

**Please find below the answers to Russia's inquiry on required documents for exporting food products using animal gelatin and collagen as raw materials to Korea.**

1. Where a business entity intends to import food, etc. (including food and food additives) for the purpose of sale or for the purpose of using them for business, he/she shall file an import declaration of the relevant imported food, etc. with the corresponding Regional Office of the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety in charge of customs clearance for each import pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, and required inspection must be carried out before the completion of the customs clearance procedure.
2. The list of required documents to be submitted when making an import declaration can be found in subparagraphs of Article 27 (1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control. If the food product is subject to submission of a certificate as can be found on Food Safety Korea's website (Tabs "Food Safety" > "Imported Food" > "Import declaration and inspection" > "Certificate submission"), its exporter must also submit the required certificate when making an import declaration.
  - \* List of required documents: See appendix below
3. Ministry of Food and Drug Safety bans import of ruminants (beef, venison, mutton, etc.), processed and manufactured food products and food additives made using ruminant by-products from 36 countries with BSE incident records\*.
  - \* 36 Countries with BSE incident records: UK, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Israel, Canada, US, Brazil
4. If a business entity wished to export food products or food additives made using gelatin and collagen derived from "Beef hide (Cowhide and leather)" from countries with BSE incident records as raw material, it must submit a "Certificate issued by the government of the exporting country" that certifies the authenticity of the following information in order to receive import approval.
  - ① The raw material of the product is from a healthy cattle free from any concern of infectious animal diseases and the raw material is derived only from cowhide and leather

- ② Cowhide and leather used in the product was collected, transported, stored and processed to prevent cross contamination with specified risk materials (SRMs) according to Korea's related regulations.
  - ③ (Gelatin's manufacturing process) Gelatin's raw material was treated with acid and alkali, followed by rinsing at least once, and these steps preceded pH adjustment. The gelatin product underwent at least one heat treatment procedure, followed by extraction process through purification through filtration and heat treatment.
  - ④ (Collagen's manufacturing process) The raw material of collagen product went through washing, pH adjustment using acid and alkali, followed by rising at least once, treated with filtration and extrusion or was manufactured using similar methods.
5. As for food and food additives made using ruminants or ruminant by-product as raw material from countries without BSE incident records (other than previously listed 36 countries), an importer should submit any of the following documents that certify that "the raw material is not from countries with BSE incident records or that raw material from a healthy ruminant non infected by BSE is used" upon making an import declaration:
- ① A certificate issued by the government of the exporting country
    - An original copy of the certificate for the final product issued by the exporting country's government
  - ② A certificate issued by related organization, association or public institution of the exporting country
    - An original copy of the certificate for the final product issued by a public institution of the exporting country
  - ③ A certificate issued by the foreign facility which is notarized by a public institution of the exporting country
    - An original copy of the certificate for the final product issued by the foreign facility that processed and manufactured the product, which is then notarized by a public institution (including the government) of the exporting country
6. Therefore, if food products using animal gelatin and collagen derived from cattle as raw materials were to be exported to Korea from Russia (which is a country without BSE incident records), any one of the certifications listed above in "5" should be submitted as one of the required documents.
- \* There is no prescribed form for this certificate, and a document issued by an institution with the authority certifying the authenticity of the abovementioned factors will be accepted



7. The requirement to submit BSE related documents and certificates do not apply to gelatin and collagen derived from swine or fish, other than ruminants (cattle, etc.). Nevertheless, if collagen derived from swine from countries with ASF incident records (52 countries) were to be imported to Korea, the importer must submit an original copy of any of the following certificates upon filing an import declaration.

- 1) Heat Treatment Certificate: A certificate issued by the government of a producing country certifying that the raw material of swine used in the final product underwent heat treatment (at 70°C for 30 minutes or equivalent or more stringent treatment)
- 2) Certificate of Laboratory Testing on ASF: A Certificate of Laboratory Testing issued by an institution recognized by the government of a producing country or the Korean Government certifying that ASF genotype was not detected from the final product
- 3) ASF FREE Certificate: A certificate issued by the government of a producing country certifying that the final product was made by manufacturing and processing raw material from a healthy swine not infected by ASF

\* 52 Countries with ASF incident records: Mongolia, China, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Laos, North Korea, Myanmar, Philippines, Latvia, Russia, Romania, Lithuania, Moldova, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Ukraine, Italy, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Angola, Uganda, Zambia, Central African Republic, Zimbabwe, Chad, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Brazzaville Congo, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Togo

8. After import declaration, imported food shall be subject to a thorough inspection according to their item classification (food product or food additive) to confirm they meet the standards and specifications in accordance with methods of inspection prescribed in attached Table 9 of Article 30 of the Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control. If deemed appropriate as a result of inspection, the food will be allowed for import and if found inadequate, the person who filed the import declaration shall return goods to an exporting country or take goods out to other country or discard the goods.

【 For more information, please visit our website (<http://mfds.go.kr>) or the Food Safety Korea (<http://www.foodsafetykorea.go.kr>). Have a nice day. Thank you. 】

## Appendix

### Relevant regulation on required documents for import declaration of imported food

**\* Relevant Law: Enforcement Rule of the Special Act on Imported Food Safety Control, Article 27 (Import Declaration of Imported Food, etc.) (1)**

1. A wrapper printed in Korean (including wrappers to which a label printed in Korean is attached) or a document mentioning content in Korean;
2. A test or inspection report issued by an overseas testing or inspection agency under Article 8 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry through a detailed inspection (only applicable to imported food, etc. subject to detailed inspection under subparagraph 2 (c) of attached Table 9);
3. Any of the following documents [Foods subject to labeling including genetically modified (GM) foods (agriculture, livestock, fisheries products produced using any of the biotechnology prescribed by the Food Sanitation Act Article 12-2 (1) that have received safety evaluations, and any processed or manufactured food or food additives made using such products; hereinafter the same shall apply) that fail to comply with labeling requirements]:
  - (a) An Identification Preservation Handling Certificate (Documents that prove that the product was managed separately from genetically modified foods in the process of purchasing seeds, production, manufacturing, storage, sorting, transport, shipping, etc.; hereinafter the same shall apply)
  - (b) A certificate recognized by the Government of the Producing Country that has equivalent effect as an Identification Preservation Handling Certificate
  - (c) A test and inspection report that verifies that the product is not genetically modified food or food not subject to labeling that has been issued by a testing and inspection agency, which is a designated inspection agency or is deemed a designated inspection agency under Article 6 and 8 of the Act on Testing and Inspection in the Food and Drug Industry



4. A statement of reasons for setting the expiration date under Article 20 (4) of the Act or a statement of reasons for the expiration date (only applicable to OEM-branded imported food, etc. prescribed in Article 18 (2) of the Act) under Article 29;

5. An exporting plan (a specific plan after bringing imported food, etc. in the Republic of Korea shall be stated; only applicable to where imported food, etc. is imported to acquire foreign currency pursuant to the Foreign Trade Act);

6. A copy of the approval or permission document, such as a business permit, or a copy of a report of manufacturing items (only applicable to where imported food, etc. is imported as raw materials to acquire foreign currency or as raw materials for manufacturing the importer's products; excluding where such documents are verified through a computer);

7. A health certificate or inspection certificate (only applicable to fishery products imported from an exporting country with which the Republic of Korea has concluded an agreement, etc. concerning the attachment of a certificate pursuant to Article 37 of the Act or Article 88 (1) 1 of the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control Act);

8. An export health certificate (only applicable to livestock products, includes health certificates in electronic form transmitted from Exporting Country's information and telecommunications network recognized by the Minister of Food and Drug Safety) under Article 11 (5) of the Act;

9. In addition to documents under subparagraphs 1 through 8, documents which the Minister of Food and Drug Safety deems necessary to secure the safety of imported food, etc. such as:

(a) A certificate issued by the government of a producing country certifying that a raw material from a healthy ruminant not infected by bovine spongiform encephalopathy is used

(b) An inspection report on dioxin residue (only applicable to importing heat-treated salt)

(c) Other documents issued by the government of a producing country that may be published on the website of Ministry of Food and Drug Safety in accordance with hazard information, when the Minister of Food and Drug Safety deems necessary