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**A REPORT FOR
THE CALIFORNIA
CHERRY BOARD**

SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

French Agriculture Severely Impacted by Freezes

- Over the past two weeks, a series of cold snaps and frosts have caused significant damage to France's crops. The French Prime Minister [tweeted](#) saying it was the worst agronomic disaster since 1991.
- In response to the freezes, France has [announced a series of support measures](#) (in French) for farmers estimated at one billion euros.
- French National Federation of Fruit Producers (FNPF) President Françoise Roch has stated that cherries are among the worst affected fruits and are almost a complete loss, according to numerous [media reports](#) (in French).

CDFA Changes LBAM Quarantine Boundary

- On April 19, the [California Department of Agriculture](#) (CDFA) expanded the quarantine area for the light brown apple moth (LBAM).
- The San Diego County Regulated Area Boundary is expanded in the San Diego County – San Diego Area, Grids [521](#) and [522](#), effective immediately.

Japan Publishes Date for Entry into Force of 2021 Quarantine Pest Lists

- On April 14, Japan [notified the WTO](#) that revisions to the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Plant Protection Act and relevant requirements previously notified on February 1 would come into force on April 28, 2021 (*BCI Monitor 2-2-21*).
- Previously, these revisions were notified without a publication date. The revisions will also be published in Japan's Official gazette on April 27, 2021.

GENERAL ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

Mexico Organic Labeling Requirements for U.S. Imports in Force June 2021

- On April 1, 2021 USDA Foreign Agricultural Service published an updated [USDA GAIN report](#) regarding U.S. organic exports to Mexico.
- According to USDA reporting, Mexico intends to begin enforcement of its [Ley de Productos Organicos](#) (in Spanish) for U.S. products on June 26, 2021. The list of products affected includes cherries.
- Prior to the new regulation, U.S. imports only needed to comply with USDA's National Organic Program. Exporters report concerns of increased cost caused by compliance with the new regulation.
- The U.S. Organic Trade Association (OTA) has [responded](#) to the Mexican government and to [USDA and USTR](#) with questions and requests for additional time for U.S. exporters to comply with the new regulation.

Korea Publishes National Dietary Guidelines

- Korea has published the [Dietary Guidelines for Koreans](#) (in Korean), which is updated every five years.
- Based on an informal translation, the 2021 Guidelines consist of nine recommendations, informally translated as follows:
 1. *Eat a balanced diet of fresh vegetables and fruits, cereals, meat, fish, eggs, beans, milk and dairy products daily.*
 2. *Eat less salty, less sweet, less fatty*
 3. *Drink plenty of water*
 4. *Avoid overeating and increase your activity to maintain a healthy weight*
 5. *Make sure to have breakfast*
 6. *Make food hygienically and prepare only what is needed*
 7. *When eating, practice saving leftovers*
 8. *Refrain from alcohol*
 9. *Enjoy local food and an environment-friendly diet.*
- The report also includes facts and studies that Korea uses to support the new guidelines.

China Adopts Overseas Facilities Registration and Administrative Measures on Import and Food Safety

- On April 12, the General Administration of Customs of China adopted [Decree 248: Registration and Administration of Imported Food Overseas Production Enterprises](#) and [Decree 249: Measures for the Administration of Import and Export Food Safety](#) (in Chinese).
- The new regulations will be implemented on January 1, 2022.
- China [notified](#) the WTO of draft versions of these regulations for comment in November 2020 (*BCI Monitor* 9-22-20, 10-13-20, 11-17-20, 12-15-20).
- A recent [USDA GAIN report](#) provides a translation of Decree 248, and a USDA GAIN report with translation for Decree 249 is expected shortly.
- Decree 248 will replace [Decree 145](#), implemented in 2012. Notable differences include:
 - Requiring registration for all overseas food manufacturing, processing, and storage facilities. Previously, only overseas facilities for meat, seafood, dairy, and bird nest products were required to register.
 - Producers of meat and meat products, sausage casings, aquatic products, dairy products, bird nest products, bee products, eggs and egg products, edible oils and fats, oilseeds, stuffed wheaten products, edible grains, milled grain industry products and malt, fresh and dehydrated vegetables, dried beans, condiments, nuts and seeds, dried fruit, unroasted coffee and cocoa beans, foods for special dietary purposes, and health foods must be recommended by their country's competent authority for registration with the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC). All manufacturers, processors, and storage facilities of other foods not specifically listed are required to register directly with the GACC.
 - The food safety management system of the exporting country is required to pass GACC's equivalence assessment or review (see Chapter II).
 - Evaluations must be conducted via document review, video inspection, and/or on-site inspection.
 - The period of validity per facility registration has been expanded from four to five years.
 - The inner and outer package labeling of food products must include the Chinese registration number or registration number approved by the exporting country's competent authority.
- According to communications with the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) staff in Beijing, the competent authority is the relevant regulatory agency, such as FSIS, APHIS, or the FDA.
- Additionally, the GACC has informed FAS that relevant bilateral agreements, such as market access protocols and current registration procedures, will take precedence over the new Overseas Facility Registration regulation. As fresh fruits and vegetables must enter China under an agreed upon market access protocol, which specifies facility registration, they should be minimally affected by changes in Decree 248.

UK Updates Guidance on Organic Food Labels for Great Britain

- The United Kingdom has published new [guidelines](#) regarding labeling requirements for organic foods in Great Britain. Australia's Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment has also [published](#) Market Access Advice regarding the new regulation.
- Organic food producers, sellers, and importers in Great Britain must be registered with organic control bodies, and organic products must be labeled using the organic control body's format.
- Pre-packaged foods can only be labeled "organic" if at least 95% of their ingredients of natural origin are organic.
- Note that regulations applying only to Great Britain do not include Northern Ireland. The labeling changes apply as of January 1, 2021 and must be made by September 30, 2022.