

SEPTEMBER 27, 2022

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**A REPORT FOR  
THE CALIFORNIA  
CHERRY BOARD**

## SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## USDA Reports on Global Stone Fruit Production

- The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) recently published its global annual [Stone Fruit: World Markets and Trade](#) report.
- Global cherry production in 2022-23 is forecasted to increase by about 5% to 4.7 million metric tons (MT), largely from surging output in Turkey and Chile. Global exports are expected to increase slightly to 630,000 MT, with increases mostly going to the EU and China.
- U.S. production is forecasted to fall by 16% (68,000 MT) to 347,000 MT, the lowest level since 2008-09. The gains in tart cherries are offset by reduced sweet cherry supplies due to cold, frost, and rain in Washington, Oregon, and California. Exports are projected to fall by 45% (35,000 MT) to 42,000 MT on reduced output, reaching their lowest level since 2002-03. Imports from Chile during the off-season are expected to rise to a record 25,000 MT.
- Chile's production is forecasted up almost 20 percent to 467,000 MT. Higher supplies are expected to drive exports over 50,000 MT to 410,000 MT. The vast majority is likely to be shipped to China, but exporters are working to diversify markets, such as Vietnam.
- Turkey's production is expected to rebound to 980,000 MT, increasing by over 100,000 MT after falling by 54,000 MT last year due to weather damage. Turkish export volume is forecast to increase almost 13% year-on-year to 80,000 MT, making it the second largest exporter after Chile.
- EU production is anticipated to recover from last year, rising 9% to 727,000 MT. EU consumption is forecast to increase almost 12% to over 770,000 MT. Imports are expected to rise to 60,000 MT.
- China's production is projected up 8% to 650,000 MT, despite a poor growing season in some regions, as planted acres continue to increase. Imports are expected to be slightly higher after last year's small decline, rising to 330,000 MT.
- Russian imports are forecasted down for the second year in a row, falling 16% to 90,000 MT, as lower Uzbek shipments offset increases from Turkey and Serbia.

## GENERAL ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

## UK Organic Origin Labeling Changes Delayed

- On September 20, UK Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) online organic labeling [guidance](#) was updated to reflect delayed implementation of the mandatory statement of agricultural origin to December 31, 2023.
- Previously, the labeling requirement was to enter into force on September 30, 2022 (*BCI Monitor 9-13-22*).
- The legislative or regulatory basis for the new guidance is not yet clear.

## EU Publishes Guidance on Organic Product Imports

- On September 21, the EU Commission published a [guidance document](#) for the implementation of their rules on organic product imports from third countries.
- The guide summarizes import rules and information related to [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#) (entered into force on January 1, 2022), [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2021/2305](#), and [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/2307](#) (*BCI Monitor 1-4-22, 7-6-21*).

### Taiwan Publishes Draft Amendment to Food Inspection Regulation

- On September 22, Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration [published](#) a [draft amendment \(description, comparison table\)](#) (links in Chinese) to the *Administrative Measures for the Inspection, Registration and License Documents of Food and Related Products*. An [unofficial English version](#) of the draft amendment was also provided.
- Of interest to CCB, the amendment pertains to registration practices for first-time and renewing registration. Changes are underlined in the comparison table.
- Machine translation of the comparison table is of low quality but suggests that changes to Chapter 1 (PDF page 2) pertain to food products generally, changes to Chapter 2 (PDF pages 4-23) pertain only to infant formula, and new language is added regarding the inspection and registration of food additives (PDF pages 23-30).
- The amendments will enter into force upon promulgation.

### China Announces New Declaration Requirement for Non-Cold Chain Imports

- On September 19, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) published [Special Announcement No. 88](#) (in Chinese) amending the customs clearance declaration requirements for importers or consignees of non-cold chain products. USDA subsequently published an [unofficial English translation](#) of the announcement.
- Changes include:
  - Imported goods must receive "preventative disinfection" and the shipping or export/departure date must be provided for customs clearance. The preventative disinfection standards are set by [W/S/T 774-2021: Standards for On-site Disinfection Evaluation During the Novel Corona Virus Epidemic](#) (in Chinese).
  - A new customs clearance declaration requirement for non-cold chain goods that, "preventative disinfection has been implemented" must be completed on the declaration form when importers or consignees present their good and paperwork at customs.
- BCI has reached out to the U.S. Embassy to clarify the scope of products deemed "non-cold chain" and whether the changes have entered into force.

### India Publishes Draft Front-of-Pack Nutrition Labeling Regulation

- On September 13, India published a draft of [Food Safety and Standards \(Labelling & Display\) Amendment Regulations, 2022](#), introducing front-of-pack nutrition labeling (FOPNL) and other changes to the [Food Safety and Standards \(Labelling & Design\) 2020](#) (latest available compendium linked, dated June 30, 2022).
- India's FOPNL incorporates the Indian Nutrition Rating (INR) system, ranking the overall nutritional profile for a packaged food from ½ star (least health) to 5 stars (healthiest). The INR and FOPNL are incorporated under a newly established Chapter 6 of the regulations.
- Fresh fruit is explicitly exempted from FOPNL under IDR under Schedule IV of the draft amendment.
- The INR stars are determined by a formula incorporating both food risk and positive factors. The risk factors include the calories, total sugars, saturated fats, and sodium. The positive factors reflect the food's content of fruits and vegetables; nuts, legumes, and millets; dietary fiber; and protein.
- Additionally, the regulations add dietary fiber content to the required nutrition information, reported as grams per 100g or per single consumption pack of the product and per serving percentage (%) of Recommended Dietary Allowance.
- Once adopted through publication in the Official Gazette, compliance with the changes will be voluntary for 48 months and then become mandatory.
- Comments on the draft regulation can be sent via email to [regulations@fssai.gov.in](mailto:regulations@fssai.gov.in) until November 12, 2022.