

International Trade Arrangements

Renée Gebault King
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USDA Agricultural Marketing Service
National Organic Program





 Does international trade affect you and your certified operations?

 Do you certify any processors, traders, brokers, or distributors?



Summary of Topics

- Background on international organic trade
- Existing U.S. organic trade partnerships
- Ongoing U.S. organic trade negotiations
- USDA resources for international trade
- Compliance verification regarding international trade arrangements



- Learning Outcomes
 - Awareness of USDA international trade and associated resources.
 - Understand USDA expectations of certifiers regarding international trade.
 - Understand certifier responsibilities to verify compliance of international trade.



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International Trade Arrangements



- USDA NOP derives its authority to establish and participate in international trade arrangements from...
 - Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) Section 6505
 - 7 Code of Federal Regulations 205.500 (c)

The USDA NOP has organic trade arrangements with what countries?

U.S. International Organic Trade

Equivalency Arrangements

- Canada
- European Union (EU)
- Japan
- Korea
- Switzerland

Recognition Agreements

- India
- Israel
- New Zealand

Export Arrangement

Taiwan

When negotiating international trade arrangements, the USDA NOP frequently partners with

the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) & the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR)





International Trade Arrangements

- Goal = To facilitate trade and enhance market access of certified organic products.
- **Equivalence**: two entities determine their respective organic standards are *equivalent* ("bilateral").

 Recognition: one entity recognizes another entity to accredit certifiers and to allow market access ("unilateral").

• **Export Arrangement**: one entity grants permission to another entity allowing for market access.

Overview: U.S. International Organic Trade

Options for organic products entering the U.S.:

- 1. Certified by a USDA-accredited certifier.
- Certified to an equivalent organic standard by an authorized control body (accredited by equivalent government authority).
- Certified to USDA organic regulations by a certifier accredited by a foreign government recognized by USDA.

Overview: U.S. International Organic Trade

Options for organic products leaving the U.S.:

- 1. Certified to an equivalent organic standard by an authorized certifying agent (accredited by an *equivalent* government authority).
- 2. Certified by a USDA-accredited certifier and exported to a country that accepts USDA organic products without additional mandatory organic requirements. Australia
- 3. Export Arrangement. Taiwan
- 4. Certified to a foreign organic standard.

(Outside the scope of the USDA.)

U.S. International Organic Trade

Equivalency Arrangements

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Export Arrangement

Taiwan

"Global"

Attestation statement required on shipping documents.

U.S. International Organic Trade

Recognition Agreements



- Canada
- European Union (EU)
- Japan
- Korea
- Switzerland

- India
- Israel
- New Zealand

Export Arrangement

Taiwan

"Country to Country"

U.S. $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ EU

U.S. $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Japan

U.S. $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Switzerland

U.S. $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Korea



Who is in the EU?

Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom

U.S. International Organic Trade

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Export Arrangement

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"Direct import in the U.S."

U.S. International Organic Trade

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Export Arrangement

Taiwan

"Direct export from the U.S."

Approval required to issue TM-11 export documents.

U.S. Organic Trade Negotiations

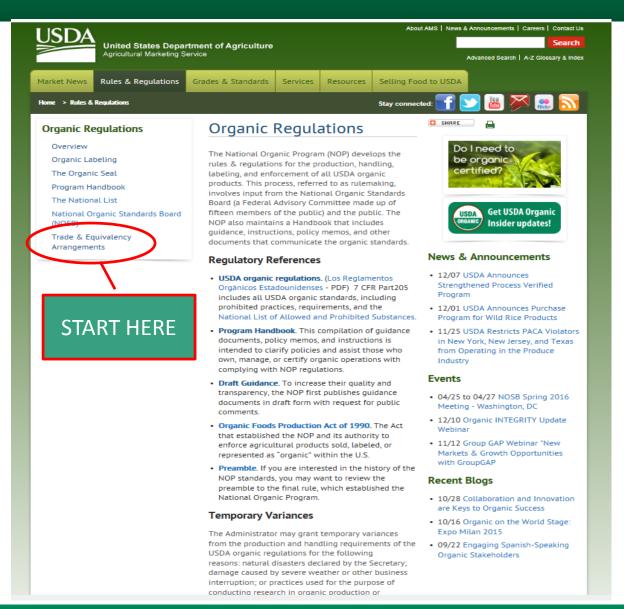


Mexico

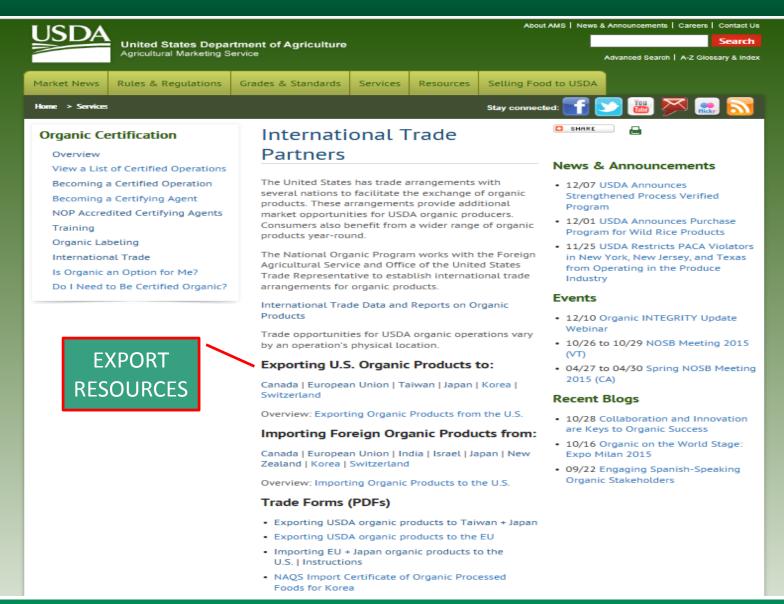
- Discussions ongoing between the USDA and SAGARPA (Mexican authority).
- Mexico has extended the allowance of foreign certified organic products into the country for sale until April 2017.
- Taiwan: Submitted application to USDA; Taiwanese organic standard is under development.
- Interest also expressed from Peru, Costa Rica, Panama and Ecuador to establish separate bilateral trade arrangements.



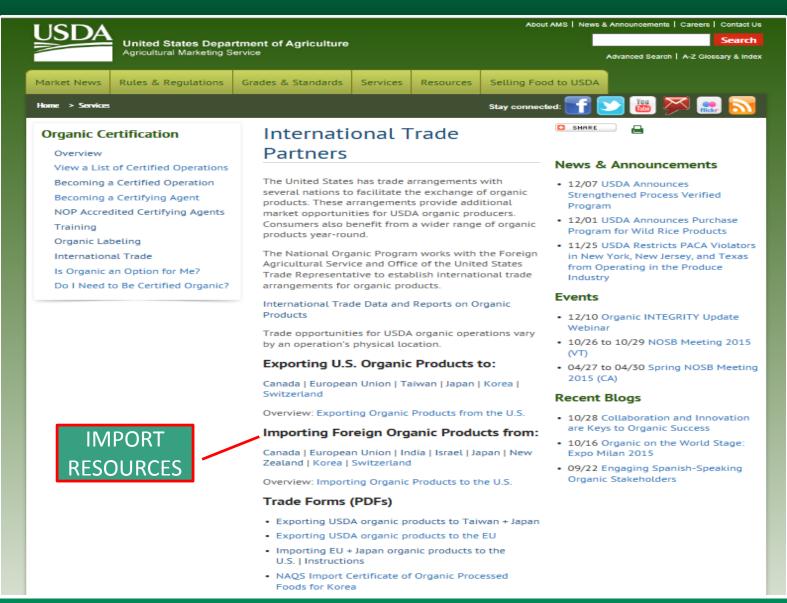
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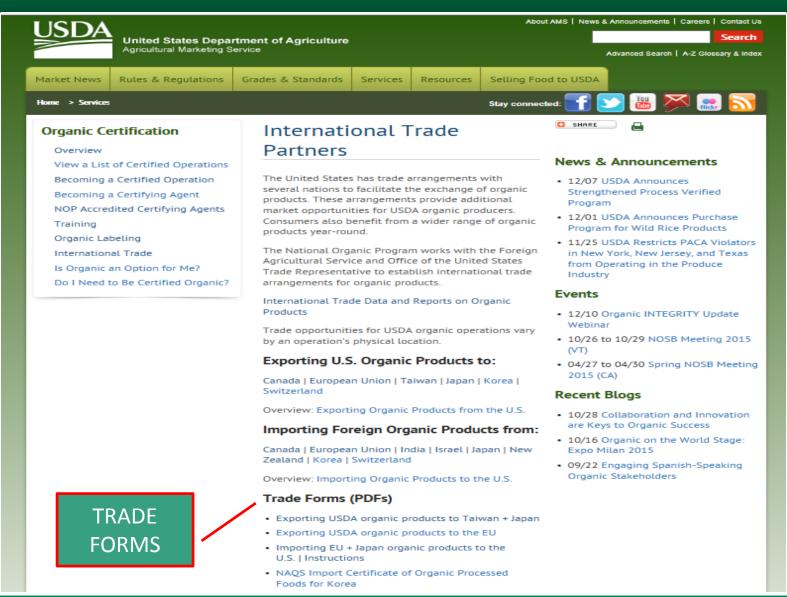
















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USDA NOP Audit Verification



- International trade compliance is a component of the USDA regulatory process.
- NOP 2005 "Accreditation Assessment Checklist" contains criteria to determine certifier compliance.
- Auditors will verify documents and procedures at the certifier, based on...
 - Review of operator files, which includes inspection reports, OSPs, initial and final reviews, and certification decisions (in the office).
 - Witness audits and review audits of operators (in the field).

USDA NOP Audit Verification



- Audit findings
- USDA audit noncompliances are often be cited to...

7 CFR §205.501(a)(21)



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 - certifier verification
 - substitution

Certifier Verification



Does the client import/export?

To/from what countries?

Does a trade arrangement exist?

What are the terms of the arrangement?

Is the product compliant with the terms of the arrangement?

Certifier Verification, continued



What trade documentation is required?

Is the trade document being issued the most current version?

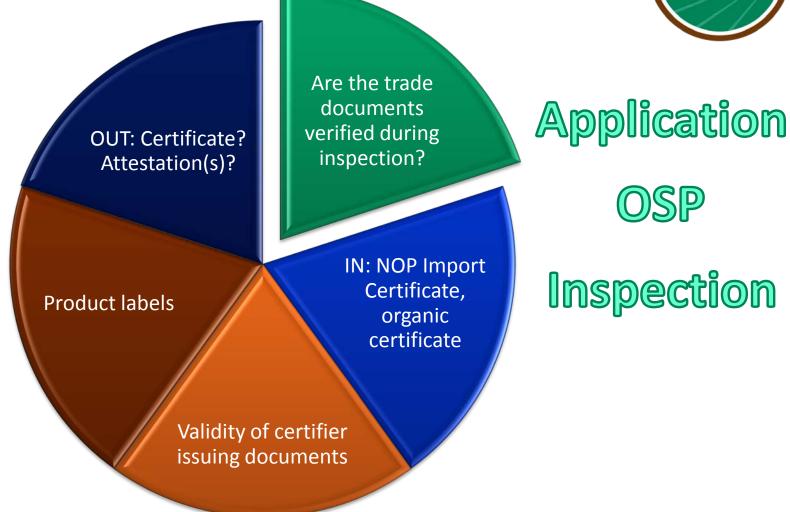
Who may issue these trade documents?

Am I approved to issue a TM-11?

How do I complete these trade documents?

Certifier Verification, continued





Certifier Verification, continued



- How should noncompliances regarding international arrangements be cited?
 - 7 CFR § 205.201(a)(1) Organic production and handling system plan. An organic production or handling system plan must include a description of practices and procedures to be performed and maintained...
 - 7 CFR § 205.403(2)(c) Verification of information. The on-site inspection of an operation must verify...That the information, including the organic production or handling system plan...accurately reflects the practices used...

USDA NOP Audit Verification



A reminder about **EQUIVALENCE**

Certification to one standard <u>does</u>
<u>not</u> mean it is "the same as" or may be substituted for another.

*Remember, the goal of equivalence is to facilitate market access

of a trade partner's certified organic products.

Certifier Verification: Recap

- Requirements for organic products entering the U.S.:
 - Verify proper documentation is on file for each shipment of product received (current, valid).
 - NOP Import Certificate must be completed by the <u>final certifier</u> of the product.
 - Product is accompanied by a valid organic certificate.
 - Verify that the foreign certifier complies (valid accreditation).

Certifier Verification: Recap



- Requirements for organic products leaving the U.S.:
 - Verify the product meets the terms of the arrangement.
 - Verify proper documentation is on file for each shipment of product (current, valid).
 - Verify export documentation was completed properly.
 - Include any relevant attestation statements (country-specific) with shipping documents.
 - For Canada: producer/handler of product may provide attestation statement in lieu of the certifier.

Certifier Verification: Recap

- USDA ORGANIC
- Requirements for organic products leaving the U.S.:
 - Verify labeling requirements are met
 - Verify compliant use of any additional organic seals (For Switzerland: they have no seal).
 - For Japan: confirm who has authority to apply the JAS seal.
 - For Canada: labels have dual language requirements.
 - Use correct certifier code on the label (when appropriate).



- The USDA has nine organic trade arrangements in effect now.
- Negotiations are presently underway between the USDA and other countries, which means more organic trade arrangements may be established in the future.
- While many of the organic trade arrangements are similar, each has unique aspects of which certifiers and certified operations need to be aware.



Questions or concerns about organic trade arrangements?

Please contact your NOP Accreditation Manager.

