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Report Highlights:

This report presents regulations and standards applicable to food and agricultural imports, including changes to existing national food safety laws and regulations. In 2023, China released and implemented several new or updated regulations and standards that impact trade. A number of draft regulations have been released in 2023 and have been notified to WTO SPS and TBT committees for comments. U.S. exporters should verify the full set of current import requirements with their China-based representatives or customers prior to shipment.

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Abbreviations

AQSIQ ¹	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
CFDA ²	China Food and Drug Administration
CFSA	China National Food Safety Risk Assessment Center
CNCA	National Certification and Accreditation Administration
GACC	General Administration of Customs
MARA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
MOA ³	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 Regulation

Executive Summary

The government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) food and agricultural import regulatory system continues to evolve and often presents considerable challenges to exporters. This report aims to provide a general summary of the PRC regulatory framework and standard updates since publication of the [2023 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standard Country Report](#) (FAIRS Country Report).

In 2023 and early 2024, the PRC revised, issued for domestic comment, or notified to the WTO several major regulations governing food import, export, and key national food safety standards. Among these updated regulations are the [Addition of Liquid Formula Milk to Food Safety Law](#), [National Food Security Law](#), [revised Measures for Supervision and Administration of Quality and Safety of Edible Agricultural Products in Markets](#), [revised Administrative Measures for Product Formula Registration of Formula Milk Powder for Infants and Young Children](#), [Announcement of 85 updated National Food Safety Standards](#), (see GAIN Report [CH2023-0145](#) for most recent Food Safety Standards Catalog), [General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles](#), [General Principles for Labeling Requirements for Prepackaged Foods](#)

¹ The official titles of some of the regulations in this report reference the former competent authorities (e.g., AQSIQ or CFDA), even though these agencies names and functions changed following the PRC's 2018 government reorganization. AQSIQ has been disbanded after China's government re-organization in 2018 with the responsibility of AQSIQ shifted to SAMR, GACC, and the National Intellectual Property Administration.

² CFDA was disbanded during the China's government re-organization in 2018, currently, the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) is in charge of medicines, medical products, and cosmetics supervision in China. NMPA is integrated to SAMR under organizational structure, but it still maintains a certain degree of independence from SAMR. SAMR is focusing on foods and other commodities.

³ MOA was reorganized in 2018. The responsibility for grassland resources investigation and registration was transferred to Natural Resources Department, responsibility of agricultural pollution treatment was transferred to Biological and Environment Department, inspection of fishing boats was transferred to Transportation Department, responsibility of grassland fire prevention was transferred to Emergency Response and Management Department, responsibility of supervision of grasslands, natural reserves, places of interests, natural heritages, and natural parks were transferred to Natural Resources Department.

[\(G/SPS/N/CHN/1295](#) and [G/TBT/N/CHN/1827](#)), and [Updated Administrative Measures for the Management of Food Safety Standards](#).

China continues to implement the Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (GACC Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety, or BIEFS, Decree 248). The measures require registration of overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food and agricultural products to China (see Section VI for details). Some primary agricultural products are required to register with the GACC Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine (DAPQ) (see [its website](#) for more information). Exporters should ensure that the facilities producing products subject to registration requirements for export to China are fully registered before shipment.

The Office of Agricultural Affairs in Beijing provides updates to regulations and standards in this report via the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) system as information becomes available throughout the year. PRC authorities have been inconsistent with WTO notifications but often publish new regulations and standards for domestic comment and, as such, transparency is often lacking. Moreover, many of the published regulations or standards do not provide a science-based justification when measures are notified. For further information on PRC food and agricultural standards, reach out to the FAS China contacts listed in Appendix 2 of this report.

Report Format

This report includes major, but not all, PRC 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 published as individual GAIN reports. Such reports can be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked text in this report or searching the GAIN website database at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/>.

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 regulatory agency to regulatory agency.

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 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 the PRC

I. Food Laws

1. General Food Laws

The legal framework for food safety in the PRC 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)⁴ 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, CFDA⁵).
- 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.

Revisions of the 2015 Food Safety Law

The first revision of the 2015 [Food Safety Law](#) (link in Chinese) was made on December 29, 2018 according to the decisions of the seventh session of the standing committee of the 13th

⁴ The NPC is the highest organ of State power in China; it is the law maker in China.

⁵ Now SAMR.

NPC, and the second revision was made on April 29, 2021 according to the decisions of the twenty-eighth meeting of the standing committee of the 13th NPC. These two revisions are not significant revisions to the key contents of the law. The most recent revision was made so that only the food producers and operators who are engaged in food production, sales, and catering services should obtain licenses from food safety supervision departments at county level or above. Businesses that only sell edible agricultural products and pre-packaged foods do not require a license, but they file records with local food safety supervision departments.

On January 19, 2024, SAMR released an [Announcement Soliciting Public Comments for an Update to the Current Food Safety Law](#). The revision added new registration requirements for liquid formula milk for infants and young children. The product formulas must be registered with SAMR under the guidance of ensuring product safety. The draft revision has not been notified to the WTO as of the time this report was published.

The Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law

The Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law pertains to quality and safety management of primary edible products derived from agriculture (“edible agricultural products”⁶), as well as agricultural inputs (pesticides and fertilizers). Once these products enter the PRC 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 NPC released the revised draft law and solicited domestic comments (GAIN report CH2021-0172). The final updated law was published by the NPC on September 2, 2022, and entered into force on January 1, 2023. The law replaced the previous law of the same title which was issued in 2006. Though domestically focused, some articles of the law hold the potential to impact trade.

On July 22, 2023, SAMR released [revised Measures for Supervision and Administration of Quality and Safety of Edible Agricultural Products in Markets](#), in order to further regulate the agricultural market and ensure the quality and safety of edible agricultural products. These Measures entered into force on December 1, 2023. The Measures reportedly strengthened training requirements for food safety management personnel, supported products with quality certifications, established requirements for lighting/visual display of marketed products, and included additional requirements to prevent cross contamination for ready-to-eat products.

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.

⁶ Edible agricultural products are 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.

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

[This Law](#) (link in Chinese) 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 Inspection⁷. It provides customs 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](#) (link in Chinese) of the Law on Inspection of Import and Export Commodities were revised in March 2022 following the revision of the Law in April 2021.

The Law on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine

[The Law on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) was released on October 30, 1991, and entered into force on April 1, 1992. The Law was revised on August 27, 2009 and [its implementing regulations](#) (link in Chinese) were released in on December 2, 1996 by State Council Order No. 206. 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.

The Law on Anti-Food Waste

In order to prevent food waste, safeguard national food security, protect the environment, and promote social and economic sustainability development, the [NPC approved and released the Law on Anti-Food Waste](#) (link in Chinese) on April 29, 2021 (see FAS China [GAIN Report CH2021-0053](#) for a general summary). It entered into force on the date of its publication. The PRC Law includes provisions that guide producers, retailers, and consumers to establish measurable indicators for utilization and re-utilization of resources, innovative methods, and education to prevent food wastes.

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

⁷ The Catalog is adjusted by GACC regularly; the latest Catalog was published on August 30, 2022 and implemented on October 1, 2022.

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.

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. As of publication of this report, the implementation date has not been announced. 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 national, provincial and facility platforms that enable tracing of imported cold-chain products including livestock, poultry, and seafood.

In January 2022, the NDRC held a [press conference](#) (link in Chinese) to introduce China’s 14th five-year plan for the establishment of a modern circulation system. It was stated that traceability of key products needs to be improved, and the digitalization of quality and safety information for

the key products including foods and agricultural products should be included into the laws, the development and application of the traceability system should be encouraged.

In February of 2024, China notified the [General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods](#) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/1295](#) and under [G/TBT/N/CHN/1827](#) to the WTO which includes digital labeling as a voluntary, encouraged means to display relevant information.

Food Recall Regulation

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

Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (CFDA Decree 12)

In March 2015, CFDA published 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 October 2020, [SAMR released the revised Administrative Measures for Food Recalls](#) (link in Chinese), which reflect SAMR's new role as the authority in charge of food recall.

E-Commerce

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. It offers a unique opportunity for U.S. companies looking to export new-to-market products to China and is especially friendly for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to explore market opportunities with limited business experience and resources in the market. For more information about CBEC, see the [GAIN Report on Cross Border E-commerce](#). On August 31, 2018, China passed the E-commerce Law, which entered into force on January 1, 2019 (see FAS GAIN Report [CH18063](#)).

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 privileged government 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 went into effect 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.

Individuals can spend per CBEC order up to 5,000 RMB (about \$790), and there is limit of 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 typically not subject to the requirements for licensing, registration or record filing related to goods imported for the first time.

New Food Materials

On May 31, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC, now NHC) released [Measures for Administration of Safety Review of New Food Ingredients](#) (link in Chinese). The Measures were revised on December 26, 2017. New food ingredients refer to edible items that are not traditionally consumed in China such as those recently developed for human consumption, which include:

- 1) Animals, plants and microorganisms;
- 2) Components isolated from animals, plants and microorganisms;
- 3) Food ingredients whose original structure has changed; and,
- 4) Other newly developed food ingredients.

The Measures provide specific guidance on how to apply for approval for new food ingredients in the Chinese market. NHC also released [implementing protocols and review guidance](#) (link in Chinese) for new food ingredients, new food additives varieties, and new food related products (hereinafter refer to as Three New Foods).

On March 2, 2023, NHC announced the [approval of 28 new food materials and additives](#), and NHC is maintaining a catalog that includes Three New Foods, the [most recent catalog](#) was published on May 10, 2023.

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 standards 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 1,500 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](#).

On November 3, 2023, NHC released the [updated Administrative Measures for the Management of Food Safety Standards](#). The Measures provide overview information on procedures and principles for the planning, developing, and revising of PRC food safety standards. The updated Measures entered into force on December 1, 2023.

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 Zhun* 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. 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 and the [Notice on Technical Review of Relevant Standards for Imported Foods without Applicable National Food Safety Standards](#) issued by NHC-affiliated Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) in June of 2017, CFSA is responsible for conducting technical reviews of imported foods without existing Chinese national food safety standards. The Notices stated that the foreign producer or exporter, or an entrusted importer, can submit applications (including the applicable foreign/international standard) to CFSA for technical review. The Notices also provided detailed requirements outlining the application review and authorization procedures.

As of March 31, 2024, two products have been approved for import through this process (tequila in 2013 and deproteinized dairy mineral lactose powder in 2020).

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 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, [AQSIQ Decree 102](#) (link in Chinese) applies to labeling of foods produced and distributed in China (including special foods and 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. At the time of this report, the Measures were not finalized.

2. Labeling Requirements for Imported Food Products

The [Administrative Measures on Import and Export Food Safety \(GACC Decree 249\)](#) consolidate 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.

Facility Registration Number Labeling

Article 15 of 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. China: 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

In May of 2020, China notified WTO of the [National Food Safety Standard of General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1153 and G/TBT/N/CHN/1420, one significant change to the revision was the addition of a new section specific to the labeling of imported foods (Article 7). This article indicates that the Chinese labels on imported foods may be printed or pasted on the package. In addition, it allows for the adjustment of certain labeling items, for instance, the date of manufacture required on the Chinese label can be calculated based on the shelf life and best before date on the original label.

On January 19, 2024, China published again the draft [National Food Safety Standard of General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods](#) soliciting public comments, which was then notified to WTO under [G/TBT/N/CHN/1827](#) and [G/SPS/N/CHN/1295](#) in February of 2024. The draft standard included more requirements for labeling of imported foods, such as clarification on country of origin and indication of sub-packing and filling places. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

On October 22, 2021, China notified the draft [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](#). At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

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 from contamination.

On September 20, 2022, SAMR approved a temporary implementation Measures and published the [full text of the temporary measures](#) (link in Chinese). The 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). The temporary measures entered into force on March 1, 2023.

Packaging Sustainability Measures

PRC leaders are placing increasing emphasis on reducing 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 for Foods and Cosmetics](#) (GB 23350-2021) (link in Chinese); 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 became effective on September 1, 2023.

In 2014, China released a recommended national standard (GB/T 31268-2014) on the [General Rules of Restricting Excessive Packaging on Commodities](#) (link in Chinese), including requirements, costs and the testing determination rules for all commodities.

On May 24, 2022, China notified a revision of for the National Standard for Excessive Packaging for Foods and Cosmetics. On September 15, 2023, China notified the amendment to WTO of the National Food Safety Standard for Restricting Excessive Packaging for Foods and Cosmetics again under G/TBT/N/CHN/447/Add.2, specifically regarding packaging layers and packaging costs for mooncakes and zongzi. The implementation date was August 15, 2022.

On February 3, 2023, China notified a new National Standard (GB) [Restricting Excessive Packaging for Edible Agricultural Products \(G/TBT/N/CHN/1715\)](#). On September 22, 2023, SAMR released the [National Standard for Requirements of Restricting Excessive Packaging for](#)

[Fresh Edible Agricultural Products](#) (GB43284-2023). The standard will enter into force on April 1, 2024.

It is the first mandatory national standard that focuses on technical requirements and testing determination of excessive packaging for edible agricultural products. The new standard specified requirements restricting excessive packaging of edible agricultural products including the interspace ratio, packaging layers, packaging cost, and packaging weight ratio for fruits, meat, eggs, and aquatic products. The standard will apply to the sales packaging for fresh edible agricultural products.

In 2023, the PRC notified two national food safety standards on food contact materials to the WTO SPS Committee, including:

- On October 25, 2023, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard of General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles](#) to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1293.
- On October 25, 2023, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard for Silicone Rubber Materials and Products for Food Contact Use](#) to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1294.

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB14930.1-2022	洗涤剂	Detergent
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
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	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
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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.7-2023	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB4806.8-2022	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles ⁸
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.9-2023	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles ⁹
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
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.11-2023	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB 4806.12-2022	食品接触用竹木材材料及制品	Bamboo and Wood Materials and Articles in Contact with Food
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 4806.13-2023	食品接触用复合材料及制品	Food Contacting Compound Materials and Products
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 4806.14-2023	食品接触材料及制品用油墨	Ink Used for Food Contacting Materials and Products
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB31604.1-2023	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

⁸ 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. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

⁹ 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. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
				Products
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
6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB 31604.53-2022	食品接触材料及制品 5-亚乙基-2-降冰片烯迁移量的测定	Food Contact Materials and Articles- Determination of migration of 5-Ethylidene-2-norbornene

IV. Food Additive Regulations

1. Food Additives

Food additives listed on the [National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives](#) (GB2760), [National Food Safety Standard for Use of Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods](#) (GB14880), the [New Foods Catalog](#), or food additives for traditionally traded foods 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 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. As of publication of this report, the finalized standard has not been released.

Approval of New Food Additives

For approval of a new additive or the expansion of approved uses of a listed additive, an application must be submitted to the NHC for review and approval. On December 26, 2017, [Administrative Measures for New Food Additives Varieties](#) (link in Chinese) was released. The new varieties for food additives refer to:

- (1) Food additive varieties not included in national food safety standards;
- (2) The types of food additives not included in the list of food additives permitted for use announced by NHC;
- (3) Food additive varieties expanding the scope of use or dosage.

The Measures provide specific guidance on how to apply for approval for new food additives varieties with NHC in the Chinese market. NHC also released [implementing protocols and](#)

[review guidance](#) (link in Chinese) for three new foods including new food ingredients, new food additives varieties, and new food related products.

Given the complexity of the application process, applicants should consider contracting with a private sector specialist to register new food additives. 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 assist with 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.

Article 39 of the Food Safety Law stipulates that the PRC implement a licensing system for the production of food additives. Companies engaged in the production of food additives shall have sites, production equipment or facilities, professional and technical personnel and management systems that are appropriate for the types of food additives produced and shall obtain food additive production licenses as stated in Article 35 of the Law. The production of food additives should comply with laws, regulations, and national food safety standards.

Imported Food Additives Products

The Article 92 of the Food Safety Law requires that all imported food additives products comply with Chinese standards. In April of 2011, AQSIQ issued a [Protocol for Supervision and Management of Inspection and Quarantine for Import and Export of Food Additives](#) (link in Chinese) under No. 52 Announcement. The Protocol stipulated requirements for import and export of food additives to China, including packaging, labeling, inspection and quarantine, and filing requirements.

Major Food Additive Standards

Table 3. China: National Food Safety Standards for Food Additives

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	6/20/2012	GB2760-2014	食品添加剂使用标准	Standard for the Use of Food Additives¹⁰
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 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.

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 Contact Materials and Articles
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

- In 2023, China notified following national food safety standards for food additives to WTO, the draft standards have not been finalized at the time of this report: Updated [National Food Safety Standard of Food Additive Vegetable Carbon](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1271 on March 6, 2023;
- [Amendment of National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives for Food Contact Materials and Articles](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1263 on March 6, 2023;
- Updated [National Food Safety Standard of Food Additive Lutein](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1266 on March 6, 2023;
- Updated [National Food Safety Standard for Food Additive Chlorophyllin Copper Complex Sodium Salts](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1291 on October 25, 2023;
- [National Food Safety Standard for Food Additive L-Malic Acid](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1289 on October 25, 2023;
- [National Food Safety Standard for Food Additive Polydextrose](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1290 on October 25, 2023;

On March 7, 2023, China’s Food Safety Standards Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the NHC released the [2023 National Food Safety Standard Plan](#) open for public comments, which included the General Rules for Labeling of Food Additives (GB29924-2013) for revision.

2. Flavoring Substances and Flavors

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

Table 4. China: 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 for Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods](#) (GB 14880-2012), which went into effect 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 Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB14880). If the substance is used as a food additive, it must comply with provisions of the Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB2760).

On January 19, 2023, CFSA published an [updated draft of the National Food Safety Standard for Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods](#) (link in Chinese) soliciting for public comments. The purpose of the revision was to increase the categories of foods that can be added with fortification substances and increase the types of nutrients allowed to be added to foods. On July 31, 2023, CFSA published an [updated draft of the National Food Safety Standard for Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods](#) (link in Chinese) soliciting for public comments again. The second draft revised prioritized nutrients in foods and their dosages.

On March 6, 2023, China notified four new national food safety standards for food nutritional fortifiers to WTO:

- [National Food Safety Standard Food Nutritional Fortifier L-Lysine L-aspartate](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1273](#)
- [National Food Safety Standard Food Nutritional Fortifier Heme Iron](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1267](#)
- [National Food Safety Standard Food Nutritional Fortifier L-methionine](#) (link in Chinese) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1272](#)
- [National Food Safety Standard Food Nutrition Fortifier Sodium Iron EDTA](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1274](#)

V. Pesticide and Contaminants

1. Pesticides

The 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. The updated [Regulation](#)

(link in Chinese) was released on March 29, 2022. 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 [14th 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). In November 2022, NHC, SAMR and MARA jointly issued the [National Food Safety Standard Maximum Residue Limits for 112 Pesticides in Foods](#) (GB2763.1-2022), which is an addendum to GB2763-2021, that entered into force on May 11, 2023.

On March 13, 2023, China notified [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Foods](#), which include 421 maximum residue limits for 85 pesticides that are used for foods as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1277](#) to the WTO. At the time of this report's publication, the standard was not finalized.

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 Catalog of Imported Veterinary Drugs. The updated catalog contains 82 vet drugs, and their HS commodity codes. Importers of vet drugs listed in the catalog 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 catalog 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. On September 2022, MARA, NHC and SAMR jointly published Announcement No. 594 containing the finalized [National Food Safety Standard of MRLs for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods](#) (GB 31650.1-2022) and 21 standards of methods for determination of veterinary drug residues. The newly published MRLs affects the meat/livestock, poultry, seafood, and apiculture sectors. The standards entered into force on February 1, 2023.

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)(link in

Chinese), 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](#). At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

4. Contaminants in Food

On June 30, 2022, China released the [National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods](#) (GB2762-2022), The new standard modified the limits requirements for lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, benzo [a] pyrene, polychlorinated biphenyl in foods and the testing methods used for the limits of contaminants in packaged drinking water. The new standard entered into force on June 30, 2023.

On March 7, 2023, China notified WTO SPS of a new standard for contaminants: [National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods \(GB2762-2022\) 4,8 the MLs of Nitrite](#) as of [G/SPS/N/CHN/1276](#). Compared with the published standard of GB2762-2022, the new notified standard changed the maximum level of Nitrite in packaged drinking water from 0.005mg/L to 0.1mg/L and added in the maximum level requirement of Nitrite (30mg/L) for bird nest products. The updated standard entered into force on June 30, 2023.

5. Pathogen Limits for Food

On September 7, 2021, China released the [National Food Safety Standard Pathogenic Microorganism Limits in Prepackaged Food](#) (GB29921-2021) (link in Chinese), which went into effect 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 draft standard](#) was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1151](#) in May 2020. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

On September 7, 2021, China released the [National Food Safety Standard Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria in Bulk Ready-to-eat Foods](#) (GB31607-2021) (link in Chinese), which went into effect on March 7, 2022. China notified [draft of the standard](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1152](#) on May 11, 2020. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

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 other agricultural products, to the PRC. Many food ingredients are included

within the scope of the decree. The list of products subject to the decree was revised numerous times since publication without official notification to trading partners. The decree excludes food additives and processing aids based on GACC's definition of these products.

The regulation sets out two registration pathways for facilities that produce products within its scope: self-registration or registration by a competent authority located in the exporting country. The method of registration required depends upon the product being exported. Please see this [GAIN](#) report for an explanation of the two types of registration. Exporters are encouraged to review current information on Decree 248 and the facility registration process in the [GAIN system](#). There are several reports on the Decree, including reports containing comprehensive lists by HS code of the products covered by the Decree and the type of registration required. FAS China is providing updates as information becomes available.

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

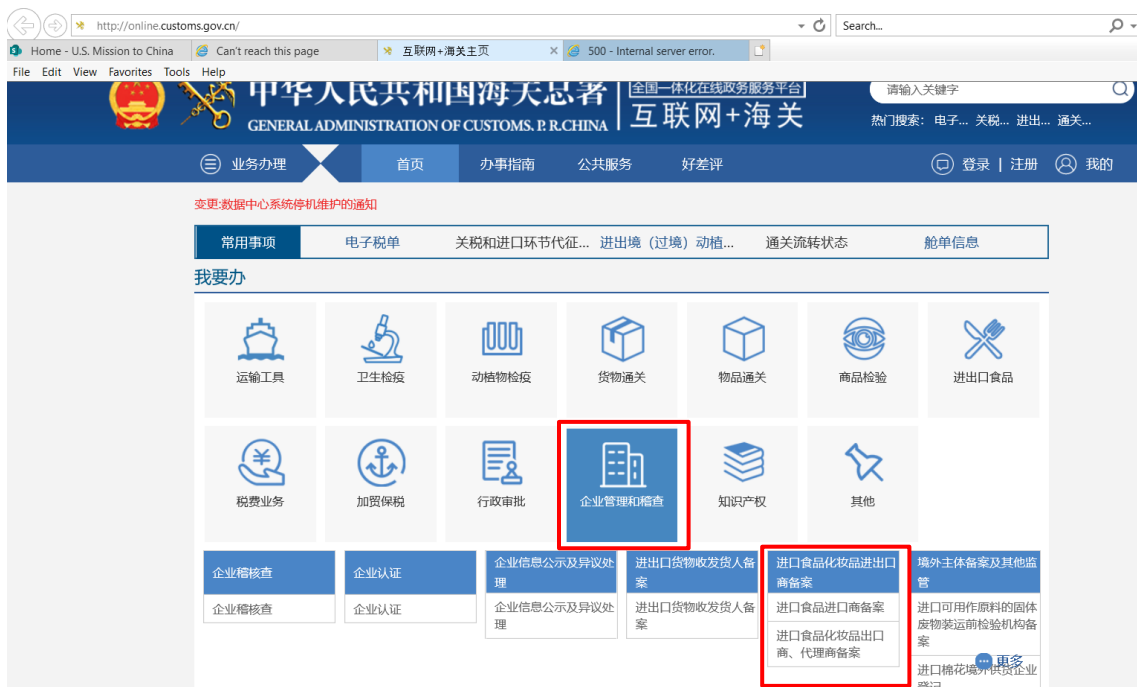
For general information regarding Decree 248, please contact: Decree248Inquiry@usda.gov.

2. Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignees of Imported Food Products to China

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 “进口食品化妆品进出口商备案” (record filing of importer or exporter for imported food/cosmetics), as the screenshot shows. [The record filing measures](#) (link in Chinese) were revised in November 2021 and entered into force on January 1, 2022.

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



3. Registration of Special Foods

The 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, FSMP, and health foods 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).

In 2023, several GB standards for GMP were finalized and published:

- Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products ([GB12693-2023](#)) (link in Chinese) was published on September 6, 2023 and will enter into force on September 6, 2024, the draft standard was notified to WTO on May 12, 2020 under G/SPS/N/CHN/1158;
- Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children ([GB23790-2023](#)) (link in Chinese) was published on September 6, 2023 and will enter into force on September 6, 2024, the draft standard was notified to WTO on May 12, 2020 under G/SPS/N/CHN/1159;
- Good Manufacturing Practice for Foods for Special Medical Purposes ([GB29923-2023](#)) (link in Chinese) was published on September 6, 2023 and will enter into force on

September 6, 2024, the draft standard was notified to WTO on November 15, 2021 under G/SPS/N/CHN/1239;

- Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat (GB19303-2023) (link in Chinese) was published on September 6, 2023, and will enter into force on September 6, 2024, the draft standard was notified to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1066 on March 16, 2018, and under G/SPS/N/CHN/1066/Add.1 on March 8, 2021.

Table 5. China: Current Standards for Good Manufacturing Practices

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB12693-2023	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB23790-2023	婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB29923-2023	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
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	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
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	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
				Enterprise
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	Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing
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
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
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB19303-2023	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat
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
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
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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
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

Table 6. China: GMP Standards Notified to WTO SPS but not yet finalized and released

SPS Notification	Standard Title (Chinese)	Standard Title (English)	Notified Date
1171	食品加工用菌种制剂生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Microbial Food Cultures	September 14, 2020
880	冷藏乳制品贮运销售卫生规范	Sanitary Specifications for Storage and Marketing of Refrigerated Dairy Products	May 22, 2015
859	食品用热加工调味料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Thermal Process Flavoring	February 16, 2015

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

All agricultural and food products shipped to China must comply with 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

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 added casein, dairy (milk) minerals, and milk protein concentrate to the list of dairy products subject to inspection and quarantine requirements.

Public Notice 114 also states that 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

Further information regarding dairy facility registration can be found at [FDA website](#). Registration lists are also available on the **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid..** See Section VI for additional information.

National Standards

Table 7. China: Principal Standard for Dairy Products

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB12693-2023	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products

Table 8. China: 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	Modified Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk ¹¹
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders
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 ¹²
6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose
2/22/2021	11/22/2021	GB5420-2021	干酪	Cheese
6/30/2022	12/31/2022	GB 13102-2022	浓缩乳制品	Condensed Milk Products
6/30/2022	12/31/2022	GB 25192-2022	再制干酪和干酪制品	Processed Cheese and Cheese Products

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.

In 2022, NHC and SAMR jointly published the [National Food Safety Standard for Condensed Milk Products](#) (GB 13102-2022) (link in Chinese), which replaced GB 13102-2010 for Evaporated Milk and Sweetened Condensed Milk. The new standard expanded scope from evaporated milk, sweetened condensed milk and formulated condensed milk to evaporated milk and condensed milk for food industry use, revised some terminologies and definitions, sensory requirements, physical and chemical indexes, and microbial limits, and added in the

¹¹ On September 14, 2020, China Notified the revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Fermented Milk (GB 19302-xxx) to the WTO SPS Committee for comments as G/SPS/N/CHN/1167.

¹² On June 16, 2021, China notified draft National Food Safety Standard of Cream, Butter and Anhydrous Milk Fat (GB19646-xxxx)v to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1221.

corresponding indexes and requirements for concentrated milk used for the processed food industry.

In 2022, the revised [National Food Safety Standard for Processed Cheese and Cheese Products](#) (GB 25192-2022) (link in Chinese) was released to replace GB 15192-2010. The new standard adjusted the proportion of cheese used as the main ingredient of “processed cheese” from more than 15% to more than 50%, and 15% to 50% for cheese products, added in the definition of the “cheese products.” It also revised the sensory requirements, physical and chemical characteristics, and microbial limits.

On September 6, 2023, the revised [National Food Safety Standard Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products](#) (GB 12693-2023) (link in Chinese) was released to replace GB 12693-2010. On May 12, 2020, China notified the [draft standard](#) to the WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1158. The updated standard lists special technical standards for various dairy products and clarifies microorganisms monitoring recommendations during production.

On December 11, 2023, NHC published an [announcement soliciting public comments on twenty-one national food safety standards](#), which include new [National Food Safety Standard for High Temperature Sterilized Milk](#), the updated National Food Safety Standard for Pasteurized Milk, and the National Food Safety Standard for Sterilized Milk.

- The new standard for high temperature sterilized milk regulates the processing and testing methods for milk with extended shelf life (ESL). The thermal processing temperature and time, the evaluation methods of the products are different than traditionally pasteurized or UHT sterilized milk. The standard included furosine as an evaluation indicator for high temperature sterilized milk.
- The updated standard for pasteurized milk changed requirements for raw materials from sources of cows and goats to broader sources such as yak, horse, and donkey. The physical and chemical indicators for fat and acidity content were changed, and requirements for temperatures and times of pasteurization process.
- The updated standard for sterilized milk added actual time and temperature for ultra-high temperature milk and retort sterilized milk, revised physical and chemical indicators for fat and acidity content, deleted milk powder as raw materials and changed raw materials to raw milk only, and deleted labeling requirements for location and fonts.

On June 2, 2023, China notified the amended [National Food Safety Standard Milk Powder and Modified Milk Powder \(GB19644\) to WTO](#) under G/SPS/N/CHN/1160/Add.1. This draft modifies terms and definitions of the modified milk powder from the [previous notification](#) G/SPS/N/CHN/1160 on May 20,2020. At the time of this report, the draft standard was not finalized.

On October 25, 2023, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard for Modified Milk](#) (GB25191) to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1287. The notified draft standard gave more specific definitions to modified milk, reduced microbial limits from four categories to total bacterial plate count and coliforms, and specified product name requirements. Once finalized, the standard will replace the current [National Food Safety Standard for Modified Milk](#) (GB 25191-2010). At the time of this report, the draft standard was not finalized.

On October 25, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard for Raw Milk No. 1 Amendment](#) to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1288. The amendment revised the required acidity indicator for the cow milk under the physical and chemical indicators. Once finalized, the standard will replace the current [National Food Safety Standard for Raw Milk](#) (GB 19301-2010) (link in Chinese). At the time of this report, the draft standard was not finalized.

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.

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 came into force on February 22, 2023. Public Notice 10 provides instructions on several issues, including adopting 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.

Administrative Measures for Product Formula Registration of Formula Milk Powder for Infants and Young Children

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.

On July 10, 2023, SAMR released revised [Administrative Measures for Product Formula Registration of Formula Milk Powder for Infants and Young Children](#). The updated Measures clarified the need to take product samples for testing during production processes, standardized labeling requirements such as prohibited languages or images on labels, and encouraged research and innovation. The Measures went into effect on October 1, 2023.

Addition of Registration of Liquid Formula Milk to the Food Safety Law

On January 19, 2024, SAMR released an [Announcement Soliciting Public Comments for an Update to the Current Food Safety Law](#). The revision added new registration requirements for liquid formula milk for infants and young children with SAMR. The product formulas must be registered with SAMR under the guidance of ensuring product safety. The draft revision has not been notified to the WTO as of the time this report is published. According to industry contacts, there is no production of liquid formula milk for infants and young children in China at present due to shelf life and pricing challenges and lack of familiarity or customary eating habits of local people.

Prior to issuing the revised food safety law, the [Good Manufacturing Practices for Infant Formula Foods](#) (GB 23790-2023) (link in Chinese) published on September 25, 2023 set forth production requirements for liquid infant formula foods; this standard will enter into force on September 6, 2024. On November 1, 2023 SAMR published draft [Review Rules for Production Permit of Liquid Infant Formula Milk](#) (link in Chinese) that was open for domestic comments, which include production and formula registration requirements for domestic manufacturers.

Infant Formula Facility Registration

Foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China are required to register with GACC. Please see [FDA's website](#) for more information for export of infant formula products.

Packaging, Labeling, and Other Product-Specific Requirements

Infant formula producers are required to review their labels to ensure conformity with relevant 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 0 to 6 months old, and for formula for older infants and young children over six months old; 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, 2023¹³ must conform to requirements in the notice. Products produced before the date may be sold until their shelf life expires.

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) (link in Chinese) 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, facilities must not produce infant formula with different product names but containing the same ingredients and must only use cow milk, sheep milk, goat milk, and other dairy products (such as milk protein and lactose) to produce infant formula.

On November 18, 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation issued the “[Detailed Rules for the Examination of the Production License of Infant Formula Milk Powder \(2022 Edition\)](#)”(link in Chinese), which came into effect on the date of release. The 2022 version of the “Detailed Rules” has seven chapters and 43 articles, including production sites, equipment and facilities, equipment layout and technology, personnel management, management systems, etc. The “Detailed Rules” refers to the “General Rules for Production License Review,” and the requirements for formula registration. The “Detailed Rules” also integrated and cleared up repeated and contradictory content with the current standards and regulatory announcements, and requires the entire production process to be managed, from raw materials to end products.

¹³ 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. China: Standards for Infant Formulas

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB23790-2023	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
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10765-2021	婴儿配方食品	Infant Formula
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10766-2021	较大婴儿配方食品	Follow-up Formula for Older Infants
2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10767-2021	幼儿配方食品	Follow-up Formula for Young Children

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.

On September 6, 2023, SAMR and NHC jointly published an updated [National Food Safety Standard of Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children](#) (GB23790-2023) (link in Chinese). The updated standard added technical production and commercial sterilization testing requirements for liquid infant formula foods, added technical requirements for sterilization equipment, and added training requirements for sterilization operators, sealing and filling operators for liquid products, and cleaning and disinfection personnel.

On March 6, 2023, China notified the following two National Food Safety Standards for formula foods for infants and young children to WTO:

- [National Food Safety Standard for Canned Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1270](#)
- [National Food Safety Standard for Cereal-based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1269](#)

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 (now National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)) 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](#). On November 28, 2023, SAMR released an [updated Administrative Measures for Registration of Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes](#). The Measures entered into force on January 1, 2024. The Measures revising Decree 24 include adding conditions for when applicants can apply for privileged review and approval processes to speed up approval processes for urgently needed products, requirements for applicants to have testing capacity in addition to production, research and development capacity, added technical requirements to registration certificates to further ensure safety, stated electronic registration certificates bear the same legal effect with paper certificates, and included new additional requirements for on-site verifications, for example, producers of raw materials and food additives may be inspected according to risk, production samples should be taken, and for clinical trials, traceability.

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](#) for comments. On September 25, 2023, NHC [announced a list of 85 updated National Food Safety Standards and 3 amendments](#), which included the [updated National Food Safety Standard Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purposes](#) (GB 29923-2023) (link in Chinese). It will enter into force on September 6, 2024. The updated standard added the requirements for monitoring of Cronobacter as one of the environment contamination indicators, added urease inactivation requirements for raw materials containing soy protein, prevention from allergens, and workshop sanitation requirements for liquid and powder products.

In November 2020, China Nutrition and Health Food Association solicited comments about introducing a special logo for FSMP. On December 28, 2022, MARA published its [No. 42 Notice](#) (link in Chinese) to announce the publication of the guidelines for the markings used for FSMP. The markings refer to the characters, symbols, numbers, patterns, and other descriptions that are printed, pasted, marked or attached to the packaging of the smallest sales unit for FSMP, that are used to identify and explain the basic information, characteristics or attributes. The markings include labels and instructions.

On March 6, 2023, China notified for comment the [National Food Safety Standard of Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1268](#). The standard applies to the formulas for special medical purposes for

infants aged 0-12 months old and regulates the technical requirements for the formula foods. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

Health Foods¹⁴

The Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food NMPA Decree 22, which entered into force on July 1, 2016, regulate the registration and record filing of domestic and imported health foods distributed in China. In November 2020, SAMR released the revised [Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food](#) (link in Chinese). The filing requirements and procedures of imported health foods 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.

In August 2019, SAMR released the [Administrative Measures for the Catalog of Raw Materials and the Catalog of Health Functions of Health Foods](#) (SAMR Decree 13) (link in Chinese). The Measures regulate the development, adjustment, and announcement of the two catalogs of health foods. To regulate health food naming and claims made about health foods, SAMR released [Guidance for Naming of Health Foods \(2019 Version\)](#) (link in Chinese) in November 2019.

In June 2019, SAMR published the [Guidance for Labeling of Warning Statement for Health Foods](#) (link in Chinese). 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.

On December 31, 2023, SAMR, NHC, and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (NATCM) jointly published [updates to the Catalog of Health Foods Ingredients for three substances including American Ginseng](#). Previously, American Ginseng was regulated only as a traditionally Chinese medicine product. The scope of application was expanded on November 17, 2023, when SAMR and NHC jointly published a [Notice to Regulate Nine Substances including American Ginseng as Both Chinese Medicine and Food](#).

On February 8, 2024, SAMR published an [Announcement to solicit public comments for technical requirements for the filing of American Ginseng as food ingredient](#) (link in Chinese), which included technical requirements such as processing requirements, naming, sources of ingredients, physical and chemical indicators, and the use of auxiliary materials. Inclusion of

¹⁴ Defined as foods that claim to have specific health functions or for the purpose of supplementing vitamins and minerals to humans, that are suitable for consumption by specific groups of people, to adjust function of human bodies, and are not for the purpose of treating disease. Health foods must not cause any acute, sub-acute or chronic harms to human bodies. Health foods are defined in the National Food Safety Standard for Health Foods (GB 16740-2014).

ingredient to the Health Foods Catalog is not the only step in the export preparation process, additional requirements on registration with SAMR and GACC pending clarification.

3. Meat and Poultry Products

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

Import Regulations

Registration of U.S. Facilities: Exporters of U.S. beef, pork, and poultry should refer to the instructions in the [USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service Export Library](#) for export to China (see “Plants Eligible to Export”). 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. In 2018, GACC published a revised [Measures for the Management of the Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine and Inspection](#) (link in Chinese), which includes the required materials and processes to obtain the 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. [GACC Decree 249](#) replaced Decree 243 to regulate overall import and export foods, and [Measures for the Administration of Quarantine Approval of Entry Animals and Plants](#) (link in Chinese) stipulate how exporters can apply for quarantine entry animals and plants, and the approval and review contents.

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, China 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.

On September 20, 2022, China released Announcement No. 594 containing the [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits \(MRLs\) for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods](#) (GB 31650.1-2022) and 21 standards of methods for determination of veterinary drug residues. The draft standard was previously notified to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1233 on October 27, 2021. The standard went into effect on February 1, 2023.

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. The [finalized standard](#) (link in Chinese) was published on September 6, 2023, and will enter into force on September 6, 2024.

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
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
9/20/2022	2/1/2023	GB31650.1-2022	食品中 41 种兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods

China has also notified to the WTO SPS Committee the following standards, at the time of the report, the draft standard was not finalized.

SPS Notification No.	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English	Notified Date
1071	食用动物血制品	Edible Animal Blood Products	May 30, 2018
1240	调理肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice of Producing for Prepared Meat Products	November 15, 2021
1234	食用畜禽副产品加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Livestock and Poultry Edible Offal and By-products	November 15, 2021

4. Vegetable Oil

Import Regulations

Under GACC Decree 248, vegetable oil products are among the 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. On April 14, 2023, China notified two updated certificates, the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Phytosanitary Certificate and the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export, to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1278. On June 2, 2023, China notified the [amended Entry and Exit Inspection and Quarantine Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export of China](#) to WTO under G/SPS/N/CHN/1278/Add.1. The new template included new information such as treatment

method, chemical and concentration information under the disinfection and/or disinfection treatment section. The new certificates templates have been implemented since June 1, 2023.


In November 2016, China implemented the [National Food Safety Standard for 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 derived from agricultural biotechnology is subject to [AQSIQ Decree 62, the Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Quarantine of Entry-Exit GM Products](#) (link in Chinese). The Measures entered into force on May 24, 2004, and the latest revision was issued on March 9, 2023. The Measures require importers to present an Agricultural Biotechnology Safety Certificate (import permit) for customs clearance. On May 23, 2023, SAMR published the updated [National Standard for Soybeans \(GB1352-2023\)](#), which entered into force on December 1, 2023. The updated standard contains changes on quality requirements and adds an additional grade for soybeans. China previously notified the [draft standard](#) to WTO under G/TBT/N/CHN/1529.

5. Agricultural Biotechnology

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

MARA holds primary responsibility for the approval of biotech crops for import and domestic production, as well as for the development of agricultural biotechnology policy. The NHC holds 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](#) (link in Chinese), which was issued in 2001 and the most recent update was made in 2017. 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](#) (link in Chinese) (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). The revised [Draft Measures on Labeling Agricultural GMOs](#) was notified to WTO on November 24, 2023.
- [Measures for the Review and Approval of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms for Processing](#) (link in Chinese) (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](#) (link in Chinese) (implemented on May 24, 2004, and the latest revision was issued on March 9, 2023). For agricultural GE products transiting through the PRC to a third country, the updated Measures remove a permitting requirement that had existed previously; Articles 11 and 12 specify corresponding inspection and quarantine requirements.

The PRC requires the labeling of certain products derived from biotechnology and prohibits the import 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.”

Please see the [2023 USDA Agriculture Biotechnology Annual Report](#), which provides more detail on the overall biotechnology environment in China.

6. Grains

China published the final version of the “[The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Assuring Food Security](#)” on December 29, 2023. The Law aims to ensure absolute security in staple grains for food use and basic self-sufficiency in all other grains. The Law instructs relevant authorities to ensure its food supply remains firmly in its own hands. The Law mandates governments to protect farmland, ensure grain supply, reduce waste, and stipulates measures to increase the income of crop farmers. The Law also contains provisions on the management of grain reserves, distribution, processing, and emergency response. The Law, passed at a session of the NPC Standing Committee, will enter into force on June 1, 2024. The [Draft Grains Law](#) was submitted to the NPC for consideration in February 2016. In the context of the Grains Law, “grain” refers to cereals and their finished products, soybeans, and tubers.

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 PRC 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 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 [USDA AMS website](#). Any questions, comments, or concerns pertaining to this issue can be sent to 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)

[Decree 740](#) (link in Chinese) was published on April 7, 2021, to replace a 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 took effect on April 15, 2021.

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

In February 2021, the State Administration of Food and Strategic Reserves published [the draft Rules on Management of Grain Reserves Safety](#) (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 include quality control on check-in of grains into storage, quality control during storage and grains check-out, requirements on test and exam agencies, and supervision and inspection.

[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) (link in Chinese), 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.

National Standard of Wheat (GB1351-2023)

On May 23, 2023, SAMR released the updated [National Standard of Wheat](#) (link in Chinese). The standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, quality requirements, test methods, inspection rules, labeling, packaging, storage, and transportation requirements for wheat. It entered into force on December 1, 2023, and it replaced the National Standard of Wheat (GB1351-2008). On February 9, 2021, China notified the [draft National Standard of Wheat](#) to the WTO TBT Committee for comments.

On December 30, 2022, China published two new rice related national standards (recommended), including the National Standard for [Germ Remained Milled Rice](#) (link in Chinese) and the [National Standard for Germinated Brown Rice](#) (link in Chinese), both went into force in July 2023.

National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration published an [Industry Standard for Food Grade Rice Bran](#) (link in Chinese) for public comments in April 2022. At the time of this report, the standard was not finalized.

7. Feed and Feed Additives

Feed and feed additives are subject to strict regulations. Feed products and facilities must be registered to export to China. To export feed products and additives to China, the exporter must complete the following steps:

- 1) Apply for an import product registration license or product waiver from MARA through a China-based agent. Under MARA regulations, the following feed products and additives require a MARA import product registration license: pre-mixed, concentrate, compound, supplementary feed, “single feed ingredients,” and feed additives. Registration information can be found on [MARA’s website](#). Note, this is a complex process that requires Chinese language skills and can take several months or years to complete.
- 2) Ensure your manufacturing facility is registered with FDA. New Facilities can begin the registration process [here](#).
- 3) The manufacturing facilities contact [USDA AMS](#) to obtain GACC facility registration information.
- 4) USDA AMS works with USDA FAS to register manufacturing facilities with GACC. China only allows imports of feed and feed additives from registered foreign facilities. To register, a facility must comply with the domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as the PRC regulations and standards.
- 5) Check that registration is complete before shipment. Make sure the feed products and additives are in the [MARA’s Feed Ingredient Catalog](#) and [Feed Additive Catalog](#). If a product is not in these catalogs, the manufacturing facilities must complete [MARA’s approval process for new feed or feed additives](#) or receive a product waiver.

For more information China’s feed and feed additive regulations, see the GAIN report [Overview of Feed and Feed Additives and Pet Food Regulations for Export to the PRC](#). To obtain export certificates such as Certificate of Free Sale (COFS) and Certificate of Exportability (COE), please visit the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) [Export Certification Application & Tracking system](#) (CVM eCATS).

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 penalties 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 [PRC government 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 ingredients, pet food, single-cell protein, natural mineral feed and compound feed can be found at [GACC website](#).

The U.S. list of feed additive exporters is prepared and submitted by USDA to GACC. Given the GACC's registration of exporters together with MARA's requirement for product registration license, [USDA-AMS](#) will obtain facility and product information and transmit to GACC for facility listing.

[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 \[2016\]](#) (link in Chinese) slightly revised the Measures, which required a description of the preservation status of the strains for microbial or fermented products.

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

On February 2, 2023, MARA published a notice on the "[Guidelines for Applications for New Plant-Extracted Feed Additives](#)", the guidelines apply to applications for the registration of plant-extracted feed additives, expansion of the applicable scopes of approved feed additive products, and changes to major production processes for approved products.

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 set forth 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 on the two notices, please read the USDA GAIN report - [MARA Updates Application Requirements for Feed Ingredient and Feed Additive Licenses](#). In June 2022, MARA published [an updated catalogue for the imported feed and feed additives product licenses](#) (link in Chinese), which included all products and firms that have been granted with MARA's import license.

Feed Ingredient Catalog

MARA is responsible for updating the Feed Ingredient Catalog. On March 3, 2021, MARA published the [2021 Catalog 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 Catalog

MARA is responsible for updating the [Feed Additive Catalog](#). The [2021 Catalog 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 Additives” catalog 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).

On November 3, 2022, MARA released [No. 614 Announcement](#) (link in Chinese) that added *Salvia hispanica L.* to the existing feed ingredient catalog.

On July 21, 2023, MARA released [Announcement No. 692](#) for its Approval of New Feed Additives and Ingredients, including two new varieties of feed additives (*Kluyveromyces Marxianus* (CGMCC 10621) and Red Clover Extract (active substances: Formononetin and Biochanin A)) in the feed additives catalog and four new ingredients to the existing feed ingredients catalog.

On January 12, 2024, MARA released [Announcement No. 774](#) for its approval of one new feed variety (*methylococcus capsulatus* cell protein), three feed additives of iron amino acid complex (amino acid mixed by L-lysine and glutamic acid), copper amino acid complex (amino acid mixed by L-lysine and glutamic acid), and manganese amino acid complex (amino acid mixed by L-lysine and glutamic acid), and the addition of five feed additives to feed additives catalog and five new ingredients to feed ingredients catalog.

National Standards of Feed Additives

On August 16, 2021, China notified the new [National Standard Feed additives – Part 8: Preservatives and Acidity Regulator Propionic Acid](#) (link in Chinese) to the WTO TBT Committee under [G/TBT/N/CHN/1621](#).

Feed Label Standard

On October 10, 2013, AQSIQ published the amended [Feed Label Standard](#) (GB 10648-2013) (link in Chinese), 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.

Facility Registration

Overseas feed facilities that have registered with GACC are listed on [GACC website](#).

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 \[2019\]](#) (link in Chinese) released six normative regulations, 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.

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

On April 24, 2022, the Technical Committee of China National Feed Industry Standardization issued a notice to collect industry inputs on the formulation or revision of the national pet food standards. The notice covers pet food related national and industry standards such as products standards, production technical requirements, additives and ingredients standards, and pet food evaluation and testing methods. Currently China has established national pet food standards for complete dog foods (GB/T31216-2014) and complete cat foods (GB/T31217-2014). Please refer to FAS [GAIN report CH2022-0063](#) for an unofficial translation of the standards.

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.

In September 2019, MARA released its [No. 210 Announcement](#) (link in Chinese), stating that after March 1, 2020, all domestically produced or imported pet food shall follow the pet food label requirements.

Facility Registration

Overseas pet food facilities that have registered with GACC are listed on [GACC website](#). For additional information on China's pet food regulations, see the [GAIN report CH2024-0039](#). <http://dzs.customs.gov.cn/dzs/2747042/3995816/dwyxsl/2754407/index.html>

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 [CNCA¹⁵ website](#).

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.

SAMR amended the existing Administrative Measures for Organic Product Certification, and the amended Measures took effect on November 1, 2022. The new Measures didn't change the certification process of the current organic products, but made changes to the regulatory agencies responsible for the organic products ([see GAIN report CH2022-0132](#)).

Implementing Regulations for Organic Product Certification

[Revised implementing regulations for organic product certification](#) (link in Chinese) entered into force on January 1, 2020. The updated regulations clarified the requirements for certification organizations and personnel, procedures of the certification, and management after certification processes.

Updated Organic Certification Catalog

¹⁵ 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.

The 2019 organic certification catalog has been modified to include all products in the supplementary catalogs released between 2012 and 2018. Notably, wolfberry has been added to the new catalog, but honey has not. SAMR maintains [a list of products eligible for organic certification](#) in China.

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

The [revised National Standard for Organic Products](#) (GB/T 19630-2019) (link in Chinese) 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.

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 \(Trial\)](#) (link in Chinese) 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.

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 the PRC.

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 facility 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 product overseas facilities 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 GACC Import and Export Food Safety Bureau updates and publishes [Registration Information of Overseas Food Manufacturers of Imported Food](#), which contains the U.S. seafood exporting facilities registered with GACC. Exporters are recommended to check this link for their registration status prior to exporting products to China.

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.

Market Access for U.S. Aquatic Species

The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is responsible for market access for U.S. aquatic species to China. The United States Food and Drug Administration is responsible for submitting lists of U.S. exporters for registration with the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC). The Animal and Plant Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for market access of aquatic species for breeding stocks and ornamental use and the lists of exporters for registration with GACC.

GACC is responsible for approval of imports of aquatic species from foreign countries. The Department for Supervision of Inspection and Quarantine of Animals and Plants of GACC manage and publish a list of U.S. aquatic species including Edible Aquatic Animals, Breeding Stock and Ornamental Aquatic Animals approved for import to China which is available on the [GACC website](#). The Import and Export Food Safety Bureau of GACC manage and publish a list of U.S. seafood species (not live) approved for import to China which is available on [this link](#). Traders are recommended to check the market access status for specific aquatic species or seafood species before exportation.

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](#) (link in Chinese) in 2018 to reflect the change of the regulating authority.

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 Department for Plant and Animal Quarantine of GACC is responsible for the registration of overseas suppliers of live aquatic animals. The Department maintains [3 Lists of Registered U.S. Exporters for Exports of Aquatic Animals \(including Edible Live Aquatic Animals, Breeding Stock and Ornamental Aquatic Animals\) to China](#).

Exporters are recommended to check this link for their registration status prior to exporting products to China.

Designated Quarantine Sites for Entry of Edible Aquatic Animals

GACC designated quarantine sites for imported edible aquatic animals can be found at the [Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) (link in Chinese).

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.

Veterinary Drug Limits

Imported seafood products should comply with limits set in the [National Food Safety Standards of Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods](#) (GB 31650-2019) and the [National Food Safety Standards of Maximum Residue Limits for 41 Veterinary Drug in Foods](#) (GB 31650.1-2022).

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 Products

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](#) (T/CIFST 002-2021) was released for public comments on

April 8, 2021 and the [final full text](#) (link in Chinese) was published on August 23, 2021. The plant-based dairy products such as plant-based yogurt, deserts, and chocolate, are continuing to be a trend in the market, especially among young consumers.

12. 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, and the last revision was made on May 29, 2018. 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. Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

The China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) is responsible for management and protection of products with geographical indicators. On September 29, 2023, CNIPA released finalized [Protection Measures for Geographical Indicators Products](#) (link in Chinese), which entered into force on February 1, 2024. The Measures specify the product names and logo usages for products with geographical indicators, clarify the application, review, and approval processes for protection of products with geographic indicators, and provide information on supervision and protection by authorities.

China's current [Trademark Law](#) (link in Chinese) was published on April 23, 2019 and entered into force November 1, 2019. On January 13, 2023, the [CNIPA](#) issued a [Draft Amendment to the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China \(Draft for Comment\)](#) (link in Chinese). According to CNIPA's interpretation, the revision aims to reduce the malicious registration of trademarks and strengthen the integrity in the field of trademarks. The implementation date of the draft has yet to be determined.

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. CNIPA 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.

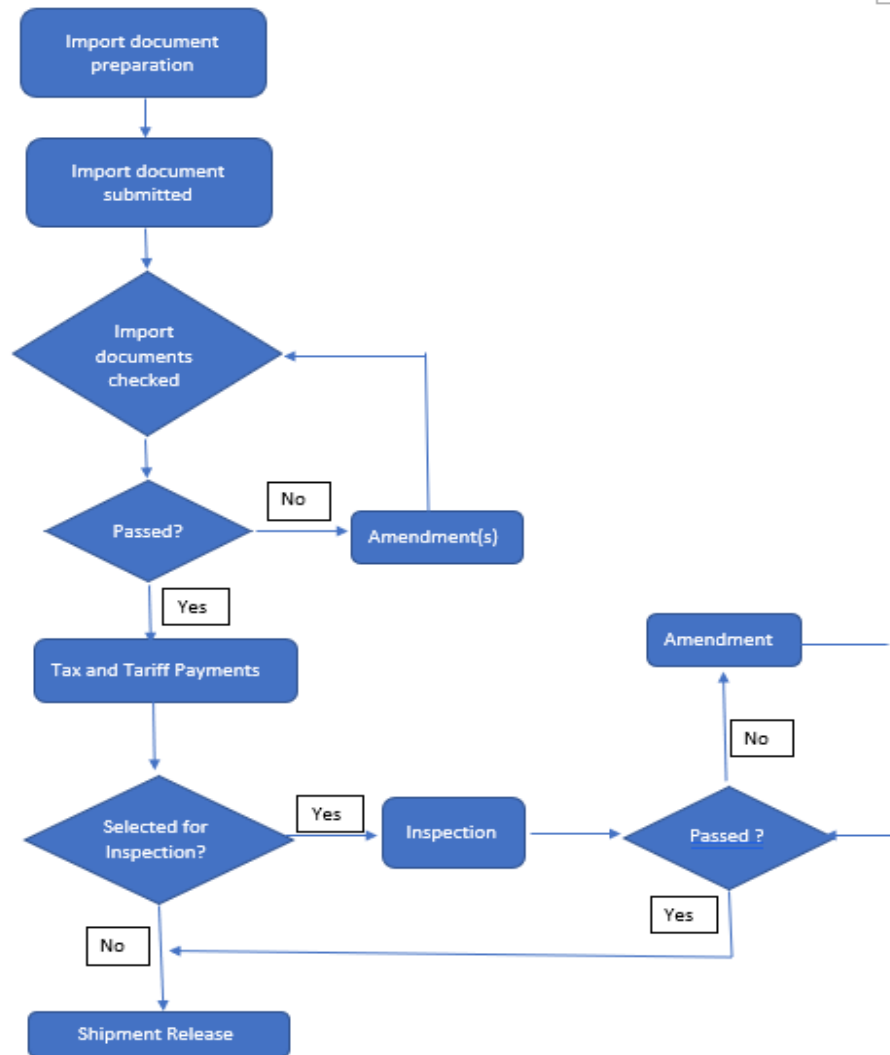
The Trademark Law regulates the registration of trademarks containing geographical indications. If a trademark containing a geographical indication misleads the public or the goods do not originate from the locations as stated in the indication, such trademark shall not be registered and shall be prohibited from being used. If the registration has been obtained in goodwill, such registration shall continue to be valid.

[The trademark application form](#) (link in Chinese) , and the [trademark registration flow chart](#) (link in Chinese) are available at the [Trademark Office of China National Intellectual Property Administration](#) website.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provides general guidance for businesses and practitioners in better understanding the basics of the IP landscape in China. U.S. companies are encouraged to reference the USPTO's [China IP Toolkit](#) for additional information.

IX. Import Procedures

GACC's [BIEFS](#) formulates rules and procedures on safety control, inspection, and quarantine of imported and exported food. GACC's [DAPQ](#) 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 BIEFS and DAPQ rules. The customs clearance process 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.

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. SAMR also 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.

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.

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.

FAS Office of Trade Policy and Geographic Affairs, Asia Pacific Division

Phone: (202) 378-1060
Fax: (202) 690-2079
Email: ChinaDesk@usda.gov

USDA Office Contact Information in China

Office of Agricultural Affairs, Beijing

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3600
Fax: (86-10) 8531-3636
Email: agbeijing@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Beijing

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3950
Email: atobeijing@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Guangzhou

Phone: (86-20) 3814-5310
Email: atoguangzhou@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Shanghai

Phone: (86-21) 6279-8622
Email: atoshanghai@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Shenyang

Phone: (86-24) 2318-1380
Email: atoshenyang@fas.usda.gov

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – China Office

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3030

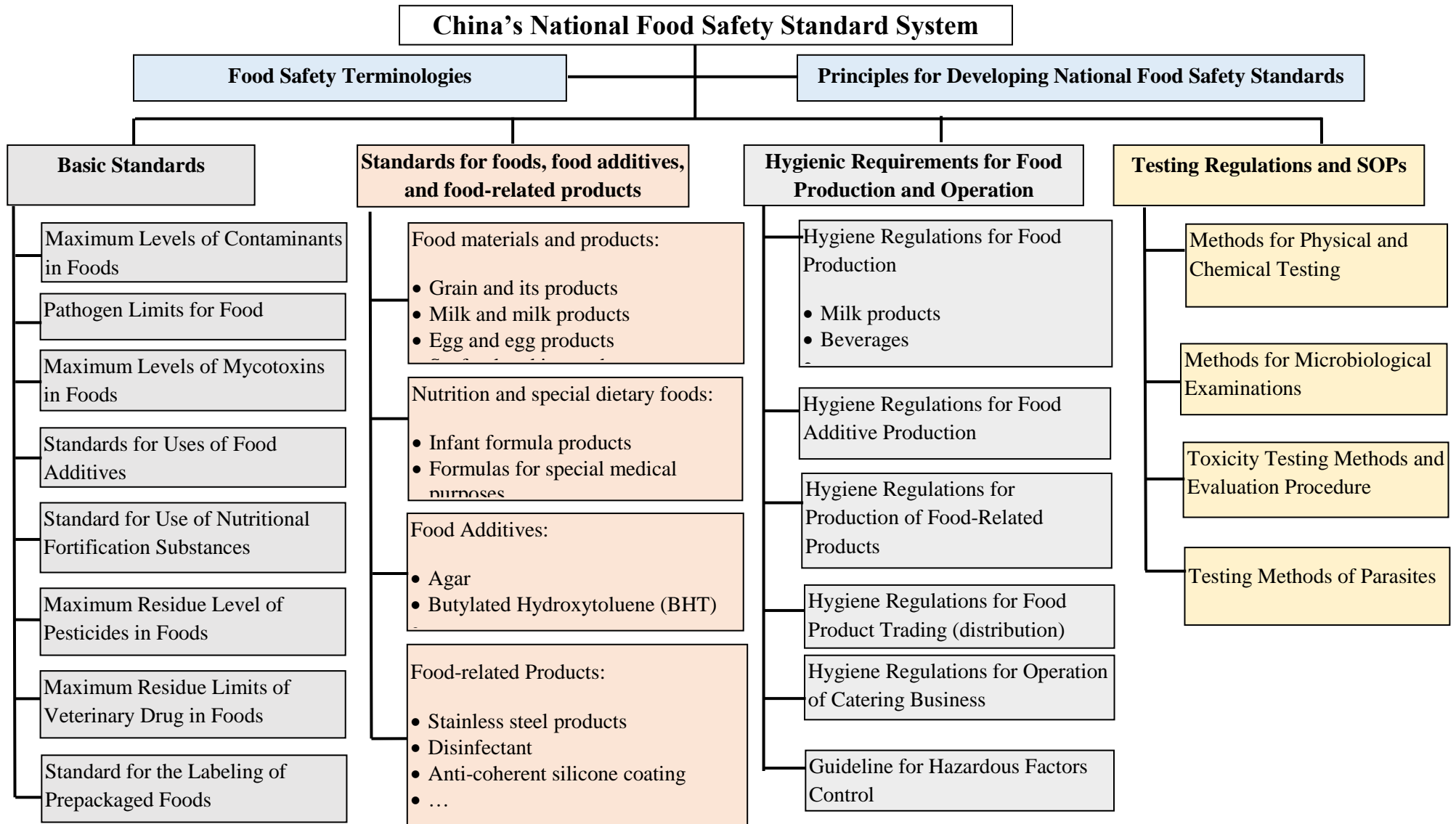
Email: IS.Beijing.China.Staff@usda.gov

USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service – China Office

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3983

Email: BeijingFSISCorrespondence@usda.gov

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	9/20/2022	2/1/2023	GB31650.1-2022	食品中 41 种兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for 41 Veterinary Drug in Foods
3	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
4	11/11/2022	5/11/2023	GB2763.1-2022	食品中 2,4-滴丁酸钠盐等 112 种农药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits of 112 Pesticides in Foods
5	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB2761-2017	食品中真菌毒素限量	Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods
6	6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB2762-2022	食品中污染物限量	Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods ¹⁶
7	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
8	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
9	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2760-2014	食品添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Food Additives ¹⁷
10	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 ¹⁸

¹⁶ In March of 2023, China notified WTO SPS of the National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods (GB2762-2022) 4.8 the MLs of Nitrite as SPS N CHN1276.

¹⁷ On April 2021, China notified WTO SPS for the National Food Safety Standard for Use of Food Additives as SPS N CHN1217.

¹⁸ On March 6, 2023, China notified WTO SPS for the Amendment of National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives for Food Contact Materials and Articles as SPS N CHN1263.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	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	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB13102-2022	浓缩乳制品	Concentrated Dairy Products
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 ¹⁹
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 ²⁰
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	Modified Milk
11	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB25192-2022	再制干酪和干酪制品	Process(ed) Cheese and Cheese Products
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

¹⁹ On September 14, 2020, China Notified WTO SPS for the revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Fermented Milk as SPS N CHN1167.

²⁰ On June 16, 2021, China notified WTO SPS for the draft National Food Safety Standard of Cream, Butter and Anhydrous Milk Fat as SPS N CHN1221.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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 ²¹
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
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

²¹ On March 6, 2023, China Notified WTO SPS for the draft National Food Safety Standard for Fermented Wine and its Preparations as SPS N CHN1265.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
32	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2721-2015	食用盐	Food Grade Salt ²²
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	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB7101-2022	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
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 ²³
48	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB19641-2015	食用植物油料	Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds

²² On October 25, 2023, China notified WTO SPS for the Amendment of National Food Safety Standard for Edible Salt as SPS N CHN1286.

²³ On March 6, 2023, China notified WTO SPS for the Amendment of National Food Safety Standard for Jellies as SPS N CHN1264.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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 ²⁴
61	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31638-2016	酪蛋白	Casein
62	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB31639-2023	食品加工用菌种制剂	Bacterial Culture Preparations for Food processing
63	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31640-2016	食用酒精	Edible alcohol
64	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB 2716-2018	植物油	Vegetable Oil

²⁴ 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
65	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2717-2018	酱油	Soy Sauce
66	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2719-2018	食醋	Vinegar
67	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB8537-2018	饮用天然矿泉水	Natural Mineral Water
68	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose
69	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB31644-2018	复合调味料	Compound Condiment
70	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB31645-2018	胶原蛋白肽	Collagen Peptide
71	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB31608-2023	茶叶	Tea
72	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB31611-2023	食品加工用植物蛋白肽	Plant Protein Peptides for Food Processing

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	Infant Formula
2	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10766-2021	较大婴儿配方食品	Follow-up Formula for Older Infants
3	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10767-2021	幼儿配方食品	Formula Foods for Young Children
4	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 ²⁵
5	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 ²⁶
6	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 ²⁷
7	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
8	4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB22570-2014	辅食营养补充品	Complementary Food Supplements
9	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB24154-2015	运动营养食品通则	General Standard for Sports Nutritional Food
10	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

²⁵ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Cereal-Based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children as SPS N CHN 1269.

²⁶ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Canned Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children as SPS N CHN 1270.

²⁷ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Formula for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants as SPS N CHN 1268.

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	6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB14930.1-2022	洗涤剂	Detergent
2	4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
3	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB31604.1-2023	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 ²⁸
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

²⁸ On November 3, 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles to WTO as SPS N CHN 1293.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
9	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.7-2023	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10	6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB4806.8-2022	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles
11	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.9-2023	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles
12	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
13	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB4806.11-2023	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
14	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB4806.12-2022	食品接触用竹木材料及制品	Food Contact Bamboo and Wood Materials and Articles
15	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 4806.13-2023	食品接触用复合材料及制品	Food Contact Composite Materials and Products
16	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 4806.14-2023	食品接触材料及制品用油墨	Inks for Food Contact Materials and Products
17	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-

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
					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
6	5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
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	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB12693-2023	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products
9	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB23790-2023	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	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB29923-2023	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

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
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 ²⁹
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 In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Fermented Wine and Its Preparation as SPS N CHN 1265.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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
35	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 31612-2023	食品加工用菌种制剂生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specifications for Production of Bacterial Culture Preparations for Food Processing
36	9/6/2023	9/6/2024	GB 19303-2023	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Hygienic Code for Production of Cooked Meat Products

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