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Report Highlights:

This report presents regulations and standards applicable to food and agricultural imports, including changes to existing standards. In 2022, China released and implemented several new regulations and standards that impact trade. A number of draft regulations have been released in early 2023, as well. U.S. exporters should verify the full set of current import requirements with their China-based representatives or customers prior to shipping.

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Abbreviations

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

Executive Summary

The government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) attaches great significance to food safety and agriculture. As the PRC's food and agricultural import regulatory system continues to evolve, it often presents considerable challenges to exporters. In 2022 the PRC implemented numerous impactful measures without advance notice or addressing stakeholder comments, and created additional requirements not based on science or risk, lacking transparency, and without consistent enforcement. This report aims to provide a general summary of the PRC regulatory framework and standard updates since publication of the 2022 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standard Country Report (FAIRS Country Report).

In 2022, the PRC revised, issued for domestic comment, or notified to the WTO several major regulations governing food import and export and key national food safety standards. Among these updated regulations are the [Agricultural Product and Safety Law](#) and many new National Food Safety Standards (see GAIN Report [CH2023-0013](#) for Updated Catalogue), including the https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Translation%20of%20Maximum%20Residue%20Limits%20for%20Pesticides%20in%20Foods_Beijing_China%20-%20People%27s%20Republic%20of_08-22-2021 National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods ([GB 2762-2022](#)), National Food Safety Standard of 421 Maximum Residue Limits for 85 Pesticides in Foods ([G/SPS/N/CHN/1277](#)), National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits for 112 Pesticides in Foods ([GB 2763.1-2022](#)) and the National Food Safety Standard of 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods ([GB 31650.1-2022](#)).

On January 1, 2022, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) implemented the [Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food \(Decree 248\)](#). This measure requires registration of overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food and agricultural products to China (see Section VI for details). Exporters should ensure that the facilities producing products subject to Decree 248 for export to China are fully registered with GACC before shipping. Decree 248 implementation and enforcement unfolded unevenly and with myriad technical issues in 2022, and challenges are

continuing in 2023. FAS China frequently publishes updated information on Decree 248 and the facility registration process in the [Global Agricultural Information Network \(GAIN\) system](#).

On March 7, 2023, China's Food Safety Standards Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the National Health Commission (NHC) released an announcement [soliciting public comments on the 2023 Plan for National Food Safety Standards](#). The plan proposed 39 national food safety standards for food additives, food contact materials, contaminants, physical, chemical and microbial testing methods, foods for special dietary purposes, and food nutrition fortifiers, which will be expected to progress in 2023 with the input of expert committee panels with members from government, industry and academia.

The Office of Agricultural Affairs in Beijing provides updates to regulations and standards in this report via the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) system as information becomes available throughout the year. For further information on PRC food and agricultural standards, reach out to the FAS China contacts listed on page 59 of this report.

Report Format

This report includes major, but not all, PRC regulations and standards pertaining to food and agricultural imports, some of which have been translated by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and published as individual GAIN reports. Such reports can be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked text in this report or searching the GAIN website database at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/>.

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

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

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

Annual Report for the PRC

I. Food Laws

1. General Food Laws

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

[The 2015 Food Safety Law](#)

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

- Integrates domestic food safety regulatory and enforcement authority (under China Food and Drug Administration, CFDA²).
- Emphasizes oversight of the food production process rather than the finished product.
- Holds food producers and traders accountable for food safety incidents caused by unsafe food products.
- Refocuses toward risk prevention.
- Imposes stringent oversight of special foods (e.g., health foods, infant formula, and foods for special medical purposes).
- Imposes more severe punitive measures (including criminal penalties) for noncompliance.

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

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

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

The first revision of the 2015 [Food Safety Law](#) was made on December 29, 2018 according to the decisions of the seventh session of the standing committee of the 13th NPC, and the second revision was made on April 29, 2021 according to the decisions of the twenty-eighth meeting of

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

² Now SAMR.

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

[The Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law](#)

The Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law pertains to quality and safety management of primary edible products derived from agriculture (“edible agricultural products”³), as well as agricultural inputs (pesticides and fertilizers). Once these products enter the PRC market, they are subject to the 2015 Food Safety Law.

Originally published in 2006, draft revisions to the Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law were initially released for domestic comment by MARA in June 2019. On October 23, 2021, the NPC released the revised draft law and solicited domestic comments (GAIN report CH2021-0172). The final updated law was published by the NPC on September 2, 2022, and entered into force on January 1, 2023. The law replaced the previous law of the same title which was issued in 2006. Though domestically focused, some articles of the law hold the potential to impact trade ([GAIN Report CH2022-0106](#)).

The Consumer Rights Protection Law

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

Implementing Regulations for the Consumer Rights Protection Law

In 2016, the State Council released draft Implementing Regulations for the Consumer Rights Protection Law⁴ for public comment. At the time of this report the Implementing Regulations were not finalized.

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

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

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

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

This Law applies to all import and export commodities, including food products, which are listed in the Catalog of Import and Export Commodities that are Subject to Inspection⁵. It provides customs clearance guidelines by product, and a checklist of documents needed. Since it was first issued in 1989, the Law has been amended several times, most recently in 2021. The Implementing Regulations⁶ of the Law on Inspection of Import and Export Commodities were revised in March 2019 following the revision of the Law in April 2018.

The Law on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine

The Law [on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) was released on October 30, 1991 and entered into force on April 1, 1992. The Law was revised on August 27, 2009. The Law and its implementing regulations regulate the quarantine and inspection of:

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

2. Additional Food Safety Regulations, Rules, and Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

exporters, and commercial agents; quarantine and inspection; product labeling; and food safety risk alerts among others.

Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules

On October 16, 2017, AQSIQ released the [Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules](#). The rules do not impose new requirements for the entry-exit inspection and quarantine of imports, but rather specify inspection and quarantine procedures. The procedures include declarations for inspection and quarantine, examination of documents, field and lab inspection and quarantine reports, isolation quarantine of animals and plants, quarantine treatment (if necessary), comprehensive evaluation, issuance of certificates and release forms, and archiving. The rules also define jurisdictions for AQSIQ and its local branches for each step of the process. The Rules provide sample testing frequencies on incoming shipments depending on risk and traders' "track record."

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

In January 2022, China notified the [Measures for Administration of Quarantine Access of Entry Animals and Plants \(Draft\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1244. As of publication of this report, the implementation date has not been announced. GACC developed the *Measures* to clarify procedures for quarantine access of entry animals and plants. The *Measures* also align with requirements of *the Biosecurity Law of China* as implemented on April 15, 2021. *The Measures* state the quarantine access of animals and plants, animal and plant products, and other quarantine objects that are first imported from or, after a suspension, resumed for import from a country or region.

Traceability

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

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

In January 2022, China National Development and Reform Commission held a [press conference](#) (link in Chinese) to introduce China's 14th five-year plan for the establishment of a modern

circulation system. It was stated that traceability of key products needs to be improved, and the digitalization of quality and safety information for the key products including foods and agricultural products should be included into the laws, the development and application of the traceability system should be encouraged.

Food Recall Regulation

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

Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (CFDA Decree 12)⁷

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

E-Commerce

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

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

Since 2016, the PRC has maintained a "positive list" of the products that are permitted in CBEC, rather than a "negative list" of the products that are NOT permitted in CBEC. On February 21, 2021, the Ministry of Finance released the notice on [Adjustment of the Positive Products List of Cross-Border E-commerce Retail Imports](#) (link in Chinese), which went into effect on March 1, 2022. Importers of goods on the positive list are exempt from submitting an import license to Customs. Chinese language labels also do not need to be affixed physically onto the products and exporters can keep the original foreign packaging and labeling. However, products subject to

⁷ Full text of Measures (in Chinese) can be found at:
http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/202011/t20201103_322883.html

specific SAMR rules (such as special foods) require product registration prior to import. Items not on the positive list will not be allowed entry through CBEC.

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

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

New Food Materials

On October 15, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC, now NHC) released the Provisions for Application and Acceptance of New Food Materials and the Standard Procedures for Safety Review of New Food Materials.⁸ “New food materials” refers to edible items that are not traditionally consumed in China such as those recently developed for human consumption. The Procedures provide specific guidance on how to apply for approval for new food materials in the Chinese market.

The National Food Safety Standards

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

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

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

Imported Foods without Corresponding Chinese National Food Safety Standards

⁸ For full text of the NHFPC notice, please visit: <http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/sps/s3585/201311/e8dc7f4ec58444f8bbf32ec079d7e905.shtml>

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2023, two products have been approved for import through this process (tequila in 2013 and deproteinized dairy mineral lactose powder in 2020).

COVID-19

The PRC implemented import measures, including testing and disinfection requirements related to COVID-19 in China from 2020 to 2023. The measures ended abruptly on January 8, 2023 when the PRC announced that authorities should stop conducting COVID tests and imposing quarantine or disinfection measures on imported goods (GAIN report [CH2022-0136](#)).

Key COVID-19-related measures include:

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

- [Notice on Issuing the Work Plan for Preventive and Comprehensive Disinfection of Imported Cold-Chain Food](#) by the State Council’s task force for the prevention and control of novel coronavirus pandemic.
- On December 28, 2022 GACC published Announcement No. 131 of 2022, which stated that PRC required testing and disinfection measures for the coronavirus applied to imported cold-chain foods and non-cold chain goods ended on January 8, 2023 ([GAIN report CH2022-0136](#)).
- After the dismantling of its zero-COVID measures, China remains the U.S. largest food and agricultural products exports market. Please refer to FAS [GAIN report CH2023-0022](#) for a Post-COVID Food and Agricultural Situation Analysis.

II. Labeling requirements

1. General Requirements

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

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

- Name, specification, net content, and date of production
- Table of ingredients or formulation
- Producer name, address, and contact information
- Shelf life
- Code of product standard(s)
- Storage requirements
- Generic name of the food additives as used in the national standard
- Production License Number [Note: for imports, the facility registration number], and
- Other information as required for specific products, such as infant formula and products derived from agricultural biotechnology (see Section VII on product-specific regulations and standards).

The Provisions on Supervision and Management of Food Labeling (AQSIQ Decree 102)

Issued in August 2007 and revised in 2009, AQSIQ Decree 102 applies to labeling of foods produced and distributed in China (including special foods, food additives), and the oversight of food labeling. According to the Measures, food labeling is the “Generic term of words, symbols, numbers, patterns, and other descriptions that are affixed, printed, or marked on food or its packaging to indicate food name, quality grade, quantity, edible or usage method, producer, or

seller, etc. The Provisions describe the content and forms of labeling for foods produced, packaged, and sold in China.

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

2. Labeling Requirements for Imported Food Products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On February 15, 2000, China AQSIQ (now GACC) published its No. 19 Order for the release of the Administrative Measures for Labels on the Import and Export Foods (link in Chinese), the Measures entered into force on April 1, 2000. The Measures described requirements of the markings on the labels for the pre-packaged import and export foods.

Facility Registration Number Labeling

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

3. National Food Safety Standards (apply to both domestic and imported food products)

Table 1. China: National Food Safety Standards for Labeling

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

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

- On May 11, 2020, China notified the draft revised National Food Standard of [General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods \(GB7718-xxxx\) \(Draft Standard for Comments\)](#) to the WTO TBT Committee as G/TBT/N/CHN/1420 and to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1153.
- On October 22, 2021, China notified a revised draft standard of the National Food Safety Standard – General Rules for Nutritional Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (GB28050-xxxx) to the World Trade Organization as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1165 Addendum 1](#).

III. Packaging and Container Requirements

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

In July of 2020, SAMR released the [Administrative Measures for Quality and Safety of Food-related products \(Draft for Comments\)](#) (link in Chinese). On September 20, 2022, SAMR approved a temporary implementation Measures and published the [full text of the temporary measures](#) (link in Chinese). The Measures apply to oversight of quality and safety of food-related products (packaging materials, containers, detergents, disinfectants that are used on food, and tools and equipment used in food production and operation). The temporary measures entered into force on March 1, 2023.

Excessive Packaging

PRC leaders are placing increasing emphasis on reducing excessive packaging and have released several standards to regulate excessive packaging:

- The National Standard – Packaging Terms -Part 1: Basic (GB/T 4122.1-2008) provides that excessive packaging refers to packaging that exceeds the normal functional requirements, i.e., the number of packaging layers, the space (within) packaging, and packaging costs exceed the necessary level.

In August 2021, SAMR released the mandatory national standard – [Requirements of Restricting Excessive Package – Foods and Cosmetics \(GB 23350-2021\)](#); which specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, and judgment rules for restricting excessive packaging of food and cosmetics. However, the standard is not applicable to gifts or products not for sale. The Standard

replaces GB23350-2009 of the same title; it will become effective on September 1, 2023. In 2014, China released a recommended national standard (GB/T 31268-2014) on the [General Rules of Restricting Excessive Packaging on Commodities](#), including requirements, costs and the testing determination rules for all commodities.

In 2022, the PRC notified several national food safety standards on food contact materials to the WTO SPS Committee, including:

On May 24, 2022, China notified a revision of for the national standard for excessive packaging for foods and cosmetics (GB 23350-2021), specifically regarding packaging layers and packaging costs for mooncakes and zongzi. The implementation date was August 15, 2022. On February 3, 2023, China notified a new national standard to the WTO [restricting excessive packaging for edible agricultural products](#) (G/TBT/N/CHN/1715). It is the first mandatory national standard that focuses on technical requirements and testing determination of excessive packaging for edible agricultural products. The new standard specified requirements restricting excessive packaging of edible agricultural products including the interspace ratio, packaging layers, packaging cost, and packaging weight ratio for fruits, meat, eggs, and aquatic products. The standard will apply to the sales packaging for fresh edible agricultural products.

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB11676-2012	有机硅防粘涂料	Anti-coherent silicone coating
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB11677-2012	易拉罐内壁水基改性环氧树脂涂料	Water soluble epoxy internal coatings of food beverage cans
5/17/2012	11/17/2012	GB9686-2012	内壁环氧聚酰胺树脂涂料	Epoxy Polyamide Resin Coating
11/21/2011	12/21/2011	GB9684-2011	不锈钢制品	Stainless Steel Products
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品	General Safety Requirements of Food

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
			通用安全要求	Contact Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles ⁹
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles ¹⁰
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.10-2016	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB31604.8-2021	食品接触材料及制品总迁移量的测定	Food contacting Materials and Their Products Determination of Overall Migration
6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB 4806.8-2022	食品接触用纸和纸板	Paper and Paperboard Materials and Articles in

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

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
			材料及制品	Contact with Food
6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB 4806.12-2022	食品接触用竹木材料及制品	Bamboo and Wood Materials and Articles in Contact with Food
6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB 31604.53-2022	食品接触材料及制品 5-亚乙基-2-降冰片烯 迁移量的测定	Food Contact Materials and Articles-Determination of migration of 5-Ethylidene-2-norbornene

IV. Food Additive Regulations

The NHC is responsible for approving new food additives.

1. Food Additives

China maintains a positive list for food additives. Only additives listed on the [National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives \(GB2760-2014\)](#) are allowed to be used in food products. In 2017, NHFPC (now NHC) released the revised GB 2760 for domestic review, which was later notified to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1217 on April 13, 2021. GAIN report [CH2021-0061](#) provides an unofficial translation of the draft standard notified to the WTO. As of publication of this report, the finalized standard has not been released.

Approval of New Food Additives

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

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

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

Food Additive Production

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

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

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

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

Major Food Additive Standards

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	6/20/2012	GB2760-2015	食品添加剂使用标准	Standard for the Use of Food Additives¹¹
11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives
7/15/2011	9/5/2011	GB26687-2011	复配食品添加剂通则	Standard for Blended Food Additives
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for the Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

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

2. Flavoring Substances and Flavors

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

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

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

3. Nutritional Fortification Substances

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

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

For substances that can be categorized as either nutritional fortification substances or food additives, if the purpose of use is to improve the nutrition component in food, the substances must comply with the Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB14880-2012). If the substance is used as a food additive, it must comply with provisions of the Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB2760-2014).

On January 19, 2023, the China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) published an updated draft of the National Food Safety Standard for Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods. The purpose of the revision was to increase the categories of foods that can be added with fortification substances and increase the types of nutrients allowed to be added to foods. The announcement can be accessed via the [CSFA website](#) (link in Chinese).

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

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

- [National food safety standard: Food nutritional fortifier L-methionine](#) (link in Chinese) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1272](#)
- [National food safety standard: Food nutrition fortifier Sodium iron EDTA](#) (link in Chinese) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1274](#)

V. Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, and Other Contaminants

1. Pesticides

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

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

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

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

Pesticide MRLs in Foods

In March 2021, MARA, NHC and SAMR jointly issued the [National Food Safety Standard – Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Food \(GB2763-2021\)](#), establishing 10,000 maximum residue limits (MRL) for pesticides in food. In the [14th Five-year Plan for National Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Improvement](#) (link in Chinese), MARA indicated plans expand MRLs for pesticides and veterinary drugs in food to 15,000 by the end of the current 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025). In November 2022, NHC, SAMR and MARA jointly issued the [National Food Safety Standard – Maximum Residue Limits for 112 Pesticides in Foods \(GB2763.1-2022\)](#), which is an addendum to GB2763-2021, will enter into force on May 11, 2023.

On March 13, 2023, China notified [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Foods](#), which include 421 maximum residue limits for 85 pesticides that are used for foods as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1277](#) to WTO.

Guide for Establishment of Pesticide MRLs in Foods

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

Registration of Import Tolerances:

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

2. Veterinary Drugs

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

Updated Catalogue of Imported Veterinary Drugs

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

Maximum Residue Limits for Vet Drugs in Foods

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

On October 27, 2021, [China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Residue Limits \(MRLs\) for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Food to the WTO](#) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1233](#). On September 2022, MARA, NHC and SAMR jointly published Announcement No. 594 containing the finalized [National Food Safety Standard of MRLs for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods](#) (GB 31650.1-2022) and 21 standards of methods for determination of veterinary drug residues. The

newly published MRLs affects the meat/livestock, poultry, seafood, and apiculture sectors. The standards entered into force on February 1, 2023.

3. Mycotoxins

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

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

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

4. Contaminants in Food

On February 22, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard – Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods – No.1 Revision¹³. In comparison with the effective [National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods \(GB2762-2017\)](#), the No.1 Revision added the food category of “Cereal-based complementary foods for infants and young children” to the section of “Cadmium limits in foods”.

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

On March 7, 2023, China notified WTO SPS of a new standard for contaminants: [the National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods \(GB2762-2022\) 4,8 the MLs of Nitrite](#) (link in Chinese) as of [G/SPS/N/CHN/1276](#). Compared with the published standard of GB2762-2022, the new notified standard changed the maximum level of Nitrite in

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

¹³ Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://www.sdtdata.com/fx/fmoa/tsLibList> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

packaged drinking water from 0.005mg/L to 0.1mg/L, and added in the maximum level requirement of Nitrite (30mg/L) for bird nest products.

5. Pathogen Limits for Food

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

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

VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures

1. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

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

On January 1, 2022, GACC began enforcing the Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (Decree 248). The decree requires the registration of overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food, and a small number of other agricultural, products to the PRC. Many food ingredients are included within the scope of the decree. The list of products subject to the decree was revised numerous times since publication without official notification to trading partners. The decree excludes food additives and processing aids based on GACC's definition of these products.

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

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

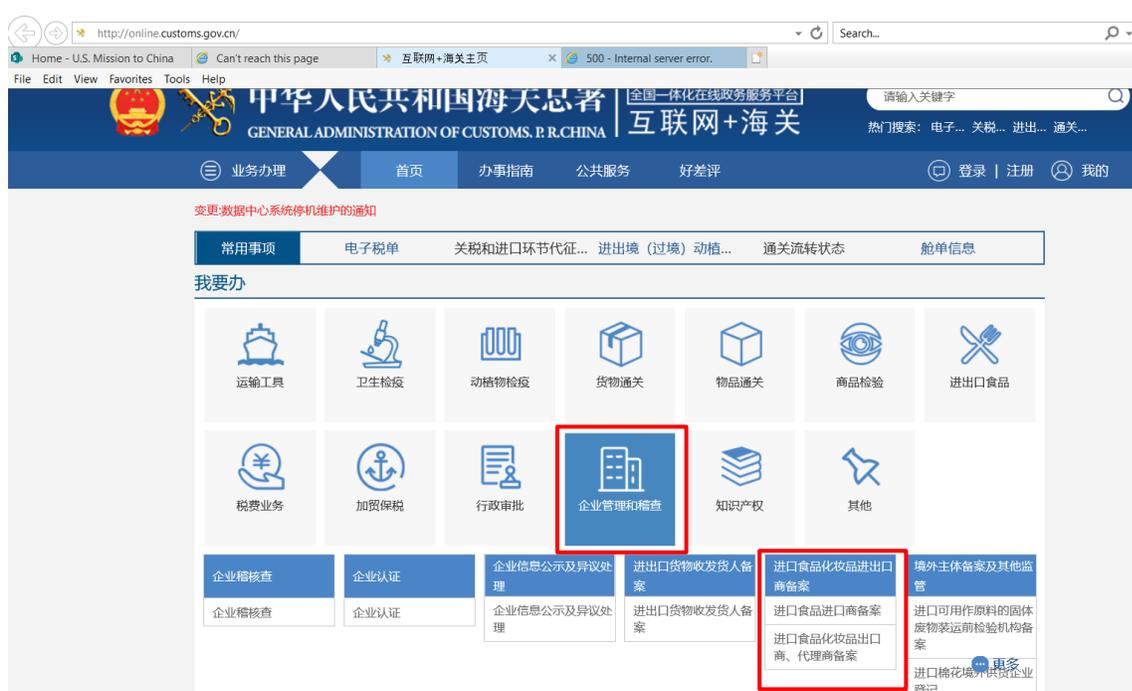
¹⁴ Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://www.sdtdata.com/fx/fmoa/tsLibList> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

¹⁵ Full text of the standard could be searched for at: <https://www.sdtdata.com/fx/fmoa/tsLibList> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

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

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

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



3. Registration of Special Foods

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

4. Good Manufacturing Practices

The hygienic requirements for food production and operation, or good manufacturing practices (GMP), compose one of the four pillars of China’s national food safety standard framework

(with the other three pillars being basic standards, standards for foods/food additives/food-related products, and testing regulations/SOPs).

Table 5. China: Standards for Good Manufacturing Practices

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products ¹⁶
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children ¹⁷
12/26/2013	1/1/2015	GB29923-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose ¹⁸
12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygiene Regulations for Food Trading
5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8950-2016	罐头食品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Canned Foods
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8951-2016	蒸馏酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Distilled Liquor and Formulated Liquor
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8952-2016	啤酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beer
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8954-2016	食醋生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification for Vinegar Production
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8955-2016	食用植物油及其制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Edible Vegetable Oil
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8956-2016	蜜饯生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Preserved Fruits

¹⁶ On May 12, 2020, China notified the draft [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products \(GB12693-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1158.

¹⁷ On May 12, 2020, China notified the draft [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children \(GB 23790-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159. However, since infant formula foods in liquid form was included in the draft standard, in February 2021, NHC issued the revised Draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children for domestic comments; in early March 2021, the draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN 1159 Add.1. In November 2021, the draft standard was notified again to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CH/1159 Add.2.

¹⁸ In November 2021, China notified the draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN 1239.

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB8957-2016	糕点、面包卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Pastry and Bread
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12695-2016	饮料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB13122-2016	谷物加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17403-2016	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and Chocolate
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage, Distribution and Sale of Meat and Meat Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick-Frozen Products
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
09/11/2020	03/11/2021	GB31605-2020	食品冷链物流卫生规范	Hygienic Specifications of Food Cold-chain Logistics
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31651-2021	餐（饮）具集中消毒卫生规范	Sanitary Standards of Tableware Centralized Disinfection
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31652-2021	即食鲜切果蔬加工卫生规范	Hygienic Specification on Processing of Ready-to-eat Fresh-cut Vegetables and Fruits
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31653-2021	食品中黄曲霉毒素污染控制规范	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food
2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31654-2021	餐饮服务通用卫生规范	General Hygienic Regulation for Catering Services

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

SPS Notification	Standard Title (Chinese)	Standard Title (English)
1171	食品加工用菌种制剂生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Microbial Food Cultures
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat ¹⁹
880	冷藏乳制品贮运销售卫生规范	Sanitary Specifications for Storage and Marketing of Refrigerated Dairy Products
859	食品用热加工调味料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Thermal Process Flavoring

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

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

1. Dairy Products

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

Regulations

¹⁹ In February 2021, NHC released the revised draft national food safety standard - Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat for domestic comments. The draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN 1066 Add.1](#).

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

Regulating Sanitary Certificates for Dairy Imports

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

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

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

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

Registration of Foreign Dairy Facilities that Export to China

Please see FDA’s website, which includes further information regarding dairy facility registration: [Dairy Export Lists | FDA](#) . Registration lists are also available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

National Standards

Table 7. China: Principal Standard for Dairy Products

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products ²⁰

Table 8. China: Specific Standards for Dairy Products

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

²⁰ On May 12, 2020, China notified the [National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products \(GB12693-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1158.

²¹ On September 14, 2020, China notified the [revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Modified Milk \(GB 25191-XXXX\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comments as G/SPS/N/CHN/1166.

²² On September 14, 2020, China Notified the [revision to the National Food Safety Standard on Fermented Milk \(GB 19302-xxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comments as G/SPS/N/CHN/1167.

²³ On May 12, 2020, China notified [revisions to the National Food Safety Standard: Milk Powder \(GB19644-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee for comment as G/SPS/N/CHN/1160.

²⁴ On June 16, 2021, China notified [draft National Food Safety Standard of Cream, Butter and Anhydrous Milk Fat \(GB19646-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1221.

6/30/2022	12/31/2022	GB 13102-2022	浓缩乳制品	Condensed Milk Products
6/30/2022	12/31/2022	GB 25192-2022	再制干酪和干酪制品	Processed Cheese and Cheese Products

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

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

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

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

2. Special Foods

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

Infant Formula

Infant Formula Recipe Registration

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Recipes for Formula Powder Products for Infants and Young Children \(CFDA Decree 26\)](#) require infant formula products manufactured on or after January 1, 2018 to be registered with CFDA (now SAMR). Foreign infant formula

powder products must be registered before the products may be shipped to China. There is no official list of all registered infant formulas available; however, the searchable [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) can indicate whether an individual recipe has been registered. There are several supporting documents for Decree 26 available on the [SAMR webpage for special food registration](#), which provides additional details on the infant formula product registration process, including the [Material Requirements for Infant Formula Product Registration](#).

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

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

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

On June 26, 2019, SAMR released draft Administrative Measures for the Registration of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Recipe for domestic comments. The draft is a revision to CFDA Decree 26. Changes in the proposed regulation include but are not limited to more stringent requirements placed on applicants (for example, applicants must possess a complete manufacturing process); a simplified registration process (such as the free transfer of recipes between group companies and subsidiaries and reduced timeline for product testing); and more details about the process and timeline for on-site audits. An electronic certification system will be used in the process of administering infant formula recipe registration. In August 2019, the Draft Measures were notified to the WTO as TBT/N /CHN/1344. At the time of this report the Measures were not finalized.

Infant Formula Facility Registration

Foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China are required to register with GACC. Please see FDA's website for more information: [Infant Formula Export List | FDA](#)

Packaging, Labeling, and Other Product-Specific Requirements

Infant formula producers are required to review their labels to ensure conformity with relevant regulations and standards. Imported infant formula must be packaged in the smallest retail package feasible, with the Chinese label printed on the package before import into China. It is forbidden to import infant formula in bulk packaging for the purpose of repackaging in China.

Imported infant formula must have a minimum of three months of shelf-life upon clearing Customs.

On November 12, 2021, SAMR issued [Public Notice \[2021\] No. 38](#) (link in Chinese) on Further Regulating the Labeling and Marking of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Products. According to the Notice, formula labeling for infants and young children must be truthful, accurate, clear, and easy to distinguish, and shall not contain false, exaggerated, misleading characters, pictures, or absolute language. It provides for content claims and function claims for infant formula for infants 0 to 6 months old, and for formula for older infants and young children over six months old; it clarifies the content to be labeled on the product label, labeling of animal protein sources, and labeling of compound ingredients in the ingredient list. The Notice requires applications for recipe registration of infant and young children formula powder. Labeling of products produced on or after February 22, 2023²⁵ must conform to requirements in the notice. Products produced before the date may be sold until their shelf life expires. Before issuing Public Notice [2021] No. 38, SAMR solicited comments on the "[Further Regulating the Labeling and Marking of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Products \(Draft\)](#)" in July 2021.

Production Outsourcing, Repackaging, and other Prohibited Practices

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

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

²⁵ The implementation date of the three national food safety standards - Infant Formula (GB 10765-2021), Follow-up Formula for Older Infants (GB 10766-2021), and Follow-up Formula for Young Children (GB 10767-2021)

Table 9. China: Standards for Infant Formulas

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

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

- [National food safety standard for Canned complementary foods for infants and young children](#) (link in Chinese) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1270](#)
- [National food safety standard for Cereal-based complementary foods for infants and young children](#) (link in Chinese) as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1269](#)

Foods for Special Medical Purposes (FSMP)

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

On December 1, 2021, China notified the Management Measures for Registration of Food for Special Medical Purpose to the WTO Committee on TBT as [G/TBT/N/CHN/1636](#) (link in Chinese). The measures revising Decree 24 include reducing the time limit for clinical verification from 40 working days to 30 working days; setting up review and approval

²⁶ On May 12, 2020, China notified [the National Food Safety Standard: Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Infant Formula \(GB23790-xxxx\)](#) to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159. However, since infant formula foods in liquid form was included in the draft standard, in February 2021, NHC issued the revised Draft National Food Safety Standard - Good Manufacturing Practice for Formula Foods for Infants and Young Children for domestic comments, which was notified to the WTO SPS Committee in March 2021 as G/SPS/N/CHN/1159 Add.1. A second draft of the Standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1159/Add.2](#) on November 17, 2021.

priority procedures that enable expedited review and approval to register FSMP for urgent clinical needs and rare diseases; using electronic certificates. The notified draft Measures also provide that on-site sampling inspection will be conducted, emphasize product technical requirements (including testing methods) shall be included in the registration certificate appendix, and set requirements on labeling and marking.

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

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

On March 6, China notified for comments the [National Food Safety Standard of Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants](#) (link in Chinese) to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1270](#). The standard applies to the formulas for special medical purposes for infants aged 0-12 months old and regulates the technical requirements for the formula foods.

Health Foods²⁷

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

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

In August 2019, SAMR released the Administrative Measures for the Catalogue of Raw Materials and the Catalogue of Health Functions of Health Foods (SAMR Decree 13).²⁸ The

²⁷ Defined as foods that claim to have specific health functions or for the purpose of supplementing vitamins and minerals to humans, that are suitable for consumption by specific groups of people, to adjust function of human bodies, and are not for the purpose of treating disease. Health foods must not cause any acute, sub-acute or chronic harms to human bodies. Health foods are defined in the National Food Safety Standard for Health Foods (GB 16740-2014).

²⁸ The Administrative Measures in Chinese are available at: http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/fgs/201908/t20190820_306117.html

Measures regulate the development, adjustment, and announcement of the two catalogues of health foods. To regulate health food naming and claims made about health foods, SAMR released Guidance for Naming of Health Foods (2019 Version) in November 2019²⁹.

In June 2019, SAMR published the Guidance for Labeling of Warning Statement for Health Foods.³⁰ The Guidance provides a warning statement, “Health foods are not medicines and cannot be substituted for medicines to treat diseases,” which must be included on the package labels of health foods. The Guidance also requires that shelf-life labeling of health foods be presented in the following format: “The quality guarantee period ends on xxxx (year) xx (month) xx (day).” The Guidance entered into force on January 1, 2020.

3. Meat and Poultry Products

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

Import Regulations

Registration of U.S. Facilities: Exporters of U.S. beef, pork, and poultry should refer to the instructions in the [USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service Export Library for export to China](#) (see “Plants Eligible to Export”). Registration lists are available on the [GACC website](#). See Section VI for additional information.

Quarantine Inspection Permit: [AQSIQ Public Notice 73 Concerning the Quarantine Review of Animals and Plants Entering \(into China\)](#) requires that importers obtain a Quarantine Import Permit (QIP) as part of the customs clearance process. The Notice also provides several amendments to the quarantine review procedure, including extending the validity of QIP’s to six months, allowing QIP’s to be annulled or voided in the event of a government-issued warning or ban, and requiring that contracts reflect the quarantine requirements of the corresponding QIP. In 2018, GACC published a revised [Measures for the Management of the Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine and Inspection](#) (link in Chinese), which includes the required materials and processes to obtain the QIP.

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

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

²⁹ The Guidance for Naming of Health Food (2019 Version) in Chinese is available at: http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201911/t20191112_308443.html

³⁰ The Guidance for Labeling of Warning Statement for Health Foods in Chinese is available at: http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/tssps/201908/t20190820_306116.html

[Administrative Rules for Inspection and Quarantine on Entry Meat Products \(AQSIQ Public Notice 49\)](#) serve as the implementing rules for both AQSIQ Decree 136 (now GACC Decree 243) and AQSIQ Decree 170.

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

National Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工企业卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage, Distribution and Sale of Meat and Meat Products ³¹
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2707-2016	鲜(冻)畜、禽产品	Fresh and Frozen Livestock and Poultry Products
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2726-2016	熟肉制品	Cooked meat products
9/6/2019	4/1/2020	GB31650-2019	食品中兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods
9/20/2022	2/1/2023	GB31650.1-2022	食品中41种兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for 41 Veterinary Drugs in Foods

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

SPS Notification No.	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1071	食用动物血制品	Edible Animal Blood Products
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat ³²
1240	调理肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice of Producing for Prepared Meat Products
1234	食用畜禽副产品加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Livestock and Poultry Edible Offal and By-products

4. Vegetable Oil

Import Regulations

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

³² In February 2021, NHC released the revised draft national food safety standard - Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat for domestic comments; the draft standard was notified to the WTO SPS Committee as [G/SPS/N/CHN/1066 Add.1](#) on March 4, 2021.

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

In November 2016, China implemented the National Food Safety Standard for Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds (GB 1964-[2015](#)). The standard applies to oil seeds used in the production of edible vegetable oil. On June 21, 2018, China released the [National Food Safety Standard - Edible Vegetable Oil \(GB 2716-2018\)](#), which entered into force on December 21, 2018. Crude vegetable oil, edible vegetable oil, edible vegetable blend oil, and various edible vegetable oils used in frying food are subject to the standard. Edible oil products (such as edible hydrogenated oil, margarine, shortening, cocoa butter replacer, whipped cream, powdered oil) are not covered by the standard.

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

5. Agricultural Biotechnology

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

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

The biotechnology regulatory environment for agriculture is outlined in [the State Council's Administrative Rules for Safety of Agriculture GMOs](#) (link in Chinese), which was issued in 2001 and the most recent update was made in 2017. The Rules are implemented by the following Measures:

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

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

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

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

The Implementing Regulations of the Food Safety Law released in October 2019 provide that “Production and trading of genetically modified foods should be conspicuously marked; the measures for marking (the production and trading) will be developed by the food safety supervision and administrative department of the State Council together with the agricultural administrative department of the State Council.” As of March 31, 2023, the measures have not been released.

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

6. Grains

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

Registration of Grain Exporters (AQSIQ Decree 177)

GACC is responsible for grains facility registration.

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

To implement Decree 177, AQSIQ (now GACC) asked foreign governments to establish registration systems for grain exporters and provide lists for publication on a PRC government website. AQSIQ indicated that the lists are used to monitor compliance with grain import requirements. In 2017, USDA provided AQSIQ with a list of U.S. exporters of commodities

covered by the U.S. Grain Standards Act (USGSA). This list is maintained by USDA’s Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) which operates under the USGSA of 1916, as amended.

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

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

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

The Regulation on the Administration of Grain Circulation (State Council Decree 740)^[1]

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

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

In February 2021, the State Administration of Food and Strategic Reserves published (link in Chinese), aiming to clarify accountability and hold accountable agencies which fail to correct problems in the amount, quality, and safety of government reserves. Main contents include quality control on check-in of grains into storage, quality control during storage and grains check-out, requirements on test and exam agencies, and supervision and inspection. The Rules took effect on April 1, 2021 and are valid until March 31, 2024.

The China’s National Public Service Platform for Standards Information recently published two new rice related national standards (recommended) for “[germ-remained milled rice](#)”(link in Chinese) and “[germinated brown rice](#)”(link in Chinese), both will be effective in July 2023. National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration also published an [industry standard for food grade rice bran](#) (link in Chinese) for public comments in April 2022.

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

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

Revised National Food Safety Standards on Grain Processing

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

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

Code of Hygienic Practice for Storage and Transportation of Raw Grains

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

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

On February 22, 2021, China released the National Food Safety Standard – Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food (GB31653-2021)³³, which was implemented on February 22, 2022. The Code applies to peanuts, corn, cottonseed, tree nuts, and feed for dairy cows.

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

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

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

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

7. Feed and Feed Additives

³³ Full text of the standard can be searched for at: <https://sppt.cfsa.net.cn:8086/db> (the Data Search Platform for National Food Safety Standards).

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

- 1) Apply for an import product registration license or product waiver from MARA through a China-based agent. Under MARA regulations, the following feed products and additives require a MARA import product registration license: pre-mixed, concentrate, compound, supplementary feed, “single feed ingredients,” and feed additives. Registration information can be found on [MARA’s website](#). Note, this is a complex process that requires Chinese language skills and can take several months or years to complete.
- 2) Ensure your manufacturing facility is registered with FDA. New Facilities can begin the registration process [here](#).
- 3) The manufacturing facilities contact [USDA AMS](#) to obtain GACC facility registration information. To obtain export certificates such as Certificate of Free Sale (COFS) and Certificate of Exportability (COE), please visit the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) [Export Certification Application & Tracking system](#) (CVM eCATS).
- 4) USDA AMS works with USDA FAS to register manufacturing facilities with GACC. China only allows imports of feed and feed additives from registered foreign facilities. To register, a facility must comply with the domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as the PRC regulations and standards. Decree 118 also sets record filing requirements for China’s importers, labeling, and feed exports.
- 5) Check that registration is complete before shipment. Make sure the feed products and additives are in the [MARA’s Feed Ingredient Catalogue](#) and [Feed Additive Catalogue](#). If a product is not in these catalogues, the manufacturing facilities must complete [MARA’s approval process for new feed or feed additives](#) or receive a product waiver.

For more information China’s feed and feed additive regulations, see the GAIN report [Roadmap to China Challenging New Feed Regulatory System](#).

Major Feed and Feed Additive Regulations

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

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

products through agents based in China. The regulations also set requirements on feed and feed additive labeling and penalties for violators.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The list of countries/regions that are allowed to export feed ingredients, pet food, single-cell protein, natural mineral feed and compound feed can be found at [GACC website](#).

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

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

Decree 2 sets requirements on dossiers, samples, and application procedures for registering feed and feed additives with MARA. In 2016, MOA Decree 3 [2016]³⁴ slightly revised the Measures.

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

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

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

In late 2019, MARA issued two notices which update the application process for feed ingredient and feed additive licenses. These measures set forth new application requirements related to the safety of the product and aim at better facilitating applications for both domestic and foreign feed manufacturers. The second measure institutes a consultation service for applicants. For more details on the two notices, please read the USDA GAIN report - [MARA Updates Application Requirements for Feed Ingredient and Feed Additive Licenses](#). In June 2022, MARA published [an updated catalogue for the imported feed and feed additives product licenses](#) (link in Chinese), which included all products and firms that have been granted with MARA’s import license.

Feed Ingredient Catalogue

MARA is responsible for updating the [Feed Ingredient Catalogue](#). On March 3, 2021, MARA published the [2021 Catalogue of Raw Materials for Feedstuff](#), which is an updated feed catalog consolidating the 2012 version and subsequent revisions issued over the last several years. On November 3, 2022, MARA released [No. 614 Announcement](#) (link in Chinese) that added *Salvia hispanica L.* to the existing feed ingredient catalogue. All feed and feed ingredients must be listed in the MARA catalog to be eligible for import into China. For feed ingredients not listed, companies must complete MARA's approval process for new feed ingredient before export. Updates (in Chinese) are published irregularly on the website of the [MARA Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services](#) (link in Chinese).

Feed Additive Catalogue

MARA is responsible for updating the [Feed Additive Catalogue](#). The [2021 Catalogue of “Approved Feed Additives”](#) is a revision of the same document published in December 2013. The 2021 version consolidates six notices made by MARA from July 2014 to November 2020. Companies interested in exporting feed additives to China must ensure their products are listed in the “Approved Feed Additives” catalogue and meet the facility registration requirements established by GACC. For additives not listed, companies must complete MARA's approval process for new feed additives before export. Updates (in Chinese) are published irregularly on

³⁴ The [2016] No. 3 Decree in Chinese could be found at: http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/diliuqi/201712/t20171219_6102508.htm

the website of the MARA [Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services](#) (link in Chinese).

National Standards of Feed Additives

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

- TBT Notification 1621 - [National Standard Feed additives - Part 8: Preservatives and Acidity Regulator Propionic Acid](#)

Feed Label Standard

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

Hygienic Standard for Feeds (GB13078-2017)

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

8. Pet Food

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

In April 2018, MARA Public Notice No. 20 [2019] released six normative regulations³⁵, including:

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

³⁵ The MARA Public Notice [2019] No. 20 in Chinese could be found at: http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/zcfg/nybgz/201805/t20180504_6141413.htm

- Requirements for Application Materials for Pet Additive Premix Feed Production Licensing.

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

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

Pet Food Labeling

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

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

Facility Registration

Overseas pet food facilities that have registered with GACC are listed on <http://dzs.customs.gov.cn/dzs/2747042/3995816/dwyxsl/2754407/index.html> [GACC website](#).

9. Organic Food

SAMR is responsible for managing organic food certification and accreditation, including the issuance of national standards and certification regulations for organic food. SAMR is responsible for maintaining the list of certified organic products. At this time, the lists of certified organic products (in Chinese) are still published on the [CNCA website](#)³⁶.

Administrative Measures on Organic Certification

³⁶ National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) exercises the administrative responsibilities of certification and accreditation activities across the country. CNCA was affiliated to AQSIQ; due to government restructuring in 2018, it is now affiliated to SAMR.

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

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

Implementing Regulations for Organic Product Certification

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

Updated Organic Certification Catalogue

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

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

The [revised national standard for organic products \(GB/T 19630-2019\)](#) ([link in Chinese](#)) entered into force on January 1, 2020. The new standard replaces and incorporates the previous standards on organic products (GB/T 19630-2011), including production, processing, labeling, and management systems.

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

Based on the Implementing Regulations for Organic Product Certification, CNCA published [Guidelines on Sampling Testing Items for Certification of 5 Categories of Organic Products \(Trial\)](#) ([link in Chinese](#)) on December 15, 2020. The Guidelines specify the mandatory items during sample testing by organic certifiers when certifying 5 categories of organic products including vegetables, fruit, tea, livestock and poultry, and dairy products. The trial guidelines came into force on July 1, 2021.

10. Seafood

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

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

Registration of Foreign Processed Seafood Facilities

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

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

Registration of Foreign Live Seafood/Aquatic Animal Facilities (AQSIQ Decree 183)

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

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

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

In late 2016, AQSIQ (now GACC) began the registration of U.S. aquaculture farms and facilities for non-edible live seafood (for ornamental or breeding purposes). The three U.S. lists of

aquaculture farms and facilities for exporting edible aquatic animals, aquatic animals for breeding purposes and ornamental aquatic animals to China are available at the [Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine](#) (link in Chinese).

Designated Quarantine Sites for Entry of Edible Aquatic Animals

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

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

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

Veterinary Drug Limits

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

11. Plant-based Meat

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

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

The USDA GAIN report - [Market Overview of Plant-Based Meat Alternative Products in China](#) provides an overview of China's plant-based meat alternative product sector, including the major products, industry leaders, marketing considerations, and relevant regulations.

Voluntary Group Standard for Plant-Based Products

The rising significance of the plant-based meat sector is indicated by the development of a voluntary group standard by the Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology (CIFST) - [Plant-based Meat Products \(T/CIFST 001-2020\)](#) (link in Chinese). The standard aims to clarify product definitions, establish technical and labeling/marketing requirements, and encourage and

guide research and development; it was implemented on June 25, 2021. The [draft Voluntary Group Standard for Plant-Based Food](#) (T/CIFST 002-2021) was released for public comments on April 8, 2021 and the [final full text](#) (link in Chinese) was published on August 23, 2021. The plant-based dairy products such as plant-based yogurt, desert and chocolate, keep being a trend in the market, especially among young consumers.

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

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

VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

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

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

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

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

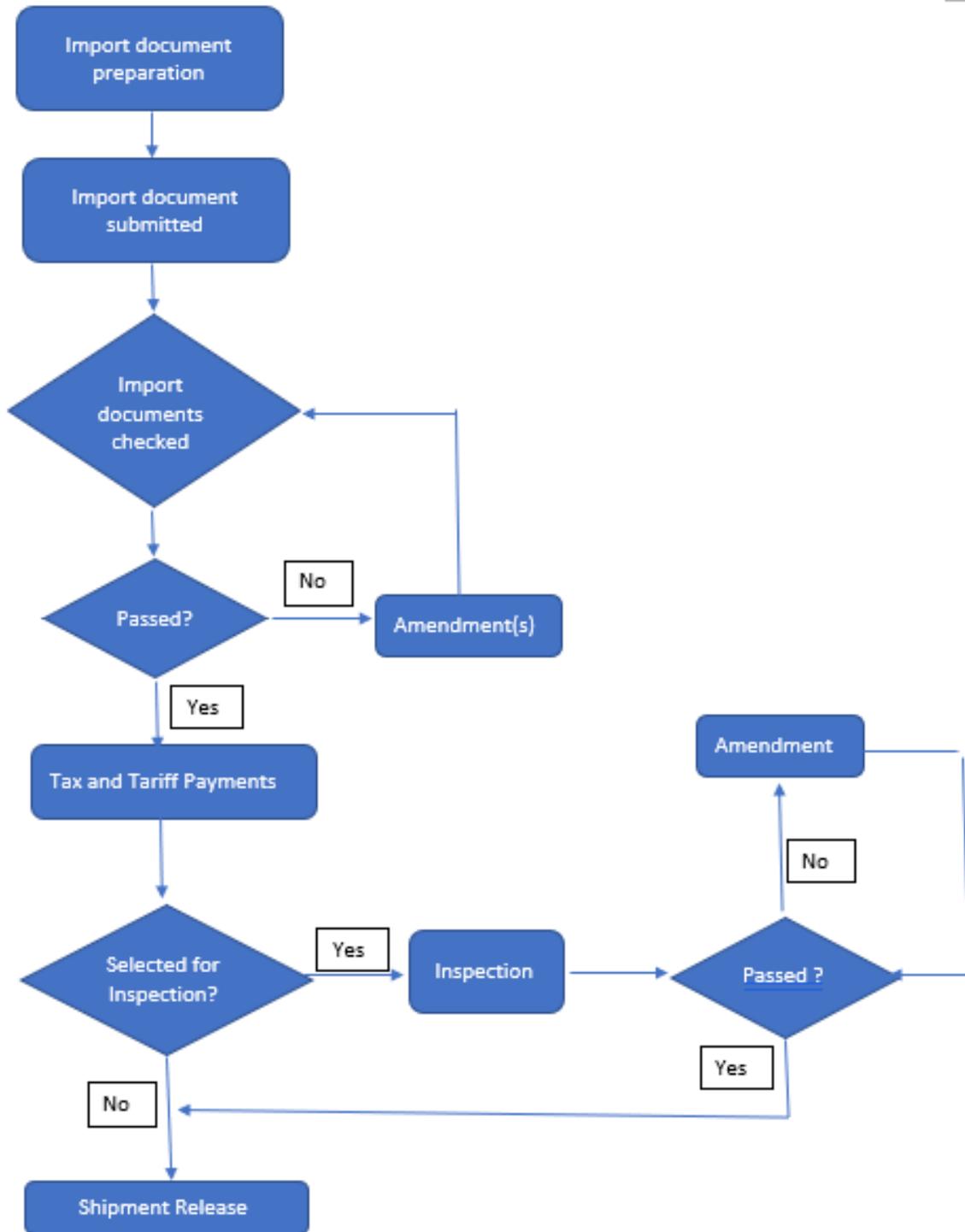
The trademark application form in Chinese is available at the [Trademark Office of China National Intellectual Property Administration](#) website.

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

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

IX. Import Procedures

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



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

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

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

X. Trade Facilitation

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

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

Appendix

I. Chinese Government Regulatory Agencies

1. State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

SAMR is responsible for the comprehensive coordination of China's food safety system; the development of major food safety related laws, policies, and regulations; the implementation of domestic market inspections; and the registration of special foods. The [Provisions on the Jurisdiction, Department and Staffing of the State Administration for Market Regulation](#) outlines its organization, functions, and division of responsibilities with other ministries when they are working on the same issue. SAMR also conducts nationwide compliance sampling tests of agricultural and food products, with higher sampling rates of meat and meat products, vegetable products, grains and grain products, bakery, seafood, beverages and liquor, and institutional food service.

Contact Information

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

2. National Health Commission (NHC)

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

Contact Information

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

3. General Administration of Customs of China (GACC)

GACC is primarily concerned with public security and border protection, entry-exit inspection of goods, and the collection of import and export duties. Within GACC, the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine holds responsibility for the inspection and quarantine of animals and plants and their products and conducts inspections on entering-exiting animals and plants and their products. GACC's Import and Export Food Safety Bureau develops and implements rules for

inspection of imported foods and is responsible for registering foreign facilities that produce certain food and agricultural products for export to China. The [Regulations on the Allocation of Functions, Internal Bodies and Staffing of the General Administration of Customs](#) outlines GACC's organization and functions.

Contact Information

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

4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)

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

Contact Information

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

5. Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)

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

Contact Information

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

6. Ministry of Public Security

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

Contact information

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

II. Other Import Contacts

USDA Office Contact Information in Washington, D.C.

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

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

USDA Office Contact Information in China

Office of Agricultural Affairs, Beijing

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

Agricultural Trade Office, Beijing

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

Agricultural Trade Office, Guangzhou

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

Agricultural Trade Office, Shanghai

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

Agricultural Trade Office, Shenyang

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

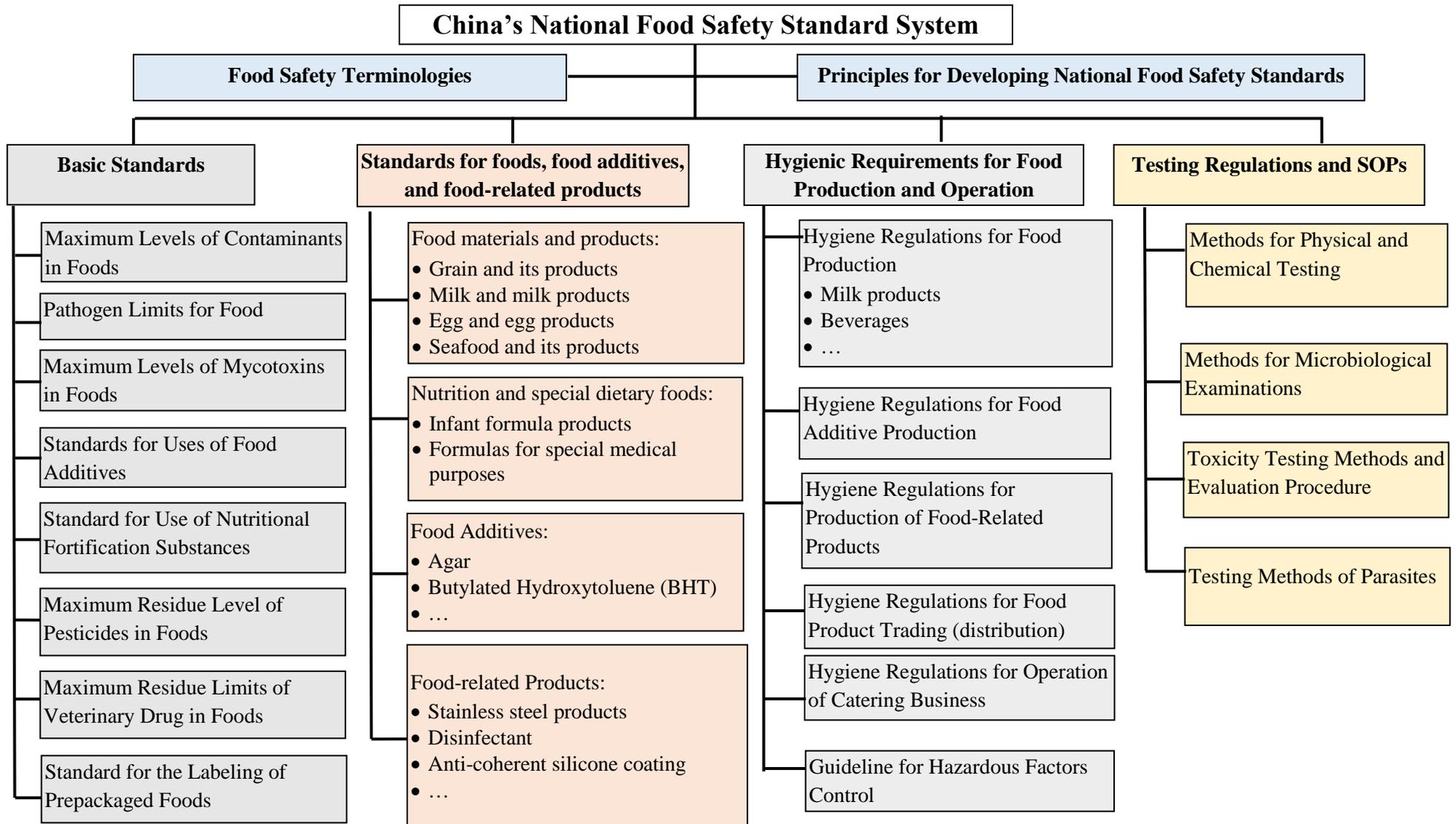
USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – China Office

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3030
Email: IS.Beijing.China.Staff@usda.gov

USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service – China Office

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3983
Email: BeijingFSISCorrespondence@usda.gov

III. Framework of the National Food Safety Standard System



IV. List of the Existing National Food Safety Standards

General Standards

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	9/6/2019	4/1/2020	GB31650-2019	食品中兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods
2	9/20/2022	2/1/2023	GB31650.1-2022	食品中41种兽药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits for 41 Veterinary Drug in Foods
3	3/3/2021	9/3/2021	GB2763-2019	食品中农药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Level of Pesticides in Foods
4	11/11/2022	5/11/2023	GB2763.1-2022	食品中2,4-滴丁酸钠盐等112种农药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Limits of 112 Pesticides in Foods
5	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB2761-2017	食品中真菌毒素限量	Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods
6	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB2762-2017	食品中污染物限量	Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods ³⁷
7	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB 29921-2021	预包装食品中致病菌限量	Pathogenic Microorganism Limits in Prepackaged Food
8	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB 31607-2021	散装即食食品中致病菌限量	Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria in Bulk Ready-to-eat Foods
9	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2760-2014	食品添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Food Additives
10	10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
11	3/15/2012	1/1/2013	GB14880-2012	食品营养强化剂使用标准	Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods

³⁷ In March of 2023, China notified WTO SPS of the National Food Safety Standard for Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods (GB2762-2022) 4.8 the MLs of Nitrite as SPS N CHN1276.

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12	4/20/2011	4/20/2012	GB7718-2011	预包装食品标签通则	General Principles for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods
13	10/12/2011	1/1/2013	GB28050-2011	预包装食品营养标签通则	Standard for Nutrition Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods
14	12/26/2013	5/1/2015	GB13432-2013	预包装特殊膳食用食品标签	The Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses
15	11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives

Food Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	11/22/2021	GB5420-2010	干酪	Cheese
2	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB11674-2010	乳清粉和乳清蛋白粉	Whey Powder and Whey Protein Powder
3	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB13102-2022	浓缩乳制品	Concentrated Dairy Products
4	3/26/2010	6/1/2010	GB19301-2010	生乳	Raw Milk
5	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk
6	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders
7	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19645-2010	巴氏杀菌乳	Pasteurized Milk
8	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB19646-2010	稀奶油、奶油和无水奶油	Cream, butter, and anhydrous milkfat
9	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25190-2010	灭菌乳	Sterilized Milk

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
10	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB25191-2010	调制乳	Modified Milk
11	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB25192-2022	再制干酪和干酪制品	Process(ed) Cheese and Cheese Products
12	4/20/2011	10/20/2011	GB14963-2011	蜂蜜	Honey
13	9/7/2021	3/7/2022	GB19295-2011	速冻面米与调制食品	Quick Frozen Flour and Rice Products, Quick Frozen Prepared Foods
14	9/15/2011	3/15/2012	GB26878-2011	食用盐碘含量	Iodine Content in Edible Salt
15	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB2757-2012	蒸馏酒及其配制酒	Distilled Spirits and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
16	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB2758-2012	发酵酒及其配制酒	Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
17	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2711-2014	面筋制品	Gluten Products
18	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2712-2014	豆制品	Bean Products
19	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB2718-2014	酿造酱	Fermented Sauces
20	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB7096-2014	食用菌及其制品	Edible Fungi and their Products
21	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB9678.2-2014	巧克力、代可可脂巧克力及其制品	Chocolate, Cocoa Butter Replacer, and Related Products
22	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB10133-2014	水产调味品	Aquatic Dressing
23	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB13104-2014	食糖	National Food Safety Standards for Sugars
24	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB15203-2014	淀粉糖	Starch Sugar
25	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB16740-2014	保健食品	Health Food
26	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB17401-2014	膨化食品	Puffed Foods

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
27	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB19298-2014	包装饮用水	Packaged Drinking Water
28	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB19300-2014	坚果与籽类食品	Nuts and Seeds Products
29	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2713-2015	淀粉制品	Starch Products
30	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2714-2015	酱腌菜	Preserved Vegetables
31	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2720-2015	味精	Gourmet Powder
32	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2721-2015	食用盐	Food Grade Salt
33	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB2730-2015	腌腊肉制品	Cured meat products
34	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2733-2015	鲜、冻动物性水产品	Fresh and frozen aquatic animal products
35	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2749-2015	蛋与蛋制品	Eggs and their Products
36	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB2759-2015	冷冻饮品和制作料	Frozen Beverages and Related Materials
37	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB7098-2015	罐头食品	Canned Food
38	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB7099-2015	糕点、面包	Pastries and Bread
39	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB7100-2015	饼干	Cookies and Crackers
40	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB7101-2022	饮料	Beverages
41	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB10136-2015	动物性水产制品	Processed aquatic products of animal origin
42	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB10146-2015	食用动物油脂	Edible Animal Oils
43	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB14967-2015	胶原蛋白肠衣	National Food Safety Standards for Collagen Casings
44	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB15196-2015	食用油脂制品	Edible Oil Products

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

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

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
62	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31639-2016	食品加工用酵母	Yeasts used for food processing
63	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB31640-2016	食用酒精	Edible alcohol
64	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB 2716-2018	植物油	Vegetable Oil
65	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2717-2018	酱油	Soy Sauce
66	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB2719-2018	食醋	Vinegar
67	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB8537-2018	饮用天然矿泉水	Natural Mineral Water
68	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose
69	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB31644-2018	复合调味料	Compound Condiment
70	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB31645-2018	胶原蛋白肽	Collagen Peptide

Special Foods

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10765-2021	婴儿配方食品	Infant Formula
2	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10766-2021	较大婴儿配方食品	Follow-up Formula for Older Infants
3	2/22/2021	2/22/2023	GB10767-2021	幼儿配方食品	Formula Foods for Young Children
4	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB10769-2010	婴幼儿谷类辅助食品	Cereal-Based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children ³⁹

³⁹ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Cereal-Based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children as SPS N CHN 1269.

5	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB10770-2010	婴幼儿罐装辅助食品	Canned Complementary Foods for Infant and Young Children ⁴⁰
6	12/21/2010	1/1/2012	GB25596-2010	特殊医学用途婴儿配方食品通则	General Standard of Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants ⁴¹
7	12/26/2013	7/1/2014	GB29922-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品通则	Formulas for Special Medical Purposes
8	4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB22570-2014	辅食营养补充品	Complementary Food Supplements
9	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB24154-2015	运动营养食品通则	General Standard for Sports Nutritional Food
10	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB31601-2015	孕妇及乳母营养补充食品	Multi-nutrient supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women

Food Additive Standards

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

Other quality and specification standards: omitted

⁴⁰ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Canned Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children as SPS N CHN 1270.

⁴¹ In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Formula for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants as SPS N CHN 1268.

Food-related Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	6/30/2022	6/30/2023	GB14930.1-2022	洗涤剂	Detergent
2	4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
3	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
4	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品通用安全要求	General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles
5	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB4806.2-2015	奶嘴	Nipple
6	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
7	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
8	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products
9	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
11	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles
12	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles
13	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.10-	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
			2016		
14	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
15	6/30/2022	12/30/2022	GB4806.12-2022	食品接触用竹木材料及制品	Food Contact Bamboo and Wood Materials and Articles
16	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB14934-2016	消毒餐（饮）具	Disinfected Tableware

Production and Operation GMP

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31651-2021	餐（饮）具集中消毒卫生规范	Sanitary Standards of Tableware Centralized Disinfection
2	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31652-2021	即食鲜切果蔬加工卫生规范	Hygienic Specification on Processing of Ready-to-eat Fresh-cut Vegetables and Fruits
3	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31653-2021	食品中黄曲霉毒素污染控制规范	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food
4	2/22/2021	2/22/2022	GB31654-2021	餐饮服务通用卫生规范	General Hygienic Regulation for Catering Services
5	9/11/2020	3/11/2021	GB31605-2020	食品冷链物流卫生规范	Hygienic Specifications of Food Cold-chain Logistics
6	5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
7	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygienic Practice for Food Operation
8	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products

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

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
22	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17403-2016	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and Chocolate
23	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
24	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
25	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products
26	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages ⁴²
27	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
28	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
29	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the storage, distribution and sale of meat and meat products
30	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
31	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
32	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
33	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick-Frozen Products
34	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

⁴² In March 2023, China notified the National Food Safety Standard of Fermented Wine and Its Preparation as SPS N CHN 1265.

Nutritional Fortification Substances (Omitted)

Physical and Chemical Testing Methods (Omitted)

Micro-organisms Testing Methods (Omitted)

Toxicity Testing Methods and GMP (Omitted)

Veterinary Drug Residue Testing Methods (Omitted)

Attachments:

No Attachments