

Food Contact in South Korea

(and comparison with Japan)

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Presentation Plan

- Governmental Structure
- Statutary Structure
- Details
- New and Exciting!!
- · Comparison: Korea vs. Japan



(South) Korea



Governmental Responsibilities

- The Ministry of Health & Welfare →
 Pharmaceutical & Food Policy Division → Health
 Policy Bureau is responsible for promulgation and revision of the Food Sanitation Act
- Korea Food and Drug Administration (KFDA) is responsible for enforcement and implementation of the Food Sanitation Act and establishing specific standards and specifications for food and food additives
- The Food Safety Bureau of KFDA is responsible for, undertaking monitoring and surveillance for illegal and adulterated food and supervising import food control, including food packaging





Governmental Responsibilities (2)

- The Food Safety Evaluation Department within KFDA is responsible for the evaluation of microbiological and chemical contamination of foods
 - The Containers and Package Team in the Food Safety Evaluation Department is responsible for apparatus, containers and packages i.e. food contact.
- There are also six regional KFDA offices responsible for inspection, implementation and investigation of food manufacturing facilities and other related facilities (Busan, Daegul, Daejeon, Gwangju Gyeongin and Seoul)





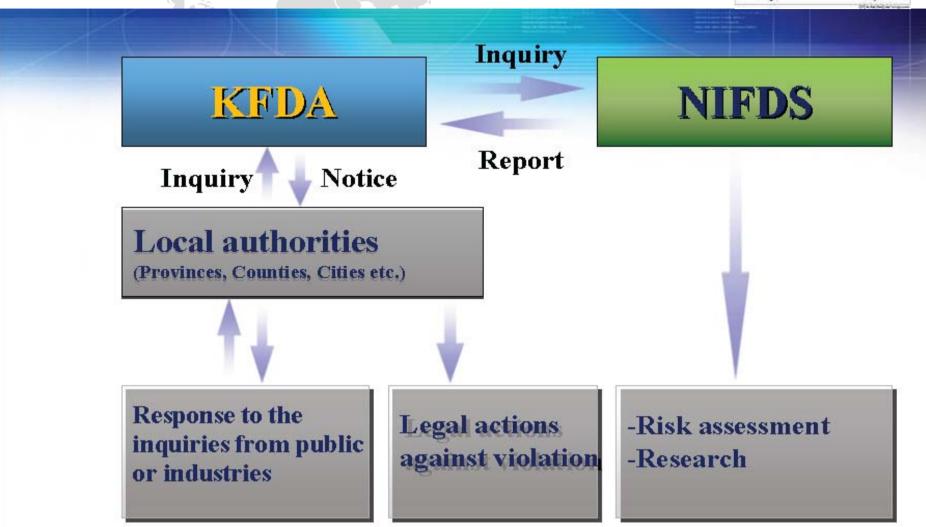
Governmental Responsibilities (3)

- The National Institute of Food & Drug Safety
 Evaluation created 1 May 2009
 - Risk assessment organization for KFDA
 - Provides scientific risk evaluation for food, food supplement and other regulated products
- National Food Safety Information Service created 14 July 2009
 - Risk communication organization
 - Provides food safety information in English



Relationships









Legal System

Paisse of by National Assembly Decree Cleared by Ministerial Meeting Rule Cleared by Minister Implementing Guidelines/Regulations
Chared by Implementing Agency Head

Framework Act on Food Safety

Food Sanitation Act

Food Code

- KFDA Rule: Standards & Specifications for Food Utensils, Containers & Packaging
 - **Enforcement Rule of FSA**



Food Sanitation Act



Relevant chapters for food contact:

- Chapter I Definitions for "Apparatus" and for "Containers and Packages."
- Chapter III Apparatus, Containers and Packages
- Chapter V Korean Food Code
- Chapter VI Inspection Requirements



Food Sanitation Act



Art. 2 (Definitions)

"Apparatus" means machines or utensils which come into direct contact with foods or food additives, or other goods.

"Containers and Packages." means goods used for packing or wrapping foods or food additives, which are delivered with foods and food additives



Food Sanitation Act

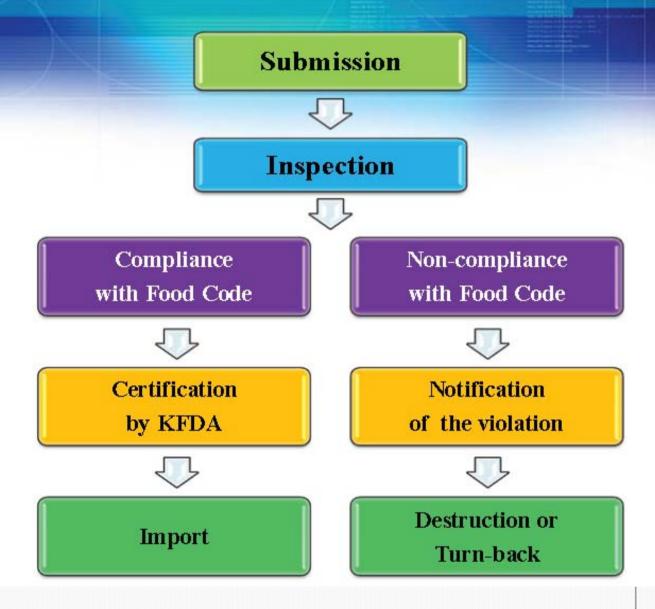


Article 19

Reporting on Imports Inspections

- → Enforcement Rule of FSA, 1986
- •FCS not controlled by premarket system such as Positive List
- Domestic Goods required to be tested
- •Imports: Inspections of finished products

Requirements for imported food contact articles



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Korean Food Code



1000+ pages, Apr 2012

Chapter 7 (21 pages)

Standards & Specifications for Equipment, Containers and Packages

- Prohibitions and restrictions for food contact
- Material specifications for food contact substances
- Establishes General Standards and Material Specifications for apparatus, containers and packages
- Similar to KFDA Rule: Specifications and Standards except lists 41 substances.



Korean Food Code



1000+ pages, Apr 2012

Chapter 7 (21 pages)

- 1.General Standard
- 2. Common Manufacturing Standards
- 3. Standards for End Use
- 4. Specification for Materials (41)
- 5.Test Methods



Food Code Material Specifications



Type of plastic Details	PVC	PE /PP	PS	PVDC	PET	PF	MF	UF	POM	Acrylic Resin
(1) Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr ⁺⁶ (as the sum)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(2) Vinyl chloride	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Dibutyl tin compounds	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Cresol phosphoric esters	1000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
(5) Volatile substances (including styrene, toluene, ethylbenzene, Isopropyl benzene and n-propylvenzene)	-	-	50001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6) Vinylidene chloride	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Barium	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8) BPA (including phenol, bisphenol A and p-t-butylphenol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) Diphenyl carbonate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10) Amines(triethylamine and tributylamine)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(11) 1,3-Butadiene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Food Code: Material Specifications



Type of plastic Details	PVC	PE/PP	PS	PVDC	PET	PF	MF	UF	POM	Acryl resin
(1) Heavy metals(Pb)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(2) Consumption of KMno ₄	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	10
(3) Residues after evaporation	301)	302)	303)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
(4) Dibutyl phthalate	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Benzylbutyl phthalate	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6) Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Di-n-octyl Phthalate	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8) Diisononyl phthalate	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) Diisodecyl phthalate	9				-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	
(10) Di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(11) 1-Hexene		3(PE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(12) 1-Octene	-	15(PE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(13) Antimony	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
(14) Germanium	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	
(15) Terephthalic acid	-	-	-		7.5			-	-	
(16) Iso-phthalic acid		<u>.</u>	-	-	5.0	- -		_	-	
(17) Phenol	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
(18) Formaldehyde				-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
(19) Melamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
(20) Methylmethacrylate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ⁴⁾

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Material Specifications Summary



- Specifications do not generally Identify substances which can be used
- Instead identify End Tests which must be performed
- Tests include:
 - Heavy metal limits
 - Total residue after evaporation under specified migration conditions
 - Residue limits from specified materials

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KFDA RULE



Standards and Specifications for Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products, October 2011- 230 pages

1. General Standards:

- Rules
 - Colorants = only KFDA approved food additives
 - **Printing Inks** must be completely dried after printing. No printing on FC surface.
- Prohibitions
 - DEHP not allowed in utensils, containers and packaging.
 - DEHA not permitted in cling wraps.
 - DBP/BBP/BPA not permitted in feeding bottles(including nipples).





KFDA RULE: Standards and Specifications for Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products, October 2011

2. Material-Specific Standards:

- Plastics
- Cellophane, regenerated cellulose
- Rubber
- Paper and paper board
- Metals (including metal cans)
- Wood
- Glass, ceramics, enamels and pottery
- Starch





KFDA Approved Plastics:

- 1-1 Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC)
- 1-2 Polyethylene(PE) and Polypropylene(PP)
- 1-3 Polystyrene(PS)
- 1-4 Poly(vinylidene chloride)(PVDC)
- 1-5 Poly(ethyleneterephthalate)(PET)
- 1-6 Phenol-formaldehyde resin(PF)
- 1-7 Melamine-formaldehyde resin(MF)
- 1-8 Urea-formaldehyde resin(UF)
- 1-9 Polyacetal(polyoxymethylene(POM))
- 1-10 Acrylic Resin
- 1-11 Polyamide(PA)
- 1-12 Polymethylpentene(PMP)
- 1-13 Polycarbonate (PC)





KFDA Approved Plastics:

- 1-14 Poly(vinylalcohol)(PVA)
- 1-15 Polyurethane(PU)
- 1-16 Polybutene-1 (PB-1)
- 1-17 Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer(ABS) and Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer(AS)
- 1-18 Polymethacrylstyrene(MS)
- 1-19 Poly(butyleneterephthalate)(PBT)
- 1-20 Polyarylsulfone(PASF)
- 1-21 Polyarylate(PAR)
- 1-22 Hydroxybutyl polyester(HBP)
- 1-23 Polyacrylonitrile(PAN)
- 1-24 Fluorocarbon resin(FR)
- 1-25 Poly(phenylene ether)(PPE)
- 1-26 Ionomer resin





KFDA Approved Plastics:

- 1-27 Ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer(EVA)
- 1-28 Methylmethacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer(MABS)
- 1-29 Poly(ethylenenaphthalate)(PEN)
- 1-30 Epoxy Resin
- 1-31 Poly(phenylenesulfide)(PPS)
- 1-32 Poly(ethersulfone)(PES)
- 1-33 Poly(cyclohexane-1,4-dimethylene terephthalate) (PCT)
- 1-34 Polyimide (PI)
- 1-35 Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)
- 1-36 Polylactide(poly(lactic acid), PLA)
- 1-37 Butylenesuccinate-adipate copolymer(PBSA)
- 1-38 Cross-linked polyester resin



Recent Changes



 On 23 March 2013, New president Park Geun-Hye announced the passage of a contentious "Government Restructure Bill".

OLD	NEW
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)
Korea Food and Drug Administration (KFDA)	Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS)



Recent Changes



MFDS Reorganization – 25 Mar 2013

- Expected to be "Control Tower" for Food Safety
- "Modern Means of Management"
- No longer sub-Agency of Ministry of Health and Welfare
- Upgraded from an Agency to Ministry
- Many new responsibilities transferred from e.g.,
 Ministry of Agriculture to MFDS
- Regional Food and Drug Administration intact
- National Institute of Food and Drug Safety Evaluation (NIFDS) = more staff.



Recent Changes



"Modern Means of Management" (Cont.)

- •Separation of Duties:
 - MFDS: Policy making and development
 - Regional FDA:
 - Enforcement new on site inspection teams
 - Surveillance
 - Monitoring
 - Evaluation



http://www.kfda.go.kr/eng/index.do







http://www.kfda.go.kr/eng/index.do



FOOD

Main Task

Introduction

Topics & Activities

- Ensuring Food Safety
- Foodborne Disease Surveillance and Prevention Activities
- Food Standards
- Food Additives
- Health Functional Foods
- The Special Act on the Safety Management of Children's Dietary Life
- · Imported food Safety
- International Cooperation

Food Safety Information

- National Food Safety Information Service
- Foodborne Disease

News

- MFDS NEWS
- Upcoming CODEX meetings

Main Task

"The Food Safety Bureau of the KFDA is responsible for all the food safety activities regarding policy, enforcement, inspection and surveillance, nationwide monitoring of contaminants in food, to protect the health of the consumers by ensuring the safety of foods from farm to table"

Mission

Protect and promote the health of consumers by ensuring the safety of foods.

Approaches

- > Higher level of consumer health protection
- > Enhanced food safety control and traceability from Farm to Table
- Internationally harmonized risk-based decision making
- > Enhanced Risk Communication with public participation and transparency

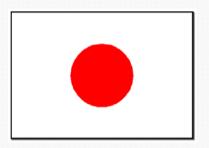
Strategy











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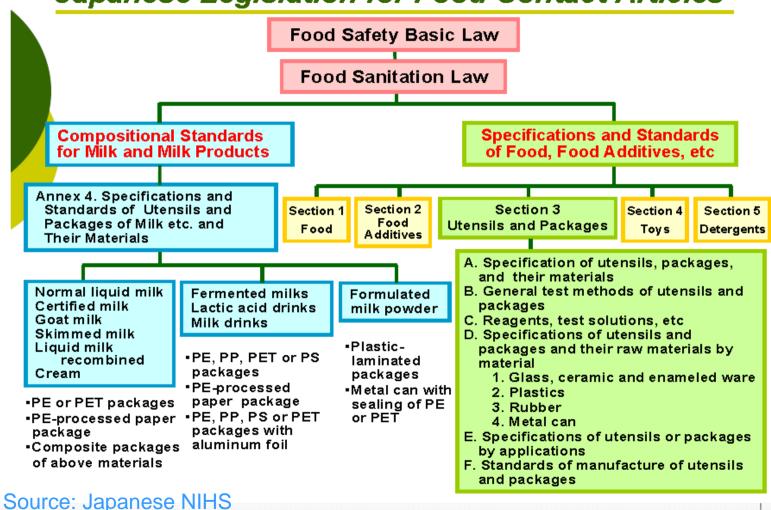
Pira Food Contact Barcelona



Structure: Korea vs. Japan



Japanese Legislation for Food Contact Articles





Structure: Korea vs. Japan



- Structure of Laws
- Both have separated:
 - Executive Agencies (MFDS vs MHLW)
 - Assessment Agencies (NIFDS vs. NIHS)
- Japan relies on Industry Associations such as JHOSPA.
 - JHOSPA does FC certifications. No equivalent in Korea.



Korea vs. Japan



Neither regime uses Positive list approach. Both are considering moving in that direction

Substantial differences in specifications.

Resins Covered by JHOSPA

1	Polyethylene	17	Polycarbonate				
2	Polypropylene	18	Polyvinyl alcohol				
3	Polymethylpentene	19	Polyacetal				
4	Polybutene-1	20	Polybutyleneterephthalate				
5	Butadiene resin	21	Polyaryl sulfone				
6	Ethylene/tetracyclodo	decen p	olymer 22 Polyacrylate				
7	Polystyrene	23 Polye	esters of hydroxybenzoic acid				
8	SAN resin	24	Polyether imide				
9	ABS resin	25	Polycyclohexylene di-				
10	Polyphenylene ether		methylene terephthalate				
11	Polyacrylonitrile	26	Polyethylene naphthalate				
12	Fluorine resin	27	Polyester carbonate				
13	Polymethacryl styren	e 28	Poly lactic acid				
14	Methacryl resin	29	Polybutylene succinic acid				
15	Nylon resin	30	Ethyrene/2-norbornen resin				
16	Polyethylene terephtl	nalate	-				



Korea vs. Japan



KOREA

Polyethylene and polypropylene (PE/PP)

Polyethylene and polypropylene (PE/PP)

Polystyrene (PS)

Acrylonitrile-butadiene styrene (ABS)/ acrylonitrile

styrene (AS)

Acrylonitrile-butadiene styrene (ABS)/ acrylonitrile

styrene (AS)

Polymethylpentene (PMP)

Butadiene (BDR)

Polyamide/Nylon (PA)

Polybutene-1 (PB-1)

Poly(ethyleneterephthalate) (PET)

Polycarbonate (PC)
Polyvinylalcohol (PVA)

Polyacetal(polyoxymethylene) (POM)

Polyphenylene ether (PPE) Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) Fluorocarbon resin (FR)

Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT)

Polymethacrylstyrene (MS)

Polyarylsulfone (PASF)

Polyarylate (PAR)

JAPAN

Polyethylene (PE)

Polypropylene (PP)

Polystyrene (PS)

AS resin (AS)

ABS resin (ABS)

Polymethylmethaclylate (PMMA)

Polymethylpentene (PMP)

Butadiene resin (BDR)

Nylon (PA)

Polybutene-1 (PB-1)

Polyethylene-terephthalate (PET)

Polycarbonate (PC)
Polyvinylalcohol (PVA)

Polyacetal (POM)

Polyphenylene-ether (PPE)

Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) Fluorocarbon resins (FR)

Polybutylene-terephthalate (PBT)

Methylmethacrylate- Styrene Resin (MS)

Polyarylsulfone (PASF)

Polyarylate (PAR)

Polyhydroxybenzoic-acid (HBP)

Polyetherimide (PEI)

Poly(cyclohexane-1,4-dimethylene

terephthalate)(PCT)

Polycyclohexylene-di-methylene-terephthalate (PCT)



Korea vs. Japan



KOREA

Polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN)

Polylactide (poly(lactic acid) (PLA)

1-1 Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC)

Poly(vinylidene chloride)(PVDC)

Phenol-formaldehyde resin (PF)

Melamine-formaldehyde resin (MF)

Urea-formaldehyde resin (UF)

Acrylic Resin

Polyurethane (PU)

Hydroxybutyl polyester (HBP)

Ionomer Resin

Ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer (EVA)

Methylmethacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene

copolymer (MABS)

Silicone Resins

Epoxy resin

Poly(phenylenesulfide)(PPS)

Poly(ethersulfone)(PES)

Polyimide (PI)

Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)

Butylenesuccinate-adipate copolymer (PBSA)

Cross-linked polyester resin

JAPAN

Polyethylene-naphthalate (PEN)

Polyester-carbonate (PPC)

Ethylene-tetracyclododecene copolymer (E/TD)

Polylactic-acid (PLA)

Polybutylenesuccinate (PBS)

Ethylene-2-norbornene copolymer(E/NB)



Thank you!

16 May 2013

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