Economy Roundtable – Focus on Traceability: Response from China

Submitted by: China
Response for APEC WRF: Traceability

Jiao Yang
The General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of The People’s Republic of China

Session 1: economy roundtable – focus on traceability

1. Does your economy impose traceability requirements on wine? If so, what records or documents must be produced or maintained when wine is traded between parties?

Response: In China, according to the “food safety law”, foreign exporters and domestic importers should be put on file, as well as the import and sales records, so as to complete the traceability management of imported food. Imported wine is included in the filing system. The related information is recorded in the filing system by the enterprises.
Session 1: economy roundtable – focus on traceability

- 2. Do those requirements apply to imported wine?
  - Response: of course, those requirements apply to imported wine

- 3. How long must the records be retained?
  - Response: these records will be permanently saved
Session 1: economy roundtable – focus on traceability

4. Are these requirements applied to ensure wine safety, wine quality, wine authenticity, or to some combination of these three elements?

Response: three of them

5. Has your economy mandated any product recalls involving wine in the past 10 years? If so, why was the recall initiated?

Response: In the past 10 years, several batches of imported foods have been recalled including wines. Most of the cases are due to safety and quality issues.
Session 1: economy roundtable – focus on traceability

6. Labeling requirements such as lot or batch numbers, and the name and address of the importer are common aids to traceability. Import certificates can also be used to track and trace wine. Is your economy planning to introduce any additional traceability requirements?

- Response: our country has initially established traceability system for imported foods. Foreign exporters and domestic importers should be put on file, as well as the import record and sale record of the imported foods. Moreover, the importers and exporters filing system of imported foods and cosmetics is built to ensure the complete traceability for the food security and quality and to ensure the facticity and timeliness for the traceability data. In addition, the attached official certificate of importer foods is introduced as another traceability requirement to ensure the governmental supervision of exporting countries and districts for production, packaging and transportation of foods that imported to China, so as to ensure that the food import conforms with the laws and regulations in our country and to promote the trade facilitation.

7. Which governmental authority, agency or Ministry in your economy (if any) is responsible for implementing and controlling the wine traceability system? For example, which authority has access to the wine trading records?

- Response: basing on the risk assessment, our country has established the modern management system of imported foods security which is in accordance with the international conventions and our country’s practical situation. The whole supply chain management is implemented before, during and after the trading process. the modern management system of imported foods security is carried out through a series of systems to emphasize the function of exporters and the responsibility of the importers and the exporters, making the inspection departments perform their supervision duty. filing management of Chinese foods exporters and import, Chinese foods import and trade record system, the attached qualified materials of importers and food recall system are the important parts of the modern management system of imported foods security.