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**A REPORT FOR  
THE CALIFORNIA  
CHERRY BOARD**

## SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## USDA Publishes Stone Fruit Annual Report for Poland

- The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) recently published its annual reports on the stone fruit industry in [Poland](#).
- For Marketing Year (MY, April-March) 2022/23, FAS Warsaw forecasts a 32.8 percent year-over-year rise in sweet cherry production to 78,500 MT. FAS attributes growth in production to modernization of cherry orchards including replacing old trees.
- In MY 2021/22, exports of Polish sweet cherries rose 246% to 1,494 metric tons (MT). Exports within the EU accounted for 69% of sweet cherry exports, with an additional 22% of exports going to Belarus.

## GENERAL ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## China Passes Revised Law on Quality of Agricultural Products

- On September 2, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's top legislative body, passed a revised [Law on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products](#) (in Chinese). The law replaces a 2006 law of the same name.
- Based on machine translation, the law does not explicitly mention applicability to or exemption for imported or foreign foods.
- An NPC-provided [explanation of the law](#) (in Chinese) provides a summary of major changes.
- Based on machine translation, the law does not explicitly mention applicability or exemption for imported or foreign foods.
- The Law mandates stronger quality and safety controls, without providing details, by:
  - "Operators" engaged in the cold chain (Article 33)
  - Wholesale markets for agricultural products, agricultural sales enterprises, and food producers purchasing agricultural raw materials (Article 37)
  - "Operators" that sell agricultural products through online platforms (Article 40)
  - Government entities above the county level with responsibility for supervision and inspection of agricultural products
- Penalties are outlined for "operators" selling agricultural products that do not meet quality and safety standards (Article 71); have non-compliant facilities, equipment, processes, packaging materials, or preservatives and additives (Article 72); or fraudulently use a quality label (Article 74)
- However, the law may affect imported products as it aims to improve the cold chain, the quality of domestically-grown agricultural products, improve the inspection system, and other broad changes.
- The revised law will enter into force on January 1, 2023.

### India Publishes Labeling Amendments

- On September 9, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) gazetted the [Food Safety and Standards \(Labelling and Display\) First Amendment Regulations, 2022](#) (in English beginning on PDF page 3), amending several regulations under its *Food Safety and Standards (Labeling and Display) Regulations, 2020*.
- The changes pertain to the following items:
  - Minimum text size on the principal display panel
- The regulations entered into force on the same day.

### Brazil Completes Standards Review

- Brazil's National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) has [completed](#) a standards review project under its 2021-2023 regulatory agenda. The project reviewed and consolidated normative acts, including several related to food (*BCI Monitor 7-11-22*).
- On August 26, ANVISA [published](#) an [excel tool](#), listing the resulting normative acts and standards in force or coming into force, identifying changes and revocations, and providing the updated standard numbers.

### UK Organic Origin Labeling Changes Enter Into Force on September 30

- On September 30, pre-packaged foods labeled “organic” must be labeled with one of the following statements of agricultural origin according to [The Organic Production \(Organic Indications\) \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020](#):
  - “UK Agriculture” – where all agricultural ingredients are produced in the UK
  - “UK or non-UK Agriculture” – where the product is produced using a mixture of agricultural ingredients grown in the UK and outside the UK
  - “Non-UK Agriculture” – where the agricultural ingredients are produced outside the UK
- Foods still using the EU organic label must additionally be labeled with an EU statement of agricultural origin.
- [Guidance regarding the statement of agricultural origin](#), in addition to other organic labeling requirements, is available from the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.