

# APEC Food Safety Regulatory Changes From 2008-2016

From 2008 to 2016, a significant number of APEC economies undertook broad food safety regulatory changes. These changes often included changes to certificate requirements impacting virtually all commodity sectors. Any process or procedure change can result in increasing costs and burden on regulators in both the importing and exporting economies as well as to the impacted foreign and domestic industry sectors. Such changes often create a ripple effect on the entire supply chain resulting in businesses needing to modify their internal and external processes and procedures to adjust to a new regulatory climate. It is critical that major regulatory reviews and changes be based on science and done in a transparent and consultative manner in order to ensure that the importing party's appropriate level of protection can be achieved and understood by all stakeholders.

## Recent Food Safety Regulatory Changes In APEC Economies (2008-2016)

Country	Regulation/Law	Change Implemented
Australia	Biosecurity Act (2015)	This Act strengthened Australia's biosecurity framework and streamlined its efforts to manage risk to animal, human, and plant life as well as the environment.
Brunei Darussalam	No significant changes	
Canada	Safe Food for Canadians Act (2012)	This act resulted in a consolidation of many of Canada's food regulations; there were newly added provisions that dealt with new prohibitions against food commodity tampering, strengthened food traceability, improved import controls, modernization and simplification of existing food safety legislation, aligned inspection and enforcement powers and a new review mechanism.
Chile	No significant changes	
China	Food Safety Law (2015)	The implementing rules of the 2015 Food Safety Law require foreign supplier verification and stricter enforcement of foreign product registration; establishes traceability systems for key products, including meat, vegetables, infant formula powder, etc.
Hong Kong	No significant changes	
Indonesia	Food Law No. 18/2012	This is the comprehensive law that details the regulatory regime through which Indonesia's food safety oversight is achieved. This law was of domestic effect ensuring food sustainability and security.
Japan	No significant changes	
Korea	Korea Special Act on Safety Management of Imported Food (2015)	This Act consolidated all Korea's food safety policies and measures. Two significant changes that were introduced to the Special Act were mandatory pre-registration of foreign food facilities and livestock establishments by MFDS and a legal basis for MFDS to suspend import from foreign facilities or establishments that refuse on-site inspection.
Malaysia	No significant changes	

Mexico	No significant changes	
New Zealand	Food Act 2014	This act focused on ensuring that food safety requirements are issued according to risk; explicitly requiring different measures were firms manufacturing medium and low risk versus those manufacturing products deemed to be high risk.
Papua New Guinea	No significant changes	
Peru	Food Safety Law Legislative Decree 1062 (2008)	This regulation establishes the legal framework that ensures the application of food safety standards throughout the food chain
The Philippines	Food Safety Act (2013)	Food safety standards were set from harvest to manufacturing, processing, handling, packing, distribution, marketing, and even consumption. It also distinguished the authorities that fell under the purview of DOA, DOH and that which is the responsibility of local governments.
Russia	CU Commission Decision No. 299 of May 28, 2010 “On the Application of Sanitary Measures in the Customs Union” CU Commission Decision No. 317 of June 18, 2010 “On the Application of Veterinary-Sanitary Measures in the Customs Union”	These regulations established new sanitary and sanitary requirements for agricultural products imported in Russia as well as other members of the CU (now EAEU).
Singapore	No significant changes	
Taiwan	Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation 2014	This Act designated MOHW as the central competent authority for food safety and establishes a Food Safety Board tasked with establishing holding periodic consultations between interdepartmental stakeholders.
Thailand	No significant changes	
United States	Food Safety and Modernization Act (2014) Implementing Rules (2015/2016)	The implementing regulations seek to increase oversight of imported food products ensuring that foreign suppliers meet the same requirements as domestic producers (ie. foreign supplier verification program, accreditation of third-party certifiers etc.); requiring mandatory certification for high-risk products.
Vietnam	Vietnam's Food Safety Law (Animal Health Law) (2015)	This law included changes to animal health related issues such as prevention, control, and surveillance of animal diseases, management of animal slaughtering and processing, import quarantine inspection of animal and animal products, and improved veterinary drug management.

\*This chart is not meant to be an exhaustive display of all the food safety related activities taken in country. The chart was compiled utilizing publicly available data. Its intended focus is on laws/regulations which affect all commodity groups.