

# I EU-Chile Subcommittee on Sustainable Food Systems

31 October 2025, Brussels

## Draft Minutes

### 1. Welcome and introduction of delegations

The EU and CL delegations were introduced.

### 2. Review and approval of the agenda

The agenda was reviewed and approved, with no inclusion of AOBs.

### 3. Sustainability of food chain and reduction in food loss and waste - art. 7.4

#### a. Reduction in the use of fertilizers and chemical pesticides (CL lead)

CL presented a series of regulatory updates carried out by the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) of Chile between 2022 and 2025. These regulatory updates included the issuing of resolutions that modified the registration, authorization, and prohibition of various pesticides. These new regulations are:

1. Exempt Resolution No. 2,082/2022, establishes the conditions and requirements for the authorization of semiochemicals used for the control of agricultural and forestry pests.
2. Exempt Resolution No. 5,810/2022, which prohibits the use of pesticides containing the substances chlorpyrifos (chlorpyrifos-ethyl), chlorpyrifos-methyl, paraquat dichloride and methomyl.
3. Exempt Resolution N° 5.328/2022, which prohibits the use of glyphosate-based pesticide formulations containing ethoxylated sebum amine (also known as *polyethoxylated tallowamine*).
4. Exempt Resolution No. 6,149/2023, expansion and updating of the list of prohibited pesticides.
5. Exempt Resolution N° 6.152/2023, establishes the conditions and requirements for the authorisation of chemical natural pesticides. These products are based on extracts of plant, microbial, animal, mineral or biological fermentation origin, and are used for the control of agricultural pests and forestry.

#### b. Reduction of food loss and waste (EU lead)

The EU presented its actions on food loss and food waste prevention. In 2016, the EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste was established, gathering Member States and stakeholders to share best practises and information on FLW actions related to

among others monitoring, donation, and consumer food waste prevention. Resources are available via the EU Food Loss and Waste Prevention Hub.

The EU gave also an overview of the recent food waste data, reported by Member States according to a harmonised methodology and published by Eurostat.

The EU presented the most recent and key action, the 2025 revision of the Waste Framework Directive which introduces legally binding food waste reduction targets for Member States. According to the Directive, Member States must reduce food waste at national level by 10% in processing and manufacturing, and 30% jointly, per capita, at retail and consumer level by 2030. To do so, Member States must update and implement actions in their food waste prevention programmes, including actions addressing behavioural change and awareness raising, inefficiency in the food supply chains, training, innovation promotion, and food donation agreements between economic operators and food banks and other charities. Furthermore, each Member State must designate competent authorities for food waste reduction coordination. By end 2027, the Commission will review the food waste reduction targets, including the possibility of targets beyond 2030. In this review, the Commission must conduct an assessment on causes and drivers for food losses and food waste in primary production. The EU provides funding opportunities via the Horizon Europe programme and dedicated action grants on food waste prevention through the Single Market Programme.

CL informed of the creation, in 2020, of the National Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (CNPDA). Since 2023, the CNPDA has been executing its roadmap, with progress in the 5 axes:

1. On initiatives and programmes, with the establishment of methodologies and practical manuals to reduce losses at farm level and of a Manual of Food Safety Practices for Food Banks.
2. On policies and regulations, with a change on the Law on the free delivery of non-marketable food.
3. On research, teaching, innovations and technology transfer, with the creation of a Network of Academics in Food Loss and Waste.
4. On information and decision making, with the design of index and indicators for FLW.
5. On dissemination and communication, with the signing of the first Production Agreement (CPA) on Food Loss and Waste on 21 October 2025. This is a public-private partnership between the Food and Beverage Association of Chile (AB Chile), the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC), and other institutions such as the Ministry of the Environment. It focuses on implementing measures for food and beverage companies to reduce food losses throughout the production chain, improving the efficiency and sustainability of the industry.

### c. Vision on Agriculture and Food (EU lead)

The EU presented the European Commission's Communication: *Vision for Agriculture and Food* which aims to secure the long-term competitiveness and sustainability of the EU's farming and food sector. The EU outlined several priority areas with simplification of EU rules, research, innovation and digitalisation as cross-cutting drivers. In response to Chile's question about the impact of proposed closer alignment of production standards between the EU and its trade partners, the EU clarified that while the Communication sets out reciprocity as a principle, concrete regulatory proposals will be subject to an impact assessment and public consultation. The EU also stressed that any regulatory proposal will be in line with existing international rules. Finally, the EU addressed questions about the link of the Communication with the earlier *European Green Deal* Communication, about the role of government procurement and geographical indications and committed to provide further comments concerning the proposal on ultra-processed foods.

## 4. Fight against fraud along the food chain - art. 7.5 (EU lead)

The EU presented the EU Agri-Food Fraud Network (FNN), which links the Commission and each liaison body designated by Member States, Switzerland, Norway and Iceland; and the Alert and Cooperation Network (ACN), which facilitates the exchange of administrative information and the cooperation between Member States on official controls in the agri-food chain (incidents of cross-border nature only). Additionally, the EU exchanged with CL on the fraud notifications received over the past two years.

CL explained its actions to fight against fraud along the food chain, including the creation of an Integrated National Program for Food Fraud, which is a coordination group between food authorities. Current focus on CL actions to fight food fraud are cases that threaten public health. CL expressed interest in having a technical exchange with the EU on this matter, and to see how the most advanced Member States are organized to combat fraud.

## 5. Animal Welfare - art. 7.6

### a. EU legislative updates (EU lead)

The EU presented an update on the state of play with the two legislative proposals on the protection of the dogs and cats and their traceability and on the protection of animals during transport which are currently under negotiation with the co-legislators. In addition, the EU informed and invited Chile to take part in the ongoing consultation in relation to the modernisation of the EU farm animal welfare legislation.

**b. Cooperation on animal welfare – technical working group (CL lead)**

CL requested the creation of a Technical Working Group on Animal Welfare, as foreseen in the Sustainable Food Systems Chapter of the EU-Chile Interim Trade Agreement. Animal welfare remains to be a priority subject for the EU and for the Commission. In this context and considering the previous fruitful cooperation with Chile on animal welfare, the Commission will be happy to support the establishment of a new technical working group on animal welfare and to continue building on past achievements in this area. The EU agreed to launch the preparatory work as of spring of 2026.

**6. Fighting antimicrobial resistance - art. 7.7**

**a. Chilean projects to fights antimicrobial resistance (CL lead)**

CL presented its projects to promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animal production and in veterinary practice. The National Plan Against AMR 2021 – 2025 considers the implementation on the Food Chain production system through an Interministerial Coordinated Group works constantly to make actions on the 4 areas:

1. Public awareness and professional training
2. Strengthening the national surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance.
  - i. Pilot programs for surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in the production chain of food of animal origin in pathogens of public health importance (Salmonella spp, Campylobacters pp) and in normal gut flora in aquaculture.
3. Prevention and control of infections associated with human and plant and animal health
  - i. Manual of Good Practices for the Use of Antimicrobials in Aquaculture, and in Pet Medicine Based on the Prevention of Endemic or Prevalent Diseases and Use of Diagnostic and Antibiotic Sensitivity Techniques
  - ii. Programs:
    1. **Resolution 1129/2022**, which establishes the "Program for the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials" in primary production.
    2. In the Salmon production, PROA (Program for the Optimization of the Use of Antimicrobials) in Chilean salmon aquaculture is a certification granted by Sernapesca to farming centers that reduce or eliminate the use of antimicrobials. The certification is voluntary.
    3. Sernapesca certification for salmon farming centers in the sea. It recognizes centers that manage to reduce or

eliminate the use of antimicrobials during a production cycle

**4. Regulate and monitor the use of antimicrobials**

- i. [Resolución 6801 EXENTA](#), which sets requirements for the registration, marketing and use of these products, including critically important antimicrobials. It indicates a prohibition on the manufacture, import, export, distribution, sale, possession and use of antimicrobials for growth promotion purposes.
- ii. System for the Electronic Prescription of Veterinary Antimicrobials (SPEAV) was created by SAG Resolution 2023. Its current focus is on purchase orders for feeds and medicine in small companions' animals.
- iii. The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service updated its online Veterinary Medical Prescriptions (PMV-Online) system, including the antimicrobials used in stock feed.

Following the presentation, the EU and CL exchanged questions and observations. The discussion addressed the usefulness of setting targets for antimicrobial use and the governance structures established in CL to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination under the One Health approach. The exchange also looked ahead to the future, beyond Chile's second National Action Plan against AMR.

**7. Any other business (AOB)**