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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.