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Notified

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**Report Highlights:**

On July 22, 2025, China notified the WTO of several revised measures for the inspection and quarantine of feed products, fruit, animal products, wood packaging, and grains. This report provides unofficial translations of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025.

FAS China provides this analysis and reporting as a service to the United States agricultural community, and to our farmers, ranchers, rural communities, and agribusiness operations in support of a worldwide agricultural information system and a level playing field for U.S. agriculture.

On July 22, 2025, the Chinese government notified six revised measures for the inspection and quarantine for import and export of certain agricultural and food products. The detailed names of measures and links to the notification documents are as follows:

- Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Import and Export of Feed and Feed Additives (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/109/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2009, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2009-2307](#) for more information on the current measures. See Page 2 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.
- Administrative Rules of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry of Fresh Fruit (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/80/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2005, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH5004](#) for more information. See Page 16 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.
- Control Measures on Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export GMO Products (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/15/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2004, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH4017](#) for more information. See Page 20 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.
- Inspection and Quarantine Administration on Import and Export of Animal Origin Products other than for Human and Animal Consumption (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/21/Add.1](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2015, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2018-2129](#) for more information. See Page 23 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.
- Measures for Administrative of Imported Wood Packaging Material (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/42/Add.5](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2006, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH6051](#) for more information. See Page 39 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.
- Measures for Inspection and Quarantine for the Entry and Exit Grain (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/882/Add.1](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2016, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2016-2051](#) for more information. See Page 43 of this report for the translation of the notified regulation.

This report provides unofficial translations of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.

## BEGIN TRANSLATIONS

*Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Import and Export of Feed and Feed Additives (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/109/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2009, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2009-2307](#) for more information on the current measures.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

### **Administrative Measure for Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Import and Export of Feed and Feed Additives (Revision)**

#### **Chapter I General Provisions**

**Article 1:** These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law and its implementing regulations, Biosecurity Law, customs Law, the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law and its implementing regulations, Administrative Regulations on Feed and Feed Additives, and the Special Provisions of the State Council on Strengthening Supervision and Administration of Foods and Other Products, and other relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, to regulate the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of import and export of feed and feed additives, improve safety levels, and protect animal and human health.

**Article 2:** These Measures apply to the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of feed and feed additives (hereinafter referred to as “feed products”) that are imported, exported, or in transit.

Animal and plant products intended for use as feed are also subject to these Measures.

Medicated feed additives are not covered by these Measures.

**Article 3:** The General Administration of Customs (GACC) shall centrally manage the national inspection, quarantine, and supervision of import and export of feed products.

Local customs offices are responsible for the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of import and export of feed products within their jurisdictions.

#### **Chapter II Risk Management**

**Article 4:** The GACC shall implement risk management for import and export of feed products, including risk classification of products and enterprises, review of regulatory systems, risk monitoring, and issuance of risk alerts, based on risk analysis.

**Article 5:** Customs shall adopt different inspection and quarantine supervision models according to the risk level of import and export of feed products and adjust them dynamically.

**Article 6:** According to the risk level of import and export feed products, integrity of the enterprises, safety and health control capabilities, effectiveness of the supervision system, etc., customs implements enterprise classification management for registered overseas production, processing and storage enterprises (hereinafter referred to as overseas production enterprises) and domestic export feed production, processing and storage enterprises (hereinafter referred to as export production enterprises), adopts different inspection and quarantine supervision modes and makes dynamic adjustments.

**Article 7:** The GACC shall establish inspection and quarantine requirements for import of feed products based on the product types. For countries or regions exporting feed products to China for the first time, a risk analysis shall be conducted; for countries or regions that have previously or are currently exporting feed products to China, a retrospective review shall be conducted, focusing on their feed safety regulatory systems. Based on the review results, the list of countries or regions and the types of feed products allowed for import will be formulated, adjusted, and published.

**Article 8:** The GACC shall implement risk monitoring of import and export of feed products, formulate an annual risk monitoring plan, and prepare an annual risk monitoring report. Local customs shall develop and organize implementation plans based on local conditions.

**Article 9:** The GACC releases risk warning information in a timely manner based on risk analysis according to the safety situation of imported and exported feeds, problems found during inspection and quarantine, issues reported by relevant domestic and foreign organizations, and feed safety issues occurring in domestic and foreign markets.

### **Chapter III Import Inspection and Quarantine**

#### **Section I: Registration**

**Article 10:** The GACC implements a registration system for feed-producing enterprises in countries or regions permitted to export feed to China. Imported feed products must come from registered overseas production enterprises.

**Article 11:** Overseas production enterprises shall comply with the relevant requirements of the laws, regulations, and standards of the exporting country or region, and meet the equivalent requirements of relevant laws, regulations and standards of China, and be recommended to the GACC after being reviewed and approved by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region.

The recommendation materials shall include:

- (1) Enterprise information: name, address, official approval number;
- (2) Registered product information: name, main ingredients, intended use, etc.;

- (3) Official certification: showing the enterprise is approved by the authority and its products are allowed to be freely sold in the exporting country or region.

**Article 12:** The GACC shall review the recommended materials.

If the review result is not qualified, the competent authorities of the exporting country or region shall be notified to make corrections.

If the review result is qualified, after consultation with the competent authorities of the exporting country or region, the GACC shall send experts to the exporting country or region to review its feed safety supervision system and conduct random inspection on the enterprises applying for registration. Enterprises that do not meet the requirements for the inspections will not be registered, and the reasons will be reported to the competent authorities of the exporting country or region; Other recommended enterprises that meet the requirements during the inspection or have not been chosen for random inspection will be registered and announced on the GACC's official website.

**Article 13:** The registration is valid for 5 years.

For overseas production enterprises that need an extension for the registration, the competent authorities of the exporting country or region shall apply to the GACC for the extension six months before the expiration of the validity period. If necessary, the GACC may send experts to the exporting country or region to conduct a retrospective review of its feed safety supervision system and conduct random inspections of overseas production enterprises that apply for an extension. For overseas production enterprises that meet the requirements of the inspection or other overseas production enterprises that apply for an extension but are not chosen for the inspection, the registration validity period will be extended by 5 years.

**Article 14:** If a registered enterprise ceases operations, changes production, goes bankrupt, or has its production permit or licenses revoked, the GACC will cancel its registration.

## **Section II: Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 15:** If the imported feed products need to apply for the Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine Permit, it should be applied for in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Article 16:** The owner or his agent shall report the feed products to customs for inspection before or upon entry, and shall provide the certificate of origin, trade contract, bill of lading, invoice, etc., and the inspection and quarantine certificate of the exporting country or region according to the different requirements for the products.

**Article 17:** Customs shall conduct inspection and quarantine for imported feed products according to below requirements:

- (1) Chinese laws and regulations, mandatory standards, and relevant testing and inspection requirements;

- (2) Bilateral agreements, protocols, or memoranda;
- (3) Requirements listed on the Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine Permit.

**Article 18:** Customs shall conduct on-site inspections to the imported feed products according to the following requirements:

- (1) Verification of goods and documents: check whether the name, quantity (weight), packaging, production date, container number, export country or region, manufacturer name and registration number of the goods are consistent with the documents; check whether the shelf life has expired;
- (2) Label check: whether the labels comply with feed labeling national standards;
- (3) Sensory check: integrity of packaging and container, any spoilage, any forbidden entry substances such as pests, soil, animal carcasses, and animal excrement, etc.

**Article 19:** If any of the following circumstances are found during on-site inspection, customs will issue a “Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Result” and the owner or his agent shall return or destroy the goods under the supervision of customs:

- (1) The exporting country or region is not included in the list of countries or regions allowed to import;
- (2) Products from non-registered overseas manufacturers;
- (3) Non-registered products from registered overseas manufacturers;
- (4) The goods do not match the certificates;
- (5) The labels do not meet the standards and cannot be corrected;
- (6) The shelf life has expired or the products have deteriorated;
- (7) Soil, animal carcasses, animal excrement, quarantine pests are found, and effective quarantine treatment cannot be carried out.

**Article 20:** If loose packages or broken containers are found during on-site inspection, the owner or his agent shall be responsible for sorting them out. If the packaging is damaged and there is a risk of spreading animal and plant diseases, the contaminated site, items, and utensils shall be quarantined.

**Article 21:** Customs will conduct sampling testing based on risk monitoring and on-site inspection, then issue a sampling record certificate.

**Article 22:** If the goods are qualified after inspection and quarantine, customs will issue the “Inspection and Quarantine Certificate for Entry Goods” in accordance with relevant regulations and allow them to be imported.

If the goods are unqualified after inspection and quarantine, customs will issue the “Inspection and Quarantine Treatment Notice”, and the owner or the agent will carry out pest control measures, or return, or destruction under the supervision of customs. If the goods are qualified after pest control, they will be allowed for entry; if a claim is required, customs will issue the relevant certificate. Customs shall report the unqualified inspection and quarantine information of imported feed products to the GACC.

**Article 23:** If the imported feed products have not gone through inspection and quarantine, the owner or the agent shall not transfer, sell, or use the products without authorization.

**Article 24:** If the imported feed products are unloaded at different ports, customs at the first unloading port shall promptly notify customs at other unloading ports of the inspection and quarantine results and handling status in writing; if external certification is required, customs at the final unloading port shall issue a certificate after summarizing the results.

### **Section III: Supervision and Administration**

**Article 25:** Imported high-risk feed products that must be manufactured or processed by designated facilities shall be stored and processed only by those designated facilities according to regulations. Customs shall supervise these designated facilities.

**Article 26:** Enterprises intending to engage in storage or processing of imported high-risk feed products shall apply with local customs.

Designated facilities shall comply with animal and plant quarantine and epidemic prevention regulations and meet the following requirements:

- (1) Implement epidemic prevention procedures according to regulated epidemic prevention systems;
- (2) Process in accordance with the processing flow to meet safety and hygiene requirements;
- (3) Dispose waste and scraps in accordance with the prescribed methods;
- (4) Establish and maintain enterprise archives, including records of warehousing, production and processing, epidemic prevention and disinfection, and waste and scraps treatment, and the records shall be retained for at least 2 years;
- (5) Other provisions related to safety and sanitation.

**Article 27:** If designated facilities, owners, or agents discover major animal and plant epidemics or public health risks in imported feed products, they must immediately report to local customs and authorities. The local customs shall handle the situation in a timely manner according to regulations.

**Article 28:** Designated facilities must report any changes in name, address, legal representative, product type of imported feed products, storage capacity, processing capability, production processes, and other epidemic conditions to local customs in a timely manner and make revisions with customs accordingly.

**Article 29:** Customs will no longer designate an enterprise if the following situations occur:

- (1) The enterprise is legally terminated;
- (2) Fails to meet requirements in Article 26, refuses correction, or fails in corrective measures;

- (3) Fails to report and make changes according to provisions of Article 28;
- (4) Other legal circumstances requiring revocation.

**Article 30:** Imported feed products packaging must meet relevant Chinese safety and sanitation regulations and the labeling must comply with Chinese labeling standards for feed products.

Imported feed ingredients in bulk should be delivered using packaging containers and transportation vehicles that comply with relevant safety and sanitation regulations.

If there are restrictions on the application scope of imported animal-derived feed products, the scope of usage shall be indicated on the packaging of animal-derived feed products entering the market.

**Article 31:** The owner of the goods or his agent shall establish operation files to record customs declaration number, product name, quantity and weight, packaging, exporting country or region, foreign exporter, name and registration number of the overseas production enterprise, the flow of imported feed and other information. The record retention period shall not be less than 2 years.

**Article 32:** If a feed safety accident occurs abroad and involves imported feed products, or if relevant domestic departments report or users complain about safety and hygiene problems of imported feed products, customs shall conduct a traceability investigation and handle it in accordance with relevant national regulations.

If the imported feed products have the conditions listed in the preceding paragraph and may cause damage to the health and life safety of animals and humans, the feed importing enterprise shall take the initiative to recall the feed products and report to customs. If the importing enterprise fails to fulfill its recall obligation, customs may order the importing enterprise to recall the feed products and include the importing enterprise in the list of enterprises with bad records.

## **Chapter IV Export Inspection and Quarantine**

### **Section I: Registration**

**Article 33:** If the importing country or region requires registration of Chinese feed production enterprises, the GACC shall register such enterprises that export feed products.

**Article 34:** Enterprises applying for registration must meet the following conditions:

- (1) Factory workshops, processes, equipment, and facilities.
  - 1. The factory site should avoid industrial pollution sources and maintain an appropriate distance from farms, slaughterhouses, and residential areas;
  - 2. The layout of the factory buildings and workshops is reasonable, and the production area is separated from the living area and office area;
  - 3. The process design is reasonable and meets safety and sanitation requirements;



4. It has factory buildings, equipment, and storage facilities that are suitable for production capacity;
  5. It has pest control facilities (for rodents, flies, storage pests, birds, etc.).
- (2) Quality management organizations and professional technical personnel suitable for the products the enterprise is producing.
  - (3) Testing capabilities suitable for safety and sanitation control.
  - (4) Management system.
    1. Job responsibility system;
    2. Personnel training system;
    3. Employee health examination system;
    4. Establish a quality management system in accordance with the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principle, and carry out self-inspection and self-control based on risk analysis;
    5. Standard Sanitary Operating Procedures (SSOP);
    6. Evaluation and acceptance system for qualified suppliers of raw materials, auxiliary materials, and packaging materials;
    7. Feed label management system and product traceability system;
    8. Waste and wastewater treatment system;
    9. Customer complaint handling system;
    10. Quality and safety emergency management system.
  - (5) Export inspection and quarantine requirements formulated by the GACC according to the types of feed products.

**Article 35:** Export production enterprises shall apply for registration with the local customs and submit the following materials:

- (1) Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Export Feed Production, Processing and Storage Enterprises;
- (2) Production process flow chart, indicating the necessary process parameters (except those involving commercial secrets);
- (3) Factory floor plan;
- (4) List of products for registration and their raw materials.

**Article 36:** Local customs shall review and make decisions for acceptance or not acceptance for processing within 5 days, and inform the applicants in writing:

- (1) If there are errors in the application materials that can be corrected on the spot, the applicant is allowed to correct them on the spot;
- (2) If the application materials are incomplete or do not conform to the statutory form, the applicant shall be notified in writing of all the contents that need to be corrected on the

- spot or within 5 days. If no notification is given within the time limit, the application shall be accepted for processing from the date of receipt of the application materials;
- (3) If the application materials are complete and conform to the statutory form or the applicant submits all the corrected application materials as required, the application shall be accepted for processing.

**Article 37:** After accepting the application, local customs shall form an assessment team to conduct an on-site assessment of the export production enterprise applying for registration. The assessment team shall submit an assessment report to customs after the on-site assessment is completed.

**Article 38:** Customs shall make a decision on whether to approve the registration of the applicant's application within 20 days from the date of acceptance of the application; if the registration is approved, the "Registration Certificate for Inspection and Quarantine of Export Feed Production, Processing, and Storage Enterprises" (hereinafter referred to as the "Registration Certificate") shall be issued.

If customs cannot make a decision within 20 days from the date of acceptance of the application, it may be extended by 10 days with the approval of the head of the local customs, and the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for the extension of approval.

**Article 39:** Registration certificate shall take effect from the date of issuance and is valid for 5 years.

Export production facilities belonging to the same enterprise, located in different locations, with independent production lines and quality management systems shall apply for registration separately.

Each registered export production enterprise uses a registration number. The registration number of the registered export production enterprise is facility-specific.

**Article 40:** If an export production enterprise changes its company name, legal representative, product variety, or production capacity, it shall submit a written revision application to the local customs office within 30 days of the change, fill out the "Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Export Feed Production, Processing, and Storage Enterprises," and submit materials related to the changed content.

If the change involves the company name or legal representative, the local customs shall review the relevant materials and directly process the change.

If the change involves product variety or production capacity, the local customs shall review the materials and organize an on-site evaluation. If the evaluation is satisfactory, the change shall be processed.

If the enterprise relocates, it must reapply for registration with the local customs.

If the enterprise ceases feed export activities due to shutdown, change of production, or closure, it shall cancel the registration with the local customs.

**Article 41:** Export production enterprises that wish to extend their registration validity shall apply at least 30 days before expiration. Upon passing the document review, the local customs shall directly process the extension.

**Article 42:** Where official recommendation to foreign authorities is required, the local customs shall report relevant information to the GACC after completing registration, changes, or cancellation procedures.

**Article 43:** If an importing country or region requests a list of registered export enterprises, the local customs shall conduct a review and report to GACC. The GACC shall organize random sampling inspections and evaluations before officially recommending enterprises to foreign authorities.

## **Section II: Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 44:** Customs shall inspect and quarantine export feed products according to the following requirements:

- (1) The importing country or region's inspection and quarantine requirements;
- (2) Bilateral agreements, protocols, and memorandums;
- (3) Chinese laws and regulations, mandatory standards, and relevant testing and inspection requirements; and
- (4) Quarantine requirements specified in trade contracts or letters of credit.

**Article 45:** Before export, the owner or agent of goods shall submit the trade contract, factory qualification certificate, and other documents to the local customs for inspection application. Customs shall review the documents and accept the application of inspection if they meet requirements.

**Article 46:** Upon acceptance, customs shall inspect on-site as follows:

- (1) Verification of documents and goods: check whether the name, quantity/weight, production date, batch number, packaging, marks, export enterprise name or registration number, etc. are consistent with certificates;
- (2) Label check: whether labeling meets requirements; and
- (3) Sensory inspection: packaging and container integrity, spoilage, presence of pests, soil, animal carcasses, animal excrement, etc.

**Article 47:** Customs shall conduct sampling testing of export feed products based on risk monitoring requirements and issue sampling record certificate.

**Article 48:** If the goods are qualified after the inspection and quarantine, customs will issue an inspection and quarantine certificate in accordance with relevant regulations; if the goods fail

during the inspection and quarantine process, but were treated with effective methods and the results of re-inspection and re-quarantine are qualified, they may be issued relevant certificates in accordance with regulations and allowed to be exported; if there is no effective method to handle the goods or the goods still fail the inspection and quarantine after being handled, they may not be exported and a “Notice of Unqualified Export Goods” will be issued.

**Article 49:** Exit port customs shall verify documentation according to relevant regulations, especially on whether the information of goods is consistent with certificates. If non-conformity is found, export may be denied.

**Article 50:** Customs of the place of origin and customs of the port of exit shall exchange information in a timely manner.

If safety and sanitation problems are found during the inspection and quarantine process, corresponding measures shall be taken and reported to the GACC in a timely manner.

### **Section III: Supervision and Management**

**Article 51:** Registered export production and processing enterprises shall comply with following requirements:

- (1) Maintain effective self-inspection and control systems;
- (2) Produce export products according to standards of the importing country or region or according to contract;
- (3) Comply with the relevant Chinese regulations on the management of drugs and additives, and do not store or use drugs and additives that are prohibited for use in China and the importing country or region;
- (4) The packaging, loading containers, and transportation vehicles of export feed products shall meet the safety and hygiene requirements. The labels shall meet the relevant requirements of the importing country or region. The name of the manufacturer or the registration number and the usage of the product shall be indicated on the packaging or label;
- (5) Establish enterprise archives to record the names, quantities (weights) and suppliers of raw and auxiliary materials used in the production process, raw material acceptance, self-inspection and self-control of semi-finished and finished products, warehouse entry and release, export, pest control, product recall, etc. The records shall be kept for at least 2 years;
- (6) Fill in the “Export Feed Supervision Manual” truthfully, record customs supervision, sampling, inspection, and foreign official agency visits.

Registered feed storage enterprises shall establish enterprise files to record the name, quantity/weight, owner, warehouse entry and release, pest control and prevention status, and keep the records for at least 2 years.

**Article 52:** Customs shall supervise registered export production enterprises, including in following areas:

- (1) Environmental sanitation;
- (2) Pest control measures;
- (3) Effectiveness of self-inspection and self-control of toxic and hazardous substances;
- (4) Changes in raw materials and auxiliary materials or their suppliers;
- (5) Packaging, bedding materials, and finished product warehouses;
- (6) Safety and sanitation of production equipment, tools, and transportation tools;
- (7) Batch and label management;
- (8) Other contents related to safety and sanitation;
- (9) Records in the “Export Feed Products Supervision Manual.”

**Article 53:** Export enterprises shall establish business records and accept customs audits. Records must include product names, quantities (weight), packaging, import country or region, foreign importers, and supplier’s name and its registration number, etc. and the record shall be kept for at least 2 years.

**Article 54:** Customs shall establish a credit file for registered export production enterprises and export enterprises and establish a list of enterprises with good records and a list of enterprises with bad records.

**Article 55:** If the export feed products are found to have epidemic diseases, excessive levels of toxic and harmful substances, or other safety, sanitation, and quality problems by domestic and foreign customs, customs shall implement stricter inspection and quarantine supervision measures after verifying the relevant situation.

**Article 56:** When export production enterprises and export enterprises find that the relevant products they produce and operate may be contaminated and affect feed safety, or their export products are suspected of causing feed safety incidents abroad, they shall report to the local customs within 24 hours and take control measures to prevent unqualified products from continuing to be released from the factory. After receiving the report, the local customs shall report it to the GACC within 24 hours.

**Article 57:** If a registered export production enterprise is required to withdraw its registration according to law, customs shall handle it in accordance with the relevant provisions of administrative licensing.

**Article 58:** In any of the following circumstances, the local customs may cancel the registration at the request of the interested party or based on its authority:

- (1) The local customs staff abuses their authority or neglects their duties to approve the registration;
- (2) Approvals of the registration beyond the statutory authority;
- (3) Approvals of the registration in violation of the statutory procedures;
- (4) Approvals of the registration of an export production enterprise that does not have the application qualifications or does not meet the statutory conditions;
- (5) Other circumstances in which the registration can be revoked according to law.

If the export production enterprise obtains the registration by improper means such as deception or bribery, its registration shall be revoked.

**Article 59:** Local customs shall cancel registration in the following cases:

- (1) Registration expires and is not renewed;
- (2) The enterprise legally ceases operations;
- (3) The enterprise no longer engages in export feed business due to suspension of production, production changes, and closed down of factories, etc;
- (4) Registration is revoked or withdrawn according to the law;
- (5) The registration matters cannot be implemented due to force majeure;
- (6) Other circumstances where registration shall be canceled defined by law and regulations.

## **Chapter V: Transit Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 60:** When transporting feed in transit, the carrier or escort shall submit a declaration to customs at the port of entry with the bill of lading and the certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country or region and submit a written statement of the transit route.

**Article 61:** The means of transport, packaging and loading containers loaded with transit feed products should be intact. If customs at the entry port finds during inspection that the means of transport, packaging or loading containers may cause leakage during transportation, the carrier or escort shall take sealing measures in accordance with the requirements of the port customs; if sealing measures cannot be taken, the feed products shall not be allowed to transit.

**Article 62:** If the exporting country or region is not included in the list of countries or regions allowed to import as stipulated in Article 7, it shall obtain the pre-approval of the GACC before the products can transit from China.

**Article 63:** For feed products in transit, customs at the port of entry shall check the documents and certificates, verify the consistency between the goods and the documents, release it after sealing, and notify customs at the port of exit, which shall supervise its exit.

## **Chapter VI Legal Liability**

**Article 64:** If any of the following circumstances occurs, customs shall impose penalties in accordance with the “Special Provisions of the State Council on Strengthening the Supervision and Administration of Foods and Other Products Safety”:

- (1) Storing or using drugs, additives, and other raw and auxiliary materials that are prohibited for use in China or in importing country or region;
- (2) Passing off products produced by non-registered feed production and processing enterprises as products of registered export production enterprises;
- (3) Knowing that there are safety hazards, concealing them and refusing to perform the obligation to report accidents and continuing to import and export;
- (4) Refusing to perform the obligation to recall products.

**Article 65:** If any of the following circumstances occurs, customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 3,000 but not more than RMB 30,000 in accordance with the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine:

- (1) Unloading imported or transit feed products from the means of transport or delivering it without the approval of customs;
- (2) Unpacking the packaging of transit feed products without authorization, or unpacking or damaging the seals or marks of animal and plant quarantine without authorization.

**Article 66:** If any of the following circumstances occurs, criminal liability shall be investigated in accordance with the law; if it does not constitute a crime or the circumstances of the crime are so minor that no punishment is required according to the law, customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 20,000 but not more than RMB 50,000 in accordance with the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine:

- (1) Causing a major animal and plant epidemic;
- (2) Forging or altering animal and plant quarantine documents and certificates, seals, marks, or seals.

**Article 67:** If any of the following circumstances occurs, customs shall impose a fine of no more than three times the illegal gains, with a maximum of no more than 30,000 yuan; if there is no illegal gains, a fine of no more than 10,000 yuan shall be imposed:

- (1) Using forged or altered animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, marks, or seals;
- (2) Using forged or altered quarantine certificates issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region;
- (3) Using forged or altered other relevant certificates;
- (4) Refusing to accept customs supervision and management.

**Article 68:** Customs staff who abuse their power, deliberately make things difficult, commit malpractice for personal gain, falsify inspection results, or neglect their duties and delay inspection and certification shall be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the law; if a crime is constituted, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

## **Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 69:** The terms in these Measures have the following meanings:

Feed: refers to products and raw materials for animal consumption that have been planted, raised, processed, and manufactured, including live animals for bait, chilled and frozen animal products and aquatic products for feed (including bait), processed animal protein and oil, pet food and chews, forage grass, silage, feed grains, bran meals and residues, processed plant protein and plant powder, compound feed, additives premixed feed, etc.

Feed additives: refers to small amounts or trace substances added during feed processing, production, and use, including nutritional feed additives, general feed additives, etc.

Factory qualification certificate: refers to a document issued by a registered export feed or feed additive production and processing enterprise, certifying that its products have been evaluated as qualified by the enterprise's self-inspection and self-control system.

**Article 70:** The GACC shall be responsible for interpreting these Measures.

**Article 71:** These Measures shall come into force on \*\*\*\*Year, \*\*Month, \*\*Day. From the date of implementation, if the provisions on inspection and quarantine management of import and export feed products are inconsistent with these Measures, these Measures shall prevail.



*Administrative Rules of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry of Fresh Fruit (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/80/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2005, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH5004](#) for more information.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

## **Administrative Rules of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry of Fresh Fruit (Revision)**

**Article 1:** These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law and its implementation regulations, the Biosecurity Law, Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law and its implementation regulations, the Food Safety Law, and other relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, in order to prevent imported fruits from carrying quarantine pests and toxic or harmful substances, protect agricultural production, ecological safety, and human health in China.

**Article 2:** These measures apply to the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of fresh fruits entry into China (hereinafter referred to as "fruits").

**Article 3:** The General Administration of Customs (GACC) is responsible for the unified management of the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of import of fruits nationwide.

The local customs authorities are responsible for the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of import of fruits within their respective jurisdictions.

**Article 4:** It is prohibited to carry or mail fruits into China, except as otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations.

**Article 5:** Imported fruits must apply to customs for quarantine approval in accordance with relevant regulations and obtain the Quarantine Permit for Entry of Animals and Plants of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Quarantine Permit").

**Article 6:** The Plant Quarantine Certificate issued by the official inspection and quarantine department of the exporting country or region (hereinafter referred to as the "Plant Quarantine Certificate") must be provided to customs by the owner or the agent during the declaration process.

**Article 7:** The Plant Quarantine Certificate must meet the following requirements:

- (1) The content and format of the Plant Quarantine Certificate must comply with the requirements of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 12, Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates.

- (2) For fruits transported in containers, the container number must be indicated on the Plant Quarantine Certificate.
- (3) If an agreement (including agreement, protocols, memorandums, etc.) has been signed with China, the certificate must also comply with the relevant requirements for Plant Quarantine Certificate specified in the agreement.

**Article 8:** Imported fruits must enter China through ports designated by the GACC. The conditions and management standards for designated ports are formulated by the GACC.

**Article 9:** Customs shall conduct inspection and quarantine of imported fruits based on the following requirements:

- (1) Inspection and quarantine laws, regulations, standards, and relevant provisions in China;
- (2) Bilateral agreements signed between the Chinese government and the government of the exporting country or region;
- (3) Protocols signed between the GACC and the inspection and quarantine department of the exporting country or region;
- (4) Requirements specified in the Quarantine Permit.

**Article 10:** Imported fruits must meet the following inspection and quarantine requirements:

- (1) Fruits must not be mixed with or contain other fruits not listed on the Plant Quarantine Certificate;
- (2) Packaging boxes must be labeled in Chinese or English with the fruit name, place of origin, and name or code of the packaging facility;
- (3) Fruits must not carry quarantine pests, soil, or plant residues such as branches and leaves that are prohibited by China;
- (4) The amount of toxic and hazardous substances detected shall not exceed the requirements of relevant safety and sanitation standards in China;
- (5) If an agreement or protocol has been signed between the exporting country or region and China, the fruits must also comply with the relevant requirements specified in the agreement or protocol.

**Article 11:** Customs shall conduct on-site inspection and quarantine of imported fruits in accordance with relevant procedures and standards:

- (1) Verify whether the goods match the accompanying documents;
- (2) Check the Plant Quarantine Certificate, the information on packaging boxes, official quarantine marks in accordance with Articles 7 and 10;
- (3) Inspect fruits for pests, disease symptoms, branches, leaves, soil, and signs of pest damage. If suspicious cases are found during on-site inspection, samples must be sent to the laboratory for determination;
- (4) Collect samples for laboratory testing in accordance with relevant regulations and standards.

**Article 12:** Customs shall conduct laboratory inspection and quarantine in accordance with relevant procedures and standards.

Customs shall determine harmful organisms such as pests, bacteria, and weeds found during on-site inspection or laboratory testing, test toxic and harmful substances in samples collected, and shall issue report of the results.

**Article 13:** Based on the inspection and quarantine results, customs shall handle imported fruits as follows:

- (1) Fruits that are qualified for inspection and quarantine shall be released, and upon request, a Certificate of Inspection and Quarantine for Imported Goods shall be issued.
- (2) Fruits found to be non-compliant during inspection and quarantine shall be issued a Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment and subjected to disinfection treatment or returned or destroyed under supervision of customs. Fruits that are qualified after disinfection treatment shall be released.

For claims against foreign parties, relevant inspection and quarantine certificates shall be issued.

**Article 14:** Under the following circumstances, the GACC may suspend the import of certain fruits or suspend imports from specific production areas, orchards, or packaging facilities:

- (1) Severe plant epidemics occur in or around the production area or processing facility of the imported fruits;
- (2) Quarantine pests of concern to China are found during inspection and quarantine;
- (3) Toxic and harmful substances exceeding China's safety and sanitation standards are detected during inspection and quarantine;
- (4) The fruits fail to comply with China's inspection and quarantine laws, regulations, bilateral agreements, or relevant international standards;

The resumption of imports for suspended fruits shall be confirmed by the GACC in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Article 15:** Fruits transiting through the Hong Kong or Macau Special Administrative Regions (hereinafter referred to as "Hong Kong and Macau") must be transported in containers and enter China in their original boxes, original packaging, and with the original Plant Quarantine Certificate (referred to as the "Three Originals"). For goods entering by air or other means, they must comply with regulations formulated by the GACC and the competent authorities of Hong Kong and Macau.

**Article 16:** The GACC may send customs officers to the place of origin to conduct pre-inspection, monitoring loading, or investigating the epidemic situation and chemical use in the place of origin according to work needs and with the consent of the government inspection and quarantine agency of the exporting country or region.

**Article 17:** Imported fruits that have not completed inspection and quarantine processes shall not be moved, sold, or used without authorization.

**Article 18:** If it is necessary to import fruits prohibited by China for special purposes such as scientific research, donation, exhibition, etc., the owner or the agent must apply to the GACC or customs authorized by the GACC in advance to go through the special quarantine approval procedures; when entering China, customs of the entry port should be notified and inspection and quarantine shall be accepted.

Fruits for exhibition purposes must be supervised by customs during the exhibition period and cannot be moved, sold, or used without approval of customs. After the exhibition, the fruits must be returned or destroyed under supervision of customs.

**Article 19:** Violations of these Measures shall be punished by customs in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementation regulations, the Biosecurity Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, and other relevant laws and regulations.

**Article 20:** The GACC is responsible for interpreting these measures.

**Article 21:** These Measures shall take effect on \*\*\*\*year \*\*month\*\*date. Any previous regulations on the quarantine and supervision of imported fruits that are inconsistent with these Measures shall be superseded by these Measures.

*Control Measures on Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export GMO Products (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/15/Add.2](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measures implemented in 2004, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH4017](#) for more information.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

## **Control Measures on Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export GMO Products (Revision)**

### **Chapter I General Provisions**

**Article 1:** These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Law, the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law, the Food Safety Law, the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law and its implementing regulations, the Regulations on the Safety Management of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms, and other laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China in order to strengthen the inspection and quarantine management of import and export of genetically modified products, safeguard human health and the safety of animals, plants, and microorganisms, and protect the ecological environment.

**Article 2:** These Measures apply to the inspection and quarantine of genetically modified products entering and exiting China through various means (including trade, processing and assembling, mailing, carrying, production, reproduction, scientific research, exchange, exhibition, aid, gifting, and other methods).

**Article 3:** The “genetically modified products” in these Measures refer to agricultural genetically modified organisms specified in the Regulations on the Safety Administration of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms and genetically modified organisms and products specified in other laws and regulations.

**Article 4:** The GACC is responsible for the nationwide inspection and quarantine management of genetically modified products entering and exiting the country. Local customs authorities are responsible for the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of genetically modified products within their respective jurisdictions.

### **Chapter II Import Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 5:** The GACC implements a declaration system for imported genetically modified animals and plants and their products, microorganisms and their products, and foods.

**Article 6:** When the owner or the agent handles import declaration procedures, they must indicate whether the goods are genetically modified products in the “Goods Name” column of the Entry Goods Declaration Form. For declared genetically modified products, in addition to

providing the required documentation, they must obtain the Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism Safety Certificate or relevant approval documents issued by the competent authorities as stipulated by laws and regulations. Customs will automatically verify the electronic data of the Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism Safety Certificate.

**Article 7:** For imported genetically modified products included in the catalog of agricultural genetically modified organisms subject to labeling management (developed and announced by the agricultural administrative department of the State Council), if they are declared to be genetically modified products, customs shall conduct random sampling tests for conformity with the genetically modified content; if they are declared to be non-genetically modified, customs shall conduct random sampling tests for genetically modified content. For imported animals and plants and their products, microorganisms and their products, and foods that are not listed in the catalog of agricultural genetically modified organisms subject to labeling management, customs may conduct random sampling tests for genetically modified content depending on the circumstances.

Customs will perform testing for genetically modified content according to recognized national methods and standards.

**Article 8:** Those that pass the genetically modified content test will be permitted for import. If any of the following situations occur, customs will notify the owner or the agent to return or destroy the goods:

- (1) Declared as genetically modified products, but the detected genetically modified components do not match their Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism Safety Certificate.
- (2) Declared as non-genetically modified products, but genetically modified components are detected.

**Article 9:** The genetically modified products imported for exhibition purposes must be accompanied by approval documents issued by the competent authorities as stipulated by laws and regulations. During the exhibition period, the products shall be monitored by customs. After the exhibition ends, all genetically modified products must be returned or destroyed. If there is a need to change the intended use due to special circumstances, the relevant import inspection and quarantine procedures must be completed in accordance with regulations.

### **Chapter III Transit Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 10:** For the entry of transiting genetically modified products, the owner or the agent must present the required documentation to customs at the entry port for declaration. After customs' review and approval, the products will be permitted to transit, and customs at the exit port will supervise their departure. For transiting genetically modified products that change their original packaging or transit route, the transit procedures must be reprocessed in accordance with regulations.

## **Chapter IV Export Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 11:** Export products required to be tested for genetically modified organisms, or a non-genetically modified certificate, the owner or the agent must apply to the local customs authority in advance and provide the official requirements for genetically modified products issued by the importing country or region.

**Article 12:** After accepting the application, customs will, based on the information issued by the competent authorities as stipulated by laws and regulations on the approval of the application of genetically modified technology in commercial production, take samples and send them to the genetically modified testing laboratory for genetically modified item testing. Based on the test report issued, if it is confirmed to be a genetically modified product and meets the entry requirements of genetically modified products in the importing country or region, customs will issue relevant inspection and quarantine documents; if it is confirmed that the product is not genetically modified, a non-genetically modified product certificate will be issued.

## **Chapter V Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 13:** In addition to the genetically modified item testing and supervision implemented in accordance with the provisions of these Measures for import and export of genetically modified products, other inspection and quarantine items shall be implemented in accordance with laws, regulations, and relevant provisions of the GACC.

**Article 14:** Laboratories conducting testing of genetically modified products must successfully pass capability verification by the national certification and accreditation supervision department.

**Article 15:** Violations of these Measures will be penalized in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

**Article 16:** The GACC is responsible for interpreting these Measures.

**Article 17:** These Measures shall take effect from the date of publication.

*Inspection and Quarantine Administration on Import and Export of Animal Origin Products other than for Human and Animal Consumption (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/21/Add.1](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2015, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2018-2129](#) for more information.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

## **Inspection and Quarantine Administration on Import and Export of Animal Origin Products other than for Human or Animal Consumption (Revision)**

### **Chapter I General Provisions**

**Article 1:** To standardize the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of the import and export of animal origin products other than for human or animal consumption (hereinafter referred to as the “non-edible animal products”), prevent the transmission of animal infectious diseases, parasitic diseases, and other harmful organisms across borders, protect agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery production, and safeguard human health, these regulations are formulated in accordance with the Biosecurity Law, the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law and its implementation regulations, the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law and its implementation regulations, and other relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 2:** These regulations apply to the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of the import, export, and transit of non-edible animal products.

Animal-derived feed and feed additives, animal genetic materials, animal-derived biological materials and products are not subject to these regulations.

**Article 3:** The General Administration of Customs (GACC) is responsible for the nationwide inspection, quarantine, and supervision of the import and export of non-edible animal products.

Local customs authorities are responsible for the inspection, quarantine, and supervision of the import and export of non-edible animal products under their respective jurisdictions.

**Article 4:** Enterprises involved in production, processing, storage, and trade of imported and exported non-edible animal products must conduct their operations in accordance with laws, regulations, and relevant standards, and are responsible to society and the public. They must ensure the quality and safety of these products, accept public supervision, and assume social responsibility.



## **Chapter II Risk Management**

**Article 5:** The GACC implements risk management for the import and export of non-edible animal products. Based on risk analysis, measures such as product risk classification, enterprise categorization, quarantine access, risk warnings, and other risk management actions are applied.

**Article 6:** The GACC determines the risk levels of non-edible animal products based on animal health and public health risks. The risk levels and quarantine supervision models of the products are published on the official website of the GACC.

**Article 7:** Customs authorities classify enterprises involved in the production, processing, and storage of non-edible animal products based on their integrity and quality control capabilities, applying corresponding inspection and quarantine measures.

**Article 8:** Based on the quality and safety situation of the import and export of non-edible animal products, issues identified during inspection and quarantine, notifications from domestic and international organizations, and animal health and public health incidents, the GACC issues risk warning information and determines risk management measures such as emergency response plans, restrictions of the import and export, and suspensions of import and export.

## **Chapter III Import Inspection and Quarantine**

### **Section I Quarantine Access**

**Article 9:** The GACC implements a quarantine access system for the import of non-edible animal products, including risk analysis, regulatory system evaluation and review, determination of inspection and quarantine requirements, and registration of foreign production enterprises.

**Article 10:** For countries or regions exporting non-edible animal products to China for the first time, the GACC conducts risk analysis and regulatory system evaluation. For countries or regions that have previously or are currently exporting such products to China, retrospective reviews of their regulatory systems are conducted.

Based on the results of risk analysis, review, and evaluation, the GACC negotiates with the competent authorities of exporting countries or regions to determine inspection and quarantine requirements, sign bilateral agreements, or establish quarantine certificates.

The GACC publishes the list of countries or regions and product types allowed to export non-edible animal products to China on its official website.

**Article 11:** Foreign production, processing, and storage enterprises exporting non-edible animal products to China must undergo a registration system managed by the GACC.

The list of non-edible animal products requiring registration is determined, adjusted, and published by the GACC.

## **Section II Registration of Foreign Production and Processing Enterprises**

**Article 12:** Overseas production and processing enterprises exporting non-edible animal products to China must comply with the laws, regulations, and standards of the exporting country or region and meet the requirements of China's laws, regulations, and mandatory standards.

**Article 13:** For overseas production and processing enterprises of non-edible animal products subject to registration, the competent authorities of the exporting country or region must review and recommend qualified enterprises to the GACC.

After receiving the recommendation materials and conducting the written review, when the enterprises are qualified after review, the GACC will, if necessary, consult with the competent authorities of the exporting country or region and send experts to the exporting country or region to conduct a retrospective review or evaluation of its regulatory system and inspect the overseas production and processing enterprises that have applied for registration.

Overseas production and processing enterprises in countries or regions that meet the requirements will be registered after passing the inspection.

**Article 14:** The registration of foreign production and processing enterprises is valid for five years.

Enterprises requiring an extension must apply to the GACC through the competent authorities of the exporting country or region six months before the expiration date. The GACC may send experts to the country or region where enterprises are located to conduct retrospective reviews of its regulatory system and random inspections of the enterprises applying for an extension.

For countries or regions that meet the requirements in the retrospective review, the registration validity period will be extended by 5 years for overseas production and processing enterprises that meet the requirements of random inspection and other overseas production and processing enterprises that have applied for extension but have not been randomly inspected.

**Article 15:** If a registered overseas production and processing enterprise ceases to export non-edible animal products to China, the competent authorities of the exporting country or region must notify the GACC, which will cancel the registration.

**Article 16:** If non-edible animal products exported by a registered foreign production and processing enterprise fail inspection and quarantine and the circumstances are severe, the GACC may revoke the registration.

## **Section III Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 17:** Imported non-edible animal products must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Requirements specified in bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums, and other bilateral arrangements;

- (2) Requirements specified in quarantine certificates confirmed by both parties;
- (3) Requirements of China's laws, regulations, and mandatory standards;
- (4) Requirements listed in the import animal and plant quarantine permit (hereinafter referred to as quarantine permit);
- (5) Other inspection and quarantine requirements specified by the GACC.

**Article 18:** For non-edible animal products requiring a quarantine permit, the owner or the agent must apply for the permit in accordance with relevant regulations.

For non-edible animal products with a higher product risk level, which must be transported to designated storage and processing sites (hereinafter referred to as designated facilities) for quarantine and supervision after entry due to port restrictions and other reasons, the owner or the agent must clearly designate the facilities when applying for a quarantine permit.

**Article 19:** The owner or the agent must declare non-edible animal products to customs at the port of entry before or upon arrival, providing documents such as the certificate of origin, trade contract, invoice, bill of lading, and quarantine certificates issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region. For products requiring quarantine approvals, the quarantine permits must be obtained.

**Article 20:** Customs at the port of entry reviews the documents provided by the owner or the agent and verifies the approved quantity (weight) listed in the quarantine permit.

Products that require certificates but do not have a valid quarantine permit or a valid inspection and quarantine certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region will be returned or destroyed.

**Article 21:** Imported non-edible animal products shall be subject to inspection and quarantine by customs at the port of entry.

Non-edible animal products that, due to port restrictions or other reasons, should be transported to designated facilities for quarantine and supervision upon entry shall undergo on-site inspection and quarantine by customs at the port of entry. Upon passing inspection and quarantine, the owner or the agent shall transport the non-edible animal products to the designated facilities listed in the quarantine permit. Customs at the location of designated facilities shall inspect and confirm the products have entered into the designated facilities and conduct quarantine supervision of the storage and processing processes.

**Article 22:** Customs shall conduct on-site inspection of imported non-edible animal products in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Check the departure time, port, transit countries or regions, loading list, etc., and verify the authenticity and validity of the documents, the documents match the name, quantity (weight), exporting country or region, packaging, shipping marks, and label/markings of the products;

- (2) Check that the packaging and containers are intact and that any animal or plant packaging or bedding materials follow relevant Chinese regulations;
- (3) Check for signs of spoilage, pests, animal excrement, or other animal tissues;
- (4) Check whether any animal carcasses, soil, or other prohibited items are present.

**Article 23:** If any of the following circumstances are found during on-site inspection, customs will issue a “Inspection and Quarantine Treatment Notice” and supervise the cargo owner or its agent to take appropriate actions as follows:

- (1) Goods prohibited from entry by laws and regulations, containing prohibited items, inconsistent with the documentation, or found to be severely spoiled will be returned or destroyed;
- (2) For loose packages or broken containers, the owner or the agent shall be responsible for restoring them to their original condition before unloading them from the means of transport. Customs shall supervise the owner or the agent in disinfecting the contaminated sites, articles, and equipment;
- (3) Items containing quarantine pests, other living pests that pose a quarantine risk and may spread, animal excrement, or other animal tissues shall be quarantined in accordance with relevant regulations. If they cannot be effectively treated, they shall be returned or destroyed;
- (4) For goods suspected of being contaminated with pathogens or other toxic or hazardous substances, the relevant goods will be sealed and samples will be collected for laboratory testing. The owner or the agent will be supervised to disinfect the contaminated site, and the goods will be subsequently disposed of in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Article 24:** Customs shall collect samples in accordance with inspection and quarantine requirements for non-edible animal products, issue sampling records, and send them to laboratories for testing of relevant items.

**Article 25:** Imported non-edible animal products may only be sold, used, or processed at designated facilities after they are qualified after inspection and quarantine and, upon application by the enterprise, customs issue an “Inspection and Quarantine Certificate for Entry Goods.”

If non-edible animal products fail inspection and quarantine, customs will issue an “Inspection and Quarantine Treatment Notice.” The owner or the agent, under customs supervision, will disinfest, return, or destroy the goods. Goods that pass the disinfestation process will be allowed for entry. If a claim is required, customs will issue the relevant certificate.

Information on imported non-edible animal products that fail inspection and quarantine must be reported to the GACC.

**Article 26:** Without the consent of customs, inedible animal products may not be unloaded from the means of transport or from the delivery vehicle.

**Article 27:** During the unloading and delivery process of imported non-edible animal products from the means of transport, the owner or the agent must take measures to prevent the containers and packaging of the goods from being damaged, causing leakage or scattering.

**Article 28:** Non-edible animal products shipped to designated facilities for quarantine must be stored and processed at the designated facilities listed in the quarantine permit. If a change of designated facility is necessary due to special circumstances, the owner or the agent must apply for a change in quarantine permit and declare to customs office at the location of the changed designated facility, subjecting it to inspection, quarantine, and supervision.

#### **Section IV Supervision and Management**

**Article 29:** Customs supervises and manages designated businesses that store and process high-risk imported non-edible animal products.

**Article 30:** Facilities intending to engage in the storage and processing of high-risk imported non-edible animal products shall submit a designation application to the local customs office.

**Article 31:** Designated facilities shall comply with animal quarantine and veterinary epidemic prevention regulations and adhere to the following requirements:

- (1) Carry out epidemic prevention work in accordance with the prescribed veterinary health and epidemic prevention system;
- (2) Process and use imported non-edible animal products in accordance with the prescribed process;
- (3) Dispose of waste in accordance with the prescribed methods;
- (4) Establish and maintain enterprise archives, including records of warehousing, production and processing, epidemic prevention and disinfection, and waste disposal, which shall be retained for at least two years;
- (5) Complete the “Manual for the Supervision of Designated Facilities for the Production, Processing, and Storage of Imported Non-Edible Animal Products” truthfully;
- (6) Comply with other regulations related to safety and hygiene.

**Article 32:** Customs shall supervise and manage designated facilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of these Measures.

**Article 33:** Customs shall establish integrity files for designated facilities, consignees, and their agents, and maintain lists of facilities with good and bad records.

**Article 34:** When a designated facility, consignee, or the agent discovers a major animal epidemic or public health issue, they shall immediately report it to the local customs office. The local customs office shall promptly handle the matter in accordance with relevant regulations.

**Article 35:** Any changes to the designated facility’s name, address, legal representative, types of imported non-edible animal products, storage, production and processing capacity, processing

technology, or other veterinary hygiene and epidemic prevention requirements shall be promptly reported to the local customs office and the change formalities shall be handled.

**Article 36:** Customs shall no longer designate a designated facility if it discovers any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The facility has been legally terminated;
- (2) It fails to comply with Article 31 of these Measures and refuses to rectify or fails to meet the rectification requirements;
- (3) It fails to complete the change formalities in accordance with Article 35 of these Measures;
- (4) Other circumstances provided for by laws and regulations where the designation is no longer warranted.

## **Chapter IV Export Inspection and Quarantine**

### **Section I Registration of Export Production and Processing Enterprises**

**Article 37:** Where an importing country or region requires Chinese enterprises producing, processing, or storing non-edible animal products (hereinafter referred to as “export production and processing enterprises”) to register, the GACC shall implement registration procedures for the export production and processing enterprises.

**Article 38:** Export production and processing enterprises applying for registration shall comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the importing country or region and adhere to the following requirements:

- (1) Establish and maintain the registration requirements prescribed by the relevant laws and regulations of the importing country or region;
- (2) Organize production in accordance with the established veterinary health and epidemic prevention system;
- (3) Organize production in accordance with the established qualified raw material supplier evaluation system;
- (4) Establish and maintain enterprise records to ensure traceability of raw materials and products;
- (5) Complete the “Manual for the Supervision of Registered Enterprises for the Production, Processing, and Storage of Export Non-Edible Animal Products” truthfully;
- (6) Comply with other requirements stipulated by Chinese laws and regulations.

**Article 39:** Export production and processing enterprises must apply for registration with the local customs authority. When applying for registration, the following materials must be submitted:

- (1) Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Export Non-Edible Animal Products Production, Processing, and Storage Enterprises;
- (2) Plant floor plan;

- (3) Process flow chart, including information on production and processing temperatures, types, concentrations, and pH values of chemical reagents used, processing times, and relevant equipment used.

**Article 40:** Customs under direct administration of GACC shall handle applications submitted by applicants according to the following circumstances:

- (1) If the application matter does not require administrative approval according to law, the applicant shall be notified immediately;
- (2) If the application matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of the administrative authority according to law, customs shall immediately make a decision not to accept the application and inform the applicant to apply to the relevant administrative authority;
- (3) If the application materials contain errors that can be corrected on the spot, the applicant shall be allowed to correct them on the spot;
- (4) If the application materials are incomplete or do not conform to the statutory form, the applicant shall be notified of all the required supplementary materials on the spot or within five working days. If no such notification is given within the prescribed time limit, the application shall be deemed accepted from the date of receipt of the application materials.
- (5) If the application materials are complete and conform to the legal form, or if the applicant submits all supplementary application materials as required, the application shall be accepted.

When accepting or rejecting an application, the customs under direct administration of GACC shall issue a written certificate bearing the official seal of the administrative agency and dated.

**Article 41:** After accepting an application, the customs under direct administration of GACC shall form an evaluation team to conduct an on-site evaluation of the export production and processing enterprise applying for registration. The evaluation team shall promptly submit an evaluation report to the customs under direct administration of GACC after the on-site evaluation is completed.

**Article 42:** The customs under direct administration of GACC shall make a decision on whether to approve the applicant's application within 20 days of accepting the application. If the registration is approved, it shall issue a "Registration Certificate for Inspection and Quarantine of Export Non-Edible Animal Product Production, Processing, and Storage Enterprises" (hereinafter referred to as the "Registration Certificate").

If the customs under direct administration of GACC cannot make decisions within 20 days of accepting the application, it may extend the time period by ten days with the approval of the head of the customs and shall inform the applicant of the reason for the extension.

**Article 43:** If an importing country or region requires a list of registered export production and processing enterprises, the GACC shall recommend such enterprises to the relevant authorities of the importing country or region and handle the relevant formalities.

**Article 44:** The “Registration Certificate” shall take effect from the date of issuance and shall be valid for five years.

**Article 45:** If a registered export production and processing enterprise changes its name, legal representative, product categories, storage capacity, or production and processing capacity, it shall submit a written application to the customs under direct administration of GACC that approved the registration within 30 days of the change, completing the “Inspection and Quarantine Registration Application Form for Export Non-Edible Animal Product Production, Processing, and Storage Enterprises” and submit relevant materials regarding the change.

Changes to the enterprise name or legal representative will be handled directly by the customs under direct administration of GACC after reviewing the relevant documentation.

Changes to product types or production capacity will be handled directly by customs under direct administration of GACC after reviewing the relevant documentation and conducting an on-site review. Upon successful completion of the review, the change procedures will be handled.

Enterprises relocating must reapply to the customs under direct administration of GACC for new registration.

**Article 46:** Registered export production and processing enterprises that wish to extend their registration must submit an application in accordance with these Measures three months prior to the expiration of their registration.

**Article 47:** Customs shall conduct annual inspections of registered export production and processing enterprises. Those that pass the annual inspection shall have a record of qualification for the inspection written to their registration certificates (or copies).

**Article 48:** If a registered export production and processing enterprise experiences any of the following circumstances, resulting in a significant change in the objective circumstances upon which its registration was granted and the enterprise no longer meets the registration requirements, the customs under direct administration of GACC shall revoke its registration:

- (1) The registration details have changed without completing the change procedures;
- (2) Failed the annual inspection;
- (3) Other significant changes have occurred in the objective circumstances upon which the registration was granted.

**Article 49:** In any of the following circumstances, the customs under direct administration of GACC may revoke the registration of an enterprise upon the request of an interested party or on their own authority:

- (1) Where a customs official abuses his or her authority or neglects his or her duties in approving a registration;
- (2) Where a registration is approved beyond the statutory authority;



- (3) Where a registration is approved in violation of statutory procedures;
- (4) Where a registration is approved for an export production or processing enterprise that does not meet the application qualifications or statutory requirements;
- (5) Where any other circumstances warrant the revocation of a registration in accordance with the law.

If an export production or processing enterprise obtains its registration through fraud, bribery, or other improper means, its registration shall be revoked.

**Article 50:** If an export production and processing enterprise falls under any of the following circumstances, the customs under direct administration of GACC shall handle the cancellation procedures for its registration in accordance with the law:

- (1) The registration expires without applying for renewal;
- (2) The export production and processing enterprise is terminated in accordance with the law;
- (3) The export production and processing enterprise ceases to engage in the production, processing, or storage of export non-edible animal products due to suspension of production, conversion, bankruptcy, or other reasons;
- (4) The registration is revoked, withdrawn, or canceled in accordance with the law;
- (5) The registration matters cannot be implemented due to force majeure;
- (6) Other circumstances prescribed by laws and regulations that require cancellation of registration.

## **Section II Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 51:** Customs shall conduct inspection and quarantine of export non-edible animal products in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Bilateral agreements, protocols, memoranda of understanding, and other bilateral agreements;
- (2) Inspection and quarantine requirements of the importing country or region;
- (3) Inspection and quarantine requirements prescribed by Chinese laws, regulations, mandatory standards, and the provisions of GACC;
- (4) Quarantine requirements specified in trade contracts or letters of credit.

**Article 52:** Before exporting non-edible animal products, the owner or the agent shall declare the products to customs at the place of origin for inspection and provide relevant documents such as the trade contract and self-inspection and self-control certificate. Customs will review the documents provided and accept the application if they meet the requirements.

**Article 53:** After accepting the application, customs shall conduct on-site inspection and quarantine in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) Verification of Goods and Documents: Verify that the documents match the name, quantity (weight), production date, batch number, packaging, shipping mark, name or registration number of the exporting production enterprises, etc.;
- (2) Sampling: Sampling will be conducted in accordance with relevant standards and the requirements of the importing country or region, and a sampling record document will be issued;
- (3) Sensory Check: The integrity of the packaging and container, appearance, color, texture, viscosity, odor, foreign subject, discoloration, and other relevant items need to be checked.

**Article 54:** Customs shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, take samples of products requiring laboratory inspection and quarantine and send to the laboratory for testing.

**Article 55:** If goods pass inspection and quarantine, customs will issue an inspection and quarantine certificate. If goods failed inspection and quarantine but are effectively treated and are qualified after re-inspected and quarantined, they may be allowed to be exported with relevant documents issued in accordance with regulations. If no effective treatment is available or, they still failed despite re-inspection and quarantine, they will not be allowed to be exported and will be issued a “Notification of Non-Conformity of Export Goods.”

**Article 56:** Customs at the port of exit will conduct inspections in accordance with relevant regulations, focusing on verifying that the goods and documents match. Goods that failed the inspection will not be released.

**Article 57:** Customs at the place of origin and the port of exit shall exchange information in a timely manner.

If major safety and health issues are discovered during the inspection and quarantine process, appropriate measures shall be taken and reported to the GACC in a timely manner.

### **Section III Supervision and Management**

**Article 58:** Registered output production and processing enterprises shall comply with the following provisions:

- (1) Effectively operate a self-inspection and self-control system;
- (2) Produce export products in accordance with the standards or contractual requirements of the importing country or region;
- (3) Carry out veterinary and epidemic prevention work in accordance with the veterinary and epidemic prevention system recognized by the customs;
- (4) Maintaining enterprise archives, including records of warehousing, production and processing, epidemic prevention and disinfection, and waste quarantine and disposal. These records shall be retained for at least two years.
- (5) Truthfully completing the “Manual for the Supervision of Registered Enterprises for the Production, Processing, and Storage of Export Non-Edible Animal Products.”

**Article 59:** Customs shall supervise and manage export production and processing enterprises registered within its jurisdiction. This supervision shall include:

- (1) Implementation of the veterinary health and epidemic prevention system;
- (2) Operation of the self-inspection and self-control system, including self-inspection and self-control of raw materials, auxiliary materials, and finished products, production and processing process control, raw materials and finished products entering and exiting the warehouses, as well as production and processing records;
- (3) Other relevant information related to safety and hygiene;
- (4) Completion of the “Manual for the Supervision of Registered Enterprises for the Production, Processing, and Storage of Export Non-Edible Animal Products.”

**Article 60:** Customs shall establish a credit profile for registered export production and processing enterprises and maintain lists of enterprises with good and bad records.

**Article 61:** If export non-food animal products are found to contain epidemic diseases, excessive levels of toxic and harmful substances, or other safety and hygiene issues, customs shall, after verification of the relevant circumstances, implement stricter inspection and quarantine measures.

**Article 62:** If a registered export production and processing enterprise discovers that a product may be contaminated and affect the safety of non-edible animal products, or if its export products are suspected of causing a non-edible animal product safety incident abroad, it must report the matter to the local customs office within 24 hours and implement control measures to prevent further shipment of the unqualified products. Upon receipt of the report, the local customs office must escalate the matter to the GACC within 24 hours.

## **Chapter V Transit Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 63:** When transporting non-edible animal products in transit, the carrier or escort must present the shipping bill and a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region, along with a written transit route, and submit a declaration to the customs at the port of entry for inspection.

**Article 64:** The means of transport, packaging, and containers carrying non-edible animal products in transit must be intact. If customs inspection at the port of entry reveals a risk of leakage during transit, the carrier or escort must implement sealing measures in accordance with the port customs' requirements. If sealing measures are not possible, transit will be denied.

**Article 65:** Non-edible animal products in transit whose exporting countries or regions are not included in the list specified in Article 10 of these Measures must obtain approval from the GACC before transit.

**Article 66:** Non-edible animal products in transit will be released after customs at the port of entry examines their documentation and affixes seals, the customs at the port of entry shall notify

the customs at the port of exit. Upon arrival at the port of exit, customs at the port of exit will confirm that the original container, packaging, and seals are intact before allowing them to exit.

## **Chapter VI Legal Liability**

**Article 67:** Anyone who violates the provisions of these Measures by selling or using imported non-edible animal products that are subject to statutory inspection without having been declared for inspection or being inspected shall have the illegal gains confiscated by the customs in accordance with Article 42 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection” and shall be fined not less than 5% and not more than 20% of the value of the non-edible animal products. If such a violation constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

**Article 68:** Anyone who violates the provisions of these Measures by exporting, without declaration or inspection, non-edible animal products subject to statutory inspection, shall have their illegal gains confiscated by the customs in accordance with Article 43 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, and shall be fined not less than 5% and not more than 20% of the value of the non-edible animal products. If a crime is constituted, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

**Article 69:** Anyone who sells or uses imported non-edible animal products that fail statutory inspection or random inspection, or who exports non-edible animal products that fail statutory inspection or random inspection, shall be ordered by the customs to cease sales, use, or export in accordance with Article 44 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection,” and shall confiscate the illegal gains and the non-edible animal products illegally sold, used, or exported, and shall be fined not less than the value of the confiscated non-edible animal products sold, used, or exported, but not more than three times the value of the confiscated non-edible animal products. If a crime is constituted, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

**Article 70:** If the consignee, consignor, declaration agent, or declaration personnel of imported or exported non-edible animal products fail to truthfully provide information on the imported or exported non-edible animal products subject to statutory inspection in order to obtain relevant customs certificates, or fail to declare imported or exported non-edible animal products subject to statutory inspection and quarantine, thereby evading import and export commodity inspection, the customs shall confiscate the illegal gains in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 under Article 45 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection,” and impose a fine of not less than 5% and not more than 20% of the value of the non-edible animal products.

If the consignee or consignor of imported or exported non-edible animal products entrusts an inspection agent to handle inspection and quarantine formalities and fails to provide the agent with the true details of the matters and obtain the relevant customs certificates in accordance with regulations, the entrusting party shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

**Article 71:** Forging, altering, buying, selling, or stealing inspection and quarantine certificates, stamps, marks, or seals, or using forged or altered inspection certificates, stamps, marks, or seals, if such acts constitute a crime, shall be subject to criminal prosecution in accordance with the law. If the offense does not warrant criminal punishment, the customs shall order rectification in accordance with Article 46 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection,” confiscate the illegal gains, and impose a fine of up to the value of the non-edible animal products.

**Article 72:** Any person who arbitrarily replaces samples collected by customs or imported or exported non-edible animal products that have passed customs inspection shall be ordered to correct the violation and given a warning by customs in accordance with Article 47 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection.” In serious cases, a fine of not less than 10% and not more than 50% of the value of the non-edible animal products shall be imposed.

**Article 73:** Any person who commits any of the following violations shall be fined not more than RMB 5,000 by customs in accordance with Article 59 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Animal and Plant Quarantine”:

- (1) Failure to submit a declaration for inspection, failure to complete quarantine approval procedures in accordance with the law, or failure to comply with quarantine approval regulations;
- (2) Non-edible animal products submitted for inspection and quarantine do not conform to the actual conditions.

If any of the behaviors listed in item (2) of the preceding paragraph are committed, the quarantine certificate already obtained shall be revoked.

**Article 74:** In any of the following circumstances, the customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 3,000 and not more than RMB 30,000 in accordance with Article 60 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Animal and Plant Quarantine”:

- (1) Unloading entry, exit, or transit non-edible animal products from a means of transport or delivering them without customs approval;
- (2) Unpacking the entry, exit, or transit non-edible animal products, or unpacking or damaging animal and plant quarantine seals or marks, without authorization.

**Article 75:** Anyone who commits any of the following acts shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the law. If the act does not constitute a crime or the circumstances of the crime are so minor that no criminal penalty is required, customs may impose a fine of not less than RMB 20,000 and not more than RMB 50,000 in accordance with Article 62 of the “Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Import and Export Animal and Plant Quarantine”:

- (1) Causing a major animal or plant epidemic;
- (2) Forging or altering animal or plant quarantine documents, seals, marks, or labels.

**Article 76:** If any of the following circumstances occur, the customs shall impose a fine of up to three times the illegal gains, with a maximum limit of RMB 30,000; if there are no illegal gains, a fine of up to RMB 10,000:

- (1) Without registration or designation, enterprises produce, process, and store non-edible animal products that require enterprise registration or designated management;
- (2) Unauthorized sale, use, or export of entry or exit non-edible animal products that are subject to random inspection but have not been inspected;
- (3) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered animal and plant quarantine certificates, stamps, marks, or seals;
- (4) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered inspection and quarantine certificates issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region;
- (5) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered other relevant certificates;
- (6) Refusing to accept customs supervision and management;
- (7) Failing to declare to the customs office of the location of the designated facilities in accordance with relevant regulations;
- (8) For imported non-edible animal products subject to enterprise registration or designated management, the owner or the agent arbitrarily changes the production, processing, or storage facilities without approval;
- (9) Unauthorized disposal of waste that have not undergone quarantine process, which generated during the use or processing of imported non-edible animal products.

**Article 77:** If a production, processing, or storage facility applying for registration conceals relevant information or provides false materials, the customs will not accept the application or grant registration and may issue a warning.

If a registered production, processing, or storage facility obtains registration through improper means such as deception or bribery, the customs shall impose a fine of up to three times the illegal gains, if any, but not exceeding RMB 30,000; if no illegal gains were made, a fine of no more than RMB 10,000 shall be imposed.

**Article 78:** Customs personnel who abuse their authority, intentionally make things difficult for parties involved, engage in malpractice for personal gain, falsify inspection and quarantine results, or neglect their duties and delay the issuance of inspection and quarantine certificates shall be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the law; if such acts constitute a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

## **Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 79:** Non-edible animal products, as used in these Measures, refer to animal by-products and their derivatives and processed products that are not intended for direct human or animal consumption, such as hides, fur, fiber, bones, hooves, horns, fats, gelatin, specimens, handicrafts,

offal, animal-derived fertilizers, silkworm products, bee products, aquatic products, and dairy products.

**Article 80:** Where imported and exported non-edible animal products are subject to health quarantine, such quarantine shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of national laws and regulations on frontier health quarantine.

**Article 81:** The GACC shall be responsible for interpreting these Measures.

**Article 82:** These Measures shall enter into force on \*\*\* year \*\*\* month \*\*day. From the date of implementation, any inconsistency between the regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of imported and exported non-edible animal products and these Measures shall prevail.

*Measures for Administrative of Imported Wood Packaging Material (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/42/Add.5](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2006, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH6051](#) for more information.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

## **Measures for Administration of Imported Wood Packaging Material (Revision)**

**Article 1:** To standardize the quarantine supervision and management of wood packaging materials for imported goods, prevent harmful forest organisms from being introduced via wooden packaging, protect forests and ecological environment, and facilitate the import and export of goods, these Measures are formulated in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementation regulations, and the Biosecurity Law of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 2:** The wood packaging in these Measures refers to wooden materials used for carrying, packaging, bedding, supporting, or reinforcing goods, such as wooden crates, wooden boxes, wooden pallets, wooden frames, wooden barrels (excluding oak barrels used for storing alcoholic beverages), wooden spools, wooden wedges, wooden pads, wooden sleepers, and wooden liners.

Wood packaging in these Measures does not include wooden materials that have been artificially synthesized or deeply processed through heating, pressing, or other methods (e.g., plywood, particleboard, fiberboard), as well as rotary-cut veneer cores, sawdust, wood wool, wood shavings, and wooden materials with a thickness of 6 mm or less.

**Article 3:** The GACC is responsible for the unified management of quarantine supervision for wood packaging of imported goods nationwide.

Local customs authorities are responsible for the quarantine supervision and management of wood packaging for imported goods within their respective jurisdictions.

**Article 4:** Wood packaging used for imported goods must undergo pest control treatment under the supervision of the quarantine authority of the exporting country or region in accordance with the requirements of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and bear the IPPC special mark. The pest control methods and special marks must comply with relevant regulations.

**Article 5:** For imported goods using wood packaging, the owner or the agent must declare to customs. Customs will handle the situation as follows:

- (1) For wood packaging bearing the IPPC special mark, customs will conduct random quarantine inspections. If no live harmful organisms are found, the goods will be released immediately. If live harmful organisms are found, the owner or their agent must conduct pest control treatment under supervision of the customs;



- (2) For wood packaging without the IPPC special mark, customs will supervise pest control treatment or destruction of the wood packaging;
- (3) If it is unclear during declaration whether the wood packaging bears the IPPC special mark, customs will conduct random quarantine inspections. If the inspection confirms the presence of the IPPC special mark and no live harmful organisms are found, the goods will be released; if live harmful organisms are found, pest control treatment must be conducted under supervision of the customs. If the inspection reveals the absence of the IPPC special mark, pest control treatment or destruction of the wooden packaging will be required.

**Article 6:** Customs may conduct focused random inspections on imported goods frequently using wood packaging without declaration.

If wood packaging is found during inspections, it will be handled in accordance with Article 5 of these Measures, and administrative penalties will be imposed according to relevant regulations.

**Article 7:** For serious violations involving wood packaging, local customs authorities may, upon approval from the GACC, supervise the return of goods along with their wood packaging.

**Article 8:** During on-site quarantine inspections of wood packaging, inspection emphasis should be placed on checking the presence of wood-boring pests such as longhorn beetles, termites, wood borers, wood wasps, jewel beetles, and weevils, as well as signs of their damage. Wood packaging showing signs of insect damage should be opened for inspection. Wood packaging showing symptoms of diseases such as pine wood nematode should be sampled and sent to a laboratory for testing.

**Article 9:** If goods need to be transported to a designated location for quarantine or pest control treatment, the owner or the agent must take necessary measures to prevent the spread of pests as required by customs. For goods transported in containers, the container doors must be opened under customs supervision to prevent the spread of harmful organisms.

Goods requiring wood packaging quarantine must not be unloaded from transport vehicles, delivered, or dismantled without customs approval, except in special circumstances.

**Article 10:** Exposed wood packaging for transit goods and wood packaging imported as entire batches of goods shall be handled in accordance with these Measures.

Wood dunnage used by entry ships and aircraft that is unloaded from transport vehicles shall be handled in accordance with these Measures. If not unloaded, it shall be subject to customs supervision. If quarantine pests are found during supervision, pest control treatment or destruction shall be carried out.

**Article 11:** Customs shall strengthen information communication with port, transportation, and cargo agency departments. Through networking, electronic supervision, and reviewing cargo manifests, customs shall obtain information on goods and packaging to decide whether random inspections are necessary.

**Article 12:** Local customs authorities shall maintain integrity records for importers, exporters, and wood packaging marking enterprises in exporting countries or regions based on quarantine results, to evaluate their integrity and implement classified management. Enterprises with good integrity may benefit from reduced inspection rates and expedited clearance with quarantine conducted at their facilities or other designated locations afterwards. Enterprises with poor integrity may face increased inspection rates. For repeated issues, the GACC may notify the exporting country or region to suspend the import of wood packaging with marking from relevant enterprises.

**Article 13:** Goods using wood packaging from The Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of China (hereinafter referred to as the Hong Kong and Macao regions) and Taiwan, China shall be handled in accordance with these Measures.

**Article 14:** For wood packaging used in items carried by travelers or sent by mail that does not bear the IPPC mark, if no live harmful organisms are found during quarantine, the items may be allowed for entry. If live harmful organisms are found, pest control treatment shall be conducted.

**Article 15:** Customs shall impose administrative penalties in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animals and Plants Quarantine and its implementation regulations for the following violations:

- (1) Failure to declare to customs as required;
- (2) False declarations inconsistent with actual conditions;
- (3) Unauthorized unloading or delivery of goods with wood packaging without customs approval;
- (4) Other violations of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animals and Plants Quarantine" and its implementation regulations.

**Article 16:** Customs may impose fines no more than RMB 30,000 for the following violations:

- (1) Unauthorized dismantling or abandonment of wood packaging without customs approval;
- (2) Failure to conduct pest control or destruction treatment for wood packaging as required by customs;
- (3) Forging or altering the IPPC special marks.

**Article 17:** Inspection institutions recognized by the GACC that violate relevant laws, regulations, and these Measures shall be ordered to make corrections within a specified period or have their recognition revoked, depending on the severity of the violation.

**Article 18:** Customs personnel who engage in malpractice, abuse of power, or neglect of duty in violation of relevant laws, regulations, and these Measures shall be subject to administrative penalties. If the circumstances are severe and constitute a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

**Article 19:** The GACC is responsible for interpreting these Measures.

**Article 20:** These Measures shall take effect on \*\*\*Year\*\*Month\*\*Day. Any previously issued regulations or normative documents inconsistent with these Measures shall be superseded by these Measures.

*Measures for Inspection and Quarantine for the Entry and Exit Grain (Revision) under [G/SPS/N/CHN/882/Add.1](#). Once finalized, it will replace the current measure implemented in 2016, please see FAS [GAIN Report CH2016-2051](#) for more information.*

*This report provides an unofficial translation of the notified measures. Comments may be submitted to the China's SPS National Notification and Enquiry Center at [sps@customs.gov.cn](mailto:sps@customs.gov.cn) until September 20, 2025. Stakeholders should conduct their own review of the regulations to assess any market or regulatory effect on their business.*

## **Measures for Inspection and Quarantine for the Entry and Exit Grain (Revision)**

### **Chapter I General Provisions**

**Article 1:** These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Law, the Law on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementation regulations, the Food Safety Law and its implementation regulations, the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection and its implementation regulations, the Regulations on the Safety Management of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms, the Special Provisions of the State Council on Strengthening the Supervision and Administration of Food and Other Product Safety, and other relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 2:** These Measures apply to the inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of imported and exported grains (including transiting grains).

The term “grain” as used in these Measures refers to the seeds of cereal crops, legumes, oil crops, and other crops used for processing and non-breeding purposes, as well as tubers or rhizomes of root crops.

**Article 3:** The GACC is responsible for the unified management of the inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of imported and exported grains nationwide.

The competent customs authorities are responsible for the inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of imported and exported grains within their respective jurisdictions.

**Article 4:** The GACC and the competent customs authorities implement risk management for the quality and safety of imported and exported grains, including conducting risk analysis, organizing inspections and quarantine market access procedures, analyzing the risks of harmful organisms carried by products, evaluating and reviewing regulatory systems, determining inspection and quarantine requirements, and registering overseas production enterprises.

**Article 5:** Consignees and consignors of imported and exported grains, as well as production, processing, storage, and transportation enterprises shall engage in production and operation activities in accordance with the law, establish and implement grains quality and safety control systems and epidemic prevention and control systems, be responsible for the quality and safety of imported and exported grains, be honest and trustworthy, accept social supervision, and assume social responsibility.

## **Chapter II Entry Inspection and Quarantine**

### **Section I Registration**

**Article 6:** The GACC implements a registration system for overseas production, processing, and storage enterprises of imported grains (hereinafter referred to as “overseas production and processing enterprises”).

Overseas production and processing enterprises must comply with the relevant laws, regulations, and standards of the exporting country or region and meet the requirements of China’s laws, regulations, and mandatory standards.

Overseas grains production and processing enterprises subject to registration management will be recommended to the GACC after being reviewed and approved by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region. Upon receipt of the recommended materials, the GACC will review and confirm them, and will register overseas production and processing enterprises in countries or regions that meet the requirements.

The registration validity period for overseas production and processing enterprises is five years.

If an extension is required, the competent authorities of the exporting country or region must submit an extension application to the GACC six months before the expiration date. Upon confirmation by the GACC, the registration validity period will be extended by five years. If necessary, the GACC may send experts to the exporting country or region to conduct retrospective reviews of its regulatory system and randomly inspect the overseas production and processing enterprises applying for an extension.

If imported grains from registered overseas production and processing enterprises fails inspection and quarantine and the circumstances are serious, the GACC may revoke their registration.

**Article 7:** Overseas production and processing enterprises exporting grains to China must be recognized by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region and possess facilities and quality management systems for screening impurities, drying, testing, epidemic prevention, and other quality safety controls, and the addition of impurities is prohibited.

If necessary, the GACC may organize experts to conduct systematic inspections abroad, including epidemic investigations, inspections of production, processing, and storage enterprises, pre-inspection, and monitoring of loading.

### **Section II Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 8:** The GACC implements a quarantine access system for imported grains.

For the first-time import of a specific type of grains from an exporting country or region, the official competent authority of the exporting country or region must submit a written application

to the GACC, along with technical materials detailing the types of harmful organisms that occur during planting and storage, their degree of harm, control measures, and quality safety control systems. In special cases, the importing enterprise may apply and provide technical materials instead. The GACC may organize risk analysis, on-site inspections, and external consultations for imported grains.

Based on national laws, regulations, and mandatory technical standards, the GACC formulates specific inspection and quarantine requirements for import of grains and publishes a list of allowed grains types and their source countries or regions.

For grains types and corresponding source countries or regions already permitted for import, the GACC will conduct retrospective reviews of specific inspection and quarantine requirements based on changes in overseas epidemic situations, intercepted epidemics during import, and other quality safety conditions. If necessary, experts may be sent abroad for on-site inspections, pre-inspections, monitoring of loading, and external consultations.

**Article 9:** Imported grains must enter through ports designated by the GACC. The conditions and management specifications for designated ports are formulated by the GACC.

**Article 10:** The GACC implements a quarantine permit system for imported grains. Before signing trade contracts, the owner of the imported grains must apply for quarantine approval in accordance with the Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Entry Animals and Plants and obtain the Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine Permit of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Quarantine Permit). The national grains quality safety requirements, plant quarantine requirements, and relevant requirements specified in the Quarantine Permit must be included in the trade contract.

Due to port conditions or other restrictions, imported grains must be transported to designated storage or processing facilities (hereinafter referred to as designated facilities) that meet epidemic prevention and regulatory conditions. When applying for the Quarantine Permit, the owner or the agent must specify the designated facility and provide relevant documentation.

Grains that has not obtained a Quarantine Permit is prohibited from entering the country.

**Article 11:** Customs shall implement inspection and quarantine for imported grains in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Relevant requirements specified in bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums, and other bilateral arrangements signed between the Chinese government and the grain-exporting country or region;
- (2) Mandatory requirements of Chinese laws, regulations, mandatory technical standards, and inspection and quarantine requirements specified by the GACC;
- (3) Quarantine requirements listed in the Quarantine Permit.

**Article 12:** The owner or their agent must submit a declaration to customs at the port of entry before the grains arrives and provide the following materials:

- (1) A phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the grains exporting country or region;
- (2) Certificate of origin;
- (3) Trade documents such as trade contracts, bills of lading, packing lists, and invoices;
- (4) Other documents specified in bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums, and requirements of the GACC.

For imported genetically modified grains, Safety Certificate for Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism must also be obtained. Customs will verify the electronic data of the certificate through an automated system.

Owners are encouraged to request quality certificates, health certificates, certificates of loadability, weight certificates, and other documents issued by the competent authority of the exporting country or region or third-party testing institutions.

**Article 13:** Imported grains may undergo in-transit fumigation treatment.

Before on-site inspection, the carrier or the agent must submit a written declaration to customs at the port of entry regarding the in-transit fumigation treatment of the imported grains and conduct ventilation in advance. If no declaration is made, customs will not conduct on-site inspection. If residual fumigants or fumigant gas concentrations exceeding safety limits are detected during on-site inspection, inspection and quarantine activities will be suspended. On-site inspection activities will resume after residual fumigants are effectively removed and fumigant gas concentrations fall below safety limits.

**Article 14:** For bulk grains transported by ship, customs shall conduct inspection and quarantine of the surface layer of the cargo at the anchorage. If no major quality safety issues are found, the ship may enter the port, and the bulk grains shall continue to undergo inspection and quarantine at the port.

For direct berthing inspection and quarantine, prior approval from customs is required.

Grains transported by other means, such as ship containers, trains, or trucks, must undergo inspection and quarantine at customs-designated inspection sites. The goods may not be moved without customs approval.

**Article 15:** Customs shall conduct on-site inspection and quarantine of imported grains. On-site inspection and quarantine include:

- (1) Cargo and document verification: Verify the name, quantity (weight), name of the export storage and processing enterprise, and its registration number, along with the document. For bulk cargo, the previous voyage cargo loading and clearance inspections should be verified to assess the quality and safety risks to the loaded grains. For containerized cargo, the container number and seal should be verified.

- (2) On-site inspection: Checking for signs of moisture, mold, spoilage, harmful organisms such as insects and weed seeds, mixed grains, plant disease residues, soil, fumigant residues, seed coating contamination, animal carcasses, animal excrement, and other prohibited items.
- (3) Sampling: Collecting samples for laboratory testing in accordance with relevant regulations and standards.
- (4) Other on-site inspection activities.

**Article 16:** Customs shall conduct laboratory testing and identification on samples collected during on-site inspections and suspicious items discovered in accordance with relevant work procedures and standards and issue an inspection and quarantine result sheet.

Laboratory samples shall be properly stored for at least three months. If abnormal results require external certification, samples shall be stored for at least six months.

**Article 17:** Imported grains with any of the following conditions shall undergo fumigation, disinfection, or other pest control treatments under customs supervision at the port anchorage, port, or designated quarantine supervision site:

- (1) Detection of quarantine pests or other live harmful organisms posing quarantine risks and potential for spread;
- (2) Detection of safety and hygiene issues such as seed coating or fumigant contamination or excessive toxic weed seeds, with effective technical treatment measures available;
- (3) Other reasons causing harm to grains quality and safety.

**Article 18:** Imported grains with any of the following conditions shall be returned or destroyed:

- (1) Grains not listed in the GACC import access list, or grains without a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country or region, or grains without a Quarantine Permit;
- (2) Detection of toxic and harmful substances or other safety and hygiene items that fail to meet mandatory national technical standards, with no possibility of changing the usage or no effective treatment methods available;
- (3) Detection of genetically modified components without the Safety Certificate of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism or inconsistent with the certificate;
- (4) Detection of soil, quarantine pests, or other prohibited items with no effective quarantine treatment methods;
- (5) Grains spoiled due to moisture, mold, or other causes, or contaminated by chemicals or radiation, with no possibility of changing the usage or no effective treatment methods available;
- (6) Other reasons causing serious harm to grains quality and safety.

**Article 19:** After inspection and quarantine of imported grains, customs shall issue the Inspection and Quarantine Certificate for Imported Goods or other relevant documents. For unqualified grains, customs shall issue the Inspection and Quarantine Treatment Notice and relevant inspection and quarantine certificates.



**Article 20:** Customs shall implement quarantine supervision for imported grains. Imported grains must be processed and used at designated facilities with epidemic prevention and treatment conditions. Grains that has not undergone effective pest control or processing treatment shall not directly enter the market circulation.

Measures such as sealing and preventing leakage shall be taken during the unloading, transportation, processing, and waste materials handling. Processing facilities must have conditions to effectively eliminate harmful organisms such as weed seeds and pathogens. Grains processing by-products must undergo effective pest control treatments such as heat treatment, crushing, or incineration.

Customs shall determine the risk level of processing supervision for imported grains based on the degree of harmful organisms detected, impurity content, and other quality safety conditions, as well as the epidemic prevention and treatment conditions of designated processing and transportation enterprises. Customs shall guide and supervise relevant enterprises in implementing epidemic control, monitoring, and other safety prevention measures.

**Article 21:** Imported grains used for special purposes such as reserves, futures delivery, and spot trading shall comply with the corresponding inspection and quarantine supervision regulations of the GACC.

**Article 22:** For small quantities of grains not listed in the GACC import access list, imported for special reasons such as scientific research, exhibitions, or samples, an application for special quarantine approval must be submitted in advance, and the Quarantine Permit must be obtained.

**Article 23:** If the unloading, storage, or processing of imported grains involves multiple customs authorities, the relevant customs authorities shall strengthen communication and collaboration, establish corresponding work mechanisms, and promptly exchange inspection and quarantine information and regulatory data.

For imported grains unloaded at multiple ports, customs shall promptly exchange inspection and quarantine information before release. For external certification, relevant customs authorities shall fully consult and handle the matter in accordance with relevant regulations.

For imported grains transferred away from the port of entry, the port customs shall promptly issue an entry grains transfer contact form to the designated customs location before the transfer.

**Article 24:** For grains transiting through China, the owner or the agent must submit an application to the GACC or the competent customs authority in advance, providing the transit route, transportation method, and management measures. The GACC shall organize the formulation of a transit grains inspection and quarantine supervision plan, which must be followed during transit under the supervision of the competent customs authority.

Transit grains must be transported in sealed containers to prevent leakage. Without the approval

of the competent customs, the goods may not be opened or unloaded from the means of transport.

## **Chapter III Inspection and Quarantine of Exported Grains**

### **Section I Registration**

**Article 25:** If the importing country or region requires China to register production, processing, and storage enterprises (hereinafter referred to as export production and processing enterprises) exporting grains to them, customs under direct administration of GACC shall organize the registration and file the record with GACC.

**Article 26:** Export production and processing enterprises must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Possess legal entity status, be registered with the industrial and commercial administration department, and hold a Business License for Corporate Legal Entities;
- (2) Establish and effectively implement full-process management systems related to grains business operations, maintain clear and complete records, accurately reflect the logistics information of grains entering and leaving storage, ensure traceability, and retain records for at least two years;
- (3) Possess facilities for screening impurities, drying, testing, epidemic prevention, and other quality safety controls, as well as effective quality safety and traceability management systems;
- (4) Establish a monitoring system for harmful organisms, employ personnel to meet epidemic prevention needs, and have measures and capabilities to prevent pests such as insects, rodents, and birds;
- (5) Be located in areas free from factors detrimental to grains hygiene and harmful organism infestation. Toxic and harmful substances must not be produced, stored, or handled within the storage area. Warehouses and sites must be hardened, flat, and free of standing water. Grains must be stored separately, off the ground and away from walls, with clear labeling.

### **Section II Inspection and Quarantine**

**Article 27:** Carriers, packing companies, or the agents of vessels, containers, or other means of transport that carry export grains must apply to customs for cleanliness, sanitation, tightness, and other appropriate inspections before shipment. Grains that have not undergone inspection and quarantine, or that fail inspection and quarantine, may not be shipped.

**Article 28:** The owner or the agent must submit a declaration to customs at the storage or processing enterprises' location before the grains are exported and provide trade contracts, invoices, and quality compliance statements.

For trade conducted based on samples, the transaction samples must also be provided.

**Article 29:** Customs shall conduct on-site inspection and quarantine and laboratory testing of export grains in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums, and other bilateral arrangements;
- (2) Inspection and quarantine requirements of the importing country or region;
- (3) Mandatory requirements of Chinese laws, regulations, standards, and inspection and quarantine requirements specified by the GACC;
- (4) Inspection and quarantine requirements specified in trade contracts or letters of credit.

**Article 30:** For grains that meets inspection and quarantine requirements or has undergone effective pest control or technical treatment and subsequently meets requirements, customs shall issue the Certificate of Exchange for Export Goods in accordance with regulations. If the importing country or region requires an inspection and quarantine certificate, customs shall issue the certificate in accordance with national regulations. If the importing country or region has new requirements for the format or content of the inspection and quarantine certificate, changes to the certificate may be made with approval from the GACC.

For grains that fails inspection and quarantine and cannot be effectively treated or remains non-compliant after treatment, customs shall issue the Notice of Non-Compliance for Export Goods, and the grains may not be exported.

**Article 31:** The maximum validity period of inspection for grains intended for export shall not exceed two months. The quarantine validity period is in principle 21 days; however, in winter (from November to the end of February of the following year), this period may be extended to 35 days in the regions of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, and Xinjiang, as appropriate. If the inspection and quarantine validity period has expired, the grains must undergo re-inspection before export.

**Article 32:** Customs at the production site and port of export shall establish communication and collaboration mechanisms to promptly exchange inspection and quarantine information.

Export grains that pass inspection and quarantine at the production site shall be subject to verification by port customs in accordance with relevant regulations, focusing on document consistency, infection by harmful organisms, etc. Grains that fails verification shall not be released.

For export grains assembled at the port, re-declaration and quarantine are required. If export grains have different inspection and quarantine requirements due to a change in the importing country or region after arriving at the port, it must be re-declared and inspected and quarantined.

## **Chapter IV Risk and Supervision Management**

### **Section I Risk Monitoring and Early Warning**

**Article 33:** The GACC implements an epidemic monitoring system for imported and exported grains. The relevant technical monitoring guidelines are formulated by the GACC.

Customs shall conduct monitoring and investigation of quarantine pests such as weeds in areas surrounding grains import ports, storage warehouses, processing plants, transportation routes, and grains transfer and handling sites. If epidemics are detected, customs shall promptly organize relevant enterprises to take emergency measures, analyze the source of the epidemic, and guide enterprises in implementing effective corrective measures. Relevant enterprises shall cooperate with epidemic monitoring and eradication measures.

Based on the quarantine requirements of the importing country or region, customs shall conduct epidemic investigations and monitoring in areas surrounding grains planting sites, export storage warehouses, and processing enterprises.

**Article 34:** The GACC implements a risk monitoring system for safety and hygiene items if grains for import and export and formulates risk monitoring plans for safety and hygiene items.

**Article 35:** The GACC and competent customs authorities establish a grain quality safety information collection and reporting system, and the information sources include:

- (1) Grain quality safety information found during inspection and quarantine of imported and exported grains;
- (2) Grain quality safety information found during quality management of grain trade, storage, and processing enterprises;
- (3) Grain quality safety information found during epidemic monitoring and risk monitoring of safety and hygiene items by customs;
- (4) Grain quality safety information reported by international organizations, foreign government agencies, domestic and foreign industry associations, and consumers;
- (5) Other information related to grain quality safety risks.

**Article 36:** The GACC and competent customs authorities conduct risk assessments of grain quality safety information, determine the risk levels of relevant grains, and implement dynamic risk-based management. Based on risk assessment results, customs may adjust inspection and quarantine management measures, regulatory plans, and enterprise supervision measures for imported and exported grains.

**Article 37:** For major epidemics and significant quality safety issues found in imported and exported grains, the GACC and competent customs authorities shall take emergency measures such as activating emergency response plans and issuing warning notices in accordance with relevant regulations. When grain safety risks no longer exist or are reduced to acceptable levels, customs shall lift the warning notices in a timely manner.

**Article 38:** The GACC and competent customs authorities shall notify local governments, agricultural and grain administrative departments, foreign competent authorities, grain import and export enterprises, and other relevant institutions and organizations of important grain safety risk information as needed and coordinate necessary measures. Disclosure of grain safety information shall follow relevant procedures.

## **Section II Supervision and Management**

**Article 39:** Facilities intending to engage in the storage or processing of imported grains may submit an application for designation to the competent customs authority in their location.

The competent customs authority shall review the application materials, process flow, and other relevant information in accordance with the requirements set forth by the GACC, and determine the types and capacity of grain that may be stored or processed.

Facilities engaged in the storage or processing of imported grains must have effective quality safety and traceability management systems and meet epidemic prevention, treatment, and other quality safety control requirements.

**Article 40:** Customs implement quarantine supervision for designated facilities.

Designated facilities, consignees, and the agents must immediately report to the local customs authority if they discover major epidemics or public health issues. Customs shall handle the situation in accordance with relevant regulations and report it to higher authorities.

**Article 41:** Consignees and consignors of imported and exported grains, as well as production, processing, storage, and transportation enterprises shall establish corresponding production and operation archives for grains import and export, loading and unloading, transportation, storage, processing, waste material handling, and shipping direction, and keep detailed records of quality traceability and safety control, and keep the records for at least 2 years.

**Article 42:** If imported grains poses major safety quality issues or has already caused or may cause significant harm to human health or the ecological safety of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery production, the consignee of the imported grains must proactively recall the grains. Measures must be taken to prevent or reduce losses, and detailed recall records must be maintained. The recall and handling situation must be reported to the local customs authority.

If the consignee fails to proactively recall the grains, customs under direct administration under the GACC shall issue a recall order and report it to the GACC. If necessary, GACC may issue a mandatory recall order.

**Article 43:** The GACC and competent customs authorities shall implement classified management of enterprises based on their quality management, facility conditions, safety risk prevention, and integrity in business operations. Enterprises of different levels shall be subject to corresponding inspection and quarantine supervision measures in areas such as quarantine approval for imported grains, inspection and quarantine of imported and exported grains, and

daily supervision. Specific classification management standards shall be formulated by the GACC.

## **Chapter V Legal Responsibilities**

**Article 44:** In any of the following circumstances, customs shall impose a fine of no more than RMB 5,000 in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law:

- (1) Failure to declare for inspection;
- (2) Grains declared for inspection does not match the actual goods.

For the situation described in item 2 above, if quarantine certificates have already been obtained, they shall be revoked.

**Article 45:** If imported grains are not subject to quarantine approval procedures or does not comply with the provisions of quarantine approval, customs shall impose a fine of no more than RMB 5,000 in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law.

**Article 46:** Anyone who sells or uses grains that has not been inspected or declared for inspection and is included in the catalog of import and export commodities subject to inspection without authorization shall be subject to confiscation of illegal gains and a fine of not less than 5% and not more than 20% of the value of the goods in accordance with the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law.

**Article 47:** If the production, processing, storage, and transportation enterprises of the consignees and consignors of imported and exported grains fail to establish production and operation files and keep records in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of these Measures, the customs shall order them to correct the situation and give them a warning; if they refuse to correct the situation, they shall be fined not less than RMB 3,000 and not more than RMB 10,000.

**Article 48:** In any of the following circumstances, customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 3,000 to not more than RMB 30,000 in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law:

- (1) Unloading imported or transiting grains from transportation tools without customs approval or moving grains from designated inspection sites without authorization;
- (2) Opening packaging, opening or damaging quarantine seals of transiting grains without authorization.

**Article 49:** If the consignees, consignors, the agents, or declaration personnel of imported and exported grains included in the catalog of import and export commodities subject to inspection, fail to truthfully provide the actual situation of the imported and exported grains to obtain relevant customs certificates, or fail to declare for inspection and evade inspection, the customs

shall confiscate the illegal gains and impose a fine of not less than 5% and not more than 20% of the value of the goods in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law.

**Article 50:** If quarantine certificates, seals, marks, quarantine seals, or customs clearance documents are forged, altered, traded, or stolen, or if forged or altered certificates, seals, marks, or quarantine seals are used, and the case is not serious for a warrant criminal punishment, customs shall impose a fine of not more than the value of the goods in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law, unless the circumstances constitute a criminal offense.

**Article 51:** If any of the following illegal acts does not constitute a crime or the circumstances of the crime are so minor that no punishment is required according to law, the customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 20,000 and not more than RMB 50,000 in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law:

- (1) Causing a major animal or plant epidemic;
- (2) Forging or altering animal or plant quarantine certificates, seals, marks, or quarantine seals.

**Article 52:** If production, processing, or storage enterprises registered in accordance with these Measures import or export grains that fails quarantine, customs shall order the return, destruction, or pest control treatment of the grains. In addition, if the circumstances are severe, customs shall revoke the registration in accordance with the provisions of Implementation Regulations of the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine Law.

**Article 53:** Anyone who arbitrarily replaces samples collected by customs or imported or exported grains that has passed customs inspection will be ordered to correct the violation and given a warning by customs in accordance with the provisions of Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law. In serious cases, a fine of not less than 10% and not more than 50% of the value of the goods will be imposed.

**Article 54:** If containers, ship holds, aircraft, vehicles, or other transportation tools used to transport exported grains are provided or used without customs suitability inspection, customs shall impose a fine of not more than RMB 100,000 in accordance with the provisions of the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law.

Anyone who provides or uses containers, ship holds, aircraft, vehicles, or other means of transport that fail customs inspection to transport exported grains will be fined not more than RMB 200,000 by customs in accordance with the provisions of Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law.

**Article 55:** In any of the following circumstances, customs shall impose a fine of not less than RMB 3,000 to not more than RMB 10,000:

- (1) Failure to recall proactively imported grains with major safety or quality issues, or may cause significant damage to human health or the ecological safety of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery production;
- (2) Failure to report the recall or handling of imported grains to customs;
- (3) Failure to unload imported grains at customs designated inspection sites;
- (4) Refusal to conduct effective quarantine treatment for imported grains under the circumstances listed in Article 17 of these Measures.

**Article 56:** In any of the following circumstances, customs shall impose a fine of not more than RMB 30,000:

- (1) Failure to register or produce, process, or store imported or exported grains at designated sites as required;
- (2) Buying, selling, or stealing animal or plant quarantine certificates, seals, marks, or quarantine seals, or using forged or altered certificates, seals, marks, or quarantine seals;
- (3) Using forged or altered official quarantine certificates from exporting countries or regions;
- (4) Refusal to accept customs quarantine supervision.

**Article 57:** Customs personnel who abuse their authority, deliberately create difficulties, engage in favoritism, falsify inspection and quarantine results, or neglect their duties and delay inspection and certification shall be subject to administrative penalties. If the circumstances constitute a criminal offense, criminal responsibility shall be pursued.

## **Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 58:** The inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of imported and exported grains intended for direct sale without processing shall be separately stipulated by the GACC.

**Article 59:** Small quantities of grains imported or exported through border trade shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations of the GACC.

**Article 60:** The GACC is responsible for interpreting these Measures.

**Article 61:** These Measures shall come into effect on \*\*\*Year, \*\*Month, \*\*Day. Previous regulations on the inspection and quarantine supervision of imported and exported grains that are inconsistent with these Measures shall be superseded by these Measures.

## **END TRANSLATIONS**

### **Attachments:**

No Attachments.