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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's efforts to improve the food safety regulatory framework. In 2020, China notified to the WTO two major pieces of food and agricultural import related regulations for comment: 1) the AQSIQ Administrative Measures for the Safety of Imported and Exported Foods (Decree 144) and 2) the AQSIQ Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food (Decree 145). Once finalized, these two measures will result in significant changes in the requirements for food and agriculture imports. Please monitor the USDA GAIN system, including the latest China Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Narrative Report, for updates to China's food and agricultural regulatory system.

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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

Executive Summary:

China made significant updates to its regulatory framework for food and agricultural imports in 2020. Following domestic comment periods, China notified to the WTO two major revised food and agricultural import regulations:

- The AQSIQ Administrative Measures for the Safety of Imported and Exported Foods (Decree 144): China notified the draft Administrative Measures to the WTO SPS Committee as G/SPS/N/CHN/1191. The draft Measures intends to replace AQSIQ Decree 144 and several administrative measures for inspection and quarantine of meat, aquatic products, dairy products, honey, and vegetables supplied to Hong Kong and Macao.
- The AQSIQ Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food (Decree 145): China notified the draft Measures to the WTO TBT Committee as G/TBT/N/CHN/1522. Compared to Decree 145, the notified draft Measures present significant changes in the product scope, role of the competent authority of the exporting country, and the punitive measures imposed on incompliances.

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.

The China Office of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the China Office of the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) contributed significantly to the development of this report.

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)

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
	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	Food Safety	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	Food Safety	GACC

Note: In February 2020 China began using the Food Safety and Inspection Service's (FSIS) Public Health Information System (PHIS) for all imports of meat and poultry products. PHIS allow for use of electronic health certificates that can be accessed by China immediately after the certificate is approved and signed by an FSIS Veterinarian. This allows China to upload the health certificates to the ports faster and more efficiently.

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 Protected Plant Permit PPQ 621 (Application for protected plant permit to engage in the business of importing, exporting or re-exporting terrestrial plants or plant products that are protected). U.S. FWS Export, Re-Export Permit	USDA is responsible for enforcing regulations specific to the import and export of plants regulated by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In addition to USDA permits, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issues export and re-export permits for CITES or ESA-protected plants leaving the United States.	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

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.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Aquatic Products (Live and Processed)	Certificate of Origin	Certifies product origin	Animal Health	GACC
	Live animal ⁶ : APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health.	Animal Health	GACC
	DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate ⁷	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 ⁸	Traceability	GACC
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: APHIS 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

⁶ For ornamental fish for breeding purpose only. For more information on China-specific export requirements on live animals, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

⁷ For more information on China-specific export requirements for Aquatic products, please visit the [NOAA](#) website.

⁸ U.S. agencies continue to consult with GACC about implementing guidelines for this registration.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Wine ⁹	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 ¹⁰	Traceability	GACC
	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	GACC
Cotton	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	APHIS certifies both cotton raw fiber and cotton seeds. Requirements: 1. Feed - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) and Import Permit (IP) are required. Do not certify unless an IP is presented. 2. Seeds (for consumption or processing) - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) is required. 3. Seeds (for propagation) - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) and Import Permit (IP) are required. Do not certify unless an IP is presented.	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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ For more information on facility registration requirements under Decree 177 see the FAIRS Narrative Report.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
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 Certificate

This certificate is required to strengthen the administration of the examination and approval of plant import quarantine and prevent infectious or parasitic 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 form¹¹. 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

¹¹ 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>

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)¹², 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)¹³, and the “Format of Electronic Application Form for Custom Declaration of Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] No.67¹⁴.

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 CNCA¹⁵ (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.

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

¹² The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.60 could be found at:
<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1898145/index.html>

¹³ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.61 could be found
at:<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302269/1897399/index.html>

¹⁴ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.67 could be found
at:<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1905646/index.html>

¹⁵ Following the government reorganization, GACC now handles registration of overseas manufacturers of imported foods.

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

In November 2019, GACC issued the [first draft of the Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food \(Draft for Comments\)](#) for domestic comments; a year later, in November 2020, the [second draft of the Regulations were notified to the WTO TBT Committee as G/TBT/N/CHN/1522](#) for comments by trading partners. In comparison with the AQSIQ Decree 145, the revised draft presents changes in the product scope, role of the competent authority of the exporting country, and the punitive measures imposed on incompliances. It is expected that the Regulations will be released for implementation in 2021.

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. There is not a list of all registered infant formulas available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether an individual recipes 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](#).

[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.

There is not a list of all registered FSMP available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether a specific FSMP been registered. In addition, several supporting documents for Decree 24, available on the [SAMR website](#), provide additional details on FSMP registration.

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. There is not a list of all registered/filed health foods available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether an individual health food has been registered/filed for record with SAMR. 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, sugar beet pulp 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 Import License for Beef, Pork, Fresh Milk, Milk Powder, Casava, Barley, Sorghum, Soybean, Rapeseed, Sugar, Soybean Meal, and Corn Substitutes

According to a [MOFCOM and GACC Public Notice \[2019\] No.63](#) (link in Chinese), imports beef, pork, fresh milk, milk powder, casava, barley, sorghum, soybean, rapeseed, sugar, soybean meal, and corn substitutes are listed in the "Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration" (AIL). The Catalogue provides the product category, the HS codes, name and unit (such as weight or piece) of the products that are subject to the AIL requirement.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Ractopamine-Free Certificate for Pork

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

9. 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 1. U.S. Products and Product Categories Approved for Export to China

Feed and Grains

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)
<p>Combined grains and feed products list (12 spreadsheets):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exporting facilities of barley; 2. Exporting facilities of wheat, corn, soybean and sorghum; 3. Exporting facilities of fresh potato for processing use; * 4. Packaging facility of fresh potato for processing use; 5. DDGs facilities; 6. Alfalfa hay processing facilities; 7. Timothy hay (bales) facilities; 8. Sugar beet pulp production and processing facilities; 9. Alfalfa hay trans-loader facilities; 10. Alfalfa hay cubes and pellets facilities; 11. Rice bran production facilities; 12. Almond hull meal pellet facilities 	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)

* On February 20, 2020, GACC granted market access to fresh potato for processing from the States Idaho, Oregon and Washington to China. The Announcement on the Requirements for the Inspection and Quarantine for the Imported U.S. Potatoes (GACC's Announcement No. 32 of 2020) can be found at [GACC website](#).

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 [GACC website](#). The list of registered U.S. facilities that could export rice to China can be found at [GACC website](#).

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](#) (link in Chinese), which was updated on October 30, 2020.

Fruit

The list of registered U.S. facilities that could export fruits to China is provided (by products) at [GACC website](#) (link in Chinese), updated in 2020.

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. The links to the List is accessible at the [GACC website](#) (link in Chinese).

Attachments:

No Attachments