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## SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## ASOEX Publishes Summary of Chilean Cherry Season

- The Chilean Fruit Exporters Committee (ASOEX) [published a summary](#) (in Spanish) of the country's 2021-22 cherry season. ASOEX notes that while Chile reached a new record of 356,385 MT of cherries exported, the season was, "one of the most difficult on record."
- Of note to CCB, Chilean cherry exports to the United State nearly doubled over the previous season. According to import data from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. imports of Chilean cherries reaching 12,825 MT from November 2021 to March 2022 as compared to only 6,784 MT of cherries the previous season.
- Additionally, while the vast majority (88%) of Chilean cherry exports went to China, ASOEX did see significant increases in cherries exported to South Korea (+25% to 6,902 MT), Taiwan (+30% to 5,945 MT), Latin America (+21%), and Europe (+29%).
- The Chilean cherry season was significantly impacted by logistical delays, increased inspections by China, and delays causing 40% of exports in China to reach market after the Chinese Lunar New Year.

## USTR Launches Review of China Section 301 Tariffs

- On May 3, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) [announced](#) it had [initiated a four-year review](#) of Section 301 tariffs initially applied in 2018 on \$50 billion in Chinese industrial goods over China's intellectual property and technology transfer practices.
- The review is a statutory process that will take part in two phases from July 7 through August 22. In the first phase, USTR will consult on the continuation of the tariffs with domestic stakeholders that benefit from the U.S. Section 301 action.
- If requests for continuation are received from these U.S. stakeholders, USTR will proceed with the next phase of the consultation, which will be announced in one or more subsequent notices with a broader public consultation period. This process may allow for the adjustment or removal of some tariffs on Chinese industrial goods.
- China's retaliatory tariffs related to these U.S. tariffs heavily targeted agricultural and food imports. A [2020 GAIN report](#) provides a summary of Chinese retaliatory tariffs by H.S. code.
- On February 14, 2020, a related 30 percent retaliatory tariff was applied to "other cherries, fresh" under HS code 0809.2900.

## GENERAL ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## Japan Opens Consultation on Draft Food Labeling Guidance for Online Sales

- Japan's Consumer Affairs Agency [invites](#) comments on a [draft guidance](#) (in Japanese) regarding labeling of food for online sales.
- Comments can be submitted using a [submission form](#) by May 26, 2022.

**A REPORT FOR  
THE CALIFORNIA  
CHERRY BOARD**

### South Korea Publishes Draft Amendments to Imported Food Safety Regulations

- On May 4, the South Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) [published draft partial amendments](#) to the [Enforcement Rules of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Management](#) (both documents in Korean).
- Notably, the amendments would require a photo of the imported foods to be included as part of the import declaration form. The import declaration form and other required documentation is listed in Article 27.
- Foods exempted from providing a photo include all imported foods not put in containers or packaging and those listed under Attached Table 9 No. 2 (a) 1), 2), 3). Based on machine translation, foods exempted under Table 9 include raw foods for manufacture, food imported under a business license for the livestock processing industry, and food imported for research.
- Additional changes are related to e-commerce and mail-order sales, false reporting, seafood, and other topics.
- Comments are due by June 14, 2022. Instructions for comments are located at the bottom of the notice.

### UK Notifies Revised Risk-Based Phytosanitary Inspection Rates

- On May 10, the United Kingdom (UK) Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) [notified the WTO](#) of revisions to Great Britain's import inspection rates for plant products.
- The notification is an addendum to a [December 2021 notification](#), introducing a [risk-targeted approach](#) to plant health import inspections in Great Britain (*BCI Monitor 12-7-21*).
- The UK has further [refined the categories of goods](#) and percentages of inspections for identification and physical checks. Further description of the categories is provided [in Part A of Annex VI](#) of the retained Phytosanitary conditions *Regulations (EU) 2019/2072*. Of note to CCB, cherries from the EU will face a 3% inspection rate and cherries from non-EU countries will face a 5% inspection rate.
- Additionally, the UK has delayed entry into force for this system. Final legislation will be published on June 20, 2022 and will enter into force on July 22, 2022.