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**Report Highlights:**

This report presents regulations and standards applicable to food and agricultural imports, including changes to existing standards. In 2021, China released several regulations and standards, including the revised Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety, revised Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food, regulations overseeing variety registration of major crops and the safety assessment of agriculture GMOs, and the full text of the National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Food (GB 2763-2021). Given the dynamic nature of China's food regulations, U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with their China-based representatives or customers prior to shipping.

## Table of Contents

Abbreviations.....	5
Executive Summary.....	5
<b>I. Food Laws .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. General Food Laws .....</b>	<b>7</b>
The Consumer Rights Protection Law .....	8
The Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities and its Implementing Regulations .....	8
The Law on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine.....	9
<b>2. Additional Food Safety Regulations, Rules, and Standards.....</b>	<b>9</b>
The Special Provisions of the State Council to Reinforce the Safety Supervision and Management of Food and Other Products.....	9
Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety (GACC Decree 249).....	9
Traceability .....	10
Food Recall Regulation.....	10
E-commerce .....	11
New Food Materials.....	11
The National Food Safety Standards.....	12
COVID-19.....	13
<b>II. Labeling requirements .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1. General Requirements .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2. Labeling Requirements for Imported Food Products .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3. National food safety standards apply to both domestic and imported food products: .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>III. Packaging and Container Requirements.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>IV. Food Additive Regulations.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>1. Food Additives .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2. Flavoring Substances and Flavors .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3. Nutritional Fortification Substances .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>V. Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, and Other Contaminants.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>1. Pesticides .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2. Veterinary Drugs.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3. Mycotoxins .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4. Contaminants in Food.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5. Pathogen Limits for Food.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>1. Facility and Product Registration Requirements.....</b>	<b>23</b>

2. Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignees of Imported Food Products to China (2015 Update to AQSIQ Public Notice [2012] No. 55).....	24
3. Registration of Special Foods.....	24
4. Good Manufacturing Practices.....	25
<b>VII. Other Specific Standards - Product-Specific Regulations and Standards .....</b>	<b>27</b>
1. Dairy Products.....	27
2. Special Foods .....	30
<b>Infant Formula .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Foods for Special Medical Purposes (FSMP) .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Health Foods.....</b>	<b>33</b>
3. Meat and Poultry Products .....	33
4. Vegetable Oil.....	35
5. Agricultural Biotechnology .....	36
6. Grains.....	37
7. Feed and Feed Additives.....	39
8. Pet Food .....	42
9. Organic food .....	43
10. Seafood .....	44
11. Plant-based Meat.....	45
12. Measures on the Inspection, Quarantine, Supervision and Administration of Entry-Exit Non-Edible Animal Products (Decree 159) .....	46
<b>VIII Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>IX Import Procedures.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>X Trade Facilitation .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix: .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>I. Chinese Government Regulatory Agencies .....</b>	<b>50</b>
1. State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR).....	50
2. National Health Commission (NHC).....	50
3. General Administration of Customs of China (GACC).....	50
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) .....	51
5. Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) .....	51
6. Ministry of Public Security .....	51
<b>II. Other Import Contacts.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>III. Framework of the National Food Safety Standard System .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>IV. List of the existing national food safety standards.....</b>	<b>54</b>



## Abbreviations

AQSIQ	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
CFDA	China Food and Drug Administration
CFSA	China National Food Safety Risk Assessment Center
CNCA	National Certification and Accreditation Administration
GACC	General Administration of Customs of China
MARA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NHC	National Health Commission
NPC	National People's Congress
SAMR	State Administration for Market Regulations

## Executive Summary

The government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) attaches great significance to food safety and agriculture. The PRC's food and agricultural import regulatory system continues to evolve and present challenges to exporters, including lack of advance notice and/or notification, non-science, and non-risk-based requirements, non-transparent guidelines, and inconsistent enforcement. In 2021, several major regulations governing food import and export and some key national food safety standards were revised, issued for domestic comments, or notified to the WTO, including revised [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety \(Decree 249\)](#), and the updated [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits \(MRLs\) for Pesticides in Food \(GB 2763-2021\)](#).

On January 1, 2022, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) began enforcing the [Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food \(Decree 248\)](#). The decree requires the registration of select overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food, and a small number of animal feed, products to China (see Section VI).

The State Administration for Market Regulations (SAMR) is responsible for the development of major food safety related laws, policies, and regulations and the implementation of domestic market inspections. SAMR conducts nationwide compliance sampling tests of agricultural and food products, with higher sampling rates of meat and meat products, vegetable products, grains and grain products, bakery, seafood, beverages and liquor, and institutional food service. Reported noncompliance mainly involve excessive pesticide and veterinary drug residues, microbial contamination, the improper use of food additives, and selling counterfeit products.

This report provides updated information since the publication of the [2021 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standard Country Report \(FAIRS Country Report\) of China](#).

## Report Format

This report is the *China Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Working Index*. It is a working index of major regulations and standards pertaining to food and agricultural imports, some of which have been translated by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and submitted as individual Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) reports. Such reports can be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked text in this report. These reports can also be accessed through the GAIN system of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/>. Please check the FAS website periodically for the most current FAIRS Working Index.

Unless otherwise noted, translations are UNOFFICIAL and should be used only as guidelines. Exporters are advised to thoroughly discuss all regulatory and implementation details with their Chinese customers. Many regulations are short on specifics, and interpretation can differ from port to port and from ministry to ministry.

For answers to specific questions, U.S. exporters can contact any FAS office in China, or FAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. Contact information can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT SOME OF THE HYPERLINKS IN THIS REPORT ONLY FUNCTION WITH CERTAIN WEB BROWSERS AND/OR WHEN COPIED AND PASTED INTO CERTAIN WEB BROWSERS.**

## Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS in Beijing, China for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are best equipped to consult with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

# Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

## Annual Report for China

### I. Food Laws

#### 1. General Food Laws

The legal framework for food safety in China is primarily composed of the Food Safety Law, the Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety, the Consumer Rights Protection Law, and the Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities.

#### [The 2015 Food Safety Law](#)

In 2015, the National People's Congress (NPC)<sup>1</sup> issued a revised food safety law, which was implemented on October 1, 2015. The 2015 Food Safety Law contains 154 articles in ten chapters. The Law:

- Integrates domestic food safety regulatory and enforcement authority (under China Food and Drug Administration, CFDA<sup>2</sup>).
- Emphasizes oversight of the food production process rather than the finished product.
- Holds food producers and traders accountable for food safety incidents caused by unsafe food products.
- Refocuses toward risk prevention.
- Imposes stringent oversight of special foods (e.g., health foods, infant formula, and foods for special medical purposes).
- Imposes more severe punitive measures (including criminal penalties) for noncompliance.

#### [The Implementing Regulations of the 2015 Food Safety Law](#)

On October 31, 2019, the State Council released Implementing Regulations of the 2015 Food Safety Law. The Implementing Regulations, which contain 86 articles in 10 chapters, entered into force on December 1, 2019. The Implementing Regulations echo the principles found in the Law itself, including the stipulation that food producers and operators hold primary accountability for food safety, and the importance of traceability of food and agricultural products sold in China.

#### [Revision of the 2015 Food Safety Law](#)

According to the October 2020 [Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Food Safety Work](#) (link in Chinese), relevant authorities are conducting research and studies for the revision of the 2015 Food Safety Law and its supporting regulations and rules. A draft revision of the 2015 Food Safety Law has not yet been released.

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<sup>1</sup> The NPC is the highest organ of State power in China; it is the law maker in China.

<sup>2</sup> Now SAMR.

## **The Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law (2006)**

The Law pertains to quality and safety management of primary edible products derived from agriculture (edible agricultural products<sup>3</sup>), as well as agricultural inputs (pesticides and fertilizers). Once these products enter the market, they are subject to the 2015 Food Safety Law.

Originally published in 2006, draft revisions to the Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law were initially released for domestic comment by MARA in June 2019. On October 23, 2021, the National People's Congress of China (NPC) released the most recent version of the revised draft law and solicited domestic comments ([GAIN report CH2021-0172](#)). The revised draft Law has 81 articles in eight chapters, covering a broad range of topics related to agricultural products including risk management and standard development, production, packaging and labeling, oversight, and legal liabilities. The Revised Draft is expected to undergo additional review by the NPC before it is finalized.

## **The Consumer Rights Protection Law**

In 2013, China passed an amendment to the [Consumer Rights Protection Law](#) (link in Chinese), which entered into force on March 15, 2014. The amendment adds language on online shopping, product recalls, and compensation to consumers related to purchases of noncompliant food products.

## **Implementing Regulations for the Consumer Rights Protection Law**

In 2016, the State Council released draft Implementing Regulations for the Consumer Rights Protection Law<sup>4</sup> for public comment. At the time of this report the Implementing Regulations were not finalized. Among other issues, the Regulations seek to address the long-debated issue of “professional buyers/consumers.” These individuals and entities reportedly take advantage of new food safety regulations by making claims of wrongdoing to seek financial compensation at the expense of traders and producers. However, major food manufacturers say that the draft Regulations do not offer greater clarity to the definition of “consumer,” and this will allow “professional buyers/consumers” to carry on with their current activities.

U.S. exporters and food operators in China should exercise caution in ensuring products meet the relevant standards. Careful attention should be paid to labeling, even the labeling of traditionally traded products. Labeling errors have reportedly been the highest cause of non-compliance complaints submitted by “professional buyers/consumers.”

## **The Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities and its Implementing Regulations**

This Law applies to all import and export commodities, including food products, which are listed in the Catalog of Import and Export Commodities that are Subject to Inspection<sup>5</sup>. It provides customs

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<sup>3</sup> Edible agricultural products cover primary products, such as vegetables, melons, fruits, unprocessed meats, etc.; while foods refer to finished products or materials for human consumption, or products that are traditionally treated as both food and medicine.

<sup>4</sup> For full text of the Draft Implementing Regulations for the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Consumers in Chinese please visit <http://zqyj.chinalaw.gov.cn/readmore?listType=1&id=1488&1482144749402>.

<sup>5</sup> The Catalog is adjusted by GACC regularly; the [latest Catalog](#) was published on June 1, 2021 and implemented on June 10, 2021.



clearance guidelines by product, and a checklist of documents needed. Since it was first issued in 1989, the Law has been amended several times, most recently in 2021. The Implementing Regulations<sup>6</sup> of the Law on Inspection of Import and Export Commodities were revised in March 2019 following the revision of the Law in April 2018.

### **The Law on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine**

This Law was released on October 30, 1991 and entered into force on April 1, 1992. The Law was revised on August 27, 2009. The Law and its implementing regulations regulate the quarantine and inspection of:

- Animals, plants, and related products that enter, exit, or transit through China.
- Containers, packaging materials, and bedding materials that contain or carry animals, plants, and related products.
- Means of transport from animal/plant epidemic or infected areas.

### **2. Additional Food Safety Regulations, Rules, and Standards**

#### **The Special Provisions of the State Council to Reinforce the Safety Supervision and Management of Food and Other Products**

The Special Provisions were issued on July 26, 2007, as [State Council Order No. 503](#) (link in Chinese). The provisions clarify the division of responsibility for food safety between food producers and traders on the one hand, and food safety regulators on the other. The Special Provisions attempt to address the problem of “segmented oversight” by urging multiple regulating authorities to make joint efforts to ensure food safety, however, producers and traders remain primarily accountable for the safety of the foods they produce and sell.

#### **Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety (GACC Decree 249)**

On April 12, 2021, GACC announced the [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety as GACC Decree 249](#), which entered into force on January 1, 2022. Decree 249 replaced the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine (AQSIQ) Decree 144 of the same title and the AQSIQ decrees regulating the import and export of meat, dairy, aquatic products, and honey. As the overarching regulation applicable to food exports to China, Decree 249 covers a broad range of requirements including the evaluation and review of foreign food safety management systems; overseas facilities registration; record filing by importers, exporters, and commercial agents; quarantine and inspection; product labeling; and food safety risk alerts among others.

#### **[Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules](#)**

On October 16, 2017, AQSIQ released the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules. The Rules do not impose new requirements for the entry-exit inspection and quarantine of

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<sup>6</sup> For full text of the Implementing Regulations (revised in 2019) in Chinese, please visit: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/2369666/index.html>.

imports, but rather specify inspection and quarantine procedures. The procedures include acceptance of declarations for inspection and quarantine, examination of documents, field and lab inspection and quarantine reports, isolation quarantine of animals and plants, quarantine treatment (if necessary), comprehensive evaluation, issuance of certificates and release forms, and archiving. The Rules also define jurisdictions for AQSIQ and its local branches for each step of the process. The Rules provide sample testing frequencies on incoming shipments depending on risk and traders' "track record."

### [Measures for Administration of Quarantine Access of Entry Animals and Plants \(Draft\) Notified to the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee \(WTO SPS Committee\)](#)

In January 2022, China notified the Measures for Administration of Quarantine Access of Entry Animals and Plants (Draft) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1244, with an implementation date of April 1, 2022. GACC developed the *Measures* to clarify procedures for quarantine access of entry animals and plants. The Measures also align with requirements of *the Biosecurity Law of China* as implemented on April 15, 2021. *The Measures* state the quarantine access of animals and plants, animal and plant products, and other quarantine objects that are first imported from or, after a suspension, resumed for import from a country or region.

### **Traceability**

The "[Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of Important Product Traceability System](#)" (link in Chinese) issued at the end of 2015 urges the establishment of traceability systems for key products, including agricultural products and food products. The 2015 Food Safety Law requires the establishment of a comprehensive traceability system for food safety. Food producers and operators are requested to establish food safety traceability systems to record information such as incoming inspection, pre-delivery inspection, and food sales.

China implemented a national traceability system for imported cold-chain foods during the COVID-19 pandemic by establishing the National Traceability Platform of Imported Cold-Chain Foods, which is composed of the national, provincial and facility platforms that enable tracing of imported cold-chain products including livestock, poultry, and seafood. Please see the COVID-19 section of this report for additional information.

### **Food Recall Regulation**

Food recalls are categorized into three grades depending on the seriousness and degree of emergency of the food safety risks. SAMR oversees food recall in China.

### **The Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (CFDA Decree 12)<sup>7</sup>**

In March 2015, CFDA published the Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (Decree 12), which entered into force on September 1, 2015. Decree 12 stipulates that food producers and traders are held accountable for food safety and shall fulfill their obligations regarding termination of trade, recall and treatment/disposal of unsafe food products. In November 2020, [SAMR released the revised](#)

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<sup>7</sup> Full text of Measures (in Chinese) can be found at: [http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/202011/t20201103\\_322883.html](http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/202011/t20201103_322883.html)

[Administrative Measures for Food Recalls](#) (link in Chinese), which reflect SAMR’s new role as the authority in charge of food recall.

## **E-commerce**

On August 31, 2018, China passed the E-commerce Law, which entered into force on January 1, 2019. [USDA GAIN report “China Passes E-Commerce Law”](#) contains an unofficial translation of the Law.

Through a series of policy announcements beginning in 2014, AQSIQ established the Cross Border E-Commerce (CBEC) import channel. CBEC allows imports of certain products directly from foreign suppliers through an internet platform registered by GACC, but only through certain CBEC pilot ports of entry. Since import duties are waived and value added taxes as well as consumption tax are discounted by thirty percent, the retail price of CBEC goods can be significantly lower compared to the same goods imported through traditional trade. Product compliance inspections within CBEC pilot zones are like those of passenger baggage inspections, which are on average shorter and less restrictive (i.e., lower customs sampling rates). Since CBEC remains a government trial policy, individual pilot zones have been allowed flexibility in the way they inspect products, collect tax, and follow national registration policies for imported products.

Since 2016, the PRC has maintained a “positive list” of the products that are permitted in CBEC, rather than a “negative list” of the products that are NOT permitted in CBEC. On February 21, 2021, the Ministry of Finance released the notice on [Adjustment of the Positive Products List of Cross-Border E-commerce Retail Imports](#) (link in Chinese), which became effective on March 1, 2022. Importers of goods on the positive list are exempt from submitting an import license to Customs. Chinese language labels also do not need to be affixed physically onto the products and exporters can keep the original foreign packaging and labeling. However, products subject to specific SAMR rules (such as special foods) require product registration prior to import. Items not on the positive list will not be allowed entry through CBEC.

The threshold that individuals can spend per a CBEC order is 5,000 RMB (about \$790), and the cap is 26,000 RMB (about \$4,088) per calendar year. For additional information on relevant tax policies (e.g., import duties, value-added tax, and consumption tax) for CBEC products, please see GAIN report [Chinese Government Policies Change for Cross-Border e-Commerce](#).

Retail goods imported via cross-border e-commerce platforms are regulated as imported items for personal use and not subject to the requirements for licensing, registration or record filing related to goods imported for the first time.

## **New Food Materials**

On October 15, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC, now NHC) released the Provisions for Application and Acceptance for New Food Materials and the Standard Procedures for Safety Review of New Food Materials.<sup>8</sup> “New food materials” refer to edible items that

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<sup>8</sup> For full text of the NHFPC notice, please visit:

<http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/sps/s3585/201311/e8dc7f4ec58444f8bbf32ec079d7e905.shtml>

are not traditionally consumed in China and might have been recently developed for human consumption. The Procedures provide specific guidance on how to apply for approval for new food materials in the Chinese market.

## **The National Food Safety Standards**

National Food Safety Standards are mandatory standards that apply to both domestic and imported products.

NHC, together with SAMR, are the national authorities for food safety standard development and implementation (while MARA develops national food safety standards for maximum residue limits of pesticides and veterinary drugs in foods). Since 2010, China has issued over 1,400 national food safety standards, and has established a national food safety standard framework. Appendix 3 of this report provides the Framework of China's National Food Safety Standards, and Appendix 4 provides a list of the most relevant national food safety standards.

The Administrative Measures for Food Safety Standards issued by the former Ministry of Health (now NHC) in 2010 regulates the planning for development, standard drafting, comment solicitation, announcement, and revision of food safety standards. On September 15, 2020, NHC released the [draft revised Administrative Measures for Food Safety Standards for public comment](#). At the time of this report the Measures were not finalized.

## **Imported Foods without Corresponding Chinese National Food Safety Standards**

Article 92 of the Food Safety Law states that imported foods, food additives and food-related products must comply with China's national food safety standards (i.e., *Guo Jia Biao Jun* or 'GB' standards).

Article 93 of the Food Safety Law and Article 47 of the Implementing Regulations of the Food Safety Law provide guidance for imported foods without corresponding Chinese national food safety standards. When there is no national food safety standard available for an imported food product, the product's producer, exporter, or importer may submit to NHC the regional, national, or international standards applicable to the product. NHC will review the submitted standards, determine if they meet Chinese food safety requirements, and decide whether to temporarily apply the standards in China. If NHC approves the temporary use of a foreign/international standard, it will then develop a corresponding Chinese national food safety standard.

Pursuant to the [Notice for Regulating the Standard Review of Imported Foods without National Food Safety Standard](#) issued by the NHFPC (now NHC) in April 2017, the NHC-affiliated Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) is responsible for conducting technical reviews of imported foods without existing Chinese national food safety standards. The Notice states that the foreign producer or exporter, or an entrusted importer, can submit applications (including the applicable foreign/international standard) to CFSA for technical review.

As of March 31, 2021, two products have been approved for import through this process, tequila (in 2013) and deproteinized dairy mineral lactose powder (in 2020).

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## COVID-19

The PRC has implemented new import measures, including testing and disinfection requirements, purportedly aimed at limiting the spread COVID-19. In particular, imported cold chain foods have come under increased scrutiny. Several provinces and municipalities have likewise implemented new requirements affecting food and agricultural trade. The regulatory environment is dynamic, with new measures being implemented sporadically and often without notification. In addition, inconsistent interpretation of the regulations at various ports of entry and cold chain facilities. U.S. exporters are advised to consult with their importers and/or agents in China to keep up with the most recent interpretations and practices to minimize the potential for trade disruptions.

Key COVID-19-related measures include:

- GACC Public Notice [2020] 103: Emergency Preventative Measures for Foreign Manufacturers of Imported Cold-chain Foods with Novel Coronavirus Nucleic Acid Positive Result. This notice was notified to the WTO SPS Committee on September 21, 2020 as [G/SPS/N/CHN 1173](#). According to the notice, GACC is authorized to suspend the import of food from an overseas company for one to four weeks if the company's cold-chain food or packaging tests positive following a nucleic acid test.
- [The Updated Technical Guidelines for Cold Chain](#): On January 30, 2022, China's State Council released two updated technical guidelines - the Technical Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Novel Coronavirus in Cold Chain Food Production and Operation (Second Edition) and the Cold Chain Food Production and Operation Process Covid Control and Disinfection (Second Edition). The two Guidelines establish guidelines for producers and operators involved in cold-chain food, including production, loading, and unloading, transportation, storage, and sales.
- [Notice on Issuing the Work Plan for Preventive and Comprehensive Disinfection of Imported Cold-Chain Food](#) by the State Council's task force for the prevention and control of novel coronavirus pandemic.

## II. Labeling requirements

### 1. General Requirements

Labeling of food products is mainly regulated by the Food Safety Law, the Measures on Supervision and Management of Food Labeling and relevant national food safety standards. Labeling is identified by import inspection authorities as one of the major reasons for noncompliance and has been the focus of a significant volume of consumer complaints.

Pursuant to the 2015 Food Safety Law, pre-packaged food must be labeled with the following information:

- Name, specification, net content, and date of production.
- Table of ingredients or formulation.
- Producer name, address, and contact information.
- Shelf life.

- Code of product standard(s).
- Storage requirements.
- Generic name of the food additives as used in the national standard.
- Production License Number [Note: for imports, the facility registration number]; and
- Other information as required for specific products, such as infant formula and products derived from agricultural biotechnology (see Section VII on product-specific regulations and standards).

**The Provisions on Supervision and Management of Food Labeling (AQSIQ Decree 102)**, issued in August 2007 and revised in 2009 applies to labeling of foods produced and distributed in China (including special foods, food additives), and the oversight of food labeling. According to the Measures, food labeling is the “Generic term of words, symbols, numbers, patterns, and other descriptions that are affixed, printed, or marked on food or its packaging to indicate food name, quality grade, quantity, edible or usage method, producer, or seller, etc. The Provisions describe the content and forms of labeling for foods produced, packaged, and sold in China.

On September 23, 2020, China notified the revised [draft Measures on Supervision and Management of Food Labeling](#) to the WTO as G/TBT/N/CHN 1401.Add.1; the draft Measures are intended to replace the Provisions on Supervision and Management of Food Labeling once finalized. The draft Measures expand the scope of products subject to labeling requirements to both imported and domestically produced products, and cover food additives and special foods as well.

## 2. Labeling Requirements for Imported Food Products

The [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety \(GACC Decree 249\)](#) consolidates existing labeling requirements on imported foods. Article 30 of Decree 249 states that:

The packaging, labels, and markings of food imports shall conform with the provisions of Chinese laws, regulations, and national food safety standards; if product instructions are required, instructions in Chinese shall be attached.

For fresh and frozen meat imports, the inner and outer packaging shall have labels in Chinese and English or in Chinese and the language of the exporting country (region) that are securely fixed, clear, and easy to recognize. The labels shall include the following content: country (region) of origin, product name, registration number of the production facility, and batch number. The outer packaging shall include a label in Chinese with the product specification, place of production (specific state/province/city), destination, date of production, shelf life, storage temperature, etc. The destination must be marked as the People’s Republic of China, with the official inspection and quarantine labels of the exporting country (region) affixed.

For aquatic product imports, the inner and outer packaging shall have labels in Chinese and English or Chinese and the language of the exporting country (region) that are firm, clear, and easy to recognize. The label shall include the following content: commodity name and scientific name, product specifications, date of production, batch number, shelf life and storage conditions, production methods (ocean catch, freshwater catch, or aquaculture), production area (marine fishing area, freshwater fishing country or region, country or region where the aquaculture products come from), the name/registration number/address (specific city/province/state ) of all involved

production and processing facilities (including fishing vessels, processing vessels, transport vessels, and independent cold storage). The destination must be marked as the People’s Republic of China.

The Chinese labels of imported health food and foods for special dietary purposes must be printed on the minimum sales packages; (Chinese labels) must not be affixed.

If special marks/logos are required on the inner and outer packaging of food imports, such requirements shall be followed.

On January 9, 2018, China notified the [Measures Pertaining to the Inspection and Supervision of Import and Export Prepackaged Food Labeling](#) to the WTO TBT Committee as TBT/CHN/1246. The Measures outline the responsibilities of food producers, the materials to be submitted for label inspections, and the procedures to be followed by inspection and quarantine authorities in reviewing labels. The Measures went into force on October 1, 2018.

In 2019, GACC issued [Public Notice concerning the Oversight of Labels for Imported and Exported Pre-packaged Foods](#) which changed the requirements for labeling review of imported products. Companies are no longer required to file imported food labels with GACC for approval before the first shipment, as they were previously required to do. The new requirements reduce the administrative burden on traders shipping packaged food to China; however, upon detection of any labeling non-conformities, GACC may take actions pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations, including detaining, destroying, or rejecting the non-compliant shipment.

### Labeling of Facility Registration Number

Article 15 of the GACC Decree 248 of [Overseas Facilities Registration Regulation](#) provides that a registered producer shall mark the Chinese registration number or the registration number approved by the competent authority of the country/region on the inner and outer packaging of the foods exported to China. For more details on the Decree 248, please see section “VI Facility and Product Registration Requirements”.

### 3. National food safety standards apply to both domestic and imported food products:

**Table 1. National Food Safety Standards for Labeling**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	4/20/2012	GB7718-2011	预包装食品标签通则	General Principles for the Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods
10/12/2011	1/1/2013	GB28050-2011	预包装食品营养标签通则	Standard for Nutrition Labeling of Prepackaged Foods
11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives
12/26/2013	5/1/2015	GB13432-2013	预包装特殊膳食用食品标签	Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses

Please note that in 2020-2021, China notified two major national food standards for labeling of prepackaged food products:

- On May 11, 2020, China notified the draft revised National Food Standard of [General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods \(GB7718-xxxx\) \(Draft Standard for Comments\)](#) to the WTO TBT Committee as G/TBT/N/CHN/1420 and to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1153.

- On October 22, 2021, China notified a revised draft standard of the National Food Safety Standard - General Rules for Nutritional Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (GB28050-xxxx) to the World Trade Organization as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1165 Addendum 1](#).

### **III. Packaging and Container Requirements**

The 2015 Food Safety Law defines food packaging materials and containers as “products made of paper, bamboo, wood, metal, porcelain, plastic, rubber, natural fiber, chemical fiber, or glass and used to contain food or additives, or coating in direct contact with food or additives.” The Law also requires that food for direct consumption must be contained in small packages using non-toxic and clean packaging material and containers. The containers for storing, transporting, and loading/unloading food must be safe, maintain the food in clean condition, and prevent food contamination.

In 2020, SAMR released the [Administrative Measures for Quality and Safety of Food-related products \(Draft for Comments\)](#) (link in Chinese). The Draft Measures apply to oversight of quality and safety of food-related products (packaging materials, containers, detergents, disinfectants that are used on food, and tools and equipment used in food production and operation).

#### **Excessive Packaging**

PRC leaders have highlighted the need to reduce excessive packaging and have released several standards to regulate excessive packaging:

- The National Standard - Packaging Terms -Part 1: Basic (GB/T 4122.1-2008) provides that excessive packaging refers to packaging that exceeds the normal functional requirements, i.e., the number of packaging layers, the space (within) packaging, and packaging costs exceed the necessary level.
- In August 2021, SAMR released the mandatory national standard - [Requirements of Restricting Excessive Package - Foods and Cosmetics \(GB 23350-2021\)](#); which specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, and judgment rules for restricting excessive packaging of food and cosmetics. However, the standard is not applicable to gifts or products not for sale. The Standard replaces GB23350-2009 of the same title; it will become effective on September 1, 2023.



**Table 2. Hygienic and Safety Standards Related to Food Packing and Containers**

<b>Issuance Date</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	<b>Standard Number</b>	<b>Standard in Chinese</b>	<b>Standard in English</b>
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB11676-2012	有机硅防粘涂料	Anti-coherent silicone coating
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB11677-2012	易拉罐内壁水基改性环氧树脂涂料	Water soluble epoxy internal coatings of food beverage cans
5/17/2012	11/17/2012	GB9686-2012	内壁环氧聚酰胺树脂涂料	Epoxy Polyamide Resin Coating
11/21/2011	12/21/2011	GB9684-2011	不锈钢制品	Stainless Steel Products
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品通用安全要求	<a href="#">General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles</a>
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles <sup>9</sup>
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles <sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> On November 4, 2020, revised draft of the national food standard for “Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles” to the WTO SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1186.

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.10-2016	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB31604.8-2021	食品接触材料及制品总迁移量的测定	Food contacting Materials and Their Products Determination of Overall Migration

In 2021, China notified several national food safety standards on food contact materials to the WTO SPS Committee, including:

- On November 15, 2021, China notified the draft national food safety standard of Disinfectant to the SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1238; the standard specifies the safety requirements for raw materials, organoleptic properties, hygienic indexes, and labels of disinfectants for food and food contact materials.
- On November 15, 2021, China notified the draft national food safety standard of Rubber Materials and Products for Food Contact to the SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1237; the standard specifies the scope, terms and definitions, basic requirements, raw material requirements, sensory requirements, physical and chemical indicators, other technical requirements, migration tests and labeling requirements for rubber materials and products intended to come into contact with food.
- On November 15, 2021, China notified the draft national food safety standard of Plastic Materials and Articles for Food Contact (GB 4806.7) to the SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1236; the standard applies to food contact plastic materials and articles, including thermoplastic elastomer materials and articles without vulcanization; it also applies to starch-based plastic materials and articles used for food contact. This standard specifies the terms and definitions, basic requirements, technical requirements (including raw material requirements, sensory requirements, physical and chemical indicators, etc.) and labeling requirements of plastic materials and articles for food contact.

#### IV. Food Additive Regulations

The NHC is responsible for approving new food additives.

##### 1. Food Additives

China applies a positive list with respect to food additives. Only additives listed on the [National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives \(GB2760-2014\)](#) are allowed to be used in food products. In 2017, NHFPC (now NHC) released the revised GB 2760 for domestic review, which was later notified to the

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<sup>10</sup> On September 14, 2020, China notified the draft national food safety standard of Metal Materials and Articles for Food Contact to the WTO SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1170.

WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1217 on April 13, 2021. GAIN report [CH2021-0061](#) provides an unofficial translation of the draft standard notified to the WTO.

### **Approval of New Food Additives**

To apply for approval of a new additive, or the expansion of approved uses of a listed additive, an application should be submitted to the NHC pursuant to the Administrative Measures for New Variety of Food Additives (Ministry of Health [MOH, now NHC] Decree 73), the Provisions for Application Submission and Acceptance of New Variety of Food Additives, and the Notice Concerning Regulating Approving of New Food Additive Variety (MOH Public Notice [2011] No.29). NHC will then conduct a risk assessment of the additive and determine whether the additive can be added to the positive list.

Instructions on the application procedures and material requirements can be found on the [NHC website](#) (scroll down to New Variety Food Additive Applications - 食品添加剂新品种审批).

Given the complexity of the application process, applicants should consider contracting with a private sector specialist to register new food additives. Beside the language barrier, many steps require materials and documents to be delivered in person. The NHC does not consider foreign governments to be valid entities to apply for new additives, therefore embassies are not able to complete these steps on a company's behalf.

### **Food Additive Production**

Food additive production is subject to licensing requirements. Only facilities that have “food additive production” listed in their operating licenses can produce food additives.

### **Imported Products Containing Food Additives without a Chinese National Food Safety Standard**

AQSIQ (now GACC) and MOH (now NHC) issued the Notice of Relevant Applicable Standards for Inspection of Import Food and Food Additives to address imported products that contain food additives without corresponding Chinese national food safety standards. The notice stipulates those importers must submit an import request, including relevant safety assessment materials, to the NHC. If NHC approves the request, it will issue an import permit, which the importer must present to the quarantine and inspection authorities at a port of entry as part of the normal product clearance process.

The 2015 Food Safety Law requires that all imported products comply with Chinese standards. The NHC has yet to determine how to handle traditionally imported food products containing food additives that do not have corresponding food safety standards.

### **Main Food Additive Standards**

**Table 3. National Food Safety Standard for Food Additives**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	6/20/2012	GB2760-2015	食品添加剂使用标准	<a href="#">Standard for the Use of Food Additives<sup>11</sup></a>
11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives
7/15/2011	9/5/2011	GB26687-2011	复配食品添加剂通则	Standard for Blended Food Additives
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for the Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

## 2. Flavoring Substances and Flavors

Flavoring substances and flavors are categorized as food additives in China.

**Table 4. National Food Safety Standards for Flavoring Substances and Flavors**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
09/11/2020	03/11/2021	GB29938-2020	食品用香料通则	General Standard for Flavoring Substances and Natural Flavoring Complexes
09/11/2020	03/11/2021	GB30616-2020	食品用香精	Food Additive Flavorings (Compounded Flavors)

## 3. Nutritional Fortification Substances

“Nutritional fortification substances” refers to natural or artificial nutrients or other nutritional components added to foods to improve the food’s nutritional qualities.

On March 15, 2012, China issued the Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB 14880-2012), which became effective on January 1, 2013. The Standard defines the purposes of nutritional fortification substances, provides a positive list of allowable fortification substances, identifies the food categories for which their use is permitted, and provides the allowable sources of fortification substances.

For substances that can be categorized as either nutritional fortification substances or food additives, if the purpose of use is to improve the nutrition component in food, the substances must comply with the

<sup>11</sup> China notified the revised draft of GB2760 to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1217 on April 13, 2021. GAIN reports [CH2021-0059](#) and [CH2021-0061](#) provides unofficial translation of the draft standard.

Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB14880-2012). If the substance is used as a food additive, it must comply with provisions of the Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB2760-2011).

## **V. Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, and Other Contaminants**

### **1. Pesticides**

The 2015 Food Safety Law imposes stringent regulations for the use of pesticides. The Law also urges the elimination of extremely toxic pesticides with high residues, facilitates research on and application of substitute products, and encourages the use of highly efficient and low-toxic pesticides with low residues.

On March 16, 2017 the State Council released the [Regulations on the Management of Pesticides \(State Council Decree 677\)](#), which entered into force on June 1, 2017. These Regulations pertain to the registration, production, distribution, and use of pesticides.

The Regulations on the Management of Pesticides is supported by several MARA administrative measures, including the [Administrative Measures for Pesticide Registration](#) (link in Chinese), [Administrative Measures for Production and Licensing of Pesticides](#) (link in Chinese), and the [Administrative Measures for Business Licensing of Pesticides](#) (link in Chinese).

The Department of Crop Production (Department of Agrochemical Management) in MARA oversees pesticide production, operation, and quality supervision, as well as providing guidance for scientific and reasonable use of pesticides; the MARA-affiliated Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA) specializes in nationwide pesticide registration, quality control, bioassay, and residue monitoring of pesticides.

### **Pesticide MRLs in Foods**

In March 2021, MARA, NHC and SAMR jointly issued the [National Food Safety Standard – Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Food \(GB2763-2021\)](#), establishing 10,000 maximum residue limits (MRL) for pesticides in food. In the [14<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan for National Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Improvement](#) (link in Chinese), MARA indicated plans expand MRLs for pesticides and veterinary drugs in food to 15,000 by the end of the current 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025).

### **Guide for Establishment of Pesticide MRLs in Foods**

In October 2015, the PRC issued Public Notice 2308 – [Guide for Establishment of Pesticide MRLs in Foods](#) (link in Chinese), which outlines the common procedures for setting MRLs, conditions to review existing MRLs, frequency of MRL reviews [15 years for regular MRLs, and 5 years for temporary MRLs and Codex extraneous MRLs (EMRLs)], special circumstances for temporary MRL/EMRL exemptions, and other issues.

### **Registration of Import Tolerances:**

China does not have a formal registration process to establish import tolerances for agrochemicals without Chinese MRLs.

## **2. Veterinary Drugs**

The research, production, distribution, import, export and use of veterinary drugs are regulated by the [Rules for Administration of Veterinary Drugs](#) (link in Chinese). The Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in MARA is the authority of veterinary drug supervision; the MARA-affiliated China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (Center for Veterinary Drug Evaluation) is responsible for evaluation, supervision and inspection for veterinary drugs and their applications, monitoring veterinary drug residues, and developing national standards of veterinary drugs.

### **Updated Catalogue of Imported Veterinary Drugs**

On February 8, 2022, MARA and GACC issued Public Notice 507 updating the Catalogue of Imported Veterinary Drugs. The updated catalogue contains 82 vet drugs, and their HS commodity codes. Importers of vet drugs listed in the catalogue should submit a “Customs Clearance Form for Imported Vet Drugs” to MARA or provincial livestock and vet drug authorities. The MARA and GACC joint notice updating the catalogue is available at the [MARA website](#) (link in Chinese).

### **Maximum Residue Limits for Vet Drugs in Foods**

On October 12, 2019, MARA, NHC, and SAMR jointly issued the [National Food Safety Standards - Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods” \(GB13650-2019\)](#), which entered into force on April 1, 2020. The new veterinary drug MRL standard sets 2,191 MRLs and provides for use requirements for 267 veterinary drugs in livestock and poultry products, aquatic products, and bee products.

On October 27, 2021, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Food to the WTO as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1233](#). These are proposed limits which will enter into force upon China’s next update to GB 31650-2019.

## **3. Mycotoxins**

On March 17, 2017, China released the [National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods \(GB2761-2017\)](#), which entered into force on September 17, 2017. This standard sets limits for Aflatoxin B1, Aflatoxin M1, Deoxynivalenol, Patulin, Ochratoxin A and Zearalenone in foods.

On June 3, 2019, China notified the [Draft National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1146. On May 13, 2020, China notified the revised National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods (Draft for Comments) to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1146 Addendum 1](#). The Standard, once finalized and implemented, will replace GB2761-2017.

On February 22, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard – Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food (GB31653-2021)<sup>12</sup>, which was implemented on February 22, 2022. The Code applies to peanuts, corn, cottonseed, tree nuts, and feed for dairy cows. A [draft of the standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee on March 16, 2018 as SPS/N/CHN/1068](#).

#### **4. Contaminants in Food**

On February 22, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard – Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods – No.1 Revision<sup>13</sup>. In comparison with the effective [National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods \(GB2762-2017\)](#), the No.1 Revision added the food category of “Cereal-based complementary foods for infants and young children” to the section of “Cadmium limits in foods”.

#### **5. Pathogen Limits for Food**

On September 7, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard - Pathogenic Microorganism Limits in Prepackaged Food (GB29921-2021)<sup>14</sup>, which became effective on March 7, 2022. The standard provides an index of pathogens in foods, pathogen limits, and testing methods, which apply to pre-packaged foods. The Standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1151](#) in May 2020.

On September 7, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard - Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria in Bulk Ready-to-eat Foods (GB31607-2021)<sup>15</sup>, which became effective on March 7, 2022. China notified draft of the standard to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1152](#) in May 2020.

### **VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures**

#### **1. Facility and Product Registration Requirements**

##### [Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food \(GACC Decree 248\)](#)

On January 1, 2022, GACC began enforcing the Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (Decree 248). The decree requires the registration of overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food, and a small number of animal feed, products to China. Many food ingredients are included within the scope of the decree, which was revised at least three times in February and March 2022. The decree excludes food additives and processing aids based on GACC’s definition of these products. The regulation sets out two registration pathways for

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<sup>12</sup> Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfssa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

<sup>13</sup> Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfssa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

<sup>14</sup> Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfssa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

<sup>15</sup> Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfssa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

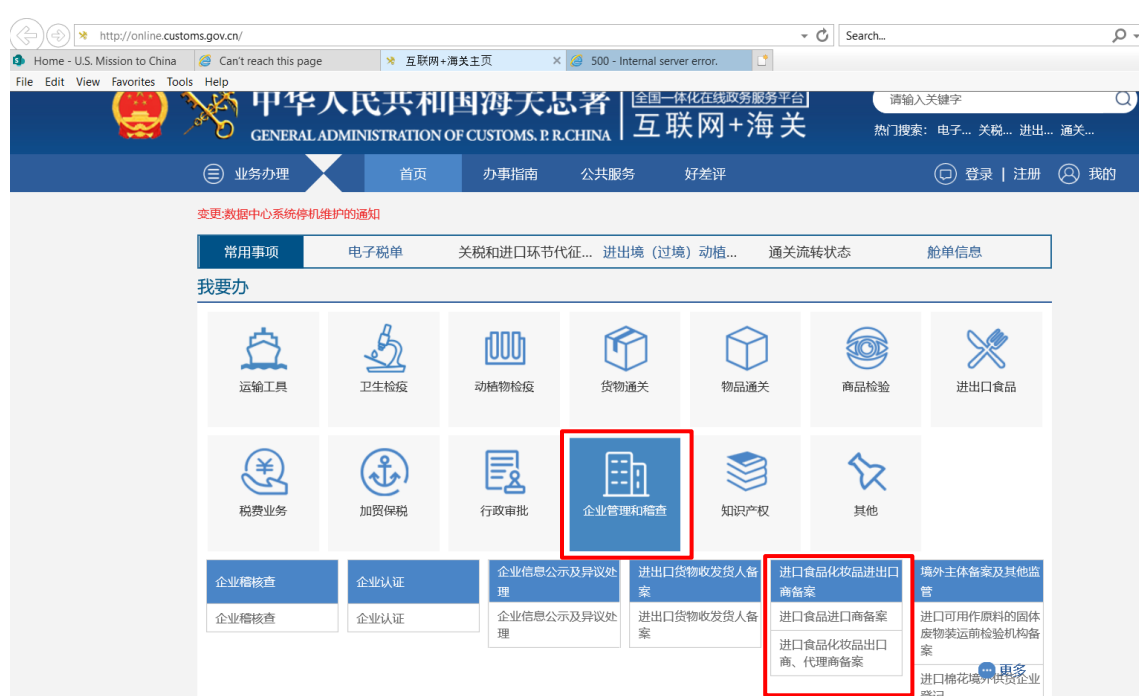
facilities that produce products within its scope – self-registration, and registration by a competent authority located in the exporting country; the method of registration required depends upon the product being exported. Exporters are encouraged to search for current information on Decree 248 and the facility registration process in the [GAIN system](#). FAS China is providing updates as information becomes available.

The current lists of registered facilities are accessible on the [GACC website](#).

## 2. [Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignees of Imported Food Products to China \(2015 Update to AQSIQ Public Notice \[2012\] No. 55\)](#)

In 2012, AQSIQ launched a system for [record filing for foreign exporters/agents of food products and consignees of imported food products to China](#). The website where exporters and consignees of certain food categories file their information is <http://ire.customs.gov.cn/>; such record filing could also be submitted through <http://online.customs.gov.cn>, by clicking the button of “企业管理和稽查 (facility management and inspection)”, and then select “进口食品化妆品及出口商备案 (record filing of imported food/cosmetics and exporter)”, as the screenshot shows.

Exporters and importers must file their records on this website to have their shipments released by customs.



## 3.Registration of Special Foods

The 2015 Food Safety Law introduced the concept of “special foods”, which covers infant formula, foods for special medical purposes (FSMP), and health foods. The specific registration requirements for infant formula and FSMP can be found in the Special Foods Section of the report.



#### 4. Good Manufacturing Practices

The hygienic requirements for food production and operation, or good manufacturing practices (GMP), compose one of the four pillars of China's national food safety standard framework (with the other three pillars being basic standards, standards for foods/food additives/food-related products, and testing regulations/SOPs).

**Table 5. Standards for Good Manufacturing Practices**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31651-2021	餐（饮）具集中消毒卫生规范	Sanitary Standards of Tableware Centralized Disinfection
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31652-2021	即食鲜切果蔬加工卫生规范	Hygienic Specification on Processing of Ready-to-eat Fresh-cut Vegetables and Fruits
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31653-2021	食品中黄曲霉毒素污染控制规范	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31654-2021	餐饮服务通用卫生规范	General Hygienic Regulation for Catering Services
09/11/2020	03/11/2021	GB31605-2020	食品冷链物流卫生规范	Hygienic Specifications of Food Cold-chain Logistics <sup>16</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products <sup>17</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children <sup>18</sup>
12/26/2013	1/1/2015	GB29923-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose <sup>19</sup>
12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygiene Regulations for Food Trading
5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	<a href="#">General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production</a>

<sup>16</sup> Full text of the Standard could be downloaded at: <https://sppt.cfsa.net.cn:8086/db>.

<sup>17</sup> On May 12, 2020, China notified the draft [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products \(GB12693-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1158.

<sup>18</sup> On May 12, 2020, China notified the draft [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children \(GB 23790-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159. However, since infant formula foods in liquid form was included in the draft standard, in February 2021, NHC issued the revised Draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children for domestic comments; in early March 2021, the draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN 1159 Add.1. In November 2021, the draft standard was notified again to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CH/1159 Add.2.

<sup>19</sup> In November 2021, China notified the draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN 1239.

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8950-2016	罐头食品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Canned Foods
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8951-2016	蒸馏酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Distilled Liquor and Formulated Liquor
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8952-2016	啤酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beer
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8954-2016	食醋生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification for Vinegar Production
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8955-2016	食用植物油及其制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Edible Vegetable Oil
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8956-2016	蜜饯生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Preserved Fruits
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8957-2016	糕点、面包卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Pastry and Bread
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise</a>
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12695-2016	饮料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB13122-2016	谷物加工卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing</a>
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17403-2016	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and Chocolate</a>
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage, Distribution and Sale of Meat and Meat Products</a>
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick-Frozen Products
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

**Table 6. GMP Standards Notified to the WTO SPS**

SPS Notification	Standard Title (Chinese)	Standard Title (English)
1171	食品加工用菌种制剂生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Microbial Food Cultures
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat <sup>20</sup>
880	冷藏乳制品贮运销售卫生规范	Sanitary Specifications for Storage and Marketing of Refrigerated Dairy Products
859	食品用热加工调味料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Thermal Process Flavoring

## VII. Other Specific Standards - Product-Specific Regulations and Standards

All agricultural and food products shipped to China must comply with the eligible laws, regulations, and standards. In addition, there are specific regulations and standards for some products.

### 1. Dairy Products

The [Import and Export Food Safety Bureau of GACC](#) (link in Chinese) regulates dairy imports.

#### Regulations

<sup>20</sup> In February 2021, NHC released the revised draft national food safety standard - Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat for domestic comments. The draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN 1066 Add.1](#).

The [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety \(GACC Decree 249\)](#) issued in April 2021 entered into force on January 1, 2022. As the overarching regulation applicable to food exports to China, Decree 249 replaced the [Measure for Dairy Product Import/Export Inspection and Quarantine Management](#) (AQSIQ Decree 152), and is the major GACC regulation on dairy product imports.

### **Regulating Sanitary Certificates for Dairy Imports**

On December 23, 2021, [GACC issued Public Notice \[2021\] No. 114](#) clarifying relevant inspections and quarantine requirements for imported dairy products. According to the Public Notice:

- A health certificate issued by the exporting country (region) should be attached to the imported dairy product; the health certificate should be stamped and signed and indicate the destination as China.
- Testing reports (or their copies) on items required by China’s national food safety standards should be provided when clearing customs for the first and subsequent dairy imports. However, GACC also introduced a notification and commitment mechanism where importers can choose to provide an attestation instead of the testing reports (see [GAIN report CH2021-0090](#) for details).
- GACC consolidated the list of dairy products subject to a quarantine import permit (QIP), which includes raw milk, raw milk products, pasteurized milk, and modified milk processed through pasteurization techniques. Importers are required to obtain a QIP before signing a contract
- GACC has added casein, dairy (milk) minerals, and milk protein concentrate to the list of dairy products that are subject to inspection and quarantine requirements.

Public Notice 114 also states dairy product exporters must register with GACC as specified in Decree 248.

The USDA issues dairy sanitary certificates for exports to China. For more information about this process, visit the [USDA website](#).

### **Registration of Foreign Dairy Facilities that Export to China**

According to the GACC Decree 248, dairy products are one of the 18 categories of products whose overseas producers must register with GACC through the competent authorities of their countries/regions. Registration lists are available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

### **National Standards**

**Table 7. Principal Standard for Dairy Products**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products <sup>21</sup>

**Table 8. Specific Standards for Dairy Products**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	6/1/2010	GB19301-2010	生乳	Raw Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19645-2010	巴氏杀菌乳	Pasteurized Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25190-2010	灭菌乳	Sterilized Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25191-2010	调制乳	<a href="#">Modified Milk</a> <sup>22</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk <sup>23</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB13102-2010	炼乳	Evaporated Milk and Sweetened Condensed Milk <sup>24</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders <sup>25</sup>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB11674-2010	乳清粉和乳清蛋白粉	Whey Powder and Whey Protein Powder
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19646-2010	稀奶油、奶油和无水奶油	Cream, butter, and anhydrous milkfat <sup>26</sup>
2/22/2021	11/22/2021	GB5420-2021	干酪	<a href="#">Cheese</a>
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25192-2010	再制干酪	Processed Cheese
6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose

[China Publishes Temporary Standard for Deproteinized Dairy Mineral Lactose Powder](#)

<sup>21</sup> On May 12, 2020, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products \(GB12693-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1158.

<sup>22</sup> On September 14, 2020, China notified the [revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Modified Milk \(GB 25191-XXXX\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comments as G/SPS/N/CHN/1166.

<sup>23</sup> On September 14, 2020, China Notified the [revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Fermented Mild \(GB 19302-xxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comments as G/SPS/N/CHN/1167.

<sup>24</sup> On June 3, 2019, China notified [a draft National Food Safety Standard for Evaporated and Condensed Milk as G/SPS/N/CHN/1143](#)

<sup>25</sup> On May 12, 2020, China notified [revisions to the National Food Safety Standard: Milk Powder \(GB19644-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comment as G/SPS/N/CHN/1160.

<sup>26</sup> On June 16, 2021, China notified [draft National Food Safety Standard of Cream, Butter and Anhydrous Milk Fat \(GB19646-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1221.

On May 15, 2020, NHC published a temporary standard for dairy permeate powder for human consumption (official name: deproteinized dairy mineral lactose powder). This standard makes use of a process China established under the Food Safety Law in 2017, whereby the NHC approves a temporary standard for imported products based on a foreign /international food standard if there is no applicable national food safety standard. Previous Chinese imports of dairy permeate powder were limited to use in animal feed only. The issuance of this standard was included as one of China's commitments under the U.S. - China Economic and Trade Agreement (ETA), but the standard is not exclusive to imports from the United States.

## **2. Special Foods**

Special food products, including infant formula, foods for special medical purposes (FSMP), and health foods, are regulated by SAMR's Department of Special Food Safety Supervision.

### **Infant Formula**

#### **Infant Formula Recipe Registration**

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Recipes for Formula Powder Products for Infants and Young Children \(CFDA Decree 26\)](#) require infant formula products manufactured on or after January 1, 2018 to be registered with CFDA (now SAMR). Foreign infant formula powder products must be registered before the products may be shipped to China. There is no official list of all registered infant formulas available; however, the searchable [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) can indicate whether an individual recipe has been registered. There are several supporting documents for Decree 26 available on the [SAMR webpage for special food registration](#), which provides additional details on the infant formula product registration process, including the [Material Requirements for Infant Formula Product Registration](#).

#### **SAMR Public Notice Concerning Recipe Registration of Formula Powder for Infants and Young Children**

On March 23, 2021, SAMR issued [Public Notice \[2021\] No. 10](#) (link in Chinese), clarifying several issues related to recipe registration of formula powder for infants and young children after the announcement of three national food safety standards - [Infant Formula \(GB 10765-2021\)](#), [Follow-up Formula for Older Infants \(GB 10766-2021\)](#), and [Follow-up Formula for Young Children \(GB 10767-2021\)](#). The three standards will come into force on February 22, 2023. The Public Notice 10 provides instructions on several issues, including adopting the new national food safety standards after they are issued but before their implementation, adjustment of a recipe which has been registered, applying for modification of a registered recipe, and requirements for an applicant to provide materials proving stability of a product during its shelf life

#### **[China Notifies Draft Administrative Measures for Infant Formula Recipe Registration](#)**

On June 26, 2019, SAMR released draft Administrative Measures for the Registration of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Recipe for domestic comments. The draft is a revision to CFDA Decree 26. Changes in the proposed regulation include but are not limited to more stringent

requirements placed on applicants (for example, applicants must possess a complete manufacturing process); a simplified registration process (such as the free transfer of recipes between group companies and subsidiaries and reduced timeline for product testing); and more details about the process and timeline for on-site audits. An electronic certification system will be used in the process of administering infant formula recipe registration. In August 2019, the Draft Measures were notified to the WTO as TBT/N /CHN/1344. At the time of this report the Measures were not finalized.

### **Infant Formula Facility Registration**

Foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China are required to register with GACC pursuant to the [Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food \(GACC Decree 248\)](#). The registration list is available on the [GACC website](#).

### **Packaging, Labeling, and Other Product-Specific Requirements**

Infant formula producers are required to review their labels to ensure the labels conform to relevant laws, rule, regulations, and standards. Imported infant formula must be packaged in the smallest retail package feasible, with the Chinese label printed on the package before import into China. It is forbidden to import infant formula in bulk packaging for the purpose of repackaging in China. Imported infant formula must have a minimum of three months of shelf-life upon clearing Customs.

On November 12, 2021, SAMR issued [Public Notice \[2021\] No. 38](#) (link in Chinese) on Further Regulating the Labeling and Marking of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Products. According to the Notice, formula labeling for infants and young children must be truthful, accurate, clear, and easy to distinguish, and shall not contain false, exaggerated, misleading characters, pictures, or absolute language. It provides for content claims and function claims for infant formula for infants of 0 to 6 months, and for formula for older infants and young children over six months in age; it clarifies the content to be labeled on the product label, labeling of animal protein sources, and labeling of compound ingredients in the ingredient list. The Notice requires applications for recipe registration of infant and young children formula powder. Labeling of products produced on or after February 22, 2023<sup>27</sup> must conform to requirements in the notice. Products produced before the date may be sold in market till their shelf life expires. Before issuing Public Notice [2021] No. 38, SAMR solicited comments on the "[Further Regulating the Labeling and Marking of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Products \(Draft\)](#)" in July 2021.

### **Production Outsourcing, Repackaging, and other Prohibited Practices**

The Decree Concerning Banning Entrustment and OEM Production and Repackaging of Infant Formula Milk Powder (CFDA Decree 43) prohibits infant formula production plants from producing infant formula for third parties (for other companies, brand owners, or agents). Organizations and individuals are prohibited from purchasing infant formula for repackaging, relabeling, and resale. In addition, plants must not produce infant formula with different product names but containing the same ingredients. Plants must only use cow milk, sheep milk, goat milk, and other dairy products (such as milk protein and lactose) to produce infant formula.

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<sup>27</sup> The implementation date of the three national food safety standards - Infant Formula (GB 10765-2021), Follow-up Formula for Older Infants (GB 10766-2021), and Follow-up Formula for Young Children (GB 10767-2021)

**Table 9. Standards for Infant Formulas**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children <sup>28</sup>
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10765-2021	婴儿配方食品	<a href="#">Infant Formula</a>
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10766-2021	较大婴儿配方食品	<a href="#">Follow-up Formula for Older Infants</a>
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10767-2021	幼儿配方食品	<a href="#">Follow-up Formula for Young Children</a>

### **Foods for Special Medical Purposes (FSMP)**

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes \(FSMP\) \(CFDA Decree 24\)](#) regulate the registration of FSMPs distributed in China, whether the product is imported or domestically produced. CFDA implemented the Measures on July 1, 2016 and granted an enforcement grace period until January 1, 2019. There is no official list of all registered FSMPs available; however, the searchable [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) can indicate whether a specific FSMP has been registered. Documents available on the [SAMR website](#) provide additional details on FSMP registration under Decree 24.

On December 1, 2021, China notified the Management Measures for Registration of Food for Special Medical Purpose to the WTO Committee on TBT as G/TBT/N/CHN/1636. The measures revising Decree 24 include reducing the time limit for clinical verification from 40 working days to 30 working days; setting up review and approval priority procedures that enable expedited review and approval to register FSMP for urgent clinical needs and rare diseases; using electronic certificates. The notified draft Measures also provide that on-site sampling inspection will be conducted, emphasize product technical requirements (including testing methods) shall be included in the registration certificate appendix, and set requirements on labelling and marking.

In November 2021, China notified the National Food Safety Standard – Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose (GB 29923-xxxx) to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1239](#) (link in Chinese) for comments. The draft standard, once finalized, will replace the standard of the same title released in December 2013, which was implemented on January 1, 2015.

<sup>28</sup> On May 12, 2020, China notified [the National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Infant Formula \(GB23790-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159. However, since infant formula foods in liquid form was included in the draft standard, in February 2021, NHC issued the revised Draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children for domestic comments, which was notified to the WTO SPS Committee in March 2021 as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159 Add.1. A second draft of the Standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1159/Add.2](#) on November 17, 2021.



In November 2020, China Nutrition and Health Food Association solicited comments about introducing a special logo for FSMP. By the issuance of this report, the guidance for using and the pattern of the logo has not been issued.

## **Health Foods**

The Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food (CFDA Decree 22), which entered into force on July 1, 2016, regulate the registration and record filing of health foods distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. In November 2020, SAMR released the revised Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food, reflecting the change of the authority in charge of food recall (CFDA to SAMR, or food and drug authorities to the market supervision authorities). The revised Administrative Measures is available on the [SAMR website](#) (link in Chinese).

There is no official list of all registered health foods; however, the searchable [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) can indicate whether a specific health food has been registered. Documents available on the [SAMR website](#) provide additional details on health food registration under Decree 22.

In August 2019, SAMR released the Administrative Measures for the Catalogue of Raw Materials and the Catalogue of Health Functions of Health Foods (SAMR Decree 13).<sup>29</sup> The Measures regulate the development, adjustment, and announcement of the two catalogues of health foods. To regulate health food naming and claims made about health foods, SAMR released the Guidance for Naming of Health Food (2019 Version) in November 2019<sup>30</sup>.

In June 2019, SAMR published the Guidance for Labeling of Warning Statement for Health Foods.<sup>31</sup> The Guidance provides a warning statement, “Health foods are not medicines and cannot be substituted for medicines to treat diseases,” which must be included on the package labels of health foods. The Guidance also requires that shelf-life labeling of health foods be presented in the following format: “The quality guarantee period ends on xxxx (year) xx (month) xx (day).” The Guidance entered into force on January 1, 2020.

### **3. Meat and Poultry Products**

GACC is the Chinese competent authority for the inspection and quarantine of imported meat and poultry products.

## **Import Regulations**

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<sup>29</sup> The Administrative Measures in Chinese are available at:

[http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/201908/t20190820\\_306117.html](http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/201908/t20190820_306117.html)

<sup>30</sup> The Guidance for Naming of Health Food (2019 Version) in Chinese is available at:

[http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201911/t20191112\\_308443.html](http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201911/t20191112_308443.html)

<sup>31</sup> The Guidance for Labeling of Warning Statement for Health Foods in Chinese is available at:

[http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201908/t20190820\\_306116.html](http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201908/t20190820_306116.html)

**Registration of U.S. Facilities:** According to the GACC Decree 248, meat and poultry products are one of the 18 categories of products whose overseas producers must register with GACC through the competent authorities of the exporting countries/regions. Exporters of U.S. beef, pork, and poultry should refer to the instructions in the [USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service Export Library](#). Registration lists are available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

**Quarantine Inspection Permit:** [AQSIQ Public Notice 73 Concerning the Quarantine Review of Animals and Plants Entering \(into China\)](#) requires that importers obtain a Quarantine Import Permit (QIP) as part of the customs clearance process. The Notice also provides several amendments to the quarantine review procedure, including extending the validity of QIP's to six months, allowing QIP's to be annulled or voided in the event of a government-issued warning or ban, and requiring that contracts reflect the quarantine requirements of the corresponding QIP.

**Only Designated Ports Can Receive Meat Imports:** AQSIQ Public Notice 49 requires that meat imports must enter China through the port designated on the QIP. [A list of the ports that accept meat imports \(in Chinese\) is maintained and updated by GACC](#).

**Port Clearance Procedures:** The [Regulations on the Inspection and Quarantine of Entry-Exit of Meat Products \(AQSIQ Decree 136\)](#) outline the clearance procedures for imported meat, excluding canned meat. On November 23, 2018, GACC issued Decree 243, a revised version of Decree 136, to reflect the change in authority for imported meat from AQSIQ to GACC. The [Administrative Rules for Inspection and Quarantine on Entry Meat Products \(AQSIQ Public Notice 49\)](#) serve as the implementing rules for both AQSIQ Decree 136 (now GACC Decree 243) and AQSIQ Decree 170.

**FSIS Health Certificates:** During the port clearance process, importers must supply appropriate health certificate information to Chinese customs officials. Please see the [USDA Food Safety Inspection Service Export Library](#) for specific requirements.

## **National Standards**

### **[National Food Safety Standard for Fresh \(Frozen\) Meat, Poultry Products \(GB 2707-2016\)](#)**

Published in late December 2016, this standard combines two existing standards, Fresh and Frozen Poultry Products (GB16869-2005) and Hygienic Standard for Fresh (Frozen) Meat of Livestock (GB2707-2005). This consolidated standard details the technical requirements for testing, hygiene, labeling, packaging, and storage requirements for fresh and frozen meat and poultry products. The standard went into force on June 23, 2017 and applies to imported and domestic products.

### **[Cooked Meat Products \(GB2726-2016\)](#)**

On December 23, 2016, the Chinese Government released the National Food Safety Standard for Cooked Meat Products (GB2726-2016). This standard was implemented on June 23, 2017 and applies to imported and domestically produced prepackaged cooked meat products except canned meat. The Standard replaces the Hygiene Standard for Cooked Meat Products (GB 2726 - 2005) and its subsequent modification.

On September 6, 2019, China issued a National Food Safety Standard on Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods (GB 31650-2019), setting certain veterinary drug residue limits in livestock, poultry, and aquatic products; the standard took effect on April 1, 2020. The standard replaced portions from Announcement No. 235 of MARA, published in December 2002. A draft version of this standard was notified to the WTO as G/SPS/N/CHN/1061 on December 18, 2017. For more information, please see [GAIN Report CH2019-0176](#).

**Table 10. National Food Safety Standards for Meat and Meat Products:**

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9/6/2019	4/1/2020	GB31650-2019	食品中兽药最大残留限量	<a href="#">Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods</a>
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工企业卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage, Distribution and Sale of Meat and Meat Products <sup>32</sup>
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2707-2016	鲜（冻）畜、禽产品	Fresh and Frozen Livestock and Poultry Products
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2726-2016	熟肉制品	Cooked meat products

China has also notified to the WTO SPS Committee the following standards, which are expected to be finalized soon:

SPS Notification No.	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1071	食用动物血制品	Edible Animal Blood Products
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat <sup>33</sup>
1240	调理肉制品生产卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice of Producing for Prepared Meat Products</a>
1234	食用畜禽副产品加工卫生规范	<a href="#">Code of Hygienic Practice for Livestock and Poultry Edible Offal and By-products</a>

#### 4. Vegetable Oil

##### Import Regulations

<sup>33</sup> In February 2021, NHC released the revised draft national food safety standard - Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat for domestic comments; the draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN 1066 Add.1](#) on March 4, 2021.

According to the GACC Decree 248, vegetable oil products are one of the 18 categories of products whose overseas producers must register with GACC through the competent authorities of their countries/regions. Registration lists are available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

Edible oil shipments to China must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by the competent authority of the exporting country.

In November 2016, China implemented the national food safety standard [Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds \(GB 19641-2015\)](#). The standard applies to oil seeds used in the production of edible vegetable oil. On June 21, 2018, China released the [National Food Safety Standard - Edible Vegetable Oil \(GB 2716-2018\)](#), which entered into force on December 21, 2018. Crude vegetable oil, edible vegetable oil, edible vegetable blend oil, and various edible vegetable oils used in frying food are subject to the standard. Edible oil products (such as edible hydrogenated oil, margarine, shortening, cocoa butter replacer, whipped cream, powdered oil) are not covered by the standard.

Vegetable oil produced from crops that are derived from agricultural biotechnology is also subject to [AQSIQ Decree 62, the Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Quarantine of Entry-Exit GM Products](#) (effective, link in Chinese). The Measures entered into force on May 24, 2004, and the latest revision was issued in April 2019. The Measures require importers to present an Agricultural Biotechnology Safety Certificate (import permit) and a File for Review of Agricultural GMO Label for customs clearance.

## **5. Agricultural Biotechnology**

Imports of products derived from agricultural biotechnology are subject to strict oversight in China.

MARA holds the primary responsibility for the approval of biotech crops for import and domestic production, as well as for the development of agricultural biotechnology policy. The National Health Commission (NHC) holds the primary responsibility for the approval of food ingredients derived from biotechnology and decides whether MARA technical experts need to assess the product's safety. GACC is responsible for testing of agricultural and food products for GE content at Chinese ports of entry.

The biotechnology regulatory environment for agriculture is outlined in the State Council's Administrative Rules for Safety of Agriculture GMOs (issued in 2001, revised in 2017, and again in 2022). The Rules are implemented by the following Measures:

- [Administrative Measures for the Safety Assessment of Agriculture](#) GMOs (issued on January 5, 2002, latest revision issued on January 21, 2022).
- Administrative Measures for Safety of Agriculture GMO Imports (issued on January 5, 2002, latest revision issued on November 30, 2017).
- Administrative Measures on Labeling of Agriculture GMOs (issued on January 5, 2002, latest revision issued on November 30, 2017).
- Measures for the Review and Approval of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms for Processing (implemented on July 1, 2006).
- Technical guidance, standards, and procedures released as MARA public notices.

- AQSIQ Decree 62, [Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine on Entry-Exit GM Products](#) (implemented on May 24, 2004, latest revision issued in April, 2019).

China requires the labeling of certain products derived from biotechnology and prohibits the importation and sale of any unlabeled or mislabeled products. The types of products subject to mandatory labeling include:

1. Soybean seed, soybeans, soybean flour, soybean oil, and soybean meal.
2. Corn seed, corn, corn oil, and corn flour (including corn flour under HS codes 11022000, 11031300, and 11042300).
3. Rapeseed for planting, rapeseed, rapeseed oil, and rapeseed meal.
4. Cottonseed.
5. Tomato seed, fresh tomato, and tomato paste.

The Implementing Regulations of the Food Safety Law released in October 2019 provide that “Production and trading of genetically modified foods should be conspicuously marked; the measures for marking (the production and trading) will be developed by the food safety supervision and administrative department of the State Council together with the agricultural administrative department of the State Council.” By issuance of this report, the measures have not been released.

Please see the [2021 USDA Agriculture Biotechnology Annual Report](#), which provides more detail on the overall biotechnology environment in China.

## 6. Grains

The [Draft Grains Law](#) was submitted to the National People’s Congress for consideration in February 2016. In the context of the Grains Law, “grain” refers to cereals and their finished products, soybeans, and tubers. If finalized, the Grains Law will apply to grain production, distribution, and consumption within China. China was scheduled to finalize the Grains Law in 2016. However, China has not yet finalized it nor notified it to the WTO.

### Registration of Grain Exporters (AQSIQ Decree 177)

GACC is responsible for grains facility registration.

In February 2016, AQSIQ released the [Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine for Entry and Exit Grain \(AQSIQ Decree 177\)](#), which includes registration requirements for overseas production, processing, and warehousing enterprises that ship grains (including soybeans and pulses) to China. Decree 177 entered into force on July 1, 2016.

To implement Decree 177, AQSIQ (now GACC) asked foreign governments to establish registration systems for grain exporters and provide lists for publication on a Chinese government website. AQSIQ indicated that the lists are used to monitor compliance with grain import requirements. In 2017, USDA provided AQSIQ with a list of U.S. exporters of commodities covered by the U.S. Grain Standards Act (USGSA). This list is maintained by USDA’s Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) which operates under the USGSA of 1916, as amended.

While the USGSA pertains to U.S. entities shipping more than 15,000 metric tons, entities that ship less than 15,000 metric tons who request and are approved for a waiver will also be included on the list, which is then provided to GACC regularly. Lists of approved entities for exporting grains and planted derived feed materials by country can be found at the [GACC website](#).

More information about exporting grain and a link to the registration application are available at <https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/exportinggrain.aspx>. Any questions, comments, or concerns pertaining to this issue can be sent to [FGIS-DIIA@usda.gov](mailto:FGIS-DIIA@usda.gov).

## **Other Measures affecting Grain Purchase, Storage, Transportation, and Processing**

### **The Regulation on the Administration of Grain Circulation (State Council Decree 740)<sup>[1]</sup>**

Decree 740 was published on April 7, 2021, to replace its 2016 version; it applies to the purchase, sale, storage, transportation, processing, import and export of grain (wheat, rice, corn, coarse grain, and finished product of grains), and other related business operations. The measures list general requirements for conducting grain business in China, such as the application process for obtaining a grain purchasing license and requirements on storage facilities, transportation, and record filing. The Decree also designates government agencies in charge of general oversight of the grain market and instructs them to conduct inspections in accordance with laws and policies. The Decree became effect on April 15, 2021.

### **Rules on the Management of Grain Reserves Safety (Draft for Public Comments)**

In December 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) solicited public comments on the draft [Rules on the Management of Grain Reserves Safety \(Draft for Public Comments\)](#) (link in Chinese), aiming to clarify accountability and hold accountable agencies which fail to correct problems in the amount, quality, and safety of government reserves. Main contents are as follow:

At the time of this report the Draft Rules were not finalized.

### **[National Food Safety Standard for Grains \(GB2715-2016\)](#)**

On December 23, 2016, the Chinese Government released the National Food Safety Standard for Grains (GB2715-2016), which entered into force on June 23, 2017. This standard applies to unprocessed and processed grains for human consumption, which include cereals, beans, and tubers. The standard does not apply to raw materials for the processing of edible oils.

### **[Revised National Food Safety Standards on Grain Processing](#)**

The National Food Safety Standard for Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing (GB13122-2016) entered into force on December 23, 2017. This Standard specifies the basic requirements and management rules for sites, facilities, and personnel involved in raw material procurement, processing, packaging, storage, and transportation in the processing of grains to rice, wheat flour, corn particles, corn flour, and other primary products by means of mechanical and other physical methods.

Chinese authorities refer to these standards when inspecting foreign grain processing facilities that apply to export grain products to China.

### **Code of Hygienic Practice for Storage and Transportation of Raw Grains**

The National Food Safety Standard for Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing (GB22508-2016) entered into force on December 23, 2017. This Standard applies to the storage and transport of unprocessed food grains, including hygienic requirements for raw grains, depot areas, storage facilities and equipment, transportation facilities and equipment, and safety control measures.

### **Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food**

On February 22, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard – Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food (GB31653-2021)<sup>34</sup>, which was implemented on February 22, 2022. The Code applies to peanuts, corn, cottonseed, tree nuts, and feed for dairy cows.

### **National Standard for Milled Rice (GB/T 1354-2018)**

On October 10, 2018, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) published a new national standard for [Milled Rice \(GB/T 1354-2018\)](#) (link in Chinese). The new national standard for rice applies to both domestically produced and imported rice, narrowing grading specifications for each class of rice. Some of the technical terms in this standard reference international standards. GB/T 1354-2018 entered into force on May 1, 2019.

### **China Notified Draft National Standard of Wheat (GB1351-202X)**

On February 9, 2021, China notified the draft National Standard of Wheat to the WTO TBT Committee for comments. The standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, quality requirements, test methods, inspection rules, labelling, packaging, storage, and transportation requirements for wheat.

## **7. Feed and Feed Additives**

Feed and feed additives are subject to strict regulations. Companies need to complete the following three steps before they can export feed ingredients or additives to China:

- 1) Obtain a product import registration license from MARA.
- 2) Foreign competent authority applies for market access for product with GACC; and
- 3) Register the manufacturing facility with GACC pursuant to AQSIQ Decree 118.

This process can include an audit at the expense of the exporter. Products considered to be traditionally traded by GACC can continue to be exported to China while they complete steps two and three.

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<sup>34</sup> Full text of the standard can be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfsa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

The FAS GAIN report [Roadmap to China's Challenging New Feed Regulatory System](#) is a comprehensive introduction to the feed regulatory system in China.

### **Major Feed and Feed Additive Regulations:**

#### **State Council Rules on the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives (State Council Decree 609)**

[Decree 609](#) (link in Chinese) was released by the State Council on November 3, 2011 and entered into force on May 1, 2012; the Rules were revised in 2014, 2016, and 2017, respectively. The Decree identifies the responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA, now MARA) in feed and feed additive oversight, including reviewing applications for feed/feed additive production, reviewing, and approving applications for new feed and feed additives, developing the catalogues of feed materials and feed additive varieties approved for use in China, and developing quality standards for such products. Foreign producers that export feed and feed additives to China must register the company and products with MARA and must sell their products through agents based in China. The regulations also set requirements on feed and feed additive labeling and punishments for violators.

#### **[Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine of Imports and Exports of Feed and Feed Additives \(AQSIQ Decree 118\)](#)**

AQSIQ Decree 118 issued in July 2009, echoing State Council Decree 609, is the principal regulation for the inspection and quarantine of feed and feed additive imports and exports. Decree 118 requires that China only import feed and feed additives from foreign facilities that are registered with GACC. To register, a facility must comply with domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as Chinese regulations and standards. Qualified companies must be recommended by their respective government to AQSIQ (now GACC) for registration.

Decree 118 also sets requirements on record filing for Chinese importers, labeling requirements, and Chinese feed exports.

Please note that with the government restructuring, Decree 118 has been revised several times in 2016, 2018 (twice) to reflect the changes in governing authorities and new import procedures. The most update to date Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine of Imports and Exports of Feed and Feed Additives revised by GACC Decree 243 in November 2018 can be found in [GACC website](#) (link in Chinese).

#### **[Implementing Regulations for AQSIQ Decree 118 \(AQSIQ Notice \[2009\] No. 372\)](#)**

According to AQSIQ Notice No. 372, AQSIQ (now GACC) will maintain a list of countries/regions which are eligible to export feed products to China, as well as a list of permitted products. GACC is expected to gradually finalize phytosanitary certificates with major trading partners and develop and implement safety and hygienic inspection guidance for feed imports and exports.

The list of countries/regions that are allowed to export feed additives and feed additive premix can be found at [GACC website](#).



The list of countries/regions that are allowed to export feed materials, pet food, and formula feed can be found at [GACC website](#).

The GACC approved U.S. list of feed exporters is available on [GACC website](#). The U.S. list of feed additive exporters is prepared and submitted by U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to GACC. Given the GACC's registration of exporters together with MARA's requirement for product registration license, FDA and GACC are finalizing details on how to publish the list to GACC website. Please refer to FDA ([AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov)) for more updates.

### **[Administrative Measures for Registration of Feed and Feed Additive Imports \(MOA Decree \[2014\] No. 2\)](#)**

Decree 2 sets requirements on dossiers, samples, and application procedures for registering feed and feed additives with MARA. In 2016, MOA Decree 3 [2016]<sup>35</sup> slightly revised the Measures.

Detailed requirements and procedures for applying for registration of feed and feed additive imports can be found on the [MARA website](#) (in Chinese).

### **MARA Public Notice (2019) No. 226 and 227 on Requirements for Feed Ingredient and Feed Additive License**

In late 2019, MARA issued two notices which update the application process for feed ingredient and feed additive licenses. These measures lay out new application requirements related to the safety of the product and aim at better facilitating applications for both domestic and foreign feed manufacturers. The second measure institutes a consultation service for applicants. For more details of the two notices, please read the USDA GAIN report - [MARA Updates Application Requirements for Feed Ingredient and Feed Additive Licenses](#).

### **Feed Ingredient Catalogue**

MARA is responsible for updating the [Feed Ingredient Catalogue](#). On March 3, 2021, MARA published the [2021 Catalogue of Raw Materials for Feedstuff](#), which is an updated feed catalog consolidating the 2012 version and subsequent revisions issued over the last several years. All feed and feed ingredients must be listed in the MARA catalog to be eligible for import into China. For feed ingredients not listed, companies must complete MARA's approval process for new feed ingredient before export. Updates (in Chinese) are published irregularly on the website of the [MARA Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services](#) (link in Chinese).

### **Feed Additive Catalogue**

MARA is responsible for updating the [Feed Additive Catalogue](#). The [2021 Catalogue of "Approved Feed Additives"](#) is a revision of the same document published in December 2013. The 2021 version consolidates six notices made by MARA from July 2014 to November 2020. Companies interested in exporting feed additives to China must ensure their products are listed in the "Approved Feed

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<sup>35</sup> The [2016] No. 3 Decree in Chinese could be found at:  
[http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/diliuqi/201712/t20171219\\_6102508.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/diliuqi/201712/t20171219_6102508.htm)

Additives” catalogue and meet the facility registration requirements established by GACC. For additives not listed, companies must complete MARA’s approval process for new feed additives before export. Updates (in Chinese) are published irregularly on the website of the MARA [Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services](#) (link in Chinese).

### **National Standards of Feed Additives**

Since March 31, 2021, China notified the following draft national standards of feed additives to the WTO TBT Committee:

- TBT Notification 1621 - National Standard Feed additives - Part 8: Preservatives and Acidity Regulator Propionic Acid

### **Feed Label Standard**

On October 10, 2013, AQSIQ published the amended Feed Label Standard (GB 10648-2013), which entered into force on July 1, 2014. The mandatory feed labeling standard provides the basic principles for labeling feed, feed additives, feed ingredients, and requirements on the content and pattern of the label.

### **Hygienic Standard for Feeds (GB13078-2017)**

On October 14, 2017, the Chinese Government released a revised National Standard for Feed (GB13078-2017), which entered into force on May 1, 2018. This standard includes maximum limits of toxic and hazardous substances and microorganisms in animal feed, and outlines test methods.

## **8. Pet Food**

In China, pet food is regulated as feed. The major regulations for feed, including the State Council Regulation on the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives (State Council Decree 609), AQSIQ Decree 118, the Administrative Measures for Registration of Feed and Feed Additive Imports (MOA Decree [2014] No. 2), and the MARA Public Notice (2019) No. 226 apply to pet food as well.

In April 2018, MARA Public Notice No. 20 [2019] released six normative regulations<sup>36</sup>, including:

- Administrative Measures for Pet Feed.
- Licensing Conditions for Pet Feed Manufacturers.
- Labeling Regulations for Pet Feed.
- Hygienic Regulations for Pet Feed.
- Requirements for Application Materials for Pet Compound Feed Production Licensing.
- Requirements for Application Materials for Pet Additive Premix Feed Production Licensing.

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<sup>36</sup> The MARA Public Notice [2019] No. 20 in Chinese could be found at: [http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/zcfg/nybgz/201805/t20180504\\_6141413.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/zcfg/nybgz/201805/t20180504_6141413.htm)

These regulations only apply to pet food for dogs and cats, including compound pet food, pet additive premix food, and other pet food.

## **Pet Food Labeling**

PRC labeling regulations provides very detailed requirements for the labeling of pet food, which must include the product name, raw materials, product component analysis guaranteed value, net weight, storage conditions, instructions for use, cautions, production date, shelf life, name and address of the manufacturer, licensing certificate number and product standard. The labeling regulation has strict requirements for claims about pet food, including claims about ingredients, special features, and functions.

## **Facility Registration**

The overseas pet food facilities that have registered with GACC are listed on [GACC website](#).

### **9. Organic food**

SAMR is responsible for managing organic food certification and accreditation, including the issuance of national standards and certification regulations for organic food. SAMR is responsible for maintaining the list of certified organic products. At this time, the lists of certified organic products (in Chinese) are still published on the [CNCA website](#)<sup>37</sup>.

#### **Administrative Measures on Organic Certification**

On November 20, 2013, AQSIQ announced its revised Administrative Measures for Organic Product Certification, which entered into force on April 1, 2014. The Measures are applicable to China's domestic certification, production, processing, imports, and sales of organic products. Noticeable changes include, but are not limited to, a stipulation that the content of organic ingredients must be equal to or above 95 percent, and that the term "organic" must be listed on the product package and label.

#### **Implementing Regulations for Organic Product Certification**

Revised implementing regulations for organic product certification entered into force on January 1, 2020. The full text of the revised regulations is available in Chinese at: [http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/gg/gg2019/202007/t20200714\\_59702.shtml](http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/gg/gg2019/202007/t20200714_59702.shtml).

#### **Updated organic certification catalogue**

The 2019 organic certification catalogue has been modified to include all products in the supplementary catalogues released between 2012 and 2018. Notably, wolfberry has been added to the new catalogue, but honey has not. The complete list of products eligible for organic certification in China is available at [http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/gg/gg2019/202007/t20200714\\_59703.shtml](http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/gg/gg2019/202007/t20200714_59703.shtml) ([link in Chinese](#)).

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<sup>37</sup> National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) exercises the administrative responsibilities of certification and accreditation activities across the country. CNCA was affiliated to AQSIQ; due to government restructuring in 2018, it is now affiliated to SAMR.

## **Revised National Standard for Organic Products (GB/T 19630-2019)**

The revised national standard for organic products (GB/T 19630-2019) entered into force on January 1, 2020. The new standard replaces and incorporates the previous standards on organic products (GB/T 19630-2011), including production, processing, labeling, and management systems. The new organic standard is available in Chinese at: <http://openstd.samr.gov.cn/bzgk/gb/newGbInfo?hcno=6C7830BA57AF12ACE93AF43B8CA7B315> (link in Chinese).

## **Guidelines on Sampling Testing Items for Certification of 5 Categories of Organic Products (Trial)**

Based on the Implementing Regulations for Organic Product Certification, CNCA published *Guidelines on Sampling Testing Items for Certification of 5 Categories of Organic Products (Trial)* on December 15, 2020. The Guidelines specify the mandatory items during sample testing by organic certifiers when certifying 5 categories of organic products including vegetables, fruit, tea, livestock and poultry, and dairy products. The trial guidelines came into force on July 1, 2021. A full text of the document can be found at [http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/tz/tz2020/202012/t20201215\\_64969.shtml](http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/tz/tz2020/202012/t20201215_64969.shtml) (link in Chinese).

### **10. Seafood**

GACC is the authority for inspection and quarantine of seafood imports, as well as the registration of facilities that export seafood products to China.

The [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety \(GACC Decree 249\)](#) issued in April 2021 entered into force on January 1, 2022. As the overarching regulation applicable to food exports to China, Decree 249 replaced the Administrative Measures of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry and Exit Aquatic Products (AQSIQ Decree 135). Decree 249 covers a broad range of requirements including the evaluation and review of foreign food safety management systems; overseas facilities registration; record filing by importers, exporters, and commercial agents; quarantine and inspection; product labeling; and food safety risk alerts among others.

### **Registration of Foreign Processed Seafood Facilities**

According to the GACC Decree 248, seafood products are one of the 18 categories of products whose overseas producers must register with GACC through the competent authorities of their countries/regions. Registration lists are available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

The Import and Export Food Safety Bureau of GACC maintains a [List of Seafood Species Approved for Exports to China by Country/Region](#) (link in Chinese). For seafood species that are to be exported to China for the first time, exporters are advised to contact the [Seafood Inspection Program Office](#) of U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the submission of a market access request to GACC.

### **Registration of Foreign Live Seafood/Aquatic Animal Facilities AQSIQ Decree 183**

On July 26, 2016, AQSIQ published the Administrative Measures for the Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision of Imports of Aquatic Animals (AQSIQ Decree 183). These measures entered into force on September 1, 2016. GACC Public Notice 243 revised the Decree 183 in 2018 to reflect the change of the regulating authority; the current Decree 183 is available at the [GACC website](#) (link in Chinese).

The Measures stipulate the inspection, quarantine, and supervision requirements for the import of live aquatic animals. The Measures establish a quarantine access system and require foreign aquaculture farms and packaging enterprises to register with AQSIQ (now GACC). Chinese importers will also be requested to register and keep business records.

The List of Countries/Regions that are Permitted for Entry of Aquatic Animals and Product Categories is available at the [Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) (link in Chinese).

In late 2016, AQSIQ (now GACC) began the registration of U.S. aquaculture farms and facilities for non-edible live seafood (for ornamental or breeding purposes). The U.S. list of aquaculture farms and facilities for breeding purposes is available at the [Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) (link in Chinese).

### **Designated Quarantine Sites for Entry of Edible Aquatic Animals**

GACC designated quarantine sites for imported edible aquatic animals can be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/ztzl86/302310/2394720/4122520/index.html>.

### **National Food Safety Standard for Fresh and Frozen Aquatic Animal Products (GB 2733-2015)**

On November 13, 2015, NHFPC (now NHC) published the [National Food Safety Standard for Fresh and Frozen Aquatic Animal Products \(GB 2733-2015\)](#). This Standard entered into force on November 13, 2016. It applies to edible fresh and frozen aquatic animal products, including marine and freshwater products.

### **Vet Drug Limits**

Imported seafood products should comply with limits set in the “[National Food Safety Standards - Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods](#)” (GB 13650-2019).

## **11. Plant-based Meat**

China does not have specific government regulations for plant-based meat, however, as food products, plant-based meat must follow some general regulatory requirements: (the second two items below only apply to new products/materials/additives):

- Food production licensing through the local market regulations authority.
- Approval of new food materials by the NHC.
- Approval of new food additives by NHC.
- Labeling.

The USDA GAIN report - [Market Overview of Plant-Based Meat Alternative Products in China](#)

provides an overview of China's plant-based meat alternative product sector, including the major products, industry leaders, marketing considerations, and relevant regulations.

### **Voluntary Group Standard for Plant-Based Meat Products (T/CIFST 001-2020)**

The rising significance of the plant-based meat sector is indicated by the development of a voluntary group standard by the Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology (CIFST) - [Plant-based Meat Products \(T/CIFST 001-2020\)](#) (link in Chinese). The standard aims to clarify product definitions, establish technical and labeling/marketing requirements, and encourage and guide research and development; it was implemented on June 25, 2021. The [draft Voluntary Group Standard for Plant-Based Food](#) was released for public comments on April 8, 2021 before it was finalized and implemented.

### **12. Measures on the Inspection, Quarantine, Supervision and Administration of Entry-Exit Non-Edible Animal Products ([Decree 159](#))**

On November 13, 2014, AQSIQ (now GACC) issued Decree 159, the Measures on the Inspection, Quarantine, Supervision and Administration of Entry-Exit Non-Edible Animal Products. The Measures entered into force on February 1, 2015. Decree 159 applies to the inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products for entry, exit or transit. These Measures do not apply to feed and feed additives of animal origin, animal breeding materials, and biological materials of animal origin and their products. According to Decree 159, non-edible animal products that enter China are subject to quarantine access requirements, which include product risk analysis, assessment of the exporting country/region's regulatory system, determination of inspection and quarantine requirements, as well as registration of overseas manufacturing establishments.

## **VIII Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights**

China's new [Trademark Law](#) (link in Chinese), released on April 23, 2019, came into effect November 1, 2019.

According to the Trademark Law, a trademark is protected once it is successfully registered, upon which the trademark registrant has the right to exclusive use of the trademark. The Trademark Office of the National Intellectual Property Administration oversees national trademark registration and management. Trademark applicants must submit a registration application to the Trademark Office, which will provide a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the trademark registration application documents. Foreign individuals or companies that apply for trademark registration in China will be handled in accordance with any agreement signed between their country of origin and the PRC, any applicable international treaties jointly participated in, or the principle of reciprocity. Foreign individuals or companies that wish to apply for trademark registration or handle other trademark-related matters in China must engage an eligible Chinese trademark agency to represent them. The period of validity of a registered trademark is ten years, counting from the date of approval of registration. The period of validity may be extended subject to approval.

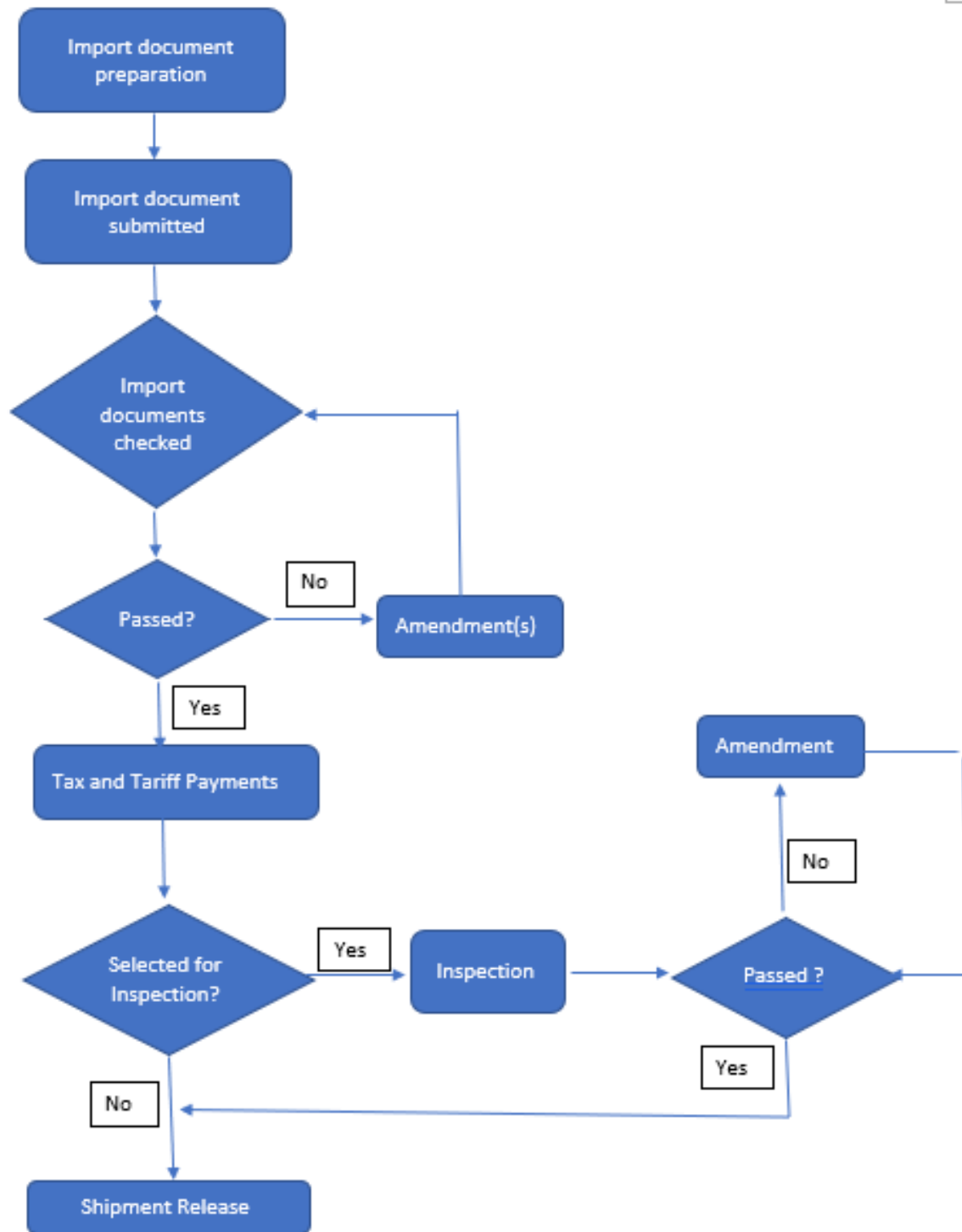
According to the Trademark Law, any logo that can distinguish the products of natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations from the products of others, including text, graphics, letters, numbers, three-dimensional signs, color combinations, and sounds, etc., as well as combinations of the above elements, can be registered as a trademark. Trademarks must have distinctive features, be easy to identify, and must not conflict with the legal rights acquired by others in advance.

The trademark application form in Chinese is available at the [Trademark Office of China National Intellectual Property Administration website](#).

The trademark registration flow chart is available at: <http://sbj.cnipa.gov.cn/sbsq/zclct/> (link in Chinese).

## **IX Import Procedures**

GACC's [Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety](#) formulates rules and procedures on safety control, inspection, and quarantine of imported and exported food. The [Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) oversees formulating rules and procedures on the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, plants, and related live products. Each port of entry has a custom clearance inspection office which is responsible for carrying out the Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety and the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine rules. The export-customs clearance follows:





All documents must be submitted electronically in GACC's system. Document checks may be completed electronically for certain shipments. If all documents are true and correct, clearance can be expedited. Shipments may be purposely (or randomly) selected for inspection. This inspection may take an additional one to 10 days depending on the product. Products that are considered high risk may be selected more frequently and delayed due to duplicate inspections. GACC has a [Department of Risk Management](#) to monitor risk. For complex inspections which may take longer than anticipated, importers may arrange to pick up the goods before the inspection is completed, but these products should not be traded until officially released. Most documents do not need to be translated into Chinese. For packaged products, Chinese labels with necessary production and nutritional information (depending on the product) may be pasted on the outside the package.

Samples for trade shows which are not intended for commercial distribution are not subject to the same import regulations as commercial goods. Exporters should contact their importers or agents for additional product specific requirements. General requirements can be found under GACC [Decree No. 233 on Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Temporarily Inbound and Outbound Goods](#). The [Department of Port Control](#) formulates and enforces rules on inbound/outbound mail, and temporarily imported and exported goods for exhibitions.

Some products may enter China through cross-border e-commerce (CBEC). CBEC is a special government program that waives import tariffs and streamlines the customs clearance process for certain consumer-oriented products. For more information about CBEC and which products are allowed to enter through this channel view the [FAS GAIN on Cross Border E-commerce](#).

## **X Trade Facilitation**

GACC encourages pre-clearance for all products. Custom clearance agents usually submit import documents when they receive cargo manifests from shipping companies, which is usually two or three days before the shipments arrive by sea. For airfreight, custom agents usually begin submitting import documents once the flight departs. Generally, if all documents are ready in advance, and shipment is not selected for inspection, customs clearance may be completed in advance of arrival. China doesn't use the Global e-phyto hub. For airfreight, a trader is expected to pay terminal charges (by weight, product category, and temperature requirements), inspection fees if selected for inspection, taxes and tariffs, and custom clearance fees (around RMB 1500 per shipment). Customs agents may charge an extra storage fee if the shipment is transported from customs to designated warehouses.

For sea shipments, the cost structure is almost the same as airfreight, which includes port surcharges, inspection fees if selected for inspection, taxes and tariffs, and custom clearance fees. Demurrage is another cost that traders must consider if containers are detained beyond free time.

## **Appendix:**

### **I. Chinese Government Regulatory Agencies**

#### **1. State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)**

SAMR is responsible for the comprehensive coordination of China's food safety system; the development of major food safety related laws, policies, and regulations; the implementation of domestic market inspections; and the registration of special foods. The [Provisions on the Jurisdiction, Department and Staffing of the State Administration for Market Regulation](#) outlines its organization, functions, and division of responsibilities with other ministries when they are working on the same issue.

##### **Contact information**

8 Sanlihe Donglu, Xicheng District  
Beijing 100820  
China  
<http://www.samr.gov.cn>

#### **2. National Health Commission (NHC)**

In the food safety regulatory system, NHC is responsible for food-safety risk assessment. NHC formulates and implements food safety risk surveillance plans in collaboration with SAMR and other departments. NHC holds the primary responsibility for the approval of food ingredients derived from biotechnology and decides whether MARA's technical experts need to assess biosafety of the products. The [Provisions on the Jurisdiction, Department and Staffing of the State Administration for Market Regulation](#) delineate roles of NHC and SAMR in this area. NHC develops most national food safety standards (while MARA develops pesticide and veterinary drug standards).

##### **Contact information**

1 Xizhimenwai Nanlu, Xicheng District  
Beijing 100044  
China  
<http://www.nhc.gov.cn>

#### **3. General Administration of Customs of China (GACC)**

GACC is primarily concerned with public security and border protection, entry-exit inspection of goods, and the collection of import and export duties. Within GACC, the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine holds responsibility for the inspection and quarantine of animals and plants and their products and conducts inspections on entering-exiting animals and plants and their products. GACC's Import and Export Food Safety Bureau develops and implements rules for inspection of imported foods and is responsible for registering foreign facilities that produce certain food and agricultural products for export to China. The [Regulations on the Allocation of Functions, Internal Bodies and Staffing of the General Administration of Customs](#) outlines GACC's organization and functions.

**Contact information**

6, Jian Guo Men Nei Dajie, Dongcheng District  
Beijing 100730  
China <http://www.customs.gov.cn>

**4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)**

MARA is responsible for regulating the quality and safety of domestically produced edible agricultural products, from planting and breeding products to wholesale and retail markets, but before delivery to food processors. MARA is also responsible for animal and plant disease prevention and control, regulating livestock and poultry slaughtering, and raw milk production. MARA works with SAMR and GACC on market access issues and product traceability. MARA regulates agricultural biotechnology.

**Contact information**

11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, Chaoyang District  
Beijing 100026  
China  
<http://www.moa.gov.cn>

**5. Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)**

MOFCOM regulates catering services and alcoholic product distribution. It also manages issues related to the World Trade Organization (WTO), including serving as China's National Notification Authority responsible for sending notifications to the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committees in consultation with the issuing agency.

**Contact information**

2, Dong Chang An Street, Dongcheng District  
Beijing 100731  
China  
<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn>

**6. Ministry of Public Security**

The Ministry of Public Security is responsible for the criminal investigation portion of food and drug violations. The 2015 Food Safety Law expands the scope of food and drug violations considered criminal. In 2019, the Ministry of Public Security established the Food and Drug Related Crime Investigation Bureau to coordinate with relevant departments in tackling food- and drug-related crimes.

**Contact information**

14, Dong Chang An Street, Chongcheng District  
Beijing 100741  
China  
<http://www.mps.gov.cn>

## II. Other Import Contacts

### USDA Office Contact Information in Washington, D.C.

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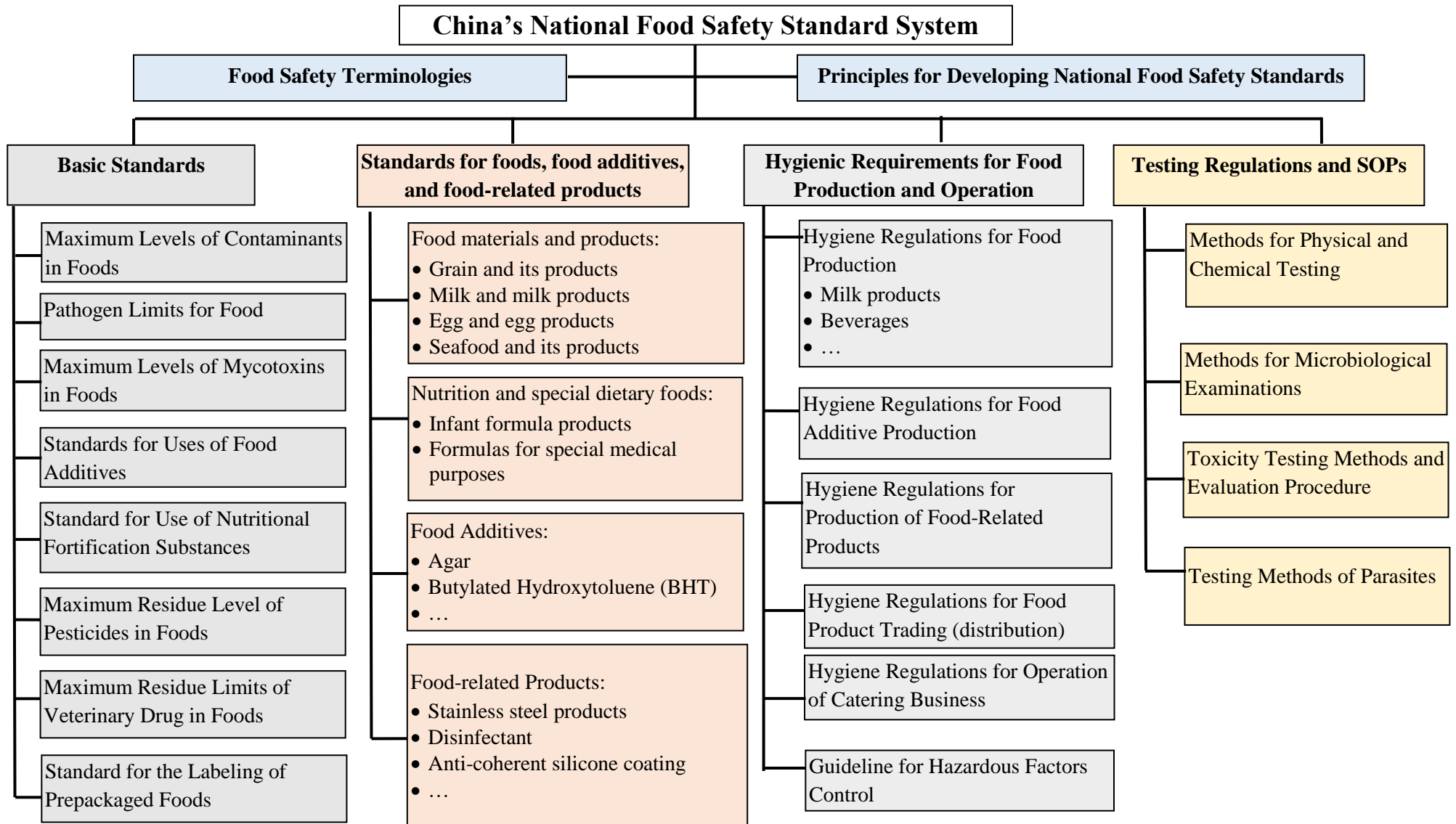
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### III. Framework of the National Food Safety Standard System



#### IV. List of the existing national food safety standards

##### General Standards

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	9/6/2019	4/1/2020	GB31650-2019	食品中兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods
2	3/3/2021	9/3/2021	GB2763-2019	食品中农药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Level of Pesticides in Foods
3	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB2761-2017	食品中真菌毒素限量	Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods
4	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB2762-2017	食品中污染物限量	Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods
5	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB 29921-2021	预包装食品中致病菌限量	Pathogenic Microorganism Limits in Prepackaged Food
6	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB 31607-2021	散装即食食品中致病菌限量	Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria in Bulk Ready-to-eat Foods
7	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2760-2014	食品添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Food Additives
8	10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
9	3/15/2012	1/1/2013	GB14880-2012	食品营养强化剂使用标准	Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods
10	4/20/2011	4/20/2012	GB7718-2011	预包装食品标签通则	General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods
11	10/12/2011	1/1/2013	GB28050-2011	预包装食品营养标签通则	Standard for Nutrition Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods
12	12/26/2013	5/1/2015	GB13432-2013	预包装特殊膳食用食品标签	The Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses
13	11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives

## Food Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	11/22/2021	GB5420-2010	干酪	Cheese
2	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB11674-2010	乳清粉和乳清蛋白粉	Whey Powder and Whey Protein Powder
3	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB13102-2010	炼乳	Evaporated Milk and Sweetened Condensed Milk
4	3/26/2010	6/1/2010	GB19301-2010	生乳	Raw Milk
5	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk
6	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders
7	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19645-2010	巴氏杀菌乳	Pasteurized Milk
8	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19646-2010	稀奶油、奶油和无水奶油	Cream, butter, and anhydrous milkfat
9	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25190-2010	灭菌乳	Sterilized Milk
10	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25191-2010	调制乳	<a href="#">Modified Milk</a>
11	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25192-2010	再制干酪	Process(ed) Cheese
12	4/20/2011	10/20/2011	GB14963-2011	蜂蜜	Honey
13	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB19295-2011	速冻面米与调制食品	Quick Frozen Flour and Rice Products, Quick Frozen Prepared Foods
14	9/15/2011	3/15/2012	GB26878-2011	食用盐碘含量	Iodine Content in Edible Salt
15	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB2757-2012	蒸馏酒及其配制酒	Distilled Spirits and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
16	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB2758-2012	发酵酒及其配制酒	Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
17	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2711-2014	面筋制品	Gluten Products
18	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2712-2014	豆制品	Bean Products
19	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2718-2014	酿造酱	Fermented Sauces
20	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB7096-2014	食用菌及其制品	Edible Fungi and their Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
21	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB9678.2-2014	巧克力、代可可脂巧克力及其制品	Chocolate, Cocoa Butter Replacer, and Related Products
22	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB10133-2014	水产调味品	Aquatic Dressing
23	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB13104-2014	食糖	National Food Safety Standards for Sugars
24	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB15203-2014	淀粉糖	Starch Sugar
25	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB16740-2014	保健食品	Health Food
26	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB17401-2014	膨化食品	Puffed Foods
27	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB19298-2014	包装饮用水	Packaged Drinking Water
28	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB19300-2014	坚果与籽类食品	Nuts and Seeds Products
29	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2713-2015	淀粉制品	Starch Products
30	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2714-2015	酱腌菜	Preserved Vegetables
31	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2720-2015	味精	Gourmet Powder
32	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2721-2015	食用盐	Food Grade Salt
33	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2730-2015	腌腊肉制品	Cured meat products
34	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2733-2015	鲜、冻动物性水产品	Fresh and frozen aquatic animal products
35	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2749-2015	蛋与蛋制品	Eggs and their Products
36	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2759-2015	冷冻饮品和制作料	Frozen Beverages and Related Materials
37	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB7098-2015	罐头食品	Canned Food
38	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB7099-2015	糕点、面包	Pastries and Bread
39	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB7100-2015	饼干	Cookies and Crackers
40	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB7101-2015	饮料	Beverages
41	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB10136-2015	动物性水产制品	Processed aquatic products of animal origin
42	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB10146-2015	食用动物油脂	Edible Animal Oils
43	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB14967-2015	胶原蛋白肠衣	National Food Safety Standards for Collagen Casings



No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
44	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB15196-2015	食用油脂制品	Edible Oil Products
45	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB17325-2015	食品工业用浓缩液（汁、浆）	Concentrated Liquid (Juice, Plasm) for Food Industry
46	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB17400-2015	方便面	Instant Noodles
47	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB19299-2015	果冻	Jellies
48	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB19641-2015	食用植物油料	Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds
49	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB31602-2015	干海参	Dried Sea Cucumber
50	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2707-2016	鲜（冻）畜、禽产品	Fresh and Frozen Livestock and Poultry Products
51	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2715-2016	粮食	Grains
52	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2726-2016	熟肉制品	Cooked meat products
53	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB14884-2016	蜜饯	Preserved Fruits
54	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB14932-2016	食品加工用粕类	Food Processing Meal
55	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB17399-2016	糖果	Candies
56	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB19640-2016	冲调谷物制品	Reconstituted cereal products
57	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB19643-2016	藻类及其制品	Algae and algae products
58	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB20371-2016	食品加工用植物蛋白	Vegetable Protein for Food Processing
59	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31636-2016	花粉	Pollen
60	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31637-2016	食用淀粉	Food Starch <sup>38</sup>
61	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31638-2016	酪蛋白	Casein
62	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31639-2016	食品加工用酵母	Yeasts used for food processing
63	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31640-2016	食用酒精	Edible alcohol
64	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2717-2018	酱油	Soy Sauce
65	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2719-2018	食醋	Vinegar

<sup>38</sup> In March 2021, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Edible Starch as SPS N CHN 1204.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
66	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB8537-2018	饮用天然矿泉水	Natural Mineral Water
67	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose
68	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB31644-2018	复合调味料	Compound Condiment
69	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB31645-2018	胶原蛋白肽	Collagen Peptide

### Special Foods

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10765-2021	婴儿配方食品	<a href="#">Infant Formula</a>
2	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10767-2010	较大婴儿和幼儿配方食品	<a href="#">Follow-up Formula for Older Infants</a>
3	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB10769-2010	婴幼儿谷类辅助食品	Cereal-Based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children
4	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB10770-2010	婴幼儿罐装辅助食品	Canned Complementary Foods for Infant and Young Children
5	12/21/2010	1/1/2012	GB25596-2010	特殊医学用途婴儿配方食品通则	General Standard of Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants
6	12/26/2013	7/1/2014	GB29922-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品通则	Formulas for Special Medical Purposes
7	4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB22570-2014	辅食营养补充品	Complementary Food Supplements
8	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB24154-2015	运动营养食品通则	General Standard for Sports Nutritional Food
9	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB31601-2015	孕妇及乳母营养补充食品	Multi-nutrient supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women

## Food Additive Standards

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	7/15/2011	9/5/2011	GB26687-2011	复配食品添加剂通则	Standard for Blended Food Additives
2	9/11/2020	3/11/2021	GB29938-2020	食品用香料通则	General Standard for Flavoring Substances and Natural Flavoring Complexes
3	9/11/2020	3/11/2021	GB30616-2020	食品用香精	Food additive Flavorings (compounded flavors)

Other quality and specification standards: omitted

## Food-related Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB14930.1-2015	洗涤剂	Detergent
2	4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂（代替 GB 14930.2-1994）	Disinfectant (replacing GB 14930.2-1994)
3	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
4	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品通用安全要求	General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles
5	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB4806.2-2015	奶嘴	Nipple
6	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
7	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
8	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
11	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles
12	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles
13	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.10-2016	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers
14	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
15	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB14934-2016	消毒餐（饮）具	Disinfected Tableware

### Production and Operation GMP

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31651-2021	餐（饮）具集中消毒卫生规范	Sanitary Standards of Tableware Centralized Disinfection
2	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31652-2021	即食鲜切果蔬加工卫生规范	Hygienic Specification on Processing of Ready-to-eat Fresh-cut Vegetables and Fruits
3	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31653-2021	食品中黄曲霉毒素污染控制规范	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food
4	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31654-2021	餐饮服务通用卫生规范	General Hygienic Regulation for Catering Services
5	9/11/2020	3/11/2021	GB31605-2020	食品冷链物流卫生规范	Hygienic Specifications of Food Cold-chain Logistics

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
6	5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	<a href="#">General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production</a>
7	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygienic Practice for Food Operation
8	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products
9	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children
10	12/26/2013	1/1/2015	GB29923-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose
11	9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulations for Food contacting Materials and Related Products
12	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8950-2016	罐头食品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Canned Foods
13	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8951-2016	蒸馏酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Distilled Liquor and Formulated Liquor
14	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8952-2016	啤酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beer
15	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8954-2016	食醋生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification for Vinegar Production
16	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8955-2016	食用植物油及其制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Edible Vegetable Oil
17	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8956-2016	蜜饯生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Preserved Fruits
18	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8957-2016	糕点、面包卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Pastry and Bread
19	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
20	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12695-2016	饮料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beverages
21	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB13122-2016	谷物加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
22	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17403-2016	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and Chocolate
23	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
24	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
25	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products
26	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
27	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
28	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
29	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the storage, distribution and sale of meat and meat products
30	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
31	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
32	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
33	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick-Frozen Products
34	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

**Nutritional Fortification Substances (Omitted)**

**Physical and Chemical Testing Methods (Omitted)**

**Micro-organisms Testing Methods (Omitted)**

**Toxicity Testing Methods and GMP (Omitted)**

**Veterinary Drug Residue Testing Methods (Omitted)**

**Attachments:**

No Attachments