# Food export in China: legal compliance



HFG LAW & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

# **ABOUT HFG**

LAW &



# **OUR HISTORY**

## FOUNDATION

HFG consists of 3 integrated entities duly licensed by law for full legal practice:





## I – CULTURAL ASPECTS

- Regulatory peculiarities (SAFE, etc...)
- Business is something personal
- Communication goes through chinese channels : wechat, weibo, ecc....
- A fast environment
- Unique cultural traditions
- Great concerns for food fraud and safety
- High reputation for imported food





## **II – IMPORT GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

#### Compliance parameters

Product standard

□ Horizontal standard (label, additives, etc..)

## Positive list required for producers of

Meat products

□ Aquaculture products

Dairy products

#### CIQ clearance

🗖 Label

□ Standard compliance

Other documents

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## **II – IMPORT GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - sanctions**

#### Non-compliance sanctions

- □ Punitive damages (x10!)
- □ Fines (up to x20!)
- Black-list
- Damage to reputation



## III – LABEL





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## III – LABEL

HEALTH FOOD
Claims allowed only after CFDA registration (up to 2 years!) or record
Only the (28) claims allowed by the law!
Record possible for "white-list ingredients" + vitamins/minerals supplement

**ORGANIC** Only if compliant with Chinese organic standard and certified as such by COFCC (also for "ORGANIC" in foreign languages)







## III – LABEL – HK/Macao vs Cina

#### HONG KONG and MACAU HAVE LABELING RULES COMPLETELY DIFFERENT FROM CHINA

For example:

PARTLY SKIMMED MILK (部分脫脂奶) Children under one year of age should not be fed on this milk except under medical advice. (除由醫生指導外不應用以餵哺一歲以下之嬰兒)

-Less strict approach on synonymes, roundings

-Allowed English (HK) and Portuguese (Macau). However a few specific items shall be bilingual

-Different parameters: e.g., semi-skimmed milk in HK 1,5%≤ fat ≤ 1,8%; allergens lists include sulphite

-No requirements for font size

-Macau regulations very similar to HK's



## III – LABEL - professional consumer

- End-users making profit from exploiting product non-compliance
- A growing business model\*:
- account for 90% of consumer rights litigation in Shanghai (Jing'an Court, 2012)
- □ account for 60% of consumer rights litigation in Beijing (Haidian Court, 2011)
- □ average income: 200,000 RMB/year
- \* Source: Beijing Morning Post

#### WANG HAI



More than 200 employees around China

5 entities, including lawyers and technical staff

Won a 5-million RMB case vs Nike in Beijing

Now also engaged as consultant for companies



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### LI XUE SONG

Specialized on food products Set up a QQ discussion group

More than 600 users sharing food compliance problems

Accounts for up to 40% of certain Fortune-500 Co cases

Estimated income: > 6,000,000RMB/Year

## III – LABEL – example #1

*"WITH WHOLEGRAIN FIRST INGREDIENT".* 

"CAN HELP L CHOLESTEROL".

LOWER



Non-compliant nutritional label



## IV – IP – example #1



## IV– IP – example #2

**Decoration** Design + copyright





## **V-CONTRACTS**

- Judicial procedures are very fast
- Enforcement can be anticipated before litigation
- Decisions based on evidences

- Very formalistic system
- Damages awards very low
- Litigations cannot be joined together







# CONTACT US

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