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Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

This report lists the major registration requirements and export certificates required for food and agricultural exports to the People's Republic of China. The country's import documentation requirements are dynamic, with the Chinese government still in the process of transferring registration and certification functions to the new competent authorities created through the 2018 government reorganization. In 2019, China released two major pieces of food and agricultural import related regulation: 1) the Implementing Regulations of the 2015 Food Safety Law and 2) draft overseas facilities registration measures designed to replace AQSIQ Decree 145. For more information on the new regulations as well as a comprehensive look at China's import requirements, please see the latest China Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Narrative Report.

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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

Executive Summary:

Since the government reorganization in March 2018, China has been transferring responsibilities for registration and certification oversight to the new competent authorities created through the reorganization. This process is expected to continue in 2020.

The Implementing Regulations of the 2015 Food Safety Law, which entered into force on December 1, 2019, 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. In this vein, China has been developing regulations aimed at imposing more strict requirements on food and agricultural producers and traders. For instance, the GACC [Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Foods \(Draft for Comments\)](#) will require, if enacted, overseas producers of all imported food and agricultural products to register with GACC, instead of only requiring facility registration for certain products as is current practice. In addition, [the Implementing Regulations of the 2015 Food Safety Law](#) provide that importers shall establish a system for reviewing their overseas suppliers. Although the new measures and regulations have not been finalized or fully implemented, they point to a trend of the Chinese government seeking to place more responsibility on producers and traders.

FAS Beijing suggests that stakeholders closely monitor the regulating agencies' official websites for policy updates that may impact their operations. Post will provide timely reports on revised and newly issued regulations with potential significant impacts on trade.

Note: The official titles of some of the regulations in this report reference the former competent authority (e.g., AQSIQ or CFDA), even though these agencies have been consolidated and are no longer active following the 2018 government reorganization. In addition, the official government links for many regulations (in particular those released by CFDA and AQSIQ) are no longer accessible due to the ongoing construction of new agency websites. We anticipate that these regulations will be reposted on newly created agency websites in the future.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agriculture Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service 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.

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix)

This section outlines the documents needed to export U.S. food and agricultural products to China, including documents pursuant to quality, quarantine, origin, and import control regulations. Regulations vary according to products and/or product categories. Products may also have to meet other requirements related to packaging, pre-clearance, treatment, labeling, and container conditions.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
All Agricultural and Food Products	Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)	Information regarding the content, volume, and physical characteristics of the shipment	General Import Certificate	GACC
Feed	Dairy Products for Feed: APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies that the United States is free of animal diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Health Certificate	GACC
	Pet Food: APHIS Export Health Certificate*	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	Poultry and Feather Meal: APHIS Export Health Certificate*	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	Non-ruminant Feeds, Feed Ingredients and Fats: APHIS Export Health Certificate*	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	Imported Feed and Feed Additive Registration License (for MARA-designated products)	Certifies safety of imported feed and feed additives, and to protect animal production safety. Decree 1773 requirements began on January 1, 2013	Animal Health	MARA
	Facility registration varies by product (Decree 118)	Certifies that the production facility meets phytosanitary requirements	Traceability	GACC
	Fishmeal and Fish Oil and other Aquatic Protein: DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate ^[1]	Certifies imported products come from registered establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements, and are for feed use	Animal health	GACC

^[1] For more information on China-specific requirements for fishmeal, please visit the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) [NOAA](#) website.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Animal	Live animal ¹ : APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health. (Note: Cattle cannot be exported to China due to BSE-related restrictions)	Animal Health	GACC
	Live Swine ² : APHIS Temporary Attestation for Live Swine Certificate for H1N1	Certifies live swine are free of H1N1	Animal Health	GACC
	Chilled and frozen animal products: FSIS Export Health Certificate FSIS Form 9060-5 and Form 9295-1 ³	Certifies quality and safety of products	Food Safety	GACC
	Poultry: Automatic Registration Form	Import permit supplied by the importer only	Traceability	MOFCOM
	Pork ⁴ : H1N1 Certificate FSIS Form 2630-9	Certifies pork is free of H1N1	Animal Health	GACC
	Pork: Ractopamine test report (Applicant must provide documentation through FSIS Form 9060-6 when applying for the FSIS Form 9060-5)	Certifies pork is free of Ractopamine	Animal Health	GACC

¹ For more information on China-specific export requirements on live animals, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

² Since August 1, 2014, China requires negative PCR test results for porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and porcine delta coronavirus (PDCoV) during quarantine.

³ Electronic pre-notification is required for imported beef and pork products. Visit the FSIS website for a [complete description](#) of certificates. For more information on China-specific export requirements for animal products, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

⁴ Pork and pork products with FSIS export certificate issuance dates on or after July 1, 2014 must be derived from lots of hogs that are produced in accordance with either of the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) "Never Fed Beta Agonists" Program or a specifically developed, written Ractopamine-free program. Visit the FSIS website for more information on this [certificate](#).

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Dairy Products (Milk and Milk Products)	AMS Export Sanitary Certificate DA-240 (1/2013)	Product has been pasteurized and conforms to sanitary requirements of country	Sanitary Certificate	GACC
	Facility registration (Decree 145)	Certifies that the production facility meets Chinese sanitary requirements	Traceability	GACC
	Recipe registration of Infant Formula (Decree 26)	Certifies product is formulated in accordance with the Food Safety Law, and to ensure quality and safety.	Food Safety	SAMR
Wood Products	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies wood and wood products are free from quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports	Product Origin	GACC
	Certification of Fumigation ⁵	Certifies that logs with bark are fumigated to prevent pests	Plant Health	GACC
Aquatic Products (Live and Processed)	Certificate of Origin	Certifies product origin	Animal Health	GACC
	DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate ⁶	Certifies imported fishery products come from approved establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements, and are fit for human consumption	Health Certificate	GACC
	Facility registration processed products (Decree 145)	Certifies that the production facility meets requirements	Traceability	GACC
	Facility registration live products (Decree 183)	Certifies live aquatic animals (including edible and non-edible live aquatic animals) are from registered facilities ⁷	Traceability	GACC

⁵ All U.S. logs with bark to China must be fumigated in the U.S. However, if the fumigation is reflected in the Phytosanitary Certificate already, it is not necessary to attach a separate Certificate of Fumigation.

⁶ For more information on China-specific export requirements for Aquatic products, please visit the [NOAA](https://www.noaa.gov/) website.

⁷ U.S. agencies continue to consult with GACC about implementing guidelines for this registration.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Forest Products, and Tree Nuts	Phytosanitary Certificate APHIS PPQ Form 577	Varies by product. Certifies product is free of quarantine pests (Note: For apples, the shipment must also show proof that cold treatment was applied).	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. A State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies origin from China-approved locations	Product Origin	GACC
Vegetable Oil	Crude oil: Phytosanitary Certificate	Health and Phytosanitary Attestation	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of accreditation (by 3rd party or trader)	Certifies the product complies with quality requirements	Product Quality	GACC
Wine ⁸	Wine Export Certificate	The multiple-purpose certificate used for certificate of origin, certificate of health/sanitation, and certificate of authenticity/free sale.	Product Declaration	GACC
Grains	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies product is free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	Agricultural biotech products: MOA import permission	Permits the importation of crops of agricultural biotechnology; each permission is valid for each shipment and for a period of six months.	Import control	MARA/ GACC
	Facility registration (AQSIQ Decree 177)	Certifies the grains are from registered facilities ⁹	Traceability	GACC
	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	GACC

⁸ As of March 1, 2014, The Tax and Trade Bureau of the U.S. Department of Treasury adopted the “Wine Export Certificate” as the only official certificate for wine exports to China.

⁹ For more information on facility registration requirements under Decree 177 see the FAIRS Narrative Report.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Cotton	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies product is free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	AMS Quality Classification	Certifies quality of cotton imports	Product Quality	GACC
	Facility Registration (AQSIQ Decree 87)	Certifies the cotton shipped to China is from registered facilities. Implemented since 2008.	Traceability	GACC
Processed Products	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies origin from China-approved locations	Product Origin	GACC
Oilseeds	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies product are free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	GACC
	Agricultural biotech products: MOA import permission	Permits the importation of crops of agricultural biotechnology; each permission is valid for one shipment	Import control	MARA/ GACC
	Facility Registration (AQSIQ Decree 177)	Certifies the oilseeds are from registered facilities	Traceability	GACC

Section II. Description of Export Certifications and Registrations

This section describes in detail the certifications, permits, and registration processes that must be completed to export U.S. food and agricultural products to China. Sample copies of certificates, permits, and registrations are not available as they differ for each product and are subject to change.

Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)

To import any agricultural good into China, an importer must apply for a quarantine inspection permit (QIP) to cover each contract volume. The importer must supply documentation regarding the origin and volume of the shipment to GACC with the QIP application. A QIP can include multiple loads or containers, and is valid for six months.

Certificate of Origin

For some products, China requires a certificate of origin, which is a document issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, local or state Chambers of Commerce, state government, industry association, manufacturer, or supplier. This certificate should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. Exporters should maintain close contact with importers to obtain the certificate of origin type that will satisfy the local quarantine and customs authorities.

Phytosanitary Certificates

This certificate is required to strengthen the administration of the examination and approval of animal and plant import quarantine and prevent infectious or parasitic animal diseases, insect pests, weeds dangerous to plants, and other harmful organisms, from entering the country.

Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

An original export certificate must accompany each export consignment at the time of entry into China. The certificate and attestation must match the container numbers in the shipment. Export declarations provided by suppliers or manufacturers, and state-issued phytosanitary certificates, are not acceptable. However, China will accept state-issued certificates of origin or certificate of free sale (see below).

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

Apart from quarantine regulations, product imports may also have to meet other requirements, details of which are contained in the latest China Food and Agriculture Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report.

Starting on August 1, 2018, GACC is consolidating the customs declaration form and the inspection application form into one customs declaration form¹⁰. The customs declaration and inspection application systems are combined into one system. With the reform, a trader must prepare one custom declaration form, one set of attached documents, and submit the application into one system. To facilitate adoption of the consolidated form and system, GACC issued the “Guidance for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] 60)¹¹, the “Format of Filling the “Customs Declaration Form of Imported and Exported Goods” and the “Recordation Lists of Entry and Exit Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] 61)¹², and the “Format of Electronic Application Form for Custom Declaration of Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] No.67)¹³.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

1. Registration Requirements

China imposes a number of registration requirements for a variety of consumer-oriented products and bulk commodities. U.S. facilities seeking to export these products must ensure that they are in compliance with the registration requirements. For more detailed information regarding registration requirements please see the latest China FAIRS narrative report.

1) Registration of Overseas Food Manufacturing Facilities ([AQSIQ Decree 145](#)) Currently applied to meat, processed seafood, dairy, infant formula, and cubilose (bird nest)

On March 22, 2012, AQSIQ released the Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food (AQSIQ Decree 145), which entered into force on May 1, 2012. The Measures require foreign food facilities that export to China to be registered with CNCA¹⁴ (now GACC).

On December 21, 2015, AQSIQ released [the Implementation Catalogue for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food](#), which stipulates that meat (to include poultry), seafood, dairy, infant formula, and cubilose (bird nest) production facilities require facility registration.

¹⁰ The GACC public notice concerning consolidating the forms and procedures (in Chinese) is available at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302270/302272/1949150/index.html>

¹¹ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.60 could be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1898145/index.html>

¹² The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.61 could be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302269/1897399/index.html>

¹³ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.67 could be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1905646/index.html>

¹⁴ Following the government reorganization, GACC now handles registration of overseas manufacturers of imported foods.

U.S. meat and poultry facilities under the jurisdiction of USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) are exempt from the full registration requirements. However, U.S. beef and poultry facilities must be listed with GACC. For more information on how U.S. beef facilities can be listed with GACC, please see [GAIN Report CH17033](#) and for poultry facilities, please see [GAIN Report CH2019-0153](#).

Beef Establishments are required to participate in [USDA AMS Export Verification Program for Bovine](#) for the People's Republic of China, an AMS Beef Traceability Program. A list of establishments permitted to export permissible beef products can be obtained from the [AMS web site](#). Each establishment that participates in the AMS EV Program for beef to China is required to maintain a unique product identification system, which can be accessed by authorized FSIS inspection personnel on [Partner Web](#) via the FSIS' Intranet. There is currently no other mandated registration requirement by China.

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

Revision of Decree 145

On November 26, 2019, GACC issued the [Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Foods \(Draft for Comments\)](#), which is designed to replace AQSIQ Decree 145. The United States and other countries requested that GACC notify the draft Measures to the WTO SPS and TBT Committees, respectively, to allow for comprehensive feedback from China's trading partners. For more detailed information regarding these draft measures, please see the latest China FAIRS narrative report.

2) Registration Requirements for Grain and Oilseeds ([AQSIQ Decree 177](#))

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. Decree 177 was implemented on July 1, 2016. For more information on registration requirements under Decree 177, please see "Grains" section of the latest FAIRS report.

3) Registration Requirements for Feed and Feed Additives ([AQSIQ Decree 118](#))

AQSIQ Decree 118 requires that China only import 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 Chinese regulations and standards. The qualified companies will be recommended by the exporting government to relevant Chinese authorities for registration. Decree 118 also sets requirements on record filing for Chinese importers, labeling, and Chinese feed exports.

FAS GAIN report CH15062 on [the Roadmap to China's Challenging New Feed Regulatory System](#) is a comprehensive introduction of the feed regulatory system in China.

4) Registration Requirements for Infant Formula Recipes ([CFDA Decree 26](#))

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 SAMR. Foreign infant formula powder products must be registered before the products may be shipped to China. The list of registered infant formulas is available on the [SAMR website](#). 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.

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

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 main 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); 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.

As of the publication date of this report, the Draft Measures have not been finalized.

5) [Registration Requirements for Foods for Special Medical Purposes \(CFDA Decree 24\)](#)

In March 2016, CFDA published the Measures pertaining to registering FSMP produced and distributed in China, or imported into China. The Measures were implemented on July 1, 2016, but CFDA granted a second grace period. The measures entered into force on January 1, 2019. For more details on registration requirements, please see the Special Foods section in the latest China FAIRS report.

With the government reorganization in March 2018, the Department of Special Food Safety Regulation of SAMR oversees registration of foods for special medical purposes.

6) Registration and Record Filing Requirements for Health Food (CFDA Decree 22)

The Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food (CFDA Decree 22), which entered into force on July 1, 2016, regulate the registration and record filing of health foods distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. The list of registered health foods is available on the [SAMR website](#). Several supporting documents for Decree 22, available on the [SAMR website](#), provide additional details on health food registration and record filing.

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

In 2012, AQSIQ launched a system for [record filing for foreign exporters/agents of food products and consignees of imported food products to China](#). In 2019, the website where exporters and consignees of certain food categories file their information changed from <http://ire.eciq.cn> to <http://ire.customs.gov.cn/>. Exporters and importers must file their records on this website in order to have their shipments released by customs.

3. Biosafety Import Permit Certificate for Agricultural Biotech Products

For the importation of agricultural biotech products for processing, such as GE corn, soybeans, rapeseed, and dried distillers grain, importers must apply for a biosafety import permit from MARA before signing a contract with an exporter. The application for the import permit must include copies of all of MARA's event approval certificates for the events that could be contained in the consignment of GE grain or oilseeds. Each import permit covers one consignment, and is valid for six months from date of issuance.

4. Agriculture Biotech Product Labeling Policy

China's biotech labeling regulations, governed by the Administrative Measures on Labeling of Agriculture GMOs, require mandatory labeling of products that are produced from GE materials or contain the following GE substances:

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

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

5. Automatic Registration Form (ARF) on Poultry

In addition to the GACC regulated Quarantine Import Permit (QIP), the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) administers a separate import permit for poultry, the Automatic Registration Form (ARF), which allocates a specific volume to eligible importers. According to MOFCOM, there is no

predetermined trade volume limiting the issuance of ARFs. Virtually all traders who apply for an ARF receive one.

6. Automatic Import License for Corn and Corn Substitutes

Imports of corn and corn substitutes (such as barley, sorghum, cassava, and distiller's dried grains with solubles) are subject to an “automatic import license” (Table 1). According to a MOFCOM and GACC Public Notice [2015] 34, barley, cassava, distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS), and sorghum will be included in the “Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration” (AIL).

Table 1. Catalogue of Goods Subject to AIL

Commodity	HS Code	Note	Unit
Barley	10031000	Seed	Kg
	10039000	Other	Kg
Sorghum	10071000	Seed	Kg
	10079000	Other	Kg
Cassava	07141010	Fresh	Kg
	07141020	Dried	Kg
	07141030	Chilled or frozen	Kg
DDGS	2303300010	-	Kg

According to MOFCOM, imports of soybeans, rapeseed, vegetable oils, and soybean meal are also subject to AIL. As of this report, FAS-Beijing has not heard complaints related to AIL procedures for imports.

7. H1N1 Certification for Pork

China halted pork imports from all H1N1 infected countries in May 2009. In May 2010, AQSIQ lifted these restrictions, but all pork imports from the United States must have a H1N1 certification, and pack dates on or after March 24, 2010.

8. H1N1 Certification for Live Swine

Effective March 2011, U.S. exports of live swine to China must be accompanied by an APHIS temporary attestation certifying that the live swine is free from H1N1.

9. Ractopamine-Free Certificate for Pork

Effective March 1, 2013, U.S. exports of pork to China are required to provide a “Ractopamine-Free” certificate.

10. Organic Certification

Organic plants, animals, microbial products, and their processed products including organic food, feed, and textile products sold in China must be certified to Chinese organic standards. Producers must pay a certifier, accredited by SAMR, for in-country inspection and certification-related expenses. The certificate is normally valid for one year. Certification renewal requires a follow-up in-country inspection by an accredited certifier.

Table 2. U.S. Products and Product Categories Approved for Export to China

Feed and Grains

Product	Status
Dairy feed products	Approved, step by step finish registration
Pet food	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Non-ruminant feed ingredients & fat	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Processed aquatic animal protein (fat)	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Brine shrimp eggs and larva	Approved, step by step finish registration
Soybeans	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Wheat	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Corn	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Sorghum for feed use	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
Pea for feed use	Approved imports from the registered facility
Oat for feed use	Approved imports from the registered facility
DDGS	Approved imports from the registered facility
Sugar beet pulp	Approved imports from the registered facility
Rice bran	Approved imports from the registered facility
Other Products (deep processed): by-pass rumen protein	Approved imports from the registered facility
Alfalfa	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)

The list of U.S. production facilities that export compound feed to China is available at the [GACC website](#).

Rice

On December 27, 2018, GACC granted market access to U.S. milled rice and began listing U.S. rice facilities as approved to export to China. The Notice on the Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for the Imported U.S. Rice can be found at:

<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302269/2161174/index.html>

The latest List of Registered U.S. Rice Facilities Exporting to China can be found:

<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/jyjj/jckspaq/xxfw63/2319307/index.html>

Milled rice is not managed as plant-sourced grain but as food by GACC, so it is not in the table.

Feed Additive

The list of countries, products, and registered facilities that are approved to export feed additives and premixed feed to China is available at the [GACC website](#), which was updated on October 8, 2019.

Fruit

Product	Region
<i>Prunus avium</i> ; Cherry	Washington State, Oregon, California, and Idaho
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , Grape	California
<i>Malus domestica</i> ; Apple	California
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	California, Florida, Arizona, Texas
<i>Pyrus communis</i> ; Pear	California, Washington State, Oregon
<i>Fragaria ananassa</i> ; Strawberry	California
<i>Prunus salicina</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> ; Plum	California

Source: [GACC website](#), updated July 2018.

Appendix I:

AQSIQ (now GACC) maintained a “List of Foods that Comply with Assessment/Review Requirements and Already Have Trade”, which contains several sub-categories, including meat, aquatic products, dairy products, cubilose (bird nest), Chinese herbal medicine, sausage casing, plant-origin foods, and bee products. Products on the list can be exported to China without completing market access procedures. Exporting products not on the list will require an official market access request submitted by the exporting country’s competent authority. Due to government restructuring and changes to official websites, the links to the List are not accessible.

Attachments:

No Attachments