ADDENDUM TO THE QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILEAN FRESH TABLE-GRAPE, KIWIFRUIT AND BLUEBERRY EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

EGVM Risk Mitigation Measures

1. GENERAL

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

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

2. ORCHARD MEASURES

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

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

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

2.3.1. At least one (1) EGVM trap shall be placed by the SAG in every orchard wishing to export to Korea, according to the instructions defined in the National Program for EGVM Control in Chile. (See Annex 2 for the EGVM National Program)

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

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

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

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

2.3.2. Orchards within the mandatory 500-m Control Area wishing to export to Korea must sample their fruit to verify the absence of any EGVM immature stages. An EGVM positive result of any sample analysis shall entail the suspension of the concerned orchard for the remaining of the season.

This monitoring must be done by SAG-authorized organizations before harvest begins in each orchard.

2.4 All kiwifruit orchards in places with high presence of EGVM shall undergo surveillance, pursuant to the National Program for EGVM Control.

2.4.1. In the event of any EGVM immature stages being detected in kiwifruit, the SAG shall implement a surveillance program like that of table grapes and blueberries.

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

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

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

3 PACKINGHOUSE MEASURES AND OFFICIAL PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

3.1 Every blueberry, table-grape or kiwifruit packinghouse wishing to export to Korea must register with the SAG.

3.2 A list of registered packinghouses shall be sent every year to Korea before harvests begin, specifying the name and allotted identification code of each participant for produce traceability.

3.3 Every box of fruit going to Korea must be marked with the code of the orchard where the fruit was grown (CSG) and the packinghouse code (CSP).

3.4 Official phytosanitary inspections shall be conducted by the SAG.

3.5 Only consignments having passed the SAG phytosanitary inspection as free from EGVM and other pests of quarantine importance to Korea, as per current protocols, may be exported to Korea.

3.6 Should any presence of EGVM be detected during an official phytosanitary inspection of blueberries, table grapes or kiwifruit, the orchard of origin shall be suspended from exporting to Korea for the remaining part of the season, and QIA shall be informed of this situation.

3.7 To the extent possible, table-grape consignments must contain fruit from a single grower.

4 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

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

4.2 The following Additional Declaration must be included in kiwifruit Phytosanitary Certificates: "This consignment is free from EGVM."

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

5 IMPORT INSPECTION

5.1 Should any live EGVM specimens be detected during an import inspection at a Korean port of entry, the shipment shall be fumigated, re-exported, returned to the country of origin or destroyed. (See Annex 1 for fumigation treatment schedules.) In case the above-mentioned Additional Declaration is missing on Phytosanitary certificate issued by SAG, the shipment shall be re-exported, returned to the country of origin or destroyed.

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

6 IN-TRANSIT FRUIT

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

7 ON-SITE VISIT

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

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

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

8 OTHERS

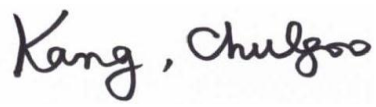
8.1 SAG shall provide QIA with an updated version of the National Program for EGVM Control in Chile (Annex 2) every year.

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

This Addendum for the EGVM risk mitigation measures including [Annexes] has been approved:

Date: January 12, 2015

FOR THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Chulgoo Kang

Director of Export Management Division
Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency

FOR THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Rodrigo Astete Rocha

Director of Plant Protection Division
Agricultural and Livestock Service

[ANNEX 1]

Fumigation Treatment Schedules for Fruits

□ T 101-3 Grape

○ Pest: *Lobesia botrana* (European grapevine moth)

Treatment	Dosage (g/㎥)	Duration	Minimum Concentration Readings (g/㎥) At:		Temperature (℃)	Atmospheric pressure	Facility
			0.5 hr	3 hrs			
Methyl bromide (CH_3 Br)	64	3	55	45	4.4 and above	NAP*	tarpaulin or chamber
	56		50	40	10 and above		chamber

□ T 102-6 Kiwi

○ Pest: *Lobesia botrana* (European grapevine moth)

Treatment	Dosage (g/㎥)	Duration	Minimum Concentration Readings (g/㎥) At:		Temperature (℃)	Atmospheric pressure	Facility
			0.5 hr	3 hrs			
Methyl bromide (CH_3 Br)	64	3	48	38	4.4~10 under	NAP*	tarpaulin or chamber
	48		38	29	10~15 under		
	40		32	24	15~21 under		
	32		26	19	21~26 under		
	24		19	14	26 above		

□ T 102-10 Blueberry

○ Pest: *Lobesia botrana* (European grapevine moth)

Treatment	Dosage (g/㎥)	Duration	Minimum Concentration Readings (g/㎥) At:		Temperature (℃)	Atmospheric pressure	Facility
			0.5 hr	3 hrs			
Methyl bromide (CH_3 Br)	64	3	55	45	4.4 above	NAP*	tarpaulin or chamber
	56		50	40	10 above		chamber

* NAP (normal atmospheric pressure)