poultry meat products - Rabbit meat, game meat (wild/farmed) and products thereof - Milk and milk products for human consumption - Egg products - Processed animal protein for human consumption - Other fisheries products than those mentioned under 20 % - Bivalve molluscs - Honey	50%
Category III products - Semen - Embryos - Manure - Milk and milk products (not for human consumption) - Gelatin - Frog's legs and snails - Bones and bone products - Hides and skins - Bristles, wool, hair and feathers - Horns, horn products, hooves and hoof products - Apiculture products - Game trophies - Processed petfood - Raw material for the manufacture of petfood - Raw material, blood, blood products, glands and organs for pharmaceutical or technical use - Hay and straw - Pathogens - Processed animal protein (packaged)	Minimum of 1 % Maximum of 10 %
Processed animal protein not for human consumption (bulked)	100 % for the first six consignments (Council Directive 92/118/EEC), then 20 %

(b) Import into Chile

Tipo de control fronterizo	Frecuencia
1. Controles documentales	**100%**
2. Controles de identidad	**100%**
3. Controles Físicos	
Animales vivos	**100%**
Productos categoría 1 Carne fresca especie bovina	**50%**

(Pos inspección física con hallazgo = próximos 10 embarques)	(100%)
Productos categoría 2 Carnes frescas especies aves, ovina, caprina, porcina, equina y silvestres. Carne de reptiles y anfibios. Cárnicos procesados (bov, porcino, aves) Leche y productos lácteos Miel Huevos enteros Tripas Viseras Tendones, cartílagos, pilares de diafragma bovinos. semen y embriones Harinas de pluma, harinas de viseras, harinas de carne y hueso. Aceites y cebos. Hemoderivados. Extracto de carne, extracto de glándulas (Pos inspección física con hallazgo = próximos 10 embarques)	**20%** **(50%)**
Productos categoría 3 Carne de canguro Carne de reptil Conservas de carnes y sus derivados Guano de aves marinas Jalea real, propóleos Plumas, pelos, cerdas y crines Colágeno, Gelatina Sangre, suero, plasma uso in vitro Platos preparados Bilis y medios de cultivos Cera abeja Cueros varias especies Jalea real y propóleos Extracto de carne Lanas con excepción de industrializadas Tocino, grasas, cuero comestible de cerdo (Sangre, suero y plasma animal para utilización in vitro tendones y cartílagos Grasa animales (tocino, cuero comestibles Charqui Trofeos y animales embalsamados Cueros curtidos, semicurtidos, wet blue y	**min 1% Max 10%**

piquelados Lanas industrializadas, teñidas y en tops Alimentos balanceados para animales domésticos (Pos inspección física con hallazgo = próximos 10 embarques)	**(20%)**

B.2. *Plants and plant products*

(a) Import into the Union

For plants, plant products and other goods listed in Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072:

Type of frontier check	**Frequency rate**
1. Documentary checks	The documentary checks shall be carried out for 100 %
2. Identity checks	The identity checks shall be carried out for 100 %
3. Physical checks	The plants, plant products and other goods, and their packaging shall be meticulously inspected on an official basis, either in their entirety or by representative sample, and that if necessary the vehicles transporting them shall also be inspected meticulously on an official basis in order to make sure, as far as can be determined, that they are not contaminated by pests

(c) Import into Chile

- Documentary checks concerns inspection of all the documents related with every consignment for determine compliance with phytosanitary certification.

- Physical checks:
  - Physical verification concerns inspection of consignments for determine the degree of industrialisation or transformation (for instance verify if a product is frozen, or dried, toasted, etc).

  - Phytosanitary inspection is an official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

- Reception concerns international conveyances for the determination of the phytosanitary status.

Type of frontier check	**Frequency rate**
1. Documentary checks	The documentary checks shall be carried out for 100 %
2. Identity checks	The identity checks shall be carried out for 100 %

3. Physical checks: Physical verification or Phytosanitary inspection	The plants, plant products and other regulated articles, and their packaging shall be meticulously inspected on an official basis, either in their entirety or by representative sample, and that if necessary the vehicles transporting them shall also be inspected meticulously on an official basis in order to make sure, as far as can be determined, that they are not contaminated by pests.

Plants, plants products and other regulated articles that represent a phytosanitary risk	**Type of frontier checks**
Seeds, plants and parts of plants whose intended use is propagation, reproduction or to be planted.	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Organism and microorganism used in biological control, pollinizers, producers of certain substances or investigation.	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Plants products	
Plant material submitted to one or more process of elaboration or industrialization, that implies a transformation of the original characteristics, and consequently cannot be affected directly by pest, but can transport it or suffer infestation by the store conditions.	Documentary checks Identity checks Physical verification
Plant material that despite being submitted to a process or industrialization, can be affected by pest or harboring pest.	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Fresh plants products whose intended use is consumption, by direct use or transformation, can be affected by pest or harboring pest.	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Other regulated articles that represent a phytosanitary risk:	
Growing medias	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Bio-fertilizers	Documentary checks Identity checks Phytosanitary inspection
Conveyances	Reception
Wood packaging materials	Phytosanitary inspection
Containers	Phytosanitary inspection
Used machinery and vehicles which have been operated for agricultural or forestry purposes	Documentary checks Identity checks

	Phytosanitary inspection

Appendix VIII

CERTIFICATION

A. Principles of certification:

Plants and plant products and other goods:

In respect of certification of plants and plant products and other goods, the competent authorities shall implement Articles 100 and 101 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and the principles laid down in the FAO International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No 7 ‘Export Certification System’ and No 12 ‘Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates’.

Animals and animal products:

1. The competent authorities of the Parties shall ensure that certifying officers have a satisfactory knowledge of the veterinary legislation as regards the animals or animal products to be certified and, in general, are informed as to the rules to be followed for drawing up and issuing the certificates and — if necessary — as to the nature and extent of the enquiries, tests or examinations which should be carried out before certification.

2. Certifying officers must not certify data of which they have no personal knowledge or which cannot be ascertained by them.

3. Certifying officers must not sign blank or incomplete certificates, or certificates relating to animals or animal products, which they have not inspected or which have passed out of their control. Where a certificate is signed on the basis of another certificate or attestation, the certifying officer shall be in possession of that document before signing.

4. A certifying officer may certify data which have been:

   (a) ascertained on the basis of paragraphs 1 to 3 by another person so authorised by the competent authority and acting under the control of that authority, provided that certifying authority can verify the accuracy of the data; or

   (b) obtained, within the context of monitoring programmes, by reference to officially recognised quality assurance schemes or by means of an epidemiological surveillance system where this is authorised under veterinary legislation.

5. The competent authorities of the Parties shall take all necessary steps to ensure the integrity of certification. In particular they shall ensure that certifying officers designated by them:

   (a) have a status which ensures their impartiality and have no direct commercial interest in the animals or products being certified or in the holdings or establishments in which they originate; and

   (b) are fully aware of the significance of the contents of each certificate which they sign.

6. Certificates shall be drawn up as to ensure a link between the certificate and the consignment,

at least in a language understood by the certifying officer and at least in one of the official languages of the importing Party as set out in C.

7. Each competent authority shall be in a position to link certificates with the relevant certifying officer and ensure that a copy of all certificates issued is available for a period to be determined by it.

8. Each Party shall introduce such checks and have such control measures taken as are necessary to prevent the issuing of false or misleading certification and the fraudulent production or use of certificates purported to be issued for the purposes of veterinary legislation.

9. Without prejudice to any legal proceedings or penalties, the competent authorities shall carry out investigations or checks and take appropriate measures to penalise any instances of false or misleading certification, which are brought to their attention. Such measures may include the temporary suspension of the certifying officers from their duties until the investigation is over. In particular:

   (a) if it is found in the course of the checks that a certifying officer has knowingly issued a fraudulent certificate, the competent authority shall take all necessary steps to ensure, as far as possible, that the person concerned cannot repeat the offence;

   (b) if it is found in the course of the checks that an individual or an undertaking has made fraudulent use of or has altered an official certificate, the competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure, as far as possible, that the individual or undertaking cannot repeat the offence. Such measures may include a refusal subsequently to issue an official certificate to the person or undertaking concerned.

B. Certificate referred to in Article 8(4a)

The health attestation in the certificate reflects the status of equivalence of the commodity concerned. The health attestation states compliance with the production standards of the exporting Party recognised equivalent by the importing Party.

C. Official languages for certification

Import into Union

Plants, plant products and other goods:

The certificate must be drawn up in at least one of the official languages of the Union and preferably in one of the official languages of the Member State of destination.

Animals and animal products;

The health certificate must be drawn up in at least one of the official languages of the Member State of destination and in one of those of the Member State in which the import checks provided for in Article 11 are carried out.

Import into Chile

The health certificate must be drawn up in Spanish or another language, in which case a translation into Spanish must be provided