

'Best (act) Before' Australian Country of Origin food labelling standards are enforceable

Regulating for Globalization

22/05/2018

Andrew Hudson (Rigby Cooke Lawyers)

Please refer to this post as: Andrew Hudson, 'Best (act) Before' Australian Country of Origin food labelling standards are enforceable', Regulating for Globalization, 22/05/2018, <http://regulatingforglobalization.com/2018/05/22/best-act-australian-country-origin-food-labelling-standards-enforceable/>



How to prepare to comply

From 1 July 2018 food businesses must comply with labelling requirements set out by the Australian Government which aim to provide consumers with greater transparency on the origin of their food.

First introduced on 1 July 2016 as the *Country of Origin Food Labelling Information Standard 2016 (Standard)* the implementation of the Standard has been impending for some time, with many businesses utilising this transition period to ensure that their labelling is compliant. The two types of country of origin labels which companies selling food in Australia must comply with are the standard mark and the country of origin statement.

Standard mark

The standard mark is to be used for products that are grown, produced or made in Australia. The mark includes the kangaroo in a triangle logo, a bar chart which indicates the percentage of Australian ingredients and explanatory text which outlines whether the product is grown, produced or made in Australia and the percentage of Australian ingredients.

Country of origin statement

When a standard mark cannot be used, this statement provides a clear indication of where the product is produced, grown or made.

The Australian Government's business.govt.au website is a great resource to assist companies in understanding and implementing the new labelling requirements. The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission has also released multiple useful guides for businesses (found [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

To label or not to label?

While most food products will need to comply with the new Standard, there are some exceptions. [The guidelines](#) advise that a label is not required for:

- foods not for human consumption (for example: pet food, bird food)
- foods sold in restaurants, cafes, take-away shops or schools
- foods sold at fund-raisers
- foods sold in the same premises in which they have been made and packed (for example: a bakery that sell their food products exclusively at the shop-front of the facilities where the products were made and packed will not need a standard mark for their food products)

In addition, the 'standard mark' is optional for non-priority foods which include:

- seasonings
- confectionery
- biscuits and snack food
- bottled water
- soft drinks and sports drinks
- tea and coffee
- alcoholic beverages

The new requirements have come in – now what?

From 1 July 2018 foods which do not meet the new Standard can continue be sold by retailers if that stock was packaged and labelled prior to 1 July 2018. Otherwise, the penalties for non-compliance include penalties of up to \$1.1 million for corporations and up to \$220,000 for individuals once the new Standard comes into effect. Although there are some 'safe harbour' defences against liability based on demonstrating that an 'ordinary and reasonable' consumer would not consider the claim to be false, misleading and deceptive, it is preferable to comply with the Standard in the first instance.

The relevant Minister has reiterated that the government does not intend to extend the transition period to the Standards, so companies would be wise to ensure they are compliant by 1 July 2018 or risk facing penalties.

Don't forget other new penalties under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Regulation

The implementation of the Standard is not the only impending change to liability associated with labelling. As of 29 June 2018 the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Regulation 2016 (**Regulations**) will provide for a penalty of 50

penalty units (\$10,500) for failure to comply with the Regulations. The Regulations govern which classes of goods require labelling when imported into Australia, what label is required and where the label must be applied.

Previously, the Regulations only provided for offending goods to be seized. This clearly increases risk at the border.

As always, if pain persists, please see your friendly customs and trade lawyer.