

# **Exporter Overview: Regulations Keep on Coming**

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### So Many Issues, So Little Time....and Stamina!

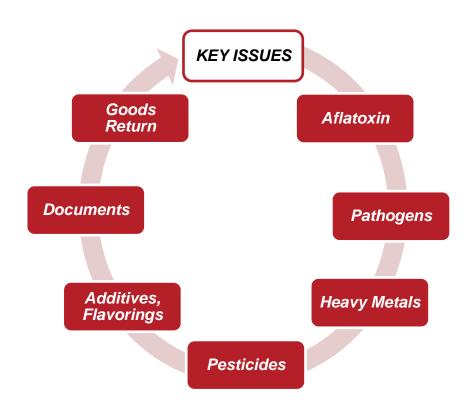
- Issues vary by market
- Often triggered by unrelated events, market situations
- Technical or Political?
- Longer term view needed to find a "permanent" fix
- Relationships need to be established before they are needed





## Food Safety Concerns Evolving

- Government priorities
- Regulatory environment
- Consumer perceptions
- Monitoring data
- Technology improvements
- Access to information





#### What we Plan to Cover

- Pesticide MRLs
  - Country Updates
  - Fosetyl or Phosphonic Acid?
- Asia Legislation
  - Grades Standards
  - India Labeling
- EU Pre-Export Certification

## AND HOPEFULLY LOTS OF QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION













### Pesticides –MRLs not that easy....

- State/Federal vs global
- Increasing MRL focus
- "Positive lists" more common overseas
- No harmonized approach to MRL establishment
- U.S. registers compounds faster than other countries
- Analytical methods keep improving....
- Gaining more attention in export markets – if it's there, it's "bad" ...

US Almond MRLs/Tolerances
(# lower than US)

U.S. 170 compounds registered

EU 28 108 compounds registered (39)

Codex 59 compounds registered (22)

Japan 96 compounds registered (18)

Canada 45 compounds registered (5)

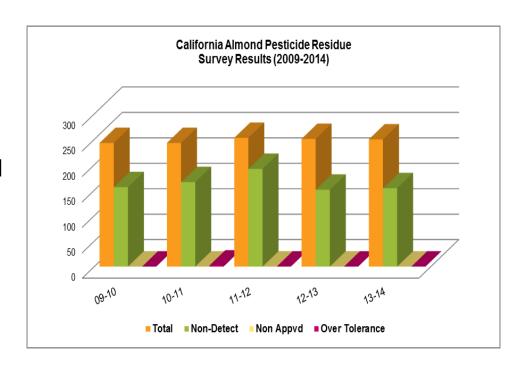
India 59 compounds registered (22)

China ? compounds registered

## BUT Complying with U.S. ≠ Meeting Export MRLs

- Residue monitoring demonstrates ongoing compliance with U.S.
- No non-approved or exceeding U.S. tolerances
- But an example of residues that could be non-compliant with EU limits:

Chemical	EU (ppm)	US (ppm)
Dichlorvos	0.01	0.5
Iprodione	0.02	0.2
Glyphosate	0.10	1.0
Methoxyfenozide	0.02	1.0
2,4-Dimethylamine	0.05	0.2



### Case in Point: Fosetyl and Phosphonic Acid in Europe

- EU MRL defined as all sources – but a common metabolite: phosphite
- Residue can result from fertilizer rather than pesticide usage
- European position to advise growers not to use
- U.S. effort to establish appropriate MRL

April 2013 – EU commission evaluates Phosphonic Acid as a pesticide (regulation 369/2013) instead of foliar fertilizer or plant strengthening agent October 2013 - Regulation 369/2013 entries into force October 2013- "Ökotest" Magazine blames organic grapes for residues of phosphonic acid due to use of "pesticides" December 2013 – German Authorities force wholesalers to withdraw walnuts from the markets due to exceedings of MRL of Fosetyl containing only Phosphonic Acid January 2014: Different efforts by Import and Trade to avoid market disruptions by "Phosphonic Acid" EFSA Statement on dietary risk assessment for proposed May 2014 temporary MRLs for Fosetyl -Al Scofah: new temporary MRLs expected: 75 mg/kg instead of 2 mg/kg- June 2014 Regulation 991/2014: temporary MRLs enter into force - September 2014

If nothing happens: temporary MRLs fall back to "zero" - January 2016



## Korea – Example of Evolving Landscape

- Korea currently uses a mix MRLs
- Increased trade within Asia
- Public concerned about the safety of their food
- → Korea decided to move to a positive list system
  - Only residues for which Korea has set MRLs for specific compounds/crops will be allowed
  - Do their own risk assessment
  - Won't rely on external assessments or MRLs
- New MRLs to apply to Tree Nuts as of 2016 (?)
- Since 2012, ABC has been working with registrants, EPA and USDA to understand process and let all know what needs are for almonds/tree nuts
  - MRL Priority Database









## China and India – Effort to Implement Wide-Ranging Food Safety Laws

- Government focus on introduction of laws
   blend of U.S. and EU approach
- Effort to reduce corruption, increase investment
- Compliance and enforcement is inconsistent
- Biggest issue who do you contact when there is a problem?





## India: New Challenges as FSSAI Enforces Rules

- Regulations announced in 2011 but not previously enforced
- Driven by concerns over wholesomeness
- Pressure on FSSAI from inside and outside
- Bulk vs wholesale labeling only one example
  - Intended use versus pack size
  - Need for better understanding, cooperation
- Still not clear what outcome will be, but consideration is moving forward...



### Product Standards – same issue, different approach

#### India

- Recent rejection of consignment in Chennai for excessive foreign material
  - Inspection staff likely do not understand how to classify "foreign material"
  - Almonds come under a generic standard
  - Efforts in 2011 to develop an almondspecific standard were never finalized
- Need to revisit standard to ensure it is accurate and consistent with USDA grades

#### China

- Product standard for kernel and inshell almonds
  - A "voluntary" standard but will be used by local authorities if any controls are done
  - Kernel standard reflects USDA grades
  - Inshell standard <u>does not</u> reflect all changes recommended by ABC regarding defects and crackout
- Need to continue efforts to ensure grades are accurate, commercially realistic







## **Pre-Export Checks Program**





#### What's Different?

- Only applies to bulk kernels and inshell
- Afla certificate does not need "wet signature"
- Additional page for SPI signature
  - Confirming handler is MOU signatory
  - That afla cert matches PEC cert
- No shipping notes, no reissuing
- PEC can be issued after container leaves handler (or even sails)
- Puts more logistics control at handler level
- Goods arriving without PEC will not be rejected, but may be subject to additional controls







## New Aflatoxin Analysis Cert Handler Information











## New Aflatoxin Analysis Cert USDA Lab Results

Results of Analysis LAB SAMPLE ID:				TEST METHOD: AOAC 991.31H			
	SUBSAMPLE	B1	B2	G1	G2	TOTAL AFLATOXIN	
		ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	
	1						
	2						

All aflatoxin results are in ppb (ug/Kg) and are corrected for recovery

The kgs representative incremental sample collected from the lot must all be mixed together to be sure that each sub-sample contains portions of the whole lot. Grinding should be accomplished by a method which not only reduces the particle size but also is effective in thoroughly mixing the particles to a homogenous grind and conforms to the USDA/AMS Laboratory Approval Program procedures.

Sample has been analyzed using HPLC with a limit of quantification (LOQ) of ppb for total Aflatoxin Quality Control/Spike

Recovery sample analyzed using HPLC gave recoveries of \_\_\_\_\_\_% for total Aflatoxin and XXX.XX% for Aflatoxin B1.

#### Sampling:

All PEC Applicants have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Almond Board of California declaring that the almonds have been produced, handled, processed, packaged and transported in line with good hygiene practices. Representative incremental samples have been collected from throughout this lot to equal an aggregate sample weight in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 401/2006, as amended.

This is a USDA/AMS-Approved Laboratory for Aflatoxin Analysis in almonds. Official methods of the AOAC as approved by the USDA/AMS are used in all analyses unless otherwise stated. Reported results are not corrected for recovery or expanded measurement of uncertainty. Reports are for the exclusive use of the applicant. We certify to the truth and accuracy of this report as applying to the samples tested only. Unless otherwise noted, all samples were received in acceptable condition.

Reviewed and Approved by:

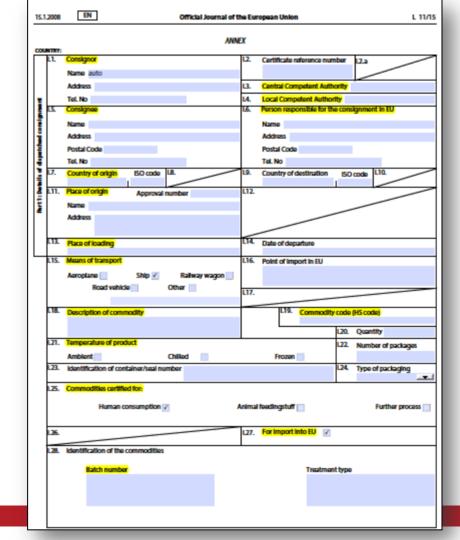
DROP DOWN WITH SIGNATORIES FROM LAB



## Annex 1 Document Handler Completes

- can be completed up to 14 days after shipment
- many fields are auto-populated
- consignees can be programmed in by handler
- requires container number
- Handler enters actual number of packages and type/size of packages actually loaded in container and a formula computes total lbs. shipped (not to exceed total size of lot analyzed).
- there is a field for customer number if required
- original Lot ID is noted on all pages
- No signature required on Annex 1





## Annex 2 Document SPI Signs & Issues

- handler prints out Annex 1, Annex 2 and Analysis certificate and staples together for SPI to sign
- some fields are auto-populated
- once SPI verifies that handler has signed a PEC MOU they will issue by signing and stamping with official stamp
- Annex 2 certificate is valid for 4 months from date SPI issues

EUR	OPEAN COMMUNITY		ALMOND PRE-EXPORT CHECK					
	II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference number 123456789	II.b.					
Part II: Certification	checks carried out by the United States of America flatoxin, the commodities described in Part 1 has Checks (PEC) program Memorandum of Underst California. The MOU states the commodities have packaged and transported in line with good hygie ————————————————————————————————————							
	on <u>5/15/12</u> (date), subjected to laboratory analy Analytical (name of laboratory) and used and results are attached.	ysis on <u>5/16/12</u> (date) i	n the IEH JLA					
	Notes  This certificate is valid for 4 months after issuance.  Part 1:							
	Official inspector							
	Name (in capital letters): JAMES JACKSON  Date: June 8, 2012	Qualification and title: Sh Signature: James Jaco						
	Official Sump	signature: james jaci	NO. COLOR					

Official Journal of the European Union

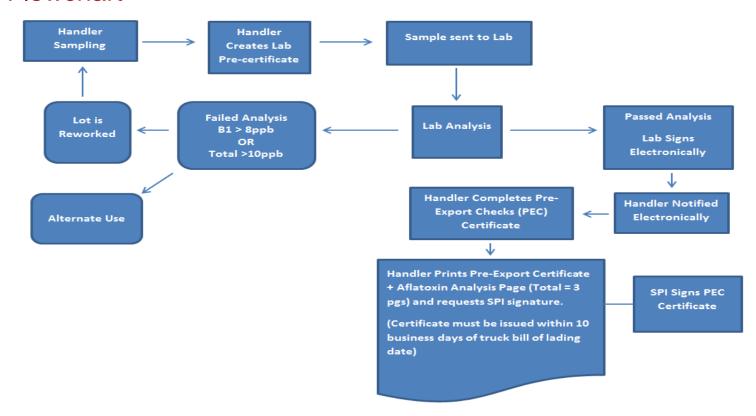
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### **PEC Flowchart**





#### **Transition Timeline**

- ABC, USDA/FAS confirmation of regulatory language in December
- Completion and testing of ABC electronic system in January 2015
- Handler visits February/March 2015
  - New PEC Manual and MOU
  - eVASP enhancements (ePEC)
- Tentative effective date April 1, 2015









#### Now Let's Hear from YOU!

- Issues you've encountered?
- Countries we have not mentioned?
- Changes you are worried about?
- Requirements your customer says are official?
- Other ways we can help?











